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JOURNAL
— OF THE —
**Northern New York American-Canadian
Genealogical Society**



M. COTY 84

**Volume 21, Number 2
No. 41
2005**



ISSN 8755-920

Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society

PO Box 1256
Plattsburgh, New York 12901-0120

Founded June 1983

Volume 21 No. 2

41

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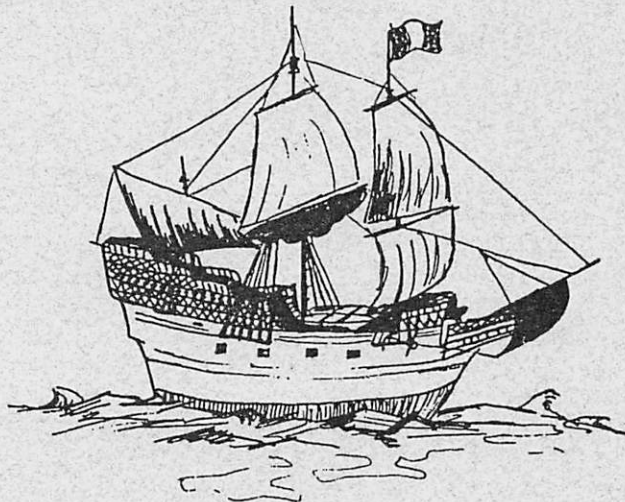
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President's Letter

Dear Members:

As you see we are now able to have another journal in your hands. I have always enjoyed doing the journal and suffered inwardly when I couldn't get it out on time.

We appreciate your patience—we know it has been an inconvenience.

What can you do to help? Articles for the journal are always in great need. I know the biggest chore in sending in an article is deciding what to share, gathering it together to send to be included in the journal and then sending it off. It will be appreciated by all our members.

My best to each of you,

Elizabeth

Semi-yearly Conferences

Always the 3rd Friday and Saturday in May
and the 1st Friday and Saturday in October

For Any Questions about the
conferences check our Web-site
at **NNYACGS.org**

Descendants of William Weir

Robert Weir
408 Enfield Road
Lexington, Virginia 24450

Generation 1

1. **William WEIR** was born Abt. 1755 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. He married Christian McNAUGHTON Abt. 1780 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. She was born in 1748 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

Children of William and Christian (McNaughton) Weir are:

- 1.1. Mary² Weir, b. 15 Apr 1781, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.
- 1.2. Elizabeth Weir, b. 6 Apr 1783, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.
- 1.3. James Weir, b. 31 Jul 1785, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.
- 1.4. William (Wyer) Weir, b. 4 Nov 1787, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland; d. 11 Sep 1814, Plattsburgh, New York.

Notes for William (Wyer) Weir:

The following is from a letter written by Kevin Crisman, Professor, Nautical Archaeology Program, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843-4352.

"I've been through my files and have managed to locate several references concerning (William Weir/Wyer) his brief career on Lake Champlain. First of all, his name shows up in the Lake Champlain Squadron's Muster Book (United States Archives, Record Group 45, 'Muster Book September 11, 1814, Lake Champlain) which lists all of the officers and sailors present in the squadron for the Battle of Plattsburgh Bay. He is listed in the book (and elsewhere) as 'William Wyer' – which may be what he considered the correct spelling, or simply the way the squadron purser thought it ought to be spelled. He enlisted for service on the lake (they were all volunteers) on March 18, 1814. Most of the recruiting for the squadron was at port cities along the coast: New York, Boston, or the smaller ports; the muster does not specify where he signed up. He was originally listed as an 'Ordinary Seaman,' the rank for sailors with a modicum of sailing experience, but not at the upper level of sailing skill and knowledge. The pay rate was \$12/month (the highest rank of sailor, 'Seaman', was paid \$15/month). He would have received an enlistment bonus for the lakes (the Navy was having a hard time getting sailors to volunteer for the service, so Congress approved an additional payment to compensate for the difficulty and danger.)

William Wyer obviously had experience and skill with a needle and thread, for he was promoted to 'Sail Maker' on May 8, probably not long after he joined the squadron as it was filling out at Vergennes, Vermont. The Champlain Squadron was short of every kind of warrant and commissioned officer and specialist, so Macdonough made many temporary promotions from the rank-and-file. The promotion doubled Wyer's pay to \$25/month, a rate matched only by Gunners, Boatswains, and Master Mates. So far as I can tell, Wyer was the only designated sailmaker in the squadron. He would have been a very busy man in the spring and summer of 1814 – while many of the sails were pre-made and shipped up the lake from New York, it was still necessary to modify the, and in some cases make up total new sails.

Macdonough shifted sailors back and forth between his vessels, depending upon the needs of the moment. Sickness, and the ratio of skilled to unskilled crewmen on board. Someone with as valuable a skill as William Wyer probably shifted back and forth between the vessels on a daily basis. When the 20-gun brig Eagle was added to the squadron at the very last moment, it is a safe bet that William was on her working away steadily, surrounded by sailor-assistants who knew a thing or two about sails. The first lieutenant

of Eagle, Joseph Smith, said years afterwards "Eagle required a great deal of work, to get her in good fighting trim, as she was a new vessel, mounting 20 guns. I worked hard, fitting rigging and sails, working early and late — frequently with palm and needle myself — until she was tolerably fitted out" (K. Crisman, "The Eagle: An American Brig on Lake Champlain During the War of 1812, pp. 55-56).

On the day of the battle Wyer was aboard Macdonough's flagship Saratoga, for he is listed as one of the dead on that vessel and not Eagle (Rodney Macdonough, "Life of Thomas Macdonough, U.S. Navy, p 270). He likely died of wounds inflicted by enemy shot or by splinters. As one of the enlisted sailors (rather than a commissioned officer), he was almost certainly given the informal burial according to most of the dead sailors from both fleets: a mass grave in a trench dug on Crab Island, at the south end of Plattsburgh Bay. The location of this gravesite has since been lost, which is unfortunate. There is a memorial on the island, however.

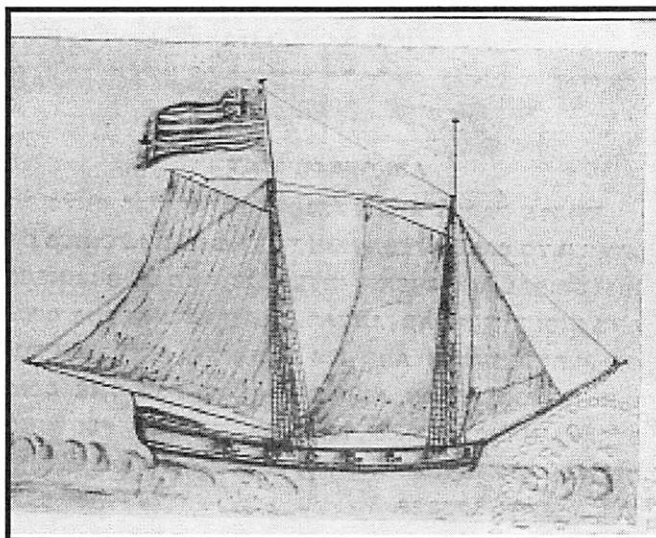
His family would have been eligible for his share of the prize money (I cannot find a figure for how much this would have been — a modest bonus at the time), and if he was married his widow could have applied for a pension with the government (1812 pension records can be found in the U.S. Archives in Washington).

That's all I can tell you about William Wyer, at least with the files I have here in Texas. If you have information about his life before Lake Champlain I would like very much to see it.

Good luck with your research,

Sincerely,

Kevin Crisman"



The Royal Savage

- 1..5. Robert WEIR, b. 30 Oct 1789, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.
- 1.6. Janet Weir, b. Abt. 1791, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland; m. Thomas Sinclair, 11 Mar 1823, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.
- 1.7. James Weir, b. 19 Nov 1792, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

Generation 2

- 1.5. **Robert² Weir** (William¹) was born 30 Oct 1789 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. He married Ann ANDERSON 14 Jun 1838 in Liberton, Midlothian, Scotland, daughter of Robert Anderson and Mary. She died in County Cavan, Ireland.

Notes for Robert Weir:

This is noted on the "Death Certificate" for Alexander Weir. The name being Robert, but

according to Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) his name was William. Robert Weir lived in the parish of Roshorkin, County Antrim, N. Ireland.

Notes for Ann Anderson:

She, Anderson, is noted as the wife of Robert Weir, and the mother of Alexander Weir on his death certificate. According to the Mormon Church records, Alexander's mother is Helen Knox.

Children of Robert and Ann (Anderson) Weir are:

- 1.5.1. Betty³ Weir, b. 1801; d. 1 Nov 1898, Beekmantown, New York; m. James REED, b. 1800; d. 24 Apr 1875, Beekmantown, New York. Burial: Nov 1898, Riverside Cemetery, Plattsburgh, New York. She came to the United States in 1823. She had no children.

Notes for James Reed:

He came to the United States in 1823. His two sisters and a brother came at the same time. He was buried Apr. 1875, Riverside Cemetery, Plattsburgh, New York.

- 1.5.2. Archibald Weir, b. 1805, Roshorkin, County Antrim, N. Ireland; d. 22 Jan 1892, Beekmantown, New York; m. Margaret WILSON, Ireland; b. 1822, Ireland.

Notes for Archibald Weir:

They came to the United States in 1825. The family of Miller, Reed and Weir were close friends in Ireland. They had one known child.

"In God's house evermore my dwelling shall be" is on his grave marker.

Archibald was buried Jan 1892, Stafford Cemetery, Beekmantown, New York.

- 1.5.3. James Weir, Sr., b. 1808, Ireland; d. 8 Dec 1890, Beekmantown, New York.

- 1.5.4. Robert Weir, b. 1811, Ireland; d. 1894, Plattsburgh, New York.

- 1.5.5. Samuel Weir, b. 1827; d. 1863, Beekmantown, New York; m. Ellen. B. 1829, Ireland. Had no children.

- 1.5.6. Mary Jane Weir, b. 1833; d. 1891; m. Robert. She was the first child of the second marriage for Robert. She had no children.

- 1.5.7. James Weir, b. 1835, Ireland.

- 1.5.8. Alexander Weir, b. 27 Jan 1835, Liberton, Midlothian, Scotland; d. 16 Aug. 1902, Plattsburgh, New York.

Generation 3

- 1.5.3. James³ Weir, Sr.** (Robert², William¹) was born 1808 in Ireland, and died 8 Dec 1890

in Beekmantown, New York. He marries Elizabeth (Betsy) WILSON. She was born 1811 in Ireland, and died 1 May 1895 in Beekmantown, New York. He came to the United States in 1835. They had ten children.

James Weir

Clinton County, fs:

Be it Remembered, That on the 7th day of December 1891 the last Will and Testament of James Weir, late of Beekmantown in said County deceased, was duly admitted to Probate by the Surrogate of said County, and by him Adjudged to be a valid Will of both Real and Personal Property and Ordered to be recorded with the Proofs and Examination taken in respect thereto, which said Last Will and Testament and Proofs and Examination are hereby recorded as follows, that is to say:

Will of James Weir

I, James Weir of Beekmantown, Clinton County, State of New York of the age of 80 years and being of sound mind and memory do make, publish and declare this my Last Will and Testament in manner following that is to say:

First —

I order all my just debts paid

Second

I give and bequeath to my beloved Wife Elizabeth Weir all money and notes and cows on the place that I may die possessed of at my death.

Third

I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Weir, Three hundred dollars. Also to my daughter Margaret wife of George Abbott the sum of One hundred dollars to be paid one year after my death.

Fourth

I give, devise and bequeath to my son Samuel Weir the residue of my Estate both Real and personal after paying the above legacies mentioned.

Lastly

I do hereby nominate Samuel Weir the Executor of this my Last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former Wills by me made.

In Witness Whereof I have herewith set my hand and seal this Seventh day of September 1889.

his

James X Weir (L.S.)

mark

The above instrument consisting of one sheet was at the date thereof signed, sealed, published and declared by the said James Weir as and for Last Will and Testament in presence of us who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

Romero E. Hyde

Beekmantown

Clinton C., N. Y.

Frank Shields

Beekmantown

Clinton C., N. Y.

Proofs

Surrogates Court Clinton County, New York

In the Matter of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of James Weir, late of Beekmantown in said County of Clinton deceased

Examination of witnesses taken in open Court before David F. Dobie, Surrogate of Clinton County, N. Y.

State of New York

Clinton County, fs:

Romeo E. Hyde and Frank Shields, both of Beekmantown, Clinton County New York being first

duly sworn and examined in open Court on their oaths do depose and say that they were personally acquainted with James Weir, late of Beekmantown, Clinton County New York deceased, that they are the subscribing witnesses to the Last Will and Testament of said James Weir Deceased, and these deponents further say that the said deceased did in the presence of these deponents subscribe his name at the end of this instrument which is now here shown to these deponents and offered for Probate and purporting to be his Last Will and Testament and bearing date on the 7th day of September 1889, that the said deceased at the time of so subscribing his name to the said instrument did declare the same to be his Last Will and Testament, that these deponents did thereon subscribe their names at the end of said instrument as attesting witnesses to the execution thereof, at the request of the said deceased, in his presence and in presence of each other, that the said deceased at the time of so subscribing his name thereto, was a citizen of the United States upwards of twenty-one years of age and that he appeared to be of sound mind and memory and understanding and was not under any restraint to the knowledge or belief of their deponents.

Taken, subscribed and sworn to
this 7th day of December 1891
before me in open Court
D.F. Dobie

Romeo E. Hyde
Frank Shields

Surrogate

Clinton County, fs:

It appearing from the Proofs and Examinations taken in respect to the Last Will and Testament of James Weir, late of Beekmantown in said County deceased, that the said Will was duly executed by the said deceased and at the time he so executed the same he was in all respects competent to devise Real Estate and not under restraint, that the said Will is a valid Will of both Real and Personal Estate and that the Proofs are sufficient, the said Last Will and Testament and Proofs and Examinations are hereby recorded, signed and certified, pursuant to the Statutes in such cases made and provided this 7th day of December 1891.

D.F. Dobie
Surrogate

More about James Weir, Sr.:

Burial: 1890, Stafford Cem. Beekmantown, New York

Emigration: He came to America prior to 1850.

Will: September 7, 1889, Beekmantown, New York

More about Elizabeth Wilson:

Burial: 1895, Stafford Cemetery, Beekmantown, New York

Child of James and Elizabeth (Wilson) Weir is:

1.5.3.1. Margaret⁴ Weir, b. 12 Feb 1844, Lasswade, Midlothian, Scotland; d. England.

1.5.4. **Robert³ Weir** (Robert², William¹) was born 1811 in Ireland, and died 1894 in Plattsburgh, New York. He married Anna Catherine TEDFORD, daughter of John Tedfrod and Mary Tedford. She was born 19 Sep 1844 in Saranac, NY, and died 1 April 1918 in Plattsburgh, New York.

Notes for Robert Weir:

He came to work for the Saranac River Company. He was educated and so ran the company store at True Brook, NY, area of the iron smelters. He saved every penny-retired and bought the farm on the south (?) side of Tom Miller Road. He married

Anna Tedford 33 years his junior.

At age 44, on 26 Oct 1866, while residing in the Town of Saranac he applied for citizenship. Hector A. Wood witnessed for him and on 24 Oct 1872, he became a Naturalized Citizen. He signed his own name. He was literate and had some schooling. He was a native of Ireland. Hector Wood had hired Robert to work for him in the store in the Town of Saranac.

More about Robert Weir:

Burial: 1894, Riverside Cem. Plattsburgh, NY

Notes for Anna Catherine Tedford:

She died at 1:30 AM and was 73 years, 6 months and 12 days old. At the time of her death she was widowed. She died of paresis (paralysis). Her death certificate is signed by J.G. McKinney, M.D.

She was the mother Lena Anne Weir.

In 1860 she was a servant in the household of the Thompson's. She is listed in the 1850 census as a child living with her brother Stephen, in the Thomas Thompson household. In the 1860 census they are listed as servants in the same household. At the time of her death her father is listed as John Tedford and her mother as Matilda KERR, Thomas Thompson's wife. Matilda and her husband were both from Ireland. Thomas is a farmer. All his children are born in New York.

Other children in the Thompson household are:

Mary, Sarah, John, William and Matilda

More about Anna Catherine Tedford:

Burial: 3 Apr 1918, Riverside Cem, Plattsburgh, New York

Children of Robert and Anna (Tedford) Weir are:

1.5.4.1. John Henry⁴ Weir, b. 1868, Plattsburgh, NY; d. Brooklyn, NY.

1.5.4.2. Lena Anne Weir, b. 1871, Saranac, NY; d. 1925, Plattsburgh, NY.

1.5.4.3. Mary Elizabeth Weir, b. 1877, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 1897, Plattsburgh, NY.

Burial: 1897, Riverside, Cem. Plattsburgh, NY

1.5.4.4. Mary Martha Weir, b. 1879, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 18 Jul 1897, Plattsburgh, NY.

Burial: 1897, Riverside Cem. Plattsburgh.

1.5.7. James³ Weir (Robert², William¹) was born 1835 in Ireland. He married Elizabeth WEIR. She was born 1838 in Ireland.

Children of James and Elizabeth (Weir) Weir are:

1.5.7.1. John⁴ Weir, b. 1862, Saranac, New York.

1.5.7.2. James Weir, b. 1864, Saranac, NY; m. Addie Keysor; b. 1863; d. 1944, Schyler Falls, NY.

1.5.7.3. Robert Weir, b. 1867, Saranac, NY.

1.5.7.4. Catherine Weir, b. 1870, Saranac, NY

1.5.7.5. Mary E. Weir, b. 1875, Saranac, NY.

1.5.8. Alexander³ Weir (Robert², William¹) was born 27 Jan 1835 in Liberton, Midlothian, Scotland, and died 16 Aug 1902 in Plattsburgh, NY. He married (1) Mary Ann REID, daughter of James Reid and Betty Weir. She was born 1836, and died 2 Sep 1866 in Beekmantown, NY. He married (2) Julia Lucy MYRES, daughter of David Myers and Mary Myres. She was born 1841 in Beekmantown, NY and died 1913.

Notes for Alexander Weir:

He was one of thirteen children who emigrated to USA. Alexander was headed for

New York from Canada but had a Reed relative in West Beekmantown. The ship that Alexander was on was sailing for Long Island where there were other relatives. There was a bad crossing—probably running out of food and water due to storm delays, so the Captain put in at Nova Scotia and they walked to New York State.

Alexander Weir is listed in the "Webb's Plattsburgh Directory of 1875-77" as a gardener and living at 1 Macomb Street. He became a coachman for a wealthy family across the river—Plattsburgh while living there. Later, he bought the Tom Miller home and farm. He became a well to do dairyman. He is buried in West Beekmantown in the Stafford Cemetery.

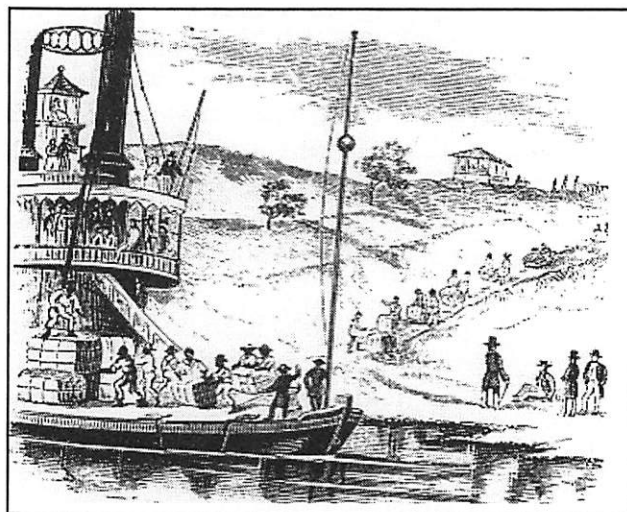
He had a son David, who died in early childhood when the wood pile fell on him.

[Mary Ann Reid was buried in September of 1866 in the Stafford Cemetery. She died after the death of her son, David, of melancholy it was said. Her family were potters in Northern Ireland.]

Alexander's home—the big farm on the Tom Miller Road, was being build during the War of 1812. The walls were not quite finished and the workers sat on top to watch the Battle of Plattsburgh. All the doors in that house were made from the same American Chestnut tree.

For many years Laura had a small bear (skid) rug that (the bear) was shot in a tree in the front yard of the house.

In the [nineteen] fifties Laura's aunt's friend, Bill McMartin, bought the big farm and she was to move into the house when it was remodeled. There was still no water or power in it. She gave to Laura, who still has them, an old set of andirons



from one of the fireplaces. The aunt used the barns and pastures for a while but never got to move into the house. The repairs were too costly and the money ran out, so the property was sold.

Alexander Weir, native of Ireland and now of Plattsburgh, at the age of 34, made a declaration to become a citizen on January 6, 1873. He signs his own name and a Joseph Frazier witnesses for him. His Naturalization Papers were accepted on October 19, 1873. He was literate and had been to school before migrating! It should be noted that he claims Druviack, Ireland, as his home, but no one has been able to verify that it ever existed, it was probably Drumhirk, Irelnad.

He is buried next to his wife, Mary Anne Reid, in Stafford Cemetery, Beekmantown, NY.

In the Accelerated Indexing Systems as enumerated in NY State for 1850 and 1860, Alexander was enumerated in 1860 in Washington County in the Town of Salem. So Alexander, born in 1835 in Ireland, must have migrated at about 20 years of age, which would make him here in late 1859.

He would be up the Hudson and working in Washington County at Salem on the Canal (or down from Montreal). By 1865, he was married to Mary Ann Reid, who in the 1850 census was noted as being in school and 16 years old.

He was still in Ireland at the age of 11 years. He was a resident of the United States for 38 years. His cause of death was Renal Calculus (Bright Disease). The doctor at the time of death was C.W. Arthur.

He was buried August 1902 in the Stafford Cemetery, Beekmantown, NY.
His second wife, Julia Lucy Myers died in 1913 and is buried in the Stafford Cemetery.

Children of Alexander and Mary (Reid) Weir are:

1.5.8.1. David Weir pic cem

He died as an infant. A pile of wood fell on him.

His tombstone reads, "Our little David we loved so well gone away with the angels to dwell weep not nor grieve that I am gone high heaven is now my home. He is buried near his parents in the Stafford Cemetery.

1.5.8.2. William James Weir, b. 25 Jul 1865, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 31 Aug 1951, Ogdensburg, NY.

Notes for William James Weir:

William J. Weir was listed in the 1914 Plattsburgh Directory as an employee of the Lozier Works. Lozier made automobiles and inboard motor boats. The cars were made on the Tom Miller Road across from the Weir farm. The cars were the "top of the line," but in the end they could not compete with Ford and Chevrolet. The boats were made at the location where the old "Diamond Match," [before Diamond it was the B.F.D. Mill and is now where Georgia Pacific is located. The building where the boats were built was at the corner of Margaret Street and Saily Ave. The building is still there.] They had a dock that was attached to the factory. Some of the boats were still in use in the 1950s. He was a farmer.

Birth: He is said to be born at sea en-route from Scotland. His records were burned and lost, so for legal purposes chose an American birthday. But his mother, Mary Ann Reid, is shown in the 1850 census as being 16 and in school, so it is not probable that he was born at sea.

He stated that he was born in Plattsburgh, NY, on July 25, 1865, although the death certificate states August 4, 1864.

He married his wife 4 days before their first child was born. He was a ward of the State when he died. See Harry Weir note.

He was admitted to the Saint Lawrence Psychiatric Center on April 8, 1942 at the age of 78.

He was 15 years of age when he left School in the 9th grade. He worked as a machinist, carpenter and did ship work, his history states that he worked for the National Acme Company in Vermont for seven years during the war and returned to New York State in 1920. He was 35 when he married Lena Weir.

His psychiatric diagnosis was given as Psychosis Due in Disturbance of Circulation: Psychosis with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis. He passed away August 31, 1951 as a result of a Cerebral Thrombosis due to General Arteriosclerosis.

He was buried June 1951 in Plattsburgh, NY.

Children of Alexander and (m-2) Julia (Myers) Weir are:

1.5.8.3. Isabella Myers⁴ Weir, b. 1876, Beekmantown, NY; d. 4 Mar 1954, Plattsburgh, NY. She and her brother, Robert, were Normal School Training graduates but their mother insisted on their constant attention. Her cousin was Aunt Mame. Aunt Bell is remembered as a very frail, small woman who rode her bicycle to get groceries, etc. Isabella Myers Weir is buried in the Stafford Cemetery.

- 1.5.8.4. Robert Alexander Weir, b. 1 May 1881, Town of Plattsburgh, NY; d. 20 Dec 1943, Plattsburgh, NY. He was a Normal School graduate. His mother insisted upon his and his sister's constant attention. He was a "pig man." He raised some and did the slaughter for himself and all the Neighbors. A big kettle was still in one of the barns when the farm was sold. He gradually lost the business and used up the farm. He was an alcoholic. His immediate cause of death was Cerebral Hemorrhage due to general arteriosclerosis with hypertension. His death occurred about 6:45 PM on 20 Dec 1943. Ira Rowles was the doctor present. He was 62 years, 7 months, and 19 days old. He was the brother of Isabella Weir. He was buried 22 Dec 1943 in the Stafford Cemetery. [In Clyde Rabideau's Third Book of Headstone Inscriptions Robert and Isabella are listed as husband and wife, but they were actually brother and sister.] pic cem

Generation 4

- 1.5.3.1. **Margaret⁴ Weir** (James³, Robert², William¹) was born February 12, 1844 in Lasswade, Midlothian, Scotland, and died in England. She married George ABBOTT 1872. He died in England.

Children of Margaret Weir and George Abbott are:

- 1.5.3.1.1. Charles Abbott
- 1.5.3.1.2. Edward Abbott

- 1.5.4.1. **John Henry⁴ Weir** (Robert³, Robert², William¹) was born 1868 in Plattsburgh, NY, and died in Brooklyn, NY. He married Evelyn Catherine BUTTERFIELD 23 Aug 1899 in New York City. He was Marion Parkhill's father. John and Evelyn were married by James W. Francis, 152nd Ave, New York City. Witnesses were Walter R. Butterfield and Selma C. Kaempf.

Child of John and Evelyn (Butterfield) Weir is:

- 1.5.4.1.1. Marion⁵ Weir, b. Plattsburgh, NY; d. Jamaica, NY; m. George PARKHILL.

- 1.5.4.1. **Lena Anne⁴ Weir** (Robert³, Robert², William¹) was born 1871 in Saranac, NY, and died 1925 in Plattsburgh, NY. She married William James WEIR 1 Dec 1896 in Plattsburgh, NY, son of Alexander Weir and Mary Reid. He was born 1866 in Plattsburgh, NY, and died Jun 1951 in Ogdensburg, NY. She was 25 when she was married. They were married by Joel W. Eaton, a clergyman. Her husband was 31 when he married her. She married her cousin William Weir. She is buried in Riverside Cemetery, Plattsburgh, NY.

Children of Lena Weir and William Weir are:

- 1.5.4.1.1. Harry E.⁵ Weir, b. 5 Dec 1896 (death certificate says he was born in 1896, birth certificate says 1897), Plattsburgh, NY; d. 12 May 1911, Plattsburgh, NY. Harry died as a child of pneumonia and curvature of the spine. The doctor, J. G. McKinney, M.D., signed the death certificate. He died at 7:30, was 14 years, 5 months and 7 days old. Irwin Weir was charged with his comfort when he was alive. He used to carry him around on his shoulders a large part of the time. He was buried in Riverside Cemetery in Plattsburgh on 15 May 1911.
- 1.5.4.1.2. Walter Reid Weir, b. 6 Mar 1899, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 8 Dec 1901, Plattsburgh, NY. His brother Ted was responsible for his welfare. Walter was 2 years, 9 months when he died. His cause of death was pneumonia and in

fantile paralysis. The medical attendant was C. W. Arthur. He is buried in Riverside Cemetery.

1.5.4.1.3. Irwin Tedford Weir, b. 29 Apr 1900, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 18 Oct 1973, Plattsburgh, NY.

1.5.4.1.4. Ruth Elizabeth Weir, b. 1 Sep 1902, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 1951, New York, NY; m (1) Le Roy Victor GIRARD, 30 Jun 1924, Plattsburgh, NY. m (2) William ROCHE, New York, NY; Roy V. Girard was 21 at the time of their marriage. He lived at 83 Saily Ave. and was a grocer. J.H.A. Bachand, pastor married them. He resided at 138 So. Catherine Street [Our Lady of Victory Church]. The best man was Harvey E. Weir and the bridesmaid was Bertha E. Girard. She worked for the Clinton Press in Plattsburgh before moving to New York City. Married disabled WW I Vet, William Roche. She was in-charge of circulation for Magraw-Hill in New York. He was her second husband. She had no children that lived past a very early age. She was married briefly and had a child that died before marrying Bill in New York. He out lived her by about ten years. He was confined to a wheelchair. Her mother was 32 when she was born. Her father was 37 when she was born. The medical attendant was Dr. J. G. McKinney. She graduated from the old Plattsburgh Normal School with a Business Degree. In 1922, she is listed in the Plattsburgh Directory. She was buried in the Riverside Cemetery in Plattsburgh in 1951.

1.5.4.1.5. Harvey Earl Weir, b. 27 Aug 1904, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 2 Dec 1977, Plattsburgh, NY.

1.5.4.1.6. Helen Mary Weir, b. 10 Sep 1908, Plattsburgh, NY; d. San Antonia, Tex. She served in the Army for a long period of time as did her husband before they were divorced. She was never very popular with her family in Plattsburgh. She is buried in San Antonia, Tex.

Generation 5

1.5.4.1.3. **Irwin Tedford⁵ Weir** (William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert², William¹) was born 29 Apr 1900 in Plattsburgh, NY, and died 18 Oct 1973 in Plattsburgh, NY. He married Helen Margaret RUSSELL 29 Apr 1935 in Plattsburgh, NY, daughter of Ira Russell and Frances Wever. She was born 10 Nov 1909 in Plattsburgh, NY, and died May 1995 in Plattsburgh, NY.

Irwin worked first for the Mid-Hudson Telephone Company in Plattsburgh, NY, then for NY Telephone Company in Plattsburgh, NY. This is noted in the 1922, Plattsburgh Directory. He retired from the New York Telephone Company with just under 45 years service. They had a mandatory retirement age of 65. He was an engineer (apprentice taught). He and John Meyers were too old for World War II, so were the only two engineers for northern New York all the way down to Utica until the War was over. He was very dedicated to his mother.

His mother was 29 and his father 37 when he was born. The doctor was J. G. McKinney.

Helen Mar Russell was a registered nurse living at 9 Oak Street when she was married Irwin. Clergyman, Raymond H. Edwards of 99 Oak Street married them. Mildred Russell and George V. Kaily stood up for them. Helen

was a graduate RN from Physicians Hosp. And before her marriage worked in a TB sanatorium in Saranac Lake and Vermont. During WWII she did public health work and when cousin, Marion, had polio became a polio nurse. They had classes for nurses that did that work. She was also a substitute school nurse. When her husband retired she went to work at the "County Home," where Mary Welch Weir also worked. Then she broke her arm which did not heal for three years. That was the end of her nursing career. She was buried in Plattsburgh, 22 May 1995.

