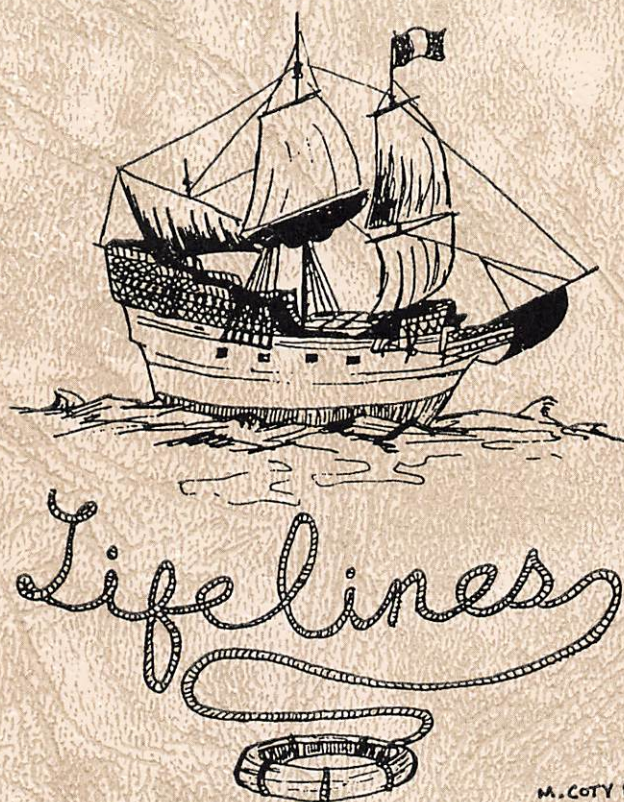


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JOURNAL
— OF THE —
**Northern New York American-Canadian
Genealogical Society**



M. COTY 84

Volume 22, Number 2
No. 43
2005

Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society

PO Box 1256, Plattsburgh, New York 12901-0120

Founded June 1983

Volume 22 No. 2 43

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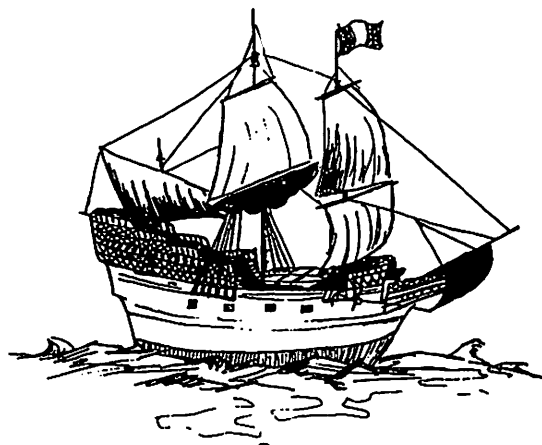
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Lifelines is published two times a year

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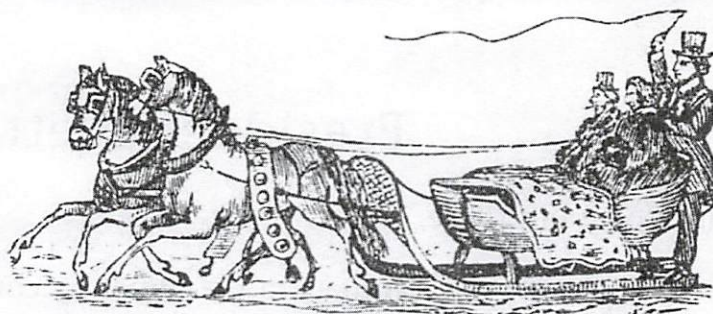


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address changed to WWW.NNYACGS.Com
And our Churubusco NY book was published.

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President's letter...

To all of you out there, Hello.

NNYACGS is now in it's "quiet" mode. Quiet by comparison to our "busy" period when the library is open at regular hours, we are planning our semi-annual conferences, hunting down and buying more books and CDs and just doing our best for all of you.

The library is closed, except by appointment until April 7, 2006. Don't let this period deter you from research. Genealogy is ever a work in progress. The Family Tree was planted millenniums ago and will continue to grow forever. You are all welcome to use our services. You may call us, mail us or contact us by smoke signals. The choice is yours but do contact us, please.

As you are aware we publish a journal twice each year. Send us your stories, your family group sheets, pages from an old family bible. Anything of genealogical or historical interest is so welcome and invaluable. Someone out there is eagerly waiting to connect to you. We are all connected in some way, however distantly or nebulously. Genealogy. The family chain. Every link is of great importance.

How many of us have struggled for what seemed like forever to find "the link" and glowed both outside and in when we found it? Be honest. It's such a marvelous and heartwarming feeling.

Many have no interest in genealogy. You ask, "How can that be?" It is, as you all know. Not all of us like the same things. Sports, movies, antiques. For many these are of little or no interest. Why should genealogy be different?

Please join us. Help us to help you. We're grateful. Rest assured. You too will be.

Bobi (Barbara) Seguin
President

One of our own is ill...

Dear NNYACGS Members:

In late November we received the sad news that Barbara Seguin, who had just been elected President at the Fall Conference in October, was forced to resign for health reasons. She also resigned as Librarian, a position she has held for many years. Even though she is still a member of the Board of Directors she hasn't been able to attend any of the meetings. We miss her input at the meetings, as I'm sure all who visit the library will miss her expertise and help in family research.

Gloria Pratt has been made acting president (until elections at the Fall 2006 meeting) and Julie Dowd has taken over as librarian for the time being. We thank Gloria and Julia for coming forward to take on this extra work for the society at this time. They are both diligent workers for the society and add this to the other chores they perform.

We wish Barb the very best and hope she will be among us again soon. I'm sure she would be glad to receive best wishes in the form of cards and e-mail from all of her friends and acquaintances.

With respect,

Elizabeth Botten,
Editor

NNYACGS

Semi-yearly Conferences

Spring

Always the 3rd Saturday in May

and the

Fall

1st Saturday in October

Web-site: NNYACGS.org

Our Appreciation is extended to...

The Spring and Fall Conference Speakers for 2005

On Saturday May 21 we had the following speakers:

Rich Loveland, the Executive Director of the Battle of Plattsburgh Association, did a presentation using Power Point on the Battle of Plattsburgh. Keith Herkalo assisted Mr. Loveland and discussed some of the people and places during the battle. Steve Burgess came dressed as a re-enactor of the period and explained his dress and equipment.

The afternoon speakers were 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 President of the society for several years. Janet has been instrumental in organizing their library.

On Saturday October 1 our speakers were:

The first speakers were Walter Laramie and his wife Patricia Birkett. Walter was with the United States Immigration for many years and has recently retired. Patricia is Director of Canadian Immigration at Ottawa, Canada. They each spoke on immigration from the prospective of the U.S. and Canadian governments.

The afternoon speaker was Judy Dow she spoke about the Abenacki Indians and how to find your Indian ancestry. She showed how some surnames may have Indian origins. She also shared information of where Indian research is available. Judy also gave us an insightful look at Eugenics, its origin and how it affected the poor and minorities in Vermont.

Conferences

Spring Conference

May 20, 2006

Dennis Beauregard

French-Canadian Genealogical Research

Both Sessions – Morning and Afternoon

Fall Conference

October 7, 2006

AM - Bob Bearor

The French and Indian War

PM - William H. Marquis

(NNYACGS Co-founder)

Genealogy pertinent to NNYACGS

The Weatherwax The Sail Ferry

By

Carolyn Weatherwax Burakowski #675
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On a Sunday afternoon in July, 2005 I was traveling on the sail ferry *The Weatherwax* from my annual volunteer session as a docent at the Bluff Point Lighthouse on Valcour Island and was thinking about how right it seemed that *The Weatherwax* was sailing to and from Valcour Island. As construction of the Lighthouse began in 1871 and was completed in 1874, I am sure that my



On The *Weatherwax*

grandfather, Captain Thomas E. Weatherwax, saw it being built and witnessed its early years of operation. He was born in 1855 and raised about a mile south of the Peru Boat Launch at Port Jackson. That site is now the Valcour Conference Center for SUNY Plattsburgh. The family farm was across the road on land situated between the Lapham Mills Road and the Rock Road. Also, Capt. Weatherwax is buried in the Guilliand Cemetery, which is about a mile to the north of the Peru Boat Launch and a short distance north of what was known as Fort Guilliand, where the Salmon River empties into Lake Champlain. Although, Capt. Weatherwax lived almost fifty years in Port



The *Weatherwax*

Henry in Essex County, he spent his first twenty years here on the family farm (probably sailing near Valcour Island) and was brought back to Valcour to be buried in 1933. That is why I said it seemed appropriate the ferry was moved from Essex County to Clinton County.

When I wrote my earlier story about my grandfather, I was not aware that a wooden sail ferry was under construction at Crown Point, NY and that in the Spring of 2002, Governor Pataki would choose to honor my grandfather by calling it "*The Weatherwax*". His reasoning was that Capt. Weatherwax had operated a steam ferry, the *G. R. Sherman*, between Fort Henry, Crown Point, and Chimney Point, Vt. for forty years and that he had been the last person to operate a ferry at that site. The building of the Lake Champlain Bridge at Crown Point had put his ferry out of business.

The bridge had been dedicated on August 26, 1929, and the sail ferry was christened at his homeport of Port Henry, NY on the identical date of August 26, 2002. Elizabeth Botten compiled a story on the dedication in the Fall, 2003 issue of *Lifelines*, Vol. 19, No. 2.

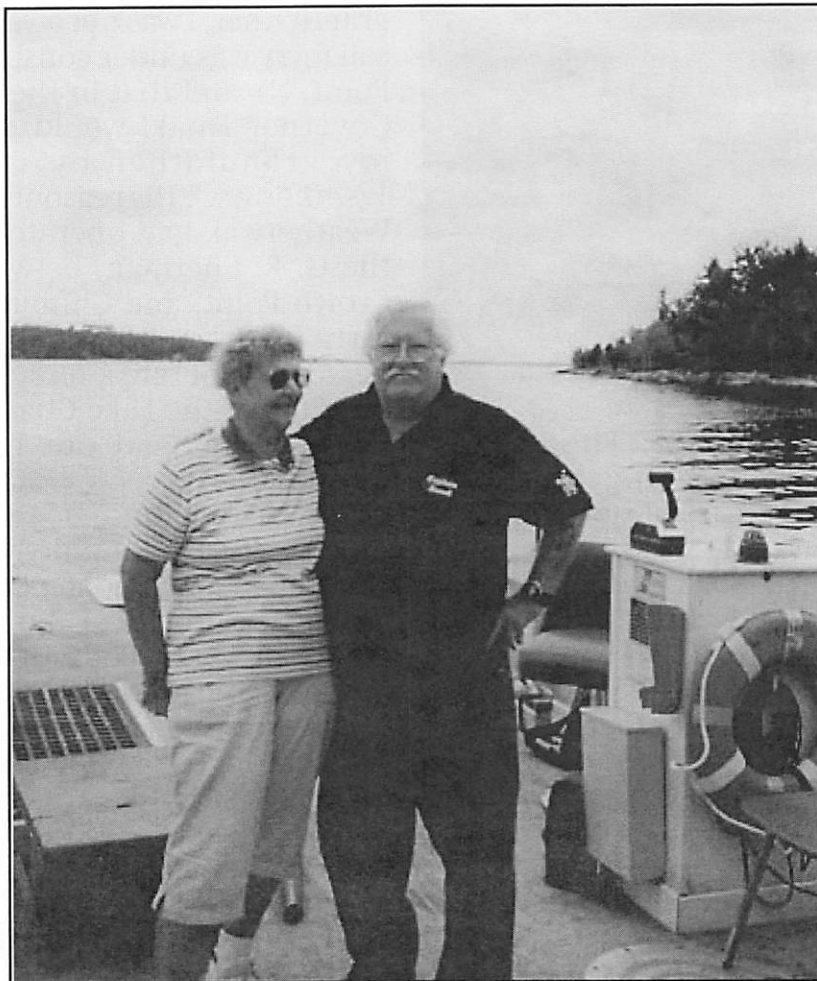
My original story about my grandfather, "Thomas Edgar Weatherwax, Captain of the *O.J. Walker* and the *G. R. Sherman*," was written in 2001, Vol. 18, No. 2, of *Lifelines*. At that time I was primarily describing his life on the sailing schooner, the *O.J. Walker*, because that ship was being used as a model for the 1862 model

canal schooner replica *Lois McClure* which was being built in Burlington Harbor by the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. The *Lois McClure* took three years to build and was launched last year, July 2004. It is currently on a four-month "Grand Journey" through the Champlain Canal and down the Hudson River to New York City, recreating the travel route of many of the original canal schooners, including the *O. J. Walker*.

Unfortunately, *The Weatherwax* did not do very well after it was christened and launched in 2002. It was intended to ferry bicyclists and pedestrians from Crown Point, NY to Chimney Point, VT. The State had provided a grant to build the replica sail ferry but did not supply the money to operate it. Consequently, it was not used during the summer of 2003 and, while

docked in Addison, Vt., received damage to its stern from a windstorm and was frozen into the ice at the Champlain Bridge Marina. Fortunately, in December of 2003, the ferry was towed to Port Henry, NY and was transported by flatbed tractor-trailer truck to the new Champlain Valley Transportation Museum at the former Plattsburgh Air Force Base where it was repaired over the winter and put into operation by Captain Frank Pabst during the summer of 2004.

It was leased to the CVTM last year and in May 2005 was sold to the Museum for \$1. Capt. Pabst has been transporting people on the sail ferry to Crab Island and has scheduled various other excursions, including the Sunday sails to Valcour Island.



Carolyn Weatherwax and Capt. Frank Pabst on the *Weatherwax*

The Weatherwax Ancestral Family

By

Carolyn Weatherwax Burakowski #675

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Plattsburgh, NY 12901-6813

carriewaxy@webtv.net

During the 19th century, there were scores of Weatherwaxes living in Valcour or Port Jackson as it was called at that time. They were all descendants of two brothers names David and Martin who came to Valcour ca.1795. Both brothers were veterans of the Revolutionary War and each had approximately 300 acres of land in Valcour. They both had large families and most of them remained in this area, either as farmers or sailors.

The original David died in 1830 and left his land to his five sons. My ancestor, Andrew, received 50 acres and in 1842 deeded this land to his son, David, who was my great-grandfather. When David deeded this same 50 acres to Thomas Edgar (for whom the *Weatherwax* was named) and his sisters, on December 2, 1875, a special insert was added to the Deed as follows:

“Excepting and reserving out of said farm four rods square. Containing sixteen square rods formerly conveyed to Dist. No. 4, for School House site in the northeast corner of said farm.”

That little red schoolhouse on the Rock Road is still there so I am able to determine approximately where my grandfather was born and spent his early years.

In the 1830 Census for the Town of Peru, there were eight Heads of Households named Weatherwax and most had 8 to 10 children. The 1870 and 1880 census showed 9 to 10 families with that surname living in Peru.

The records of the Methodist-Episcopal Church at Port Jackson for the later half of the 19th century show innumerable members with the Weatherwax surname.



Captain Thomas E. Weatherwax

The Peru Community Church possesses the Peru Circuit records and gives an almost complete list of members of the Port Jackson class from 1835 to 1872. In 1874 the Methodist-Episcopal Church at Port Jackson was combined with the Methodist-Episcopal Church at South Plattsburgh and in 1876 became known as the Valcour Methodist-Episcopal Church.

A story in the *Plattsburgh Sentinel*, P. 1, Col. 8-9, November 1, 1867, mentions that fact and I quote:

"In the later part of June, in the year 1856, Capt. John G. Weatherwax, one of a numerous family of that name living six miles South of Plattsburgh, sailed as the owner and commander of a vessel on Lake Champlain for a Canadian port, taking with him as employee his cousin, Andrew Weatherwax and another boatman."

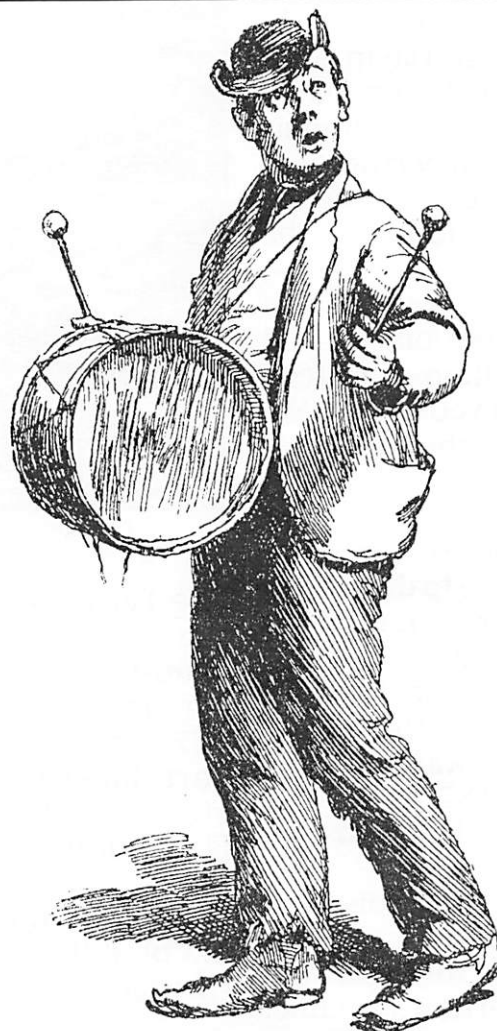
Another reference was written by M.L. Porter for the Valley News, Elizabethtown, 24 Oct 1968 and I quote:

"The Weatherwax family was composed of big men whose place was near Port Jackson on Lake Champlain, east of Peru. They made themselves up into a fife and drum corps. Arnold Hill Irishmen near the iron mines west of Peru, were always at odds with the Weatherwaxs, Germans. One time along in the 1850s when a Fourth of July to-do was in progress at the village,

the Weatherwax fife and drum band was on hand. Irishmen lined up beside the road and called out, 'Bull-pout band! Bull-pout band!' Whereupon the fifers and drummers put down their instruments and a businesslike fight was had by all."

In a history of Peru Bands & Music by Lynn Herbert Wilke, mention is made of a German band of fine caliber in 1870 from Valcour, led by a David or Martin Weatherwax. He also stated that he investigated the family later and found that most of them had died in 1903-04, in an epidemic of diphtheria. The 1925 Census had only two Weatherwax families living in Peru and today there are none left.

It seems appropriate for "The Weatherwax" to be sailing in the Valcour/Plattsburgh area.



Descendants of Godwulf

By
Robert and Joanna (Callanan) Weir
408 Enfield Road
Lexington, Virginia 24450
weirhere@earthlink.net

Generation No. 1

1. **GODWULF¹** was b. in Asgard, Asia or East Europe, abt. 80 AD.

Child of GODWULF is:

2. i. **FLOCWALD²**, b. abt. 100, Asgard, Asia or East Europe.

Generation No. 2

2. **FLOCWALD²** (*GODWULF¹*) b. abt. 100, Asgard, Asia or East Europe.

Child of FLOCWALD is:

3. i. **FINN³**, b. abt. 130, Asgard, Asia or East Europe.

Generation No. 3

3. **FINN³** (*FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹*) was b. abt. 130, Asgard, Asia or East Europe.

Child of FINN is:

4. i. **FREOTHALAF⁴**, b. abt. 160, Asgard, Asia or East Europe.

Generation No. 4

4. **FREOTHALAF⁴** (*FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹*) was b. abt. 160, Asgard, Asia or East Europe.

Child of FREOTHALAF is:

5. i. **FRITHUWALD⁵** (*BOR*), b. abt. 190, Asgard, Asia or East Europe.

Generation No. 5

5. **FRITHUWALD⁵** (*BOR*) (*FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 190, Asgard, Asia or East Europe. He mar. BELTSA. She was born abt. 194 in Asgard, Asia or East Europe.

Child of FRITHUWALD (*BOR*) and BELTSA is:

6. i. **ODIN⁶** (*WODEN, WOUTAN*), b. abt. 215, Asgard, Asia or East Europe.

Generation No. 6

6. **ODIN⁶** (*WODEN, WOUTAN*) (*FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 215 in Asgard, Asia or East Europe.

Child of ODIN (*WODEN, WOUTAN*) is:

7. i. **BELDEG⁷** (*BALDER*), b. abt. 243, Scandinavia.

Generation No. 7

7. **BELDEG⁷** (*BALDER*) (*ODIN⁶, WODEN, WOUTAN*), (*FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 243 in Scandinavia. He mar. NANNA, daughter of GEWAR King of Norway. She was b. abt. 247 in Scandinavia.

10

Child BELDEG (BALDER) and NANNA is:

8. i. BRAND⁸ (BROND), B. ABT. 271.

Generation No. 8

8. BRAND⁸ (BROND) (*BELDEG⁷ (BALDER), ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 271 in Scandinavia.

Child of BRAND (BROND) is:

9. i. FRITHOGAR⁹, b. abt. 299, Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany.

Generation No. 9

9. FRITHOGAR⁹ (*BRAND⁸ (BROND), BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 299 in Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany.

Child of FRITHOGAR is:

10. i. FREAWINE¹⁰, b. abt. 327, Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany.

Generation No. 10

10. FREAWINE¹⁰ (*FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 327 in Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany.

Child of FREAWINE is:

11. i. WIG¹¹, b. abt. 355, Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany.

Generation No. 11

11. WIG¹¹ (*FREAWINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 355 in Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany.

Child of WIG is:

12. i. GEWIS¹², b. abt. 383, Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany.

Generation No. 12

12. GEWIS¹² (*WIG¹¹, FREAWINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 383 in Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany.

Child of GEWIS is:

13. i. ELES¹³, b. abt. 439, Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany.

Generation No. 13

13. ELES¹³ (*GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 439 in Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany.

Child of ELES is:

14. i. KING CERD¹⁴ of WESSEX, b. abt. 467, Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany;
d. 534, Wessex, England.

Generation No. 14

14. KING CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex (*ELESA¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 467 in Ancient Saxony, Northern Germany; d. 534, Wessex, England.

Child of King CERDIC of Wessex is:

15. i. Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, b. abt. 493, Wessex, England.

Generation No. 15

15. Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex (*King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELESA¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 493, Wessex, England.

Child of Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex is:

16. i. PRINCE CUTHWINE¹⁶ OF WESSEX b. abt. 564, Wessex, England.

Generation No. 16

16. Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex (*Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELESA¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 564 in Wessex, England.

Children of Prince CUTHWINE of Wessex are:

17. i. Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, b. abt. 600, Wessex, England.
 ii. Prince CYNEBEALD (CYNEALD) of Wessex b. abt. 596, Wessex, England.
 iii. Prince CEADDA of Wessex, b. abt. 598, Wessex, England.

Generation No. 17

17. Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex (*Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELESA¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 600 in Wessex, England.

Child of Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF) of Wessex is:

18. i. Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, b. abt. 622, in Wessex, England.

Generation No. 18

18. Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex (*Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELESA¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 622 in Wessex, England.

Child of Prince CEOLWALD of Wessex is:

19. i. CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, b. abt. 644, Wessex, England.

Generation No. 19

19. CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex (*Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 644 in Wessex, England.

Child of CENRED Prince of Wessex is:

20. i. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, b. abt. 680, Wessex, England; d. 718, England.

Generation No. 20

20. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex (*CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 680 in Wessex, England, and d. 718 in England.

Child of INGILD Prince of Wessex is:

21. i. EOPPA²¹, b. abt. 706, Wessex, England.

Generation No. 21

21. EOPPA²¹ (*INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex (CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 706 in Wessex, England.

Child of EOPPA is:

22. i. EABA²² (EAFA), b. abt. 732, Wessex, England.

Generation No. 22

22. EABA²² (EAFA) (*EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 732 in Wessex, England.

Child of EABA (EAFA) is:

23. i. EALHMUND²³ Under-King of KENT, b. abt. 758, Wessex, England; d. 788.

Generation No. 23

23. EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent (*EABA²² (EAFA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)*) was b. abt. 758 in Wessex, England; d. 788.

Child of EALHMUND Under-King of KENT is:

24. i. King EGBERT²⁴, b. 775; d. 839.

Generation No. 24

24. King EGBERT²⁴ (*EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent, EABA²² (EAFA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)* was b. abt. 775; d. 839. He mar. Queen REDBURH in Wessex, England, daughter of THIERRY AUTON and ALDANE AUDE. She was b. abt. 784 in Wessex, England.

Notes for King EGBERT:

Egbert (775-839), king of Wessex (802-839), and the first Saxon king recognized as sovereign over the English kingdoms (829-839). He was the son of a Kentish noble but claimed descent from Cerdic (reigned 519-534), founder of Wessex, the kingdom of the West Saxons in southern England. During the 8th century, when King Offa of Mercia (reigned 757-796) ruled most of England, Egbert lived in exile at the court of Charlemagne. Egbert regained his kingdom in 802. He conquered the neighboring kingdoms of Kent, Cornwall and Mercia, and by 830 he was also acknowledged as sovereign of East Anglia, Sussex, Surry and Northumbria and was given the title of Bretwalda (Anglo-Saxon, "ruler of the British"). During the succeeding years Egbert led expeditions against the Welsh and the Vikings. The year before his death he defeated a combined force of Danes and Welsh at Hingston Down in Cornwall. He was succeeded by his son Ethelwulff, the father of Alfred.

