

INFORMER

Volume 28, Issue 1

Annual Dues \$18 Individual \$20 Family

January 2021

Genealogist's Disease

WARNING: Genealogy Pox
(Very contagious to adults)

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

NO KNOWN CURE

TREATMENT: Medication is useless. Disease is not fatal, but gets progressively worse. Patient should attend genealogy workshops, subscribe to genealogical magazines and be given a quiet corner in the house where he or she can be alone.

REMARKS: The unusual nature of this disease is- the sicker the patient gets, the more he or she enjoys it!

We hope this bit of humor called "Genealogist's Disease" brings a little smile to each of you as we all continue to handle the Coronavirus. Keep in touch with our Facebook page and internet site for any new JCNYS information. STAY SAFE!

Contents

- 2 Letters To The Editor
- 3 Remembering Hollis Dorr
- 4 Hugh S. Bates
- 6 Dear Ancestor
- 6 DNA Site Suggestion
- 7 The Wetterhahn Clan
- 8 Antwerp Honor Roll
- 9 How Did My Family Wind Up
In LaFargeville
- 11 Wrought Iron Cemetery
Arches And Gates
- 12 Aunty Jeff
- 13 County Roads
- 15 Clayton Honor Roll
- 17 Removal Certificates to LeRay
- 17 Jefferson County Journal—1870s
- 20 Reynolds Corners
- 22 RootsTech 2021
- 23 JCNYS Materials for Sale
- 23 Queries
- 24 Future Programs

INFORMER JANUARY 2021

Correspondence about dues, memberships, and lost *Informers* should be directed to:
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 NY Genealogical Society

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The *Informer* is published quarterly in the months of January, April, July, and October. The *Informer* can be "searched" on our internet site using Optical Character Recognition technology. Open an *Informer*, save it to your desktop and type a name or word in the search box. If the name or word is in that *Informer*, the cursor should go to that page.

Letters to the editor use the "ONLINE CONTACT PAGE" on www.jcnygs.com or:
 Editor, JCNYGS, P. O. Box 6453
 Watertown, NY 13601

FROM JERRY

While I have been on the *Informer* Committee for almost 20 years, I have formatted every issue for the publisher since May 2004 when Clancy and Patty Hopkins asked to be relieved of the duty. I have many friends and acquaintances who I have met through JCNYGS meetings, emails, letters and phone calls. I have received a great deal of genealogy "How-To" advice that I greatly appreciate. I have and still do enjoy working on the *Informer* committee for all these years. All this and I do not have any genealogical connection to Jefferson County, NY!

But now I have come to that time in my life when I need to also ask to be relieved of this duty. I still intend to keep active in JCNYGS activities. I am even willing to remain on the *Informer* committee.

Because of the COVID-19 we have not been able to hold meetings and have limited contact with one another to talk or discuss JCNYGS matters. You can tell from articles in this edition that we are having a difficult time of finding Jefferson County information without printing previous articles, using more amusing fillers, reprinting old atlas articles that are readily available as public domain material on the internet. With well over 200 members and most likely many more readers, there must be a wealth of Jefferson County information that has not been put in the *Informer*. Please feel free to send us stories, charts, pictures, comments, suggestions, 1 or 2 page articles, etc. **Consider even being my relief!**

ALL IN THE FAMILY

Many many years ago when I was twenty three,
 I got married to a widow who was pretty as could be.

This widow had a grown-up daughter, who had hair of red.
 My father fell in love with her, and soon the two were wed.

This made my dad my son-in-law, and changed my very life.
 My daughter was my mother, for she was my father's wife.

To complicate the matters worse, although it brought me joy.
 I soon became the father of a bouncing baby boy.

My little baby then became a brother-in-law to dad.
 And so became my uncle, though it made me very sad.

For if he was my uncle, then that also made him brother
 To the widow's grown-up daughter who, of course, was
 my step-mother.

Father's wife then had a son, who kept them on the run.
 And he became my grandson, for he was my daughter's son.

My wife is now my mother's mother, and it makes me blue.
 Because, although she is my wife, she's my grandma too.

If my wife is my grandmother, then I am her grandchild.
 And every time I think of it, it simply drives me wild.

For now I have become the strangest case you ever saw.
 As the husband of my grandmother, I am my own grandpa!

By Moe Jaffe and Dwight Latham

We Are Still Paying Our Bills

We are not having meetings while we wrestle with the COVID-19, but we continue to collect dues and pay bills. Treasurer Greg Plantz has submitted the following balance figures as the *Informer* goes to the publisher:
 Checking: \$5,740.97; Savings: \$406.70; CD: \$2,488.40

Remembering Hollis Dorr

JCNYGS lost Hollis Dorr on November 20th. Hollis served several terms as our treasurer in the past. He wrote articles for the *Informer*. He spent enough time on the computers at Flower Library doing his genealogy research that that the staff calls one of them Hollis's Computer. JCNYGS did a "Spotlight" on Hollis in their July 2015 issue on pages 8—10. We offer here his obituary as found at the Johnson Funeral Home in Dexter.



Hollis C. Dorr, 89, of NYS RT. 12 E Dexter, passed away peacefully on November 20, 2020 at the Samaritan Medical Center.

He was born in the Township of Clayton on May 27, 1931, the son of Claude G. and Alberta M. Heyl Dorr. He lived and worked on the family dairy farm until 1944 when at age 13 his father died. At this time his mother Alberta and Hollis moved to LaFargeville where they lived with his widowed maternal grandfather William Heyl. In 1946, at age 15, his mother passed away and he continued living with his grandfather while attending school classes in LaFargeville. In 1948 Hollis was Salutatorian of his graduating class.

Shortly after graduation, Hollis attended Canton

Agricultural and Technical College majoring in Electrical Technology and graduating in 1950. His first job after schooling was with the Niagara Mohawk Power Company in Potsdam where he worked for two years. He was then drafted to serve in the United States Army, being inducted March 11, 1952 in Syracuse. He completed basic training and twenty weeks of Carrier-Repeater technical training. After his military schooling, Hollis returned to NY on furlough and married his love Marian Louise Moffatt on November 2, 1952, at the Dexter United Methodist Church. He then reported to Camp Kilmer, NJ, where he was shipped to Norfolk, VA, and sailed to Morocco and Italy before going onto his formal station at Camp Luftwaffe, Austria where he served 13 months. He was honorably discharged from active duty February 27, 1954 having earned the Army of Occupation Medal-Germany, and National Defense Service Medal.

Upon returning home he and his wife resided in Watertown. Marian was employed at Empsall's Department Store working as a copywriter, writing and publishing newspaper ads. She and her husband then started a family and she stayed home to raise their children and be a homemaker. Hollis returned to Niagara Mohawk, this time in Watertown. He worked two years in Hydro Maintenance and then transferred to the Meter and Test Department and stayed there until his retirement in 1992, for a total of 40 years of service.

Among his survivors are his beloved wife of 68 years, Marian L. Dorr; their three loving children and their spouses, William K. (Deirdre) Dorr, of Walkersville, MD, Gail Lynne (Rick) Herman, of Canandaigua, Neil A. (Susan) Dorr, of Greensboro, NC; five grandchildren, Marian (Alan) Marchiori, William (Jennifer) Dorr, Patrick (Kiernan) Dorr, Sarah Dorr and Kyle (Sarah) Dorr; and three great grandchildren, Hannah, Aiden and Justin.

Besides his parents, a sister, Helen Norris predeceased him.

Hollis enjoyed genealogy and was very active with the Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society, was a stamp collector and member of the Watertown Stamp Club, past trustee of the Methodist Church in Dexter, and always enjoyed a casual fishing and hunting trip with friends and family.

Arrangements are with the Johnson Funeral Home. A private graveside service will take place at the convenience of the family in the Dexter Cemetery.

Donations in Hollis's memory may be made to the Dexter United Methodist Church, 210 W Kirby St., Dexter, NY 13634 or to the Salvation Army, 723 State St., Watertown, NY 13601.

Online condolences may be made at dexterfuneralhome.com.

HUGH S. BATES (1891-1997)

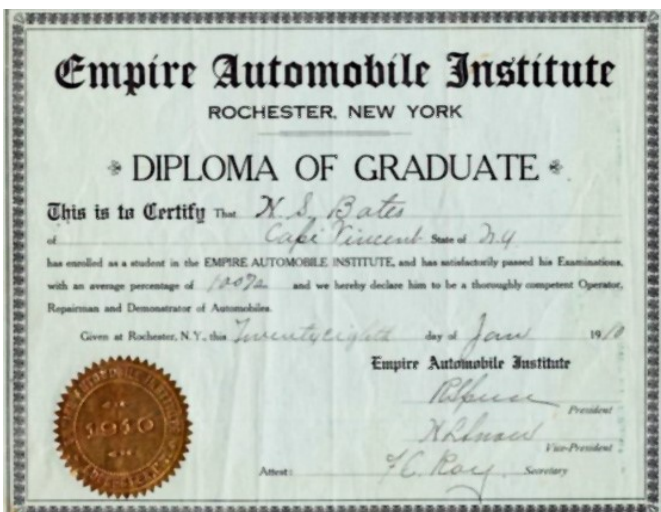
By Fran Bates (granddaughter)

Hugh Bates was the son of Frank A. Bates and Annette Woodward Bates and the great grandson of Samuel and Sara Campbell Bates who had emigrated to the United States from Kent, England in 1830. He was born in Cape Vincent on October 23, 1891. His birth certificate is a delayed registration, probably indicating a home birth. His uncle Tunis Bates presented an affidavit on May 5, 1942 attesting to his birth and date of birth. His mother Annette died in 1895 probably shortly after the birth of his brother Robert Spencer Bates. Hugh was raised by his father Frank and eventually his step-mother Alberta Pringle Bates. Robert was raised by his Woodward grandparents and did not live in the same household as Hugh.

Hugh always had an interest in automobiles. On January 28, 1910 he received a diploma from the Empire Automobile Institute in Rochester, NY. and then on August 5, 1910 passed the chauffeur's license exam for the State of NY.



Hugh S. Bates at 19



New York State first began issuing paper licenses to chauffeurs in 1910.

'In the beginning of the 20th century, the United States seemed to be full of reckless drivers causing chaos and damage in vehicles that belonged to their employers. As the Washington Times of October 11, 1908 claimed, while European chauffeurs occupied a position of standard servitude, "groveling without a thought of rebellion," this was not the case in the United States, where the American chauffeur "lords it over the auto, the roadway and the general population."

In the early 1900s, automobiles, a relatively new invention, were a "plaything for the rich," says Dr. John Heitmann, a Professor of History at the University of Dayton. Those who were wealthy and privileged



(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued From Page 4)

enough to own cars were often unsure of how to operate them. So, for both practical and status reasons, a chauffeur was hired. The number of chauffeurs increased rapidly, so much so that around 1908 the majority of car-owners in the state of New York had a chauffeur. (BY JOSEPH HAYES JULY 14, 2017)

The *Cape Vincent Eagle* newspaper noted on April 7, 1910 that "Hugh S. Bates entered the employ of Miss Marietta Holley at Pierpont Manor."

Marietta Holley (pen names, **Jemyma**, later, **Josiah Allen's Wife**; July 16, 1836 – March 1, 1926), was an American humorist who used satire to comment on U.S. society and politics. Holley enjoyed a prolific writing career and was a bestselling author in the late 19th century, though she was largely forgotten by the time of her death. Her writing was frequently compared to that of Mark Twain and Edgar Nye. Along with Frances Miriam Whitcher and Ann S. Stephens, Holley is remembered as one of America's most significant early female humorists. Holley's work appealed to all classes of society. Her readers are scattered over the entire world and include men and women of every station and grade. Her books are widely read in Europe. (Wikipedia)

In spite of Hugh's love of automobiles and his abilities with the Chauffeurs' license, the records indicate that Hugh never went beyond 8th grade in formal schooling. The *Watertown Daily Times* reported that "Hugh S. Bates took the chauffeurs examination at Watertown on August 5, 1910."

Hugh married Katherine Crary on August 31, 1912 in Kingston, Ontario. Katherine was born in Rossie, NY in 1894, the daughter of John Proctor Crary and Mary 'Minnie' Daughen, his second wife. She was 17 years old when she married Hugh.

I believe that Hugh worked on the railroad from about 1910 until 1915. The *Watertown Re-Union* Newspaper wrote on July 8, 1911 that "Hugh S. Bates, who is in the employ of the signal division of the New York Central spent the Fourth with his father F.A. Bates." I have found several pictures of his that were taken on the trains, and his wife, Katherine, received many post cards from Hugh from various points along the line telling her where he was and when he might be home.

By 1915 he was working as an auto mechanic and by 1920 was the department manager for PW Devendorf, a distributor of Ford and Lincoln automobiles. On June 5, 1917 Hugh registered for the Army for possible service in World War I. No health exemptions were noted on the registration form. He was never called up. At the time they were living in Watertown, NY, and I have found several addresses for them. For some reason, they seemed to move often.

Over a short span the family lived at 145 Arsenal St., 205 Arsenal St. in #4 Vandewalker Flats, 435 Cross Street in 1918, 440 S. Hamilton St., 726 Sherman St. and 1207 Columbia Ave in 1920, all in Watertown, NY. He did register for the draft in WWII at age 51, however, he was not called to active duty. Again, no health limitations were noted.

One year later on August 2, 1913 their first son Francis Crary Bates was born in Cape Vincent. A second son, John Spencer Bates, was born on September 1, 1915 at St. Joachim's hospital in Watertown. The *Watertown Daily Times* newspaper reported on September 2, 1915 that "Hugh and Katherine Bates have a daughter born on September 1, 1915." It appears that the hospital beat reporter got it wrong. A search of birth and death records available do not show any daughters born to Katherine Bates at that time, however, a son, John, was. At the time the family lived at 131 Stuart Street in Watertown.

The 1940 census has the family renting a house in Buffalo at 145 Davidson Ave. and giving his occupation as a store manager at a Goodyear Service Station that was robbed on Feb 6, 1942 and \$26.33 taken. Another newspaper article on October 4, 1943 said the store was burgled again and 4 auto heaters valued at \$56.00 were stolen. His income for 1939 was \$2185, according to the Census of 1940. On April 11, 1946 he and his sons received a business license for Bates' Tire and Auto Supply located at 2017 South Park Ave. in Buffalo.

AD in the Buffalo Courier Express on March 21, 1960: "TIRE MAN, experienced with truck tires. A married man over 25. Apply at 20 Abbot Road."

Hugh was a smoker and suffered from Asthma during his life. He thought that he would live a better life by living in a dry warm climate, something that Buffalo could not offer year-round. His solution was to explore purchasing property and moving to Arizona. There is correspondence of his interest in property in the Phoenix area, but eventually he purchased land in Arizona Sunsites, about 50 miles north of Bisbee, Arizona in a development that was promised to be a huge retirement community.

As family legend has it, somewhat supported by conversation with my grandmother (Katherine), her response to the purchase was, "No way am I moving there". To the best of my knowledge he never visited the property. Hugh and Katherine had visited Florida a couple of times and eventually, in 1965, moved to Brooksville, the city that boasted the highest point in all of Florida.

Hugh died on January 12, 1977 in Brooksville, Florida where he and Katherine lived at 814 Shayne Street.

(Continued on Page 6)

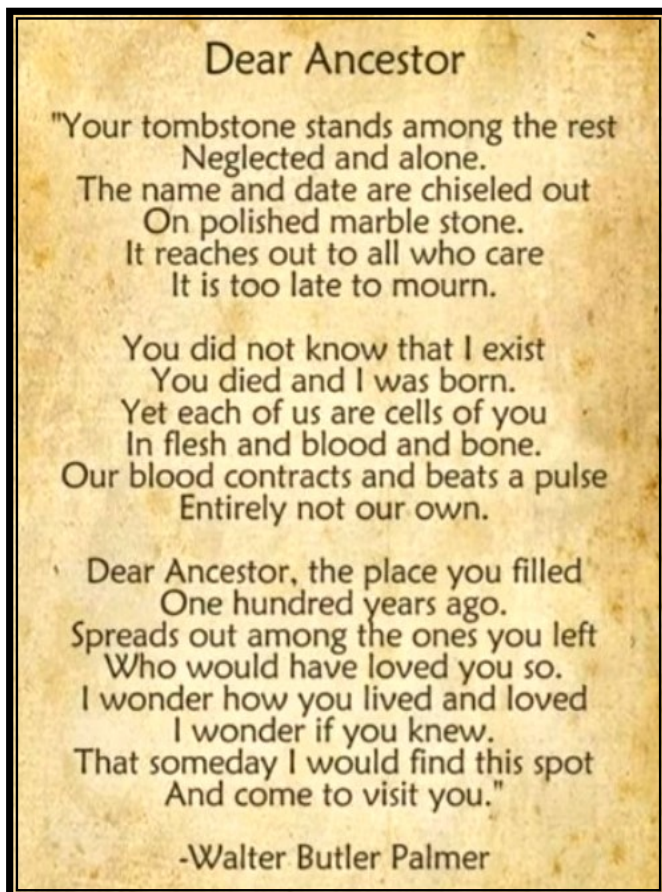
(Continued From Page 5)

The Obituary for Hugh Bates read:

"Hugh S. Bates, 86, 814 Shayne Street, Brooksville, died Jan 12. Mr. Bates was a native of New York and came here 12 years ago from Buffalo, N.Y. He was a retired owner of a tire business and a Catholic. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Katherine Bates; two sons, Francis Bates of Brooksville and John Bates of Buffalo, NY and six grandchildren."

Funeral services were held Jan 14 from the Turner Funeral Chapel with Father Lawrence Kerich officiating. Cremation followed. Turner Home for Funerals was in charge of arrangements".

The house cost \$7,750 in 1965 and they had a mortgage payment of \$42.86 per month for 120 months. The interest rate at the time was 5.25%. As a retirement job, he delivered newspapers, probably for the *Brooksville Sun Journal*. His death certificate says he died of Natural Causes, a Stroke, and Arteriosclerosis Heart Disease. He left a will, drafted in 1957, leaving his estate to his wife Katherine and then his sons Francis and John. He was cremated after death, but in 1980 two interment plots were purchased at the Florida Hills Memorial Garden in (Brooksville) Spring Hill, Florida (lot 621 space 2)—contract number 1767 and deed number 1037.



On the Web: <http://www.jcnys.com>

JCNYS provides this article for information only.

RESOURCE PAGE SUGGESTION

From: **Kayleigh Jefferson** <kayleigh.jefferson@dna-weekly.com>

Date: Thu, Jul 23, 2020 at 8:36 AM

Subject: Resource page suggestion for your website

To: <kleesonmedia17@gmail.com>

Hi there,

I noticed you shared the Ancestry page (ancestry.com) on this page of your website - <http://www.jcnys.com/index.html>

And I thought you'd be interested in hearing about our webpage that could supplement other information on the page. Our page is about DNA genetic testing kit reviews and provides a comprehensive knowledge base of DNA test-related articles and resources from ancestry, family tree to health, wellness, diet, and nutrition.

The website provides In-depth and impartial reviews of leading DNA test kits, user-generated reviews of every DNA test kit we tested and detailed kit comparisons to name a few. Here's the link - <https://www.dnaweekly.com/blog/myheritage-vs-andme-vs-ancestrydna>

Learning about our ancestors helps us better understand who we are—it also creates a family bond, linking the present to the past, and building a bridge to the future. That is why I think it could potentially be very useful to your visitors and would be a good additional source if you are considering making an update.

Thank you for helping people and providing families resources for ancestry, ethnic makeup, and particular genetic conditions, health, or diseases you are at risk for.

Please let me know if there is anything else I can do to help.

Regards,

Kayleigh Jefferson

Outreach Executive Assistant | DNA Weekly

<https://www.dnaweekly.com>

DNaweekly

Best DNA Kits ▾ Reviews ▾ Blog Tools ▾ Coupons 🔍

Home > Blog > MyHeritage vs 23andMe vs AncestryDNA - Battle of the Titans 2020

Published on October 19, 2020 by Moss Stern

MyHeritage vs 23andMe vs AncestryDNA - Battle of the Titans 2020

MyHeritage VS 23andMe VS ancestry

Three of the World's Top Ancestry Tests: How Do They Compare?

MyHeritage, 23andMe, and AncestryDNA are among the world's most well-known and successful commercial DNA testing companies. If you're thinking about getting an ancestry test, you should probably be considering one or more of these options.

©Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society

The children of Jacob and Mary Paul Wetterhahn of Depauville began holding family reunions each summer upon the return home of brother Gustave Wetterhahn, who had moved to New York City, but who returned home each year to visit his family. His sister, Florence Wetterhahn Comins composed this poem and read it at one of their family reunions.

The Wetterhahn Clan

Some of us live in the city where the tumult and roar sound high,
Some of us dwell in the country beneath God's wonderful sky.
But wherever the place we are settled, we leave it, we women and men -
When the Wetterhahn Family reunion calls us together again.

Gus hustles up from the city with his brand-new grandfather's smile
Someway 'twill seem good to argue with all his relations awhile
And gladly he'll give his opinions and talk til his voice is near spent
Advising his brothers and sisters without ever charging a cent.

Henry, of course, he will be there for it's right in his own home town,
And he wants us to see that a small place still can do such things up brown;
He and his wife will be smiling with their boy who went over the seas,
Ah -- but to think he lived through it adds a blessing to such days as these.

Mary, our good kindly sister for years she has worked on the farm,
Doing her best to be helpful and keeping her children from harm,
Now she has passed on her worries and we're willing to bet a new hat,
She'll devote the rest of her lifetime to see if she cannot grow fat.

Sarah, our gay little sister, oh, does she remember the day
That the tramp lady came to the woodshed not wanting to be turned away/
The jokes Sarah tried -- they were many, her children would be quite aghast
If they knew all the tricks that their mother had played in the days that are past.

And Lewis, the babe of the household --- who thought, when he crowed on the floor,
He would be such a strange acting feller when he got to be 50 or more?
For believe us, the truth we are telling. His money, he so loves to hoard.
That he rides out all over the country in the ancient original Ford.

Oh, brothers and sisters together, do we ever sit down and think back,
To the time we were all children playing, a happy and healthy young pack?
Did we think while life's visions were rosy and youth's hours were all touched with gold,
In the old farmstead down in Depauville, that we ever would come to be old?

Yet we know as we look here around us on these faces so friendly and true
The new may grow old, but then surely the old grows again into new.
For we see love again in young faces; we are branching out further each year,
And on those who will stand in our places, we cast off our cares without fear.

With gladness we live in our children; with pleasure we watch the years go;
For some day a glorious reunion will call us together we know.
Till then we will live like our parents who taught us the way we should take.
Let us follow them faithfully ever, and true WETTERHAHNS be, for their sake.

Florence Wetterhahn Comins

WWII HONOR ROLL FOR ANTWERP NEW YORK

The following information was transcribed from an undated clipping from an *On The St. Lawrence* newspaper dated in late 1943 or early 1944. The *On The St. Lawrence* newspaper was printed in Clayton, Jefferson County, New York.

"Antwerp Honor Roll of those in our country's service. Following is a list of men and women from Antwerp township now serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. The Honor Roll includes names of a number of persons who formerly resided in Antwerp. If anyone has a name to add to the list or any correction to make, please communicate with the *Republican Tribune's* Antwerp representative, Mrs. Charlotte Brown."

JCNYGS note: For ease of searching, individuals are listed by their capitalized last name first, followed by their first given name, and middle initial, if provided.