Children of Irwin and Helen (Russell) Weir are:

1.5.4.1.3.1. Laura Frances⁶ Weir, b. 2 Aug 1936, Plattsburgh, NY

1.5.4.1.3.2. Russell Alexander Weir, b. 6 Sep 1939, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 28 Sep 1998, North Hero Vt.

1.5.4.1.3.3. Sidney Elaine Weir, b. 6 Jan 1945. Plattsburgh, NY.

1.5.4.1.5. Harvey Earl⁵ Weir (William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert², William¹) was born 27 Aug 1904 in Plattsburgh, NY, and died 2 Dec 1977 in Plattsburgh, NY. He married Mary Sophie Louise WELCH 2 Oct 1930 in Plattsburgh, NY, daughter of Joannem Welsh and Mariam Lefort. She was born 27 Jul 1903 in Dannemora, NY, and died 2 Feb 1994 in Virginia Beach, VA. Harvey's mother was 33 and his father 39 when he was born. The Dr. was J.G. McKinney. At the time of his marriage he was a salesman for E. N. Dominy company, a men's apparel store. When it closed during the depression he went to work for the Plattsburgh Dairy Company, where he stayed for 29 years. New management released him with no retirement or benefits. He attended Plattsburgh High School, after the Normal School burned, but did not graduate. He worked for the Miner Foundation for a short period of time after leaving the Plattsburgh Dairy. He died a broken man. He was Christened 27 Nov 1915, First Methodist Church, Plattsburgh, NY. He was buried Dec 1977, Plattsburgh, NY.

Mary Sophie Louise (Welch) Weir was 27 and her husband was 26 when they were married. Rev. Edmund G. Brown, a clergyman who resided at 7 Margaret St., married them. Rose A. Bombard and Armand Lynch stood up for them. She was a registered nurse, graduating from the Champlain Valley Hospital School of Nursing September 9, 1925. Her Registered Nurses License was 47094 and was issued on January 28, 1926. She worked as a nurse all her life and was the sole support of her two children. Her husband paid the rent and that was all. Her god-father was Fred LeFort and her god-mother was Sophie LeFort both of Dannemora, NY. She was baptized, Aug 1903, by Rev. Geo. Belanger of St. Joseph's Parish, Dannemora, NY. She was buried May 1995, Plattsburgh, NY.

Children of Harvey and Mary (Welch) Weir are:

1.5.4.1.5.1. Jean Marie⁶ Weir, b. 18 May 1931, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 1 Apr 1986, Jacksonville, FL.

1.5.4.1.5.2. Robert Earl Weir, b. 4 Jul 1937, Plattsburgh, NY.

Generation 6

1.5.4.1.3.1. Laura Frances⁶ Weir (Irwin Tedford⁵, William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert², William¹) was born 2 Aug 1936 in Plattsburgh, NY. She married Ray Henderson KENNEY, 6 Sep 1956, son of Percy Kenney and Helen Guyette. He was born 2 Aug 1933 in Plattsburgh, NY. Laura is a

very accomplished horsewoman. She works as a professional pet groomer and is certified in some breeds and excels in others. She had a teachers certificate when she lived in Vermont and did substitute work there.

She says that she makes more grooming dogs and they don't talk back. Ray Kenney was born at the Physicians Hospital in Plattsburgh, NY. He graduated from Rouses Point High School in 1951. He went immediately into the United States Navy, trained at Great Lakes Training Center and was discharged in July 1954 with an Honorable Discharge.

Children of Laura Weir and Ray KENNEY are:

1.5.4.1.3.1.1. Martha⁷ Kenney She is working for a trucking firm in Springdale, AR. She works for Charger, Inc. as an Accounts Receivable Specialist. She lives in Rogers, AR. She has a small farm in the country. She is a horsewoman in all respects.

1.5.4.1.3.1.2. Sheri Kenney, b. 25 Jan 1958, Vermont.

She graduated from Miami State College in Tiskominge, Okla. With an AS in Science and as an AS in Veterinary Technology. She is currently certified by the Department of Agriculture as an EID Technician and works at horse auctions in an EID Lab in Russellville, AR on the weekends.

1.5.4.1.3.1.3. Randy Henderson Kenney, b. 9 Jun 1960. Randy and his wife live in Raleigh. He owns a gymnastic Academy (Kenney's Gymnastics) and a "camp" in Vt. He has an AS degree in Wildlife from North eastern Okla. A&M and continued his schooling at NC State. During that time he worked part-time at a gymnastics school and that is where he met his wife.

1.5.4.3.2.1. **Russell Alexander⁶Weir** (Irwin Tedford⁵, William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert², William¹) was born 6 Sep 1939 in Plattsburgh, NY, and died 28 Sep 1998 in North Hero, Vt. He married Marilyn FRAZIER May 1963. She was born 10 Sep 1942, and died Aug 1988.

Russell retired with 21 years in the USN, rank LCDR. He went back to school and was a teacher.

DEATH; PLATTSBURGH, NY

Russell A. Weir, 59, of 14 Couch Street died on Monday, September 28, 1998, in North Hero Vt., as a result of a boating accident. Mr. Weir was born in Plattsburgh on September 6, 1939, the son of Irwin T. Weir and Helen M. Russell. He was a 1957 graduate of Plattsburgh High School and a graduate of the University of North Florida with a Bachelor's Degree. He was a substitute teacher at Plattsburgh High School from 1991 to 1995. Mr. Weir was a retired Naval Aviator serving from 1962 to 1983. He was a member of the United Methodist Church and the B.O.P.E. of Oak Park, Florida.

Survivors include a son, Stephen Weir and his wife Kimberly, of Jacksonville, Florida; two grandchildren, Nicholas and Anthony Yacavone of Jacksonville, Florida; two sisters, Mrs. Ray (Laura) Kenney of Raleigh, NC, and Mrs. Gordon (Sidney) LaBonte of Rochester Hills, MI, and a friend and companion, Vukusava Donohew, of Plattsburgh.

Calling hours are being held on Friday from 2 to 4 p.m. at the R. W. Walker Funeral Home, with funeral services to follow at 4 p.m. at the funeral home. Burial will take place at a later date in Riverside Cemetery in Plattsburgh, NY.

Donations in his memory may be made to the United Way.

Children of Russell and Marilyn (Frazier) Weir are:

1.5.4.3.2.1.1. Steven⁷ Weir, b. 21 Oct 1963; m. Kimberly Lashley, Jun 1997. They live in Fla.

1.5.4.3.2.1.2. Sandra (Weir) Yacavone, b. 17 Dec 1967.

1.5.4.1.3.3. Sidney Elaine⁶ Weir (Irwin Tedford⁵, William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert², William¹) was born 6 Jan 1945 in Plattsburgh, NY. She married Gordon LaBONTE. At present she lives in Michigan but plans to return to Rye, NH, when her husband retires. She is a graduate of the University of NH and taught school for many years. She now is a para legal.

Children of Sidney and Gordon (LaBonte) Weir are:

1.5.4.1.3.3.1. Jay⁷ LaBonte

At present is living in Salt Lake City. He works for a micro brew ery and skies. Graduate of UNH.

1.5.4.1.3.3.2. Guy Labonte

He graduated from Pen State and last was known to be in Texas and working in computers.

1.5.4.1.5.1. Jean Marie⁶ Weir (Harvey Earl⁵, William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert²,

William¹) was born May 18, 1931 in Plattsburgh, NY, and died April 1, 1986 in Jacksonville, Fla. She married SCPO- USN James William RYAN February 20, 1954 in Plattsburgh, NY. He was born December 31, 1925 in Torrington, Conn., and died March 26, 1999 in Gulfport, MS. Jean was an employee of the NY Telephone for some time. She then worked for the FBI in communications in Washington, D.C. She progressed rapidly and was a "key" employee for them. She met her husband while working for the FBI and married him. She had a very unhappy marriage. Jean worked for National Geographic after leaving the FBI. She then retired to become a full time mother.

Children of Jean Weir and James Ryan are:

1.5.4.1.5.1.1. Kathleen Mary⁷ Ryan, b. 12 Mar 1955, Bethesda, MD.

1.5.4.1.5.1.2. Michael Patrick Ryan, b. 9 Dec 1956, Bethesda, MD.

Michael graduated from First Colonial High School in Virginia Beach, VA 1973. He is employed as a carpenter and resides in Ewa Beach, Hawaii.

1.5.4.1.5.1.3. Stephen William was born 13 Oct 1959 in Newport, R.I.

1.5.4.1.5.2. Robert Earl⁶ Weir (Harvey Earl⁵, William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert²,

William¹) was born July 4, 1937 in Plattsburgh, NY. He married Joanna Carswell CALLANAN December 26, 1963 in Plattsburgh, NY, daughter of Francis Callanan and Prudence Holcombe. She was born 10 Oct 1940 in Plattsburgh, NY. Robert graduated from St. John's Academy, Plattsburgh, NY. He then enlisted in the Navy, rose to the rank of FT3 and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy. He did not finish. He received his B.S. in math from SUNY, Plattsburgh and taught school in Newberg, NY for one year. He then spent six years in the U.S. Marine Corps and rose to the rank of Captain. Then he worked for IBM, Wa-

chovia Bank and Trust Co. where he rose to Vice President in three years, the first time any one had done that in less than 15 years. He was in the Operations Div. Next he worked for Union Planters National Bank and achieved the position of Senior Vice President. He then went to Norht American Van Lines and was a Director and Vice President. Finally, he was the Chief Information Officer and Vice President for Beverly Ent.. He received a Master's Degree from Loyala of New Orleans.

Children of Robert and Joanna (Callanan) Weir are:

1.5.4.1.5.2.1. Mary-Frances⁷ Weir, b. 26 Sep 1964, Quantico, VA.

1.5.4.1.5.2.2. Anne Elizabeth Weir, b. 25 Sep 1967, Camp Lejune, NC.

Generation 7

1.5.4.3.2.1.2. Sandra Weir⁷ Yacavone (Russell Alexander⁶ Weir, Irwin Tedford⁵, William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert², William¹) was born 17 Dec 1967. She married Derrick YACAVONE. They live in Fla.

Children of Sandra Weir and Derrick Yacavone are

1.5.4.3.2.1.2.1. Nicholas Alexander⁸ Yacavone

1.5.4.3.2.1.2.2. Anthony Yacavone

1.5.4.1.5.1.1. Kathleen Mary⁷ Ryan (Jean Marie⁶ Weir, Harvey Earl⁵, William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert², William¹) was born March 12, 1955 in Bethesda, MD. She married PhD Richard Alan SKINNER July 2, 1978 in Virginia Beach, VA. Kathleen graduated from First Colonial High School in Virginia Beach in 1973 and Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia with a BA in 1977. She married Dr. Richard Alan Skinner of Savannah, Ga. On July 2, 1978 in Virginia Beach. They lived in Virginia Beach until July 1988. They then moved to Greenwood, SC until February 1994. Then they moved to Jonesboro, Ga. Until November 2000. St that time they relocated to Atlanta, Ga. Kathleen was:
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, Virginia Beach, Va., 1978-1986.
Executive Director Greenwood Performing Arts, 1989-1994.
President of Festival Ballet Company, 1994-now (March 2001)

Children of Kathleen Ryan and Richard Skinner are:

1.5.4.1.5.1.1.1. Erin Elizabeth⁸ Skinner, b. 24 Feb 1982, Virginia Beach, Va. Erin graduated from Woodward Academy in May 2000. Woodward Academy is in Atlanta, Ga. She is attending the College of Wooster in Ohio.

1.5.4.1.5.1.1.2. Sara Kathleen Skinner

Sara at present attends Woodridge Academy, Atlanta, Ga.

1.5.4.1.5.1.3. Stephen William⁷ Ryan (Jean Marie⁶ Weir, Harvey Earl⁵, William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert², William¹) was born 13 Oct 1959 in New port, R.I. He married Marcella Palmer CANGIALOSI 5 Nov 1994 in Virginia Beach, VA. She was born in Nuremberg, Germany. Stephen graduated from First Colonial High School, Virginia Beach,

Va. In 1978, he received his BS from Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA in 1983. Stephen is currently employed by Arcot Systems, San Jose, Cal. as Vice President for Commerce. He was formerly employed by VISA USA in San Francisco, Cal. and by First Data Corporation in Long Island, New York. The family resides in Half Moon Bay, Cal. (March 2001)

Children of Stephen Ryan and Marcella (Cangialosi) Ryan are:

1.5.4.1.5.1.3.1. Austin Connor⁸ Ryan, b. 20 Mar 1997, Huntington, NY.

1.5.4.1.5.1.3.2. Spencer Ryan, b. Jul 2001, Redwood City, Cal.

1.5.4.1.5.1.3.1. Mary-Frances⁷ Weir (Robert Earl⁶, Harvey Earl⁵, William James⁴, Alexander³, Robert², William¹) was born 26 Sep 1964 in Quantico, Va. She married III William Alonzo BILLUPS 20 Dec 1987 in Jackson, Ms., son of William Billups and Linda Moss. He was born 3 Mar 1965 in Jackson, Ms. He became a surgeon in Meridian, Ms. 1 Jul 1996, going into practice with his father.

Children of Mary-Frances Weir and William Billups are:

1.5.4.1.5.1.3.1.1. Sarah Catherine⁸ Billups, b. 3 Oct 1991, Dallas, Tex.

1.5.4.1.5.1.3.1.2. William Robert Billups, b. 7 Dec 1994, Dallas, Tex.



Weir and Reid section of the Stafford Cemetery

Items of Interest at NNYACGS

Surname Booklet

We are now gathering surnames for NNYACGS's next booklet. Would you like to take part by sending in the names you are researching. These can be names you are researching and still seeking information about or it can be names you have already found information on and are willing to share with others. Six to eight names are recommended, but if you are seriously sereaching more they will be considered.

Send surnames names to: Surnames NNYACGS at PO Box1256, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-0120.

NNYACGS Book of Five-Generation Charts

We are now gathering five-generation charts for a new book. This is a way of sharing information with others seeking the same information that you may have already researched. You may also contribute charts that you are having a problem filling in blanks for.

It is way of not only meeting people sharing the same name search as you, but you may also find cousins you didn't know about.

You may contribute as many charts as you wish.

Send to:Charts NNYACGS at PO Box1256, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-0120.

The Ancient Weir Family

By

Robert Weir

408 Enfield Road

Lexington, Virginia 24450

De Vere Weir Wier Wyer of Normandy, England and Scotland

The de Veres were an ancient dynastic family seated at their ancestral village of Ver (from which they took their name), near Bayeaux and the River Ver, in Manche on the Normandy coast of present-day northern France. The name of the town itself came from the "ver," a Norse word meaning "fishdam" that the Vikings had introduced into Norway, and etymologically akin to the old English word "weir" meaning a "fish dam," and originally spelled both Weir and Wear also, hence the diverse spelling of the Family name.

In the "Doomsday Book" of A.D. 1086, 3 deVere contemporaries are listed in England: Alberic de Vere Sr. (Aubrey) of County Cambridge and Essex; Baldwin de Vere of County Oxford (Baltredus?) and Henry deVer of County Suffolk. How was Baldwin and Henry related

to Alberic is not known.

Alberic (Aubrey) de Vere (died 1088), from Ver, Normandy, married Beatrix, the Countess of Ghisnes, was in the Battle of Hastings and owned Castle Hedingham. They had five sons: Alberic II (Aubrey, who died in 1141); Geoffrey (died 1088); Roger; Robert, Lord of Twiwell in Northampton; and William de Vere. Aubrey de Ver II (died 1141) married Adeliza de Clare (traced to Charlemagne) and had: Lord Aubrey III (1100-94), Earl of Oxford in 1142; Reverend William (Chancellor of England), Geoffrey, Robert and three daughters. Aubrey III fathered: Aubrey IV, Robert, William (died 1199), Henry, Adeliza, and Sarah. The line produced Earls of Oxford, Marquises of Dublin, Duke of Ireland, etc...

1. **Baltredus de Vere** (born circa 1100), witnessed a charter of King the Lion of Scotland circa 1165. (10 Tribes of Wier by Wier incorrectly states he was a secretary to King Malcom IV); by his eldest son:
2. **Walter de Vere** (born circa 1130); whose son:
3. **Radulohus** (Ralph) de Vere (born circa 1154); witnessed charters for William the Lion; was captured with King William in 1174 in Battle; died at the end of Alexander II's reign; whose son was:
4. **Thomas de Vere** (born 1246), from all the Weirs and Wiers of Scotland are said to descend; witness, 1266, for the monastery of Kelso; his son:
5. **Richardus** (Richard) de Vere who was proprietor of the lands and the barnoy of Blackwood, circa 1296; the Baron of Blackwood is often called the ancestor of ALL Weirs and Wiers of Scotland; Richard's son:
6. **Thomas de Vere**, died the reign of David Bruce; son:
7. **Buan Were**, born in the beginning of Robert III's reign, the son of Thomas de Were, and was the father of:
8. **Rotaldus Were** of Blackwood (had a charter for Blackwood 1398/1400; was the father of:

9. **Thomas Were** of Blackwood; the father of:

10. **Robert Very** of Blackwood; father of:

11. **Thomas Weir** of Blackwood (born circa 1465, died circa 1531), first in this direct line at Blackwood to use the Weir spelling (unknown how many other Weir and Wier families had branched off earlier, though); Aegidia Somerset, daughter of John, 3rd Lord of Somerset (and was a royal descent through the earls of Somerset, according to Burke's "Landed Gent of Ireland", 1899, page 475; but Burke's "History of Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," volume 3, page 320, lists her as daughter of John, 3rd Lord of Somerville); eldest son and heir:

12. **James Weir** of Blackwood (born circa 1490, died 1595) married Emphemia Hamilton (ancient Norman-Scottish noble family kin to Stewarts); issue included:

13-A. **James Weir** married daughter of Lord Dalhousie, ancestors of the Vers and Weirs and Hope-Veres of Craigie Hall and Blackwood, Lanarkshire;

13-B. **Robert Weir** of Craighead, on the River Clyde, founder of the Weirs of Hall Craig, County Fermanagh, in Ireland.

12-B. **Duncan Weir** (son of Thomas Weir, born circa 1490, Blackwood?), lived at Wierholm, Lanarkshire, near Glasgow. (1st one to live there?)

13-C. **Reverend Malcom Wier** was born circa 1516; died at Geneva, Switzerland; married Miss Wyseart, daughter of the Laird of Kirkcaldie and sister of George Wishart; reputed son (says William S. Wier in "10 Tribes" and "The Wier-Britt Genealogy").

14. **David Wier** was a guildsman and his guildmark was the same as the crest of the Weirs of Blackwood; a hand holding a battleaxe. He was closely related to Ralph Weir/Wier of Blackwood. David was the father of:

15. **Jan Vyer** of Antwerp, circa 1645; father of:

16. **Dr. John Wier** (not the one who married Miss Cleaves); (W.S. Wier says he was 1st-cousin of Reverend John Wier who went from Scotland to Northern Ireland, 1643) resided in Bruxelles; father of; Rev. John (below), James, Isabella W. Brown:

17. **Reverend John Wier**, married 1653 in Edinburgh, Jane(t) Fergusson, daughter of Robert Fergusson; moved to Northern Ireland in 1664; son:

18. **James Wier** born 1683, married Margaret Agnus O'Marra (Malla):

19. **Thomas Wier** born 1708. Married (probably about 1755-60) Elizabeth Faulkner born circa 1740. She was the daughter of "Squire" (William?) Faulkner, "A farmer who lived at the Water-side of Londonderry." His given name is uncertain. These dates indicate that Thomas could have been born as late as 1740. It is possible that the original handwritten record said 1728, but was misread as 1708. The same early family source which said he was born 1708 said his father was born in 1683. Some charts drawn by the family of Thomas, Jr. in the 1860s seem to show Thomas, Sr. as the first child of James. Others seem to indicate he could have been the youngest child.

THE MYTH OF THE LOYALIST IROQUOIS

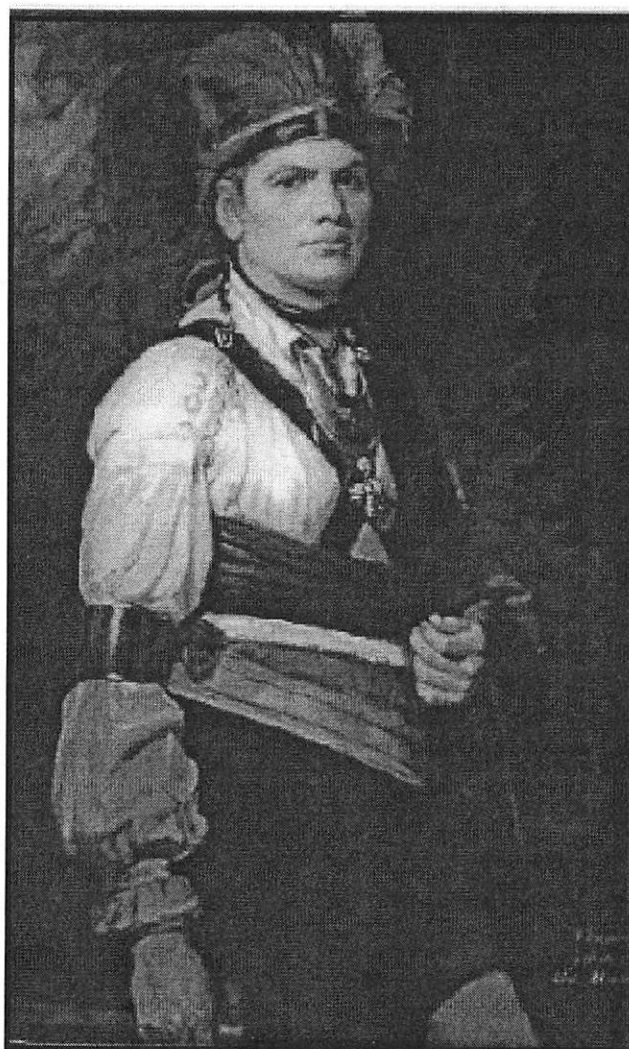
Joseph Brant and the Invention of a Canadian Tradition

By
James Paxton, Queen's University

Presented at the Iroquois Research Conference on October 6, 2002.

The American Revolution smashed the Iroquois Confederacy and dispersed the remnant over several communities in Upper Canada and New York. While historians have profitably studied different aspects of the New York Iroquois in the postwar era, the Six Nations of Ontario have attracted relatively little attention. Canadian scholars usually interpret them as loyalists rather than Iroquois.¹ By casting the Six Nations of Upper Canada as loyalists, scholars assume the Iroquois acted out of the same sense of duty that compelled Euroamerican loyalists to reject the revolution. Although durable, this interpretation masks the cultural roots of their motivations and behaviour and subsumes native independence under a rubric of loyalty that the Iroquois themselves resolutely rejected.²

The myth of Iroquois loyalty is intimately tied to the person of Joseph Brant, the enigmatic Mohawk chief who left an ambiguous legacy. Brant's adoption of many European practices and his ability to navigate English and Mohawk societies fluently has puzzled historians and caused his major biographers to question his "Indianness."³ Like Brant's Euroamerican contemporaries, many historians have accepted the image that he projected in his public dealings with Crown officials as an accurate representation of Mohawk beliefs. Brant, however, acted in accordance with Mohawk customs and consistently strove to attain chiefly authority. Among the Iroquois, chiefs' claims to power derived from the nature and extent of their alliances, which they built and maintained through kinship, marriage, their abilities as warriors and diplomats, and by redistributing goods to followers.⁴ Brant employed these indigenous methods to gain power but extended his alliances to include members of the colonial and imperial communities. Brant



Joseph Brant

was no loyalist. He accommodated colonization by attempting to create a coherent world from the diversity of the Mohawk Valley that fitted Europeans and their practices into a worldview rooted in Mohawk culture and values.

Brant's rapid rise to prominence during the revolution rested, to a great extent, on a foundation laid during his youth. On the eve of the war, almost everyone in the Mohawk Valley would have agreed that Brant was a promising and ambitious young man, possessed of ability and good connections. In both colonial and Iroquois society status derived in no small measure from the quality of one's relations.⁵ Brant obtained considerable influence from his relationship to his sister Molly Brant, a matron of the wolf clan, and her husband Sir William Johnson the superintendent of northern Indian affairs. The union transformed the longstanding alliance that had existed between the Mohawks who resided at Canajoharie and Sir William into

one based on actual kin relations. Few benefited from this new relationship more than Joseph Brant.

William Johnson took an active interest in his brother-in-law's career. During the Seven Year's War and Pontiac's Rebellion the young Brant gained invaluable experience as a warrior by participating in war parties either led or sponsored by Johnson.⁶ Johnson also enrolled Brant in Eleazar Wheelock's school for Indians where he learned to read and write and then hired him as an interpreter in the Indian Department.⁷

Brant's education provided him the ability to interact with colonial society in a manner that most Mohawks could not. Through Johnson, Brant came into contact with individuals from all classes, from imperial officials and large landowners to tenant farmers. He learned firsthand the customs, beliefs, and prejudices of settler society and how best to interact with his Euroamerican neighbours. The ease with which Brant moved in colonial society is born out by the long lasting friendships he developed with some of the region's leading figures. John Johnson, Guy Johnson and Daniel Claus, the son and sons-in-law of Sir William, counted Brant among their friends. He also developed friendships with the Anglican minister Reverend John Stuart and with members of prominent local families, such as the Herkimers and Freys.

Most importantly, Brant learned a great deal about the exercise of power. Johnson dominated the social, economic and political life of the Mohawk Valley through his control of resources and patronage. Besides the Indian department, he operated successfully in the Indian trade, and he was the largest landlord in the county. Johnson extended and solidified his power by making strategic marriages for himself and his children and developing alliances with prominent Euroamerican and Mohawk families.⁸ Brant came to understand that European patronage systems resembled nothing so much as Iroquois kin and alliance networks. As Johnson ably demonstrated, the two could be combined to create powerful cross-cultural alliances.

Among the Mohawks, Brant's relationship to Molly Brant and Johnson ensured that he was a man of some substance. Always active in village politics, Brant often accompanied chiefs and

sachems when they met with Johnson. The consistency with which Brant supported the principal Mohawk sachem Tekarihoka in such tasks suggests that they had formed an alliance.⁹ Nevertheless, Brant was not a leader in his own right. He did not have access to presents in sufficient quantity to build extensive alliances of his own; he lacked the experience to be considered a great warrior; and he was not a hereditary chief. Compared with other principal men, Brant's youth and inexperience prevented him from taking a leading role in village deliberations.

The death of William Johnson in July 1774 and the Mohawk Valley's slow descent into revolution eroded the alliances that had maintained stability, but provided opportunities for ambitious men to assume positions of leadership. After Johnson was buried, Molly Brant returned to Canajoharie, where she began to establish herself as an Iroquois leader in her own right;¹⁰ Guy Johnson assumed control of the Indian Department; John Johnson remained quietly on his estate; and John Butler, a senior Indian officer, had a falling out with the heirs. The Mohawks divided along generational lines. Sachems desired peace and promoted neutrality, while the young warriors hoped to win reputations for themselves on the battlefield. For the next year, the Mohawk Valley remained in a state of constant tension. Then, in June 1775, Guy Johnson precipitated a crisis when he fled the county to escape the Patriot-dominated militia. Many young warriors from Canajoharie, including Brant, ignored their sachems' pleas for neutrality and followed Johnson to Canada. That September, several warriors fought in the battle of St. John's, twenty miles southeast of Montreal. The Mohawks, in particular, sustained heavy losses. Many accused the British regulars of not supporting them and returned to their homes.¹¹

Guy Johnson was also unhappy with the situation in Canada. The military undermined his control of the Indian Department, and Johnson promptly sailed for England to rectify the intolerable situation. Brant accompanied him in order to lay Mohawk grievances before the government in London. There, Brant met Lord George Germain, the colonial secretary. After reiterating the Six Nations' losses in the battle of St. Johns, Brant told Germain that

"The Mohocks ... have on all occasions shewn their zeal and loyalty to the Great King; yet they have been badly treated by his people." By which he meant the settlers that encroached on Mohawk land and the officers who failed to stop them. If the King did not attend to Mohawk complaints, he warned, the Six Nations would react unfavourably.¹² Although Brant's speech to Germain deviated from the Mohawks' normal form of address, it characterized his subsequent dealings with British officials. In discussions with imperial representatives Mohawk leaders expressed their requests forthrightly as an equal and independent people seeking fair dealings from an ally, and when they felt they were being cheated, chiefs almost never failed to expose English hypocrisy or insincerity.¹³ Before the colonial secretary, however, Brant phrased his arguments in terms of the reciprocal obligations that defined European-style patron-client relations. Clientage bound parties of unequal power with ties of interest that were expressed as duties.¹⁴ In contrasting Mohawk fidelity with the government's failure to protect their lands, Brant chastised the Crown for not protecting its loyal clients. Although Brant never conceded Iroquois independence, he found it useful and necessary during a war to suppress American independence to speak of loyalty. Brant left Britain with what he wanted, a promise to address Mohawk grievances.

Brant returned to New York in the winter of 1776. Despite his efforts to raise support for the war, most of the Six Nations clung to neutrality.¹⁵ Undeterred, the following spring Brant managed to raise a party of 70 or 80 loyalist settlers and a handful of his relatives and set out for the Susquehanna River. These men, described by one observer as Brant's "intimate friends," dubbed themselves Brant's Volunteers and elected to follow a Mohawk Captain without pay or provisions rather than join a loyalist unit.¹⁶ The relatively few Mohawks that joined Brant even after the Six Nations accepted the British hatchet in the summer of 1777, suggests that Brant lacked the stature and resources to lead many warriors.¹⁷ Nevertheless, Brant campaigned hard with his Volunteers throughout the 1777-1778 seasons, winning high praise from Daniel Claus and Colonel Mason Bolton, the commanding officer at Niagara. Both men reported favourably on Brant's actions and

demeanour, so that General Frederick Haldimand, the Commander-in-Chief of Canada, came to have a high opinion of Brant's abilities.¹⁸

Events in the fall of 1778 threatened to ruin this reputation. In November, Brant had joined forces with a party of loyalist Rangers to attack Cherry Valley. During the battle warriors killed over thirty civilians, eliciting condemnations of Iroquois savagery from America and Britain alike. Claus and Bolton both attempted to distance Brant from the affair, assuring Haldimand that he had treated all prisoners "with great humanity."¹⁹ On his return to Niagara, Brant determined to tell his story directly to Haldimand. Armed with a letter of introduction from Bolton, he made the trip to Quebec that winter. The meeting was a great success. Brant not only escaped censure for Cherry Valley, but he left Quebec with a captain's salary for himself, assistance for Molly Brant, and the promise of land for the Mohawks should they be prevented from returning home after the war.²⁰ Afterwards, Haldimand came to see Brant as the most capable of Iroquois leaders and actively supported him with goods and favours.