825 – King Egbert of Wessex wins a decisive victory over King Beornred of Mercia at Ellendun.

828 – King Egbert of Wessex is recognized as overlord of other English kings.

Children of King EGBERT and Queen REDBURH are:

25. i. King ETHELWULF²⁵ of WESSEX, b. abt. 806, Wessex, England; d. 13 Jan 857, England.

ii. Princess EDITH, b. abt. 808, Wessex, England.

iii. Prince ATHELSTAN, b. abt. 810, Wessex, England.

Generation No. 25

25. King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex (King EGBERT²⁴, *EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent, EABA²² (EAFA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹)* was b. abt. 806 in Wessex, England; d. 13 Jan 857 in England. He mar. ASBURH Queen of Wessex, dau. Of OSLAC. She was b. abt. 810 in **orde Toni**...England, and d. in 846.

Notes for King ETHELWULF of Wessex:

He was mar. abt. 830

More about King ETHELWULF of Wessex:

Burial: Winchester, England

Record change: 12 Jan 2000

Children of King ETHELWULF QUEEN ASBURH of Wessex are:

26.
 - i. ALFRED²⁶ the GREAT, b. 848, Wantage, Berkshire, England, d. 26 Oct 901, Winchester, Hampshire. England.
 - ii. ATHELSTAN King of Kent, Essex and Sussex, b. abt. 838, Wantage, Berkshire, England.
 - iii. ETHELBALD King of Wessex, b. abt. 840, Wantage, Berkshire, England.
 - iv. ETHELRED I King of Wessex, b. abt. 844, Wantage, Berkshire, England; abt. 871.
 - v. ETHELSWITH Queen of Mercia, b. abt. 846, Wantage, Berkshire, England; d. abt. 888.

Generation No. 26

26. ALFRED²⁶ The GREAT (King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, EALHMUND²³ Under-King of KENT, EABA²² (EAFA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹) was b. abt.848 England; d.13 Jan 857 in England; Wantage, Berkshire, England, d. 26 Oct 901, Winchester, Hampshire. England. He mar. EALHSWITH Queen of England 868.

Notes for ALFRED the Great:

Alfred, called The Great (849-899), king of the West Saxons (871-899), and one of the outstanding figures in English history. Born in Wantage in southern England, Alfred was the youngest of five sons of King Ethelwulf. On the death of his brother, Ethelred, Alfred became king, coming to the throne during a Danish invasion. Although he succeeded in making peace with the Danes, they resumed their marauding expeditions five years later, and by early 878 they were successfully almost everywhere. About Easter of 878, however, Alfred established himself at Athelney and began assembling an army. In the middle of that year he defeated the Danes and captured their stronghold, probably at present-day Edington. During the following 14 years, Alfred was able to devote himself to the internal affairs of his kingdom. By 886, he had captured the city of London, and soon afterward he was recognized as the king of all England.

In 893, the Danes invaded England again, and the following four years were marked by warfare; eventually, the Danes were forced to withdraw from Alfred's domain. The only ruler to resist Danish invasions successfully, Alfred made his kingdom the rallying point for all Saxons, thus laying the foundations for the unification of all England. Alfred was a patron of learning and did much for the education of his people. He began a court school and invited British and foreign scholars, notably the Welsh monk, Asser and the Irish-born philosopher and theologian John Scots Erigena, to come there. Alfred translated such works as "The Consolation of Philosophy" by the

Roman statesman and philosopher Boethius, “The History of the World” by the Spanish priest Paulus Orosius, and “Pastoral Care” by Pope Gregory I. Alfred’s laws, the first promulgated in more than a century, were the first that made no distinction between the English and the Welsh peoples.

Child of ALFRED The Great and Queen EALHSWITH IS:

27. I. EDWARD²⁷ The ELDER, d. 924.

Generation No. 27

27. EDWARD²⁷ The ELDER (*ALFRED²⁶ The Great, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent, EABA²² (EAFA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹) d. 924.*

Notes for EDWARD²⁷ The Elder:

Edward The Elder (d. 924), king of Wessex (899-924), son of King Alfred. He succeeded as king of the Angles and Saxons in 899, despite a rebellion led by his cousin Ethelwald with the support of the Danes of Northumbria and East Anglia. After a protracted struggle he defeated the Danes, and in 912, on the death of his brother-in-law, Ethelred, Alderman of Mercia he annexed the cities of London and Oxford and their environs. The Danes submitted formally in 918, and soon thereafter the sovereignty of Edward was acknowledged by the North Welsh, the Scots, the Northumbrians, and the Welsh of Strathclyde. His son Athelstan succeeded Edward.

Child of EDWARD The Elder:

28. i. King EDMUND I⁸, b. 921; d. 946.

Generation No. 28

28. King EDMUND I⁸ (*EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED²⁶ The GREAT, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent, EABA²² (EAFA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹) was b. 921; d. 946.*

Notes for King EDMUND I:

Edmund (921-946), Saxon king of the English (939-946), the son of King Edward The Elder. He participated in the Battle of Brunanburh in 937 and succeeded his half-brother Athelstan as king in 939. The following year Olaf Godfreyson, a Viking ruler of Dublin, seized the territory of Northumbria in northern England and extended his rule as far south as Leicester. After Olaf’s death in 941, Edmund made war on the Vikings, expelling them from the country three years later. In 945 Edmund occupied the kingdom of Strathclyde, west of Northumbria, and turned it all over to his ally Malcomb I MacDonald, king of Scotland. The following year Edmund was stabbed to death by a robber and was succeeded by his brother Edred (reigned (945-955). Edmund was known as a legal reformer, especially for his restrictions on the blood feud.

Child of King EDMUND I is:

29. i. King EDGAR ²⁹, b. 944; d. 975.

Generation No. 29

29. King EDGAR ²⁹ (*King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED²⁶ The GREAT, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent, EABA²² (EABA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, KING CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹) was b. 944; and d. 975.*

Notes for:

Edgar, called The Peaceful (944-975), Saxon king of the English (959-975), younger son of King Edmund I. In 957, during the rule of his brother, King Edwy, Edgar was chosen by the Mercians and Northumbrians to be their sovereign. One of his first acts was to recall the monastic reformer St. Dunstan, whom Edwy had exiled; Edgar subsequently made Dunstan bishop of Worcester and London and archbishop of Canterbury. In 959 Edgar succeeded to the entire English Kingdom. His reign was notable for the establishment of national consolidation, reformation of the clergy, improvement of the judiciary system, and formation of a fleet to defend the coast against the Scandinavian Vikings.

Child of King EDGAR is:

30. i. The Unready King ETHELRED³⁰, B. 968; D. 1016.

Generation No. 30

30. The Unready King ETHELRED³⁰ (*King EDGAR ²⁹, KING EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED²⁶ The GREAT, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent, EABA²² (EABA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, KING CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹) was b. 968, and d. 1016. He mar. EMMA.*

Notes for The Unready King ETHELRED:

Ethelred II, called The Unready, Anglo-Saxon king of England (978-1016), son of King Edgar and half brother of Edward the Martyr. His reign was marked by bitter military struggles. After negotiating a treaty with Richard II, duke of Normandy, Ethelred mar. Richard's sister Emma. This mar. provided the basis for the subsequent Norman claim to the English throne. Although Ethelred paid tribute to the plundering Danes, Sweyn I, king of Denmark, invaded England in 1013 and proclaimed himself king. In 1014 Ethelred fled to Normandy but returned a few months later upon Sweyn's death. Sweyn's son and successor, Canute II, invaded the country a year later and, following Ethelred's death, became king of England. Ethelred's sobriquet, "The Unready," is a corruption of the Old English unread, "bad counsel," which is a reference to his misfortunes.

Child of King ETHELRED and EMMA is:

31. i. EDMUND II (IRONSIDE)³¹ of England, b. abt. 980; d. 1016.

Generation No. 31.

31. EDMUND II (IRONSIDE)³¹ of England (*The Unready King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED²⁶ The GREAT, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent, EABA²² (EABA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, KING CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹) was b. abt. 980, and d. 1016. He mar. EALDGYTH abt. 997. She was b. abt. 976, and d. abt. 1000.*

Notes for EDMUND II (IRONSIDE) of England:

Edmund II, called Ironside, Saxon king of the English (1016), son of King Ethelred the Unready. When Ethelred died, Edmund was chosen king by the people of London, but Canute II King of Denmark, who was leading an invasion of England, secured the support of the council (witenagemot) at Southhampton and of Eric (flourished 1001-1017), Ethelred's son-in-law, Edmund met the Danes in battle, winning several engagements and relieving Canute's siege of London. He was defeated at Assandun (now Ashington), however, through the treachery of Edric, who had pretended to desert Canute. A truce was arranged between Canute and Edmund; Edmund was permitted to rule the south of England until his death later in the year, when it reverted to Canute.

Child of EDMUND and EALDGYTH of England:

32. i. The Exile EDWARD³² ATHELING, B. ABT. 998; D. ABT. 1057.

Generation No. 32

32. THE EXILE EDWARD³² ATHELING (*EDMUND II (IRONSIDE)³¹ of England, The Unready King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED²⁶ The GREAT, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent, EABA²² (EABA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, KING CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹) was b. abt. 998, and d. abt. 1057. He mar. AGATHA abt. 1018, dau. of St. STEPHEN of Hungary and GISELA. She was b. abt. 997, and d. abt. 1047.*

Child of EDWARD ATHELING and AGATHA is:

33. i. MARGARET³³ ATHELING of Scotland, b. abt. 1045; d. 16 Nov 1093, Edinburgh Castle.

Generation No. 33

33. MARGARET³³ ATHELING of Scotland (*The Exile EDWARD³² ATHELING, EDMUND II (IRONSIDE)³¹ of England, The Unready King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The ELDER, ALFRED²⁶ The GREAT, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent, EABA²² (EABA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸*

of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, KING CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹) was b. abt. 1045; d. 16 Nov 1093, Edinburgh Castle, Scotland. She mar. MALCOLM III (CANMORE) MacDUNCAN of Scotland abt. 1067. He was b. abt. 1022 and d. 12 Nov 1093 in Alnwick.

Notes for MARGARET ATHELING of Scotland:

The Norman Conquest forced Margaret an English Princess, into exile in Scotland in 1066. Under the influence of Margaret, a devoted communicant of the Church of Rome, many of the teachings of the Celtic Church were brought into harmony with the Roman ritual. The hostility engendered among many of the Scottish chieftains by Margaret's activities flared into rebellion after Malcolm's death. Margaret her stepson Duncan (later called Duncan II, King of Scotland), and their English retainers were then driven from the country. With Anglo-Norman help, the rebellion, which had been led by Donald Bane, a brother of Malcolm III, was crushed. In 1097, Edgar, one of the six sons of Malcolm and Margaret, ascended the Scottish throne.

Notes for MALCOLM III (CANMORE) MacDUNCAN of Scotland:

The accession in 1057 of Malcolm Cranmore, as Malcolm III Mac Duncan, introduced a new era in Scotland, an era marked by fundamental transformations of the ancient Celtic culture and institutions. Long an exile among the English, Malcolm had acquired a profound interest in their customs and affairs. The consequent trend toward Anglicization of his realm was sharply accelerated when, in 1067, he married Margaret, an English Princess later canonized as Saint Margaret.

Children of Margaret ATHELING and Malcolm MacDUNCAN are:

34.
 - i. David I³⁴ MacDuncan
 - ii. Alexander I MacDuncan
 - iii. Edgar MacDuncan
 - iv. Matilda Edity Marshall of Scotland, b. abt. 1080; d. 1 May 1118.

Generation No. 34

34. MATILDA EDITY³⁴ MARSHALL of Scotland (MARGARET³³ ATHELING of Scotland, The Exile EDWARD³² ATHELING, EDMUND II (IRONSIDE)³¹ of England, The Unready King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED²⁶ The GREAT, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, EALHMUND²³ Under-King of Kent, EABA²² (EABA), EOPPA²¹. INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁶ of Wessex, KING CERDIC¹⁴ of WESSEX, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR,⁹ BRAND⁸ (BROND) (BELDEG⁷ (BALDER) (ODIN⁶ (WODEN, WOUTAN), (FRITHUWALD⁵ (BOR) FREOTHALAF⁴ (FINN³ FLOCWALD² GODWULF¹) was b. abt. 1080; d. 1 May 1118. She mar. Henry BEAUCLERK I of England abt. 1093, son of William the Conqueror and Matilda of Flanders. He was b. 1068 in Selby, England, and d. 1 Dec 1135 in Lyons-la-Forêt, Normandy.

Notes for Henry I BEAUCLERK I of England:

Henry was born in Selby. Because his father, who died in 1087, left him no land,

Henry made several unsuccessful attempts to gain territories on the Continent. On the death of William II in 1100, Henry took advantage of the absence of another brother, Robert, who had a prior claim to the throne—to seize the royal treasury and had himself crowned king at Westminster. Henry subsequently secured his position with the nobles and with the church by issuing a charter of liberties that acknowledged the feudal rights of the nobles and the rights of the church. In 1101 Robert, who was Duke of Normandy, invaded England, but Henry persuaded him to withdraw by promising him a pension and military aid on the Continent. In 1102 Henry put down a revolt of nobles, who subsequently took refuge in Normandy, where they were aided by Robert. By defeating Robert at Tinchebray, France in 1106, Henry won Normandy. During the rest of his reign, however, he constantly had to put down uprisings that threatened his rule in Normandy.

Because he had no surviving male heir, Henry was forced to designate his daughter, Matilda as his heiress. After his death on December 1, 1135, at Lyon-la-Forêt, Normandy, however, Henry's nephew, Stephen of Blois, usurped the throne, plunging the country into a protracted civil war that ended only with the accession of Matilda's son Henry II, in 1154.

Child of Matilda EDITY MARSHALL and Henry I BEAUCLERK is:

35. i. MATILDA³⁵ of England, b. abt. 1102, London, England; d. 10 Sep 1167, Rouen, Normandy, France.

Generation No. 35

35. MATILDA³⁵ of England (*Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironside) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EABA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. abt. 1102 in London, England and d. 10 Sep 1167 in Rouen, Normandy, France. She mar. Sir Geodfrey De La BRUER abt. 1130, son of Count of and Heiress of MAINE. He was b. abt. 1113 and d. 7 Sep 1151.*

Children of MATILDA of England and Sir De La BRUER are:

- i. HENRY II of England
36. ii. Sir William De La BRUER³⁶, b. Aug 1136; d. 30 Jan 1164.

Generation No. 36

36. Sir William De La BRUER³⁶ (*MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironside) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EABA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. Aug 1136, and d. 30 Jan 1164. He mar. Beatrice De VALLE abt. 1156, daughter of Reginald CORNWALL and Beatrice De MORTAIN. She was b. abt. 1130, and d. abt. 1199.*

Child of Sir De La BRUER and Beatrice De VALLE is:

37. i. ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, b. 1314; d. 1347.

Generation No. 37

37. ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷ (*Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWEIN¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 1314 and d. 1347. She mar. Ralph DOWNE in 1333. He was b. 1307 and d. 1347.*

Notes for Isabel De La Bruer:

Birth: WFT Est. 1314-1354.

Death: WFT Est. 1347-1431.

Notes for Ralph Downe:

Death: WFT Est. 1347-1431.

Marriage: WFT Est. 1333-1386.

Child of Isabel De La BRUER and Ralph DOWNE is:

38. i. Hugh Downe³⁸, b. 1347; d. 1401.

Generation No. 38

38. Hugh DOWNE³⁸ (*ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWEIN¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 1347, and d. 1401.*

Notes for Hugh Downe:

Birth: WFT Est. 1347-1376.

Death: WFT Est. 1401-1461.

Marriage: WFT Est. 1371-1418.

Child of Hugh DOWNE is:

39. i. Isabelle Downe³⁹, b. 1398; d. 1424.

Generation No. 39

39. Isabelle DOWNE³⁹ (*Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King*

EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 1398 and d. 1424. She mar. John HOLCOMBE I in 1413, son of 'Lord' De Holcombe and Walter Holcombe. He was b. 1394 in Hull, Devonshire, England and d. 1424.

Notes for Isabelle Downe:

Death: WFT Est. 1424-1492.

Marriage: WFT Est. 1413-1443.

Notes for John HOLCOMBE I:

Death: WFT Est. 1424-1485.

Child of Isabelle DOWNE and John HOLCOMBE I is:

40. i. John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, b. 1420, Hull Devonshire, England; d. 1516, Hull, England.

Generation No. 40

40. John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰ (Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 1420 in Hull, Devonshire, England and d. 1516 in Hull, England. He mar. Joane FOLKEROY, 1447 in Hull, England, daughter of William Folkeroy and Joan Folkeroy. She was b. 1424 in Hull, Devonshire, England and d. 1520 in Hull, England.

Notes for John HOLCOMBE II:

Death: WFT Est. 1454-1516.

Notes for Joane Folkeroy:

Death: WFT Est. 1454-1520.

Child of John HOLCOMBE II and Joane FOLKEROY is:

41. i. Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, b. 1450, Hull, England; d. 1509, England.

Generation No. 41

41. Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹ (John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex,

CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 1450 in Hull, England and d. 1509 in England. He mar. Margaret AVENAL, 1480 in South Molton, daughter of John Avenal. She was b. in 1460 in Blackpool, South Molton, England and d. 07 Apr 1499 in England.

Child of Roger HOLCOMBE and Margaret AVENAL is:

42. i. Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², b. 1490, Devonshire, England; d. 1581, Devonshire, England.

Generation No. 42

42. Charles HOLCOMBE⁴² (*Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 1490, Devonshire, England; d. 1581, Devonshire, England. He mar. Jane HOLCOMBE, 1500 in Dorsetshire. She was b. 1490 in England, and d. 1584 in England.*

Notes for Charles HOLCOMBE:

Death: WFT Est. 1522-1581 in Dorsetshire.

Notes for Jane Holcombe:

Death: WFT Est. 1522-1584.

Child of Charles HOLCOMBE and Jane HOLCOMBE is:

43. i. Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, b. 1515, England; d. 1606, England.

Generation No. 43

43. Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³ (*Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹,*

BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was , b. 1515, England; d. 1606, England. He mar. Elizabeth SUYDENHAM, 1535 in England, daughter of Thomas Suydenham. She was b. 1480 in England, and d. 1516.

Notes for Elizabeth Holcombe:

Birth: WFT Est. 1480-1543.

Death: WFT Est. 1515-1623

Child of Ellis HOLCOMBE and Elizabeth SUYDENHAM is:

44. i. Thomas H, HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, b. 1540, England; d. 1576.

Generation No. 44

44. Thomas H, HOLCOMBE⁴⁴ (Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironside) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was , b. 1540, England; d. 1576. He mar. Margaret TRETHFORD, 1564 in Ashton, England, daughter of Reynald Trethford and Mary Trevisa. She was b. 1535 and d. 1576.

Notes for Thomas H. HOLCOMBE:

Birth: WFT Est. 1512 - 1568

Death: WFT Est. 1576 - 1618.

Notes for Margaret Trethford:

Birth: WFT Est. 1518 - 1571

Death: WFT Est. 1576- 1630

Children of Thomas H. HOLCOMBE and Margaret TRETHFORD are:

45. i. Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, b. 1565, Cornwall, England; d. 14 Oct 1623, Cornwall, England.
- ii. Josias Holcombe, b. 1568.
- iii. Christopher Holcombe, b. 1570.

Generation No. 45

45. Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, (Thomas H, HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironside) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was , b. 1565, Cornwall, England; d. 14 Oct 1623, Cornwall, England. He mar. Ann COURTENAY, 1590 in Cornwall, England, daughter of Peter Courtenay and

Katherine Reskimer. She was b. 1570 in Crottonin, Cornwall, England, and d. 1606 in Cornwall, England.

Child of Gilbert HOLCOMBE and Ann COURTENAY is:

46. i. Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, b. 1601, Pembrokeshire, Wales; d. 7 Sep 1657, Windsor, Connecticut.

Generation No. 46

46. Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶ (*Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H, HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND IF³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EABA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWEIN¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was , b. 1601, Pembrokeshire, Wales; d. 7 Sep 1657, Windsor, Connecticut. He mar. Elizabeth FERGUSON, 14 May 1632 in Dorchester, England, daughter of Thomas Ferguson and Elizabeth Ferguson. She was b. 1617 in Warwickshire, England and d. 7 Oct 1679 in Windsor, Connecticut.*

Notes for Thomas HOLCOMBE:

Sailed from Shropshire on "Mary & John" in 1630 to Boston Bay.

Thomas Holcombe admitted "Freeman" to the Mass. Colony 14 May 1634. New England Historical and General Register 1849, Vol III.

Representative from Windsor and Hartford to assist in framing Constitution of Conn. Colony. Inventory of estate taken Oct. 1657.

Thomas mar. a Elizabeth Ferguson, a widow, in 1632. Thomas was made a freeman, 14 Mar 1634. Within a few years—1635-1636—Thomas Holcombe, with sixty other people, settled Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut. He sold his Dorchester property 12 Aug 1635. Thomas represented Hartford, County in framing the constitution of the Colony of Connecticut. Thomas d. 7 Sep 1657, age 57 years.

Children of Thomas HOLCOMBE and Elizabeth FERGUSON are:

- i. Elizabeth HOLCOMBE, b. 1634, Dorchester, Mass.; D. 1712
- ii. Mary HOLCOMBE, b. 1635, Dorchester, Mass.; d. 1708; m. Rev. John Brown; b. 1630, England; d. 1706, Providence, RI.

Notes for Rev. John Brown:

Birth: WFT Est. 1606 - 1643.

Death: WFT Est. 1652 - 1723.

- iii. Abigail HOLCOMBE, b. 6 Jan 1639, Windsor, Conn.; d. 1664.
Notes for Abigail Holcombe:
Death: WFT Est. 1664 - 1733.

- iv. Joshua HOLCOMBE, b. 27 Sep 1640, Windsor, Conn.; d. 1 Dec 1690, Windsor, Conn; m. 4 Jun 1663.
- v. Sarah HOLCOMBE, b. 14 Aug 1642, Windsor, Conn.; d. 1654.
- vi. Benjamin HOLCOMBE, b. 23 Jun 1644, Windsor, Conn.; d. 1736; m. abt. 1667.
- vii. Deborah HOLCOMBE, b. 15 Oct 1646, Windsor, Conn.; d. 1649.
- 47. viii. Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, b. 4 Nov 1648, Windsor, Conn.; d. 5 Feb 1741, Windsor, Conn.
- ix. Deborah HOLCOMBE, b. 1650, Windsor, Conn.; m. abt. 1668.
- x. Jonathan HOLCOMBE, b. 23 Mar 1652, Windsor, Conn.; d. 1656, Windsor, Conn.

Generation No. 47

47. Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷ (*Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H, HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironside) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EABA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 4 Nov in Windsor, Hartford, Conn. And d. 5 Feb 1741 in Windsor, Conn. He m. (1) Sarah OWEN. He m. (2) Mary BLISS, 27 Feb 1669 in Simsbury, Conn, daughter of Nathaniel Bliss and Catherine Chapin. She was b. 23 Sep 1651 in Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn. And d. 5 Mar 1740 in Springfield, Hampden County, Mass.*

Notes for Nathaniel Holcombe:

Sgt and Rep to General Court 1703 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 20 - 22.

Will dated 2 Feb 1740-41, inventory 2 Apr 1741.

Note for Mary Bliss:

Death: WFT Est. 1675 - 1745.

Children of Nathaniel HOLCOMBE and Mary BLISS are:

- 48. i. Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, b. 17 May 1675, Windsor, Hartford, Conn.; d. 29 Sep 1766, Simsbury, Conn.
- ii. Mary HOLCOMBE, b. 17 May 1675, Windsor, Hartford, Conn.; d. 1676.

Notes for Mary Holcombe:

Death: WFT Est. 1676 - 1769.

- iii. Jonathon HOLCOMBE, b. 1678, Simsbury, Hartford, Conn.; D. 1709.

Notes for Jonathon Holcombe:
Death: WFT Est. 1709 – 1768.

- iv. John HOLCOMBE, b. 1680, Simsbury, Hartford, Conn.; d. 1712.

Notes doe John Holcombe:
Death WFT Est. 1712 – 1771.

- v. Martha HOLCOMBE, b. 1682, Simsbury, Hartford, Conn.; d. 1683.

Notes for Martha Holcombe:
Death:
WFT Est. 1683 – 1776.

- vi. Esther/Hester HOLCOMBE, b. Feb 1684, Hartford, Conn.; D. 17 Dec 1775, Windsor, Hartford, Conn.

Notes for Esther/Hester Holcombe:
Marriage:
WFT Est. 17 Feb 1708/09 in Windsor, Hartford, Conn.

- vii. Elizabeth HOLCOMBE, b. 1685, Simsbury, Hartford, Conn.; d. 12 Jul 1700.

- viii. Margaret HOLCOMBE, b. 1687, Simsbury, Hartford, Conn.; d. 29 May 1777.

Notes for Margaret Holcombe:
Marriage: 10 Jun 1708.

- ix. Catherine HOLCOMBE, b. 1689, Simsbury, Hartford, Conn.; d. 1713.

Notes for Catherine Holcombe:
Death: WFT Est. 1713 – 1783.
Marriage: WFT Est. 22 Jan 1706/07.

- x. Sara HOLCOMBE, b. 1691, Simsbury, Hartford, Conn.; d. 1718.

