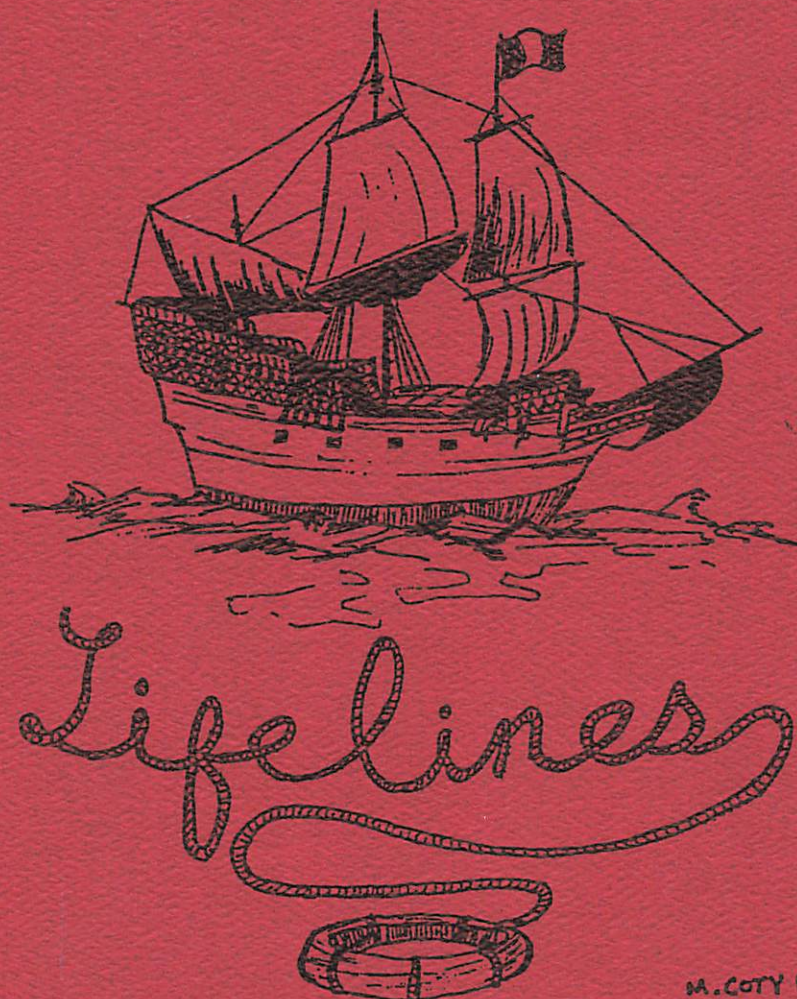


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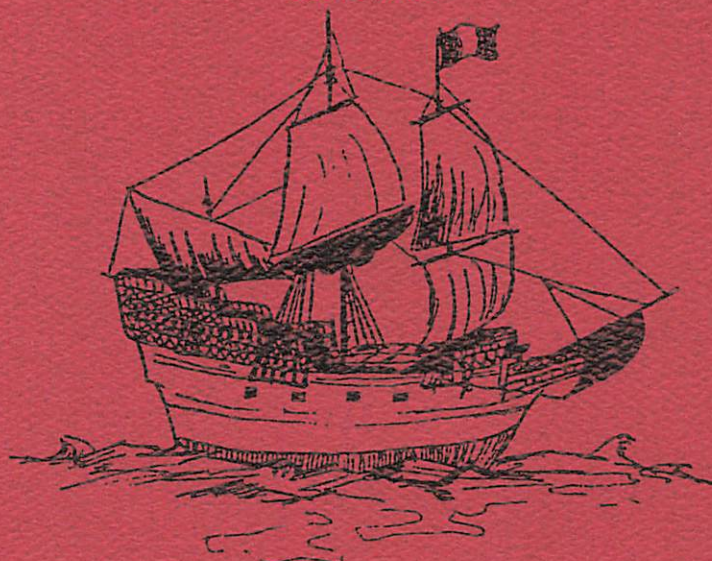
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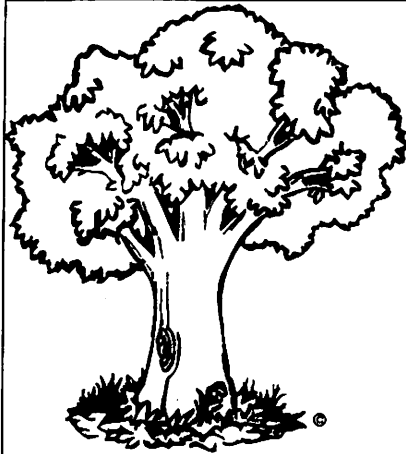
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# *Lifelines*

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### Greetings Members:

It is that time of the year when we, in the North Country, look forward to warm weather and a more relaxed life. Perhaps you will be traveling and, hopefully you will be able to direct your travel in the direction where you can find out more about your ancestors, those elusive and those more easily found.

Our research library is located in Keeseville, NY. Keeseville is a small village easy to get around in and where it is almost impossible to lose your way. NNYACGS library is in the Community Building (the old Keeseville High School across the street from St. John the Baptist Church) on the second floor. Library hours are on Wednesday from 2:00pm to 6:00pm and on Saturday from 11:00am to 4:00pm. If you are going to be here other than these times call the librarian and make arrangements. A week or so notice is recommended.

When I think back to our beginnings and what our first "library" looked like it seems a miraculous change has occurred. The latest change is fine shelf/rack to better display books we have for sale.

The conference in May was one of the best. We are again able to have lunch on the premises for our conferences. We will need to know when you pre-register if you will be staying for lunch. Instructions will be found on the fall registration forms. Be sure to read the registration form very well because it is the only way that you can order lunch.

I wasn't able to include any of Frank Provost's articles and data in this journal, but they will be included in the next one. Remember, we depend on our members for articles so if you have family information or history of a time and place when your ancestors were living and "making" history why don't you share it with others who can appreciate your findings and labor.

Enjoy the summer and stay safe.

*Elizabeth Botten*

### **Semi-yearly Conferences**

Always the 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday in May  
and the 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday in October  
For Any Questions about the  
conferences check our Web-site  
at **NNYACGS.org**



## Publishing on the Web

[This article is based on the talk Mr. Millard gave at the recent Conference in May of 2003]

By

James P. Millard  
America's Historic Lakes  
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05486

Lake Champlain and Lake George- America's Historic Waterways  
Sharing our Cultural Heritage on the Internet  
<http://historiclakes.org>

### Introduction

Jim Millard is a Senior Instructional Technologist with Saint Michael's College in Colchester, Vermont. He has been publishing America's Historic Lakes on the web since early 1997. A natural by-product of his work in technology and his passion for local history, America's Historic Lakes has become a popular resource for researchers, educators, students and travelers interested in the regions rich history. In the process of creating his web site, Jim has worked with organizations like The Valcour Bay Research Project, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, Clinton County Historical Association, and The Lake Champlain Basin Program. Over the years the site has been used as part of the curriculum for many teachers across the country, and has won a number of awards including The Golden Web Award and The Historic and Cultural Heritage Merit Award for "excellent content and laborious research..."

In this presentation, Jim will share with us some of the rewards and challenges of publishing such an ambitious project on the web. He will discuss some of the more popular features of the site, including his work with the Valcour Bay Research Project, "The Secrets of Crab Island", and the recent "Following Fort Blunder... The story of Fort Montgomery, Rouses Point, New York."

### The Beginning

The seeds of what were to become "America's Historic Lakes—The Lake Champlain and Lake George Historical Site" were first planted back in mid-1997. I had just returned from a trip to Crown Point, NY, site of the ruins of the great French and English fortifications. As usual, I had a camera full of photos.

I decided I wanted to find out what sort of

material was available about this important place on the Internet. What I discovered shocked me, and motivated me. There was virtually nothing available. I turned to Yahoo—the only real "search" mechanism [engine?] available at the time, to look for other topics prominent in the region's history. There was nothing.

My Internet provider was offering a tiny bit of space for subscribers so they could have their own "home page" on the 'net. The practice of telling the world about yourself and your family on your "home page" was, and remains to today, a popular pastime. I decided to post my few photos. I could have my own web site! The Lake Champlain and Lake George Historical Site was born.

The web site was ugly. Looking back on it today, I can't help but be taken by the contrast between what was the norm then and the attractive, well-designed sites we take for granted today. I like to think America's Historic Lakes has also come a long way also.

Within a short time, I was hearing from folks who had been to the site. People were actually visiting this thing with the grandiose name—THE Lake Champlain and discovered had work to do.

That work continues some six years and countless millions of page views later...

### Unprecedented Growth

Today this endeavor has grown far beyond anything I could have possibly imagined back then. In 1999 the site was a little over one megabyte in size (it could have fit on a floppy disk). There were 104 individual files within the web.

In contrast, today's site wouldn't fit on 100 floppy disks. It contains some 7,500 files of which some 3,000 are photos, maps and illustrations.



Between April 1, 2001 and April 1, 2003 439,454 visitors have viewed 5,707,354 pages on the site.

The site has grown from a few pages about Crown Point and Ticonderoga to a comprehensive volume of information about virtually anything related to the history of Lake Champlain and Lake George and the rivers that flow in and out of them.

Much of the material is from the author's own collection. Yet there is a considerable amount of information, photos etc., from local historical societies and museum collections. In addition, many guest contributors have donated their work to the site.

### **The Valcour Bay Research Project**

America's Historic Lakes is the Official Home of the Valcour Bay Research Project on the Web. This outstanding project, founded by

New York State Trooper Ed Scollon, is the result of collaboration between the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, Federal and State authorities, and a large group of professional and sport divers. Their mission, vividly illustrated on the site, is to research, recover, catalog and preserve the remaining artifacts of the pivotal Battle of Valcour. The group is making significant strides in nautical archaeology as they work on this underwater battlefield.

### **Other Major Features of America's Historic Lakes**

Other major projects on America's Historic Lakes include:

¥ A Signal Victory on Lake Champlain:  
The Battle of Plattsburgh

The Battle of Plattsburgh material includes a series of colorful maps showing details of the various engagements.

## **HISTORY TIMELINE**

by  
James P. Millard

New France and New England:  
King George's War and The French and Indian War  
January 1744- JULY 1759

Direct quotes from primary sources are in plain (non-bold) type. See Sources/notes.

Quotes from TCCV\*\* are in *Italic type*.

Author's remarks in Regular face type.

Most images are thumbnails, clicking on them will open a large photo in a new window.  
[Images not included in this article—go to the web site to see the complete article.]

1744

King George's War: 1744-1748

\*King George's War is begun between Britain and France. The short and tenuous peace is over.

1745 January 16

\*In Cornwall, Ct. was born Levi Allen, brother of Ethan, "by his own acknowledgement a very obstinate and wayward boy," the only tory in the family for which his large landed estate in Vermont, on complaint of his brothers Ethan and Ira, was confiscated and sold. He lived afterwards in Canada and England but finally returned to Burlington where he died in 1801, though he called himself a citizen of the world..."\*\*

1746 January 20

\*"The detachment under Mr. St. Luc la Corne for the protection of Fort St. Frédéric left Montreal between the 20th and 25th."\*\*



January 31

\*"Captain Desabrevois has been detached with Chevalier de Niverville, ensign, and 53 Iroquois to the South river in Lake Champlain, on occasion of an alarm..."\*\*

1745-1747

\*French raiding parties from Fort St. Frédéric terrorize New England and New York. Lt. Col. Michel Marin leads an expedition to the Saratoga region where he sets villages ablaze and takes hundreds of prisoners. Fort Number 4 in Charleston, New Hampshire is attacked 5 times in 1746. There is much talk but no significant action on the part of the British to end these forays of destruction.

1748

\*France and England sign the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle which officially ends King George's War.

1749 July 2

\*"Arrival at Fort St. Frederic of Prof. Peter Kalm, the Swedish traveller, who recently had a narrow escape from a band of Indians. The French commandant, M. Lusignan, received him cordially and Kalm had a chance to examine the fort and the comfortable homes of retired soldiers, which had sprung up around it. He found the vegetation withered or greatly retarded in growth by a severe drought, as no rain had fallen since spring."\*\*

July 19

\*"Prof. Kalm and his party, with ample provisions which had been supplied by Gov. Lusignan, sailed away from Fort St. Frederic[k] on the first yacht built on the lake, which that year made regular trips to St. Johns. At two points, (probably Point au Fer and Windmill Point) Kalm saw evidences of a small settlement but some distance after entering the Richelieu the country was uninhabited without interruption."\*\*

1752

\*"All the land along the lake shore in the north part of the County having been granted in Seigniories by the French Government, and the grantees having failed to make any permanent improvement, all these grants were declared forfeited."\*\*

November 1

\*"A seigniority along the lake and including Chazy River was granted to Sieur Bedue. John La Fromboise is said to have settled on this seigniority [in 1768]\*\*\*and to have remained through life...". Some of his descendants are still residents in the vicinity. On the accession of the English, the claims of all these seigniories were refused, and on the retreat of the French army to Canada, all the French settlements on the lake, except that of La Frombois, were abandoned."\*\* A NYS marker commemorates the settlement of Laframboise.

The French and Indian War: 1754-1763

\*Once again, conflict erupts between the French and English in the Lake region. The French renew their assaults on Fort Number 4 in New Hampshire, while far to the South in Pennsylvania George Washington and his army of Virginians is defeated at the Battle of Great Meadows. The great conflagration known as The French and Indian War (or Seven Years War) begins.

1755

\*Governors of the British Provinces meet in Virginia to determine a strategy to force the French from North America. It is determined that three separate campaigns will be undertaken against the enemy. One, under Sir William Johnson, will move against French interests in the Lake



George/ Lake Champlain corridor.

April 16

\*"The date of Sir William Johnson's commission reciting that the troops are placed under his command "to be employed in an attempt to erect a strong Fortress before an eminence near the French Fort at Crown Point, and removing the encroachments of the French on His Majesty's land there."\*\*

July 9

\*Phineas Lyman begins construction of a fort at a sharp bend on Hudson's River known as "The Great Carrying Place." Ft. Lyman, later renamed Ft. Edward by William Johnson, is to become the major British staging area in the Northeast theatre of operations. Ft. Edward will also become (in 1757) the headquarters of an innovative group of Colonials known as Roger's Rangers. At several times during the late 1750's Ft. Edward will quarter upwards of 15,000 British regulars and provincials.

August 1

\*"Arrival at Crown Point of Baron Dieskau, recently come from France with several veteran Regiments under orders for Lake Ontario, but hearing of the advance of the English towards Lake George, he changed his course."

August 14

\*"Sir William Johnson reached the camp (Fort Edward) and found the army increased to 2,850 men fit for duty."\*\*

August 28

\*Sir William Johnson, together with his force of 1,500 troops and Indians reaches the Southern shore of Lake Saint Sacrement. He promptly renames the lake for his Sovereign, King George II. Johnson starts work on another fortress, which he names William Henry after the son of George II.

August 31

\*"New recruits continuing to arrive, General Lyman found himself at the head of 3,100 provincials and 250 Indians."\*\*

August

\*The French learn of Johnson's planned attack on their outpost, and they quickly assemble an army of 3,500 led by Baron de Dieskau, to march south to meet this threat. The army composed largely of regulars and militia, nonetheless consists of some 700 Indians.

September

\*The French begin construction of a new fortress south of St. Frédéric. Located on a point of land at the mouth of the stream from Lake George, the fort is named Carillon.

September 3

\*"While Johnson with the main army was at the portage at the head of Lake George, planning his advance on Fort St. Frederic, Dieskau had left that post and was hastening towards South Bay."\*\*

September 8

\*Battle of Lake George. The series of skirmishes and engagements known collectively as The Battle of Lake George, ends in the first significant win against the French forces by British provincials.

\*Dieskau with a force of 1,200 Indians and Canadians defeats 1,000 Provincials under Col. Ephraim Williams, who is killed, while his faithful ally, Hendrick, the Mohawk sachem, is mortally wounded. Later, Dieskau himself is wounded, defeated and taken prisoner by the Provincials under Lyman, the successor to the wounded Johnson. Johnson wasted the rest of the season building Fort William Henry, a pile of wooden barracks.”\*\* A NYS monument marks site where Col. Ephraim Williams was killed.

September 17

\* “ ‘At evening,’ Rogers ‘discovered the wheatfields, and four houses, about two miles south of Crown Point Fort.’ He went into the intrenchments [sic] where he remained concealed until morning, when he climbed the mountain, a mile west of the fort, from which he could see the fort and everything connected with it, among other sights, a windmill and tents; also the exercising of about 600 soldiers.”\*\*

October 18

\* “Rogers, the ranger, arrived at the mountain west of Crown Point, where he lay with his men all night and the next day observing the enemy. He also detected ambuscades built about ’30 rods S.W. of the fort.’ “\*\*

October 19

\* “Rogers went in the evening to the houses south of the fort and on the lake. Finding a barn well filled with wheat, he left 3 men there and took one with him ‘to make further discoveries near the fort.’ About 60 rods distant, finding a good place to ambush, he lay there with the men left at the barn until next morning.”\*\*

October 20

\* “At ten o’clock in the morning a man who came out of Fort St. Frederic without his gun, refusing ‘to take quarter’ was killed and scalped ‘in plain sight of the fort’ where there were 500 men. Rogers and his companions escaped after running ‘in plain view, about 20 rods.’ “\*\*

November

\* Work is completed on Fort William Henry. This log and earthen fort with four bastions, is built upon soil the French consider to be truly part of New France. With this British encroachment upon the Lake, the stage is set for a long and bloody war.

November 27

\* “Gen. Johnson, having dismissed the New England militia, left 600 men to garrison the new Fort William Henry and went into winter quarters.”\*\*

1756

\* Relative quiet settles on the lakes as far as military engagements are concerned. Both sides are feverishly preparing for the inevitable confrontation that lies ahead. The French continue their construction of the massive new works at Fort Carillon, while the British continue fortifying the head of Lake George. At Lake George a massive fleet of Bateau’s is constructed, along with two small sloops. There are skirmishes between Roger’s Rangers and the French, on the lake and on shore.

February 29

\* “—Agreeable to orders from Col. Glasier, (then commanding Fort William Henry) I this day marched with a party of fifty-six men down the west side of Lake George. We continued our route northward till the fifth of March... [Rogers the Ranger].”\*\*



March 5

\* "We continued our route northward and then steered east to Lake Champlain, about six miles north of Crown Point where by the intelligence we had from the Indians we expected to find some inhabited villages. We then attempted to cross the lake, but found the ice was too weak." [Robert Rogers the Ranger]\*\*

July 3

\* "Rogers the Ranger arrived at South Bay."\*\*

July 4

\* "Rogers and his fifty men in five whale boats passed by Ticonderoga and Crown Point undiscovered and concealed their boats about ten miles distant from the latter place."\*\*

July 7

\* "In the morning Capt. Rogers, out on a scout with 50 men and 5 whale boats (for 2,000 French had been employed all the season in building the fort afterwards called Carillon), secreted his party on the east side of the lake about 25 miles north of Crown Point. They had drawn their boats over the mountain and passed Ticonderoga in the night. While lying there Rogers counted 30 boats passing towards Canada."\*\*

July 8

\* "'Two lighters, manned by twelve men and loaded with wheat, flour, rice, wine and brandy for the French forts, were captured and sunk, and four of the men killed' by Rogers and his men."\*\*

September 12

\* "'We have learned that a party of English Indians, having been discovered at Point Sque8onton (Cumberland Head), in Lake Champlain, was pursued; two Englishmen had been taken and conveyed to Carillon; the others escaped.'—Paris Documents"\*\*\*

September 15

\* "'Our 6 regiments are at present arrived at Carillon with our 1,000 to 1,200 Colonial troops, 300 Canadians and nearly 700 Indians, and should the enemy set out to attack us, 2,000 Regulars and Canadians will, on the first signal, be commanded to repair to St. John, where bateaux will be in readiness to transport them. \*\* From Fort Chambly the portage is made with carts about 30 arpents, and thence in bateaux to St. John—\*\* Fort Carillon is completed; it is represented as a great affair and capable of being rendered bomb-proof; 'tis provided with 30 pieces of cannon and a year's provisions for a garrison of 1,000 men.'—Paris Doc."\*\*\*

1757 January

\* The short period of relative calm comes to a dramatic close. Robert Rogers and his Rangers attack a party of French ascending the lake from Canada on sleighs. They take seven prisoners and are promptly pursued by a larger party of French troops. Overtaken in a ravine near Carillon, a pitched battle is fought. Known as The Battle of La Barabue Creek, the Rangers lose fourteen killed, six wounded and have another six taken prisoner. In addition Major Rogers himself is wounded twice, before narrowly escaping to William Henry. The French lose up to a third of their force.

March

\* A French force of some 1100 regulars and 400 Indians sets out from Quebec under the command of Francois-Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, brother of the governor of New France. Their mission is nothing less than the defeat of the garrison at Ft. William Henry. Equipped with over 300 ladders to be used in scaling the walls of the fort, this force encamps at Carillon from March 9

through the 15th awaiting favorable weather. Finally on the 19th of March, the attackers appear in the vicinity of Wm. Henry. The attack is designed to surprise the British garrison. Unfortunately for the French, alert sentries under the command of John Stark notice the campfires of the attackers and alert the rest of the fort. The French are stunned to find their sneak attack greeted by cannon fire. The element of surprise gone, Rigaud determines to do as much damage as possible to the outbuildings and surroundings of the fort, while giving up on his goal of the actual capture of the fortress. Bluffing, the French send an officer into the fort with terms of surrender. Major William Eyre, the British commander, replies that he will "...defend His Majesty's Fort to the last extremity." The French renew their destruction of the area outside the walls. Destroyed are several icebound vessels, a hospital, several storehouses, huts for the Rangers, and a large store of supplies such as lumber. Interestingly, the French force outnumbers the British and colonials inside Wm. Henry by 4 to 1. Despite the fact that Ft. William Henry is intact and the garrison left to fight another day, the French declare victory.

\* Not to be undone by the brazen exploits of their French adversaries, the British send a force out from Wm. Henry to attempt the works at Carillon. This force, under the command of a Colonel Parker, meets with an ambush and is decimated. Of the 400 attackers, two officers and seventy men return to Ft. William Henry.

#### March 17

\* "We returned and marched round by the bay to the west of Crown Point, and at night got into the cleared land among their houses and barns. Here we formed an ambush, expecting their labourers out to tend their cattle and clean their grain, of which there were several barns full. We continued there that night, and next day till dark; when discovering none of the enemy, we set fire to the houses and barns, and marched off." [Rogers the Ranger]\*\*

#### July 18

\* "Vaudreuil, a Canadian by birth, who had served in Canada and been governor of Louisiana, arrived at Carillon."\*\*

#### August

\* The French return. Amassing a force of 8,000 at Carillon under the command of the esteemed Louis-Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm, an enormous force prepares to attack the British at Ft. William Henry. Included in this group are some 1800 Indians, assembled from as far away as the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. They have come this far to drive the British from their lands... and to attain the spoils of war. The battle that follows—The storied Battle of Fort William Henry—will be immortalized in James Fenimore Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans". This defeat, and the massacre that follows it, will serve to strengthen the resolve of Great Britain to evict the French from the continent.

#### August 2

\* "Marquis Montcalm, with the 9,000 French and Indians he had collected during the summer at Carillon, captured Fort William Henry from Col. Monroe. This was the zenith of French power in America."\*\*

#### 1758 July 1

\* "Engagement at South Bay between Capt. Israel Putnam with only 68 men and 300 to 400 French and Indians before which superior force Putnam was obliged to retreat."\*\*

#### July 6

\* "At a little cove (Howe's Landing), Gen. Abercrombie landed from his flotilla of batteaux, rafts and boats his army of 9,000 provincial troops and 7,000 British veterans. As guard pushed through



the dense woods they encountered the van of the French army, like themselves uncertain as to the way. Near Trout Brook, Putnam said to Lord Howe, who was leading his 1,500 veterans, "Keep back, keep back, my lord, you are the idol and soul of the army, and my life is worth but little." "Putnam" answered Howe, "your life is as dear to you as mine is to me. I am determined to go." At the first fire, Howe fell with another officer and several privates while Stark, Putnam, and Rogers with their rangers fought Indian fashion. Soon, with spirit broken, after great loss, with their beloved leader dead, the army marched back to their place of landing to bivouac until the next day."\*\*

#### July 5-8

\* Assembled on the Southern shore of Lake George an expeditionary force of 15,000 men wait to embark on a mission to drive the French from the lakes. Setting out on July 5, 1758 under the command of General James Abercromby, the flotilla of some 1100 vessels will move up Lake George to take the Fortress of Carillon. The attack, regarded by many as a debacle of the worst sort, is to end in bitter defeat of the mighty British force by a much smaller force of French troops under Montcalm. The British Army, while impressive to see, was doomed from the outset. Accompanying the British regulars were some 9,000 provincial troops. Most of these had little or no training. Many had accumulated but a single prior to embarkation for Carillon. This fact, together with the incredible ineptness of Abercromby and the death of the one officer who perhaps could have led this army to victory, George Augustus Lord Viscount Howe, leads to a horrifying defeat at the Heights of Carillon- July 8, 1758. The British lose 1,610 men killed, wounded or missing. The French lose 377. By some estimates, the British outnumber the French 4-1.

#### July 7

\* "In the morning Abercrombie added to the depression of his troops by withdrawing the whole army to the protection of the works at the landing. At noon Col. Bradstreet advanced to the French sawmills at the lower falls which the French had abandoned. In the meantime the French toiled all day directed by Dupont Le Roy, a distinguished engineer, in constructing a parapet and an abattis. By evening the French were made glad by the arrival of 400 veterans."\*\*

#### July 8

\* "De Levis, who had been recalled by Vaudreuil from an expedition undertaken against the Mohawk valley, arrived at Ticonderoga at five o'clock in the morning, accompanied by De Senezergues, destined to die with Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham. At about the same hour at the English camp three or four hundred Mohawks arrived. The attack began soon after noon and the conflict raged all that long hot July afternoon. Regiment after regiment was ordered forward until the crystal waters of Lake Horicon were red with blood. At last the hardy veterans, panic-stricken, fled in confusion, their retreat being covered by the Provincials."\*\*

#### July 9

\* "Early in the morning the British troops embarked and by evening reached their old camp at the southern end of Lake George, while the wounded were conveyed to Fort Edward and Albany, to which the ammunition and artillery were also sent."\*\*

#### July 10

\* "At daybreak De Levis, following the track of Abercrombie, found only 'vestiges of a stricken and routed army; the wounded and supplies abandoned, and clothing scattered through the woods.'"

#### July 12

\* "Arrival at Ticonderoga of the younger Vaudreuil with 3,000 Canadians."\*\*

July 13

\* "Six hundred Indians arrived to aid Montcalm. A few days later Rogers and Putnam with their commands were surprised by Marin and his Indians and Putnam and a few others were cut off from the main body. The men were slain and Putnam captured. In what was afterwards the town of Crown Point, the brave ranger was tied to an oak tree while his savage captor amused himself by hurling his tomahawk as near the head of his victim as possible, without striking the mark. Later, Marin himself released the unhappy Putnam when tied to the stake with the crackling flames already rising about him. The same Autumn Putnam's exchange was effected."\*\*

July 17

\* "At Fort Edward, N.Y. whither he had been carried mortally wounded on the retreat of the army from Ticonderoga, died Duncan Campbell of Inverawe of the Black Watch, 42d Highland reg't. A brown head stone inscribed with his name and date of death, now marks the spot where his remains were re-interred some years ago."\*\*

July 27

\* "The Marquis de Montcalm is gone to hold a Council with all the Nations, consisting of thirty-seven, and on his return has fixed the departure of the army.—Journal of the Expedition against Fort William Henry."\*\*

1759 June 21

\* "Amherst reached the head of Lake George with an army of 6,000 men, where he remained a month waiting for the remainder of the troops to come up."\*\*

July 22

\* "The army of Amherst disembarked on the eastern shore of Lake George, nearly opposite the former landing place of Abercrombie."\*\*

July 23

\* "While Amherst was engaged in preparing for a siege at Ticonderoga, De Burlemaque, the French commander of Carillon, retired to Fort Frederic(k), leaving Hebencourt with 400 men of the La Reine regiment to hold the fort."\*\*

July

\* Once again, a massive British force sails forth from the southern shores of Lake George. This army, together with a force of some 9,000 that sail up the St. Lawrence to attack Quebec City, will finally achieve the ultimate goal of the King. The multi-pronged attack on New France is to force the French to pull Montcalm and his forces back to defend the main cities of the Province. Leaving only a small force of 2,300 men to fend off invasion from the south, Montcalm retires to Quebec to meet the British under Wolfe. Troops under General Jeffrey Amherst advance on Carillon. Brigadier Chevalier de Bourlamaque is now in command of Carillon. He is faced with certain defeat, knowing that his superiors are preoccupied with defense of the capitol, no relief will be available for the frontier fortresses. As the mighty British force advances from the south, Bourlamaque retreats to St. Frédéric at Crown Point, leaving behind a small force of 400 to delay the attackers and destroy Carillon behind them.

July 26

\* "At ten o'clock at night, deserters to the British camp informed Amherst that the French had abandoned the fort, but had left guns loaded and pointed with a lighted fuse connected with the powder magazine. Instantly an awful explosion resounded throughout the valley, announcing the blowing up of the fort at Ticonderoga."\*\*



July 27

\* The Union Jack of Great Britain flies over the Fortress of Carillon. The fort is rebuilt and renamed Ticonderoga by the new occupants.

The Union Jack of Great Britain still flies over restored Fort Ticonderoga and over the ruins of His Majesty's Fort at Crown Point.

July 31

\* Amherst dispatches Major Robert Rogers and his Rangers to Crown Point to report on the condition of the French at St. Frédéric. Before the Rangers arrive, the French blow up the fortress and retreat to make a stand at Isle Aux Noix in the Richelieu river. St. Frédéric, unlike Carillon, is never rebuilt. The French have abandoned the Lake Champlain and Lake George region.

This is the conclusion of **TIMELINE**, New France and New England: King George's War and The French and Indian War.

#### **The TIMELINE Sources/Notes:**

**\*\* 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.

**\*\*\***David C. Glenn, "History Timeline," December 13, 2001. Personal email correspondence to author. Letter detailing errors and corrections to Fuller Tuttle work of 1909. (December 13, 2001).