IN THE ARMY

ALLEN, Wilson C.; ALEXANDER, Harry; ALEXANDER, Charles H.; ALEXANDER, Donald M.; ALEXANDER, Harry L.; BACKUS, Denver A.; BACKUS, Maurice; BAILEY, Leonard; BATES, Carson; BATES, Claude A.; BATES, Earl; BATES, Robert G.; BATES, Garthe; BELLE, Robert; BETHEL, Robert; BOWHALL, Earl W.; BREHM, William F.; BREENE, John; BROWN, Norman A.; BROWN, Raymond; BRUNDAGE, Edward L.; BURCUME, Leo; CAIRD, Almond; CARMAN, John; CARPENTER, John Jr.; CHISAMORE, Earl E.; COOK, Earl; COOK, Harry J.; COOLIDGE, Charles; COOLIDGE, Lyle C.; COONS, Edward G.; CUNNINGHAM, Douglas; CUSHING, Martin; DEANS, Karl; DEAGEAU, Joe; DICKSON, John D.; DICKSON, Mary; DICKSON, Roger; DICKSON, Willard M.; DOUBLES, Max; DRAPER, LeRoy H.; DRAPER, Henry; DUEGAW, Howard; DUEGAW, Joseph; EAGER, Carl W.; EGGLESTON, Roger N.; FELT, Elwin E.; FINLEY, George; FINLEY, John; FINLEY, Paul; FOURNIER, Edward; FREDENBURG, Robert; FULLER, Roger; GIBBS, Evelyn; GIBBS, Howard; GILTZ, Arthur; GLEASON, John R.; GLEASON, Douglas; GLEESON, Martin J.; GRAVES, Earl; GRAVES, Culver M.; GRAVES, Lyle; HALL, Clifton A.; HALL, Paul E.; HALE, Robert; HALE, Kenneth; HARRISON, Howard; HENDERSON, William T. (1); HENDERSON, William T. (2); HEWITT, Bernard; HICKS, Herschel; HOWARD, Raymond V.; HOWARD, Glenn E.; HOSMER, Wheeler M.; HULL, Albert E. G.; HUTTEN, Morris; JACKSON, Harlan; JOHNSON, Clarke; JONES, Edward; JONES, Edmund S.; JONES, Raymond G.; JONES, Robert; KELLOGG, Kenneth; LEARY, James; LEEDER, Emmett; LEVANS, John J.; MANTLE, Robert; MOORE, Earl; MASON, Clifton; MOORE, Frederick; MOORE, Mark; MUNROE, Robert; MURDOCK, George; MURPHY, Glen;

MURRAY, Delbert; MURRAY, Patrick; MYERS, Eldon; MCGURN, Donald; NOYES, Roy C.; NOYES, William M.; PARKS, Worth; PAPINEAU, Vincent H.; PAYMENT, Ivan; PICKERT, Norman; PITTS, Edgar; PORTER, Lyle; POUND, Frederick; POWELL, Roger; POWELL, William; PRASHAW, Malcolm B.; PRATT, Wesley F.; PRATT, William; PUTNAM, Donald; PUTNAM, Maxine; RENDER, Joseph; RIDSDALE, James; RIDSDALE, William; RIDSDALE, Charles L.; RIPLEY, Spencer A.; ROBINSON, Harold A.; ROGERS, Malcolm; ROSE, Earl K.; ROSE, Karl; ROSE, Ray; SCOTT, Robert; SCOTT, Clyde W.; SMITH, Ted; STERLING, Bradford; STEVENSON, Lloyd T.; STORIE, Ralph; STORIE, Robert; STORIE, Charles A.; SULLIVAN, J. William; SWEM, Bernard; SWEM, Donald; SWEM, Elwin R.; SWEM, Glen; SWEM, Leon D.; SWEM, Paul; SWEM, Wellington; SWEM, William; THOMPSON, John B.; THOMPSON, Louis; THORNHILL, H. W. Jr.; TIMERMAN, C. Donald; TOOLY, John R.; TOOLY, Pearl K.; WESTERN, Spencer; WHEELER, John F.; WILLARD, Clark; WILSON, Donald; WILSON, Wendal T.; ZAHLER, Donald; and ZAHLER, Edward J.

IN THE COAST GUARD

MOORE, Norris.

IN THE NAVY

BARITEAU, Ernest; BROWN, Marjorie; CATLIN, Donald; FELCKERT, Leslie M.; GLEASON, Delos C.; GLEASON, Howard; GLEASON, Wesley A.; HENDERSON, Genevieve; JONES, Harold; JONES, Howard; LAIDLAW, Hilton; LEBLANC, Harold; LOCKWOOD, Leonard; MILLER, Bert; MILLER, Theodore; MILLER, Karl; MOORE, Ray; MOORE, Lyle; PAPINEAU, Weldon; ROGERS, Edward; and WILEY, Paul.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

ALEXANDER, Donald; AMES, Bernard; GILTZ, Raymond P.; GLEASON, Wilson; HARDIE, Harry; MUNROE, Eugene; SWEM, Kenneth; and VANDUZEE, Robert.

IN THE MERCHANT MARINE

GARDNER, Donald; and MCDONALD, James."

**The world must know what
happened, and never forget.
- General Eisenhower, while
visiting nazi death camps,
1945**

How Did My Family Wind Up in LaFargeville?

Written by Joel Rexford and appeared in *The Thousand Islands Sun Vacationer*, 9/2/2020

My name is Joel Rexford and I along with my siblings Charlie, Terry, Judith and Carolyn grew up in LaFargeville. When I read the "Thousand Islands Museum News" account by Maxine Plichta Benedict of her parents buying and living in the LaFarge Mansion it brought to my mind my family's history and connections with the area. I remember being taken by my cousin, Billy Haller, to explore what was left of the Mansion and seeing the brick ovens.

My siblings and I were raised by Millard B. Rexford and Eva Brown Rexford. My inclination to submit this article may have been inherited as my mother used to



Picture of Millard B. Rexford and Eva Brown Rexford taken in 1972, the year before our father passed away. Both were buried in Grove Cemetery.

write this column when she worked at the Museum. The Rexfords have an interesting connection with LaFargeville. My 4th great-grandfather, Samuel Rixford, settled in Orleans Township after the American Revolution and he and his son Levi Sabin Rexford had a store at a place called "Rixford's Corner." Rixford's Corner was located at the corner of what is now State Road 180 and Dutch Gap Road/Carter Street. This location is very close to the LaFarge Mansion location. According to the "History of the Town of Orleans", by Durant and Peirce, 1878 this was the first village site near present day LaFargeville.



Picture is a family portrait of my family taken in the living room in the apartment over the store. Charlie is next to our father, and then Terry and myself in the matching sweaters. Judith is next to our mother and Carolyn is in our mother's lap. Picture taken in 1949.

Samuel Rixford (1765-1835) was an American Revolutionary War soldier. He was born in Grafton, Massachusetts. After the war he lived in Packersfield, New Hampshire, moved to Vermont and then came to what would become the Town of Orleans. His widow applied for a American Revolutionary War pension in 1838 in the Town of Orleans, NY.

His son Levi Sabin changed the spelling of his last name to Rexford. Levi had a son named Charles Grandison Rexford. Charles Grandison, as an adult could not get along with his step-mother and left home and settled south of Watertown, near Burrville. He basically left the LaFargeville area behind him and started a new life. He and the next two generations of Rexfords were dairy farmers in the Burrville area. My father, the great-grandson of Charles Grandison, in the 1930s, by chance, came to LaFargeville to work at Henry's feed mill. There he met my mother Eva Brown. They were married in 1939, but would move back to the family farm in Burrville when my grandfather died. After WWII, my parents decided to leave the farm and buy and operate a general store in LaFargeville. My father became the Town Clerk for the Town of Orleans and in that capacity came across old documents that had been witnessed by his great-great-grandfather. He basically re-discovered his roots. (Continued on Page 10)



Picture of the general store known as M. B. Rexford's General Store.

it only had one bathroom with just a toilet and sink downstairs and a bathroom upstairs with just a bathtub and a sink. It is hard to imagine a family of seven making that work, but it did. The house had a large attic that was fun to play in and a basement with a cistern for catching rain water. We had a separate faucet in the kitchen for the soft water from the cistern. There actually was an attached privy off the porch, but we never had to use that. There was a large garden behind the barn.

(Continued From Page 9)

My mother's parents were Nicolas H. Brown and Edith Haller Brown. All of my grandmother's ancestors were from near Darmstadt, Germany and had been in America for three generations. They settled just off the Dutch Gap Road (Dutch was really Deutch or German). The Hallers, Kissels, and Dorrs were all relatives of my grandmother Brown. My grandmother remembered going to church at the Lutheran Church at the intersection of the Dutch Gap Road and the Haller Road. The old German cemetery is located there as well. When she was little the service at the church was still in German. While I was growing up my Grandmother Brown lived in her house on Ford Street. Her house had been built before the Civil War and never had central heat. I remember she used a cook stove that burned coal or wood and she used that stove to heat the house, the water and to cook. She had a Round-Oak stove in the living room for when company came and she had to heat that room and the upstairs. Her children eventually persuaded her to get a gas stove and a heater for the kitchen.

My siblings lived for a while over the store and then we moved from over the store to what had been my great-grandmother's house on Theresa Street and is now owned by the school superintendent of the school. When we lived there we had a two-story barn behind the house. The barn had horse stalls in it as my great-grandparents would put their car up during the winter and use horses. Growing up in this house was great, but it had limited bathrooms. While it had five bedrooms, dining room, living room, parlor and kitchen

My grandfather Brown's paternal line was traced back to the Mayflower and had come to the area via New England. His mother, Mary O'Conner, however, emigrated from Ireland as a young girl. She emigrated during the Irish Potato Famine. She and a younger brother and sister were put on a ship for Montreal, Canada. Her sister died on the voyage and she was separated from her brother as they were put into two different orphanages. She never saw her brother again. She came across the St. Lawrence and married my great-grandfather and settled in the Clayton area.

My cousin, Rexford Ennis, put the Rexford and Brown genealogies together and let me and my siblings know that our parents were sixth cousins of each other. That was easy to happen as both families had deep roots in New England.

So, my family came to LaFargeville from England, New England, Germany and Ireland. My siblings and I wound up in California, Wisconsin/Florida, South Carolina and Alexandria Bay, NY (Charlie Rexford). I served in the Army for twenty-seven years and settled in South Carolina. While I have lived many different places I have very deep roots and wonderful memories of LaFargeville.

"Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up." – Pablo Picasso

Wrought Iron Cemetery Arches and Gates

By JCNYS Member Tom LaClair

Per the Jefferson County New York GenWeb internet site, there are roughly 265 cemeteries across the 22 towns, and City of Watertown, throughout the county. The burial grounds come in various sizes from a burial of a single family, or a few family members, to larger cemeteries where burials number in the thousands. Several of the entrances are adorned with stately gates and or decorative rod iron arches. These ornamental wrought iron arches and gates encompass the serenity and peacefulness of historic cemeteries countywide. Due to deterioration from years of weather, and dwindling association budgets, many of the 19th and 20th century arches and elaborate gates have not survived to the modern era. Today, many of our cemeteries are identified with wooden signs that are a meek descendant to their ornate ancestor. This photo gallery provides a few examples of several old arches and gates, and some newer ones, you can find in Jefferson County today. This is an attempt to capture those that continue to humbly welcome visitors into their cemetery.

(There will be more pictures in our April 2021 *Informer*)



**Evergreen Cemetery Arch
Town of Henderson
Photo from the Internet**



**Browns Corners Cemetery
Town of Alexandria
Photo by Larry Corbett**



**Huntingtonville Rural Cemetery Arch
Town of Watertown**



**Childs Falls Sunrise Cemetery
Town of Philadelphia
Picture by Larry Corbett**



**St. Lawrence Union Cemetery Arch
Town of Cape Vincent**

ASK AUNTY JEFF



By JCNYS Member and Genealogist
Jean Wilcox Hibben, PhD
Riverside County, California

Q - My ancestor's church marriage record says he was born in 1887, but he was married in 1901. That would make him only 14 at the time of the marriage. That can't be right, can it?

A - It really depends on the accuracy of the source. We tend to think that church records are all correct but, in fact, many are written long after the fact (even though we think they are generated at the time of the event). In this case, however, there is a distinct possibility that the error is not in the transcription but, instead, in the interpretation of it. Again, it depends. If you are using church records from other countries, there is a chance that how a number is written differs from what it looks like. In the case of a "7," it could actually be a "1." In some early writings, especially from Europe, a hand-written "1" may have a hook on the top (like the horizontal line at the top of a 7) and an added dot above (often overlooked by the interpreter of the data). This, then, could be read as "1887" when, in fact, it is "1881," making your ancestor 20 at the time of his 1901 marriage. A "7" often appears with a slash or cross (a horizontal line halfway up the "stem" of the number), specifically to differentiate it from a "1."

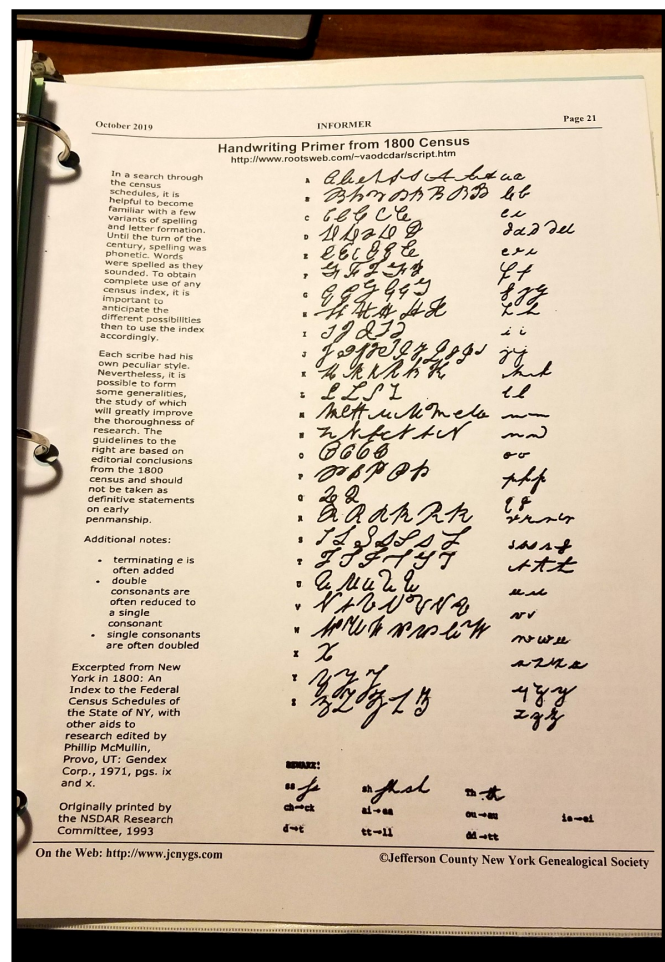
Numbers in old script (English, German, etc.) often are not as clear as we would like them. If only the transcribers or original authors of such things had passed their penmanship tests! Most of us are used to an old English "S" or "s" written to look like an "f" (f) – see the Declaration of Independence for a good example (check the words "necessary" and "dissolve" in the first line; they appear to read "necefsary" and "difsolve") – but I am amazed at how many read the "thorn" (what the Old English "th" is called, and actually looks like) is read as a "y" when handwritten (the type format makes it look more like a "p," sort of).

Doing genealogical research also involves some knowledge of old handwriting; after all, most ancestors did not have typed records or letters, if they could write at all. Where can you get such education? There are a number of formal courses and webinars given on the subject, but to get a head start, check out the helps on FamilySearch.org. The Learning Center there provides a number of written and video-recorded lessons/information to help with deciphering the handwriting of our ancestors from all different countries (Old English differs from Gothic German – *Kurrent* or *Blackletter* – etc.). You need not become an

expert in the old handwriting, unless you are doing a lot of transcribing or interpreting, but having some knowledge (or where to look to get the information) will help you from transcribing "ye" when the word is "the."

Editor's Note:

Readers interested in early hand writing after reading Aunty Jeff's article might also remember or be interested in the October 2019 *Informer* article on page 21 "Handwriting Primer From 1800 Census." It was an article originally printed by the NSDAR Research Committee, 1993. As a member of JCNYS, you can find the article on the web with our address on the bottom of each of our pages.



**"An optimist is a man who starts a crossword puzzle with a fountain pen."
– Author Unknown**

History of Jefferson County New York With
Illustrations, 1797 - 1878
Published by L. H. Everts & Company
Published in 1878

EARLY ROADS

THE FRENCH ROAD

Jacob Brown, at a very early day, had taken active measures for continuing the road which the French settlers had opened to the High Falls, while forming their settlement at the latter place, down the west side of the Black River valley to the St. Lawrence. The first settlers had found their way into the country by using the navigable channel of the Black River, from the High Falls to the present village of Carthage, or by the tedious and perilous navigation of the lake, by way of Oswego.

In anticipation of settlement, Rodolph Tillier had caused to be opened, at the expense of the French company, a route from the High Falls, east of Black River, to near the Great Bend, from which it continued in a line nearly direct to the present village of Clayton. A branch from this diverged to the head of navigation on Black River bay, but these roads, though cleared and the stumps removed, had no bridges, and, consequently, were of no use to the early settlers. It is said, as an evidence of the incompetence of this agent for effecting these improvements, that, upon its being represented to him that bridges were indispensable to the road, he replied: that he had reserved fifty dollars for the very purpose. This road fell entirely into disuse, and it is doubtful whether a rod of it is now traveled.

THE OSWEGATCHIE ROAD

The first traveled road in the county north of Black River owes its origin to Judge Nathan Ford, of Ogdensburgh, whose indomitable energy enabled him to encounter the difficulties of a new settlement with a success seldom equaled. He was a man eminently distinguished for his zeal and enterprise in whatever related to internal improvements and the public welfare in general. In his correspondence with the landholders of Macomb's purchase he frequently urged the matter in the most forcible language, and as these letters will serve not only to convey an idea of the times, but also of the characteristics of the man, we will make from them a few extracts. To Stephen Van Rensselaer he wrote, December 30, 1799:

"You will allow me the liberty of stating my ideas upon the utility of a road being cut through from some part of their townships upon the St. Lawrence to the Mohawk river. If this could be made a State object it would be productive of two good effects to the proprietors: first, it would save them a considerable sum of money; and, second, it would hold out an idea to those who intend to emigrate of the real value of this country, a strong evidence of which would be the legislature's interesting itself. . . ." It is, in my opinion, unreasonable to expect any very heavy and important settlements to be made unless there is a road which will shorten the distance to Albany. I have taken much pains to ascertain the probable distance to Albany, and I dare venture it, as an opinion, that it will not overrun 150 miles from this very spot. I am

confident it will fall rather short than otherwise. This road, once cut out, will immediately be settled upon, and, if it should be nothing more than a winter road at first, the advantage would be immense."

The difficulty of getting to this country with families is beyond what is generally supposed. The present road through the Chateaugay county accommodates the few who emigrate from the upper part of Vermont, but the immense flood of people who emigrate to the westward go there because they have no choice. This road once opened as contemplated, the emigration would soon turn this way, not only because the distance would be less than to the Genesee, but also because the lands are better and more advantageously situated. If the legislature will not take up the business, I am fully of opinion the proprietors will find their account in cutting out the road at their own expense. . . ."

Vast numbers of the leading farmers in that country have assured me they would go to Albany in preference to Montreal, if it took them three days longer. I am confident the commerce that would flow into Albany, through the medium of this road, would very soon reimburse the State for the expense. Those who live on our own side of the river are compelled from necessity to trade at Montreal. This is the case with myself. My inclination is to trade to Albany, but it is impossible, It is highly politic to prevent, if possible, the commerce of this country from falling into a regular system through Montreal; for, when people once form mercantile connections, it is vastly difficult to divert and turn the current into a new channel. I see no rational mode but having the road cut, to secure to Albany so desirable an object. I have taken the liberty of stating my ideas upon this subject, which, if they should meet yours, I trust and hope you will take such steps as will secure a benefit to the State as well as promote the interest of the proprietors and settlers."

Concerning this survey, Ford wrote, September 27, 1801, to Thomas L. Ogden, as follows: "Dear Sir,—I have most impatiently waited until the present time to give you that information upon the subject of the road, which I know you are anxious to receive. It is but a few days since Edsal finished the survey; and Captain Tibbett's setting out for Schenectady tomorrow affords me the earliest opportunity I have had. From the east branch of Oswegatchie Lake to the Ox Bow, and from there on to the High Falls, Edsal runs a line agreeable to the plan proposed by Mr. Morris; and, I am sorry to add, soon after leaving the Ox Bow, he came to a most intolerable swampy and ridgy ground, growing worse and worse as he progressed, and, before he reached the High Falls, became so perfectly confident of the impracticability of a road, as well as the impossibility of settlement, that he abandoned the idea, went to Castorville, and from thence to the head of the Long Falls. From the information I had been able to collect from various quarters, I was apprehensive it would be impossible to obtain our object by that route, in consequence of which I directed Edsal, in case he should find it as he really has, to go to the head of the Long Falls, and run a line from there to the Ox Bow; and I am happy to tell you that an excellent road may be had that way, and

(Continued on Page 14)

(Continued From Page 13)

without adding to the distance. And a further advantage arises by crossing the Black river at the Long Falls: it is, we fall into the Black River road, which saves us the expense of cutting thirty miles. This I view as a great object, particularly so as our distance is not increased thereby. . . ."

I have contracted with Edsal for making the road from Louisville to the east branch of Black lake at sixteen dollars per mile; the road to be cut and cleared one rod; cradle-knolls and sides of ridges to be leveled; small crossways and bridges over small streams to be made. I have also contracted for eight miles of the road beyond east branch, west, at the same terms, and expect to contract for the whole soon. Where it falls into the road already cut in Madrid and Louisville, deduction is to be made, as much as the cutting of those roads cost. From the west line of Madrid to the East Branch (Oswegatchie river) is 13 miles. From East Branch to Ox Bow 26 miles. From Ox Bow to West Branch of Oswegatchie lake (Indian river) 1.3 miles. From West Branch to head of Long Falls (Carthage) 13 miles. From Long Falls to Shaler's (Turin), (is good road) 30 miles. From Shaler's to Albany, through the Royal Grant and Old Johnstown 90 miles. Allow, that I may not be correct in the last statement (though I am pretty sure) 5 miles. — 190 miles.

There will be the crosswaying and the bridging to be done; these two things will cost considerable, but running the road as I have laid it out will cost us certainly not more than half as much as it would to go by the High Falls. Edsal says he is confident that the road from Ox Bow to High Falls could not be made for a much less sum than two thousand dollars, and then it would be through a country which would not settle; now we have a fine country all the way. Tuttle has paid the money, and Edsal thinks he will be able to furnish part of the draft you gave me. I shall not want it all this fall, unless the fall should be a very fine one, in which case I hope to see the greater part of the business of cutting done. I have put the petition upon the subject of the county into the hands of Turner and Tibbet for signatures, who say they will do all in their power to promote the thing. I shall bring it to Albany with me.

"I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting you this winter at Albany, and I hope you will in the meantime do all in your power to help the thing forward. I expected to have heard from you upon the subject of the road from Salmon river to the townships. "Pray, has the Patroon consented to our road and subscribed, or docs he still cast a languishing eye to Schroon lake? "Be pleased to make my respects to Mrs. Ogden and your family. "Believe me to be, with every wish for your health and happiness," Your humble servant, "N. Ford."

"Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., New York." This road from Salmon river, referred to, was a part of a system of roads that originated with George Scriba, Nathan Sage, and others, of Oswego county, that was designed to extend from the salt-works to Redfield, and thence through as directly as possible to Champion and St. Lawrence county. A letter by Nathan Sage, before us, on this subject, to Judge Hubbard, of Champion, at a later period (October 24, 1810), says,—

"The first object is to open the shortest route to the Salt Springs, and a communication to the Genesee country, and those parts adjacent to them. The people south and west are very anxious for this road, and will use all their influence. Mr. Scriba has petitions in circulation in those sections. I shall put some in circulation here, and hope you will endeavor to do all you can in your section. I look on this road as of the greatest importance to this part of the State, and make no doubt that if subscribers are obtained, and some careful influential man be employed to attend, and your members influence themselves, aid can be got by a lottery for this purpose."

In a letter to Gouverneur Morris, dated September 27, 1801, Mr. Ford recapitulates the substance of the previous one to Ogden, apologizes for the necessity of going to the Long Falls instead of through the French lands, and adds:

"You will please to say how, and in what proportion, the liberal subscription you have made shall be applied. I lament that the country through to the High Falls is so bad. Should the road be cut through the country will not admit of settlement, consequently the object that way must be abandoned. I have presumed you would not wholly withdraw your patronage, because there are your own lands, as well as part of the French lands, which will be materially benefited. I have contracted for about one-half the road from Louisville to the Long Falls, and I expect to close a contract for the remainder very shortly. The great object of a road to this country to us all, and that route being the most practicable one, has induced me to hazard the completion of it upon the subscriptions we have obtained. I wish there had been a sum subscribed that would have justified a wider and better road; but so it is, and we must make the best of it. My contract is to cut out trees eighteen inches and under, sixteen and a half feet wide, cradle knolls, and side hills to be dug down, small crossways, and small bridges over small runs to be made, and stumps to be cut so low as not to obstruct a wheel, and large trees to be girdled. For doing this I give sixteen dollars per mile. Bridges and crossways are a separate thing, and must be the subject of future contracts. I hope to have much of the road finished this fall."

From the lower line of Louisville to the East Branch, which the road crosses about 31 miles from the Forks (site of the village of Heuvelton), 33 miles; from East Branch to Ox Bow, 26; from Ox Bow to head of Long Falls, 26; from Long to Shaler's, 30; from Shaler's to Albany, by the way of the Royal Grant and Johnstown, 90. I possibly may not be correct in the last distance, but I am pretty confident I am; but allow 5 miles, gives 210 miles. This is the distance upon this route to Albany, by which your land is brought within 170 miles of Albany, which, I will venture to say is the most practicable route that will be had to that city from the St. Lawrence. "I am, sir, as ever, your humble servant, " N. Ford." The Hon. G. Morris, Esq."

To Samuel Ogden Mr. Ford wrote, October 29, 1801: "Dear Sir,—I wrote you on the 27th of last month, which I hope you have received. In that I told you I

(Continued on Page 15)

(Continued From Page 14)

was pushing at the road, and it gives me much pleasure that by a little extraordinary exertion I shall get the whole of it so far completed that I intend finding my way through with a sleigh this winter. If I could have but one month longer I would have it all bridged; but the season is too far advanced, and forbids my attempting it. I have spared no pains to get the road on the best ground. I was not satisfied with Edsal's first return of the road, and sent him back to explore the ground again between the Ox Bow and the head of the Long Falls, the result of which was better ground and four miles saved in distance. My intention is to set out in January with as many sleighs as I can muster and break the road through, and advertise the thing in all the northern papers, so as to get people traveling through this winter. The present opportunity only gives me time to tell how much I am, "Yours, "N. Ford."