Notes for Sara Holcombe:
Death: WFT Est. 1718 – 1785.
Marriage: WFT Est. 17 Jan 1711/12.

- xi. Benjamin HOLCOMBE, b. 15 Feb 1698, Simsbury, Hartford, Conn.; d. 1732.

Notes for Benjamin Holcombe:
Death: WFT Est. 1732 – 1789.
Marriage: 12 Oct 1727.

Generation No. 48

48. Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸ (Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H, HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE I⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh

*DOWNE*³⁸, *ISABEL De La Bruer*³⁷, *Sir William De La BRUER*, *MATILDA*³⁵ of England, *Edity MARSHALL*³⁴, *Margaret ATHELING*³³, *The Exile EDWARD*³² *Atheling*, *EDMUND II*³¹ (*Ironsides*) of England, *King ETHELRED*³⁰, *King EDGAR*²⁹, *King EDMUND I*²⁸, *EDWARD*²⁷ *The Elder*, *ALFRED The GREAT*²⁶, *King ETHELWULF*²⁵ of Wessex, *King EGBERT*²⁴, *Under King of Kent EALHMUND*²³, *EABA (EAFA)*²², *EOPPA*²¹, *INGILD*²⁰ *Prince of Wessex*, *CENRED*¹⁹ *Prince of Wessex*, *Prince CEOLWALD*¹⁸ of Wessex, *Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)*¹⁷ of Wessex, *Prince CUTHWINE*¹⁶ of Wessex, *Prince CRIODA*¹⁵ of Wessex, *King CERDIC*¹⁴ of Wessex, *ELESA*¹³, *GEWIS*¹², *WIG*¹¹, *FREAWINE*¹⁰, *FRITHOGAR*⁹, *BRAND(BROND)*⁸, *BELDEG (BALDER)*⁷, *ODIN*⁶, *FRITHUWALD (BOR)*⁵, *FREOTHALAF*⁴, *FINN*³, *FLOCWALD*², *GODWULF*¹) was b. 17 May 1675, Windsor, Hartford, Conn.; d. 29 Sep 1766, Simsbury, Conn. He mar Martha BUELL, 1 Nov 1695 in Simsbury, Conn, daughter of Peter BUELL and Martha Coggan. She was b. 27 Dec 1675 in Simsbury, Conn. And d. 6 Sep 1760 in Simsbury, Conn.

Notes for Nathaniel Holcombe II:

"At a General Court held at Hartford May 10th 1716, this assembly do establish and confirm Mr. Nathaniel Holcombe, 2nd, of Simsbury to be Lieut. Of the Fourth Company or Train Band of the Town of Simsbury." Conn. Colonial records.

Lieut. and Rep. to General Court 1748 - 49 - 50 - 53.

Burial: Simsbury, Conn.

Notes for Martha Buell:

Other note shows mar. to Nathan Holcombe, 2nd as 27 Dec 1675.

Burial: Simsbury, Conn.

Children of Nathaniel HOLCOMBE and Martha BUELL are:

- i. Elizabeth HOLCOMBE.
- ii. Martha HOLCOMBE.
- iii. Judadi HOLCOMBE.
- iv. Baird HOLCOMBE.
- v. Mary HOLCOMBE.
- vi. Sara HOLCOMBE.
- vii. Peter HOLCOMBE.

Notes for Peter Holcombe:

Sergeant Peter Buel (step son), "On training day 29 Nov 1686, Peter Buell was chosen by the Training Band [to be] their Sergeant. He had 23 votes." History of Simsbury, Conn p. 166, by Noah Preips.

49. viii. Nathaniel Holcombe III, b. 23 Oct 1696, Simsbury, Conn.; d. 1782, Simsbury, Conn.

Generation No. 49

49. Nathaniel Holcombe III⁴⁹ (*Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II*⁴⁸, *Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I*⁴⁷, *Thomas HOLCOMBE*⁴⁶, *Gilbert HOLCOMBE*⁴⁵, *Thomas H. HOLCOMBE*⁴⁴, *Ellis HOLCOMBE*⁴³, *Charles HOLCOMBE*⁴², *Roger HOLCOMBE*⁴¹, *John HOLCOMBE II*⁴⁰, *Isabelle DOWNE*³⁹, *Hugh DOWNE*³⁸, *ISABEL De La Bruer*³⁷, *Sir William De La BRUER*, *MATILDA*³⁵

of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironside) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 25 Oct 1696 in Simsbury, Conn. And d. 1782 in Simsbury, Conn. He mar. Thankful DIBBLE HAYES 9 Oct 1717 in Simsbury, Conn. And d. 15 May 1771 in Simsbury, Conn.

Notes for Nathaniel Holcombe III:
Captain.

"11 Oct 1739, This Assembly, etc., do establish and confirm Mr. Nathaniel Holcombe^{3rd} to be Captain of the First Company or Train Band in the town of Simsbury", Conn. Colonial Records, Vol. 8, P. 260.

Children of Nathaniel Holcombe and Thankful Hayes are:

- i. Hannah HOLCOMBE.
- ii. Elizabeth HOLCOMBE.
- iii. Elijah HOLCOMBE.
- iv. Sarah HOLCOMBE.
- v. Mercy HOLCOMBE.
- vi. Roger HOLCOMBE.
- vii. Hulda HOLCOMBE.
- viii. Zacheus HOLCOMBE.
- ix. Ruth HOLCOMBE.
- x. Lyndia HOLCOMBE.
- xi. Theodosia HOLCOMBE.
- xii. Adonijah HOLCOMBE.
- xiii. Joseph HOLCOMBE, b. 1728; d. 22 Jun 1813.

50. xiv. Amos H. Holcombe, b. 1 Jun 1732, Salmon Brook, Conn; d. May 1814, Isle La Motte, VT.

Generation No. 50

50. Amos H. HOLCOMBE⁵⁰, Sr. (Nathaniel Holcombe III⁴⁹, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H, HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John

*HOLCOMBE II*⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EABA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELESIA¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWEIN¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was , b. 1 Jun 1732, Salmon Brook, Conn; d. May 1814, Isle La Monte, Vt. He mar. Mary DIBBLE, Sep 1756. She was b. 18 Jan 1738 in Simsbury, Conn. And d. in Isle La Motte, Vt.

Notes for Amos H. Holcombe, Sr.:

Amos Holcombe was a farmer at Windsor, Simsbury, Hartford, Conn. He moved from

Granby, Conn in 1786 to Benson, Rutland County, Vt., where he is recorded as "Amos Holcomb," where he, son, daughter and wife are listed in the 1790 US Census.

His sons, Jesse and Amos A. have settled in Isle La Motte, Vt. Where they are both listed as Freeman in 1791. McPherson states that Amos Holcomb removed circa 1800 from Benson, Vt. To Isle La Motte, Vt. He d. at Isle La Motte, Vt. Per an Administration Band signed by Amos Holcomb, Jr. and Nathan Strong, 5 Jul 1814. (Grand Isle County Probate Court records)

Served three times in War of Revolution.

"Amos Holcombe served as Private in Capt. Abner Prior's Conn., 5th Reg., Col P. B. Bradley. Enlisted 1 Aug 1777 for eight months, discharged 9 Jan 1781 residence Simsbury. This Regiment was engaged at Battle of Germantown, 4 Oct 1777 and suffered some loss; assigned to Huntington's Brigade and wintered at Valley Forge 177-78. Amos H. served as a Private in Capt. Wm. Judd's Company, 3rd Regiment, Col Zebulon Butler, ere 2 May 1778 for eight months, discharged 31 Dec 1778. Residence Simsbury, Conn. Amos H. served as a Private in Col. Samuel Canfield's Regiment at West Point, 15 Sep 1781, Residence Windsor." Adjutant General's Office, Hartford, Conn.

Children of Amos H. HOLCOMBE, Sr. and Mary DIBBLE are:

- i. Amos HOLCOMBE, Jr., b. 14 Aug 1758, Isle La Motte, Vt.; d. 17 Mar 1834, Isle La Motte, Vt.
- ii. Carmel HOLCOMBE, b. 28 Aug 1760, Simsbury, Hartford, Co., Conn.; d. 1836, Isle La Motte, Vt.; mar 24 Mar 1783.
- iii. Amos HOLCOMBE III, b. 1762, Guildhall, Vt.
- iv. Roxanna HOLCOMBE, b. 1764, Guildhall, Essex, Vt.
- v. Belinda HOLCOMBE,
- vi. Jesse HOLCOMBE, b. 12 Feb 1770, Guildhall, Essex, Vt.; d. 10 Nov 1846, Isle La Motte, Vt.
- vii. Chloe HOLCOMBE, b. 30 Aug 1771, Granby, Vt.

Generation No. 51

51. Jesse HOLCOMBE⁵¹ (Amos H. HOLCOMBE⁵⁰, Sr., Nathaniel Holcombe III^{3rd}, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H, HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWEIN¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 12 Feb 1770 in Guildhall, Essex, Vt. And d. 10 Nov 1846 in Isle La Motte, Vt. He mar. Mehitabel WINCHELL in 1796, daughter of Joseph Winchell and Ann Denalow. She was b. 6 Jun 1777 in Weathersfield, Conn, and d. 14 Apr 1854 in Ile La Motte, Vt.

Notes for Jesse Holcombe:

War of 1812.

He was a member of the 7th Company, 2nd Reg., 2nd Brigade, and 3rd Div. Vt. State Militia. Muster roll June 28, 1813.

Notes for Mehitabel Winchell:

She was the Grand-niece of Gov. Winchell of Conn.

Children of Jesse Holcombe and Mehitabel Winchell:

i. Speedy Holcombe

ii. Timothy Holcombe

iii. Jesse Holcombe, Jr.

iv. Ephrim Holcombe

v. Amasa Ladd Holcombe, b. 9 Feb 1804, Isle La Motte, Vt. ; d. 17 Sep 1896, Isle La Motte, Vt.

Generation No. 52

52. Amasa Ladd HOLCOMBE⁵² (Jesse HOLCOMBE⁵¹, Amos H. HOLCOMBE⁵⁰, Sr., Nathaniel Holcombe III^{3rd}, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H, HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴

of Wessex, *ELESA*¹³, *GEWIS*¹², *WIG*^{1 1}, *FREAWINE*¹⁰, *FRITHOGAR*⁹, *BRAND(BROND)*⁸, *BELDEG (BALDER)*⁷, *ODIN*⁶, *FRITHUWALD (BOR)*⁵, *FREOTHALAF*⁴, *FINN*³, *FLOCWALD*², *GODWULF*¹) was b. 9 Feb 1804, Isle La Motte, Vt. ; d. 17 Sep 1896, Isle La Motte, Vt. He mar. Amarilla Booth GARLICK, 12 Feb 1827 in Ile La Motte, Vt, daughter of Henry Garlick and Lucy Booth. She was b. 10 Oct 1806 in Milton, Vt.

Children of Amasa Holcombe and Amarilla Garlick are:

- i. Carmi Holcombe
- ii. Alfred B. Holcombe
- iii. Alfred V. B. Holcombe
- iv. Augusta A. Holcombe

53. v. Henry Garlick Holcombe, b. 26 Nov 1831, Isle La Motte, Vt.; d. 16 Apr 1911, Isle La Motte.

Generation No. 53

53. Henry Garlick Holcombe^{5 3} (Amasa Ladd HOLCOMBE⁵², Jesse HOLCOMBE⁵¹, Amos H. HOLCOMBE⁵⁰, Sr., Nathaniel Holcombe IIIrd, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H. HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironside) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, *ELESA*¹³, *GEWIS*¹², *WIG*^{1 1}, *FREAWINE*¹⁰, *FRITHOGAR*⁹, *BRAND(BROND)*⁸, *BELDEG (BALDER)*⁷, *ODIN*⁶, *FRITHUWALD (BOR)*⁵, *FREOTHALAF*⁴, *FINN*³, *FLOCWALD*², *GODWULF*¹) was b. 26 Nov 1831, Isle La Motte, Vt.; d. 16 Apr 1911, Isle La Motte. He mar. Juno Celeste HILL, 25 Jan 1856 in Plattsburgh, NY, daughter of Harry Hill and Ann Ladue. She was b. 2 Apr 1836 in Isle La Motte, Vt., and d. 5 Sep 1906 in Isle La Motte.

Notes for Henry G. and Juno C. (Hill) Holcombe:

Henry was Judge of Grand Isle County Court, Sheriff for many years of Grand Isle and on the State Committee to change the State Constitution. He was also Town Representative.

Juno was one of the original six ladies who founded the Isle La Motte, Vt. Library in 1904, with \$.25 in the treasury.

Feb. 1, 1906 — Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Holcombe celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Thursday, January 25th. The parlors were decorated with green garlands and yellow flowers. They were greeted by about 100 of their old friends.

Children of Henry G. Holcombe and Juno C. Hill are:

- i. Pliny Holcombe, b. 12 Nov 1860; d. 24 Feb 1864.

ii. Anna Helena Holcombe, b. 10 Aug 1865, Isle La Motte, Vt.; d. 12 Nov 1950, Ferrisburgh, Vt.; mar. (1) Charles F. Tenney, 6 Sep 1893; b. Boston, Mass.; d. 26 Feb 1902; mar. (2) James M. Skeels, 1 Mar 1906, Isle La Motte, Vt.; b. Whitehall, NY; d. 14 Jan 1910. This was also a second mar. for James. There were no children from either of her marriages.

Notes for Anna Helena Holcombe:

14 Sep 1905

Schools opened Monday with Misses Mary Montgomery and Lynda Lengfield as teachers at the South End and Mrs. Helena Holcombe Tenney at the North End.

Marriage: 8 Mar 1906

The social event of the season was the marriage of Mrs. Helena Holcombe Tennes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Holcombe of this place to James M. Skeels of Whitehall, NY. His son, J. Sherry Skeels of Crown Point, NY, attended the groom.

Helena started the Holcombe/Carswell Genealogy that Prue Holcombe took over in 1940.

Long before the Woman's movement, there were gracious capable ladies making their mark on the world. Anna Helena Holcombe (always known as Helena) was such a lady.

She graduated from St. Albans Academy (Vt.) and then spent a year in the Ursuline Convent, Ste. Marie de Monroie, Canada, for French and Music.

From circa 1910-1920, she was Manager of the Isle La Motte Telephone Company (which her father owned) a subsidiary of the Bell Telephone Co., the only woman manager they had in some 217 subsidiary companies. By 1921-1922, Helena is in Montreal working in the office of the Hew R. Wood Co., Stocks and Bonds. She later returned to Isle La Motte and became increasingly more interested in politics. She was elected Representative from Isle La Motte to the Vermont Legislature in 1931, and in 1933, representing Grand Isle Co. in the Senate of the Vt. Legislature, first woman in Grand Isle Co. to hold either of these offices. In 1932 she was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago (only woman from Vermont); member of Gov. Stanley C. Wilson's Commission to investigate the Education System of Vermont, 1933-1934; member of Republican State Committee for 16 years, Vice-President for six years.

Her many other activities included being President of the Isle La Motte Historical Society for three years; active in the Grange, Farm Bureau and the Eastern Star, Isle La Motte Methodist Church. She belonged to the Colonial Dames, D.A.R. and Daus. of 1812.

Helena spent most of her life in Isle La Motte. When her father died in 1911 she inherited the farm and Brick House, located on the east side of the main road, north of the Isle La Motte "Corners" and next to the Catholic Church, house still standing till the present. She lived to be 85 years of age, passing away in a Nursing Home in Ferrisburgh, Vt. On 12 Nov 1950 and was buried at Isle La Motte. Truly a remarkable lady.

There is magnificent photograph taken at Isle La Motte in 1910 by Wyman C. Holcombe, it pictures Helena and her new automobile. She writes: — “That picture was taken in 1910—1400 pounds, had two shifts forward and one backward.”

54. iii. Jesse Woodridge Hill Holcombe, b. 2 Apr 1870, Isle La Motte, Vt.; d. 27 Jan 1939, Plattsburgh, NY.

Generation No. 54

54. Jesse Woodridge Hill HOLCOMBE⁵⁴ (Henry Garlick Holcombe⁵³, Amasa Ladd HOLCOMBE⁵², Jesse HOLCOMBE⁵¹, Amos H. HOLCOMBE⁵⁰, Sr., Nathaniel Holcombe IIIrd, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H. HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironside) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was , b. 2 Apr 1870, Isle La Motte, Vt.; d. 27 Jan 1939, Plattsburgh, NY. He mar. Annabelle CARSWELL, 21 Sep 1897 in Rouses Point, NY, daughter of Charles Carswell and Sarah Glynn. She was b. 28 May 1873 in Argyle, NY and d. 6 Sep 1955 in Plattsburgh, NY.

Notes for Annabelle (Carswell) Holcombe:

Plattsburgh Press Republican, Thursday, September 8, 1955:

Mrs. J. W. H. Holcombe, long a resident of Rouses Point and Plattsburgh died at Champlain Valley Hospital on Tuesday following a long illness.

Mrs. Holcombe is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Francis Callanan of Keeseville; two grandsons, Kenneth H. Holcombe of Plattsburgh and James T. Holcombe of Las Vegas, Nevada; two granddaughters, the Misses Joanna and Mary-Francis Callanan of Keeseville and four great-grand children.

The body will be at O'Neil's Funeral Home.

Plattsburgh Press Republican, Saturday, September 10, 1950:

Funeral services for Mrs. J. W. H. Holcombe were held at St. John's Church yesterday morning. The Rev. John E. Weir was celebrant of the high mass of requiem.

Bearers were: Sherman L. Parsons, James R. Farrell, Robert Casey, Sr., Harold Ashlin, Lee A. Poston and David F. Champagne. Burial was in Riverside Cemetery.

Notes for Jesse W. H. Holcombe:

Mr. Holcombe's father, Jesse W. H. Holcombe, was formally educated in the grammar school of his native village of Isle La Motte and was graduated from St. Albans high school. His earliest employment was in a St. Albans clothing store. When he was nineteen years old he came to Rouses Point to open a branch establishment in the block where the post office is now situated. But a few years later, with James Skeels, of Isle La Motte, he bought the men's furnishing business, whereupon they removed to the store later occupied by Elmer Bullis. In 1901 Harry F. Bruso purchased an interest in the business, which was continued as Holcombe and Bruso in the store now occupied

by Harry King until it was sold in 1921. For a time the firm also had a half interest in the Clilton Hardware Company, though later George Chilton operated it independently. This firm of Holcombe and Bruso did an extensive business in men's furnishings over a long period of time and was a profitable enterprise. In 1901 Jesse Holcombe was elected to county clerk, an office in which he served for three terms, from 1901 to 1909. He also represented the Town of Champlain on the Board of Supervisors when he was only twenty-four years of age, and was Chairman of the Plattsburgh Park and Beach Commission. He was a charter member of the Plattsburgh Rotary Club and served on many committees organized for public welfare, charity and civic improvement. After completing his service as county clerk, Mr. Holcombe established Holcombe Abstract Corporation, in Plattsburgh, commuting to and from Rouses Point until the family came to Plattsburgh to live on January 27, 1939.

Children of Jesse Holcombe and Annabelle Carswell are:

55. i. Kenneth Henry Holcombe, b. 22 Jun 1898, Rouse Point, NY; d. 6 May 1939, Plattsburgh, NY.

i.i. Prudence Celeste Holcombe, b. 18 Aug 1906, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 28 Apr 1982, Plattsburgh, NY.

Notes for Prudence Celeste Holcombe is:

Prudence graduated from the College of New Rochelle in 1928.

Generation No. 55

55. Kenneth Henry HOLCOMBE ⁵⁵ (Jesse Woodridge Hill HOLCOMBE⁵⁴, Henry Garlick Holcombe⁵³, Amasa Ladd HOLCOMBE⁵², Jesse HOLCOMBE⁵¹, Amos H. HOLCOMBE⁵⁰, **Sr.**, Nathaniel Holcombe III^{3rd}, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H. HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironside) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND P²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 22 Jun 1898, Rouse Point, NY; d. 6 May 1939 Plattsburgh, NY. He married Mary Louise Tierney, 16 Feb 1926 in Plattsburgh, NY. She was the daughter of Hon. Patrick J. Tierney and Louise Gertrude Hogan. She was b., 21 Oct 1902 in Plattsburgh, NY and d. 6 May 1929 in Plattsburgh, NY.

Notes for Kenneth H. Holcombe are:

Lawyer. Graduated from Albany Law School. Elected Dist. Attorney of Clinton Co., 1938. Attended Plattsburgh Camp in 1918, 2nd Lt.

Kenneth Henry Holcombe attended public schools at Rouses Point, his birthplace, and after finishing high school he was a student for a year at Norwich University. He then went to Albany Law School in Albany, New York, where he was a member of the class of 1921. In 1923 he was admitted to the bar of New York State, and at once he

proceeded with his professional practice in Plattsburgh, where after 1926 he was a member of the law firm of Pierce and Holcombe, with offices at No. 28 City Hall Place. His partner in this firm was the Hon. Wallace E. Pierce, who was congressman from his district. He figured prominently in a number of cases of both civil and criminal status, and distinguished himself in the legal profession.

In his political views, Mr. Holcombe was a staunch Republican. He was one of Clinton County's leading party members over a long period of years, and in the autumn of 1938 was nominated for district attorney. Later he was elected by a wide margin over his Democratic opponent, Allen M. Light, taking office January 1, 1939. His personality ideally fitted him for the work of prosecutor, and at the time when he was stricken with his fatal illness, in April of 1939, he had already compiled nineteen indictments for presentation at the spring term of the County Court. Had not the condition of his health prevented, he would undoubtedly have gone forward to achievements of distinction in this office. He was also active in many organizations. He belonged to the Clinton County Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He was a member of the Rouses Point Council of the Knights of Columbus; the Delta Chi Fraternity, which he joined in his student days; Plattsburgh Lodge, No. 621, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Montgomery Post of the American Legion, at Rouses Point; the Plattsburgh Chamber of Commerce; and the Plattsburgh Rod and Gun Club. He attended St. John's Roman Catholic Church. Outdoor sports constituted his major leisure time activity, and he took part in them whenever opportunity offered.

The death of Kenneth Henry Holcombe, on May 6, 1939, at Plattsburgh, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret in every quarter in which he was known. His accomplishments were many-sided and constructive, earning for him the wide respect and admiration of his fellow citizens in all walks and departments of life. His influence will be felt through the years as a continuing force for good. He was kind, generous, fair-minded and sympathetic, and outstanding among his characteristics were his geniality and friendliness of spirit.

Children of Kenneth and Mary (Tierney) Holcombe are:

56. i. Kenneth Holcombe, Jr, b. 22 Feb 1927, Plattsburgh, NY.

ii. James Tierney Holcombe, b. 21 Apr 1929, Plattsburgh, NY. He mar. Joyce Kirke, 6 Nov 1952.

55. Prudence C. HOLCOMBE⁵⁵ (Jesse Woodridge Hill HOLCOMBE⁵⁴, Henry Garlick Holcombe⁵³, Amasa Ladd HOLCOMBE⁵², Jesse HOLCOMBE⁵¹, Amos H. HOLCOMBE⁵⁰, Sr., Nathaniel Holcombe III^{3rd}, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H. HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAF)A²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELESIA¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was , b. 18 Aug 1906, Plattsburgh, NY; d. 28 Apr 1982, Plattsburgh, NY. She mar. Francis Joseph CALLANAN, 20 Nov 1937 at St. John's Church in Plattsburgh, NY, son of Michael Callanan and Helena Mackey. He was b. 28 Apr 1898 in Keeseville, NY and d. 15 Feb 1960 in Plattsburgh, NY.

Notes for Francis J. Callanan:

Francis Joseph Callanan: Prominent Keeseville man dies February 15, 1960

Francis J. Callanan, well known Keeseville businessman and civic leader died Monday morning at the Champlain Valley Hospital in Plattsburgh. He was 61. Death was attributed to a cerebral hemorrhage that he suffered Sunday night at 9:30 at his home on North Street, Keeseville.

Mr. Callanan, a life long resident of Keeseville, was born on April 28, 1898, a son of Michael J. Callanan and Nellie (Mackey) Callanan. After attending Keeseville High School he graduated from Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. and earned a degree in engineering from Massachusetts of Technology.

During World War I, he was commissioned an Ensign and served with the Merchant Marine.

After the War he became associated with his father in the Keeseville firm of Callanan Brothers. He headed the firm since 1927.

Mr. Callanan supported many affairs for the benefit of the community. He served as a Village Trustee for many years and also was Mayor for some time.

A communicant of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, he also was a member of Bishop Wadhmans General Assembly, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus. He was also active with the Holy Name Society of the Immaculate Conception Parish.

He was a charter member of the Keeseville Lodge of Elks; Keeseville Post American Legion and a former member of the Keeseville Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. Callanan was a Trustee of the Ausable Chasm Company, a Director of the Keeseville National Bank, a member of the Board of Directors of the Champlain Valley Hospital and a charter member and former Director of the Keeseville Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Callanan is survived by his wife, the former Prudent Holcombe of Plattsburgh, two daughters, the Misses Joanna and the Mary-Frances Callanan of Keeseville, and one sister, Mrs. Thomas McDonald of Port Henry.

The body is at the M.A. McDonough Funeral Home, where visiting hours today and Wednesday will be from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9. Members of the Third and Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus will meet at the funeral home tonight at 8 to recite prayers. Members of Keeseville Lodge of Elks will meet there Wednesday night at 7:30 to conduct ritualistic services.