1 Samuel de Champlain. 1567-1635. "Voyages of Samuel de Champlain" Edited by Edmund F. Slafter, (Boston: Prince Society 1878) 210-211: Early Canadiana Online: <http://www.canadiana.org>

2 Ibid. 215

3 Ibid. 215

4 Ibid. 217, 218

5 Ibid. 219

6 Ibid. 220-223

7 Joseph J. Kerlidou, "St. Anne of Isle La Motte in Lake Champlain: its history, rules of the confraternity, prayers, novena to St. Anne..." 1895 (Burlington, Vermont: Free Press Association)

Guy Omeron Coolidge, "The French Occupation of the Champlain Valley from 1609 to 1759". 1938, 1940. Fleischmanns, New York: Purple Mountain Press, Ltd. Reprint of second edition (1989), with biographical indexes.

Abercrombie expedition image: Warwick Stevens Carpenter. The Summer Paradise in History. Albany: General Passenger Department, The Delaware and Hudson Company. 1914. Courtesy of John and Barbara Gallagher.

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America's Historic Lakes

The Lake Champlain and Lake George Historical Site

c/o James P. Millard

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South Hero, Vermont 05486-0262.

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As of this writing the site covers the history of the lakes from approximately 1609 through around 1840.

#### **What's Ahead?**

- Timeline continues
- Maritime commerce Periods
  - Canal boat era
  - Lighthouses of Lake Champlain
  - Steamboat era/ both Lakes
- Industrialization
- Tourism/Recreation
- Later military, e.g. Plattsburgh Barracks
- VBRP archeological survey continues

Through the years many individuals have contributed their talents in one way or another to the Site. Among them are:

#### **Benefactors/Contributors**

(Individuals)

Roger Harwood  
Ed Scollon  
Greg Furness

Jim Bailey	Jerry Forkey	Ann Thuber
Kevin Crisman	Doug Harwood	Floyd Harwood
Addie Shields	Matt Booth	John Rock
Paul Huey	Frank Pabst	John TomkinsIII
Jerry Paterson	Fred Chase	Myron Smith
Aurora Loiselle	Claudia Hornby	David Glenn
Barbara Gajagher	Judy Smith	Linda Harwood
Judy Carpenter	Dan Rock	Ralph Gilpin

Without their significant contributions, the site would be much less than it is today.

#### **How do people find the Site?**

- ¥ America's Historic Lakes has excellent positioning on all major search engines and directories. On the Google and Yahoo Search Engines the site comes up as number one when the search term is "Lake Champlain history." It is consistently in the top 10 entries with the more generic terms "Lake George" or "Lake Champlain." Specific terms like
  - ¥ Lake George history
  - ¥ Battle of Plattsburgh
  - ¥ Battle of Valcour
  - ¥ Battle of Lake George
  - ¥ Battle of Lake Champlain
  - ¥ Valcour Island
- all bring results in the top five entries, usually the top slot.

With this popularity comes a responsibility for historical accuracy- one we take very seriously!

One of the reasons the site ranks so high on search engines is that AHL is also linked to by over 300 other sites- a key indicator search engines use when determining a site's importance.



## **Self-publishing on the web CHALLENGES**

- ¥ Financial considerations- can't expect financial support- people expect web to be free
- ¥ Need to buy software (often expensive)
- ¥ Need to be computer-savvy
- ¥ Need Server space, Domain Name fees, internet connection
- ¥ Design limitations- pages must load fast
- ¥ Without benefit of editor
- ¥ Risk of unauthorized use of material
- ¥ LOTS of email/requests for help
- ¥ Not quite as "respected" as print
- ¥ Not everyone uses web
- ¥ It's LOTS of work!

## **Self-publishing on the web ADVANTAGES**

- ¥ Retain control- YOU decide what is published, how it looks, where and when
- ¥ No waiting on others- almost "instant" results
- ¥ Global reach- unlimited potential
- ¥ Web site statistics available
- ¥ No cost to viewers, reach people who wouldn't buy book
- ¥ No hassles from publisher

### **What has America's Historic Lakes accomplished?**

Promotes heritage tourism, good for local economy  
 Quick, accurate info for students/educators  
 Global reach- vehicle for researchers from around the globe  
 Notifies public of pressing needs locally, e.g. Crab Island, influences public officials  
 Promotes interest in local history causes, e.g. Crab Island, Fort Montgomery, Lighthouses  
 Vehicle for teaching proper stewardship of historical resources, e.g. VBRP  
 Easy access to local historical event schedules

### **Where do we go from here?**

- ¥ Finish Major Projects
- ¥ Continue to build relationships with local historical organizations
- ¥ Solicit more Guest Contributions
- ¥ Find a "Roger Harwood" in Lake George
- ¥ Make site self-supporting?
  - Print version?
    - ¥ America's Historic Lakes- the book?
  - Reprints of photos?
  - Special versions for print (e.g. Adobe .pdf)?
- ¥ Your suggestions?

James P. Millard  
 P.O. Box 262

South Hero, VT 05486

May 26, 2003

Battle of Valcour material

History Tour- Lake Champlain Islands

Capsule Histories- Towns and Cities bordering lakes

Plattsburgh

Whitehall

Burlington

Lake Champlain and Lake George HISTORY TIMELINES 1609-1840 continuing...

The Secrets of Crab Island

Following Fort Blunder... The Story of Fort Montgomery, Rouses Point, New York

Lighthouses of Lake Champlain

**Other Site features are:**

- ¥ Introduction
- ¥ Table of Contents
- ¥ Site Map
- ¥ Bibliography
- ¥ Historical Sites Map
- ¥ Calendar of Events
- ¥ Comprehensive Timeline
- ¥ Tercentenary Celebrations of 1909
- ¥ "Exploring" the historic lakes section
- ¥ Historic Region Image Maps
- ¥ Ticonderoga/Mt. Independence
- ¥ Ticonderoga Village
- ¥ Northern Lake George
- ¥ Southern Lake George

## Warning Genealogy Pox

### Symptoms

Continual complaint as to need for names, dates and places. Patient has blank expression, is sometimes deaf to spouse and children. Has no taste for work of any kind except feverishly looking through records at libraries and courthouses. Has compulsion to write letters. Swears at mailman when he does not leave mail. Frequent strange places such as cemeteries, ruins and remote, desolate areas. Makes secret phone calls at night. Hides phone bills from spouse and mumbles to self. Has strange, faraway look in eyes.

### Treatment

No known cure. Medication is useless. Disease is not fatal, but gets progressively worse. Patient should attend Genealogy workshops, subscribe to Genealogy magazines and be given a quiet corner in the house where he/she can be alone.

## Origin of New York Counties

Submitted By

Barbara Seguin #484

90 Eddy Road, Mooers, NY 12958-3400

<u>County</u>	<u>Taken From</u>	<u>Established</u>
Albany	Original	November 1, 1683
Allegany	Genesee	April 7, 1806
Bronx	New York	January 1, 1914
Broome	Tioga	March 28, 1806
Cattaraugus	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Cayuga	Onondaga	March 8, 1799
Chautauqua	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Chemung	Tioga	March 20, 1836
Chenango	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798
Clinton	Washington	March 4, 1788
Columbia	Albany	April 1, 1786
Cortland	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
Delaware	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797
Dutchess	Original	November 1, 1683
Erie	Niagara	April 2, 1821
Essex	Clinton	March 1, 1799
Franklin	Clinton	March 11, 1808
Fulton	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
Genesee	Ontario	March 30, 1802
Greene	Albany and Ulster	March 15, 1800
Hamilton	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
Herkimer	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Jefferson	Oneida	March 28, 1805
Kings	Original	November 1, 1683
Lewis	Oneida	March 28, 1805
Livingston	Genesee and Ontario	February 23, 1821
Madison	Chenango	March 21, 1806
Monroe	Genesee and Ontario	February 23, 1821
Montgomery	Albany	March 12, 1772
Nassau	Queens	January 1, 1899
New York	Original	November 1, 1683
Niagara	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Oneida	Herkimer	March 5, 1798
Onondaga	Herkimer and Tioga	March 5, 1794
Ontario	Montgomery	January 27, 1789
Orange	Original	November 1, 1683
Orleans	Genesee	November 12, 1824
Oswego	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
Otsego	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Putnam	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
Queens	Original	November 1, 1683
Rensselaer	Albany	November 7, 1791
Richmond	Original	November 1, 1683
Rockland	Orange	February 23, 1798
St. Lawrence	Clinton	March 3, 1802



Saratoga	Albany	February 7, 1791
Schenectady	Albany	March 27, 1809
Schoharie	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795
Schuyler	Chemung, Steuben & Tompkins	April 17, 1854
Seneca	Cayuga	March 24, 1804
Steuben	Ontario	March 18, 1796
Suffolk	Original	November 1, 1683
Sullivan	Ulster	March 27, 1809
Tioga	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Tomkins	Cayuga and Seneca	April 7, 1817
Ulster	Original	November 1, 1683
Warren	Washington	March 12, 1813
Washington	Albany	March 12, 1772
Wayne	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
Westchester	Original	November 1, 1683
Wyoming	Genesee	May 14, 1841
Yates	Ontario	February 5, 1823



## State, County and Town Officers Clinton County, New York 1936

Submitted by  
Elizabeth Botten #31  
Butler Rd., Plattsburgh, NY 12901 5115

### State Officers

Governor	Herbert H. Lehman
Lieutenant Governor	M. William Bray
Secretary of State	Edward J. Flynn
Comptroller	Morris S. Tremaine
Commissioner of Taxation and Finance	Mark Graves
Attorney General	John J. Bennett, Jr.
Secretary to Governor	Walter T. Brown
Commissioner of Correction	Edward P. Mulrooney
Superintendent of Insurance	Louis H. Pink
Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	Charles A. Harnett
Conservation Commissioner	Lithgow Osborne

### Judges of the Court of Appeals

Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane  
Term expires December 31, 1939

#### Associate Judges:

Irving Lehman	John F. O'Brien
Irving G. Hubbs	Leonard C. Crouch
John T. Loughran	Edward R. Finch
Clerk of Court of Appeals	John Ludden

### Supreme Court Justices—Fourth Judicial District

Christopher J. Heffernan	Amsterdam, New York
O. Byron Brewster	Elizabethtown, New York
Erskine C. Rogers	Hudson Falls, New York
John C. Crapser	Massena, New York
John Alexander	Schenectady, New York
Ellsworth C. Lawrence	Malone, New York

### Representative in Congress

Bertrant H. Snell	Potsdam, New York
-------------------	-------------------

### State Senator

Benjamin F. Feinberg	Plattsburgh, New York
----------------------	-----------------------

### State Assemblyman

McKenzie B. Stewart	Mooers, New York
---------------------	------------------

### United States Senators

Robert F. Wagner	Royal S. Copeland
------------------	-------------------

**County Officers**

**County Judge**

Thomas F. Croake

Plattsburgh, New York

Term Expires December 31, 1938

**Surrogate**

Charles M. Harrington

Plattsburgh, New York

Term Expires December 31, 1941

**Surrogate's Clerk**

Edward C. Lavigne

Plattsburgh, New York

**Surrogate's Stenographer**

Norma P. Myers

Plattsburgh, New York

**Judge of Children's Court**

Thomas F. Croake

Plattsburgh, New York

**Clerk, Children's Court**

Grace I. Marnes

Plattsburgh, New York

**County Clerk**

Charles E. Lefee

Plattsburgh, New York

Term Expires December 31 1936

**Deputy County Clerk**

Claude E. Turner

Schuyler Falls, New York

**Cashier, Motor Vehicles**

Charles G. Anderson

Plattsburgh, New York

**County Treasurer**

Samuel D. Healey

Plattsburgh, New York

Term Expieri December 31, 1937

**Assistant County Treasurer**

Anna M. Ryan

Plattsburgh, New York

**District Attorney**

Andrew W. Ryan

Plattsburgh, New York

**County Sheriff**

Rudolph L. Lachapelle

Plattsburgh, New York

Term Expires December 31, 1938

**Sheriff's Office Deputy**

Elmer J. Caron

Churubusco, New York

**Under Sheriff**

Henry Coste, Jr.

Plattsburgh, New York



**Commissioner of Public Welfare**

Shirley Strack

R.F.D. 1

Plattsburgh, New York

Term Expires December 31, 1938

**Coroner**

Hubert W. Stiles

Chazy, New York

Term Expires December 31, 1938

**District Superintendent of Schools**

Everest T. Allen—No. 1

Peru, New York

Nettie M. Ferryall—No. 2

Champlain, New York

Mrs. Mellie D. Looby—No. 3

Churubusco, New York

Cornelius B. Murray—No. 4

4 Grace Ave. Plattsburgh, New York

**County Superintendent of Highways**

John J. Coffey

Schuyler Falls, New YORK

**Commissioners of Elections**

Dexter A. Stafford

R.F.D. 1

Plattsburgh, New York

Frank A. Finn

Plattsburgh, New York

**Probation Officer**

Children's Court—County Court.

Charles Renaud

160 Brinkerhoff St. Plattsburgh, NEW YORK

**County Attorney**

Harold A. Jerry

Plattsburgh, New York

**State Engineer for County**

A. T. Van Horn—Chazy

Plattsburgh, New York

**County Children's Agent**

Catherine I. Jessy—Morrisonville

Plattsburgh, New York

**County Nurse**

Mary E. Rascoe

Plattsburgh, New York

**Division of Old Age Security**

John J. Harnett—Altona

Plattsburgh, New York

Bertha O. Pinsonneau—Stenographer

Plattsburgh, New York

**Supervisors**

Eber Stackpole—Chairman

Ausable Forks, New York

W. A. Broderick—Clerk

Plattsburgh, New York

Altona—Michael J. Mcallister

Altona, New York

Ausable—Leo Dwyer

Peru, New York

Beekmantown—Ralph Sanger

R.F.D. 2

Morrisonville, New York

Black Brook—Eber Stackpole

Ausable Forks, New York

Champlain—Leslie G. Ryan

Rouses Point, New York

Chazy—Willis J. Stone

West Chazy, New York

Clinton—C. A. Patnode

Churubusco, New York

Dannemora—Donald Breyette	Dannemora, New York
Ellenburg—William E. Patnode	Ellenburg Center, New York
Mooers—Ralph C. Lamberton	Mooers, New York
Peru—Howard C. Marsha	Peru, New York
Plattsburgh - City—Emmett J. Roach	
74 Saily Ave.	Plattsburgh, New York
Plattsburgh - City—Chas. M. Morhous	
177 Margaret St.	Plattsburgh, New York
Plattsburgh - Town—Ernest R. Collins	
R.F.D. 4	Plattsburgh, New York
Saranac—James J. Kimball	Saranac, New York
Schuyler Falls—William D. Lobdell	
R.F.D. 5	Plattsburgh, New York

### Standing Committees (1936-1937)

Highways—Messers. Lamberton, Collins and Marsha  
 Public Buildings—Messers. Morhous, Ryan and W. Patnode  
 Purchasing—Messers. Stone, Lobdell and Breyette  
 Public Health—Messers. Roach, Sanger and Morhous  
 Farm Bureau—Messers. Sanger, Kimball and McAllister  
 Charities and Corrections—Messers. Ryan, Lobdell and Dwyer  
 Tubercular Cattle—Messers. Lobdell, McAllister, Breyette, C. Patnode  
 and Sanger  
 Insurance—Messers. Breyette, Stone and Roach  
 Deceased Soldiers—Messers. Kimball. C. Patnode and Sanger  
 Domestic Animals—Messers. Morhous, Dwyer and W. Patnode  
 Hospital and Doctors—Messiers. W. Patnode, Stone and Ryan  
 Finance—Messers. Lamberton, W. Patnode, Collins, Roach and Lobdell

### City of Plattsburgh

Mayor	Leander A. Bouyea
Aldermen—Ward 1	Redman J. Holland
Ward 2	William S. McMillan
Ward 3	Henry B. Raymond
Ward 4	John B. Light, Jr.
Ward 5	Grant Frederick
Ward 6	William R. Shay
City Judge	Robert S. Long
Acting City Judge	John J. O'Connell
City Clerk	Walter J. Arbenger
City Chamberlain	Miss Susan Arthur
Corporate Council	Harry P. Kehoe
Acting Chief of Police	Clifford Fleming
Chief of Fire Department	Eli Z. Seymour
Superintendent of Public Works	Thomas G. Burke
Commissioner of Charities	Verian D. Otis
Health Officer	Dr. Leo F. Schiff
Health Nurse	Elizabeth Collins
Milk and Sanitary Inspector	Joseph N. Graves
Assistant Librarian	Miss Helen E. Hale

**Town Clerks**

Altona—Bernard D. Goodrow		Altona, New York
Ausable—Harold Bailey		Keeseville, New York
Beekmantown—Charles S. Mattoon	R.F.D. 1	Plattsburgh, New York
Black Brook—P. J. O'Brien		Ausable Forks, New York
Champlain—William A. Paquette		Champlain, New York
Chazy—Benjamin F. Sullivan		Chazy, New York
Clinton—P. E. Ryan		Churubusco, New York
Dannemora—Vivian Lafountain		Dannemora, New York
Ellenburg—June Hinds		Ellenburg Center, New York
Mooers—Frank R. Goodrich		Mooers Forks, New York
Peru—Ernest Delorme		Peru, New York
Plattsburgh - Town—Walter J. Myers		
	R.F.D. 4	Plattsburgh, New York
Plattsburgh - City—City Hall		City
Saranac—Arthur Pellerin		Redford, New York
Schuyler Falls—John Conroy		Morrisonville, New York

**Justices of the Peace**

Altona—		
James Averill		Altona, New York
D. A. Bodah		Irona, New York
Frank Manor		Altona, New York
Eugene Peryer	R.F.D.	Altona, New York
Ausable—		
Thomas Mcnierney		Keeseville, New York
William J. Signor		Harkness, New York
L. S. Boulley		Keeseville, New York
Arthur W. Lewis		Keeseville, New York
Beekmantown—		
Hamilton Gale	R.F.D. 2	Plattsburgh, New York
Ross Sanger	R.F.D. 2	Morrisonville, New York
Henry L. Welch	R.F.D. 3	West Chazy, New York
Joseph Thornton	R.F.D. 3	West Chazy, New York
Black Brook—		
John Votraw		Ausable Forks, New York
Michael J. Ryan		Ausable Forks, New York
Thomas Willis		Ausable Forks, New York
Euclide Pellerin		Clayburg, New York
Champlain—		
Edward J. Conway		Rouses Point, New York
William O. Roberts		Champlain, New York
Howard Peck		Champlain, New York
Warren H. Smith		Rouses Point, New York
Hector Kaufman		Champlain, New York
Chazy—		
Stanley North		Chazy, New York
E. B. Miller		West Chazy, New York
Vernis Mousseau		Sciota, New York
Walter Sanger		West Chazy, New York

**Clinton—**

Patrick D. Ryan  
E. B. O'meara  
Frank E. Leclair  
M. J. Ryan

Churubusco, New York  
Churubusco, New York  
Churubusco, New York  
Churubusco, New York

**Dannemora—**

Frank L. Woodward  
Timothy Healey  
Homer Good  
H. E. Relation

Lyon Mountain, New York  
Dannemora, New York  
Dannemora, New York  
Dannemora, New York

**Ellenburg—**

George Soper  
Norman White  
Thomas Hobbs  
Alexander Carter

Ellenburg Depot, New York  
Ellenburg Depot, New York  
Ellenburg Center, New York  
Ellenburg Center, New York

**Mooers—**

M. J. Knapp  
Guy E. Howard  
C. E. Sample  
T. C. Laporte

Mooers, New York  
Mooers Forks, New York  
Mooers, New York  
Ellenburg Depot, New York

**Peru—**

Lloyd Fuller  
C. L. Durgan  
J. C. Allen  
W. O. Clark

Peru, New York  
Peru, New York  
Peru, New York  
Peru, New York

**Plattsburgh – Town—**

William L. Hayes  
James L. Harney  
A. N. Bordeau  
M. J. Cosgrove

R.F.D. 4  
R.F.D. 3  
R.F.D. 4

Plattsburgh, New York  
Cadyville, New York  
Plattsburgh, New York  
Plattsburgh, New York

**Saranac—**

William White  
William Sullivan  
Fred Coffey  
Roy Bedell

Saranac, New York  
Cadyville, New York  
Saranac, New York  
Saranac, New York

**Schuyler Falls—**

Robert Johnson  
Albert Luck  
W. H. Keet  
H. G. Gadway

R.F.D. 1  
R.F.D. 5

Morrisonville, New York  
Morrisonville, New York  
Plattsburgh, New York  
Morrisonville, New York

**Town Superintendents of Highway**

John J. Coffee, County Superintendent

Plattsburgh, New York

Altona—Carl Wood

Altona, New York

Ausable—Dewey McCormick

Keeseville, New York

Beekmantown—Eugene Fessette

R.F.D. 2

Plattsburgh, New York

Black Brook—James Williams

Ausable Forks, New York

Champlain—Manny St. Johns

Chazy, New York

Chazy—Frank Neverette

West Chazy, New York

Clinton—Darwin Nichols

Churubusco, New York

Dannemora—Howard King

Dannemora, New York

Ellenburg—Smith W. Chilton

Ellenburg Depot, New York



Mooers—Robert Wray  
 Plattsburgh — Town—Aiken Lavigne  
 Peru—John Sullivan  
 Saranac—William Duquette  
 Schuyler Falls—Schuyler Ormsby

Mooers Forks, New York  
 Plattsburgh, New York  
 Peru, New York  
 Cadyville, New York  
 Morrisonville, New York

### Collectors

Altona—Homer G. Bushey  
 Ausable—James D. Currier  
 Beekmantown—Lawrence Favereau  
 Black Brook—Leo Bailey  
 Champlain—Ernest J. Mellon  
 Chazy—Darwin B. LaPierre  
 Clinton—Mrs. M. J. Ryan  
 Dannemora—Margaret Bissonnette  
 Ellenburg—Gerald Sancomb  
 Mooers—Walter Davison  
 Peru—Jay McGee  
 Plattsburgh—Charles Darrah  
 Saranac—Thomas Collins  
 Schuyler Falls—Edgar Rock

Altona, New York  
 Clintonville, New York  
 West Chazy, New York  
 Ausable Forks, New York  
 Champlain, New York  
 Chazy, New York  
 Churubusco, New York  
 Dannemora, New York  
 Ellenburg Center, New York  
 Mooers Forks, New York  
 Peru, New York  
 Cadyville, New York  
 Redford, New York  
 Morrisonville, New York

### Welfare Officers

Clinton County—Shirley Strack, Commissioner, County Home  
 East Beekmantown, New York  
 Telephone Plattsburgh 25-F-11

Altona—Fred E. Stone  
 Telephone Altona, Trombley's Store

Ausable—W. S. Greene  
 Telephone Keeseville Res. 31-R—Latourelle's Store 156-R

Beekmantown—Frank Golden R.F.D. 3  
 Telephone Plattsburgh 33-F-22

Black Brook—H. J. Anson

Champlain—George LaFontaine  
 Telephone Champlain

Henry P. Seguin — Assistant

Telephone Rouses Point Rosemyers's 47-A

Chazy—Jeddie Jubert  
 Telephone West Chazy 21-F-12

Clinton—Cecilla McMillan  
 Telephone Chateaugay C. A. Patnode's Store

Dannemora—Elmer Dubrey  
 Telephone Dannemora 34-F-31

Ellenburg—Walter H. Rubado  
 Telephone ellenburg 5-F-2

Mooers—Goerge Gray  
 Telephone Mooers 120-Y-3

Peru—Allen Derby R.F.D. 3  
 Telephone Peru 12-F-31

Plattsburgh—Frank H. Weir R.F.D. 1  
 Telephone Plattsburgh 27-F-21

Saranac—Ray Hackett  
 Telephone Saranac 22

Altona, New York

Keeseville, New York

West Chazy, New York

Ausable Forks, New York  
 Champlain, New York

Rouse Point, New York

West Chazy, New York

Churubusco, New York

Ellenburg Depot, New York

Ellenburg Depot, New York

Mooers Forks, New York

Plattsburgh, New York

Plattsburgh, New York

Saranac, New York

Schuyler Falls—E.N. Davis  
Telephone Peru 25-L-23

Schuyler Falls, New York

**Assessors**  
**(Elected November 1935)**

Altona—		
Herbert Relation		West Chazy, New York
John Trombly		Ellenburg Depot, New York
Edward Rainville		Irona, New York
Ausable—		
Samuel J. Gordon		Harkness, New York
R. P. Keene		Harkness, New York
D. Whitney Adgate		Ausable Chasm, New York
Beekmantown—		
Charles H. Shields	R.F.D 1	Plattsburgh, New York
Ross J. Mooney	R.F.D 2	Plattsburgh, New York
Black Brook—		
Benjamin Wright		Swastika, New York
Douglas D'Avignon		Hawkeye, New York
John Gleason		Clayburg, New York
Champlain—		
Fred Roberts		Rouses Point, New York
Ralph Matott		Chazy, New York
Chazy—		
Charles Ducharme		West Chazy, New York
Louis B. Jubert		Sciota, New York
Bowron N. Dickinson		Chazy, New York
Clinton—		
Frank Bison		Churubusco, New York
Thomas O'Neil		Churubusco, New York
Dannemora—		
John Brennan		Dannemora, New York
John Mitchell		Dannemora, New York
Ellenburg—		
Mose Labarge		Ellenburg Depot, New York
Chauncey Magoon		Ellenburg Center, New York
Mooers—		
W. E. Darling		Mooers, New York
Earl Moore		Mooers Forks, New York
Peru—		
James Mannix		Peru, New York
William Dillon		Peru, New York
Plattsburgh—		
Sumner Cook	R.F.D. 3	Plattsburgh, New York
Frank Daeah		Cadyville, New York
Saranac—		
George Bell		Redford, New York
Harvey Lobdell		Saranac, New York
Emanuel Maggy		Cadyville, New York
Schuyler Falls—		
James B. Lawson		Morrisonville, New York
George Jacques		Morrisonville, New York

Henry Luck

Morrisonville, New York

**School Directors****First District—**

Everest T. Allen Dist. Sup't.

Peru, New York

**Ausable—**

John J. Long

Keeseville, New York

Jessie M. Wolcott

Keeseville, New York

**Black Brook—**

Thomas Lamoy

Ausable Forks, New York

Robert Caldwell

Ausable Forks, New York

**Peru—**

Frank A. Finney

Peru, New York

John Dillon

Peru, New York

**Schuyler Falls—**

John Brelia

Schuyler Falls, New York

Carlos Arnold

Morrisonville, New York

**Second District—**

Mrs. Nellie D. Looby Dist. Sup't.

Churubusco, New York

**Altona—**

Charles Connors

Altona, New York

Frank Broderick

Ellenburg Depot, New York

**Clinton—**

Hubert Gagnier

Churubusco, New York

Benjamin Franklin

Churubusco, New York

**Ellenburg—**

E. A. McPherson

Ellenburg Center, New York

E. E. LeClair

Ellenburg Depot, New York

**Third District—**

Mrs. Nettie Ferryall Dist. Sup't.

Champlain, New York

**Champlain—**

H. S. Bateman

Champlain, New York

Robert Casey

Rouses point, New York

**Chazy—**

Mrs. Morris Lucia

West Chazy, New York

Mrs. Warren Fairbanks

Chazy, New York

**Mooers—**

Frank Goodrich

Mooers Forks, New York

Mrs. Lydia Hawsby

Mooers, New York

**Fourth District—**

C. B. Murray, B.S. Dist. Sup't.

Plattsburgh, New York

**Beekmantown—**

Mrs. Cora Rea

R.F.D. 1

Plattsburgh, New York

Mrs. Emily Craig

R.F.D. 3

West Chazy, New York

**Dannemora—**

Mrs. H. R. Marvin

Lyon Mountain, New York

Frank Layman

Dannemora, New York

**Plattsburgh—**

Thomas Burdo

R.F.D. 3

Plattsburgh, New York

Mrs. Sarah Hartwell R.F.D.	Plattsburgh, New York
Saranac—	
N. S. Parsons	Saranac, New York
Mrs. Anna Gregory	Saranac, New York
<b>Constables</b>	
Altona—	
Camille Corrow	Altona, New York
Frank Witherill	West Chazy, New York
Thomas Rutherford	Ellenburg Depot, New York
Ausable—	
James I. Currier	Clintonville, New York
Fred Miner	Keeseville, New York
Peter Lesperance	Keeseville, New York
Henry Reid	Keeseville, New York
Beekmantown—	
Harry Mooney	R.F.D. 2 Plattsburgh, New York
George Haneghan	R.F.D. 3 West Chazy, New York
Luvern Favero	R.F.D. 2 Plattsburgh, New York
Black Brook—	
Arthur Douglas	Ausable Forks, New York
Charles Coventry	Ausable Forks, New York
A.S. Baker	Ausable Forks, New York
Howard Myers	Riverview, New York
Champlain—	
Peter Seguin, Jr.	Rouses Point, New York
Jacob Rabideau	Rouses Point, New York
Alphonse Bechard	Champlain, New York
Alfred Raymond	Champlain, New York
Samuel Loudon (appointed but did not qualify)	
Chazy—	
Albert Gokey	West Chazy, New York
Herbert Fezette	Chazy, New York
Clinton—	
John H. Kette	Churubusco, New York
Dannemora—	
Timothy Healey	Dannemora, New York
William Savage	Lyon Mountain, New York
Ellenburg—	
Orson Kent	Merrill, New York
Harry Starks	Ellenburg, New York
Frank Soper	Ellenburg Depot, New York
Earl Hobbs	Ellenburg Center, New York
Mooers—	
E. D. Coakley	Mooers Forks, New York
Alexander Lavalley	Mooers, New York
Peru—	
Ernest Liberty	Peru, New York
Walter Green	Peru, New York
Clarence Boyle	Peru, New York
Plattsburgh Town—	
Wallace Darrah	Cadyville, New York



Herbert Senecal	R.F.D. 5	Plattsburgh, New York
Victor Santor	R.F.D. 3	Plattsburgh, New York
Saranac—		
Frank Boardman		Standish, New York
Wilfred Laplant		Redford, New York
Leo Newell		Clayburg, New York
Schuyler Falls—		
William F. Trombley		Morrisonville, New York
Silas Lavigne		Morrisonville, New York
Everest N. Davis		Schuyler Falls, New York
Willis Lamay		Schuyler Falls, New York



...the new Journal ( Volume 19, #2) arrived yesterday, and as always, it's a great pleasure. Two items caught my attention: the dues is \$25.00, not \$20.00—I will send another check—and the Jean Amyot article; as a descendent of the Amyot family through the marriage of Jean's brother Mathieu's daughter to Jean Duquet, I have a vested interest in this story. Parts of the article are from the Jesuit Journals, which I assume you know have been on line for a few years at <http://puffin.creighton.edu>.