To Samuel Ogden Mr. Ford wrote, November 29, 1801: "It is with pleasure I announce to you my having finished cutting the road, and all the logs are turned, excepting about eight miles, and the party goes out tomorrow morning to finish that; after which I think the road may be said to be passable for sleighs, although there is considerable digging yet to be done, as well as crossways. If I could have had three weeks longer, I could now have pronounced it one of the best roads in any new country. I have had crossways made over the worst places, and a bridge over the west branch of Black Lake (Indian River) eighty feet long, and I should have had the bridge over the east branch (Oswegatchie River), but I was fearful of being caught by the fall rains. That is a bridge which must be twelve rods long.

"If I live and have my health next summer, I will have that a road which shall be drove with loaded wagons, for I have no idea of putting up with such a thing as they have made through Chatauguay, which scarcely deserves the name of an apology for a road. However, I do not know but it will be good enough for the use that will be made of it, after ours becomes finished. I expect the ice will serve as a bridge over the East Branch this winter. From the East Branch, where the road crosses, I have cut a road to this place, and about the 1st of January I intend to break the road through to the Long Falls (Carthage), and find my way to Albany by this new route."

The road was at first opened by a subscription among the land-holders, and its continuation through Lewis county was long known as the Oswegatchie road. The sums raised by these means proved inadequate to build the road of the character which the country demanded, and narrow, sectional, and local jealousies were found to embarrass the enterprise.

It was next attempted, with success, to obtain State patronage for this work; and on April 9, 1804, a lottery was created for the purpose of raising the sum of \$22,000, to construct a road from Troy to Greenwich, and "from or near the head of the Long Falls, in the county of Oneida, to the mills of Nathan Ford, at Oswegatchie, in St. Lawrence county." The latter was to be six rods wide, and Nathan Ford, Alexander J. Turner, and Joseph Edsell, were appointed commissioners for making it. Owners of improved

lands might require payment for damages. \$12,000 of the above sum was appropriated for this road. The summer of 1805 was devoted to the location and opening of the road, and on October 26, 1805, Judge Ford wrote:

"I have just returned from laying out the State road between Ogdensburgh and the Long Falls upon Black River, and I am happy to tell you we have made great alterations (from the old road) for the better, also as well as shortening the distance. . . . The difficulty I find in forming a plan how our lottery money can be laid out to the best advantage, makes me wish for some abler head than mine, to consult, or those with whom I am associated in the commission. To contract by the mile is very difficult, and to contract by the job, comprehending the whole distance, is still worse. After consulting and turning the business in all the ways and shapes it is capable of, I proposed to my colleague the propriety of employing a man of reputation, who had weight of character equal to the procuring of thirty good hands to be paid by the month, and he to superintend the business; the superintendent to be handsomely paid, and he to carry on and conduct the business under the direction of the commissioners. This plan we have adopted, and I trust I have found a man who is fully competent to the task, and we shall make our engagements to begin on the 26th of May."

WWII HONOR ROLL FOR CLAYTON NEW YORK

The following information was transcribed from an undated clipping from an *On The St. Lawrence* newspaper dated in late 1943 or early 1944. The *On The St. Lawrence* newspaper was printed in Clayton, Jefferson County, New York.

"Clayton Honor Roll of those in our country's service. Following is a list of men and women in the armed forces were obtained from the village honor roll for *On The St. Lawrence*. If anyone knows of additional names which should appear here, kindly communicate with *On The St. Lawrence* or its Clayton representative, Miss Mary E. Fitzgerald."

JCNYGS note: For ease of searching, individuals are listed by their capitalized last name first, followed by their first given name, and middle initial, if provided.

IN THE ARMY:

BUCKLEY, Theodore; BEST, Walter; BEST, Calvin; BERTRAND, Carl; BERRY, John; BECHAZ, George; BISONETT, John F.; BROWNELL, Harold; BASS, George; BATES, William; BROOKS, Larry; BLUIT, Terrance; BATES, Carlton; BARTLETT, Stanley; BURNS, Robert; BERTRAND, Robert; BASS, Claude; BURGESS, Donald; BALL, Gerald E.; BRABANT, John Jr.; BASS, Roy; BLANCHARD, Richard;

(Continued on Page 16)

(Continued From Page 15)

BALES, Charles E.; CONSAUL, Robert; CORNELL, Harry; CARTER, Gerald; CELLINI, Joseph; CONKLIN, Fred; CARTER, Donald; COMINS, Raymond; CONANT, Donald; COUCH, William; COMINS, Clyde; CUPPERNALL, H. G.; CLEMONS, Frank; CANTWELL, Francis; CRANDALL, Frank; CASSELMAN, John; CLARK, Robert; CORNAIRE, Richard; CARNEGIE, Andrew; COLLINS, Don; CARPENTER, Carl; CUMMINGS, Donald; CUPPERNALL, LeRoy H.; CONSAUL, K. E.; CARPENTER, Joseph R.; CARNEGIE, Corbett; CUMMINGS, Robert; CARTER, Delbert; DODGE, Glen; DINTLEMAN, Carl; DANO, Elmer; DENNY, Paul; DENNY, Leopold; DENNY, Milton; DOANE, Harry; DENNY, Joseph; DWYER, Douglas; DODGE, Melvin; DANEWALD, Floyd; DANO, Robert; DORR, Lyle; DANO, Alta; DARAN, Charles; DONOHUE, Harold; DENNY, Elma; DILLENBECK, Frederick; DANO, Howard; DANO, Ralph; ELZER, Edward; EISENHAEUER, Wesley; EATON, Thomas; EIGABROADT, Earl; FAIRFIELD, William; FITCHETTE, Richard S.; FLAKE, George; FULTS, Glenn Jr.; FRANCIS, Clarence; FORD, Lewis; FLOOD, Harold D.; FLICK, Frederick; FOWKES, John T. Jr.; FLAKE, Larry; FARRELL, Francis; FRINK, Holland; GOOD, Clifton; GEORGE, Leslie; GRANT, Donald; GRANDIE, Lloyd; GRANT, Donald; GRAY, Donald J.; GALE, Everett; GABLER, Gretchen; HUTCHINSON, James E.; HUNNEYMAN, Harley; HUNT, Joseph H.; HIBBARD, Robert P.; HALLADAY, Royal; HERLEHY, Anthony; HUCHZERMEIER, Carl; HERLEHY, Victor; HEATH, Robert C.; INGERSON, John; INGERSON, Gerald; HUNNEYMAN, Erle; HALLADAY, Gerald; HORNING, Donald; JACKSON, Clyde; JOHNSON, Joseph; JACKSON, Glen; JONES, Horace; JONES, James Jr.; KITTLE, James M.; KENNEDY, Hugh J.; LAROSE, John E.; LALONDE, Karl; LALONDE, Francis; LALONDE, Joe; LEAVERY, William; LOCKE, Richard; LEAVERY, R. J.; LEAVERY, F. A.; LARKINS, Lansing; MALLORY, Thomas; MARSHALL, Lorenzo A.; MARSHALL, Harold W.; MACDONALD, G. M.; MONEAU, Frank; MARSHALL, Paul; MELLON, Harold; MORRISON, Malcom; MOHRHER, Amelia; MERCIER, Harry W.; MASCARILLO, Pasquale; MCKINLEY, Darrell P.; MULCAHY, Darwin G.; MCAVOY, Avery; MCAVOY, Clark; MCAVOY, Glenn; MALONEY, James M.; MCCARTHY, Edward L.; MALONEY, James M.; NIER, Carl; NORTON, John; NIER, George; NICHOLS, Donald L.; NIMS, James D.; NORTON, Donald; NATALI, Donald; NATALI, Richard; O'REILY, Roland; O'REILY, Harlow; PATCH, Allen G.; PAIGE, Ulah; PERCY, Donald; PHILLIPS, Robert; PETTIT, William; PERCY, Howard L.; PERKINS, William J.; PATCH, Allen G.; PALMER, Morton; PHILLIPS, Clarence; PHILLIPS, Richard; PERKINS, Benjamin; RUSSELL, Philip; RICHARDSON, Douglas W.; ROBINSON, Lyle; RUSSELL, William; REFF, John; SULIER, Leo; SCOTT, Leon; SCHMITTEE, Glenn; SEYMOUR, Herbert; SOLAR, Charles G.; SMITH, Rufus; SEYMOUR, Harold; STOGIE, Charles; SHAW, Adrian; SEYMOUR, Corbett; STREETS, William G.; SPENCER, Glen; SCHNAUBER, Medford; STEVENS, Arthur A.; STEVENS, Clifford; SPAIN, Louis M.;

STREETS, Francis B.; SEYMOUR, Holland P.; SOLAR, Richard L.; TIDD, Shirley; TIERNAN, Robert; TUCKER, John; TIMMERMAN, Richard; TURGEON, Roy; TETRAULT, Rene; TETRAULT, Maurice; TETRAULT, Joseph; TURCOTTE, Donald; VANALSTYNE, Evans; WILDER, Paul; WILDER, Raymond; WILDER, Glenn; WALKER, Arthur; WILLIAMS, Elwyn; WILBUR, Harry; WISWELL, Carl G.; WISWELL, Clark B.; WILDER, Irwin A.; WATERS, Donald; WILEY, Leslie; WETTERHAHN, Milton; WHITTMAN, Welles; WILEY, Kenneth B.; WILEY, Richard H.; YOUNGS, Laverne; YOUNGS, Leon; and YOUNGS, Lawrence.

IN THE NAVY:

ANTHONY, Andrew; BALCOM, Henry; BALCOM, Lawrence; BOUCHARD, Robert; BOUCHARD, Joe; BOVEE, H. L.; BRANCHE, Richard; BUCKMAN, Fenton; BURGESS, Ross Jr.; BROWN, Gregory; CONANT, Robert; CANTWELL, Robert; CLARK, William; CARPENTER, J. B.; DEROSIA, A. M.; DODGE, Norman; DODGE, Roland; ELGER, Antoine J.; FROOME, Ronald; FARRELL, Francis W.; FLICK, Alwyn; HALL, Clarence F. Jr.; JOHNSON, William O.; GUSHLAW, Rudolph; GRANT, Robert D. Jr.; GARNSEY, J. B.; HILL, Brayton Jr.; HENRY, Melzer; HUCHZERMEIER, Francis; KENDALL, Charles; KELLOGG, Rolland; LONGTON, William; LALONDE, Richard; LAROSE, William; LALONDE, Donald; MARSHALL, William; MARSHALL, William R.; MCCORMACK, George; MARSHALL, K. E.; MACFARLANE, J. Charles; MASCELLE, William; MATTHEWS, Paul A.; MCAVOY, Roydon; MONTIETH, Walter; MANCE, Robert N.; PACIFIC, Walter A.; PERCY, Harry D.; PELON, S. Lawrence; RABIDEAU, Robert; ROBBINS, Christopher; REINMAN, V. Brice; RYAN, J. P.; STEELE, Augustus; SOLAR, John; STOGIE, William; STREETS, Kendrick; STALKER, William; TUCKER, Charles; WILDER, Robert; WALTI, John; and WISWELL, Hiram B.

Editor's note: Carolyn M. Bourgeois has informed us that her Maternal Aunt Lt. JG Genevieve S. Jones served in Guam as a US Navy Nurse. She enlisted in 1943.

IN THE MARINES:

BLACK, Douglas; BURNS, Walter; CONSTANTINO, Louis; COX, George E.; CORBIN, Howard W.; DICK, Frank; EISENHAEUER, Roscoe; FITZGERALD, M. Edward; HYDE, Charles; LAROSE, William; MORSE, Hubert Jr.; MILLS, Robert A.; NIER, George; PALMER, Morton; PECK, Dewitt; SCHNAUBER, Howard; THIBAUT, Paul; and THIBAUT, James.

IN THE COAST GUARD:

BELL, Philip; BUTCHER, Harry; CHURCHILL, Spencer; POWERS, Paul; and POWERS, Don.

IN THE MERCHANT MARINE:

BAILEY, R. E.; FITZGERALD, M. E.; and REINMAN, Howard.

REMOVAL CERTIFICATES TO LERAY FROM QUAKER RECORDS, SARATOGA CO., NY.

Rob't Comfort's wife Rhoda (Marshall) to LeRay 7th of March 1882
 Allen Cooper, Clear of Marriage Engagement 9th of December 1823
 David & Esther (Acherman) Mosher & their minor children Sena, Mary, Cyrus, David, Johnathan, Elizabeth & Joseph H. to LeRay 6th of February 1821
 David Mosher to LeRay 8th of March 1821
 Patience Mosher, Clear of Marriage Engagement to LeRay 5th of December 1820
 Stephen Soule to LeRay 8th of March 1821
 Hannah Tucker clear of Marriage Engagement to LeRay 8th of June 1822

JEFFERSON COUNTY JOURNAL – 1878 Pg. 15 Aged Townsmen Feb. 29, 1872, Dea. P. D. Stone gave the following:

Name:	Age:	Birth Place:	Date:
Daniel Fox	101	Groton, Conn	3-1-1771
Daniel Hall	89-7	Colebrook, Conn	8-2-1782
Elihu Morton	89-5	Athall, Mass	9-15-1782
Eli Wright	88	Deerfield, Mass	2-2-1784
John Penny	87	outheast, NY	785
Perez Maine	80-1	Stonington, Conn	1-29-1786
Heman Coulton	85-10	Springfield, Mass	4-9-1786
Harry Wright	5-7	Deerfield, Mass	8-4-1786
Ezariah Doane	85-7	Eastham, Mass	8-12-1786
Dr. V. S. Dunning	84-1	Malta, NY	-14-1788
Luman Wilcox	83	Conn	2-8-1789
Steven B. Wright	83	Deerfield, Mass	2-19-1789
John Kelly	83	Ireland	1789
Jn Edmonds	82-6	Columbia, NY	8-22-1789
Stephen Merrill	82-2	Salisbury, Maine	1-1-1790
Milton Woodward	81-9	Hinsdale, Mass	5- -1790
Sanford Wood	81-6	Middleton	9-9-1790

JEFFERSON COUNTY JOURNAL OUR OLD PEOPLE, JAN. 23-1878 Pg. 6 D. A. Dwight lately completed the following interesting statistics:

Following is a list of the old gentlemen now living in this Village of Adams, together with their ages as nearly as they can be ascertained.
 Eli Wright, abt. 94; Dr. P. Dwight, abt. 93; Sanford Ward, 90; Luman Wilcox, 87; Dea P. D. Stone, 82; Lyman White, 81; E. S. Salisbury, 80; Heman Grenell, 79; Henry Whitcomb, 78; Charles Wheeler, 80; Dea. S. Harmon, 76; George Penny, 70; John Wait, 73; Andrew Blackstone, 74; Dea Joseph Withington, 78; Erastus Hale, 71; John Weaver, 75; Mr. Phelps, 70; Mr. Wood, 70; Mr. Maxon, 70; Mr. Greesey, 70; Joseph Annis, 76; J. D. Beyerle, 70; Joseph Isdell, 78; John Ross, 70; John Weaver, 75; William King, 70; Jacob Brimmer, 73; H. C. Jones 72; Dr. L. Buckley, 73.

The ladies, all of whom are over 70 and abt. 1/2 over 80.

Mrs. Titus Bassett, Mrs. Am Jule, Mrs. Peter Doxtater, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. J. C. Cooper, Mrs. Olive Webster, Mrs. Jon (John) Weaver, Mrs. Eli Wright, Sophia Johnson, Mrs. Dexor, Mrs. Joseph Isdell, Mrs. N. Frink, Mrs. Lyman White, Mrs. E. S. Salisbury, Mrs. Asa Table, Mrs. Heman Genell, Mrs. Dea Wheeler, Mrs. Jerry Griswold, Mrs. Sylvester Griswold, Mrs. Joseph Withington, Mrs. Andrew Blacktone, Mrs. Rosel Kenney, Mrs. N. Bosworth, Mrs. Parish, Mrs. Ambrose Potter, Mrs. Franklin Waite, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Lucinda Ramsdall, Mrs. Mansville.

ELM FLAT'S SETTLEMENT CHURCH RECORDS District of Brownville, Town of Clayton, NY March 10, 1820

On this day was constituted a Baptist Church on the Free communion plan by Elder A. Dodge an Evangelist in Lowville Church.

Names of those Constituted:

John Norton, d. Jan. 26, 1844; Amos Reed; Hannah Reed; Elias Ormsby, d. Aug. 9, 1828; Jane Ormsby; Josiah Halladay; Roxey Halladay; Daniel Corp; Elizabeth Ormsby; James Whitney; Abigail Ormsby, d. Mar. 21, 1838; Mary Duel; Polly Parker
 Signed in behalf of the meeting, Amos Reed, Clerk

Names of Members Joined since Church was Constituted 1820

Susan Halladay; Thomas Whitehouse, Excluded; Mary Whitehouse, d. 1826; Jacob Whitney, Excluded; Jane Wetmore, Bapt.; Mary Norton; Phebe Wright, Dismissed; Ely Waterbury, d. July 7, 1828; John Wetmore, joined; Katharine Whitney, d. Sept. 24, 1828; Timothy Homer, Excluded; Gideon Rogers; Simeon Jos Reed, Bapt.; William Thompson; Josiah Halladay 3rd, Excluded; Jemima Halladay, Dismissed; Jared Scott; Matilda Goddard; Sarah Munn, Dismissed; Jared Noble, By letter; Sally Noble, By letter; Nathaniel Norton, Joined; Waty Norton; Clarissa Frame, Excluded; Welcome Pigsley; Louis Bachelor, Joined; Mehiel Gillet, Joined; Martha Gillet, Joined; Paul Gillet, Joined; William Baldwin, by Letter; James Pieve, Bapt.; Joshua Rogers, Excluded; John Norton, Bapt.; Ealon Reed, Excluded; Betsey Rogers; James I. Reed, Excluded; Thankful Reed Jr., Excluded; Joel B. Halladay, Excluded; Loren Halladay, Excluded; Polly Parker, Bapt.; Peter Wright, Excluded; Helen Norton, Bapt.; William Lansberry, Bapt.; Thomas I. Osborn; Amy Osborn, Bapt.; John Thompson, Bapt.; Ester Esterbrook, Bapt. June 26, 1825; Eliza Whittier, Bapt. Apr. 29, 1826; Susan Norton, Bapt. May 27, 1826; Harriet Osborn, Excluded; Ames Gould, Excluded; Nahum Williams, d. Apr. 1840; Kesiah Williams, d. Oct. 1842; Nancy Spencer, by Letter; Thankful Bachelor, Excluded; Ketrina Williams, Excluded

Aug. 16, 1841, Joined

Phineas Osborn, Bapt.; James Osborn, Bapt.; Timothy Osborn, Excluded; Elder Osborn, by Letter; Sally Osborn, by Letter; Louis Patcin, Bapt. Oct. 2; Eunice Roselandson, by Letter, March 5, 1842; Saphrona Roselandson, Bapt., Oct. 22, 1842

1843

Sister smith, Bapt.; Sister Geenfield, Bapt.; Bro. Cyrus Ackert, Bapt. (Continued on Page 18)

(Continued From Page 17)

Nov. 28, 1841

Sister Marty Norton, Bapt.; Hariet Norton, Bapt.; Ann Osborn, Bapt.; Delilia Osborn, Bapt.; Helana Gillet, Bapt.; Sylvia Norton, Bapt.; Susan Norton, Bapt.; Juliet Biddle, Bapt.; Polly Ingraham, Bapt.; Eleanor Bedle, Bapt., d. June 3, 1843; Maranda Ingraham, d. July 3, 1842; Mariell Ingraham, Bapt.; Avery Norton, Bapt.; Hazzard, by Letter; John Estes, Bopt., Feb. 26, 1843; Elder Hart, by Letter, June 3, 1843;

Rec'd In The Church

Sister Esterbrook, Sept. 25, 1824; Susan Halladay, Oct. 30, 1824

May 25, 1841

Baptisms: Phineas A. Osborn; Ann Osborn; James Osborn; Delilah Osborn; Timothy Shean; Juliet Beedle; Lydia Norton; Susan Norton; Melona Gillet

Nov. 30, 1841

Baptisms: Mariott Norton; Waity Norton

July 2, 1842

Baptisms: Miranda Ingraham; Hariett Ingraham; Avery Norton Ingraham; Rebecca Haggard

June 1843 45 Members

Betsey Rogers, Excluded; Delilah Rogers, Excluded; Cyrene Norton; Clarressa Osborn; Jane Hart; Harriet S. Babcock

Aug. 3

Baptisms: Mary Patachin; Hannah Grandy; William C. Williams; Caroline Osborn; Sally Eldridge; Flary Lamphere; Lorine Babcock; Maranda Ingraham, d. Jan. 1844; Minott Ingraham; Mark Ingraham

June 30, 1844

Minerna Lyscum, Bapt.

July 7, 1844

Sister Ingrahane, Bapt.; Ann Goddard, Bapt.; --- Vincent, Bapt.; Betsy Reminton, Bapt.

Aug. 11

Baptisms: Lydia Barney; Lucretia Benjamin; Dalia Sylvester; Elizabeth Ester; Grace Sperry; Sally O'Connor; Christian Border; Almire Vanderwalker; Clementine Richardson; Charlotte Fox; Bro. Benjamin

Feb. 10

Bro. Nathan Lyscum

1845

Baptisms: Sewel Halladay, June 30; Father Ingraham, July 7; John Ingraham, July 14; John Hart; George Babcock; Solomon Babcock; Miranda Shippy; Mary Baker; Ephram Halladay; Alvira Osborn; Lobina Osborn

June 1845, Naham D. Williams, Clerk

Formerly Bapt.: William Kelly; Bro. Joshua Rogers; Rial Miner

April 1846

Reed Griffith & wife, by Letter

April 1848

William Patch, Rec'd

June 3, 1843

Baptisms: Samuel Hart; Sister Hart

Aug. 1843

Baptisms: Sister Mary Patchin; Sister Grandy; Bro. Grandy

Aug. 27

Baptisms: Sally Eldridge; Villina C. Williams; Flarey Lamphere; Caroline Osborn; Minott Ingrahame; Mark Ingrahame

July 27, 1844

Ephram Halladay

August 10

Baptisms: Lydia Barney; Lucretia Benjamin; Delia Sylvester; Elizabeth Estes; Grace Sperry

Aug. 25, 1847 Untied with Church

Sally Octner; Christian Border; Almira Vanderwalker; Clementine Richardson; Bro. Cob; Molla Case; Charlotte Fox

Sept. 6

Baptisms: Bro. Benjamin; Rebecca Gotham

June 10, 1847

James Whitney; Jared Scott; Matilda Goddard; Jared Noble, d. Dec. 2, 1847; Sally Noble; James Pierce; Paul Gillet; Josha Rogers; Betsey Rogers; John Norton; Helen Norton; Susan Norton; N. D. Williams; R. A. Osborn; J. Osborn; Cyrus Ackert; Sally ---; Minot Ingraham; Nathan Lyscum; Alvira Halladay; Vriel Miner; Ann Griffith; Almira Griffith; Juliett Beedle; Eleanor Beedle, d. Sept. 17, 1848; Achsia Norton; Rebecca Hazzard; Cyrene Norton; J. Schermehorn & wife; Jackson Allen & wife; W. Acket; Maritt Norton; Ann Osborn; Deleta Osborn; Lydia Williams; Susan Norton; Clarressa Osborn; Harriett Babcock Wood; Mary Pachin; Villetta C. Ingraham; Caroline Eldridge; Harra Ann Bon; Minerra Lyscum; Ann Goddard; Lydia Barney; Delia Lylvester Dewey; Elizabeth Estes; Lorina Babcock; Grace Speery; Maranda Skippy

1848

William Patch; Sister Smith; Bro. Greefield; Almira Vanderwalker; Jehiel Griffeth; Martha Griffeth; Marian Schermerhorn

April 15, 1849

Baptisms: George Norton, Sarah Cronk, Solon Sperry, Ann Sperry, Walter Sperry, Delia Williams, Villetta Williams, Byron Patchin, Amanda Griswold, Sanford Babcock, Dolly Rouse, Polly Weever, Sarah Roun, George Rouse, Wealthy Rouse, David Rouse, Oliver Bom, Caroline Rouse, Olmana Rouse, Sister Lamphere

July 1849

George Galock, Sister Galock

March 1850

Bro. Whitney, J. Allen and wife, William Rouse, C. Rouse, Louise Bom

Baptisms: Louis Bom, Barrabas Griffett, Elicah Bom

July 19, 1851

William Calhns, Sister Patch, Sister Mary Brown, H. Norton

1852

United: Bro. Abby and wife

Bro. DeMoshe, Sister Babcock, d. Jan. 1852

Depauville April 1, 1856

Apr. 1859 Edler John J. Allen, engaged to preach in Church

L. Whitier united with church

May 10, 1868

Baptisms: Sister H. Walrath, Sister Ruth Ackerman, Sister M. Eldridge

Hand of Fellowship extended to: Sister S. Norton, L. J. York

Aug. 22

Baptisms: Sister Patchin, Adalie Phelps, Lorina Dona

Aug. 28, 1869

Mrs. Orvis Untied with ch.