The family has requested that in lieu of flowers, Masses be offered or that contributions be made to Our Lady of Grace Academy, the new parochial school in Keeseville.

Children of Prudence (Holcombe) and Francis Callanan are:

56. i. Joanna Carswell Callanan, b. 10 Oct 1940, Plattsburgh, NY.

ii. Mary-Frances Callanan, b. 17 Sep 1942, Plattsburgh, NY.

56. Joanna Carswell CALLANAN⁵⁶ (Prudence C. HOLCOMBE⁵⁵, Jesse Woodridge Hill HOLCOMBE⁵⁴, Henry Garlick Holcombe⁵³, Amasa Ladd HOLCOMBE⁵², Jesse HOLCOMBE⁵¹, Amos H. HOLCOMBE⁵⁰, Sr., Nathaniel Holcombe III^{3rd}, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H. HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (Eafa)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince

CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 10 Oct 1940, Plattsburgh, NY. She mar. Robert Earl WEIR, 26 Dec 1963 in Plattsburgh NY, son of Harvey Weir and Mary Welch. He was b. 4 Jul 1937 in Plattsburgh, NY.

Notes for Robert E. Weir are:

Capt. USMC. Per. Deacon Roman Catholic Church, Ordained 29 Aug 1981, Memphis, Tenn. 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 SUCP, 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, Wachovia Bank and trust Co. where he rose to Vice President in three years, the first time anyone 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 North 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 Loyola of New Orleans.

Children of Joanna (Callanan) and Robert Weir are:

57. i. Mary-Frances Weir, b. 26 Sep 1964, Quantico, Va.

ii. Anne Elizabeth Weir, b. 25 Sep 1967, Camp Lejeune, NC

Generation No. 56

56. Kenneth Holcombe, Jr.⁵⁶ (Kenneth Henry HOLCOMBE⁵⁵, Jesse Woodridge Hill HOLCOMBE⁵⁴, Henry Garlick Holcombe⁵³, Amasa Ladd HOLCOMBE⁵², Jesse HOLCOMBE⁵¹, Amos H. HOLCOMBE⁵⁰, Sr., Nathaniel Holcombe III^{3rd}, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H. HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironside) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREA WINE¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was b. 22 Feb 1927, Plattsburgh, NY. He mar. Shirley CHAMPAGNE, Aug 1949 in Plattsburgh, NY. She mar. William Alonzo BILLUPS III, 20 Dec 1987 in Jackson, MS, son of William Billups and Linda Moss. He was b. 3 Mar 1965 in Jackson, MS. He became a surgeon in Meridian, MS, 1 Jul 1996, going into practice with his father.

Children of Kenneth Holcombe and Shirley Champagne are:

57. i. Kenneth Holcombe, b. 18 Jan 1952, Plattsburgh, NY.

ii. David Holcombe, b. 18 Jan 1952, Plattsburgh, NY.

iii. Patrick Holcombe, b. 10 Feb 1953, Plattsburgh, NY.

iv. Christine Holcombe, b. 1956, Plattsburgh, NY

Generation No. 57

57. Mary-Frances WEIR⁵⁷ (Joanna Carswell CALLANAN⁵⁶, Prudence C. HOLCOMBE⁵⁵, Jesse Woodridge Hill HOLCOMBE⁵⁴, Henry Garlick Holcombe⁵³, Amasa Ladd HOLCOMBE⁵², Jesse HOLCOMBE⁵¹, Amos H. HOLCOMBE⁵⁰, Sr., Nathaniel Holcombe III^{3rd}, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE II⁴⁸, Nathaniel HOLCOMBE I⁴⁷, Thomas HOLCOMBE⁴⁶, Gilbert HOLCOMBE⁴⁵, Thomas H. HOLCOMBE⁴⁴, Ellis HOLCOMBE⁴³, Charles HOLCOMBE⁴², Roger HOLCOMBE⁴¹, John HOLCOMBE II⁴⁰, Isabelle DOWNE³⁹, Hugh DOWNE³⁸, ISABEL De La Bruer³⁷, Sir William De La BRUER, MATILDA³⁵ of England, Edity MARSHALL³⁴, Margaret ATHELING³³, The Exile EDWARD³² Atheling, EDMUND II³¹ (Ironsides) of England, King ETHELRED³⁰, King EDGAR²⁹, King EDMUND I²⁸, EDWARD²⁷ The Elder, ALFRED The GREAT²⁶, King ETHELWULF²⁵ of Wessex, King EGBERT²⁴, Under King of Kent EALHMUND²³, EABA (EAFA)²², EOPPA²¹, INGILD²⁰ Prince of Wessex, CENRED¹⁹ Prince of Wessex, Prince CEOLWALD¹⁸ of Wessex, Prince CUTHA (CUTHWULF)¹⁷ of Wessex, Prince CUTHWINE¹⁶ of Wessex, Prince CRIODA¹⁵ of Wessex, King CERDIC¹⁴ of Wessex, ELES¹³, GEWIS¹², WIG¹¹, FREAWEIN¹⁰, FRITHOGAR⁹, BRAND(BROND)⁸, BELDEG (BALDER)⁷, ODIN⁶, FRITHUWALD (BOR)⁵, FREOTHALAF⁴, FINN³, FLOCWALD², GODWULF¹) was , b. 26 Sep 1964, Quantico, Va. She mar. William Alonzo BILLUPS III, 20 Dec 1987 in Jackson, MS, son of William Billups and Linda Moss. He was b. 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 III are:

58. i. Sarah Catherine Billups, b. 3 Oct 1991, Dallas, Tex.

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

Resources used in compiling this genealogy

1. Family Genealogy by Prudence Holcombe Callanan
2. My sister-in-law, Mary-Frances Callanan
3. Michael McDonald, Utica, N.Y.
4. Richard Callanan, Tipperary, Ireland
5. Betty Bowe Brelia, Keeseville, N.Y.
6. Dwight Radford, Genealogical Research Services, Salt Lake City Services, UT.
7. Judy Mott Strong, Orange, CA
8. The Strong Family Association of America, Inc.
9. The Gibson Papers
10. The Mormon Church
11. The Internet
12. The Encyclopedia Britannica
13. City Clerk, City of Plattsburgh, County of Clinton, Plattsburgh, N.Y.
14. The Houses of Isle La Motte by Bob & Gloria McEwen, Isle La Motte Historical Society
15. The Lake Champlain and Lake George Valleys by Wallace E. Lamb
16. Clinton County Historian - Addie Shields
17. Riverside Cemetery Records
18. Dept of Census, Dept of Commerce
19. Rose Wolford, Genealogy Researcher
20. American Heritage Service
21. History of the Town of Albany, VT., Vol I and II by Allen L. Stratton
22. Helen Eagle, Keeseville, N.Y.
23. "Surnames Ireland"
24. archiver.rootsweb.com
25. Cutters Genealogy of Northern New York
26. Adirondack Record - Elizabethtown Post

- 27.Anderson Falls Heritage Society, Keeseville, N.Y.
- 28."The Boston Transcript"
- 29.Early Settlers of New York State
- 30.Essex County Historical Society
- 31.Sandy Hill and Fort Edward Union Cemetery Assoc.
- 32.Town Clerk of the Town Whitehall
- 33.Historical Society of the Town of Whitehall
- 34.Historian, Town of Argyle, N.Y,
- 35.Marriages recorded at St. John's Church Rectory, Keeseville,N.Y.
- 36.Records of Immaculate Conception Church, Keeseville, N.Y.
37. City Clerk of Keeseville, N.Y.
- 38.Minerva Historical Society
- 39."A History of the Town of Chazy"
- 40.Washington County Historian
- 41.Historian, Town of Dresden, N.Y.
- 41.Family Tree Maker's Genealogy Site
- 42.Ancestry.Com, Genealogy Web Site
- 43.Dorset Pilgrims by Frank Thistlewaite
- 44.William Brewster of the Mayflower and four generations compiled by Barbara Lambert Merrick
- 45.William Brewster of the Mayflower and the fifth generation descendants of his son
Jonathan complied by Barbara Lambert Merrick. □



Chieftain and soldiers at the beginning of the Christian Era

Articles in Other Society's Journals

Heritage Quest Summer 2005 Vol 21 No. 2

—p. 12 World War II Veterans Records - interesting and informative.

Heritage Creations, 425 North, 400 West, Suite 1A, North Salt Lake, Utah 84054
801-677-0048

Links Spring 2005 issue Vol. 9 No.2

—p. 8 A Glimpse at Canadian "Patriots" 1837-1838 by Rev. Romeo Trahan, S.S.E. - an excellent article on this topic.

The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society, PO Box 65128, Burlington, Vt. 05406-5128

New England Ancestors Summer 2005 Vol.6 No. 3

—p. 19 Tuberculosis & Our Ancestors by Marjorie Gibson and Lynn Betlock

Fall 2005 issue Vol. 6, No. 4

—This issue has several interesting articles for those who research N.E.

New England Historic Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116-3007; tel. 617-536-5740 e-mail magazine@nehgs.org
www.NewEnglandAncestors.org

Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française

Vol. 53 No. 3 Autumn 2002

If you read French this is a journal to read about our early ancestors in New France.

Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française

Maison de la Généalogie, 3440 rue Davidson, Montréal, QC H1W 2Z5

e-mail: info@sgcf.com Internet: <http://www.sgcf.com/>

Written in French.

Franklin Historical Review Vol. 39 2004

—Some good articles about Franklin County, NY also *Ballads of the Adirondacks* - article

Franklin Historical Review

Teach Services, Inc. www.teachservices.com

Le Chainon

Published Quarterly in French

Société Franco-Ontarienne D'Histoire et de Généalogie

Tel: 613-729-5769 www.franogenealogie.com

The articles look very interesting for those who read French.

Western Ancestor ABN 98 749 329 203

Western Australian Genealogical Society, Inc.

e-mail genealogy@wags.org.au website <http://www.wags.org.au>

My Mother's w Journey on P. 424 is an interesting recount of how a woman, age 60, who had been adopted as a baby seeks and finds her biographical mother and how this opened up a whole new family. This was only done through much persistence and help from authorities.

American-Canadian Genealogist

Published quarterly - total 102 pages

American-Canadian Genealogical Society

Naturalizations of Captives, Prisoners & Immigrants During the French Regime on p. 160 is a long article recounting the naturalization of approximately 130 individuals, many time able to give a considerable amount of information on the person. □

Immigration History and Records

Presented at
NNYACGS Fall Conference
October 1, 2005

By
Walter W. Laramie
32 Wood Haven Dr.
Rouses Point, New York 12979
518-297-3794

WWL—The majority of the information for this presentation comes from the websites of Citizenship and Immigration Services (formerly part of the Immigration and Naturalization Service) and the National Archives and Records Administration.

Immigration History Very Short Course

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| March 2, 1819 | - An act required vessels to submit passenger lists to the collector of customs commencing January 1, 1820 |
| August 3, 1882 | - first immigration law, the Chinese Exclusion Act -
barred Chinese laborers - levied a head tax of 50¢ on each immigrant blocked idiots, lunatics, convicts and public charges |
| 1885 and 1887 | - Alien contract laws prohibiting certain laborers |
| March 3, 1891 | - Office of the Superintendent of Immigration was created within the Department of the Treasury - expanded list of excludable classes (polygamists, certain crimes, contagious diseases) |
| January 2, 1892 | - Ellis Island opens |
| 1894 | - Agreement with Canada to inspect U.S. bound immigrants at Canadian ports of entry, principally Montreal and Quebec in summer and Halifax and St. John's in winter |
| March 2, 1895 | - Office of Immigration becomes Bureau of Immigration |
| 1895- 1906 | - immigration officers placed at northern land border ports of entry |
| June 6, 1900 | - consolidated immigration enforcement with the Bureau of Immigration (formerly enforced by state commissions) |
| February 14, 1903 | - An act transferred the Bureau of Immigration to the Department of Commerce and Labor |
| 1908 | - Basic Naturalization Act (framed rules in effect today) - changed Bureau of Immigration to Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization |

October 1, 1906	- border port manifests begin to include Canadian born Immigrants
1913	- Department of Commerce and Labor separated into two departments – Bureau of immigration and Naturalization separated into Bureau of Immigration and Bureau of Naturalization within the Department of Labor
1917	- Act of 1917 required that immigrants be able to read and write in their native language
1918	- Passport requirements imposed
1921 and 1924	- Acts establishing immigration quotas
1924	- Border Patrol created within the Bureau of Immigration
June 10, 1933	- Bureau of Immigration and Bureau of Naturalization reunited in Immigration and Naturalization
1940	- Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) moved to the Department of Justice – Alien Registration Act created first green card
1952	- Congress re-codified and combined all previous immigration and naturalization law into the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (although amended many times this Act is in effect today)
1980	- Refugee Act of 1980 provided the first general policy governing the admission of refugees (previously there were individual acts for specific nationalities, etc.
1986	- Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 expanded the INS role to enforcing sanctions against U.S. employers hiring undocumented aliens
November 25, 2002	- Homeland Security Act provided for the distribution of functions of the INS to various bureaus within the Department of Homeland Security
March 1, 2003	- services formerly provided by INS transitioned into the Department of Homeland Security: Inspections and Border Patrol became part of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Investigations, deportation and detention became part of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) All adjudication functions (immigration and naturalization) were gathered within U.S. Citizenship and Immi-

gration Services (the only bureau retaining solely legacy INS functions) (CIS)

Immigration Records

Publicly available immigration records may be available for immigrants arriving in the United States between 1538 and 1959.

Until January 1, 1820, the U.S. Federal Government did not require captains or masters of vessels to present a passenger list to U.S. officials. Thus, as a general rule, NARA **does not** have passenger lists of vessels arriving before January 1, 1820.

Two exceptions to this rule:

Arrivals at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1813-1819, are reproduced in NARA microfilm publication: Roll 1 of M2009, *Work Projects Administration Transcript of Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1813-1819* (2 rolls).

Arrivals at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1800-1819, are reproduced in two NARA microfilm publications: Rolls 1-29 of M426, *Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1800-1819* (108 rolls), which is indexed by M360, *Indexed to Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1800-1819* (151 rolls). Note, however that M425 undoubtedly does not include everyone arriving at Philadelphia during 1800-1819.

Passenger Lists 1538-1819

Available in the form of Indexes, Bibliographies and Compilations and Ethnic Group publications, this information may be available in libraries with genealogical collections.

Index:

Filby, P. William, ed. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: A guide to Published Arrival Records of...Passengers who came to the United States and Canada in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries*. 3 volumes plus annual supplements. Detroit, MI: Gale Research Co., 1981-____. This series is a finding aid to published passenger lists. Be sure to read the "front material" to understand how to use the information you find.

Bibliographies:

Filby, P. Williams, ed. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900*. 2nd ed. Detroit, MI: Gale Research Co. 1988.

Lancour, Harold, comp. *A Bibliography of Ship Passenger Lists, 1538-1825; Being a Guide to Publish Lists of Early Immigrants to North America*. 3rd ed. New York: New York Public Library, 1978.

Wood, Virginia Steele, *Immigrants Arrival: A Guide to Published Sources*. Revised (Washington, D.C. Library of Congress. Local History & Genealogy Reading Room).

Compilations: (Examples)

Carl Boyer and Michael Tepper, each using a different format, have undertaken to publish the names in Lancour's lists. Tepper's coverage of Lancour is not comprehensive: an inventory of those articles omitted appears on pages viii, ix and x of *New World Immigrant...*

Boyer, Carl *Ship Passenger Lists, National and New England (1600-1825)*. Newhall, CA: C. Boyer, 1977. Covers Lancour entries 1-71.

Boyer, Carl *Ship Passenger Lists, New York and New Jersey (1600-1825)* Newhall, CA: C. Blyer, 1978. Covers Lancour entries 72-115.

Tepper, Michael *Passengers to America: A Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists From the New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1977.

Ethnic Groups: (Example Publications)

Wood, Virginia Steele *Immigrant Arrivals: A Guide to Published Sources*. Revised (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Local History & Genealogy Reading Room, n.d.).

Douglas, Lee V. *Danish Immigration to America: An Annotated Bibliography of Resources at the Library of Congress*. Research Guide No. 28. (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Local History & Genealogy Reading Room, n.d.).

Douglas, Lee V. *A Select Bibliography of Works: Norwegian-American Immigration and Local History*. Research Guide No. 6. (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Local History & Genealogy Reading Room, n.d.).

Immigration Records 1820-1959

Available from National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

Examples of Records Available:

Saint Albans, Vermont, 1895-1954

Rouses Point, New York, 1929-1956; see also Saint Albans, Vermont, 1895-1954

Canadian Border (called "St Albans, Vermont District")

Champlain, New York 1929-1956

Highgate Springs, Vermont 1895-1924

Know the Port of Entry

For example, Black Rock, once an independent community, is now part of the city of Buffalo, New York.

U.S. Ports of Entry in Canada

Under a U.S.- Canadian agreement signed in 1894 immigrants destined to the United States were inspected at Canadian ports of Entry.

Until 1917, all entries at all Canadian ports were filed in the Soundex index at Montreal, now known as the St. Albans lists.

After 1917, entries west of Montana/North Dakota state line were filed in Seattle.

No centralized set of records was maintained after June 30, 1929. After that date, records will be found only among the records of the immigrant's actual port of entry along the U.S-Canadian border.

Indexes and Manifests Available Through St. Albans Lists:

Soundex index to Canadian Border Entries through the St. Albans, Vt., District, 1895-1924. M1461. 400 rolls

Alphabetical Index to Canadian Border Entries through Small Ports in Vermont, 1895-1924. M1462 6 rolls

Soundex Index to Entries into the St. Albans, Vt., District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports 1924-1952. M1463 98 rolls

Manifests of Passenger Arriving in the St. Albans, Vt. District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports, 1895-1954. M1464. 640 rolls

Manifests of Passenger Arriving in the St. Albans, Vt. District through Canadian Pacific Ports, 1929-49. M1465 25 rolls

The Soundex Coding System

The Soundex is a coded surname (last name) index based on the way a surname sounds, rather than the way it is spelled. Surnames that sound the same, but are spelled differently, like Smith and Smyth, have the same code and filed together. Surnames that sound similar, like Miller and Muller, are also coded to the same Soundex.

The Soundex coding system was developed so that you can find a surname even though it may have been recorded under various spellings. For example, Laramie, Laramée, Lamay and Laramia are all Soundex coded L650, Carpentier and Carpenter are both Soundex coded C815, and LaPier, and Lapier are or may be all Soundex coded L160. Sometimes the Anglo derivation of a French name and the French name, i.e., Rock and Roche are coded the same, R200.

To search a Soundex coded system for a particular surname, you must find out its code.

Every Soundex code consists of a letter and three numbers, like M460. The numbers are assigned to the remaining letters of the surname according to the Soundex to the Soundex coding guide.

Soundex Coding Guide

The number Represents the letters

1	B P F V
2	C S K G J Q X Z
3	D T
4	L
5	M N
6	R

Disregard the letters A, E, I, O, U, W, H and Y.
(Why vowels)

The Good Wife's Guide

Have dinner ready. Plan ahead, even the night before, to have a delicious meal ready, on time for his return. This is a way of letting him know that you have been thinking about him and are concerned about his needs. Most men are hungry when they come home and the prospects of a good meal (especially his favorite dish) is part of the warm welcome needed.



Prepare yourself. Take 15 minutes to rest so you'll be refreshed when he arrives. Touch up your make-up, put a ribbon in your hair and be fresh-looking. He has been with a lot of work-weary people.

Be a little gay and a little more interesting for him. His boring day may need a lift and one of your duties is to provide it.

Clear away the clutter. Make one last trip through the main part of the house just before your husband arrives.

Gather up schoolbooks, toys, paper, etc. and run a dust-cloth over the tables.

Over the cooler months of the year you should prepare and light a fire for him to unwind by. Your husband will feel he has reached a haven of rest and order, and it will give you a lift too. After all, catering for his comfort will provide you with immense personal satisfaction.

Prepare the children. Take a few minutes to wash the children's hands and faces (if they are small), comb their hair and, if necessary, change their clothes. They are little treasures and he would like to see them playing the part. Minimize all noise. At the time of his arrival, eliminate all noise of the washer, dryer or vacuum. Try to encourage the children to be quiet.

Be happy to see him.

Greet him with a warm smile and show sincerity in your desire to please him.

Listen to him. You may have a dozen important things to tell him, but the moment of his arrival is not the time. Let him talk first - remember, his topics of conversation are more important than yours.

Make the evening his. Never complain if he comes home late or goes out to dinner, or other places of entertainment without you. Instead, try to understand his world of strain and pressure and his very real need to be at home and relax.

Your goal: Try to make sure your home is a place of peace, order and tranquility where your husband can renew himself in body and spirit.

Don't greet him with complaints and problems.

Don't complain if he's late home for dinner or even if he stays out all night. Count this as minor compared to what he might have gone through that day.

Make him comfortable. Have him lean back in a comfortable chair or have him lie down in the bedroom. Have a cool or warm drink ready for him.

Arrange his pillow and offer to take off his shoes. Speak in a low, soothing and pleasant voice.

Don't ask him questions about his actions or question his judgment or integrity. Remember, he is the master of the home and as such will always exercise his will with fairness and truthfulness. You have no right to question him.

A good wife always knows her place.

Housekeeping Monthly 13 May
1955



continued from page 45

Most surnames can be coded using the following three steps. For names with prefixes, double letters, or letters side by side that have the same number on the Soundex coding guide, see "Additional Rules".

Step 1

Write the first letter of the name.

Step 2

Disregarding the first letter, slash through the remaining letters A, E, I O, U, Y and H.

Step 3

Write the numbers found on the Soundex Coding Guide for the first three remaining unslashed letters. Add zeros to complete a three-digit code. Disregard any additional letters.

"Additional Rules"

Names With Prefixes

If your surname has a prefix – like Van, De, Di, La or Le – you should code it both with and without the prefix because it might be listed under either code. The surname La Roche, for example, should be coded in two ways, as La Roche and Roche. The Soundex results will be L620 and R200, respectively. (Mc and Mac are not considered prefixes.)

Names With Double Letters

If your name has double letters, they should be treated as only one letter. Thus, in the surname Lloyd, the second L should be disregarded in coding the Soundex. In the surname Lapierre, the second R should be disregarded.

Names With Letters Side by Side That Have the Same Number on the Soundex Coding Guide

Your surname may have different letters that are side by side and have the same number on the Soundex Coding Guide, for example: Sc in Scales (2 is the number for both S and C); Cks in Jackson (2 is the number for C, K and S). These letters should be treated as one letter. Thus, in the name Scales, C should be disregarded, giving a Soundex of S420. In the name Jackson, K and S should be disregarded, giving a Soundex of J250.

With your ancestor's name correctly coded, you are ready to use the microfilmed Soundex card index for census or immigration records. They are organized by Soundex code number, therefore alphabetically by first name or initial.

Internet Websites
(researched for this presentation)

uscis.gov/graphics/aboutus/history/index

uscis.gov/graphics/aboutus/history/immrecs/immrec.htm
(immigration record site of Citizenship and Immigration Services, formerly Immigration and Naturalization Service)

www.carhives.gov/genealogy/immigration

(immigration record site for the National Archives and Records Administration)

www.archives.gov/genealogy/immigration/#links (NARA link to other immigration record sites)

archives.gov/publications/prologue/2000/fall/
(excellent article, By Way of Canada: U.S. Records of Immigration Across the U.S.-Canadian Border, 1895-1954 (St. Albans Lists) by Marian L. Smith). Highly recommended reading.

Other Websites (not used for this presentation):

www.ellisland.org (source of records for Ellis Island)

www.ancestry.com (subscription based source of immigration records)

www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/immigration.html
(Information on immigration data available at the Census Bureau)

<http://www.hpl.lib.tx.us/clayton/>
Houston Library Center for Genealogical Research (on-site research only)

<http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2000/fall/us-canada-immigration-records-2.html>

National Archives Microfilm Publications Relating to Canadian Admissions and Border Crossings

General

M1461 *Soundex Index to Canadian Border Entries through the St. Albans, Vermont, District, 1895-1924*. 401 rolls.

M1463 *Soundex Index to Entries into the St. Albans, Vermont, District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports, 1924-1952*. 98 rolls.

M1464 *Manifest of Passengers Arriving in the St. Albans, Vermont, District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports, 1895-1954*. 639 rolls.

M1465 *Manifest of Passengers Arriving in the St. Albans, Vermont, District through Canadian Pacific Ports, 1929-1949*. 25 rolls.

Alaska

M2016 *Alphabetical Index of Alien Arrivals at Eagle, Hyder, Ketchikan, Nome, and Skagway, Alaska, June 1906-August 1946*. 1 roll.

M2017 *Lists of Aliens Arriving at Skagway (White Pass), Alaska, October 1906-November 1934*. 1 roll.

M2018 *Lists of Aliens Arriving at Eagle, Alaska, December 1910-October 1938*. 1 roll.

M2042 *Alphabetical Manifest Cards of Alien Arrivals at Calais, Maine, ca. 1906-1952.* 5 rolls.

M2046 *Alphabetical Manifest Cards of Alien Arrivals at Jackman, Maine, ca. 1909-1953.* 3 rolls.

