

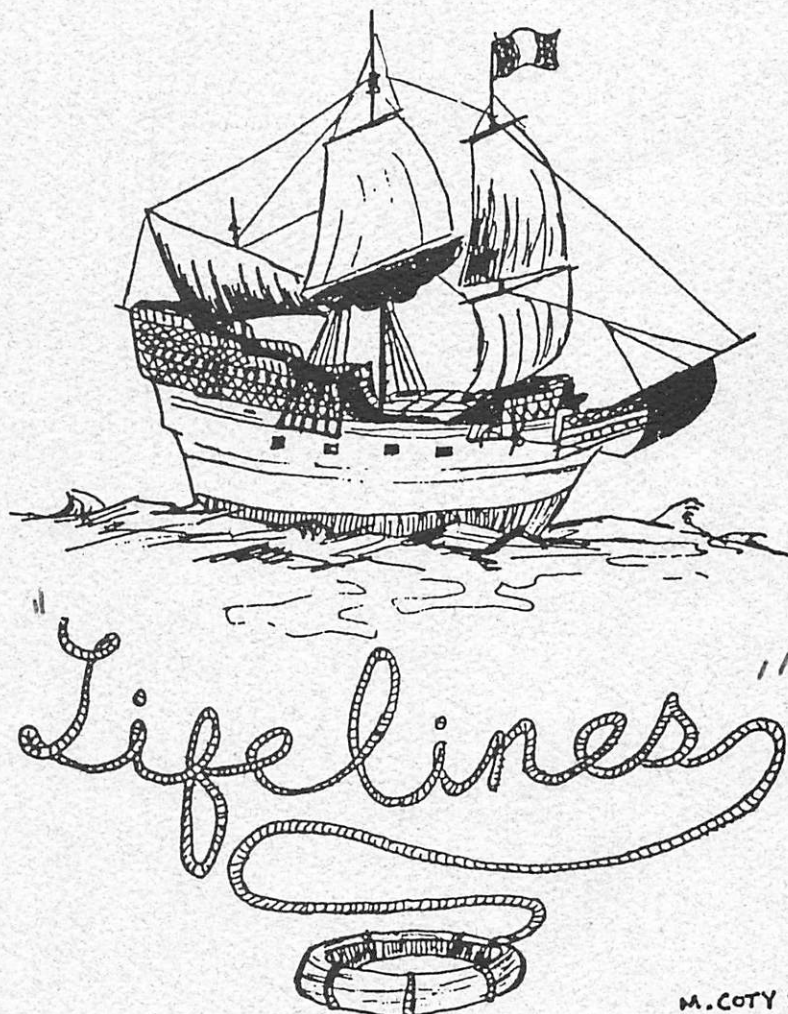
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**Northern New York American-Canadian  
Genealogical Society**



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# Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society

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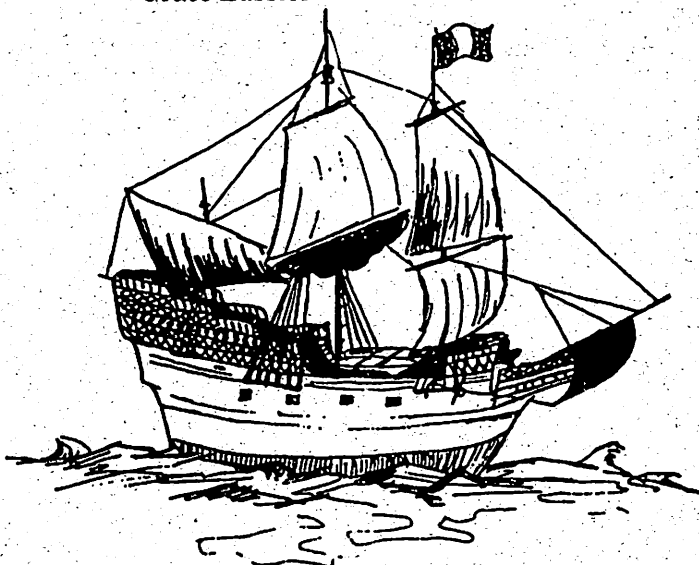
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## *Presidents' Letter*

Dear Society Members:

As we look to the year 2002 and think back over the past year, many images come to mind. The tragedy of the World Trade Center was terrible, unbelievable, and so, so sad. There was also strength, courage, pride, a renewal of patriotism and hope. Some of us were affected personally having family or friends who were victims, but all of us were affected by this terrible attack on our nation. We were all targets and all suffered. It is up to all of to be alert and find strength and hope in each other.

These words of hope from Erich Fromm were in our local paper, the *Press-Republican*—*"To hope means to be ready at every moment for that which is not yet born...those whose hope is weak settle down for comfort or for violence; those whose hope is strong see and cherish all signs of new life and are ready at every moment to help the birth of that which is ready to be born."*

This event and we who live during this era will be the subjects for future genealogist. Let's give them a better world to live in, a world where they can enjoy all the rights and freedoms we enjoy (the United States is it—the only country based on freedom and liberty for all).

Our Society has experienced a good year—we had two good conferences, we have new members and some old ones who had left for a while and are now back.

Our library is growing through purchases and donations. We are again looking for more bookcases and have purchased some neat old wooden file cases. Gloria Pratt's family refurbished the file cases. We had many donations of books, CD's, and a like-new Microfilm/fiche reader. We are thankful to all members who think of us and share with other members by donating to the library.

As your new president I think back to our previous presidents—Bill Marquis, our founder, Marie Gennett, Dick Carpenter, Richard Ward, and Barb Seguin and am thankful for their hard work, wisdom and leadership. I will do my best to live up to the foundation they have built in making our society what it is for you—our members.

Enjoy the search for your ancestors,

*Elizabeth*

Elizabeth Botten





### Better Late Than Never...

Hi, everyone...

Though this message applies more to Warren County, it is relevant to the history of the entire state of New York. Several lists managers asked me to share this with you on other NY County lists, so here it is.

In mid-May during routine street maintenance work in Lake George Village (on Mohican Street), Warren County, a body was unearthed a mere three feet below the sidewalk. The workmen had the presence of mind to stop the project and a local renowned archaeologist, Dr. David Starbuck, was called in to investigate.

The result of his investigation complete, Dr. Starbuck announced that the body was that of a man in his late teens or early twenties, and that he had certainly been of European origin and not a Native American. Unfortunately not all of the skeleton was present, but much of it was there and intact despite the fact that a leg bone was found at a distance of several feet.

The demise of this man was set in the late 1700s, and it was surmised that the man was possibly a soldier there during either the French and Indian War or the early days of the Revolution. Since there were no hatchet or bullet wounds in the skull or on other bone fragments, Dr. Starbuck determined that the man had likely died of disease.

On Memorial Day weekend the body was interred in the burial grounds at Ft. William Henry under the name "John Doe Unknown". There was an obituary published in the Glens Falls newspaper, *The Post Star*, and the public was invited to attend the funeral. The funeral director, who volunteered his services, said that it was a singular event in his life. Here he was preparing a death certificate dated 2001 for a man who had died in the late 1700s.

Just thought you might find this interesting... what a rich historical legacy to be found in New York State!

All the best,

Susan Willig #1108  
4121 W. Placita del Monte  
Tucson, AZ 85745-9742

## Cousin Confusion!

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

**Q.** I have heard the expression "second cousin once removed" or "twice removed." What exactly does this mean?

**A.** All cousins share a common ancestor. Your "degree of cousinhood" (second, third, fourth) depends on how many generations back that ancestor is. Take your first cousins, who you know are your aunts and uncles children. You all have the same grandparents. Your second cousins share a set of great grandparents with you; your third cousins have the same great-great grandparents, and so forth. So your granddaughter and your sister's grandson would be second cousins, for example—they have two generations between them and the common ancestor (your parents).

"Removes" enter the picture when two relatives don't have the same number of generations between them and their common ancestor. One generation difference equals one remove. Let's go back to the previous example—say your granddaughter has a son. He has three generations between him and the common ancestor (your parents), but your sister's grandson still has only two generations in-between. So they would be second cousins, but once removed. Likewise your grandparent's cousins are your first cousins twice removed because of the generation difference from you to your grandparents. Your great-grandparents are still the common ancestor.

Still Confused? You can see the relationship chart below to easily sort everyone out. First identify the common ancestor. Then find both relatives' relationship to that ancestor on the side of the chart. When the row and column meet you'll find their relationship.

COMMON ANCESTOR	CHILD	GRANDCHILD	GREAT-GRANDCHILD	GREAT-GREAT-GRANDCHILD	THIRD GREAT-GRANDCHILD
Child	siblings	nephew or niece	grandnephew or niece	great-grandnephew or niece	great-great grandnephew or niece
Grandchild	nephew or niece	first cousins	first cousins once removed	first cousins twice removed	first cousins three times removed
Great Grandchild	grandnephew or niece	first cousins once removed	second cousins	second cousins once removed	second cousins twice removed
Great-great Grandchild	great-grandnephew or niece	first cousins twice removed	second cousins once removed	third cousins	third cousins once removed
Third great Grandchild	great-great grandnephew	first cousins three times	second cousins twice removed	third cousins once removed	fourth cousins

Source: Family Tree Magazine, August 2001



## My Grandfather Captain of the *O. J. Walker* and the *G. R. Sherman*

By

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### Introduction

Thomas Edgar Weatherwax was born on February 7, 1855 in Port Jackson, NY (now called Valcour). He was the fourth child born to David Weatherwax and Hanna Evans. Three more children were born after Thomas Edgar, but only five survived to adulthood. He was the only boy among the five children. His father was a farmer and worked the 50 acre family farm inherited from his father and grandfather located between Rock Road and Lapham Mills Road in Valcour.

Breaking tradition, Thomas Edgar became a seaman aboard the canal schooner, *O. J. Walker*, in 1875 when he was twenty years old. One item that enlightened me on his choice or career was in the Plattsburgh Sentinel on November 30, 1880. The obituary on his father, David Weatherwax, who had died when he was run over by a train, read as follows and I quote:

"It seems as if Mr. Weatherwax who was run over and killed by the "cars" last Friday, deserves something more than a mere mention. He was one of the many hard working men of the world, and through years of toil and privation, retained a sailor's warm heart. Many grow hard and selfish in the struggle, therefore in whatever walk in life we find Kindness and Faithfulness, we should keep it in our memory. Mr. Weatherwax gave up sailing on the lake and commenced working his little farm at the death of his father."

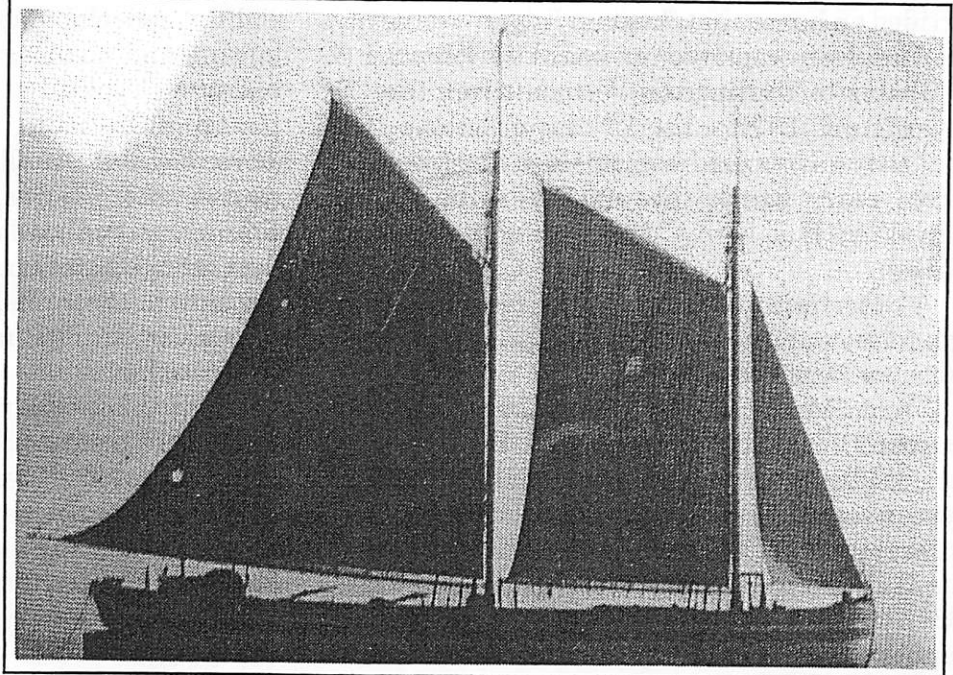
There is more in the story, but the fact that David was also a sailor in his younger years was very

meaningful and explains why his only son didn't stay on the family farm and, in fact, sold it shortly after the death of his father.

### The *O. J. Walker*

The *O. J. Walker* was a "sailing-canal" schooner, that is, she was built to sail on the lake and upon reaching the canal, by removal of her masts and raising her centerboard, could then travel on the canal. Sailing canal schooners made their debut [on Lake Champlain] with the opening of the Champlain Canal in 1823. They carried cargoes of lumber, pulp-wood, iron ore, marble, granite, and coal. Before trains and trucks, these vessels were the chief means of inland transportation of bulk cargo in the eastern United States.

On the bottom of the lake today there are many of these vessels as a reminder of the once thriving commercial traffic on the lake. There were three distinct classes: the 1823-class, the



An 1862 class canal schooner  
The *O.J. Walker* would have looked like this under full sail.

1841-class and the 1862-class, each new design being larger and more economical than the prior one. In the days when my grandfather first began operating a schooner on Lake Champlain, the D & H Railroad was not yet constructed, between Plattsburgh and Whitehall, therefore there was considerable business in the lake transportation line. He would travel during the night and unload in the daytime. The enrollment papers of the *O. J. Walker* note that the first owner and master of the vessel was Joseph H. Kirby of Burlington, Vermont. Kirby enrolled the *O. J. Walker*, as required, in the Customs District of Vermont on July 7, 1862. The builder of the boat, Orson Saxton Spear, certified that the vessel had one deck, two masts in a schooner rig, possessed no figure head, had a molded bow and stern, measured 86 feet 8 inches long, 14 feet 8 inches in beam and 6 feet inches in depth and measured 78 tons.

The new boat was named after Obadiah Johnson Walker, a Burlington merchant, with the firm of Van Siclin & Walker. In 1823 a new enrollment was filed listing Thomas Steele and Joseph Kirby as co-owners of the *O. J. Walker*. Kirby was still listed as master. The partners owned the vessel until 1881, when they sold the *O. J. Walker* to another lake mariner, Alexander Breyar, of Crown Point, New York. Alexander Breyar was to become my great grandfather.

A Master's Certificate, dated October 12, 1877, certified on honor that Seaman Edgar Wetherwax (sic) has been employed on board the Schooner *O. J. Walker* of Burlington, Vermont from the 11<sup>th</sup> day of April 1877 to the 12<sup>th</sup> day of October 1877 and that he has paid hospital dues for a period of three years, during the seasons of navigation. Signed by H. J. Kirby, Master of Schooner *O. J. Walker*.

A description of Edgar says he is 23 years of age; 5 feet and nine inches tall; blue eyes; sandy hair; and light complexion.

From May 1, 1881 to December 1, 1881, the Seaman's Time-book for the *O. J. Walker*, Schooner, Sailing Port Crown Point listed T. Edgar Wetherwax, Master, Joe Goyette and Henry Maple as seaman, and Laura Goyette as Cook. The boat was laid up on account of ice from December 1, 1881 to May 1, 1882. From May 1, 1882 to November 25, 1882 the crew consisted of Edgar Wetherwax, Master, Joseph Yell and Henry Maple, seamen, and Mrs. Joseph Yell as cook. Alex Breyer, owner of the boat paid the hospital dues

in the amount of \$13.76 on June 17, 1882. The boat was again laid up on account of ice from Nov 25, 1882 to April 5, 1883.

On April 26, 1883 T. E. Weatherwax paid up the hospital dues from the previous year and, also, for 20 days of April 1883 for himself and his new wife, Matilda Breyar (Breyer). He married Alex Breyer's fourteen year old daughter Matilda during the winter of 1882-1883 and purchased the *O. J. Walker* from his father-in-law. New enrollment papers for the *O. J. Walker* were issued to Weatherwax, of Peru, New York as the new owner and master on April 26, 1883.

For the 1883 season, Weatherwax was master; Oliver King, seaman; Joseph Goyette, seaman; and Matilda Weatherwax, cook. They operated the *O. J. Walker* until they were forced off the lake by ice from November 25, 1883 until April 12, 1884. On March 15, 1884 Matilda had given birth to her first child at Crown Point, a son baptized Walter Henry but nicknamed Smith by Thomas Edgar, in memory of a baby brother who had died during a smallpox epidemic in the 1870's.

Both the sailing canal boat and the towed canal boat, were cargo carriers as well as houses. Lake ports resembled small floating villages where one would have to cross 40 or 50 boats to reach a wharf. The stern section of canal boats contained a cabin for living space, some with only the minimum essentials, while others were slightly more elaborate. Kerosene lamps provided lighting and meals were prepared on a wood or coal stove. Typically, the stern had four windows; the top of the cabin, which extended a few feet above the deck, usually had two or three windows on each side. Shelves, chests or drawers, tables, chairs, and cupboards were added to cabins. The best cabins had side berths as bedrooms with sliding doors; others had curtains for privacy. The vessels had no toilet facilities and used wash water from the canal or Lake Champlain. Despite these hardships children living aboard canal boats were fairly common. The gypsy life was either loved or hated by family members. Life for the children was not easy with many accidents reported, irregular school attendance, lack of recreation, and illness. Young children were often tied to the towing post or deck to prevent them from falling into the canal or lake. In the cold months, if an unforeseen cold snap closed the navigation for the season, the canalers would be forced to stay in ports such as Ottawa, New York City, or other



points away from their winter residences. In that case the whole family spent the winter on the boat. The *O. J. Walker* was also used for pleasure trips as noted in the *Plattsburgh Sentinel*, in 1884, in a story entitled "A Pleasure Trip by Schooner from Port Henry to Montreal, P.Q. and return."

and many were the interesting letters to faraway friends written on board ship. With such a party and a full larder the trip could not be otherwise than pleasant." It appears that Matilda and her newborn son did not make this trip.

The article gave a daily account of the ship's

travels and the guests adventures. The entire cruise lasted sixteen days. I have to believe that the living quarters on the *O. J. Walker* were quite substantial if almost 25 people slept and ate on the boat for a period of sixteen days.

In the summer of 1890, a steam ferry was commissioned to Port Henry, NY. My grandfather began a shore-based maritime career as the Captain of the steam ferry, *G. R. Sherman*, which ran between Chimney Point, Addison County, Vt and Port Henry, NY. The Weatherwax family continued to live on the *O. J. Walker* until the Spring of 1892 — about nine years.

On December 11, 1891, Matilda had borne a second child, a girl named Helen Marie. Evidently with his family size increasing, his son having respiratory problems from the dampness of the lake, and the decline of business in shipping due to the opening of the railroad, Capt. Weatherwax decided to leave the *O. J. Walker* and move ashore.

A deed was recorded in Essex County courthouse on March 2, 1892 between Thomas E. Weatherwax of Port Henry and Thomas Walton of Moriah. T. E. Weatherwax purchased 354/1000 of an acre of land for \$750. The deed stated that the party of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises. According to entries in his *O. J. Walker* Log Book, the family moved ashore

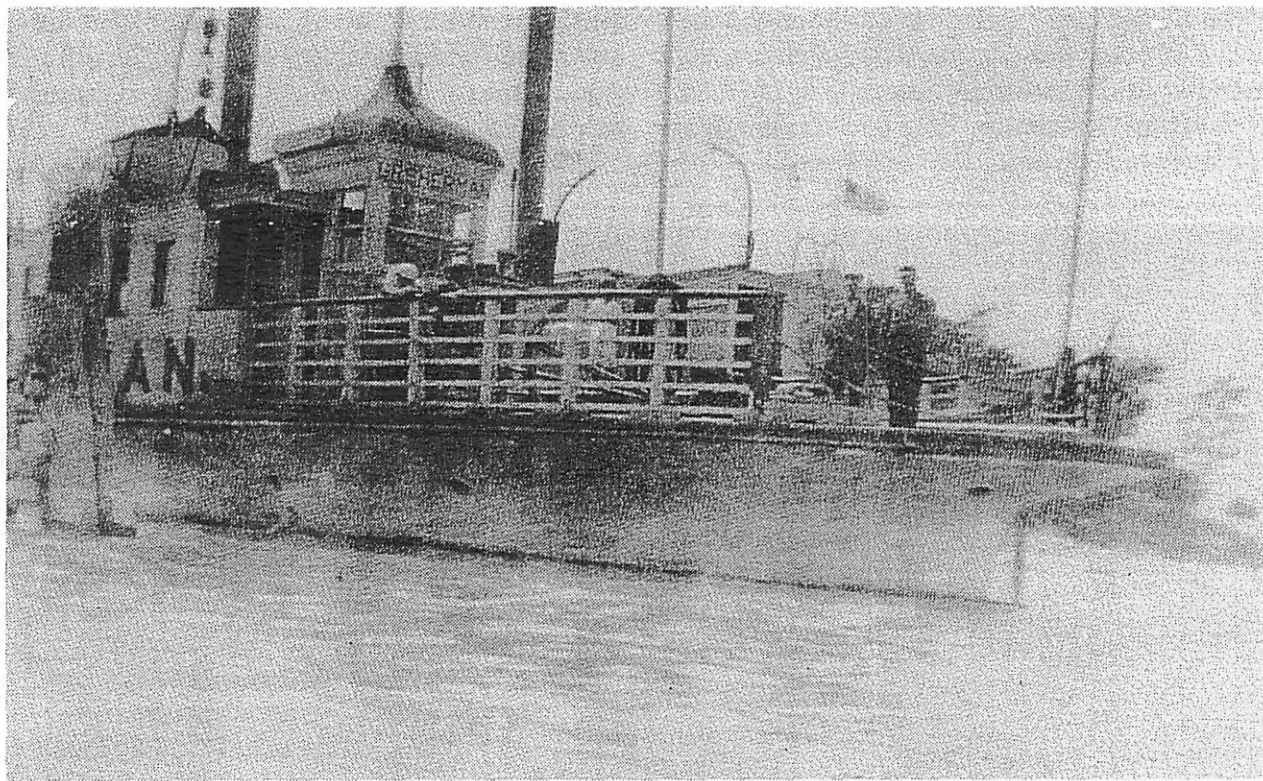


Thomas E. Weatherwax, ca. 1882

At about 5 p.m., Tuesday, July 29, a party of 21 ladies and gentlemen boarded the schooner *O. J. Walker* for a pleasure trip through Lake Champlain; the vessel under the command of Captain Weatherwax and his man Charley; the culinary department under the supervision of Mrs. Pepper." The passengers were listed by name and residence, e.g., Rutland, Vergennes, Boston, New York City Brooklyn, Albany, and Port Henry. "An organ and other musical instruments were placed on board for the artists in the party; books and writing materials for those inclined to use them,

from March 14 to March 16, 1892. In March, April, and June 1892 notations were made for purchasing a sink, lumber and labor, plaster and chimney, and shingles for a new house.

He sold the *O. J. Walker* in November 1892 to Carter Moses Field who owned the boat for only six months and then sold it to John W. and Henry W. Brown. The boat was owned by the Browns but operated by hired masters. On Saturday, May 11, 1895, the 33 year old schooner, *O. J. Walker*, left the Brown's brick yard in Mallets Bay heavily laden with a load of bricks and tile. The vessel



The *G. R. Sherman*, the ferry that Thomas E. Weatherwax captained in his later years between Chimney Point, Vt. and Crown Point and Port Henry, NY.

encountered a severe storm, strong enough to merit significant mention in a newspaper, *Plattsburgh Daily Press*, May 13, 1895: "Severe wind storm visited this section Saturday. Schooner *O. J. Walker*, loaded with tile and brick, sprung a leak during the storm and went down between Port Kent and Burlington. Crew barely escaped in their yawl boat. Full particulars not available."

*Plattsburgh Daily Press*, May 14, 1895: "The sinking of the *O. J. Walker* reported yesterday, occurred about half a mile from the north end of the Burlington breakwater and Capt. Worthen and the crew drifted ashore in the boat's yawl in which they took refuge. They were without oars." After sinking in the 1895 gale, the old schooner was declared unworthy of the expense of recovery and allowed to remain undisturbed on the lake's bottom until the shipwreck's discovery in 1984. It is now part of the Lake Champlain Underwater Historic Preserve System and is being used as a model, along with the General Butler, for the "Lois McClure" which will be a replica of the 1862-class canal schooner. This will be a three year project to build a historic schooner on the Burlington waterfront within a short distance of

where the two boats sit on the bottom of Lake Champlain.

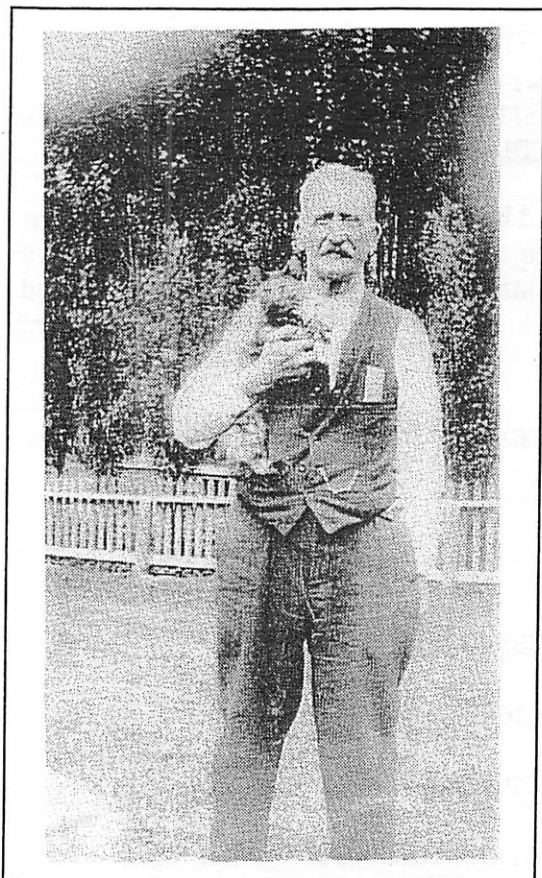
As I mentioned before, my grandfather moved his family ashore and became the Captain of the ferry, *G. R. Sherman*, which made trips from Chimney Point, Crown Point and Port Henry. It's schedule allowed it to remain tied up at the Port Henry pier overnight.

My grandparents had three more sons after they moved ashore in Port Henry — Thomas Edgar, Jr. (my father), born in 1893; Albert Joseph, born in 1895; and Phillip Dewey, born in 1898. These three boys did not become career sailors, but all served in the U. S. Navy during World War I.

The *G. R. Sherman* was a typical Lake Champlain ferryboat, with its pilothouse perched on one side to permit room in the New York and Vermont shore regularly and dependably for years, carrying many thousands of persons from shore to shore.

The first mate, Israel Kingdollar, delivered mail between Vermont and New York during the late 1800's and early 1900's, before the time of Rural Free Delivery service. My grandfather operated the ferry for almost forty years.





"Pa Wax" ca. 1925

Progress, however, spelled the collapse of the ferry business for the *G. R. Sherman*. The day the Champlain bridge spanning the lake from Fort Frederick, NY to Chimney Point, Vt. was opened to traffic, August 26, 1929, was the last day the *G. R. Sherman's* deck was swarming with pas-

sengers. Trip after trip that day, the little ferry plied back and forth between Port Henry and the scene of the opening ceremonies at the bridge, carrying as it were, witnesses to its own execution. Many persons remember Captain Weatherwax, as he stood in his pilothouse that day, watching his ferry business collapse about him.

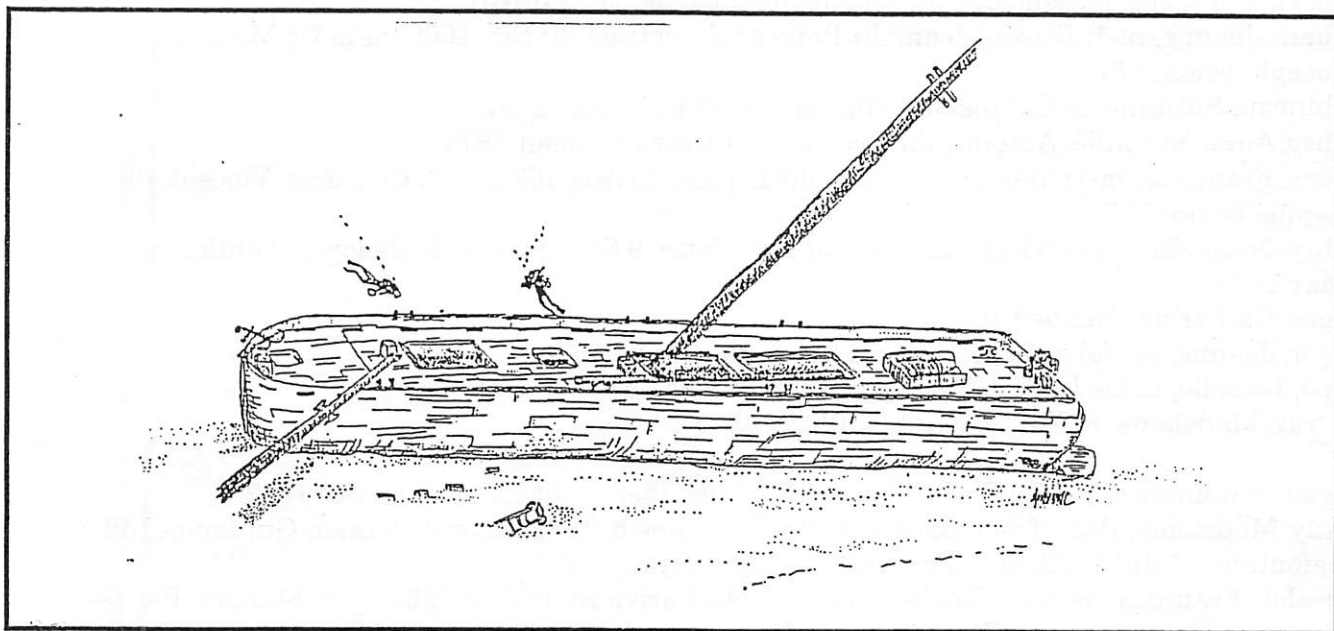
The ferry was abandoned soon after the bridge was opened and Captain Weatherwax had been in poor health since that time. (*Essex Co. News* obit.)

The Lake Champlain Bridge Commission had a ferry built for the express purpose of burning it while the bridge was being dedicated to symbolize the old giving way to the new. Also, at the bridge's dedication, it is told that steelworkers jeered from the bridge, cruelly tossing bolts and nuts onto the decks of the ferry, *G. R. Sherman*, and Weatherwax, his noustache bristling, souted, "We'll run for 25 cents if we have to." Unfortunately, the ferry went out of business and my grandfather died a few years later after the new Lake Champlain Bridge at Crown Point put his ferry out of business in 1929.

It seems as if being on the lake was his whole life and once he no longer could do that, he lost his desire to live.

My grandfather was always referred to as "Pa Wax" within the family circle.

He was an extraordinary man,; I wish I had known him. \_\_\_\_\_ □



A drawing by Montserrat Centeno of the canal schooner *O. J. Walker*, sunk in 1895, as it rests on the bottom of Lake Champlain.

## Filles du Roi (The Kings Daughters)

[This article was taken from the internet. It is with the permission of La Société des Filles du roi et soldate du Carignan, Inc., PO Box 423, Coram, NY 11727-0423, E-mail: [info@fillesduroi.org](mailto:info@fillesduroi.org), that it is printed here.)

Editors note: The filles du roi were women who were sponsored by the King of France to come to New France to marry and settle the region for the benefit of France. The hope was that they would find a life-long mate in the many single Frenchmen here and have many children. If you have researched your lineage back to the seventeenth century in Canada it is likely that you can claim one or more of these women as your ancestors.

Abraham, Marguerite, m-1: Nadeau, Ozanie-Joseph, dit Lavigne, contract 6 Nov 1665; m-2:

Chartier, Guillaume, 31 Jan 1678

Adam, Anne, m Poliquin, Jean, 7 Nov 1671

Agathe, Marie-Anne, m Armand, Laurent, 16 Oct 1663

Albert, Marie, m Chauveau, Jean, dit Lafleur, 29 Oct 1663

Allence, Marie, m Tardif, Louis, contract 13 Nov 1669

Amiot, Jeanne, m-1: Pion, Nicolas, dit Lafontaine, 19 Sep 1673; m-2: Chicoine, François, 12 Nov 1704

Ancelin, Francoise, m Valade, Guillaume, dit Asselin, 10 Nov 1669

André, Louise, m Bossu, Nicolas, dit Le Prince, 18 Jan 1672

Andrieu, Marguerite, Augran, Pierre, dit Papierre, 19 Sep 1673

Angelier, Marie, m Rochereau, Vivien, 17 Mar 1670

Anthoine, Denise, m-1: Buy, Laurent, dit Lavergne, contract 11 Oct 1670; m-2: Banlier, Mathurin Laperle, before 1704

Arcular, Marie, m-1: Lefebvre, Claude, dit Boulanger, 28 Oct 1669; m-2: Lejambale, Pierre, 7 Jul 1692

Ardion, Marguerite, (arrived with son, Laurent Beaudet), m Rabouin, Jean, 28 Oct 1663

Arinart, Anne, m-1: Réal, Jean, 20 Oct 1671; m-2: Lefort, Antoine, 9 Feb 1678

Ariot, Marie, m Vandet, René, 11 Apr 1671

Asserin, Fleurance, (arrived 1667)

Aubé, Françoise, m Roy, Michel, dit Chatellerault, 8 Oct 1668

Aubert, Élisabeth, m Lambert, Aubin, dit Champagne, 29 Sep 1670

Aubert, Jeanne, m-1: Bisson, Jean, dit Provençal, contract 20 Nov 1669; m-2: De Monache, Joseph, before 1677

Aubineau, Suzanne, m Campagna, Mathias, contract 25 Apr 1667

Aubry, Anne, m Caillé, Antoine, dit Brulefer & Biscornet, about 1674

Aubry, Françoise, m-1: Mercier, Antoine, dit Lépine, 19 Aug 1674; m-2: Chatigny, Vincent, dit Lépine before 1676

Aubry, Jacqueline, m-1: Gros, Antoine, dit Laviolette, 9 Sep 1670; m-2: Denoyon, Guillaume, 22 Mar 1689

Auger, Catherine, (arrived 1671)

Auger, Jeanne, m Nolet, Sébastien, dit Lariviere, 26 Oct 1671

Aupé, Isabelle, m De Lavoie, Pierre, contract 25 Aug 1670

Auvray, Madeleine, m Matte, Nicolas, 12 Oct 1671

Bagau, Antoinette, dite De Beurenem, m Roberge, Pierre, dit Lacroix, 22 Oct 1672

Bailly, Madeleine, (out-of-wedlock child, Marie-Jeanne b. 1692), m m-1: Vanier, Guillaume, dit Lafontaine, 5 Jul 1672; m-2: Fernando, Joseph, 27, Sep 1697

Baiselat, Françoise, m m-1: Cambin, Laurent, dit Lariviere, 16 Aug 1668; m-2: Marsan, Pierre-François dit Lapierre, 22 Sep 1670; m-3: Corbeil, André, dit Tranchemontagne, 4 Jan 1693

Baillié, Catherine, m Bouvier, Pierre, 24 Nov 1667

- Bamont, Marie-Anne, m Morisseau, Vincent, contract 23 Oct 1673  
 Banse, Françoise, m Prou, Jacques, 4 Oct 1667  
 Barbant, Marie, m-1: De Lalonde, Jean, dit Lespérance, contract 14 Nov 1669; m-2: Tabault, Pierre, 26 Jan 1688  
 Barbereau, Jeanne, m Arrivé, Jean, 1666  
 Barbery, Françoise, m Dardenne, René, 12 Nov 1668  
 Barbier, Jeanne, m-1: Plumereau, Julien, dit Latreille, contract 3 Nov 1670; m-2: Blaine, François, 7 Jan 1681  
 Bardet, Anne, m Paulin, Jean, contract 5 Oct 1665  
 Barbou, Marie, m Drouet, Mathurin, dit Grandmaison, 30 Sep 1669  
 Baril, Marie, m Sauvin, François, dit Larose, 13 Oct 1670  
 Barillet, Anne, m Vasher, Guy, 9 Nov 1671  
 Baron, Barbe, m-1: Chevreux, Simon, dit Lataupine, 3 Nov 1667; m-2: Mérienne, Jean, dit Lasolaye, 2 Mar 1672; m-3 Duboc, Guillaume, dit St-Godard, 23 Apr 1691  
 Barré, Catherine, m Chaillé, Mathurin, 11 Jan 1665  
 Barré, Catherine, m Roy, Nicolas, 22 Oct 1663  
 Barton, Françoise-Marthe, m Chevalier, Joseph, 17 Oct 1670  
 Basset, Catherine, m Bourguoin, Pierre dit Bourguignon, 17 Oct 1667  
 Baugé, Anne, m Corruble, Guillaume, 2 Oct 1673  
 Beaudin, Catherine, m Coquin, Pierre, dit La Tournelle, 12 Oct 1671  
 Beaudon, Étiennette, m Cotin, Tugal, 10 Jan 1672  
 Beauregrand, Marie, m Marquis, Charles, 18 Sep 1673  
 Beaujean, Marie-Jeanne, m Juin, Pierre, 1666  
 Beauregard, Marthe, m Lemieux, Gabriel, 26 Nov 1671  
 Beauveau, Jeanne, m Blet, Jean-Pierre dit Gazaille, before 1673  
 Bellehache, Marie, m Bourret, Gilles, dit Lépine, contract 9 Sep 1673  
 Bellesoeur, Anne, dite Lucas, m-1: Massard, Nicolas, 12 Oct 1665; m-2: Lambert, Jean, 19 May 1686; m-3 Chevaudier, Jean-François, dit Lépine, 14 Jul 1688  
 Bénard, Jeanne, m Gadois, Pierre, 20 Apr 1665  
 Benoit, Marie, m Favreau, Pierre, dit Deslauriers, before 1668  
 Béraud, Anne, dite Dubreuil, m Jarosson, Mathieu, 19 Jun 1674  
 Bercier, Louise, m Feuillon, Michel, contract 15 Oct 1668  
 Berger, Marguerite, m Courtois, Charles, 9 Oct 1670  
 Bernard, Jeanne, m Thuillier, Jacques, dit Desvignets, 29 Apr 1669  
 Berrin, Marguerite, m (child, Jean-Batiste, born 1673), m Bouin, Julien, dit Dufresne, 2 Jul 1675  
 Bertault, Anne, m Chartier, Robert, 21 Oct 1669  
 Bertin, Marie, dite Breval, m-1: Séguin, Charles, 3 Oct 1669; m-2: Luneau, Pierre, 28 Apr 1678  
 Besche, Marie, m Chaperon, Pierre, 19 Nov 1670  
 Beuzelin, Catherine, m Lonlabard, Jean, 19 Oct 1671  
 Billot, Genevieve, m Denis, Jean, contract 24 Aug 1670  
 Billot, Lucrece, (child, Louise, born 1668), m Sigouin, Jean, 26 Aug 1669  
 Bilodeau, Jeanne, m Couillard, Pierre, 8 Feb 1666  
 Binaudiere, Marguerite, m-1: Rousseau, Symphorien, 14 Sep 1670; m-2: Guyon, Claude, 1 Dec 1688  
 Birard, Marie, m Pivin, Pierre, dit Larécompense, 1669 or 1670  
 Biret, Renée, m-1: Balan, Pierre, dit Lacombe, 9 Jun 1672; m-2: Brias, Jean, dit Latreille, before 1688; m-3: Lavergne, François, 15 Apr 1709  
 Blain, Marie-Anne, m Gervais, Pierre, 19 Oct 1665  
 Blainvillain, Anne, m Charbonnier, Louis, dit St-Laurent, contract 1 Jan 1672  
 Blais, Élisabeth, m-1: Roche, Pierre, 7 Oct 1669; m-2: Guillot, Vincent, 28 Apr 1677  
 Blaise, Marguerite, m-1: Paquet, Jean, contract 23 Oct 1669; m-2: Harnois, Isaac, contract 18 Jan 1670