Jan. 6, 1870

Baptisms: George Patchin and wife, A. E. Hart

Jan. 15

Baptisms: Mr. G. Pierce, Mr. B. Pierce, Miss Rosinn Calhoun, Miss Carrie Staples, Miss Lizzie staples, Miss Carrie Norton

(Continued on Page 19)

(Continued From Page 18)

Jan. 22, 1870

Baptisms: Mrs. Marg Orsby, D. Norton, Garlock G. Pierce, A. E. Hart

May 22

Rec'd in Churc, Baptisms: Walter Sprague, Mrs. Frank Hall, Miss C. Putman, Sister Glezer, M. Hall, E. Garlock, M. Ormsby, C. Hill

Dec. 1, 1873

Baptisms: John Mount, Lucinda Mount, Ira Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Luthera Walrath, Helen Hart, Viola Allen, Angie Osborn, Eliza Babcock, George Babcock

Mar. 11, 1876

Stephen D. Carpenter and wife, Bapt.

May 8, 1880

H. E. Doane and wife, Rec'd in ch., Hattie

June 13, 1886

Baptisms: Flora King, Libbie Devendorf, J. R. Babcock and wife, Andrew Rancier, F. Rathburn, Etta Hugh, Alma Lingerfelter

July 11

Baptisms: Artie Norton, Dora Norton, Nelson Easton and wife, Mr. D. Devendorf, Otis Gillet, Sarah Garlock, Willie or Nille Pachin, John Walrath, Mrs. A. Bent, B. G. Vlaisdell and wife, Mrs. Ovriss, Red'd the hand of Fellowship

Membership of Free Baptist church, Depauville, NY

Jan. 1, 1887

Rev. S. S. Mead and wife, Rev. J. J. Allen and wife, Sarah Allen Smith, Ida Allen Nelson, Geo. Babcock and wife, Mrs. Geo. Bent, Gen. Bent Jr., B. G. Blaisdell and wife, Stephen carpenter and wife, Mrs. David Devendorf, Mrs. Frank Devendorf, H. E. Doane and wife, Lucena Easton, Mrs. Chas. Gloyd, Otie Gillett, Mrs. Clara Gould, Geo. Garlock & wife, Hattie Garlock, Sarah Garlock Schnauber, Andrew Rancier & wife, Geo. Rancier, Celia Schnauber, Lottie Schnauber Haas, Mrs. Peter Hissek, Bell Buclanan Lakire, Chas. Rouse and wife, Mrs. Geo. P. Garlick, Peter Kissel, Minnie Zimmer, Eva Rebelli clark, Mrs. W. Plinpton, A. C. Sherman and wife, Clara Putman, Edna Patch Dewey, Mabel Mead, Etta Hugh, Fred King and wife, John Mount and wife, Sarah Mount, Helen McCombs, David Norton, Lucena Norton, Eliza Norton, Sally Norton, Carrie Norton, Dora Norton, Artie Norton, Mrs. P. A. Osborn, Mrs. William Patch, William Patch, Geo. Patchin and wife, Willie Patchen, Mary Patchen Warren, F. Rathburn, John Walrath, Helen Walrath, Jenin Miner Baxter, Nettie Garlick, Mrs. B. Cheeseman, Mrs. D. Weaver, Maude Rud, Lula Weaver, Ettie Patchin, Minnie Patch, Lester Hoton, Mrs. Miller failing, Rev. E. E. Phillips and wife, Mr. Edward Smith and wife

July 24, 1887

Jennie Finn, Bapt., Jennie Minor, Bapt.

Mar. 11, 1888

Sarah Allen Smith granted a Letter

July 22

Voted to membership: Sister Kissel, Sister Buchranan

Sept. 2, 1888

Bro and Sister, rec'd in Church

Apr. 10, 1889

Mrs. Geo. Garlock, rec'd by letter

May 12, 1889

Baptisms: Peter Kissel, Minnie Zimmer, Eva Remdell, Nettie Garlock

Aug. 3, 1890

Mrs. William Plimptor, rec'd in Ch.

Aug. 17, 1890

Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Sherman, rec'd by letter

Aug. 18, 1890

Edna Patch Dewey, Clara Putnam, accepted in Ch.

Apr. 20, 1891

Mrs. B. C. Cheeseman, accepted in Ch.

Sept. 11, 1891

Florence Fox, Bapt.

Mar. 4, 1894

Mrs. D. Weaver and Maude Reid, was given Hand of Fellowship

Rec'd in Ch.: Mrs. Florence Gillett, Mrs. Bertha Miller,

Mrs. Mary Scroxtton, Ettie Patchin

July 1, 1891

Bapt.: Miss Ettie Patchin, Miss Cesta Houghton

Oct. 21, 1894

Mrs. Nillie Cook Failing, rec'd by Letter, Miss Cestia Norton

Aug. 28, 1901

Rev. S. S. Mead and wife, Rec'd in Membership

Miss Mable Mead, Rec'd in Membership

Members of Free Baptist Church in Depauville

June 13, 1859

William Rouse, moved to Missouri, d. 1867

Sarah Rouse, d. 1869

Caroline Sperry, d. in Michigan

Floriom Bon

J. B. Schermerhorn, moved to Watertown 1870

M. Schermerhorn, moved to Watertown 1870

Sarah Noble, dead

Ann Sawyer, Grace Walrath, Mary Patchin, Cyrua

Ackert

Naty Ackert, gone to Ohio

Matilda Godard, Sally O'Connor

Sanford Babcock, dead

N. D. Williams, dead

Lydia Williams, dead

Lorina Rouse, Jacob Sargent, Elizabeth Sargent,

Francis Sargent, David Norton, Sarah Norton, Abra

Horning, Mrs. O. J. Spencer, Julette Beedle, Marritta

Corp

James Peirve, d. 12/26/1873

Will Miner, d. Nov. 1873

Geo. P. Garlock & wife, P. H. Osborn & wife

John Ingalls, d.

& wife, d.

Sister Horning, Bapt. April 1861, d. April 12, 1892

A. J. Sawyer, Isaac Norton, Lorina Norton, Elisa

Norton, Elder B. W. Damon, Lucy Damon, Irene

Damon, Dr. A. Summer & wife & dau. Mitt, Sister

Delong, Joseph Griswold and wife, Amanda Griswold

Brown, Adda Griswold, Mother Wright, Bro. Bruel,

Peter Bedle, Bapt. July 1861

Locina Spencer, Bapt. Oct. 5, 1862

L. S. York, d. Jan. 29, 1893

Aug. 17, 1902

Frank Walton admitted member of the Church from Pulaski, NY

Sept. 1, 1902

Mrs. Enma Gillette, admitted member of profession of Faith

Sept. 1, 1902

Albert Gould and Natalie Gould, Bapt.

Nov. 23, 1902

Miss Hattie Garlock granted letter from this church

July 24, 1903

Rev. S. S. Mead and wife, and Miss Mable Mead granted letter of Dismissal from this Church

Reynolds Corners Was First Settled in 1815

Frank D. Lowe Has a Letter Written to His Mother in 1873 by Amos Reynolds Describing Long Trip to Lancaster County, Nebraska – Reynolds Corners Is Half Way Between Depauville and Perch River.

A description of a journey filled with weariness and sickness from Reynolds Corners - a settlement pleasantly situated half way between Depauville and Perch River on the Brownville road, to Bennett, Lancaster county, Nebraska, in the stiffling hot summer of 1873 is contained in a letter written from Bennett Aug. 10, 1873, by Mrs. Amos Reynolds to Mrs. Isaac Lowe at Reynolds Corners. The letter is now in the possession of Frank D. Lowe, 932 Franklin Street.

The writer of this letter was the wife of Amos Reynolds, 2nd, a grandson of the first Amos Reynolds, who was the original settler of Reynolds Corners in about the year 1815. It was for him that the little pioneer settlement was named. This interesting account of a long and tedious journey into the west back in the 70s was written to Frank D. Lowe's mother, Mrs. Zilla Atwood Lowe, who lived at Reynolds Corners with her husband most of her life.

The history of Reynolds Corners is an interesting one. Old Amos Reynolds came into the North Country from New England when most of this section was just a wilderness. While it is not definitely known, it is believed, that he, like so many other pioneers of that day, made the long trek through the Mohawk Valley and then on into northern New York.

When Reynolds reached the site where he finally decided to settle, he built a small house and started to clear the land for farming. Frank D. Lowe in discussing the history of Reynolds Corners said that it was because of the excellent land at Reynolds Corners that was partly responsible for old Amos Reynolds settling at that particular point. Mr. Lowe also pointed out that another reason for the settlement there was the pleasant situation which probably attracted Reynolds eye.

At any rate other families soon came there and within short time the settlement was established and has continued to this day. At one time the settlement flourished to the extent of boasting of a hotel. It was known as the Kirby House. This hostelry did not continue much after the Civil War. But before that time when no railroads connected points in the north, it was known as an inn, where local coaches stopped to change the horses and give passengers a rest. But Mr. Lowe said that the Kirby House had ceased to do business soon after he was born.

The Kirby House in later years was once used for a school house. But now no trace of it is left. It fell into decay through disuse.

The original old Reynolds homestead is believed to be now the back woodshed of the house that stands on the site today. The house that stood as the Reynolds homestead there for years burned in 1900 and was rebuilt as it stands today. It is believed, however, that the woodshed which is part of the original Reynolds house, did not burn in the fire, and is still used today.

Amos Reynolds's son, John Milton Reynolds, who lived at Reynolds Corners all his life, was a prominent farmer of that section. He carried on in the tradition of his pioneering father and in turn married and raised a family. One of his sons was Amos Reynolds did not want to remain in northern New York. He longed for the west. So after his marriage to Miss Melinda Stevy, the writer of the letter to Mrs. Lowe, the couple with their family embarked on a vessel at Cape Vincent for Chicago. As the letter relates it took them nine days on the water and two days on the train to reach Lincoln, Neb., a short distance from Bennett where they finally settled.

Upon reaching their destination, Mrs. Reynolds wrote the following letter telling of their experiences, hinting at some home sickness, and describing their new place in the west.

The letter follows:

Bennett, Neb., August 10, 1873

Mrs. Lowe.

Dear Friend:

If I could only have the pleasure of seeing you this afternoon I could tell you far better than I can write. We were nine days on the water from Cape Vincent to Chicago and it took us two days on the cars to Lincoln, Neb. We got there the third day of July. Had a splendid journey but oh so tired, completely worn out and so very warm I thought I never could endure it. Jesse and Willie were taken sick. We came very near losing Willie. He lay stupid for hours. He was given up by the doctor but is getting better now, so he sits up some, cannot walk a step, so very cross than I can hardly live with him. For two weeks I never had my clothes off only to change them. For three days and nights I never closed my eyes to sleep. It was too much for me and I have been very sick, just drag myself around. Now I am so weak if I do the least thing I have to give up and go to bed. Willie and I are mere skeletons. We should have come earlier or waited until fall. I hope we have seen the worst of it. At least things look brighter now.

Amos is well pleased with the country and likes it here well. He has bought 80 acres of railroad land 13 miles from Lincoln and three miles from Bennett. No implements on it. Expect to build on it this fall. Laura's

(Continued on Page 21)

(Continued From Page 20)

youngest boy was looking sick the 13th of July, died the 16th with choleric imphontoom so you can judge if we have had trouble or not. While I was sick, I thought what would I give if I could only hear Mr. Forbes play once more. Give them my love. Tell them not to forget us in their prayers. How do you do? How is your hand? How is everybody? Mrs. Carpenter, give her my address. Tell her to write to me. I wrote Aunt Libbie a week today.

"Do you have any preaching at the school house? It seems as though I have been gone six months. Jesse is quite well now. Amos's health is good, has lost a good deal in flesh. We have got in one of the best of neighborhoods, very kind to us indeed. The people are mostly from York state and Ohio, quite a number from Jefferson county. . . they seem more like people at home and makes it more pleasant for us. Is there any mail for me? If so please forward it to me? I want you to write a good long letter. I wish I could see all of my neighbors again. I think of them often, yes, indeed I do.

"Write me just as soon as possible. Love to everybody. Remember us in your prayers Goodnight.

Yours truly,

"Mrs., Amos Reynolds

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Reynolds were accompanied to their new home in the west by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Collins, also of Reynolds Corners. Collins was the husband of Miss Laura Reynolds, a sister of Amos Reynolds, 2nd. Both couples never returned to the county of their birth after leaving in 1873.

It was in 1831, about 16 years after Reynolds had founded Reynolds Corners, that the father and mother of Frank D. Lowe came into the settlement to make their permanent home. Mr. Lowe's mother, before her marriage was Miss Zilla Atwood. She was born in the town of Rodman in 1818. She died in 1889, Mr. Lowe's father, Isaac Lowe, was born in the town of Denmark, Lewis county in 1812 and after his marriage, came on into Jefferson county and started farming at Reynolds Corners. Here it was that Frank D. Lowe was born.

Mr. Lowe also has in his keeping an interesting letter written to his brother, the late Alfred D. Lowe of Depauville, who lived in the vicinity of Reynolds Corners and Depauville all of his 86 years. The letter was written by George W. Reynolds from Houston, Texas, on April 18, 1893. This Mr. Reynolds was a brother of John Milton Reynolds, son of old Amos Reynolds, and uncle of Amos Reynolds 2nd. He unlike his brother, John did not stay in Reynolds Corners, but on Oct. 17, 1830 nearly 107 years ago . . . started for Mississippi. He later went on to Texas to make his home. In the letter he tells of his occasional visits to his old home.

He also recalls in the letter his early life in northern New York:

"Sixty-three years ago, this approaching summer, I was in the employ of Stephen Johnson of Depauville. He was postmaster, a merchant, owned a saw mill, potash, smith shop and three farms.

"In the summer of 1830, Mr. Johnson started a raft of oak timber staves to Quebec and went himself to sell the same, leaving me in charge of the above named business. At haying time, I employed Isaac Atwood, Bailey Holliday, King A. Reed, A. L. Robinson, and John Wilson, these two last from Leray, to help me through haying. Isaac was my special favorite and friend, faithful as daylight.

"The winter of 1828-29 I taught the Depauville school and Otis Spencer and his two brothers, sons of John Spencer, were my pupils, so I became very well acquainted with them. In 1828 I met Otis at the old Warren Flower place. I started Oct. 17, 1830, with A. L. Robinson and reached Natchez, Miss., Nov. 22, 1830. Since that date I have but occasionally visited the place of my boyhood home. I well remember your father and his older brother, Jacob, as also the older Abram and French Lowe.

"My long absence from the scenes of my boyhood with the few you have named awaken new and yearning desires to meet again the faces I knew and see places I knew 65 years ago so well, and though I can only see new and strange faces, if I ever get to, Jefferson county again I hope to see Depauville where the Fowlers, Johnsons, Nortons, Dr. Page, Spencers, Atwoods, etc. were wont to meet often. But I am so far away in a more genial clime where no cyclones or snows ever come 'tis hardly probable I shall again be permitted to visit there.

"This fine country, soil and climate, never cold nor hotter than with you. Fine fruitful and cheap land and healthful. In over 16 years in Texas, I have not been sick an hour. I am quite strong and can walk three or four miles and not get weary. This is the best city in Texas, 13 railroads, 40 to 45,000 population with prospective coast town to rival eastern cities in commerce in the near future

"Accept my thanks and regards, and I remain,

"Most truly yours,
George W. Reynolds"

**"There is no such thing as bad weather, only unsuitable clothing."
– Alfred Wainwright**

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Families

Grab your parents, siblings, or spouse, and enjoy RootsTech together. From classes to interactive cultural activities on demand, there's enough fun here for an entire household!



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Don't miss the exciting things we've got planned for youth of all ages-including virtual cultural celebrations and other games and activities available on demand.



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All recordings and videos will be available to you on demand throughout the year, so you can make connections no matter where you are!



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Finding cousins and interacting with other attendees is an important part of the RootsTech model. Enjoy exclusive opportunities to chat with other attendees through various messaging boards, social media interactions, and video chats.



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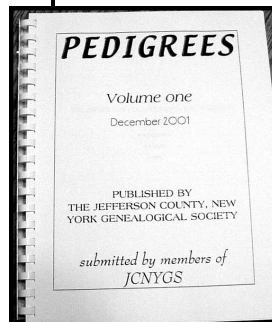
Keynotes are a huge part of RootsTech events. They deliver messages of inspiration and hope. Stay tuned for the full lineup of keynote speakers to be announced soon.

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Contact: Greg or Tammy Plantz, 21787 Reed Road, Watertown, NY 13601
Or email tplantz1@twcny.rr.com

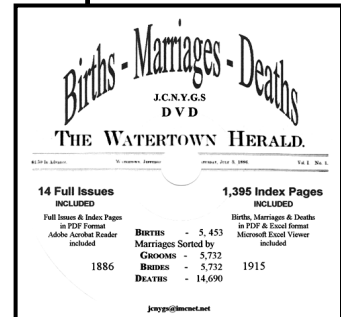
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Check with Greg or Tammy Plantz (above) for
availability of hard copy *INFORMERS*

All our *Informer* Newsletters Are Now on
Our website! JCNYGS.com

**JEFFERSON COUNTY
NEW YORK
WILL ABSTRACTS 1830 – 1850**

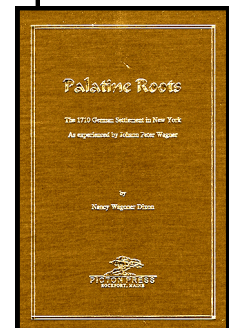
The Will Book contains will abstracts
dating from 1830 to 1850. The book
contains 194 pages, two maps, and a
chart showing the formation of
Jefferson County Towns. \$15.00 +
\$5.00 for postage. Checks made out to
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PALATINE ROOTS

The 1710 German Settlement
in New York
As experienced by
Johann Peter Wagner
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\$40 includes
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Jefferson County Queries

BULFINCH, SPICER

John B. **BULFINCH** and Olive **SPICER BULFINCH**
who died and are buried in Evergreen Cemetery in
Henderson. John died 19 Aug 1834 and Olive died 21
Apr 1842. John and Olive are my 6th grandparents,
they were from Leyden, Franklin Co., MA. I would be
interested in finding an obituary for both. Please let
me know if this information is available and also the
cost involved. Thank you,

Kathleen Fritz
ka052@comcast.net

ELDRIDGE, FINNEY

George H. **ELDRIDGE** was born either in 1844 or
1846. He shows up in Wayne County, Michigan living
in the household of Nelson **FINNEY** in the town of
Redford in 1860 census. He joined the Michigan 24th
Infantry in 1862 and was also in the U.S. 6th Cavalry
and was holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor.
He died in 1918 and buried in Los Angeles National
Cemetery. He lived in Sackets Harbor. We do not
have any info on who his parents are. He had the
following children: Fred, Hattie, Elsie, Maude,

Josephine and Albert.

David Gilfert
ki7yi@hotmail.com

GEORGE, WORDEN

Charles **GEORGE** was born near Brownville about
Feb. 21, 1839. His parents were Levy **GEORGE** and
Diana **WORDEN GEORGE**. Around 1850 Levy
GEORGE moved to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin
with his wife where they lived until their deaths. Levy
was the son of Levy **GEORGE** and the grandson of
Austin **GEORGE** who served in the Revolutionary
War under Daniel Livermore. Charles served in the
Civil War. He had a son named Edgar.

Barbara Puestow
barbara.puestow@comcast.net

HORTON, TREMPER

Elmina **HORTON** was born ca 1829 in Jefferson Co
NY, married Harmon **TREMPER** (b ca 1830 in Jeff
Co, NY) married ca 1861. She and her family, along
with her brothers Walter O., Oscar, Warren S. and
their families lived sometimes in Jefferson Co, NY and
sometimes in Hammonton, Atlantic Co, NJ. Harmon
was in the Union Army during th Civil War. His son
Warren was born 1861. Elmina and her family and
brothers show up in US, NY and NJ census living
both NY and NJ. Why did they move back and
forth? How did they travel? If anyone has
newspaper stories about them that mention
answers, please let me know.

Priscilla Leith
islpfris@verizon.net

INFORMER

Jefferson County NY Genealogical Society
(JCNYGS)
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2021 PROGRAMS

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has altered plans for shopping, concerts, ball games, school, church, vacations and the list grows. JCNYGS meetings have also been canceled. You will have to look to our Facebook and Internet pages to keep up-to-date on when our regular meetings might begin anew. As we work through the "Phases on reopening" to normalcy, we hope all our readers continue in good health and spirits.

Your *Informer* newsletter committee

You Might Be A Genealogist

If you love living in the past lane.

If you think family history is an ancestral game of hide and seek.

If the phrase "relatively speaking" holds a truly unique meaning.

If dead people are more interesting to you than the living.

JCNYGS lectures begin at 6 PM at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints building unless otherwise noted. Come 30 minutes early to get to know other members and share new finds and experiences.

Thank you George Inglehart, church liaison, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints local leadership for the free use of the building for JCNYGS programs.

Directions to Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Church where we are presently holding our meetings: From Rt. 81, take exit 44 to Rt. 232 towards Watertown. Drive 1.1 miles and take the second left hand turn on to Ives Street Road. Continue straight into the city. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints chapel is the second building on the right, across from IHC, as you enter the city limits.

From Watertown, it is on Ives Street, across from IHCS. Take Washington Street to Barben Avenue. Turn on to Barben and take it until it ends at a T. Turn left and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be 300 yards on the left.

Or, from Watertown take Massey Street south, veer right onto South Massey, left on to Ives.

INFORMER

Volume 28, Issue 2

Annual Dues \$18 Individual \$20 Family

April 2021



Contents

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 2 | Letters To The Editor | 14 | Village Bi-laws (Clayton 1872) |
| 3 | Circle of Life | 16 | James Sloan "A Forgotten Revolutionary War Patriot" |
| 4 | 1893 Doctors Differ As To Facts | 18 | The Moore Farm In The City |
| 7 | Introduction to Samuel Linnell Story | 20 | WWII Honor Roll For Theresa |
| 9 | Samuel Linnell Story (Part 1) | 21 | General Elizabeth Hoisington |
| 11 | Wrought Iron Cemetery
Arches And Gates | 21 | Grandpa's Face |
| 12 | Aunty Jeff | 22 | Queries |
| 13 | Introduction to Village Bi-Laws | 23 | JCNYGS Materials for Sale |
| | | 23 | WWII Honor Roll for Evans Mills |
| | | 24 | Future Programs |

INFORMER APRIL 2021

Correspondence about dues, memberships, and lost *Informers* should be directed to:
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Jefferson County
 NY Genealogical Society

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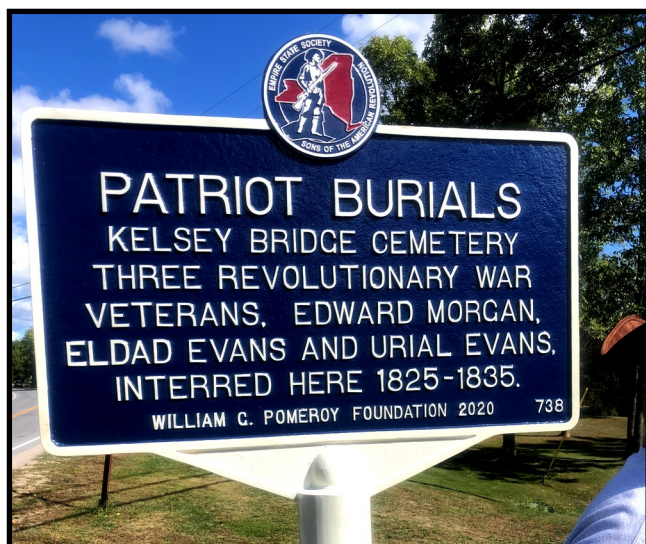
Our Proofreading Committee: Brenda Becker, Mary Blanchard, Roberta Calhoun-Eagan, Larry Corbett, Bruce Coyne, Anne Davis, Marilyn Davis, Thomas LaClair, Kevin Leeson, Greg and Tammy Plantz, Beverly Sterling-Affinati

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Letters to the editor use the "ONLINE CONTACT PAGE" on www.jcnygs.com or:
 Editor, JCNYS, P. O. Box 6453
 Watertown, NY 13601

Our Cover Picture

Our cover picture is of the Theresa 1939 graduating class at the World's Fair. With no reference as to order, class members are: Viola Seymour House, Bertha Garceau Brown, Joyce Neuroth Sutton, Margaret Alton Desormeau, Roger Wilson, Mary Stone Haskin, Florence Klock Hatch, Charlotte Hoover, Gerald Desormeau, Aaron Norton, Patricia Proctor Drake, Jack Kelsey, Ann Howland, Jean Bullard, Bob Hoover, Glen Todd, Eric Holtz, Barney Young, John Porter, William Smith, Lyle Timmerman and Mr. Houston.



Another Dedication by the SAR
 (See Page 6)

THANK YOU!

We wish to thank Jason Quick for offering us his article on Samuel Linnell. The article begins with this issue and will finish with the July issue of the *Informer*. In his email Jason mentions "I descend from Samuel Linnell and Eunice (Mosher) who came to Jefferson County about 1801 from Maine. His family eventually settled on a piece of land by Stone Mills that later was known as Linnell's Island. Most of his children eventually moved west by 1850 and followed the James Strang Mormon sect. I descend from his son John, who died on the Beaver Island, Michigan Mormon colony. His son Charles was a minister and stayed in Jefferson County along with his daughter Sally who married a Thomas Cummings and lived on Grindstone Island."