M2064 *Alphabetical Manifest Cards of Alien and Citizen Arrivals at Fort Fairfield, Maine, ca. 1909-April 1953.* 1 roll.

M2065 *Alphabetical Manifest Cards of Alien Arrivals at Van Buren, Maine, ca. 1906-1952.* 1 roll.

M2071 *Alphabetical Manifest Cards of Alien Arrivals at Vanceboro, Maine, ca. 1906-December 24, 1952.* 13 rolls.

M1478 *Card Manifests (Alphabetical) of Individuals Entering through the Port of Detroit, Michigan, 1906-54.* 117 rolls.

M1479 *Passenger and Alien Crew Lists of Vessels Arriving at the Port of Detroit, Michigan, 1946-57.* 23 rolls.

M1481 *Alphabetical Card Manifests of Alien Arrivals at Alexandria Bay, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Clayton, Fort Covington, Mooers, Rouses Point, Thousand Island Bridge, and Trout River, New York, July 1929-April 1956. 3 rolls.*

M1482 *Soundex Card Manifests of Alien and Citizen Arrivals at Hogsburg, Malone, Morristown, Nyando, Odgensburg, Rooseveltown, and Waddington, New York, July 1929-April 1956. 3 rolls.*

M1462. *Alphabetical Index to Canadian Border Entries through Small Ports in Vermont, 1895-1924.* 6 rolls.

By Way of Canada: U.S. Records of Immigration Across the U.S.-Canadian Border, 1895-1954 (St. Albans Lists)

Vermont Vital Records, 10078 Route 2, Middlesex, Vermont
Family History Center, Hersey Road, Berlin, Vermont
Family History Center, 7 Essex Way, Essex, Vermont
Vermont Historical Society, 60 Washington St., Barre, Vermont
Vermont Genealogical Society, PO Box 1553, St. Albans, Vermont
Vermont FCGS, 29 Ethan Allen Ave., Colchester, Vermont

Canadian Archived Records

Presented by
Patricia Birkett

At
NNYACGS Fall Conference
October 1, 2005

Canadian Genealogy Centre

Library and Archives Canada

As of March 3, 2005, this web site was only a year old. The centre reflects the complete integration of genealogical content from the former Web sites of the National Archives of Canada, the National Library of Canada and the Canadian Genealogy Centre. All pages have been updated and reconfigures.

Where can I find out about my father's, grandfather's, uncle's, mother's, etc. war service?

Personnel records are governed by the Privacy Act. Those for the First World War have been more or less opened to general research and are available at the Library and Archives Canada. Those for the Second World War have not yet been opened. Accordingly, Privacy Act considerations apply and access is possible only to the files of individuals who died twenty or more years ago. These files are also at the Library and Archives Canada specifically on their Canadian Genealogy Centre web site. You may write directly to the Researcher Services Division, Library and Archives Canada. At minimum you should be able to provide full name, rank, service number, date of birth and, if required, date of death for the individual whose record you wish to search. Even where whole files are closed, an abbreviated record of service may be provided. Attestation papers from the First World War are being posted on the Library and Archives Canada web site.

Areas you will be able to search from this web site. These areas will tell you where you can find the information you seek, but you will need to have some knowledge of your topic in order to look further. I will also tell how to use the site and where and how access the material.

Sources by Topic

Index of Topics
Ethnic Groups
Births, Marriages and Deaths
Government
Immigration
Military
Publications
Census
Land
Employment
Other Topics

Sources by Places

Alberta
British Columbia
Manitoba
New Brunswick
Newfoundland and Labrador
Northwest Territories
Nova Scotia
Nunavut
Ontario
Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Saskatchewan
Yukon

Immigration

Passenger Lists before 1865
Passenger Lists, 1865-1935
Form 30A, 1919-1924
Border Entry
Form 30, 1919-1924
After 1935
LI-RA-MA Collection
Home Children

Military

French Regime
British Forces
Loyalists
German Troops
Canadian Forces before 1914
First World War
Canadian Forces after 1918
Military Medals
War Diaries
War Graves

Canada Web Sites of Interest

Directorate of History and Heritage (DHH), Department of National Defense (DND)
http://www.forces.gc.ca/hr/dhh/engraph/home_e.asp

Canadian Genealogy Centre, Library and Archives Canada
http://www.genealogy.gc.ca/index_e.html

Canadian Genealogy Centre, Sources by Topic
http://www.genealogy.gc.ca/10/10_e.html

Canadian Genealogy Centre, Sources by Topic, Military
http://www.genealogy.gc.ca/10/1009_e.html

Canadian Genealogy Centre, Sources by Topic, Immigration
http://www.genealogy.gc.ca/10/1008_e.html

Canadian Genealogy Centre, Sources by Topic, Index of Topics (The choices here will blow your mind away)
http://www.genealogy.gc.ca/10/1004_e.html

Index of Topics

Example: Letter "A"

Aboriginal Ancestry
Acadians
Adoption
Air Force: see Military
Army: see Military

Example: Letter "C"

Cemeteries
Census
Chinese-Canadians
Church
Church Records" see Parish Registers

Example Letter: "B"

Baptisms
Bibliography
Births
Births Abroad (Canadian)
Border Entry Records
Burials

Citizenship
City Directories
Civil Service: see Public Service
Civil Registration
Clergy
Courts: see Justice
Crime: see Justice

The foregoing is just an example of what is available on the Canadian Genealogy Centre web site. _____

Items of Interest at NNYACGS

Surname Booklet

We are 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 searching 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 a 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.

Remembering NNYACGS Members

Watertown Daily Times

Persis E. Boyesen, #485R a past member of NNYACGS —22 May 2005, Ogdenburg, NY, formerly of County Route 6, died at St. Joseph's Nursing Home. Born June 26, 1924, in St. Albans, VT, daughter of Reginald and Hortense Girade Yates. She was a teacher by Profession. She married Lt. James William Boyesen. She was a member of the St. Lawrence County Historical Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was also, Oswegatchie town historian, deputy historian for St. Lawrence County, served as secretary for the Ogdensburg Centennial Committee, Heuvelton village historian and historian for the city of Ogdensburg.

Lloyd F. Dudley—died this past year—both he and wife, Marcia, were members, #1047F. Marcia remains a member.

Plattsburgh Press-Republican

Alice Anne Poitras, #235 a past member of NNYACGS—3 February 2006, Londonderry, NH, formerly of Dublin Avenue, Nashua, NH died early in the morning at her home following an extended illness.

Mrs. Poitras was born in Lyon Mountain, NY on Sept 12, 1927 the daughter of William J. and Mary-Catherine (Alexandre) Dowd. She graduated from Lyon Mt. High School in 1944 and married Clayton P. Poitras at St. Bernard's Church in Lyon Mt. on June 16, 1945. From that time she lived in various places in New England. For more than 25 years she researched her family genealogy and maintained extensive files of the families ancestors dating to the 1500s in France and Ireland. She traveled to several countries in search for historical verification of her work.

Links Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

Bob Quintin, a past member #47C of NNYACGS —22 September 2005, age 57, formerly of Pawtucket, RI presently residing at Marion Court East, Orange Park, FL passed away after a long battle with cancer. He was the son of Armand and Helen Quintin. He graduated from school in Pawtucket and Providence, RI getting his master's degree in education and guidance. He taught in Pawtucket schools for 26 years until he retired in 1994. Mr. Quintin was a founding member of AFGS of Pawtucket, RI. Upon retirement from the teaching he was able to devote his life to his publishing company, Quintin Publications. His company was involved in publishing rare and out of print genealogy and family history books which enjoyed world-wide distribution .

Links Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

Jean Paul Moreau, #162F, a former member of our Society and an active member of VT-FCGS since its start.



Vital Records in the Province of Quebec - French Influences Part I

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Introduction

Hopefully my recent dissertations on Charlemagne and other French history have demonstrated that more records and more consistency existed further back than many researchers imagined. Definitely the records of New France, early Canada or Quebec were influenced by its French beginnings. This is why even today Quebec records may be mysterious to many. It is not just the language but also the carry-over of French practices and customs that makes the records of the Province of Quebec different from those of other Canadian jurisdictions.

Route To Quebec Records Found In French Methodology

One of the reasons Quebec records are more easily accessible further back than those influenced by British systems, is that from the beginning of the colony of New France record keeping fell under the more diligent French methods.

This has both been a blessing and confusion as Quebec records are more easily and less easily accessible than those of the other provinces. This paradox occurs because the early records were more meticulously kept due to the French influence but were not maintained by one central jurisdiction until 1994.

However due to the French influence, keeping vital records was well established from the early days of the settlement of New France. From long before the establishment of the French colonies in North America, churches in France maintained vital statistics through their registers. There is evidence of vital records back to the time of Charlemagne or earlier. Certainly intact parish registers have been found dating from the 14th century. However, it appears that these registers were kept for church purposes rather than for state reasons and as such were not consistent.

Dates of the ceremony were usually the only dates included. Also what names were recorded varied by which priest was documenting the ceremonial event. The name of the father was not always listed in the record of a baptism unless he was a significant benefactor of the Church. The record of a funeral Mass did not include the date of death or even the age of the deceased.

The Ordinance Of Villers-Cotterêts Mandates Parish Records

This changed significantly in 1539 when King François (Francis, according to English history books) enacted L'Ordonnance de Villers-Cotterêts. King François established a dual purpose for these acts - secular intent was added to the ecclesiastical. He wished to ensure certain vital (civil) information was available but still allowed the church to continue to conduct and record their religious ceremonies.

One significance impact of this ordinance on vital statistics was its decree that clergy must keep a register of baptisms recording date and hour of birth as well as the father's name.

Since the earlier church registers were

only concerned with keeping track of church acts or sacraments rather than with vital statistics, they usually only concerned with the date of the sacramental act - i.e. the date of baptism (abbreviated as b. in indexes and repertoires) and rarely were birth dates or ages documented.

Although the hour diminished in importance in later French legislation, the date of birth (abbreviated as n. for *né* or *naissance*) was maintained for infant baptisms. However, because record keeping was still in church hands, the baptism date continued to be the one under which the entry was recorded and thus the one by which it can be retrieved. The date of birth was buried within the text and usually in words comparing it to the date of baptism (e.g. day of, day before, etc.) rather than in a month, day and year format. Nevertheless this ordinance was a significant first step in recognizing vital dates.

Villers-Cotterêts Impacts Language Of Records

In addition this legislation required the registers as well as other official documents to be kept in the vernacular (French) rather than the language of the church (Latin). This was both a boon and bane since it makes the later records more accessible to the common people but during the time and today it makes reading these early French documents often very difficult.

There was no consistency in spelling or grammar in Old French. Vocabulary too differed from region to region or year to year. The same word did not necessarily have the same meaning to a priest in Paris as one in Chartres. There was no one form of French that was considered the official version.

Each priest recorded documents in his dialect which, usually though not always, was the language of the parish. The clergy were educated in Latin, the language of the Church until the latter part of the 20th century and there was only one form of classical Latin. Since it was a "dead" language and has remained as such, there

are not many differences from century to century or region to region. Thus the records of the intervening centuries might have been more consistent in Latin and more easily read and interpreted by scholars.

Language And Handwriting Continue To Evolve

However, by the time New France was being founded in the early 17th century, the language was becoming standardized. The movement actually started among poets, such as François de Malherbe, who helped transform literary French into a classical form with consistent grammatical rules like Latin. Since Paris was the capital and the cultural gathering place of many literary figures, Parisian French held sway as the official dialect and formed the basis of the classical French language.

This period also saw the rise of dictionaries in which spelling and definitions were established. The first French dictionary was compiled in 1635 and the first official version was published by the French Academy, which had been established by Cardinal Richelieu.

Handwriting was still a problem. Although Charlemagne in the ninth century AD decreed a standard formation of letters (Carolingian miniscule) from which our current shapes evolved, handwriting styles changed. Many of the documents during the 17th century were written in very small, thin letters with not much variation in shape.

Words were written close together filling most of the page including margins. Both sides of the paper were used as it was expensive and needed to be conserved. The problem for record preservation though is that the ink bleeds through making it difficult to read either side. This was especially true in the days of quill and ink.

More cursive and precise writing came into vogue by the 18th century. Although most of the language and handwriting reforms took place before the British conquest of French Canada, it still does not mean the records of New France are easy to read.

Individual handwriting still often makes deciphering written records difficult. Registers generally continued to be written on both sides of the page. Bleeding through, ink spots and water or other environmental damage pose problems with reading records.

(Habits to ensure paper conservation still exist in many countries today. When I taught immigrant children in Canada, I asked why they filled up the entire page, wrote small and used both sides - unlike my Canadian students. They said they were taught not to waste paper.)

Unfortunately spelling, handwriting and vocabulary too may still cause difficulty for researchers since illiteracy was high until the 20th century. Although the parish clergy who kept the records were often the most educated in a small community, they were not well rounded by our standards.

Although the language of the records changed to the vernacular, the official language of the Church was still Latin. (Even while I was growing up in twentieth century Canada, Mass was still conducted in Latin!) Thus many clergy in these early days were more versed in classical Latin grammar, vocabulary and spelling than in their own native tongue. Besides they were only human and what we would call "typos" occurred.

Nonetheless the records of France from the time of L'Ordonnance de Villers-Cotterêts and therefore the colony of New France have been maintained in the language of the people not the language of the church.

Further Ordinances Establish Marriage And Death Records

Two further sets of legislation in France dictated the keeping of vital records by the church. In 1563 the Council of Trent added godparents' names in baptismal entries as a requirement. After 1579 the registration of marriages and deaths (burials) were also no longer voluntary. L'Ordonnance de Blois in that year mandated these acts be recorded in parish registers and that three banns before

marriage be publicized.

Again we must remember that the church maintained the registers not the civil government. Therefore, though we may call these records "civil" because they were decreed by the state, the religious structure of the registers remained.

Thus the death date (abbreviated as d. for décès) was to be recorded according to state authorities but the church buried this date in the funeral record just as they did the date of birth in the baptism records. The date most obviously recorded was the date of Sèpulture (abbreviated as s.), which was the date of the funeral service or Mass. (If we think of the s. for funeral service this may help us remember what the s. stands for in an index or repertoire of French records.)

It was not to be disobedient that the clergy did this. The state did not dictate that churches change the date of the service or that they change the date on the register to the date of death. Simply the date of death must be recorded in the register. Doing so in the body of the text using comparative words, such as yesterday or day before yesterday or three days ago was fine.

Calculating Vital Dates From Church Records

Thus in most cases, the date of death must be calculated by subtracting a number of days from the date of the service. In some cases it would be inferred from a more specific number for the day but where the month and year are assumed from the date of the service. An example of where an inference must be made is where a register may state the person died on the third of this month. If the service was dated June 7, 1658, then we can infer the person died on the 3rd of June 1658.

A more difficult means of calculation is required when the record gave the date of the service as March 1st and the death as occurring two days earlier. It must be determined if this was a leap year or a regular year to correctly establish the date of death.

Other difficult entries state the person died last Tuesday or other day of the week. Then we must find a calendar for that year or perpetual calendar to determine the exact date the vital event occurred.

Ah the challenges these long-ago priests presented us by complying with state legislation but never thinking of the date of death (or in the case of baptism records, the date of birth) as significant as the date of the sacramental act!

Date Of Burial Not Always What It May Seem

Although the church sacrament was *L'Acte de Sèpulture*, which now translates as act of burial, the date recorded is not necessarily the date of burial. If the date of interment in the cemetery or ground is important to us, we must not assume it was the date of the service. Just as today many interments occurred the day of the funeral service or Mass.

However, this was not always the case. Enough caskets and enough plots must be available for the person to be buried that day.

Many times the bodies had to remain "stacked like firewood" according to one early chronicler of New France, until the spring. Those of you who saw the episode of "Northern Exposure" where not enough coffins had been made or holes dug before winter, know that any extra bodies were not buried any time soon after death.

Also when epidemics occurred in New France, whether it was winter or not, coffin-makers and gravediggers had an often-impossible task of keeping up. Often the survivors were too ill themselves to even try. Then too wars and Indian raids created problems of large numbers requiring burials.

Mass graves were often used during these cases and unfortunately the laws of the state were ignored during this time in the early days of the colony. If there were too many people to name individually, registers often show the number of souls who died and little else. Sometimes they indicated numbers of men, women and children of each sex. There were times

when even this was too much of a task for the priests or those left after the massacre or worst of the disease was over.

A Personal Case For Not Making Assumptions

In fact, I found out even with modern records not to make assumptions. In a list in the office of the Cimetière Notre-Dame-Des-Neiges in Montreal I found the name of a great aunt. A date was given under the recep. (received) column but the date of "naiss." (naissance or birth), "deces" and date of "inhum." (inhumation) were blank.

This is not unusual, as the other dates were not recorded on the cemetery list until after 1980. For those who died after 1980 usually all the above columns are completed.

Further I could not find a tombstone for her. However, undaunted and armed with the date the body had been received by the cemetery and thus probably interred, I searched the records at Salle Gagnon (library in Montreal) expecting to find she had died a few days earlier. I found the record but her death was listed as six months earlier!

Since the date she died was not in the winter nor during any known epidemic, I was puzzled until I found her obituary in the Montreal Gazette. From this I found she had been cremated. As one relative to whom I related this story said "she must have sat on someone's mantle for the intervening months".

Duplicate Records

A frequent dilemma for record searchers is the destruction of the church and the records with it by fire or some other disaster. Luckily in the case of Quebec records, this is not always a problem after 1674 due to the French influence.

L'Ordonnance de St-Germain-en-Laye (Code Louis) in 1674 mandated that two copies of the registers be kept - one in the parish and one to be sent to the clerk of the court (*greffe du bailliage* or *greffe du tribunal d'instance*). Thus the French were ahead of the game in records management

by dictating the copying of parish records and sending a set offsite.

The clergy being human, however, did not always faithfully copy the registers and send them to the next level. These second records too could have met with disaster on their way to the repository. The register was not copied daily and submitted but rather once a year. Therefore, if the disaster occurred during the year, the records for that year would be lost. However, in spite of not guaranteeing a complete duplicate set, this ordinance has been a blessing to genealogists.

A further benefit of this dictate was the official format for the recording of acts. This format included recording signatures of the father and godparents for baptisms

One of the reasons it is difficult for those who are not familiar with Quebec to find relevant records is that the laws of this province are different from those of other provinces and other English based systems. This is not surprising before the English conquest or even before the Confederation of Canada. However, to this day Quebec has had separate and unique laws affecting the handling of vital and other records.

Generally there are four types of law to consider when looking for legal documents including vital records. These are civil law (laws of the state or secular government that applies to human rights and duties), common law (rules or practices based on custom, tradition and precedence), criminal law (also called penal law as it pertains to punishable offences against the public or social order) and canon or ecclesiastical law (codes governing religious practices of a church). There are other systems, such as military and/or naval law, that may apply during certain circumstances as well.

(N.B. Although I briefly studied law, I am not a lawyer nor qualified in any other way to give legal advice. The discussion of law in this article is only offered to benefit family historians in finding and understanding records of genealogical significance to them.)

Church and State

Prior to European settlements in North America, church (canon) and state laws (i.e. secular or non-religious laws) were one and the

and of the couple and witnesses for marriages. If one of these parties was unable to sign, this was to be noted. Often the note declares the party stated he (or she) could not sign. It is interesting and, often important, note for us as it shows whether our ancestors were illiterate or not.

These were the main laws affecting records in New France during French control and influencing Quebec methods even under British jurisdiction.

Vital Records in the Province of Quebec — Laws, Customs and Practices Part II

same or had equal weight in the countries from which the settlers came. Thus the development of the civil legal system and the common laws of a country were influenced by the practices of the church to which they were allied during the development of these laws. The combination of civil and church laws creates common law or the customary practices determining what are right rules of conduct in a society.

Thus common law is so called because it is not a single act of Parliament but the total of judicial decisions and commonly accepted rules of conduct regarding property, inheritance, marriage and other general human behaviour. The judicial decisions form a basis for civil conduct based on legal code and precedence but this is not all that governs our lives. Judicial decisions and acceptable practices are affected by the traditional or customary code of conduct based the canon laws of the primary religion of the culture. Thus religious practices are almost as much the foundation of civil and common law as are the rules of the state. By the same token civil laws often directly affect the religion, such as we find when the rulers of France mandated how the parish priests would record baptisms, marriages and burials.

The customary or common laws of England and France had divergence evolutionary paths.

Although the foundation of English common law was the French practices brought to England by William the Conqueror of Normandy in 1066, it further evolved and developed through the edicts of British kings and courts and through English customs and legal precedence. One of the major of these regal influences was Henry VIII, who broke off relations with the Pope over the King's request for a divorce from Katherine of Aragon. Henry established the "Anglican" religion, i.e. Church of England, and declared himself head of it in 1534. Thus the changes in what was acceptable Christian practice for those in England and the countries she conquered changed with the influence of evolving Anglican Church practices and beliefs. Those countries settled or conquered by the English for the most part base their systems on English common law.

Meanwhile France maintained a close relationship between ruler and Pope until the post-revolutionary First French Republic in 1792, which was a decade after the last of their North American holdings, including Quebec, were lost to the English and Americans. As one would expect, those areas settled by the French either followed or were influenced by French customs and Roman Catholic canon laws. The French systems were based on the French equivalent of English common law, which before the French Revolution was called "Coutume de Paris" or Customs of Paris.

In 1790 the French Revolution overthrew the monarchy and began its drastic changes. This First French Republic wanted to replace practices they believe were based on monarchist and superstitious practices. It revised the government and divided the country into new administrative districts. A new system of measures and The French Republican Calendar were invented. Major changes to civil and church law, thus to common law as well, were made. Civil registration of all vital statistics began though registration has never been centralized.

Many of the reforms established by this government were reversed by Napoleon who rejected the French Republican Calendar and, of course, re-established the monarchy when he had himself crowned "Emperor of France". He also realigned to

the Church of Rome though he revised some practices especially those regarding marriage annulment. Much of what Napoleon reverted to was based on the former Coutume de Paris. However, Napoleon kept the metric system and other reforms of the French Republic. He also established new rules and to ensure the populace knew what was now acceptable and what was not, in 1800 he appointed a commission of jurors to combine all French laws into one code. In 1804 the same year Napoleon took the title Emperor, the new Code Napoléon went into effect.

This was the code that Quebec used in developing its Civil Code in 1866. However, the code was not accepted in total and even the Napoleonic Code has been amended over time, as are all legal systems and common practices.

North American Exceptions to English Common Law

It is strange though that Quebec used the civil code of France when by this time Quebec had been a part of a country under English rule for over 100 years. It wasn't that the French in Canada was used to the Code Napoléon because the Quebec was legally ceded to England in the Treaty of Paris in 1763, over 40 years before the Napoleonic Code was devised in France. Perhaps it is not so strange that the French wished to maintain their cultural and legal roots rather than accept English common law. However, it would have made more sense historically if Quebec had maintained the French common law or old Custom of Paris in their new civil code since this had been part of their culture since 1663.

Quebec is not the only jurisdiction in North America to choose to follow the Napoleonic Code. Louisiana in the United States also uses this French set of laws as the basis of their civil code.

Although Quebec and Louisiana share similarities in their history and culture since both chose the Napoleonic Code as the foundation of their civil system, they have followed different paths in history and evolved differently. Therefore, what

applies in this article to Quebec law, since this is our focus, may or may not apply to Louisiana law.

For those wishing to know more about Louisiana's history in terms of law, see the following websites: Louisiana as a French Colony, 1699-1762: <http://www.law.lsu.edu/library/franconfete/lafc699.htm> or The Civil Law in Louisiana at http://www.lna.org/l_esprit/civillaw.htm.

One might expect that Louisiana would be influenced by Quebec culture with an influx of Acadians when the French were deported from Acadia. However, though the original roots were from the same country in the beginning, the development of Quebec was unique from Acadia and Acadia from Quebec. Thus what is claimed about vital statistics and other records in this article does not necessarily apply to Acadia.

Another misconception might be since Quebec partially used the Napoleonic Code, it might have accepted all the same systems as established in France including full civil registration and the same methods of collecting records. However, Quebec did not accept all parts of French law and we must remember that France has evolved and amended their laws since 1804 and even since 1866. Therefore, not only can we not draw inferences from current French methods to Quebec law, we cannot assume this article defines current French laws. The purpose here is to understand the unique development of Quebec law and how this affects the finding and interpretation of vital records in this jurisdiction.

Luckily, it is often easy to find vital records as many priests and other individuals or organizations have undertaken the collecting and indexing of vital records for Quebec and former French parishes in northeastern United States. Still we must be wary about how these records could be misinterpreted if English practices or cultural philosophies are applied when trying to understand these records.

Also when the indexed resources are exhausted or it is necessary to verify

results using alternative sources, one may puzzle over where to look for the primary or original records. If it is assumed these vital records are recorded in the manner and located in the same types of places as records of other North American jurisdictions, the search can be long and fruitless.

Evolution of French Law in the Area Now Called Quebec

So how did Quebec develop its unique system of government and law and how does this affect how we find and understand the records throughout time? To answer this we must follow the history as it pertains to law and how the changing laws impacted records.

There are several eras that can be separated for our study. The following is a summary of the laws and significant events affecting records in each period:

1. Exploration but pre-settlement: 1534 to 1603. France explored the North American continent but had not settled in the lands they alternatively called Canada or New France. France created laws regarding registration of vital statistics during this period but there was little necessity for use in North America as few vital events other than deaths happened to Frenchmen in Canada. Any acts that pre-dated this period and any customs in force at the time affected the explorers and settlers but mainly naval law and rules of necessity prevailed when dealing with any vital or other events.