The volumes for the years encompassing 1636-1637 contain the reference to the clock story, but without any mention of Jean Amyot. As he only arrived in June of 1636, it is questionable if he was with the Jesuits at this time. Also, his parents, Philippe Amyot and Anne Convent most certainly did survive the journey from France. As a matter of fact, Anne was pregnant during the trip and gave birth to their son Charles in Quebec on 26 August 1636.

Philippe and Anne's names are on the monument honoring the first settlers of the colony. This memorial stands in the little park overlooking the harbor of Quebec. Anne also has the distinction of being named a second time by her marriage to Jacques Maheu.

Philippe died within a few years and Anne remarried to Jacques Maheu on 26 September 1639. She had two more children; a little girl named Marie Madeleine who died while a baby and a son Jean, who grew up to start his own line of descendents. A quick check of the Jette Dictionnaire bears all this out.

Anne Convent lived to a ripe old age, and was able to plan her own funeral, and left various properties in Quebec to her grandchildren. (Notarial Records of Quebec).

For the Isaac Jogues part: the Amyot family came to Nouvelle France on the same ship as Isaac Jogues (Marcel Trudel, Catalogue des immigrants 1632-1662, Cahiers du Quebec).

The Jesuit Journals for 1647 - 1648 tell the amazing story of Jean Amyot out running and capturing the Indian whom murdered Isaac Jogues. The first mention in the Journals does not mention the Frenchman's name, but recounts the story from a very human viewpoint.

The eulogy for Jean Amyot in 1648 details, by name, his accomplishments and also the respect the Jesuits had for him. It is quite a story, and to me, gives a much stronger view of the man than the somewhat dubious connection to the tale of the clock. I find the Amyot tale so fascinating that the whole story should be told.

Janice Busher #899

## Understanding Disease—Cause of Death

Submitted by

Barbara Segiun #484

90 Eddy Road, Mooers, NY 12958-3400

ABLEPSY—Blindness

AGUE—Malarial fever

AMERICAN PLAGUE—Yellow fever

ANASCARA—Generalized massive edema

APHONIA—Laryngitis

APHTHA—The infant disease, thrush.

ASPHYCSIA /ASPHICSIA—Cyanotic and lack of Oxygen.

ATROPHY—Wasting away or diminishing in size.

BAD BLOOD—Syphilis

BILIOUS FEVER—Typhoid, malaria, hepatitis or elevated temperature and bile emesis.

BILIOUSNESS—Jaundice associated with liver disease.

BLACK PLAGUE OR BLACK DEATH—Bubonic Plague.

BLACK FEVER—Acute infection with high temperature and dark red skin lesions and high mortality rate.

BLACK POX—Black small pox.

BLACK VOMIT—Vomiting of old black blood due to ulcers or Yellow fever.

BLACKWATER FEVER—Dark urine associated with high temperature.

BLADDER IN THROAT—Diphtheria (Seen on Death Certificates)

BLOOD POISONING—Bacterial infection, septicemia.

BLOODY FLUX—Bloody stools.

BLOODY SWEAT—Sweating sickness.

BONE SHAVE—Sciatica

BRAIN FEVER—Meningitis.

BREAKBONE—Dengue fever

BRIGHT'S DISEASE—Chronic inflammatory disease of kidneys

BRONZE JOHN—Yellow fever

BULE—Boil, tumor or swelling

CACHEXY—Malnutrition

CACOGASTRIC—Upset stomach

CACOSPYSY—Irregular pulse.

CADUCEUS—Subject to Falling sickness or epilepsy

CAMP FEVER—Typhus, Camp Diarrhea

CANKER—Ulceration of Mouth or lips or herpes simplex

CATALEPSY—Seizures/Trances

CATARRHAL—Nose and throat discharge from cold or allergy

- CEREBRITIS**—Inflammation of Cerebrum or lead poisoning
- CHILBLAIN**—Swelling of extremities caused by exposure to cold
- CHILD BED FEVER**—Infection following birth of child
- CHIN COUGH**—Whooping cough
- CHLOROSIS**—Iron deficiency anemia
- CHOLERA**—Acute severe contagious diarrhea with intestinal lining sloughin
- CHOLERA MORBUS**—Characterized by nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, elevated tempera  
ture, etc. could be appendicitis
- CHOLECYSTITIS**—Inflammation of the gall bladder
- CHOLELITHIASIS**—Gall stones
- CHOREA**—Disease characterized by convulsions, contortions and dancing
- COLIC**—An abdominal pain and cramping
- CONGESTIVE CHILLS**—Malaria with diarrhea
- CONGESTION**—Any collection of fluid in an organ, like the lungs
- Congestive fever**—Malaria
- CORRUPTION**—Infection
- CORYZA**—A cold
- COSTIVENESS**—Constipation
- CRAMP COLIC**—Appendicitis
- CROP SICKNESS**—Overextended stomach
- CROUP**—Laryngitis, diphtheria, strep throat
- CYANOSIS**—Dark skin color from lack of oxygen in blood
- CYSTITIS**—Inflammation of the bladder
- DAY FEVER**—Fever lasting one day, sweating sickness
- DEBILITY**—Lack of movement or staying in bed
- DECREPITUDE**—Feebleness due to old age
- DELIRIUM TREMENS**—Hallucinations due to alcoholism
- DENGUE**—Infectious fever endemic to East Africa
- DENTITION**—Cutting of teeth
- DEPLUMATION**—Tumor of the eyelids which causes hair loss
- DIARY FEVER**—A fever that lasts one day
- DIPHTHERIA**—Contagious disease of the throat
- DISTEMPER**—Usually animal disease with malaise, discharge from nose and throat, anorexia
- DOCK FEVER**—Yellow fever
- DROPSY**—Edema (swelling), often caused by kidney or heart disease
- DROPSY OF THE BRAIN**—Encephalitis
- DRY BELLYACHE**—Lead poisoning
- DYSCRASY**—An abnormal body condition

DYSENTERY—Inflammation of colon with frequent passage of mucus and blood  
 DYSOREXY—Reduced appetite  
 DYSPEPSIA—Indigestion and heartburn. Heart attack symptoms  
 DYSURY—Difficulty in urination  
 ECLAMPSY—Symptoms of epilepsy, convulsions, during labor  
 ECSTASY—A form of catalepsy characterized by loss of reason  
 EDEMA—Nephrosis, swelling of tissues  
 EDEMA OF LUNGS—Congestive heart failure, a form of dropsy  
 EEL THING—Erysipelas  
 ELEPHANTIASIS—A form of leprosy  
 ENCEPHALITIS—Swelling of brain, aka sleeping sickness  
 ENTERIC FEVER—Typhoid fever  
 ENTEROCOLITIS—Inflammation of the intestines  
 ENTERITIS—Inflation of the bowels  
 EPITAXIS—Nose bleed  
 ERYSIPELAS—Contagious skin disease, due to Streptococci with vesicular and bulbous lesions  
 EXTRAVASTED BLOOD—Rupture of a blood vessel  
 FALLING SICKNES—Epilepsy  
 FATTY LIVER—Cirrhosis of liver  
 FITS—Sudden attack or seizure of muscle activity  
 FLUX—An excessive flow or discharge of fluid-like hemorrhage or diarrhea  
 FLUX OF HUMOR—Circulation  
 FRENCH POX—Syphilis  
 GATHERING—A collection of pus  
 GLANDULAR FEVER—Mononucleosis  
 GREAT POX—Syphilis  
 GREEN FEVER—Anemia  
 GRIPPE/GRIP—Influenza like symptoms  
 GROCER'S ITCH—Skin disease caused by mites in sugar or flour  
 HEART SICKNESS—Condition caused by loss of salt from body  
 HEAT STROKE—Body temperature elevates because of surrounding environment temperature and body does not perspire to reduce temperature. Coma and death result if not reversed  
 HECTICAL COMPLAINT—Recurrent fever  
 HEMATEMESIS—Vomiting blood  
 HEMATURIA—Bloody urine  
 HEMIPLEGY—Paralysis of one side of body  
 HIP GOUT—Osteomyelitis  
 HORRORS—Delirium Tremens

**HYDEOCEPHALUS**—Enlarged head, water on the brain

**HYDROPERICARDIUM**—Heart dropsy

**HYDROPHOBIA**—Rabies

**HYDROTHORAX**—Dropsy in chest

**HYPERTROPHIC**—Enlargement of organ, like the heart

**IMPETIGO**—Contagious skin disease characterized by pustules

**INANITION**—Physical condition resulting from lack of food

**INFANTILE PARALYSIS**—Polio

**INTESTINAL COLIC**—Abdominal pain due to improper diet

**JAIL FEVER**—Typhus

**JAUNDICE**—Condition caused by blockage of intestines

**KING'S EVIL**—Tuberculosis of neck and lymph glands

**KRUCHHUSTEN**—Whooping cough

**LAGRIPPE**—Influenza

**LOCKJAW**—Tetanus or infectious disease affecting the muscles of the neck and jaw. Untreated, it is fatal in 8 days

**LONG SICKNESS**—Tuberculosis

**LUES DISEASE**—Syphilis **LUES VENERA**—Venereal disease

**LUMBAGO**—Back pain

**LUNG SICKNESS**—Tuberculosis

**LYING IN**—Time of delivery of infant

**MALIGNANT SORE THROAT**—Diphtheria

**MANIA**—Insanity

**MARASMUS**—Progressive wasting away of body, like malnutrition

**MEMBRANOUS CROUP**—Diphtheria

**MENINGITIS**—Inflation of brain or spinal cord

**METRITIS**—Inflammation of uterus or purulent vaginal discharge

**MIASMA**—Poisonous vapors thought to infect the air

**MILK FEVER**—Disease from drinking contaminated milk, like undulana fever or bucellosis

**MILK LEG**—Post partum thrombophlebitis

**MILK SICKNESS**—Disease from milk of cattle which has eaten poisonous weeds

**MORMAL**—Gangrene

**MORPHEW**—Scurvy blisters on the body

**MORTIFICATION**—Gangrene of necrotic tissue

**MYELITIS**—Inflammation of the spine

**MYOCARDITIS**—Inflammation of heart muscle

**NECROSIS**—Mortification of bones or tissue

**NEPHROSIS**—Kidney degeneration



NERVOUS PROSTRATION—Extreme exhaustion from inability to control physical and mental activities

NEURALGIA—Described as discomfort, such as Headache was neuralgia in head

NOSTALGIA—Homesickness

PALSY—Paralysis or uncontrolled movement of controlled muscles

PAROXYSN—convulsion

PEMPHIGUS—Skin disease of watery blisters

PERICARDITIS—Inflammation of heart

PERIPNEUMONIA—Inflammation of lungs

PERITONITIS—Inflammation of abdominal area

PETECHIAL FEVER—Fever characterized by skin spotting

PUERPERAL EXHAUSTION—Death due to childbirth

PHTHIRIASIS—Lice infestation

PHTHISIS—Chronic wasting away or a name for tuberculosis

PLAGUE—An acute febrile highly infectious disease with a high mortality rate

PLEURISY—Any pain in the chest area with each breath

PODAGRA—Gout

POLIOMYELITIS—PolioPotter's asthma-Fibroid phthisis

POTT'S DISEASE—Tuberculosis of the spine

PUERPERAL FEVER—Elevated temperature after giving birth to infant

PUKING FEVER—Milk sickness

PUTRID FEVER—Diphtheria

QUINSY—Tonsillitis

REMITTING FEVER—Malaria

RICKETS—Disease of the skeletal system

ROSE COLD—Hay fever or nasal symptoms of an allergy

RUBEOLA—German measles

SANGUINEOUS CRUST—Scab

SCARLATINA—Scarlet fever

SCARLET FEVER—A disease characterized by red rash

SCARLET RASH—Roseola

SCIATICA—Rheumatism in the hips

SCIRRHUS—Cancerous tumors

SCOTOMY—Dizziness, nausea and dimness of sight

SCRIVENER'S PALSY—Writer's cramp

SCREWS—Rheumatism

SCROFULA Tuberculosis of neck lymph glands. Progresses slowly with abscesses and pistulas develop. Young person's disease

SCRUMPOX—Skin disease, impetigo

- SCURVY—Lack of vitamin C. Symptoms of weakness, spongy gums and hemorrhages under skin
- SEPTICEMIA—Blood poisoning
- SHAKES—Delirium tremens
- SHAKING—Chills, ague
- SHINGLES—viral disease with skin blisters
- SHIP FEVER—Typhus
- SIRIASIS—Inflammation of the brain due to sun exposure
- SLOES—Milk sickness
- SMALL POX—Contagious disease with fever and blisters
- SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN Result of stroke or hemorrhage in the brain with an end result of the tissue softening in that area
- SORE THROAT DISTEMPER—Diphtheria or quinsy
- SPANISH INFLUENZA—Epidemic influenza
- SPASMS—Sudden involuntary contraction of muscle or groups of muscles, like a convulsion
- SPINA BIFIDA—Deformity of spine
- SPOTTED FEVER—Either typhus or meningitis
- SPRUE—Tropical disease characterized by intestinal disorder and sore throat
- ST. ANTHONY'S—Also erysipelas, but named so because affected areas of skin are bright red in appearance
- ST. VITAS DANCE—Ceaseless occurrence of rapid complex jerking movements performed involuntarily
- STOMATITIS—Inflammation of the mouth
- STRANGER'S FEVER—Yellow fever
- STRANGERY—Rupture
- SUDOR ANGLICUS—Sweating sickness
- SUMMER COMPLAINT—Diarrhea usually in infants caused by spoiled milk
- SUNSTROKE—Uncontrolled elevation of body temperature due to environment heat. Lack of sodium in the body is a predisposing cause.
- SWAMP SICKNESS—Could be malaria, typhoid or encephalitis
- SWEATING SICKNESS—Infectious fatal disease common to UK in 15<sup>th</sup> century
- TETANUS—Infectious fever, characterized by high fever, headache and dizziness
- THROMBOSIS—Blood clot inside blood vessel
- THRUSH—Childhood disease characterized by spots on mouth, lips and throat.
- TICK FEVER—Rocky Mountain spotted fever
- TOXEMIA OF PREGNANCY—Eclampsia
- TUSSIS CONVULSIVA—Whooping cough
- TYPHUS—Infectious fever characterized by high fever, headache and dizziness
- TRENCH MOUTH—Painful ulcers found along gum line, caused by poor nutrition and poor hygiene

VARIOLA—Smallpox

VENESECTON—Bleeding

VIPER'S DANCE—St. Vitus Dance

WHITE SWELLING—Tuberculosis of the bone

WINTER FEVER—Pneumonia

WOMB FEVER—Infection of the uterus

WORM FIT—Convulsions associated with teething, worms, elevated temperature or diarrhea

YELLOWJACKET—Yellow feve

## Champy

Press-Republican – 13 September 1961

(Here's a "letter to the editor" from the Burlington Free Press from Harold Patch of East Hardwick, Vt.)

"On May 20, 1960, my wife and I (out on a camping trip) pulled off Route 2 in the town of Alburg, to cook and eat our dinner at the edge of Dillenback Bay.

"As I recall, we had begun eating when Mrs. Patch suddenly said, "What's making that commotion out there?" Looking where she was pointing I saw, perhaps 200 yards from shore, a snakelike creature on top of the water, its head reared up perhaps a foot from the surface, while its body, of uncertain length (it might have been anything from 15 to 25 feet; difficult to say at that distance) undulated along the surface with some loops above water in sight, and some below the surface.

At this time the lake was like a mirror; not even a ripple on the surface—except where this creature was leisurely cavorting. Going to our wagon for our 7 x 35 binoculars, we took turns watching the (?) for perhaps 20 minutes. It was still there when we took off (headed for a campsite in Addison County.

"During this period it traveled in various directions, covering in all probably at least 50 yards of distance back and forth. At times it was level with the water, but mostly its head was raised above the surface, as it undulated along in a very leisurely manner.

"I wouldn't undertake to say what it was, though I question if it were a fish of any sort. At least I know of no fish which can rear its head at right angles of its body. We've always referred to it (to each other) as "the sea serpent." But though we can't name the critter, there's no question in our minds that he was in plain sight before us."

# **Society Announcements**

## **Dues Change**

(effective beginning September 1, 2003)

Individual —\$25.00

Family \$30.00—for both spouses and children living at home up to age 21

Student \$10.00—for full time students regardless of age

Lifetime \$375.00—15 times individual membership

Institution \$30.00

and

## **NNYACGS**

### **Semi-yearly Conferences**

Always the 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday in May

and the

1<sup>st</sup> Saturday in October

For Any Questions about the conferences check our Web-site  
at

**NNYACGS.org**

## A New Beginning

### From the "*Journals des Jésuites*"

Submitted by  
Janice Busher #899  
34 Shetland Dr., New City, New York 10956

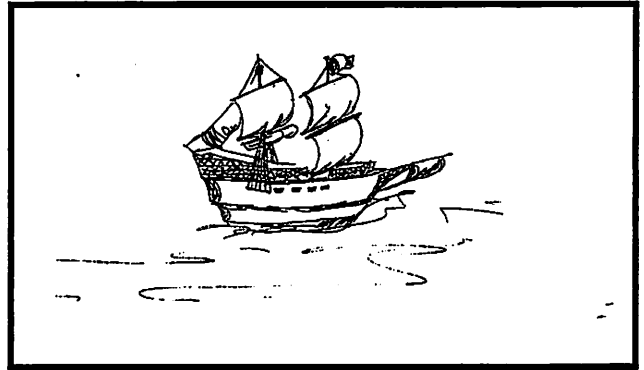
On the eleventh June 1636, the little fleet of two or three ships sailed into the Québec harbor. One of these vessels was called the Saint Joseph, commanded by Savinien Courpon de La Tour. A new Governor had arrived to guide the colony after the death the previous year of the great founding administrator, Samuel de Champlain. Charles Hault de Montmorency arrived quietly during the evening of the feast of Saint Barnabas, casting anchor without announcing himself. Next morning, all Québec went down to the shore to greet the new official.

After the usual courtesies, he was accompanied at once to the chapel. He threw himself upon his knees, as, following his example, did all his attendants as well as those coming to salute him. Thence he entered the church where all solemnly chanted the Te Deum, as well as prayers for the good of the king. At the conclusion of his act of thanksgiving, and of the praises we rendered to God for his coming, Monsieur de Chasteaufort, who filled the place of the late monsieur de Champlain, came to present to him the keys of the fortress, where he was received with several volleys of musketry and the thunder of numerous cannon."

Paul Le Jeune in "*Les Journals des Jésuites*"

When Louis XIII appointed Charles Hault de Montmagny Governor, he brought with him to Canada an entourage of Normans and representatives of the lesser nobility. Noël Juchereau des Chatelets arrived with his brother Jean Juchereau de Maur. A Norman nobleman, Pierre Legardeur, brought his entire family, including his sister Marguerite, wife of Jacques Leneuf de La Porterie, and his brother Charles Legardeur de Tilly, to Québec. Michel Leneuf Du Herisson brought his daughter Anne, his widowed mother Jeanne Le Marchant. Eventually, this family clan would work for several years to gain control of the fur trade, after they landed at Québec 11 June 1636. Events surrounding this enterprise were the catalyst that attracted these settlers to the possibilities of

better opportunities than the fratricidal European religious wars and taxes would ever allow.



"The next day appeared the vessel commanded by Monsieur de Courpon. The number of families, which came over to increase our Colony, made it considerable larger. Among others, were those of Monsieur de Repentigny and of Monsieur de La Potrie, gallant gentlemen, composed of forty-five individuals. It was a matter for which to praise God, to see in this country delicate maidens and little children of the tenderest age come forth from a prison of wood, as the day comes forth from the darkness of the night, and enjoying, after all, as perfect health, notwithstanding the many hardships to which one is subjected in these floating habitations, as if they had been driving on the street in a carriage."

Paul Le Jeune in the "*Journals des Jésuites*"

Can you hear the clatter and happy yelps of those children? Guess who those children were!

Philippe Amiot, his pregnant wife Anne Convent, both from Picardie, with their sons, Jean, who was ten, and six year old Mathieu were on board. Both boys quickly learned the Iroquois tongue and went to work as interpreters for the Jesuits. On the 26th August 1636, Anne Convent gave birth to her son Charles in the village of Québec. The baby's godfather was the Chevalier Charles Hault de Montmagny, the illustrious governor of Nouvelle France. His godmother

was Guillemette Hébert, daughter of Louis and Marie Rollet.

Among the other passengers were two Parisians: Charles Sevestre and Marie Pichon. Wed eight years before, in 1627, at the church of Saint Étienne near Paris, both were in their twenties when they left home. Believing in the promise of a better opportunity than possible in France, Charles brought his wife and his mother, Marguerite Petitipas, to Québec. Marie's three children by her first marriage to the late Philippe Gauthier de la Chesnaye: Guillaume, who was older and could read and write, two eleven year olds, Charles and Catherine, accompanied the parents with their baby sisters, Denyse and Marguerite. Charles' brothers Jacques, a bookseller, Ignace and Thomas dit Étienne came with the family.

*"Catalogue des immigrants 1632-1662"*

Marie was pregnant with another baby during this crossing, and on 11 November 1636, their son Ignace was born in Québec. They all settled in the tiny village, most in the lower part, or basse ville. A few, as Jacques Sevestre, Jean Gloria, Guillaume Couillard and Pierre Legardeur, chose to live in the upper town, le haute ville. The census of 1666 listed Jacques as a resident of the upper village of Québec. Throughout their lives, Jacques was as much an uncle to the Gauthier children and grandchildren as he was to his brother Charles' family.

Right along side the family was the fervently idealistic twenty-eight year old Jésuite priest, Isaac Jogues. Eighteen years later his path and that of the adventurous Jean Amiot would cross with such dynamism that the stories of both of them would be subjects for the "Journals des Jésuites".

*"Catalogue des Immigrants 1632-1662"*

The hopeful colonists came to a country suffering through a devastating drought. From Easter until the middle of May, there was no rain at all, or, very little. Nothing would grow, everything was dying. After a novena offered by the colonists, the first drought broke on the thirteenth of June, bringing so much rain that the participants could not complete their procession.

This drought was followed by another, which ended by the middle of July. From the time of the ending of the second novena, there was such an abundance of rain that it caused the corn to form perfect ears, and ripened them, so that there was this year as much corn as there has been for a long time.

Once established in the country, Montmagny lost no time trying to understand the plight of the colonists. Immediately he set to touring the area and visiting the frightened habitants. Everywhere he traveled, the most striking worry was the terror of the Iroquois nation. The colonists were in a perpetual state of siege that crippled all development of the Saint Laurent area from the Beaupré coast to below the island of Montréal. With no significant military presence to oppose them, the Iroquois gave full vent to their hatred of the French. As many would try after him, Montmagny attempted to come to an understanding with this formidable foe.

Written from the heart, the Journals des Jésuites are alive with human stories that enrich our understanding of the situation in the settlement at that time. Like all good journalists, they also made space for the lighter side:

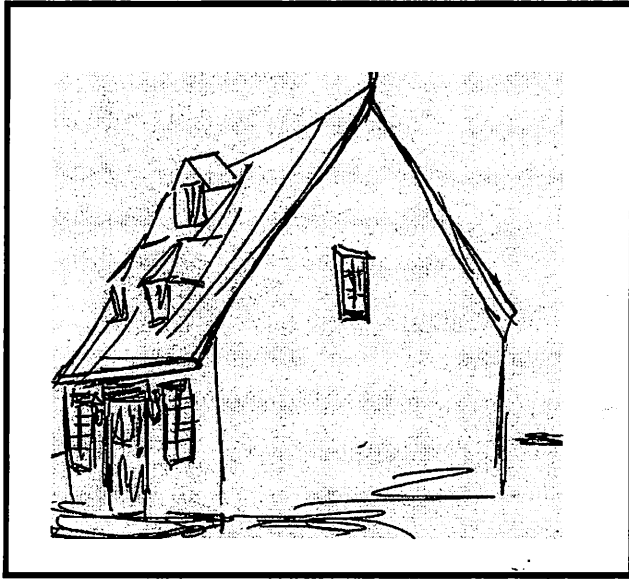
"As to the clock, a thousand things are said of it. They (the savages) all think it is some living thing, for they cannot imagine how it sounds of itself; and, when it is going to strike, they look to see if we are all there and if someone has not hidden, in order to shake it.

They think it hears, especially when, for a joke, some one of our Frenchmen calls out at the last stroke of the hammer, 'That's enough,' and then it immediately becomes silent. They call it the Captain of the day. When it strikes, they say it is speaking; and they ask when they come to see us how many times the Captain has spoken. Then they ask us about its food; they remain a whole hour, and sometimes several, in order to be able to hear it speak. They used to ask at first what it said. We told them of two things that they have remembered very well; one, that when it sounded four o'clock in the afternoon, during winter, it was saying, 'Go out, go away, that we may close the door', for immediately they arose and went out. The other, that at midday, it said, yoeiouahaoua, that is, 'Come,



put on the kettle;" and this speech is better remembered than the other, for some of these spongers never fail to come at that hour, to get a share of our Sagamité. They eat at all hours, when they have the wherewithal, but usually they have only two meals a day, in the morning and in the evening; consequently, they are very glad to take a share with us."

Paul Le Jeune, "Journals des Jésuites"



All the new settlers had many continuing problems, not the least of which were their dwellings. The first homes, built in the style of the mild Norman climate, sat directly on the ground without benefit of a foundation. The extraordinary cold quickly made a shamble of this arrangement. Most of the houses shifted and collapsed during that first frigid winter, and during the following spring, the habitants dug cellars deep below the frost line to protect the little cottages a second collapse. These houses had just two rooms downstairs, a kitchen and a sleeping area. Upstairs, in time, older children had their quarters. The French learned to adapt their clothing to the cold by copying the Indians style of dressing. The fierce weather took time to adjust to, as did the necessity of much experimenting to learn to cultivate a variety of crops hardy enough to thrive in the New World.

During 1636, the Jesuits established a college in the town, which also educated younger boys. This institution was meant to be a secular school, and was run as such. The hope of the Fathers was that in time, a seminary could be built to attract young men to the Canadian

priesthood.

Religious feast days were as important to the habitants of Nouvelle France as to their European cousins. This description is from "les Journals des Jésuites":

The Festival of the glorious Patriarch Saint Joseph, father, patron and protector of Nouvelle France, is one of the great solemnities of this country. On the eve of this day, which is so dear to us, the flag was hoisted, and the cannon fired, as I have said above. Monsieur the Governor had an exhibition of fireworks, as artistically devised as almost any I have seen in France; on one side a skin was stretched, upon which appeared, in illuminated letters, the name of Saint Joseph; above this sacred name burned a number of lighted candles from which sprang eighteen or twenty little serpents, which performed wonders. Behind this contrivance had been placed fourteen large rockets, which were sent up, one after the other, to the astonishment of the French and still more of the Savages, who had never before seen anything of the kind. They wondered at the rain of gold, or of fire, and at the stars which descended from far above, the fire from the rockets shooting straight upward, then curving around, and all the time very high in the air.

Near by they had erected a little castle, very well proportioned, and adorned with diverse colors; it was flanked by four small towers with lighted candles, which showed all this battery in full view. Around this piece of mechanism there were sixteen large rods enveloped in saucissions. At its four corners were seen four spinning wheels, and another larger one above the castle, which revolved around a cross of fire, lighted by a number of burning candles, which made it look as if covered with diamonds. Besides this, there had been placed around this fortress, at equal distances, four large cylinders, whence could be seen springing forth thirteen dozen serpents, darting out six at a time, and at regular intervals; and four dozen rockets, which were to ascend twelve at a time.

All the habitants of Nouvelle France in the vicinity of Québec were present at the rejoicing."

Can you see the young faces of the children shinning with wonder and joy?

Advice was still coming from Father Paul Le Jeune in the Journals des Jésuites:

You must not be ceremonial with the savages, but accept the comforts they offer you, such as a good place in the cabin. The greatest conveniences are attended with very great inconvenience, and these ceremonies offend them.

Be careful not to annoy anyone in the canoe with your hat: it would be better to take your nightcap. There is no impropriety among the savages.

Do not undertake anything unless you desire to continue it; for example, do not begin to paddle unless you are inclined to continue paddling. Take from the start the place in the canoe you wish to keep; do not lend them your garments, unless you are willing to surrender them during the whole journey. It is easier to refuse at first than to ask for them back, to change, or to desist afterwards."

To survive, the colonists adapted to the customs of the Indians while they learned to cope with the ferocious climate.

In the first week of July 1637, two vessels arrived in Québec. Monsieur Fournier commanded one and the other, a barque named le Nicholas, was under the command of Monsieur Raymbault. So begins the story of Denys du Quet dit Des Rochers.

Who was this man Denys Duquet? No surviving documents, civil or religious, relating to him, mentioned the names of his mother and father or the town and parish where he was born. The marriage contract between Denys and Catherine Gauthier is lost. He was literate, therefore educated, because he signed the marriage contract of his sister-in-law, Denyse Sevestre, with a clear and precise penmanship. We know from the old maps that he owned significant property in Québec, and from 1650 on, had choice holdings in Lauzon and Levis. The census of 1666 detailed the family's land in Lauzon, the number of farm animals, beasts of burden, indentured servant, and a slave. Denys also became one of the Directors of the trading

and embarkation post of Tadoussac. By the size of the dowries given to his daughters, the fur trade must have been very good to the Duquet family. Denys' original profession is unclear and probably always will be.

The great undertakings in this fragile colony between 1633 and 1663 were those of the Catholic Church.

"Nothing reveals more clearly the peculiar character of the period upon which was now entered - the period between the death of Champlain and the dissolution of the Cent Associés in 1663 - than the fact that biographical interest no longer centers about the personality of any governor. Active forces were now at work which took the direction of the colony out of the hands of any single man. Heroes like Dollard, martyrs yet more heroic, as Brébeuf and L'Allemont, chivalric visionaries, as Maisonneuve, and more numbers of pious, saintly men and women devote their lives to the upbuilding of Nouvelle France. They are the real founders of the Province of Québec. The atmosphere they created, even more than the institutions they founded, gave to life in those heroic days of the colony a color and tone which it has never lost. For rarely is life in all its phases so completely bound up with religious institutions as among the French Canadians." From the Special Collections Library at SUNY Plattsburgh

Their home country France was a mess. None of the men and women who sailed to this New World did so for the concepts of democracy, freedom of choice or tolerance, whether political or religious. Taxation, savage wars between Catholics and Protestants killed the citizens of whole towns, famines resulting from crop failures and unmerciful inflation contributed to drive these early settlers from their home country. Never let anyone tell you that those who came for the fur trade were not true settlers. They arrived with their entire families and carved out their niche in this primitive world. Did they realize what they were getting into? Probably not. These people endured and triumphed, and in the process, by their courage, perseverance and humanity, contributed to the settling of a magnificent country. Accidentally,

through their stories, they furnished a wonderful example for generations to come.