Jason is the historian for the Linnell Family Association and he has invited us to visit their web page at <https://www.linnellassociation.com>, a work in progress that also links to his history page.

An April issue thanks also to Tom LaClair, Roberta Calhoun-Eagan, Connie Barone, Jeannie Brennen, Warren Allen and Jean Hibben. These and other regular contributors to the *Informer* continue to offer articles but we would love to hear from others like Jason who may have Jefferson County related stories or articles or even just a short filler or picture with information.

Your *Informer* Committee

"Planning is bringing the future
 into the present so that you can do
 something about it now."
 – Alan Lakein

The Circle of Life

Roberta Calhoun-Eagan created a unique way to display photographs of her grandparents and great grandparents as they aged. Using photo mattes available online, she selected the clearest images she could find, compiled them and then scanned the finished result. Here is the image collection for her grandmother, Mabel DeYoung Calhoun (1890-1982), taken from childhood through her two careers as one-room schoolhouse teacher and later as a nurse, ending with her life as a grandparent. The center image is on Outer Arsenal Street looking toward Watertown with her only granddaughter.



Watertown Daily Times, Tuesday, 7 Feb 1893.

DOCTORS DIFFER AS TO FACTS SOME FLAT CONTRADICTIONS

The Health Board Hears Statements by Drs. Stevens and Smith – Mr. Remington Demands a Decision

In the darkness occasioned by an insufficient gas supply, the gloom being partly dispelled by the feeble rays of a dusty lamp, the board of health struggled manfully last evening to obtain light relative to the alleged violation of the rules and regulations that are laid down with a view of maintaining healthfulness in this community. The mayor, the commissioners of health, the health officer, the city attorney, and some interested city fathers were present. Some of the witnesses had vouchsafed their aid voluntarily and were in attendance, and the room was pretty well filled, notwithstanding the heavy and continuous pattering of the rain falling upon the tin roof outside. The gas flickered and went out and the work of the evening was performed under difficulties.

The first matter called to the attention of the board was a communication from Mr. E. W. Remington, who was invited to be present, but whom the health officer afterwards determined should await until the next meeting before appearing. Mr. Remington wrote: "To the Board of Health: I demand to know at once the decision of your board as to whether the cases at my house are or are not diphtheria. If not, I do not care to be quarantined. If it is I expect to be; but justice demands a decision at once. Yours truly, E. W. Remington."

The board appreciated Mr. Remington's position but the case being reported as diphtheria by the physician in attendance, the quarantine question was left with the health officer. The letter was received and filed, and action deferred in the matter, as was done also in the matter of a report from Sanitary Plumber A. Beffrey regarding Mullin Street School, declaring that the sanitary conditions are very unhealthy.

Health Officer Smith reported that in four instances diphtheria had been reported to him, and in four instances, also, scarlet fever had been reported. All cases had been properly quarantined. There has been four cases of scarlet fever in one house on Waltham Street.

The registrar made reports of the statistics, as already published.

The accounts of the board were referred to the finance committee, audited and ordered presented to the common council.

Com. Field then said: "I move that we take into consideration the matter of the nature of the disease and cause of death of Margaret Remington, and in

doing that, Mr. Mayor, I think that the feeling of this board is simply this: That there having been perhaps a difference of opinion among medical men as to what may have been the diagnosis of this case, and the circumstances being such that the public may feel it is a proper thing for them to know what is the situation, it thereby becomes the duty of the board to take some notice of it. I think the members will agree with me in saying that in doing that we do it not with a bearing to antagonize any physician, for they are all competent men, but simply for the purpose of learning what the circumstances of the case are and to provide, after learning these circumstances, what we can to protect the public against a recurrence of this thing, if we can; because the results of this are felt to be unfortunate by those connected, and we are all of us likely to have our homes affected in the same manner." The purport of Mr. Field's remarks was that the witnesses should not be sworn.

Mr. Castle – "What process are we to take to find an answer to Mr. Remington's question? He requests an answer. It is only right to have one."

Com. Mowe – "I don't think this board can answer that question at present. When we find out, Mr. Remington will be one of the first to know it."

The examination was begun by calling Dr. A. B. Stevens to the stand. Dr. M. M. Adams opened the fire of interrogatories by requesting the doctor to state the facts of the case while under his treatment.

Dr. Stevens: "About the 14th of January I was called to see Ruth Remington. She was suffering from cold in the head, or rhinitis, and a bad condition of the stomach and bowels, which had existed since her birth. There was inflammation of the air passages from the head, which gradually extended back behind the soft pallet, but did not cover any portion of the throat. At no time was there any canker in the throat. The air passages through the head were closed so that she could not breathe through the nose. She had at the last, I think, slight spasmodic trouble in the throat, and the fact that, she could not breathe through the nose made the tonsils very dry. She choked more or less. She finally died from exhaustion. She did not choke to death, although she had choked. Dr. J. D. Spencer was there when she died."

Dr. Adams – "Did you consider it a case of diphtheria from the start?" "No, sir. There was no evidence whatsoever of diphtheria."

Dr. Stevens – "At the time Ruth was taken sick Margaret had a cold in the head, and had more or less trouble in breathing, but during the baby's sickness and in the excitement and worry, nothing was done for her, but soon after the baby's death she was looked after. She had the same inflammation that the baby had and that gradually grew worse,

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued From Page 4)

extending down behind the pallet and on to the tonsils, and she had more or less fever. She played around most of the time. There was no canker in her throat at all, until Friday morning, and then I found some mucous passes and inflammation of the throat and tonsils, but not with the peculiar deposits that we get in diphtheria. I will not say positively that there were any croupy symptoms Friday when I saw her. Friday morning was the last of my attendance on the family. I was ill Friday night and got Dr. Spencer to go there, Friday afternoon, I think. Dr. Spencer left some statement that will be made later."

Dr. Adams stated that Dr. Spencer had made to him a statement substantially the same as that made by Dr. Stevens.

Dr. Stevens – "I went there Saturday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock. After Friday morning I have nothing to say in relation to the case of Margaret because she was not under my observation. Dr. Smith was called in early Saturday morning. Up to the time that I quit I saw no symptoms of diphtheria. She had no symptoms of diphtheria whatsoever. Some of the best authorities claim that diphtheria never commences in the nasal passages from the head. In every case of diphtheria there is more or less marked prostration from the start. It depends upon the intensity of the disease. Margaret Remington was confined to her crib a part of the time. She was up and playing with her playthings and her nurse, and having a jolly good time, and would tell me to go out, as she did not want to see me. She was worse Friday morning, and I would not say that she was playing around then. Dr. Smith having been called in Friday night, and have taken charge of the family, I felt that I could not do justice to them nor to myself by staying. At that time I asked Dr. Smith if he considered it a case of diphtheria and he said "No." That might have been in the evening.

Com. Fields here examined. The witness said: "This disease, I believe, is prevalent in the city. The inflammation in the child's throat was a scarlet red, not a dark red. A disease might be something else at the start and develop into diphtheria, so that at first it might be difficult to determine. Rhinitis is not considered dangerous in grown people. But in infants it produces death from exhaustion. This rhinitis was of a different character from ordinary rhinitis. Rhinitis occasionally produces death in infants. The older the child the less likely is death to ensue. I do not think there was anything in either case to indicate that death resulted from germs of disease brought in the clothing of the nurse. Mrs. Flanagan had a public funeral, at Erie, Pa., and there is no trace of diphtheria from contagion that any knows of in this case."

Com. Field – "Did you know anything about the nurse burning the clothes before she left Flanagan's?"

Answer: She was not the nurse at Flanagan's. She was the kitchen girl. The cause of death was laryngitis. She had no sore throat. Mrs. Flanagan's mouth was as clear as mine, and that is pretty clear."

An objection was made here that the same question were being asked over and over again.

Com. Rhines asked: "How many physicians saw this case at Remington's up to Saturday noon. Dr. Stevens answered: "Dr. J. D. Spencer, Dr. M. L. Smith and my honorable self."

Question: "Did any of you call it diphtheria up to Saturday at 10 O'clock?"

Answer: "No, sir. Not to my knowledge."

Com. Castle – "The last time you saw the case and the first time Dr. Smith saw it, both agreed that there was no diphtheria there."

Answer: "Yes, sir."

Com. Mowe – "From what you know of the case and what you have heard of it since, do you consider they have diphtheria at the present time?"

Answer: "No, sir. There have been a large number exposed to the disease, and none have taken it. There was no evidence that would warrant anybody calling it diphtheria up to the time that I left the case. One of my reasons is that the sickness began in the nasal passages and not in the throat. This disease is common sore throat, inflammation of the tonsils, with mucous passes."

VERY PARTICULAR. This ended Dr. Stevens' testimony. Dr. Adams wanted to hear Dr. Smith, of the "other side." Com. Fields insisted that in this examination there was no "other side," and finally Dr. Smith stated that he wished to explain some statements made by Dr. Stevens about him.

AN INVASIVED WITNESS. Mrs. John Hose, who hired out as an assistant nurse at Mr. Remington's, but who left immediately after being in the house but a short time, was called to the stand. Nothing could be learned regarding her reasons for leaving the house. She did not know anything about the case; she did not examine the children's throats; she simply left the house. Her testimony was not material in any sense of the word, although the peculiar ability with which she succeeded in saying nothing worthy of note caused mingled amusement and admiration.

DR. SMITH. Dr. M. L. Smith stepped forward and anything or not, this question of the doctor carrying

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued From Page 5)

diseases in his clothes is frequently discussed. In Jefferson County there are at least twenty-five distinct boards of health, and I make the statement without fear of successful contradiction that at least twenty of them are entirely useless in the way of intelligently affording the public protection against the ravages of contagious diseases. I will also state that I believe that in all the boards of Jefferson County they do not know of one-third of the cases of infectious diseases, and would not make any sensible effort to prevent the spread if they did not know it.

More than that, I will venture the statement that in the city of Watertown there is not a report received of half of the cases of infectious diseases; that typhoid fever is called bilious or malarial most always, and in the face of the fact that we, in northern New York, are quite free from malarial fevers and bilious fever, is a term that has no place in medical literature except as a symptom.

Health officers, as a rule, cannot afford to devote much time to matters for which they get so little pay. I presume that I can safely say that no well informed physician in this county cares for the office, and if he takes it at all it is as a sort of public benefactor, or because he expects that the duties will be very light.

The best service can never be obtained by securing that which costs the least in money.

Quarantine to the ordinary family is a great affliction. Those who doubt it ought to spend a few weeks in a smallpox hospital, as I myself did in Watertown seventeen years ago.

The person who today will urge the prosecution of the doctor who fails to report, will tomorrow urge his family physician to cover up a case in his family.

In my opinion there should always be the best of an understanding between the public health authorities and the physician, and more than that, both should have the sympathy and support of all good citizens. The laws are imperfect, our knowledge is imperfect, and all good citizens should stand aloof from any effort to bring their two safeguards into collision.

There seems to be a desire upon the part of the public to see doctors roughly handled. I can account for in it no other way than as a sort of revenge for the mean doses we give. Seriously, however, there is no reason for asking physicians to commit himself to a line of conduct that can be of no use to anyone, but positive injury to himself, as reporting some of these cases would be. Now bring this matter of preventing the spread of diphtheria or any other disease into practice. What are we to do? Cases not reported, cases going to school, to churches, everywhere surely, the most efficient boards of health cannot reach them.

The matter cannot be settled entirely satisfactorily, with our present knowledge, but science, having shown the microbes, has also discovered many ways to kill them. One of the great things shown is that the blood of a healthy person contains a germicidal property, so that the old whim or saying of being so healthy as not to take disease is not without a scientific basis. Improve the general health in every way. Call in the family doctor and let him help you in preventing diphtheria. This will do more for a town threatened than a million rules.

Science has shown the best chemical germ destroyers for throat washes that will kill promptly the microbe and prevent its lodgment there, no doubt, many times.

Of course there should be well directed efforts upon the part of health officials, always, but remember the element of fear in the causation of disease. Personally, I would as soon die of disease as to be frightened to death.

The schoolhouse is the great breeding ground of diphtheria germs. Competent daily inspection will do more than any one thing to find the first cause. I trust that the time is not far distant when we shall all be in possession of more knowledge along these lines; for it is only a little knowledge that is a dangerous thing.

George M. McCombs, Clayton, New York, Feb. 6, 1893.

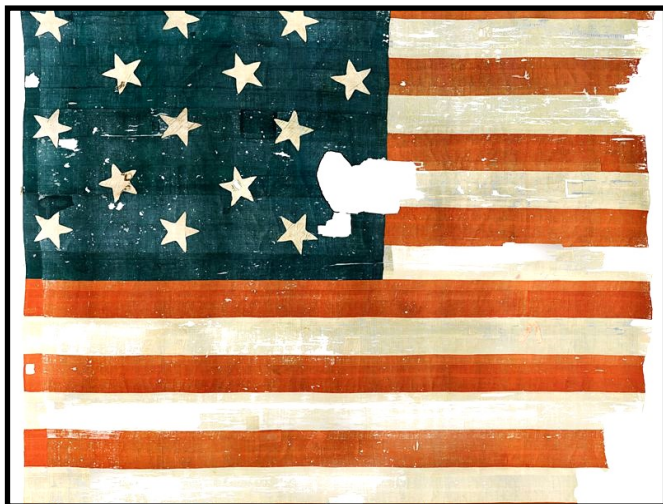


Old Theresa and Kelsey Bridge signs dedication by the SAR on September 19, 2020

At the Old Theresa Cemetery are Kevin Leeson, James "Jim" Eagan, Parks Honeywell and Tom LaClair

**Introduction to:
The Untold Story of Samuel Linnell
& His Service in the War of 1812**

By Jason J. Quick, 2019



Samuel's story starts with a brief summary of the Battle of Henderson Bay and the Second Battle of Sackets Harbor May 28th-29th 1813. Most of this info has been summarized by [Wikipedia](#). Commodore, James Lucas Yeo commanded the British Navy and General Sir George Prevost, Governor General of Canada commanded the British land force. Yeo's ships were the HMS Wolfe, Royal George, Earl of Moira, General Beresford, Sir Sidney Smith and Lady Murray. The British land Force consisted of the grenadier company of the 100th Regiment, two companies of the 8th (The King's) Regiment of Foot, four companies of the 104th Regiment, one company of the Glengarry Light Infantry, two companies of the Canadian Voltigeurs, a detachment of Royal Artillery with two 6-pounder guns and a war band of Native Americans (probably Shawnee).

The British force set out late on the 27th of May and arrived off Sacket's Harbor early the next morning. The wind was very light, which made it difficult for Yeo to maneuver close to the shore. He was also unfamiliar with the local conditions and depths of water. Shortly before midday on May 28, Prevost's troops began rowing ashore, but unknown sails were sighted in the distance. In case they might be Chauncey's fleet, the attack was called off, and the troops returned to the ships. The strange sails proved to belong to twelve bateaux (shallow-draft, flat-bottomed boats) carrying troops from the 9th and 21st U.S. Regiments of Infantry from Oswego to Sackets Harbor. The British sent out three large canoes full of Native American warriors and a gunboat carrying a detachment of the Glengarry Light Infantry to intercept them.

The British force caught up with the convoy at Six Town point off of Stoney Point on Henderson Bay. As the British opened fire, the Americans, who were

British 100th Regiment of Foot



mostly raw recruits, landed their bateaux at Stoney Point and fled into the woods. The Natives pursued them through the trees and hunted them down. After about half an hour, during which they lost 35 men killed, the surviving United States troops regained their vessels and raised a white flag. The senior officer rowed out to Yeo's fleet and surrendered his remaining force of 115 officers and men. Only seven of the American troops escaped and reached Sacket's Harbor.



L to R: British 8th Foot, Canadian Voltigeur, New Foundland Fencible, and Glengarry Light Infantry

Defending Sackets Harbor the Americans had about 400 Regular troops; the 1st mounted and unmounted Dragoons, 1st and 3rd Artillery Detachment, and the 9th US Infantry. Also present were 750 Militia and Volunteers consisting of; the 55th, 76th, and 108th Regiments of the New York Militia and the Albany Volunteers. The Navy also had a detachment of Marines manning the Naval Batteries and the ships USS Fair American, Pert, General Pike (under

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9th US Infantry

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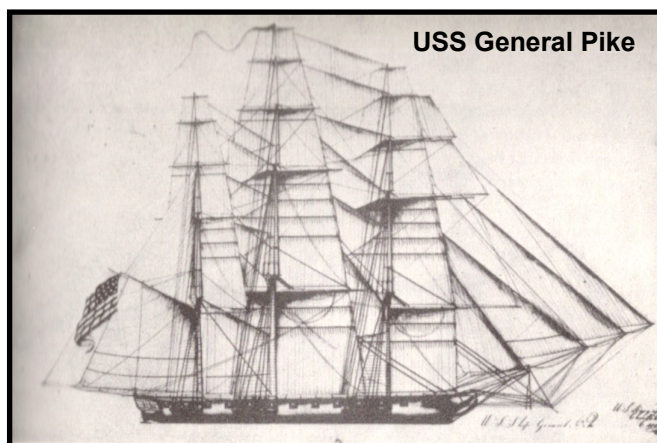
construction), Duke of Gloucester (recently captured and damaged).

The next morning, 29th May, Prevost resumed the attack. The British troops landed on Horse Island, south of the town, under fire from two 6-pounder field guns belonging to the militia and a naval 32-pounder firing at long range from Fort Tompkins. They also faced musket fire from the Albany Volunteers defending the island. Although the British lost several men in the boats, they succeeded in landing, and the Volunteers withdrew. Once the landing force was fully assembled, they charged across the flooded causeway linking the island to the shore. Although the British should have been an easy target at this point, the American militia fled, abandoning their guns. Brigadier General Jacob Brown eventually rallied about 100 of them to take a stand and halt the British advance.

The British swung to their left, hoping to take the town and dockyard from the landward side, but the American regulars with some field guns gave ground only slowly. They fell back behind their blockhouses and defenses, from where they repulsed every British attempt to storm their fortifications.

Yeo had gone ashore to accompany the troops, and none of the larger British vessels were brought into a range at which to support the attack. The small British gunboats, which could approach very close to the

shore, were armed only with small, short-range carronades, which were ineffective against the American defenses. Eventually one British ship, General Beresford, mounting 16 guns, worked close in using sweeps (long oars). When its crew opened fire, they quickly drove the American artillerymen from Fort Tompkins. Some of Beresford's shots went over the fort and landed in and around the dockyard. Under the mistaken impression that the fort had surrendered, a young American naval officer, Acting Lieutenant John Drury, ordered the sloop-of-war General Pike, which was under construction, and large quantities of stores to be set on fire. Lieutenant Woolcott Chauncey had orders to defend the yard rather than the schooners, but had instead gone aboard one of the schooners, which were engaging the British vessels at long and ineffective range.



By this time, Prevost was convinced that success was impossible to attain. His own field guns did not come into action and without them he was unable to batter breaches in the American defenses, while the militia which Brown had rallied were attacking his own right flank and rear. He gave the order to retreat. Prevost later wrote that the enemy had been beaten and that the retreat was carried out in perfect order, but other accounts by British soldiers stated that the re-embarkation took place in disorder, and each unit acrimoniously blamed the others for the repulse.



Patrick May Map of Sackets Harbor 1815

The Untold Story of Samuel Linnell & His Service in the War of 1812

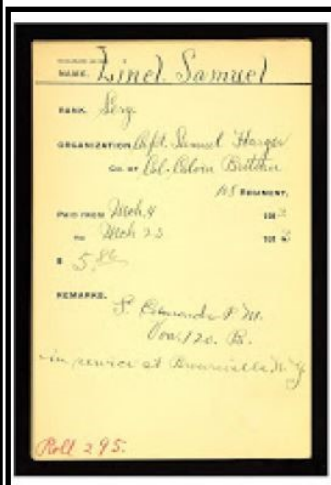
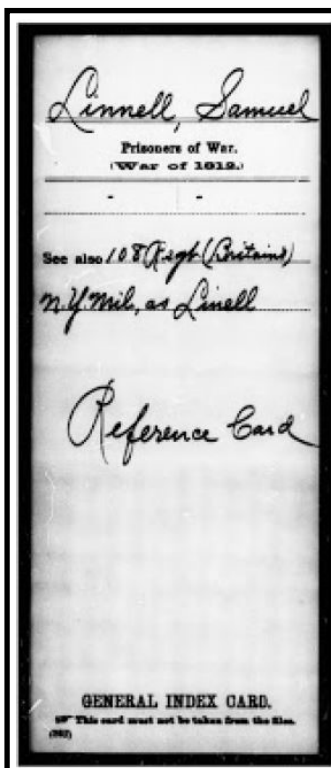
Part 1 - By Jason J Quick, 2019

Samuel Linnell was 3rd Sgt. in Samuel Harger's Co. of Pamela Township, Jefferson Co. Militia. The unit was part of the 108th Infantry Reg. Commanded by Maj. Calvin Britain. Samuel was mustered from March 4th to March 25th, 1813 and was paid \$5.56 for service at Brownsville, NY by J. Edmonds, Paymaster. Samuel was probably training around the home of General Jacob Brown who resided in Brownsville and was the commanding General of the Jefferson Co. Militia.

On May 28th, 1813 Samuel Linnell was called out to defend Sackets Harbor from an expected attack by the British forces. Samuel was living in Pamela Township and now a Second Sargent in Captain Samuel Harger's Co. of 108th New York Militia. Capt. Harger was ill, so Lieutenant Andrew Newell was acting as commanding officer. Samuel's unit quickly marched to Sackets Harbor by dusk and was assembled in a defensive position next to other Militia units on the bank of Lake Ontario near and facing Horse Island. **"That on or about the 28th of May 1813 orders were received from the Colonel to muster the Co. and**

march them to Sackets Harbor to defend that port from an attack mediated by the enemy. Capt. Harger being sick and unable to take the command of said company" - Andrew Newell (SLP)

Early the next morning on



Samuel Linnell's Service Index Cards

the 29th, the British along with a group of Indian allies landed close to their position and a light battle ensued. **"The ground where the action commenced partly cleared and obstructed by brushes and fallen timber, and troops were during the action**

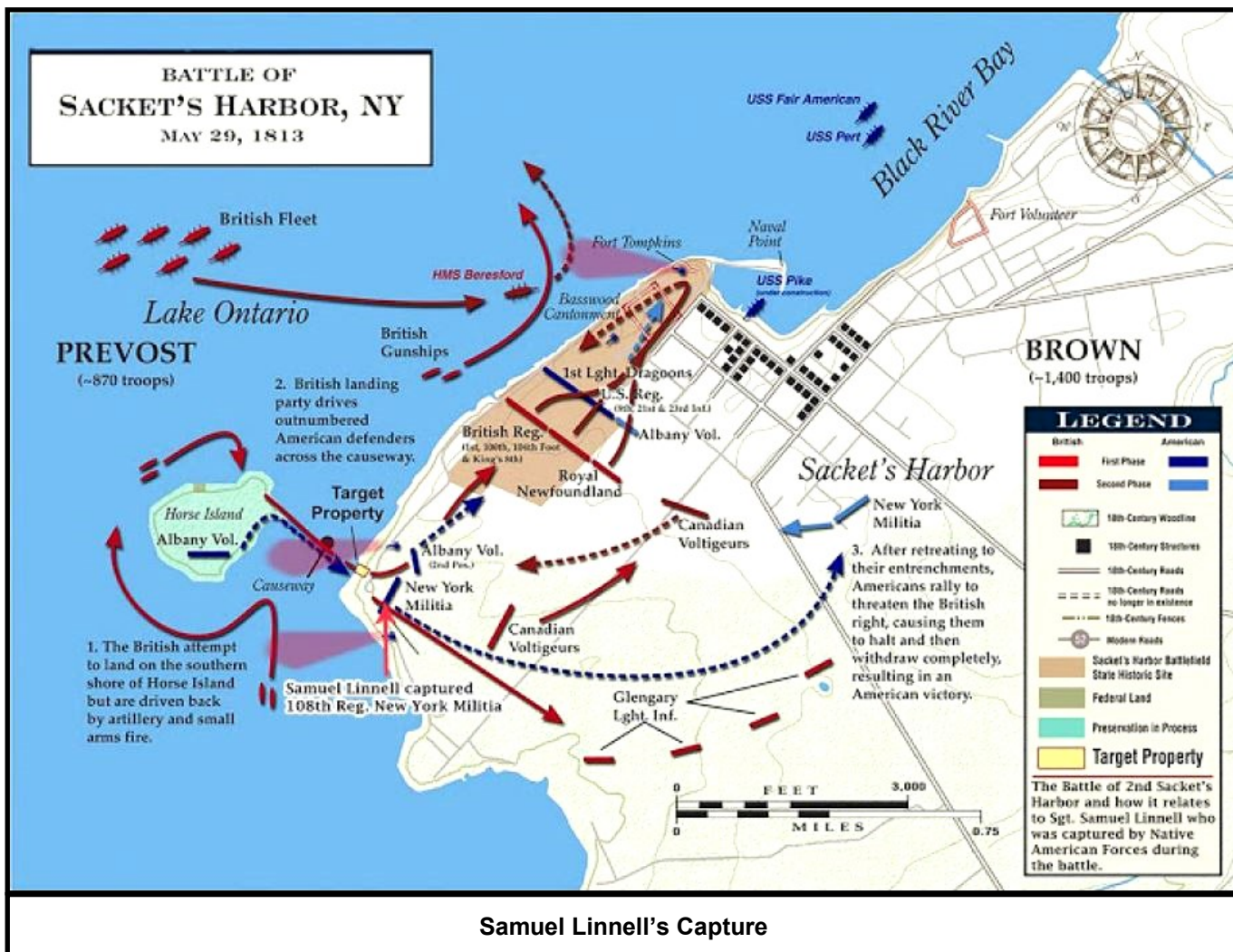
compelled to retreat, this deponent sprained his ankle during the action and was unable to retreat with the rest if the Militia. He was surrounded by the enemies and Indians and was felled to the ground by a severe blow inflicted by an Indian with the breech of a gun on the back of this deponent's head, and while this deponent was down, an Indian seized this deponent by one of his testicles and pulled it with all his strength, while others held him down, which gave this deponent such pain as to deprive him of all strength." - Samuel Linnell - 1832 (SLP)

Samuel was assisted by the Indians to the shore of Lake Ontario and taken by canoe to the HMS Royal George a 20-gun sloop. Samuel was captured with Ensign Abraham Graves, John Ayers, Joseph Cook, and Jonathan Ingalls and about 25 other soldiers mostly from the 76th New York Militia. **"Samuel had no hat and a strip of bearskin was around his head" when they first saw him. The ship already had about 130 captured prisoners aboard from the previous night's battle at Henderson Bay." - Abraham Graves - 1832 (SLP)**

The next day the Royal George sailed to Kingston, Ontario, Canada a few miles away. On May 30th the men were formally surrendered as prisoners of war. **"He had been captured (Abraham Graves), together with Mr. Jonathan Ingalls, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Cook and Mr. Linnell, by the Indians, and taken on board the enemy's fleet when they returned to Kingston, where he and his companions were formally surrendered into the hands of the British General, as prisoners of war. He had had no food from the time of leaving home on Thursday p.m., until Sunday p.m. following, except one small biscuit which the Indian chief had given him." - Abraham Graves, New York Reformer, Links in the Chain Article by Solon Massey - March 24th 1859 -** The Canadian prisoner of war record of Samuel's capture shows him being captured on the 28th of May because he was probably lumped in with the other 130 prisoners from the battle at Henderson Bay.