2. Struggles to settle and survive: 1604 to 1662. New France was not administered in the manner of France. France already had established a system of recording vital statistics through parish registers but New France did not maintain a similar system until 1621. Records prior to 1621 may be found in letters, contracts, explorers' logbooks or letters and journals kept by priests (compiled as "Jesuits Relations"). After 1621 Catholic parish registers exist. In 1627 a law was passed forbidding non-Catholics to settle in New France. Notarial

records also began to be kept in the colony for marriage contracts, wills, property settlements and other uncontested civil contracts.

A unique and separate type of government under the Company of One Hundred Associates was started in 1627 to help settle this foreign land. The Company had barely begun their efforts when England took over possession the colony briefly from 1629-1632 and 60 of the 80 French people returned to France. After the return of the territory to France, efforts were made once again to encourage settlement. Thus the Company of 100 Associates in 1634 started a seigniorial system granting land to "sieurs" or "seigneurs" which they were responsible for settling with families from France. This land system continued until 1854.

3. The Royal Colony: 1663 to 1759. New France was declared a Royal Colony in 1663 and subject to the "Coutume de Paris" (Custom of Paris) but another unique government structure replaced much, but not all, of the previous system devised by the Company of 100 Associates. The Sovereign Council was formed with at three administrative districts: Quebec (city), Trois-Rivieres and Montreal. Later these administrative districts developed Palais de Justice. Notarial records were kept by the notary but deposited after his death in the archives of one of the three administration districts (i.e. the one in which the notary practiced). 1674 Code Louis in France required priests to make duplicate copies of records. In 1679 New France began to comply with this requirement: one copy kept in parish and one copy sent to the Palais de Justice in prothonotarial districts. Between 1736-1746 France added new requirements for parish records. Acadians deported in 1755. Defeat of Quebec by English in 1759 on Plains of Abraham. Defeat of Montreal in 1760.

4. The Province of Quebec from 1760-1790. After the English conquest and the Royal Proclamation of 1763 in which France ceded the area to England, the area formerly known as New France and sometimes as Canada was referred to as

"the Government of the Province of Quebec". The Quebec Act of 1774 formally changed it to "The Province of Quebec". Under the terms of the agreement the French in Quebec were guaranteed certain rights and freedoms such as retaining their system of civil law but counties and English criminal law were introduced. Churches were still responsible for vital records and sending second copies of the parish registers to the prothonotarial districts. Protestants were allowed to settle and register their vital statistics in church record books starting with Anglicans in 1760 and other Protestant groups in 1779.

5. The Beginning of Two Canadas: 1791-1839 sees Province of Quebec divided into Lower Canada for the French (Quebec) & Upper Canada for English and growing United Empire Loyalist population. Census and other records show this as L.C. for Lower Canada or C. F. for Canada French or F.C. for French Canada and U.C. for Upper Canada or C.E. for Canada English (confusing as you will see from later name Canada East for French portion) or E.C. for English Canada. Also "Eng." or "Fr." was used instead of E. or F. as abbreviations for these two regions.

Both Canadas had own assembly and lieutenant governor. Upper Canada rejected Quebec civil law and accepted English common law as basis of their system. The county system was introduced for both Canadas in 1792. However, Lower Canada records still went to prothonotarial districts but the districts and the counties did not exactly match - several counties were in one district but the borders of a county were not always in one district. Counties also changed over time. Thus the county system is still of limited help in determining where to look for French Catholic records. Also now some past records for former French areas are in Upper Canada. Some of these end up in National Archives of Canada or Ontario Public Archives.

6. United & Divided: 1840-1866 The Union Act united "the Canadas" for one

year before it was again divided into Canada East (now Quebec) abbreviated C.E. and Canada West (now Ontario) abbreviated C.W. (This name should not be confused with the provinces or area we now informally call "western Canada".) Canada East continued church registration of vital records but enacted Civil Code of Lower Canada "inspired by" Napoleonic Code.

During the 1790s the French Revolution had occurred and changed the Custom of Paris into new laws, government, system of measures, calendar and civil registration (took it out of hands of the church). Since Canada was under British control during this period there was little impact in Quebec. Following the First French Republic Napoleon took over and returned to Custom of Paris with amendments (though he left system of measures and civil registration intact). His new "customs" and civil code was enacted in 1804 and became known as Code Napoléon or the Napoleonic Code. Both Quebec and Louisiana used it as basis of their later civil codes even though both were no longer under French dominion.

7. Dominion of Canada: 1867-1925. The Dominion of Canada was created with four provinces: Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Another 6 provinces join Confederation from then until 1949. Vital records in Quebec still maintained by churches and duplicates sent to prothonotarial districts.

8. Quebec Begins Civil Registration. 1926-1993. Quebec allowed municipalities to register births in 1926 and marriages in 1970. Churches continued to register these and were still the only means of obtaining death certificate. Copies were still sent to The Palais or Ministère de Justice in the prothonotarial district in the jurisdiction into which the parish or town fell. Nine regional archives called "Archives Nationales du Québec" were started for the collection of records older than 100 years and records older than 100 years were transferred from the Palais de Justice and moved to the Archives Nationales in

the appropriate region. There were 40 Palais at this time so several districts' records were sent to one of the nine archives. Again it was not possible to keep all county boundaries together. Confusion over what was kept where was increased. Divorces were made easier to obtain after 1970. Quebec begins work on new Civil Code, which was enacted in 1991 but did not fully come into effect until 1994.

9. Full civil registration: 1994 to present. "Civil Code of Québec" replaces the "Civil Code of Lower Canada". Now all registration for births, marriages and deaths are the full responsibility of the "Etat Civil". All records after 1900 moved from the Palais de Justice (i.e. from prothonotarial districts) to one of two regions: Quebec and Montreal. These records are closed to the public except to qualified individuals who can obtain them from "Directeur de l'état civil" in one of the two cities. If sent to the wrong office, it will be referred to the correct one. The plan is to sometime in the future combine into one registry for current vital statistics. Those requesting copies must know exact dates and locations (religion & parish) of vital event for records before 1994. Any records before 1900 that were still located in the prothonotarial offices were moved to one of nine regional "Archives Nationales du Québec" (Quebec's National Archives) and available on limited basis (clerk can spend no longer than 20 minutes per request). The Palais de Justice or prothonotarial offices were closed after the transfer of records.

Vital Records in the Province of Quebec

How to Obtain Quebec Records For Vital Events After 1900

Part III

The answer to the question of how and where to obtain vital records of the past one hundred years in North America is usually a fairly easy one. Most provinces and states have one central civil registry for all vital events for at least most

of the twentieth century. From this registry you can obtain a form, then complete and send it to the central registry with your cheque or money order. In a few weeks your record will arrive in the mail.

Even if you don't know the exact details of the event, the civil registration office will likely conduct a brief search for no extra charge. Shouldn't one expect the same from the province of Quebec?

Why Quebec Is Different?

You may be able to just as easily obtain the form and send it to the proper jurisdiction in Quebec if you are entitled to access and can complete all the proper details. Ah there's the rub!

The first difficulty is records after 1899 have become more restricted. Only the office of the Registrar of Civil Status of Quebec (Le Directeur de l'état civil Québec) may issue the information on the record to an authorized applicant.

This would not be a problem if the records had been collected, filed and indexed centrally since 1900. If this were the case, one could just ask for the event with less detailed particulars.

However, Quebec did not form a centralized civil registry until January 1, 1994. For births, marriages and deaths since that date access is easy since all vital events must be registered with the office of the Registrar of Civil Status of Quebec and those records are indexed by date, name and type of event.

of the act of birth, marriage or death, you must supply them with all the primary information for the event so they know where to find it.

These necessary details involve knowing the full name of the person or parties named on the record, the location of the parish and municipality where the event was registered, whether it was a church or civil registration and the date of the event. Further if the church registered it, you must know the denomination and the parish location. If it was a civil registration, you must know in which municipality it was registered. If you don't know all these facts and expect a search to be conducted by the central registry, this is where you encounter the biggest stumbling block.

If you want to use the certificate or copy of the act to find out this information, then you cannot obtain a copy. What a Catch 22!

So Why Does That Make It Complicated?

Prior to 1994 the records were recorded in churches or civil records offices in town halls. The registering body was allowed to keep one copy but also required by law to send one to the Prothonotarial office, which then forwarded the records to one of nine regional Archives Nationales.

In 1994 a new Quebec Civil Code came into effect and disallowed access to records from 1990 forward from any place but the office of the registrar. However, these records were dispersed among various regional offices, were not all indexed and were not necessarily organized in a fashion allowing for easy access by the registry office.

Therefore, in order for the office of the registrar to supply you the certificate or copy

Language Is Not A Factor

The biggest fear I encounter among non-French speaking family researchers is that the language will be the biggest stumbling block preventing them from obtaining the certificate or the copy of the act.

However, language is simply not a problem. You can usually find someone able to handle your request in English. If the first person that answers the phone is not able to communicate in English (highly unlikely), you will be referred to someone else. I have called this office many times since its inception in 1994 and have never had a problem choosing whether to speak in all English or in French and be perfectly understood. Only on one occasion was I told the person's preference was French but if I cared to wait a few moments, I could be transferred to another agent. (The rest of the country should be as bilingual as the officials in Quebec).

I think we have all heard stories of the strictness of the language police. However,

to my knowledge this has never impaired the obtaining of vital records from the office of the registrar.

In fact, the current Registrar of Civil Status of Quebec (Le Directeur de l'état civil Québec), Guy Lavigne, writes his guarantee in the English version of his statement on the Quebec civil registry website as follows: "Whether you wish to obtain information concerning a birth, marriage or death, or wish to obtain a certificate do not hesitate... We will make it a point to satisfy all your needs." (A Word from the Registrar at <http://www.etatcivil.gouv.qc.ca/ENGLISH/EMessage.htm>)

How To Obtain Modern Records From Quebec Even If You Do Not Speak A Word Of French

Nevertheless if you encounter or fear any difficulties communicating by phone, you have other options. You may obtain a copy of the appropriate application form in English from <http://www.etatcivil.gouv.qc.ca/ENGLISH/Default.htm>

You may complete this form in English and submit it with credit card payment while still online. If you don't trust the safety of this mode even though it is a secure site, you can print the form and complete it in English before faxing it to (418) 646-3255 with credit card details for payment.

Don't want to pay by credit card? No problem. Just print the form, complete it in English and mail it to the following:

Le Directeur de l'état civil
205, rue Montmagny
Québec (Québec)

G1N 4T2 (latest postal code according to website)

Happen to be visiting in or near Montreal or know the event occurred in this jurisdiction? Just take the form over to the Montreal office at this address:

Le Directeur de l'état civil
2050, rue de Bleury, 6e étage
Montréal (Québec)
H3A 2J5
(Place-des-Arts metro station)

If you want to receive a copy of the form quickly without printing it from the website, you request a copy be mailed to you. For a faster means than

mailing your request, use voice: (418) 643-3900 or fax: (418) 646-3255 for the city of Quebec and area and if you are phoning from outside of the province of Quebec. If you are visiting in or near Montreal, you can request a copy of the form by phone (514) 864-3900 or fax (514) 864-4563.

If you are visiting or living elsewhere in the province of Quebec and wish to phone, there is a toll free number (800) 567-3900 for voice only. This number will not work from outside the province. Remember to use the Quebec City numbers (for voice: (418) 643-3900 or to fax: (418) 646-3255).

Visiting in the province of Quebec and want to pick up a form rather than printing it? No problem here either. Just stop in at one of the following where copies of the forms are available:

- Registrar of Civil Status Offices (Quebec and Montreal, addresses above)
- Caisses populaires Desjardins (Banks or financial institutions)
- Communication-Québec
- Presbyteries
- CLSC and Ambulance Services
- Members of the Quebec Parliament
- Passport Offices
- Employment and Immigration Canada
- Centres Jeunesse-Québec (Youth Centres)
- Centres Travail-Québec (Manpower Centres)
- School Board and CEGEPS
- Funeral Homes
- Court Houses
- Municipality offices (Not available from the one in Montreal)

Even if you receive your reply in French, it is relatively easy to pick out the correct details or find someone to translate it for you. The completed details on the certificate or form, such as names of months, may even be in English.

The reason is that the certificate or copy form is filled in using the language of the original record. If the record was documented in English, the information on the certificate will be in English. For example, many Anglican or other non-Catholic and even Catholic churches, if attended by predominately English-speaking people, recorded the acts in English. The agents at the registrar's office will fill in the certificate as they find the information on the original.

So What's The Problem?

Since you can obtain the appropriate application form in English, complete it in English and easily decipher the results, is there any problem?

The answer I give you is that the question is not "Do you know enough French to obtain the document?" It is "Do you know enough about the event to request the record?" It is impossible to obtain satisfactory results if you do not know the exact data for vital events recorded before January 1, 1994.

It's Not The Lack Of Records

Again the reason is not that the vital records were not recorded at all or were haphazardly documented. French priests recorded vital events from the earliest time they set foot on the North American continent. They also followed the French rules and guidelines for documenting vital records. These rules were much more consistent and stringent than those of other European countries and began much earlier than the English record-keeping systems which have influenced the rest of North America.

Another reason that doesn't usually apply is the loss of the data because one record was burned or lost. From 1674 the French law required that all vital records under French jurisdiction were to be copied and sent to a second repository. Even after the English conquest of former French lands in North America, the Quebec jurisdictions continued to follow this rule of duplication.

Of course, not every record was copied and sent since the person responsible for doing this was only human so occasionally the second copy was not made or not sent. Also since this was to occur at the end of the calendar year, a fire, flood or other mishap could have destroyed the sole copy before the second was made and sent. Also the recorder again being human may not have copied every exact detail from the register, since this took extra time and care.

However, for the most part the lack of records due to a sole copy being lost or destroyed in much

less than in most other jurisdictions for the period before photocopiers, microfilms and computer backup.

The reason we cannot obtain Quebec records created before 1994 was that until then there was no central jurisdiction for the recording of events and even though now the function is centralized, the past records still remain in the order they were stored in at the various repositories, are located in one of two different locations and are largely unindexed.

Then Where Are These Records And How Are They Organized?

Prior to the new Civil Code of Quebec, which came into force on January 1, 1994, Catholic parish priests were the only registrars of vital events until 1760. After 1760 non-Catholic ministers or pastors were also allowed to record the vital events. Duplicate copies of the records were to be made of the parish register at the end of the year starting in 1674 and sent to the diocese (headed by a bishop). These diocese offices eventually became the Palais de Justice (prothonotarial offices).

Since the districts or regions a parish was in changed as the borders evolved, where the records for a parish were sent can vary. Certainly one cannot rely on the county system set up by the British after the Treaty of Paris in 1763 (which granted New France to Britain). Parishes often continued to send the records to their original prothonotarial office. This meant that parishes might have sent records to different offices than did their neighbouring parishes in the same county.

Once the records were 100 years old they were sent to one of the nine regional "Archives Nationale du Québec" (National Archives of Quebec). Again this meant a parish might end up in a different regional archive than its neighbour in the same county or area. Since there were more Palais de Justice than there were Archives Nationale, this again was cause for confusion of exactly which records were where.

Following 1926 for births and 1960 for marriages civil registration in town or

municipal halls was allowed. However, the churches could still continue to register these events. Thus locating records for the periods following from 1926 to 1993 inclusive for births and 1960 to 1993 inclusive for marriages became even more complicated. Now you had to know not just which denomination and which parish, but also whether it was a church record or a civil registration.

At least death records were not any more complicated than they had been before 1994 as there was no civil registration of these events until the new Quebec Civil Code came into effect.

So once you knew which type of registration and what jurisdiction had registered the act, prior to 1994 you had some hope of locating it within the prothonotarial for records over 100 years old and the archives offices for more current ones. The documents were sorted and kept in repositories in order of district, religion (Catholic or non-Catholic), town and parish (or sometimes district, parish and town).

Without knowing exactly when and where the event occurred before 1994 you could go into or write one of the prothonotarial offices and have a search performed for you. For records older than 100 years you could perform your own search at the appropriate archive office.

With the enactment of the new Quebec civil code, post 1899 records were gathered at one of two offices of the Registrar of Civil Status of Quebec: Quebec City or Montreal. The pre 1900 records still located in the prothonotarial offices were moved to one of the nine regional archives and the Palais de Justice were closed when the transfer of records was complete.

Now records since 1900 are only available through one of the two offices of the Registrar of Civil Status. Although they will, as Monsieur Lavigne promised, still make it a point to satisfy all our needs, they simply cannot produce the record if we do not know when, exactly where it was registered and by what body.

The records prior to 1900, now in one of the Archives Nationales, are still available from the appropriate office. However, it is now on a more limited basis. Due to staff reductions the records clerks are only allowed to spend up to 20 minutes per request.

Only since 1994, have new records been scanned, computerized and indexed so that it is possible to search even if you do not have the complete data. This will help us more easily find those born, married or deceased since the new act came into effect. However, for anything else we must know the vital statistics details so we can inform the registry office. Then in turn they can determine where to find the record and send us back the information we already know!

Thus it is easy to see that unless and until the central government of Quebec gathers and indexes the massive volume of records, they have the same problem as you, the searcher.

Other Complications Or Not

Some believe the cost is too high to obtain Quebec vital statistics. However, it compares favourably to some other provinces in Canada.

A certificate for any of the three vital acts from Quebec is \$15 for regular service with an additional charge of \$20, if you wish to take advantage of their "emergency" service (completing and shipping the certificate the next working day following the date your request is received). If you wish a copy of the act, rather than the certificate, it is \$20 for each copy and an additional \$15 for the rush service. Thus any rush service for a certificate or an act is \$35 total. (All prices are in Canadian funds at time of publication of this article.)

The larger problem is not the cost but the lack of data. The certificate, like those issued by other provinces, contains only the basic information. However, in many other provinces and on Quebec records available from other sources for events before 1900, the copy of the act includes full details. In Quebec the copy you are sent now is not a photocopy of the original or a print of the microfilmed original. This is a mixed blessing since the agents must decipher the writing for

you but they may succumb to human error in transcription.

More importantly this is less desirable though because the agents simply complete boxes on a pre-printed form. These boxes do not include some information of interest to family historians, such as names of godparents and the priest or minister on birth records. Thus the copy of the act you are offered for \$20 is not really a full copy of the act.

Another problem is still the naming of the event. For those recorded in French churches, the acts were BMS for "baptême", "mariage" (one r) and "sépulture" (baptism, marriage and burial). In civil registers in French, the abbreviations are NMD for "naissance", "mariage" (one r) and décès (birth, marriage and death). So those used to BMD must be cautious of the date of the event for those marked baptême" and "sépulture" since they are not the dates of birth and death but of baptism and burial (or at least date of the church recording of the burial, which to complicate matters more, is not necessarily the date the body was inhumed).

A further complication is that all records after 1900 moved from the Palais de Justice (prothonotarial districts) to either Quebec or Montreal. Thus they are still not in one location. However, if you do apply at the wrong one of the two, you or your request (if you already mailed or faxed it in) will be referred to the correct one. Although the plan is to combine the records into one location and hopefully to fully index them, currently this separation by the two offices can still lead to delays in locating the record and fulfilling your request

Requesting Your Input

In future issues I will explain in detail what is required on the forms for requesting certificates or copies of acts as well as what information they contain. I will also give alternative sources for finding the information you need on your application, if you don't have the exact details or of discovering some of the missing additional information not given on the copies of acts you receive from the Registrar of Civil Status in Quebec.

In the meantime, I would like to hear from any of you who have encountered any problems with obtaining 1900 or later records and from any who have success stories to tell. I will compile these without mentioning the submitters' names so that others may learn from those who have already ventured forth in trying to obtain a post 1899 vital record after the new Quebec Civil Code came into effect.

A View of North American French History and How Changing Political Geography Affected Records

Part I: A Journey Through Quebec

Those searching for French roots in modern Quebec or other areas of North America are often confused by the names used for various political divisions of the French inhabited regions of Canada and the United States. Finding records in modern Quebec for example is mystified by the fact that vital records in that province have only been centralized since 1994.

If you try to obtain records from Le Directeur de l'état civil (see their website at <http://199.84.128.167/ENGLISH/Default.htm>) for any vital event prior to January 1, 1994, you will be asked for either the name of the religious parish and municipality, county and province for any record under the jurisdiction of a church; or for the name of the municipality, county and province for any civil registration.

Where Or What Is Quebec?

One might sneer and say "Obviously if I am requesting records from Quebec then that is the province so why do they state this requirement?" Perhaps the officials wish those seeking records to think seriously about the jurisdiction since the use of the term Quebec has been confusing to many from outside the current province's borders. Even modern residents of that province may not be familiar with the entire history and thus be confused by the term as found in records from various eras.

First of all there is confusion between the name of the city or "la ville" and the name of the

province. This has not been helped by the more modern acceptance of QC as the abbreviation for the provincial name. The former PQ was more easily distinguishable as the Province of Quebec

while QC was more recognizable as the abbreviation for Quebec City. However, since PQ has become synonymous with Parti Québécois and not the province itself and since other Canadian jurisdictions do not have a P for

How You Can Help

Claude Amyot, President of the Société Généalogie Lanaudière, and the Board are working diligently to rebuild the library collection and replace the equipment. Those interested in helping may do so by joining the society, contributing books on Quebec genealogy, purchasing publications from the sales inventory or making a donation. Cheques or money orders can be made out the society and mailed to them at the address as follows:

Société Généalogie Lanaudière
CP 221 Joliette, QC
J6E 3Z6
Canada

Other Details

A list of publications for sale and membership information can be found at the society's site <http://www3.sympatico.ca/durand.gauthier/sgl/#membership>.

The Société de Généalogie de Lanaudière, formed in 1981, today numbers about 600 members. The society sponsored GenWebLanaudière project can be found at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~qclanaud/index.htm>. Volunteers Roger Hetu and Denis Charest maintain this site, which lists some of the former resources and current researchers willing to help you find your Quebec ancestors from this region.

For example, The Charest-Bouthillier-Ferland database holds all of Lanaudière's marriages for 200,000 brides and grooms that occurred between the 17th century and 1935. The data was compiled on cards by Mr. J.A.N. Ferland, a Quebec notary, and computerized by Denis Charest and Lise Bouthillier of the Société de Généalogie de Lanaudière. If you have ancestors from the Lanaudière region (Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, L'Assomption) for which you need marriage details, you may email Denis at decharest@pandore.qc.ca. In your request please state the names of both spouses for whom you wish to know the parents or other marriage details.

With your help this disaster can be overcome and the society will be enabled to assist those with Lanaudière and other Quebec ancestors to find their roots.

More French, Quebec & Franco-American Resources

Quebec/French Heritage Reading List
Acadian Heritage Reading List
Quebec/French Heritage CD ROM Resources
Quebec Maps, Atlases, Gazetteers Listing
Global Gazette articles regarding Quebec/French Canada
Global Gazette articles regarding French, French-European

Web Sites You May Find Interesting

<http://www.angelfire.com/ny5/clinton/ParishRecords/StPatrick/StPatrickPage.html> St. Patrick's Church, Chateaugay, NY This site contains baptisms, marriages, burial index, burials sections one and two, burial single graves, dit names and spelling variations.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~qchuntin/gleaner/> (Huntingdon Quebec newspaper) Contains excerpts of births, marriages and deaths from the *Gleaner* from 1866 to 1949.

<http://www.sampubco.com/wills/ny/nyfranklin2.htm> (Franklin County NY wills (index), etc)

http://www.nc3r.org/archives/stlawrence_county.html (St. Lawrence County - index of Town Historians, Libraries, Museums, etc.)

<http://www.newyorkancestry.com/Default.htm> - This is genealogical research in NYS

<http://news.nynl.net/> (16 Northern NY Newspapers)

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~qchuntin/Default.htm> (Huntingdon, Quebec - A collection of genealogical information on the former county of Huntingdon, Quebec.)

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~qchuntin/queries1.htm> (Huntingdon, Quebec - Huntingdon County Look Ups - by volunteers)

www.rootsweb.com/~qchuntin/catholic.htm

This is site of Chateaugay Valley & Reginal Catholic Records (both in Canada and the USA). It is also a link into the Franklin County History & Genealogy site (very good) Click on to Baptisms and Marriages from St. Patrick's Church Hogansberg, NY, go to the bottom of the page and click on the Franklin County History & Genealogy

Wisconsin Historical Society, www.wisconsinhistory.org

Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865 www.wisconsin.org/roster

Wisconsin Civil War Service Records www.wisconsinhistory.org/genealogy/ogrs More...

<http://automatedgenealogy.com/index.html> free online index to the 1901 Canadian Census and more. This site is in process. It appears that the records go back to 1871. Varied topics of research.

<http://www.cyberbeach.net/~jrpellan/index2.htm> French Canadian sites in English - has the potential of being a good site, but appears to be being worked on.

www.uvm.edu/~eugenics

This site has to do with Judy Dows topic at the October 1, 2005 Fall Conference. Excellence. (There are many eugenics web sites of great interest)

Perseverance, Preservation and Patience

Eugenics

The following article was taken from the talk given at the NNYACGS Fall Conference on October 1, 2005

By
Judy Dow

[Editors note: The following was taken from the Introduction of Nancy L. Gallagher's book *Breeding Better Vermonters*:

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, in a rather scornful tone, "it means what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

"The question is," said Alice, "whether you *can* make words mean different things."