Brant's ability to act in accordance with Haldimand's values and assumptions greatly influenced the general's opinion. Like many imperial officers, Haldimand willingly believed that Britain's native allies were undependable, fickle and irrational.²¹ The Cherry Valley massacre seemed to provide ample evidence of native savagery. Compared to his fellow chiefs, Brant was educated, well-spoken, and sociable. Claus described Brant as "the most sober, quiet and good natured Indian I ever was acquainted with."²² Haldimand embraced Brant precisely because he seemed to transcend the perceived limitations of his people. Brant had done everything in his power to prevent the massacre, and Haldimand hoped that with his support the Mohawk chief could exert just such an influence over the rest of the Iroquois.

The first material sign of that support came in the spring when orders arrived at Niagara to supply Brant with clothes and blankets to be distributed to his supporters as he saw fit.²³ Brant was not merely a passive recipient of favours, however; he drew heavily on the good will and resources of his friends and allies in order to behave more like a chief. As Haldimand

used Brant to influence the Six Nations, Brant drew Haldimand into his alliance network in order to replace William Johnson as a dependable source of goods and prestige. Continued success as a war leader and a greater ability to reward followers enhanced Brant's reputation with the Mohawks and the upper nations.

As a result, Brant began to extend his alliances with other Mohawks. At the end of 1779 Brant married Catharine Croghan, a matron of the turtle clan and the niece of the Mohawk sachem Tekarihoka.²⁴ The marriage allied Molly and Joseph Brant's wolf clan with the turtle clan and gave Brant the support of two clan matrons who exercised considerable influence with the warriors. Additionally, Brant redistributed the presents he received from Haldimand to cultivate alliances with warriors and chiefs outside of Canajoharie. In particular, the large and influential Hill family, consisting of chiefs David, Isaac and Aaron, became his staunch allies. Brant's growing status was evident in the size of the war parties he was able to equip and lead. In 1778 Brant mustered fewer than 30 warriors, but in the two-year period between 1780 and 1782 he led parties ranging between 100 and 360 warriors.²⁵

Brant's rapid rise was not without consequence. The frequent demands he made for provisions kept his followers satisfied but irritated Indian Department officers. As the number of Brant's followers increased, so did his requests. When an officer complained that Brant made greater demands on the store and was "more difficult to please than any of the other Chiefs," Haldimand responded that he "had no doubt of [Brant] being difficult to please and of contributing to the general expense, but he has certainly merited much attention." He commanded his officers to keep "Joseph and his followers in Temper."²⁶ Tensions within the department erupted in the spring of 1781 when Brant and Guy Johnson quarrelled. Although the cause of the dispute is unknown, word of the disagreement soon reached Haldimand. Concerned about the effects of a serious breach in the Indian Department, Haldimand insisted that the dispute be resolved in Brant's favour.²⁷ In addition, Brant's relationship with John Butler also deteriorated towards the end of the war. Brant accused Butler of not outfitting his war parties properly. Both men appealed to Haldimand, but

the general refused to do anything to antagonize either his most trusted chief or his most capable Indian agent.²⁸ Brant's constant striving to extend his influence with the Mohawks began to alienate the very friends that had assisted his rise to power. That summer Brant became even more isolated from the military establishment at Niagara when his old ally Colonel Bolton died in a shipwreck.

By the summer of 1782 the Six Nations had become aware that the war was winding down to an unsuccessful conclusion.²⁹ When the terms of the peace became known in May 1783, the Six Nations felt utterly betrayed. Not only had Britain excluded them from the Treaty of Paris, but their lands had also been ceded to the United States. At Niagara, a delegation of chiefs approached British General Maclean to insist that they "were free allies - not subjects to the King of England - that he had no right to grant their land nor would they submit to it."³⁰ When Sir John Johnson, Guy Johnson's replacement, tried to reassure the chiefs that the King would continue to protect them, the leading Seneca chief Sayengaraghta confronted the superintendent with a litany of Britain's broken promises and deceptions. He demanded that the King provide a material demonstration of his concern by supporting the Six Nations should it become necessary to resume the conflict with the United States, a sentiment that met with the approval of the other chiefs and sachems.³¹

Brant, no less than the other chiefs, was incensed at Britain's betrayal, but he adopted a more subtle approach. It had become obvious that Britain would no longer support its native allies in war, but Brant believed that the government might assist the Iroquois in the transition to peace. After all, loyalists had already begun to submit claims, and four years earlier Haldimand had promised assistance to the Mohawks. Therefore, Brant avoided recriminations and demands for justice that would never be met and focused on wringing concessions from the government.

In deliberating with Haldimand, Brant sought to convince the general that the Mohawks were at least as deserving of reward as other kinds of loyalists. Brant reminded Haldimand how the Mohawks had "in confidence and expectation of a reciprocity ... determined ... to adhere to our alliance at the

risk of our lives, families and property.”³² Unlike Sayengaraghta, Brant avoided issues of sovereignty or questions about the King’s authority to cede Mohawk lands that would only embarrass and irritate Haldimand. Rather, he argued that Britain was duty bound to compensate Mohawk loyalty and sacrifice in defence of the King’s cause. Haldimand responded readily to Brant’s appeals because he had always believed that the British-Iroquois alliance was, at heart, an elaborate patron-client relationship. The rapidity with which the two men reached an arrangement contrasted sharply with way Haldimand and Johnson had earlier brushed aside the Six Nations’ demands for justice.

As with all loyalist claims, the government compensated individuals on the basis of loyalty rather than their losses. Consequently, Brant and the Mohawks received the promise of new lands, support for the construction of a mill, a church and a school and £15,000 in claims money. The five upper nations received only £12,000, divided equally between cash and presents. In addition, the Six Nations could if they wished join the Mohawks wherever they might resettle.³³ The final agreement demonstrates the limits of Brant’s power and vision. As a chief, Brant’s interest did not extend much beyond his Mohawk-centred alliance network. It is not surprising then that the Mohawks benefited the

most from the peace.

Isabel Kelsay has argued that the experience of the revolution transformed Brant from a loyalist into a chief, who identified more closely with his people.³⁴ The war, however, did not pose such a challenge to his identity. Brant had never sought to ape his English friends or assist Britain in its imperial ambitions. Rather, Brant consistently and relentlessly struggled throughout the war to establish his authority as a chief. In order to achieve his goals, Brant crafted a public image that was calculated to win concessions from colonial and imperial officials. But we should view this as a tactic to further his objectives and preserve Mohawk independence at a time when the Mohawks were weakened and without a home. Loyalty was, after all, the only real claim the Mohawks had on Britain. We cannot possibly hope to understand Joseph Brant if we pull him apart and examine his constituent parts - a war chief here, a loyalist there, a Mohawk at one time, an Englishman at another. Brant was a whole man who creatively adapted Iroquois customs in order to take advantage of whatever few opportunities colonialism presented. To view Brant and the Mohawks, and by extension the Six Nations, as loyalists overlooks the fundamental continuity that connected the postwar Iroquois with their past and informed their present.

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James Paxton was born and raised in the Niagara peninsula of Ontario. He received his BA from the University of Toronto and an MA from Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia. At Blacksburg, he administered "Smithfield Plantation" an eighteenth-century museum house dedicated to the interpretation of the land developer William Preston and European expansion westward. Currently, he is a doctoral candidate at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, where he is working on a thesis, tentatively entitled "Borderland Communities: Six Nations and Settlers from the Mohawk Valley to the Niagara Region of Upper Canada and New York, 1774-1830."



Society News

Spring Conference May 20-21, 2005

Friday, May 20th , the library is open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Saturday, May 21st , the Conference begins with registration and refreshments at 9:00 A.M. The first speaker is Rich Loveland, he will present a power point on the Battle of Plattsburgh and will talk about where to see more about the Battle of Plattsburgh.

There will also be a re-enactor of the Battle of Plattsburgh present.

Rich Loveland is the Executive Director of the Battle of Plattsburgh Association.

The afternoon speakers are the Landrys Paul Landry was one of the original founders of the Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society in 1996. He and his wife, Janet have been major contributors of time, talent and treasures in their society. They have both served as Presidents of the society for several years. Janet has been instrumental in organizing their library.

Fall Conference September 30-October 1, 2005

Friday, May 20th, the library is open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Saturday, October 1st, the Conference begins with registration and refreshments at 9:00 A.M. The first speakers are Walter Laramie and his wife Patricia Birkett. Walter has been with the United States Immigration for many years and Patricia is Director of Canadian Immigration at Ottawa, Canada. They will speak on both Canadian and U. S. immigrations.

The afternoon speaker is Judy Dow she will speak about the Abinacki Indians and how find your Indian ancestry.

Latest Book...

Town of Mooers, Vital Records — B 1875-1959, M 1875-1954, D1875-1929. This book records the records of all the members of the town, unlike church records that give the statistics of one church. If you are looking for records that may not be found in church records for Mooers this would be a good resource for you. See our book listing on page 90 for more details.

La Nouvelle-France/ New France 1524 - 1763

By
Patrick Couture
646 19e avenue
Lachine, Montreal
Quebec, Canada H8S 3S7

Before 1524 : Prelude to New France.

Verrazano 1524: Italian navigator Giovanni da Verrazzano sets sail for the west on a mission of discovery for king François the 1st. He explores the American East Coast between Florida and Newfoundland. He names these new lands "Francesca", in honour of king François the First. In 1529, his brother Girolamo writes on his map of these new lands "Nova Gallia" (New Gaul). The name of Nouvelle-France (New France) will finally become the norm to identify the French possessions of Northeastern America.

1534: Jacques Cartier leaves Saint-Malo for his first voyage towards the west. He finds himself in the Gulf of the Saint-Laurent. In Gaspé, he takes possession of these lands in the name of France, by planting a big wooden cross bearing three fleur de lys, the arms of France. In 1541, Cartier founds Charlesbourg-Royal, the first French settlement in the New World.

1537: Pope Paul III proclaims the Sublimis Deus according to which the Savages "being truly men, are apt to receive Christian faith."

1555: Jacques Cartier in Gaspé Villegagnon establishes in Brazil a protestant French colony named "la France antarctique" that the Portuguese later destroy in 1560 after numerous conflicts between French Protestants and Catholics.

1562: France attempts to found colonies in Florida, with no success.

1598: King Henri the Fourth names marquis Mesgouez de La Roche lieutenant général of the countries of Canada, Terre-Neuve, Labrador and Norembègue and gives him monopoly of the fur trade. La Roche leaves with 10 soldiers and 40 "peasants and beggars" for the île de Sable, off the coast of the actual Nova Scotia. After a revolt, the 11-surviving colonists are brought back to France.

1600: Pierre Chauvin builds an "habitation" at Tadoussac and leaves 16 men of which only 5 survive the following winter. Tadoussac nonetheless survives and remains for 30 years the only seaport of the Saint-Laurent.

1605: Samuel de Champlain founds the settlement of Port-Royal (today renamed Annapolis, Nova Scotia), which marks the birth of l'Acadie. Sadly, the small establishment will be destroyed by the British in 1607.

1608: Champlain founds the city of Québec, in the part of New France called "Canada" (the Saint-Laurent river valley).

1609: To prove his good intentions to his Hurons, Algonquin and Montagnais allies, Champlain joins a military expedition against the Iroquois. He follows the Iroquois river (the Richelieu) to a lake that will keep his name. It is there that Champlain fights the Iroquois for the first time. Champlain and his allies are victorious, but Iroquois become mortal enemies of New France.

1610: Étienne Brûlé leaves the French settlement to live among the Hurons. He becomes the first

European to see Lakes Ontario, Huron and Superior.

1611: Publication until 1680 of the "Relations des Jésuites," very precious witnesses' reports of what happened every year in Nouvelle-France.

1615: Arrival of the first Récollets missionaries from Rouen, France. Their mission is to teach Christianity to the Indians.

1617: An apothecary by the name of Louis Hébert decides to bring his family and claim a piece of land in the vicinity of Québec city for farming purposes. He thus becomes the first "Habitant" of Canada.

1618: Jean Nichollet arrives in Québec and quickly becomes one of New France's foremost ambassadors to the Indian nations. Gaining the trust of the Algonquiens first, he will afterwards be sent in the North-West to meet with the Nipissings and will end up staying nine years with them. After his return, he will be sent to meet with the Hurons and the Ouinipigous of Lake Superior. His diplomatic missions were very successful and his search for a passage to China heralded new discoveries and new lands for France. The Natives even nicknamed him "Achirra" which means "Superman."

1625: Arrival of the Jésuites (among them fathers Charles Lalemant and Jean de Brébeuf).

1627: A group of French merchants found the Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France. Their goal is the exploitation of the fur trade and their mandate is to help colonize the country. The seigneurial regime is installed.

1632: The Couillard-Hébert family receives the first slave of the colony. He is a Black boy from the West Indies. Slaves are rather common here until the end of the XVIIIth century. The historian Marcel Trudel has counted 4092 slaves throughout Canadian history, of which 2692 were Indians (the favourites of French-speakers) and 1400 Blacks (the favourites of English-speakers) owned by approximately 1400 masters. The region of Montréal dominates with 2077 slaves compared to 1059 for Québec and 114 for Trois-Rivières. Several marriages took place between French colonists and slaves (31 unions with Indian slaves and 8 with Black slaves) which means that a number of Québécois today have slaves somewhere in their family trees.

1632: Gabriel Sagard publishes "Le Grand Voyage au pays des Hurons"
(The Great Travel in the lands of the Huron's), and a dictionary of the Huron language.

1634: Under the orders of Champlain, the Sieur de La Violette travels to the mouth of the Saint-Maurice river to found a fur trading post and a fort. It will come to be known as Trois-Rivières. For a long time, this site will be one of the most advantageous for the activities of fur traders.

1636: A Jésuite missionary observes the Hurons while they play one of their favourite games. The curved stick they use reminds him of a bishop's so he names it "la crosse."

1639: Marie de l'Incarnation and the Ursulines (first order of nuns to establish itself in New France) found in Québec a school for girls. They welcome Native as well as French girls.

1641: Beginning of the first French-Iroquois war.

1642: Le sieur Chomedey de Maisonneuve founds Ville-Marie (Montréal), despite Montmagny's

warning about the war against the Iroquois. Maisonneuve declares that he will go to Montréal “even if all the trees of the island should change into so many Iroquois!” Jeanne Mance accompanies him and founds the Saint-Joseph hospital, that will later take the name of Hôtel-Dieu.

1642: The Jésuite priests Isaac Jogues and René Goupil, are taken prisoner by the Iroquois. Young adventurer Guillaume Cousture, a “coureur des bois,” was also taken prisoner. The brave captives are brutally tortured and will be known to future generations as the “Saints Martyrs Canadiens.”

1643: In Ville-Marie, Maisonneuve erects a big cross on the Mont Royal to thank God for saving the young French settlement from a threatening flood. The first Montréaliste child is born in 1648; Barbe Meusnier.

1649: Begining of the genocide of the Huron nation by the Iroquois confederacy.

1652: The Cid, from Corneille, is performed in Québec.

1653: Marguerite Bourgeoys arrives in Montréal. She founds a school for girls where she wishes to instruct and educate Natives. She has another one built for the colonists’ children. The King later puts in her care the “Filles du Roy”, these orphaned young women who have come to the New world to find happiness and husband.

1659: Pierre-Esprit Radisson and his brother-in-law, Médard Chouart Des Groseillers, leave Trois-Rivières to go trade furs in the west. They reach the territory of Wisconsin and are the first white men to make contact with the Sioux nation. They later convince British merchants to found the Hudson’s Bay Company.

1660: Dollard des Ormeaux and his friends save Montréal from an Iroquois attack, at the price of their lives.

1661: Birth in Ville-Marie of the most illustrious of New France’s sons; Pierre Le Moyne d’Iberville.

1663: A terrible earthquake strikes Québec city and its area. Mère Marie de l’Incarnation describes this disaster in one of the letters she sends to her son in Paris.

1663: Louis XIV cancels the contract of the Compagnie des Cent Associés since it had failed to transport thousands of settlers to New France. The king thus takes direct control of the colony and establishes a Royal Government, composed of a Gouverneur, an Intendant and the Conseil Souverain. Louis XIV’s most important minister, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, is to see to the well being of the colony through the Ministère de la Marine.

1663: Arrival of the “filles du roi” (the King’s daughters, approximately 775 women). The majority of them will establish themselves in the city of Québec and about half of them will marry there.

1665: Jean Talon becomes the intendant of New France and the colony knows a great period of growth and prosperity. On that same year, Louis XIV send the Carignan-Salières regiment to counter the Iroquois threat. Of the 1300 soldiers who set foot in the colony, about 400 will choose to stay and found families.

1666: Jean Talon Ville-Marie (Montréal) now has 582 inhabitants!

1669: Jesuit brother Claude Allouez is the first European to officially reach lake Michigan.

1669: Louis XIV orders that all the valid men of New France between 16 and 60 years of age must

do their mandatory military service. Every parish will have its militia.

1670: A British royal charter establishes the Hudson's Bay Company.

1673: The Intendant Talon sends Louis Jolliet and father Jacques Marquette to explore the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Ohio rivers and claim them for France.

1682: Cavelier de La Salle reaches the end of the Mississippi and names the territory "Louisiane" in honor of King Louis.

1685: La Nouvelle-France now has a population of 10,275 habitants (compared to about 160,000 in New England).

1689: 1500 Iroquois warriors, by order of the English, secretly land in Lachine, on the island of Montréal. During the cowardly night attack, the Iroquois slaughter 24 inhabitants and take about 90 prisoners. Of those, 42 will return to the colony, the rest are brutally tortured and burned alive in Iroquoisie. This sad event is known as the Lachine Massacre.

1690: A British fleet, under the commandment of Admiral Phipps attacks Québec. Phipps sends a messenger to Gouverneur Frontenac, commander of the French troops, and demands that he surrender in the next hour. Frontenac answers: "I have no reply to make to your general other than from the mouths of my cannons and muskets!" The English are beaten and Québec is saved.

1696: Madeleine de Verchères, a 14 year old girl, courageously defends an old fort with two old soldiers against an Iroquois attack that lasts more than a week.

1701: The Great Peace of Montréal is finally signed between the French and the Iroquois. This treaty allows the development of new parishes and villages on the island of Montréal. Lamothe-Cadillac founds Détroit, a western military outpost.

1711: The British mount an invasion of Québec and Hovender Walker is named Commander-in-chief. As the impressive fleet penetrates the Saint-Laurent River, eight ships hit reefs and sink, causing the death of 900 people. The war council decides to turn back.

1713: Acadie is now definitely British. It becomes quickly apparent that the new British masters have no intention to respect the liberties of the Acadian population. They are forbidden to leave the colony, thus ensuring that they will not reinforce the militias of New France. They are also needed to provide food to the British troops. In

1730, Lieutenant Lawrence Armstrong begins to distribute lands to Boston colonists but refuses to do the same for the Acadians whose population is growing quickly.

1713: With the signature of the Utrecht treaty, France must abandon Newfoundland and the Hudson Bay to the British. New France is now strategically surrounded by British territories.

1718: Foundation of Nouvelle-Orléans (New Orleans).

1734: A terrible fire in Montréal destroys 46 houses and an old historical church. A young black slave called Marie-Joseph-Angélique is found guilty of lighting the blaze and is hanged. After this disaster, the Intendant Bégon orders that all houses will from now on be built of stones.

1735: Inauguration of the Chemin du Roy on the north shore of the Saint-Laurent, a great road of 250 kilometres that unites Montréal and Québec. The road's construction took 4 years and re-

quired the building of 13 bridges. From now on, people can travel from one city to the other in 4 days!

1737: Marguerite d'Youville (born Marie Marguerite Dufrost de Lajammerais) founds the *Congrégation des Soeurs de la Charité de Montréal*, better known as the "Soeurs Grises," devoted to helping the poor. In 1747, she becomes director of the *Hôpital Général* of Montréal. In 1753, Louis XV officially recognizes and approves of the Soeurs Grises. Marguerite d'Youville is canonized by Pope Jean-Paul II in 1990.

1738: A young woman disguised as a boy is arrested by the authorities for having lied about her true name, sex and religion. Esther Brandeau, a 20-year old Jewish woman, has travelled to Nouvelle-France under the name of Jacques La Fargue. Jews and Protestant Huguenots having been denied access to the colony by the king, she is sent back to France. It is the only attested Jewish presence in Nouvelle-France history.

1743: Two sons of explorer La Vérendrye survive their father and reach the Rockies. New France is then an enormous empire that goes from Hudson Bay to the Mexican Gulf (through all the American Midwest), and from Acadia to the Rockies. But it is a fragile giant.

1743: Until 1758, father Potier, first lexicographer of Nouvelle-France French, writes his glossary entitled "*Façons de parler proverbiales, triviales, figurées, etc., des Canadiens au XVIIIe siècle*" (Ways to speak of the Canadiens in the XVIIIth century). His work opens a fascinating window on our ancestors' language.

1744: François-Xavier de Charlevoix publishes his "*Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle-France*" (History and general description of Nouvelle-France).

1749: Building of fort Rouillé (Toronto).

1749: Acadia, now renamed "Nova Scotia" is receiving 2500 new colonists (English, Irish and German). Halifax is founded and becomes the new center of government. Many Acadians flee towards New France, mainly Saint-Jean Island (today's P.E.I.).

1754: The Governor of Virginia sends a 22 years old lieutenant-colonel George Washington and 120 militia men to Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg) to tell the French to leave the Ohio valley. The French send a young officer, De Jumonville, with an escort of 34 men, to kindly remind the Virginians that they are on French territory. With no warning, Washington orders his men to open fire while De Jumonville is reading a diplomatic declaration. Ten Canadiens and Officer De Jumonville are killed and the others are taken prisoner. Washington leaves the bodies of his victims to the wolves. Outraged, the French attack Washington who capitulates, admitting his guilt in the assassination of Officer De Jumonville.

1755: The Acadiens refuse to swear allegiance to the British crown (as it would mean betraying their faith). To make sure these valiant settlers do not leave to reinforce the defenses of Canada, Governor Charles Lawrence orders their deportation. The unarmed populace is arrested and loaded onto boats that disperse them in the American colonies. Families are ripped apart, children are taken from their parents and wives from their husbands. It is the horrible *déportation* of the Acadiens, one of the most shameful war crimes of New France history. There are about 12,000 people that are deported this way. Lawrence also orders that: "no efforts be spared to reduce to hunger those who will attempt to hide in the woods."

1756: Beginning of the Seven Year war between England and France. The new Lieutenant-gen

eral, the marquis de Montcalm, arrives with all honors in the colony. He quickly takes a dislike to the Canadien's way to make war and even writes that he would prefer "to lose a battle than to win it with the help of the Canadiens".

1757: On the orders of Gouverneur Vaudreuil, Montcalm attacks Fort William Henry (Lake George, N.Y.). He is leading 6,200 soldiers and militia men and 1,800 Indian warriors. After three days of fighting, the 2,500 English give up. Montcalm then disobeys orders and decides not to attack Fort Edward, the door to Albany and only a day's walk away from William Henry. Vaudreuil is outraged.

1758: The British army attacks Fort Carillon. Major general Abercromby is at the head of the largest army ever assembled until then in America; 16,000 men. Montcalm defends the fort with 3,600 men, many of them Canadiens and Indians. Thankfully, Abercromby makes a European attack and sends his troops in an orderly fashion against the fort. The Canadians open fire on the army from their safe vantagepoint without mercy. The British army finally turns and runs away, leaving behind 1,944 wounded or killed. The victorious French count only 377 dead. This miraculous victory is celebrated and quickly enters legend. The French flag used during the battle will become the inspiration of Québec's current flag.

1759: The English attack Québec city once more, under the orders of General James Wolfe. The marquis de Montcalm defends Québec. After a long conflict that leaves the city in ruins and the entire region devastated, the city falls to the English.

1760: France sends no reinforcements to the colony, and the betrayed Canadian inhabitants refuse to take up arms. Montréal surrenders to the enemy. The English refuse the honors of war to the French troops. Chevalier de Lévis chooses to break his sword and burn his flags rather than surrender them to the invader. These events mark the end of New France, as les Canadiens become subjects of the British crown.

1763: Thousands of Natives, still loyal to France, swear vengeance and declare war on the English. The red coats are forced back from the Great Lakes region by chief Pontiac and his allies. The same year, France signs the *Traité de Paris*, and prefers to abandon Canada in order to keep the sugar of Guadeloupe. Abandoned by the Mother country, the Canadians will now have to learn to coexist with the invaders. _____ □

About the Author

Patrick Couture is a native of Montréal, Québec. A graduate in Linguistics from the Université de Montréal, and in Education from McGill University, he currently works as a teacher in a French-speaking primary school. In 1996, he began construction of a web-site, with the objective of helping discover, and further knowledge of the national history of the Québécois and their rich heritage (from origins in 16th-century France to the present day). Québec history was sidetracked by conquest, domination and humiliation; Patrick believes that it is "time to understand well, who we are, and to be very proud for it. When one is unaware of the past, one is condemned to repeat it." He has received numerous correspondence of thanks and gratitude from across Canada and around the world, and continues to be pleasantly surprised by the interest shown in French-Canadian history by peoples of various national backgrounds.

Descendants of Michael Venne

Submitted by
Gloria Pratt

Generation 1

1. Michael¹ VENNE was born, 16 Nov 1815 and died, 30 Apr 1886 in Dannemora, New York. He married Eloise LANGLOIS. She was born, 12 Jul 1815, and died, 20 Mar 1894.

Children of Michael and Eloise (Langlois) Venne are:

2.
 - i. Frederick² Venne, b. 16 Dec 1843; d. 29 Oct 1902, Dannemora, NY.
 - ii. Delphis Venne, m. Hedwidge Chretien, 21 Aug 1865, Mooers, NY.

Generation 2

2. Frederick² Venne (Michael¹) was born, 16 Dec 1843; died, 29 Oct 1902, Dannemora, NY. He married Albina DEMAILLE. She was born, 29 Apr 1856, and died, 11 Mar 1937.

Children of Frederick and Albina (Demaille) Venne are:

3.
 - i. Derrick Joel³ Venne, b. 23 Jun 1890; d. 23 Nov 1931.
 - ii. Eugenia Venne, b. 1875; d. 1948; m. Fred BARBIER; b. 1875; d. 1950.
 - iii. Jenry J. Venne, b. 8 Dec 1877; d. 15 Aug 1943; m. Cora DUBREY; b. 1887; d. 1962.
 - iv. Antoine Venne, b. 30 Nov 1879; d. 1967.

Note: Antoine Venne lived in Mass.

- v. Emerance Venne, 19 Jul 1881; d. 1927; m. Sam J. FASSETT; b. 1881; d. 1954.
4.
 - vi. Gedeon Victor³ Venne, b. 25 Mar 1884; d. 23 Jan 1970.
 - vii. Alvina Rose Venne, b. 16 Jun 1893; d. 21 Jun 1977; m. Leo S. GAGNON; b. 1894; d. 1972.
 - viii. Vivan Emmanuel Venne, b. 1 Aug 1902; d. 4 Dec 1971; m. Elizabeth RABIDEAU; b. 1922.

Generation 3

- 3, Derrick Joel³ Venne, (Frederick², Michael¹) was born, 23 Jun 1890 and died, 23 Nov 1931. He married (1) Lillian FOUNTAINE. She was born, Apr 1896, and died, 9 Apr 1925. He married (2) Elizabeth M. VINCENT, 1 Jan 1926, dau. of John Vincent and Emma BESAU. She was born, 9 Aug 1907 and, died 8 Feb 1986.

Children of Derrick and Lillian (Fontaine) Venne are:

- i. Genevieve Venne, b. 1914; d. 1914.
 - ii. Genevieve Henriette Venne, b. 7 Oct 1916; d. 4 Nov 1997; m. George B. LANDRIE, 6 Oct 1943; b. 29 Oct 1913; d. 4 Mar 1986..
 - iii. Albina Antonette Venne, b. 2 May 1918; d. 12 Jul 1986; m. George LYSAGHT.
 - iv. Geraldine Viola Venne, b. 4 Nov 1920; d. 12 Jul 1986; m. Simon F. BEDARD, 12 Jul 1941; b. 18 Mar 1920; d. 16 Jan 1995.
 - v. Lillian Valeda Venne, b. 30 Nov 1921; d. 1 Aug 1975; m. Everest A. RABIDEAU, Apr 1943; b. 3 May 1918; d. 21 Jun 1998.
 - vi. Derrick Joel Venne, b. 11 Apr 1922; d. 7 Feb 2002; m. Elizabeth RATTA, 1941.
 - vii. Albina Honey Venne, b. 18 Jun 1923; m. Andre LIGHT, 31 Oct 1942.
 - viii. Russell Venne, b. Apr 1925; d. 25 Apr 1925.

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 3rd Saturday in May

and the

1st Saturday in October

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

NNYACGS.org

ix. Genevieve Venne, b. 1915; d. 1915.

Children of Derrick and Elizabeth (Vincent) Venne are:

5. x. Robert Henry⁴ Venne, b. 26 Jun 1928, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 25 Jun 1997, Plattsburgh, NY.
xi. Ramona Venne, b. 30 May 1931; m. HERUSKA.

4. Gedeon Victor³ Venne (Frederick², Michael¹) was born, 25 Mar 1884 and died, 23 Jan 1970. He married Clara DEFIETTE. She was born, 1883, and died, 1961.

Children of Gedeon and Clara (Defiette) Venne are:

- i. Addison⁴ Venne, b. 25 Jun 1910; d. 28 Mar 1983; m. Margaret RACETTE; b. 4 Feb 1913; d. 24 Sep 2003.
6. ii. Victor J.⁴ Venne, b. 6 Feb 1924; d. 18 Apr 2002.
iii. Eldric N. Venne, b. 22 Oct 1916; d. 7 Feb 1970; m. Irene G. ROCK, b. 1918; d. 2003.

Generation 4

5. Robert Henry⁴ Venne (Derrick Joel³, Frederick², Michael¹) was born, 26 Jun 1928 in Plattsburgh, NY and died, 25 Jun 1997 in Plattsburgh, NY. He married Marie Theresa GUAY, 5 Apr 1953 in Champlain, NY, daughter of Bernard and Lucille (Monette) Guay. She was born, 5 May 1932.

Children of Robert and Marie (Guay) Venne are:

- i. Thomas Robert Venne, m. Neila ASHLINE.
ii. Sue Ann Venne, m. Daniel BELROSE, 1976.
iii. Barbara Venne, m. Michael MAILLE.

6. Victor J.⁴ Venne (Gedeon³, Frederick², Michael¹) was born, 6 Feb 1924 and died. 18 Apr 2002. He married June S. DEROCHER.

Child of Victor and June (Derocher) is:

- i. Roland H. Venne, b. 25 Sep 1950; d. 15 Dec 1976; m. Donna CROMIE.

Chapman Family Convention to be Held in Burlington, VT

Chapman Family Association

770 South Post Oak Lane, Suite 435, Houston, TX 77056-1913

The fifth annual Chapman Family Association convention is scheduled for June 3-5, 2005 at the Holiday Inn, Williston Road, South Burlington, Vermont.

The three day-event will feature seminars and information on the various Chapman family lines and is open to both members and non-members of the association.