By June 8th the captured soldiers had been transferred by ship and were recorded being in Quebec. The British POW Records show that Samuel was processed the 24th of June in Quebec and aboard the British prison ship Malabar. The Malabar was moored just south of Quebec on the St Lawrence River and was a modified 56-gun fourth-rate formerly belonging to the British East India Company commanded by the POW agent, Capt. Francis Kempt. The Malabar was considered a "black hole" and had deplorable conditions. **"With 12 ounces of salt beef and 12 ounces of hard bread his only daily allowances for provisions during the whole time. There were an average of two hundred prisoners**

(Continued on Page 10)



(Continued From Page 9)

confined on board the said ship stowed and shut below nights, with no change of clothes & without shoes and badly fed, all became filthy emaciated and covered with vermin, great numbers died, this deponent became sick and feeble - Samuel Linnell 1832 (SLP) - *"In February following, Mrs. Graves got another letter from her husband which gave the intelligence of the death of Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Ayers, by disease induced by cruel suffering and confinement in the hold of a filthy prison ship, and by starvation. The truth was, that they were dead at the time of the date of the first letter by Mr. Graves, which was about the last days of July, though he did not know it at the time."* - Abraham Graves, New York Reformer, Links in the Chain Article by Solon Massey - March 24th 1859

According to British records, the Malabar was set to sail for England after Nov. 20th, 1813 and was going to drop off some of the prisoners off at Halifax. Samuel was recorded being received at Halifax Dec. 15th from the Malabar and spent the next 6 months at the

military prison at Melville Island. The conditions at Melville were just as bad as the prison ship. ***"This deponent was then sent as a prisoner to Halifax where he arrived in December and was confined in a prison, with about 1000 others and suffered from cold, famine, foul odor, and the small pox"*** - Samuel Linnell - 1832 (SLP)

Editor's Note:

We have separated Jason Quick's article into three parts. The preceding article was a "brief summary of the Battle of Henderson Bay and the Second Battle of Sackets Harbor May 28th-29th 1813." This article is Part 1 of "Samuel's Story" and we will finish with Part 2 of Samuel's Story" in our July issue of the *Informer*.

Jason has mentioned that this may help some researchers: (SLP) after some of the quotes stands for Samuel Linnell's Pension - (SLP) HR23A-D9.1 (House Committee on Invalid Pensions, Claims) Samuel Linnell, Congress 23, Session 1, pg. 216. Scanned by S. Waitz at NARA 04/38/1

Wrought Iron Cemetery Arches and Gates

By JCNYS Member Tom LaClair

Per the Jefferson County New York GenWeb internet site, there are roughly 265 cemeteries across the 22 towns, and City of Watertown, throughout the county. The burial grounds come in various sizes from a burial of a single family, or a few family members, to larger cemeteries where burials number in the thousands. Several of the entrances are adorned with stately gates and or decorative rod iron arches. These ornamental wrought iron arches and gates encompass the serenity and peacefulness of historic cemeteries countywide. Due to deterioration from years of weather, and dwindling association budgets, many of the 19th and 20th century arches and elaborate gates have not survived to the modern era. Today, many of our cemeteries are identified with wooden signs that are a meek descendant to their ornate ancestor. This photo gallery provides a few examples of several old arches and gates, and some newer ones, you can find in Jefferson County today. This is an attempt to capture those that continue to humbly welcome visitors into their cemetery.

(After the January and April *Informers*, this is the 3rd in a series. There will be one more in our July *Informer*.)



Cedar Grove Cemetery Arch
Town of Lyme
Phyllis Putnam submission



Sandy Hallow Cemetery Arch
Town of Philadelphia



Sanford's Corners Cemetery
Town of LeRay



Fairview Cemetery Iron and Stone Gate
Town of Rodman



St. Mary's Cemetery Welcome Sign
Town of Clayton

ASK AUNTY JEFF



By JCNYS Member and Genealogist
Jean Wilcox Hibben, PhD
Riverside County, California

Q - I am overwhelmed by all the websites people are talking about to do genealogy. How do I keep from getting side-tracked or know what to look at first?

A - That is a very good question and it appears to get more involved every week, especially with so many things "going viral" during the time when people are isolated due to the pandemic. There are ways to stay on top of things and there are blogs "out there" by people who have the inside track on the latest and greatest. Signing up to follow those blogs would be likely to get you the most helpful information, since those folks have already done the "weeding" for you. Now, how do you find these, I'm sure you are wondering. I tend to go back on my old pal, Sir Google. I put in the qualifiers of what I want to find: "blog," "genealogy," "DNA," for example. I just tried that (of course, when I'm writing this and when you are reading it, entering the same words in a search will likely yield different results, at least to some degree); I came up with more websites than I, personally, would want to search, but a few are stand-outs. I look for blogs that are updated often (not like mine, which lies dormant for months at a time). Also, I look for names I already know are "big" in the field of, in this case, DNA.

If you are a beginner, consider your searches to stay to the basics. When you Google "How to do your family tree," the results include a number of commercial (often "pay") sites as well as more cost-friendly free ones. Look at all that make sense for you and your situation, and, again, check "last updated . . ." to be sure the information you are getting is state of the art. As you already mentioned in your question, there are a large number of sites out there; choosing which to use and which to postpone visiting or to eliminate from your list does take time. This is not a task for when you are tired (and might overlook something important) or rushed. Give yourself room to explore a little and to make notes on what you want to check again; "bookmark" the websites that you want to revisit and then be sure to set up folders that make sense so you can locate them again (e.g., "DNA," "German Research," "Beginning," "Stories," etc.) all under the main folder "genealogy." It is very easy to let your organizing system get complicated or bogged down with too many items in a single folder, making it hard to find what you need. In my "genealogy" folder I have "Native American" but under that I have folders

for "Luiseño," "Cherokee," etc., so that I can find exactly what I want. Remember that when you visit a page on a site (for instance, I might look at "Luiseño Indians" in the FamilySearch wiki or the National Archives website), then you want to bookmark the article found on the respective sites; you can bookmark just that page on the website, not the whole website, making it easier to find the information again.

Finally, as you explore a website (e.g., "Jefferson County, New York GenWeb page") you are likely to find yourself directed to categories and sub-categories. This is great! Lots of things to find. But it is easy to get lost in a maze. Consider "dropping breadcrumbs" (not literally – that would clog up the keyboard) by going from one page to the next using a "right click" (instead of standard left clicking) on a link. You will get a menu box with options; select "open in new tab" or "open in new window" (the latter opens up a completely new screen while the former will open the chosen link in a new tab within the same screen). Now you can return to the home page just by clicking that first tab, and you can move back and forth between or among different pages (I will use that for switching through the alphabet on Bartlett's Cemetery Inscriptions pages, catching all family members and verifying which are in what cemeteries). It's much easier than what I did originally: print out the different pages and then search through each manually. Another, similar, method is using two or more monitors. Set up one with your online searches and your genealogy software on the second monitor to check on things you might need to augment, correct, add, subtract, etc. That will also help as you find yourself immersed in website after website. I can promise that there will never be less to slog through, so jump in and try not to drown while surfing.

Condolences to Jean

JCNYS comments: Jean Wilcox Hibben wrote this Aunty Jeff article a couple months back at a time she was caring for her husband. Sadly, Butch passed away in February of 2021. All of us here at JCNYS send our deepest condolences to Jean and all those family and friends in the associated circles. On Jean's blog, she wrote: "People have asked to whom they can donate in Butch's name. I suggest this site, Caring Bridge (<https://caringbridge.org/>) (which has not charged a penny for carrying the messages to friends and family of ill individuals, creating a platform where notifications can be easily and swiftly made), PanCAN (the pancreatic cancer organization that ties patients, caregivers, and loved ones together in a combination network and advice platform while supporting pancreatic cancer research: <https://www.pancan.org/>), or any US Veterans organization." Jean, in closing, know that we are with you in heart and mind. May you be comforted in your pain of loss.

Introduction to:
**BY-LAWS OF THE VILLAGE OF
 CLAYTON, NEW YORK
 AS ADOPTED MAY 22, 1872**

By Clayton Historian Tom LaClair

1872 was a significant year in the history of the Town of Clayton. Though I will delve in this fact shortly, it was also a significant time across the nation. Among a few notable achievements, Yellowstone National Park was established, the incandescent light bulb was invented, Buffalo Bill Cody received the Medal of Honor, Mark Twain published *Roughing It*, Susan B. Anthony cast her first vote although it was yet illegal for women to vote, the Metropolitan Museum of Arts opened in New York City, the Gilded Age was arriving on scene, and the very first Arbor Day was celebrated.

Closer to home, in 1872, U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant, who was running for his second term in office, was visiting the Thousand Islands region. President Grant was a personal guest of railroad magnate George M. Pullman. As the result of widely published writings from traveling presidential reporters, the nation, and the world, would soon learn of the pristine and picturesque St. Lawrence River region. With the breathtaking articles, and the railroad system that moved thousands upon thousands of travelers across the nation, Clayton would soon forever be changed.

Although railroads were established in the Northern New York region, in 1872 the Town of Clayton business district leadership was engaged in securing a railroad depot in the downtown. The bonding of the several towns along the railroad line for this project was commenced in 1871 with Clayton's Alden F. Barker securing the agreement. It may have been considered serendipity as the depot planning began before President Grant's visit that would ultimately help place the Thousand Islands on the map.

Beginning the following year, in 1873, the railway line and depot was completed and the village was officially served by the Clayton Division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, which later became a part of the New York Central network. Per an article by Nancy Bond, "Clayton had built their first Depot and the turntable so the locomotives could make the return trips back to the bigger cities. The first passenger car pulled into Clayton in late 1873 with 250 dignitaries from the big cities." At its peak, multiple express trains per day ran from Niagara Falls and Grand Central Terminal to bring passengers and freight to Clayton's ferry terminal, which was the gateway to the Thousand Islands region.

Merchants advertising in the December 1872 *Clayton Independent* included Charles M. Marshall, General Insurance Agent; Dr. S. V. Frame, with an office at the store of James Johnson, the Physician & Surgeon who would attend to all calls day or night. Also advertised was Swart & Dunton of the Clayton Meat Market; they kept a fine assortment of fresh and salt meats of all kinds, and paid cash for pork, hides and

pelts. Or if visitors were looking for a place to stay, there was the Walton House hotel. Hotel Proprietor S. D. Johnston stated the disciples of Sir Isaak would find every accommodation at this house. Accommodations included good boats, fishing tackle and experienced oarsman always in attendance, and fish packed and shipped for parties when desired. Visitors could also choose to stay at the Hubbard House where proprietor J. T. Hubbard stated the lovers of delightful scenery, pure air and excellent fishing will find every facility afforded them at this House—likewise, good boats, fishing tackle, and experienced oarsman were in attendance, as well as the chance to have fish packed and shipped for parties when desired. Steamers arrived from Niagara Falls, Toronto, Rochester, Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg daily.

1872 also marked the 39th anniversary of the creation of the Town of Clayton. The Town of Clayton was organized from the Towns of Orleans and Lyme by an act of State Legislature on April 27, 1833. Up to this point here was no Village of Clayton, only the business district established along the St. Lawrence River, then called Water Street (today Riverside Drive).

Per the 1870 U.S. Federal Census there were 4,082 residents living in the Town of Clayton. This included hamlets of Clayton Center and Depauville. It is difficult to say how many physically resided in the business district, and region along the river, but a couple of hundred minimum. Four months into 1872, legislation would change the lives of those couple of hundred residents in the river region as well as the thousands all across the Town of Clayton.

The Village of Clayton was incorporated April 17, 1872, by a vote of the citizens, as provided in an act passed by the state legislature, April 20, 1870. The vote stood 140 for and 51 against, the assumption of corporate honors. The first election for village officers was held at the Walton House, May 8, 1872, at which the following were elected: Elijah McCarn, president; S. G. Johnston, William Hawes, and S. D. Johnston, trustees; Stephen Hill, treasurer; Charles M. Marshall, collector; and C. H. Ross was appointed clerk.

For the newly established Village of Clayton, leaders had to consider by-laws, rules, ordinances, and such to operate in the context of federal and state policies that would affect local government decisions relevant to health through laws and regulations. Among the more widely recognized policies were those that would regulate individual conduct, building and manufacturing rules, animal control, fire prevention and safety, gun and gunpowder mandates, open bathing policies, licensed merchant sales, outlaw prostitution, promote peaceful religious gatherings, and so on. In addition to spelling out the rules, the penalties of a said offenses were outlined.

Five weeks after incorporation, on May 22nd, 1872, at a "Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Clayton, the By-Laws of the village were approved. Present at the meeting was Elijah McCarn, President, S. G. Johnston, Wm. Hayes, S. D. Johnston, Trustees. C. H. Ross, Clerk."

BY-LAWS OF ONE JEFFERSON COUNTY VILLAGE

By JCNYS Member Tom LaClair

I hold a dual role—I am a member of the JCNYS *Informer* committee, plus I am appointed Town and Village of Clayton Historian. I have long understood that Genealogy and History are inseparably linked and one supports the other. As each of us research our Jefferson County ancestors, it is helpful to know the laws of the land during their lifetime. By-Laws help us better understand what was permissible and what was acceptable and what was not. Although specific to the Village of Clayton (1872), other Jefferson County towns and villages likely adopted or shared such laws from one another so similarities would be expected. I share these 21 By-Laws for your awareness knowing some of this information could be weaved into your ancestor's life story.

1. Each and every person found intoxicated in the streets of the village; guilty of noisy, riotous or tumultuous conduct; disturbing the quiet and peace of the village or of any meeting or assembly therein; who shall publicly use any profane, vulgar or obscene language or conduct, in any street or public place in said village; who shall willfully and maliciously break, mar, injure, remove or deface any building, fence, awning, sign, sign board, tree, shrubbery or other ornamental thing in said village; who shall remove from, or pile up before any door, or on any sidewalk or street, boxes, casks barrels or any other things, for the purpose of annoyance or mischief, shall willfully tear down, destroy or mutilate any notice or handbill lawfully posted up in said village; shall invite or induce dogs to fight, or being the owner shall knowingly permit them to do so, in any street or public places in said village; who shall willfully give a false fire alarm of fire, or shall be guilty of any insubordination or of any disorderly conduct at any time of fire in said village, or shall willfully neglect or refuse to obey, or attempt to prevent or obstruct the execution of the orders of the trustees thereat, shall severally forfeit and pay for each offense a penalty of five dollars.

2. Any person who shall throw the contents of any straw bed, any lime, stones, ashes or refuse of any coal, or any scraps, or shall throw or sweep out from any building, or otherwise deposit any loose paper or papers, dirt, brush or rubbish of any kind into any street, lane, or alley in said village (unless for immediate removal), shall forfeit and pay a penalty of two dollars for each offense.

3. No person shall fire or set off any gunpowder, cracker, squibs, rockets or fireworks, or fire any pistol, gun or cannon, or throw any fireball, or make any bonfire, or aid or abet therein, in said village, without the written consent of the majority of the Trustees. Any person violating the provision of this section, shall

forfeit and pay penalty of two dollars for each offense.

4. No cattle, horses, sheep, swine, geese, or other animal, shall be permitted to run at large within the limits of the village. And all persons owning or possessing any cattle, horses, sheep, swine or geese, found running at large in any of the streets of said village, shall forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of one dollar and fifty cents.

5. It shall be the duty of the Pound Master whenever he shall be informed or know that any such animal or animals are running at large as aforesaid, immediately to cause such animal or animals to be removed to the pound, within said village to be surrendered to the owner or his agent only upon payment of the penalty and costs of keeping. If not claimed and thus surrendered within forty eight hours of being impounded it shall be the duty of the pound master to advertise and sell the same in the same manner as provided for the sale of personal property upon execution.

6. No person shall exhibit or perform any theatrical or circus representations, or any painting, animal or animals, or other artificial or natural curiosity, or any puppet show, wire or rope dancer or any other idle show, acts or feats, which common showmen, mountebanks or jugglers usually practice or perform, or shall give or aid in giving any public concert of vocal or instrumental music, or shall deliver any public discourse or lecture, for gain or profit within said village, without first having obtained a license therefor from a majority of the Trustees of said village, and paid to the Treasurer of said village sum as said Treasurer may require, not to exceed twenty dollars, under a penalty of twenty five dollars.

7. No person shall play ball, or any other game, beat, knock, drive or roll any ball or hoop, or pitch quoits, or play with or fly any kite, in, or through, or along any street in said village, under a penalty of one dollar for each offense.

8. Every person who shall willfully obstruct or injure any street within the limits of the said village, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar; and the further sum of one dollar for every forty eight hours during which such obstructions shall be continued; provided, however, that no inhabitant shall be liable to such penalty for depositing or leaving firewood on his or her premises, in any street, at the distance of twenty feet from the center of such street, and not on any sidewalk, if he or she shall remove the same, out of any such street within forty-eight hours after it shall have been deposited or left therein; and any Trustee may grant to any person making erections or valuable improvements within such village, permission to occupy one half the side walk and one third of the street, for the storage and preparation of materials therefore, but the board of

(Continued on Page 15)



(Continued From Page 14)

trustees may revoke such permission, in which case all materials deposited in any of the streets in pursuance of such permission and before such revocation, shall be removed within ten days after notice of such revocation.

9. No person shall keep in any one store or other building in said village more than twenty five pounds of gunpowder at one time, and that to be kept in a tight tin or copper canister, nor open the same, or weigh or sell any powder, or measure or sell any camphene, alcohol or burning fluid or kerosene oil, by any lighted candle, lamp, torch or firelight, under a penalty of five dollars each offense. Provided, however, that powder may be kept in a powder-house, under approval of the trustees of said village.

10. No person shall bathe or swim between sunrise and sunset in the river St. Lawrence, within said village, under a penalty of one dollar each offense.

11. No person shall ride on horseback, or lead or drive any horse, cattle, sheep or swine, or roll any wheelbarrow on any of the sidewalks in said village, otherwise than crossing into or out of their premises, or for the purpose of loading or unloading, under a penalty of one dollar for each offense.

12. No person shall permit or suffer any teams, horses, oxen, cart, sleigh, carriage or vehicle in his or her charge, or driven by him or her, to stand upon or across any sidewalk or crosswalk within said village, or teams, horse or horses to remain untied therein. Every person violating the provision of this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for each offense.

13. Any person who shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any dead animal, filth, entrails, or putrid meat, in any place within said village, unless the same shall be buried at least two feet below the surface of the ground, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

14. No person shall permit or suffer any teams, horse or horses to be immoderately rode or driven within the corporate limits of said village. Each and every person

violating the provision of this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each offense.

15. No person shall permit or suffer the sidewalk bordering upon his or her premises in the usual publicly traveled streets of said village to remain obstructed by snow later than 10 o'clock in the forenoon of any day, and each and every person neglecting or refusing to remove the same within such time from his or her walks shall forfeit and pay for each offense the cost of removing thereof, and in addition thereto the sum of two dollars.

16. No person shall erect or put up, or suffer, permit or cause to be put up any booth, shanty or establishment for selling victuals, drink or fruit, or any other article of groceries, on any sidewalk or street within said village without first having obtained a license from a majority of the trustees in writing therefore, under a penalty of three dollars for each offense.

17. On any alarm or cry of fire in said village, it shall be the duty of every male inhabitant, of the age of sixteen years and upwards, to repair forthwith to such place, with one or more pails, and place himself under the direction of the trustees, and there remain during the fire.

18. No person shall allow or suffer ashes to be taken up or kept in any wooden vessel or enclosure within twenty feet of any building, nor within ten feet of any wooden fence in said village, under penalty of one dollar for each offense, to be paid by the owner or occupant of the premises on which the offense may be committed.

19. Persons congregating in groups about or near public places, or places of business, or upon sidewalks, or in the streets of said village, to the annoyance or inconvenience of individuals passing or otherwise, except upon occasions of general gatherings, shall forfeit and pay respectively the sum of one dollar.

20. No person shall keep or assist in keeping a brothel or house of assignation, nor entertain or assist in entertaining lewd women for the purpose of prostitution, nor purpose, under the penalty of ten dollars for each offense, and every person being a vagrant, mendicant, street beggar, common prostitute or gambler, shall, upon conviction, forfeit a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

21. Any person who shall disturb or disquiet any congregation or assembly, met for religious worship in said village, by making a noise or by rude and indecent behavior, or profane discourse within their place of worship, or so near the same as to disturb the order and solemnity of the meeting, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

A Forgotten Revolutionary War Patriot: Sergeant James Sloan of Evans Mills By Roberta D. Calhoun-Eagan

Here is a North Country story you may not have heard.

General Samuel Sloan (1739-1813) of Williamstown, Berkshire, MA is remembered for his Revolutionary War service and for his stately residence that now houses each Williams College President. Despite his standing in the community, early area historians could not determine the family relationship between Samuel and James Sloan of Williamstown. They speculated that one "may have been a son, may have been a brother" of another, but could not be sure.

It took the most remarkable document that this writer has encountered in over twenty years of genealogy research to solve the puzzle and to verify Jefferson County connections.

Family Background. Revolutionary War Captain Sturgeon Sloan (1749-1837) was a son of "poor weaver" Alexander Sloan of Wilton Parish, Norwalk, Fairfield, CT and his wife Margaret. Alexander might be forgotten today had he not built part of the ell for the historic Sloan-Raymond-Fitch House in Wilton, CT. In the National Register of Historic Places nomination form, it was declared, "Alexander Sloan built the first house on this site in 1732, but the impecunious weaver owned the house for only a few years before selling it to the Elmer family."

The elder Sloan in 1746 was among nine Wilton militiamen called to Connecticut shoreline defense duty. Little else is known of him. His son Sturgeon was baptized in 1756 at Wilton Parish. The child was likely named for the controversial Reverend Robert Sturgeon, first minister of Wilton, an Ulster Scot whose church was described as Scots-Irish Presbyterian and not Puritan—highly unusual for 1720s Connecticut.

Unfortunately perhaps for Sturgeon Sloan, but a stroke of luck for his researchers, was the fact that he died intestate with no children as heirs. The 1837 administration of his estate includes an affidavit by his brother-in-law Robert McKinstry. McKinstry declared, "that during the lifetime of the said deceased, he had four brothers named John Sloan, Samuel Sloan, Alexander Sloan, William Sloane... That each and all of the said Brothers... are dead, having descendants." These extensive papers preserved a list of *all* 65 heirs with the married names of his many nieces under the heading, "heirs & next of kin," starting with "1. John Sloan a brother dead," and including John's son "5. James Sloan --- dead."

These remarkable estate papers (see the next page) go on to identify the whereabouts of *each* descendent, listing nephew James Sloan's surviving children as follows: "Isaac Sloan, Stephen Sloan, Daniel Dewey Sloan, and Tryphena Sloan, of Le Ray, Jefferson county, N.Y.; Clarissa Cook, of Whitesboro, Oneida county, N.Y.; Olive, wife of Alanson Lyon, of Watertown, or



**Sloan Road in Williamstown
looking toward Mt. Greylock**

thereabouts, Jefferson county, N.Y.; Ann McCollum, wife of Malcolm McCollum, Pennsylvania; Mary, wife of Elihu Marshall, of Rochester, Monroe county, N.Y.; Chloe, wife of ----Chapin, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Delia, wife of Levi Root, of Antwerp, Jefferson county, N.Y."