It would seem that Robert Giffard interested himself actively in procuring settlers for his seignioiry of Beauport. Many of them came from Perche, and found homes not only in Beauport, but also in the coté de Beaupré, and on the Île d'Orleans. The seignories in the immediate vicinity of Québec offered better assurances of safety than those further up the river, and for that reason attracted the earliest settlers. But Trois Rivières made fairly rapid progress, due in part to the advantageous situation for traffic, but also to the efforts of the Jesuits to find occupants for their lands.

It was under the guidance of leaders such as these that early settlers gradually found their way into Canada. Richelieu's company did not succeed in sending out four thousand persons of both sexes, which was the complement required by its charter; for in 1663 the population numbered only 2,500. And these, for the most part, were brought over, not directly by the company, but indirectly by the religious organizations and the individual seigniors who received the earliest grants of land. The company thus relieved itself of direct responsibility by shifting the burden of colonization upon the holders of the large landed estates. The individual seigniors, whether lay or clerical, selected the inhabitants for their seignories with discriminating care, in that way restricting immigration to settlers with qualities most desirable for a colony developed under such auspices.

Between 1633 and 1663 the Cent Associés granted about sixty seignorial estates. Unfortunately, only half of them, or less, became effective, that is, were taken with the idea of clearing and settling. The remainder went in some cases to persons who never came to New France, in others to seigniors unable or unwilling to develop the land. Among the earliest grants are to be found the following: The seignioiry of

Beauport to Robert Giffard, a grant of 600 arpents en franche aumone at Trois Rivières to the Jesuit Fathers; the Île d'Orleans to the Sieur Castillon; the seignioiry of Lauzon to the Sieur Lamaitré; the seignioiry of Sainte-Croix to the Ursulines at Québec; the seignioiry of Noraye to the Sieur Jean Bordon and the côté de Beaupré to the Sieur de la Regnardière."

"Dictionary of Canadian Biography"

In France, a few hundred more families prepared to cross the mighty Atlantic and settle this Québec. The attractions of the New World were known mostly to city dwellers. The words in the Jesuit Journals, written at this time by Jerome L'Allemont, first superior of the order in Canada and sent back to the home country, had a profound impact on the members of the church congregations, and those in religious institutions of schools, universities and orphanages. To be self-sustaining, the colony needed carpenters, stonemasons, coopers, gunsmiths, cobblers, and bakers. The immigrants actively recruited to settle the colony were picked with care so as to provide all the trades necessary to build a permanent and independent settlement.

Schools for young children were non-existent in Québec before 1639, and although Guillaume Gauthier was very literate, as witnessed by his signature, his brother Charles and sister Catherine, never really learned to read and write.

When Catherine's children married, both she and her brother Charles managed to write their names, but in a very rudimentary fashion. Who taught them to write? Not Marie Pichon, as she never signed any document. Did the kindly Charles take the time and effort to teach them how to sign their names? There certainly are similarities in the signature styles. Whoever taught them; we have copies of the handwriting of this first great grandmother of ours, along with both her brothers and their stepfather, which is a rare and beautiful treasure.

*Ch. Gauthier*

*C. Gauthier*

The trading post for the Compagnie des Cents-Associés carried on a lively business. Today this location in the upper town is the site of the Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Trinity. Ironically, right next to the trading post was the short, steep rue de Trésor, where taxes were collected. These folk did not leave much to chance. The fur trade had begun to prosper and provide wealth for both the settlers and the home government in Paris. The unfortunate relationship between the French and Iroquois would continue to fester and result in constant attacks on the settlers. The Huron nation, allied with the French, was decimated by smallpox and whiskey, both freely given to them by the French. Stories are told about the Indians being given blankets from the smallpox hospital, thereby spreading disease to an unsuspecting people. Did anyone of that time have enough understanding of the germ theory of disease to do such a thing, or are these tales a legacy of early Hollywood movies? Whatever, Nouvelle France would be plagued by bad politics with the Indians right up to the English conquest in 1760. The result of these self-serving policies had tragic results for both sides, and for our family.

### **1638 Denys Duquet et Catherine Gauthier les années ensemble**

The gentleman Denys Duquet sought the hand of the very young Catherine Gauthier in marriage. Her parents agreed, and on Thursday, 13 May 1638, the wedding was celebrated in the Church of Notre Dame de Recouvrance, not to be named Notre Dame de Québec for another hundred twenty two years. This marriage was the sixteenth inscribed in the church records. While we can obtain a copy of the religious ceremony, the fire that gutted the sacristy in 1640 probably destroyed the contract.

Denys had been in Québec less than a year, but during this time he established his own household. Catherine, we can only surmise from the records, had to have been about thirteen. For a girl to be married so young was not uncommon. With a severe shortage of women in the early years of the colony, this practice was fairly widespread. Several of the early marriage contracts stipulated that there be no physical relations between the parties until the bride matured. Even the great Samuel de Champlain

had wed a bride of only ten when he was in his forties, and his marriage contract imposed the condition that there would be no marital relations until the bride was fully grown.

Marriage was a very serious vocation. Dismissing romantic love, and taking no chances, families arranged all weddings. A girl received the dowry as a future protection for her and any children in case something happened to the husband, or if the marriage did not work out as hoped. The dowry had to be carefully invested, and only the income was to be used by the husband. In these years before Social Security, insurance policies or pensions for ordinary folk, the dowry was all the protection a family had in case of loss of the husband or father. The better the dowry, the higher the social standing the girl could expect. These were years of rigid cultural rules; all marriages were within one's own class. Judging by information contained in subsequent marriage contracts, both Denys and Catherine were members of the bourgeoisie: meaning people who did not do manual work.

Through the connections of Charles Sevestre, Denys acquired rather impressive friends: the nobleman Pierre Legardeur and gentleman and scholar M. Noël Juchereau were the witnesses. The custom of the time, in many farming based communities throughout Europe, was to keep Sunday sacred. No traveling to and fro anywhere for any reason. Therefore, most weddings were on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays. Monday and Friday were for traveling. This practice is still followed by the Amish in modern day Pennsylvania. Also, nuptials would be planned before the sowing of the crops, or after the harvest. As no children were born until 1643, Catherine probably continued to live with her parents until she was ready to begin a true married life.

### **A Trousseau from 1630**

At the time of her marriage, Catherine Gauthier expected to receive a typical trousseau, at times, valued at about sixty-four livres. The gifts would have been very practical and suited to the needs of a bride in Nouvelle France.

Desiring their daughter to enter married life with dignity, clothing and jewelry would be pro-



vided by her loving parents. She might receive a ring set with a turquoise stone, and maybe another of gold, stamped with an initial.

Among the other articles would be an apron made of strip of linen, a dozen chemises or underskirts or petticoats, four pairs of stockings, many other aprons, a bodice of wool, and two of forest green. These last two mentioned would be made of a lightweight material would have been worn on the outside of her clothing.

The sleeves, in the style of the time, were often removable accessories fastened at the shoulders by the help of bow-knots made of ribbon.

The bodice of the apron was designed without sleeves so that a pair of straps could be attached and sleeves would then fashionably cover the arms.

Added to this outfit would be a whalebone corset to shape the bodice according to the style in France in 1638.

To cover her head, Catherine could expect fine mop caps of linen toile and two hoods.

Among other presents were as many as eighteen collars, handkerchiefs and ribbons. This list is hardly exhaustive, but understand that the bride needed these articles of clothing, as she probably did not have very many goods before her marriage. To complete her trousseau, she would also receive a pair of French shoes, a cape of some very good material, probably wool, an enduring and very warm material, a quantity of shirtwaist material, camisoles, gloves, muffs and hose.

The white marriage gown was not worn much before the end of the nineteenth century. At the time of this wedding, the bride would receive from her parents a dress of very good quality to be worn on important occasions for several years. The future bride was also presented with material of red, brown, gray and of blue. As was the custom in Normandie, the parents of the bride would give the groom a robe of good black wool.

In addition to her actual clothing, the bride would wear a crown made of white flowers and styled to cover her head. These flowers would be carved from soap so as to be able to be used afterwards. The rest of the marriage costume would be a knot of ribbons, the color depending on the choice of the bride. These ribbons were also sent to those invited to the wedding. For this great and important day, the guests and the future spouses pinned these bow-knots of ribbons to their clothing."

Cap Aux Diamantes" Été 1997

With the passing of time, the Gauthier and Sevestre children were growing up. Marie and Charles welcomed another little daughter, Marie Madeleine, on 2 January 1639. This same year, the family's fortunes turned for the better when Charles was granted lands in Québec by the Compagnie des Cents-Associés.

"In 1639, Ursuline nuns came to Nouvelle

France and took charge of the education of the daughters of the settlers. They also attempted to acculturate the Indian girls. The wonderful Mère Marie Guyart de l'Incarnation brought her little group of women devoted to the Lord and possessed of the zeal needed to spread the faith in this new world. Marie was one of the great figures from this era, and the founding mother of the church of Canada.

While a teenager, Marie Guyart begged her parents to allow her to enter the convent. They adamantly refused. She was married to Claude Martin, a master silk weaver, and gave birth to a son a year later. Her husband shortly died, leaving them bankrupt.

For the next decade, Marie supported herself and the child by managing the accounts of her sister's husband and directing his shipping business.

When her son Claude was twelve, she left him with her family and entered the Ursuline convent. It was through her letters to Claude, which he saved, that we have rich information and knowledge about the very human Duquet family as well as descriptions of day-to-day activity in early Québec

These writings are a treasure to anyone curious about conditions in those times, as well as the only first hand account about the lives, triumphs and sufferings of the habitants. Young Claude eventually became a priest, and after his mother's death, published her letters."

"Dictionary of Canadian Biography"

Years later, Marie wrote her recollection of conditions in the little town when she arrived in 1639;

*"When we came, there were only five or six houses, the country was covered with a great forest, thick with undergrowth. In the beginning, we were surrounded by Indian men and women naked to the waist, except in winter when they were covered in animal skins. Contact with the French made them cover themselves modestly, both men and women."*

*"We take the Indian girls for nothing (tuition*

*and board), their parents who are passionately attached to their children think they are doing us a favor. When they bring them, they take away their rags and present them to us naked. We remove the grease because they are greased all over as they don't wear linen. We have to find something to clothe them etc. which is a great expense."*

Upon arriving in the colony, Marie was first invited to lunch at the apartment of Noël Juchereau, and then taken to Sillery to be shown the area where the Indians lived. She began her mission to the New World with soaring high hopes.

The little group of nuns set to work right away, and started teaching the young girls. From their records, these were the subjects covered by the teachers at the school:

We have every day seven religious of the choir employed in the instruction of the French girls, who were being prepared for the sacrament of first Communion and also trained in the skills necessary to manage a household.

The Ursuline Mothers have spent many good days in the instruction of the young girls who are entrusted to them, both the boarders and the day students who regularly attend classes, showing them the housekeeping skills of Canada and every house, in particular, became very refined through the Christian education of the young mistresses, with all the advantages which came through this endeavor." Marie de l'Incarnation

Religious Hospitallers, Augustinian nuns led by Catherine Macé arrived next and worked to create a Hôtel Dieu. With the founding of a school and a hospital, the village took on the more permanent aspects of civilization, and was no longer just a frontier outpost. The word hôtel means a very large house. The Hôtel Dieu is where the sick would be cared for with medical skill and the compassion of the Lord.

"Sometime during 1639, Anne Convent's thirty-six year old husband Philippe Amiot died, leaving her with the baby Charles. The inventory of his property drawn up on Wednesday, 7 September 1639, at Québec, showed that the



family enjoyed a certain level of comfort. They had 5 pairs of sheets, a bed canopy, suits for Mathieu and Charles, "a doublet in gray berry cloth belonging to his son Mathieu", a beaver skin robe worth 17 livres. There is mention of a frying pan, eight pounds of pewter-ware, a small boiler, etc. Monsieur Pierre Priseaux owed the estate "eight francs"; and "the Great Sevestre owed eight francs". At his death Philippe Amiot owned 96 perches of cleared land."

"Our French Canadian Ancestors"

No way could a woman with a baby could survive alone. As most did in these circumstances, Anne married a second time shortly afterwards. On 26 September 1639 the widow wed Jacques Maheu in Québec. By this marriage, she was to bear two more children, Marie-Madeleine, born on 28 September 1641, and Jean Maheu on 31 May 1643. Except for her son Charles Amiot, who was about four years old, her older boys Jean and Mathieu still worked for the Jesuits at Trois Rivières, and savoring very independent lives.

Anne's baby daughter Marie Madeleine died the month following her birth, but her other son Jean Maheu lived a full life. He married Marguerite Corriveau and fathered two children who unfortunately, did not have their offspring survive to adulthood.

At the dawn of 1640, three hundred people lived in the whole of Nouvelle France. The homes of the settlers were snuggled into the protective palisade of the lower village of Québec. This area had its share of spring flooding at high tide, and more of the habitants were beginning to spread out to the plains of the upper village. As in Europe, no real roads existed, just narrow footpaths that wound their way from one section to another. The ships docked at the wharves in the lower town, and the busy little port, crowded and noisy, was the gateway to a new life.

Well before the age of instant communication, it was ship's travelers who brought with them to their ports of call news of all the developments from Europe in music, art, and intellectual thought. The docks hummed with the vibrant and exciting promise of the cultural, political and religious movements of those years.

Despite Indian attacks, the habitants enjoyed life with rounds of parties and visiting, accompanied by voices in jolly songs played on musical instruments. At this time, Governor Montmagny arranged to bring theater to Québec, and his secretary, Piraubé, played the principle role in a tragi-comedy seen by the population.

Unfortunately, the fur trade was barely surviving, and the colony still failed to attract any significant number of new settlers.

Misfortune dogged the Sevestre family during most of the year. Twenty-nine and with a bright future ahead of him, Étienne Sevestre, Charles' brother, drowned off the Île de Bellechase in February. Many weeks passed before the ice melted and his body was recovered. He was buried the Fifth of May 1640. Months later, sorrow struck again, when their mother Marguerite Petitipas was found dead in her cabin at Cap Diamanté on 13 September.

At the cold and frosty start of winter in 1641, Catherine Gauthier would soon start married life at her husband Denys' home. She passed the years since her wedding learning to manage a household: to cook, sew, spin and mend clothing. They even had to make their own candles, for heaven's sake! Not the least of her education was the caring for babies and young children. At year's end, her mother Marie gave birth on 29<sup>th</sup> December to another little daughter named Jeanne. A population census taken during that year showed Charles Sevestre's occupation as a "settler living at the aforesaid Québec."

In 1642, Father Jogues, Guillaume Couture, René Goupil set off for Québec after a trip to replenish their supplies and to exchange news with Europe. They reached Trois Rivières in the last days of July. There were about forty persons divided among twelve canoes. The party finally got underway 1 August 1642. The day following their departure, the canoes were craftily attacked by some Iroquois in ambush. Historians are not entirely agreed on the location of the attack. Be that as it may, it must have occurred around Sorel, around Bethier, or more likely around Lenoraie. After a brief exchange

## Family Bible Entries

Submitted

By

Richard Ward #10

53 Tom Miller Road, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

### Malraison Family

#### Marriages

Pierre Jean Malraison and Ciona Marie Bourdeau on October 5, 1945 at St. Peter's Church, Plattsburgh, NY Wit.: Everelt Garnsey and Ernestine Haron

Grooms Parents: George Malraison and Julie Duffoure

Bride's parents: Napoleon P. Bourdeau and Euwena Trombly

Pierre J. Malraison, Jr. and Roberta Needo on February 6, ? at ?

#### Birth

Pierre Jean Malraison, Jr. on September 23, 1945 in Bronxville, NY

#### Deaths

Pierre J. Malraison, Sr. on January 3, 1984 at CVPH, Plattsburgh, NY

George Malraison on February 16, 1925 at Mount Vernon, NY

Julie Malraison on December 27, 1939 at Mount Vernon, NY

Leon Malraison on October 4, 1968 at Mount Vernon, NY

Victor Bourdeau on March 16 1964 at Mount Vernon, NY

Napoloen Bourdeau on December 2 1952 at Plattsburgh, NY

Euwina Bourdeau on April 1 1953 at Plattsburgh, NY

### Buck and Viall Family Bible

#### Marriages

Mary Emma Buck of Crown Point and Fred L. Viall Plattsburgh, NY on 11<sup>th</sup> day of March 1891 in Crown Point, Essex County, NY

Brides parents: Samuel Buck and ?

Samuel Buck and Emma Louise Paine	30 Jun 1863
George Helon Buck and Bertha Sarah Hazen	29 Jun 1892
Hillmarth Samuel Buck and Maude Sawyer Black	22 Dec 1899
Lieut. Robert Samuel Viall and Josephine Elizabeth Root	15 Dec 1925
Fred L. Viall and Cora E. Craig	10 Nov 1925
Juilet Mead and George C. Paine (of Shelburne, Vt.	1939

#### Births

Juilet Mead	14 Jan 1812 at Essex, Vt.
Samuel Buck	9 Jun 1841
Emma Louise Paine	17 Sep 1844
George Helon Buck	5 Jun 1865
Mary Emma Buck	13 Feb 1867
Hillmarth Samuel Buck	11 Oct 1869
Frederick Norbury Viall	2 Sep 1893
Robert Samuel Viall	2 Dec 1900

**Deaths**

Frederick Norbury Viall	7 Oct 1914 age 21 yrs. 1 mo. 5 days
Maude Sawyer (Black) Buck	1 Sep 1919
Mary Emma (Buck) Viall	27 Jul 1924
Fred L. Viall	30 Aug 1929
Juilet (Mead) Paine	11 Nov 1894
George C. Paine	1890

**Robertson Bible****Marriages**

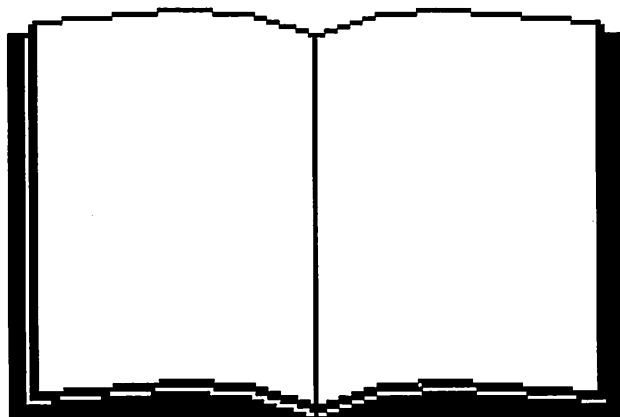
David Robertson of Kelmaurs and Ruth E. Malloch of Brockville 10 Jun 1852

**Birth**

David Robertson	1 Oct 1820
Ruth E. Malloch	21 Jul 1829 at Brockville
David Stewart Roberson	3 Jan 1854
George Edward Robertson	13 Nov 1855
Jessie Marion Roberson	2 Aug 1857
William Ritchie Roberson	4 Sep 1859
Annie Elizabeth Roberson	13 Nov 1861
Archibald Macdonald Roberson	26 Jul 1863
Norman Roberson	19 Jul 1865
Francis Malloch Roberson	14 Oct 1866

**Deaths**

David Robertson	2 Oct 1905
Ruth Elizabeth (Malloch) Roberson	17 Aug 1902
Norman Roberson	5 Aug 1865 age 16 days
David Stewart Roberson	13 Nov 1916
William Ritchie Roberson	17 Apr 1927
Jessie Marion Roberson	15 Dec 1931
George Edward Roberson	25 Apr 1900
Francis Malloch Roberson	5 March 1933
Annie Elizabeth Roberson	23 May 1936
Archibald Macdonald Roberson	13 Aug 1941



from page 45

of gunfire, Jogues, Goupil, Couture and a group of the Hurons were carried off as prisoners into Mohawk territory and put to the most appalling tortures: floggings, bites, mutilations, stripings, forced marches, and insults.

The moral anguish, even more acute than the physical torment, Jogues bore with extraordinary fortitude. He endured it all the more fondly because he had sought it out. For, as he himself assures us, he had cast himself into the hands of the Iroquois of his own free will. 'I was watching this disaster' says the Father, 'from a place very favorable for concealing me from the sight of the enemy, being able to hide myself in thickets and among very tall and dense reeds; but this thought could never enter my mind. 'Could I, indeed,' I said to myself. "Abandon our French and leave those good Neophytes and those poor Catechumens, without giving the help which the Church of my God entrusted to me?' 'Flight seemed horrible to me; It must be,' I said in my heart. "That my body suffer the fire of earth, in order to deliver those poor souls from the flames of Hell; it must die a transient death, in order to procure for them an eternal life.' My conclusion being reached without great opposition from my feelings, I called the one of the Iroquois who had remained to guard the prisoners.'

With the complicity of the Dutch, Jogues embarked at the beginning of November 1643 on a ship that reached England by the end of December. He took another ship, and the next morning, Christmas Day, he disembarked on the coast of Brittany.

While he was in France, steps were taken to seek from the pope an indult that would permit Jogues to celebrate mass despite his mutilated fingers. The sovereign pontiff readily granted him this favor, believing it was not proper that a martyr for Christ should not be able to offer Christ's blood."

"Dictionary of Canadian Biography"

As soon as he was able, Isaac Jogues applied to be sent back to his beloved Hurons. He was sent by the governor as an ambassador of peace to the Iroquois.

Over the objections of the Québec merchants, a settlement was founded to the south by Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maissonneuve in 1642, and was called for the first years Ville Marie. The town tradesmen feared that this outpost on the island of Montréal would result in a more direct and efficient processing of furs. At the same time, French Jesuits attempted a mission to the Iroquois in the area. It was these Jesuits, through their ministry to the natives, who did the most to establish peaceful relations with the Indians. Once the Jesuits lost most of their influence in Nouvelle France, no buffer remained between the two factions.

1643 proved momentous, both for the family and for the French nation. The first boy child, named Pierre, was born to Denys Duquet and Catherine Gauthier on 14 January 1643. Baptized at Notre Dame De Recouvrance, the baby was named for his godfather, Denys' old friend Pierre Legardieur de Repitigny. Marguerite Marlin was his godmother. This child would grow up to bring honor and joy to his parents and to be the big brother who watched out for his younger brothers and sisters all through his life. He was also Marie Pichon's first grandchild.

Late in spring, word made its way to Québec that on the previous 4 December 1642, cardinal duc Richelieu, the grand maître, chief and superintendent general of navigation and commerce in France, had been murdered at his quarters in the rue Saint Honoré.

By summer, the colony eagerly waited word of the birth of an heir to the throne.

"The most extraordinary delay in the arrival of the fleet this year made us very uneasy, when a ship, appearing forty leagues below Québec, sent a short letter to Monseigneur our Governor. Everyone hastened to learn the news; but, as the paper contained not a word about the birth of Monseigneur the Dauphin, it checked the course of our joy. We had heard the year before that the Queen was enceinte, and we hoped for a child whose birth would be at once a blessing and a miracle; we all thought that God's gifts would be perfected, and that we would have a Prince. This ship, which should have brought us the first news, said not a word of it. It merely

informed us that other vessels were coming, from which it had been separated in a heavy fog. Finally, the winds became favorable to our wishes, we learned that Heaven had given us a Dauphin. Hardly had this word *le Dauphin* escaped the lips of the messengers, than joy entered into our hearts and thanksgiving into our souls. The news soon spread everywhere; the *Te Deum laudamus* was chanted, and bonfires and fireworks were prepared with every device possible in these countries. The Gentlemen of Nouvelle France recommended these manifestations of joy, but all their recommendations served only to prove their love for this new Prince; for, even before their letters appeared, joy had taken possession of our hearts, and all the necessary orders had been given by Monsieur our Governor to manifest it before God, and before men. Fireworks were shot up towards Heaven, falling in golden showers, and glittering with stars; fiery serpents ran everywhere; a fine night was illuminated by lighted torches; while the heavy thunder of the cannon resounded with the echoes of our great forests. The Hurons who were present placed their hands on their mouths, in token of admiration and astonishment. These poor savages, having never seen anything of the kind, thought that the dominion of the French extended over the realms of fire, and that we could do what we liked with that element.

The fireworks were not sufficient for the expression of our joy; sometime afterwards, we formed a procession which would have delighted all France if it had appeared in Paris. The day dedicated to the glorious and triumphant Assumption of the blessed Virgin was chosen. At early morn, our Christian Neophytes came to hear holy mass, to confess, and to receive Holy Communion. All the other savages who were in the neighborhood of Québec assembled, and we placed them in the order they were to observe. When the procession commenced its march, the cross and the banner were carried in front. Monsieur Gand came next, walking at the head of the savage men, the first six of whom were clad in royal garments (a gift). They went two by two, most sedately, with becoming modesty. After the men walked, the foundress of the Ursulines, having beside her three or four savage girls, clothed in the French fashion, then followed all

the daughters and wives of the savages in their own costume, keeping their ranks perfectly. The clergy came next; and after them walked monsieur our Governor, and our Frenchmen, then our French women, without any other order than that suggested by humility.

As soon as the procession commenced its march, the cannon thundered forth, inspiring these poor savages with a holy awe. We walked to the hospital, and when we had reached it, all the savages knelt down on one side, the French on the other, and the clergy in the middle. Then the Savages prayed all together for the king, thanking God for having given him a Dauphin. They likewise prayed for the Queen, for all the French, and afterwards for the whole of their own nation. Then they chanted the principal articles of our creed. This done, the clergy, Monsieur the Governor, and the chief among our French and the savages, entered the chapel dedicated to the Blood of Jesus Christ, where they prayed for the same objects. On leaving the Hospital, we went straightway to the Ursulines. Passing before the fort, the Musketeers fired a noble salvo, and the cannon again poured forth its thunder and flame."

"Journals des Jésuites", Paul Le Jeune

You can bet all of our family was out in force to be part of these festivities!

And so, Louis XIV's birth was celebrated in Canada. At the age of five, when he ascended to the crown, the world changed forever. By the time Louis came into his majority, France and the throne were watched by all Europe for the transformations effected by the man who became the Sun King.

Marie and Charles continued adding to their family, and Catherine Sevestre was born on the 25<sup>th</sup> July 1644. The French had a habit of using a child's name a second time if they liked it well enough. Thus there was a second Catherine in the family. They probably understood the difference, but this quirk has driven many genealogists to muttering to themselves trying to comprehend who was who.

Before the ships sailed to France in August 1644, Marie de l'Incarnation was writing a

letter to her son:

*"In response to your questions about this country; there are, my dear son, houses of stone, of wood and of bark. Ours is entirely of stone, 92 feet long by 25 feet wide. As a building it is the biggest and finest in Canada. The church is the width of the house, 28 feet long by 17 wide. You think that small but the intense cold makes it impossible to heat larger places.*

*The fort is of stone as are houses belonging to it. Those of the fathers, of our Foundress, of the hospital sisters and the settled Indians are of stone. Houses of the migrants have stone up-rights, two or three are of stone. Some of the Indians have portable houses of birch bark, skillfully supported on poles. Speaking of stone houses, I do not mean cut stone, except for corners. These are a kind of black marble, beautiful but expensive to cut, the marble is so hard.*

*Other houses here, except for the fort, have flimsy protection. For the past six years, they are building a high wall around the fort, it is not finished yet, it is so big. The roofs of the houses are of double planks or single planks covered with shingle.*

*The Indians have no drink except the stock from the pot in which they boiled either meat or Indian corn or bones. The French introduced them to whiskey and wine. They liked it, but one drink was enough to set them mad. The reason is that they eat only sweet things never salted food. Alcohol kills them. That is why the Governor forbade the French, under pain of heavy fines, to give or sell it to them. But when the ships come in, it is impossible to prevent the sailors from doing a deal on the quiet."*

"The French colony is the chief means and the only foundation for the conversion of these tribes: there is no better or more efficacious way of procuring their salvation than by succoring this settlement, which, thanks be to God, increases little by little, and overcomes the great impediments it encounters, as the remoteness of help from Europe, the scarcity of laborers, difficulties of trade, and the long winter which covers the earth, five and even six months, with snow. Notwithstanding all these hindrances, nearly every French household now provides its little store of wheat, rye, peas, barley, and other grains necessary to the life of man, some more,

some less, some making provisions for happily six months, others for only a part of that time. Now they begin to understand the nature of the place, and the right seasons for tilling the soil. The work is well started; it still has need of help; but thanks be to God, it makes notable progress. Moreover, in every household, you will see many children, comely and of good wit; and in them you will find what is important, a warm desire for their own salvation, and a singular zeal for virtue. It would seem that the purpose of entire devotion to God is born with the thought of establishing oneself in Nouvelle France. Nor is it a small favor of God to the land, it has ever appeared, and is manifest still more than ever in the Gentlemen in the Company of Montréal, and of all the dwellers in the settlement on this side. France may see this favor in part; we here see the rest. After all, it would be a difficult task to set forth the care and pains continually taken by Monsieur de Montmagny, our Governor, both hitherto and now, in relieving the colony's hardships, wherein all others would have lost courage, times without number.

"Father Le Jeune's report on the state of the colony

All continued unwell with the expectations of the leading citizens of the colony, the fur traders. The Compagnié was a dismal business failure, and had accomplished little in attracting settlers. In the autumn, Pierre Legardeur and Jean-Paul Godefroy had an idea for an association of the settlers in New France. Before the river became thick with ice, they sailed to Paris where they negotiated with the Compagnié des Cents-Associés to transfer the fur trading monopoly to this new venture. It would be another year before any real changes were made.

In 1645, another deputation sailed from Québec to France to complain about the restrictions imposed by the Compagnié. The Compagnié des Cents-Associés ended, and the Communauté des Habitants was founded. On 6 March seven-year-old King Louis XIV ratified this enterprise. The fur merchants of Québec were taking control of the business enterprise and the direction of the colony.

That year's census listed Charles Sevestre as the clerk of the warehouse. Clerk then was a



far more significant title than today. Charles' position was closer to the function of a chief accountant. Within a short time, Denys Duquet became a director of the trading post at Tadoussac. The large fortunes built by those involved in the Communauté made their business practices open to much criticism. The directors and many of the officers of the Communauté des Habitants were all related by marriage, leading to complaints of nepotism.

Back in France by late spring, Pierre Legardieur loaded five ships with provisions necessary for the fur trade and the king named him Admiral of the Fleet. This convoy sailed into Québec 5 August 1645. Legardeur was also director of transport for those immigrating to Nouvelle France during the years 1645 and 1646. By the close of 1645, records noted that the Communauté shipped from Québec 32,000 pounds of skins to France at 10 francs a pound. Life was becoming easier as prosperity flourished.