Advance registration for the meetings is required and further information may be obtained by contacting meeting chair Liz Codding by writing her at 717 Hollowdale, Edmond, OK 73003 or calling 405-359-7478.

Those wishing to make motel reservations should mention the Chapman Family Association to receive preferred rates.

Our Appreciation is extended to...

The Spring and Fall Conference Speakers for 2004

On Saturday May 15 we had the following speakers:

Our friend Bob Bearor, former firefighter and now re-enactor and historian of French and Indian War era battles, spoke about his fifth and final book, *Leading by Example: Partisan Fighters and Leaders of New France, 1660-1760 Volume 3*.

and

Our own Michael Burgess, a member of the staff of the Special Collections section of the Feinberg Library at SUNY Plattsburgh will focus on what is available for research in the collection and ways to access the material.

On Saturday October 2 our speakers were:

Maxine and David Getty each gave a presentation. Maxine, in the morning, in period dress of the 1860s, portrayed a "Lady in Mourning." She shared custom of mourning, who mourns and the etiquette involved.

David spoke in the afternoon, dressed in the colorful uniform of a Regimental Sergeant Major of the 79th Regiment New York State Militia Volunteers shared the history of this brave unit.

Name Variations

“dit” Names

L. W. Jones

[Http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/lwjones/dit.htm](http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/lwjones/dit.htm)

One thing that can make it difficult to find your ancestor is that he may have been using a different surname from the one that you expect. You will need to make yourself aware of any “dit” names that might be associated with the surname you’re tracing, and if you can’t find someone under the name of his child, you may find him under the dit name.

“Dit” in French means “say” and in this context, it means “called.” In other words, a person might be Pierre Bourbeau dit Lacourse, which means that he had an ancestor named Bourbeau, but he chooses to use the name Lacourse instead. So he is Pierre Bourbeau called Lacourse.

People might take a dit name to distinguish their family from another family of the same name living nearby. Often it was a sort of nickname, often picked up during service as a soldier. Or it might refer to the place in France where the family originated. Sometimes it was the mother’s surname, and sometimes the father’s first name was used, either instead of the surname (for example, Hebert dit Emmanuel) or in addition to it (Jeanbard, Castonquay). In any case, very often the dit name was passed down to later generations, either in place of the original surname, or in addition to it.

Some of his children might then keep the original surname (e.g. Barbeau), and some might use the dit name (e.g. Lacourse). After a few generations, it’s not uncommon to completely lose the memory of the original name, or to forget which was the original and which was the dit name. The best example of this is the Hudon dit Beaulieu family, where you will often find people listed as Beaulieu dit Hudon. You sometimes might find a name and its dit name hyphenated, as in François Hudon-Beaulieu. In fact, you can generally assume that a hyphenated surname (before 1950, anyway) is the surname plus dit name. Just remember that any

Hudon might be the child of a Beaulieu and vice versa.

Some surnames, such as Roy, have had several different dit names. You should be aware that usually a different dit name indicates a different family. For example, Siméon Roy dit Audy and Antoine Roy dit Desjardins were not related to each other. So it helps us to distinguish who’s who among their descendants if the descendants use a dit name. Pierre Roy dit Audy will be a descendant of Siméon, and François Roy dit Desjardins will be a descendant of Antoine. If you find a source which tells you, for example, that Pierre Audy is François Desjardins’ father, you should be very suspicious.

The sources you use may give the name as it appeared in the original document, or may list all the Hudons and Beaulieus together, under either name. Jette has standardized spellings, and leaves out “de” when alphabetizing, but he is faithful to the original surname of the family. So whether you’re looking for a Hudon, a Beaulieu, or a Hudon-Beaulieu, they’re all listed together under “H.” Other sources may list the same person many different places, and some sources consider Beaulieu to be more common, and therefore they place the Hudons under “B.” Don’t assume a marriage or birth isn’t listed until you’ve exhausted all possible names and spellings.

And don’t forget to check under the many spelling variations that were common. Any name that starts with a vowel, for example, might also be found with an H in front of it (Emond, Hemond, Ayot, Hayot). And the “o” sound at the end of a name might be spelled ot, eau, au, ault, eault, eau, aux, eaux, aud, or aut.

Following is a partial list of dit names and their equivalents. You can also find extensive lists of dit names in Jette and Tanguay.

Acelin - Asselin
 Agnier - Haguenier
 Alarie - Lart
 Albert - Beaulieu
 Allaire - Dailaire
 Amiel - Miel
 Amiot - Lincourt
 Villeneuve
 Vincelot
 Amirault - Mirault
 Anctil - St-Jean
 Angers - Lefebvre
 Anse - Bernard
 Hains
 Arbour - Harbour
 Ardouin - Hardouin
 Arnaud - Renaud
 Arrivé - Delisle
 Larrivé
 Artigny - Rouer
 Asselin - Ancelin
 Aubertin - Bertin
 Aubin - Delisle
 Mignault
 St-Aubin
 Aubuchon - Desalliers
 Leloyal
 Audebout - Belhumeur
 Audet - Lapointe
 Audy - Roy
 Auger - Baron

 Babin - Lacroix
 Lasource
 Bajolet - Drouet
 Bard - Jeanbard
 Jombard
 Baron - Auger
 Caillault
 Defoy
 Baucher - Montmorency
 Sansoucy
 Beaubassin - LeNeuf
 Beaubien - Trottier
 Beauchemin - Petit
 Beaudoin - Courcival
 Beaulieu - Albert
 Chauvin
 Gourdeau
 Hudon
 Martin
 Moulin

Philippe
 Thomas
 Beaumarchais - Juchereau
 Beaumont - Couillard
 Beausoleil - Bercy
 Malboeuf
 Normandin
 Beignet - Besnier
 Bélanger - Catherine
 Belfonds - Genaple
 Belhumeur - Audebout,
 Brunet, Charpentier
 Philippe
 Belisle - Billion
 Germain
 Goyer
 Leborgne
 Lefebvre
 Marboeuf
 Rotreau
 Bellechasse - Berthier
 Marsolet
 Bellefontaine - Fortin
 Godin
 Bellerive - Couture
 Crevier
 Groton
 Bellesfles - Gagnon
 Belleval - Fournier
 Bellou - Hamelin
 Belmont - Martin
 Bénard - Bonenfant
 Bourjoli
 Carignan
 Bernard - Anse
 Jolicoeur
 Gonthier
 Berthier - Bellechasse
 Bertin - Aubertin
 Bidon - Jobidon
 Bienville - Lemoine
 Bigot - Duval
 Blanchard - Raynaud
 Bléry - Cauchon
 Blondin - Leclerc
 Sureau
 Blouin - Laviolette
 Bois - Charlebois
 Boisjoli - Fafard
 Griveau
 Liénard
 Ravion

Renaud
 Boismenu - Monet
 Boismorel - Petit
 Boissonnault - St-Onge
 Bonenfant - Bénard
 Bonin - Deslauriers
 Bonsecours - Fauteux
 Bordet - Brassard
 Borgia - Levasseur
 Boucher - Boucherville
 Desroches
 Ducuron
 Grandpré
 Grosbois
 Morin
 Boulanger - Lefebvre
 Boumois - Gauthier
 Bourbon - Merdieu
 Bourbonnais - Brunet
 Dumay
 Bourdelais - Arcand
 Brane
 Courrier
 Desormaux
 Talon
 Bourgeois - Laverdure
 Bourgouin - Duverger
 Bourguet - Etienne
 Bourguignon - Bourgouin
 Colleret
 Couturier
 Dessureaux
 Verreau
 Bourjoli - Bénard
 Boutot - Thiboutot
 Brasseur - Bordet
 Breton - Bion, Courtois
 Elie
 Girard
 Hautbois
 Robert
 Briand - Georget
 Brillon - Régnier
 Bricourt - Herbin
 Bruneau - Petit
 Brunel - Brunet
 Limousin
 Brunet - Belhumeur
 Bourbonnais

 Cadillac - Lamothe
 Cahouet - Caouet

Canard - Renaud	Couillard - Beaumont	Louvard
Cantin - Quentin	Deschênes	Roy
Carignan - Bénard	Desilets	Verger
Bourbeau	Després	Deslauriers - Bonin
Duclos	Lafleur	Cavelier
Caron - Dussault	Courberon - Damours	Cordeau
Laviolette	Courcival - Beaudoin	Dion
Carrière - Jamme	Courtois - Breton	Favreau
Lebrun	Courville - Abraham	Hébert
Casse - St-Aubin	Baret	Ménard
Catherine - Bélanger	Billy	Normandeau,
Cauchon - Bléry	Cadieux	Renard
Cavalier - Deslauriers	Lefebvre	Renaud
Rivet	Piet	Tinon
Chabot - Lamarre	Couture - Bellerive	Desloges - Poirier
Chambeau - Fleury	Couturier - Bourguignon	Després - Couillard
Champagne - Aubin	Croustille - Langlois	Dupré
Beaugrand		Guyon
Dupré	Daignault - Daniau	Desrochers - Bertrand
Fontenelle	Daigle - Daigre	Duquet
Gouin	Dallaire - Allaire	Houde
Handgrave	Damours - Courberon	Jean
Rémy	Dandurant - Marcheterre	Perrault
Sylvestre	Daniau - Laprise	Sevestre
Charbonnier - Desjardins	Deblois - Gregoire	Desroches - Boucher
Charland - Francoeur	Defoy - Baron	Laroux
Charlebois - Bois	Deladurantaye -	Tinon
Joly	Ladurantaye	Dion - Deslauriers
Jolibois	Morel	Guyon
Charpentier - Belhumeur	Delbec - Joli	Dolbec - Dufresne
Sansfaço	Delisle - Arrivé	Dubois - Boutret
Châtillon- Berson	Aubin	Filiau
Godin	Bienvenu	Quintin
Hardy	Bonin	Duchesne - Lapierre
Mignault	Gauthier	Dufrenay - Guyon
Chauvin - Beaulieu	LeGardeur	Dufresne - Bouin
Chenneville - Babie	Demers - Dumay, Monfort	Dolbec
Bigot	DeNevers - Brantigny	Fournier
Chety - Joubert	Brentigny	Thunay
Chevalier - Biétry	Denis - Lapierre	Vernas
Cardinet	Deschamps - Hunault	Duhamel - Sansfaçon
Cheval	Deschênes - Couillard	Dumay - Demers
Lhullier	Miville	Dupont - André
Potère	Deshazards - Maheu	Gaudais
Sauvage	Desilets - Couillard	Locquet
Clément - Labonté	Desrosiers	Dussault - Caron
Clocher - Marquet	Guyon	Toupin
Coderre - Emery	Huard	Drouet - Bajolet
Comtois - Carry	Mousseau	Duclos - Carignan
Gilbert	Desjardins - Beaudin	Duplessis - Gardet
Royer	Charbonnier	Gatineau
Corporal - Hus	Delboeuf	Guillemot

Moreau	Grandmaison - Barbary	Bourgault
Perrin	Drouet	Delaunay
Sirois	Leblanc	Lefebvre
Dupré - Després	Thériault	Major
Duval - Bigot	Gregoire - Deblois	Neveu
Charles	Guyon - Desilets	Roberge
Chevreul	Després	Voisin
Lelièvre	Dion	Lafleur - Albert
Meunier	Dufresnay	André
Renaud	Durouvray	Cauchon
	Lemoine	Couillard
Elie - Breton		Dugas
Hélie	Hamelin - Bellou	Gendron
Emery - Coderre	Harbour - Arbour	Parenteau
Émond - Edmund	Hardouin - Ardouin	Lagacé - Mignier
Eschambault - Fleury	Hébert - Deslauriers	Lamarre - Chabot
Estiambre - Sansfacon	Jolicoeur	Lamothe - Cadillac
Etienne - Bourguet	Laverdure	Giboire
Clérin	Herbin - Bricourt	Langlois - Croustille
	Houde - Desrochers	Lapierre - Bardet
Fafard - Boisjoli	Gervais	Denis
Fauteux - Bonsecours	Huard - Desilets	Duchesne
Fleury - Chambeau	Hudon - Beaulieu	Joncas
Eschambault	Hunault - Deschamps	Meunie
Fortin - Bellefontaine	Hus - Corporal	Roberge
Foucher - St-Aubin	Cournoyer	Toupin
Fournier - Belleval		Laplante - delaBourlière
Dufresne	Jean - Desrochers	Madore
Francoeur - Brûlé	Jobidon - Bidon	Lapointe - Audet
Charland	Joli - Delbec	Clément
Leclerc	Charlebois	Godard
Moreau	Jolicoeur - Amand	Robin
	Bernard	Simon
Gagnon - Bellesîles	Bruneau	Laporte - Labonté
Belzile	Dubois	Laprise - Daniau
Garnier - Grenier	Dupuis	Daignault
Pellerin	Hébert	Larchevêque - Lévesque
Gaudreau - Gotreau	Normand	Larochelle - Gautron
Gauthier - Boumois	Jombard - Bard	Laurent - Provençal
Comporté	Joubert - Chety	Lavallée - Bouchard
Delisle	Juchereau -	Giguère
Gaultier	Beaumarchais	Paquet
Gautron - Larochelle	Duchesnay	Richard
Georget - Briand		Vallée
Gervais - Talbot	Labonté - Clément	Laverdure - Bourgeois
Gilbert - Comtois	Couturier	Dutartre
Gobloteur - Pelletier	Laporte	Gély
Godin - Bellefontaine	Petit	Hébert
Châterneau	Rousseau	Valiquet
Petit	Labourlière - Laplante	Verret
Gonthier - Bernard	Lachance - Pepin	Vignault
Gotreau - Gaudreau	Lacroix - Babin	Laviolette - Beaumont

Blouin	Mignault - Aubin	Reynaud - Arnaud
Caron	Châterneau	Rivet - Cavalier
Dubois	Labrie	Durivet
Dumont	Mignier - Lagacé	Dusouchet
Greslon	Magnan	Rotreau - Bélisle
Maillot	Miville - Deschênes	Rouer - Artigny
Prévost	Monet - Boismorel	Rousseau - Labonté
Lart - Alarie	Monjoly - Sansfaçon	Roy - Audy
Leblanc - Dussault	Montmorency - Baucher	Chouigny
Grandmaison	Moreau - Duplessis	Desjardins
Jérôme	Duportail	King
White	Morel - Deladurantaye	Leroy
Leborgne - Bélisle	Morin - Boucher	Royer - Comtois
Lebrun - Carrière	Chenevert	
Renel	Valcourt	
Leclerc - Blondin		St-Aubin - Casse
Clair	Noel - Labonté	Foucher
Francoeur	Normand - Jolicoeur	Serreau
Lefebvre - Angers	Labrière	St-Jorre - Sergerie
Bélisle	Normandeau - Deslauriers	St-Onge - Aubé
Belleran	Normandin - Beausoleil	Baril
Boulanger		Boisson
Courville	Pagé - Lepage	Joly
Faber	Pasquier - Paquet	Martineau
Lacroix	Pellerin - Garnier	Ménard
Lelièvre - Duval	Pelletier - Gobloteur	St-Pierre - Boucher
Lemoine - Bienville	Legobloteur	Boulanger
LeNeuf - Beaubassin	Pepin - Lachance	Marquet
Lepage - Pagé	Perrault - Desrochers	Perrault
Leroy - Roy	Petit - Beauchemin	Prudhomme
Levasseur - Borgia	Boismorel	Rivet
Carmel	Bruneau	Sansfaçon - Charpentier
Chaverlange	Coulange	Duhamel
Lévesque - Larchevêque	Godin	Estiambre
Sansoucy	Labonté	Monjoly
Lhullier - Chevalier	Phocas - Raymond	Sansoucy - Baucher
Liénard - Boisjoli	Poirier - Desloges	Béchet
Durbois	Pothier - Laverdure	Girardin
Léonard	Prévost - Provost	Lévesque
Limousin - Brunel	Provençal - Laurent	Suprenant
Lombret - Simard		Vallée
	Quentin - Cantin	Sergerie - St-Jorre
	Quintin - Dubois	Serreau - St-Aubin
Maheu - Deshazards		Sevestre - Desrochers
Malboeuf - Beausoleil	Raymond - Phocas	Simard - Lombret
Marcheterre - Dandurant	Raynaud - Blanchard	Sirois - Duplessis
Marquet - Clocher	Régnier - Brillon	Sylvestre - Champagne
Marsolet - Bellechasse	Rémy - Champagne	
Martin - Belmont	Renard - Cardon	Taillon - Michel
Meunier - Lapierre	Renaud - Canard	Talbot - Gervais
Michaud - Michel	Châterneau	Talon - Bourdelais
Michel - Taillon	Davenne	Thériault - Grandmaison
Miel - Amiel		Thiboutot - Boutot

Tinon - Deslauriers
Desroches
Toupin - Dussault
Lapierre
Trottier - Beaubien

Valcourt
Valcourt - Morin
Valcourt
Verreau - Bourguignon

Villeneuve - Amiot
Arnould
Bourbeau
Labbé

First Names

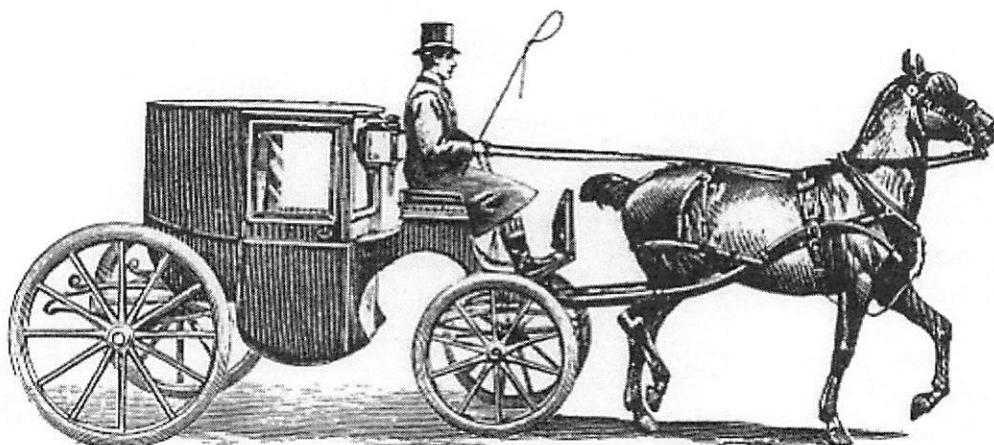
I have spent hours searching for individuals whose surnames are not a problem, but who are not listed consistently under their first names. Here are a few tips I've picked up that may be of some help, especially if you're just starting out and especially if you don't speak French as a first language:

For men, especially after 1800 or so, if you can't find the name you're looking for, stick "Joseph" in front of it. During some periods, I estimate 2/3 of all boys were named "Joseph-" something-or-other. If the name you can't find is Placide or Xavier, then the first name is 99 per cent sure to be François-Placide or François-Xavier. If it's Baptiste, of course it's almost certainly Jean-Baptiste. Lin is short for Alain. Paul is a very common short form of Hippolyte, and it's occasionally short for Napoleon. Fred may be either Frederic or Alfred. Gonzague is probably Louis

de Gonzague.

Also, if you're using a source that generally uses hyphenated names, like Joseph-Leonard, and you find an unhyphenated name, like Leonard David, then you may be looking not for someone named Leonard-David, but for a Leonard whose father's name is David.

For women, always look for the name with "Marie-" in front. This started much earlier than all the "Joseph"s, and happened even more often during some periods, up to 4/5 of the girls born. Also, if her name is Delima, chances are she was born Rose de Lima (or Marie-Rose-de-Lima). (Then again, she might also have been born [Marie-] Adelina, a name that gets either changed to Delima or mistaken for it quite a bit). Elisabeth is used interchangeably with Isabelle. And Marie-Joséphé (or Marie-Josephé) is often listed as Josette. □



OLD CHAZY

**Reminiscences of Old Chazy given by Descendants of
the Early Settlers at a**

Literary and Musical Entertainment

**Held at Academy Hall,
CHAZY, N. Y., AUG. 23, 1898.**

**Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Clinton County Farmer
1898**

The following was provided by Pat Miller for the Clinton County web site.

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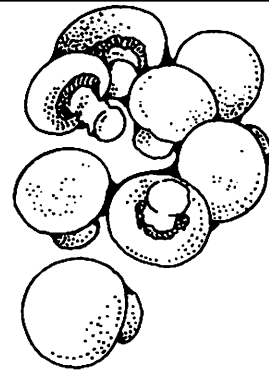
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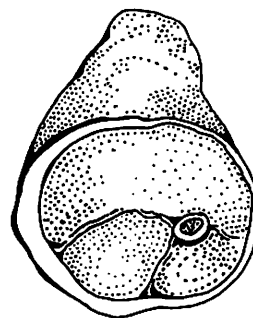
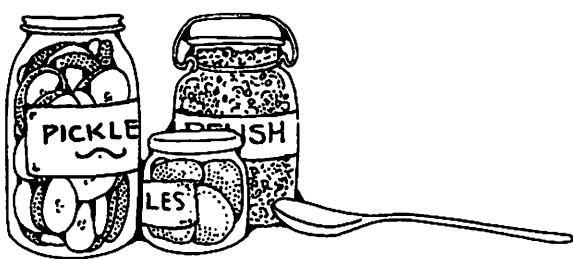


My Mother's Cellar
From *Ramblings of a Convalescent*
Homespun Philosophy
And
Dialect Tales In Prose And Verse
By
Herbert H. Dewey
The Rambling Poet of the North Country
Submitted by
Marie Gennett

My Mother's Cellar

Did you ever go down
 In a real farmer's cellar,
 With its barrels filled
 With apples tempting and 'meller'?
 Large bins of potatoes,
 Big crocks of hams,
 Three barrels of salt pork,
 And a garden 'in cans';
 Where cellar shelves are bending
 With all kinds of fruit and sauce—
 Mother knew how to can it,
 Very little was ever lost.
 My Mother never heard of Crisco,
 She had tubs of home-made lard;
 It was kept on that hard clay floor,
 Always stayed so fresh and hard.





In summertime we bought bananas
 From a man from Italy,
 "A nice-a bunch-a one-a-dollar"—
 Cheaper then than now, you see.
 I'd like to go down in that cellar
 As I did in days of yore,
 'Set' on those stairs and eat bananas,
 At least six, and maybe more.
 Sometimes I'd rob the ham-jar,
 The doughnut-jar was in plain sight—
 That combination 'kept me going'
 If supper was a little late at night.
 My Mother never did much shopping,
 She planned our meals from can and tub;
 Before each meal she went down cellar,
 And up those stairs she lugged our 'grub'.
 Sometimes she brought a pan of sausage,
 Sometimes a jar of home-canned beef;
 That cellar was our welfare office,
 And up those stairs came our Relief.



Chapter 1

The Early Days Of Lake Champlain and Chazy Landing

By
Miss Viola Currie

History tells us that in 1609, 117 years after the landing of Columbus, Samuel Champlain, then Governor of Canada, discovered and was the first white man to traverse Lake Champlain.

The curtain which had been lifted was again lowered and we hear nothing of this region until 1665, fifty-six years later, when Sieur La Motte, an officer in the French built a fort known as Fort St. Anne, situated near the northern extremity of Isle La Motte.

The same year this fort was built, an event occurred, which has given to Chazy an ancient and honored name.

Lieut. De Chazy, belonging to Carignan's regiment and situated at this post, while hunting on the main and not more than a mile and a half directly west of the fort, accompanied by Capt. Traversy and others, were attacked by a party of Mohawk Indians. De Chazy and Traversy were killed and the others taken prisoners. The exact spot where it occurred is said to be near the mouth of the river, which in memory of that event was named the Chazy river, now called the Little Chazy. The name appears on a map as early as 1732, 166 years ago.

When the town was formed in 1804, it assumed the name of this river.

In 1777, 112 years after the death of De Chazy, Burgoyne swept through the wilderness on the western side of the lake with an army of 7,390 men and 1,500 horses.

He occupied the fortified sites, Points Au Fer and Isle La Motte, and built a cross way of logs over the impassable flats southward on the shore from the mouth of the river to [what is now called] Chazy Landing. Traces of that road remained over seventy-five years.

This was the first settlement and business center in town.

Seth Gregory, father of Henry Gregory, was one of the first American born citizens in town, settling there in 1795.

Prudence Douglas, grandmother of Henry Gregory, was the first person buried at the Land-

ing, in the oldest cemetery in town. Some of the first settlers are also buried there: Timothy Sullivan, Jabez Ransom, Horace Morgan, Francis Chantonett, William Lawrence of West Chazy, Capt. Ladd, John Douglas and Nathaniel Douglas, most of whom settled there previous to the year 1800. Timothy Sullivan kept the first Store in town. The first hotel was in a log house kept by John Douglas, Esq., he was succeeded by Francis Chantonett and Horace Morgan.

The first frame house in town was built in 1800 by Capt. Ladd of Isle La Motte, and is still standing.

In that house Putnam Lawrence, of West Chazy, had the honor of being the first male child born in the town, of which there is any record or tradition. This was in 1801. The house originally stood near the big poplar tree, which still stands at the north end of Saxen's stone store. Lengthy additions were subsequently made, which were destroyed by fire about 1844. But the original building had been previously removed about fifty rods south on the farm now owned by W. J. Ladd. In old times it served as a school house, church, town hall, etc.

At this time the chief means of transportation was the bateau, a large flat row boat, manned by six, eight, or more oarsmen.

When the neighborhood extending along the shore from the Landing to Monty's Bay decided to "go to mill" the grist was collected and put on board the bateau and a company would start on a rowing voyage for Whitehall, that being the nearest mill.

In 1802, William Lawrence built a crude wharf and constructed the first tannery in town.

In 1807, he put on considerable style and built a two-story house, first in the town. The nails for this house were made by hand, from rods bought of Esq. Forbes, of Canaan, Conn., a noted manufacturer of anchors and nail rods in those days. The house is now occupied by Louis Mayo.

In 1807, five families, the heads being Septa

Filmore (cousin to Millard Filmore), Seth Graves, Levi Hazen, Eliazer Graves and John Bronson, moved up to the "Five Nations," now Chazy village.

Judge Matthew Saxe settled at the Landing in 1808, and built a new wharf a few rods south of the one built by Lawrence.

Saxe's landing was the extreme northern landing in the country for the old steamer Vermont, built in Burlington, Vt., in the year 1808, the first steamboat on the lake and the second in the world. June, 1810, she made her first trip. Capt. Hiram Ferriss, of Chazy, was her pilot in 1810. In 1815, she met with an accident, three miles below Fort Montgomery, and sank.

September, 1814, Esquire Hubbell was permitted to go on board the British fleet, lying at Saxe's landing a few days before the battle. Our fleet had lain there a portion of the summer and sailed away a short time before. He had frequently been on board and witnessed the drill, and had thus a fair opportunity for forming an opinion of the qualities of the two naval forces. The British officers knew it and asked him what he thought of the probable results of the battle. He told them they would be defeated, and gave as his reason that the Americans could manage their guns with the greatest facility, which was fully demonstrated in the engagement, the Americans firing three times to the British twice. On the morning of the 11th of Septem-

ber, as soon as Mr. Hubbell had learned positively that the fleet had sailed for Plattsburgh, he hitched up his horse and started for Cumberland Head, then inside the British lines. Riding with considerable speed, he arrived at the lake shore, on what is now the Hagar place, just as the British vessels rounded Cumberland Head. From this point he witnessed the naval engagement. His position, directly opposite the line of battle, and right between the two squadrons, was such as to enable him to see distinctly the movements of both, and observe the effects of the firing. Immediately after the surrender he took a skiff, and rowing to the American flagship was the first citizen to board her after the engagement. He it was of whom history speaks, that in congratulating Commodore McDonough on the victory, received the reply that the honor all belonged to God, an incident illustrating the Commodore's deep piety.

June 9, 1816, there was a heavy fall of snow and sleighing was good from "the city" to the five Nations. Seth Graves came out with his big covered sleigh, drawn by four horses, and with Rev. Mr. Boyington, Deacon Wells, Deacon Ransom and others, reined up to Francis Chantonett's Inn, in grand style.

The oldest inhabitant left at the Landing is Julius Adams, son of Amasa Adams, who settled there in 1808 or 1809.

CHAPTER 2

The Early Settlers Of Trombly's Bay

By

Miss Frances Anderson

Among the early settlers in Chazy was Bruno Trombly, who came here from Canada at the close of the Revolutionary war in 1786. In those days, as we all know, travel by water was not accomplished with the comfort and rapidity as at the present time and the only way of travel was by canoe or small boat. Mr. Trombly was a native of Bay St. Paul, near Quebec. He, with his family, embarked in a canoe and proceeded through the rivers to Lake Champlain. He settled near what is now know as Saxe's Landing, on the little point south of the dock. There seems to be no trace of the house left. There were two families living there at

that time, John La Frombois, (who was the first permanent white settler in the county) and a man by the name of Huot. Mr. Trombly was very friendly with the Indians, trapping with them for many years, acting as their friend and adviser till they [were] forced to give up their homes and lands to the white settler, which no doubt caused not a little sorrow on leaving forever the shores of the beautiful lake. This old pioneer, by hard labor brought up a family of ten children, nine sons and one daughter. The elder boys (who were Mr. Lawrence Trombly's uncles) took an active part in the war of 1812. John B., the eldest of the boys (who was my grandfather's father) was ten years of age when his

father came to this country and it is owing to his help that they succeeded in clearing up the land and providing for the large family.

In 1803, at the age of 27, John Trombly married Miss Marney of Rouses Point, which was then a settlement of only a few families, and soon after settled about one and one-half miles south of Chazy Landing, at the beautiful bay which bears his name. Here he built a small log cabin in which his family of eleven children were born and brought up. This log cabin, now nearly a century old, still stands near the large stone house built by John Trombly in 1827, and is now owned by Lawrence Trombly, his youngest living son, who was seven years of age at the time his present home was built by his father. John Trombly (my grandfather's father) became very wealthy and was a prominent and widely known man in his days. He owned large tracts of land between his home and Monty's Bay. He entertained many travelers and emigrants who were making their way to the States. During the war of 1837 (sometimes called the Patriot war) his home was opened to the defeated Canadian soldiers, where they secured food and shelter. Many a time his large stone house was filled with the refugees who would have fared badly had they fallen into the hands of the British. During the long winter evenings, I have often listened to the stories which my grandfather loves to tell about old times and incidents which happened during his childhood.

It was a very familiar sight (when my great-grandfather came to this country) to see the

Indian camps all around. Their favorite camping ground was on the sand beach and on the point where Mr. Jones' cottage now stands, also on Robarge and Wool's points. The Indians were on friendly terms with the white people and would often come to the houses for milk and other articles of food for their families. My grandfather's mother often told how she once tried to buy a silk handkerchief from an Indian woman, who with her little child had come to her house to buy food. The Indian baby was wrapped in the handkerchief, which was a handsome one, but on offering money, even more than the article was really worth to the mother, she could not be induced to part with it, as she kept it to wrap around her children for baptism.