James Sloan. During the Revolution James Sloan was a resident of Williamstown, MA who served as a Private in Captain Samuel Clark's company, Colonel Benjamin Simonds' Berkshire County regiment of the Continental Army. He attained the rank of Sergeant in Crane's Artillery, having served a total of three years. Born on Dec. 24, 1759 in Sheffield, Berkshire, MA, the son of John Sloan and Mary Dewey, James died on Feb. 10, 1813 in Evans Mills as noted in his pension. Having lived so briefly in the area at the end of his life, James Sloan has not traditionally been remembered as a Revolutionary War Veteran of Jefferson County, NY.

Revolutionary War pension application #W19044 declares that Phebe Sloan, a resident of Le Ray, Jefferson, NY, was the widow of James Sloan. Phebe offered her husband's discharge papers dated Dec. 18, 1783 as proof of service.

Per MA Soldiers & Sailors, the service of James Sloan of Williamstown is proven by a receipt dated Mar. 15, 1781 for a bounty paid to him to serve in the Continental Army for the term of three years. He further appears on a list dated Aug. 20, 1781 of soldiers in Berkshire County. James Sloan also appears in Captain Clark's co., Colonel Simonds' regt. as being age 21 yrs, a blacksmith and resident of Williamstown, for a three-year term, reported receipted for by Captain Smith. And finally under the name James Slone, he appears as a Private in Samuel Clark's co., Colonel Benjamin Simonds' Berkshire Co. regt. during a march to the Northern frontiers on an alarm, for service lasting six days from Oct. 12-19, 1780.

Widow Sloan's pension record states that James and Phebe married during the war, on Jun. 8, 1780 in Williamstown. The marriage was performed by Reverend Seth Swift and witnessed by Lucinda Sloan Wilson of Ogdensburg, whose affidavit, dated Apr. 3, 1837, is included.

Phebe Sloan's pension was paid to 1838. A native of

(Continued on Page 17)

(Continued From Page 16)

Williamstown, Phebe was born on Apr. 9, 1762. She was the daughter of Major Isaac Stratton, Revolutionary War hero of the Battle of Bennington and also Town Clerk of Williamstown. Phebe's grave stone at the Evans Mills Old Cemetery provides her date of death as Feb. 9, 1838, aged 75y 10m. Son Daniel Dewey Sloan testified in support of Phebe's pension in 1837, while son Stephen

Dewey Sloan served as the administrator of the estate of his mother Phebe Sloan in 1844.

Buried with Phebe in the old cemetery we find son Isaac Stratton Sloan d. Apr. 4, 1872 age 85y 3m, 28d. This cemetery also includes son Stephen D. Sloan, d. Jan. 23, 1875 (Jan. 21 in the family bible); his wife, and his sister Tripheny Sloan, d. Nov. 10, 1847. There is no stone for James, who may have been buried in the first Evans Mills cemetery that was destroyed and incompletely relocated to the "old" cemetery at an early day.

As a final note, James' father John Sloan, his four uncles Samuel (the General), Alexander, William and Sturgeon, and James' brother John all appear to have served in the Revolution. However their close cousin David Sloan of Wilton was a notable Tory who hid parts of the missing statue of King George on his property to keep these relics out of the hands of Patriots. James' first cousin, Postmaster John Reed Sloan, was the man for whom the village of Sloansville in Schoharie County NY was named.

The author is a descendant of James Sloan through his daughter Olive Sloan Lyon of Theresa.

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- NY, Prob Recs 1629-1971, Columbia Co, Est Papers 1837, Sturgin Sloan, familysearch.org, images 767, 788-789, 790, 770.
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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

By the Grace of God, Free and Independent :

TO ALL to whom these presents shall come, or may concern, and especially to Rachel Sloan, of Greenport, Columbia county, New-York; Polly Newell, of Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont; Lucinda Wilson, of Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence county, New-York; Tryphena Henderson, wife of Thomas Henderson, of Whitesboro, Oneida County, New-York; Alonzo Sloan, Thomas Sloan, Levant Sloan, and John Sloan, whose places of residence cannot be ascertained; Louisa, wife of — Davis, of Otselec, Chenango county, N. Y.; Mary, wife of Ransom Pierce, of Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y.; Isaac Sloan, Stephen Sloan, Daniel Dewey Sloan, and Tryphena Sloan, of Le Ray, Jefferson county, N. Y.; Clarissa Cook, of Whitesboro, Oneida county, N. Y.; Olive, wife of Alanson Lyon, of Watertown, or thereabouts, Jefferson county, N. Y.; Ann McCollum, wife of Malcom McCollum, Pennsylvania; Mary, wife of Elishu Marshall, of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y.; Chloe, wife of — Chapin, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Delia, wife of Levi Root, of Antwerp, Jefferson county, N. Y.; Mary Starkweather, of Williamstown, Massachusetts; Lucy, formerly Lucy McIntosh, residence not known; Douglas W. Sloan, of Cleveland, Ohio; Harriet, wife of Jonathan H. Douglas, of Waterford; Ambrose H. Sheldon, of Troy, N. Y.; Jeremiah Lardon and Miron H. Landon, whose residence cannot be ascertained; John D. Landon, of Castile, Genesee county, N. Y.; Augustus H. Landon, of Stephentown, N. Y.; Mary Jane, wife of — Fish, of Lower Sandusky, Ohio. To the children of Alexander Sloan, William Sloan, Bement Sloan, Samuel Sloan, and Ebenezer Sloan, whose names and places of residence cannot be ascertained. To Almyra, wife of Sylvanus Eaton, of Gerry, Chautauque county, N. Y.; Chloe, wife of Oliver Taylor, of Pomfret, in the same county; Electa Butler, of Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y.; Lucinda, wife of Thomas Prentice, of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y.; Hannah, wife of Ezekiel Johnson, of the same place; Pamela, wife of Calvin May, of Canajoharie, Montgomery county, N. Y.; William Bement, of Albany; William Bacon, of Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; Margaret Lewis, of Northumberland, Saratoga county, N.Y.; Edward Bacon, of Painted Post, Yates county, N. Y.; John R. Sloan, of Sloansville, Schoharie county, N. Y.; Sarah, wife of John Teeple, William Sloan, and Nancy, wife of William Van Dorin, of the same place; Sturgin Sloan, of Collins, Erie county, N. Y.; Polly Page, of Milan, Huron county, Ohio; Lydia, wife of — Whipple, of Nelson, Madison county, N. Y.; Walter Phelps, Ellicottville, Cataraugus county, N. Y.; William Phelps, of McClain county, Ohio; Abigail C., wife of — Butler, of Circleville, Ohio; Annet Phelps and James Phelps, whose places of residence cannot be ascertained; Theodora Hopkins, of New-York; Nancy, wife of Nicholas M. Larue, of Schoharie Court House, N. Y.; Edward B. Sloan and Bradford Sloan, of Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y., and to Justus McKinstry, of the city of Hudson, the special Guardian for David Sloan, John Sloan, George Sloan, and Levi Sloan, of Ithaca aforesaid, and for such of the other individuals above named as are minors. The said several individuals, constituting the Widow, next of kin and heirs at law of Sturgin Sloan, late of the Town of Greenport, in the County of Columbia, but now deceased :

SEND GREETING:—Whereas, Robert McKinstry, of the city of Hudson, in the county of Columbia aforesaid, who is named as one of the Executors and Devises in certain instruments in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of the said Sturgin Sloane, deceased, and the Codicil thereto relating to both Real and Personal estate, has applied for the proof thereof, before our Surrogate, of our County of Columbia. You are therefore hereby cited and required personally to be and appear (if you shall see fit) before the said Surrogate at the Surrogate's Office, in the city of Hudson, on the ~~twenty~~ ^{first} day of ~~December~~ ^{December} ~~next~~, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate and proof of said Will and Codicil.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused the Seal of Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, JOHN GAUL, Junior, Esquire, Surrogate of our said County of Columbia, at Hudson, the ~~twentieth~~ ^{first} day of ~~October~~ ^{December}, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

*John Gaul Jun
Surrogate*

FARMING IN THE CITY

By JCNYS Member Warren L. Allen

One interesting way to look at the City of Watertown can be to look at what is here now and to use the evidence to imagine how it once was, during ancient times when we didn't often feel the need to drive at 70 mph.

I'm not able to recognize how the Haudenosaunee lived here. But the Jefferson County Historical Society (JCHS) recently displayed in a case an old atlas by Robinson which shows the property lines during one year prior to 1888. This atlas shows a map, number 8, of the City property lines east of Washington Street and south of State Street. A few 1888 property lines shown there are like those on our current zoning map. East of Gotham Street and just inside the City line was the shape of the arrowhead facing eastward which is today the privately owned land of the golf course.

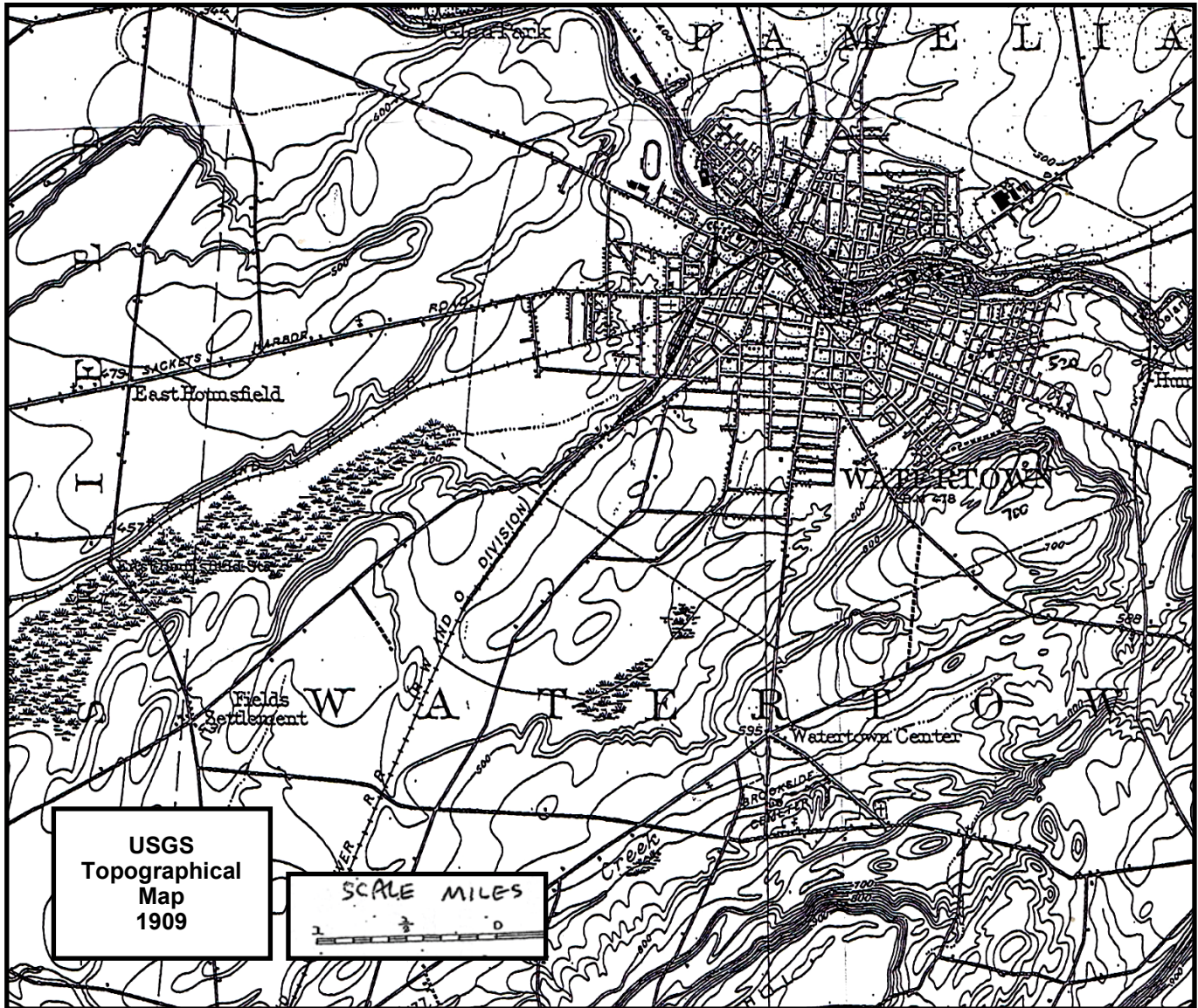
But many of the property lines shown by Robinson are different from ours today. Comparing Robinson's boundaries with those today, we see that many of these lines went

generally north to south and so not perpendicular to State Street as the lines go now. (For those remembering pre-digital clocks, north to south is often shown as being from 12 to 6, but State Street runs from 10 to 4, which is 30 degrees away from due east.)

(As of late 2020 and early 2021, the JCHS copy of Robinson volume is not available, due to storage of some artifacts related to remodeling in the building. E. Robinson copywrote this atlas in 1887 but did not seem to indicate on Map 8 the year shown on this map. Until this fascinating artifact is available, this map can be seen online in the catalogue of HistoricMapWorks.com, item US167854. They have enlarged their copy by about 30% and have copywrote it. It can be seen there for free or they sell copies for \$23.)

Moore Avenue is now a quiet one-block street. Property lines shown by Robinson show that the Moore farm seems to have had around 48 acres. The Jordens, of 1408 State Street, say that their handsome home was the Moore

(Continued on Page 19)



(Continued From Page 18)

farmhouse. This farm is shown as having two barns on this 1888 map, but only one barn is shown on a map filed in 1911 by Frank Hinds, at which time the barn had about the same footprint and location as the large lovely brick house now at 113 Park Drive East.

By my estimate and using the property lines shown by Robinson, the northwest corner of the Moore farm was just east of what was then a Grange Hall (later, Parkside Church, and then the Shriner's building). This farm frontage on State Street extended from there going eastward to about the north end of the current Moore Avenue. Then this farm's east line went behind the current parochial school and across its baseball diamond and onward into what is now Thompson Park, passing just easterly of the top of the Steep Walk, and passing westerly of the sidewalk leading to the Pinnacle. Next, this straight eastern line seems to have ended at the farm's S/E corner which was likely between the new Park pool and the "old" cobblestoned Men's room.

The Moore farm's southern boundary went in a line from the latter corner to the S/W corner which seems to have been about 300 feet beyond the current tennis courts. The west line seems to have gone westerly of the top of where the 104 steps now are, then crossing today's Thompson Boulevard about where the rabbit hutch is now, and back to the property's point of beginning by the Grange Hall.

So if my figuring is correct, this one farm included the future sites of the City water tower, the children's playground, the tall flagpole, the long flight of steps, the Steep Walk down to Academy Circle, that Circle itself, plus also the three Park Drive roadways.

This involves a climb upward of some 160 feet, from the farmhouse and barn to the back line. If you owned such an area and were not a mountain goat, how would you get to the southern two-thirds of your farm so as to support your family? My suggestion would be to look at our modern Steep Walk, which appears to have been entirely within this farm. It's lower, and much more steep portion may have been built by the Moores so as to be no more steep than the upper and more gentle slope, if this pathway began over where the long stairway now begins, which was and is only about 500 feet from the Moore barn site.

The planners and workers who built Thompson Park spent long hours in converting functional farmland into an artistic "natural" place in which people could saunter while wearing their Sunday Best. But the Steep Walk, and the old Moore farmhouse, may be two of the few landmarks which remain showing the farming heritage here.

There are a few other farming landmarks. Opposite today's 343 Thompson Blvd a row of large stones extends up the Park hillside. This may show the boundary shown by Robinson between the City reservoir land, and the farmland shown as being the John Burns farm. In 2020 and 2021 a footpath is being opened back up by volunteer Friends of Thompson Park, going from the current intersection of Gotham St with Thompson Blvd then easterly up the hill, using a ramp cut into the hillside which could have been a prior farm access road.

The Robinson atlas showed that Academy Street continued east across the Moore farm to the western edge of the next farm, of O. S. Graves. Houses are shown located on Academy on a few properties to the west, but no houses are shown on Academy within the Moore property. This might be explained if the Moores allowed their eastern neighbor this access to the downhill end of the path up the hill so that the Graves family could get access to the southern two-thirds of their own farm, which lands seem to have included much of the present Zoo land.

The USGS topographic map of this City in 1909 (shown on the prior page) shows some of the division of the former Moore farm. New streets ran perpendicular to State Street, unlike the angles used shown by Robinson. The new City Park roads went about as we see them today, except that in 1909 the Park roads did not connect with Gotham Street, and in 1909 there was still no Thompson Boulevard or Olmstead Drive or Eastern Boulevard.

The surveyor's map filed in 1911 by Frank Hind shows further division of the former Moore farm, with land not included in the Park divided into potential house lots which were usually a relatively roomy sixty feet wide.

Cornelia Moore's former home garden, west of that farmhouse, was purchased by John C Thompson, who may have considered locating there some structure to welcome people into this park which he would give to the City. But this same lot was later sold and a house was built there in 1926 on part of the former site of the Moore farm garden.

Punography

I tried to catch some Fog. I mist.

When chemists die, they barium.

**Jokes about German sausage are
the wurst.**

**A soldier who survived mustard
gas and pepper spray is now a
seasoned veteran.**

**I know a guy who's addicted to
brake fluid. He says he can stop
anytime.**

**I stayed up all night to see where
the sun went. Then it dawned on
me.**

(Sorry)

WWII HONOR ROLL FOR THERESA NEW YORK

The following information was transcribed from an undated clipping from an *On The St. Lawrence* newspaper dated in late 1943 or early 1944. The *On The St. Lawrence* newspaper was headquartered in Clayton, Jefferson County, New York.

"Theresa Honor Roll of those in our country's service. Following is a list of men and women from Theresa township now serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. The names appear on the Honor Roll in the village of Theresa which was dedicated Memorial day on the lawn of the Theresa Free library. Several of the names listed are those of men who have been given an honorable discharge because of age or physical disability. These names are marked with a star (*). If anyone has a name to add to the list or any correction to make, please communicate with the Theresa Gleaner representative, Miss Dessie M. Cook."

JCNYGS note: For ease of searching, individuals are listed by their capitalized last name first, followed by their first given name, and middle initial, if provided.

"IN THE ARMY:

ANABLE, Vernon; ADNER, Mary; BARTLETT, Gerald; BAKER, Howard; BROWN, Elmer; BACON, Wallace; BLANEHARD, Gilbert; BROWN, Floyd; BERCUME, Leo; BICCUM, Orkey; BARTLETT, Paul; BOOTH, Harry; CLYDE, Virgil; COOK, Fred; COOK, George; CLYDE, Harry C.; CLYDE, Richard; COUNTRYMAN, Byron; *CAVANAUGH, Irvin; DAVIS, Ralph; DRAYER, Dr. Howard; DRAKE, Lyle; DAVIS, Elmer; DAVIS, Charles; DECKER, Paul; DONOVAN, Ray; DAVIS, Wilbur; DAVIS, Worth; DAVIS, Levi; DAVIS, Richard; DUFFANY, Allen; EDDY, Eugene; FINK, William; FLITCROFT, Henry; FERGUSON, Roderick; FREDERICK, Vivien NNC; GETMAN, Dr. Edison; GOODENOUGH, Garnett; GILMAN, Ralph; HALL, Nelson R.; HUNTER, Norman; HUNT, Maurice; HUNT, Stanley; *HUDDLESTON, Carl; HASKIN, Squire; HOOVER, Gerald; HOOVER, Donald; HOUSTON, Robert; HASKIN, Sidney; HEWITT, Edward; HOLTZ, Wescott; HOLTZ, Eric; HOOVER, Robert; JONES, Harold; JONES, Wendell; JONES, Gerald; KELSEY, Jack C.; KLOCK, Stanley; KLOCK, Everett; *KEELER, Charles; *LAFAVE, Aziel; LANDON, William; LEARY, James; LOOMIS, George; LANDERS, Robert; LEWIS, George; LECLAIR, Florence; MEAGER, Fred; MANONG, Dr. Stephen; MOHERER, Emmanuel; MORROW, Omar; MARCH, Richard; *MILAN, Harry; MCDERMOTT, Donald; MOLNAR, Louis; MACK, Roy; PURDEY, George; PIERCE, Walter; *PETRIE, Howard; PERRIN, Ray; PORTER, John; REYNOLDS, Ford Jr.; REYNOLDS, Gordon; REYNOLDS, Harold; REYNOLDS, Gerald; REYNOLDS, Harold; RICE, Marion; STEWART, Robert; STEACY, Jack; STROUGH, Fred; SOPER, Delos; SEYMOUR,

Ellsworth; SEYMOUR, Theodore; SHURTLEFF, Wendall; SIMMONS, Leon; SCHULTZ, Gary; STEPHENSON, Howard; SHURTLEFF, Glostus; STEARNS, Clarence; SMITH, Karlton; STEACY, Jesse; SIMPSON, Joseph; SMITH, Robert; SLATE, Robert; TIBBLES, Harold; TIBBLES, Worth; TIMMERMAN, Gerald W.; WILLIAMS, Joseph; WARRICK, Francis; WICKS, Kent; and YOUNG, Bernard.

IN THE NAVY:

ALLEN, Douglas; AIKEN, Jack; BROWNELL, Kendrick; BAILEY, Jack; CARR, Clifford; DEYOUNG, Harold; DAVIS, Isaac; GOODENOUGH, Kendrick; GOODENOUGH, Merle; *LONSDALE, Earl; SCOTT, C. L.; SCOTT, Harold; SEYMOUR, Paul; TILLEY, Robert; and WALSH, John.

IN THE MARINE CORPS:

GIFFORD, Bernard; MONICK, Francis; REYNOLDS, Gordon; STROUGH, Joseph; STEACY, George; and WOOD, Donald."



Onomastics

The original word for the science of naming was "onomatology," which was adopted from French in the mid-19th century. About a century later, however, people began referring to the science as "onomastics," a term based on the Greek verb *onomazein* ("to name"). Like many sciences, onomastics is itself composed of special divisions. An onomastician might, for example, study personal names or place names, names of a specific region or historical period, or even the character names of a particular author, like Charles Dickens.

(From Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

Are you named after an ancestor? Maybe after a famous person like a president or scientist? Perhaps you have your favorite aunt's name? Or maybe you were named after your mother's next door neighbor who played Santa Claus when she was little!

If you think it to be interesting, send us a short story of how you got your name!

Your *Informer* Committee

Brigadier General Elizabeth Hoisington



U.S. Army Brig. Gen. Anna Mae Hays, right, celebrates her promotion with Brig. Gen. Elizabeth P. Hoisington, left, and former first lady Mamie Eisenhower.

The February 16 Times editorial "Trailblazers of History," featured the story of US Army Brigadier General Anna Mae Hays, one of two women who became Generals on the same day in 1970, truly a trailblazer. Yet, the other woman in the same photograph of that promotion celebration was a woman claimed by Sackets Harbor, Brigadier General Elizabeth Hoisington.

Elizabeth's father commanded a battalion at Sackets Harbor's army post Madison Barracks from 1925 to 1931. During those years she and her siblings attended school in the village. In the family history she wrote in 1995, Elizabeth said: "In winter, when the roads became snow covered and stayed that way, the Quartermaster at Madison Barracks loaded the school children into a horse drawn sled and we had a wonderful sleigh ride to and from school." In the winter of 1931, twelve year old Elizabeth became a member of the newly formed junior group of the Sackets Harbor Girl Scouts.

Once she retired, Elizabeth returned to Sackets Harbor several times. In March 1990, Elizabeth spoke at the "Celebrate Gen. Elizabeth Hoisington Day" school assembly, dined with members of the Jefferson County Historical Society, and toured Ft. Drum. During her visit she spoke at the Jefferson County Historical Society as part of their "Women of Importance" exhibition.

Again in 1995, during another visit, Elizabeth enjoyed several dinners in the village, and remarked about seeing all the tourists, since it was August.

In autumn 2000, not only did Elizabeth return to the North Country, but she brought along her brother Perry. He and Elizabeth were the only brother-sister duo in the military to reach the rank of general. Truly, the North Country can claim Elizabeth as one of their own trailblazers.

Jeannie Brennan and Connie Brennan Barone,
Sackets Harbor Co-Village Historians
February 20, 2020

Grandpa's Face

A little girl was sitting next to her grandfather as he read her a bedtime story. From time to time, she would take her eyes off the book and reach up and touch his wrinkled cheek. She touched her own cheek after she touched his.

After a little while of thinking, she asked, "Grandpa, did God make you?"

He looked at her and said, "Yes, sweetheart, God made me a long time ago."

She paused for a few seconds and then asked, "Grandpa, did God make me too?"

He replied, "Yes, indeed pumpkin, God made you just a little while ago."

Feeling their respective faces again, she whispered to him, "God's getting better at it, isn't he?"