Françoise Duquet was born 7 November 1645 to Denys and Catherine. Baptized at the church of the Notre Dame De Recouvrance, she was named for her godmother Françoise Pinquet, just married to Pierre De Lunay, a commissioner of the Cent Associés in both 1636 and 1640. The Iroquois would kill her husband in November of 1654, leaving her a widow with three small children. Guillaume Gauthier, the baby's uncle, served as her godfather.

Officiating was père Barthelemy Vimont, Vicar General of the Jesuits in Nouvelle France. If you visit the crypt of Notre Dame de Québec today, turn left as soon as you pass the burial place of the early parishioners, and you will see the plaques honoring the priests who faithfully ministered to our family for so many years.

The colonists had brought their European traditions and faith with them, and daily existence continued to be patterned on the expectation that life would be a continuation of the culture of the home country. In some ways, the little colony was not that different from France. Their Catholic faith dominated all their hopes, civil order was patterned on home, and notaries were used to document all the commercial and legal

activities. The structure of the Compagnie was similar to business today, with a Board of Directors, partners and owners. Survival was no more of a daily struggle than life in Europe had been, with the time of the Hundred Years War and Wars of Religion barely behind them.

The new and dominant menace was the Iroquois nation.

In both 1645 and 1646, Denys' friend Noël Juchereau was recorded in the Jesuit Journals as enjoying an active part in all the religious ceremonies that were the essence of social life. Sadly, these years also saw the deaths of both Father Isaac Jogues and Father Jean de Brébeuf at the hands of the Mohawks.

After the peace councils held on 22 February and 13 May 1646, Father Jogues left Trois Rivières 16 May 1646, the expedition ascended the Richelieu and crossed Lake Champlain. Jogues was the first white man to see Lake George, which he named Saint Sacrament, as his companion Jean Bourdon noted on his map. The Mohawks were intrigued with the mysterious box that Jogues wanted to leave with them. At the conclusion of the parleys, the diplomats set out for the return trip on 16 June, and arrived in Québec on 3 July. Jogues gave an account of his mission to the authorities, who once again refused to allow him to spend the winter among the Iroquois. Having returned to Montréal, Jogues was recalled at the end of August to Trois Rivières, where the peace council authorized him to take part in a new embassy being planned by the Hurons. This time Jogues had decided to stay the winter. He left on 24 September with Jean de La Lande and with the Hurons, who abandoned them at Fort Richelieu. The two Frenchmen pushed on with a single Huron. They met a hostile reception; towards the middle of October, they were taken prisoner. The feeling of the Iroquois had completely changed because, mystified by the small box left at the Mohawk village by Jogues, they saw in it the confirmation of their suspicions about the cause of the epidemic, the draught, and the famine that had followed the summer embassy. On 18 October, at Ossernenon, Jogues was killed by a hatchet blow in the head. La Lande perished the same way, probably the next day."

"Dictionary of Canadian Biography"

In January 1648, the "Journals" relate the following:

On the eleventh, Chastillon, a soldier, left here in company with the Hurons, to the number of seven, who were returning to Trois Rivières. Chastillon went thither to make ready for the journey to the Hurons at the beginning of spring. He left on deposit with us a trunk with its key, and another key to a chest which he had carried to Denys Duquet's. He gave me to understand that, if God disposed of his person, we would find in his trunk the statement of all his affairs and arrangements. He went, as it were, before, to bear monsieur the governor's voice to the Hurons, in order to acquaint them with the state of affairs down here, and with orders to do and say only what the Father Superior of the Hurons should command him.

A few days later, his hat was also brought to me to be kept, and an arquebus, for having menace which La Fortune, the blacksmith, asked seven livres and ten sols."

We know nothing about the profession of Denys Duquet, but, for a man to entrust him with some of his most important possessions while he embarked on a dangerous mission, which could have resulted in his death, says volumes about the honesty and reliability of Monsieur Duquet, and the esteem his fellow townspeople had for him!

The following account of the murder of Jean de Brébeuf was a rare recorded description; it was not an isolated incident. For eons, Indian tribes of North America had treated their vanquished enemies in this fashion, and usually they ate the body parts at the end of the torture. In the years to come, the Iroquois would be savage in their hatred of the French and the Hurons. The massacre at Lachine, still forty years into the future, came very close to altering the fabric of our family.

So began the worst years of the Iroquois wars.

"The Iroquois came, to the number of twelve hundred men, took our village, and seized Father Brébeuf and his companion, Gabriel L'Allemant, and set fire to all the huts. They

proceeded to vent their rage on those two Fathers, for they took them both and stripped them entirely naked, and fastened each to a post. They tied both of their hands together. They tore the nails from their fingers. They beat them with a shower of blows from cudgels, on the shoulders, the loins, the legs, and the face, there being no part of their body which did not endure this torment. The savages told us further that, although Father de Brébeuf was overwhelmed under the weight of these blows, he did not cease continually to speak of God, and to encourage all these new Christians who were captives like himself to suffer well, that they might die well, in order to go in company with him to Paradise. While the good Father was thus encouraging these good people, a wretched Iron renegade, who had remained a captive of the Iroquois, and whom Father de Brébeuf had formally instructed and baptized, hearing him speak Paradise and Holy Baptism, was irritated, and said to him 'Echon', that is Father de Brébeuf name in Huron, 'Thou sayest that Baptism and the sufferings of this life lead straight to Paradise; thou wilt go soon, for I am going to baptize thee, and to make thee suffer well, in order to go sooner to thy Paradise'. This barbarian, having said that, took a kettle full of boiling water, which he poured over his body three different times, in derision of holy baptism. And, each time that he baptized him in this manner, the barbarian said to him, with bitter sarcasm, 'Go to Heaven, for thou art well baptized'. After that, they made him suffer several other torments. The first was to make hatchets red hot, and to apply them to the loins and under the armpits. They made a collar of these red hot hatchets, and put it on the neck of this good Father. This is the fashion in which I have seen the collar made for other prisoners; they make six hatchets red hot, take a large fire of green wood, pass the six hatchets over the large end of the hatchet, take the two ends together, and then put it over the neck of the sufferer. I have seen no torment which moved me to compassion more than that. For, you see, a man bound naked to a post, who, having this collar on his neck, cannot tell what posture to take. For, if he lean forward, those above his shoulders weigh the more on him; if he lean back, those on his stomach make him suffer the same torment; if he keep erect, without leaning to one side or the other, the burning hatchets,

applied equally on both sides, giving him a terrible torture.

After that, they put him on a bed of bark, full of pitch and resin, and set fire to it, which roasted his whole body. During all these torments, Father de Brébeuf endured like a rock, insensible to fire and flames, which astonished all the bloodthirsty wretches who tormented him. His zeal was so great that he preached continually to these infidels, to try to convert them. His executioners were enraged against him for constantly speaking to them of God and of their conversion. To prevent him from speaking more, they cut off his tongue, and both upper and lower lips. After that, they set themselves to strip the flesh from his legs, thighs, and arms, to the very bone; and then put it to roast before his eyes, in order to eat it.

While they tormented him in this manner, those wretches derided him, saying; "Thou seest plainly that we treat thee as a friend, since we shall be the cause of thy eternal happiness; thank us, then, for these good offices which we render thee, for, the more that thou shalt suffer, the more will thy God reward thee."

Those butchers, seeing that the good Father began to grow weak, made him sit down on the ground, and, one of them, taking a knife, cut off the skin covering his skull. Another one of those barbarians, seeing that the good Father would soon die, made an opening in the upper part of his chest, and tore out his heart, which he roasted and ate.

Others came to drink his blood, still warm, which they drank with both hands, saying that Father de Brébeuf had been very courageous to endure so much pain as they had given them, and that, by drinking his blood, they would become courageous like him.

Father de Brébeuf was captured on the sixteenth of March, in the morning, with Father L'Allemant, in the year 1649. Father de Brébeuf died the same day as his capture, about four o'clock in the afternoon. Those barbarians threw the remains of his body into the fire, but the fat which still remained on his body extinguished the fire, and he was not consumed.

I am about to describe to you truly what I

saw of the martyrdom and of the blessed deaths of Father Jean de Brébeuf and of Father Gabriel L'Allemant.

On the next morning, when we had assurance of the departure of the enemy, we went to the spot to seek the remains of the bodies, to the place where their lives had been taken. We found them but a little apart from each other. They were brought to our cabin, and laid uncovered upon the bark of trees, where I examined them at leisure for more than two hours, to see if what the savages had told us of their martyrdom and death were true.

I examined first the body of Father de Brébeuf, which was pitiful to see, as well as that of Father L'Allemant. Father de Brébeuf had his legs, thighs, and arms stripped of flesh to the very bone; I saw and touched a large number of great blisters, which he had in several places on his body, from the boiling water, which these barbarians had poured over him in mockery of Holy Baptism. I saw and touched the wound from a belt of bark, full of pitch and resin, which roasted his whole body. I saw and touched the marks of burns from the collar of hatchets placed on his shoulders and stomach. I saw and touched his two lips, which they cut off because he constantly spoke of God while they made him suffer.

I saw and touched all parts of his body, which had received more than two hundred blows from a stick. I saw and touched the opening these barbarians had made to tear out his heart.

In fine, I saw and touched all the wounds of his body, as the savages had told and declared to us; we buried these precious relics on Sunday, the twenty first day of March, with much consolation.

It is not a Doctor of the Sorbonne who has composed this, as you may easily see; it is a relic from the Iroquois, and a person who has lived more than thought, who is, and shall ever be,

Sir,

Your Very Humble and very obedient  
Servant

Christophe Regnaut"

"Les Journals des Jésuites"

A kind, courageous and very intelligent man met his death that late winter day. For a deeper view of the wisdom of Father Jean de Brébeuf, read his letters to the Superior General published in the "Journals des Jésuites." You will feel that you know this man, and are comfortable with both his wisdom and generosity of heart.

The Ursulines immersed their energies in educating the young daughters of the settlers. As cash was in short supply, their records from 1646 show the following notations:

Received 13 January for Mlle. C's board; 3 cords of firewood

Received 6 March 4 cords firewood

Received 13 March 1 pot butter weighing 12 pounds

Received 13 November 1 fat pig, 1 barrel peas, 1 barrel salted eel

Summer arrived with the family celebrating another wedding when Denyse Sevestre, Catherine Gauthier's half sister, married Antoine Martin, a soldier and boot maker, 18 June 1646. Four children would be born from this marriage, before Antoine's death thirteen years later:

Charles, born 7 October 1651. He became a servant of the Jesuits.

Antoine, born 28 August 1654. In 1690, he married Jeanne Cadier.

Marie Therese, born 28 November 1656. In 1674 she married Mathurin Lasgevin.

Jean François, born 12 December 1658, who drowned at sixteen when he fell through the ice on 10 April 1674 in Québec.

In October, Noël Juchereau des Chatelets was promoted to "clerk in charge of naval purchases."

Later in the autumn, another baby joined the family when Charles Sevestre was born on 20 November 1646 to Charles and Marie Pichon. All told, there were seven babies from this marriage. Both sons died before fathering children, and so the Sevestre name did not carry to subsequent generations.

Attempting to reflect the cosmopolitan life of

Paris, on 31 December 1646 the people of Québec were able to witness a performance of the play "Le Cid."

Jean Amiot and his brother Mathieu had grown up working as interpreters for the Jesuits at the mission in Trois Rivières. They both knew Father Jogues and Father de Brébeuf. It was 1647 before the colony became aware of the murder of Father Jogues.

This was the year that Jean outran and captured an Iroquois who had taken part in the martyrdom of Father Isaac Jogues the previous autumn.

"Les Journals" relate the tale of Jean Amiot, named Antaiok by the Indians, and the Iroquois:

"Not long ago, a score of cannibals giving chase to some of our canoes, a shallop of our party went to attack them, and compelled them to go ashore, but not to give way and flee. Having placed themselves behind the shelter of their canoes, they promptly discharged their arquebuses; and while our French were seeking an advantageous place to disembark, those Barbarians in four minutes erected a little wooden fort, into which they shut themselves with the resolution to fight stubbornly. They were valiantly attacked, but, in truth, they sustained the shock with unexpected courage and dexterity. After all, however, believing themselves too weak to resist the assaults which they must expect on the following day, they asked that there be no firing on either side during the night; and meanwhile, they escaped stealthily, before daybreak. The sun appeared, our people found no more enemies to combat, though they made search all about their fortification.

A young Frenchman, filled with more courage than physical strength, seeking to follow the enemy by their trail, found one of them concealed in the hollow of a tree; he is drawn from that sepulcher, to be given another. Being questioned, he says that he could have escaped as well as the others, but that, his brother having been wounded, he had concealed himself in order to aid him. He says that there were seven Iroquois severely wounded, and that he believes that two were killed on the spot; their bodies

have not been seen, it may be that they have carried them away to burn them, according to their custom. There were found in their redout some arquebuses, much heavier and far longer than ours. Two savages of our band were killed and six Frenchmen wounded, one of whom died some time later. They were taken to the Hotel Dieu at Québec, which assists to the utmost the colony, both French and savage, and were there nursed and aided with the greatest care.

This poor prisoner was taken first to Trois Rivières, and thence was conducted to Québec, in order to be delivered to Monsieur the Governor. The latter gave him, a few days later, to a savage captain, with orders not to torture him as long as is their wont, or reduce him to a filthy nakedness, or make a quarry of him like dogs. This poor man was conducted to Sillery on the sixteenth of October of this year 1647; we had already begun to instruct him, that he might die a Christian. He was brought into our little house, and we forcibly represented to him the torments and rewards of the after life, and the goodness of a God who has given his Son in order to save men; and told the prisoner that, by virtue of that Son's blood, he could be washed from his crimes, and enter heaven. It must be confessed that the spirit of Jesus Christ breathes where it pleases. This poor man astonished us all; he gave marked evidence of his belief, and asked pardon of God for his transgressions. 'Yes, I believe,' he said; 'I wish to go to heaven, but I am grieved to have offended him who has made all. Jesus, pardon me, Jesus, pardon me,' he said in his own language. 'Do not doubt,' he added, 'that I believe with all my heart what you teach me. And since, according to your saying, we must all appear before God, reproach me then for my treachery, if my heart has not now the belief which my mouth declares to you.' These excellent inclinations softened all those who were near, he was baptized, and was made to bear the name of Father Isaac Jogues, whom, as some said, he himself had killed.

As soon as he was baptized, he was delivered into the hands of the savage captain, to whom Monsieur the Governor had given him, in order to exact justice from him. This poor man, under the stress of his torments, exclaimed many times; 'Jesus, Jesus.' He offered no insult to

those who were tormenting him. It is the custom of those wretched nations to make the prisoner sing, while in their tortures; this man used no bravado, or any threat but uttered in his song only these few words; 'Antaiok, the name, in the savage tongue, of the Frenchman who captured him, 'Antaiok is the cause of my going to heaven, I am very glad of it,'

Now, before this victim was led to the sacrifice, he was questioned on various points, to which his answers were as follows: Father Isaac Jogues, he said, was not killed by the general consent of the three Iroquois villages; he was not beaten or stripped, but simply struck down. I will say in passing, with reference to this matter, that we attach more credence to the letters sent by the Dutch than to the words of this prisoner, because we have strong suspicions that it was he himself who killed the Father, since a Huron, who has escaped from that country, having seen him at the hands of the French, said to him, 'Comrade, what canst thou expect from those who have captured thee, having unluckily slain a person whom they loved?' Furthermore, when the interpreter asked him how the man who had massacred the Father's companion was called, he named him without delay; but when he was asked the name of him who had taken the Father's life, he hung his head without saying aught."

Meanwhile, the traders and merchants, still dissatisfied with the progress of business, kept up their complaints. A vigorous protestation at the Conceil du Roi in Québec on 27 March 1647 resulted in the creation of a "statute to establish order and sound administration in Nouvelle France." Denys Duquet's old friend Pierre Legardeur was forced to open his accounts to the administrative council, and was severely criticized for his free-spending ways.

The Hurons had been decimated by smallpox and whiskey; at this time they were a seriously weakened tribe, although still considered allies of the French. The Iroquois destroyed many of the Huron villages (to better control the fur trade), killing 700 people at St. Joseph, 400 at St. Ignace, and 500 at St. Jean Baptiste. The Iroquois now had captured control of the fur trade, and they preferred to deal with the

## English and the Dutch."

## Dictionary of Canadian Biography

Father Jerome L'Allemant, comments in the "Journals" on the wild game supply through the summer:

"There were few eels this year, and there was a great tendency to destitution." But, "There was a prodigious abundance of white partridges; more than 1,200 had been killed at Beauport within a month."

Father also makes note that:

"On August 14, letters arrive from France which appoint Louis d'Ailleboust governor-general of Canada, in place of Montmagny, the Tadoussac trade, this year, amounts to 250,000 livres, and the profit thereon, to 40,000 livres."

1648 saw the shipment of 224,000 skins from the trading post of Tadoussac. Although fur trading was profitable, the habitants lived in daily fear of their lives. Colonists were no longer safe from surprise attacks by Indians in their fields, homes or towns. Agriculture languished, resulting in a severe shortage of vegetables. Any true civilization was years away for these doughty settlers. The population of the entire colony was between 800 to 900 persons when Chevalier Louis d'Ailleboust became governor.

Heartbreak came again to the Sevestre family when seven-year old Jeanne died in Québec on 5 January 1648. Many habitants were sick during that winter with a high death count in the village and throughout the countryside.

By 1648 the young men of the family were spreading their wings. The Journals relate this story of a remarkable athlete by the name of Antaïok:

"While on his way to Québec some time before his death, to obtain leave from Monsiuer the Governor to lead a party of French against Iroquois, Jean Amiot challenged all the young men to a race, either with snowshoes on their feet, or without snowshoes. Some of them entered the lists against him, but he carried off the victory. He was so good humored that even the vanquished loved and respected him."

May, usually the harbinger of warm bright promise was a sorrowful time. At the beginning of a trip from France back to Québec, Denys' old mentor Pierre Legardeur died a horrible death at sea from plague.

"Two weeks before his wedding, on 23 May 1648, Jean Amiot and his friend François Marguerie drowned at Trois Rivières. "While crossing the great river opposite Trois Rivières in a savage canoe they were drowned in sight of the French, without it being possible to render them any assistance. Both were brave and skillful; and, what is to be prized above all, they led, in the opinion of the whole country, a most innocent life. A storm suddenly arose; their bark canoe, which was worthless, split open and caused them to lose their lives;"

Father Jerome Lalemant recorded the tragedy in the "Journals"

The funeral was held 10 June 1648.

Jean Amiot's lovely eulogy is also contained in the Journals":

"It was Jean Amiot who last year captured a Iroquois who amid the fires sang these words: 'Antaïok is the cause of my going to heaven. I am glad of this, and am grateful to him for it.' Jean was adroit at turning aside evil conversations, or in kindly chiding those who swore or indulged in imprecations; and by this he prevented a great deal of harm, and offended no one, for his innocence, with his reputation for courage, protected him. He had a most special and constant devotion for Saint Joseph, which he had acquired in the house at Sainte Marie, in the Huron country, where he was brought up. As he exposed himself hourly to the dangers and alarms that the Iroquois caused us, he said to one of our Fathers; "If I should die I desire that this timber and these other materials, which I am preparing in order to build a house, be employed in erecting a small chapel in honor of Saint Joseph."

He had made a vow never to refuse anything that might be asked of him in the name of that great saint. He dedicated to him his walks, his journeys, his battles, and, when they spoke of a flying camp against the Iroquois, he said: 'If I

were permitted to name the little army I would call it the army of Saint Joseph.' That chaste spouse of the Virgin had obtained for that young warrior the purity of an angel. Those who knew him most intimately assert that he had never fallen into any mortal sin, though he was exposed to a thousand dangers, and was so pressingly solicited that, like Saint Joseph of old, he had to leave his robe or his mantle behind. It was God's will that he should rank among the virgins. He was about to be married when he died. His comrades were surprised at his modesty, for he made love like an angel, as it were. Many have believed that God snatched him away in his youth, so that the credit and esteem that he gained by his courage and skill might not affect his innocence or break down his virtue.

I have heard him relate that, having one day gone out hunting where some Iroquois lay in ambush, he was seized with a great fear, a thing that never happened to him, for he was brave to the last degree, though prudent, for his courage was based upon the reliance that he placed in God. He endeavored several times to advance, but all he did was to move around in the woods, and he could never get any farther. He prayed to his Father Saint Joseph, and at the same time said to a Huron who accompanied him; 'Let us retire, it is not good to be here.' On the following day, some Algonquins who went to the same place fell into a Iroquois ambush. In conclusion, that brave soldier of Saint Joseph performed a journey of twenty five or thirty leagues after his death, to be buried at the residence of Saint Joseph."

The "Jesuit Relations" of that year stated that the deaths of these men;

"Were much regretted in that region, both for their virtue and for their knowledge of the languages. They were both of them brave and skillful, and, what is more estimable still, they lived a most blameless life, according to everybody's opinion."

Even by today's standards, Jean is still judged an outstanding athlete, and as difficult as it may be for us to understand, almost no one at that time learned to swim. Again and again, many a

young man lost his life by drowning. The accepted wisdom then was; if you could swim, once you fell overboard either in the ocean or into a swiftly moving current, you would drown later rather than sooner. So it was better to go under swiftly, and avoid prolonging the agony. Jean's possessions at Trois Rivières were sold to Jacques Leneuf de La Poterie on the eighteenth of October 1649.

Jean's brother Mathieu lost his companion and mentor. Anne Convent cried for her firstborn. Soon her next son Charles would be joining the Jésuites for his own adventures.

On the still, hot summer afternoon of the seventeenth of July 1648, a furious battle raged between the Hurons and the Iroquois. This was the last victory the Hurons would experience. Father Jerome L'Allemand related the sad results in the "Journals".

"When the battle was over, the swiftest warriors pursued the fugitives, some of whom they captured and killed, bringing back their heads and scalps; but the desire of appearing and refreshing themselves at Trois Rivières, after the fatigues of a journey of over two hundred leagues, prevented them from completely following up their victory, and a great many escaped.

After that defeat Father Brissani went on ahead, as we have stated, to carry the welcome news to our French. The Hurons followed some time afterwards, in good order, bringing their prisoners and making them sing and dance after their fashion. It was a fine sight, about sixty canoes floated quietly down the great river, and all the Hurons gravely seated in them, keeping time with their voices and their paddles to the songs and airs sung by their enemies. But it was a sad and doleful sight to cast one's eyes upon the victims who will perhaps become food for the flames, and for the stomach's of the barbarians."

Another of Denys' old cronies, this time Noël Juchereau, died in France shortly before 31 July 1648. He was in the city of Orléans on a trip home to lay the problems of the colony before the king.



In Québec the Indian menace continued unabated. The entire military for the protection of the colonists consisted of twelve soldiers at Fort St. Louis in Québec, three at Trois Rivières, and six at Montréal. An additional forty men were available for field service. None of these measures provided any effective protection against the strength and hatred of the Iroquois nation.

By midsummer, on 2 August 1648, Charles Sevestre was elected procurator-syndic of the Communauté.

Later, in the year, on 19 October Guillaume Gauthier, Sieur de La Chesnaye, son of Marie Pichon married Esther de Lambourg in Québec.

Father Jerome L'Allemand offers praise for the continuing work of the Ursulines:

"The good Mothers are exceedingly charitable; the difficulties of the country do not frighten them; their seminary refuses no girl, whether French or savage, alms are bestowed at their house at all times, their hearts are greater than their possessions. Boarders in France are no burden on the Monasteries where they are educated, but it is otherwise in Canada. Not only must the little seminarists be fed and taught, they must also be clothed, and on their departure, considerable alms are given them and oftentimes also to their parents, so poor are they. Not long ago, when a little Huron girl left this holy and charitable house to be taken back to her own country, the good Mothers not only clothed her from head to feet, but they also gave presents to her parents, to manifest the satisfaction that the child had given them. That is not all; food had to be provided for her and for those who came for her, in a word, you would say that they would cheerfully incur all the expense necessary to lead and to conduct them to Paradise."

Catherine was pregnant, and on 6 December 1648, Agnès was born to her and Denys. The baby's grandfather Charles Sevestre was her godfather and Hélène Desportes was her godmother. Hélène, who has the distinction of being the first white child born in Canada, was the wife of Noël Morin at this time. Earlier she had been married to the son of the founding fa-

ther of French Canada, Guillaume Hébert. Wed only five years before Guillaume died, she was left alone to raise three children. Once more, père Barthelemy Vimont, s.j. officiated. The two Duquet youngsters welcomed their baby sister. Five-year old Pierre and three-year old Françoise now shared a small playmate to cherish and watch over.

In January of 1649, Jerome L'Allemand records in the "Journals des Jésuites" the New Years Day gifts that were traditionally exchanged:

"Monsieur the governor sent his butler in the morning, to bring us two bottles of Spanish wine, a turkey and an Agnus Dei. The same to Father Vimont, and twice as much Spanish wine to Father Le Jeune. The Hospital nuns sent us a cask of Spanish wine and two capons. The Ursulines sent nothing; but, as we sent a few bouquets of flowers to them, as well as to the hospital nuns, they sent us at evening a rosary with a reliquary medal.

Towards the end of the year, and at the beginning of the new one, the cold was excessive.

I gave a little book to Mademoyselle the governor's wife, and a relic cross to Monsieur the governor, a gerson to his nephew."

We tend to forget that people once made all their own entertainment. As children did throughout the provinces of France, the Duquets learned childhood games and songs from their mother and father. One or both of their parents was very musical, and passed this talent and love to the children. Years later, when Pierre was a student at the Jesuit college, the Journals stressed the extraordinary part he played in the musical portions of the liturgy. Baby Agnès soon would join the fun.

Spring carried milder weather and welcome news to Denys Duquet when on 29 March 1649 he obtained land by order of Governor Louis D'Alleboust in Québec. Lest you think this was a free gift, be aware that the recipient was obliged to clear away acres of thick virgin forest with only the tools available at that time, probably just an ax and a primitive saw. A strong back and an even stronger work ethic was the foundation upon which French Canada was wrestled from the pine-covered woodlands. This

property stretched from the Citadel to Fort Saint Louis and then from the Grand Allée down to the Rivière Saint Laurent. The Citadel today is the same as it was in 1649, and the site of the fort became the Hotel Frontenac. In honor of his patron saint, Denys named his lands for Saint Denys. It is still there.

Both on the old maps and those of today, the Avenue Saint Denys is still on the south boundary of what was the Duquet property. It is very easy to locate.

Actually, it is impossible to miss. Stand there today and look out over Denys' properties. Relish the splendid view of the river and glance across to Levis where he also owned land. While you are enjoying the panorama, reflect on what this early settler in Nouvelle France accomplished in this country.

Life pushed forward. Charles Sevestre became the first churchwarden of the Notre Dame De Recouvrance parish. As one of his duties, he was required to initiate the construction of the first church at Trois Rivières.

Governor Louis D'Ailleboust granted land at Trois Rivières to Mathieu Amiot, the son of Philippe and Anne Convent.

Seasons both kind and anxious had passed since the family arrived in Québec, and all the young Gauthier's were now adults beginning their own families while prospering in the colony. The first daughter, Marie-Madeleine Gauthier, was born to Guillaume and Esther de Lambourg on 10 October 1649, in Québec.

More colonists landed, and another great-grandfather, the Swiss carpenter Pierre Miville came to Nouvelle France with his wife Charlotte Maugis and their many children sometime prior to the date of 28 October 1649. Their oldest daughter Marie, a comely young lady, soon attracted the honorable attentions of the young Mathieu Amiot.

By the time of his arrival in Canada, Pierre Miville dit le Suisse, master joiner, or carpenter had already lived a full and very interesting life.

Born in Switzerland, as a young man he had been a member of the elite Swiss Guard who provided personal protection to the French Kings and dignitaries. Some of these men also protected Cardinal de Richelieu. "Our French Canadian Ancestors" tells us that at a wedding on 25 June 1635 between two fellow Swiss, Pierre was a witness and was noted to be in "source de Monseigneur the Cardinal living in Brouage". Pierre Miville had lived through the siege of La Rochelle when the population, decimated by illness and famine went from 28,000 people to only 5,000.

After 1640, Pierre had moved with his wife Charlotte Maugis to La Rochelle where he perfected his carpentry skills. "Our French Canadian Ancestors" relates that it is probable the recruiters from Nouvelle France probably lured the Mivilles and other families to the hopes and possibilities offered by the new country with undeveloped rich lands and eventual financial rewards.

From the time of his arrival, Pierre was looked upon favorably by the authorities for his extraordinary industriousness. Governor Louis d'Alleboust gave him three pieces of land, two in Lauson, one in Québec. Eventually, Pierre owned at least two lots within the town of Québec.

Pierre was designated captain of the Lauzon shore, along with his son François, when he received from Governor Louis the grant of land opposite the town of Québec in the seigneurie of Lauzon. This property was later raised to the status of an arrière-fief. Years later, M. de Proville de Tracy granted Pierre, along with his sons and four other persons, a concession measuring 21 arpents by 40 at Grande Anse (La Pocatière) naming the locality "the Canton of the Fribourg Swiss." This project failed but the legacy of his personality was so strong that he is still recognized as an important early settler of the Québec colony.

You may want to stop at the restaurant in the lower part of the building and have a glass of wine to toast the achievements of this ancestor of ours.

## Plattsburgh Once Upon a Time

This paper was written by Simon E. Fitzpatrick, President of the Plattsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and read by him at a meeting on December 4, 1924.

### Plattsburgh—Past and Present

In attempting to present to you Plattsburgh and its past, I am not going to recall for you Plattsburgh from a patriotic viewpoint or to rehearse the many important events that occurred in Plattsburgh or elsewhere in which Plattsburgh men and women have taken an important part, to the honor and glory of themselves and their country. But rather, I wish to picture for you Plattsburgh as a town from its early settlement to about 1900.

We, of today seldom if ever, give a thought to the pioneers who blazed a trail for their teams and opened up this great north wilderness. Nor, have we any conception of the trials, the sacrifices, the long days, the cold winters, the real wants they suffered?

As we whiz along our streets today, we never think of the men who laid out and spared the beautiful trees that shade them. These forefathers of ours cleared the land, pulled the stumps, built the houses, made the brick, quarried the stone, all with their hands and the crudest kind of tools, with a bare existence as their only reward, that a town might grow.