- Blanchard, Marie, m-1: Brunet, Mathieu, dit Létang, 10 Nov 1667; m-2: Lucas, Yves-Luc, dit St-Venan before 1722
- Blondeau, Jeanne, m Abraham, René, dit Desmarais, 16 Nov 1671
- Bluteau, Antoinette, m Lacroix, David, 9 Oct 1671
- Boileau, Marie, m-1: Chauvin, Pierre, before 1668; m-2: Chamberland, Simon, 28 Nov 1669; m-3: John, Jean, 4 Apr 1690
- Boivin, Françoise, m Lamoureux, Louis, 1668
- Bolper, Marie-Louise, m-1: Marceau, François, 12 Oct 1671; m-2: Roger, Gabriel, 17 Nov 1687; m-3: Quiniart, Antoine-Olivier, dit Duplessis, 3 Feb 1701
- Bonheur, Marie, m Inard, Paul, dit Provençal, 27 Oct 1669
- Bonneau, Hélène, m Desmoulins, Jacques, 8 Jul 1667
- Bonnefoy, Marguerite, dite Ste-Foy, m-1: Achon, Jacques, contract 4 Dec 1667; m-2: Carpentier, Claude, 24 Aug 1671
- Bouart, Marie, m-1: Antrade, Jacques, 16 Aug 1668; m-2: Dessureaux, François, dit Le Bourguignon and Laplante, contract 3 Mar 1672; m-3: Boismené, Jean, 6 Feb 1689
- Boucalt, Jeanne (child, Jacques, b 1668), m Columbe, Louis, 30 Sep 1670
- Bouchard, Jeanne, m Foisy, Martin, contract 26 Oct 1665
- Bouchard, Louise, m Guillory, Simon, 6 Dec 1667
- Boucher, Madeleine, m Blanchard, François, dit Belleville, 20 Oct 1665
- Bouet, Marie, m-1: Guérard, Martin, 24 Oct 1667; m-2: Groinier, Nicolas, 7 Dec 1676
- Bouillon, Marie, m Téchenay, Alexandre, 16 Aug 1668
- Bourgeois, Catherine, m Binet, René, 19 Oct 1667
- Bourgeois, Françoise (child, Françoise, b 1670), m Vignault, Paul, dit Laverdure, 3 Nov 1670
- Bourgeois, Jeanne, m-1: Coudray, André, 25 Oct 1665; m-2: Glaumont, Pierre, dit Beauregard, 11 Jun 1708
- Bourgeois, Marie, m Anet, Jacques, contract 2 Jun 1668
- Boutard, Marie, m Bourgerie, Pierre, contract 21 Nov 1669
- Boutet, Marie-Madeleine, m Bisson, Gervais, 15 Sep 1664
- Boyer, Barbe, m-1: Cartier, Paul, 23 Oct 1673; m-2: Foulon, Nicolas, dit Dumont, 29 Oct 1698
- Braconnier, Jeanne, m-1: Thuillier, Crespín, dit La Tour, 18 Sep 1673; m-2: Édeline, Charles, 16 Oct 1675
- Brandon, Anne, m Dagenais, Pierre, dit Lépine, 17 Nov 1665
- Bremaille, Marie, m Doublet, Jacques, dit Delisle, 22 Jan 1667
- Briere, Marie, m-1: Guay, Jean, 16 Oct 1670; m-2: Gueudon, Martin, 20 Nov 1679
- Briset, Marie, arrived 1670
- Bruneau, Catherine (child, Marie-Anne, b about 1685), m Monin, Jean, contract 3 Sep 1670
- Brunet, Anne, m Coirier, Pierre, 23 Nov 1665
- Brunet, Françoise, m Sureau, Théodore, 8 Nov 1663
- Bulté, Marguerite, m Robitaille, Jean, 27 Nov 1670
- Buot, Marie, m Martin, Pierre, 6 Oct 1670
- Bureau, Catherine, m-1: Corriveau, Étienne, 28 Oct 1669; m-2: Darne, Simon, 15 Jan 1695
- Burel, Jeanne, m Poutré, André, dit Lavigne, 3 Nov 1667
- Caillaud, Andrée, m Thibault, Denis, 13 Aug 1669
- Caillé, Jeanne, m Renouard, Jacques, dit St-Étienne, about 1671
- Caillé, Marie, m Paquet, Pierre, contract 26 Aug 1668
- Caillé, Marie-Jeanne, m Pepin, Jacques, 16 Nov 1671
- Calais, Hélène, m Belleau, Blaise, dit Larose, 25 Sep 1673
- Campion, Marie, m Dubé, Mathurin, 3 Sep 1670
- Canard, Marie-Madeleine, m Thuillier, Crespín, dit La Tour, 12 Oct 1671
- Carbonnet, Madeleine, m Sédilot, Étienne, dit Desnoyers, 11 Aug 1664
- Carcireux, Sylvine, m Andrieu, Antoine, 11 Jan 1668

- Cardillon, Marguerite, m Desjardins, Claude, dit Charbonnier, 12 Jan 1666  
Carlier, Marie, m Fezeret, René, 11 Nov 1670  
Cartignier, Marie, m-1: Vanier, Germain, 30 Sep 1669; m-2: Caillé, Jacques, 24 Sep 1685; m-3: Tessier, Marc, 3 Sep 1691  
Cartois, Henriette, m-1: Audebout, Michel, dit Belhumeur, 26 Oct 1671; m-2: Patry, André, 23 Jul 1675; m-3: Coutelet, Jean, dit La Rochelle, 27 Mar 1702  
Chatert de La Charriere, Marguerite, m Dumesnil, Jacques, sieur de St-Marc, 17 Sep 1668  
Chamois, Marie-Claude, m Frigon, François, before 1674  
Chancy, Marie, m Prézeau, Michel, dit Chambly, 2 Oct 1673  
Chandoiseau, Nicole, m-1: Benoit, Étienne, dit Lajeunesse, 7 Oct 1670; m-2: Gour, Pierre, dit Lavigne, 18 Aug 1698  
Chanfrain, Renée, m Garand, Pierre, 27 Oct 1669  
Chanvreux, Renée, arrived 1669  
Charbonnier, Marie-Madeleine, dite Seigneur, m Lenoir, François, dit Rolland, 2 Jan 1673  
Charebert, Marie, m-1: Lesieur, Jean, dit Calot, 1672 or 1673; m-2: Defoy, Louis, about 1694  
Charlier, Michelle, m-1: Besnier, Massé, contract 9 Oct 1668; m-2: Castel, Laurent, 23 Jan 1684; m-3: Petit, Louis, 19 Mar 1710  
Charpentier, Marguerite, m Lucas, Toussaint, dit Lagarde, 11 Jun 1669  
Charpentier, Marguerite, m-1: Meunier, René, dit Laramée, 16 Oct 1668; m-2: Fanie, Jean, 23 Jan 1705  
Charpentier, Marie, m Gendras, Pierre, contract 11 Nov 1671  
Charpentier, Marie-Reine, m-1: Prinseau, Louis, 18 Jul 1672; m-2: Domingo, Étienne, dit Carabi, 26 Aug 1681  
Charrier, Louise, m Baret, Guillaume, 19 Nov 1663  
Charrier, Marie, m Renaud, Jacques, 13 Oct 1665  
Charron, Françoise, arrived 1664  
Charron, Marie, m Petiot, Mathurin, 1667  
Chartier, Jeanne, m Aubry, Thécle-Cornélius, dit Télec, 10 Sep 1670  
Chartier, Jeanne, m-1: Rousset, Pierre, dit Beaucourt, 3 Nov 1669; m-2: Lavergne, François, 10 Sep 1702  
Charton, Jeanne, m Robin, Jean, dit Lapointe, 10 Oct 1667  
Chaton, Marie, m Lagarde, Pierre, contract 5 Feb 1667  
Chauvet, Marie, m Faye, Pierre, dit Villefagnan, 16 Aug 1668  
Chemereau, Marguerite, m Piet, Jean, dit Trempe, 1669, 1670  
Cherfault, Denise, Grandry, Thomas, dit Faverolle, 16 Nov 1665  
Chevalier, Françoise, m Habert, Jacques, 19 Apr 1668  
Chevalier, Jeanne, m-1: Lecanteur, Guillaume, dit Latour, 19 Oct 1671; m-2: Levesque, Robert, 22 Apr 1679; m-3: Deschamps de La Bouteillerie, François, 5 Apr 1701  
Chevalier, Suzanne, m-1: Fobert, Robert, dit Lacroix, 14 Apr 1670; m-2: Maranda, Jean, 13 Feb 1684  
Chevreau, Marie, m Réaume, René, 29 Oct 1665  
Chiasson, Louise, m Chapelain, Jacques, 14 Sep 1666  
Chrétien, Madeleine, m-1: Chicoine, Pierre, 20 Oct 1670; m-2: De Piercot, Louis-Odet, 19 Jun 1702  
Chrétien, Marie, m Perrault, Paul, dit Lagorce, 4 Nov 1670  
Clérice, Catherine, m Lussier, Jacques, 12 Oct 1671  
Coignard, Marie, m Germain, Robert, 29 Oct 1669  
Coipel, Marie, m-1: Fagot, Guillaume, 21 Oct 1669; m-2: Renard, Claude, dit Deslauriers, 22 Nov 1677  
Coirier, Perrine, m Guérin, Clément, 1665 or 1666  
Colin, Anne, m Boissonneau, Vincent, dit Saintonge, 18 Oct 1669  
Colin, Denise, m-1: Thouin, Roch, 17 Nov 1673; m-2: Gloria, Antoine, dit Desrochers, 19 Sep 1694

- Colin, Marie-Rose, m Deguire, François, dit Larose, 1670  
 Collet, Jeanne, m Simon, Grégoire, 31 Dec 1668  
 Collet, Marguerite, m Bissonnet, Jacques, dit Dechaumaux, 19 Nov 1670  
 Compagnon, Antoinette, m Gerny, Jacques, 8 Oct 1668  
 Conflans, Françoise, m Rancin, Charles, 11 Oct 1667  
 Cottin, Marie-Catherine, dite D'Arras (child, Jeanne b 1665), m-1: Brunet, Pierre, 1 Feb 1666;  
   m-2: Mandin, Pierre, 20 Aug 1685  
 Couet, Marie, m Leclerc, Jean, 11 Nov 1669  
 Cousin, Françoise, m Gaudreau, Charles, 13 Oct 1665  
 Couture, Anne, m Moreau, Jean, dit Lagrange, 12 Nov 1665  
 Couturier, Isabelle, m Chantelou, François, 15 Sep 1670  
 Coy, Charlotte, m-1: Brard, Jean, dit La Reverdra, contract 12 Nov 1669; m-2: Brunion, Pierre, dit  
   Lapierre, 24 Apr 1678  
 Crépin, Marie, m Fournier, Jean, 1667  
 Cretel, Elisabeth, m Langlois, Nicolas, 26 Oct 1671  
 Croiset, Marie, m-1: Laquerre, Jean, dit Rencontre, contract 29 Aug 1671; m-2: Lévesque, Pierre,  
   contract 10 Aug 1677  
 Crosnier, Jeanne, m Magnan, François, 30 Sep 1669  
 Crosnier, Martine, m Destroismaisons, Philippe, dit Picard, 18 Nov 1669  
 Cure, Françoise, m Loiseau, Lucas, contract 19 Dec 1669
- Dailly, Anne, m Lesot, Jacques, 28 Oct 1671  
 Dain, Marie, m Marquet, François, 1669  
 Dallon, Marie, m-1: Pierre, Bissonnet, 9 Oct 1668; m-2: Anet, Jacques, before 1693; m-3: Hublé,  
   Pierre-Guillaume, 19 Apr 1694  
 Damané, Denise, m Houray, René, dit Grandmont, contract 26 Oct 1665  
 Damisé, Claude (child, André b ca. 1676), m Perthuis, Pierre, dit Lalime, 10 Dec 1668  
 Damois, Marie, m Faucher, Léonard, dit Saint-Maurice, 15 Oct 1669  
 Damours, Hélène, m-1: Foucher, Louis, dit Laforest, 6 Aug 1668; m-2: Lemire, Isaac, 5 Jun 1686  
 Dannessé, Esther, dite De Longchamps, m-1: Couillard, François, dit Lafontaine, 17 Oct 1668;  
   m-2: Janson, Pierre, dit Lapalme, 20 Sep 1688  
 Danneville, Gabrielle, m-1: Blanchard, Louis, 27 Jul 1665; m-2: De Lagrange, Mathieu, 12 Jun  
   1684; m-3: Bernard, Hilaire, Sieur de La Riviere, 22 Sep 1712  
 Daubigny, Marguerite, m Daveau, Charles, 19 Sep 1673  
 De Baillon, Catherine, m Miville, Jacques, dit Deschenes, 12 Nov 1669  
 De Beauregard, Marie, m-1: Langelier, Sébastien, 12 Nov 1665; m-2: Gélinas, Étienne, 12 Oct 1682  
 De Belleau, Catherine, m Morin, Jean-Baptiste, dit Debellerroche, 22 Nov 1667  
 De Bérune, Marie, arrived 1671  
 De Bidequin, Marie-Madeleine, m Bouvet, Jean, dit Lachambre, 17 Oct 1673  
 De Boisandré, Catherine, m Gobelin, Marc-Antoine, dit Cinq-Mars, 20 Oct 1663  
 De Boisandré, Jeanne-Claude, m-1: Lachaise, Louis, 31 Oct 1667; m-2: Létourneau, Jean, contract  
   15 Jan 1668  
 De Bonin, Nicole, m Quatresous, Damien, 19 Oct 1671  
 De Brétigny, Marie, m Leclerc, Denis, dit Lécuyer, 24 Oct 1667  
 Debure, Marie, m-1: Énard, Gilles, 6 Oct 1665; m-2: Bernard, Jean, dit Anse, 7 Dec 1666  
 Déchard, Jeanne, m Collect, Jean, dit Le Picard, 16 Feb 1668  
 De Charmesnil, Françoise, m Gélinas, Jean, contract 17 Oct 1667  
 De Chevrainville, Claude, dite Lafontaine, m Brault, Henri, 12 Aug 1665  
 De Chevrainville, Marie-Madeleine, dite Lafontaine, m Lamy, Joseph-Isaac, 22 Oct 1663  
 De Coppequesne, Marie-Charlotte, m-1: Gateau, Jean, 10 Jan 1667; m-2: Brault, Jacques, 1 Mar  
   1688  
 De Fontenay, Catherine, arrived 1667



- De Guesnel, Jeanne-Marie, m Castineau, Jean, 3 Nov 1671  
 De Lacour, Marie, m Roger, Gabriel, 12 Oct 1669  
 De Lacroix, Françoise, m Hubert, René, 4 Nov 1669  
 De Lafitte, Apolline, m Rousselot, Nicolas, dit Lapierre, 17, Oct 1673  
 De Laguéripiere, Elizabeth, m De Rainville, Jean, 26 Oct 1671  
 De Lahaye, Catherine, m-1: Guignard, Pierre, 18 Nov 1669; m-2: Regeat, Étienne, dit Le Lyonnais, 25 Jun 1685; m-3: Cordier, Pierre, 7 Feb 1689  
 De Lahaye, Jeanne, m Chauvin, Philibert, 25 Oct 1666  
 De Lahaye, Michelle, m-1: Pothier, Étienne, 9 Sep 1670; m-2: Lair, Étienne, 5 May 1690  
 Delahogue, Marie-Claude, m Sédilot, Jean, 27 Nov 1669  
 De Lalore, Catherine, m Badaillac, Louis, dit Laplante, 1671 or 1672  
 De Lamarre, Marie, m Renaud, Guillaume, 27 Nov 1668  
 De La Motte, Diane, arrived 1671  
 De Laplace, Marguerite, m-1: Lesiege, Pierre, dit Lafontaine, 1671 or 1672; m-2: Brébant, Pierre, dit Lecompte, 15 Sep 1696  
 De Laporte, Marie-Anne, m-1: Genaple, François, sieur de Bellefonds, 12 Oct 1665, m-2: Hubert, René, 22 Nov 1711  
 De Larue, Charlotte, m-1: Lavanois, Jean, 19 Sep 1673; m-2: Morin, André, 26 Nov 1696  
 Delastre, Adrienne, m Mortrel, Pierre, 16 Nov 1665  
 De La Tour Envoire, Catherine, arrived 1671  
 Delestre, Anne, m César, François, dit La Gardelette, 1673 or 1674  
 De Licerace, Suzanne, m Bisson, Michel, dit St-Come, 8 Nov 1663  
 De Limoges, Marie, m Laurence, Noel, 3 Nov 1667  
 Delorme, Marguerite, Chartier, René, 1 Oct 1669  
 De Lostelneau, Catherine, m Denis, Charles, 18 Oct 1668  
 De Mangeon, Claude, m Lesueur, Thomas, dit Langrandeur, contract 23 Nov 1664  
 De Matras, Jeanne-Judith, m Lesueur, Charles, sieur Devilliers, 2 Dec 1669  
 De Mérinne, Jeanne, arrived 1665  
 De Nevelet, Marguerite, m Bouat, Abraham, 19 Mar 1670  
 Denot, Jeanne, m-1: Robidou, André, 7 Jun 1667; m-2: Suprenant, Jacques, dit Sanssoucy, 16 Aug 1678  
 Denoyon, Marie, m Davenne, Charles, 8 Sep 1670  
 De Portas, Marie- Angélique, m Lecompte, Jean, 30 Jan 1668  
 De Provinlieu, Marie-Marguerite, m Houssy, Jean, dit Bellerose et L'Irland, 11 Oct 1672  
 DeQuain, Anne, m Lareau, François, 28 Oct 1669  
 De Roybon D'Alonne, Madeleine, arrived about 1671  
 Deschalets, Claude, Roy, Siméon, dit Ody, 3 Sep 1668  
 Deschalets, Élisabeth, m Paris, François, 26 Nov 1668  
 Deschalets, Madeleine, m Giron, Jean, 3 Sep 1668  
 Deschamps, Anne, m Boutet, Michel, dit Lépine, 29 Oct 1669  
 Deschamps, Marie, (b abt 1643), m Pouillard, Pierre, 12 Oct 1667  
 Deschamps, Marie, (b abt 1647), m Verret, Michel, dit Laverdure, 13 Oct 1669  
 Deschamps, Marie (b abt 1656), m Marais, Marin, dit Labarre, 1672  
 Deschamps, Marie-Madeleine, arrived 1670  
 Desenne, Catherine, m Senécal, Jean, 15 Oct 1672  
 Desfossés, Françoise, m Bidet, Jacques, dit Desroussels, 18 Oct 1669  
 Desgranges, Louise, m Delisle, Louis, 15 Oct 1669  
 Deshayes, Marguerite, m Ménard, Pierre, dit Saintonge, 1670 or 1671  
 Deshayes, Marie, m Bétourné, Adrien, dit Laviolette, 1668 or 1669  
 Desjardins, Françoise, m Droissy, Nicolas, 12 Oct 1665  
 Desmarais, Catherine, m Hileret, François, 20 Oct 1669  
 Desmarais, Étiennette, m Beaudin, Pierre, 3 Sep 1669

- Desportes, Françoise, m Renaud, Pierre, dit Locat, contract 5 Nov 1669  
Després, Madeleine, m Audet, Nicolas, dit Lapointe, 15 Sep 1670  
D'Esquincourt, Anne, m-1: Damien, Jacques, 21 Oct 1669; m-2: Olivier, Maurice, 10 Feb 1687  
Destouches, Marie, m-1: Dompierre, Charles, dit St-Martin, 27 Oct 1669; m-2: Garinet, François, 7 Feb 1690  
De Valois, Catherine, m Lainé, Benoit, dit Leboesme, 26 Jan 1672  
Devault, Marie, m Émery, Antoine, dit Coderre, 1667 or 1668  
Dodier, Jeanne, m-1: Joliet, Adrien, sieur de Chansenaye, 22 Jan 1664; m-2: Baillargé, Antoine, 1672; m-3: Normandin, Mathurin, dit Brausoleil, 1674  
Dodin, Anne, m Mouflet, Jean, dit Champagne, 19 Aug 1669  
Doigt, Ambroise, m Magnan, Jacques, 14 Oct 1669  
Dorange, Barbe, m Tardif, Jacques, 6 Oct 1669  
Doriant, Simone, m Hébert, Jean, 1667  
Doribeu, Catherine, m Genest, Jacques, dit Labarre, 1669 or 1670  
Doucinet, Élisabeth, m Bédard, Jacques, 14 Oct, 1666  
Drouet, Catherine, m Chamard, Pierre, 19 Oct 1671  
Dubicourt, Jeanne, arrived 1669  
Dubié, Marie-Françoise, arrived 1671  
Dubois, Marie, m Brouillet, Michel, dit Laviolette, 3 Nov 1670  
Dubreuil, Isabelle, m Faure, Bernard, 26 Aug 1665  
Ducharme, Catherine, m Roy, Pierre, dit St-Lambert, 12 Jan 1672  
Duchemin, Marie-Anne, m Yvelin, Pierre, 19 Sep 1673  
Duchesne, Barbe, m Badel, André, dit Lamarche, 26 Oct 1671  
Ducorps, Jeanne, dite Ledue, m Massé, Martin, abt 1670  
Ducoudray, Marie, m Grenet, François, 15 Sep 1670  
Dufaye, Françoise, m Pire, Martin, dit Henne, 15 Oct 1674  
Dufiguier, Hélène, m Fournier, Jacques, sieur Delaville, 24 Oct 1663  
Dufossé, Jeanne, m Doré, Louis, 1 Sep 1670  
Dufresne, Jeanne, m Dalleray, Martin, bef 1666 census  
Dumont, Anne-Julienne, m Dubois, René, dit Brisebois, 25 Nov 1665  
Dumont, Barbe, m-1: Breton, François, contract 11 Nov 1668; m-2: Courier, Raymond, dit Bourdelais, 1 Jun 1702  
Dumontier, Antoinette, m Martineau, Jacques, 28 Nov 1669  
Dumontier, Madeleine, dite De Leur, m Roussel, Timothée, 22 Nov 1667  
Dupré, Françoise, m Loubat, Jean, dit Saintonge  
Dupuis, Catherine, m Martin, Charles, 28 Nov 1663  
Durand, Catherine, m Piché, Pierre, dit Lamusette, 25 Nov 1665  
Durand, Élisabeth, arrived 1670  
Durand, Françoise, m Beaudouin, Jacques, contract 24 Mar 1671  
Durand, Suzanne, m Gibault, Gabriel, dit Poitevin, 30 Oct 1667  
Durosair, Espérance, m Longueville, Simon, 9 Oct 1668  
Dusauçay, Marie-Anne, m Rouer, Louis, sieur de Villeray, 26 Nov 1675  
Dusson, Marguerite, m-1: Lavallée, Jean, dit Petit-Jean, 1670 or 1671; m-2 Vanet, Charles, dit Le Parisien, abt 1694  
Duval, Françoise, m-1: Courault, Pierre, dit Coulon, 16 Nov 1671; m-2: Renaud, Antoine-Laurent, dit Letambour, 12 Aug 1681, m-3: Renaud, François, 10 Dec 1695  
Duval, Marie-Madeleine, m Joubert, Jacques, bef 1672  
Duval, Michelle, m Bon, Pierre, dit Lacombe, bef 1672  
Éloy, Antoinette, m Masta, Mathurin, 14 Dec 1665  
Éloy, Marguerite, m-1: Cosset, Jean, contract 12 Feb 1668; m-2: Collet, Jean, dit Le Picard, 19 Oct 1688

Enfre, Françoise, arrived 1669

Évin, Marguerite, m Richard, Pierre, 24 Sep 1670

Faucheux, Jeanne, m-1: Leduc, Antoine, bef 1671; m-2: Vaillant, Pierre, 29 Feb 1688

Faucon, Marie, m-1: Chartier, Guillaume, 27 Nov 1663; m-2: Jocteau, François, 15 Oct 1708

Fauconnier, Marie-Jeanne, m Dufresne, Antoine-Nicolas, 4 Dec 1668

Faure, Louise, dite Planchet, m Gagné, Pierre, contract 28 Oct 1668

Fauvault, Jeanne, Provost, Jacques, 25 Nov 1669

Fauvreau, Françoise, m Jean Pierre, 1671 or 1672

Fayet, Anne, m Siret, René, 8 Sep 1670

Ferré, Catherine, m Lefebvre, Louis, contract 4 Nov 1668

Ferron, Marguerite, m Bertrand, Guillaume, 12 Oct 1671

Fievre, Catherine, m Allaire, Charles, 10 Nov 1663

Firman, Marie-Anne, arrived 1667, returned 1667

Flamand, Nicole, m Leparc, Louis, dit St-Louis, 6 Jan 1669

Fléchet, Anne, m Louineau, Pierre, 2 Oct 1673

Fleure, Marie-Anne, arrived 1673

Fleureau, Marie, m Delaunay, Jean, 30 Sep 1669

Foubert, Anne, m Boisseau, Pierre, 20 Oct 1670

Fouquet, Marie, m Béatrix, Jacques, 16 Nov 1671

Fourrier, Catherine, m-1: Mercadier, Mathurin, 14 Oct 1670; m-2: Bousquet, Jean, 11 May 1672;  
m-3: Martin, François, dit Langevin, 20 Nov 1712

Fourrier, Jeanne, m-1: Baillaux, Jean, 1667; m-2: Vanasse, François, contract 2 Aug 1671

Foy, Marguerite, m Dumas, François, contract 5 Jul 1667

Fressel, Isabelle, m Émèreau, François, dit Bélair, 30 Oct 1671

Fressel, Jeanne, m Jacob, Étienne, 14 Oct 1670

Fro, Louise, m Meunier, Julien, 9 Sep 1670

Gaillard, or Daire, Marie, m-1: Perrier, Jean-Baptiste, dit Lafleur, 6 Oct 1669; m-2: Sabourin, Jean, 22 Sep 1682

Gaillard, Marguerite, dite Duplessis, m-1: Provost, François, 26 Jul 1664; m-2: Saucier, Louis, 12 Jan 1671; m-3: Legardeur, Michel, dit Sansoucy, bef Nov 1677

Galet, Anne, m Veau, Sylvain, 13 Oct 1670

Galet, Anne, m Hébert, Michel, dit Laverdure, 1 Sep 1670

Galien, Marie-Thérèse, m-1: Gouin, Laurent, 22 Oct 1665; m-2: Gilbert, Louis, 7 Jan 1687

Gambier, Marguerite, m Legardeur, Michel, dit Sansoucy, 26 Jul 1664

Gargottin, Louise, m-1: Perron, Daniel, dit Suire, 26 Feb 1664; m-2: Alain, Charles-Louis, 7 Jan 1679

Gateau, Catherine, m Jean, Vivien, 29 Nov 1671

Gaumond, Madeleine, m-1: Langlois, Jean, 15 Oct 1668; m-2: François, Pierre, 16 Aug 1670

Gauthier, Marie, m Prou, Pierre, contract 7 Nov 1669

Gauthier, Marie-Jeanne, m Masson, Gilles, 17 Oct 1668

Gendreau, Anne, m Leduc, René, 28 Oct 1664

Genest, Jeanne-Léonarde, m-1: Cardin, Noel, contract 1 Nov 1669; m-2: Loiseau, Pierre, 6 Nov 1671

Geoffroy, Anne, m Filbot, Charles, 1 Sep 1670

Gilles, Jeanne, m-1: Fleury, François, contract 24 Aug 1670; m-2: Dumas, René, dit Rencontre, Jun 1689; m-3: Galet, Pierre, dit Laliberté, 1 Sep 1704

Girard, Anne, m Dodelin, Nicolas, 22 Oct 1665

Girard, Marguerite, m-1: Forcier, Pierre; m-2: Abraham, René, dit Desmarais, 30 Nov 1690

Girard, Marie, arrived 1667

Giraud, Anne, m Gauthier, Mathurin, 16 Jul 1669

- Goard, Mathurine, m Marie, Louis, dit Ste-Marie, 31 May 1667  
 Gobert, Marie-Madeleine, m Groleau, Pierre, 8 Sep 1670  
 Godeby, Anne, m Talua, Julien, dit Vendamont, 7 Oct 1669  
 Godequin, Jeanne, m Croteau, Vincent, contract 22 Sep 1670  
 Godillon, Élisabeth, m Éthier, Léonard, 22 Sep 1670  
 Goiset, Anne, m Albert, André, dit Laroche, 21 Oct 1669  
 Gossard, Noelle, m Bussiere, Jacques, dit Laverdure, 16 Oct 1671  
 Goubilleau, Françoise, m Dazé, Paul, 15 Apr 1671  
 Grandin, Jeanne, m Briere, Jean, 19 Oct 1671  
 Grandin, Marie, m Beaudet, Jean, 23 Sep 1670  
 Grandin, Marie, m-1: Morel, Michel, abt 1670; m-2: Robillard, Claude, abt 1672  
 Grandjean, Adrienne, m Baucher, René, dit Sanssoucy, contract 8 Jan 1666  
 Grangeon, Marie-Madeleine, m Richard, Marin, dit Lavallée, 21 Oct 1669  
 Granger, Catherine, m Lépinay, Jean 11 Sep 1673  
 Graton, Mathurine, m-1: Toupin, Pierre, dit Lapierre, 30 Sep 1670; m-2: Brunet, Vincent, 22 Jul 1710  
 Gravois, Marie, m Étienne, Philippe, 3 Nov 1667  
 Grimbault, Anne, m-1: Jouanne, Jean, 17 Sep 1670; m-2: Desportes, Claude, 19 Feb 1691  
 Groisard, Jeanne, m Dupuis, Zacharie, 25 Oct 1668  
 Groleau, Madeleine, m Marchand, François, 30 Sep 1669  
 Grossejambe, Françoise, m Boissy, Julien, dit Lagrillade, 26 Oct 1671  
 Gruaux, Jeanne, m-1: René, Jean, 9 Sep 1670; m-2: Pigeon, Jacques, bef 1674  
 Grusseau, Marie, m-1: Chénier, Jean, contract 23 Aug 1667; m-2: Senay, Pierre, dit Lapierre, 16 Aug 1700  
 Guédon, Marie-Anne, m-1: Benoist, Gabriel, contract 26 Oct 1665; m-2: Marais, Marin, dit Labarre, contract 7 Feb 1695  
 Gueneville, Jeanne, m Molleur, Pierre, dit Lallemand, 3 Nov 1671  
 Guérard, Catherine, m Dubord, Julien, dit Lafontaine, contract 12 Feb 1670  
 Guérin, Madeleine, m-1: Julien, Jean, 10 Nov 1665; m-2: Boivin, Pierre, 31 Aug 1673  
 Guérin, Marie-Jeanne, dit Brunet, m-1: Dupré, Antoine, 13 Jul 1667; m-2: Charrier, Louis, 29 Oct 1682  
 Guerrier, Bonne, m-1: Fauque, Jacques, contract 12 Oct 1665; m-2: Marchand, Charles, 1674 or 1675  
 Guichelin, Catherine, m-1: Buteau, Nicolas, contract 23 Oct 1669; m-2: Tissiau, Charles, dit St-Germain, 16 Apr 1708; m-3: Roy, Jean, dit Lapensée, 16 Feb 1716  
 Guillaume, Anne, m Dubois, François, dit Lafrance, 19 Oct 1671  
 Guillaume, Marie, m-1: Maheu, Nicolas, 15 Jan 1671; m-2: Mignerou, Laurent, contract, 11 May 1675  
 Guilleboeuf, Marie-Madeleine, m-1: Ploof, Jean, 24 Jun 1669; m-2: Foisy, Louis, abt 1702  
 Guillin, Françoise, m-1: Trajot, André, 12 Nov 1668; m-2: Robillard, Claude, 27 Jan 1709  
 Guillodeau, Madeleine, m Poitevin, Jean, dit Laviolette, 19 Aug 1669  
 Guyard, Catherine, m Beaudry, Antoine, dit L'Épinette, 24 Nov 1665  
 Guyet, Marie, m Ledoux, Pierre, dit Latreille, 9 Oct 1668
- Halay, Marie, m Courtois, Bertrand, dit Le Breton, 24 Aug 1671  
 Halay, Marie, m-1: ? Petit, Pierre (France); m-2: ? Augeron, Antoine, 11 Jan 1672  
 Halier, Perrette, m Bordeleau, Antoine, dit Laforest, 15 Oct 1669  
 Haneton, Madeleine, m Reguindeau, Joachim, dit Joachim, contract 6 Jan 1669  
 Hardy, Jeanne, m Trottain, François, dit St-Surin, 16 Aug 1668  
 Hatanville, Marie, m-1: Senat, Robert, 15 Oct 1669; m-2: Fauconnet, Jean, dit Lafleur, 20 Jan 1671; m-3: Martin, Charles, 6 Oct 1683; m-4: César, François, dit La Gardelette, 25 Feb 1686  
 Hébert, Françoise, m-1: Baptiste, Jean, dit St-Amour, 3 May 1668; m-2: Cazelier, Philippe, dit

Laverdore, 23 Nov 1671

Hébert, Marie-Madeleine, m Brosseau, Denis, contract 15 Oct 1670

Hédouin, Marguerite, m Barbeau, François, 24 Aug 1671

Héron, Jacqueline, m-1: Galarneau, Jacques, 15 Oct 1665; m-2: Picard, Jean, 9 May 1706

Hiardin, Marguerite, m Vériul, Nicolas, dit Labécasse, Dec 1665

Housseau, Marguerite, m Meunier, Jean, 5 Oct 1670

Hubert, Élisabeth, m Bolduc, Louis, 20 Aug 1668

Hubert, Marie, m-1: Fournier, Nicolas, 30 Sep 1670; m-2: Gachet, Jean, 25 Feb 1691

Hubinet, Louise, m Fournel, Jacques, 12 Oct 1671

Huché, Françoise, m Bonhomme, Guillaume, 30 Oct 1664

Hué, Marie, m Boesme, Jean 7 Jan 1668

Humelot, Catherine, m Hardy, Jacques, 1 Sep 1670

Hutru, Perrine, m Sureau, Théodore, 9 Oct 1669

Isambert, Catherine, m Denis, Louis, dit Lafontaine, 9 Sep 1673

Itas, Marguerite, m Aubuchon, Jacques, dit Le Loyal, contract 11 Nov 1667

Jacquier, Louise, m-1: Pousset, Jean, contract, 17 Jan 1671; m-2: Dalaux, Michel, 3 Aug 1683

Jalais, Marie, m-1: Lauzé, Jean, dit Matha, 26 Aug 1669; m-2: Leclerc, Robert, 9 Jul 1680

Jasselin, Marguerite (child, Jean, b 1674), m-1: Lelievre, Mathurin, 31 Oct 1676; m-2: Lemoine, Nicolas, 8 Jan 1684

Javelot, Anne, m Leboeuf, Jacques, 24 Jan 1667

Jodon, Marie, m Barbeau, André, dit Laforest, 12 Aug 1669

Jolivet, Charlotte-Catherine, m-1: Girardin, Léonard, dit Sanssoucy, 12 Oct 1671; m-2: Trillaud, Simon, 18 Oct 1688

Joly, Charlotte, m Drapeau, Antoine, 20 Aug 1669

Jossard, Elisabeth, m De Poitiers, Jean-Baptiste, sieur du Buisson, 6 Oct 1670

Jourdain, Marguerite, m-1: Delpeche, Bernard, dit Bélair, 25 Nov 1667; m-2: Mageau, Louis, dit Maisonseule, 8 Jan 1689

Juin, Jeanne, m Dumouchel, Bernard, dit Laroche, contract 17 Apr 1673

Julien, Anne, m Choquet, Nicolas, dit Champagne, 12 Nov 1668

Labastille, Renée, dite Martin, m Gauthier, René, dit Larose, 11 Apr 1669

Labbé, Anne, m-1: ? Gilles, Guillaume (France); m-2: ? Girard, Marc, 5 Nov 1663

Labbé, Jacqueline, m Colin, Mathurin, dit Laliberté, bef 1670

Labbé, Jeanne, m Élie, Jean, dite Breton, 28 Nov 1669

Lacroix, Suzanne, m Savaria, Jacques, 17 Oct 1672

Lafaye, Marie, m Émond, René, 22 Oct 1663

Lafleur, Joachime, m Martin, Pierre, 11 Feb 1664

Lafontaine, Marie-Anne, m Dalleray, Marin, 28 Aug 1670

Lagou, Anne, m-1: Valliere, Pierre, 8 Sep 1670; m-2: Dupil, Rémi, 8 Jan 1682

Lainé, Anne, m-1: Content, Étienne, 14 Oct 1669; Bisson, René, dit Lépine, 5 Nov 1685; m-3: Tessier, Marc, 5 Nov 1708