The style of dress was very simple in those days, and once a year the father would buy a piece of goods, also some leather to make up into clothes and shoes for the children. The tailor and shoemaker went from house to house as the dressmaker of today, remaining until each of the boys had a new outfit, which would be expected to last until the next year. When the farmers decided to go to mill each of the men would take as much grain as he could carry and start out in a canoe or by a little path through the wilderness to Plattsburgh, that being the nearest mill.

John B. Trombly lived to the good old age of 72. Many of his descendants are living here and in adjoining towns and are counted among our respectable citizens who are justly proud of belonging to one of the oldest families in Clinton county.

CHAPTER 3

Reminiscences Of Olden Times In Chazy

As Told By

Eunice Edgerton Fillmore

To Her Children And Grand-Children

By

Mrs. J. F. Gilbert

Septa Fillmore and Eunice Edgerton were married in Norwich, Conn., in 1797. Grandfather came in 1799 and Grandmother in the winter of 1800, her father bringing her as far as Middlebury, Vt., in a sleigh and grandfather meeting her there. They were both from homes of comfort and perhaps luxury at that time.

Leaving brothers and sisters and a father's home to make a home in Chazy, then called the Five Nations, and almost a wilderness. I have heard grandmother say that if her father had known to what hardship and privation she was coming, he would never have given his consent.

Grandfather built a log or blockhouse with a

roof over only one side and a dirt floor. This I believe was just back of where the hotel, (Chazy House), now stands. The cooking was then done before an open fire or in kettle hung on a crane. I have often heard old people wish they could ate some of the good things cooked in that way.

With the woods and wild beasts around them, grand-mother was sometimes left alone for two or three days when grandfather was obliged to go to mill, taking his grist and that of his neighbors to Chazy Landing and from there in a canoe to Noix where there was a wind mill. She would take her two babies up the ladder nights and pull it up after her, as there was only a blanket for a door below and the wolves were so plentiful they fired pine knots to keep them away. (The people carried torches when they went out at night). One can imagine that there could be little sleep for a mother with little children under such circumstances. After a few years grandfather built the main part of the present hotel where they lived several years, and where he died. What is now the front piazza, was then enclosed and made into several bedrooms, which some of you may remember. There was a bake house where all of the cooking was done. For months before the battle of Plattsburgh many of the officers boarded at the hotel, which made lively times and hard work. At one time they were obliged to bake several hundred loaves of bread and hand them out of the window as fast as baked to the soldiers who were on their way to Plattsburgh and stopped there for rations.

Grandfather was a captain and expected to be ordered to his regiment at any time. While everyone was waiting in suspense a man came dashing through the place saying, "The British are corning - the British are coming." This proved to be a false alarm. At the time grandfather was putting on his shoes and stockings. He left one stocking behind, kissed his wife good bye, jumped upon his horse and rode for dear life as there was danger of his being killed by those in hiding, most of the way being a wilderness and filled with Indians and scouts sent out by the British. The British had sent out a proclamation that all who would remain quietly and peaceably at home should not be molested. Grandmother thought at first she would be brave and remain, but after grandfather had gone and she was left with her little family and

the care of the hotel, she became frightened at the fearful hooting and howling at night. Fearing for herself and children she decided to attempt to reach Plattsburgh. She piled bedding, clothing and several little children on a big wagon and sent them on ahead. Then she took other things and followed, leaving her house filled with supplies of all kinds and all that they had gathered together in the few years of their married life.

When they reached the old Woodruff place, about four miles this side of Plattsburgh, the road was blocked with felled trees, but Esq. Woodruff came out and let them through, and for the first time she felt safe. They went on to Peru, where they had friends, and grandmother was prostrated by the great anxiety and the effort she had made. When the news came that the British flag had struck, there was no more sickness for her, only suspense, as she did not know whether her husband was killed or not. When the battle was over and the British had "marched back to Montreal," she returned to find only the bare shell of a house; not an article of furniture, no food, all the supplies taken or destroyed, not a whole pane of glass, the front door riddled with bullets, a perfectly bare and desolate place. The only article found was an iron kettle up in the field. Every tree of the young orchard which grandfather had set out was cut down. Only the Free Mason sign upon the house prevented its being burned. Thus they were obliged to begin life anew. Grandmother said they never recovered the great loss of property as her husband did not live many years and there was no one to look after her interests with the government.

After the battle several of the inhabitants were taken prisoners, among them old Dr. Carver. He was attending some of the sick and wounded at a hotel which stood just across the road from where the Cummings live. He was taken for an army surgeon. They took him to Montreal and kept him two months. Grandfather was there at the time and was told to get into bed with the sick soldiers, which he did boots and all, and often laughed at how he escaped being taken prisoner. Capt. Fillmore was Colonel by brevet.

continued on page 52

CHAPTER 4

Some Incidents of The War Of 1812 and Other Old Time Reminiscences

By
J. W. Hubbell

I have been asked to relate to you what I remember of Chazy in the olden time and what I have heard from my father, Julius C. Hubbell, about the place and its inhabitants, when he first came here as a lawyer in 1802. Much of my information comes from him, so you will pardon me if I tell you how he came, and from what place.

My father was born in Louesboro Massachusetts, in 1787, and was one of ten children, five boys and five girls. He was the third son, and in so large a family, the boys as soon as large and old enough had to hustle and get out and earn their bread and butter, so father was provided with a new suit of clothes. The cloth of which they were made was spun, woven and colored by the daughters of the family who also made the suit and fitted it. "Tailors were scarce in those days and money to pay them was scarcer," at any rate the suit was considered a very fine one and father at the age of fourteen left his birthplace and came to Champlain, N. Y., to live with his brother Silas. His brother then established as a lawyer at Champlain, having come [from] Louesboro by the way of Rutland and Burlington, walking and riding "when he got a chance," as far as Burlington. From there to the mouth of the Big Chazy River, he rowed himself in a small boat which he contrived in some way to borrow or hire. Being pretty well exhausted with his row, he went up to a small log house he discovered on the bank near by, where he was refreshed by some cold Johnny Cake, and a glass of corn whiskey; having made himself known he induced the proprietor "Prisque Ashline," "grandfather of the Prisque Ashline who also lives at Dunn's Bay, to row him up to Champlain.

Father lived with his brother Silas and studied law and worked in his office at Champlain for seven years. The last three years of this time he did nearly all of the office business and considered himself quite competent as a lawyer, and although not quite 21 years old was admitted to practice in the Courts. During these years father had become acquainted with my mother Ann Moore, daughter of Judge Pliny Moore of Champlain, before whom he had many law cases. And when she returned from school at Montreal, he decided to start out for himself in another place. He had earned

during the seven years just about enough to pay for his board and clothes, and one law book. With this law book, an iron candlestick and snuffers, and one Yankee shilling in his pocket he walked from Champlain to Chazy by marked trees. There were no roads then. It was all wilderness. He hired a room on the south side of the building now owned by Mrs. Minkler next to Mr. McCann's store, and commenced the practice of law. This was near the end of the year 1808. Subsequently he hired the whole house, married in Jan. 27, 1812, brought mother on horse back on a Pillion to this house and commenced housekeeping. In that house, my brother Pliny, sisters, Mary Caroline and Martha A. Mygatt were born. Mrs. Susen K. Seymour was born in the stone house. It was on the front stoop of that house that my father and mother stood and saw Sir George Provost and all his host of 12,000 English soldiers pass by to the Battle of Plattsburg, and mother was there when they retreated too. And here I must relate an incident that occurred at that time. After the army of 12,000 men had passed, a general and his staff quartered themselves at this house, and agreed with mother to pay a crown each meal and furnish their own wine, which they did punctually, mother said they were gentlemen but soldiers. Just before the Battle of Plattsburgh, at dinner they were boasting of how they were going to take Plattsburgh, and then go on to Albany &c. Mother was patriotic and being a woman could say things. She said "pooh, you'll go no farther than Plattsburgh, you'll be whipped and you'll soon be galloping back. "Zounds madam," says one of the officers, "if you were a man I would run my sword through you. Mother tossed her head and said, "well you'll see." The General then said, "Madam you are very brave, should we be galloping back as you say, each officer of my staff shall throw his purse at your feet." Well sure enough the morning of the battle, a courier came up hastily and whispered to the General and soon another came and then another, and they did not go back but went on towards Canada.

The General and his Staff saddled their horses and went hurriedly towards Plattsburgh. Mother overheard one of the courier say, that the British, were defeated, and were retreating.

Mother went behind the door and swung her sun bonnet and silently cheered, fearing to do so more openly. Soon however the General and his Staff could be heard clattering back and they were not going to stop, but seeing mother on the stoop with her sun bonnet in her hand, they suddenly at some word halted and lined up in front of the stoop. At the command "throw purses," each officer threw his purse on the stoop at mother's feet, then they saluted, turned towards Canada and were seen no more. Mother exultantly picked up the purses in which she found more than \$1,000, in gold and silver.

Father at first boarded with Mrs. Grant, who lived in a log house about where Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Gilbert now live. Afterwards he boarded with Septa Fillmore in a log house near where the hotel now stands. Near the bridge, the old distillery where quantities of rum and whiskey were made, [it] was on this side of the river about where Mr. Gilbert has his barn. A little later, he boarded with Mr. Stetson, father of Lemuel Stetson. In 1811, he built the stone office which he occupied as Lawyer, Justice of the Peace, Poor Master, and Land Agent until 1880—almost 70 years.

After the British Army had passed through to Plattsburgh, father followed them to Cumberland Road and witnessed the Naval Battle at Plattsburgh, from that point. When The Battle was over, he procured a boat and rowed to Commodore McDonough's vessel, and was the first man who stepped on the vessel after the action. He returned late much fatigued and his sleep was uneasy and wakeful, so much so, that he got out of bed and going to the window, saw a bright light in his office. Slipping on his clothes he ran across the garden and looked in the window of the office and saw it was filled with soldiers. They had taken cedar rails and thrust the ends in the fireplace, and were cooking food in three iron kettles hung on the crane. All about the floor were soldiers, sleeping, their heads on their knapsacks, two guards were pacing in front of the door who as he advanced halted him. He informed [them] that he owned the building and thought it was afire. At that an officer came forward and questioned him and asked him if he wished to come in. He said I should like to take care of my books and papers." "They shall not be touched sir," said the officer, but come in. He entered and looked around, just

within the door were seven kegs filled with British gold, and in the darkness was a wagon with the horses detached and facing the wagon eating their feed. At four o'clock in the morning father made another visit but the wagon, horses, soldiers, and gold were all gone, and the office deserted, and the cedar rails burnt to within three inches of the floor.

In 1816 he built the house in which Mrs. Mygatt now lives, from stone quarried from a ledge in his garden. Just after the house was built, the stone Methodist church was commenced and finished the next year, and cost with the sheds, over \$7,000. This church was donated to the Methodist society by Alexander Scott, who lived where Mr. Kingsbury lives. This church and the stone school house were burned on December 21st 1855, having caught fire from ashes in the wooden shed attached. Another church was built of brick in 1857. This church was burned February, 1st, 1881. The same year the present church was built and dedicated Oct 12th, 1881. The old stone school house was built up in 1813, and the Ashly Scott store which Mr. Forbes occupies, about the same time. Luther Ransom, son of Dr. Ransom built the stone house lately remodeled and occupied by Edith Doane, and for a time occupied it for a store. Elisha Ransom, his brother, came here at an early date with the brothers and lived in a little red house near North's gristmill. They bought 200 acres of land about three miles southwest of this village, each occupying his proportionate share, they spent the most of their lives on these farms.

In 1807 five families, the heads being Septa Fillmore, Seth Graves, Eleasur Graves. and John Brownson moved up from Saxe's Landing to Chazy, which was known for many years as the "Five Nations". The origin of the name is reported as follows. A company of traders from the south, stopped at the Landing to purchase furs. On inquiry of the landlord, "Old Chantonette," he told them that there were no furs for sale there, but there was an Indian village three miles west, called the "Five Nations," where they could doubtless purchase furs; they started with high expectations, but just before reaching there, found these five men working on the road, they told their mission and the directions they had received. "Trash" exclaimed one of the party, "that's one of old Chantonette's tricks."

There were many others who settled here at that trite, but I cannot stop to speak of them at this time. Many of them were soldiers of the

war of 1812 and 1814, and afterwards remained here. 'here was one I remember well; he was a shoemaker, and lived in the southwest corner of John H. McCan's lot.

Captain Frank Kinsley by name, he it was who made the first wagon road between this village and Mr. Fayett North's. The trees had been cut out and Father who was road commissioner at that time, hired him and his oxen to pull out the stumps and grade up the road. The lot on which the Presbyterian Church stands, was given to the society on the 25th day of March 1818 by Seth Graves. and during that summer the church was built, the frame of which now stands. The school house lot was also given to the district by Seth Graves. This building was erected in 1874, by John Woodward, at a cost of \$3,855. Wm. Chisholm, Allen Hyde, and

George W Brownson were the building committee.

Dr. Nathan Carver was the first physician; and came here in 1806, he settled at what is known as the Carvers comers, just south of here, the original house being directly across the road from the present house on the west side. Dr. Carver died there in 1836. I remember him from the fact that he had a way of making me take his medicine, by bringing me little red sticks of Moose alder which I admired very much.

The first merchant was Phillip Dewal, who kept a store about the year 1809 in the building just north of Kingsbury's house. I could recite many more incidents about old residents, but I have already made my communication too long, and taken the time of others who claim your attention.

CHAPTER 5

THE MAKESHIFTS OF THE OLDEN TIMES

By
Miss Mary Miner

There is little to say that has not already been said this evening, regarding primitive days in this part of Clinton County. All have family records and histories of Chazy written by different people. Family genealogy is not of much interest save to those who are connected with the family. I infer that the object of this entertainment (not speaking of the financial part) is mainly to speak of the families who were here during the early part of this century, from what country they came, and some reminiscences of their lives.

My knowledge is limited, as my Father went from here when he was quite young. I remember some things he told me when I was a child, which were of great interest to me then. My grandfather, Clement S. Miner, came from Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled with his parents in Connecticut. I think he must have come here previous to the war of 1812, for he enlisted in and served during the war as fife major. My grandmother Miner's maiden name was Lydia Dominy Her father, Captain John Dominy, was a sea captain. He was by descent, Holland Dutch. His parents living on Long Island, he made a visit to this part of New York and pur-

chased a fine farm on Point Au Roche. He was considered a wealthy man in those days. An incident occurred during the war, when grandmother was a child. The British soldiers were passing the house and her father told the children to get on their knees under the window, so as to prevent being killed, if the soldiers fired into the room.

After the marriage of my grandparents, they came to Chazy, bought and lived on what is now called the McCollough place, south of Chazy village. My grandfather built the old, yellow, frame house, which is now standing on the place. It must be near seventy-eight years since the house was erected, There were nine children in the family, eight sons and one daughter. Out of that large family only two sons are living, Augustus, who resides on Point Au Roche, and Luther whose home is in Portland, Oregon. After a time my grandfather bought a farm on what is called "The Ridge," moved there with his family, where he and his wife remained until their death. John Miner, who died about five years ago, was the only son who could come back and remain at home. My father, Edwin D. Miner, died in Cloverdale, California, in 1887. He sang

bass in the Congregational church choir in Chazy, when only sixteen years of age, and was a member of this church, as were his parents and one brother.

To show the energy and endurance of the boys of sixty years ago, I will mention one instance, and it is one of the many traits in my father's character, of which his daughters are very proud. Part of the farm owned by my grandfather Miner, after he moved from the village, was purchased from a tract of land owned by John Law, who was a large land owner in different states, (or perhaps some of them then were territories), and whose home was in Salem, New York. Grandfather Law dying suddenly and grandfather Miner still owing something on his farm. Some effort had to be made to pay the debt to the Law estate. My father, then a lad of 17 years of age, but strong, said he would go south, work and pay the debt. Please bear in mind that the distance from Chazy to Washington County was greater then, considering duration of time, than it is now from here to Pacific Coast, and attended with about half as much expense. The means to defray the expense of such a journey was a thing to be considered, especially where the family was large. My father said he would walk the distance. His brother Henry, who was only about two years younger, took him in winter, as far as Elizabethtown. After a tearful good bye, the young brothers parted; my father's first going away from home to stay and among strangers, with the prospect of a long, tiresome journey of about 160 miles before him, and one dollar in his pocket to pay for lodgings and breakfast, (which were very cheap then, compared to now), and a lunch prepared by his mother for other refreshment.

How many boys of today would be willing to leave a good home and undertake to walk such a distance, rather than take the money and ride? He reached his destination a tired, homesick boy, but received a warm welcome; remained and paid the debt, afterwards applying other money justly earned for an education. After finishing school he accepted a position in W. H. Myers' store in Plattsburgh, I think he was employed as book-keeper, finally going to New York and buying goods for Mr. Myers. He married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of John Law, of Salem, N. Y. Afterwards he went into the mer-

cantile business there with his brother Henry. The firm was known as E. D. & W. H. Miner.

One of the customs related to me, when I was very young and which excited my interest, was the mode of riding on horse back, when a women would place one child in front of her on the horse, and hold another in her arms. Later on a wagon was purchased. I think two or three families used to come to church in one conveyance for I have been told it used to be said when a wagon holding twelve or fifteen children stopped in front of the church. It was called "The load from The Ridge."

There is quite a difference too in the way of in lighting houses now, and the way they were lighted years ago. We touch a button and our houses are lighted by electricity. They used tallow candles except on grand occasions, when wax ones were lighted. The tallow candles were made by hanging candle wicking over smooth round sticks, (the latter treasured from year to year as if they were gold), then the wicks were dipped in hot tallow and the ends of the rods placed on stools until the tallow became cool, then the dipping was repeated until the candles were the size desired. The process lasting a number of days. Stores were not as accessible as at the present time and goods were very dear. Women came to houses and wove material to supply the family for some time. Blankets and bedspreads were also woven.

In this age of conveniences and improvements in machinery, we cannot boast of doing things with greater dispatch, than one instance, which I shall mention. It may not have occurred in this town, but probably in the county. A man going to the war needed a new suit of clothes, and it was necessary to have them at once. Within forty-eight hours from the time the wool was on the sheep's back, the man was wearing the clothes. The shearing, carding, spinning and weaving having been done in an almost incredible time, by a number of dexterous hands.

Preserving and drying fruits preceded the glass and tin cans of today. Fruit was cooked with sugar pound for pound, and put away in crocks. Let us take a look into the kitchen of sixty years ago. We can see rings of golden pumpkins hanging on long round poles; driven into the ceiling. Around the sides of the kitchen we can see apples strung on cords attached to nails. Another look and you see bunches of green and

ripe peppers, put up to dry, and no housewife in olden times, thought her Larder complete without a barrel of cider apple sauce. The usual flavoring was sticks of cinnamon.

They did not consult a physician then as much as we do now, for they went to "Mother Nature" and laid in a supply of different herbs, for all symptoms of disease. Evidently the parents in the early period of the country, had not heard of, or did not believe that the system undergoes a change every seven years, for every mother did not consider she had discharged her duty to her children, until they were exposed to

whooping cough, measles, and mumps, and no child had the blessing of earth, until he had been through a siege of these maladies to prepare him for future health and happiness.

The pioneers of this century and their children in old Clinton County, were a happy, moral, God fearing people. The determination and sturdy constitutions inherited by them from ancestors across the sea, are characteristics that few of us possess. Taking all into consideration, it is a question which were and which are the happier people, they of the old, or we of the new.

CHAPTER 6

Recollection of R. Heaton

Rouses Point, N. Y., August 23, 1898

Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In response to an invitation from Miss Margarette S. Hubbell, to prepare a paper to be read at an entertainment to be given Tuesday evening, August 23rd, 1898, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, I have prepared the following imperfect sketch of men who lived in Chazy, (Sharzee), and of events which occurred there during my childhood, boyhood and early manhood: I can say what probably no other living man can say, that "I was present at the raising of the Presbyterian church in Chazy", which took place I think in 1820, possibly 1819; but the only incidents that I can remember were my Mother who was a member, was there and took with her a pan full of baked beans for dinner. I presume my father was there too, but I have no recollection of it. The only other incident was, I saw Pliny Hubbell climb up a rope to a beam, when a man standing on the beam reached down and pulled him up, Pliny was about my age, perhaps a year older.

The next important event that I can remember, was hearing the Declaration of Independence read on the Fourth of July, 1826, in the Presbyterian church; Bela Edgerton read it. He was a brother of Fillmon and his two sons were wealthy and highly honored citizens of Ohio. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, both ex-Presidents of the United States, died that day; but we did not hear of it that day, nor the next,

We had no telegraphs then.

Among the professional and business men of the early settlers in Chazy as I remember them, were the following: Dr. Nathan Carver, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1812, and was appointed county judge in 1823; Bela Edgerton was Member of Assembly in 1827-28 and 29; Dr. Miles Stevenson, Member in 1833 and 1834; Julius C. Hubbell, postmaster for many years, and Member of Assembly in 1843-4. Mr.Hubbell was a sound lawyer and an honest man.

The following were law students of Mr. Hubbell: Lemuel Stetson, Member of Assembly in 1835-36-42-62, Representative in Congress in 1843-45, Member of Constitutional Convention in 1816 and 1866, County Judge from 1847 to 1851. Lafayette Carver, settled in Aurora, N. Y.; Charles Severence, Member of Assembly from Erie county in 1848; Rufus Heaton, Member of Assembly in 1817-48; A. G. Carver in 1849.

Merchants: Alexander Scott, E. A. Scott, George Lesley, Matthew Pitcher, (he was afterwards Lieutenant in the Navy). Augustus Pitcher and Montgomery Pitcher, sons of ex-Lieutenant Governor Pitcher of Sandy Hill, were clerks for E. A. Scott at different times. Mr. Scott was there, Uncle. Mr. Lesley had been clerk for his uncle Robert McPherson and succeeded him in business, Wm. Saxe and George Severence were clerks for Mr. Lesley. W. H. Brockway was Custom House officer for many years and was a

shoemaker by trade. Harvey Horton was pettifogger, and a good one. Esq. Harry Graves was a wheelwright; Esq. Shernan was a blacksmith; Orrin Hinman was a hatter; Mr. Hall and Amass Ransom were harness makers; Andrew McCollough was a tailor, and could argue with ability on many subjects. Mr. Byington was pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Deacon David Douglass and Chauncey Graves were millers; Mr. Merritt carded rolls and dressed fall cloth; Solomon Fiske tanned hides and sold leather; Frank Kingsley was a shoemaker, and captain of militia; Mrs. Fillmore and Mr. Kimball kept a "tavern;" Shubell Burdick was constable and deputy sheriff; Alexander H. Prescott was principal of the High School in 1834-5, and as a

teacher he had few equals and no superiors.

Among his scholars were: A. G. Carver, David and John Douglass, Russell and Lemuel North, Ezra and Aaron Thurber, Rufus Heaton, Hiram Taylor, Geo. Stevens, Matthew Scott, D. D. T. Moore, Morris and Titus Perry, Joshua Moore, Joseph Platt, Henry Gilliland, Nelson Fisk, and John Van Ornum, a poor man's son of Chazy, who studied law with Mr. Hubbell, and afterwards made himself famous as a criminal lawyer in Michigan.

For fear I am taking too much time, I will close.

Remaining, yours truly,
R. HEATON.

CHAPTER 7

Reminiscences Of The Graves Family

By J. F. Gilbert

Seth Graves, one of the early settlers of Chazy, came from Connecticut to Chazy the first of the present century, locating at Saxe's Landing. In 1807 he went on horseback from the Landing to where the village now is. The only road at that time was through a continuous woods by a path indicated by marked trees. He made a hut of bark on what is now called "The Fisk lot," opposite the school house. Here the family lived until they built a more permanent home in a house built just back, and a little to the north of where Mr. McCuen's store now is. The house was what was called "grouted house." That is, the inner, or studding, walls were made of small stone and mortar, painted blue and stripped with white, imitating stone. Later on the house was bricked. A few years ago it was torn down.

There were nine children in the Graves family, all of them musical. Mrs. Laura Hall, whose death occurred in 1889, was the last of the children.

The first grist and saw mills in the town were built and owned by Mr. Graves. The first loaf of bread from wheat flour in the town was made by Mrs. Graves.

Mr. Graves was a public spirited and benevolent man. He gave the lot on which the Presbyterian Church now stands, deeding the lot to

the congregation as then organized. He contributed also in other ways to the erection of a church edifice; and to an extent crippling his resources for his own and his family's needs. The total amount of his gifts was twenty one hundred dollars (\$2,100.00). It was through his efforts that the first bell for the church was obtained. He went to Troy for it, and when it was landed at Saxe's Landing he took it on a two-wheeled ox cart to the church edifice. The place where the church now stands was formerly a cornfield. In 1889, while digging in the basement of the church, preparing to floor it, there were yet traces of the rows of corn with the stubble remaining. Mr. Graves was one of the building committee of the original church edifice. He died at the age of eighty, being killed by the fall of a tree while at work in the woods with his grandson, Perin Beckwith.

Of the descendants of Mr. Graves there are at present but three of that name living in the town of Chazy, Edgar Graves, Mrs. Joel W. Graves and Laura Hall Graves. Three other of his descendants, and all that remain in the town are Miss Julia Hall, Mrs. David B. Dunning and Ransom Dunning. Numerous descendants however are scattered over the land from Massachusetts to California.

CHAPTER 8

Reminiscences Of The First Presbyterian Church At Chazy

By M. R. and M. E. Gilbert

My mother's earliest memory of the old Chazy church, built in 1818, is of a crisp cold morning in winter, some seventy years ago, when she with her parents and others drove to the church from her fathers farm, a distance of four miles on an ox sled.

I fear we of later generation would think that was attending church under difficulties, for you may not know that in those it was not considered necessary to have a church warmed by artificial heat, depending rather on the fervor of the spirit; at least my mother does not remember any such arrangement. It is small wonder that mother has a vivid recollection of her grandmother's little foot-stove, a small sheet iron box, with perforated top and sides in which was deposited red-hot coals. Mother also remembers the high pulpit and box pews. The first pastor whom mother remembers was Rev. Joel Byington, whose pastorate extended over twenty-five years. The first pastor called by the church was Rev. Stephen Kinsley, grandfather of the late Joel Kinsley, of Chazy.

May I add the vivid impressions of the church of my childhood. The imposing facade

as we drove up to the church steps, the fine old wood pillars and gable shaped pediment, giving it the appearance of an old Greek temple; while the fond memories which cluster within its walls' are numerous. There was Mrs. Mygatt's and afterwards Mrs. Van Worden's Bible class of young girls. How happy I was under her teaching and that of her sister, who led the class later. I had always great respect and admiration for them both, as they did much toward shaping my life toward right ends; though still very faulty and incomplete what would it have been without their help? A notable communion lesson was that in which my great grandfather, grandfather, uncle and two aunts united with many others. They stood in the aisles, forming a line to the very doors. I have heard my mother speak of it. My union with the church came in under Rev. Mr. Abbott. Later Rev. Mr. Myers led my thoughts up to God. My father was deacon for many Years, and even now I remember his pleasant face and familiar figure passing up and down those aisles while our well-filled family pew I never shall forget.

CHAPTER 9

The Coming Of The Dunnings To Old Chazy

By D. B. Dunning

A few lines about the East Street has been assigned to me on this occasion. While making inquiries of some of the older people I was again strongly impressed with the fact that most of us know but very little of our ancestry. Not every one now in this audience can at once, off hand, without stopping to think give the whole names of their four grandparents and not one in twenty or even fifty can tell the names, places of residence or means of livelihood of their great grandparents. The Ransoms and Dunnings cannot get back at the farthest beyond 1710 to 1720. Most farmers really have knowledge of more

generations of their horses and cattle than they have of themselves. Many of the cattle that I have owned can I give from one to two dozen names of ancestors, among them one cow of which a tabulated pedigree was sent me containing about sixty names of her progenitors.

Not long since I was in conversation with a college-bred man born in this town and he could not give me the given names of one of his grandparent. In China today there are five or six thousand of the descendants of Confucius who lived 2,500 years ago. Their record is unquestioned, they having special privileges on that account.

The Japanese emperors can trace back nearly or quite as far, while a surprising number of noted Oriental families can trace back five to ten hundred years, and yet we flatter ourselves by calling them heathen.

Among the list of names of the original incorporators of this church there is not a single Stetson, Dickinson or Dunning, the nearest to it being the name of John Smedley, a brother of the mother of Benjamin and Thomas Stetson, who lived a while in the town of Champlain and from there removed to Mooers.

The Stetsons away back were Baptists; the Dickinsons Presbyterians or Methodists, and the theology of the Dunnings was neither exclusive nor restricted, they being Universalists. I have now in my possession an old hymnbook of one of them; the Dickinsons came here from Washington county, New York, about 1800. My grandfather, Eli Dunning, was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1772. From there father moved to Castleton, Vt. where my father was born in 1800. Grandfather came here in 1800, but did not bring his family until two years later.

The arrival of the Stetsons was soon after the Dunnings and Dickinsons. When these families came there were only bridle paths through the woods with trees spotted to guide them. A little later the roads were wide enough to admit of the passage of an ox sled which could often carry the whole of their household goods.

Before building his first house my grandfather when going about the woods, and happening to find a stone would put it on a stump so saving every one towards the building of his chimney. Now we do not have to be so saving and economical with our stones, indeed having to look sharp to find a small spot of ground without them. Mr. Thomas Cooper came into the neighborhood at an early day, as did also the Cummings family, the latter for years owning and occupying a pew in the old church. Mr. Carlton Bullis came much later after having sold to the U. S. government the land upon which Fort Montgomery is built. Mr. Ahi Hyde, the first of the name, came later still.

Some of the younger ones here may not know that a Mr. Treadway for years owned and operated a woolen mill at Suckertown. There was also there a stone mill where stones were sawed, the stones for the purpose being brought from

Isle LaMott. Around my premises there is yet several pieces of its work which are in frequent or constant use.

The family of Mr. Robert Stetson were for years members of this church and congregation. While an officer in the U. S. Customs he was stationed at Champlain and removed his church connection thence. This school district, No. 12, got a return compliment when Mr. Silas Cross came from that town here. The father of the latter with his family were Presbyterians. Among the incorporators of the church were Thos. Cooper, Luke W. Boardwell and Mathew Saxe, the latter being trustee of the church as late as 1818. So there is first class Presbyterian blood in the Saxes. No wonder they now make most excellent Methodist's and are useful citizens whom we all respect and esteem.

I well remember when the families of Wm. H. Saxe and Hiram Ladd were regular attendants of this church occupying pews in the northeast corner of the church. In the stone schoolhouse much farther back than my memory goes, were held at irregular times religious services, preaching, Sabbath school and protracted meetings. Preaching by Presbyterians, Methodists, Universalists, Baptists, Advents and probably others.

By far the most noteworthy religious meetings on the street have been the prayer meetings which have been more or less continuous for about forty years. For many years of the time held with great regularity for about nine months of the year. During that time there has been great changes by death and removal among the people of the street.

Until the coming of Mr. Dill, within my memory, there has been no regular prayer meeting of this church here in the Village. I can well remember that several double wagons used to come well loaded to the Sabbath services. One of them, Uncle John Dunning's was always well filled.

CHAPTER 10

The North Family

By Mrs. Helen North Dill

Tennyson in "In memorium" speaks of "the eternal landscape of the past."