Compare the long hours, the hard days and the poverty of those times with the eight-hour day, its ease and comforts, and the luxury of our times. Hold the candle dip of those pioneer days up to the electric light of today. Compare the rocky, muddy, lanes with our city streets. Drive your sedan up beside the oxcart your great grandfather took the family to church in and the change doesn't seem possible.

In those days, drinking water from the river, news from the traveler, heat from the fireplace, fire from the flint. Not even a box for your bones when you died.

In comparing the not so far distant past with the present I often wonder, "Where do we go from here?"

The first mention that history makes of settlers in this locality is in 1769 when Count Charles de Fredenburgh, settled not far from the mouth of the Saranac River. He was given by the English Government a large grant of land.

A short time before the Revolution he mysteriously disappeared. His home and mill were burned. It was hinted that a business rival of his who lived down the lake knew something about his disappearance.

Zephaniah Platt brought his family here from Poughkeepsie in 1784 and it was from the Platt family that Plattsburgh got its name.

John Platt Myers of Plattsburgh, a director of our Chamber of Commerce, is a direct descendant of Zephaniah Platt.

In 1795, 129 years ago, about a dozen buildings were scattered around the woods in this settlement called Plattsburgh. No streets, just lanes through the woods.

Margaret and Bridge Streets were paths. Trinity Park was a swamp. In 1798, 250 people lived here.

A deep ravine ran through the heart of the town. It began about opposite what is now Eugene Brown & Son Undertaker Parlors on Broad Street. This ravine paralleled Couch Street running under the houses now owned by Dr. Geo. Lynch, crossing Oak Street, running through what is now Thomas B. Cotters lawn and running under the building now used as an Annex at the Witherill House. It then turned and took a northerly course. Running under the front of the Witherill House, across Custom House Park, across Brinkerhoff Street, under the Knights of Columbus building where it turned east. Then running eastward, under the location of Levy's store, across Bridge Street and down into the

river. This ravine was spanned by a bridge on Brinkerhoff St. in front of Lobdell's store and crossed again by another bridge on Margaret St. in front of Levy's.

Clarks' Landing, then the gateway to Plattsburgh, was at the foot of Green St., back of the present location of the Pulp Company's plant.

Across from the present location of Broad St. school, was a Block house, a sort of safety barracks built to protect the inhabitants from the Indians. But the Indians did not come.

This County was formed in 1788. The first grand jury met that year and closed its labors by indicting two of its members for official misconduct.

In 1811, there were 78 buildings here. Four were hotels, thirteen were stores. Some of the stores were on Broad St. on the property now occupied by St. John's Church and some were on Mill St., now known as River St. We had three attorneys and four doctors.

In 1811, the town bought land for a High School. That is part of the land where the present Old High School now stands. The price paid was one hundred (\$100.00) dollars. This building afterwards burned. The Old High School now standing, was built in 1873.

In 1847 the ladies of the town had a fair and raised \$600 which was used to build a third story on the Academy.

In 1817 President Munroe and a party visited Plattsburgh. He arrived by boat and stayed two days. He was entertained by Plattsburgh's first families. Then he proceeded to Ogdensburg on horseback. A short distance out of town, he was met by a number of businessmen and officers from the Post and here, in the woods, they had a real party. When it was over the City Fathers were at a loss to figure out a way to pay for it. The only money available was a sum saved to buy a fire engine so they took that and let the town burn. And it did burn. It burned two or three times.

The mail came once a week in 1823 and post-

age on a letter was twenty-five cents.

Then, no silver-tongued orator could convince a jury that murder was an excusable crime. If you were guilty of murder you were hanged and your body was given to the Clinton County Medical Society. Several were hanged on the hill between Court and Brinkerhoff streets where Mount Assumption now stands. Peggy Facto, a colored girl, was hanged [1825] for the murder of her child.

In 1828, the County Judge was indicted for holding stakes at a horse race.

In 1823, there were three hundred buildings in Plattsburgh. Few are now standing. And most of them are on the eastern side of the river.

The first big fire was in 1849. All the business section was burned and that meant most of the homes. The same area was burned again in 1867. The total loss at this time was half a million dollars.

In 1870 the buildings on Bridge St. between River St. and Bridge burned. During this fire the owner of a shoe store rented a hearse to remove his stock in. He loaded it up and took it down River St., for safety. When he went for it all the shoes were gone. At this time Bridge St. was paved with planks and they burned too.

The names of streets are of interest, if we would give it a thought, but we seldom ask, why the name.

Do you know that Margaret Street was named in honor of Margaret Smith. She was the mother of Colonel Smith who commanded the men at Fort Moreau during the Battle of Plattsburgh. And Cornelia Street was named in honor of Colonel Smith's wife. Oak Street got its name from a lone oak that stood in front of the present high school [Plattsburgh Public Library]. Oak Tree Inn was the name of a hotel that this tree once shaded. William and Helen Streets were named in honor of William and Helen Woodward, one of the first families. Miss Helen is still living in Plattsburgh. At one time she was principal of the High School. Of course we know where Macdonough and McComb and

Platt streets got their names. The Brinkerhoff family, in whose honor, the street was named, left Plattsburgh in the early eighties. Miller Street was named for Dr. John Miller. It is obvious where Court, River, Bridge, Peru, Broad streets got their names. I have been unable to learn in whose honor Charlotte and Catherine streets were named.

A privately owned water system was built in 1813, but it was a failure. In 1868 the town built a water system. Fourteen miles of cement pipe were laid. The system cost \$80,000. 675 customers bought water and in 1871 the revenue was \$11,290.

Plattsburgh was not lacking in industries in those days. Of course, as Tom Weldon says, we were a saw mill town.

Benjamin Norton the lumber king of those days owned four mills in Plattsburgh, and cut thirty million feet of lumber a year. We had a gristmill, a cotton mill, a foundry, a marble cutting mill (the marble came from Grand Isle, Vt.), a woolen mill, and a man named Barnum had a comb factory. He made combs from cow hoofs.

Some of the old buildings yet standing, are these. The DeLord House. The rear addition recently added to Miller & Sons store. This stone building went through both fires. The Moore block on Bridge St. The present K. C. club, that was the Riley house on Broad Street. This house was built in 1829. The house owned by the Young Woman's League is an old building. The basement of this building was once used as a prison. The cells are still there. The Long house at 36 Peru Street where George Cooke lives was built in 1815.

In 1871 the position of school janitor was given to the lowest bidder. And the janitor had to furnish his own stove polish and brooms.

At one time the High School was on Clinton Street in the rooms now occupied by Cotter and Smith, Attorneys. The playgrounds were then where the Clinton Theatre now stands.

In 1878 Miss Dora Percy, a teacher in the public school, received two dollars a week salary.

There were no days in the history of our town that left a deeper impression in the hearts of our people than did the 27<sup>th</sup> of April 1861. In the evening of that day about a thousand young men from the community left to join the Union Army. The streets were lined with men, women and children, silent and sorrowful, as they marched along in a drizzling rain to the boat waiting to take our boys to Whitehall. Franklin Palmer was their Captain and Royal Corbin their First Lieutenant. This was the 16<sup>th</sup> New York Volunteers. At the landing they listened to a farewell address by Mr. George Palmer. The people of this north country raised \$2,335 to pay their expenses. This was the first offering of the north country to the Union cause. And again in September of the same year the 96<sup>th</sup> Company left for the front. They went by train to Mooers. Many of the members of these companies were only boys. Eighteen, nineteen, twenty years old. As you know, many never came back.

If you take a walk down Bridge Street about eleven forty-five any morning you will meet Hugh Brennan coming up the street. In point of service, he is the oldest conductor in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson railroad. When you meet him, he will be returning from his daily run to Mooers.

Mr. Brennan was a conductor on one of the work trains that helped to build the road between Plattsburgh and Whitehall. He began work as a railroad man on October 3, 1873.

The first train came over the road from the south in the Fall of 1875. On the arrival of this train, carrying the railroad officials, the party sat down to a dinner at the Fouquet House. The cars of this train were painted yellow. The lights were oil lamps and the heat was furnished by a stove. Before this date in 1875, passengers for New York could either take a boat to Whitehall or go by train to Mooers, then over into Vermont, via Rutland and on to New York.

Do you remember the station at the depot. Little low wooden building. You had to go down the stairs to get into it. You could not travel on Sunday, there were no trains. The engines had names in those days. Here are some of them: The Saratoga, Thomas Dixon, H P. Oliphant, H.

S. Marcy, Lee Grand B. Cannon and Rutland. Railroad men were engaged by the month. They had to work any time the boss called them and as long as they were needed. Often when they worked all day they turned around and worked all night. Brakemen got \$40 per month and Conductors \$65.00.

Let me recall some of the familiar names that were on the pay roll in those days. Among the engineers were: Henry Ransome, Hoarse Hewitt, Billy Foster, Dave Palmer, Mathew Walters, Nick Corbett and William Leeland. Mr. Leeland was the first engineer on this division.

Among the conductors were: A. B. Stafford, George Corbin, Freeman Corbin, James McLaughlin, Tom Henderson and Dan Gibbs. Henry Prentice was the Master Mechanic. Peter LeMare and George Bosely were brakemen.

Because of small engines and lack of equipment the trains were often stalled in the snow in the winter. The fireman used coal bricks made of pressed coal dust and tar. George Miner, Tim Long and Mike Dwyer were conductors on the Chateaugay branch, some years later. W. E. Chaterton was the first Station Agent.

About 1851 a family lived here on Durkee Street named Lajeunesse. They had a daughter, Marie Louise Emma, who in later years became a world-famed soprano. She was born at Chambly near Montreal. This girl's father at this time played the organ in the Old Catholic church that stood where city hall now stands [St. John's first building]. And he gave music lessons on the organ and harp. Emma Lejeunesse was known as Madam Albani, and as a star in the musical world she ranked with Jenny Lind and Patti. Near the end of her musical career she gave a concert in Plattsburgh for her Plattsburgh friends.

A small Boy once said to his teacher, "Memory is the think we forget with! But it is not, it is the silent partner we live with.

We just store away impressions on the dusty shelves of time and there they stay until some word, some face, some song, sometimes even an odor will cause us to reach up and take down those pictures of the past and we live again, for

a few moments, in the good old days of yore.

Plattsburgh is a much different place than it was forty years ago. As Perimutter might say to his partner, "Believe it or not, Abe, you wouldn't know the place.

To those who did not know Plattsburgh in the early eighties, these reminders will not be interesting but to you who played ball in the streets, rode your velocipede on the board walks, went swimming at the dock (with Jonas Maurice), drove the cows to pasture, wrote your name in the belfry of the Old High School, went to picnics at Singing Sand Beach or Fredinburgh Falls, followed the band to excursions and did many other things a small boy likes to do, these little reminders of the past will be interesting.

About seventy-five per cent of the buildings on Margaret Street have been rebuilt since 1880. Across from the Witherill House, was a vacant lot with a billboard along the street in front of it. The buildings were mostly small, some one-story affairs. Where Freeman's now is, was Utting's Five and Ten, then Barney Tierney's Market; Bird's Restaurant; R. O. Barber & Sons, General Merchandise; Percy's; The Vilas Bank; Howard, the photographer; Palmer Bros.; Mooers' Stove Store; E. Spear & Son, Hats and Furs; Marcus Miller, Dry Goods; Cady's Drug Store; A. M. Warren.

Down Bridge Street; Myers and Company, hardware; Guibord, groceries; Hornick, Undertaker and Furniture; P. McKeefe Co., meats; Frankfields' Temple of Fashion; Ramays' Candy; Morrison Bros.; Norton's Sawmill and Store and Norton's Hall.

Over the Bridge, the Mechchants' National Bank; C. H. Foote Co., wholesale grocers; Mooers', dealer in Hides and Leather; Dorgan's Grocery; Delaney's Coal; Hartwell's and Winslow Flour Mill; Steven's Corner; Whitney's Saw Shop; Dodd's Bake Shop; Baker Lumber Yard.

River Street; Fagan's Bakery; Hugh Conway, Dry Goods; Jerry Grogan, barber; Mark Tierney's Hotel, and the Old American House where Columbe Court now stands, Fitzgerald, undertaker and Ransom's Livery.

Where the new Park and Monument is, was

a row of old wooden buildings. In the present City Hall Park, stood a stone church and a jumble of frame buildings.

Over the river a man named Carter, the father of John Carter, made shoes to order. The first laundry doing business here, was next to Armour's. A man named Hawks operated it.

Go back on Margaret Street, read the signs: Cottrell, Jeweler; Nusbam, Dry Goods; Tierney and Sharron; Smith Bros.; A. McHattie; Schier's; Ostrander's; Cane Bros., Custom-Made Clothes; Do you remember the tailor, Jack Arnett, Smith and LaRocque, druggists; I. & D. Miller; William Reed, Jeweler; Hathaway's? Or Sowles and Edwards' Hardware; Levy Bros. (still at the old stand); National Express-Company; L. W. Hays, Chas, Dale, jeweler; J. W. Tuttle Co?

Clothing stores sold paper collars for men at ten cents a box.

Up Brinkerhoff Street, the Iron Bank; F. P. Lobdell Company; Gilbert's Drug Store; Cowan's Newsstand. Up on the corner, Scribner's. Who remembers "Scrib"? And the day he gave the High School Cadets, lemonade?

Here are a few landmarks that have been removed. Do you remember the Indian that stood in front of Levy's. And the big hat in front of Hayes'? Gone too, is the bear that stood in front of Smith Bros., and everybody in town rubbed its back. Do you recall the drinking fountain at the corner of Margaret and Clinton Sts.—erected in 1876? And the pretty dapple-gray horse that stood in front of the carriage repository on Clinton St.?

Fifty years ago, Trinity Park was a dump for rubbish. Here was the market where wood and hay were sold. The town scales were here also. These scales were not like the present-day plat-form scales that you drive a team on but rather, were made like a stillard. When the Circus came to town, this was the place where they pitched their one ring tents. Through efforts of Albert Warren and John Riley, this spot was converted into a park.

Do you recall Cooley's livery stable and Fred

Brinks, the colored gentleman? In those days you could have a buggy ride for a dollar and a half, a colored mat at your feet, a ribbon on the whip and a fancy duster over the dash. Some class.

No one ever heard of Mr. Volstead then. For we had about fifty barrooms.

Among the doctors of those days, were: Lyons, Nichols, Kellogg, Madden, Pattison, Dunham, Lowe, and LaRocque. The nearest hospital was in Montreal.

For amusements, we had Palmer's Hall, Norton's Hall, Music Hall where Byrnes and Ames are, and Academy Hall, two roller skating ranks.

Do you remember the shows we saw? Uncle Tom's Cabin, East Lynn, Ten Nights in a Bar Room, Kerry Gow, Whitemore and Clark's Minstrel's, and Amy Stone's Stock Company.

Did you ever have your tintype taken at Howard's? Look in the old family album. If you did you probably recall the hobbyhorse he let you ride while he took your picture. And while you sat there "all dressed up in your best" he held your attention by making the "birdies sing."

Just picture Plattsburgh without the following buildings that were not standing forty years ago. Eliminate these, Court House, County Clerk's, Jail, City Hall, Normal School, New High School, St. John's and St. Peter's Schools. Methodist Church, Baptist Church, Y. M. C. A. The Theatre Building, Lozier's [auto maker], the Shirt Factory, Hotel Champlain, the Summer School, the Plattsburgh Barracks, Elm St., Broad St., and Hamilton St. Schools, the three Bank Buildings, the New Garages, the New Stores, the Telephone Building and the Hospitals.

Then, we had no paved streets, electric lights or streetcars. No cement walks. No paid fire department, and no police department, except John Farrell. And we had no Chamber of Commerce.

If you expected a letter, you had to go to the

Post Office and get it. If you wanted to talk to a man, you had to go and find him. Everyone met at the Post Office or Warren's Store when the papers came in. The Summer School held its sessions in the Goff House on Charlotte Street.

Many Officers of the Army who have won fame, were members of the afternoon parties that used to meet at Warren's.

World affairs were settled here and afterwards were really settled by the fellows who used to meet here.

There was Lieutenant Wiegles who is now a Major General and who recently sailed for the Philippines.

McAndrews who was Chief of Staff under Pershing with the rank of General.

Frank Lawton is now a Colonel in the Quarter Master Corps.

George E. Pond, he was in charge as Quartermaster, when the Plattsburgh Post was built. He was later Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

There was Bill Butts and Captain Ebstein. Ebstein later resigned from the Army and was Police Commissioner in New York and later County Clerk in Brooklyn.

There was then Lieutenant Eltonhead and Kernan. Kernan was later a Major General in charge in the Philippines.

LeRoy Upton later a Major General was a member of the Warren Club.

The Commanding General of our Army today, Major General Hinds was among those present, as also was the present Brigadier General Dennis Nolan.

Colonel Stewart now in command of cadets at West Point entered the Army by successfully passing his examination at the Normal School here.

The doors of the office of the War Depart-

ment at Washington open into the sanctums of many officers who never forget Warren's Store.

They had a little "Poker Club" in those days called the Twenty-first Infantry Club. Some of the Plattsburgh men joined the Officers in the Club. They were: John Martin, Albert Warren, A. McHattie, C. P. Watson, Harry Kellogg, John Riley, George Weed, George Kellogg and John O'Brien. They met every Saturday night.

In the fall of each year, Plattsburgh was a mecca for potato buyers. Bridge Street was a sea of mud. A steady stream of wagons, two and three abreast, loaded with potatoes dragged down to Delaney's scales at the corner of Charlotte St. to be weighed, on their way to be loaded into canal boats at the dock. This was before the new canal was built. Our shipments by water were a matter of considerable importance then.

At this time, twenty saw mills were operating on the Saranac River. The old plank-road with the tollgate was the only highway worth mentioning and the transportation of iron by teams over the road, was an important factor in our business life. Ben Turner and Bill Brewster as Town officials laid the first stone pavement on Bridge Street but it soon disappeared in the mud. Do you remember Norton's Hall, just over the bridge? Here, the Kickapoo Indians gave free shows and sold cure—all medicines. P. A. Burdick, the great temperance lecturer, once spoke in this hall. With barrooms every third door, his seemed a lost cause.

We had a Durkee Street then but the name and the family whose name it bore, have been forgotten. P. McKeefe Co., had the first cold storage plant here and over the old narrow gauge railroad, they shipped about all the meat that went into the Adirondacks. Beck kept the Cumberland House, McBridge, the Witherill. Paul Smith, the Fouquet. Where the High School now stands, Major Dolan kept the Oak Tree Inn, a home for farmers. There were long sheds for horses. Flour, cotton and stoves were made on Bridge Street and Margaret Street was lined with hitching posts.

Laborers got \$1.25 per day. On payday, they



gave their money to the grocery man. If they did owe all, they got a due bill for the balance.

The Vilas residence was one of the show places of the town. Do you remember the lion that guarded the doorway and the deer that stood on the lawn? The streets were lighted by gas. A man, carrying a card of matches, went around at dusk and "lit up" the Great White Way. Few people had seen trolleys or electric lights and the telephone was brand new. Some years later, "Will you ever be able to fly" was a popular song. We had a telephone exchange on Clinton Street, a day and a night operator. The night operator had a way of attaching a bell so if a call came, it would wake him up. He had plenty of time to sleep.

Do you remember the roller skating rank on Clinton Street? It is now the Clinton Theatre. Here, the Philharmonic Society gave entertainments.

Four Plattsburgh men who formed a company to give Plattsburgh an entertainment hall erected this building. These are the men who put up the building, A. W. Baker, Thomas Smith, C. B. Mehan and Hart Foote.

Among the Plattsburgh fellows who were prominent in burnt cork roles and who was really the life of our amateur minstrels were Bill Dorgan, Jim Cane, Court Chilton and Henry Smith. All dead now except Henry Smith. He called on his old friends in Plattsburgh this summer.

In this building, six-day foot races were held once a year. Real sprinters with world records. Do you remember these? Peter Heggelman, White Eagle, (the Indian), Pete Golden, Taylor, Elk and Noe. "Another lap for Noe" was a joke.

Of course, you remember Harry Tyler and his high bicycle. It was on a high wheel that he first won fame as a racer. Then we had our bicycle club. Do you remember the runs to Keeseville and the walks back.

And a bicycle built for two could take you just as surely to a shady county brook as a fliver can today.

A prominent organization was the Relief Hose Company, blue uniforms, silver helmets. Steve McGrath known as Darby was foreman. Can you picture him walking along at the head of his company, with the silver trumpet filled with flowers under his arm, and the silver mounted shining hose wagon? I saw it the other day in a back yard on Cornelia St. Let me remind you of some of the members of this company: Steve McGrath, Ross Nichols, Jack Parkhurst, Will Brennan Charlie Donnelley and Clint Moore, Ned Baker, Al Baker, Jack McHattie, Lon Deliere, Steve Ryan, Sol Schier, Will Farrell, Elmer Botsford, "Dug" Morrill, Will Manning, Charles Lincoln, Mac Lobdel and John Fagan.

John Fagan while fighting fire with the Relief Hose Company fell from the roof of the Cumberland House and was killed. This Relief Hose Company had a world-beating racing team. Some of the fast ones were: Joe Dorgan, Lee Parmerter, Jim Hart, Will Burleigh, Al Baker, Fred Rockwell, John Bird, Dr. Mooney, Curt Inman, Perley Squires, Stasia Cane, Sam Decora and Harry Bethune. This man Bethune held the world's record for one hundred yards.

About this time, P. T. Barnum brought his circus to town. Two mighty important questions across that day, can we get under the tent and will the old wooden bridge on Bridge Street hold Jumbo?

Do you remember when Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill were guests at Mr. Weed's and a solid phalanx of men wearing blue caps and white oilcloth capes, carried torch-lights through the streets on parade.

The Fair Grounds was at the upper end of Broad Street. Do you recall "Dostic" LaPointe and his famous racing horse, "Plattsburgh Bell." Always among those present, but seldom a winner.

We had a ball team then and the ball grounds were at the head of Court Street. There were very few houses up that way at that time. Where Mr. Studholme now lives, was the entrance to the park. See the Plattsburgh lineup: Ned Baker,

pitcher; Frank Grant, (colored), catcher; Del Curtis on first; George Weed on second; Hubbell on third; Lee Parmerter, shortstop; Peter Varno and Perley Squires in the field.

Plattsburgh sent out into the baseball world some real stars. They were: Si Seymour, Dohoney, who joined the New York Giants, Archie Pond went to Baltimore, Eddie Collins to Chicago, Mike Powers to Philadelphia, Sockelxis, Pappileau, Patten and Phil Lewis were other Plattsburgh stars. So were Morgan and Gibson who went to Boston.

Who remembers Professor William Phillips and his little old school on Oak Street? If you go back down Oak Street today and take a look in Judge Gordon's back yard, you will see Mr. Phillips' school now doing business as a laundry. Many a Plattsburgh man got a good start in this little old school.

No school doctors, dentists or nurse in those days, no athletics, no physical instructor, no manual training, no domestic science, just the three 'R's' and a big stick.

George Rogers who recently visited Plattsburgh and who now lives in Los Angeles used to tell this story about Mr. Phillips' School. It happened in the Geography class, a recent subject had been Quebec, the fortified city. The question was, "Who can tell about Quebec? No one could remember a thing but George. Up went his hand, "Very well George, you tell the class about Quebec" and George's answer was this, "Quebec is strongly mortified" and Mr. Phillips said, "No, but I am, come up here."

Andrew Williams, one of Plattsburgh's leading businessmen built and gave to the town a little park at the junction on Peru and Charlotte Streets, a bit of grass, some flowers, a fountain. k at it ares? (This question was unreadable.)

Forty years ago blue uniforms were as common on our streets as the olive drab is today. They were leftovers from the Civil War. "Fox" Varno was a familiar figure in the blue uniform then. He lived on what is now South Peru Street. He collected garbage and kp pigs. It was because

of him that the south end of the city was dubbed "Fox Hill."

Of course you remember Edwin G. Clarke. He was the leader of the famous Twenty-First Infantry Band. When President McKinley moved his executive offices from the White House to Hotel Champlain each summer during his term as President, the Commanding Officer at the Plattsburgh Barracks sent Mr. Clarke and his band up to the hotel to entertain the President. I can hear them yet, playing "My Maryland" the President's favorite piece. Mr. Clarke is now leader of [the] Sousa Band.

There was Bernard Young's little restaurant up the Ally where the Monopole is. Remember the spruce beer he sold at three cents a glass. No ice cream sodas then.

Take a walk up Clinton Street and drop in at the "Arcade." Meet Fréd Gauthier. Tall, good looking, well dressed, white tie, always, and "Benor" St. Louis. He gave you the best of steak dinners. Step into the bar. No common bar, this, real mahogany. Polished mirrors, shining brass. And glasses all in a row, on the walls, paintings. Real works of art. Before you leave this place say good-bye to Henry, the fellow in the white coat, who mixed Manhattan cocktails.

Mrs. Hall, wife of the Reverend Francis B. Hall, was the first visiting nurse this North Country ever knew. She was a lady of considerable means, she rode around in an old fashioned phaeton and had her own coachman. She visited daily the sick of her husband's parish and administered to their needs. Hers was a work of love. She not only furnished medicine and care in time of sickness but she furnished also meat and groceries and fuel, in time of need.

In 1890 the first company of High School Cadets was organized. At that time Fox Holden was Supt. of Schools. A sergeant from the regular army was the first drillmaster. Truman L. Benedict was the first Captain. Gaylord Ames was 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant and George Hillard was Second Lieutenant. Charles Edwards and Jed Bullen were Corporals and Robert E. Healey and Frank B. Madden were sergeants. There were twenty high school boys in the company. Some

of the other members were Will Howell, Will Jacques, Dan Ryan, Frank McKeefe, Alvin Wood, Jack Barnard, Charles Parsons, E. J. Robinson, Fred Justin, Miles Stackpole, Leslie Clough, S. E. Fitzpatrick. The uniforms were cadet gray and regulation cadet caps. Thurman Benedict, Will Jacques, and Charles Edwards were a committee to solicit funds, from the people of Plattsburgh, to buy the uniforms.

While this was Mr. Jacques first venture as a worker, for anything that would be a benefit to this community, he has ever since been on the firing line when Plattsburgh interests needed a booster. You all know how he freely gave his time and money to help to bring to Plattsburgh the Citizens Training Camps in 1915.

I invite you back to the summer of 1900. That was the time Jay Freeman brought to town the first horseless carriage. Do you remember it? It was a Locomobile steamer. Then Mr. A. W. Emery got one. No windshield, no top, two cylinders, it cranked on the side. It steered with a tiller, like a sailboat.

Then George Cavanagh got a "Rambler." It was painted a bright red. This was a gasoline car. It came "knocked down." Instructions came with it, telling how to put it together and how to operate it. R. L. P. Mason got a car about this time. Of course, horses were afraid of these new horse-less rigs and drivers of cars had to stop pretty often, until the horses got by. If a frightened horse did any damage the car owner had to settle. If you wanted supplies or repairs for your car you had to send to the factory for them.

James Cavanagh Co., were the first people around to sell supplies. And they did it to accommodate car owners.

One day Jay Freeman drove to Port Kent, he was caught in a hard rain and the roads got very bad. He thought he would take a short cut home so he came by the way of Baggs Landing. But he forgot there was no bridge there. When he arrived at this point he got two rowboats and some planks. Then he made a ferry and carried the car over.

E. F. Botsford, Dr. Barnes and Dr. Hyde got cars about this time.

One day George Cavanagh drove to Malone. When he was ready to come back he found he needed gas. But no one sold gas. He was directed to a fellow who owned a car and this man gave him gas. He was so glad to meet a man who had a car that he did not want to take any pay for the gas.

Dr. Hyde had a new car shipped to him at Rouses Point. He and Jay Freeman went up to get it. It took most of the day to put it together. About four in the afternoon they started home. They put in ten gallons of gas but forgot to shut off the drip valve. They got as far as West Chazy at midnight. Gas was hard to find. They heard that Dr. Swift might have some so they got him out of bed and he had a bottle of gas. They got that and came home. This was in 1901. Just think of the change in automobiles in twenty-five years.

You older fellows may remember something of Plattsburgh or Clinton County politics before the days of ballot reform. How the voters from Vermont used to rush into town from "The Island" on Election Day to vote early and often for the side offering the highest price.

The caucuses were often interesting, as for instance: One held at the "Creek," with Hon. Peter Smith, (the man who gave me this story refused to give me the right names), presiding. The minority not being satisfied with the outlook started something by putting out the light and in the scrap that followed a prominent politician got stuck in the window, in his haste to leave the room. And later, the Caucus on the East Side when Sterling attempted to get control of the Brown faction by attending the caucus with thirteen followers. When it developed that the Brown brothers with five adherents cast 460 ballots, Sterling promptly charged fraud but failed to pursue the point when the result showed that with himself and the unlucky thirteen, 89 votes had been deposited "For Sterling and Reform."

Take a walk down to the foot of Bridge St., some summer evening and see the steamer "Ver-

mont" come in. Go aboard and meet the Captain. You will find him right on deck. Captain Rockwell, now in 1924, he is 96 years old. The oldest Captain in age and in years of service, in the world. Two well-known figures on the lake in the years by were "By" Holt, Inspector of Hulls, for the Government and Mr. Goodhue, (the father of Mrs. Coolidge), who was Inspector of Machinery.

I have mentioned Jonas Maurice. I want to tell you a story Mr. Weed liked to tell. When the Hon. Smith M. Weed was a candidate for Congress he engaged Jonas to distribute posters for him. He supplied him with a horse, wagon, paste, brushes, posters, etc., and sent him out to do the district. "Vote for Smith M. Weed for Congress" the posters cried. Some days later Mr. Weed heard from Jonas and he was then between St. Johns and Montreal industriously placarding fences and barns. Jonas said that if Mr. Weed had not recalled him he would certainly have carried Canada by a large majority.

In the springtime (say thirty-five years ago) when "the organ and the organ man came singing, in the Rain," and the red frocked monkey passed his cap for pennies, he was followed shortly by his brother, another son of sunny Italy, who lead around a performing bear.

This good natured lazy animal gave Jim MacGregor the idea that he could be imitated and when the time came in the fall, when church fairs and bazaars followed each other in quick succession, Jim fitted "Benor" St. Louis into a bear skin (taken from the stock in his store) and Doctor Brennan, as the master, led him through many an evening performances, to the delight of a crowded house. "Prinny" was the bear's stage name. Do you remember Doctor used to say, "Prinny, climb tree, on top telegraph pole" or "Hug the Man" or again, "Make turn over for ladies."

During one of those performances, "Benor" lost his head and his muzzle and to the disappointment of his audience, he scampered out of sight. He was so chagrined that no amount of coaxing could ever induce him to don the rig again.