Lainé, Catherine, m-1: Mesny, Étienne, 23 Nov 1671; m-2: Paré, Jean, 23 May 1709

Lainé, Genevieve, m De Vanchy, Pierre, 21 Nov 1667

Lamain, Marguerite, m-1: Rognon, Michel, dit Laroche, 14 Sep 1670, m-2: Mercier, Pierre, 8 Jan 1685

Lamarche, Charlotte, m Lussier, Jacques, 30 Sep 1669

Lamarre, Anne, m Duquet, Pierre, dit Delachasnayne, 25 Aug 1666

Lambert, Jeanne, m Bellimier, Étienne, dit La Ruine, 4 Oct 1669

Lamirault, Marguerite, m Martel, Honoré, dit Lamontagne, 26 Nov 1668

Lamoureux, Antoinette, arrived 1667

- Lamy, Marie, m-1: Chevretils, François, dit Lalime, 1671-1672; m-2: Duval, Jean, 1678-1679  
Landry, Louise, m Content, Pierre, 26 Sep 1667  
Lanfillé, Marie, m Roche, Pierre, 9 Nov 1665  
Lange, Françoise, m Moreau, Étienne, 17 Oct 1673  
Langlois, Anne, m Cauchon, René, sieur de Laverdiere, 10 Nov 1671  
Langlois, Jacqueline, m-1: May, Jean, 17 Nov 1668; m-2: Galipeau, Gilles, dit Lepoivrin, 30 Sep 1678  
Langlois, Marie, m Gladu, Jacques, dit Cognac, contract 28 Oct 1665  
Langlois, Marie, m Poirier, Jean, dit Lejeunesse, 18 Mar 1668  
Languille, Jeanne, m Allard, François, 1 Nov 1671  
Lapierre, Perrine, m-1: Danis, Honoré, dit Tourangeau, 20 Mar 1666; m-2: Lucas, Yves, dit St-Venant, 19 Mar 1705  
Larcher, Madeleine, m Voisin, Élie, 15 Oct 1668  
Larcheveque, Françoise, m Dubuc, Jean, 14 Jan 1668  
Lartreau, Marie, arrived 1667  
Lasnon, Marie, m-1: Feret, Pierre, 24 Nov 1667; Ledoux, Pierre, dit Latreille, 8 May 1701  
Latier, Françoise, m Levert, Jean, 15 Sep 1669  
Latouche, Marguerite, m Manseau, Jacques, 21 Sep 1673  
Laurence, Genevieve, m-1: Michelon, Adrien, 1664; m-2: Journet, Jean, dit Guespin, 9 Sep 1681  
Laurent, Catherine, m Hilaret, Moise, 28 Sep 1667  
Lauvergnat, Jacqueline, m-1: Gaulin, Pierre, 21 Apr 1664; m-2: Bareau, Marc, 30 Jan 1679  
Laval, Claude, m Bonnideau, Louis, dit Chatellerault, 26 Oct 1671  
Laverdure, Marguerite, m Crépeau, Maurice, contract 12 Oct 1665  
Leblanc, Anne, m Ménage, Pierre, 13 Mar 1673  
Lebon de Champfleury, Marie, m Bidard, François, 29 Nov 1665  
Lebrun, Marie, m Barbary, Pierre, dit Grandmaison, 24 Feb 1668  
Leclerc, Anne, m Chrétien, Vincent, 1668  
Leclerc, Denise, m-1: Delomay, Claude, 3 Oct 1669; m-2: Dalleray, Marin, 19 Feb 1703  
Leclerc, Françoise, m Rifault, Michel, 27 Aug 1668  
Leclerc, Genevieve, m Poiré, Laurent, 26 Nov 1671  
Leclerc, Marguerite, m Beloy, Julien, dit Servigny, 26 Nov 1665  
Lecomte, Jeanne, m-1: De Laroux, Olivier, dit Desroches, contract 14 Jun 1672; m-2: Averty, Julien, dit Langevin, 25 Oct 1677  
Lecomte, Marguerite, arrived 1673  
Lecomte, Marie, m Habert, Jacques, contract 22 Oct 1672  
Lecomte, Suzanne, m Arsenault, François, 1665  
Lecomte, Élisabeth, arrived  
Lecoq, Jeanne, m-1: Dubeau, Guillaume, 8 Sep 1670; m-2: Moreau, Martin, 18 Jan 1672; m-3: Fortunet, Jean, dit Laverdure, 27 Jun 1689  
Lecoutre, Louise, m Crevier, Nicolas, abt 1665  
Ledoux, Jacquette, m-1: Grimault, Jacques, 10 Nov 1664; m-2: Tessier, Marc, 26 Nov 1668  
Lefebvre, Antoinette, m Limousin Hilaire, 9 Nov 1671  
Lefebvre, Élisabeth-Agnes, m Thibault, François, 14 Oct 1670  
Lefebvre, Marie, m Delastre, Jean, dit Lajeunesse, 15 Oct 1669  
Lefebvre, Marie, m-1 Paris, Jean dit Champagne, 1671; m-2 Reguindeau, Joachim, dit Joachim; 3 Nov 1693  
Lefebvre, Marie, m Marcil, André, dit L'apagnol, 16 Nov 1671  
Lefebvre, Marie, m-1 Guibault, Louis, dit Grandbois, 13 Oct 1670; m-2 Gendras, Pierre, 17 Jul 1715  
Lefebvre, Barbe, dite Lacroix, m Goyer, Mathurin, dit Laviolette, 14 Jan 1669  
Lefrançois, Françoise, m Lavergne, François, 19 Oct 1671  
Legendre, Jeanne, m Sauvageau, Claude, contract 3 Dec 1669



- Legrand, Antoinette, m-1 Prunier, Nicolas, dit Picard, 3 Oct 1669; m-2 Neveu, Thomas, dit Lacroix, contract 28 Aug 1693
- Legrand, Nicolle, m Noel, François, 22 Oct 1669
- Leguay, Madeleine, m Larcheveque, Jacques, 3 Jun 1669
- Leguay, Madeleine, m Garnier, Jean 6 Nov 1668
- Lelong, Marie, m Dumas, René, dit Rencontre, 12 Oct 1671
- Lelong, Marie-Anne, m Bonneau, Joseph, dit Labécasse, 16 Sep 1670
- Leloup, Catherine, m Nafrechou, Isaac, 19 Nov 1668
- Lemaire, Anne, m Hulin, Philippe, 11 Sep 1673
- Lemaire, Marie, m Ratel, Pierre, 28 Dec 1669
- Lemaitre, Anne, m Blanquet, Adrien, dit La Fougere, 7 Nov 1663
- Lemaitre, Gabrielle, arrived 1667
- LeLemerle, de Hautpré, Marguerite, m Bory, Laurent, dit Grandmaison, 8 Feb 1672
- Lemesle, Catherine, m Morin, Pierre, 13 Jun 1672
- Lemoine, Françoise, m Niquet, Pierre-René, contract 15 Jun 1666
- Lemoine, Marie Duhault, Jacques, dit Paris, 16 Nov 1665
- Lenoir, Antoinette, dite, Pirois, m-1 Leboeuf, Jacques, 29 Oct 1669; m-2 Arcouet, Jean, dit Lajeuness, 18 Jul 1701
- Léonard, Marie, m Rémy, René, dit Champagne, 24 Jan 1667
- Lepage, Constance, m Garinet, François, 5 Feb 1674
- Lepage, Marie-Rogere, m-1 Thoéry, Roch, sieur de L'Ormeau, 5 Dec 1667; m-2 Peuvret, Jean-Baptiste, 16 Oct 1681
- Leper, Anne, m Pinsonnault, François, dit Lafleur, 1673
- Lépine, Andréé, m Chasle, Claude, 19 Nov 1668
- Lépine, Anne, m Boucher, François, dit Vin d'Espagne, 21 Apr 1664
- Lépine, Marie, m Faure, Moise, dit St-Vivien, 29 Oct 1677
- Lequin, Élisabeth, m-1 Gaigneur, Jean, dit Laframboise, 5 Jul 1668; m-2 Léveillé, Étienne, 8 Feb 1671; m-3 Girard, Pierre, 26 Apr 1688
- Leroux, Catherine, m Goulet, René, 29 Oct 1670
- Leroux, Marguerite, arrived 1665
- Leroux, Marie, m-1 Énaud, Jacques, dit Canada, bef 1673; m-2 Borneuf, Pierre, 1691
- Lesaint, Marie, m Maranda, Étienne, 26 Nov 1671
- Lesdiller, Michelle, m-1 Milet, Nicolas, dit Marandais, contact 27 Dec 1668; m-1 Gilbert, Pierre, dit Lachasse, 29 Sep 1685
- Lespérance, Marie, m Ponsart, Benoit, 4 Nov 1665
- Levaigreur, Marguerite, m Montreau, Léonard, dit Francoeur, 1 Mar 1668
- Levasseur, Jeanne, m Tesson, Bartélemy, 24 Oct 1667
- Levieux, Claire, dite Columbe, m Neveu, Pierre, 2 Sep 1670
- Liardin, Marie, m Lancougner, Pierre, dit Lacroix, 9 Oct 1668
- Linier, Jeanne-Marie-Ann, m Aumeau, Louis, 19 Jan 1672
- Loiseau, Anne, m-1 Gendron, Guillaume, dit La Rondiere, 21 Jul 1664; m-2 Lemoine, Charles, dit Charleville, 2 Aug 1688
- Loiseau, Françoise, m Grégoire, Matherine, contract 7 Oct 1669
- Loret, Étiennette, m Bau, Jean-Baptiste, dit Lalouette, 1671-1672
- Lorot, Perrette, m Buteau, Pierre, 21 Oct 1671
- Louvet, Catherine, m Brassard, Guillaume, 15 Feb 1672
- Lucos, Catherine, m Moreau, Marin, dit Laporte, contract 14 Nov 1671
- Mabille, Anne, m Salois, Claude, 1666
- Magdelain, Jeanne, m Tapin, Antoine, 4 Nov 1669
- Magnan, Anne, m Gauvin, Jean, 22 Oct 1665
- Magnier, Marie, m-1 Chartier, Michel, 1665; m-2 Jinchereau, Louis, 7 Jan 1673

- Major, Marie, m Roy Antoine, dit Desjardins, 11 Sep 1668  
Malo, Marie, m Brin, Jacques, dit La Pensée, 24 Sep 1670  
Mansion, Jeanne, m-1 Cherlot, Jean, dit Desmoulins, 9 Oct 1669; m-2 Tudault, Vincent, 5 Jun 1712  
Marchand, Catherine, m Nafrechou, Laurent, 17 Sep 1667  
Marchand, Marie-Élisabeth, m Coeur, Pierre, dit Jolicoeur, 6 Oct 1670  
Marchessault, Marie, m-1 Boutin, Pierre, 1669; m-2 Michel, Jean, 25 Nov 1670  
Maréchal, Madeleine, m Poupardeau, Pierre, abt 1670  
Maréchal, Marguerite, dite Dubois, m Doison, Sébastien, 2 Nov 1669  
Marié, Denise, m-1 Quenneville, Jean 12 Feb 1674; m-2 Guilbert, Jean, dit Laframbois, 15 May 1704  
Marié, Jeanne, m Vézina, François, 29 Oct 1670  
Martin, Marie, m Février, Christophe, 16 Nov 1671  
Martin, Marie, m-1 Vallée, Jean, dit Lavallée, 4 Feb 1666; m-2 Charier, Jacques, dit Lafontaine, 5 Dec 1673  
Martin, Reine, arrived 1667  
Masseron, Marie, m Marset, François 1672  
Masson, Anne, m Galien, Robert, 8 Sep 1670  
Menacier, Louise, m Ledran, Toussaint, 12 Nov 1663  
Ménard, Barbe, m Vermet, Antoine, dit Laforme, 26 Aug 1669  
Mercier, Anne, m Chevaudier, Jean dit Lépine, 19 Oct 1671  
Merlin, Agathe, m Lorient, Jean, 31 Aug 1670  
Méry, Anne, arrived 1669  
Mesuré, Marie, m Montambault, Michel, dit Léveillé, 20 Dec 1665  
Métru, Marie-Anne, m-1 Samson, Jacques, 26 Nov 1671; m-2 Philippeau, Claude, 24 Nov 1710  
Meunier, Antoinette, m Aubert, Jacques, contract 9 Nov 1665  
Meunier, Marie, m-1 Hudde, Jacques, 1666; m-2 Guillet, Jean, 21 Nov 1690  
Meunier, Marie, Bonin, Charles, contract 7 Oct 1665  
Meunier, Marie, m Chrétien, Michel, 13 Oct 1665  
Michaud, Marie-Louise, m Daniau, Jean, dit Laprise, 10 Sep 1670  
Michel, Anne, m-1 Paviot, Jacques, dit Lapensée, 1668 or 1669; m-2 Massault, Jean, dit St-Martin, 1674  
Michel, Françoise, m-1 Dupont, Gilles, contract 10 Aug 1670; m-2 Hubert, Paul, 8 Feb 1685  
Michel, Jacqueline, m Mignier, Jacques, dit Lagacé, 23 Oct 1668  
Michel, Marie, m Morin, Charles, 3 Nov 1667  
Mignault, Catherine, m Lemoine, Pierre, dit Lavallée, 15 Oct 1673  
Mignolet, Gillette, m Minson, Nicolas, dit Lafleur, 19 Oct 1671  
Millot, Françoise, m-1 Lepicq, Jean, 15 Oct 1669; m-2 Mezeray, René, dit Nopces, 26 May 1688; m-3 Debord, Léonard, dit Lajeunesse, 30 Sep 1697  
Moisan, Françoise, m-1 Brunet, Antoine, dit Belhumeur, 28 Nov 1663; m-2 Perthuis, Pierre, dit Lalime, 13 Feb 1707  
Moitié, Catherine, m-1 Vigor, Désiré, 19 Sep 1667; m-2 Poirier, Jean dit Lajeunesse, 22 Nov 1688  
Moitié, Marguerite, m Gauthier, Joseph-Elie, 24 Oct 1663  
Moitié, Marie, m-1 Magnan, Jean, dit Lespérance, 19 Mar 1672; m-2 Chesne, Pierre, dit Saintonge, 9 Oct 1700  
Montminy, Marie, (child, Julienne, b 1665), m-1 Rose, Noel, 7 Jan 1666; m-2 Dumas, François, 25 Nov 1687  
Monvoisin, Françoise, m-1 Gariteau, Nicolas, 10 Oct 1668; m-2 Gervais, Marin, 16 Oct 1672  
Moreau, Marguerite, m Morin, André, 26 Aug 1670  
Moreau, Marguerite-Françoise, m-1 Faye, Mathieu, dit Lafayette, 30 Sep 1670; m-2 Lefort, Jean, dit Laprairie, 21 Nov 1696  
Morin, Charlotte, m Letendre, Pierre, dit Laliberté, 1668 or 1669

Morin, Marie, m Gignard, Laurent, 11 Sep 1673  
 Morin, Marie, m Boissel, Noel, 23 Jul 1669  
 Morin, Marie, m-1 Dauphin, Étienne, 15 Nov 1665; m-2 Chaignon, Pierre, 10 Aug 1694  
 Mouillard, Éléonore, m Chapelain, Bernard, 9 Nov 1671  
 Moutrachy, Marguerite, m Dupré, Antoine, dit Champagne, 25 Jul 1672  
 Mullois, Marie, m De St-Ours, Pierre, sieur de l'Échaillon., contract 8 Jan 1668

Navaron, Marie, arrived 1670  
 Nararre, Marguerite, m Roy, Étienne, 26 Aug 1669  
 Niel, Madeleine, m Charles, Étienne, dit Lajeunesse, 24 Oct 1667  
 Normand, Catherine, m Normand, Pierre, dit Labriere, 7 Sep 1665  
 Normand, Marie-Madeleine, m Morin, Alphonse dit Valcour, 10 Feb 1670

Olivier, Agnes, m Sivadier, Louis, 9 Oct 1669  
 Olivier, Madeleine, m Rousseau, Thomas, 5 Oct 1667  
 Olivier, Jeanne, dite Triboulet, m Leroux, André, 26 Oct 1671  
 Ollery, Anne, m Frérot, Thomas, sieur de Lachenaye, 1669 or 1670  
 Ouache, Marie-Madeleine, arrived 1667  
 Quinville, Michelle, m-1 Barabé, Nicolas, contract 21 Oct 1668; m-2 Lemay, Michel, contract 12 Apr 1677; m-3 Montenu, Louis, contract 5 Nov 1685

Pahin, Claude-Philiberte, m Coirier, Pierre, 18 Sep 1673  
 Papin, Madeleine, m Cachelievre, Jacques, 12 Sep 1672  
 Paquet, Marguerite, m-1 Biville, François, dit Le Picard, 26 Nov 1670; Gonthier, Bernard, 20 Jan 1676  
 Parenteau, Marie, m Fauvel, Pierre, 6 Oct 1671  
 Paris, Françoise, m-1 Petitclerc, Pierre, 11 Sep 1673; m-2 Élie, Pierre, 12 Feb 1714  
 Paremant, Perrette, m Lory, François, dit Gargot, 1 Oct 1670  
 Pasquier, Marie, dite Defranclicieu, m Couillard, Charles, sieur des Islets et de Beaumont, 10 Jan 1668  
 Paul, Catherine, m De Chambre, Jean, dit Lachambre, 21 Oct 1668  
 Paulo, Catherine, m Campeau, Étienne, 26 Nov 1663  
 Paviot, Marie, m Mondin, Antoine, contract 13 May 1668  
 Payan, Marie-Marthe, m Corneau, Mathurin, 6 Oct 1670  
 Péchina, Marie, m Gourault, Guillaume, dit La Gaillardise, 11 Aug 1672  
 Pecquet, Charlotte, m Richard, René, 1671  
 Pednel, Françoise, m Arrivé, Maurice, 2 Jun 1670  
 Pelletier, Anne, dite Passavant, m Papin, Pierre, 17 Dec 1665  
 Pelletier, Marie, m-1 Renaud, Mathurin, 7 Oct 1669; m-2 Canard, Pierre, 19 Oct 1677; m-3 Joubert, Jean, 24 Sep 1703  
 Pelois, Marguerite, m Boivin, Jacques, dit Panse, 17 Nov 1665  
 Pérodeau, Marie, m Stems, Georges, 16 Sep 1669  
 Perrault, Anne, m Blais, Pierre, 12 Oct 1669  
 Pescher, Marie, m Harel, Jean, 1671 or 1672  
 Petit, Jeanne, m Séguin, François, dit Ladéroute, 31 Oct 1672  
 Petit, Louise, Delaurice, Charles dit Jambon, 14 Sep 1670  
 Petit, Marie, m-1 Delage, Nicolas, 10 Oct 1669; m-2 Thibodeau, Mathurin, dit Lalime, 22 Jul 1686  
 Petit, Marie-Rose, m-1 Frappier, Hilaire, 16 Oct 1668; m-2 Chanluc, François, dit Lagrange, 10 Apr 1714  
 Petit, Marie-Thérèse, m-1 Laurent, Christophe, dit Champagne, 29 Oct 1669; m-2 Coitou, Jean, dit St-Jean, 1676  
 Peuvrier, Marguerite, m-1 Meneux, Jacques, dit Chateauneuf, 23 Oct 1663; m-2 Lizot, Guillaume, 9 Oct 1696

- Philippe, Anne, m-1 Bacquet, François, dit Lamontagne, 24 Nov 1671; m-2 Marquet, François, 20 Jan 1709
- Philippe, Marie-Madeleine, m Tousignant, Pierre, dit Lapointe, 17 Oct 1668
- Philippeau, Nicole, m Gauthier, Mathurin, dit Landreville, 1671
- Piéton, Françoise, m Achin, André, 24 Oct 1667
- Pillat, Catherine, m-1 Charron, Pierre, dit Ducharme, 19 Oct 1665; m-2 Brisson, Sébastien, dit Laroche, 13 Jan 1709
- Pilois, Françoise, m Barsa, André, dit Lafleur, 2 Dec 1669
- Pilois, Françoise, m Cassé, Anroine, 14 Oct 1665
- Pineau, Anne dite La Vieville, m Gaudreau, Gilles, 15 Oct 1671
- Piton, Marie, m Bergevin, Jean, dit Langevin, 26 Nov 1668
- Planteau, Isabelle, m Talon, Lucien, 12 Oct 1671
- Plémaret, Marie-Genevieve, m Renaud, Antoine, dit Letambour, 11 Jan 1666
- Plouard, Marie-Madeleine, m Viau, Jacques, dit Lespérance, 21 Jan 1670
- Poignet, Marguerite, dite Beauregard, m Cousson, François, dit Langoumois, 30 Oct 1671
- Pointel, Marthe, m Benoit, Abel, dit Laforest, 9 Nov 1665
- Poiré, Marie, m Hardy, Jean, 21 Oct 1669
- Poisson, Catherine, m Gautron, Michel, dit La Rochelle, 18 Sep 1673
- Poitevin, Catherine, m-1 Isabel, Adrien, 10 Oct 1669; m-2 Bourrassa, Jean, 4 Nov 1676
- Poitraud, Anne, m Bruneau, René, dit Jolicoeur, 17 Sep 1668
- Poitron, Anne, m-1 Martin, Pierre, contract 25 Aug 1670; m-2 Verger, Jean, dit Desjardins, 12 Nov 1674
- Pothier, Marie, m Prévost, Élie, dit Laviolette, 24 Nov 1670
- Poussin, Marie-Anne, m Larcheveque, Jean, 7 Sep 1665
- Prat, Claude, m Giard, Nicolas, dit St-Martin, contract 27 Oct 1665
- Prévost, Élisabeth, m Foucault, Jean-François, 14 Nov 1671
- Prévost, Marguerite, m Poisson, Martin, contract 27 Oct 1669
- Prévost, Marie, m Aubin, Michel, 11 Jun 1670
- Prévost, Marie, m-1 Bruneau, François, 9 Oct 1669; m-2 Chauvet, Jean, dit Lagerne, 15 Sep 1681
- Priault, Marie, m Geoffrion, Pierre, 1668 or 1669
- Provost, Marguerite, m-1 Venne, Jacques, 1670 or 1671; m-2 Forestier, Étienne, dit Lafontaine, 20 Nov 1701
- Prunier, Marie-Madeleine, m Gaillou, Jean, contract 4 Nov 1671
- Quelvé, Jeanne, m Brassard, Jean-Baptiste, 26 Apr 1672
- Quentin, Jeanne, m Chanas, Jean-Pierre, 9 Sep 1673
- Quequejeu, Marie, m Rivault, Pierre, 30 Oct 1667
- Quitel, Marthe, m Verreau, Barthélemy, dit La Bourguignon, 22 Sep 1665
- Rabady, Anne, m Lécuyer, Antoine, 1672
- Rableau, Florimonde, m Chamard, Pierre, 13 Oct 1665
- Raclos, Françoise, m David, Michel, contract 2 Dec 1671
- Raclos, Madeleine, m Perrault, Nicolas, contract 11 Nov 1671
- Raclos, Marie, m Beaudoin, René, contract 12 Oct 1671
- Ragot, Marthe, m Samson, Louis, 26 Feb 1664
- Raimbault, Jeanne, m Raimbault, Étienne, about 1670
- Raisin, Marguerite, m Deniger, Bernard, dit Sansoucy, 1670 or 1671
- Raudy, Marthe, arrived 1670
- Raveau, Barbe, dite Laumonnier, m Malherbeau, Jean 9 Oct 1673
- Relot, Catherine, m Badier, Charles, dit Laforest, 24 Apr 1668
- Remondiere, Andrée, m Rondeau, Thomas, contract 31 Oct 1666
- Rémy, Marie, m Desautels, Pierre, dit Lapointe, 11 Jan 1666

- Renard, Jeanne, dite, Lecointe, m Dion, Jacques, 26 Apr 1672  
 Renaud, Ann-Michelle, m Laspron, Jean, dit Lacharité, 7 Oct 1669  
 Renaud, Élisabeth, m Olivier, Jean, 20 Sep 1673  
 Renaud, Marguerite, m Lopez, Emmanuel, dit Madere, 3 Oct 1667  
 Renaud, Marie, m Leroux, François, dit Cardinal, 25 Oct 1668  
 Renaud, Marie, m Petit, Charles, 1669 or 1670  
 Renouard, Marie-Catherine, m-1 Durand, Nicolas, 22 Dec 1665; m-2 Ducarreau, François, 22 Jul 1702  
 Rentier, Madeleine, dite Courcoul, m Roy, Olivier, 6 Nov 1668  
 Repoche, Jeanne, m Bilodeau, Jérôme, 4 Feb 1664  
 Repoche, Marie, m Jamin, Julien, 16 Sep 1664  
 Richard, Anne-Françoise, dite Martin, m Campagna, Pierre, contract 5 Jan 1670  
 Richer, Georgette, m Dupuis, François, 6 Oct 1670  
 Richer, Marguerite, m Verdon, Jean, 19 Sep 1672  
 Rigaud, Genevieve, m Tetu, Pierre, sieur, Dutilly, 11 Oct 1667  
 Rigaud, Jeanne, m Poirier, Michel, dit Langevin, about 1676  
 Rivet, Anne, m Ouellet, René, 8 Mar 1666  
 Rivet, Catherine, m Duchesne, Pierre, Lapierre, contract 7 Jan 1666  
 Riviere, Anne, m Seleurier, Jean, dit Deslauriers, about 1676  
 Riviere, Marie, m Ratier, Jean, dit Dubuisson, 16 Feb 1672  
 Riviere, Renée, m Croiset, Mathurin, 1666  
 Robin, Louise, m Gaumond, Robert, 26 Oct 1671  
 Robineau, Marguerite, m Gauron, Michel, dit Petibois, 17 Oct 1668  
 Robineau, Marie, m Forgues, Jean-Pierre, dit Monrougeau, 16 Oct 1668  
 Rossignol, Jeanne, dite, Grossonneau, m-1 Petit, Charles, 1 Sep 1670; m-2 Forget, Jean 4 Feb 1674; m-3 Fouquereau, Urban, 28 Dec 1676; m-4 Huard, François, dit Laliberté, 2 Sep 1704  
 Roteau, Barbe, m-1 Moisan, Pierre, 11 Sep 1673; m-2 Renaud, Jacques, 24 Oct 1695  
 Rou, Madeleine, m Lavallée, Louis, 10 Sep 1673  
 Rousseau, Anne, m Jouineau, Pierre, 1667  
 Rousseau, Henriette, m Pacquet, Étienne, 6 Nov 1668  
 Roussel, Charlotte, m Gauthier, Pierre, dit Sanguingoir, 12 Nov 1668  
 Roussel, Marguerite, m-1 Duchiron, Mathurin, dit Deslauriers, 28 Sep 1673; m-2 Burel, Étienne, 10 Nov 1682  
 Rousselin, Suzanne, m Leblanc, Jacques, 6 Jun 1666  
 Rousselot, Marguerite, m Flibot, Charles, 22 Sep 1673  
 Routy, Marie-Marguerite, m Guillaud, Nicolas, sieur, Delachaume, 22 Oct 1668  
 Roux, Aimée, m Tinon, Aimard, dit Desroches, et Deslauriers, contract 6 Feb 1670  
 Roy, Anne, m Rodrigue, Jean, 28 Oct 1671  
 Roy, Anne, m-1 Bouchard, Nicolas, 30 Sep 1670; m-2 Guimond, Claude, 8 Oct 1685  
 Roy, Catherine, m-1 Salvail, Pierre, contract 13 Nov 1673; m-2 De Miray, Jean, before 1669  
 Roy, Élisabeth, m-1 Paillereau, Pierre, contract 12 Oct 1665; m-2 Leblanc, Antoine, dit Jolicoeur, 26 Jan 1670; m-3 Flibot, Charles, 16 May 1688  
 Roy, Jeanne, m-1 Bonnet, Étienne, contract 26 Jan 1670; m-2 Péladeau, Jean, dit St-Jean, 1670;  
 Roy, Marguerite, m Charbonneau, Hilaire, 27 Jul 1665  
 Roy, Marie, m Pérusse, Pierre, 8 Mar 1666  
 Roy, Marie, m Thibodeau, Mathurin, dit Lalime, 11 Jul 1667  
 Roy, Marie-Anne, m-1 Binet, Mathieu, dit Lespérance, 21 Oct 1670; m-2 Simon, Abel, before 29 Jan 1704  
 Royer, Nicole, m Desmilliers, Martin, 3 Nov 1671  
 Sageot, Genevieve, m Adhémar, Antoine, sieur de St-Martin, 10 Oct 1667  
 Salé, Isabelle, m Marcot, Jacques, contract 9 Sep 1670

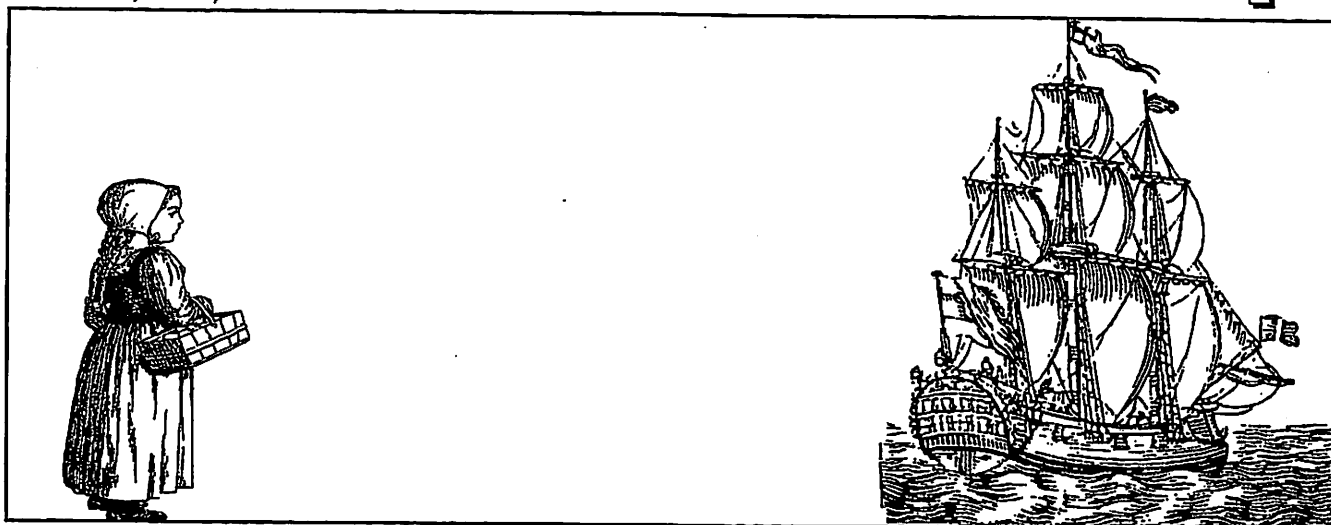
- Salé, Madeleine-Thérèse, m Raimbaut, Claude, 15 Dec 1670  
Samson, Marguerite, m Beauregard, Jean, dit Champagne, 1670 or 1671  
Saulnier, Nicole, m Brochu, Jean, 29 Oct 1669  
Saunois, Thérèse, m Vacher, Pierre, 26 Oct 1671  
Savard, Gillette, m Filteau, Pierre, 22 Feb 1666  
Savonnet, Jeanne, m-1 Soucy, Jean, dit Lavigne, 1670; m-2 Bérubé, Damien, 22 Aug 1679; m-3 Miville, François, dit LeSuisse, 7 Nov 1692  
Sederay, Jeanne, m Picard, Pierre, contract 21 Jul 1669  
Seigneur, Anne, m Besset, Jean, dit Brisetout, contract 3 Jul 1668  
Seigneur, Marie, m Sasseville, Pierre, 8 Sep 1670  
Sel, Marguerite, m Noel, contract, 12 Oct 1671  
Sel, Marie, m-1 Guillemet, Nicolas, 17 Oct 1667; m-2 Flibot, Jean, 18 Jul 1701; m-3 Bériau, Vincent, dit Poitevin, 19 Aug 1711  
Sel, Marie-Madeleine, m-1 Auriot, Louis-Pierre, 21 Sep 1673; m-2 Chaussé, Pierre, dit Lemeine, 24 Aug 1681  
Sellerin, Marguerite, m Denis, Louis, dit Lafontaine, 12 Oct 1671  
Senécal, Catherine, m Lafond, Jean, contract, 12 Oct 1670  
Servignan, Jeanne, m Ronceray, Jean, dit LeBreton, 13 Oct 1665  
Sicard, Jeanne, m Guillot, Vincent, contract 9 Sep 1670  
Souillard, Nicole, m Gaboury, Louis, dit Lemajor, contract 16 Nov 1665  
Suret, Catherine, m Fache, Nicolas, 7 Oct 1669
- Talbot, Anne, m Gareau, Jean, dit Saintonge, 2 Nov 1670  
Targer, Marie, m-1 Royer, Jean, 22 Nov 1663; m-2 Tourneroché, Robert, 17 Feb 1676  
Tavernier, Anne, m Moussion, Robert-Charles, dit Lamouche, 5 May 1666  
Tavrey, Martine, m Marcot, Nicolas, 14 Sep 1670  
Tellier, Jeanne, m Gerbert, Mathurin, dit Lafontaine, contract 11 Oct 1670  
Ténard, Marguerite, m Boayer, Charles, 23 Nov 1666  
Térillon, Genevieve, m Joly, Pierre, dit Delbec, 4 Jul 1673  
Tesson, Marguerite, m Maheu, Jean-Paul, 13 Nov 1669  
Tetu, Madeleine, m Joubert, Jean, 4 Nov 1669  
Thibault, Mathurine, m Milot, Jean, dit Bourguignon, 26 Nov 1663  
Thibierge, Marie-Madeleine, m St-Denis, Pierre, 13 Sep 1670  
Thirement, Anne, m De Peiras, Jean-Baptiste, 18 Aug 1671  
Thomas, Anne, m-1 Jodoin, Claude, 22 Mar 1666; m-2 Godambert, Pierre, dit Desjardins, abt 1691  
Tierce, Françoise, m-1 Coulon, Auffray, dit Mabrian, 13 Oct 1671; m-2 Guignard, Pierre, dit d'Olonne, 2 May 1677; m-3 Vigny, Pierre, dit Toulouse, Feb 1703  
Tiremont, Noelle, m-1 Bertin, Bernard, dit Languedoc, 23 Sep 1670; m-2 Chaperon, Pierre, 10 Apr 1673  
Tisserand, Madeleine, m-1 Parenteau, Pierre, dit Lafontaine, 12 Sep 1673; m-2 Carpentier, Jean, 27 Jul 1695  
Topsan, Catherine, m Dumont, Julien, dit Lafleur, 2 Nov 1667  
Toussaint, Marie-Jeanne, m Carpentier, Noel, abt 1672  
Touzé, Jeanne, m Gazaille, Jean, dit St-Germain, 8 Oct 1668  
Trochet, Françoise, dite Richard, m Pelletier, Pierre, contract 10 Dec 1671  
Tru, Suzanne, m Cadou, Jean, 23 Aug 1666  
Turbar, Ursule-Madeleine, m-1 Gély, Jean, dit Laventure, 19 Oct 1667; m-2 Hubert, François, abt 1689
- Vaillant, Marguerite, m Dania, Jean 1668  
Vaillant, Perrette, arrived 1669



- Valade, Marie, m-1 Cadieux, Jean, 26 Nov 1663; m-2 Boudier, Philippe, 9 Feb 1682  
 Valet, Cécile, m Durand, Michel, dit Larose, 27 Oct 1669  
 Valet, Louise, m Bisson, René, dit Lépine, 16 Sep 1670  
 Vallée, Madeleine-Judith, m Herpin, Jean, dit Tourangeau, 3 Oct 1669  
 Vallée, Perrette, m Bourassa, Jean, 20 Oct 1665  
 Vanzegue, Anne-Marie, m-1 Leroux, Hubert, dit Rousson, 20 Nov 1673; m-2 Cardinal, Gabriel, 7 Apr 1682  
 Vaquet, Marie, Dorillard, Guy, dit St-Jean, 7 Oct 1670  
 Vara, Marie, m Bariteau, Louis, dit Lamarche, 1671  
 Varin, Catherine, m Tessier, Pierre, 5 Jul 1666  
 Varin, Marie, m-1 Branche, René, 22 Nov 1667; m-2 Courois, Pierre, dit Lacroix, 9 Sep 1681; m-3 Boyer, Anicet, dit Jolicoeur, 27 Nov 1684  
 Vassal, Françoise, m Cacheux, Nicolas, contract, 3 May 1671  
 Vaublin, Marie, Cochereau, Pierre, 3 Nov 1665  
 Vaucher, Louise, m Delguel, Jean, dit Labreche, 28 Nov 1668  
 Verger, Marie, m Hus, Jean, 15 Sep 1670  
 Verrier, Catherine, m Rondeau, Pierre, 30 Sep 1669  
 Viard, Marguerite, m-1 Bénard, Mathurin, dit Lajeunesse, 11 Oct 1672, m-2 Inard, Jean, dit Provencal, 1 Nov 1682; m-3 Serran, Joseph, dit L'Espagnol, 25 Sep 1684  
 Vié, Marie-saint, dite Lamotte, m Poitras, Jean, 27 Aug 1664  
 Vieillot, Catherine, m-1 Dubois, Jacques, 18 Oct 1667; m-2 Guénet, Pierre, 19 May 1675  
 Viel, Marie-Thérèse, m Boyer, Étienne, dit Lafontaine, 26 Oct 1671  
 Vigny, Marie, m Amaury, Jean, 25 Sep 1673  
 Vilain, Jeanne, m-1 Bernier, Mathurin, dit Lamarzelle, 28 Oct 1670; m-2 Chevalier, Jacques, 5 Sep 1678  
 Vitard, Louise, m Denevers, Guillaume, contract 10 Dec 1671  
 Vitry, Marguerite, m Déry, Jacques, dit Larose, 13 Oct 1669  
 Vivien, Marie-Rose, m Boudeau, Jean, 12 Sep 1673  
 Voguer, Marie, m Chiron, Louis, 4 Nov 1669
- Zachée, Françoise, m-1 De Xaintes, Claude, 27 Apr 1671; m-2 Gourdeau, Antoine, sieur de Beaulieu, 1 Dec 1685; m-3 Chartier, René-Louis, sieur, de Lobiniere, 16 May 1701

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- Landry, Yves: *Les Filles du roi xvii<sup>e</sup>eme siecle* (Leméac, 1992)  
 Jetté, Remé: *Dictionnaires généalogiques des Familles du Québec* (Les Presses de l'Univ. de Montréal, 1993)



## *Thanks... Speakers*

### *Spring 2001 — John Bessette and Dick Fortin*

John Bessette, a retired USAF Lt. Colonel and Malone, NY native spoke on the Carignan-Salieres Regiment, its effect on the French Colony and its future. He also spoke about the filles du roi who married men of this regiment. His first ancestor in early Canada was Jean Bessette.