In reviving the memories of "Old Chazy, " I have been asked to write a short article on the North family and the part they took in the early settlement of Chazy. In order to do so I must go back to the Hon. Abijah North and his younger brother, Lemuel North, who, though the former accumulated, to quote the History of Clinton county p. 261, "a good property in Chazy" to quote more at length "among the representative families of Champlain none are more deserving of an honorable place upon the pages of history than this family."

Hon. Abijah North is of Scottish origin his ancestors having come to this country previous to the revolutionary war and settled in New England. Abijah, son of John North, was born in Shoreham, Vt., February 26th, 1772. He was the oldest of three sons, Abijah, Lemuel and Nathaniel. He received a common school education, but by reading and reflection he acquired a good practical education. He taught school a few terms in Vermont before his marriage. He was reared a farmer, which honorable business he followed through life. He commenced life poor but by his indomitable energy combined with economy he became in time one of the influential men and farmers of Clinton County. He worked upon the farm by the month and year until the year 1799, when he came to Champlain and purchased the firm since known as the A. B. Stetson property. He returned to Vermont and spent the following winter and in 1800, returned with his brother Lemuel. These brothers worked together until they had purchased seven hundred and twenty acres of the finest farming land in Champlain, besides having accumulated a good property in Chazy. Abijah was a successful farmer and was known far and near as a fine breeder of horses and cattle. He was a jeffersonian Democrat, a leader of his party in his town; held various town offices such is magistrate, supervisor and loan commissioner, and in 1838-39, re-presented his constituents in the legislature. His younger brother, Capt. Lemuel

North, commander of a company of cavalry in the war of 1812, took up his residence on the Chazy purchase of their extensive property. The house stood on the road halfway between the village and the Cummings' corner on the left, near the bank of the stream. Later he moved into the brick house just across the bridge lately purchased by S. S. White, known as the "Douglass Mansion." Capt. Lemuel North, according to history, was an enterprising, industrious and frugal farmer of quick perceptions and great decision of character. Russel North, son of Abijah, settled also in this village and carried on business in the store and on the property where Mr. Richards now resides.

Capt. Lemuel North had four children, two daughters, Lucy and Maria, two sons, John and Alexander. John was the older son. Soon after his marriage to Leviah Fillmore, daughter of Septa Fillmore, who was an own cousin to Millard Fillmore, Vice President and President of the United States in 1849-53, moved into a house, the ruins of which are now standing on the north bank of the river and on the west side of the highway, then leading from near his father's house to near the Guy Ransom place. He afterwards built and his son, Mr. Fayette North, occupies the house at the present time.

Alexander married Mary Luther and lived end died in the brick house opposite Mr. Richards. Maria married Dr. Fiske and lived in the house which stood in the 'Fiske Grove' opposite the schoolhouse. Lucy married Dean DeLance who formerly resided in Whitehall. After his death she resided with Alexander to advanced years. John, the elder son of Lemuel, to quote, the county history for the last time, "inherited much of the spirit and enterprise of his father and was for many years one of the leading business men of the town." In connection with his sons, P. F. North and F. C. North, purchased all the mill sites in Chazy village which are still owned by the latter. I have thus brought the family down to present times and to the lives whose influence is still being exerted and are well-known to you all.

Father says his grandfather and mother frequently went on horseback to visit in Connecticut, and it was not uncommon at that time for one to take on horse-back corn to Middlebury, Vt., to get it ground.

One of the industries of that day was making potash out of wood-ashes and taking it to Montreal to sell.

The good housewives of that day when the berry season was over beguiled their husbands' appetites with sorrel pies. How they succeeded in making them sweet we can only conjecture.

"Our rural ancestors with little blest
Patient of labor when the end was rest,
Indulged they say that housed their annual
grain
With feasts and offerings and a thankful
strain
are words that apply to the times of which we
write,
as well as to the days of their author, Pope.

"O, there are voices of the past
Links of a broken chain,
Wings that can bear me back to times
Which can not come again
Yet God forbid that I should lose
The echoes that remain

Adelaide Anne Proctor - Voices of the Past.

These beautiful words of Adelaide Anne Proctor awakening the "echoes" of the "Voices of the Past", only enforce our duty to the present and I am sure we all agree with Emerson that "We cannot overstate our debt to the Past, but the moment has the supreme claim, the Past is for us but the sole terms on which it can become ours are its subordination to the present." In no way can we honor ourselves more than by honoring our ancestors.

"Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

CHAPTER 11

Some Recollections Of The Old Church Of Chazy, Its Pastors And The People

By Mrs. M. A. Mygatt

My earliest recollections of this my native place, aside from my own home and contemporary school companions, are connected with the Church and its Pastors. The first minister I can remember was the Rev. Joel Boyington, and during his pastorate, which I see by the record, continued from 1807 to 1832, the old Church was built, and the old bell was bought and put up about 1824. I remember when the bell was hung in the belfry. It was a gala day with the children. We girls were all dressed in white, with red, white and blue sashes streaming in the wind and hair flying, as we ran up and down the street, delighted that we were permitted to participate in the celebration of the day. The boys were all at the bell, which was rung at intervals all day,

I remember seeing Seth Graves, grandfather of the late Joel Graves, sitting on the step in father's office, radiant and excited, as he gazed on the Church and the bell, for he gave the land

on which the church edifice now stand, and contributed liberally to the building of the old Church and the purchase of the bell; also hearing my father say, "there was one happy man in town that day."

The old Church was a quaint structure, with a wide lobby across the front, and an entrance by three outside doors. There were four large pillars or columns in front that served to support the belfry, and were considered an imposing ornament. There were ten windows on each side, five above and five below, four in the north end, and three in the front gallery over the entrance. There were neither blinds nor shades, and therefore nothing to intercept or obscure the light of heaven. The pulpit was a high octagonal structure, much like a bird cage, which projected from the space or platform behind where the minister sat. It was supported by two tall fluted columns with ornamental scroll capitals. A flight of steep stairs on each side led to

the pulpit. It was taken down in after years, and replaced by a lower platform with a desk.

The pews on each side of the middle aisle were wide slips, and those against the wall were square pews, so high that I remember hearing my uncle, Amasa Moore, say the congregation looked as if they were all in swimming. Those sitting on the east side were the Saxes, the Ladds, Harvey Graves and family, the Waterses, the Douglass family, afterwards the Severances. On the west side were the McRoberts, the Miners, the Tracys, the Graves family, Ichabod Ransom's family, (the family of Mrs. Jonas Gilbert), and the late Rev. Cyrenus Ransom. The Bugbees, on the north. West of the pulpit, sat Capt. Epaphradites Ransom and family, familiarly known as Uncle Peff, of blessed memory. Elijah Ransom and family sat in one of the front pews on the west of the middle aisle, and Deacon Wells, Deacon Roswell Ransom and Wells Ransom sat on the east of the middle aisle. My father's pew was west of the middle aisle, where the present one is which I now occupy, and just here I will say, that when the new Church was built, and it was proposed to make the seats free my father rose and said, he would not oppose the majority, but as he and his family had from the first occupied that place, and felt at home there, and perhaps would not in any other, he would ask, (if there were no objections) to retain his old seat. Whereupon it was unanimously decided that Esquire Hubbell's request should be granted.

To resume, the Church was heated by box stoves placed in a space near the entrance, and the long undulating pipes passed into the chimney on the north side. The services were at half past ten in the morning, with an intermission, and Sunday School at noon, and preaching at two p.m. Those from out of town remained till after the second service. The galleries ran the length of the audience room, and in front over the lobby.

On the East side, and half the space in front sat the soprano and alto singers. On the west, and corresponding place in front sat the male singers. Hiram Brockway with his bass viol, and Mr. Miner, grandfather of the present Miss Miners, with his fife, or flute; I can dimly remember a violin, or bass viol played by one of Capt. Ransom's sons. There was a fall choir of men, whose names I cannot now recall, save that of

Charles Bigbee, whose full sonorous voice poured forth with no uncertain sound. The women singers were Miss Phoebe and Caroline Kingsley, the latter known as Mrs. Geo. Ransom, and called the "sweet singer of Israel" whose clear lucid tones still linger in memory's ear. There were the Graves sisters afterwards known as Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Brockway, and many others, a full choir reaching half way down the front seat of the side gallery. The voices were true and well trained for the time. When the hymn was given out, and the pitch given by the conductor with a pitch pipe then in use, as the tune started the women singers would commence to move with a swaying, weaving motion from side to side to the time of the tune, either fast or slow, and this was continued to the last line of the hymn. The custom was primitive and certainly unique. The acme was attained, when one of the old fugeuing tunes given out, like Northfield, when the entire choir would begin and then the different parts would follow each other, each relocating the line at a certain intervals either above or below the preceding part, from soprano to alto, from alto to tenor, from tenor to bass, round and round until the voices would blend in a full chorus, on the last line of every verse. It was inspiring both to pastor and people. The congregation rose and faced the singers, but as time passed it was thought disrespectful to turn their backs to the Minister. The younger ones faced about, but some of the old members adhered to the old customs, which to strangers gave the impression of a divided and independent household.

The parsonage which stood where the present one stands was a low one story and a half building, with a lean-to on the south side, including an open porch, and sleeping rooms on each side, and a pantry. There were two large rooms with a huge chimney between. A kitchen and sheds beyond indefinitely. This chimney was taken down in after years and replaced by folding doors. It was the dwelling place and comfortable residence successively of Rev. Joel Boyington for 25 years; then by Rev. A. D. Brinkerhoff, (my uncle by marriage); C. E. Stevens, S. R. Woodruff, Mr. Chase; E. S. Barnes; again by A. D. Brinkerhoff from 1851 to 1857; S. M. Williams, then by Mr. P. Luther, who lived in his own house, now the residence of Mr. Arthur Hyde. Rev. P. J. Abbott, who was the first

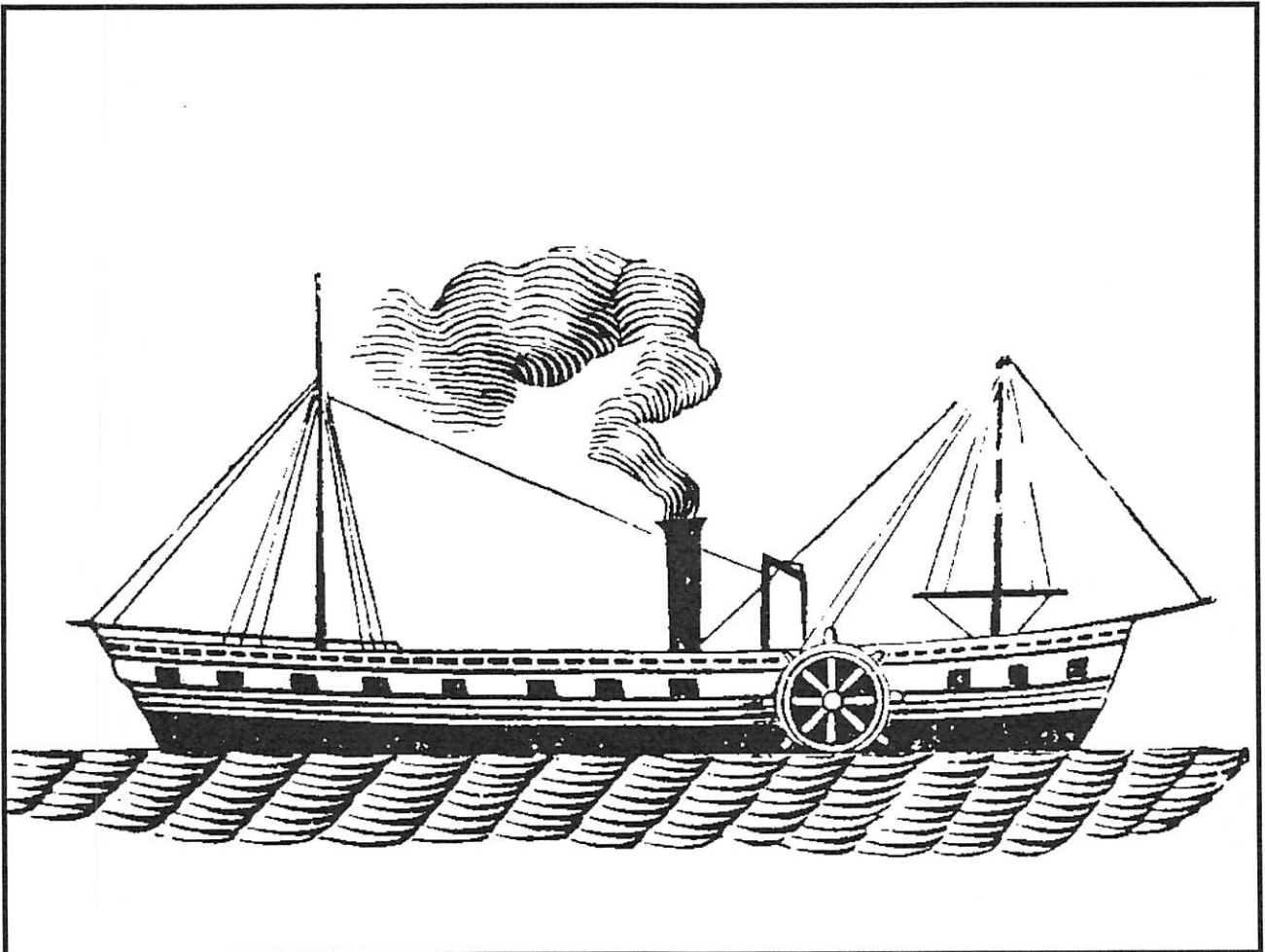
to occupy the new parsonage, and after Rev. Cyrus Offer. Then came Rev. Mr. Myers, for sixteen years, now living honored and revered. and at present is our faithful and "up to date" pastor, Rev. A. C. Dill. The Minister's salary in old times was \$400 a year with a donation in the Fall which was intended to aid substantially to the maintenance of the household.

To return to the old bell which seems to be the key note of the article. It still hung in the belfry until 1875 or 1876, at the time preparations were making to rebuild. Some of the oldest members wished it to remain, as they loved the sound, cracked and doleful as it was, but the younger element thought it otherwise. So one night it was quietly taken down and sent to Troy, where its weight contributed to the purchase of the present bell.

When this present edifice was built on the foundation and frame of the old one, a vestibule and choir were added. It was built by the late Benjamin Haynes, who with care and fidelity

superintended his workmen and saw that his contract was carried out to the last letter. It has since been kept in repair, carpeted, insurance paid, and recently decorated by the industry and untiring efforts of the "Ladies Aid Society" until it is the acceptable, presentable and I must say tasteful "Temple of worship" as it now appears.

I could tell you, a great deal more of the good Deacons and saintly women that I knew, of the faithful and excellent pastors and their equally excellent and faithful wives, of my mother whose consecrated life and religious influence in the Church and society, as well as in our own home, are well known as an example and a benediction; of my dear father who gave liberally to the building of this Church and all benevolent and worthy objects, and to the pastor's salary, but this is no time or place for obituaries. They have all passed on to their reward and few now are left to tell the tale. _____ □



Marriage Records in 1930s and 1940s

Of
Rev. Frederick J. Ball
Pastor of the First Methodist Church
Of
Plattsburgh, New York
Submitted

by
Richard Ward #10
53 Tom Miller Road, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

[The original records are in the Church Records of the United Methodist Church of Plattsburgh, NY.]

Smith and Metcalfe

Clarence Smith of Plattsburgh Barracks, age 21, a soldier. Born in Broadalbin, NY, son of Harold E. Smith and Clara May Wilson; both of USA

And

Velida S. Metcalfe of Plattsburgh, NY, age 18, Domestic, born in Plattsburgh, NY, daughter of John T. Metcalfe and Emma E. Caron

At the Parsonage in Plattsburgh on March 5, 1937 by FJB

Witnesses: Dorothy Metcalfe and Shirley Rivers

Golden and Lemieux

Joseph William Golden of Plattsburgh, age 39, a weaver, born in Plattsburgh, NY, son of Henry Golden and Amelia Bressette, both of USA.

And

Bertha Lemieux of Plattsburgh, age 37, housework, born in Plattsburgh, daughter of William Lemueix and Mary Brault, both of USA

At the Parsonage in Plattsburgh on April 20th, 1937, by FJB

Witnesses: Walter A. Bushey and Mrs. Bertha Bushey

Branch and Thibault

Richard Olney Branch of Milton, Vt., storekeeper, born in Grand Isle, Vt., age 26 yrs. Son of George H. Branch and Hattie Hazen, both of USA.

And

Elizabeth Ann Thibault of Essex Junction, Vt., age 20, domestic, daughter of Fred Thibault and Anne Pratt.

At the parsonage in Plattsburgh on May 8th, 1937, by FJB

Witnesses: Mr. and Mrs. Homer Hurlburt

Steele and Martin

Ralph R. Steele of Dresden, NY, age 30, farmer, born in Dresden, NY, son of E.A. Steele and Grace O. Steele, both of USA.

And

Lora R. Martin of Dresden, NY, age 18, domestic duties, born in Granville, NY, Daughter of Maxwell Martin and Mildred Fowler, both of USA.

At the Parsonage in Plattsburgh on May 16, 1937, by FJB.

Witnesses: Anthony Savage and Ruth Bartley

Tomlison and Coventry

Wayne H. Tomlison of Richmond, Vt., age 21, a bookkeeper, born in Huntington, Vt., son of Archie R. Tomlison and Martha N. Norton, both of USA

And

Catherine May Coventry of Burlington, Vt., age 24, a Clerk, born in Ausable Forks, NY, daughter of James A. Coventry and Matilda M. Felio, both of USA by FJB.

Witness: Anna S. Ball

Congratulations Addie, we are all happy for you.

History To Go

Clinton County Historian Recognized
Addie Shields receives Lifetime Achievement Award

PLATTSBURGH (NY) – Clinton County historian, Addie Shields, was named recipient of the 2004 FDR Lifetime Achievement Award, sponsored by the Association of Public Historians of New York State (APHNYS).

Addie Shields served as Clinton County historian from 1977 to 1990 and again, from 1996 to the present. Under her tenure, the County Historian's Office, located in the Government Center on Margaret Street, has grown and now has a library that attracts hundreds of visitors each year.

"Aside from recently retired State Senator Ron Stafford, she is the only person I know in this northeast corner county who needs to be mentioned by first name only," said City of Plattsburgh historian, Jim Bailey. "From her tireless travel to activities around the county, she is recognized (and lauded) by our County Legislators, Town Supervisors, and Albany representatives."

Shields is credited with many initiatives, including resurrecting an annual international memorial service at Fort Chambly, Quebec, a service that brings together American and Canadian Legion members and others to commemorate the Americans who died of small pox after their retreat from the Plains of Abraham in the spring of 1776. She is also credited with the revival of the annual commemoration of the Battle of Valcour Island, which took place last Saturday at Clinton Community College. She also serves with APHNYS as the Region 6 coordinator, representing Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton and St. Lawrence Counties, one of the largest geographical regions in the state.

This Beekmantown resident has a distinguished pedigree, descended from four of the area's native families. The Lake Champlain Weekly joins local citizens, fellow historians and history buffs in congratulating her and wishing her many productive years ahead in her ongoing role of County Historian.

October 20, 2004

The Lyons Family History

as related by
Aunt Lila Lyons

Submitted by

Marian Hughes Tomaso <mht0809@tomaso.tv>

Preface

My purpose in attempting to write this history of the family is twofold. First, I think there may be some in the present and future generations who may have an interest in their early ancestors, their origin, mode of living in pioneer days, and their struggle for a livelihood in those difficult times. But the principal purpose I have in mind is the example of courage, fortitude and perseverance, their rugged honesty, high standards of morality and religious fervor with which they were imbued.

Ireland

If the recital of these incidents in their lives, without polish or veneer, will inspire some of the future generations with courage and perseverance in overcoming obstacles that may bestrew their path, if they still maintain the high standards set by their forefathers, I will feel my effort has not been in vain. Patrick Lyons was born February 18, 1822, in the town of Ballyhaunis, County of Mayo, Barony of Carthols, Province of Connaught, Ireland, the eldest son of James Lyons and Nora Crohan. Two other sons were also born of this union: Peter, who died in Belvidere, Illinois, June 7, 1906; and Augustine, who died in Ireland at the age of seven. The father dies when the children were of a tender age, and some years later the mother married Michael Burke. There were three other children born of this marriage: Mary, Anne, and Luke.

Life in Peru, New York

At the age of twenty-five, Patrick decided to migrate to America. This decision was a sad blow to his mother, who did not long survive the departure of her son. He arrived in America July 24, 1847, and being energetic by nature, he soon found employment as a section hand in Troy, New York. Here he met Bridget Dolan, and on April 10, 1849, they were married in St. Joseph's Church, Troy, New York, by the Rev. James Keeveney. A few months later they moved to

Peru, New York, and settled on what was known as the Patent, in the western part of the town, where her parents and other relatives had settled on their arrival in America some years previous.

This part of the town was then practically a forest. The principal occupation of the people was making charcoal, which had a good market in those days. Farming was difficult, since only patches of land had been cleared and cultivated. On his arrival, he purchased a tract of land, erected a log cabin, and soon they were settled in their own domicile. He learned the art of dressing coal pits, or kilns as they were called. These furnished work for a large number of men. There were choppers, burners, and teamsters. He was thus employed for some time. As the family grew in numbers, he purchased more land, which he cleared and cultivated. A stock of cattle and sheep were procured and a team of horses purchased. Gradually he turned to farming and stock raising.

In the autumn of 1855, his brother Peter came to visit him, who with his two half sisters and half brother were moving to Illinois. He wanted father to go with them and he was anxious to do so, but to mother, with four children, the youngest but a few weeks old, a trip to the then Far West was a most difficult proposition, and she protested strongly. Wisely or unwisely, few could blame her under the circumstances. So the proposition was set aside, and the family struggled on, farming in summer, large wood jobs in winter where men were employed to out and haul.

With the increasing family, a larger house was needed. So logs were hewn, and when ready the neighbors came for the raising. At these times, the housewives invariably had a quilt ready for a quilting or a comforter to tie, and the wives came with their husbands. In the evening, the young people gathered. A fiddler was engaged and a gay time would follow until the wee hours of the morning. So the hard tasks

were often interspersed with gaieties, weddings and christenings were all pleasant events.

During the long winter when snowdrifts were often higher than the cabins, if a neighbor required the services of a doctor, the neighboring men would turn out to shovel a road for the doctor, and on several occasions they were forced to tunnel a passage into the houses so that he could enter. As in these days, there were envies, jealousies, and strifes; but when trouble came to a neighbor all was forgotten and a spirit of good will prevailed.

Farming was a slow and laborious task. There was no machinery to lighten the farmers' work and while the husband labored with scythe, cradle and handrake, the wife was busy spinning, weaving, and sewing by hand all the clothing for the children, knitting socks and mittens for the whole family. This work was often done at night. Before the use of kerosene was known, tallow candles were used for light. Tallow was tried out and poured into molds, and large supplies were kept on hand.

Butter making was an art in those days, and housewives vied with each other in this accomplishment. In the autumn buyers came to test and purchase the many tubs of butter made during the season. The good pastures and pure spring water were a valuable factor in the production. Mother always got highest praise for her gilt-edged butter and felt a justifiable pride. With all these tasks and the rearing of a large family, she yet found time to give a helping hand with outside tasks about the farm.

Notwithstanding the privations and hardships of those times, the people never lost their religious fervor. A church had been erected by the earlier settlers, but pastors were scarce and the people were not privileged to attend Divine Service often. However, they would gather the children about them at night and on Sunday mornings and would recite the Rosary. Father often walked eleven or twelve miles to Keeseville to attend Mass, often fasting. The Bishop came at stated times to administer Confirmation. I might add here that all of the nine children were baptized in this church, which was a mission of Keeseville, and all but myself were confirmed there. Parents instructed their children in religious truths and taught them their prayers and Catechism.

There were few educational advantages in

those early days. School began when all the fall work was done and continued only until work began in the spring. The little log house (school) was over crowded. The teacher boarded around, one week for each pupil, so mother had them a great share of the school year. They often pleaded to stay longer than they really should, and she cheerfully complied. Father had more educational advantages in Ireland than many others who came here from there in those days (according to some reports, he attended Oxford University) and always took great pleasure in testing the teacher's knowledge of mathematics and grammar, and many friendly arguments ensued.

So life went on. By dint of hard labor, frugality, and self-denial, and despite the large family which consisted of nine living children and three who died in infancy, this industrious couple came to a point where they felt it necessary to invest in another farm nearer the village and market and in a more easily cultivated section. So they purchased a 110-acre farm two and one-half miles from the village, using the land he previously owned for hay and pasture for large herds of young cattle.

In the meantime, the older boys were attaining their majority and they were anxious for them to settle nearby in order to give them advice and whatever aid they could to start out in life. And it was their greatest pleasure and pride to visit their homes and watch the progress they were making.

Patrick Lyons Dies

A decade of years passed all too swiftly. Father, who had heretofore been in perfect health, became ill in the autumn of 1883 with a fatal malady. It was difficult, indeed, for him to give up his active life and with an indomitable will he kept up until the very last. He consulted the best physicians of that time without avail, and he passed away March 7, 1884.

Townsmen, commenting on his passing, remarked to his sons, "Your father could always be relied upon. His word was as good as his bond." Upon their relating this to mother, she said, "Your father could not leave you riches, but he left you a greater legacy - an honorable name." Here I would like to relate at least two instances which fully illustrate this trait in his character. Just a week before his death, he de-

cided to go to Montreal to consult a specialist. Accompanied by his son James, they arrived at the Plattsburgh Station just as the train left. Discouraged and disappointed, he said to James, "I will go home to die." James suggested that they stop at the Post and consult a surgeon there. After an examination, the surgeon told him kindly to return home and take good care of himself. On leaving the office, father asked James to drive back to the city as he had a bill of fifty cents to pay the Sentinel office. James said to wait until he came up again as it was very cold and he was tired. Father said, "I will never come to the city again, and I want all my bills paid before I die."

About fifteen years after his death, I was employed in the local post office. One day a lady entered, introduced herself as Mrs. Gordon, and

said, "You don't know me, but I knew your people and I shall never forget the first time I saw your father. I was employed at Mr. Halleck's. Your father had purchased some land from him and was to make the final payment on a certain day. It was a very stormy day. Roads were so badly drifted no one ventured out. From the window I saw a man wading through the drifts and turning in the driveway. I Galled Mr. Halleck's attention to him, and going to the door he said, "Why, Mr. Lyons, I didn't expect you to come in such a bad storm." To which my father replied, "I told you I would be here, didn't I?" You can imagine my pride and gratification on hearing this testimonial of my father's character after so many years. (This incident occurred about 1855).

The Lyons Family Tree

Grandparents

James Lyons and Nora Crohan)

Children: Patrick, Peter, Augustine (died at age seven)

Michael Burke and Nora Crohan

Children: Anne, Mary, Luke

Parents

Patrick Lyons and Bridget Dolan

Children: Ellen, James, Thomas, Peter, John, David, Katherine, Mary, Lila

Uncles and Aunts

Peter Lyons and Mary Dawn, married in Hoosick Falls, N.Y. Church

Children: Mary (married Malana), Nora, Margaret (married Lyons) Lived in Chicago, Illinois, Sarah (married Moan), Nell (married Moan) Lived in Belvidere, Illinois, James Lived in Belvidere, Illinois

Anne Burke and Thomas Madigan

Children: Thomas, Luke, William, Katherine Lived at 1028 E.State St., Rockford, Ill.

Mary Burke and William Kehoe

Children: Mary Anne, Luke, James, Michael, Nora (married Stringer), Winnifred, Tim.

This family lived in Cherry Valley, Illinois, Belvidere, Illinois, and Rockford, Illinois

Luke Burke and Kate McGraw

Children: George, Harry, Mary, Emmett,

This family lived in Cherry Valley, Illinois

Brothers and Sisters

Ellen Lyons and Peter Quinn married October 24, 1868

Children:

William, married Julia Ryan
Mary, married John Shea
Agnes, married William
Haron; Ella, married Steve Causey
Patrick, married Rose ?
Kate, married John Baker
Edward, married Mona McCarthy
Gertrude, married David Smith

James Lyons and Mary Coffey, married October 5, 1882

Children:

Catherine, married Edward Mason
Frank, married Lillian Rawle
Mary
Henry
James Arthur, married Helen Emperor

Thomas Lyons and Margaret Bevins, married October 24, 1883

David Lyons - died April 1938

Peter Lyons and Hannah Carver, married June 9, 1878

Children:

Helen, married John Judge
John, married Helen Flynn
James, married Mary Ryan
Thomas Leo, married Anne Hayes
Harold
Fred
Rev. Patrick - died December 25, 1911
Josephine
Ernest, married Elizabeth Condon
Valerie, married James Downs
Dorothy, married Charles Cogan
Elizabeth, married Blair Wilcox
Katherine
Genevieve

John Lyons and Bridget Sullivan, married April 21, 1885

Children:

Michael, married Winnifred Coffey
Julia, married Paul Harrold
Mae
Eugene
Charles, married Anne ?