There is an organization in this town (Albert Sharron is President of it) that has twenty members and although it owns no property, has no visible assets and performs no service, yet it passes out each year to each member a ten (\$10.00) dollar dividend. Wouldn't you like to join this Company? I refer to the Citizens' Hook and Ladder Company. Did you ever see them at a fire?

The first mail carriers in town were Ed St. Louis, Tom McKeefe and Will Carlisle. Mr. R. Grant was Postmaster.

Do you remember the Drum Corps? Out on Decoration Day and Political Parades, McCormick was Drum Major. Here is the way they lined up, Ed Morrison, Geo. LaPoint, Frank Lance, Chas. Sharpe, Will Winters, Ed St. Louis and Theo. Callanan.

Do you recall that in 1890, there was no ice on the Hudson River and the city dealers came to Lake Champlain after ice. The shores around here were covered with ice stalks, piled up by local owners, with the hope of a good profit.

Among the Plattsburghers who were out to "make a killing" were Baker Bros., Weaver and Honsinger, John Brown and John Brennan, Isaac Merkel, Will French and Del Curtis, a good many stacks ran back into the Lake, and no one got rich on ice.

Some forty years ago, Plattsburgh had a small factory for the manufacturing of dynamite. Wilson P. Foss was the owner and Wally Austin was one of the few employees. One day about one o'clock in the afternoon, the whole business "went up," as dynamite has a way of doing, and that afternoon, Dr. Lyons put Austin on the kitchen table and cut his leg off, while some of the small boys along the street, were interested spectators through the kitchen windows.

Do you remember Tom Tindal, "the weather prophet," he could always tell you what next week's weather was going to be. He always caught the first fish and the largest one, and he always saw the first robin. There was one family in Plattsburgh who had a warm spot in their heart for Tom, for he saved their son from drown-

Do you remember "Pommene Latour"? The boot black. Charles Weber? he sold corn cure.

Who remembers "Double-O" Smith and his restaurant on Bridge Street?

Did you take a ride with "Press Smith" in his sea going hack?

Again, I quote Tom Weldon...

Whatever the future may bring forth Plattsburghers of the present and a past generation will always have a warm corner in their hearts for the old Plattsburgh Theatre. With its building the late Hon. Smith M. Weed, the City's greatest benefactor of a bygone day and one of the most beloved citizen who ever lived within the borders of the old town, Plattsburgh was really put on the theatrical map. Converted barns, churches, lofts and "opery houses" became a thing of the past—the town pump days—and this city was given an opportunity to see for itself what a real theatrical production was like. The opening date was April 5, 1893.

The late Dr. W. A. Drowne's experience may not have been wide, but he combined a love for good theatricals with exceptional managerial ability and sound business acumen. Later he made a name for himself as manager for Neil Burgess in the "Country Fair" and other theatrical attractions of a generation ago.

Under the regime of Dr. Drowne, some of the brightest lights of their day "trode the boards" of the old Plattsburgh Theatre. The opening of the new house was an event the old-time theatregoer speaks of even today with reverence. Thomas W. Keene was the star and the place was the "Merchant of Venice." In that first company was Dr. Frederick C. Paulding, an annual visitor to Plattsburgh, whose lectures on Shakespearean plays form one of the most enjoyable features of each year's session of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven. We believe Mr. Keene afterwards played "Richard III" in this city. Newspapers of the day state that special excursion trains were run to Plattsburgh from Ticonderoga, AuSable Forks, Dannemora and other places. The seats for this production were sold at auction. All bids were considered as a premium over the regular first night prices,

the scale which, for this performance was, lower boxes, \$15 each; first balcony boxes, \$10 each; second balcony boxes, \$6 each; orchestra seats and seats in the first balcony \$1.50 each and seats in the second balcony (gallery) \$1 each.

Following the opening there was a long succession of some of the finest productions of the period embracing the talents of some of the reigning stars of the day. Including in the long list might be named "The Bostonians," with Barnaby, Carl and McDonald and the lovable Jessie Bartlett Davis, forming the outstanding comic operas organizations of all time, with a repertoire consisting of DeKoven's "Robin Hood" and Rob Roy, "DeWolfe Hopper" in "Wang" and "El Capitan" comic operas, Mrs. Fiske in "Leah Kleschna," the Boston Grand Opera House Stock Company, with Frank Keenan, Joseph Horwarth, W. A. Mestayer and others, Margaret Illington in "Shavings," Robert Mantell in "Richard III," Henry E. Dixey in "Adonis," Richard Golden and Pauline Hall in "The Honey-mooners," Margaret Anglin in various productions, to say nothing of various others with a generous sprinkling of stock and repertoire companies, "horse operys" with fire engines, police wagons, race tracks and an occasional tank play. Oh, yea—"them wuz the happy days."

You know, it is a fact, we seldom give a thought to the men who made possible the many substantial benefits we enjoy today. It was through the untiring persistence of the Hon. John H. Moffitt that the Fifty-first Congress voted an appropriation to build the present Plattsburgh Barracks. Mr. Moffitt, then a member of Congress had in this matter, the cooperation of William McKinley, then a member of Congress, and Thomas B. Reed then Speaker of the House.

And it was Mr. Moffitt's brother, Stephen (General Stephen Moffitt), who while a member of the New York Legislature obtained the money that made possible the building of the Plattsburgh Normal School. Neither of these Bills was party measures, but was passed by unanimous consent.

Through the efforts of Smith M. Weed and John B. Riley, the Catholic Summer School came

to Plattsburgh.

Because of the zeal and devotion of Sister Ann, the Champlain Valley Hospital grew from a dream into a reality. And now these buildings stand monuments to their memory.

Probably, in the years to come, our grandchildren will not know that William H. Miner gave to Plattsburgh that wonderful Physicians

Hospital [today CVPH Medical Center], or that we are indebted to Loyal L. Smith for our beautiful City Hall.

Will the boys who enjoy the blessings of the Stetson Scholarships remember the man who made them possible?

Perhaps, after all, the little boy was right, "Memory is the thing we forget with."



## Washin' Clothes

Years ago a Kentucky grandmother gave the new bride the following recipe for washing clothes. It appears below just as it was written, and despite the spelling, has a bit of philosophy. This is an exact copy as written and found in an old scrapbook (with spelling errors and all).

1. Bilt fire in backyard to heat kettle of rain water.
2. Set tubs so smoke wont blow in eyes if wind is pert.
3. Shave one hole cake of lie soap in bilin water.
4. Sort things, make 3 piles.
  - 1 pile white,
  - 1 pile colored,
  - 1 pile work britches and rags.
5. To make starch, stir flour in cool water to smooth, then thin down with bilin water.
6. Take white things, rub dirty spots on board, scrub hard, and then bile. Rub colored don't bile, just rinch and starch.
7. Take things out of kettle with broomstick handle, then rinch, and starch.
8. Hang old rags on fence.
9. Spread tea towels on grass.
10. Pore rinch water in flower bed.
11. Scrub porch with hot soapy water.
12. Turn tubs upside down.
13. Go put on clean dress, smooth hair with hair combs. Brew cup of tea, sit and rock a spell and count your blessings.

We might paste this over our washer and dryer and the next time when we think things are bleak, we could read it again and give thanks for our blessings.

## **Up-coming Conferences and Historical Gatherings**

### **New England Regional Genealogical Conference**

Where: At the waterfront, Sea Crest Resort, North Falmouth, Cape Cod, MA

When: November 6, 2003

Web Page: [www.rootsweb.com/~manergc](http://www.rootsweb.com/~manergc)

Request for information by mail: ENG, PO Box 922, South Harwich, MA 02661

Under leadership of President David Mishkin, and the conference committees, plans are under way to provide the many genealogical Educational Seminars/Workshops with Highlighted Speakers, as well as related Exhibitor's Booths, Banquet, Society Fair, etc.

Speakers: Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG

John Philip Colletta, Ph.D.

Maureen A. Taylor

### **St. Joseph's Church**

Where: St. Joseph's School, 242 Wall Street, Kingston, NY 12401

When: Saturday, September 20, 2003

Attn.: Father Frank or Steve Wood, Parish Council President

Tel: 845-340-1386 e-mail: [stephenjohnwood@msn.com](mailto:stephenjohnwood@msn.com)

This is a teaching and sharing our historical knowledge. This is for the all who wish to participate. Uptown museums and local historical societies will be highlighted.

### **The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society**

Where: Hyatt Regency Buffalo, NY

When: Friday and Saturday, September 26 and 27, 2003

Attn.: Lauren Machrlein, MA, Director of Education

e-mail: [education@nygbs.org](mailto:education@nygbs.org) Tel.: 212-755-8532 fax: 716-852-6157

Web Site: <http://www.nygbs.org/ed/programs.html>

Find you family in New York

This conference will concentrate on the complexities of researching in New York State and on those unique factors which influenced its settlement.

This conference has 20 workshops and talks during the lunches on Friday and Saturday and at the banquet on Friday night.

**The Franklin County Historical and Museum Society (New York)**

**The 2003 Summer Series**

**Centennial Celebration Events — Celebrating 100 Years in 2003**

**Chairperson: Carolyn Tulloch**

**July 10**

**The Waickmans In Concert: Music of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

**Where: the Congregational Church in Malone Time: 7pm**

**July 11**

**Childrens Day: Native American Program, games/songs/stories/food**

**Where: Malone House of History Time: 1-4pm**

**July 15 — August 15**

**Juried Art Show, 2 Dimensional Medium, NY History Theme**

**Where Pendragon Theatre, Saranac Lake, NY**

**July 15**

**The Railroad in American Life – Shawn Herne, Director of Collections/Curator at the B & O Railroad Museum, Baltimore, MD**

**Where: Saranac Lake Depot Time: 7pm**

**July 16**

**Author's Luncheon at Gallaghers, Malone – Guest Author—Shawn Herne—The Railroad Time-keepers of That Historic B & O East and West**

**Reservation: Margaret Coughlin 518-483-2409**

**July 17**

**The Rural Train Station, Gateway To The World – Shawn Herne, Director of Collections/Curator at the B & O Railroad Museum, Baltimore, MD**

**Where: Saranac Lake Depot Time: 7pm**

**July 31**

**Carriers of The Word: Concert**

**Where: Akwesasne Cultural Center, Hogensburg, NY Time: 7pm**

**August 7**

**Journalism, Dateline and Me – Jane Stone, Investigative Reporter, Editor, NBC**

**Where: St. Regis Falls Center Time 6pm**

**August 14**

**The Outpost To Freedom; The Underground Railroad in The North Country – Tom Calarco Historian and Author**

**Where: Moira Town Center: Time: 7pm**

**Moira Historical Association's 4<sup>th</sup> Heritage Day Festival**

**Where: Moira Town Park When: 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of July 2003**

**Moira will celebrate its 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of settlement with a postal cancellation, cookbook, and**



an extra day of activities.

Saturday, parade begins at 11am – all activities conclude at 5pm.

Sunday, chicken barbecue begins at 11am – all activities conclude at 4pm.

### **Tenth Annual Brighton History Day**

Where: Asplin Tree Farms on State Rte 86 in Gabriels, NY

When: July 20, 2003, from 1pm to 5pm - no admission

Theme: Unusual Facts and Stories from Brighton's Past

Family histories, family exhibits, food, sold by Paul Smiths/Gabriels Volunteer Fire Dept., tour of the needle drying process, wagon rides into Christmas tree fields, etc.

Information: Pat and Tom Willis, 518-327-3422 or Mary Ellen Salls, 518-327-3509

### **7<sup>th</sup> New England Regional Genealogical Conference**

Where: Sea Crest Oceanfront Resort and Conference Center, Falmouth, MA 1-800-225-3110

When: November 6-9, 2003

There are over 40 speakers and 65 lectures and/or workshops.

Information: [www.rootsweb.com/~manergc](http://www.rootsweb.com/~manergc)

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### **Living Bouquets**

When I quit this mortal shore,  
And mosey 'round the earth no more,  
Don't weep, don't sigh, don't sob;  
I may have struck a better job.

Don't go and buy a large bouquet,  
For which you'll find hard to pay;  
Don't mope around and feel all blue,  
I may be better off than you.

Don't tell the folks I was a Saint,  
Or anything you know I ain't.  
If you have jam like that to spread,  
Please, hand it out before I'm dead.

If you have roses—Bless your soul!  
Just pin one in my buttonhole,  
While I'm alive and well today;  
Don't wait until I've gone away."

## Pre-Mission and Mission Eras

1653-1869

From the Jesuit Community at Creighton University

### Church and Rectory 1888

“Father Simon LeMoyne was the real founder of the Catholic Church in the present Diocese of Syracuse. He arrived in Canada in 1638 and began to teach the Christian way of life to various Indian tribes. It was during the time he was working with the Huron Indians of Canada that he first met the Iroquois of New York State. This meeting was not a happy one because the Mohawks, one of the tribes of the Iroquois nation, continually spurred the Iroquois to raid the villages of the Hurons. Consequently, Father LeMoyne was forced to flee with his charges. He was the first white man to enter Iroquois country.

In 1653, the Iroquois sent a message to Father LeMoyne at his French colony of Quebec to send a “Black Robe”, as they called the Jesuits, to their country. In spite of his knowledge of their violent hatred of the whites, he set out in 1654, accompanied by a single Frenchman. They went up the St. Lawrence River through what is now known as the Thousand Islands. When they reached Lake Ontario, they headed cross-country to the Lake of the Onondagas. Father LeMoyne wrote that he traveled for thirty-four days “through miles of pathless wastes ... not a sign of a living being.” He arrived in Onondaga Territory on August 5, 1654.

Father LeMoyne was greeted with much enthusiasm by the Onondagas and a feast was given in his honor. The chiefs of the Five Nations were brought to him in the Long House of the Onondagas which was located near the present village of Manlius, New York. He spoke to them for two hours in Huron, a language which all Iroquois understood.

Father LeMoyne spent his time teaching the word of God to the Iroquois and he laid the foundations of the first white settlement near Liverpool, New York, where Fort Sainte Marie stands today. He returned many times to this territory, risking his life each time. In the sum-

mer of 1662, he persuaded the Onondagas to release several Frenchmen and Christian Indians whom he led back to Canada. His health failed under the rigors of existence in the New World and the violent life he had led in bringing Christianity to the Iroquois country. He never returned because he died two years later.

Father James Bruyas, S.J., set out from Quebec and reached Oneida Castle, which is within the limits of our diocese, on Michaelmas Day, September 29, 1667. He celebrated Mass in a chapel dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. During the year, he was joined by Father Julian Gamier, who soon after proceeded to Onondaga where he was cordially welcomed by Daniel Garaconthie, the Onondaga chief, who erected a chapel for his use. The conversion of this chief and his baptism by Bishop Laval in the Cathedral of Quebec in 1670 had a wonderful effect in reviving the faith among the Oneidas and the Onondagas.

However, open war on the French by the Iroquois curtailed mission activity until 1684, when two brothers, Fathers John and James Lamberville, maintained a chapel in the Onondaga territory. This was the only mission in the five Iroquois nations.

Just at the time when the Catholic Missions seemed doomed, James II of England ascended the throne and openly professed the Catholic faith. He appointed Colonel Thomas Dongan, an Irishman and a Catholic, governor of the Colony of New York. Loyal to his faith and country alike, Dongan sought to preserve and perpetuate the Catholic Missions among the Iroquois without strengthening French influence in the colony. He brought with him three English priests, Thomas Harvey, Charles Gage, and Henry Harrison, all members of the Society of Jesus.

Governor Dongan prevailed upon the Catholic Indians who fled to Canada to return, and

he petitioned the King to send him sufficient numbers of priests to minister to their spiritual needs. However, James II was already tottering on his throne and he refused these requests. Dongan, discouraged and harassed on all sides, was finally forced to resign in 1688, and he returned to England impoverished and broken hearted.

If James II had succeeded in vanquishing his son-in-law who usurped his throne, instead of being driven into exile in France, there would have been no break in the history of the Diocese of Syracuse. In 1690 there remained only one missionary in the land of the Iroquois, and he was Isaac Jogues, a prisoner of the Indians. England was determined to stop the spread of the Catholic religion in the New World. The new Governor of New York, Bellemont, secured the passage of a law by the Colonial legislature for punishing with perpetual imprisonment any priest remaining in the Province after November 1, 1700. To harbor a Catholic priest was to incur a fine of 250 pounds and to stand in the pillory for three days.

But the faith of the Oneidas and Onondagas was not dead. It needed only the energy of a zealous apostle of Christ to fan it once more into flame. Abbe Francis Piquet, a Sulpician Father, established a mission at the present site of the city of Ogdensburg, New York. He traveled through the forests and lakes of our diocese, inviting the brave Iroquois to come to the new mission. His efforts were so successful that after two years, in 1752, the Bishop of Quebec baptized one hundred twenty Indians and confirmed "a large number on his visit to the mission. This is the only link in the chain which binds the Church of the seventeenth century to the Church of this Diocese in the nineteenth century. War destroyed the French power on this continent and as a result, the mission at Ogdensburg for the Oneidas and Onondagas was abandoned in 1760.

The war against the French in the eighteenth century was also a war against Catholicity. Under these circumstances, the few scattered Catholics were not welded into any distinct organization for nearly a century. It was not until 1784 that the penal laws against Catholics were

repealed. About this time, the first Catholic whom history mentions, settled in Utica in a little log house. His name was John Cunningham.

After the evacuation of New York by the British, when tolerance began to be shown to Catholics because of their loyalty to the Colonists during the War of the Revolution, the Church came out in the open and the little flock of Catholics began to grow. It was Father LeMoyné who planted the Church in our diocese in its first development. It was two Jesuits, Father Kohimann and Father Fenwick who first administered to the diocese in the second period of its growth.

When Bishop Connolly arrived in New York in 1815 to take charge of his vast diocese, it comprised the entire states of New York and New Jersey. He found a Catholic population of 13,000, of which 11,000 were Irish. Father Kohlmann had already established the Church in Albany, the future capital of the state of New York. Father Paul McQuaid was the first pastor in that city in 1813 and he was also in charge of Utica, an out-mission of Albany. At that time there was no priest stationed within the limits of the present Diocese of Syracuse.

The building of the Erie Canal had much to do with the development of the diocese. The building of this great artery of commerce began on July 4, 1817, and the canal opened on October 26, 1825. It became the means of restoring the Church to the territory of the Iroquois because the Irish immigrants who dug the long ditch brought with them their great Faith. The growth of the Church was so rapid that it became impossible for the Bishop of New York to administer to the wants of such a multitude of people who were scattered over such an immense territory. It became necessary to establish a new diocese nearer the central and western portions of the state.

The Diocese of Albany was established on April 26, 1847 and the Right Reverend John McCloskey, D.D., was appointed its first Bishop. He later became the first American Cardinal. The Diocese of Syracuse, comprised of the counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Madison,

Oneida, Onondaga, and Oswego, was formed under the administration of Right Reverend Patrick A. Ludden, D.D., Bishop, elect, who was consecrated in the Church of the Assumption, Syracuse, New York, on May 1, 1887.

### Mission Era

#### 1854-1869

\*\*\*The tiny crossroads seven miles east of Salina and slightly south of the old Erie Canal in the 1840's amounted to little more than a meeting place of two turnpikes running from north to south and from east to west, but a small settlement was apparent and even some growth was noticeable. The Eagle Hotel was the hub of the little hamlet because it was the logical place to house coaches, change horses, eat, and lodge for the night before resuming a long trip by way of one of the rough, dusty roads. Besides the "Eagle", there were several merchants, one directly opposite the hotel, the other down the hill (west) near the creek with its scattered mills and carriage factory along the banks. The residents were the people directly involved with these establishments, along with farmers and Canal laborers who settled in the outlying areas nearby.

The first settlers arrived shortly after the Revolutionary War, and a gradual influx took place from then on, with the westward push and the opening of the Canal. The exact time when the first Catholic family came to the environs of the present Fayetteville is unknown. The village became known as Fayetteville with the establishment of a post office and was incorporated as such on May 6, 1844. Previously the area had been known as Manlius Four Corners, or simply as "the corners" to the settlers, drovers and coach drivers passing through.

A list of known Catholic families during this period is noted as "several" by various historians, and the names included the following: John Farrell, Jeremiah Bohan, John Sheedy, Patrick Holland, Timothy Holland, John Shea, Patrick Tobin, William Griffin, Edward Gaynor, John Kennelley, and others. Some of these people were apparently residents of Manlius Square (now Manlius) and some of a tiny settlement

just north of Fayetteville towards Manlius Station (Minoa), familiar to all of us now as Manlius Center. Historian Clayton states that Mass was celebrated at the home of John Murphy at Manlius Square in 1851, so the Murphy name should be included in the list.

It is interesting to note that these people were all of Irish extraction, but of some significance is the fact that a large Catholic settlement of German people was forming about the same time in the area of the present village of Minoa. Some of these families eventually spread themselves out and settled in the area of Manlius Center. These people are recorded in the Archives of St. Mary's Church in Minoa as residents of Fayetteville. In fact, the first known Baptism of a Fayetteville child is recorded as March 29, 1846, and the child's parents were of German extraction. The child was Henri Riegel, son of Henri Riegel and Joanna Fisselmayer, and his sponsors were Jacob Friess and Catherine Schneider. No previous history of Immaculate Conception Church records this fact, and only one family of German origin has ever been listed heretofore, and that was the family of Louis Hueber. And yet, no history of the parish would be complete or accurate without adding the following names of Fayetteville residents as found in the records of St. Mary's: Henry Riegel, Johannes Bromser, Jacob Friess, and Christopher Fisher.

How the first Catholic settlers made known their need and desire for a priest, and eventually a church, is not known. It is a matter of record, however, that when Father James Cahill was appointed first pastor of St. James Church in Cazenovia by the Rt. Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Bishop of Albany, his parish included Pompey, Manlius Square and Fayetteville. Thus, Fayetteville had its first official spiritual guide. Father Cahill said what was probably the first Mass in Fayetteville in the home of John Farrell at the north corner of Mechanic Street and North Mill Street (North Mill Street is now known as Brooklea Drive). Records show that John Farrell purchased the property in 1840. Father Cahill came to Cazenovia in late October, 1853. Many historians have noted the probable date for that first Mass as 1845, but since Father Cahill came from Albany to Cazenovia

at the much later date of 1853, and since he arrived in Cazenovia in late October of that year, it is somewhat safe to assume that the first Mass in Fayetteville might not have been offered until the warmer months of the following spring of 1854. Travel by horseback, from Cazenovia to Fayetteville would have been much more tolerable at that time. Another point of recall is that the Diocese of Albany was not established until 1847, which is two years after the Bishop of this diocese would have assigned Father Cahill to this area.

We also know that Father Cahill purchased, from the Beard Family, a lot for a church on June 21, 1854 at the corner of Canal Street and Warren Street in the name of Bishop McCloskey. (Canal Street lies in the southwest part of the village and is now called Lincoln Avenue.) It is quite possible, therefore, that the first Mass was celebrated around this time. In fact, the need for the erection of a church was probably shown to Father Cahill by the number of people who crowded into Mr. Farrell's parlor on Sunday mornings. It seems that the stones for the foundation of the church were drawn on the grounds and a few years then elapsed without any progress being made towards building.

Father Cahill also performed a Baptism of a Fayetteville child on October 4, 1854, and recorded it duly as the twin infants, George and Mary, son and daughter of William Conklin and Maria Powers. The sponsors were John Bums and Mary McGee. It is unlikely that the Baptism was performed in Cazenovia because of the distance required to transport two newborn infants. Besides, there was a toll on the Turnpike for any four-wheel rig and this would have been a hardship for any young couple. Furthermore, the horses could not have worked on the seventh (or first) day of the week because they were needed in the fields the other six days. They were entitled to a day's rest. At any rate, Father Cahill did not specify the location of this Baptism, only that it was a Fayetteville family. Nor did he record performing any further Baptisms of Fayetteville children during his pastorate.

This does not in any way reflect on his pastoral zest, however. It is probably safe, though

amusing for us now, to assume that the far removed Bishop in Albany, and, indeed, the newly assigned Cazenovia Pastor himself, were completely unfamiliar with the distance involved between Cazenovia and its outer-most mission, Fayetteville.

We do know, however, that Mass was offered frequently after 1854 in Beard Hall, a large edifice at the foot of Genesee Street, overlooking Limestone Creek. The priests who visited were known to have taken their lodging at the hall out of convenience. (An aside about this which has come down to us from "old-timers" has it that at that time the Hall was notorious for its Saturday night revelry, and one visiting priest found it so difficult to read in his Office or to get any sleep with all the noise, that he asked to have his quarters moved back to the carriage house, where a "God-fearing" man could concentrate on his prayers and get some well deserved rest.)

We also know that the conscientious Catholics of Fayetteville were not neglecting their religious duties during the long winter months when the visit of the priest was infrequent. Being good, practical people, it did not take them long to discover that a church was already established nearby which they could attend at much less inconvenience to themselves and/or the Pastor way down in Cazenovia. This was St. Mary's Church of North Manlius (Minoa) with its own Pastor, Father Xavier Roth, who quietly and generously looked after the spiritual needs of the small Fayetteville flock when it was virtually impossible for them to have the services of their own Mission priest. It is not definitely known whether the first priests at St. Mary's were Benedictines or, possibly, Franciscans sent from Assumption Church in Syracuse. We do know from St. Mary's records that Father Laurant Schneider (1857) and Father Maurus (1859-64) were members of the Benedictine order by the carefully inscribed O.S.B. after their signatures. But apparently Assumption Church in Syracuse did supply Franciscans to St. Mary's on occasion. Thus it is duly recorded in the records of St. Mary's that Father Roth performed the very first Baptism of a Fayetteville child eight years prior to the first visit of Father Cahill. The date, as men-

tioned previously, was March 29, 1846. The child was Henri Riegel, son of Henri Riegel and Joanna Fisselmayer, and his sponsors were Jacob Friess and Catherine Schneider.

Again, on July 17, 1853, a few months previous to Father Cahill's assignment, Father Henrich Feddenmann, then pastor of St. Mary's, performed and duly recorded another Baptism of a Fayetteville infant. The child was Johannes Broniser, son of Johannes and Catherine Broniser. The child's sponsors were Henry Griffin and Anna Walsh.

Going a step further, we find in the same records that the next pastor of Minoa, Father Joseph Naly, O.S.B., baptized the infant daughter of one of the original Irish settlers mentioned by the historians: child Catherine, daughter of Timothy Holland and Honora Tobin, born November, 1854 and baptized by Father Naly on New Year's Day, 1855. Father Naly mistook the name of the family as Hollam, or at least so inscribed it in his Latin records. Since Father Cahill was now officially responsible for Fayetteville Catholics, this would further corroborate our theory that it was a tedious and sometimes virtually impossible task for him to venture over the long hills from Cazenovia to Fayetteville during the long, hard upstate winters. It is probably safe to assume that Father Cahill discovered soon after arriving that the proximity of the Minoa Church to Fayetteville was much more convenient for all concerned during the cold months, and that the Bishop was duly informed of the assistance being given by the Benedictines at Minoa. No doubt both the Bishop and Father Cahill were much relieved to find that the people of Fayetteville were being cared for by a Church so close by in comparison with Cazenovia, which is almost twice or three times the distance.

No further records are found concerning Father Cahill's work, and a new pastor, the Rev. Michael Rooney was assigned to Cazenovia in 1856. Meanwhile, during the spring of 1855, Father Naly of Minoa performed several more Baptisms of Fayetteville children. Father Rooney did not record administering any sacraments at Fayetteville though he undoubtedly came often to say Mass on Sundays and to so-

licit funds for the eventual erection of a church on the lot which Father Cahill purchased. Several historians also mention visits to Fayetteville during this time from a Father Carius—of Rome, New York, but no further knowledge of his ministry is available.

In 1857 the first marriage, to our knowledge, of a Fayetteville couple was performed by Father Laurant Schneider, O.S.B., Pastor of Minoa. The bride was Catherine Schoendorf and the groom was Christopher Fisher. In July, 1859, Rev. Bonaventure Comey became pastor of Cazenovia. Beginning in August of that year, and until mid 1862, Father Maurus of Minoa performed a number of Fayetteville baptisms and apparently became the shepherd of the entire Fayetteville flock.

#### Number of Baptisms

Year	By Fr. Maurus
1859	5
1860	17
1861	17
1862	10

Also, in 1859, under the direction of Father Maurus, the small congregation with its meager funds (about \$315) attempted to start on the foundation for its church, but the project seemed doomed from the start and was soon abandoned.

In August, 1862, a contract for a frame structure to cost \$1900 was entered into with Patrick Cummings of Syracuse but the contract was never completed. However, several authorities point out that during 1862, Father James O'Hara, who had previously visited Fayetteville as Pastor of St. Patrick's in Oneida, came from his new assignment at St. Mary's in Syracuse, inspected the site at Canal Street and Warren Street and immediately declared it wholly unsuitable for the imposing edifice he envisioned for the little village. (A verbal report indicates that the lot sloped off very steeply to the rear.) The membership apparently followed his wisdom, because not long after in 1864, a new and "ideal" lot was purchased by Father O'Hara from the Dean estate, at the head of the park, on the site of what had been the old "Eagle" Hotel. This was the hub of town, the corner of South Manlius

Street and East Genesee Street. The cost is not known, but it apparently took not only the proceeds from the sale of the first lot, but also some of the meager \$315 savings which had been on deposit to the credit of the congregation. Because, when the first officially assigned pastor, Father James O'Reilly arrived to take over in August 1869, the total assets of the parish consisted of one building lot and \$100 savings, according to several published accounts at the time.