On Sunday, May 20<sup>th</sup> Mr. Bessette took a group of NNYACSG members on a tour of Fort Chambly.

Dick Fortin's talk, "There's no 'R' in Acadia" was about the latest research resources and what is current in Acadian research. He told us how to separate the myths from the real in Acadian history.

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### *Fall 2001 — Clyde Rabideau and Kieth Herkalo*

Clyde Rabideau spoke on a trip around the American West he took last summer learning about how people from French Canada affected western settlement.

Keith Herkalo, a charter trustee of the Battle of Plattsburgh Association and actively involved in the archeological efforts in Cumberland Bay and the Pike's Cantonment site, spoke on the land battle in Plattsburgh in September of 1814. His speech included recently discovered archaeological information relating to Pike's Cantonment.

## Eva Tanguay The "I Don't Care Girl"

By

Art Corbeil

*Submitted by*

Ron Allen # 791

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Peru, New York 12972-0142

*"What Ruth is to baseball and Dempsey to pugilism and Chaplin to movies, Tanguay is to vaudeville."*

### Introduction

In the early fifteenth century, a French composer living in the valley of the Vire named Olivier Basselin's wrote satirical, rollicking, drinking songs. Basselin's tunes satirized the follies of the day and became known as *vau-de-Vire*. Over time, some of these songs reached Paris, where they were introduced into the farces of the day. Eventually these satirical tunes became known as *vau-de-Ville*, and the farces associated with them became known as *Comedies avec Vaudeville*. Americans shortened the phrase to "vaudeville."<sup>2</sup>

Before silent movies, "talkies," radio, and television, vaudeville was a primary source of entertainment for Americans. From the 1890's to the mid 1920's, every hamlet, town, and large city in America had a theater featuring vaudeville acts—usually a matinee and an evening performance. The typical vaudeville show consisted of an animal act, a singer, comedian or comedians, dancers, and so-called specialty acts such as acrobats, jugglers and, sometimes, magicians.<sup>3</sup>

There was no bigger star in vaudeville during this period than Eva Tanguay. Dubbed the "I Don't Care Girl," she attracted large audiences because of her slightly risqué songs, her madcap humor, her sometimes-outrageous costumes, and her boundless energy on stage.<sup>4</sup>

Born in Marbleton, Quebec on August 1, 1878, Eva was the second daughter and the youngest of four children born to Joseph Octave Tanguay and Marie Adele Pageau. The family moved to Holyoke, Massachusetts in 1882 where her father practiced medicine. In Holyoke, at age eight, Eva entered and won a local amateur talent contest. This first "paycheck" of her entertainment career netted Eva and her family eight dollars.<sup>5</sup>

Eva's professional career began in her early teens when the Francesca Redding Company arrived in Holyoke to stage a play called "Little Lord Fountleroy." The juvenile star of the play became ill, and Eva was asked to play the part of Little Lord Fauntleroy's "Cedric Errol." She did so well that, accompanied by her mother, Eva went on a five-year tour with the show.<sup>6</sup> By 1903, she was starring in her own Eva Tanguay Comedy Com-

pany, and she was acclaimed as the youngest star on the American stage.<sup>7</sup> Starring in *The Chaperones* (1904) she introduced her theme song "I Don't Care." The song wasn't very good, the singing was barely adequate, but the enthusiasm and dynamics displayed by Eva on stage turned the song and the play into an instant hit. In the musical comedy, *The Blond in Black* (1904), Eva sang a song called "The Sambo Girl." The song was such a hit that the comedy was renamed *The Sambo Girl*, acknowledging Eva's importance as a musical comedy star.<sup>8</sup> By 1906 Eva was the undisputed queen of musical comedy.

In 1907 Eva abandoned the musical comedy theater and began a whirlwind of a career in vaudeville. She quickly soared to the top of her profession. While appearing in the Ziegfeld Follies (1909), Eva insisted and got her name on the theater marquee as large as the show name—the only performer who ever had that kind of billing in the follies.<sup>9</sup> It was in the 1909 Follies that Eva met and befriended Sophie Tucker from Hartford, Connecticut. It was a friendship that would last throughout Eva's life. By 1910, she was asking for and receiving \$3,500 per week, making her the highest salaried star in vaudeville at that time.<sup>10</sup> By today's standards, that amount is the equivalent of just about \$65,000 a week.

Eva was billed as "The Girl Who Made Vaudeville Famous," "Cyclonic Eva Tanguay," "Mother Eva's Merriest Daughter," "The Genius Of Mirth and Song," "The Evangelist of Joy," "America's Idol," and "America's Biggest Drawing Card," just to name a few.<sup>11</sup>

The blare of trombones signaled the start of Eva's act. She was the only person appearing on the stage. Her songs alarmed the censors, but drew large and approving audiences.<sup>12</sup> They included "I Don't Care," "I Want Someone to Go Wild with Me," "Its All Been Done Before, But Not the Way I Do It," and "I May Be a Nut, but I'm Not a Crossword Puzzle Fan."

### I Don't Care

They say I'm crazy, got no sense  
But I don't care  
They may or may not mean offense  
But I don't care  
You see I'm sort of independent  
Of a clever race descendant  
My star is on the ascendent  
That's why I don't care.

### Chorus:

I don't care, I don't care  
What they think of me  
I'm happy go lucky  
Men say I am Plucky  
So jolly and care free  
If I do get a mean and stony stare  
If I'm never successful  
It won't be distressful  
"Cos I don't care  
— Jean Lemox/Harry O. Sutton

In 1915, as America pondered the possibility of entering World War

One, the *New York Dramatic Mirror* proclaimed:

*"We can't imagine anyone sitting back in his chair and placidly observing Eva Tanguay. There's no passive way of watching the Cyclonic One. When the spotlight centers upon the corner of the stage and the trombones blare, as the Tanguay moment comes, you have such a feeling as we suspect a staid resident of London harbors when a Zeppelin hovers in the English evening mists. There's a tingling sensation of electrical expectancy.... If ever the United States becomes involved in War, we recommend Miss Tanguay as recruiting sergeant extraordinary."*<sup>13</sup>

A fellow performer described Eva as taking the stage with a "loud chattering voice, (and) high-pitched, strident voluble." She's a "saucy, broad, (with a) good humored face, large, smiling mouth and pertly turned-up nose. The eyes are small and

impudent and snap and sparkle..."<sup>14</sup>

She did not dance as much as she gleefully cavorted before the audience.<sup>15</sup> One evening, with the aid of a pedometer, Eva discovered that during the course of her act she had covered three and one quarter miles."<sup>16</sup>

Her costumes were, to say the least, very expensive and daring for the time. They ranged from a costume made of pennies and dollar bills to what Eva called "two pearls."<sup>17</sup> Sophie Tucker remarked, "Every gown she wore would cost from \$500 to \$1,500. Her bill for gloves and hose alone was \$1,000. She lived and dressed in a grand manner."<sup>18</sup> Today the Museum of the City of New York periodically displays six of these costumes while the Los Angeles County Museum features four of them.<sup>19</sup>

Not contented with the stage, Eva ventured out into the new entertainment media, movies. In 1916, she demanded a weekly salary of \$10,000 and a guarantee of three years work before she would agree to perform in movies. Having no takers she formed her own production company and starred in two films, *Energetic Eva* (1916) directed by Joseph Smiley, and the *Wild Girl* (1917) directed by Howard Esterbrook.<sup>20</sup>

Eva broke box office records throughout her career. In 1911 she won a gold medal for being the most popular act at the Colonial Theatre in New York City.<sup>21</sup> In Buffalo, New York she once earned over \$12,000 in a single week.<sup>22</sup> In 1922 she broke Loew's Theatre single weeks' record with \$29,000 take, despite the fact the top ticket price was fifty cents. In contrast, she often played The Palace where ticket prices were three dollars tops.<sup>23</sup>

Variety, in a review of Tanguay's 1924 Palace appearance at age 46, wrote:

*"What Ruth is to baseball and Dempsey to pugilism and Chaplin to movies, Tanguay is to vaudeville. She embodies the spirit of youth in her work that penetrates beyond the four walls of the theater and cashes in at the box office."*<sup>24</sup>

Eva understood the value of publicity. She did not hesitate to insure that her name was in the newspapers no matter where she performed. Some of her publicity stunts included: selling newspapers on a corner with an elephant,<sup>25</sup> suing a railroad,<sup>26</sup> being arrested for dancing on Sunday,<sup>27</sup> advocating for night baseball as well as for lower ticket prices,<sup>28</sup> creating stories of her being kidnapped,<sup>29</sup> creating stories about her jewels being



Eve Tanguay

stolen,<sup>30</sup> two failed marriages,<sup>31</sup> and assault charges.<sup>32</sup> All were eagerly reported by newspaper, and added to Eva's mystique.

Eva married twice. Her first marriage was to a dancer and fellow vaudevillian, John Ford. The marriage lasted from November 23, 1913 to 1917, when they were divorced. Her second marriage took place ten years later when she married Allan Prodo on July 22, 1927. Eva discovered Prodo's legal name was Chandos Ksiazkwacz. Based upon that, Eva sought and was granted an annulment within three months of marriage. Neither mar-

riage produced any children.

In the twenties, Eva suffered through a number of illnesses that marked the beginning of the end to a brilliant career. On top of that, she suffered huge losses in the stock market crash of 1929 — estimated to be as high as two million dollars. As her real estate holdings devalued, and two of the banks she kept her money in failed, Eva found most of her life's savings gone.<sup>33</sup> In the early 1930's, she was performing on stage for \$150 for three days work in New York.<sup>34</sup>

Eva kept close contact with her brother, Mark, and sister, Florence, who lived in the Holyoke, Massachusetts area. She made a final professional appearance in Holyoke on June 29, 1931 when she appeared in a vaudeville show at the Mountain Park Casino in Holyoke. This would be one of her final professional appearances, in the place where she began her successful career at the age of eight years old some forty-five years previous.

A severe economic depression, younger stars,

newer forms of public entertainment, such as radio and movies, also served to bring Eva Tanguay's career to an end. Other former vaudevillians adjusted to the times and found work in these new mediums; unfortunately Eva was physically unable to do so.

Living alone in Los Angeles, with only her sister Florence who cared for her, Eva was bedridden by arthritis and failing eyesight for the last ten years of her life. Former colleagues such as Sophie Tucker, and Eddie Cantor, among others including *The National Vaudeville Association*,



**A Chronological History of Clinton County**  
**1609 – 1960**

- 1609 Samuel de Champlain discovers the lake that bears his name.
- 1666 Mohawk Indians near the mouth of the Little Chazy River killed Captain de Chazy, a French officer, and the later town took his name.
- 1763 John LaFranbois becomes the first settler in Chazy.
- 1768 The Beekman Patent is issued to Dr. William Beekman and his associates.
- 1769 Captain Charles de Fredenburg receives a 30,000-acre grant from the King for Cumberland Head and the lands along the Saranac River.
- 1783 Benjamin Mooers becomes the first settler in Beekmantown.
- 1784 Zephaniah Platt and associates receive a patent for 30,000 acres, similar to de Fredenburg's grant.
- 1785 Plattsburgh settled and organized as a town by special act of the legislature.
- 1786 131,500 acres are set aside by the state in northern Clinton County as the Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract.
- 1788 Clinton County formed from a portion of Washington County.
- 1789 William Keese becomes the first settler at the Union in Peru.
- 1790 A regular ferry crossing start between Cumberland Head and Grand Isle.
- 1793 Old State Road completed, approximately along the course of Route 9.
- 1795 Ariel Peabody becomes the first lawyer.
- 1796 Joshua Bosworth arrives as the first settler of Mooers.
- 1796 British evacuate military post at Point au Fer, held in violation of treaty ending Revolution.
- 1796 The first part of Kent-Delord House built by William Bailey in Plattsburgh.
- 1797 The first post office is established at several points in the county.
- 1806 Arnold ore bed is discovered in what was later the town of AuSable.
- 1807 Clinton County Medical Society forms.
- 1808 The Embargo outlaws trade with Canada; smuggling results.
- 1808 Matthew Saxe builds the first steamboat landing north of White Hall, at Chazy Landing.
- 1809 The *Vermont*, first steamboat on Lake Champlain, stops at Cumberland Head.



Eve Tanguay

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financially supported her.<sup>36</sup> Even near the end of her life, Eva maintained the spirit that brought her fame and fortune. On the occasion of her 68<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1946, Eva mused: "I'm sixty-eight now. For more than five years I've been unable to move from my bed unaided, I, who once cavorted three miles at every performance on stage. Still, it's a grand old world. The millions I earned are gone, yes, but I don't care."<sup>38</sup>

After almost fifteen years of ill health Eva died on January 11, 1947 in Los Angeles. Five hundred friends and colleagues attended her funeral, including Joe Whitehead who with Eva performed for President Wilson in their younger days.<sup>37</sup> She is buried in Hollywood, California in the Abbey of the Psalms, Sanctuary of Hope, Crypt 558.

Hollywood did not forget Eva. In 1949, Judy Garland reprised "I Don't Care" in the movie "In

the Good Old Summertime." In 1953, fulfilling a wish made by Eva on her sixty-eighth birthday, Hollywood remembered Eva's life and accomplishments with the movie "The I Don't Care Girl" starring Mitzi Gaynor, Oscar Levant, David Wayne and Warren Stevens.<sup>38</sup>

When asked, Eva would attribute her success to her personality. "That all there is to it. As a matter of fact, I am not beautiful, I can't sing, I do not know how to dance. I am not even graceful."<sup>39</sup>

Personality certainly was a factor in Eva's success, but what she failed to mention was her enormous energy, her entrepreneurship, her showmanship, and that streak of independence that made her "The Star" of vaudeville for almost forty years.<sup>40</sup>

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**A Chronological History of Clinton County**  
**1609 – 1960**

- 1609 Samuel de Champlain discovers the lake that bears his name.
- 1666 Mohawk Indians near the mouth of the Little Chazy River killed Captain de Chazy, a French officer, and the later town took his name.
- 1763 John LaFranbois becomes the first settler in Chazy.
- 1768 The Beekman Patent is issued to Dr. William Beekman and his associates.
- 1769 Captain Charles de Fredenburg receives a 30,000-acre grant from the King for Cumberland Head and the lands along the Saranac River.
- 1783 Benjamin Mooers becomes the first settler in Beekmantown.
- 1784 Zephaniah Platt and associates receive a patent for 30,000 acres, similar to de Fredenburg's grant.
- 1785 Plattsburgh settled and organized as a town by special act of the legislature.
- 1786 131,500 acres are set aside by the state in northern Clinton County as the Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract.
- 1788 Clinton County formed from a portion of Washington County.
- 1789 William Keese becomes the first settler at the Union in Peru.
- 1790 A regular ferry crossing start between Cumberland Head and Grand Isle.
- 1793 Old State Road completed, approximately along the course of Route 9.
- 1795 Ariel Peabody becomes the first lawyer.
- 1796 Joshua Bosworth arrives as the first settler of Mooers.
- 1796 British evacuate military post at Point au Fer, held in violation of treaty ending Revolution.
- 1796 The first part of Kent-Delord House built by William Bailey in Plattsburgh.
- 1797 The first post office is established at several points in the county.
- 1806 Arnold ore bed is discovered in what was later the town of AuSable.
- 1807 Clinton County Medical Society forms.
- 1808 The Embargo outlaws trade with Canada; smuggling results.
- 1808 Matthew Saxe builds the first steamboat landing north of White Hall, at Chazy Landing.
- 1809 The *Vermont*, first steamboat on Lake Champlain, stops at Cumberland Head.

- 1811 The first issue of the *Plattsburgh-Republican* is printed.
- 1811 Plattsburgh Academy opens.
- 1811 The Methodist Church (brick) is dedicated in Peru by Bishop Francis Asbury.
- 1812 The War of 1812 starts with Great Britain, exposing the northern border.
- 1813 The first county hanging for murder—Private James Dougherty—Plattsburgh.
- 1813 Murray's raid destroys property in Plattsburgh, Chazy Landing and Champlain.
- 1814 The Battle of Plattsburgh against the British takes place.
- 1815 Plattsburgh Barracks is established as a permanent army installation.
- 1815 The first stagecoach line opens between Plattsburgh and Montreal.
- 1816 ...snow every month of the summer—the year is known as "eighteen-hundred-and-froze-to-death."
- 1817 Work starts on a fort on Lake Champlain at Rouses Point.
- 1817 President Monroe visits Clinton County.
- 1817 The Military Turnpike started with the labor of soldiers from the Barracks.
- 1817 The first bank in the county organized in Plattsburgh.
- 1818 Work stops on Rouses Point fort, later dubbed "Fort Blunder," because it was on Canadian soil.
- 1819 The first recorded sighting of the Lake Champlain monster.
- 1819 Clinton Agricultural Society organized; first show in Champlain.
- 1823 Champlain Canal connects Lake Champlain with the Hudson River.
- 1830 Great "fresket" destroys bridges and industries on Saranac River.
- 1831 Redford glass first produced.
- 1832 A cholera epidemic strikes Plattsburgh and surrounding areas.
- 1833 Dr. William Beaumont publishes his book on digestion in Plattsburgh.
- 1844 Work starts on Fort Montgomery at Rouses Point, named "Fort Blunder."
- 1845 Clinton Prison opens at Dannemora.
- 1849 Fire destroys downtown Plattsburgh.



- 1850 The Ogdenburg and Lake Champlain Railroad opens from Rouses Point to Ogdenburg.
- 1852 Plattsburgh to Montreal Railroad opens.
- 1861 The 16<sup>th</sup> New York Volunteers leave Plattsburgh for the Civil War.
- 1867 Fire destroys downtown Plattsburgh.
- 1875 First train from Albany arrives.
- 1879 Plattsburgh to Dannemora Railroad starts to operate.
- 1882 Phone exchange opens in Plattsburgh.
- 1886 Street lights are first used in Plattsburgh.
- 1887 Sheridan Iron Works opens in Champlain.
- 1888 "Blizzards of '88" stop all trains.
- 1890 Hotel Champlain opens at Bluff Point.
- 1892 The last forge on Saranac closes at Moffitsville.
- 1893 The Catholic Summer School opens at Cliff Haven.
- 1896 The trolley line begins operation in Plattsburgh.
- 1897 President McKinley summers at Hotel Champlain; again in 1899.
- 1898 The 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry leaves Plattsburgh Barracks for Spanish-American War.
- 1900 ...peak of ice harvesting on Lake Champlain for markets in New York City.
- 1900 Lozier Motor Company opens in Plattsburgh.
- 1902 Plattsburgh village becomes a city.
- 1909 Celebration of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Champlain's discovery of Lake takes place.
- 1910 Hotel Champlain burns, but is rebuilt in time for the next season.
- 1915 The first Businessman's Training Camp is held at Plattsburgh Barracks.
- 1916 William H. Miner builds Chazy Central Rural School.
- 1920 Prohibition starts.
- 1926 Dedication of the McDonough Monument takes place in Plattsburgh.
- 1929 Plattsburgh State Normal School burns, reopens in 1932.

- 1933 Prohibition is repealed.
- 1934 Ayerst Laboratories is established in Rouses Point.
- 1937 The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCCs) completes the state campsite at the Plattsburgh beach.
- 1946 The Barracks becomes Champlain college.
- 1953 Champlain College gives way to Plattsburgh Air Force Base.
- 1967 Adirondack Northway completed from Albany to Canadian border.
- 1967 Last iron mine, in area, closed at Lyon Mountain.
- 1969 The former Hotel Champlain opens as Clinton Community College.

## The Quebec Family History Society

### *"Roots 2002"*

The Quebec Family History Society will be hosting the largest English-language Genealogical Convention ever held in Quebec in celebration of the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of its founding.

Date: May 31<sup>st</sup>, June 1<sup>st</sup> and June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2002  
 Place: McGill University Montreal, Quebec, Canada

There will be numerous well-known speakers, discussing all aspects of genealogical research, computer demonstrations and a family history book fair. All lectures are in English. The Opening ceremonies, on Friday night and the gourmet Anniversary Banquet on Saturday night will both be held at Montreal's prestigious Ritz Carlton Hotel. Room or hotel accommodations can be arranged at Royal Victoria College-McGill student campus residence or at the nearby Hotel Le Cantile Suites.

For further details and prices please visit the Quebec Family History Society webpage at: [www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html](http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html)

Or write to:

The Quebec Family History Society  
 PO Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec  
 Canada H9S 4H9

e-mail: [roots2002@canada.com](mailto:roots2002@canada.com)

## Joseph Ladue 1854-1901

### Biographical Research

Compiled By

Suzanne Saito

For The Franco-Yukon Association

Dawson City Territory

1996

### A Brief Glance at the Man, Joseph Ladue

#### Introduction

Joseph Ladue was known, above all else, as having been the founder of Dawson City. Popular memory still recalls him as the owner of the wood mill at Sixty-Mile, who, on the celebrated occasion of finding gold in 1896, in a moment of genius, had the idea to reserve the surrounding land in order to develop Dawson City. An old wood mill on Front Street, near the crossing pier, is attributed to him. The more knowledgeable realize that it was he who named the town in honor of his friend George Dawson.

In fact, the smiling Joseph Ladue was probably the first millionaire and certainly one of the most celebrated people of his time. President McKinley and the financial communities of old New York and London recognized Ladue's eminent position in the mining community of the Yukon. The directors of the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of the Yukon were recruited from among the most renowned in the financial world of New York.

Joseph Ladue was an adventurous and resourceful man, typical of the pioneers of his time. He was a grand voyager, an explorer. During his adult life, he traveled the Pacific Coast from California to Alaska and traversed the USA from one ocean to the other. During the 15 years he spent in the Yukon and in Alaska, he explored the land of the two territories and navigated much of the Yukon River and its tributaries. These were hunting trips. He began hunting at a very young age in Schuyler Falls, before 1874 and again in 1894. George Carmack, in his memoirs (Snow Papers) recounts the tale of one in 1894 when Ladue killed a bear.

During his first years in the Yukon, Ladue made many gold washings. In the course of his expeditions, in 1886, Ladue formed a partnership with the Nelson Brothers and helped to first discover gold in the region of Indian River, a place very

close to the site of the 1896 discovery. Ladue remained convinced that there was a large deposit of gold in the region and incessantly encouraged the exploration of the district. It is by the grace of Ladue that Robert Henderson prospected in the Indian River region, where he made the discovery that precipitated the gold rush of 1898.

Ladue was an excellent businessman who knew how to find the best part of every opportunity. This crafty man was already well established as a trader in 1894-1895, when he first returned to Schuyler Falls. By the time of his second return visit to Schuyler in 1897, one year before the gold rush, Ladue had already made his first million. Ladue had entered the profession of prospecting. He had experimented with farming and quickly realized that this was not the way to become rich. The fur trade was a little more profitable. But mining was considered the most profitable profession, a sentiment still strong with Dawson's trading houses. Ladue's first small wood mill, in 1888, was his first financial success.

Ladue first ventured into business with Arthur Harper in 1889. These two partners equipped prospectors in exchange for a percentage of their gold harvest. This method of commerce allowed for explorations and for the discovery of gold deposits. Most of the mining exploration of the time were financed by four men; Ladue and Harper, McQuesten and Mayo. Ladue was the youngest of these men. He is specifically credited with having financed Robert Henderson's expeditions, more specifically still with the expedition during which Henderson discovered the gold deposits that started the gold rush of 1898.

Studies of documents from the period suggest that the maritime economy and transportation of the Yukon from 1880 to 1896 were controlled by these four merchants. The same trend was evident in the mineral and geographical exploration of the Yukon. In fact, Harper, Mayo, McQuesten and Ladue enormously influenced the development of

the world of business.

Ladue seems to have had profound contacts in the world of business. He took charge of the incorporation of the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of the Yukon and, with Harper, he remained the principle stockholder. He seems to have known how to obtain the necessary capital for continuing the development of his company. In fact, after the incorporation, he sold shares of \$100 for the grand total of \$1 million, a considerable sum for the time. At its peak, the company was worth over \$5 million.

The financial empire of the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of the Yukon was very diversified. Most of Dawson's businesses and the 11 mines of the auriferous fields belonged to the company, which worked alongside the Ladue Transportation Company. This company was composed of a fleet of steamboats for navigating the Yukon, six ocean vessels, and all of the wharves and warehouses necessary along the Yukon River. The maritime company was affiliated with the Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company which represented and controlled two steamboat navigation lines in Alaska. Finally, there was the Golden Wedge Mining Company of Rossland, British Columbia.

Ladue was also a bit of a writer. He published two books, *Klondike Facts* and *Klondike Nuggets* as well as some journal articles. The information contained in his book *Klondike Facts* was of a caliber sufficient to place the book in the Book Guide until at least 1966. In 1966, the book was sold for \$15. The quality of the text of these two books indicates a meticulous man who kept notes on his environment, his voyages, and the unfolding of the events of his time. His book *Klondike Facts* is full of information on all aspects of the Yukon. He speaks of the terrestrial and maritime geography, dreams, his land and his orchard.

of the fauna and flora, of the climate, of the geology. His advice to future prospectors is very practical.

Ladue knew the majority of the celebrities of his time. Besides his partner Arthur Harper, he was intimately acquainted with Jack McQuesten and Al Mayo. He seems to have been a good friend of George Dawson and William Ogilvie, of whom he speaks with affection in his writings. Ladue himself speaks of his meeting with Big Alex McDonald and Francois Xavier Mercier describes him as having been an ambitious man who was not afraid to work hard. It is with the celebrated Captain William Moore, founder of the city of Skagway, that Ladue entered the Yukon.

Most of his Yukon contemporaries recall him as having been a very sociable man, with easy conversation, generous, an excellent host. Henderson described him as being the best sources of advertisement for the Indian River region. Ladue was obsessed with the idea that a deposit of gold could be found in that region and incessantly encouraged prospectors to explore the region.

Later, the newspapers described him as being a man averse to publicity, without pretension, a man who preferred a tranquil and retiring life with his new family. One journalist warned the curious of the difficulty in meeting Ladue; he described him as "wise as a snake." His neighbors in Schuyler Falls describe him as being very quite, a man of few words, generous with all, and loyal to his friends.

Ladue seems to have been an exceptional man. Few men could say that they were born sons of workers and died millionaires. After having dined with Mrs. and President McKinley, the president of the USA, Ladue achieved his goals. He married the woman of his choice and, if only for a short time, was able to enjoy the bourgeois life of a rich farmer. He achieved the dwelling place of his

### Chronology

1854 Born July 28, in Schuyler Falls, Clinton Co., north of the Adirondacks, New York State. Second child of a family of four.<sup>1</sup>

1855 Baptism of Joseph Ladue, April 6, at St. Peter's Catholic Church in Plattsburgh, NY, son of Francis Ladue, a brick maker, and Marie Pelletier.<sup>2</sup>

1862 Francois Ledoux alias Frances Ladue (this was Joseph's father) is registered in the local newspaper County Gazeteer in the Schuyler Falls section as a brick maker.

1865 March 23, death of Marie Pellitier, mother of Joseph Ladue, in Schuyler Falls.

Note: Washburn tells us that Joseph and his eldest sister, Alvira, busied themselves with Alenza and Andre. This information is contested. The registry of St. Peter's Church indicates that Ladue's oldest sister was named Celine and that his youngest brothers were Pierre and Andre.

1865 The deaths of two of Marie Pelletier's children — within a month of their mother.

1867 According to Emily A. McMaster, Ladue was 14 when he resided in the home of James Henry Lobdell, a farmer whose property was situated a little north of Schuyler Falls. During his stay with this family, the young Ladue comes under the influence of the Methodist community and his new family converts to Methodism. He attends the Schuyler Falls school and develops a passion for fox hunting by trap. He starts his career as a furrier when he sells muskrat pelts at 15 cents per skin; this enterprise allowed him to dream of making his fortune.

1866 Francois Ladue, father, remarried. His new wife was a widow with children.<sup>3</sup>

1868 The Ladue family leaves for the State of Iowa. The family settled at Center Point, near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (Ward 1996:2) The young Joseph did not want to follow his family, he did not get along well with his stepmother and preferred the Adirondack Mountains. He was therefore going to live with the James Henry Lobdell family on a neighboring farm. The Lobdells became his adoptive family. (Washburn) Ladue abandoned Catholicism and converted to the Methodist religion during his stay with the Lobdells<sup>4</sup>

1868 During his stay with the Lobdells, Joseph met Katherine Mason and became profoundly attracted to her. He wanted to marry her.<sup>5</sup>

This theory is contested because Katherine Mason was born in 1870 and was only a child of four years old during this period. Ladue met his future wife in 1895 after his stay with the Lobdells. This is confirmed by the article "Ladue finds a treasure here" where Kitty Mason was interviewed in New York during their honeymoon. Kitty indicated that she truly met Ladue only three years earlier. (Ladue finds a treasure here.)

1873-74 Ladue decides to pursue a career as a miner. He leaves for the Black Hills of Deadwood, South Dakota.<sup>6</sup>

Note: Mr. Ward reiterates his assertion that it is possible that Joseph Ladue did not get along with his stepmother. She returned to Schuyler Falls in 1886 and survived Joseph Ladue but she is not mentioned in the obituary.

1875 Wild Bill Hickock arrives in Deadwood; the discovery of a rich bed of gold created a rush towards this gold discovery and transformed the village to a loud and noisy city where everything was allowed. The young Ladue witnessed all of the activity and was quite probably a local personality like Wyatt Earp.<sup>7</sup>

1879 The Lobdells return to their home in Schuyler Falls.<sup>8</sup>

1879 [Joseph] departs in the direction of the Black Hills of Dakota; prospecting in vain.<sup>9</sup>

1879? Joseph finds work at the "Hidden Treasure Mine" and becomes a steam engine operator.<sup>10</sup>

1880? Spring — Ladue leaves for Colorado accompanied by a certain Mr. Arnold Lewis. Arnold made the trip west to cure his tuberculosis. Ladue traversed the State of Arizona, stayed in California for an indefinite period. He traveled around the same regions as the famous Wyatt Earp and Reverend Endicott Peabody. Ladue continued his peregrinations until he arrived in Alaska.<sup>11</sup>

1880? Joseph becomes foreman of the mine.<sup>11a</sup>

1881? Hidden Treasure Mine is exhausted. The economizing of Joseph is insufficient. Ladue continues to pursue "Lady Luck."<sup>12</sup>

Note: The information concerning the period of 1879-1882 is vague, as you will see. Authors contradict one another.

1882 His [Joseph]trip in the direction of Arizona and Alaska continues by boat from San Francisco to Juneau. In September, he penetrates the Yukon territory by the famous Dyea Pass with Captain William alias Billy More's group of 10 men. According to Mercier, the group was composed of Joseph Ladue, Jean Baptiste Saint Louis, James Carr, James Miller, George Spingerburgh, Wm. More, John Rogers, Peter Scofield Charly Powell, Tom Kanals. He does not mention Frank Densmore, Thomas Boswell, Howard Franklin, or George Powers.<sup>12a</sup> Other names anew mentioned included among these is Frank Densmore <sup>12b</sup>, Thomas Boswell, Howard Franklin, Wm. Mer, J. Ladue, J. Roger and John, names that concur with Mercier's list.<sup>12c</sup>

1882 Ladue travels the Chilkoot Mountains by foot (Taylor 1), descends the Yukon River with his companions on a raft who between themselves covered a distance of 600 miles, to arrive at the beginning of autumn 1882 at Fort Reliance in the Yukon. One of the first men to cross the famous Chilkoot Pass.

1882-1883 This team of prospectors passed the autumn and winter, without success. Only Ladue stayed in the Yukon.<sup>13</sup>

1882 September 5, the group of Captain William Moore arrives at Fort Reliance.<sup>14</sup>

1882 September, Densmore prospects the length of the Pely River until Canyon Hoole without success.

1882 September 8, Jack McQuesten and his men find the region of Sixty Mile, around Miller Creek and stake their claim. They make a fire in order to melt the pergisol and hollow out a tunnel to extract gold.

Note: This is the first time that "draft mining" was used in the Yukon.<sup>15</sup>

Unfortunately the next [mine] is filled with water before they found bedrock and they abandoned this site<sup>16</sup> McQuesten, in his memoirs, recalls that Ladue washed several swords [?] and found several pieces that weighted .10 ct.<sup>17</sup> The group begins to lack provisions and decides to return to Fort Reliance to pass the winter there; they propose to return in the spring.

1882-1883 Ladue spends the winter at McQuesten's home <sup>18</sup>

1883 A little after the New Year, Ladue and two other men, Francois Xavier Mercier, an Indian named John Bolene brought Mercier a yellow rock whose composite he ignored; this rock was a nugget worth 5ct.<sup>19</sup>

Mercier takes his dogs and an interpreter to Ladue to try to find the Indian. A prolonged search is without success; Ladue returns to Mercier's home and decides to wait until spring to pursue his research.<sup>20</sup> Ladue stores provisions at sixty miles for the next summer. In the spring Ladue and another man named Charlie Powell are the only members of the original group to stay in the region.<sup>21</sup>

1883.\* April 9, the meeting of Joseph Ladue and Francois Xavier Mercier at the station of Belleisle. Ladue speaks to Mercier in French. (Mercier describes this meeting in his memoirs and identifies Ladue as being a French-Canadian born near Plattsburgh, NY.) Proof that Ladue speaks French and proclaims a French-Canadian nationality.<sup>22</sup>

"...and what to my astonishment when they came closer and I perceived they were indeed whites,



and the foremost gave me his hand, addressing me in French. It was Joseph Ladue, French-Canadian, native of the area of Plattsburgh, NY (a site very close to the Quebec-USA border). This visit took place several days after the New Year in the company of two other prospectors.<sup>23</sup>

1883 From April 9 to May 12, Ladue rested at Station Belleisle at Mercier's home. Mercier furnishes Ladue with a guide and supplies to prospect in the region. In exchange Ladue promises to share half of his gatherings of gold nuggets. Discovery of weak traces of gold.<sup>24</sup> After, McQuesten finds that Ladue was getting information, from an Indian, who had given Mercier a piece of quartz with a little gold in the Forty Mile region.<sup>25</sup>

1883 In June or July Ladue is in the station Tanara region with C. Powel or McQuesten, gives them passage on his steamboat to return to prospect, "the quartz ledge." Ladue and C. Powel spend the winter of 83-84 in Station Tanara.<sup>26</sup> This steamboat is Schefflin's boat, which McQuesten acquires, upon departing on the Schefflin's expedition.<sup>27</sup>

1883-1884 According to McMaster, Ladue becomes a representative of "the Alaska Trading Commercial Company" until the fall of 1886.<sup>28</sup>

1885 Winter — Ladue spends the winter at Fort Reliance. He hunts upstream at the beginning of the Rabbit/Bonanza Brook, a tributary of the Deer/Klondike River.

1883-1885 Photo of a group of men.<sup>29</sup> Francois Xavier Mercier's writings indicate that his brother, Moise returns to Canada in 1874.<sup>30</sup> The Mercier in this photo is probably Francois. This photo could have been taken during Ladue's stay in Belleisle in 1883, between April 9 and May 12.

1885 Spring — Discovery of gold along Stuart River; \$35,000 gold; more than 1/2 of the Yukon minors prospect in this region.<sup>31</sup>

1885 — March — marks the beginning of Lt. Henry Allen's expedition. Allen an American surveyor, explores the Cooper, Tanana and Koyokuk rivers in Alaska. This expedition suffers numerous difficulties, including hunger and sufferings from scurvy, take refuge with Ladue and McQuesten at Fort Reliance. The generous hosts share their meager provisions of flour and game with the expedition members, saving their lives.<sup>32</sup>

1885 McQuesten and his partners buy 50 tons of merchandise to arrive at Fort Reliance, August 10. End of August/September, Ladue, in the company of Tom Williams and Mike Hess, travels to Fort Selkirk; they build a boat and prospect the adjoining sandbanks there. They return to the mouth of the Stewart River for the winter.<sup>33</sup>

1886 May — Dan Sprague, John and Peter Nelson and Joseph Ladue become partners. They prospect the length of the Stewart River without success.<sup>34</sup> During this period Ladue, John Nelson and an Indian travel to Fort Reliance to get provisions.<sup>35</sup>

1886 During the summer, Ladue, Dan Sprague and John and Pete Nelson cross the forest in a NE direction, hoping to find gold. Eventually, they find the source of the Thronduick/Deer/Klondike, which they descend to prospect the sand banks without success.<sup>36</sup> They find [some] between 25 and 30 inches under the surface; they consider this insufficient.<sup>37</sup> Ladue participated in the first important discovery in the future 1896 region of discovery. The Thronduick/Deer is now known as the Klondike River.