Katherine Lyons and Philip Fitzpatrick, married February 23, 1886

Children:

Charles, married Nora Fahey
Frances, married Stephen Flanagan
Ida, married Walter Davey

Hugh, married Loretta Ray

Mary Ann Lyons and Bernard Fitzpatrick, married May 3, 1882

Children:

Patrick, married Katherine Davern – deceased - married second Anna Downs

John, married Mary Weldon

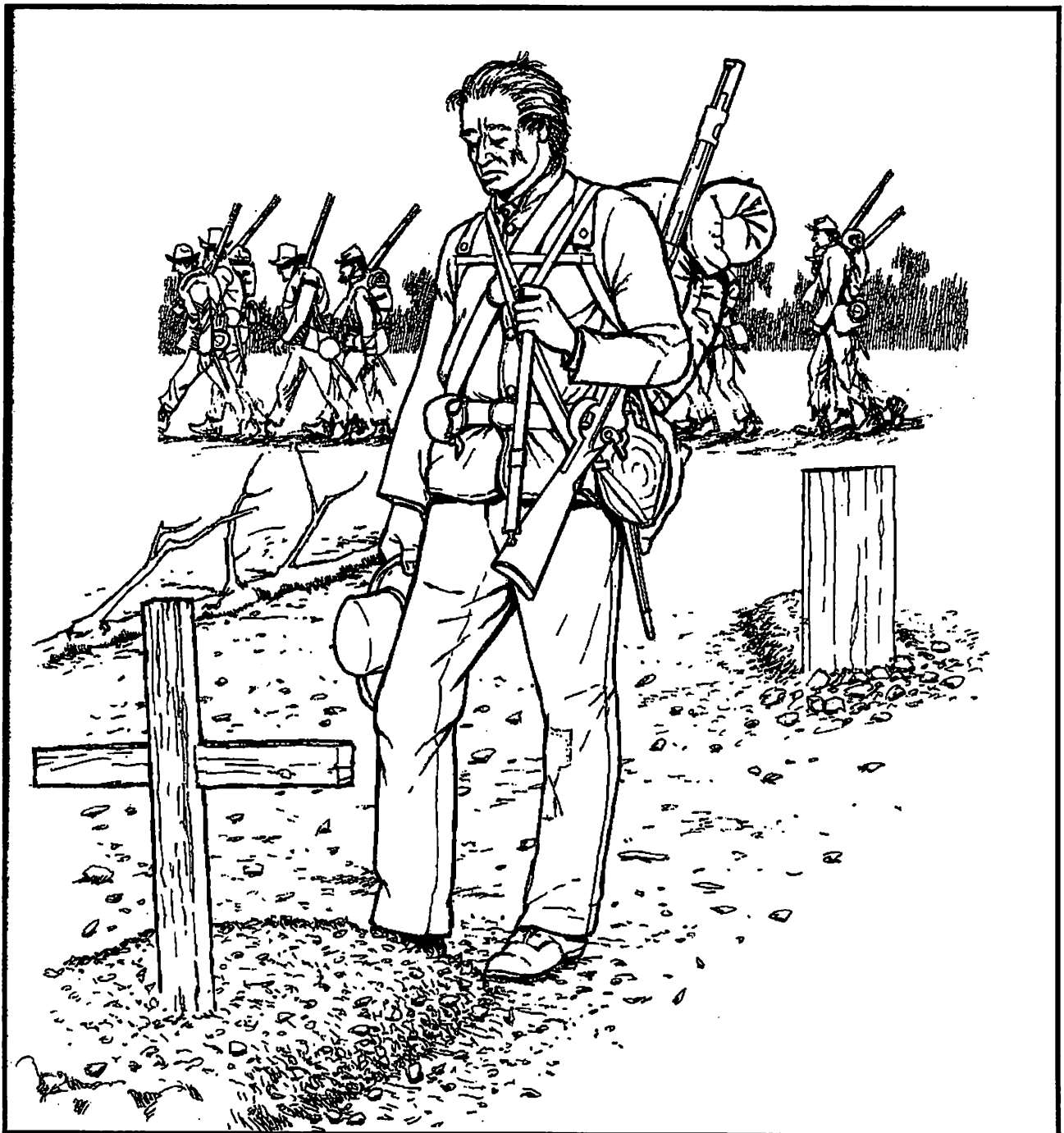
Robert Emmett

Wallace, married Mary ?

Mary

Teresa, married Herbert Thomas

Lila Lyons



The Bonneville Family Of Keeseville, New York

By William Bonneville

Submitted by
Gloria Pratt
53 Pleasant Ridge Drive
Plattsburgh, New York 12901

What comes out of genealogical research is like a detective story, full of strange Twists, surprise denouements and a host of subplots discovered as the generations unfold. The Work is often dependent on subtle clues that lead off in unexpected directions, sometimes leading to blank walls of lost records or practically no records at all. The history of the Bonville Family of Keeseville, NY, is just such a story.

My grandfather was baptized Guillaume Bonneville at St. John the Baptist church, Keeseville (SJBK - V2 p.121) but census-takes and the army always listed him as William Bonville. He served in the Civil War, first with 2nd NY Veteran Cavalry, Co. I, enlisting 29 December 1863 as William Bonneville, then in 1864 he joined his brother Adolphus with 7th Vermont Infantry, Co. C, as Joseph Bonville.

His father (per SJBK church records) was Pierre Bonneville, listed by the census-takers in Ausable Township as Peter Bonville. Pierre's eldest son was Pierre Jr., born in 1832. The latter's marriage record (SJBK Vol. 3, p 45, 1860) specifically notes that he was born in Chazy. From that, we learn then, that his father lived in Chazy, N.Y. during the early 1830's and married a girl named Suzanne. A notation on the SJBK birth record of a later child confirms the Suzanne as a former resident of Chazy.

The Church records of St. Joseph du Corbeau, which served the Chazy area at that time are missing. However, it is known that about 1827, the log-cabin style school building at Trombley's Bay in Chazy served as a church after the original church burned down and was not replaced until a new church was built in 1843. Thus, Pierre and Suzanne were no doubt married and their first pair of children baptized in the school cum church. Officiating, no doubt, was Fr. Victor Dugas, who was relieved of his pastoral duties when the new church was built. He died a year later, in 1844, and the records of his pas-

torate in the early years were lost to him.

Addie Shields, Clinton County Historian, in a letter to me dated March 3, 1999, noted "When Mr. Pontbriand received permission to compile Volume 105 from Bishop Brzana...He reminisced over the location of an old black Missionary Book which he had seen somewhere while visiting the parishes, but now was unable to find." As a mission of Chambly, the records of the church of St. Joseph du Corbeau would normally have been incorporated into the Chambly registry. For whatever reason, they were not and Fr. Dugas's Missionary Book was lost. Thus, we do not have the marriage record, or the baptismal records of their first two children, Pierre Jr. and Lucienne, born in Chazy before the family moved to Ausable, where Pierre farmed and the couple had a dozen or so more children and lived out their lives.

The move to Ausable may have been prompted by the fact that in the late 1830's, conditions in Chazy were very unsettled because of the Canadian rebellion, when after 1837 the town became a refugee settlement. Conditions were only slightly improved by the time of the 1840 census.

Ausable, the town founded in 1839, with a population of 32., which suggests that Pierre got in on the ground floor, so to speak. He owned a farm west of Keeseville, located south of Hill Street, according to a map in the Ausable Subscriber's Business Directory.

Pierre was naturalized September 30, 1852 (Essex County Register ,p.28). The record notes only that he came from Canada. The search for Pierre's antecedents thus leads inevitably back to the 1830 census, which listed heads of families only. Pierre was not then married, so he did not head his own family. In Chazy, however, we find Anthony Bonville enumerated a name, which I assume the census-taker translated from Antoine Bonneville, much as was later done

with Pierre and Guillaume.

The eldest male, presumably Antony (Antoine) was noted to be in his sixties. The eldest female was in her fifties. Among their children was one male, 25 to 30. Pierre, born in 1799 (per the 1870 census), would have been 30 in 1830. He was married in Chazy in 1831, we may assume, since his first child was born in August of 1832, and the second in 1834. The third surviving child was born in 1838 after the move to Ausable. By the 1840 census there were no Bonville's remaining in that Antoine had died, and the mother had died or gone off to live with one of the daughters, no doubt by then married.

There is no proof that Pierre was the son of Antoine, but with but one Bonville family in Chazy in 1830, and with Pierre of the appropriate age of the eldest son in Antoine's census listing, plus the fact that he married a Chazy girl not later than a year after the census was taken, altogether these facts suggest that he most likely would have been in Chazy at the time of the census and was a member of the only Bonville family in town. By the same token, I cannot find Suzanne's family in the town of Chazy (or Clinton County) census of 1830, by any of the names she subsequently used in the birth records of her children. Martin, Bertin, Barton, Markee or Marquis. That is not unusual, however as the census takings were rather a hit or miss proposition in 1820 and 1830. There is the possibility that her father was enumerated in 1830 as Alexander Bertrand, for there is at least one birth record listing her as Suzanne Bertrand. Further research indicates that her actual name was Suzanne Martin dit Marquis, or vice versa. Moreover, she appears to have used the surnames interchangeably as the mood struck her and being illiterate, she allowed them to be variously spelled by the record clerks. On the tombstone of whom I believe (as the result of more detective work) to be her parents in Riverside Cemetery, Plattsburgh, her father is listed as simply as Alexandre Marquis. He was listed as Marquis in the Plattsburgh Republican newspaper at the time of the marriage of his daughter, Marie Anne Barton dit Marquis, in 1837.

But whence came Antoine?

The online PRDH at Montreal University allowed me to track down all the Antoine Bonneville families of his generation. Using the LDS film library, I was able to determine which

ones did or did not migrate by following their records through marriage, birth of children, and death, and to discover that only one Pierre Bonneville was born in 1799 to the only Antoine Bonneville whose family record drops off the Canadian record books. Of course, those records were Catholic Church records, and Pierre might have been born to a Protestant family. However, since our Pierre was one of the key members of the group that formed and ran the Keeseville SJBK church that seems unlikely, along with the mass baptism of his children in 1853 when the church opened.

The 1830 census of Antoine's family Clinton County, Chazy, page 324, lists him as in his 60's in 1830, making his birth date between 1760 and 1770. This agrees with Antoine's birth record in Longueuil provided by the Historical Society of La Prairie (SHLM). Antoine's birth and baptism date is listed on his father's chart as 14, June, 1772, making him two years older than his wife, Josette Tigrin. All of these dates agree with the facts related to the births and marriage of Antoine and Josette. I assume their older children had married and left the family by 1830, probably before the migration to Chazy, else we would have found those children in families thereabouts. The children listed as being in Chazy in the 1830 census agree with the birth records at La Prairie except for the 5-10 year old male, who obviously was not their son, given the ages of Antoine and Josette. The 1830 census recorded two daughters, 15-20 years of age. Birth records at La Prairie record Josephite, then 17 and Marie, then 15 in 1830. The census records one daughter age 20-30. La Prairie church records show a daughter, Lucie age 22 in 1830. (Pierre named his first-born daughter, Lucie.)

Antoine's last child born in La Prairie (according to church records there) was born in 1815, after which there are no further records applying to the family. I am guessing that they made the move to Chazy sometime shortly thereafter, settling in Chazy because of the other French settlers thereabouts. Many of them were French families given land by Congress for aiding in the American Revolution.

In Canada, birth records of his children show Antoine to have been a farmer. The area just south of the border was very thinly settled so land was cheap and readily available. Chazy,

across the Chazy River from Champlain, was founded in 1804 (taken from the town of Champlain), and by 1815 had a population of about 1400. The 1830 census listed 63 French families in Chazy and 190 in Champlain, with both villages literally on the frontier of the time.

The fact that the family did not appear in the 1820 census is not remarkable. It was frontier country and only thinly settled. The Marquis family who migrated at the same time and lived in the same era also did not appear in either 1820 or 1830 censuses. Addie Shields, the Clinton County Historian, wrote that, "by mid-century, the frontier had moved west about 20 miles from the lake." In other words, even when my grandfather was born in 1847, the family lived only a few miles from wilderness country in Northern New York.

Antoine settled in Chazy some time after 1815 with his family, including a son, Pierre born in

1799.

Using the PRDH and LDS film sources the genealogical search from that point was relatively routine despite the surprising discovery that the family name was really Bouteille, descending from a Simon Bouteille de Bonneville, a village near Thauron, in the old Province of Poitou, France. Thus, as the generations rolled, the Bonneville became dit instead of de, and then became the surname which was anglicized to Bonville after the family migrated out of Canada to the United States.

A final note: Pierre had a brother, Benjamin (Benoni) Bonneville, who came down from Canada separately. He lived in both AuSable and Chesterfield in the 1840's and 1850's, and migrated with his children to Illinois after the death of his wife, Angeline, of complications after childbirth in 1855. She is buried in SJBK cemetery.

The Bonneville Family Of Keeseville, New York

By

William Bonneville

Submitted by

Gloria Pratt

53 Pleasant Ridge Drive

Plattsburgh, New York 12901

1. **William Bonneville.** Born on 15 Jul 1847 in Keeseville, Clinton Co., NY. William died in Fairhaven, Rutland, Vermont on 12 May 1912; he was 64.
2. On 3 Oct 1877 when William was 30, he married Anne (Annie) DUPONT, in Fairhaven, Rutland, Vt.
3. **Pierre Bonneville.** Born on 24 May 1799 in La Prairie. Quebec, Canada. Pierre died in Keeseville, Clinton Co., NY on 10 Sep 1875; he was 76.
4. In 1831 when Pierre was 31, he married Suzanne MARQUIS dit BARTIN, in Chazy, Clinton Co., NY. Suzanne was born in 1814 in Clinton Co., NY. Suzanne died in Keeseville, Clinton Co., NY on 10 Oct 1897; she was 83.
4. **Antoine Bouteille dit Bonneville.** Born on 14 Jun 1772 in Longueuil. Antoine died in Clinton Co., NY abt 1830; he was 57.
5. On 8 Feb 1795 when Antoine was 22, he married Josette TIQUIN dit LABONTE, in La Prairie. Quebec, Canada. Josette was born on 17 Jan 1774 in La Prairie. Quebec, Canada. Josette died in Clinton Co., NY abt 1830; she was 55.

6. Alexandre Marquis. Born in 1786 in Kamouraska, Quebec.

7. In 1806 when Alexandre was 20, he married Marie Archange LUSSIER, in Canada. Marie Archange was born in 1790 in Canada. Marie Archange died in Plattsburgh, NY on 14 Apr 1848; she was 58.

8. P. F. Bouteille dit Bonneville. Born on 22 Mar 1734 in St. Sulpice, Canada.

9. On 28 Jan 1760 when P. F. was 25, he married Angelique BILLET dit NORBERT, in Longueuil. Angelique was born on 6 Feb 1736 in Longueuil. Angelique died abt 1783; she was 46.

10. Jean Tiquin. Born bef 1730.

11. On 3 Feb 1772 when Jean was 42, he married Marie Marguerite BISSAILLON, in La Prairie. Quebec, Canada. Marie Marguerite was born on 1 Dec 1753 in La Prairie. Quebec, Canada.

12. Francois Alexandre Marquis.

14. Jean B. Lussier (LHuissier). Born in 1747 in Varennes.

15. On 8 Sep 1768 when Jean B. was 21, he married Marie Louise Veronique GOULET, in St. Denis sur Richelieu.

16. Francois Bouteille dit Bonneville. Born on 5 Nov 1707. Francois died on 25 Jul 1777; he was 69.

17. On 9 Nov 1731 when Francois was 24, he married Marie Angelique Lhussier. Marie Angelique was born on 19 Sep 1713. Marie Angelique died on 23 May 1750; she was 36.

18. Jean B. Billet dit Norbert. Born on 19 Jan 1702.

19. On 4 Nov 1726 when Jean B. was 24, he married Marie F. ACHIN dit ST. ANDRE. Marie F. was born on 21 Jul 1707. Marie F. died on 20 Feb 1761; she was 53.

20. Antoine Tiquin.

21. Antoine married Anne CHAUVEAU (CHEVREAU).

22. Francois Xavier Bissaillon. Born on 14 Apr 1720.

23. On 15 Jan 1753 when Francois Xavier was 32, he married Marie Ursule RIVET. Marie Ursule was born on 17 Sep 1727. Marie Ursule died on 1 Feb 1794; she was 66.

24. Joseph Marie le Marquis. Born on 17 Apr 1729. Joseph Marie died on 29 Mar 1808; he was 78.

25. On 27 Oct 1752 when Joseph Marie was 23, he married Marie Francoise COT. Marie Francoise was born on 16 Jul 1730.

28. **Jean B. Lussier (LHuissier)**. Born on 5 Apr 1703. Jean B. died on 26 Jul 1780; he was 77.
29. On 6 Jun 1729 when Jean B. was 26, he married A. CHOUQUET dit CHAMPAGNE. A. Chouquet dit Champagne. Born on 4 Oct 1709. A died on 16 Mar 1749; she was 39.
30. **Jacques Goulet**. Born on 30 Jan 1706. Jacques died on 23 May 1776; he was 70.
31. On 4 Jul 1735 when Jacques was 29, he married Marie Josephe NORMANT. Marie Josephe was born on 6 Jul 1715.
32. **Francois Bouteille dit Bonneville**. Born in 1674 in Bonneville, N.N.poitou, France. Francois died in Longueil, Quebec on 11 Jul 1754; he was 80.
33. On 17 Jul 1706 when Francois was 32, he married Jeanne CHARON, in L, San Antoine de Padua. Jeanne was born on 7 May 1688 in Montreal, Quebec. Jeanne died in Iles Bouchard on 21 Nov 1719; she was 31.

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Antoine 4

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Soldiers Who Are Buried in Plattsburgh Cemeteries

Published in
The Plattsburgh Sentinel on June 5, 1905

U. S. Cemetery

George Spatz, Co. D, US Art. 96th
J. F. Burton, Co. H, 6th U. S. Inf.
L. P. Lyon, Co. H, 6th U. S. Inf.
Thos. Heron, Co. B, 42nd U. S. Inf.
Sgt. Jere Spillane, Co. E, 42nd U. S. Inf.
John Rigby, Co. E, 42nd U. S. Inf.
Sgt. H. H. McKay, Co. E, 42nd U. S. Inf.
J. F. Burns, Batt'y K, 3rd Art.
Sgt. David Anderson
Andrew McGarvey, Batt'y K, 3rd Art.

Chas. E. Orme, Co. I, 12th U. S. Inf.
Capt. W. J. Wilson, Ass't Surgeon USA
Corpl. C. F. Mauve, Co. A
Corpl. Mawble, Co. A, 21st, b. Germany
Corpl. James Anderson Co. F
Joseph Michaels, Hosp. Corps
Edward Bolan, Co. A
Thos. O'Kane, Co. F
Col. Horace Jewett

Mount Carmel Cemetery

Michael Quirk, Co. D, 9th VT Inf.

Catholic Cemetery

Peter Wells, Co. I, 2nd US Cav. NY
Sgt. Peter Burke, Reg. Unk.
Myette, 1812
Dennis Dragoon, Reg., unk.
Louis Douglass, Co. I, 16th US Inf. NY
Jos. Marion, Co I, 118th US Inf. NY
Peter Varno Co. I, 14th US Inf. NY
Remy Varno, Co. H, 118th US Inf. NY
Noel Varno, Co. H, 118th US Inf. NY
James Ouimette, Co. K, 118th US Inf. NY
John Terry, Co. A, 118th US Inf. NY
? Bougera, 1812
John LaBombard, Mexican War
Lewis Record, Co. L, 2nd NY Cav.
Jos. St. Dennis, Co. L, 2nd NY Cav.
Rob't Dandrow, Co. L, 2nd NY Cav.
Thos. LaValley, Co. C, 16th NY Inf.
P. D. Barnard, Co. G, 5th NY Art.
L.S. Normandeau, Co. E, 17th NY Inf
Ethame Duffenay, Co. A, 6th Vt. Inf.
Benj. DeSotelle, Co. G, 118th NY Inf.
Jos. Meron, 1812
A. J. Beeman, Reg. Unk.
? Vodray, 1812
Redman Holland, Reg. Unk.
Benj. Miller, Co. M, 2nd NY Cav.
Jos. Collect, Co. M, 2nd NY Cav.
Patrick Cuddy, Jr. Reg. Unk.

Jos. Senecal, Co. A, 2nd NY Cav.
Alex Senecal, Co. A, 16th NY, Cav.
Samual J. Jandrow, Co. C, 2nd NY Cav.
Frank Champagne, Co e, 16th NY Inf
? Jones, 1812
Jno. Gero, Co. M, 2nd US Cav.
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James Heron, Mexican War
Thos. Gibbons, Co. C, 96th NY Inf.
Pat'k Weldon, Co. H, 96th NY Inf.
Stephen Furlong, Co. F, 3rd NY Cav.
Jos. Rule, Co. H, 118th NY Inf.
Jos. Rule, Co. H, 118th NY Inf.
P. Catongal, Co. C, 16th NY Inf.
Eugene Pecot, Co. K, 5th NY Cav.
Chas. Cortwite born France 1778,
French War, US soldier 1812, 13 and 14
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Jno. Lewis, Co. C, 96th NY Inf.
Jno. Bresette, Co C, 15th NY Inf.
Gilbert Jesse, Co C, 91st NY Inf.
Thos. Grattau, Co A, 16th NY Cav.
Peter Theroux, Co. H, 118th NY Inf.
Jos. Manor, Co. B, 193rd NY Inf.
Solomon Manor, Co. B , 193rd NY Inf.
Sgt. Anthony Maguire, USA

Jos. Poupour, Co. M, 2nd NY Cav.
 Remi Dubie, Reg. Unk.
 Pat'k Ryan, Co. B, 2nd Vt. Inf.
 Louis Bouvia, 1812
 Peter LaValley, Co. B, 196th NY Inf.
 3 unk. 96th NY Inf.
 Sgt. Pat'k Hogan, Reg. Unk.
 Terry Riley, Reg. unk.
 Exire Maurice,
 died May 9th, 1888, aged? Navy 1812
 Frank Champaghe, Co. E, 16th NY Inf.
 Chas. Sharron, 96th NY Inf.
 October Richards, US Navy
 Edward Merritt, Co. K, 16th NY Inf.
 Peter Richards, Co. A, 12th Conn. Inf.
 Pat'k Moffit, Co. E, 16th NY Inf.
 Owen Conley, Reg. Unk.
 Jno. Recor, Co. I, 7th NY Inf.
 Ambrois Paris, Reg. Unk.
 Mich'l Loraine, Co. C, 16th NY Inf.
 Henry Rugi, US Navy, 1812
 Martin Reynolds, Co. C, 4th US Inf.
 Edw'd K. Hagerty, Co. H, 16th NY Inf.
 ? Nerlan, Reg. Unk.

Maj. J. E. Kelley, 96th NY Inf.
 Joe Shannon, Reg. Unk.
 Peter Rock, Co. L, 1st NY Inf.
 John Rouse, Mexican
 Jeree Latour, Co. I, 96th NY Inf.
 John Champagne, 5th NY Cav.
 Jno. Carter, Co. H, 118th NY Inf.
 Charles Blanchard, 96th NY Vols.
 Silas Rasco, 2nd Vet. Cav.
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 Louis DePlarie, 118th, NY Vols.
 John Kavanaugh, Co. E, 16th NY Vols.
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 Pliney Seymour, Co. D, 98th NY Inf.
 John Herron, Co. H, 2nd NY Cav.
 Major P. K. Delaney, 118th NY Inf.
 Jonas Maurice, 192nd NY Inf.
 Andrew Miller, Co. E, 96th NY Inf.
 Robert McConnell, Co. B, 183rd Pa. Inf.
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 Edw'd Bruso, Co. L, 16th NY

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Maj. Buel Palmer, 16th NY Inf.
 A. J. Bristol, 1812
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 John Frazier, Co. L, 2nd NY Inf.
 Lieut. B. M. Beckwith, Adj. 32nd Wis. Inf.
 Henty R. Barber, Reg. Unk.
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 John Mallory, 1812
 Chas. Platt, 1812
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 Geo. D. Dunham, Surgeon, Reg. unk.
 Dr. Jno. Miller, 1812
 H. K. Averill, 1812
 Nathan Averill, 1812
 I. Platt Foote Reg. Unk.
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? Montvill, 1812
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 Peter Sanborn, 1812
 Smith Mead, 1812
 Capt. Jno. Stephenson, 1812
 Samuel Norcross, 1812
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 Capt. Nathan Platt, 1776
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 Lewis Ransom, 1812
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 Thurber Bailey, Reg. unk.
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 J. H. Lunt, Co. B, 44th NY Inf.
 J. A. Baker, Co. G, 192nd NY Inf.
 Henry Durkee, Co. E, 16th NY Inf.
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 Lieut. Albert LaDue, 16th NY Inf.

Zephaniah Platt, 1776
Zephaniah Platt, 1812
Lt. Col. John L. Stetson, killed at Antietam
Jos. Shepard, Co. F, 21st NY Inf
F. A. Bussee, Co. E, 7th NY Inf.
Zenas Clark, 1812
Lieut. Geo. Emmerson, Reg. Unk.
Hiram Higby, Co. H, 21st NY Inf.
James Higby, 1812
William Gilliland, 96th NY Inf.
Abner Torrey, 1812
Jno. Nichols, 1812
Edward Smith, Reg. Unk.
Thomas McCreedy, Reg. Unk.
Capt. A. Pelcher, Co. A, 70th NY Inf.
Oliver Otis, Co. I, 153rd, NY Inf.
George Marvin, Co. H, 96th NY Inf.
Chas. Young, Reg. Unk.
Andrew Gregory, 16th NY Inf.
Geo. H. Grant, vet. Surgeon Co. C, 16th NY Inf.
Jacob Grant, Co. C, 16th NY Inf.
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Robert Platt, 4th MN Inf.
John Cady, Reg. Unk.
D.C. Durkee, Co. B, 44th NY Inf
Jos. Durkee, 1812
Hallock Bromley, 1812
Jacob Evans, Co. K, 26th PA Inf.
Col. McNell, 1812
Lieut. Wm. Gunn, 1812
Lieut. Wm. Paul, 1812
Capt. Alex Anderson, 1812
Geo. Downie, 1812
Lieut. D. F. Halle, 1812
James Banor, 1812,
Chas. Jacobson, 1812
Brev Maj. Jas. W. Peirise, 1832, 1833 and 1846
James Gillott, Reg. Unk.
James Baldwin, 1812
Sailing Master, name unk., 1812
Lieut. John Salsbury, 1812
Lieut. John Chapman, 1812
Lieut. Peter Gamble, 1812
Lieut. Geo. W. Buck, 1812
Col. Willington, 1812
George Marshall, Co. E, 16th NY Inf.
Alex. Laderbuche, Co. E, 16th NY Inf.
William Thompson, Co. C, 16th NY Inf.
Corp. Parkman Chappel, Co. C, 16th NY Inf.
Clark Chappel, Co. C, 16th NY Inf.
August Brix, Co. C, 16th NY Inf.
Stephen Weber, Co. H. 96th NY Inf.
Jos. Buzzell, 1812
Michael McDermott, 1812
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Col. Chas. Waite, USA, 1846
Capt. James Watson, 1812
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Jeremiah Graves, 1812
Hiram Walworth, 1812
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Peter Saily, 1812
Henry Delord, 1812
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Peter Suave, 1812
Thomas Holmes, 1812
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P.B. Roberts, 1812
Capt. B. P. Roberts, 1812
Levy Roberts, 1812
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Capt. David F. Dobie, Co. H, 118th NY Inf.
Isaac Otis, Co. D, 16th Wisconsin, Inf.
William J. Carlisle, Co. G, 83rd NY Inf.
William Grant, Co. E, 118th NY Inf.

Descendants of Asa Freeman

Clinton County Web Site

Generation 1

1. Asa⁶ FREEMAN (Benjamin⁵, Ralph⁴, Ralph Jr.³, Ralph², Sanford Myron¹) was born July 04, 1768 in Winchester, Cheshire Co., NH, and died Abt. 1833 in Wayne County, NY. He married Thankful APPLIN December 30, 1790 in Swanzey, Cheshire Co., NH, daughter of Thomas Applin and Mabel Brown.

Notes for Asa Freeman:

Asa and his family lived in East Swanzey, Cheshire Co., NH and by 1807 he had moved them to Mooers, Clinton Co., NY.

On page 329 of "History of Clinton and Franklin Counties" by Hurd in 1880 states,

"Asa Freeman came in early, resided in the northeast part of town (Mooers), and raised a large family, all of whom afterwards moved away." (sic. Ahaz Freeman and his family was still there in late 1800's.) On page 332, "The town was originally comprised in a single school district, and the first school-house was the old building now used as a woodshed by the widow of Asa Corbin. Cariarty Huntley was an early teacher in this building, also Martha Bosworth (afterwards Mrs. Samuel Churchill) ASA FREEMAN and Jabez Fitch."

Generation 2

Child of Asa Freeman and Thankful Applin is:

- 1.1. Ahaz⁷ Freeman (Asa⁶, Benjamin⁵, Ralph⁴, Ralph Jr.³, Ralph², Sanford Myron¹) was born November 03, 1791 in Swanzey, Cheshire Co., NH, and died 1 Oct 1848 in Mooers, Clinton Co., NY. He married Louisa ? abt. 1814.

Notes for Ahaz Freeman:

The Freeman Family of Clinton County, New York

The American government established a Military Land Grant in Northern New York, called the "Canadian-Nova Scotia Refugee Tract". This land was for the Canadian veterans of the Revolutionary War which were led by Moses Hazen. Much of the land was bought by land speculators from the veterans who did not want their land.

In 1805 this frontier was called an "ungodly place where religion and education were neglected." There was reported, "poverty and primitive living conditions"

Mooers is located on the northern border of Clinton County, New York and Huntingdon County, Quebec, Canada. The surface of the area is quite level with a slight inclination to the northeast. There are two main rivers in Mooers, the Great Chazy and the English. The fine water privileges of these rivers provided various manufacturing enterprises in the early days of Mooers. Prior to 1796 this area was one vast wilderness.

In 1812, the area was overwhelmingly rural and the population was scarce, 8,000 people in the whole of Clinton County. There were 5 towns all but one bordering on Lake Champlain. Plattsburg was a bustling lake port town for travel between the American States and Quebec, Canada. When war broke out in 1812 between the Americans and Britain, many families left the area near the border and lost their crops and belongings. These American families were terrified of attack by the Canadian Indians. The stories of the "French Indian Wars" still very much on their minds. The American Militia was the only defense along the whole border and some Militia Officers said their men refused to fight across the border into Canada, due to having many friends and family living there.

The war lasted until 1814 when the British were defeated on Lake Champlain. By 1817 construction of the new Erie Canal began from the Hudson River to Buffalo. It was finished in 1825 and opened up the vast western territories filled with excellent land for settlers. It led to the development of such towns as Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse and Utica. The Canal provided cheap transportation for the westward bound settlers.

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"Asa Freeman came in early, resided in the northeast part of town and raised a large family, all of whom afterwards moved away."

On page 332 of the same book:

"The town was originally comprised in a single school district, and the first school-house was the old building now used as a woodshed by the Widow of Asa Corbin. Cariarty Huntley was a early teacher in this building, also Martha Bosworth (afterwards Mrs. Samuel Churchill) Asa Freeman and Jabez Fitch."

At the Plattsburg, New York, County Clerks office, there is land Deed:

"28 January 1807 Asa Freeman purchased from Benjamin Mooers 105 acres in lot #18 for \$350.00.

On 05 January 1823 Asa Freeman is clearing the title for this land from Gilead Speery."

Asa Freeman was listed on the 1810 and 1820 U.S. census for Mooers, Clinton County, New York. Asa and Thankful Freeman's oldest son, Ahaz was listed on the 1820 U.S. census for Mooers, as well.

On a land Deed dated 16 Feb 1833, Plattsburg County Clerks office:

"Asa Freeman and his wife Thankful sold land in lot #18, Mooers,, Clinton County, New York to Thomas Caldwell of Walworth, Wayne County, New York for \$500.00 for 67 acres. Asa Freeman and Thankful were living in Williamson, Wayne County, New York."

On the 1830 U.S. census for Marion, Wayne County, New York was listed a Asa Freeman and his wife. The age of the couple match that of Asa and Thankful Freeman which were our line, in Mooers, Clinton County, New York. There were a number of Freeman families living in the area, including one Benjamin Freeman born in 1792 in New York, possibly Asa's second son.

On land Deeds, Plattsburg's County Clerks office:

Ahaz Freeman bought land in lot #39 in 1825 and later lot #92 in Mooers, Clinton County, New York, which his Heirs sold on 29 April 1853. Lot #92 was sold to William Pratt for \$600.00 by Loren E. Freeman, Rufus Freeman, Amasa Freeman, Martha Freeman, Laurretta (Freeman) McConnell, Charles Freeman, (our line), Jerry Freeman, Elizabeth Freeman, Hannah Freeman, Phebe Freeman, and Dolly Philander (Freeman) Williams.