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master—that's all."

Eugenics means different things to different people. Francis Galton, the Victorian aristocrat and nephew of Charles Darwin, invented the term, meaning "well-born," in the 1880s. Galton believed that the key to human progress would rest on a national program of better breeding, in which the intelligent and the accomplished, the men and women of demonstrated high moral character—the educated upper classes—would conceive more children, while the shiftless, the chronic poor, the insane and feeble-minded, and the "criminal class" would be discouraged, preferably prevented, from breeding at all. Over time, Galton predicted, the former would dominate the latter, and the "English race" would be strengthened physically, intellectually, and morally. Galton's ideas grew in popularity after 1900 as he and other scientists offered their revelations of the biological, mathematical laws governing heredity as the means by which human social progress might be informed and directed by science, not philosophy or religion. Galton's 1904 definition of eugenics became the official one for the twentieth century: "The study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally."

The focus on race, social control, and genetic "improvement," while inspiring pioneering studies in human genetics, also became a social weapon. "Indeed, eugenics was conceived by its founders as a way of lifting humans toward greater perfection," biologist Ernst Mayr lamented in his 1984 essay, "The Origin of Human Ethics." It is sadly ironic that this noble original objective eventually led to some of the most heinous crimes mankind has ever seen." Evidently the line between good intentions and malice aforethought is a fine one. As Galton's "noble vision" inspired an international, interdisciplinary movement of scholars, scientists, medical experts, wealthy philanthropists, and government leaders eager to apply the new research, the eugenic solutions offered—mental testing, segregations and sterilization of the "unfit," marriage restrictions, and discriminatory immigration quotas—turned eugenics history into something of a no-man's-land of betrayal of trust, loss of privacy and freedom, broken families and broken lives. When the Third Reich translated eugenics into a program of racial purification through genocide, the Holocaust came to epitomize, for many people, the purpose, character, and meaning of eugenics.]

1. **Laws**—Genocide, assimilation, acculturation and relocation both in Canada and the U.S. were, and still are a common practice. Many times family members refuse to talk about their family Indian heritage. Painful history is usually the reason why. Be patient and remember they kept their secret to protect you.

U.S. Statutes at Large, 25:392
Marriage Between White Men and Indian Women
August 9, 1888

Sec. 1. Be it enacted...That no white man, not otherwise a member of any tribe of

Indians, who may hereafter marry, an Indian woman, member of any Indian tribe in the United States, or any of its Territories except the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, shall by such marriage hereafter acquire any right to any tribal property, privilege, or interest whatever to which any member of such tribe is entitled.

Sec. 2. That every Indian woman, member of any such tribe of Indians, who may hereafter be married to any citizen of the United States, is hereby declared to become by such marriage a citizen of the United States, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any such citizen, being a married woman: provided, that nothing in this act contained shall impair or in any way affect the right or title of such married woman to any tribal property or any interest therein.

Vermont's Sterilizations Law, 1931

No. 1740an Act for Human Betterment by Vermont Sterilization

**It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont
Approved March 31, 1931**

Section 1. Construction. Henceforth it shall be the policy of the state to prevent procreation of idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded or insane persons, when the public welfare of idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded or insane persons likely to procreate, can be improved by voluntary sterilization as herein provided.

Section 2. Examination and certificate: operation; report. When two physicians and surgeons legally qualified to practice in the state, examine a person resident of the state, and decide: (1) that such person is an idiot, imbecile, feeble-minded or insane person likely to procreate idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded or insane persons if not sexually sterilized; (2) that the health and physical condition of such person will not be injured by the operation of a vasectomy, if male, or a salpingectomy, if a female; (3) that the welfare of such person and public welfare will improve if such person is sterilized as aforesaid; and (4) whether such person is or is not of sufficient intelligence to understand that he or she cannot beget children after such an operation is performed; and they make and sign duplicate certificates setting forth those facts and make oath thereto before a justice of the peace or notary public, then it shall be lawful for any other physician or surgeon, legally qualified to practice in the state, when presented with such certificate, to perform such operation provided; (1) he decides that the public welfare will be improved by such operation; (2) such person has requested in writing, on such certificates, that said operation be performed, if the certificates show that such person is of sufficient intelligence to understand that he or she cannot beget children after such an operation is performed; or (3) the natural or legal guardian of such person has requested in writing on such certificates that such operation be performed, if certificates show that such person is not of sufficient intelligence to understand that he or she cannot beget children after such an operation is performed; and (4) such person voluntarily submits to such operation. The physician and surgeon, after performing such operation, shall endorse on each of the certificates, and mail the other, postage prepaid, addressed to the commissioner of public welfare at Montpelier, Vermont to be kept in his office.

**The Family Legal Adviser by Albert Woodruff Gray, A.B.L.L.B.
Member of the Bar, United States Supreme Court
The Greystone Press Copyright 1950**

Re: Miscegenation Law

What Races May Not Intermarry

Marriages between persons of the white race and Indians, Oriental and Negro races are prohibited in many states. These laws the federal courts have held to be constitutional and not a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

State	Negroes	Oriental	American Indians
Louisiana	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
Nebraska	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
New York	Permitted	Permitted	Prohibited
Rhode Island	Permitted	Permitted	Prohibited
Vermont	Permitted	Permitted	Prohibited

This law in Vermont was changed in 1957 to permit marriages to American Indians.

State of Vermont's Response to Petition for Federal Acknowledgement Of the St. Francis/Sokoki Band of the Abenaki Nation of Vermont By State of Vermont William H. Sorrell, Attorney General and Eve Jacobs- Carnahan, Special Assistant Attorney General Dec. 2002

Summary of Failure of Evidence to Satisfy Criterion (e)

This Pan-Indian attitude, along with many generations of marriages to French Canadians and other whites has resulted in family genealogies without any clear Abenaki Ancestry.

Conclusion

On the four criteria for federal acknowledgment examined, the evidence raises serious questions about the existence of a tribe of Abenakis in Vermont who are a continuation of the historic Abenaki who lived at Missisquoi prior to the American Revolution. The invisibility of any tribe from 1790 to 1974 was so complete that historians, anthropologists and census takers were unable to locate it. No outside observers verify its existence during that time period, thus precluding a find on criterion (a) for federal acknowledgment.

Voting/Citizenship

The right to vote is arguably the most significant characteristic of American citizenship. Though not explicitly guaranteed in the US Constitution, the right to vote has been declared fundamental by the US Supreme Court since it's preservation of other basic civil and political rights.

But despite this belief this right has been denied to many groups through history, including blacks, women, and Indians. Blacks received voting rights in 1870 with the Fifteenth Amendment, women in 1920 with the passing of the Nineteenth Amendment. But Indians cannot claim one defining moment when their right to vote was constitutionally secure.

Opposition has come in various forms at various times; some states proclaimed Indians were not citizens so consequently could not vote. Because Indians were not legally citizens until 1924 with the passing of the Indian Citizenship Act, these states felt they were within their rights to deny Indians needed to be citizens and civilized. If they were not considered civilized in the states' eyes, they could not vote. Other states took the opinion that only Indians that were taxed could vote.

Still other states took the strictest outlook by saying Indians must be citizens, residents of the state and taxpayers before they could have the right to vote. All of these practices were declared illegal, however, when Congress passed the voting Right Act of 1965.

2. Family oral stories and songs—remember Native people have recorded their history since the beginning of time through oral stories. Give value to the old family stories and songs. Often there are many clues hidden in the stories you heard over and over again as a child.

3. Family photos—locations, clothing, and material culture can give us clues to an Indian connection and what tribe your loved one belonged to.

4. First names as last names—(i.e. Paul, George, Francis, Albert, Simon, Louis, Joseph and Stevens, etc.) When a Frenchman married an Indian woman she took his last name as hers. If a Frenchwoman married an Indian man they took her father's first name as their last name. Also look for translation changes in names Etienne becomes Attean—a very common Penobscot family name at Indian Island in Maine. Paul is a common Micmac family name throughout Reserves in Canada and Maine. Women did not always take their husband's surname nor did their children take their father's surname (various laws at different times came into play here that would cause the children to loose their heritage if a legal marriage occurred). Sometimes the Saint's name given to Indian people at Baptism became last names for the next generation.

5. Baptisms—French Catholics had to have a Saint's name to be baptized. In my Grandfather's family there were six boys all with the first name of Joseph and six girls all with the first name of Marie (French for Mary translated into Abenaki as Mali or Molly). My uncles all went by their middle names except for my Uncle Joe who used Joseph. The others were either not aware or didn't care about the first name Joseph so never used it on documents.

6. Places and locations—(Moccasin Village, Lakeside, The mouth of the river on North Ave., etc.) These small communities were great places to hide in plain sight and are great resources for finding family connections. Look for patterns where baskets were sold and seasonal jobs were available; where the family went to summer camp each year. These can also point you to Indian Connections.

7. Interesting things on vital statistics records—occupations as fishing or hunting guides, basket makers, herbal doctor, midwife, agricultural harvesting and lumbering are a few jobs that Native people continually held. In the category of Race are parents listed as Indian, while their child is listed as "White." Many times listers felt they were doing the child a "favor" by listing them as "white." Or are family members listed as "Negro," "colored," "black," "mulatto" in the census reports and other records. Many times listed simply as "French Canadian" or "White" can be a clue when other pieces of the puzzle are present.

8. Native stories and recorded history—try to locate Indian versions of battles, every day life, stories and history. Often these stories are in tribal language books. Another perspective can be enlightening.

9. Post cards—old post cards often reveal Indian names and family lands. In the East, in the early 1900s, Indians were considered an oddity of the past. When visibly showing a skill like basket making or guiding fishermen and hunters they often appeared on post cards.

10. Material culture/art—beading, snowshoes, canoes and basketry. Patterns, colors, techniques and designs will give you clues to the maker, the age and the history the period of time, which could lead you to a direction.

11. Past family locations—along Lake Champlain (Bitawbagok), the Connecticut River (Kwintegok), St. Francis (Alsogontegok) and St. Lawrence Rivers (Ksitegok) or Lake Memphramagog (Mamhlawbagok), Farnham, Quebec, Lake George one could find Indian communities. Indian people traveled within communities where known Indian people were already living. For example, you may find a person listed and traveling between Lake George and Farnham, Quebec or Baie St. Paul, Quebec and Essex Junction, Vermont on a regular basis because of the seasonal work available and the Indian communities at the other end.

12. Wabanaki—people from the Dawnland. Abenaki (à bén a ké) French translation, Abenaki (a b' nak é) English translation, Abenaki ('øb nak é) Dutch translation.

13. Language—the Abenaki language does not have the sound of “r” so many like Mary became Mali, Molly, etc. and Paradis became Panadis.

14. Language—unusual translations in names often occur between the French and English languages it depended on who was doing the speaking and who was doing the writing. This also occurred between the Abenaki language and both English and French languages. Joseph Watso might become Joseph Watson or Joseph Mountain. Wadzo is Abenaki for mountain. Augustus Huart was also known as Augustus Loon (Huart is French for loon).

15. Church records—the following parishes in Quebec are known to have Abenaki records:

St. Luc, St. Jean County, PQ
 St. Johns/Jean, St. Jean County, PQ
 Iberville, Iberville County, PQ
 St. Valentin, St. Jean/Iberville/Missisquoi County, PQ?
 St. George, Richmond County, PQ
 St. Bernard, St. Jean County PQ
 St. Francois-du-Lac (Odanak), Yamaska County, PQ
 Pierreville, Yamaska County, PQ
 St. Regis, Huntington County, PQ
 Becancour PQ, Nicolet County, PQ
 Trois Rivières, PQ

16. Usually Tribal Registration Rolls and Tribal Genealogies are NOT available to the general public; however, some tribes do share this information. So what have you got to lose by asking? Some Pow Wow's, cultural events and cultural centers now have tables set up where you can compare your genealogy records with that of the tribes.

17. Some records at the National Archives in Quebec have many marriages and births listed on one page in a book rather than an individual document. The individual records may not show the person's heritage but often on the top of the page these people are listed as “Indian” or “Sauvage”.

18. Cultural markers—look for family traits, actions and words. An elder once told me that it takes six generations to take the Indian out of the Indian.

19. Matrilineal Society—child takes mother's last name as their own.

*Names of Persons, Which Differ From both, The English and French Orthography
New Familiar Abenakis and English Dialogues*

Bu
Joseph Laurent
1884

Ambrose	O'bloas	Agatha	Agat
Anthony	Atoan	Agnes	O'nias
Augustus	Ogistin	Angelica	O'zalik
Basil	Paslid	Anna	O'nis
Bernard	Pelnal	Catherine	Katelin
Caesar	Sazal	Cicely	Sessil
Daniel	Tanial	Charlotte	Sallot
David	Tabid	Christiana	Klistin
Edward	Edoal	Clarissa	Klalis
Elijah	Lazal	Dorothy	Toloti
Francis	Plasoa	Ellen	Alan
Gregory	Klegual	Elizabeth	Alizobat
Israel	Islal	Emeline	Amelain
Jerome	Salom	Louisa	Lowiz
John	Azo	Margaret	Malgelit
Joseph	Sozap	Mary	Mali
Lawrence	Lolo	Sophia	Sopi
Michael	Missal	Susan	Sozon
Nicholas	Nikola	Theresa	Talaz
Peter	Pial		
Robert	Lobal		
Simon	Simo		
Stephen	Atian		
Thomas	Tomo		

THE YEAR 1905

This will boggle your mind, I know it did mine!
The year is 1905.
One hundred years ago.
What a difference a century makes!

The average life expectancy in the U.S. was 47 years.

Only 14 percent of the homes in the US. had a bathtub.

Only 8 percent of the homes had a telephone.

A three-minute call from Denver to New York City cost eleven dollars.

There were only 8,000 cars in the U.S., and only 144 miles of paved roads.

The maximum speed limit in most cities was 10 mph.

Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa, and Tennessee were each more heavily populated than California.

With a mere 1.4 million people, California was only the 21st most populous state in the Union

The tallest structure in the world was the Eiffel Tower!

The average wage in the U.S. was 22 cents per hour.

The average U.S. worker made between \$200 and \$400 per year.

A competent accountant could expect to earn \$2000 per year, a dentist \$2,500 per year, a veterinarian between \$1,500 and \$4,000 per year, and a mechanical engineer about \$5,000 per year.

More than 95 percent of all births in the U.S. took place at home.

Ninety percent of all U.S. doctors had no college education. Instead, they attended so-called medical schools, many of which were condemned in the press and by the government as "substandard."

Sugar cost four cents a pound.
Eggs were fourteen cents a dozen.
Coffee was fifteen cents a pound.

Most women only washed their hair once a month, and used borax or egg yolks for shampoo.

Canada passed a law that prohibited poor people from entering into their country for any reason.

Five leading causes of death in the U.S. ^{were}:

1. Pneumonia and influenza
2. Tuberculosis^o
3. Diarrhea
4. Heart disease
5. Stroke

The American flag had 45 stars. Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Hawaii, and Alaska hadn't been admitted to the Union yet.

The population of Las Vegas, Nevada, was only 30!!!

Crossword puzzles, canned beer, and ice tea hadn't been invented yet.

There was no Mother's Day or Father's Day.

Two out of every 10 U.S. adults couldn't read or write.

Only 6 percent of all Americans had graduated from high school.

Marijuana, heroin, and morphine were all available over the counter at the local corner drugstores.

Back then pharmacist said, "Heroin clears the complexion, gives buoyancy to the mind, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is, in fact, a perfect guardian of health." (Shocking!)

Eighteen percent of households in the U.S. had at least one full-time servant or domestic help.

There were about 230 reported murders in the entire U.S.

And I forwarded this from someone else without typing it myself, and sent it to you in a matter of seconds!

Try to imagine what it may be like in another 100 years



The Longfellow Birthday Book

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

Written on inside page:
From Miss Alice Beaumont,
To Miss Fanny Cameron
With Best Wishes for a
Merry Christmas
1910

Jan 14	Walter Roy Tourtellot	1875
Jan 20	Alice Beaumont	1895
Mar 21	Robert Baldwin King	1912
	Elie Hope Stuttard	1898
Mar 27	Minnie I. Fee	1892
Mar 28	Hattie Hanthe	1897
	Olga Hanthe	1897
Apr 2	Elizabeth Stuttard	1891
Apr 13	Clara Stuttard	1896
May 2	Arthur C Cameron	1891
May 17	Thomas Arthur Cameron	1916 Wed. 10:45 a.m.
Jun 3	Alice Howard	1895
Jun 16	Helen B. Hollingdrake	
Jun 22	Margaret Worthington	1900
Jun 23	Harold B. Cameron	1894
Jun 30	Nina L. Battoy	1891
Jul 11	Grace G. England	
Aug 10	Fanny Cameron	1897
Aug 15	Mrs. Mattie W. Lfieffer	1879
Aug 17	Joe Field Cameron	1905
Aug 22	Wm. R. Cameron	1864
Sep	Mildred E. Green	1896
Oct 8	John F. Wynn	1874
Oct 26	Gladys E. Gardiner	1899
Nov 1	Ethel May Cameron	1903
Nov 18	Marjorie Louise White	1902
Dec 4	Wm. R. Cameron, Jr.	1889
Dec 13	Mary Farrell	1899
Dec 17	Lilian Parr	1895
Dec 21	John Farrell	1895
Dec 24	Mary W. Farrell	
Dec 28	Elizabeth Cameron	1866

Book Reviews

North Country Settlers Malone In the 19th Century By Edgar W. (Ted) Mills

This book is intended to be a reader and sourcebook for thinking about Malone's first hundred years and the town's special character. The author honors Malone's bicentennial year with a set of thematic essays on relevant topics.

This is a very interesting book of the people, places and times of the Malone area from it's beginning in 1802 and for a hundred years after.

It has 257 pages 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 in size and is , with pictures, drawings, Table of Contents, Preface, Introduction, Bibliography and Index. It is a soft cover book (the hardback copies are sold out) published by Aspect Books of Brushton, New York. The cost is \$19.95 and may be purchased from the Franklin County Historical and Museum Society, P.O. Box 388, Malone, NY 12953. The cost is \$19.95 plus \$4.00 S&H and \$1.50 sales tax for NYS residents.

Seward and Related Families Third Edition By George C. Seward

This is a family history with a very complete Table of Contents, the Seward Coat of Arms, genealogy (with many Family, Ancestor, Descendant Charts), recollections, pictures, a Bibliography, and a full-name Index. One of the ancestors highlighted in this book is William Henry Seward, Secretary of State for Presidents Lincoln and Johnson.

This book is model for anyone who plans to write family history.

Libraries with genealogy or history sections may receive complimentary copies of this book by request on their library letterhead.

This book has 359 pages, 5 x 8 inches size. It may be purchased for \$34.50, postpaid from George C. Seward, 48 Greenacres Ave. Scarsdale, NY 10583

Breeding Better Vermonters The Eugenics Project in the Green Mountain State By Nancy L. Gallagher

Eugenics—the study of human racial progress through selective breeding—frequently invokes images of social engineering, virulent racism, immigrant persecution, and Nazi genocide, but Vermont's little known adventure in eugenics shows the inherent adaptability of eugenics theory and methods to parochial social justice. Beginning with genealogies of Vermont's rural poor in the 1920s, and concluding in the 1930s with an exposé of ethnic prejudice in Vermont's largest city, this story of the Eugenics Survey of Vermont explores the scope, limits, and changing interpretations of eugenics in America and offers a new approach to the history of progressive politics and social reform in New England.

Inspired and directed by Zoology Professor Henry F. Perkins, the survey, through social research, political agitation, and education campaigns, infused eugenic agendas into progressive programs for child welfare, mental health, and rural community development. *Breeding Better Vermonters* examines social, ethnic, and religious tensions and reveals how populations studies, theories of human heredity, and a rhetoric of altruism became subtle, yet powerful tools of social control and exclusion in a state whose motto was "freedom and unity."

Nancy L. Gallagher completed gradate work in history at the University of Vermont. "Gallagher, whose background in biology allows her to explain with clarity the scientific origins of eugenics, tells her sobering tale with both sensitivity and a touch of outrage." — Jere Daniel, Dartmouth College

This book is soft cover, 5 x 8 inches, 237 pps., with Notes, Appendixes, Bibliography

and index. It may be purchased from Nancy Gallagher, P.O. Box 240, Underhill, VT 05489 for \$20.00 (price includes S&H).

Out of the Darkness In Memory of Lyon Mountain's Iron Men By Lawrence P. Gooley

Out of the Darkness shines a light on the identities of the men who died in the iron mines of Lyon Mountain, New York.

A shroud of mystery has long hung over the stories of these men. Who were they, and how did they die?

Drillers, mockers, furnace workers, timber men — they're all here. Many suffered horrible, spectacular deaths, as detailed in the newspaper fashion of the day, which tended towards graphic, gruesome imagery.

There is no shortage of such stories here, as more than 160 men perished while in the employ of the mining companies. There are locals, immigrants, teenagers, grandfathers, novices, and lifers on the long list of mine victims. They died mostly alone, sometimes in pairs, and even in groups of three.

The miners were a reticent bunch, and the details of most accidents stayed within the mines. Some stories escaped the underground depths, only to be drowned away in the local beer garden. The men shielded their families from the realities of life on the job, and death was a part of that reality. They carried their burden in silence.

In most cases, family members knew only that a dear loved one had been lost. At the time, the facts weren't important and eventually the details faded to near-oblivion. As the miners were buried, so were their stories.

Those stories are preserved here, examples of what the miners endured. They are presented as a memorial to the men who lost their lives at Lyon Mountain. These were real men, and true heroes of American industry.

This book is 9 X 6, soft-covered, 321 pps. It contains the stories, bios and many pictures all depending on the degree of information available to the author. It also contains the "toughness" way the company usually dealt with these injuries and deaths. The book may be purchased from the author at Bloated Toe Enterprises, PO Box 324, Peru, NY 12972 Website: www.bloatedtoe.com; Email: sales@bloatedtoe.com; Tele: (518) 563-9469 for \$28.58 (in New York State – S&H included) and \$26.52 (in United States, but outside NYS – S&H included).

St. Joseph Baptism Repertoire St. Joseph Co-Cathedral, Burlington, Vt Large French-Canadian Parish 1834—1963

This book contains 25,409 baptisms performed by priests and missionaries assigned to St. Joseph's Parish, the first French National Catholic Church in New England, and it includes more than 8,000 marriage notations taken from the margins of the registers. We used by this family that were indicated in the margins of the baptism records; sometimes 2, 3 or 4 other names for a family.

From 1834 to 1855, the priests and missionaries traveled throughout northern Vermont to perform the sacraments of baptism and marriage. The "baptism place" or "residence" of some towns follows: Colchester 318, Vergennes 194, Milton 143, Swanton 133, Winooski 132, Brandon 111, Grand Isle 109, Highgate 99, Williston 97, Shelbourne 83, Charlotte 71, Ferrisburgh 71, South Burlington 63, Essex 53, Northfield 53, Montpelier 50, Hinesburg 48, Rutland 45, Middlebury 37, St. Albans 33, Bristol 30, Jericho 28, Fairfax 26, Georgia 25, Westford 25, Pittsford 24, Shoreham 22, Orwell 19, Essex Junction 18, Franklin 18 Monkton 18, Goshen 17, Richmond 16, Woodstock 16, Salisbury 14, New Haven 13, Addison 11, Underhill 11 and Randolph 10; plus many, many other towns with baptisms in the single digit numbers. You may have wondered why these baptisms were never found in your ancestors home town! These were all

performed before these towns had their own resident priest. In fact, the numbers of baptisms performed in these towns may actually be more than twice as many as noted above, because only 44 percent of the baptisms have indicated the "baptism place" or "residence." Many also resided out of state as we had 79 from New York, 47 from Massachusetts, 35 from Connecticut, 26 from New Hampshire, 23 from Maine and 1 from Rhode Island.

This is a two volume set of some 1,502 pages (Buckram hardcover), ISBN 0-9761263-0-3, Copyright 2004, Cost: \$120.00 US and \$10.00 S&H. Make checks or money orders payable to VT-FCGS. Order from: Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406-5128. Questions may be directed to: mail@vt-fcgs.org. Publications website may be seen at: <http://www.vt-fcgs.org.forsale.html>.

All That Glitters The Life and Times of Joe Ladue Founder of Dawson City
By Ed and Star Jones

Like many men of the nineteenth century, Joseph Francis Ladue (1854-1901) sought to rise from humble origins to a position of wealth—by way of the mother lode. This is the story of one man's ambitions, failures, trials and triumphs. His quest took him to the dusty, rowdy boom-towns of Deadwood and Tombstone and the unexplored territory of Canada's Yukon. There, for fifteen years he worked side by side with men like Jack McQuesten, Arthur Harper, and Al Mayo as prospector, trader, miner, and promoter of the Yukon Valley. When gold was discovered in the Klondike, Ladue was there. He founded Dawson City, one of the most important commercial centers during the heady days of the Klondike Gold Rush. Tenacious, generous, self-effacing, Joe Ladue typified the kind of pioneer who wanted his fellow to succeed, too. In 1897, *Leslies Weekly Magazine* dubbed Ladue "The Original King of the Klondike." He is that and more.