1886 According to McMasters, in the autumn he [Ladue] went to Forty Mile Gulch (Franklin's Gulch) to prospect, he spent two summers there with good results in gold washing.<sup>38</sup>

1886 December 18 — Francois Buteau finds himself in the region and reports having seen a meteor. He says that Ladue was present at a trading post in Eagle, Alaska and also saw the meteor. Buteau concluded that the meteor fell between Eagle and Forty Mile.<sup>39</sup>

1886 McQuesten, Harper and Mayo abandon Fort Reliance. They open a new post near the mouth of the Stewart River, called Fort Nelson.<sup>40</sup>

1886 Joseph Ladue's stepmother returns to Schuyler Falls with some of the Ladue children.<sup>41</sup>

1887 Mid May — In the company of John Nelson, Skiff Michael and O'Brien, Ladue prospects at Moose Creek. He meets the Henry Davis group about a dozen men.<sup>42</sup>

1887 July 11 — Forty Mile River, Ladue buys provisions at Al Mayo's store, accompanied by Skiff Michael, John Nelson and eight other men.<sup>43</sup>

1887 End of October, between 26 and 31. Ladue participates in the burial of Calamity Bill along with Tom Ashley, Tom O'Brien and Bill Cummings. The group goes to Franklin Gulch after the burial.<sup>44</sup>

1887-1888 Winter — Buteau speaks of his stay on an island at the mouth of Forty-Mile River. A group of six men, including Ladue, spend the winter there. These men made a primitive forge. Ladue traveled to the trading post of Harper and McQuesten at the mouth of the Stewart river to procure steel and borax. At his return, Buteau and company repairs all the damaged picks.<sup>45</sup>

1888 Ladue settles in Sixty-Miles close to Fort Selkirk where Harper and McQuesten owned a series of trading post along the Yukon River. He tries to establish a farmers market without success. He plants potatoes, turnips, radishes, cabbages, oats and barley but the autumn frost destroys the crop. After this blow Joseph opens a wood mill to sell planks to prospectors for repairing their sluice boxes.<sup>46</sup> This is a success that smiles on Ladue.

1888 Ladue spends the summer at Forty-Mile. It seems that he becomes part of a group of 22 men who capture the Indians responsible for the murders of Mrs. Bean, John Bremner, and a Russian of Nulato.<sup>47 47</sup>.

1888-1889 Harper, Mayo, and McQuesten invite Ladue to join their small company. Ladue accepts and becomes a partner.<sup>48</sup>

1889 William Ogilvie surveyor of the crown says that Ladue worked for Harper and McQuesten for an indefinite period of time. Harper and McQuesten decide to end their long partnership. Ladue and Harper create a new association. Ogilvie tells that Ladue was responsible for the new trading post at the Ogilvie pass where all the new arrivals passed. Apparently Ladue encourages everyone to brag about the attractions of the most recently discovered sites.<sup>49</sup>

1890 March — Ladue and Harper on board the *Newracket* steamboat are at the falls of "Old Man Lake" when the encounter Henry Davis and his partner. Davis tells that Ladue spent the winter in a neighboring slough.<sup>50</sup>

1892 Summer — Rev. T.H.Canham establishes a mission at Fort Selkirk.<sup>51</sup>

1892 June 11 — Ladue arrives at Sixty-Mile River headed towards the furriers trading post, probably Forty- Mile, accompanied by Harper. Davis assists with the bundling of furs. He comments on the reduced price of furs and exclaims, "I say, they were robbers."<sup>52</sup>

1892 End of Summer — Carmack meets Ladue on shore by the steamship *New Racket* in the direction of Fort Selkirk.<sup>53</sup>

1892-1893 Winter — Ladue saws planks.<sup>54</sup> He is joined by George Carmack, future discoverer of gold at Bonanza Creek, where they saw wood and made wood piles during the next winter for Monseigneur Bompas at \$100 per mile of linear foot of planks.<sup>55</sup>

1893 Harper and Ladue open a post consisting of a sawmill and a store on an isle in the mouth of the Sixty-Mile River.<sup>56</sup>

1893 Henderson arrives at Sixty-Mile with two companions; they are at the end of their resources, their explorations of the last two years didn't reveal any veins of gold. Ladue, eternal optimist, offers to finance a new expedition on the Indian River in exchange for 50% of everything found in gold. Only Henderson accepts the offer.<sup>57</sup>

1893 October 12 — Henry Davis reports that Ladue had a sawmill at the Sixty-Mile River and a certain Johnson, creditor, returned the next day for work for Ladue.<sup>58</sup>

1893-1894 Winter — More than one hundred miners resided at Oglivie on the Sixty-Mile River. It is on this site that Ladue informed the prospectors of the miners development in the region and the encouragement to explore the nearby tributaries.<sup>59</sup>

1894 Spring — The Day brothers and their wives went to the mouth of the Sixty Mile River and reported the existence of a sawmill belonging to Ladue and Harper.<sup>60</sup>

1894 Approximately May 30 — Ladue delivers a shipment of wood for the mission of Rev. Canham at Fort Selkirk, accompanied by Harper and his family.<sup>61</sup>

1894 July — Henderson with two associates at Oglivie where they find the smiling Ladue in charge. Ladue talks favorably to them of the discovery on the Indian River, which joins the Yukon 20 miles lower. It was a virgin territory that interested Henderson.<sup>62</sup> Ladue financed the expedition for Henderson.<sup>63</sup>

1894 August — Ladue kills a blind bear.<sup>64</sup>

1894-1895 Henderson prospects in this region and finds little gold. He passes the winter alone on the Indian River.<sup>65</sup> Turner indicates that Henderson explores in the Quartz Creek region.<sup>66</sup>

1894-1895 Autumn and winter — Carmacks arrives at the Ladue's post in Oglivie. Carmacks uses Oglivie as his base of operation for his expeditions on the Indian, Quartz, and Sixty-Mile rivers, with no success.<sup>67</sup>

1894-1895 McMasters talks about a find of gold but doesn't specify the site or cause of this find.<sup>68</sup>

1894-1895 McMaster says that Ladue has returned to Schuyler Falls to the Lobdell's.<sup>69</sup> During his visit he brings the young friends of Mr. Will Lobdell (son) to see a play at a neighboring town theater. Mrs. Kate Hobbs Honsinger (living at the time this piece was written) who was part of this group, tells us that this play, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, is spectacular and they would be pleased to see it.<sup>70</sup>

1895 Ladue and Kitty Mason meet at the Lobdells, it's the start of their romance. Kitty said in an interview made during their honeymoon that it had been three years that she and Ladue were in love. She predicted that Ladue had known her most life, but she was only the kid of a neighbor when

Ladue left in 1879 for Alaska and that she didn't remember him during that period. Ladue wanted to marry Kitty and bring her with him to Alaska. Mr. Mason, her father, did not permit Kitty to go to Alaska, therefore she decided to wait for his return trip to Schuyler Falls to marry him — this lasted three years. Ladue finds a treasure here.

1895 Spring — Ladue returned to Alaska accompanied by two young men from Schuyler Falls, Ellis Turner and Willis Lamay.<sup>71</sup> Turner works for Ladue.<sup>72</sup>

1895 Before leaving for Alaska Ladue writes the editor of the [Plattsburgh] *Sentinel* to advertise of the foreseen dangers, in favor of the route for Alaska, and suggests that the readers consult Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco for more ample information. In one of his letters to the *Plattsburgh Sentinel* Ladue mentions that Turner wants his horse, his cart, and his feather bed.<sup>73</sup>

1895 July 22 — Ladue writes to the editor of *Plattsburgh Sentinel* and talks of the developments in the Yukon.<sup>74</sup>

1895 August 4 — Ladue announces the arrival of the Royal Gendarmerie to the Yukon.<sup>75</sup>

1895 Fall — Carmack works at Ladue's wood mill. Carmack passes the following winter at Harper's.

1895 Ladue must have served on some kind of juvenile court and observed that there is no longer any justice when women "butt in" (that is, get embroiled in the case).<sup>76</sup>  
Ladue never becomes a member of the "Yukon Order of Pioneers."<sup>77</sup>

1896 After Sullivan, Ladue leaves poor and with interdiction to marry Kitty Mason, whom he loves.<sup>78</sup> Note: This information is contested. Kitty Mason, his wife, told in an interview, during their honeymoon in New York, that it was the opposition of her father, that he departed for Alaska that caused the delay of the marriage. (Ladue finds a treasure here.)

1896 Eventually Henderson prospects in the region of Hunker Creek and finally finds gold in sufficient quantity; at least eight back packs loaded. Two out of the eight were acceptable.<sup>79</sup>

1896 July 24? To mid fall — Henderson with Ed Munson, Frank Swanson, and Albert Dalton extract \$750. Henderson decides to return to Sixty Mile to inform Ladue of his find.<sup>80</sup> Ladue informs the other prospectors.<sup>81</sup> Otis and Washburn suggest a gathering of \$800.<sup>82</sup>

1896 August 4 — Henderson has made his finding of Gold.<sup>83</sup>

1896 August 16 — Henderson meets Carmack, Shookum Jim and Tagish Charlie. He informs Carmack of his find, but not the Indians. Carmack and his partners find the big deposit of gold and release the first phase of the street of gold. Carmack announces his findings to two unknowns and also to Cooper and Monohan, the next day he leaves for Forty-Mile. Ladue learns of the news after this visit. He realizes that the street of gold that he waited (Snow/Carmack 1898:20) for a long time, was coming into realization. Rapidly, Ladue goes and registers his concessions at the mouth of the Klondike River, the future site of Dawson City.<sup>84</sup>

1896 August 28 — Ladue arrives on the site of his new city and installs his wood mill. This wood mill furnishes the material in wood for all the future buildings of Dawson. He named the city in honor of Doctor William Dawson, a well known geologist of the Canadian government.<sup>85</sup> Gates says that William Ogilvie named the new site in honor of George Dawson with whom he had explored the Yukon in 1887.<sup>86</sup> Gates tells us equally that the wood mill was found at Ogilvie when Ladue decided to transport it to Dawson.<sup>87</sup>

## The Story Tellers.....

By

Maren Miles #644

HCR 01 Box 86

Malone, New York 12953-9425

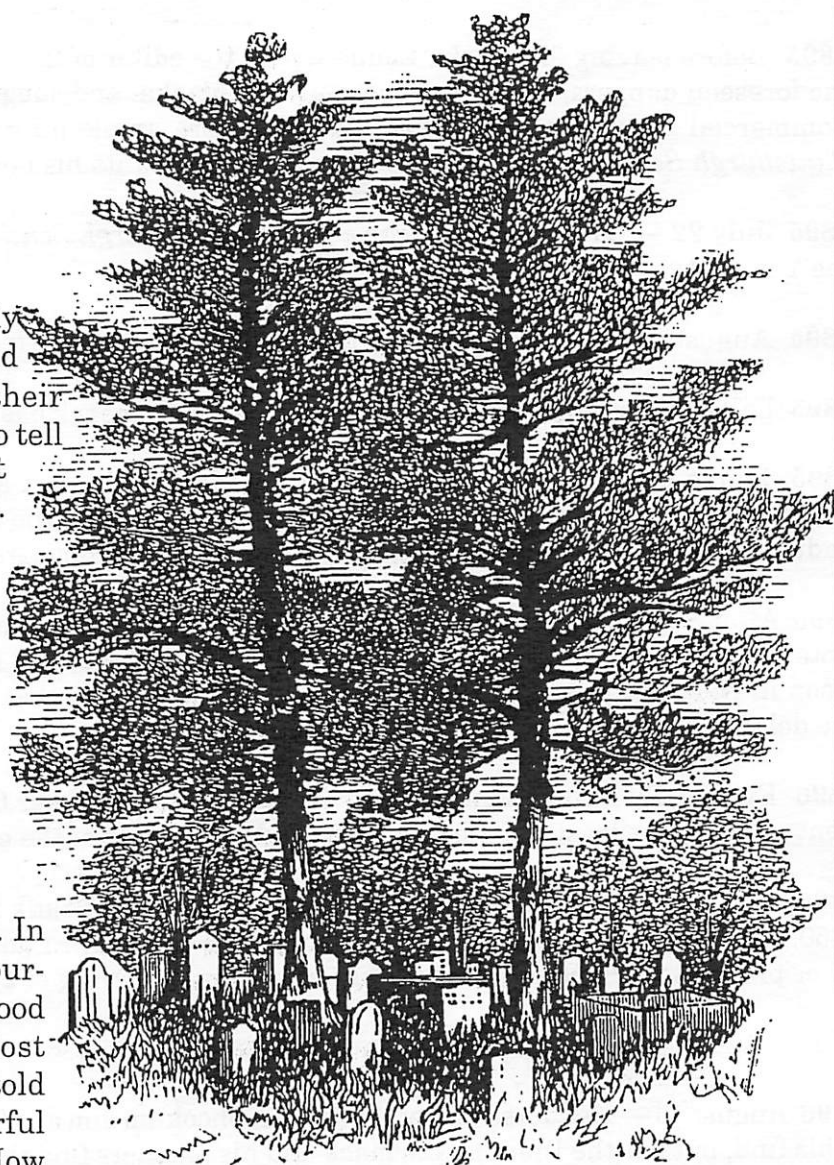
### We are the chosen.

My feelings are in each family. There is one who seems called to find the ancestors. To put flesh on their bones and make them live again, to tell the family story and to feel that somehow they know and approve.

To me, doing genealogy is not a cold gathering of facts but, instead, breathing life into all who have gone before.

We are the story tellers of the tribe. All tribes have one. We have been called as it were by our genes. Those who have gone before cry out to us: Tell our story. So, we do. In finding them, we somehow find ourselves. How many graves have I stood before now and cried? I have lost count. How many times have I told the ancestors you have a wonderful family you would be proud of us? How many times have I walked up to a grave and felt somehow there was love there for me? I cannot say.

It goes beyond just documenting facts. It goes to who am I and why do I do the things I do? It goes to seeing a cemetery about to be lost forever to weeds and indifference and saying I can't let this happen. The bones here are bones of my bone and flesh of my flesh. It goes to doing something about it.

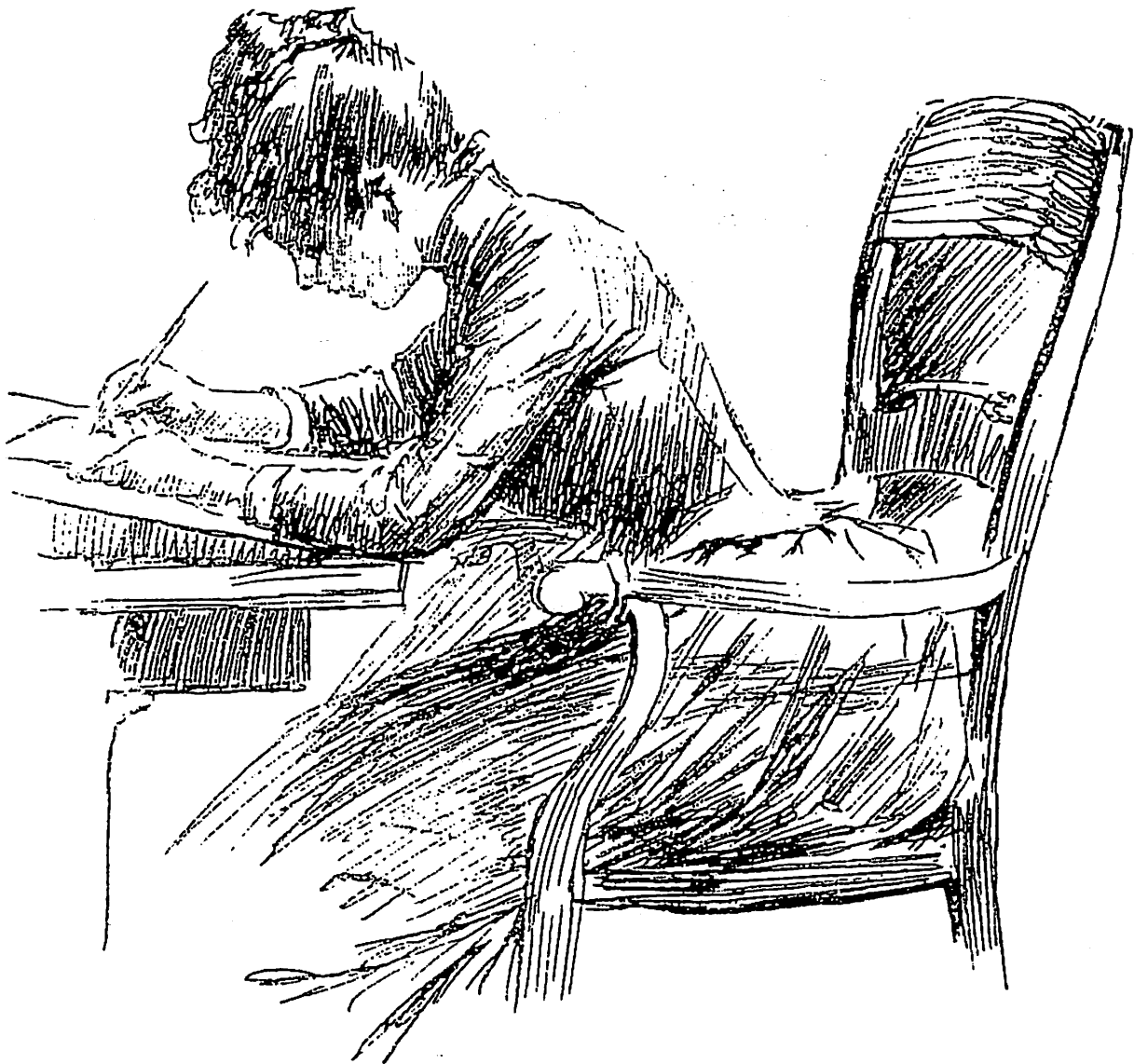


It goes to pride in what our ancestors were able to accomplish. How they contributed to what we are today. It goes to respecting their hardships and losses, their never giving in or giving up, their resoluteness to go on and build a life for their family.

It goes to deep pride that they fought to make and keep us a Nation. It goes to a deep and immense understanding that they were doing it for us. That we might be born who we are. That we might remember them. So we do. With love and caring and scribing each fact of their existence, because we are them and they are us.

So, as a scribe called, I tell the story of my family. It is up to that one called in the next generation to answer the call and take their place in the long line of family storytellers. That, is why I do my family genealogy, and that is what calls those young and old to step up and put flesh on the bones.

(Unknown Author)





continued from page 45

1896 September 1 — Ladue started the construction of his cabin under the new site acquired, Dawson City; first white dwelling at this place.<sup>88</sup>

1896 Ladue founded Dawson City.<sup>89</sup>

1896 Ladue hires William Olgivie, land surveyor of the Canadian Government, to make the first land surveying of the lots in Dawson City. Olgivie surveyed 160 acres and Ladue paid the government \$1.25 an Acre.<sup>90</sup>

1896 After McMasters, Ladue makes his last voyage to the Yukon with the company of G. Baker. Baker had begun his voyage with his sleight and five dogs, some Indians, someone by the name of Malumet, who had a wild train, pulled by five dogs, with a container of fish to feed the dogs. The temperature was -25 F, and his train was damaged in an accident. He sent one of the Indians to get a new train, and who proceeded the last hundred miles, which separated him, sixty miles where he rejoined Ladue, who was preparing for San Francisco. They harnessed seven dogs to Ladue's train and added two dogs to Baker's train and began their voyage accompanied by two Indian guides. Their journey covered a distance of 500 to 600 miles between Sixty-Mile and Qyea, where they had taken the steamship in the direction of Juneau Alaska. The temperature went down to -63 F and the voyagers made a course for the dogs with their snowshoes. They lost three dogs. They traveled 23 miles, middle course per day.<sup>91</sup> Joe Cooper, a messenger of Circle City in Alaska, talked of a meeting with a group of travelers including Joe Ladue, custom officer of Britain and seven other persons at 150 miles of Pelly. Ladue searched for a stash of dried fish. Ladue was in despair because he didn't have enough provisions. Ladue said he hated to reduce the food for his dogs as they have already lost three or four. Cooper shared his dry fish with Ladue's group, that is, the that would lend his flour in return. Cooper said that for the first part of the voyage Ladue was the leader and made the footpath. After this meeting, Cooper suggested that they reverse roles. Cooper would be the leader and Ladue's group follows. This maneuver permitted them to complete their journey in nine days. They arrived at Dyea in February (the date is illegible).<sup>92</sup>

1897 January — The first five houses in Dawson are built, one belonging to Ladue.<sup>93</sup>

1897 Adney tells that Ladue's first cabin was a bakery; he mentions the wood mill.<sup>94</sup>  
This cabin was destroyed in the springtime of 1898.<sup>95</sup>

1897 July 17 — Ladue is interviewed in San Francisco and informed the people to wait for the springtime to make the journey to the Yukon.<sup>96</sup>

1897 August 1 — The cabin Ladue has serves as a distribution center for the provisions brought by Captain John J. Healey on board the steamship *Weare* and the Captain J.E. Hansen on board the steamship, *ella*.<sup>97</sup>

1897 Father Judge reports the comments of Joseph Ladue.<sup>98</sup>

1897 May — Ladue is the owner of a store, a "saloon"<sup>99</sup> and the price of each lot is \$5,000.<sup>100</sup> The lots sold for \$6,000 at the climax of Dawson.<sup>101</sup>

Note: I never could identify this "Saloon." I think that maybe the author confused Ladue with another resident of Schuyler Falls, Barney Gibney, proprietor of the Gold Saloon at Dawson City.<sup>102</sup>

1897 June — Harper, old partner of Ladue, died in Arizona of tuberculosis, this news distresses Ladue.<sup>103</sup>

1897 June — Ladue arrives at Nome, Alaska, aboard the steamship, *Weare*. For details see the story

of the beginning journey on the preceding page. — At Nome he embarked on the *Excelsior*, destination San Francisco.<sup>104</sup> Ladue returned to his house in June.<sup>105</sup>

1897 July 17 — Arrived at San Francisco on board the steamship, *Excelsior*, with the first shipment of gold from the Klondike.<sup>106</sup> He was part of a group of men who were transporting between them \$2,000,000 of gold dust.<sup>107</sup> Ladue had the biggest nugget found in the Klondike, with a diameter of several [centimeters]. This nugget was in the possession of his son, Francois Ladue, in 1938.<sup>108</sup>

1897 July 18, The Associated Press considered Ladue important enough to publish a news report announcing his beginning departure from San Francisco and returning to the Plattsburgh, New York region.

1897 Ladue returns to Schuyler Falls<sup>109</sup> going by Chicago and New York. When he arrives the press, and imposters of all kinds followed him. During his journey he is treated as a celebrity, flattered by the financiers and the politicians. At Schuyler Falls, on the Lobdell farm a full basket of letters was accumulated, containing all sorts of requests. The entire village was wonder-struck at the treasure Ladue had. It covered the kitchen table.<sup>110</sup>

1897 Ladue is unable to answer this mountain of letters. He made an arrangement with "American Technical Book Company" of New York City for the publication of his book of information, titled *Klondike Facts*. This book of 224 pages was published in 1897 and sold for ten cents for the paperback book and fifty cents for a superior edition. In 1966 this book was always registered in the Book Guide" and sold for \$15.<sup>111</sup> I located three examples:

Feinberg Library of the University of the State of New York in — Special Collections: F931 L 15  
Archives of Whitehorse, Archives: 971.21 the Coutts Collection: 917.9102 LAD  
Municipal Library of Whitehorse 971.21 LAD

1897 After Sullivan, Ladue writes to Schuyler Falls to the Journal *World* the 1<sup>st</sup> of November. I found a short mention, dated 1 August, see card index "Article of Journal."<sup>112</sup>

1897 Wednesday, December 15 at seven o'clock — Ladue weds Katherine Mason.<sup>113</sup> The honeymoon was held at 79 West Forty-fifth Street. During their honeymoon the Ladues visit New York and Washington, D.C., where the new couple was received by the President and Mrs. McKinley.<sup>114</sup> Mrs. McKinley gave a bouquet of red roses to Kitty. The roses were saved in the family bible.<sup>115</sup> In an interview a few days later, in New York, Kitty Mason describes their marriage as having been a simple private ceremony without any reception, dinner or other celebration. The author described the hotel room. After his marriage, Joseph modifies the house in Schuyler Falls, the old Benjamin Weaver house. He bought the George Bentley farm, near Peru and planted the first apple orchard of 250 trees. He constructed a spacious house for his supervisor. He transferred the titles of all his properties to his wife, Kitty. 113. McMaster 1966:6)<sup>116</sup>

1897-1898 Returned to New York where he founded and incorporated the company, "Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Develop Company." Ladue served as the president and director. A million dollars of stock were sold at \$100 a share. Ladue was the principal shareholder. The Company controlled Ladue's properties and eleven mines situated along the Bonanza Brook. The financial report of 1901 of the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of the Yukon was established.<sup>117</sup>

1897-1898 After the Klondike News on the first of April, 1898, Ladue and his advocate M.M.E.R. Botsford visit Ottawa, Canada to (and I cite) "arranging for the confirmation of the grant, and on hold from the Canadian government a patent which forever sets at rest, any questions as to the title of town lots, in Dawson."<sup>118</sup>

1898 March — Ladue returns to Dawson; Kitty, his wife, accompanied him as San Francisco, where she waited for the return of her husband in the company of friends, the Charles Days.

1898 Turner stays at Dawson to occupy Ladue's store.<sup>119</sup> Kitty complained of missing privacy during their journey; she described the journey as a nightmare, caused by the masses of men that invaded the train at every stop suffering from gold fever.<sup>120</sup>

1899 Springtime— Ladue returns to Dawson. At his return to Dawson he hears that the wife of his partner, Willis Lamay, is pregnant.<sup>121</sup>

1899 16 December — She gives birth to a little boy and dies some time after. Ladue and his wife adopt the baby and name him Joseph Francis Ladue, in honor of Ladue's father. This baby is the ancestor of the Ladue descendants of today.

1899 February — Publication of a financial report of the Development Company of Joseph Ladue in the Plattsburgh Journal.<sup>122</sup>

1900 Spring — Last voyage to Dawson. Ladue's health declines. He is exhausted by his hard life as a prospector. On his return we discover that he has tuberculosis, the same sickness that killed his former partner, Harper.<sup>123</sup>

1900 Autumn — Ladue's doctor recommends a stay at "Colorado Springs" to stop the progress of the tuberculosis that Ladue faced.<sup>124</sup> The couple Ladue stays with in Colorado hope that the dry air from the Mountains will help Joseph.<sup>125</sup>

1900. Ladue makes out his will and leaves all his possessions to his young wife, Kitty and his adopted son, Francis.<sup>126</sup>

1900-1901 Winter— Stay in Colorado. The condition of Ladue continues to deteriorate...<sup>127</sup>

1901 June 27 — Ladue dies at the age of 47 years, victim of tuberculosis.<sup>128</sup>

### Citizenship

Ladue was born in Schuyler Falls, Clinton County, USA. His parents were French-Canadian, originally from Saint Antoine on the Richelieu [River], Quebec, Canada.

Today he would have dual citizenship, Canadian and American. The historian of Clinton County does not know which nationality he would have chosen for himself.

Francis Xavier Mercier, the representative of the Alaska Commercial Company, described him in his memoirs like a French Canadian, born in the Plattsburgh, NY region.<sup>129</sup>

### Genealogy

[There is a question as to the correctness of the following genealogy. See the end of *The Klondike Gold Rush*, a local story and companion article to this one, about Joseph Ledoux, on page 70, for another version]

The Ladue family originated in France, at an unknown site, with a short stay in the London, England region.

Peter Ladue 1662-1713 listed in the 1698 census in New Rochelle, Westchester County, USA [?]

Daniel Ladue 1694-1772

Peter Ladew 1721-1797

Rev. John Ladue 1765-1832

Peter Ladue 1790-1846 emigrated to St. Bernard de La Colle

Peter Ladew, Junior in 1824, lived in the village of Odelltown, PQ.\*  
 (I cannot confirm the connection between Gabriel Ledoux and Peter Ladew)<sup>130</sup>  
 Gabriel Ledoux and M. Metivier  
 Francois Ledoux 1830?-1874 and Marie Pelletier, mar 2 Nov 1850<sup>131</sup>  
 Joseph Ladue 1854-1901, mar Katherine Mason  
 Francis Joseph Ladue 1899-1986  
 Joseph Ladue 1924  
 Joan Ladue and her children

Ancestors & Descendants of Sarah Eleanor Ladue. Compiled by Grant Mrs. Rideout Grant for Mrs. Albert W. Harris, Chicago: private press, 1930, 30 pp.  
 History of a Ladue family originally from La Rochelle in France. This family sought refuge in London, England after the renovation of the decree of Nantes in France. After a stay in London, they ignored the hardship and emigrated to the New Rochelle, Westchester County in the State of New York in the USA, 1698. A member of this family emigrated to Canada, St. Bernard de La Colle, Quebec.

Source: National Archives of Quebec — Ottawa Branch  
 Marriage listed 2 Nov 1850, Saint Antoine sur le Richelieu, little village in the St. Bernard de La Colle region:  
 Francois Ledoux/Ladue son of Gabriel Ledoux and Marie Metivier and Marie Pelletier/Pelky daughter of Andrew Pelletier and Charlotte Caron. It's possible that these people are the descendants of the Ladue family mentioned earlier and the parents of subject, Joseph Ladue.

Source: St. Peter's Catholic Church, Plattsburgh, NY  
 Subject Joseph Ladue:  
 b 28 Jul 1854, Schuyler Falls, NY  
 birth (birth certificate from St. Peter's Church of Plattsburgh)  
 d 27 Jun 1901 at age 47. The tombstone is in accordance with this date. Several newspapers confirm this date.  
 Son of Francis Ledoux and Marie Pelletier, originally from St. Antoine sur le Richelieu, small town in the region of St. Bernard de La Colle.

Source: J.W. Washburn, Richard Ward, and Dawson City Museum People Card Index  
 Joseph Francis Ladue (adopted son)  
 Rd. 2, Box 570, Plattsburgh, NY 12901  
 Adoptive father: Joseph Ladue      Natural father: Willis Lamay  
 Adoptive mother: Kitty Mason/Ladue      Natural mother: Mary ?  
 b in 1900  
 d in 1986 at the age of 86 years  
 Honorary Member of the Society of Pioneers of the Yukon  
 Yukon Order of Pioneers  
 He had a half sister, by Harry E. Tyler, second husband of Kitty Mason

Source: J. W. Washburn and Richard Ward  
 Joe Ladue, grandson  
 131 Chaple Hill Road, Highland, NY 12528, Tel: 914-691-2190

b 14 Sep 1924

He apparently had two or three sisters. He had other gr-grand children and probably gr-gr-grand-children.

Source: J.W. Washburn and Richard Ward  
Joan Ladue, gr-granddaughter  
East Mountain Road North, Cold Spring, NY  
FAX: 914-265-4758  
Tel: 914-265-2303

### Source

1. Washburn; Ward 1996 :2 — Bap certicate, St. Peter's Catholic Church, Plattsburgh, NY.
2. Baptismal Certificat; Ward 1996 :2, Davis 1993: 104, and Taylor 1.
3. Richard Ward 1996:2.
4. Ward 1996:2 and Taylor 1.
5. Washburn
6. McMaster 1966:1 and Taylor 1.
7. McMaster 1966:2.
8. McMaster 1966:2 and Taylor 1
9. Otis 1938:1.
10. Washburn.
11. Washburn.
- 11a. McMaster 1966:2
12. Washburn.
- 12a. Mercier 1986:30).
- 12b. Davis 1933:97
- 12c. McQuesten 1952:11
13. Gates 1994:19, Davis 1933:97, and Mercier 1986:30.
14. McQuesten 1952:11.
15. McQuesten 1951:11.
16. Gates 1994:19.
17. McQuesten 1952:11
18. McQuesten 1952:11
19. McQuesten 1952:11.
20. McQuesten 1952:12
21. McQuesten 1952:12
22. Mercier 1906:32
23. Mercier 1906 1906:32
24. Mercier 1986:32
25. Mercier 1986:32 and McQuesten 1952:12
26. McQuesten 1952:13
27. McQuesten 1952:12
28. McMaster 1966:3
29. Heller 1967:49
30. Mercier 1986:xxi
31. Gates 1994:21
32. McMaster 1966:3
33. Gates 1994:21 and McQuesten 1952:13
34. Gates 1994:22
35. Nelson 1888:1
36. Gates 1994:22

37. Nelson 1886:1 and Snow?Carmack 1898:11, 14
38. McMasters 1966:3
39. Heller 1967:98
40. Harper's Place of Mayo's Post and Gates 1994:22
41. Ward 1996:2
42. Heller 1967:47
43. Heller 1967:50
44. Heller 1967:51-52
45. Heller 1967:103, Gates 1994:49, and Ogilvie 1913:291
46. McMaster 1966:3 and Washburn
47. Heller 1967:121
48. Washburn
49. Ogilvie 1913
50. Heller 1967:71
51. Gates 1994:60
52. Heller 1967:73)
53. Snow?Carmack 1898:9
54. Gates 1994:60
55. Gates 1994:131 and Snow/Carmark 1898:9
56. Gates 1994:60-61
57. Washburn, Otis 1938:1, and McMaster 1966:3
58. Heller 1967:74
59. Gates 1994:61
60. Heller 1967:115
61. Heller 1967:74)
62. Bronson 1977:28, Ogilvie 1913, Turner 1904:11, and Taylor 2
63. Gates 1994:134, McMaster 1966:3, Turner 1904:11, and Taylor 2
64. Snow 1989:8)
65. Gates 1994:134
66. Turner 1904:13
67. Gates 1994:131, and Snow/Carmacks 1898:11
68. McMaster 1966:3
69. Taylor 2
70. McMaster 1966:4
71. McMaster 1966:4
72. Sullivan 1:3)
73. McMaster) 1966:4
74. Sullivan 2:4-5 and Ladue 1895
75. Ladue 1895 and Sullivan 2:5-6
76. Gates 1994:111)
77. Stephens 1897:965
78. Sullivan 1:2
79. Washburn
80. Turner 1904:13, 18
81. Gates 1994:136
82. Washburn and Otis 1938:1
83. Sullivan 1:2
84. Washburn and Taylor 2
85. Washburn, Otis 1938:1, and Adney 1899:178-179
86. Gates 1994:143
87. Gates 1994:143 and Taylor 2
88. Davis 1933:97



89. McMasters
  90. Washburn, Adney 1899:178-170, Bronson 1977:34, Gates 1994:143, and Davis 1933:104
  91. McMaster 1966:6 and Sullivan 1:3-4
  92. Snow/Cooper 1898:2)
  93. Washburn and Adney 1899:178-179
  94. Adney 1899:180-181
  95. Adney 1899:180
  96. Sullivan 2:6-7)
  97. Adney 1899:185
  98. Judge 1907:183-184
  99. Davis 1933:104
  100. Washburn
  101. Otis 1938:1 and Taylor 2
  102. McMaster 1966:7
  103. Washburn
  104. Washburn
  105. Otis
  106. Washburn and Bronson 1977:34
  107. McMaster 1966:4 and Sullivan 2
  108. Otis 1938:1
  109. Otis 1939:1
  110. Washburn and McMaster 1966:5
  111. McMaster 1966:5
  112. Sullivan 2:7
  113. Gates 1994:147, McMaster 1966:5, Taylor 2 and Ward 1996:3
  114. Washburn
  115. McMaster 1966:5 and Taylor 3
  116. Taylor 3
  117. Fiche: Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon 1901 and Washburn
  118. Joseph Ladue, classifier Joseph Ladue Gold Mining...
  119. Washburn
  120. McMaster 1966:6 and Sullivan 1:1
  121. Washburn
  122. McMaster 1966:5 and Sullivan 1:1
  123. Washburn
  124. Taylor 3
  125. Sullivan 1:2 and Taylor 3
  126. Taylor 3
  127. Washburn and Sullivan 1:1
  128. Washburn, Gates 1994:147, Sullivan 1:2, Davis 1933:104, and Taylor 3
  129. Mercier p.32
-

***Old Days continues...***  
**Gleaned from Frank Provost's**  
***Old Days* Column in the Plattsburgh Press**

**Deaths**

11 Jan 1937	Brother André in Montreal at 91
3 Feb 1937	George R. Armstrong of Mooers Forks at 69
13 Jun 1952	Mrs. Goldwin Arnold of Ellenburg at 71
13 Jun 1947	Harry Ashton, 48, died of injuries suffered a week before in a train-car mishap at Chazy.
14 Aug 1952	Nelson Atkins, 59, of Ellenburg Depot, was fatally injured when pinned between his truck and a barn door on the farm of Frederick LaFountain.
21 Nov 1946	Fred Baker at Canton at 67
8 Aug 1952	A. H. Banker of West Plattsburgh at 89
25 May 1941	Mrs. John C. Baker of West Chazy at 54
16 Jun 1947	Mrs. Albert Banker at 80
9 Aug 1951	Henry Barber at 73
8 Aug 1952	George A. Barrow of Riverview
4 Aug 1942	Pvt. William W. Batelli, 25, of the 649 <sup>th</sup> Engineers, was fatally injured in a fall from a restaurant stool.
27 Sep 1931	Sarah Beaney of Altona at 66
31 May 1952	Ernest R. Bedell in Utica at 43
1 Jun 1946	Jules Belanga, formerly of Altona, at Malone 64
13 Jun 1952	James Bell at 80
3 Feb 1952	Harrison Benoit, retired game protector, at Owl's Head at 67
13 Jun 1952	James Bell
1 Jun 1946	Peter Beshon of West Plattsburgh at 71
20 Dec 1951	Mrs. Minnie Bessette, Redford native in Burlington [Vt.] at 65
16 Jun 1947	Fred Bezio of Hallock Hill at 71
4 Aug 1937	Leonard Bezio, 56, of Keeseville, died at Whitehall of complications from a scratched finger.
21 Nov 1946	Mrs. Fred Bishop of Dannemora at 79
5 Jan 1942	Mrs. Mary Victoria Bisson, Dannemora native, at Newton Falls at 61
20 Dec 1941	Joseph Bissonette, father of Mrs. Mary Corbiere, at St. Paul, PQ at 88
30 Jan 1947	Fred Blake, employee of Grand Union, lost his life in a fire at St. Albans [Vt.]
9 Jun 1932	Alfred Blanchard of Wilsboro at 60
27 Apr 1937	William Blane, 58, of Keeseville, fatally injured by an auto.
17 Jul 1912	James Bond of Ellenburg and Jennie Garrant of Clinton Mills were killed when they sought shelter in a vacant building during a storm, A bolt of lightning struck the building.
5 Jan 1947	Napoleon Bonneau at 82
13 Jun 1952	The Rev. Robert J. Boulerville, former pastor at Keeseville and Altona, in Holyoke, Mass. at 81.
3 Feb 1947	Mrs. James J. Bourdeau (Ima Senecal) in Miami
9 Jun 1932	Treffly Bourdeau at 71
3 Feb 1947	Richard Brault of Cadyville at 26
Jun 6 1902	John T. Hopkins and Michael Breen of Au Sable Forks drowned in a fishing mishap at Fern Lake.
3 Feb 1942	Francis Brennan, 28
24 Jan 1932	Lester Brice of Upper Jay at 67