Ahaz Freeman died 01 October 1848, at 56 years, cause of death listed as being run over by a loaded wagon. He was buried in Old Riverside Cemetery, Mooers, Clinton County, New York and his gravestone is still standing there in 1997. It is located in the extreme southeast corner of the cemetery, under a large old tree, next to the Chazy River. Nearby to Ahaz Freeman's grave are the gravestone markers of his children Loren E., Martha, Benjamin, William, and Laurretta. There was an unmarked grave next to Ahaz and perhaps this is where his wife Louisa is buried.

"Letters of Probate" for Ahaz Freeman submitted by his wife Louisa on 30 May 1849 (located at County Clerks office, Plattsburg), which Louisa signed with her mark X.

On the Old Riverside Cemetery records, Mooers, Clinton County, New York:

"Ahaz Freeman who died 01 October 1848, 56 years, 11 months. His Widow, Louisa Freeman, purchased and had the stone mounted. The children headstones were of Benjamin H. Freeman , born 09 October 1842, died 14 November 1842, 1 month and 5 days and William W. Freeman, born 11 October 1847, died 21 August 1848."

On the 1850 Census for Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, Louisa Freeman (widow of Ahaz Free-

man) was 50 years old, born in New York, listed with her, as her children, Rufus, 18 years old born, in New York, farmer; Elizabeth, 16 years old, born in New York; Hannah , 14 years old, born in New York; Sarah, 11 years old, born in New York.

The Children of Ahaz and Louisa (?) Freeman:

- 1.1.1. Charles Madison Freeman, born about 1815 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, died after 1871, married about 1833 Elizabeth STARR, the daughter of Thomas Starr and his wife Sarah. Elizabeth Starr was born about 1807 in Northern Ireland, she died 31 May 1880 Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec and buried in Hemmingford Cemetery 02 June 1880 where her stone still stands today.
- 1.1.2. Jerry Freeman, born between 1815-1820 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York and was still living in 1853.
- 1.1.3. Dolly Philander Freeman, born between 1815-1820 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, married before 1853, ? Williams, still living in 1853.
- 1.1.4. Loren E. Freeman, born about 1821 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, died 12 Apr 1891 (70 yrs) buried Old Riverside Cemetery, Mooers, married before 1847 Rachel I. DUDLEY. Rachel was born November 1828 in New York, died 26 Apr 1898 (69 yr. 8 moths) Mooers and buried next to Loren.

On the Mooers Military Duty list for Volunteers, 1863, in the 118 Reg., during the American Civil War, Loren was listed as 40 years old and working as a Blacksmith. His name is on the 1869 map of Moores Forks, Clinton Co., New York. On the 1850 Census for Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, Loren was 27 years old, blacksmith, born in New York, married to Rachel Freeman, 21 years old, born in New York and their children, Daul, 2 years old, born in New York and Phebe, 4 months old, born in New York.

Loren and Rachel (Dudley) Freeman had 3 children:

- 1.1.4.1. Oscar Daul, b. 27 Oct 1848 New York, d.17 Sep 1937 and buried in Moores Forks Union Cemetery, married about 1867, Eliza FIFIELD, who was born 1 Jun 1849 and died 16 Nov 1920, buried Mooers Forks Union Cemetery. Oscar lived north 2 1/2 miles of Mooers Forks, Clinton Co., New York and on May 1877 his house and barn burned as a vast forest fire burn through the area, (History of Clinton County by Hurd).
- 1.1.5. Lauretta Freeman, born between 1820-1825 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, married before 1837, Daniel McCONNELL, who was born between 1800-1805 in Ireland, was listed on the 1850 census for Mooers, as 45 years old, a Cabinet Maker. Lauretta and Daniel are buried in Old Riverside Cemetery, Mooers where there is a stone, placed by Lauretta and Daniel's children. Lauretta and Daniel lived in Quebec and moved to Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, between 1847-1848. On the 1869 Map of Mooers, Daniel McConnell was living on lot #39, land owned by Ahaz Freeman. On 27 Sep 1843, Lauretta was a witness to the baptism of her brother, Charles Freeman's daughter, Sarah Ann , in Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec.

Lauretta (Freeman) and Daniel McConnel had 6 children:

- 1.1.6. Amasa Freeman, b. about 1825 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York. Listed on the 1850 census for Mooers, 25 years old, farmer, living with Allen and Harriet Vaughn and family, and his sister Martha Freeman 18 years old helper of Allen and Harriet Vaughn.
- 1.1.7. Phebe Freeman, born between 1825-1830 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York. Still living in 1853.
- 1.1.8. Rufus Freeman, b. abt. 1831 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, d. 20 Feb 1916 and buried in Walker Cemetery, Mooers Forks, Clinton Co., married after 1850, Betsey E. MAGSON who died 18 Jul 1920 at 91 years old and is buried with Rufus in Walker Cem-

etery. Rufus was listed for Military Duty as a Volunteer of 118 Reg. Mooers in 1863 as a farmer, 32 years old, in the American Civil War.

Rufus and Betsey (Magson) Freeman had a son:

1.1.9. Martha Freeman, b. about 1832 Mooers, living with her brother Amasa with the family of Allen and Harriet Vaughn on 1850 Census for Mooers. Martha is listed as 18 years old and a helper with the family.

1.1.10. Elizabeth Freeman, b. about 1834 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York. Still living in 1853.

1.1.11. Hannah Freeman, b. about 1836 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York. Still living in 1853.

1.1.12. Sarah Freeman, b. about 1839 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York. Not mentioned on sale of land of Ahaz Freeman, her father, with the other children in 1853.

1.1.13. Benjamin H. Freeman, b. 09 Oct 1842 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, d. 14 Nov 1842 and buried Old Riverside Cemetery, Mooers by his father Ahaz Freeman.

1.1.14. William W. Freeman, b. 11 Oct 1842 Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, d. 21 Aug 1843 and is buried with his brother in Old Riverside Cemetery.

Making Canadian Roots

1.1.1. Charles Madison⁸ FREEMAN (Ahaz⁷, Asa⁶, Benjamin⁵, Ralph⁴, Ralph Jr.³, Ralph², Sanford Myron¹) was born Abt. 1815 in Mooers, Clinton Co., NY, and died Aft. 1871. He married Elizabeth STARR Abt. 1833, daughter of Thomas Starr and his wife Sarah. Elizabeth Starr was born about 1807 in Northern Ireland, she died 31 May 1880 Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec and buried in Hemmingford Cemetery 2 June 1880 where her stone still stands today.

Charles was listed on the baptism of his children as a farmer and on the 1850, 1860, 1870 census as a labourer. I haven't found a death certificate for him. The family was originally East Anglican but between 1857-1861 they joined the Wes. Methodist Church in Hemmingford. All church records for the family, are at the Archives in Montreal, Quebec.

Hemmingford, Huntingdon County, Quebec is a small eastern township village. Originally settled by American Loyalists after the American Revolution in 1792.

In time, a number of non-Loyalist Americans settled into the Roxham and Hemmingford area, in search for better land.

Apple growing became one of the main crops in the area, which continues up until today.

Our line by Charles Madison Freeman was a non-Loyalist in search for a better living conditions, nearby his father's land just 2 miles away, across the American/Canadian border.

On the 1850 census for Hemmingford, Huntingdon County, Quebec, Charles was listed of Irish origins (sic.), living on lot #1, Con. #1, living in a one-story log cabin on 1 acre of land. The family were of the East Anglican faith.

During the 1830's, Hemmingford area Anglicans were given services by Rev. William Dawes, a travelling minister, who conducted services in homes of the settlers. This minister's records are at the Archives in Montreal, Quebec.

Sometime between 1857 and 1861, Charles and his family left the Anglican Church and joined the Wesley Methodist Church of Hemmingford. This church was built in 1834 on the site of the present day St. Andrew United Church, of Hemmingford. Methodism was a faith of conversation and perhaps this applies to Charles and his family.

During the period of 1834 to 1871 Charles Freeman's occupation was listed on the baptisms of his children as a farmer. On the 1851, 1861, 1871 census, he was listed as a labourer.

From the Methodist Church Records, Hemmingford, Quebec :

" Elizabeth (Eliza Starr) Freeman, wife of Charles Madison Freeman , of Hemmingford, Quebec,

a native of Ireland, died at hemmingford on 31 May 1880, 73 years old, and was interned on 2 Jun 1880 in the County of Hemmingford, Quebec by S.J.Huges. The witnesses were Asa Freeman and Mrs Brown."

Elizabeth (Starr) Freeman's gravestone is still standing today, surrounded by a number of unmarked graves. I haven't found a death of Charles Madison Freeman.

Generation 3

Charles and Elizabeth (Starr) Freeman's children were all born in Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec:

- 1.1.1.1. William⁹ Freeman, b. Abt. 1834, Lower Canada (Quebec); d. October 08, 1899, Prescott, Grenville Co., Ontario.
- 1.1.1.2. Thomas William Freeman, b. 6 Janu1840, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec
- 1.1.1.3. George Henry Freeman, b. 6 Apr 1841, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec; d. Abt. 1897, Hector, Renville Co., MN.
- 1.1.1.4. Sarah Ann Freeman, b. January 20, 1843, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec; d. 30 Sep 1843, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec.
- 1.1.1.5. Sarah Ann Freeman, b. 6 Apr 1845, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec.
- 1.1.1.6. Elizabeth Freeman, b. 6 May 1847, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec.
- 1.1.1.7. Charles Freeman, b. 25 Dec 1848.
- 1.1.1.8. Mary Jane Freeman, b. 24 Apr 1851, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec; d. 1857, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec.
- 1.1.1.9. Asa Freeman, b. 9 Sep 1854, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec; d. May 03, 1885, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec.
- 1.1.1.10. Ezra Freeman, b. September 09, 1854, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec; d. October 13, 1886, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec.
- 1.1.1.11. James Freeman, b. 1857, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec; d. September 09, 1857, Hemmingford, Huntingdon Co., Quebec.

- 1.1.4. Loren E.⁸ Freeman (Ahaz⁷, Asa⁶, Benjamin⁵, Ralph⁴, Ralph Jr.³, Ralph², Sanford Myron¹) was born abt. 1821 in Mooers, Clinton Co., NY, and died December 04, 1891. He married Rachel I. DUDLEY Abt. 1846. On the 1850 census for Mooers, Loren was listed as a Blacksmith.

Children of Loren and Rachel (Dudley) Freeman are:

- 1.1.4.1. Oscar Daul⁹ Freeman, b. 27 Oct 1848 New York, d.17 Sep 1937 and buried in Moores Forks Union Cemetery, married about 1867, Eliza FIFIELD, who was born 1 Jun 1849 and died 16 Nov 1920, buried Mooers Forks Union Cemetery. Oscar lived north 2 1/2 miles of Mooers Forks, Clinton Co., New York and on May 1877 his house and barn burned as a vast forest fire burn through the area, (History of Clinton County by Hurd).

Oscar and Eliza (Fifield) Freeman had a son:

- 1.1.4.1.1. Elbridge, married Adell ?, they had a son: 1. Harold, who died 30 Jul 1898, 4 mths old b. Mar 1898;

- 1.1.4.2. Phebe Freeman, b. 1850.

- 1.1.4.3. Edwin B Freeman, b. August 20, 1851.

- 1.1.5. Lauretta⁸ Freeman (Ahaz⁷, Asa⁶, Benjamin⁵, Ralph⁴, Ralph Jr.³, Ralph², Sanford Myron¹)

was born Bet. 1820 - 1825 in Mooers, Clinton Co., NY. She married Daniel McConnell Abt. 1836. Lauretta was a sponsor for Sarah Ann Freeman , daughter of Charles Freeman , in Hemmingford, Huntingdon County, Quebec, on 1843. Daniel McConnell was listed on the 1850 census for Mooers as a Cabinetmaker. On the 1867 map of Mooers, the family was living on lot #39 Mooers, previously owned by Lauretta's father, Ahaz Freeman.

Children of Lauretta Freeman and Daniel McConnell are:

- 1.1.5.1. Mary Ann⁹ McConnell, b. 1837.
- 1.1.5.2. Rosalie E. McConnell, b. Abt. 1840.
- 1.1.5.3. Phebe McConnell, b. Abt. 1842.
- 1.1.5.4. Matilda McConnell , b. Abt. 1844.
- 1.1.5.5. Wilbur McConnell, b. Abt. 1847.
- 1.1.5.6. Margaret McConnell, b. Abt. 1848.

1.1.8. Rufus⁸ Freeman (Ahaz⁷, Asa⁶, Benjamin⁵, Ralph⁴, Ralph Jr.³, Ralph², Sanford Myron¹) was born abt. 1831 in Mooers, Clinton Co., NY, and died 20 Feb 1916 in Mooers Forks, Clinton Co., NY. He married Betsey E. MAGSON aft. 1850. Was living with his mother on 1850 census for Mooers, listed as a farmer.

Child of Rufus and Betsey Magson Freeman is:

- 1.1.8.1. Lester⁹ Freeman, b. abt. 1861.





Welcome Home From WWI

Submitted by
Jackie Wolcott Elder #1121
1 Daffodil Drive
South Glens Falls, NY 12803

Welcome Home Reception and Dance

BY
Village of Dannemora
AT
Dannemora State Hospital

Evening of Thursday,
September 4, 1919

(inside front cover)

MEN IN SERVICE

Ayotte, John
Alpert, Harry
Agony, Wilfred
Buck, Miles S.D.D S.
Betters, Henry
Bolia, John
Brady, Francis
Brooks, Benjamin
Brooks, Owen
Curran, Walter
Curran, Ernest C.
Cumm, John M.
Champagn, Czar
Corrigan, James
Corrigan, Emmet T.
Corrigan, Leo
Coultry, T Edward
Carew, James
Davis, Frank E.
Dubrey, Clarence J.
Decker, Peter F.
Douglas, James
Emory, William

(inside back cover)

MEN IN SERVICE

Keenan, John F., Jr.
Kelly, John F.
Kelly, J.
King, Filmore
King, Howard
Leonard, Arthur R.
Lucia, Herbert
Lamar, Thomas
Monogue, Francis J.
Macksey, Francis J.
Moore, Harold J.
Morrow, Philip
McGrath, Michael
Nash, John W.
Nichols, Richard H.
O'Brien, Harry
Parsons, Don L.
Parrott, Fred M.
Prist, Denley I.
Priest, Charles
Relation, Harry E.
Reed, Theodore D., M.D.
Robert.Harold R., M.D.

Goddeau, Oscar J.
 Gay, David
 Gorman, Francis
 Hurlbert, Bert
 Jennings, Morris
 King, Fred
 Kennedy, Edward W.

Ross, John R., M.D.
 Sansom, Julius C.
 Sawyer, Edward M.
 Snyder, William E.
 Sweeney, Fred
 Trombly, Raliegh

Order of Dancing

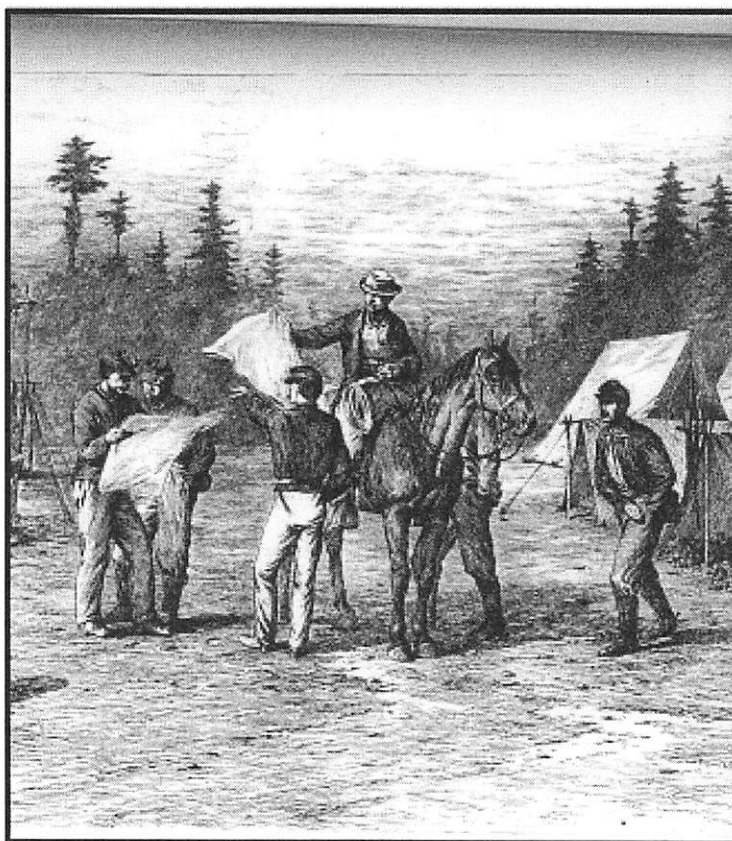
* * *

- 1 One Step
 - 2 Fox Trot
 - 3 Waltz
 - 4 Circular One Step
 - 5 Fox Trot
 - 6 Waltz
 - 7 Quadrille
 - 8 Fox Trot
 - 9 Waltz
 - 10 Circular One Step
 - 11 Waltz
 - 12 Fox Trot
- INTERMISSION

Order of Dancing

* * *

- 1 One Step
 - 2 Waltz
 - 3 Fox Trot
 - 4 Circular One Step
 - 5 Waltz
 - 6 One Step
 - 7 Fox Trot
 - 8 Waltz
 - 9 One Step
 - 10 Fox Trot
 - 11 Circular One Step
 - 12 Waltz
- HOME SWEET HOME



Library

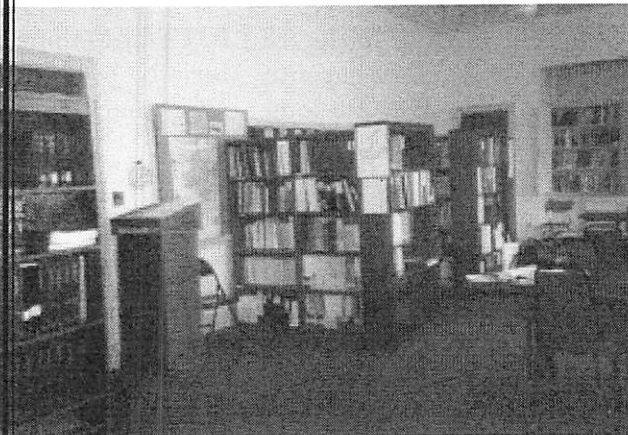
A brief look at the library at NNYACGS



Main Room



Main Room



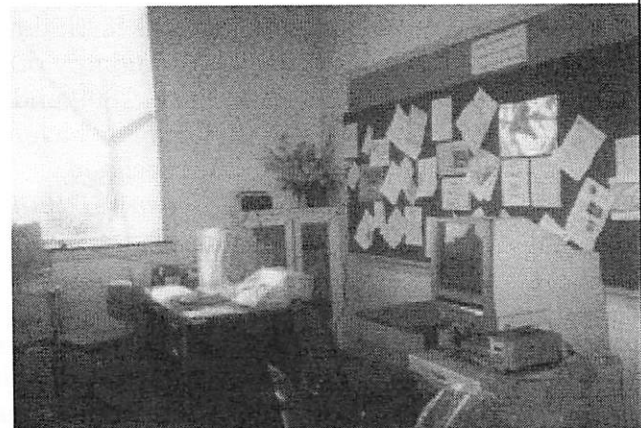
Main Room



Media Room



Main Room



Main Room



Queries

- 1321 BAUDOUIN NORMANDIN**
 Seeking the mar. of Jacques BAUDOUIN and Louisa NORMANDIN, ca. 1834, probably in New York State.
Pattie Wiers, 11261 Hanover Road, Forest Park, OH 45240 pjwiers@fuse.net
- 1322 DOYLE**
 I am looking for birth/baptism, parents names, godparents, Church, etc., for the following: Russell Timothy DOYLE, b. 9 Apr 1923; Doris Ellen DOYLE, b. 23 Aug 1926; Richard Joseph DOYLE, b. 25 Jul 1926 and Robert Milton DOYLE b. 1 May 1929. I am also looking for the date of the infant death of Richard Joseph DOYLE. Judy Turner, 2297 Military Turnpike, West Chazy, NY 12992
jturner8372@charter.net
- 1323 ELLIOTT/ELIOT/ELLIOTTE ROY DORAIS**
 Searching the mar. and any other records regarding Charles ELLIOTT of Malone, NY and Marie ROY. Charles b. 1941/1843 of Canadian parents. Marie b. 1843, d. 1873, dau. of Martin ROY and Sophie DORAIS of Ste. Philomene, Chateauguay Co., P.Q. The mar. took place ca. 1865.
Clifford A. Timpson, 13 Whitney Pl., Milton VT 05468
- 1324 DUMAS ROY DORAIS ELLIOTT**
 Searching for the mar. and d. records of Moise DUMAS of the Malone, NY area. Moise DUMAS m. Sophie ROY, b. 1845, d. 1906, dau of Martin ROY and Sophie DORAIS of Ste. Pilomene, Chateauguay Co., P.Q. The mar. took place late 1860s to early 1870s. Sophie later m. Charles ELLIOTT, 23 May 1875, St. Hermengilde, Stanstead, P.Q.
Clifford A. Timpson, 13 Whitney Pl., Milton VT 05468
- 1325 SQUIRES HALL**
 I am looking for the full birth dates , place of birth, marriage, place of marriage, death, place of death and any other information on my gr-gr-gr-grandparents: Purley G. SQUIRES, b. 1809 and possibly d. 17 Dec 1842 and Hannah A. HALL, 1822. They may be from or have been located in Vermont at some time. Any info would be greatly appreciated.
Elizabeth Squires Botten, 81 Butler Road, Plattsburgh, NY 12901
enbotten@earthlink.net
- 1326 SQUIRES RYAN**
 I am looking for the following info on my gr-gr-grandpatents, William M. SQUIRES (b. 12 Oct 1836, d. 28 Nov 1898) and Julia Ann RYAN (b. 25 Dec 1830, d. 26 Jan 1890) place of birth, marriage, place of marriage (original mar., they were mar. at St. John the Baptist Church in Plattsburgh on 2 Apr 1888, the day William was bapt. and two years before Julia's death). They had eight sons: William "Wallace", Richard Winfield, John, Perly, Leonard, Milton, Henry Walter and Edward J.

Leonard and Milton died in childhood. I had never heard of Henry Walter but found the record in the records at St. John's Church. Edward J., the youngest, was my grandfather, a man much loved in the family. He was a paint and wallpaper contractor as was his father, William. Julia was from Vermont. William may have come from Vt. and they sometimes lived in Vt. Any info would be greatly appreciated.

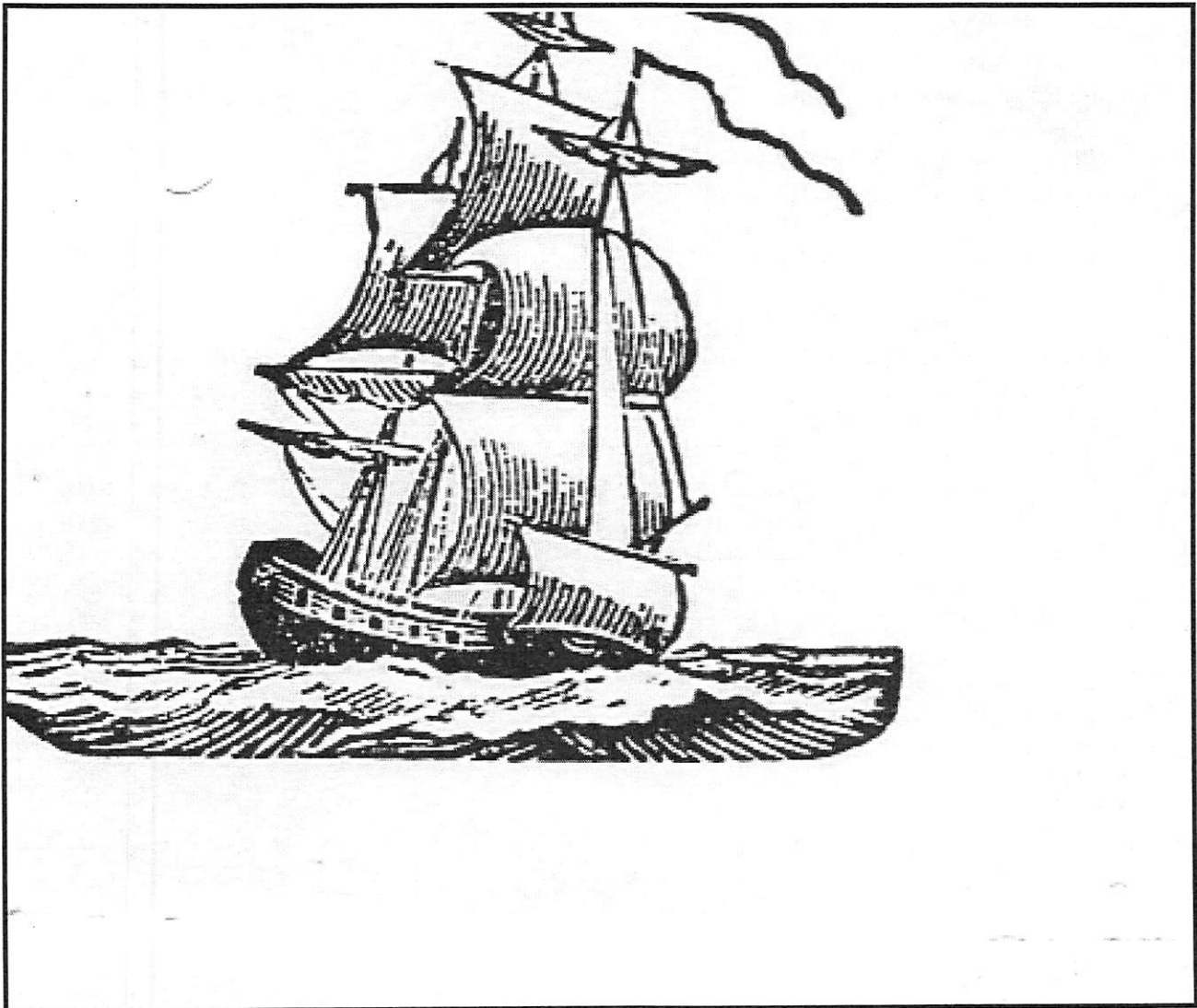
Elizabeth Squires Botten, 81 Butler Road, Plattsburgh, NY 12901
enbotten@earthlink.net

1327

COCHRANE/COCHRAIN READ

I am looking for the parents of Susan COCHRANE/COCHRAIN who was born 24 Jul 1804 and died in 1881. She mar. James S. READ. They are both buried in Blockhouse Cemetery in Peru, NY. They had three children: Mary E., b. 1826; Firman Whitwell, b. 1833, d. 1918 and Terressa, b. 1840, d. 1926. Any info would be most helpful.

Rita J. Griffin 1239 South Main Street, Pittsburg, NH 03592 wrgriff@ncia.net



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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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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.

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Semi-yearly Conferences

Always the 3rd Saturday in May
and the

1st Saturday in October

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

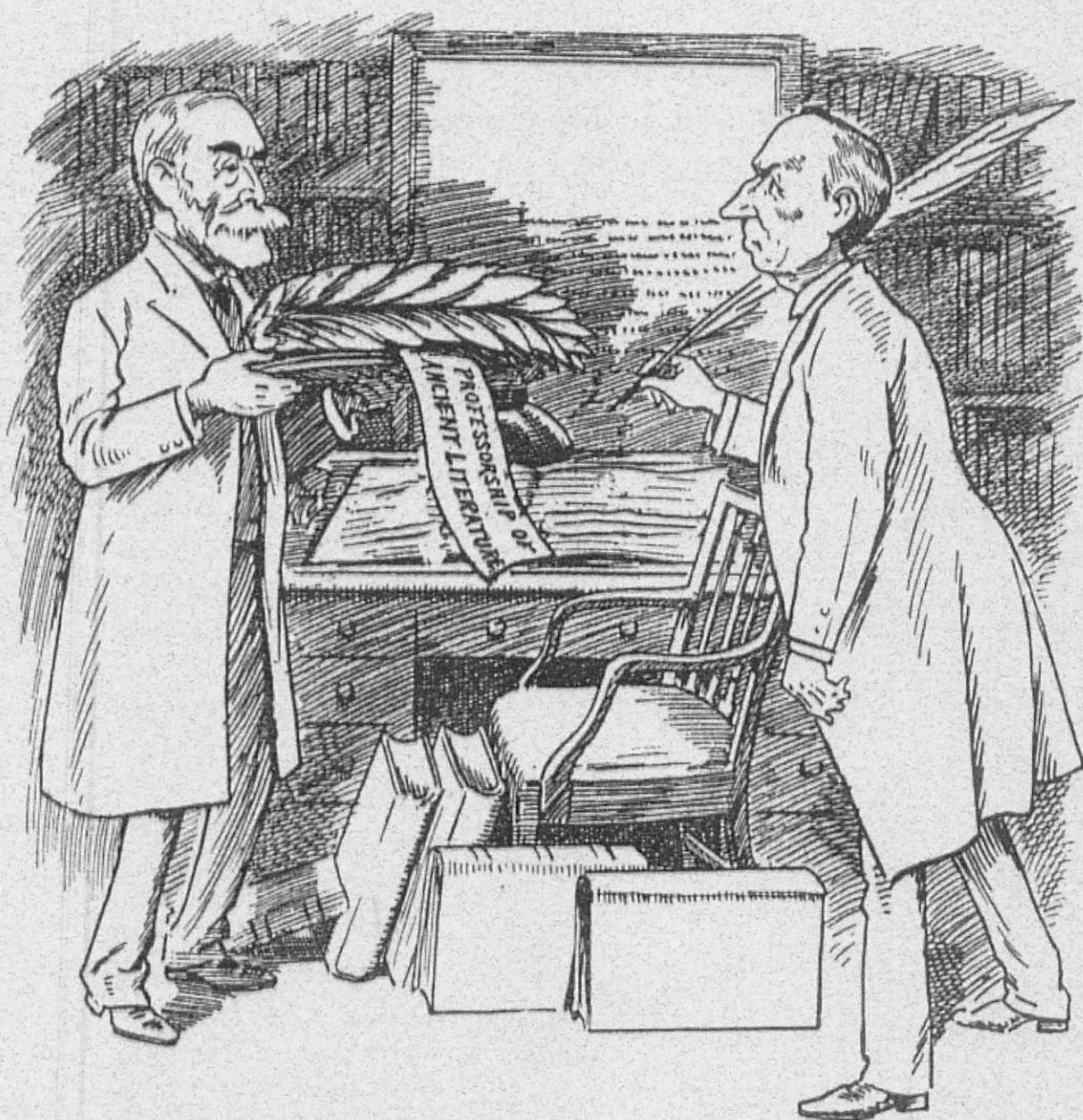
If you submit an article that has been written on a computer, please also submit both the hard copy and the disc. In addition, label the disk with your name, member #, article title, and type of system & software used. We can only read 3.5 discs and CDs programed for MAC.

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

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