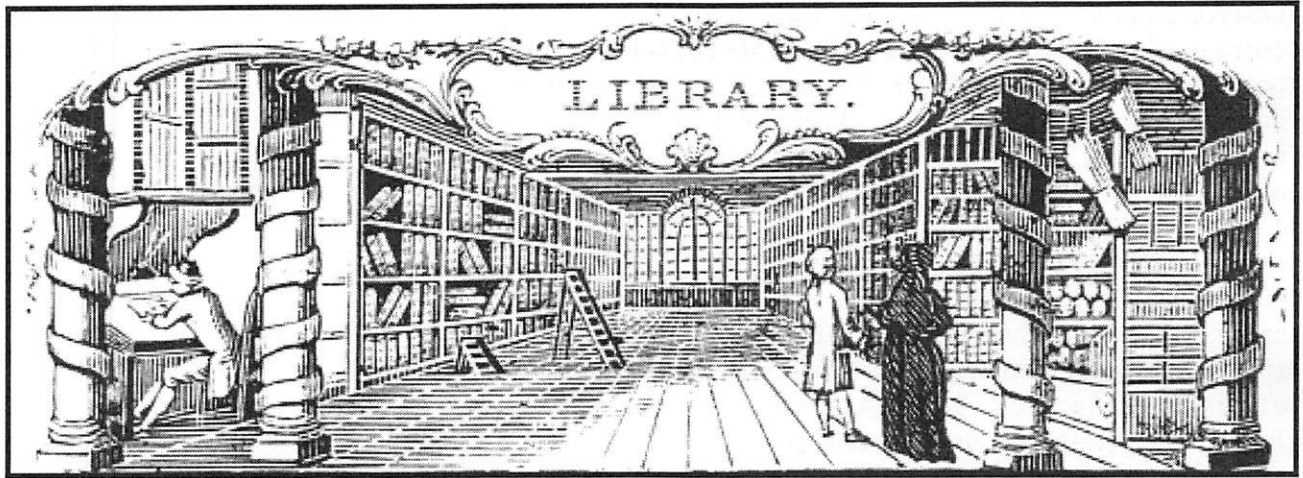
Meanwhile, it was decided that the new site called for a more permanent and lasting structure of brick. Father O'Hara made one attempt to break ground, and brick and lumber were at the scene for some time but they were eventu-

ally sold and hauled away. So the erection of the church was again postponed.

\*\*\* Father O'Hara was assisted in his pastoral duties during most of 1865 by Father Patrick C. Brady of Cazenovia, who performed seven baptisms, among them a son, Charles, of Louis and Agnes Hueber. (Father Brady misunderstood the name given and it was inscribed as "Hugae" in his records.) This fact became significant when we realize that it was from this family that the first vocation of the parish came, through another son, Stephen P. Hueber, who was ordained into the Congregation of Missions or Vincentian Fathers, the order founded by St. Vincent de Paul. □







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We are always thankful to our members for sharing items they no longer need to be put in the Library for use by other members and visitors. Since the last publication of Lifelines we have received many donations for which we would like to give a special thanks.

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**Gregory Supply** donated the necessary lumber to customize the display rack.

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**Mark Rigbée** of Pennysaver—1600 business sized envelopes.

**James Paulette** this is an unusually large donation of CDs and books, list follows:  
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**Grace Lucia** Harrington Bible Pages

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**Gloria Pratt** Montreal—Memory Book – United Union Church—75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary—1906-1982

**Barbara Seguin** *The Town and 2 Villages of Champlain, NY at the turn of the Millenium*

### Reviews

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*Raid on America - The Dutch Naval Campaign of 1672-1674* by Donald G. Shomette & Robert D. Haslach

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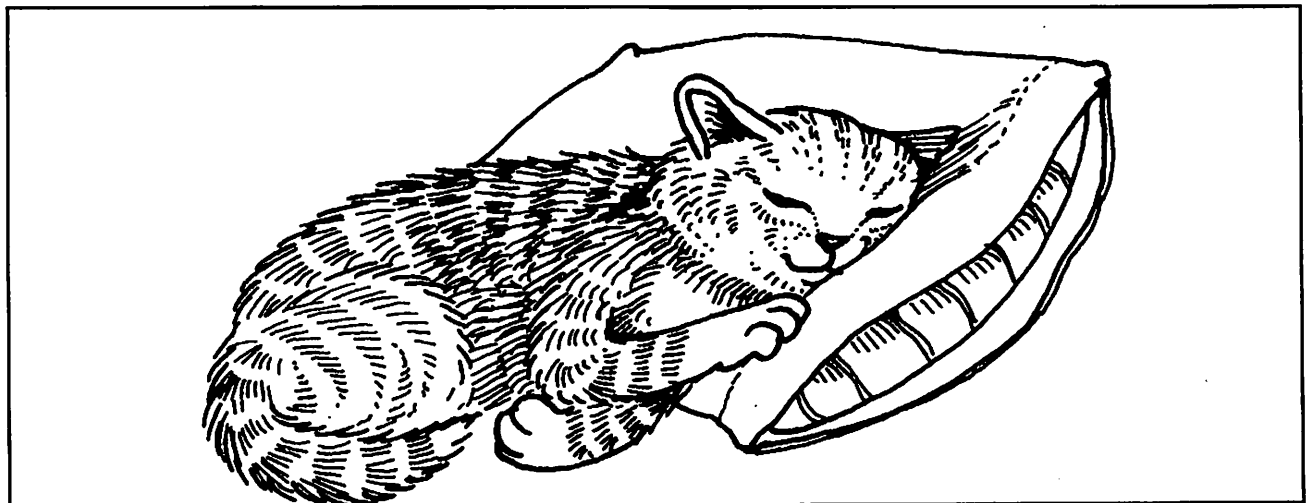
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### PURCHASE

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## Book Reviews

### ***The History of the Adirondacks*** by Albert L. Donaldson

The history of this region, which became famous in the 1880s for its tuberculosis sanitariums and as a hunting and fishing playground for wealthy New Yorkers, is comprehensively covered in this classic work.

Volume one covers the early years of discovery, Indian legends, John Brown's tract, Saranac Lake, Paul Smith's and Lake Placid. Volume Two covers Keene Valley, Long Lake, railroads, lumbering, legislative control, and a number of appendices listing trees, mammals, birds, mountain elevations, etc. Illustrated with photographs of landmark buildings and maps showing land patents, resorts, and watersheds. There are brief biographic sketches of some of the prominent characters. (1921) Reprint, 2 vols., 766 pp., 3 fold-out maps plus 1 full-color foldout map, illus., original full-name and subject index, paper, \$34.95 #D2220F ISBN#0-7884-2220-0

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### ***New York in the Revolution as Colony and State*** by James A. Roberts

A work of considerable historical value, Roberts compiled these records of men who served in the Revolutionary War from the old muster and pay rolls of the different military organizations. These records indicate that New York furnished 41,633 men during the Revolutionary War, considerably more than the 17,781 General Knox, the first secretary of war, had originally reported to Congress.

The entries include the names, rank and organization for the soldiers listed. The military forces at the time were divided into three classes: the Line-regiments in the US Service under General Washington, the Levies—drafts from the different militia regiments, and eligible ci-

vilians, called to serve outside the State during their entire term, and the Militia—who could only be called out of State for three months at a time. This work is divided into sections for each of these groups. From the Line, soldiers are listed from the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> regiments, as well as the Privateers and the "Green Mountain Boys." The section entitled the Levies lists the officers' names, their ranks and the names of the enlisted men in these groups. The section on the militia includes groups from the following counties: Albany, Charlotte, Cumberland, Dutchess, Orange, Suffolk, Tryon, Ulster and Westchester. Three indices are included: an index to illustrations, an index by organization and counties, and an index to commanding officers. (1897) Reprint, 261pp., illus., maps, original indices, paper, \$26.50 #R2284R ISBN#0-7884-2284-7

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### ***Raid on America - The Dutch Naval Campaign of 1672-1674*** by Donald G. Shomette & Robert D. Haslach

In 1672, England formally declared war on its commercial archrival, the United Provinces of the Netherlands, marking the beginning of the Third Anglo-Dutch War. In response, The Evertsen Expedition, under the command of Evertsen the Youngest of the Admiralty of Zeeland, launched a surprise attack against the English East India Company fleet, to be followed by raids on major English and French colonial establishments in the Western Hemisphere. "The battle against England had marked Holland's zenith as a world maritime power. The Dutch warriors who had followed the flag to sea had miraculously held the overwhelming forces of both England and France at bay in home waters and had subdued, through force of arms and pure bravado, a vast colonial frontier em-

pire in America.”

Dutch and English records, journals, secret minutes and narratives are used to reconstruct Evertsen's campaign that included the naval invasion of the Chesapeake Bay, the capture or destruction of hundreds of English and French vessels, and the re-conquest of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. Ironically, their victory marked the end of the golden age of the Dutch Republic, as they could not sustain “such an empire.”

Donald Shomette is director of Cultural Resource Management, a historical consultant for the US Navy and the National Geographic Society, and a former staff member for the Library of Congress. (1988) Reprint, 386 pp., illus., maps, full-name + subject index, paper, \$21.95 #S2245R ISBN#0-7884-2245-6

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***The Coulombe Family of North America 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition • 2003*** By Paul Alphonse Joseph Coulombe

This book is 679 pages, starting with a 30 page researched historical section. Most of the data is from primary sources, though much is from correspondence with families—so it is not error free. There are over 7,700 marriages of Coulombes, all numbered, and connected to one in 1670 Ile d'Orleans, Quebec. There are over 30,000 names in the book—as I include all children of the family, even those who died young, did not marry, or became nuns or priests. Some families wrote to give me data beyond births, marriages and deaths—this data is in the book, which makes it of greater importance than a more traditional genealogy book. I also traveled to France, Canada and all over the East Coast to fine this data—which took over thirty years to gather. There is also an index of spouses. If your name is not included, I'm certain you can locate your ancestral line, as long as you know who your grandparents or great-grandparents were. Some interesting names in the book are

Madonna, Trader Joe and a side connection to Charlemagne from Catherine Baillon's line.

The cost of the book is \$85.00 US or \$125.00 Canadian—money order (incidentally, two sections are translated into French). The material is copyrighted, so it cannot be sold to others without the author's approval. If you have a Coulombe in your family line, you will want this book, as it is the definitive book on the family. The historical section is easily adapted to any family book of French-Canadian ancestry—most people would benefit by an interesting introduction to their genealogies. Hard bound in red, with gold lettering, and acid free paper by Gateway Press, Inc., MD

Orders can be made to: Paul A. J. Coulombe, 2153 Quartz Cliff St. Unit 105, Las Vegas, NV 89117-6009

***Leading By Example Partisan Fighters & Leaders of New France 1660-1760*** Volume Two by Bob Bearor

In North America French and Canadian troops greatly outnumbered and out gunned, conducted an unconventional war for many decades against the British and the American colonist until the final Gaelic defeat in 1763. They practiced a manner of irregular fighting known as *petite guerre*, “little war,” a small-scale but effective combat characterized by mobile groups of French officers, Canadian partisans, and especially, Native American warriors, who harassed their for, soldier and civilian alike. War parties would strike suddenly, especially at dawn, burning dwellings, butchering livestock, and sometimes killing and scalping their victims. Men, women and children were often seized for adoptions in order to replenish dwindling tribal populations. During the French and Indian War of 1754-1760, this hit-and-run raiding created a swath of ruin across the backcountry of the American colonies from New Hampshire to the Carolinas.

In this volume Bob Bearor relates the interesting human stories of five of these extraordinary individuals. Beginning in the later seventeenth century, the life of the explorer, soldier and Native American leader, Daniel Greysolon Dulhut or DuLhut or Du Luth (1639-1710), is presented. The next account is that of Marie-Madeleine Jarret de Verchères (1678-1747), who at age fourteen in 1692 successfully organized

her defense of the small Fort Verchères from a sudden Iroquois, attack. For the eighteenth century, Mr. Bearor selects three distinguished figures, beginning with St. Luc de la Corne, known as La Corne Saint Luc (1711-1784), the skilled partisan leader of King George's War, the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. Then we have Daniel Hyacinthe-Marie Lienard de Beaujeu (1711-1855), the martyred "Hero of the Monongahela." Last we have Jean-Daniel Dumas (1721-1766), de Beaujeu's deputy and successor as commander, led the French-Native forces against Major General Edward Braddock (1695-1755) in the classic meeting engagement near Fort Duquesne on July 9, 1755, in which a larger Anglo-Provincial force was overwhelmed and routed. This victory temporarily preserved the Ohio Country for France while shocking the thirteen colonies and Great Britain.

This volume, #B2348-A4025HB, has 132 pages, a Bibliography and Index, costs \$18.00 and may be purchased from Heritage Books, Inc. 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, MD 20716 1-800-398-7709 VISA/MasterCard/ Discover, Checks and Money orders accepted. Please add \$5.00 per order for shipping in the US. Call for foreign shipping. Maryland residents please add 5% sales tax. Trade terms available to booksellers. Our complete catalog and order form is on line at [K http://www.heritagebooks.com](http://www.heritagebooks.com)

***Deaths at Auburn Prison Cayuga County New York 1888-1937* by Mark W. DeLawyer**

Every family has a black sheep that seem to defy the research efforts of family researchers and genealogists. For instance, the majority of prison inmates pass away without any mention in the news or even an obituary notice. Researchers seldom access records from prisons, poor-houses, asylums and hospitals. This is because the researchers must not only know where to look to find these records, but he or she must also have traced their mystery ancestor to the point where they know that their name will be found in a certain record, file or register and in many cases this is nearly impossible to do.

This unique family history resource contains entries for approximately 700 persons who died in Auburn Prison between 1888 and 1937, with the added bonus of a full-name index. Records are arranged chronologically. Part One, records for 1888-1895, contain name, place of birth, date

and time of death, crime, term of sentence, race, cause of death, and remarks. Part Two, records for 1896-1910, contains name, date of death, name of relative, residence of relative, by whom claimed for interment, to whom or to what institution delivered, and date of delivery. Part Three, records for 1921-1937, follows the format of Part One. 2003, append., bibl., index, 165 pp., \$20.50, add \$4.00 for the first book + \$1.00 for each additional book for shipping in the US (Book Rate) Call for foreign shipping. Trade terms available to booksellers. D1918-1277HBR ISBN:0-7884-1918-8

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***A History of Newfoundland From the English Colonial and Foreign Records* by D. W. Prowse, Q.C.**

From 1497 to the permanent settlement in Virginia and the landing of the Pilgrim fathers in 1620, Newfoundland was the only colony and the only possession in North America occupied and governed by Englishmen. This period of over a century is completely overlooked by American historians.

To the early American settlers Newfoundland was the parent colony, a meager and haggard kind of mother, yet she saved the ancient colony of Virginia from semi-starvation by a timely cargo of fish. When the New York settlers first tried to establish a fishery in Sandy Hook, it was to this colony they applied for assistance and men. The same Devonshire adventures who traded to and colonized Newfoundland were the first to make a similar attempt in New England.

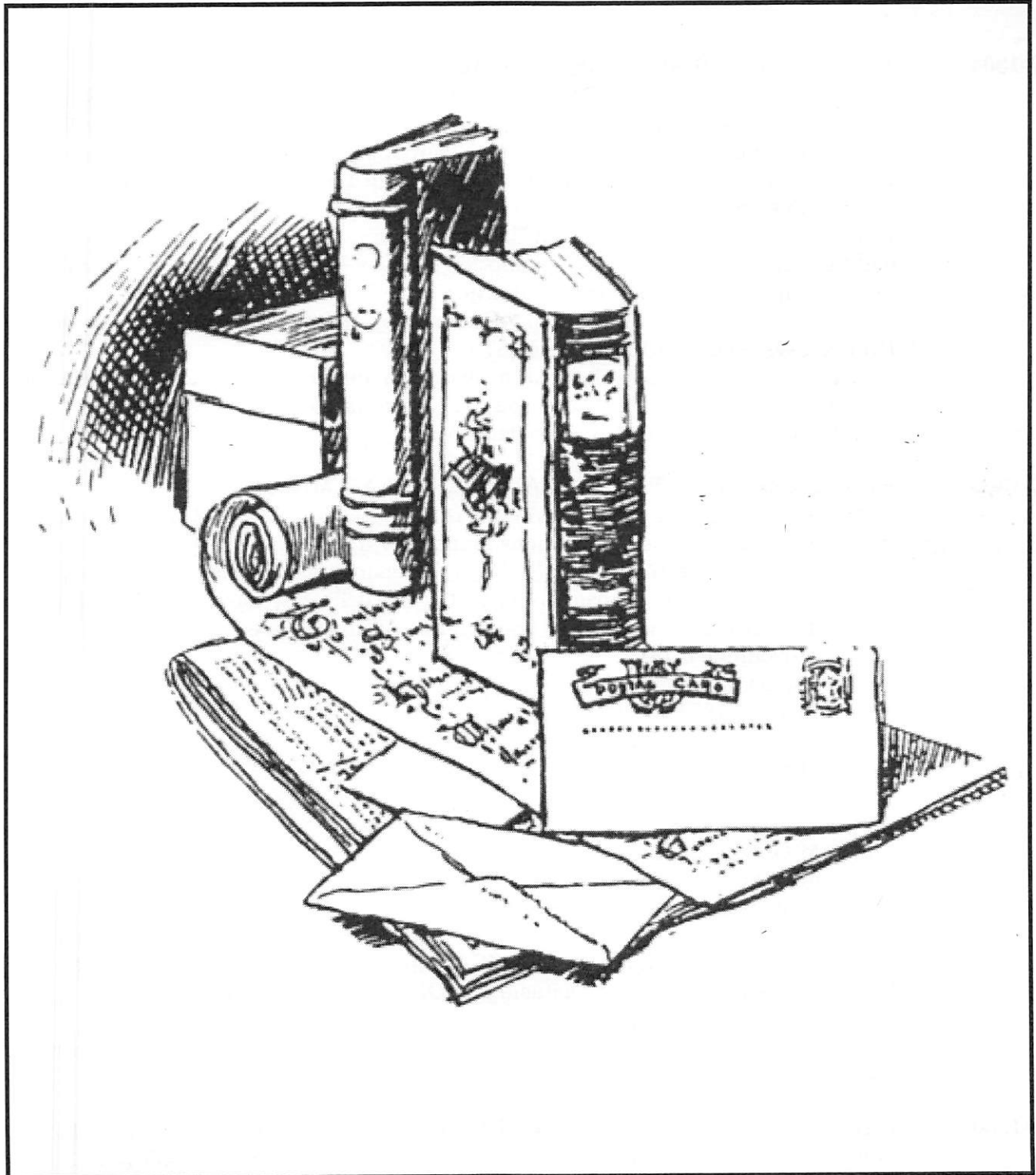
The author has endeavored to show the close connection between this ancient colony and the young English settlements on the continent—the story of early struggles and mutual aid between Newfoundland and especially New England. His resources were unpublished records, official documents and manuscripts.

Lavishly illustrated, this is the ultimate history of Newfoundland, with information about Labrador, and Indians, Moravian missionaries, and the later developments of lumbering, railroads, hunting and much more. It contains a

large fold-out map of Newfoundland, smaller maps within the text, many pictures, appendices, chronology, statistics, bibliography, lists of manuscripts, and an original name and subject index. (1895) Reprint, 742 pp., 2-vols, paper, \$56.00 add \$4.00 for the first book + \$1.00 for each additional book for shipping in the US (Book Rate) Call for foreign shipping. Trade

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# Queries

**Q-1304**

**BLAIS/BLAIR DESLAURIERS AUDETTE/LaPOINTE**

I am seeking info on Maxime/Mike Audette/Lapointe and Sarah Jane BLAIS/BLAIR, b Mar 1848, possibly in Chesterfield, Essex Co., NY (or Boston, Mass.), (par. Pierre BLAIS and Edwidge DESLAURIERS). They mar. 14 Nov 1865 at St. Cyprien's Parish, Napierville, P.Q., Can. From 1850 through 1860 Sarah Jane is listed in the US Fed Census in Chesterfield.

In 1880 Census this fam is back in US in Ellenburg, Clinton Co. NY area. They had eight children, all baptized at Assumption of Mary in Redford, NY [I find that odd as they appear to be living in Ellenburg].

Where did Sarah Jane die? Possibly Chateaugay, NY. Did Maxime/Michael die in Brainardsville on 11/6/1932 at age 98?

Can anyone tell me where Sarah Jane was born and/or died? I would like to know more about this couple. Any help would be appreciated.

*Paul C. Blair #1335 pblair681@netzero.com*

**Q-1305**

**ST. PIERRE/ST. PETER THIBAUT BRAZEAU MIRON**

I am seeking b and/or bap in 1838 of Francois Lazare ST. PIERRE aka Francis Elijah ST. PETER. Possible locations found on various documents over the years: Plattsburgh, NY; Whittingsville, NY; NY,NY; Upper Canada; Bristol, Vt. Francois f, Louis Dessaint and m, Marie Josephte THIBAUT. They had these 11 children when they left their birth area of St-Roch-des-Aulnaies, Que:

M-Domilde b 1819  
 Louis Cyrille b 1820  
 Pierre b 1821  
 M-Christine 1822  
 M-Elionore 1825  
 M-Adeline 1830  
 Jos. Desire 1831  
 M-Obeline 1832  
 M-Abdele 1834  
 Francis Xavier 1836  
 Marie 1837

Elijah 2-mar Hermine/Armine BRAZEAU in 1859 at Brasilica of Notre Dame, Montreal, f Antoine and m Anastasie MIRON, both of Montreal.

Any help will be appreciated.

*Virginia Emily Flynn #1129 537 Belknap Road, Framingham, MA 01701-2800  
 508-788-0601*

**Q-1306**

**PAYE/PAYET/PAILLE/PAYER/PERRY GAGNON/GONYEA SENE/SENEZ**

I am searching for the mar and d/p of David PAYE/PAYET/PAILLE/PAYER/PERRY



b ca1824 and Lydia Ann/Edesse Ann GAGNON/GONYEA. The marriage would have been before 1845. David was the s/o Louis and Marie Louise SENE/SENEZ. I am also searching for the birth and death of Lydia Ann, her parents and their dau Marie Helene aka Olive PAYE. Olive was born 15 Jul 1849. Any info on either family will be appreciated.

*Barbara J. Smith #1010 108 Lake Shore Dr., West Brookfield, Mass. 01585 BS433@aol.com*

**Q-1307****TREMBLEY BUSHARD/BOUCHARD**

I am looking for the b and mar data for Amelia TREMBLEY, b in Chazy, NY, 13 Aug 1816. She mar ca. 1840 to James Jacob BUSHARD/BOUCHARD.

*Jim Huelskamp N17 W5347 Garfield St., Cederburg, WI 53012-2925 wjh@voyager.net*

**Q-1308****MORIN**

MORIN family—Edouard MORIN b. ca. 1850 and son Joseph, b. 1878, d. 1957, Burke, Franklin County, New York.

*Don Sylvain #1034 6021 Ross Mire Dr., Bethesda, MD 20814-2265*

**Q-1309****VINETTE BISSON**

VINETTE family—Superelain, b. ?, d. ? mar. Elizabeth BISSON in 1882 in Churubusco, Town of Clinton, Clinton Co., NY, Medwick, b. ?, d. ?, mar. ? Churubusco

*Don Sylvain #1034 6021 Ross Mire Dr., Bethesda, MD 20814-2265*



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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

and 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.

### **— NNYACGS —**

#### **Semi-yearly Conferences**

Always the 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday in May  
and the

1<sup>st</sup> Saturday in October

For Any Questions about the conferences check our Web-site  
at [NNYACGS.org](http://NNYACGS.org)

### **— 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 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 and CDs programmed for MAC.

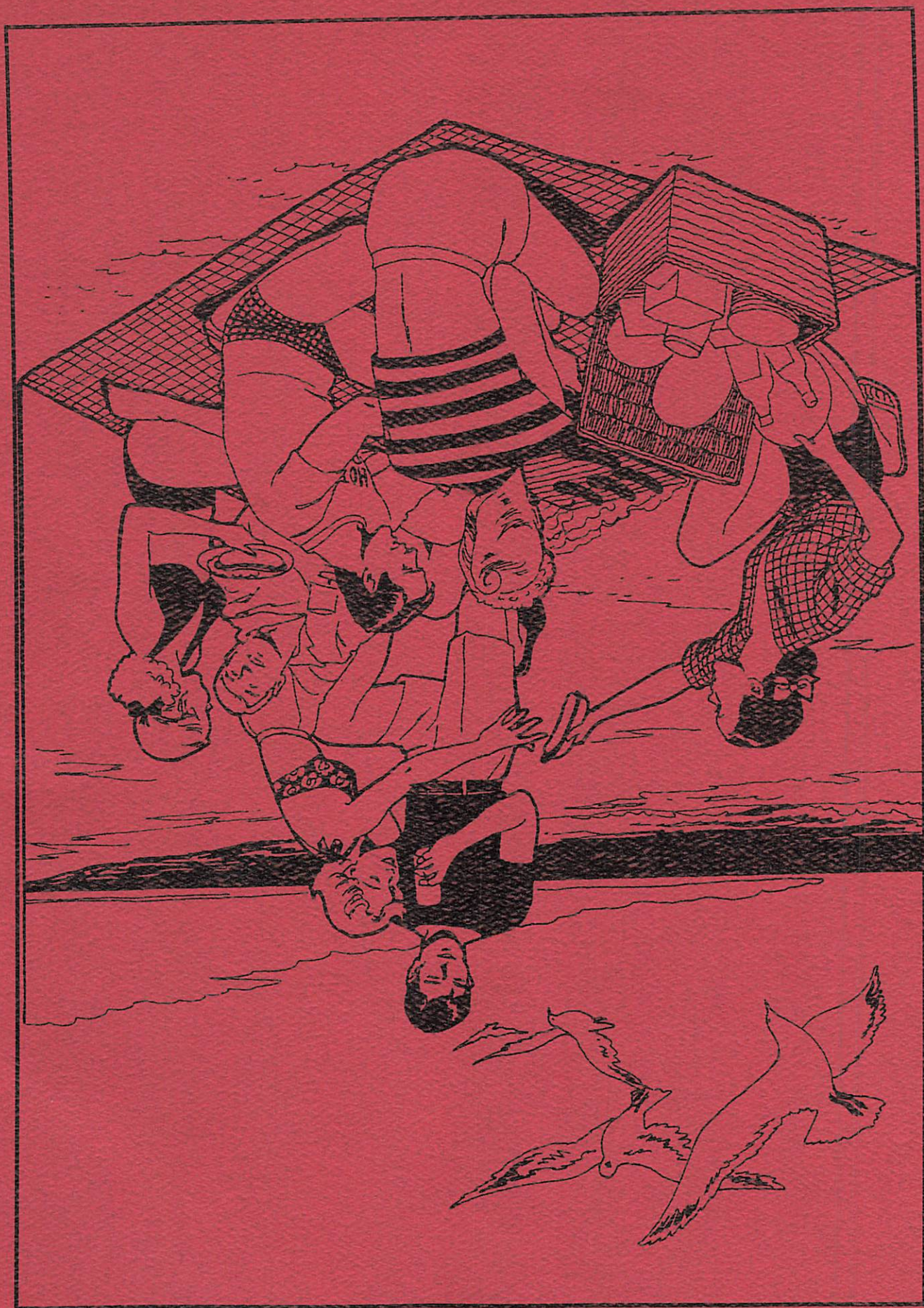
Additionally, the Journal now makes use of a scanner to enter photographs, line drawings, sketches, and other graphics such as cemetery maps. Black or red ink on white paper is preferred for scanning;.

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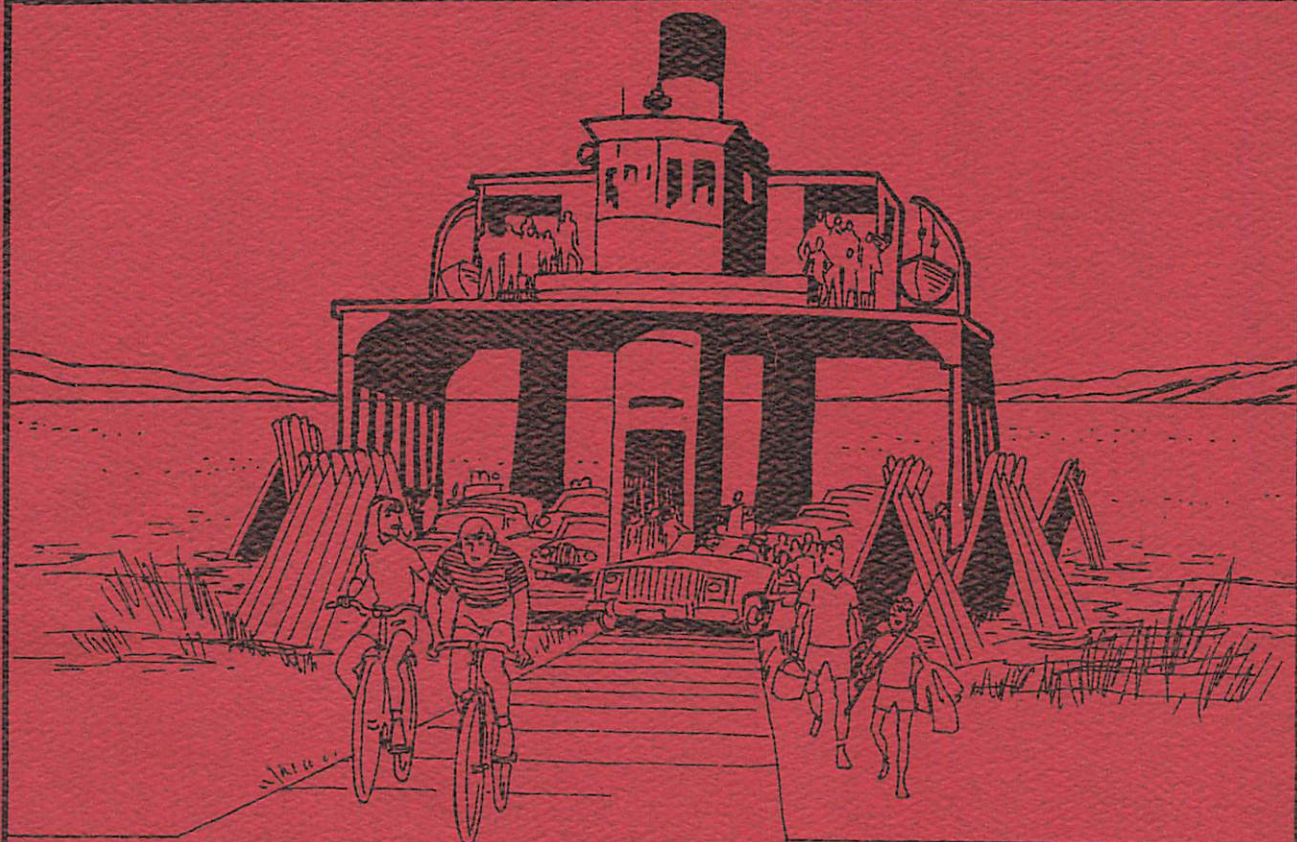
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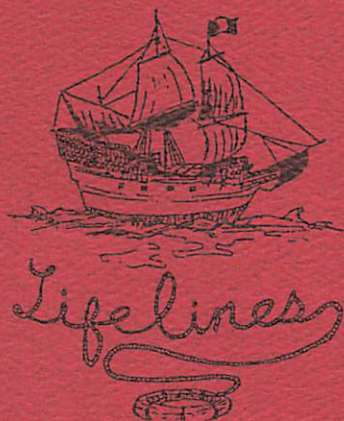






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