24 Jan 1932	Peter Brilling in Glens Falls
5 Jan 1947	Harold A. Brockney at 39
5 Jun 1952	Joseph Brothers, retired railroader, at 65
27 Sep 1951	Harry Bruce, formerly of Saranac, at Glenclyffe, NH at 64
6 Jun 1912	Orvis Bruce, a brakeman, was fatally injured in the D&H yards.
16 Jun 1947	Mrs. John Bunker of West Plattsburgh at 59
3 Aug 1937	John H. Buckley of Keeseville at 78
20 Dec 1936	Mrs. Ernest H. Bushey at 32
16 Jun 1952	Artis L. Calkins of Keeseville at 85
3 Feb 1947	Mrs. Edwin S. Campbell at 88
16 Aug 1937	Attorney John Cantwell of Malone at 70
5 Jan 1952	Abraham S. Caplan at 57
16 Aug 1942	Michael J. Carey, Black Brook native, at Saranac Lake at 68
4 Aug 1937	Jerome Cashier at Chateaugay at 53
20 Dec 1946	William Cayea of Redford
13 Jun 1952	Mrs. Victor Chamberlain at 29
14 Jun 1942	Dr. Anthime N. Charbonneau of Keeseville at 75
8 Aug 1937	Napoleon Chauvin of Beekmantown
27 Sep 1941	Joseph Clair of Au Sable Forks at 50
25 Aug 1921	John Clancy of West Plattsburgh died at 60
31 May 1952	Stanley Clark, 68, at his camp near Mooers
20 Oct 1922	Edward H. Cole, 73, of Champlain, was fatally injured by an auto near his blacksmith shop.
3 Feb 1952	Robert Colgan of Ellenburg Depot at 84
16 Jun 1947	Amos Collins of Saranac at 56, of injuries suffered in a tractor accident
25 Aug 1926	Dr. John C. Collins, formerly of Chazy, died in Glens Falls
26 Jun 1952	Katherine Cooke in New York
20 Dec 1936	William A. Corbett in Providence, RI
9 Jun 1932	County Judge John K. Collins
9 Aug 1931	John W. Conger, 11, drowned in the St. Lawrence
20 Dec 1936	James Connors, 70, of Beekmantown, died five days after being struck by an auto
27 Apr 1937	Mrs. Margaret Coughlin, 80, of Keeseville, fatally injured when her clothing caught fire.
5 Jun 1937	John Henry Crook of Rouses Point at 79
21 Nov 1946	John Crossley at 77
9 Jun 1932	Daniel J. Crowley of Altona at 84
3 Feb 1952	Dennis Crowley at Altona at 64
29 Sep 1946	Dr. Percival F. Dalphin of Malone at 78
1 Jun 1942	Nelson L. Dandrow at 60
26 Jun 1952	Mrs. Clara Dauphina, Champlain native at Massena at 41
9 Aug 1951	Mrs. Kate Davidon of Mooers at 81
3 Feb 1947	John Davis of Chateaugay Lake, woodsman and guide, at 82
3 Nov 1941	Edward Stanton Day of Indian Bay Farm at 72
5 Jun 1942	Albert Defayette of Redford at 82
11 Jan 1937	Abraham Delong of West Chazy at 87
4 Aug 1937	Mrs. John Desso at 27
3 Nov 1941	Joseph DiBella, 22, was fatally injured in a car mishap in Albany
31 Aug 1932	Peter Ditto of Chazy at 79
5 Jan 1947	Bartholomew Disco, Black Brook native at Saranac Lake at 89
5 Jan 1942	Martin L. Dodge at Bloomingdale at 72
8 Jun 1931	Mrs. John Dominic at 85

14 Jun 1942	Mrs. Mary Downs of Peru
11 Jan 1937	Mrs. John Doyle at Windsor, Vt.
3 Aug 1952	The Rev. Cornelius DuBois of the Episcopal Church, Elizabethtown, at 47
16 Aug 1952	John Dubray in Schenectady at 46
24 Mar 1931	Peter Duffany at 69
23 Feb 1937	Adolphus Dumas, military tailor, at 66
14 Aug 1947	Joseph Dumond of Peru at 68
24 Mar 1931	Bernadette Duquette, eight
14 Aug 1952	Mrs. Mable Eagan
1 Jun 1942	Mary E. Eccleston, Altona teacher, at 32
20 Feb 1932	Mrs. Eva Ellis, 36, mother of Clayton (Dick) Ellis, in Denver, Colo.
20 Dec 1941	George Farland, Au Sable Forks native in Burlington at 62
8 Jun 1931	Mrs. Joseph E. Ferris at 59
25 May 1941	Frank H. Fifield at 45
27 Sep 1931	J. Pearley Fifield at 67
16 Aug 1942	Mrs. Robert J. Fitzpatrick of Dannemora at 50
23 Jul 1936	Mrs. Jennie Flanders Delorme at 75
4 Aug 1937	Mrs. Fred Fleury of Keeseville
31 May 1952	Albert J. Florentine in Watertown at 65
3 Aug 1952	Sidney Ford of Keseseville at 65
31 Aug 1932	Jesse J. Forgays of Rouses Point at 44
8 Aug 1952	Paul Fountain at 74
26 Jun 1952	James S. Frazier, 21, was killed in the crash of a Superfortress in England.
8 Aug 1937	Mrs. John Frederick
21 Nov 1946	Mrs. Roy N. Frederick of Cumberland Head at 63
31 Aug 1932	Peter Furlong of St. Albans, Vt., at 79
5 Jun 1947	Charles Galvin of Cadyville at 77
17 Jul 1912	James Bond of Ellenburg and Jennie Garrant of Clinton Mills were killed when they sought shelter in a vacant building during a storm, a bolt of lightning struck the building.
5 Jan 1947	Mrs. Lillian Mae Garrett, West Chazy native in Burlington at 22
14 Jun 1942	Lemuel Gebo of Mooers Forks at 50
25 May 1941	Frances E. Gilroy at 26
25 May 1941	Carl Gonyea, Point au Roche justice of the peace at 45
5 Jun 1947	Frank Gonyea of West Chazy at 80
3 Aug 1952	Napoleon Gonyea of Cadyville at 71
1 Jun 1942	Philip J. Gonyea, 66, of Moffitsville, was fatally injured by an automobile.
5 Jan 1947	Wilford E. Gordon of Keeseville at 45
8 Aug 1937	Walter F. Grant
20 Feb 1902	Wilfred Graves, 23, was fatally injured in a coasting accident at Keeseville. Also injured were Rachel Graves, Edith Bulley, Harry Miles, Thomas Roberts, John King, George LaDuke, Ralph Graves and George Thomas.
5 Jan 1952	John A. Grue of Perry's Mills at 60
31 Aug 1932	Mrs. Alice J. Guibord at 72
20 Dec 1936	Mrs. Arthur J. Halligan in Detroit
5 Jan 1942	Charles W. Hagar of Cumberland Head at 93
6 Jun 1922	Memorial Services were held at PHS [Plattsburgh High School] for Capt. Luther A. Hagar, who met his death in World War One. His nephews, Paul and Fuller Allen, presented a flag to the school.
31 Aug 1942	Mrs. Thomas Haley, mother of Judge Sherlock E. Haley, at 85.
12 Sep 1941	Mrs. Margaret Harris of Morrisonville at 71

- 11 Jan 1937 Mrs. Rose Harris of Peru
- 21 Nov 1941 George Hart of Keeseville at 69
- 10 Jun 1931 John Hart, nine, of Redford drowned in the Saranac River
- 5 Jun 1937 George Haseltine of AuSable Chasm at 76
- 21 Nov 1946 Rodney Hathaway, two, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hathaway of Elizabethtown, lost his life in a barn fire. His brother, Raymond, four, escaped. Their father was burned in rescue attempts.
- 5 Jun 1937 Lawrence Harvey, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Harvey of West Chazy, died of injuries in a car mishap.
- 24 Jan 1927 Hiram Hayford of Rouses Point, president of the Clinton County Patrons Fire Relief Association, at 72.
- 24 Jan 1932 Hiram C. Hayford of Rouses Point at 71.
- 26 Jun 1947 Yvonne Marie Hayford, two, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hayford of Ticonderoga was killed by an auto
- 5 Jun 1937 Mrs. George Hoag of Keeseville at 52
- 13 Jan 1922 Ross Hobbs, formerly of Ellenburg, drowned at Easthampton, Mass.
- Jun 6 1902 John T. Hopkins and Michael Breen of Au Sable Forks drowned in a fishing mishap at Fern Lake.
- 3 Feb 1947 George H. Hough of Mooers Forks at 83
- 11 Jan 1937 Paul Huchro, 26, of Mineville, married on Christmas Day, lost his life in a mine accident.
- 24 Jan 1932 Lt. Tremain Hughs and Cpt. Theophilus, state police, were killed in a plane crash near Syracuse. Gains formerly served with Troop B.
- 3 Aug 1952 Mrs. Josephine Hyland of Chateaugay at 78
- 14 Aug 1947 Andrew Irwin of Peru
- 13 Jun 1952 Mrs. Emma Jacques at 88
- 26 Jun 1952 Jesse P. Jarvis at 26
- 24 Jan 1927 William Jarvis of Chazy at 39
- 4 Aug 1942 Mrs. Lottie Jennette of Scotia at 71
- 5 Jun 1932 Elaine Jock, 19 months, killed by a truck at Malone
- 20 Dec 1941 John E. Johnson of Champlain at 82.
- 16 Jun 1952 Mrs. Orville Jubert of Sciota at 78
- 21 Nov 1951 Joseph Kazlo, 40, was fatally injured in a mishap in the Old Bed mine at Mineville.
- 24 Mar 1931 Royal B. Keats at 73.
- 14 Jun 1942 Lt. Hugh L. Kelley, 23, of Morrisonville was killed in the crash of a military plane in Florida.
- 29 Sep 1946 Edward Kennedy of Cadyville at 73.
- 16 Aug 1942 William Kennedy, three, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kennedy of Champlain, drowned in a small pond near his home.
- 16 Jun 1947 Mrs. Charles J. Kilbourne at 62
- 16 Jun 1952 Mrs. Sarah Clara King at 102
- 5 Jan 1942 John J. Korthas at 43
- 16 Aug 1952 Lawrence LaBombarde of West Plattsburgh at 28
- 20 Dec 1936 Mrs. Sarah Lafave in Montreal
- 21 Nov 1946 Mrs. Charles (Clara Lucia) Lafee at 60
- 4 Aug 1932 Mrs. Henry Lafountain of Lapham's Mills at 57
- 24 Mar 1931 Robert Lafountain of Dannemora at 59
- 3 Nov 1931 Napoleon L. Lagoy at 83
- 31 May 1952 Oliver LaGoy of Beekmantown at 61
- 3 Feb 1937 Mrs. Edwin LaMay of Peasleeveville at 40
- 8 Aug 1942 Joseph Lamountain of Clintonville at 82

14 Jun 1942	Philip Langley at 56
25 May 1941	Mrs. Helen P. Lansing at 71
3 Aug 1937	Mrs. Alex LaPlante at 75
31 Aug 1942	Mrs. William Lassonde at 44
4 Aug 1937	Henry Latour
3 Feb 1937	Mrs. Ruth Dona LaValley at 33
1 Jun 1937	James Laver at 71
27 Sep 1941	Fred Lavigne of Morrisonville at 57
5 Jan 1947	Patrick Ledwith of Morrisonville at 62
1 Jun 1942	Clarence Lee, formerly of West Plattsburgh, at Inlet at 56
26 Jun 1947	Charles A. Lefee at 61
26 Jun 1947	Mrs. Harry Leggett of Au Sable Forks at 56
1 Jun 1937	Ida Lefee at 62
26 Jun 1952	Arthur Leiss of Keeseville, fatally injured in an auto mishap on Spruce Hill
16 Aug 1937	William D. Lobdell of Schuyler Falls, former supervisor, at 62
5 Jan 1947	Mrs. William D. Lobdell of Schuyler Falls
11 Jan 1937	Albert Long, Champlain native, at Malone at 88
4 Aug 1932	Mrs. Mildred Lovely of Champlain at 34
8 Jun 1921	Rabbi Lubin died at 62
23 Jul 1931	Eileen Lucia, six, and her sister, Marie, three, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lucia of Morrisonville, were killed by a boozerunner's car.
8 Jun 1931	Patrick Lynch of Beekmantown at 66
23 Jul 1926	William Machon died at 81. Spanish War veteran and once a medical student at Oxford, he formerly operated the Junction House at Bridge and Peru Sts.
20 Jun 1952	Donald Mackey, 26, was fatally injured in a fall from a tree at Graton, NY, where he was foreman of a forestry project.
14 Jun 1942	Silas E. McCasland of Redford at 50
1 Jun 1941	Mrs. James McCormick
26 Jun 1952	Mrs. Mary McDonald of Mooers at 93
5 Jun 1937	Nathan McGee of Keeseville at 44
16 Jun 1947	Eugene P. McGivney
20 Dec 1946	Mrs. Harvey McKenzie
27 Sep 1951	Robert McKenzie of Essex at 53
26 Jun 1952	James E. McMartin at 33
14 Jun 1942	Mrs. Helen McNally Demar at 80
5 Jan 1942	William J. McVeady, Saranac native, at Milbrook at 39
5 Jun 1947	Francis Henry Malloy at 90
13 Jun 1952	Harold E. Manley, 62, at Dannemora, fatally injured when his tractor was struck by a train
20 Dec 1951	Judson Manor at 68
9 Jun 1932	Brother Alphonse Marion, OMI at 54, sacristan at St. Peter's
21 Nov 1946	Harry Marsh, former Plattsburgher, in Detroit
21 Nov 1946	Henry P. Martin at Massena at 76
12 Sep 1941	Lettie M. Mattot at 23
24 Mar 1931	Samuel Michaelson, retired merchant, at 71
3 Feb 1937	David Milo, West Chazy native, in Potsdam
11 Jan 1917	Marcus Miller died at 75
3 Nov 1931	Mrs. David Miner of Keeseville at 73
23 Jul 1931	Florence Mitchell of Harkness at 38
1 Jun 1941	Eric W. Monty of Ingraham at 79
27 Sep 1931	John Mooney, 59, drowned at the Barge Terminal

1 Jun 1942	Elizabeth Murnane of Beekmantown
11 Jan 1937	Frank Murry of Chateauguay
3 Nov 1941	Fred P. Mussen of Keeseville at 83
3 Aug 1952	Mrs. Ralph Myers at 60
1 Jun 1941	John Napper of Saranac at 85
14 Aug 1952	Theodore Nephew at 79
1 Jun 1937	Claude Neggia, 21, of Witherbee, was fatally injured in a mine accident.
24 Jan 1927	Mrs. Sarah Nelson of Dannemora at 74
20 Dec 1936	John B. O'Connell in Cohoes
14 Jun 1942	Peter O'Neill at 66
9 Jun 1932	Fannie M. Oliver
9 Aug 1951	Mrs. I. J. Overholt of Keeseville at 74
23 Jul 1936	Thomas L. Palmer of Rouses Point at 88
14 Aug 1952	Mrs. Peter Parent at 54
26 Jun 1947	Fred N. Parrotte of Redford at 66
1 Jun 1941	Mrs. Fred Parsons of Saranac at 78
23 Jul 1931	Louis Patnode, 15, son of Mrs. James Patnode of West Plattsburgh, drowned in the spillway of the city reservoir. He fell in while fishing for minnows with Orrin, Kenneth, and Donald Dukette.
16 Jun 1947	William Paul, grocer, at 67
3 Feb 1947	Mrs. Ida Peck of Mooers Forks at 85
14 Jun 1942	Raymond Peets of Dannemora at 40
24 Jan 1932	Frank J. Penfield died at 68.
14 Aug 1952	Mrs. Frederick Peoples at 48
29 Sep 1946	James C. Phillips of Churubusco at 43
24 Mar 1931	Sister Mary Phillips, former SJA teacher, at Gabriels
13 Jun 1952	George Pickett of West Port Inn at 50
25 May 1941	Mrs. Rosanne Pike at 95
3 Feb 1952	Mrs. Anna Pinsonneault at 63
3 Feb 1942	John Poirier, 28, and Laurie Bernard, 25, were fatally injured when their auto hit a boxcar at the Rouses Point crossing.
9 Jun 1932	Mrs. Jane Provost of Peru at 82
24 Jan 1932	Mrs. Jennie Provost of Peru
7 Jun 1906	Melvin Putnam was killed by lightning while working in a field at Peaseville
20 Dec 1936	Ruth Quarters of Harkness at 79
1 Jun 1941	William J. Quinlan, veteran bank accountant, at 61
11 Jan 1937	Mrs. Joseph Rabideau at 71
25 May 1941	Maxim Rabideau of Morrisonville at 68
4 Aug 1937	Mrs. Ida Ransom of Ellenburg Center at 74
14 Aug 1947	Bernice Marie Reissman of Voorheesville, PSTC [Plattsburgh State Teachers College] student
3 Feb 1937	Mrs. Angeline Relation of West Chazy at 89
14 Aug 1952	Henry Rennell of Port Kent at 64
9 Aug 1946	Edward W. Reyell at 15
9 Jun 1932	Violet M. Reyelle at Averill. Mass.
24 Mar 1931	Alice Riley of Schuyler Falls
31 Aug 1942	James Riley at Northampton., Mass.
3 Aug 1952	Mrs. Nelson Robare of Keeseville at 99
23 Jul 1936	Edward Roberts, Champlain native at Saratoga Springs
20 Dec 1936	Lemuel Robinson of Champlain
4 Aug 1942	Eli Rock of Peru at 43



5 Jan 1947	Mrs. Amelia Roeper in Schenectady at 86
11 Jan 1937	Mrs. Henry Rollo of Ellenburg Depot at 73
9 Aug 1931	Joseph Rougier at 64
9 Jun 1932	Mrs. Joseph Roushia
23 Jul 1936	Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Russell of Au Sable Forks at 72
31 May 1952	Mrs. Rose Russette of Redford at 83
31 Aug 1942	Mrs. Charles Ryan at 23
13 Jun 1952	Thomas Ryan of Churubusco at 75
27 Sep 1951	Joe Sabattis, 73, of Loon Lake, a great grandson of Pierjohn, Huron Indian who fought in the Revolution and War of 1812
13 Jun 1952	Mrs. Evangelus St. Cyr of Peru
27 Sep 1931	Harrison St. John, 30, suffocated in his cabin at Summer Pond, Bloomingdale
3 Feb 1947	Mrs. Emma Sanschagrin
3 Nov 1941	Thomas Santor at 56
5 Jun 1937	Frank Smart, 31, of Beekmantown, drowned in a fishing accident near Palmer, Mass.
9 Jun 1932	George Seamans at 87
16 Jun 1952	Jerry Sharlaw, four, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sharlaw, was fatally injured in a fall in a bathtub.
26 Jun 1947	Mrs. Elmira Shea of Mooers at 88
9 Aug 1946	Ralph L. Signor, architect and former city engineer, at 71
26 Jun 1947	Mrs. A. G. Simays in Montreal
31 Aug 1932	The Rev. Frank S. Simmons, former rector of St. James Church, AuSable Forks, drowned at Higgins Beach, near Portland Maine.
16 Jun 1952	Elmer Ellsworth Smith of Mooers Forks at 69 or 89.
20 Feb 1932	Frank E. Smith, attorney, Plattsburgh native, in New York City
21 Nov 1941	John M. Smith of West Beekmantown at 84
20 Dec 1951	Mrs. Lillian Smith of Peasleeville at 84
31 Aug 1932	Mrs. Margaret Grant Smith
16 Jun 1947	Bart Snow at 47
16 Aug 1937	Albert Sorrell of Morrisonville at 45
25 May 1941	Harry Sprague, 68, of Mineville, was injured when kicked by a horse
14 Aug 1952	George F. Staley
26 Jun 1952	Mrs. William Stanton of Clintonville
20 Dec 1941	Silas D. Stevens at 65
16 Jun 1947	Leslie H. Stiles at 71
5 Jan 1947	Genevieve E. Straight of Valcour at 79
3 Feb 1952	Michael J. Sweeney of Churubusco
3 Aug 1937	John A, Swilling, retired soldier, at 67
23 Jul 1936	John Tabberah
5 Jan 1947	Mrs. Hattie Taro at 74
14 Aug 1952	Mrs. Patrick J. Tierney at 80
5 Jan 1947	Mrs. Edward Tellstone at 83
16 Aug 1952	Mrs. Ellen McCrea Thornton, fatally injured in a fall through a trap door at the home of her son.
16 Aug 1942	Ezra Trepanier of Champlain, former assemblyman, at 78
27 Apr 1932	Trombley — At Erie, Pa., the Rev. Lawrence Trombley, a Plattsburgh native, administered last rites to a woman who had been fatally injured by an automobile. Some minutes later at the hospital he learned that the victim was his own mother.
20 Dec 1941	James Turner of West Beekmantown at 62
16 Jun 1952	Mrs. Emma Tyndall at 74

- 5 Jun 1952 Father J. H. Valois, former pastor at Champlain and Morrisonville, in Montreal at 72
- 7 Jun 1906 Samuel F. Vilas died at 79. Native of Sterling, Vt., he settled in Plattsburgh in 1863 and organized the Vilas National Bank. His enterprises included construction of the Saranac River Plant Road (Route 3) and the Plattsburgh-Montreal railroad. The Vilas mansion today forms part of MAI (Seton Catholic Central High School).
- 24 Jan 1927 Joseph Vincent at 56
- 16 Aug 1952 Mrs. George Walker of Jay at 52
- 4 Aug 1937 James Waldron of Saranac
- 21 Nov 1946 Frank Warren of Altona at 55
- 5 Jun 1937 Rose E. Watson in Sarasota, Fla.
- 18 Aug 1922 Winslow Barnes Watson, 42, drowned in Cumberland Bay
- 5 Jan 1952 Albert Welcome of Mooers at 68
- 14 Jun 1942 Frank B. Wells native of Willsboro at Lake Placid at 80
- 8 Aug 1937 Mae L. Wells of West Plattsburgh at 69
- 23 Feb 1937 Mrs. Florence Nichols Wever, widow of John M. Wever.
- 8 Aug 1942 Mrs. Edward White of Keeseville at 58
- 9 Aug 1946 James E. White, mountain guide at 66
- 3 Nov 1941 Dr. Rollin C. Wilkinson at 75
- 14 Aug 1952 Mrs. Nora Wissell at 66
- 13 Jun 1952 Mrs. Fannie Wright at 70
- 3 Feb 1952 Col. John Wright, retired officer of the 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry, at 75
- 1 Jun 1942 Frank J. Wood at Tupper Lake at 58
- 14 Aug 1947 George E. Wood, 70, fatally injured by an auto on Beekmantown Road
- 16 Jun 1952 William Woods of Churubusco at 60
- 3 Nov 1941 Miss Helen Woodward, 98, retired teacher and descendant of Zephaniah Platt
- 3 Aug 1937 Mrs. Philip Yelle of Standish at 43
- 3 Nov 1941 George Zeller at 58



# The Klondike Gold Rush

## An Account of Schuyler Falls Native, Joseph Ladue (From the Hometown Prospective)

A Lookback Special  
Press-Republican  
Newspapers-in-Education Program

**The Klondike Gold Rush of a century ago captured the public imagination  
Sunday, April 26, 1998**

A Century Ago, Schuyler Falls Native Was a Gold Rush Pioneer and sent tens of thousands of people off to the remote, inhospitable Yukon in search of instant wealth.

Some found that wealth, others found death from the harsh elements, lack of supplies and a failure to properly anticipate the demands of an enterprise that was chancy at best and risky at worse.

Many, many others simply found disappointment: Gold is where you find it, and most prospectors didn't.

Most who sought instant wealth began their voyage in Seattle or San Francisco with a steamboat to Juneau, Alaska.

From there, the most common route was through Dyea or Skagway, over the mountains, down the rivers and into Dawson City, where the Klondike and Yukon rivers converged, the heart of the gold country.

The two most prominent writers to emerge from the Gold Rush were Jack London, whose classic novels "The Call of the Wild" and "White Fang," and short story "To Build A Fire" continue to bring the Yukon experience to readers, and Robert Service, whose poems "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" and "The Cremation of Sam McGee" were once staples of oratorical contests.

Both had literary careers that stretched beyond the Klondike; neither is remembered but for his Gold Rush writings.

A local name also figured in the Klondike Gold Rush, all but forgotten now but once numbered among the few who became truly wealthy.

Schuyler Falls native Joe Ladue founded Dawson City and was at the center of activities, as the Klondike became the focus of the world's attention.

In his poem, "The Parson's Son," Service spoke for those who came, who worked and who failed:

*"This mining in only a gamble; the worst is as good as the best;*

*I was in with the bunch and I might have come out right on top with the rest;*

*With Cormack, Ladue and MacDonald — O God! but it's hell to think*

*Of thousands and thousands I've squandered on cards and women and drink."*

In this Lookback special, we'll examine Joseph Ladue, the honest, hard-working North Country native who led the rush north to Alaska and whose own life petered out at the turn of the century, just as the massive wealth he had discovered in the Yukon was doing the same.

### *Gold Rush Bound*

#### **Joe Ladue Made History, and a Fortune in the Klondike**

Joe Ladue left Schuyler Falls in the early 1880s without his sweetheart, Kitty Mason. Her family, tradition says, didn't consider him good husband material.

Back then, he was the poor son of an illiterate immigrant stonemason, close enough to being an orphan that, at 14, he had chosen to stay with James Lobdell, a neighboring farmer, rather than go West with his father and stepmother.

It's a good story, but one their grandson doesn't put a whole lot of stock in. "He was also considerably older," Joe Ladue III notes. "Another tradition is that he used to help her with arithmetic."

That seems more likely, according to a little arithmetic on the part of the historian: Katherine Mason was born in 1870. If Ladue had made a serious proposal of marriage before leaving town, it would have earned him a coating of hot pitch.

It is plain, however, that he maintained contact with her and her family because when he re-

turned in 1897, marriage to Kitty was one of the first events on his schedule.

By then, he was certainly good enough. The Schuyler Falls native was one of the first to strike it rich in the Klondike Gold Rush. And, by the time he returned home, his net worth was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5 million.

In fact, Joe Ladue was good enough for just about everyone in the nation and had been hounded by fortune-seekers since he returned to San Francisco from Dawson City, the boomtown he founded in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

It didn't stop when he got back to the North County and one visitor discovered him hiding in the barn, trying to find someplace where he could find some relief from the constant attention.

Finally, Ladue printed up form letters, thanking people for their interest in the gold fields of the far north, and suggesting they pick up a copy of his 10-cent pamphlet, "Klondike Nuggets" or the longer, more in-depth book, "Klondike Facts," available hardbound for \$1 or as a paperback for 50 cents. The answers to most people's questions could be found within their pages.

What people wanted to know was how to find gold. Contemporary estimates of the number of gold-seekers vary. A report published in the middle of August 1897 put 3,000 people at the jumping-off place in Dyea, near Skagway, where the coastal steamer from Juneau would leave them to hump their kits to Dawson City.

A treasury official wrote in September that there were 4,000 strung out along the trail. About the same time, the Plattsburgh Press reported that Dawson City had grown from 500 the year before to 6,000 by mid-July.

And more were expected, far more than the 1,800-mile long supply lines and a tough countryside could support.

Ladue was optimistic about the prospects for gold, but not so optimistic about prospects for prospecting.

"Carpenters, blacksmiths — all the trades — are wanted, and men who can work at them can make more than the average miner," he told writer Lincoln Steffens.

"They can't make what the lucky miner can, but if they are enterprising, they can make a good living."

That was his own path to glory: After working at mines in South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming,

Arizona and California, Ladue headed for the Yukon in 1882, where he began to realize wealth in mining came not from digging in the ground but from supplying those who did.

He made a few strikes here and there, but didn't put all his efforts into prospecting. He partnered in a store and bought a share in a sawmill. Then, in 1893, when a discouraged miner named Robert Henderson was ready to give up, Ladue offered a grubstake in return for a half-share in his findings.

Three years later, on Aug. 24, 1896, Henderson brought in a sample of gold flakes he'd found in the tributaries of the Klondike River.

Ladue promptly staked out the land at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers, not for prospecting, but for a city he named after surveyor George Dawson.

On Sep 1, 1896, he began erecting a store and a sawmill. Then Ladue began selling lots for prices ranging from \$5 to \$25 to \$300, prices that would boom to \$40,000, in what, by 1898, would be Canada's largest city west of Winnipeg, with a population variously placed between 30,000 and 50,000.

When Ladue returned to the North Country he had more than marriage on his mind. He had decided to incorporate as the Joseph Ladue Mining Co., which started with \$1 million in capital, and listed E.F. Botsford, A.W. Emery, L.J. Needham and Ladue himself on the incorporation papers.

Plattsburgh politician Smith Weed was on the board of directors. The company's initial capitalization quickly swelled to \$5 million, with Ladue the majority stockholder.

As a promoter of the corporation, Ladue had a stake in making the Klondike appear as prosperous as it was, and he reported 10 men could produce between \$2,000 and \$30,000 worth of gold in a week, working on his 11 established claims.

But Ladue also had a reputation as an honest man, and while gold was plentiful in the Klondike, it wasn't everywhere, nor was it particularly easy to get to Dawson City to begin looking.

"I believe thoroughly in the country," he told Steffens. "All I have doubt about is the character of some of the men who are rushing in to get rich by just picking up the gold."

"Klondike Nuggets," was a combination of positive comments about the area and discouraging facts about the realities.

On the one hand, he pooh-poohed the notion that the Yukon was an uninhabitable icebox.

"I have chopped wood in my shirt-sleeves in front of my door at Dawson City when the thermometer was 70 degrees below zero, and I suffered no inconvenience. We account for this from the fact that the air is very dry. It is a fact that you do not feel this low temperature as much as you would 15 below zero in the East," he wrote.

And yet, he didn't let would-be prospectors get the impression that winter weather was not a factor to be considered. "I think it deplorable that so many are starting at this time for the gold-fields," he said, in a book that began distribution in August. "I do not recommend starting before March 15. I will return at that time to my claims on the Klondike, if it were wise to go sooner, I should certainly go."

But the boom continued, and Ladue went to Washington to confer with President McKinley about the need to rush aid to the area and forestall starvation and death.

Secretary of War Russell Alger was concerned enough to fund relief out of his own pocket, preferring to wait for repayment himself rather than risk disaster by letting the process be paced by government bureaucracy.

Their concerns were not misplaced. Veteran miners were reported leaving the area, worried about starvation and chaos to come, but every newspaper report of departing veterans, it seemed, was countered by another report of miners arriving in Seattle and San Francisco with bags of gold dust and nuggets.

However, many cautious veterans may have fled the coming disaster, there were crowds of eager, inexperienced fortune hunters streaming in the opposite direction.

And there were deaths, by avalanche, by starvation, by exposure. An outbreak of meningitis claimed at least 37 on the trail, one young prospector being found sitting at the top of the pass next to his loaded sled, elbows on knees, his face in his hands, stone dead from illness and cold.

The editor of the Troy Press thought he had a good Gold Rush feature, printing a series of letters from his son as the youngster started off to seek his fortune.

The series ended prematurely, when the editor learned from a story on the Associated Press wires that his son had wandered from the trail and died of exposure less than a month after ar-

iving in the Yukon.

The boom bred the usual colorful legends of whiskey-fueled mayhem that followed cavalry, cowboys and gold miners in the western United States, but getting shot or even cheated was not foremost in the hazards facing miners.

Lincoln Steffens tried to tease such stories out of Ladue, but Joe insisted there was no need for guns, a point he made in several interviews, as well as in "Klondike Nuggets."

"The trip is a long, arduous one, and a man should not add one pound of baggage to his outfit that can be dispensed with," he wrote in the pamphlet.

"I have known men who have loaded themselves up with rifles, revolvers and shotguns. This is entirely unnecessary. Revolvers will only get you into trouble, and there is no use of taking them with you, as large game of any character is rarely found on the trip.

But, in the interview, Steffens pressed him for tales of derring-do. "What do you have, then? Knives?"

"Yes, you must have knives," Ladue replied, "and forks and spoons, of course."

In fact, law and order was maintained in part by a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and in part by miners' committees. There were no thieves or cutthroats, and as for cheating at cards, the saloonkeepers wouldn't put up with it.

There were some pretty tough customers up there, he allowed, including some ex-convicts and felons on the lam. But they didn't ever try anything in the Klondike.

"But why didn't they?" Steffens asked.

"I don't know, but they didn't.

What are they afraid of? Has anyone ever been punished?"

"Not that I remember."

"Well, why didn't thieves steal on the Klondike?" Steffens persisted.

"I guess it's because they didn't," Ladue said, and Steffens wrote, "Though quietly spoken, this vague answer came with an expression of face — just a quick flash of light — and a slight shifting of the body, which suggested the complete answer."

In fact, vigilante justice was occasionally meted out, and Ladue knew it. He had been with two other Schuyler Falls natives, Ellis Turner and Willis Lamay, on the trail from Dyea in 1895 when a problem occurred.

In a letter that reflects some of the same laconic tone Steffens saw in Ladue, Turner wrote home of the incident, in which a man stole some clothing and what happened when the thief's two partners sought to shield him.

"A little party of about 100 men ordered the three to turn back," Turner reported. "They had nearly all of their traps on the summit, but they did not trouble to go after it."

Being turned back without supplies was hard justice, indeed, but a harsher fate met a man who stole a bag of flour on the trail in 1897. Tied to a post and shot by an impromptu firing squad, his body was left on the trailside for several days as the endless stream of newcomers filed by until the combination of Christian pity and growing odor persuaded a few miners to cut down the carcass and drag it a few yards away for burial in the rocks.

For those who made it to Dawson City, there was work. The ground was not only rocky, but permanently frozen after the first two feet. In winter, the gravel was chipped out in chunks and thrown up onto the ground, until the spring thaw when it could be washed for gold.

There was gold there, from tiny grains up to a 40-ounce nugget. Ladue strikes would eventually give out, but he assured them there were other places in the north that contained gold for anyone with the patience and perseverance, not to mention the luck to find it.

Meanwhile, he had a business to run. As the boom brought in competitors, Ladue found it advantageous to stay ahead of the rest. The corporation bought a steamship, the *Morgan City*, and refitted it with electric lights, a searchlight and the latest in lifeboats to provide transportation for up to 700 prospectors each trip, from the West Coast to Alaska.

On its deck that first trip was a 55-foot steam launch that would serve as a riverboat for the run from St. Michael's Alaska, to Dawson City.

The partners were determined not to be run out of the supply business by other companies, including one that was falsely telling potential investors it was backed by the Klondike King, Joe Ladue.

The area was overvalued, Ladue told a Tacoma newspaper, and claims were being resold for well above reasonable prices, including some reputedly being bought up by the Rothchilds.

And while he was willing to invest in

riverboats to ensure his own ability to move freight up river to Dawson City, he was convinced miners working for hire would see wages fall from \$15 a day to \$10 and an increase in the cost of living.

Throughout the height of the boom in 1898, Ladue continued to visit Dawson City, but time was running out, for the Gold Rush and for Joe Ladue.

He turned up in Glens Falls, recently back from a stay in the dry climate of Colorado Springs, where doctors were unable to cure his consumption.

Meanwhile, one of the two Schuyler Falls men he had brought to the Yukon in 1895, Willis Lamay, had also married, and his wife, Mary, bore him a son in 1899, but then died.

The Ladues took in the baby, adopting it and giving him the name Joseph Francis Ladue.

But the boy would not grow up under the tutelage of Schuyler Falls own Klondike King: Joseph Ladue Sr., died June 27, 1901.

When his will was probated, it turned out Joseph Ladue was worth a mere \$9,000, including two horses, his grandson, Joe Ladue III, reports. He still had a lot of shares in the corporation, but the boom was over, and the shares were worth little.

And yet all that work had not come down to a pair of horses and a suitcase full of penny stocks. During his illness, he had transferred a number of farms around Peru and Schuyler Falls into Kitty's name, and their grandson reports she used to ride her horse and wagon around, checking with the tenants regularly, managing the property she had been left.

Eventually, Katharine Mason Ladue remarried, to a man named Harry Edward Tyler. She died in 1948 and was buried alongside Joe in the Mason family plot on Felton Road in Schuyler Falls.

Harry died in 1956 and was also buried alongside the family.

As for Dawson City, it recently celebrated the centennial of the Klondike Gold Rush by collecting a Ton of Gold and shipping it to Seattle, just as miners did in 1897, touching off that historic rush.

Among the honored guests was Joseph Ladue III, grandson of the town's founder, who brought a bag of nuggets to add to the historic re-enactment.

Joe Ladue had taken those nuggets out of the Klondike. Now Joe Ladue had brought them back.

### Klondike Journey Grueling, Dangerous

Before gloryseekers confronted the odds of finding gold, they confronted the trip from the coast into the region. That was discouraging enough for many.

In his pamphlet, "Klondike Nuggets," Joseph Ladue quotes William Stewart, an 1897 traveler who begins by describing the steamboat passage from Juneau to the jumping-off point of Dyea as 28 hours with 60 people in a 10-foot by 14-foot room in which enough gear was stowed that the space left over for people was actually only 8-feet by 8-feet.

That was followed by hauling gear 15 miles to the snow-capped top of Taiya Pass, which would take two or three trips.

The angle of ascent was some 55 degrees, Stewart wrote, and "we could keep our hands touching the trail all the way up."

Another traveler, George McLeod, wrote of the pass: "In many places the men had to crawl on their hands and knees so precipitous was the mountainside. Time after time, the men would slip back several inches, but they recovered themselves and went at it again."