Living in Dawson City and Santa Fe, New Mexico, Ed and Star Jones have, for forty years, retraced Ladue's steps in Canada and the United States, and their painstaking effort in research and interviews have resulted in the first biography of this historic figure.

This is a 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inch book (available in hard cover) of 342 pages including sixteen glossy pages of pictures. It has Foreword by Pierre Berton (resident of Dawson City), Table of Contents, Prologue, Introduction, a Ladue Genealogy, Yukon Chronology, extensive Notes and Bibliography, and Index. The book may be purchased for: hardcover 39.95\$ (Canadian) Mac's fireweed Books, 203 Main Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2B2, Canada; telephone: 1-800-661-0508.

Melanson ~ Melançon The Genealogy of an Acadian and Cajun Family

By Michael B. Melanson

Melanson Melançon Melancon Malanson Melonson Malonson Mellanson Menanson Menancon Mannausau Mannausa

Most people in the United States and Canada with the above noted surnames are descendants of one of two brothers, Pierre and Charles Mellanson, who arrived in Acadia in 1657. *Melanson ~ Melançon: The Genealogy of an Acadian and Cajun Family* traces the Melanson and Melançon descendants of these two brothers from their arrival in Acadia through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

For their first years in North America the Melansons lived in the areas of Port-Royal and Grand-Pré, Acadia (in present day Nova Scotia). In 1755, they and the rest of the Acadian people were forcibly removed from their homeland and scattered among the American colonies, England and France or held prisoner in Nova Scotia. Those who escaped took refuge in Quebec. In 1763, the Acadians became free to reestablish

themselves, however, not on their former lands.

By the nineteenth century, the Melanson ~ Melançon family had founded new communities in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Louisiana, where they became

known as Cajuns. This comprehensive genealogy covers the Melanson ~ Melançon descendants in all these areas, as well as their migration into Ontario, New England, New York and the Midwest at the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

This 1,040-page, 8 1/2 "x11" hardcover includes a 20,000+ person index, complete footnotes and a full bibliography. It covers the Melanson and Melançon descendants of Pierre and Charles Mellanson, who arrived in Acadia in 1657.

The book may be ordered from Michael B. Melanson, Lanesville Publishing, 157 Crosby Road, Dracut, MA 01826 mbmelanson@aol.com Make check payable to Michael B. Melanson. The cost per book is \$49.95 US currency. Massachusetts residents please add 5% sales tax or \$2.50 for each book. For shipping to the U.S. please include \$5.95 per book. For shipping to Canada please include \$20.95 per book (U.S. currency). For more information contact the author or visit the website at <http://www.gregor.ca/Acadia/MichaelMelanson/index.htm>

***St. Mary of the Sea, New port, Vermont* Marriages 1873-1930**

Compiled by the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Burlington, Vermont

In addition to the marriage records this book has a brief history of the church. It is hardbound with 225 pages.

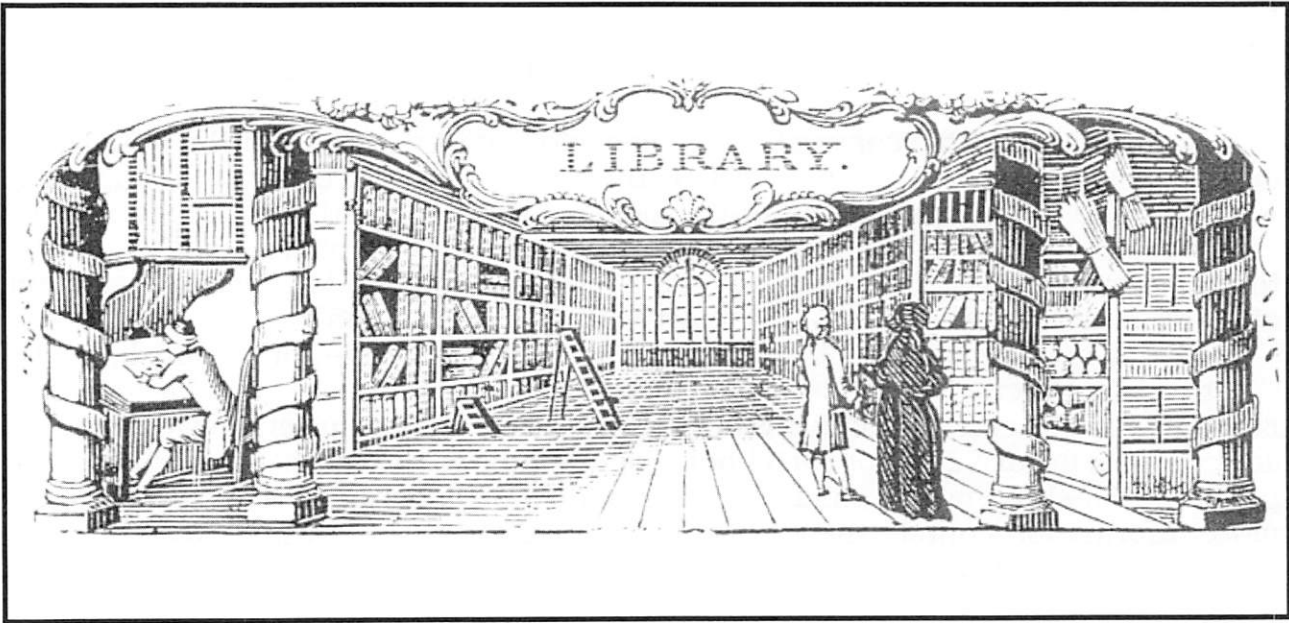
The cost is \$40.00 plus \$5.00 S&H from Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Burlington, Vermont, P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, Vermont 05406-5128

***St. Bridget, West Rutland, Vermont* Marriages 1857-1930**

In addition to the marriage records this book has a brief history of the parish as well as a parish census for the year 1857. It is hardbound with 225 pages.

The cost is \$40.00 plus \$5.00 S&H from Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Burlington, Vermont, P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, Vermont 05406-5128





Library Acquisitions

Donations

Computer - James Poulette
Anonymous - Overhead projector
Gloria Pratt - Microfiches:
VT Marriages Vol 1 & 2 Montpelier, Burlington-Berlin
BSM St. Mathieu Rimouski 1858-1985
Genealogy of the Families of Ile D'Orleans
AGLL Canadian Census Listings 1666-1891
1752 Census of Ile Royale
La Conquete du Canada par Les Normands
Acadian Notes by Gaudet

Clyde Rabideau:
Obits 2004 Clinton, Franklin, Essex Counties

Vt. French Genealogy Society:
Marriages St. John- St. Johnsbury 1858-1930
Marriages Nativity of the BVM Swanton- 1854-1930
Marriages St. Augustine, Montpelier, Vt. Marriages - 1856-1930
St. Peter, Vergennes, Vt. Marriages - 1873-1930
Holy Angels, St. Albans, Vt. Marriages - 1859-1930
Assumption of BVM, Middlebury, Vt. Marriages 1845-1930
Barbara Paradis:
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Larry Gooley:
Out of the Darkness- Lyon Mtn Miners who died in the Mines

Donna Quesnel Joyal:
Cash \$10.00

Eliz. Botten:
Rev. John Robert Young's Records- Clinton, Courtland, Monroe, Onondaga,
Ontario & Steuben Counties, NY 1846-1860
Tree Talks Index Franklin County 1796-1956
Tree Talks Index Essex County 1793-1959
Tree Talks Index Clinton County 1771-1964

Richard Seymour - CDS:
Quebec Marriage Recordss Parts 1&2° (31) Churches
Tanguay Dictionary
°Book: Your Ancient Canadian Family Ties

Judy Dow:
Building Better Vermonters by Nancy L. Gallagher

St. Patrick's Church Pt. Henry NY 150th Anni. 1854-2004

Purchases

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Rep des Marriages St. Martin Ile Jesus Vol 1&2 1774-1970

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Queries

E-mail Correction: Vol. 21 No. 1 No. 40 2004: The following, #1320, has a correction of the contributor's e-mail address.

- 1320 GOULET/GOOLEY LAREMONT/LARMA/NORMAND MONEAULT
DANOT/DANETTE**
I am searching for info about the GOOLEY/GOULET and NORMAND/
LARMA/ LAREMONT families of AuSable Forks, in hopes of finding their
origins in Quebec. This family also lived in the Black Brook and Plattsburgh
areas. The family attended the St. Jean-Baptist Church in Keeseville
through the 1840s to 1860s.
My ancestor Peter Adam GOOLEY was b. in 1855 in AuSable and bapt. in
1856 in Keeseville. His father was Pierre (Pierre-Joesph, may be known
by either name) Goulet b. ca. 1813 in Canada and his mother was
Marcelline NORMAND/ LARMA/ LAREMONT, b. ca. 1824, location
unknown.
The parents mar. prior to 1843, location unknown, but probably NY, but
there is no record in Keeseville.
Although I have researched the GOULET family in Quebec extensively I
have not yet found a connection to the larger GOULET tree.
The NORMAND/LARMA/LAREMONT (with its puzzling variations in
surname or dit name) consisted of four probable siblings: Marcelline;
Jean-Baptist, mar. Hen-riette MONEAULT; Toussaint/David, he mar. Aglae
ST. MICHEL; and Mathilde who mar. Andre DANETTE/DANOT. I have not
yet found any documentation for the parentage or place of birth of these
NORMAND siblings who I believe were born in the 1820s or thereabouts.
Any help would be greatly appreciated.
Jonah McKenna 67 Valley View Dr., Fitchburg, MA 01420 jonahm78@gmail.com
- 1330 LEMELEN/LEMNAH, AUBIN/HOBEN**
I'm looking for the parents, date and place of mar. of Narcesse/Nelson
LEMELIN/LEMNAH and Delia AUBIN/HOBEN. They were possibly in
California in 1872.
Rae D. Laitres #543 PO Box 723, St. Albans, VT 05478-0723
- 1331 DUMAS LEDOUX**
Could Joseph-Olivier DUMAS, b. 28 May 1805 in St-Ours, Richelieu, PQ,
Can, wife Eliza, who appears in Malone. NY abt. 1850, he was the s/o
Charles and Francois LEDOUX?
*Don Sylvain #1034 6021 Rossmore Drive, Bethesda, MD 20814-2265,
dsylvain@juno.com*
- 1332 MOSSEY GRASSETT**
I am looking for information on Sophia and Orpha MOSSEY, children of
James MOSSEY and Mary/Marie GRASSETT. They were from Chazy, NY.
Sophia may have mar. Noah Poisant—info 1910 census. The age was
correct, she was 69 and b. 8 Aug 1841. No info on Orpha since she was 6
in the 1860 census—is she married or did she die in that time? These two sisters
were my father's aunts.

I have quite a bit of info on the other 6 Mossey children if anyone is looking for it.
Carol O Southworth 15 27th Ave, Ocala, FL 34476 ecsouth@juno.com

1333 SYLVAIN ROY dit PORTELANCE

Looking for the children of Jean SYLVAIN, 1817, Pt. Claire, Lachine, PQ; d. 3 Feb 1842, St Agnes Parish, Lachine, PQ, s/o Benjamin and Marie Goyet and Marguerite ROY dit PORTELANCE on 26 Nov 1839.

Don Sylvain#1034 6021 Rossmore Drive, Bethesda MD 20814-2265 e-mail sva3wood@msm.com

1334 SYLVAIN CARDINAL

Looking for the children of Benjamin SYLVAIN (s/o Jean-Baptiste and Marie-Monique Roch/Rocque), mar. 25 Oct 1841, Lachine, PQ and Marie-Anne ARDINAL.

Don Sylvain#1034 6021 Rossmore Drive, Bethesda MD 20814-2265 e-mail sva3wood@msm.com

1335 COCHRANE/COCHRAIN READ

I am looking for the parents of Susan COCHRANE/COCHRAIN who was b. 24 Jul 1804 and she d. in 1881. I do know that she mar. James S. READ. They are both bur. In Blockhouse Cemetery in Peru, NY.

Susan and James had 3 children:

Mary e.	1826
Firman Whitwell	1833-1918
Terressa	1840-1926

Any info would be most helpful.

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

1336 GRANT

I am searching for the family of Daniel B. GRANT b. in 1827 in Clinton Co., NY or Canada West. Census claim he was b. in Clinton Co. but his Civil War papers state he was b. in Canada—par. And siblings are unknown. The 1850 census have Daniel Grant living with Lucina Ranson in Chazy, Essex Co. [Chazy is in Clinton Co.]. Both were b. in Canada.

Daniel Grant's mar to Johanna ? was probably in NY ca. 1850-1854.

Their first child, William James was b. in Ill. In 1854; 1860-1870 censuses: Daniel is found in Minn. With Johanna and four children: William James, James Walter, Willard Henry and Sarah.

D. B. and J. E. are in the 1880 census in Moriah, Essex Co., NY.

Johanna Grant d. in Moriah, Essex Co., NY ca. 1880-1885.

Daniel Grant mar. Eliza ? in NY She was b. in NY.

Any help would be appreciated.

Yvonda Grant Anderson, 20105 Gina Marie Lane, Burlington, WA 98233

1337 RUSSELL PROVOST

I am searching for mar. info on Michael George RUSSELL to Mary Josephine PROVOST that took place between 1845 and 1855 in possibly the Watertown, New York area. I am also searching for any info on Michael's death and/or burial record (possibly before 1860).

Ford-3@chater.net

1338 BEAN LaFAVE GILBERT/JELBERT

I am searching for b. info on Emma BEAN (aka Emma/Eliza/Elizabeth LaFAVE) b. ca. 1862 possibly in either New Sweden, NY or Plattsburgh, NY. Father's name could have been Jerome. Also searching for her mar. record to Martin Richard GILBERT/JELBERT prior to 1883.

Ford-3@chater.net

1339 WRIGHT NELSON

I am looking for a book written on the Jonathan Wright Family of Flushing, Long Island, NY Jacob and Captain Daniel Wright were also of that family. In the inventory of personal property of deceased Daniel Wright of the town of Smithville, Chenango Co., NY, filed 27 Dec 1815 a bible is listed. Daniel was b. ca. 1760s. He was mar. by 1787 to Mary Nelson of Dutchess Co. NY and he d. Sep 1815. I would like to locate the bible as I need copies of the pages with the family data. Is it in some library or elsewhere? Please help.

Ellen L. Nelson#290 413 Glacier Ave. Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

1340 BOURGEOIS POIRIER LePAGE BOYD

I am seeking info on Narcisse/Nelson BOURGEOIS, b. St. Jacques l'Achigan, Montcalm Co., qc, Can. He was s/o Joseph and Rosalie POIRIER, mar. in St. Jacques on 13 Aug 1850 to Delphine LePAGE, dau/o Amable and Marie BOYD.

Two brothers (Elie and David) settled in Ontario, Co. after 1854. Narcisse settled in Troy, NY after 1850.

Joseph Remi Bourgeois#73 9663 Rte 9, PO Box 407, Chazy, NY 12921-0407

1341 ELLIOTT/ELIOT/ELLIOTTE ROY DORAIS

I am searching for the mar. and any other info regarding Charles ELLIOTT of Malone, NY and Marie ROY. Charles b. 1841/1843 of Canada par. Marie b. 1843, d. 1873, dau/o Martin Sophie DORAIS of Ste. Philomene, Chateauguay Co. PQ, Can. Mar took place ca. 1865-67.

Clifford A. Timpson#1433 13 Whitney Pl., Milton, VT 05468

1342 DUMAS ROY DORAIS ELLIOTT

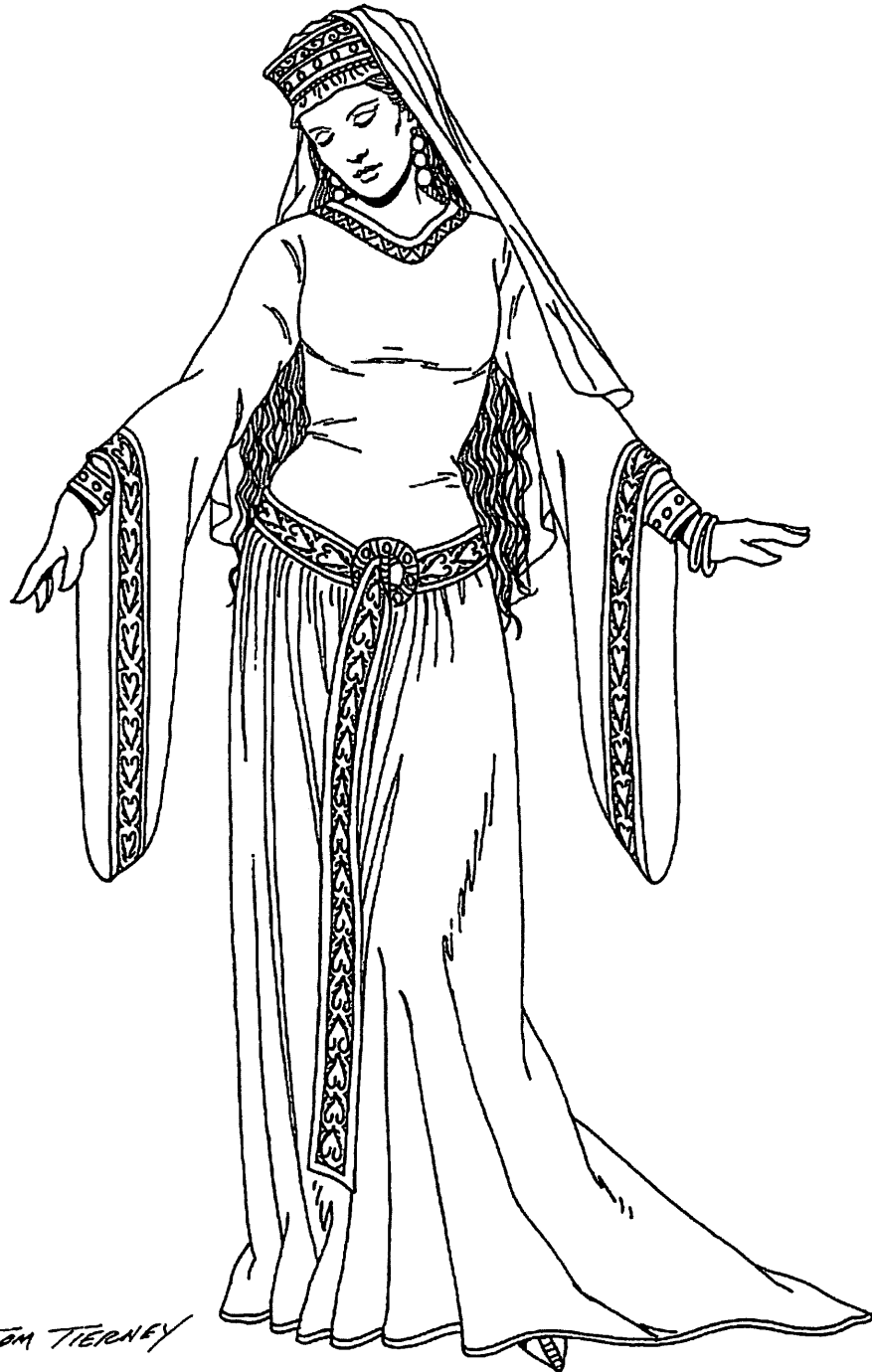
I am searching for the mar./d. records of MoiseDUMAS of Malone, NY area. Moise Dumas mar. Sophie ROY, b. 1845 d. 1906, dau/o Martin and Sophie DORAIS of Ste. Philomene, Chateauguay Co., PQ, Can. Mar. ca. late 1860s or early 1870s. Sophie later mar. Charles ELLIOTT, 23 May 1875, St. Hermenegilde, Stanstead, PQ, Can. Any help would be appreciated.

Clifford A. Timpson#1433 13 Whitney Pl., Milton, VT 05468

1343 PAQUET/PERKET CHARRON

I am seeking the mar. record and/or par. names of Louis PAQUET/PERKETT and Flavie CHARON. The mar. took place abt. 1852—possibly in the Clinton County area. Couple living in Lewis, Essex Co., NY during the period of a least 1860 through the end of the century. Child #1 b. abt. 1852—location unknown. Child #2, Louis Francois, bapt. at St. John the Baptiste, Keeseville in 1857 and six additional children bapt. there through 1873. See my Worldconnect site for more details: <http://worldconnectgenealogy.rootweb.com/cgi-bin/lgm.cgi?db=brtim>

Lawrence Roberts #1118 7034 Fairway Oaks, Fayetteville, PA 17222
Lmroberts@earthlink.net



Twelfth-century Norman Noblewoman

Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society

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5. Lifetime \$375 US funds or equivalent, (15 x individual dues).
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The subscription year is from September 1st to August 31st. All who join prior to June 1st will be credited with the current membership year and will receive the previous journal and current journals; their dues will be subject to renewal on August 31st. All who join after June 1st will receive two journals beginning with the next journal; they will be credited for dues in the new subscription year.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

Notify NNYACGS of a Change of Address

QUERIES

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

Society Announcements

SUMMER LIBRARY HOURS

Summer library hours at our Keeseville Genealogical Center* are:

Wednesdays 1–6 pm Saturdays 11am – 4 pm April thru Oct

and by appointment year around, two weeks notice is appreciated

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

NNYACGS

Semi-yearly Conferences

Always the 3rd Saturday in May

and the

1st Saturday in October

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

ARTICLES ENCOURAGED

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

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

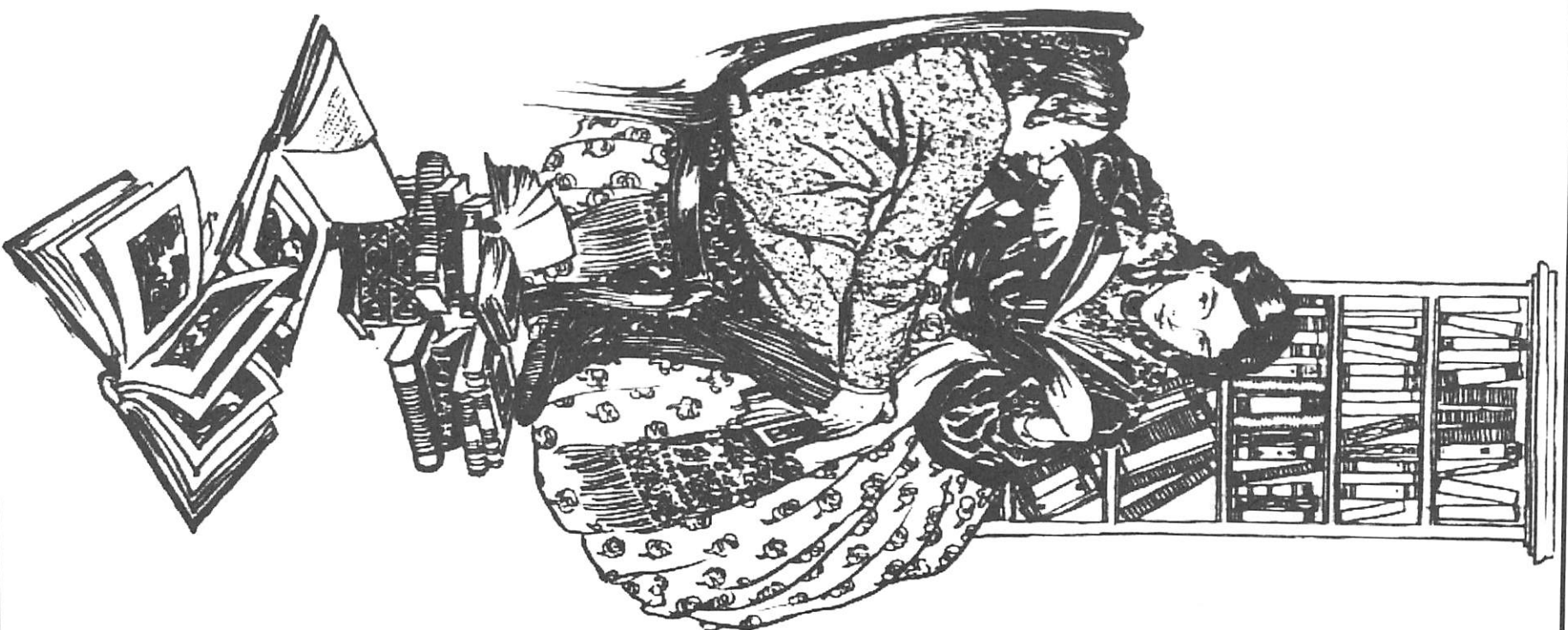
If you submit an article that has been written on a computer, please also submit both the hard copy and the disc. In addition, label the disk with your name, member #, article title, and type of system & software used. We can read most 3.5 discs and CDs.

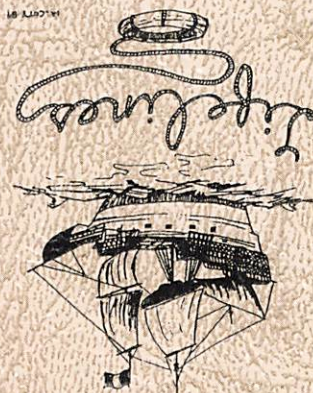
Additionally, the Journal now makes use of a scanner to enter photographs, line drawings, sketches, and other graphics such as cemetery maps. Black or red ink on white paper is preferred for scanning;.

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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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