Photographs from the period show a steady line of greenhorns stretching from the tent city below to the top of the pass, as close together as they would be in line at a cafeteria.

Local natives would haul gear for a price, but those who turned out for the work knew well that they were dealing with desperate, inexperienced tenderfeet.

They made the job as easy and profitable for themselves as they could and also controlled the trade through a belligerence that made more generous, easy-going native people along the route afraid to offer their services.

The image thus projected to newcomers from the south did little to advance race relations.

After Taiya Pass came Lake Lindeman where the traveler stopped to make a boat, using the tools and supplies brought along for that purpose and counting on local trees for lumber.

When he arrived, Stewart found that everything over 4 inches in diameter was gone. A group from Ottawa had been on the lakeshore for six weeks, trying to scrounge up the necessary wood for a boat that would have been able to withstand

a long and arduous trip.

Lindeman was five miles long; a one-mile portage then led to 28-mile-long Lake Bennett, which brought you to the four-mile long Caribou Crossing, thence to Lake Taglish, which was another 20 miles of padding until you came to Mud or Marsh Lake, 24 miles long.

The traveled then left lakes for Lynx River, which went for 27 miles before passing through Miles Canyon.

"Immediately upon leaving Miles Canyon he has three miles of what is called bad-river work, which, while not hazardous, is dangerous from the swift current and from being very rocky," Ladue wrote. "Great care must be taken in going down this part of the river.

"He now finds himself in White Horse Canyon, the rapids of which are  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in length and one of the most dangerous places on the trip, a man is here guarded by a sign 'Keep a Good Lookout,' Ladue said, recommending the boat be lowered by a rope or better, portaged around the canyon on roads built by miners and equipped with windlasses.

After that, it was 14 miles to Lake Labarge, 31 to Lewes River, 25 to Big Salmon River, 45 to Little Salmon River and then 120 miles to Five Finger Rapids.

Get on the right side, Ladue warned, adding that, by now, the novice would have enough experience to get through this hazard.

Six miles later, the traveler would reach Rink Rapids and Fort Selkirk, the head of the Yukon River. "The worse part of your trip is over," Ladue assured the reader, as it was only a total of 173 miles down the White River, Stewart River and back to the Yukon until you came to Dawson City.

After the boom had become more established, alternatives to the Dyea trail sprang up, and, in an interview with Lincoln Steffens, Ladue mentioned an easier way, though it was one he couldn't recommend: Steamboats would bring prospectors straight in from the Canadian side. But there was a catch, he explained: The transportation companies were willing to bring passengers, but not gear. They would bring you to Dawson City, then sell you what you needed, at prices that made the overland haul seem a bargain.

Either way, getting there was half the fun. And it had better seem to you like fun, if you were going to make it in the Yukon.

"Men should be of cheerful, hopeful disposi-



tions," Ladue cautioned. "Those of sullen, morose natures, though they may be good workers, are very apt as soon as the novelty of the country wears off to become dissatisfied, pessimistic and melancholy."

### *Contest Spurred Local Efforts To Head To The Klondike*

There was a time, long ago, when the media tended to go overboard with fads.

In the 1890s, bicycles were all the rage, and the newspapers were full of articles, poems, jokes and news stories about bicycles.

And the "new woman" was also a popular feature, with cartoons poking fun at her, articles that noted her shortcomings or trumpeted her victories and news stories about what she was up to. Especially, if it involved a bicycle.

But the explosion of stories about the Klondike Gold Rush dwarfed these on-going phenomena. Unlike those developing social trends the Gold Rush came on like a freight train: One day, nobody had heard of it, and then next, it seemed everyone was heading out for the north.

It came at a propitious time for the Plattsburgh Daily Press. Just as the gold fever peaked, the Press underwent a major format change. Jan. 4, 1898, the Press came out with a new size, better graphics and best of all, news direct from the wires of the Associated Press, rather than shipped up from New York City on the mail train.

"How do you like the news while it is still news?" an editorial column asked. "Just make a comparison, any day when you get the New York papers late in the afternoon. See if the Press has been 'left' on any news of importance."

Over the next few days, the Press published congratulatory letters from the Glens Falls Star, the Malone Gazette, the Burlington Free Press, the Chateaugay Record, the Malone Farmer and the Whitehall Times.

Absent from the list of well wishers, of course, was the Plattsburgh Daily Republican.

Already lagging in newsgathering and graphic capabilities, the little Republican can not have been thrilled to find itself facing a paper that had more cartoons, better pictures and more local content and could now print the news a day earlier, just as Spain and the United States began to rattle their sabers in Cuba and the Philippines.

But, just in case the new Press wasn't com-

petitive enough, it found a way to tap into gold fever for a little circulation stunt.

Feb. 5, the Press devoted its front page to Klondike news. Alongside a large graphic of the officers in the new Ladue Mining Company, the Press ran three columns about all the North Country people who had gone or were planning to go to strike it rich in the Yukon Territory.

And it also ran two columns inviting readers to become the next to hit the trail to Dawson City. Beginning Feb. 17, the paper would run a coupon every day as well as an order form for a year's subscription.

Every coupon clipped and returned counted as one "vote." Every yearly subscription was 312 "votes." At the end of the contest, the person who had collected the most "votes" would receive transportation to the West Coast, passage on Joe Ladue's new steamship and would be met at Dawson City by Joe Ladue himself, who would give that outfitted and grubstaked winner "every possible assistance" in finding gold!

The rules included a few details: Contestants had to reside in Clinton, Essex and Franklin county and had to agree to go to the Klondike if they won. And, a few days after the first announcement, another rule was quietly added: The year subscription had to be for first-time subscriptions.

The prize was worth \$500, the Press figured. The math on the other side of the ledger is a bit more complicated, but, in its most basic form, it was this: A copy of the Press cost a nickel, a year's subscription was \$5. In addition to having the neighbors save their coupons for you, it made a lot of sense to go begin buying the Press. In short, the Press hired itself a small squad of highly motivated salespeople. Seven were from Plattsburgh, two from Dannemora, and one each came from Ticonderoga, Malone, Keeseville, Crown Point, Port Henry, Rouses Point, Ausable Forks and Saranac Lake.

The early leaders included Sgt. Frank Reiner, G Company, and 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry, who had the support of his entire regiment. But history had another exciting free trip planned for Sgt. Reiner, and he dropped out with over 25,000 "votes" April 18, the day before the 21<sup>st</sup> shipped out for Tampa and the war.

That still left 15 serious contestants, and it quickly boiled down to three: Mrs. T. N. Spaulding of Saranac Lake, who planned to follow her brother and her husband to the gold fields; Will-

iam Delano, an employee of Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company; and F. L. Kemp, who worked in the office at J&J Rogers Pulp Company in Ausable Forks.

The last day of the contest, the three were virtually neck-and-neck, with Mrs. Spaulding in the lead with some 87,000 "votes," Delano in second at about 70,000 "votes" and Kemp in third place with 59,000.

But, as the last moment for turning in coupons came, Kemp and Spaulding had a pair of surprises for poor William Delano. Mrs. Spaulding showed up at the Press office with a package of 67 yearly subscriptions. Kemp showed up with 142 subscriptions.

The final count showed F. L. Kemp with 112,883 "votes," Mrs. Spaulding with 110,638 "votes" and William Delano firmly in third, still holding his 70,121 "votes."

But that wasn't the last surprise. Kemp had an announcement to make. "I have no great desire to go to the Klondike, having a very good position with the J&J Rogers Company, which I think would be unwise to give up for the uncertainties of the gold field."

It could have been a public disaster. Perhaps, to some extent, it was.

In any event, the Press bought out Kemp's first prize, turned around and warded it to Mrs. Spaulding, then gave the second prize, a trip from

Plattsburgh to the West Coast, to Delano. Then they presented Kemp with a medal as a memento of his hard work and good competition.

They could afford to be generous. The struggle for coupons had contributed to a huge gain in circulation, though the thirst for news of the impending war, no doubt, played some part in the gain.

The Plattsburgh Daily Press began running daily circulation totals March 9, when the contest was three weeks along. At that point, the paper showed a circulation of 2,250 copies per day.

When the contest ended April 23, the circulation was given as 4,115. And, when the paper quit running the figures in mid-May, it was still hovering around 4,000.

Of course, the contest itself was a transparent stunt, hatched in the days before the Audit Bureau of Circulation was founded to ensure the legitimacy of newspaper-circulation claims. In fact, an ABC public-relations person said, "Contests like that are more or less why we were founded."

Ah, but she never felt the cold surge of the icy Yukon as it washed over the gravel in her pan, she never caught the glint of the bright, yellow metal in the bottom of the rusty dish, she never experienced seeing paid circulation suddenly leap by 83 percent...

After all, there are gold rushes, and there are gold rushes. □



## Ledoux/Ladieu/Ladue Genealogy

By

Gloria Pratt #599

53 Pleasant Ridge Road, Plattsburgh, NY 12901

Louis Ledoux	Orleans France	Marie Prevost
Louis Ledoux	20 March 1679	Marie Valiquet
Louis & Marie Provost	Montreal, PQ, Can.	Jean & Rénée Loppé
Gabriel Louis Ledoux	2 July 1708	Marie Marg. Morin
Louis & Marie Valiquet	Varenes, PQ, Can.	Giles & Marthe Richaume
Francois Ledoux	14 April 1749	Marie Mahoux
Gabriel L. & M-Marg. Monin	St. Denis, PQ, Can.	Pierre & Louise Girou
Gabriel Ledoux	31 Janauary 1785	Felicite Fortier
Francois/Marie Maheux	St. Denis, PQ. Can.	Pierre Noel /Marie Demers
Francis Ladieu/Ledoux	7 January 1812	Catherine Shepherd/ Bergeron
Gabriel/Felicité Fortier	St. Charles, PQ, Can	Joseph Bergeron/ Marie Esther Pratte
Francis Ledoux*	2 November, 1850	M-1 Marie Peltier**
Gabriel/M-2 M. Metevier	St. Antoine, Vercheres	André/Charlotte Caron
	29 Apr 1866	M-2 Philomene Favreau***
	St. Peter's, Plattsburgh, NY	Wid.: Andrew Laliberty/Liberty dit Burke
Joseph Ledoux****	1897?	Katherine
Francis/Marie Peltier	Schuyler Falls, NY	Mason*****
Joseph Ledoux, Jr.		
adopted, Natural par. were: Willis Lamay and Mary ? (d. at birth of Joseph)		

\*d. Linn County, Iowa 1874/75

\*\*d. Schuyler Falls, NY 23 Mar 1865

\*\*\*d. Plattsburgh 1902

\*\*\*\* d. Schuyler Falls 27 Jun 1901 — founder of Dawson City, Yucon Terr.

\*\*\*\*\*M-2 Harry Edson Tyler — she d., 1948, he d., 1956 both bur. near Joseph



## Lake Champlain and Lake George History Timeline

### Part 7:

### The War and its Aftermath: 1814 and Beyond...

January 1814 — May 1826

By

James P. Millard

*America's Historic Lakes*

The Lake Champlain and Lake George Historical Site

PO Box 262

South Hero, Vermont 15486-1262

[James P. Millard has taken Mrs. George Fuller Tuttle's "Three Centuries in the Champlain Valley" — 1909, and put it in a timeline. This along with a much more information of the area is located at Mr. Millard's Website at America's Historic Lakes — The Lake Champlain and Lake George Historic Sites (<http://www.historiclakes.org>), and it is with his permission that I print this article. We thank Barbara Seguin, our librarian, for bringing this article to our attention.]

1814

#### January 7

In Philadelphia in poverty died Gen. Ira Allen, a brother of Ethan Allen and Vermont's founder and great diplomat during the trying years of the Revolution. His remains were deposited in public grounds and his grave remains unmarked...

#### January 8

A detachment of infantry from Chateaugay Four Corners ordered to Plattsburgh by Gen. Wilkinson, reached there after a forced march of forty miles that day...

#### January 10

Other detachments of troops having arrived Wilkinson repaired to Plattsburgh in person while the camp at French Mills was broken up and all magazines and provisions forwarded to Lake Champlain...

#### March 2

About the first of the month Maj. Forsyth, with 300 Riflemen and Dragoons had been sent to the lines near Champlain to protect the frontier and break up an illicit intercourse which had been carried on with the enemy during the winter, while Gen. Macomb and Col. Clark had been sent to the Vermont frontier for a similar purpose. The British becoming alarmed had occupied Lacolle and strengthened the forts at St. Johns and Isle Aux Noix.

#### March 22

Clinton County records show that 80 rods of land, corner of Bridge and Peru streets were deeded to Gen. Benj. Mooers. The house, a wooden one painted yellow was built and occupied by Thomas Green. Many years later it was bricked up. (This is the house, still standing, that was occupied by Macomb as American headquarters during the Battle of Plattsburgh.jpg)

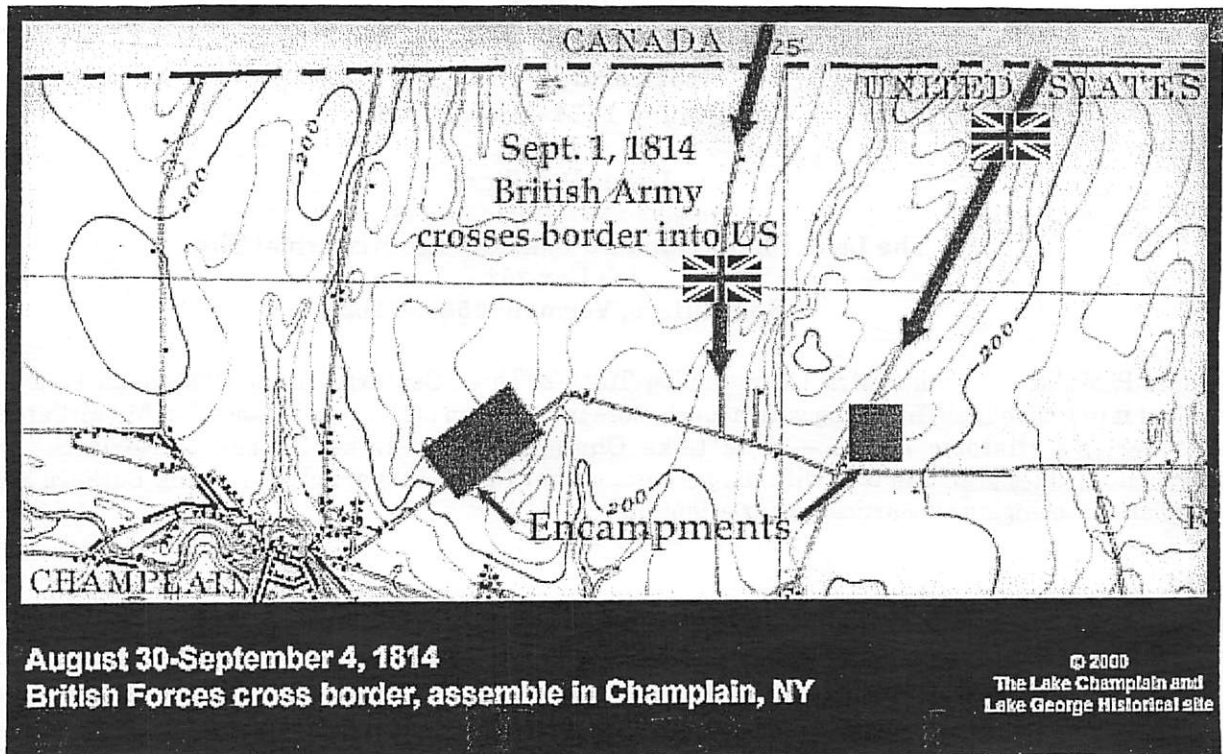
#### March 26

Wm. Baker, a sergeant of the British Army (103 regiment of Infantry), was executed as a spy on the sand ridge between Court and Brinkerhoff streets...Plattsburgh[Editor's note: I believe this site is where the present Seton Catholic High (formerly Mount Assumption Institute) stands]

#### March 29

4,000 men were collected at Champlain, of whom 100 were cavalry and 304 artillerymen, having 11 pieces of cannon of small caliber. With this force Wilkinson planned an at-

tack against Major Hancock of the 13<sup>th</sup> who, with 600 men, occupied a stone grist-mill on the Lacolle river about five miles north of the lines.



### March 30

In the morning the American army marched out of Champlain upon the Odeltown road now nearly impassable for artillery, obstructed as it was by fallen trees and heavy snow drifts. Major Forsyth and his Rifle led the advance, followed by the 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> and a part of the 11<sup>th</sup> under Col. Clark; two corps of infantry under Bissell and Smith and a reserve of 800 men under Macomb brought up the rear. The attack on the stone mill ended disastrously for the Americans, their loss amounting to 104 killed and wounded, among them several brave officers while the British loss reported was but 10 killed and 46 wounded. At sundown the whole army retired to Odeltown.

### April 6

Com. Macdonough wrote to Peter Saily, Collector of Customs: "I have rec'd this morning your favr of 29<sup>th</sup> ultim, owing to the *impracticability* of crossing the lake." He then gives the information that the "B. flotilla has been at Rouses point since a few Days," and the their ship will soon be ready to "display the English Collours." He speaks of the great danger lest the enemy seize the boats and sink them loaded with stones at the mouths of the rivers and creeks, telling Mr. Saily that he will know best as to the advisability of placing strong batteries at the mouth of the Saranac, and closing with: "It will do no good to growl; but I may observe that we are going to be in a desperate situation on the shores of this lake as long as the British can navigate it, Stop all Communications and plunder our Shores."

The letter is written with evident haste, with several erasures and changes. An inventory of military stores such as boxes of candles, soap, pounds of beef, pork, etc. occupies the margin and the commander signs himself Yrs. Ths. McDonough.

### April 22

The *Saratoga*, destined to be Macdonough's flag, was launched at Vergennes, only forty days from the tree in the forest to the vessel on the lake. Her equipment had not yet arrived and the roads were impassable for the heavily loaded wagons which were to

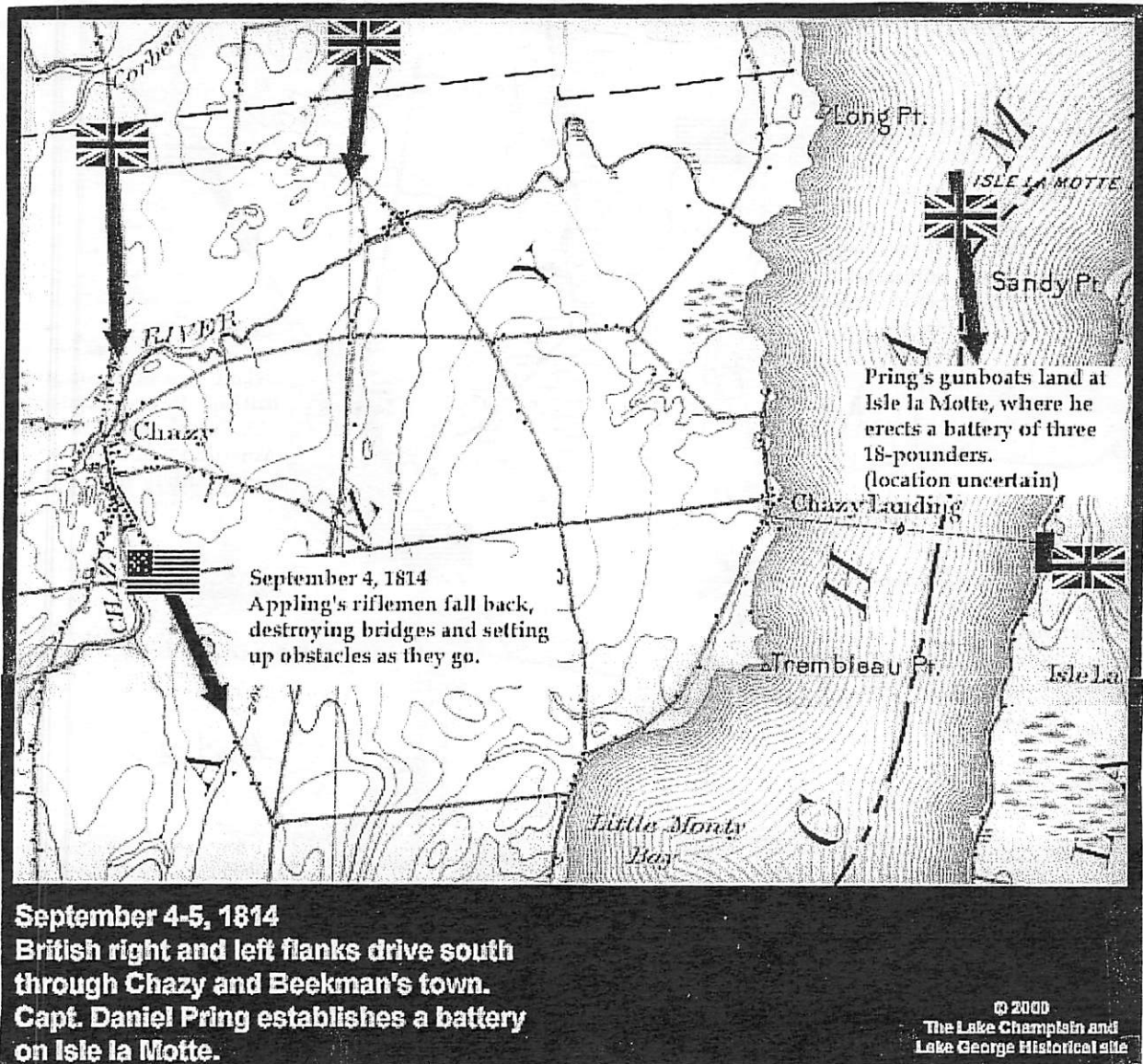
draw the naval stores from Troy.

May 9

Capt. Daniel Pring entered the lake with the brig *Linnet*, five sloops, and thirteen galleys. Several of the enemy's vessels had been anchored near Rouses Point since the second of April when the northern end of the lake was free from ice.

May 10

Pring anchored his fleet near Providence Island; Gen. Izard at Plattsburgh notified Macomb at Burlington of the approach of the enemy and late that night the latter sent the news to Vergennes and Capt. Thornton with 50 light artillerymen in wagons to man the battery. All night the selectmen of the lake towns worked running bullets for the approaching conflict.



May 13

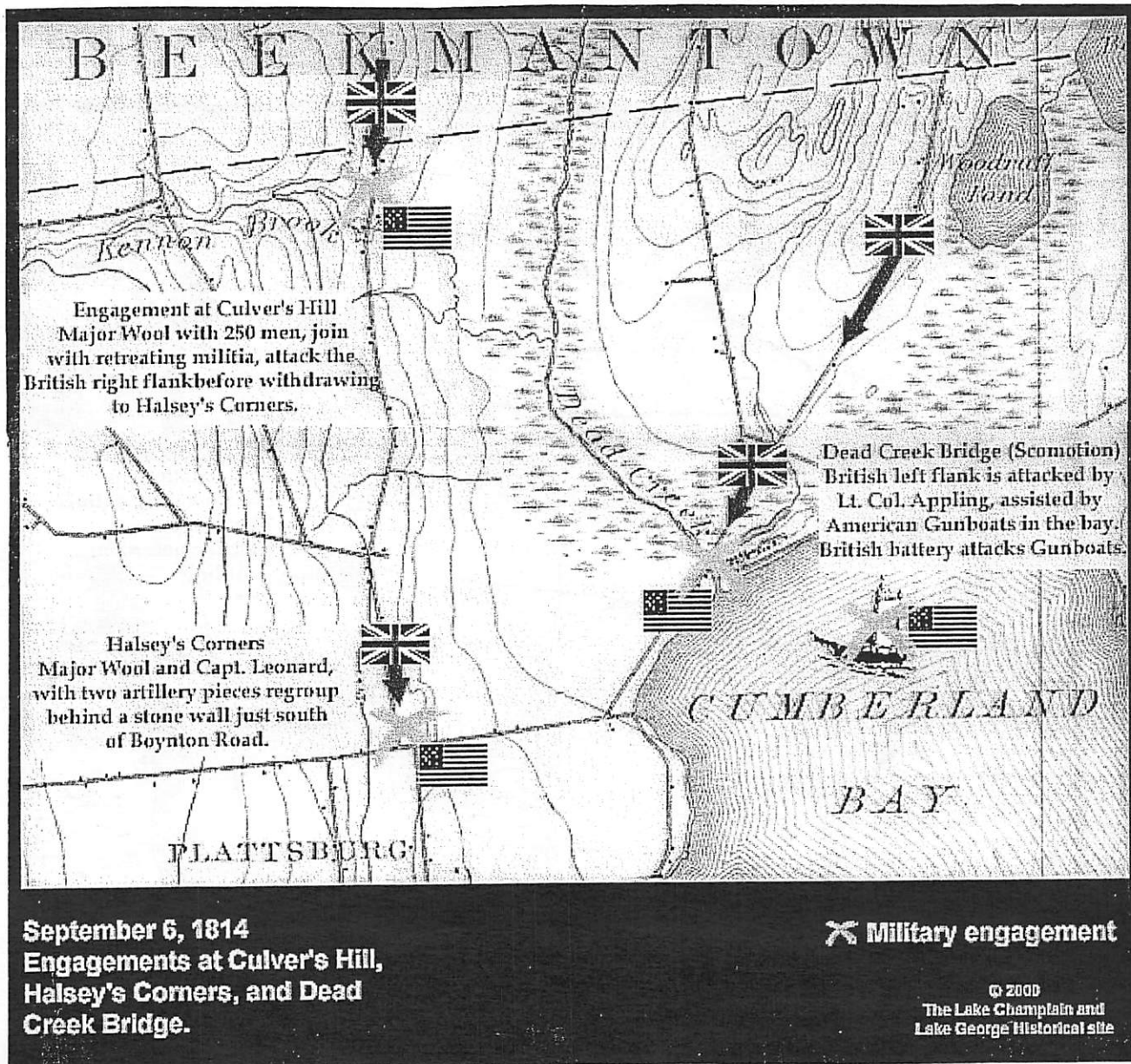
Friday, the British flotilla consisting of a brig (the *Linnet*, with 20 guns, commanded by Capt. Dan'l Pring), 6 sloops and schooners and 10 row-galleys passed up the lake from Rouses Point, and in the afternoon appeared off the village of Essex. The soldiers of one row-galley, after giving chase to a small row boat which escaped up the Bouquet,



landed on the north side of that river and plundered a farm house. The fleet anchored for the night off Split Rock, while the militia officers at Vergennes spent the night running bullets and Capt. Winans made preparations for blowing up his vessel, the steamer *Vermont*, rather than permit her falling into the hands of the enemy.

#### May 14

Early Saturday morning, the British flotilla sailed from Split Rock and attempted to enter Otter Creek to force their way to Vergennes to destroy the shipping, but were prevented by the fire from the works at the entrance, commanded by Capt. Thornton of the artillery and Lieut. Cassin of the navy.



#### May 15

Macdonough's squadron sailed out of Otter Creek into the Narrows, and away to the north, cruising all summer about the lake, and drilling for the engagement that was deemed inevitable.

#### May 16

The steamboat *Vermont*, the first on the lake, on her trip between Burlington and Plattsburgh, escaped capture by three gunboats from the British fleet under Capt.



Pring, in ambush under the shore of Providence Island opposite Cumberland Head, through the discovery and revelation of the plot by Duncan McGregor of Alburg, Vt.

**May 29**

Macdonough brought his fleet out of Otter Creek and cast anchor that same evening off Plattsburgh.

**June 11**

A light brigade, under the command of Gen. Smith, Forsyth's regiment of riflemen and two companies of artillery, were encamped near the mouth of Dead Creek.

**June 17**

The troops at Dead Creek advanced as far as Chazy.

**June 24**

Lieut-Col. Forsyth with 70 of his riflemen penetrated Canada as far as Odeltown where he was attacked by a detachment of 250 British light troops. He returned to Champlain with the loss of one killed and five wounded. A few days later he was ordered forward again for the same purpose when, as his men retreated closely pursued by 150 Canadians and Indians, he was shot down by an Indian. Forsyth's riflemen instantly fired upon the enemy who now retreated leaving 17 dead upon the field.

**June 27**

Smith's brigade, fourteen hundred strong, occupied Champlain while Col. Pierce of the 13<sup>th</sup> was at Chazy with 800 men and about 1,200 men occupied the works at Cumberland Head at Dead Creek. Macdonough's fleet lay at anchor in Kings Bay while the British held LaColle with a force of 3,600 and had strong garrisons at Isle aux Noix and St. Johns and forces at L'Acadie and Chambly.

**July 23**

The keel of the *Eagle* was laid at Vergennes.

**July 31**

Macomb's brigade, consisting of the 6<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, and 29<sup>th</sup> Regiments set out in boats from Cumberland Head for Chazy Landing while Bissell's brigade, comprising the 5<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup>, 34<sup>th</sup>, and 45<sup>th</sup> Regiments started for Chazy by land. There were now 4,500 men at or in the rear of the village of Champlain. Invalids and 200 effective were left to finish the works on the Head while a working party of 400 under Col. Fenwick were completing the three redoubt in that village.

**August 11**

The new brig, carrying 29 guns, was launched at Vergennes and named the *Eagle*.

**August 16**

In the afternoon, Com. Macdonough, accompanied by a body guard, visited Capt. Caleb Hill at his home on Isle la Motte and consulted with him in regard to depredations made by certain sailors from his fleet upon property on the Island. That the offenders should be punished, if caught, was decided and Macdonough returned, his boat laden with green corn, new potatoes and garden truck which Capt. Hill had given him from the house garden. That evening a party of desperate men, including an officer, pretending to be British, entered the house, and while being served with refreshments, murdered Capt. Hill in his own kitchen. His young son, Ira, while trying to escape, was struck by an officer with a sword, cutting a gash from below the right eye, through the mouth to the end of the chin, inflicting a scar which was carried through life.

**August 20**

"I must not be responsible for the consequences of abandoning my present strong position. I will obey orders and execute them as well as I know how. Maj.-Gen. Brisbane commands at Odeltown; he is said to have between five and six thousand men with him. Those at Chambly are stated to be about four thousand." — Gen. Izard to the Secretary of War.

**August 23**

General Izard wrote to the War Department that he had decided to remove west by way of Lake George and Schenectady with 4,000 men, leaving the sick and convalescents and about 1,200 men under Brig. Gen. Macomb to garrison Plattsburgh and Cumberland Head. The same day Macomb sent to Williams, commanding the Secret Corps, desiring that his agents obtain further information in regard to the enemy's force.

**August 30**

Major General Brisbane advanced his division to Champlain.

**August 31**

Gen. Izard, having waited in vain for different orders, withdrew from Plattsburgh and marched his army of 4,000 troops along the new State road through Pleasant Valley on their way to the Niagara Frontier. Almost immediately, an officer came riding furiously shouting the news of a British invasion from the north and warning out the militia. On the same day Gen. Mooers ordered out the militia of Clinton and Essex *en masse* to resist the invasion of the British and couriers on horseback hastened to alarm the surrounding villages and towns.

**September 1**

Macdonough to-day anchored his fleet in Cumberland Bay. Sir George Prevost following (Gen. Brisbane) with all his combined forces, amounting to 15,000 well disciplined troops, threw himself into the little village of Champlain. Immediately on his arrival there, he endeavored (sic) to disaffect the minds of the inhabitants toward their own government, and draw them over to the enemy, failing in this, he proceeded to impress wagons and teams in the vicinity for the purpose of transporting their baggage and military stores. — Mrs. Davidson

**September 2**

The 15,000 men (mostly recruits and invalids) left at Plattsburgh after the sudden march of Gen. Izard, worked bravely at the defenses, each man bound to defend with his life if need be, the fort at which he labored. Fort Moreau, about midway between river and lake, was garrisoned by Col. Melancton Smith and his command; Fort Scott, near the shore of the lake, by Major Vinson; while Fort Brown, on the bank of the Saranac, was in charge of Lieut. Col. Storrs with detachments of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first regiments. The blockhouse, on the south side of a deep ravine, half way between the river and the lake, nearly opposite to the entrance to the government reservation from Hamilton Street, was defended by Capt. Smith and part of his company of convalescents, Lieut. Fowler with a detachment of artillery being at the blockhouse on the point.

**September 3**

At Champlain was encamped, under Sir George Prevost, commander-in-chief, an army of from 11,000 to 14,000 men, including artillery, light dragoons, miners and sappers with Canadian chausseurs and a Swiss regiment; all tried and seasoned troops, many of them Wellington veterans. The same day the inhabitants were fleeing from Plattsburgh south, many finding an asylum at the "Union," where a few days later, from the crest of Hallock hill, they with the young Quakers watched the distant battle and heard the cannonading.

**September 4**

"The enemy's guard is within eighteen miles from us. Some of the bold and brave militia-men have exchanged shots with them" — Eleazer Williams

"According to the best of my recollections, however, the town (Plattsburgh) was deserted by the inhabitants on or about the fourth of September, 1814." — Mrs. Davidson  
The main body of the invading army had indeed reached Chazy and Lieut.-Col. Appling, Capt. Safford and Lieut. M.M. Standish with a troop of New York State cavalry were

sent out on the State road as an advance guard, while Capt. Spoul, with two cannon and 200 American soldiers went to defend Dead Creek bridge. About 700 of the militia of Clinton and Essex counties came pouring into Plattsburgh, in response to the call of Gen. Mooers, and the Vermonters rallied in great number under Gen. Strong. Early in the morning the boys of Capt. Aikin's company, who, only the week before had been pupils in the Academy, marched to West Chazy where they remained all night.

#### September 5

The British made their appearance at West Chazy and Aiken's Volunteer Riflemen "gave a good account of themselves by annoying the enemy from behind stumps, fences, & c., and disputed the ground with them all the way to Plattsburgh." That night, the right wing of the British army under Col. Wellington (a nephew of the Duke of Wellington) encamped about two miles north of Beekmantown Corners, on the farm of Miner Lewis. In Plattsburgh, Eleazer Williams wrote: — "A council of was held last evening. My department was again called upon to state the force of the enemy. Every arrangement was made and settled how to receive him. All are in activity — our fleet in the bay are maneuvering — the gunboats are exercising near the shores, in preparation to annoy the enemy whenever he may approach and attack the village. All are solemn — it cannot be otherwise — they (the soldiers) are determined that Plattsburgh shall not be attacked or surrender, without the expense of British and American blood. At night, 12 o'clock — The enemy are now at Douglas Place, at the separation of the Lake and the Back Road, as it is called."

#### September 6

About noon the British army reached Plattsburgh and took possession of the village north of the Saranac. Their right wing, under Col. Wellington, had been only temporarily checked by the loss of their leader at Culver Hill and the skirmish which had proceeded that, near Beekmantown Corners, and later, at Halsey's Corners. Meanwhile, the left wing had been somewhat delayed by obstructions placed in the road, by an encounter at Dead Creek bridge and the firing of the American gun boats at the mouth of the Creek.

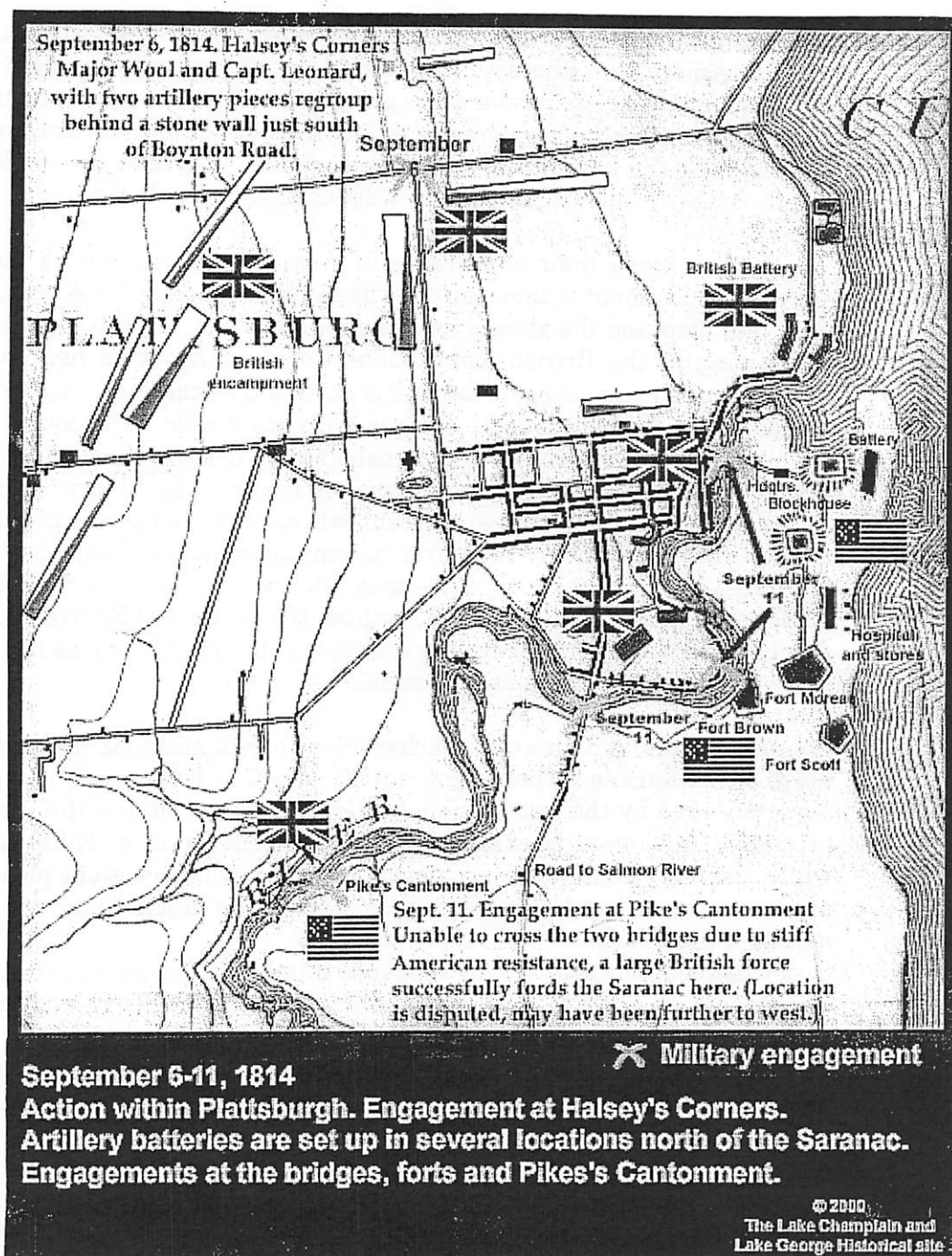
Overwhelmed, however, by the immense number of the enemy, the defenders had retreated in good order to their works on the east side of the river, pulling up the planks of the bridge. Prevost chose for his headquarters the Thomas Allen farm, on the hill west of the village, from the summit of which the British commander could overlook the lake and watch for the appearance of his fleet. His troops encamped on the high ground in the vicinity, now known as Prospect Heights. Lieut. Gen. De Rottenbough, second in command, established himself west of Prevost, towards Hammond hill, with Gen. Powers and his command opposite on the south side of the road, but further west. Maj. Gen. Robertson, was at the Isaac Platt farm, where the dead and wounded of the recent engagement had been carried. Brisbane was at the Boynton farm, then occupied by Samuel Lowell and Qr. Master General took possession of the Capt. Nathaniel Platt homestead, where that patriot still remained, although the Bailey family had retired to the "Union" at Peru.

#### September 8

"The Vermont militia have begun to come. Captain Farnsworth, of St. Albans, with his rifle company, ninety-six strong, have just arrived. This is a fine and noble corps. Evening — Generals Macomb and Mooers, and Commodore Macdonough were together this evening, in consultation, the result of which is that I am once more compelled to put the whole corps of Rangers in motion." — Williams

#### September 9

Prevost was now busily engaged in bringing up his battering trains and supplies; erecting batteries and otherwise preparing for the siege. The Americans had already burned fifteen or sixteen buildings on the north side of the river which afforded protection to



the enemy; also their own barracks and hospitals near the forts, while their sick and convalescent had been removed to Crab Island, where those who were able manned a battery mounting two six pounders. Skirmishes with the enemy at the two bridges and at the different forts along the river were frequent. During the day, Allen, Travis, and Williams of Aiken's Volunteers came near being captured or killed by a guard of the enemy, while securing supplies from a barn within the enemies lines. That night was dark and stormy. Williams says: — "A corps of the regular troops, under Captain MacGlassin, about 11 o'clock, crossing the Saranac, and stormed, at the point of the bayonet, a bomb-battery of the enemy, near Weight's printing office. My brother, John, was the leader of this detachment, and was the cause of the death of the engineer of the battery. Having accomplished the duty assigned them, they returned to the forts whence they had issued, with honor and victory."

**September 10**

The entire British fleet was now anchored off the south end of Isle La Motte, where the gun-boats, under Capt. Pring, had been since the 7<sup>th</sup> Com. Downie arrived the 8<sup>th</sup> and the British officers now took possession of the stone house built by Samuel Fisk, still standing. Macdonough's fleet had been anchored a little north of Blanchard's Point previous to the first of the month, but soundings made with reference to an engagement there proving unsatisfactory, the fleet had withdrawn to Cumberland Bay.

**September 11**

A few minutes before 9, Downie gave the signal for the squadron to advance. In the momentary hush before the battle, Macdonough with his officers about him, knelt upon the deck of his flagship and repeated the prayer appointed by the Church to be said before a fight at sea. A moment more and the carnage had begun. Downie fell early in the fight but the battle raged for two hours and twenty minutes, when the British colors were hauled down. Macdonough wrote to the Hon. W. Jones, Secretary of the Navy. — "The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain in the capture of one frigate, one brig and two sloops of war of the enemy." At the beginning of the battle on the bay, the enemy had opened his batteries on our forts and the fighting continued in different quarters nearly all day. But as night fell no time was lost by the vanquished foe in making their escape as best they could over muddy and nearly impassable roads northward.

**September 12**

Commodore Macdonough caused the wounded to be removed to his own hospital on Crab Island and there, south of the hospital tents, the dead of both armies were buried in trenches together. The same day the Vermont volunteers returned home.

**September 13**

The New York militia were disbanded and the most severely wounded of the enemy were paroled and sent to the English hospital at Isle aux Noix. This day the body of Lieut. Stansbury, who mysteriously disappeared from the *Ticonderoga* during the action, rose to the surface of the water, and was found to have been "cut in two with a round shot." He was a son of Gen. T. E. Stansbury.

**September 14**

The remains of the lamented Gamble, Stansbury, Carter and Barron were placed in separate boats, manned by crews from their respective vessels. The sad procession then moved to the *Confiance*, where the British officers joined them with their dead. At the lakeshore the funeral party was met by a large concourse of soldiers and civilians and, as the procession slowly wended its way to the village cemetery, minute guns were fired from the fort. In the centre of that peaceful spot, friend and foe were laid to rest, the flags for which each had fought, furnishing a pall.

**September 15**

The English prisoners who were able, left Plattsburgh for Greenbush, NY by steamboat in charge of Capt. White Youngs.

**September 23**

At three o'clock p.m., a naval dinner at Green's hotel was tendered Commodore Macdonough by the grateful citizens of Plattsburgh. The Commodore, accompanied by Generals Macomb and Mooers, and officers of the army and navy then present, was escorted from Macomb's quarters to the hotel by the president and vice-president of the day (Peter Saily, Esq. And the Hon. William Bailey); the Hon. Henry Delord and John Warford, Lewis Ransom and William Swetland, Esqrs., the committee of arrangements; the judge and sheriff of the county and other prominent citizens. On the way a national salute was given and the cloth was removed, many toasts were drunk amid the booming of cannon and strains of martial music furnished by Macomb's band.— "OUR COUNTRY—May she be the first and greatest object of our concern—for her

sake let honor be given to her heroes and defenders"—*First toast of the hour.*

1815 June 28

'At White Hall on Lake Champlain in sloops *President*, *Montgomery*, *Preble*, *Chub*, *Finch*, and ten gun boats, also, the boats, cutters, etc., belonging to the squadron on said lake offered by Geo. Beale, Jun. At Public Sale by the authority of the Honorable, the Secretary of the Navy.'

October

...the first *Vermont* had her last break-down near Ash Island and her owners Messrs. James and John Winans took out her engine and her boilers and sold them to the Lake Champlain Steamboat Company. During the War of 1812 the *Vermont* had done good service in the transportation of government stores and troops. Her captain, John Winans, lived afterwards at Ticonderoga but was buried at Poughkeepsie.

November 10

Vermont granted to John Winans, A. W. Bowman, C. P. Van Ness, and E. D. Woodbridge the sole and exclusive right of building and navigating on the Vermont waters of Lake Champlain "by the force of steam" for a period of twenty-three years.

November 21

Col. Stephen Pearl, one of the most striking characters among the early settlers of Burlington died, at his home, where for many years distinguished strangers "from within or without the state" and the poor and friendless alike had been received with generous hospitality. Col. Pearl was a captain at Bunker Hill, a colonel of the Rutland county militia and present at the "Rutland Shay's Rebellion," also town clerk of Burlington and sheriff of the county.

1817 April 19

In the *Republican* was offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of ten deserters from the cantonment, and the commander of the post gave notice that he would prosecute any person who "may procure or entice any person to desert" and that desertions would thereafter be announced by three discharges of cannon in quick succession from Fort Moreau.

July 26

At twelve o'clock, President Monroe arrived at Cumberland Head on the steamboat *Phoenix* and was conveyed to the wharf in the village in Col. Atkinson's barge. From the wharf he was escorted to Israel Green's Inn, by a company of the U.S. Infantry, under Capt. Newman S. Clark. Capt. Sperry's Company of horse and the Plattsburgh Rifles. At the hotel, Reuben H. Walworth, on behalf of the corporation, delivered an address of welcome. As the President passed into the house, the young ladies from Miss Cook's and Miss Forrence's schools strewed flowers in his path. In the evening, the President attended a party at the home of Capt. Sidney Smith of the Navy.

1818 April 9

A site adjacent to the Friend's burying ground was deeded to Silas Macomber for ten dollars to Warren Corbin and Seth Griffith for a Friend's meeting house at Grand Isle.

June 19

Companies of the Sixth regiment of the U.S. regulars, stationed at Plattsburgh Barracks, detached to work on Fort Montgomery at Island Point, a small sand island between Rouse's Point and Province Point.

1819 September 4

On Saturday at 11:00 P.M. the *Phoenix* left her dock at Burlington, in command of Capt. Richard W. Sherman, son of Capt. Jehaziel Sherman, the regular captain. It was a clear moonlight evening and the route lay near Rock and Appletree Points, between Colchester reefs, on the west of Stave and Providence Islands and east of Valcour and Crab Islands. Among the passengers were George Burham, the Custom House Officer, and John Howard on his way to Montreal with \$8,000 as a special messenger of the

Bank of Burlington.

### September 5

About 1 O'clock in the morning the pantry of the Phoenix was discovered to be on fire by John Howard, occupying an adjoining room. The flames soon reaching the engine in the centre of the boat cut off all communication between the two ends. The starboard boat with 20 passengers made for Providence Island (the nearest land), but the larboard boat, the larger of the two, was cut loose with but 14 passengers leaving 11 to their fate. These sought escape on any floating material. Five found a watery grave, among them Mrs. Wilson of Charlotte, the stewardess, who had remained to save others, and Harvey Blush, a deck hand, whose parents erected a stone to his memory in Elmwood Cemetery, Burlington, to this day a pathetic reminder of the disaster. Captain Sherman was the last to leave the boat and was picked up near Stave Island insensible. He, with John Howard, Harry Thomas and Mrs. Wilson made heroic efforts to save others. Early morning brought help from Burlington, Captain Robert and Lavater White, Dan Lyon and Alams Truman, coming in their sloops.

### 1826 May 26

Congress passed a resolution of thanks to Midshipman Silas Duncan of the Saratoga, for his gallant conduct under the severe fire of the enemy (then marching along the beach near Dead Creek). Duncan went alone in a gig to order the return of the galleys, lying in Cumberland Bat.

Congress the same month, also authorized the President to cause to be delivered to the members of the company of "Aiken's Volunteers," the rifle promised each by Gen. Macomb, for their patriotic services during siege of Plattsburgh. The members of this company, mere boys, none of them old enough for military service, were: Martin J. Aiken, Azariah C. Flagg, Ira A. Wood, Gustavus A. Bird, James Trowbridge, Hazen Mooers, Henry K. Averill, St. John B.L. Skinner, Frederick P. Allen, Hiram Walworth, Ethan Everest, Amos Soper, James Patten, Bartemus Brooks, Smith Bateman, Melancton W. Travis, and Flavius Williams. The presentation was made the next year by Gen. Mooers, then living in the house to which these boys marched, to tender their services to Gen. Macomb.

### Sources:

Three Centuries in the Champlain Valley: A Collection of Historical Facts and Incidents—Tercentenary Edition. 1909: Compiled and Edited by Mrs. George Fuller Tuttle. Saranac Chapter, D.A.R. Plattsburgh, NY





# Civil War Soldiers

## An abstract from Jay, N. Y. Cemeteries

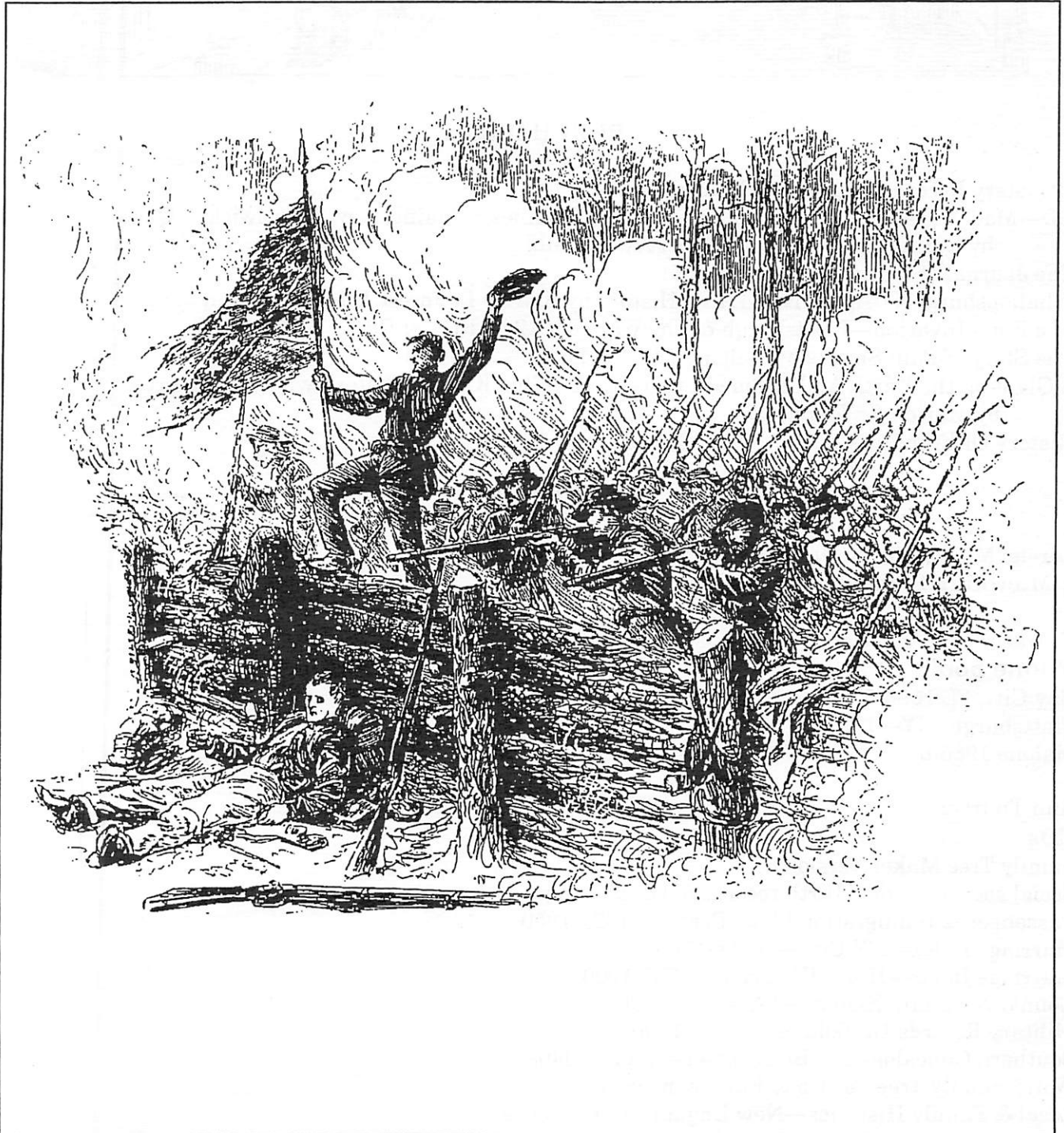
Submitted

By

Barbara Seguin

<u>Name</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Died</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Military Unit</u>
Andrus, Alonzo	1836	1900	Pvt	Co H 118 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Bartlett, Daniel S.		16 Jul 1930		Co C 118 <sup>th</sup> " " "
Bartlett, Delia A.	W/O A.W. Fay — Army Nurse 1861-1865			
Beardsley, Albert E.	1839	1922		Co H 15 <sup>th</sup> Reg Ill Inf Vol
Bowen, Henry D.	42 yrs	17 Jul 1875	Pvt	Co B 7 <sup>th</sup> Reg Wisc Vol
Boynton, Walworth W.	24 yrs	18 May 1864	— d. at Laue Hill Va	
Boynton, Wm. Wesley	20 yrs	23 Sep 1863		Co H 44 <sup>th</sup> NY Vol
Colby, Levi S.	24 Apr 1825	23 Oct 1902		Co G 96 <sup>th</sup> Reg Ny Vol
Coppins, George L.	1845	1916		Co C 118 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Cutler, Averill				Co K 118 <sup>th</sup> " " "
Daby, Benjamin F.	13 May 1842	17 Jun 1899		Co D 12 <sup>th</sup> US Inf
Daby, Stillman D.	52 yrs	2 Aug 1889		Co G 77 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Dodge, Samuel D.	47 yrs	12 Feb 1878		Co G 77 <sup>th</sup> " " "
Downing, Robert D.	51	12 Feb 1895	Pvt	Co F 1 <sup>st</sup> Vt Cav
Fay, Artemus W.	17 Sep 1834	30 Mar 1907		Co G 118 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Feltt, Aaron C.	18 yrs	14 Sep 1863		Co C 188 <sup>th</sup> " " "
Finch, Isaac	24 yrs	21 Apr 1862 — at Young's Mills		
				Co G ? Reg NY Vol
Flag, Silas	24 Aug 1844	5 Nov 1925		Co F 118 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Goucher, D.	30 yrs	25 Oct 1863		Co F " " " "
Hathaway, Josiah P.	21 Feb 1822	20 Feb 1906		2 <sup>nd</sup> Reg NY Cav
Hathaway, Slathiel	1843	1867	Corp	Co K 11 <sup>th</sup> NY Vol Cav
Hewitt, Uriah	69 yrs	28 Apr 1901		Co A 96 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Jenne, Nemiah	1 Mar 1822	27 Jul 1887	Pvt	Co ? 118 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Klien, George H.	1844	1862		Co G 77 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Lewis, Edgar	1844	1908		Co C 118 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
McLenathen, Wm H., MD	12 Oct 1848	30 Jul 1913		Co C " " " "
McManus, Philip	60 yrs	14 Feb 1900		Co F " " " "
Mussen, Henry	13 Dec 1822	13 Apr 1904		Co G " " " "
Otis, J. Henry	1843	1914		Co A 5 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Cav
Perkins, Aaron				Co A 192 <sup>nd</sup> Inf
Piper, James E.		27 Dec 1879		Co F 142 <sup>nd</sup> Reg NY Vol Inf
Prime, Anhley S.	2 Oct 1838	14 Jun 1916		Co C 118 <sup>th</sup> NY Vol
Randall, Sylvanus	20 yrs	16 Oct 1862	— in army Hosp.	
Ranson, E.	18 yrs	1 Jun 1864	at Cold Harbor	
Sawyer, Isaac	25 yrs	27 Jun 1862	Pvt	Co A 2 <sup>nd</sup> Conn Hvy Art.
		In US Hos. Washington, D.C.		
Sheldon, Willard	27 Dec 1827	29 Sep 1906		Co G 118 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Shene, John	30 May 1830	7 Feb 1914	Pvt	Co H 1 <sup>st</sup> NY Light Cav
Shipman, Wm. W.	1842	1919		Co E Harris Light Cav
Sweet, Uriah				Co A 96 <sup>th</sup> Reg Vol
Taylor, Daniel C.	6 Nov 1839	15 May 1906		Co C 46 <sup>th</sup> Reg Vol

Tender, Wallace W.	10 Aug 1849	21 Feb 1911	Pvt	Co C 118 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Torrance, Adoniman	22 yrs	10 May 1864	— wounded in Battle of Wilderness	
Torrance, Ira A.	1841	1905	Vet of Civil War	
Truman, Jushua	40 yrs	26 Mar 1866	Prv	Co A ? Reg NY Vol Art.
Wells, Chas. Mitchell	64 yrs	22 Sep 1892		Co K 118 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol
Wells, Michael C.				Co B 97 <sup>th</sup> Reg NY Vol Inf
Williams, Henry				Co B “ “ “ “ “





### PURCHASES

Cemetery Records—Town of Whitehall, NY

CD—Madawska - Genealogies of the Catholic Families of Maine, New Brunswick & Quebec  
by Diane P LaVerdiere & Robert K. Voskuhl

The Journal of H.K. Averill—1798-1881

Whallonsburg, NY-Agricultural Area History by Shirley LaForest & Morris Glenn

The Final Invasion—Plattsburgh & The War of 1812 by Rt. Col David E. Fitz-Enz

The Story of Paul Smiths by Helen Escha Taylor

A Giant on the Earth/An Untamed Lumberjack—Fred Kirch of Watertown and The Area  
by Marion K. Young

History Of Franklin County, NY by Seaver

### DONATIONS

Lorelei Maison Rockwell

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R. Ward

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Bay City, FL 1994-5

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Malone 1985-6

Ann Thurber

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Social security index/ Birth records of US & Europe

Passenger & Immigration Lists/ Boston—1821-1850

Marriage Index—NY City—1600s-1800s

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County & Family History—PA—1740-1900

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 Military Records MA Civil War Soldiers & Sailors  
 Genealogies of Mayflower Families—1500s-1800s  
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 Family Histories & Mid Atlantic Genealogies—1340-1940  
 Land Records—AR-FL-LA-MI-MN-OH-WI  
 Genealogists All in One Address Book

## **Books**

Ann Thurber:  
 A Complete Guide to Heraldry  
 Family Reunions  
 Tracing Your Ancestry

Gerald O. Lesperance: The Lesperance Family History  
 Gathered & Presented by James Arthur Privee: Descendants of Pierre Privé—Louise Potin—  
 Etienne LePage—Nicole Bertholet  
 R. Lynch: Emerys—The Sunapee Region-Book 1  
 J. Daniel Sullivan: History of Simon Peter Rock—2<sup>nd</sup> Edition  
 C. Dee: Patenaudes of 1260—1800—1990

G. Pratt:  
 Nova Scotia Immigrants to 1867—Leonard H. & Norma H. Smith  
 Ontario People—1796-1803—E. Keith Fitzgerald

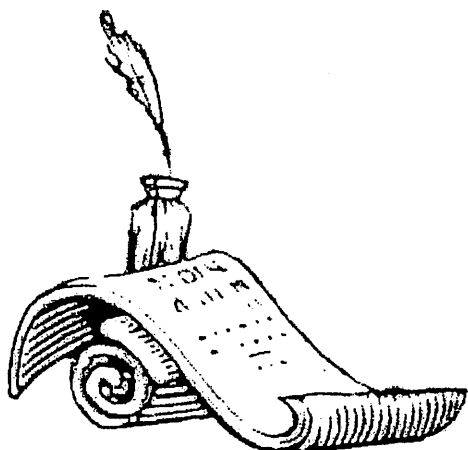
B. Seguin:  
 Saranac Lake/ The Growing Years—1819-2000  
 Broadwell Family History—1664-1962—Andrew S. Broadwell (bound copy)  
 Four of Gods Chosen—Comptois Family—Lorraine B. Bourassa—Higginson review

The Burnam Estate:  
 The Highlander-For & About Scottish Activities—18 Issues-1979-1982  
 Spur & Phoenix—Clan Johnstone—2 Issues  
 Inventaire de la Saberdache de Jacques Viger ( Canada)  
 Swedish-American Genealogy—June 1982-June 1991—14 asst. Issues  
 Les Urselines de Quebec—Vol 1& 2  
 The Constitutional History of Canada—1791-1818—A.J. Daughy & D. A.  
 McArthur  
 Citizens of the East Shore of Maryland—1659-1750—F. Edward Wright  
 Le Regiment de Garignan-Montreal—Regis Roy & Gerald Malchelas  
 Archivist Report of Canada—1891—Douglas Brymer

Mrs. Englehart:  
 Royal Oaks Newsletter—England -12 Issues  
 London Topographical Soc. Newsletter -1975 1999—43 Issues & Index  
 International Soc. Of British Genealogy & Fam. History—32 Issues & Index

## **New Exchanges**

Texana Genealogical Society—"The Explorer"—San Antonio, TX  
 Franklin county House of History—Malone, NY



# Queries

## Abbreviations

aka = also known as  
 b = born  
 bap = baptized  
 bd = birthdate  
 bpl = birthplace  
 br. = brother  
 bur = buried  
 ca = circa  
 Co. or = County  
 d = died  
 dau = daughter  
 dau/o = daughter of

dpl = death place  
 desc = descendant(s)  
 f = father  
 fam = family  
 gr-gr = great great, etc.  
 h = husband  
 m = mother  
 mar = marriage  
 m-1 —first marriage, etc.  
 par = parent(s)  
 s/o son of  
 w/o = wife of

Q-1272

### MYERS WEIR

I am seeking info on Julia Lucy MYERS who is my paternal grandmother. She was b in 1841 in Beekmantown, NY. She was mar to Alexander Weir. She was still alive for the New York State census of 1905 and is listed as living on the Tom Miller Road. Any info regarding her or her parents would be appreciated.

*Bob Weir #1054 3008 Little Island Rd, Virginia Beach, VA 23456-4409  
 rweir98845@aol.com*

Q-1273

### RIVARD dit GERVAIS/JARVIS/WELLS CARTIER MENARD FORCIER JORDON

I am searching for Emmanuel RIVARD dit GERVAIS, b PQ, Canada?, d PQ, Canada. He was the s/o Joseph RIVARD and M-Anne CARTIER, he m Marianne MENARD (dau/o Joseph MENARD and Gertrude FORCIER). Their son Moyse RIVARD (aka Moise JARVIS/WELLS in US), b 20 Feb 1814, St. Pierre, de Sorel, PQ, Canada. He m Mary JORDON (dau/o Anthony and Eliza).

*Patricia A. Paniccia #389 60 Highland St., PO Box 284, Ticonderoga, NY  
 12883-0284*

Q-1274

### RIVARD dit GERVAIS/JARVIS/WELLS GOUPILLE LINCOURT/ LANCOUR

I am searching for the sisters of Moyse/Moise RIVARD/Jarvis Wells, b 20 Feb 1814, St. Pierre, de Sorel, PQ, Canada, d 12 Feb 1902, Ticonderoga, NY: Marie Emilie RIVARD, b 22 Jul 1816, St. Pierre, de Sorel, PQ, Canada; Marie Louisa Basillisse GOUPILLE, b

8 Oct 1822, PQ, Canada, m Edouard/Edward LINCOURT/LANCOUR, d 30 Mar 1910, Northampton, MA; Mary WELLS, b1826, PQ, Canada, m Robert SPENCER, 2 Oct 1844, Methodist Episcopal Church, Keeseville, NY; d 12 Feb 1895, Sudbury, Vt; Elizabeth/Betsy GOUPILLE/DUPIL/DUPUIS, b 10 Dec 1829, Sherbrooke, PQ, Canada, m Severe BLAISE, d 6 Mar 1920, Keeseville, Essex Co., NY; Lewis GOUPILLE/WELLS, b 9 Jun 1839, Keeseville, Essex Co., NY, m Adeline PATENAUDE, 2 Dec 1862, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Dannemora, NY, d 21 Sep 1922, Lowell, Middlesex, Co., MA  
*Patricia A. Paniccia #389 60 Highland St., PO Box 284, Ticonderoga, NY 12883-0284*

Q-1275

**HEBERT/HUBERT/EBARE/EBEAR MATTHE/MATTE/MATT DUVAL**

I am trying to find the par. of Mary EBARE, b 7 Mar 1858, bpl unk; d 11 May 1929 in Mooers Forks, NY. Mary aka Marie HEBERT, mar Augustus MATT (b 8 Feb 1847, Hemmingford, PQ, d 29 Mar 1930, Mooers Forks, NY), on 2 Sep 1894 in St. Ann's Church, Mooers Forks. Date of mar is the "rehabilitated" date, the date of civil service unknown. Mary & Augustus are buried on Wood Falls Rd cemetery in Mooers Forks. My grandmother, Leah MaTT DUVAL had several tintype photos and she was wise enough to write down who were in the pictures. Some notes are quite clear, some are a little confusing. I have copies of the tintypes. According to Leah's notes, Mary has a sister Celeste HEBERT aka CELESTA HUBERT, b 11 May 1860 in Champlain, d 26 Feb 1923 in Bristol, CT — source burial certificate — and a brother Frank EBARE, no info. On 11 Jul 1881 in St. Ann's, Celeste mar Peter MATT, Jr., who is Augustus' brother. Peter & Celeste moved to Brattleboro, Vt, then Bristol, CT. They are buried in St. Mary's/St. Michael's cemetery in Brattleboro, Vt. I found many HEBERTs and some EBARE/ABAREs in NNYACGS publications, but cannot connect them to Mary, Celeste or Frank.

*Kristine Rafferty #1141 695 McCrey Drive, Ballston Spa, NY 12020*  
*KrisRaff2@aol.com*

Q-1276

**LAMOUREUX/LAMOUREAX LOVER MATHE/MATTE/MATT**

I'm trying to find info about the par of Celeste LAMOUREAX, aka Sally MATT, b 20 Oct 1818, bpl unk, d 12 Oct 1909 in Brattleboro, Vt. Celeste's death certificate states she was b in Canada, dau/o David LOVER, also b in Canada, mother unk. Celeste mar Peter MATT, Sr., date unk. Peter d on 28 Nov 1891 in Mooers Forks and is buried at Wood Falls cemetery. Celeste is not buried with him. This sent me on a search for Celeste. My uncle told me that Celeste went to visit her brother in Vermont and died there. They didn't have the money to bring her back to NY, so she is buried with her son, Peter MATT, Jr. and his wife, Celeste HEBERT in Brattleboro. I did find a "David LOVER" in the 1900 census for Mooers, Dist. 21, but have no way of connecting him to Celeste — perhaps a brother? From another researcher I received a record note for the birth of Pierre MATTE of the mar of Pierre of Moretown [Mooers] US & Celeste LAMOUREUX, B 15 Jul last, bap 18 Aug 1850 in St Chrysostome, PQ, godparents: Jean Baptiste Gendreau & Emelie Petit. Perhaps Celeste was from St. Chrysostome area of Quebec.

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Q-1277

**MATT DUVAL HEBERT/EBARE BRIERE ROBIDOUX/RABIDUE HAMLIN**

My grandmother, Leah MaTT DUVAL had several tintype photos and she was wise enough to write down who were in the pictures. Some notes are quite clear, some are a little confusing.

My grandfather is Nelson Vital DUVAL, 1895-1964. Leah's par are Augustus MATT, 1847-1930 and Mary HEBERT/EBARE, 1858-1929. Their children were: Elmore/Almira/Myra, Marie Lisa/Lizzie, Lena J, Albert A, Emma Elizabeth, and Leah. Nelson's par are Narcise/Nelson DUVAL, 1873-1939 and Almira HAMLIN, 1872-1939. I know the MATT-DUVAL family was related to BRIERE, Robidoux/Rabidue, families but can't make many positive connections. Leah's cousin "Julia" mar a Rabidue; her mother's brother, Frank EBARE mar a Celeste?, possibly another Rabidue? I can connect Leah's aunt Emma MATT to Joseph BRIERE, mar on 28 Dec 1881 in St. Ann's, Mooers Forks. Any help making the missing connections will be appreciated.

*Kristine Rafferty #1141 695 McCrey Drive, Ballston Spa, NY 12020 [KrisRaff2@aol.com](mailto:KrisRaff2@aol.com)*

**Q-1278**

**DeBAR LEWIN**

I am seeking info about John DeBAR, b ca 1800, possibly in Canada, d 1849 in Hopkinton, NY, mar Margaret LEWIN. May have lived in Milton, Vt. Settled in Duane, NY in 1820s. Children: Rosilla, Lyman, Mary, George, Margaret, Melinda, Lewis, William, and John.

*Sandra Morse #1191 PO Box 25, Peru, NY 12972 [smcmorse@hotmail.com](mailto:smcmorse@hotmail.com)*

**Q-1279**

**HEBERT/ABARE DeBAR STONE CHAMBERLAND**

I am seeking info about John Abare, b ca 1840, possibly in Can, mar a Native American. Children: Peter, b 1862 in Altons, NY, mar Hattie DeBAR; John mar Mary STONE; Louie mar Hattie CHAMBERLAND, and Philinda mar Bert STONE.

*Sandra Morse #1191 PO Box 25, Peru, NY 12972 [smcmorse@hotmail.com](mailto:smcmorse@hotmail.com)*

**Q-1280**

**SPRAGUE DENTON SWINYER**

I am seeking info about Samuel SPRAGUE, mar Caty DENTON. Their son, Renodyne, b 1804 in Elizabethtown, NY, mar Mary Swinyer and lived in Peru, NY in 1830s and 40s, then moved to Duane, NY.

*Sandra Morse #1191 PO Box 25, Peru, NY 12972 [smcmorse@hotmail.com](mailto:smcmorse@hotmail.com)*

**Q-1281**

**CUSSON GIROUX**

I am looking for the par of Damase CUSSON and Celina GIROUX who were mar at St. Peter's, Plattsburgh, NY in 1869.

*Rae Laitres #543 13 Thorpe Ave., St. Albans, Vt 05478*

**Q-1282**

**SMITH BROUILLET LeCOMPTE**

Thomas SMITH and F. Marg. BROUILLET mar at St. Luke's, 8 Oct 1820. I am seeking mar of Thomas' par, Etienne SMITH and M. Apolline LeCOMPTE.

*Ms. Sandra Carpenter #437 8 Spring St, Chestertown, NY 12817-3016*

**Q-1283**

**GUYETTE LAMOY**

I am seeking the par of Joseph GUYETTE who mar Elizabeth LAMOY, ca 1860 and lived and are buried in West Chazy, NY.

*Rae Laitres #543 13 Thorpe Ave., St. Albans, Vt 05478*

**Q-1284**

**BAKER CLIFFORD**

I am looking for par of Joseph Maxium or Max BAKER, b 14 Jul 1806, Peru? or possibly Kingsbury, Washington Co., NY, d 1886, buried at Cadyville cemetery with wife Miranda CLIFFORD, b 1810 in NH, d 2 May 1888, at Cadyville, NY.

*Rose M H Griffin #466 170 Scenic Drive, Southington, CT 06489-4009 e-mail: [Rmyrthg@aol.com](mailto:Rmyrthg@aol.com)*



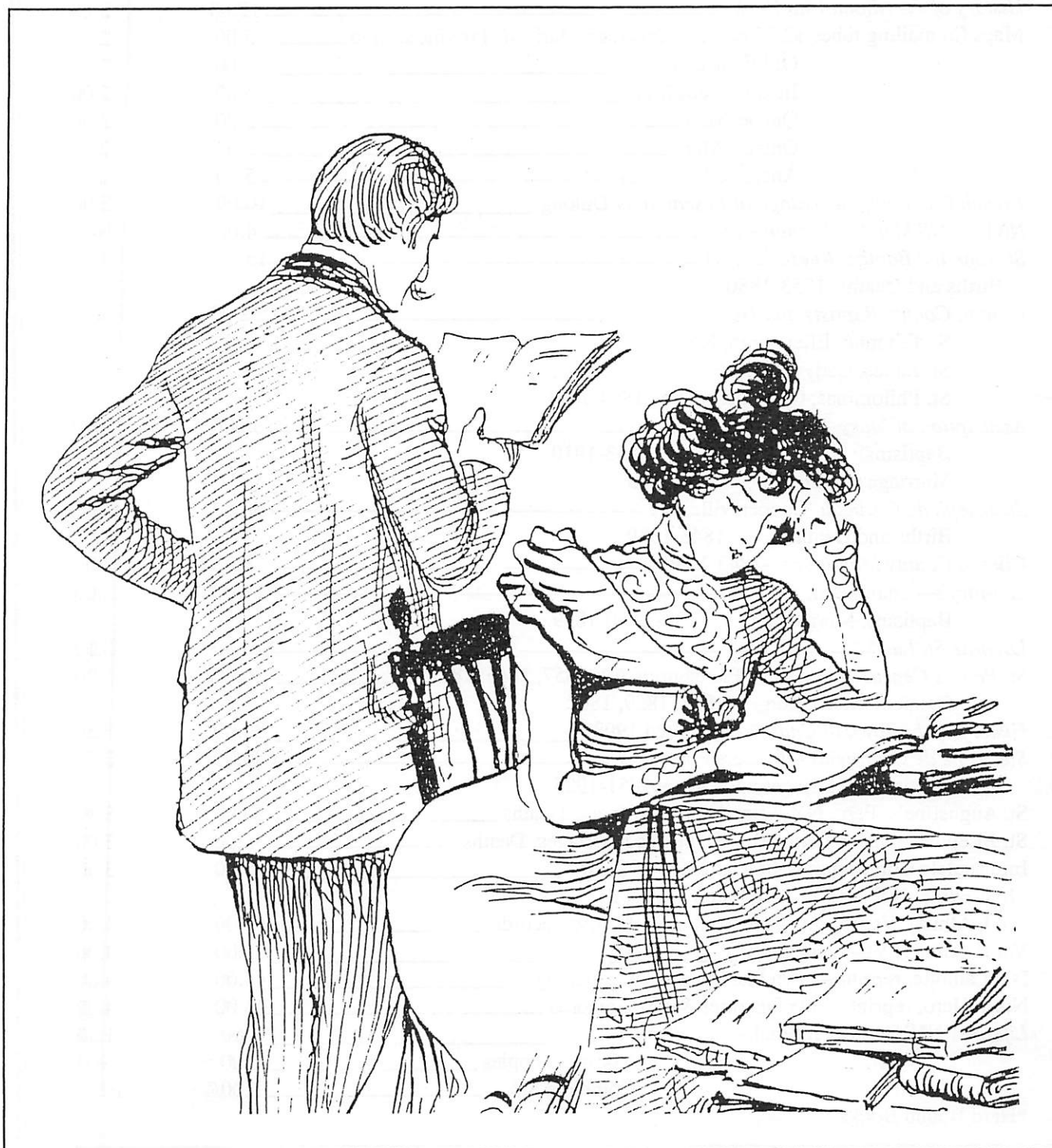
Q-1285

# **BAKER PARDY**

I am looking for par of David BAKER, b in Peru, 1840-43, d 9 Jan 1908, bur at Cadyville Protestant cemetery with his wife, Avaline PARDY. They were mar 25 Oct 1866 in Schylers Falls, NY. He was possibly one of Lincolns avengers.

*Rose M H Griffin #466 170 Scenic Drive, Southington, CT 06489-4009 e-mail:*

[Rmyrthg@aol.com](mailto:Rmyrthg@aol.com)



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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.

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Summer library hours at our Keeseville Genealogical Center\* are:  
Wednesdays 1–6 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 disaster!

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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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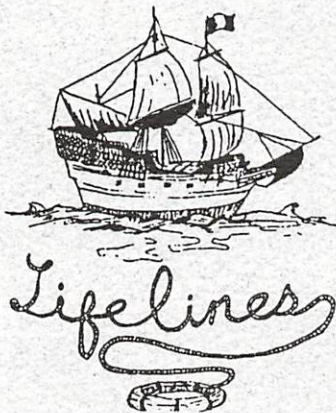
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