From a grizzled old family historian to a newbie:

Nan Dixon (2004)

1. Cite your sources. Write down, and don't lose the paper, where you found out everything, including conversations with granny. And forget about saying it was in the red notebook on the third shelf. Books sprout feet and leave. It's a good idea, besides the title and author and page of the book, to write the library or facility where you found the book. No good looking in the state library for something you found in Ballston Spa.
2. Don't believe anybody, including me or granny. Check it out. If it doesn't make sense, it probably isn't so. If you can't find it, look again. You probably skipped over it the first time.
3. Books are NOT primary sources. They give you hints to follow. Look at wills, deeds, birth, death, and marriage certificates, Bible records, gravestones... and you'll still find mistakes, but not as many as in books. And if you don't have a computer genealogy program, get one. Unless Santa Claus is giving it to you, go for the cheapies. They are basically all the same, and the splendid ones with bells and whistles take time to learn. You'd be better off spending time in a library finding out facts, or grave yarding, or traveling.

Jefferson County Queries

Use the "ONLINE QUERY" on www.jncygs.com or mail queries to:
Jerry Davis, P. O. Box 275, Clayton, NY 13624; maridavis@aol.com

Subject: Jefferson County Informer Query

(Some readers don't have internet access. Please include mailing address &/or phone numbers as well as email.)

TAMBLIN, WEBSTER

I am looking for Harriet **WEBSTER TAMBLIN**'s parents' names. Census records say she and her parents were born in New York. She was born about 1806. Her husband, Leonard **TAMBLIN**, was born about 1802 to Timothy and Susanna **TAMBLIN** from Vermont. Timothy and Susanna moved to Rutland, Jefferson, New York before 1830. Timothy appeared in many historical records. Children's names include John, Dexter, Charles, Harriet, Julia and George. Leonard and Harriet **TAMBLIN** moved to Medina, Orleans County, NY around 1847, then to Wisconsin, then ultimately to Coffey County, Kansas. She died 2 February 1902 in Burlington, Coffey County, KS.

*Dan Cheatham
dancheathamkc@gmail.com*

FARNAM, BOWEN

Clarissa **FARNAM** was born Dec 6 1821 and married William T. **BOWEN** Apr 11 1844 in Summitt County, Ohio. She died Feb 9 1909 in Geauga County, Ohio and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio. Their children include Emma, Walter, Mary, Clara, Martha, Charles and David. I would like info on her parents and family in Jefferson County, NY.

*Becky Bergerson
longlost@gvtel.com*

DAVIS, KETCHUM, GRAY, RUSSELL

My 3rd great-grandfather was William Anson **DAVIS**, born about 1834 in New York and died in 1897 in Middlefield, Geauga Co, Ohio. In the 1850 Census in Middlefield, he is 16, living with Justus & Lucy **KETCHUM**, both 72. In the 1860 Census, Lucy is still with the family, Justus having died in 1857. Lucy died in 1865. In 1840, Justus is living in Batavia Twp, Geauga Co, Ohio - he and Lucy match the two elder people there, William **DAVIS** matches the male 5-10 and there is also a male 20-30. In the 1830 and 1820 Censuses, Justus **KETCHUM** is living in Adams Twp, Jefferson Co, New York with a large family. In the 1810 Census, Justus is in Clarksburgh, Berkshire Co, Massachusetts, where many family histories place his birth. I have always supposed that the mother of my William **DAVIS** was a daughter of Justus & Lucy **KETCHUM** who died when William was very young, probably in Adams Twp, Jefferson Co, New York. Since he lived with them for at least 25 years, there is likely a connection there. And I have several DNA matches in the **KETCHUM** line, although fairly far back. Could there be death, newspaper or cemetery records in Adams Twp, Jefferson Co, New York in the 1834-1840 range that would support my theory? And/or a marriage record to a **DAVIS** male in the 1830-34 range? The first name Roxanna (var spellings) has shown up as a daughter of **KETCHUM** and a possible candidate

although most trees have her marrying a **GRAY**. I believe I have a death certificate that shows that Roxanna **RUSSELL** married this **GRAY**.

*Katharine Ott
kathott77@gmail.com*

BROWN, UNDERWOOD, WILSON

Hoestill BROWN was perhaps born in 1793. He married Sarah **UNDERWOOD**, about 1820. They had five children, all born in NY state. He died between 1833 and 1835. Sarah remarried in Canada to a New York State born William **WILSON**. They both lived in Hamilton Township, Northumberland County, until their respective deaths. I am trying to refine his death date, and her possible remarriage date. I believe all were Methodists. One child's name was George.

*Raymond Boyle
boyleay@aol.com*

ROAT, FOLSOM

Samuel J. **ROAT** (b Nov 1817 in NJ, d Oct 1883). He is buried in Brownville Ferry Cemetery. He was married to Angeline **FOLSOM** (b Mar 1822, d Nov 1887). I am trying to find out who his parents were, if he had any siblings, where in NJ the family is from. Are there records available for the Brownville Ferry Cemetery? Their children were Emily A, Charles Oral, George, Eliot, Charles J. and Alice. Samuel was a First Mate on the Steamer Cataract of the Ontario of the Ontario Steamboat Company in the 1860/1861 time frame. Samuel was appointed Postmaster in Pillar Point October 16, 1876.

*Glenn Roat
glennroat@yahoo.com*

CATE, HALL, CODE

I am trying to find the birth record of my third great grandfather. The parents were Enoch **CATE** and Wealthy B. **HALL CATE**. My ancestors name was Thomas J. **CATE** born 1815. His older brother was George W. **CATE** born 1812. Thomas J. died in June 1901 in West Bend, Palo Alto Co., Iowa. In a very brief one line record in Iowa, the records state that he was born in Jefferson County, NY. A child's name may be T. J. **CODE**.

*Adah Adah
adahh@aol.com*

PATRICK, WRIGHT

I am looking for information for Leander **PATRICK**. He married Deborah **WRIGHT** with place unknown. Their son Charles Frederick was born 1848 in Jefferson County maybe in Adams. Leander's father was Ebenezer **PATRICK** who moved from Saratoga County to Jefferson County.

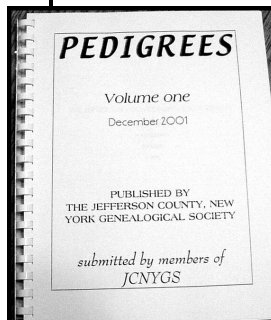
*James Hurst
jmhurst59@gmail.com*

JCNYGS MATERIALS FOR PURCHASE

Contact: Greg or Tammy Plantz, 21787 Reed Road, Watertown, NY 13601
 Or email tplantz1@twcny.rr.com

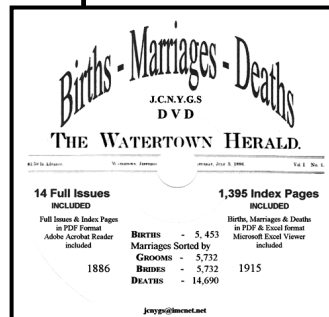
**PEDIGREE BOOK I
 &
 PEDIGREE BOOK II**
**Each Book \$20.00 plus
 \$5.00 for postage**

A collection of pedigrees
 Submitted by members
 of the JCNYGS
 with an every name index
 Checks made out to **JCNYGS**



**A DVD of the Births-
 Marriages-Deaths from
 The Watertown Herald
 1886-1915**

**\$25 plus \$5 for
 postage**
 Checks made out to
JCNYGS



Check with Greg or Tammy Plantz (above) for
 availability of hard copy **INFORMERS**

All our *Informer* Newsletters Are Now on
 Our website! **JCNYGS.com**

**JEFFERSON COUNTY
 NEW YORK
 WILL ABSTRACTS 1830 – 1850**

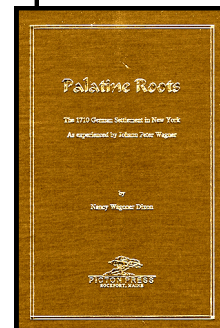
The Will Book contains will abstracts
 dating from 1830 to 1850. The book
 contains 194 pages, two maps, and a
 chart showing the formation of
 Jefferson County Towns. \$15.00 +
 \$5.00 for postage. Checks made out to
JCNYGS



PALATINE ROOTS

**The 1710 German Settlement
 in New York
 As experienced by
 Johann Peter Wagner
 By Nancy Wagoner Dixon**

**\$40 includes
 Postage**
 Checks made out to
JCNYGS



WWII HONOR ROLL FOR EVANS MILLS NEW YORK

The following information was transcribed from an undated clipping from an *On The St. Lawrence* newspaper dated in late 1943 or early 1944. The *On The St. Lawrence* newspaper was headquartered in Clayton, Jefferson County, New York.

“Evans Mills Honor Roll of those in our country’s service. Following is a list of men and women from Evans Mills township now serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. The Honor Roll includes names of a number of persons who formerly resided in Evans Mills. If anyone has a name to add to the list or any correction to make, please communicate with the North Country Advance Evans Mills representatives, Mrs. Anna Dempster or Mrs. F. M. Ball.”

JCNYGS note: For ease of searching, individuals are listed by their capitalized last name first, followed by their first given name, and middle initial, if provided.

“ALOAN, William; ALOAN, Wilson W. Jr.; ALOAN, Stanley; ALLEN, Carlton D.; AUSTIN, Vernon F.; BALMAT, Perry; BEEBEE, Robert; BULLARD, Allan; BORLAND, Dean J.; BORLAND, Elmer; BROWN, Sterling; BROHM, Harold; BOTTING, Howard; BRIANT, Alton R.; CALL, Ivan; CALL, John; COOL, Truman; CHAMBERLAIN, Raymond; COOKE, Vernal;

COMINS, Carl; CRANLEY, Donald E.; DYE, Robert; DRAKE, Ehard; DRAKE, Lyle; ELDRIDGE, Leon; FLETCHER, John; FIKES, James; FARRELL, Kenneth; FRALEY, Robert; FULLER, Billy; GARDNER, Burtis; GARDNER, Leland; GARDNER, Arthur; GIFFORD, Stanley; GRANDJEAN, Lester; GARTLAND, Roger; GOODRICH, George; HOTIS, Lloyd; HIGGINS, Arthur; HOWARD, Vernon; HOOVER, Earl; HERRICK, Karl; HANCOCK, Harold; HELMER, Leonard; HENDERSON, Carmen; HANLON, James W.; HANLON, Dennis P.; HAHN, George; KINNEY, Gus; KIRKBY, Harry; KISSELL, George; LEUZE, Ralph; LOADWICK, Millard; LASHAW, Durwood; LAMARK, Christopher; LAMARK, Roy; LABLANC, Fred; LAPINE, Robert; LASHOMB, Edward; MESSINA, Joseph; MINTERN, Donald; MARSH, Richard; MCNEIL, Lawrence; MCFADDEN, Fr. Henry; NARROWS, William; OBERTON, William; OBERTON, Mark; O'BRIEN, Harold; PICKETT, Edward; RIORIDAN, Harlow; PLEDGER, Leon; REYNOLDS, James; SHEPHERD, Clifford; SHEPHERD, Harrold; SMITH, Clinton; SMITH, Earl; SEPHO, Albert; SCHELL, William; SMITH, George; SMITH, Niles; SNYDER, Gerald; SNYDER, Robert; SIMONET, Frederick; SNYDER, Carlton; SULLIVAN, Fred; TIBBLES, Worth F.; WATSON, John; WATSON, Glenn; WHEELER, Harry; WARD, Lloyd; WARD, Wendell; VANBROCKLIN, Kermit; VANBROCKLIN, Claude; and VANBROCKLIN, Elmer.”

INFORMER

Jefferson County NY Genealogical Society
(JCNYGS)
P.O. Box 6453
Watertown, NY 13601

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Or Current Resident

2021 PROGRAMS

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has altered plans for shopping, concerts, ball games, school, church, vacations and the list grows. JCNYGS meetings have also been canceled. You will have to look to our Facebook and Internet pages to keep up-to-date on when our regular meetings might begin anew. As we work through the "Phases on reopening" to normalcy, we hope all our readers continue in good health and spirits.

Your *Informer* newsletter committee

From the Membership Chairman:

"All members, please check the address label above for your dues status. We have 40 or more members past due almost a full year. **If you wish to renew**, and we hope you do, please send \$18.00 individuals or \$20.00 family to JCNYGS, P.O. Box 6453, Watertown, New York 13601. This will bring you current through July 2021. If you wish to be current through July 2022, double the payment. Please advise us of any contact information changes; i.e., e-mail, phone or mailing address updates. If you have paid your dues recently and you believe the label in in error, please let us know so we can do proper research. **If you wish to no longer be a member**, please let us know right away. You can call the membership chair Tom LaClair at 315-285-5032 or send an e-mail to tomlaclair624@yahoo.com. Although sad to have you leave us, updating the membership roster is important to us. We use the membership roster when determining the number of *Informers* to print each quarter. Printing extras newsletters places a strain on our limited resources."

JCNYGS lectures begin at 6 PM at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints building **unless otherwise noted**. Come 30 minutes early to get to know other members and share new finds and experiences.

Thank you George Inglehart, church liaison, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints local leadership for the free use of the building for JCNYGS programs.

Directions to Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Church where we are presently holding our meetings: From Rt. 81, take exit 44 to Rt. 232 towards Watertown. Drive 1.1 miles and take the second left hand turn on to Ives Street Road. Continue straight into the city. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints chapel is the second building on the right, across from IHC, as you enter the city limits.

From Watertown, it is on Ives Street, across from IHCS. Take Washington Street to Barben Avenue. Turn on to Barben and take it until it ends at a T. Turn left and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be 300 yards on the left.

Or, from Watertown take Massey Street south, veer right onto South Massey, left on to Ives.

INFORMER

Volume 28, Issue 3

Annual Dues \$18 Individual \$20 Family

July 2021



THERESA SCHOOL (Unknown date) —Front row, John Schell, Norman Duffany, Leon Shurtleff, Gibson Webster, Joseph Howland, Clarence Klock, Kenneth Smith, Spencer Cheeseman, Squire Haskin and Chelsea Dillingham. Second Row, Lila Purdey Bellinger, Jessie Smith Haller, Kathleen Burns, Julie Howland Kirch, Grace Smith Marlon, Fern Slate, Mildred Demarest, teacher; lone Goodnough House, Doris Hardie Dingman, Bertha Whitmore Alverson, Ola Morrow, Jennie Frazier Meeks and Leola Bowles Dudley.

Contents

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2 Letters To The Editor | 12 Aunty Jeff |
| 3 JCNYS Survivability | 13 State Roads, Turnpikes, And Plank Roads - 1878 |
| 4 My Ancestry Search Has Begun | 16 Tribute to 15 Revolutionary Veterans |
| 5 Highlights from Ten Years of Find-A-Grave Photos | 17 Contagious and Infectious. What diseases are not so? - 1893 |
| 6 Remembering Past President Robert VanBrocklin | 18 Tombstone Dating |
| 7 Hunter Patriot Connections In One Jefferson County Family | 19 Membership Roster for the Albert Dennis Post 410 Department of New York GAR |
| 8 Samuel Linnell—Part 2 | 22 Queries |
| 10 Ingerson's Corners | 23 JCNYS Materials for Sale |
| 11 Wrought Iron Cemetery Arches And Gates | 24 Future Programs |

INFORMER JULY 2021

Correspondence about dues, memberships, and lost *Informers* should be directed to:
 Jefferson County Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 6453, Watertown, NY 13601
 E-mail: use ONLINE CONTACT PAGE on Web site: www.jcnygs.com

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klesonmedia17@gmail.com, 315-286-3930

Vice President: Paul Beers, 17481 US Route 11, Lot 10E, Watertown,
 New York 13601, gldnbrew@gmail.com, 315-771-1359

Recording Secretary: Mary Blanchard, 13364 County Route 66, Adams Center,
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Treasurer: Greg Plantz, 21787 Reed Road, Watertown, NY 13601,
tplantz1@twcny.rr.com, 315-788-5324



Jefferson County
 NY Genealogical Society

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Our Proofreading Committee: Brenda Becker, Mary Blanchard, Roberta Calhoun-Eagan, Larry Corbett, Bruce Coyne, Anne Davis, Marilyn Davis, Thomas LaClair, Kevin Leeson, Greg and Tammy Plantz, Beverly Sterling-Affinati

The *Informer* is published quarterly in the months of January, April, July, and October. The *Informer* can be "searched" on our internet site using Optical Character Recognition technology. Open an *Informer*, save it to your desktop and type a name or word in the search box. If the name or word is in that *Informer*, the cursor should go to that page.

Letters to the editor use the "ONLINE CONTACT PAGE" on www.jcnygs.com or:
 Editor, JCNYGS, P. O. Box 6453
 Watertown, NY 13601

From Clarence Hager

In the records of Elm Flat's Settlement Church, the name is Lovina and not Lorine. She was the second marriage of Sanford Babcock. Lovina Penny was born 10 Feb 1805 in Oneida County and married Sanford Babcock in 1830. They had 5 children. She is buried in Corbins Corners Cemetery.

Clarence Hager

From Lou Anne Carr Hager

I enjoyed the article on Elm Flat's Settlement Church Records. I had just done more research on that as my kin Amasa Dodge helped establish it and my family owns the land of the Babcock-Carr farm on which the church was built of limestone from the area and the remnants are near the Corbins Corners cemetery. In this article, there was a list of members. I was surprised when I saw the name 3 Aug 1842 "Lorine Babcock." Her name is Lovina Penney Babcock, 2nd wife of Sanford Babcock.

When I originally started this note, it was because I was looking for Lucina Thomas Dodge. Lucina married Francis Dodge and they are said to have 11 children. My search is for Lucina Thomas's parents. She was born in Ellisburg to a T. Thomas and lived in Jefferson Co. for 14 yrs before marrying, in 1845, Francis Dodge b 1822. I have worked on this for some 65 yrs and still have nothing to report. Her name was sometimes recorded as Lucinda as that was the normal way and on the 1875 census, she was reported as Rosina age 48. I guess I am asking if anyone knows of a Thomas family in the Jefferson Co. area. You do great work!
 Sincerely,
 Lou Anne Carr Hager

Lyme Heritage Center has published their programs for 2021. We have posted the list on our Facebook page (Jefferson County NY Genealogical Society JCNYGS).



JCNYGS SURVIVABILITY

April 2021 Information and Survey For All Members of JCNYGS

The Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society was organized in 1994, celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2019, and continues today with over 275 households and genealogical and research organizations receiving the quarterly newsletter, the *Informer*. Annual membership rates remain low and members across 35 states thoroughly enjoy the *Informer*.

From the early days in 1994, the society has thrived from an army of volunteers filling roles from the presidency, research, newsletter, programs, membership, communications, and many committees and ancillary programs. In the early days there was a swell of volunteers and the work was easy. Sadly, with the passing of so many of our founding members, and younger volunteers turning to the Internet for research, the number of locally able volunteers has shrunk to just a small handful. The work on the few has become increasingly more difficult.

During Covid, we have continued printing the quarterly newsletter, the *Informer*, however all in-person genealogical society meetings were suspended. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, our hosts, has provided free meeting space before the pandemic. However, post pandemic was forced to suspend all services and meetings. They are slowly opening now for church services, however outside organizations like ours remain suspended in an abundance of safety. Likewise, during the Covid era, many libraries and research organizations (museums, historical societies, clerk offices, etc.) have remained closed or open by limited appointment only. Genealogical meetings and/or research has become almost at a standstill.

We have debated organizing monthly meetings via Zoom however have wondered if we are a predominately older population with many without Zoom capabilities. Many of us as leaders have struggled in fulfilling leadership meetings by Zoom. We have not purchased a formal subscription so meetings are limited to 40 minutes or less. And some of us lack the proper microphone or video attachments to see and hear each other. We anticipate experiencing similar problems from our members at large.

Jerry Davis, who has been formatting the *Informer* for nearly 20 years, has requested he be replaced—in fact, he made his first request over three years ago and subsequent times since. Although he continues with the quarterly publication, health issues are starting to manifest themselves. Also, whereas submitted articles were once plentiful, these have become less so in recent years. Where there was

once a committee to provide the articles for the *Informer*, Jerry now assembles articles from wherever available. Even so, Jerry, the leadership, and a few dedicated members have focused personal attention to the newsletter as compliments are often received from members like you.

The good news in all of this is that we are here and working to keep the society alive and vibrant. The downside news is we need an influx of energy and volunteerism to do this properly. We need fresh volunteers like you! With this in mind, we would like to ask a few questions. We are reaching out to ALL members, not just those who live in Jefferson County, New York.

EVERY MEMBER SURVEY

- Have you participated in Zoom meetings and would you commit to routinely attending JCNYGS zoom meetings?
- Can you volunteer to serve in a leadership position from afar? With on-line capabilities, leaders can serve from anywhere in the nation, even the world.
- Can you commit to serving as the membership clerk? You do not need to live in Jefferson County to do this work. This requires receiving e-mail messages from the treasurer, updating an excel based membership file, sending dues receipts to members, and working with the *Informer* committee when sending the *Informer* to the printing office. The membership file is included with the *Informer* file and the addresses are printed on the back page of the *Informer*. The current membership clerk does this using e-mail.
- Can you commit to be on the *Informer* committee? You would help to collect, discuss, and determine what articles are printed each quarter. Could you be the *Informer* publisher and put the newsletter together in final form?
- Can you commit to manage the JCNYGS Facebook page? Post routine genealogical items of interest, manage feedback, and pass information to the leadership when required?
- Several of our members have requested to pay dues on-line using Pay-Pal or similar. Is this something you can create for us and help manage?
- Is there an additional service you can provide that further promote JCNYGS survivability?

Please respond to:

Jefferson County Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 6453
Watertown, NY 13601
or

E-mail: use ONLINE CONTACT PAGE on
Web site: www.jcnygs.com

My Ancestry Search Has Begun!

By JCNYS member Stephen Rutigliano of Goodview, Virginia

When I was a kid growing up in Watertown, NY, I always had a love of history and old stuff in general, and I still do. I often wondered what my family history was but I never had answers from my parents on where we came from. On my Dad's James Rutigliano's (1914-2003) side, his Mom and Dad both came from Italy in 1912, end of story.

My Mom Elizabeth Loadwick Rutigliano (1913-2004) and her mother Mary Ann Lambert (1884-1964) and her mother, my Great-Grandmother Josephine Duffany Lambert (1849-1913) were all from Theresa, NY.

My Mom's Dad, my Grandfather Ward Loadwick (1884-1945), died the same year I was born. I decided about 10 years ago along with my sister Linda, that time had come to start a search, and so the search began. Most of my ancestors in the mid 1800's were farmers, small business owners or blacksmiths.

Being a Navy veteran with a love of the military, I wanted to focus on my veteran ancestry if any. I knew my Mom's brother Alfred Loadwick (1911-1992) was in WW II and also found my Grandfather Ward Loadwick's brother, Emmett Loadwick (1895-1974), was a WW I veteran. I began to see the excitement of the hunt that most of us feel when success starts to happen in our search.

As my research continued on the Duffany side, I discovered my Great Grandmother Josephine Duffany had two brothers Frank Duffany (1836-1909) and Lewis Duffany (1843-1930) from Theresa and both served in the Civil war. They were both attached to the 10th Artillery Regiment Black River, Jefferson Co. (1862-1865) and participated in battles in Virginia, and were mustered out in June, 1865.

Moving along on my Loadwick side, I discovered my Great-Great-Great Grandfather Casper Loadwick (1787-1834) of LeRay, NY, served at Sackets Harbor during the War of 1812. This was getting more interesting. Casper Loadwick married Elizabeth Bellinger (1793-1888) in 1811 in St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co, NY, where both families were from. They may have moved to Jefferson Co. shortly after. Elizabeth Bellinger was the daughter of Henery (Henery I is short for Heinrich I Bellinger) Bellinger (1764-1836) of Tryon Co. in the Mohawk Valley. Henery was the son of Lt. Johannes F. Bellinger (1719-1777). I soon discovered a connection to the Revolutionary War at the Battle of Oriskany on Aug 6, 1777. Lt. Johannes died that day as a member of the Tryon County Militia under General Herkimer along with over 450 other patriots killed or wounded in an ambush by Loyalist and Iroquois, and Lt. Bellinger had two sons who also lost their lives that day, Johannes



This is my Grandmother Mary Ann Lambert and Grandfather Alton Loadwick. From the left are Ernest, Alfred, Elizabeth and baby Madge taken 1920

Jr. 1747-1777 and Fredrick 1749-1777. His 3rd son was Henery I, who survived the battle.

My search for my ancestry just didn't end there, but this is a short preview of the veteran portion of my search. I do believe I have another link to the Revolutionary War in the Boston area.

I most likely will pursue my search and pass it on to my children and grandchildren with the volumes that I have already collected.

Stephen Rutigliano
Goodview, VA.
srutig1250@yahoo.com

Additional Note from Stephen: I have found many more veterans in our family. This has been a fun and exciting search and I passed this information on to my cousin. She just became inducted into the Daughters of the American Revolution and I am excited for her. Thanks again and any questions please contact me.
Stephen Rutigliano

Highlights from Ten Years of Find-A-Grave Photos

By Roberta D. Calhoun-Eagan

In July 2020 the author took her 10,000th Find-A-Grave photograph at Dexter Cemetery. Over half of these pictures were taken in Jefferson County. This photo gallery offers several highlights from the past ten years.



Mourning Dove at the St. Lawrence Union Cemetery, where I have Cornwell and Tucker ancestors buried. Cape Vincent, New York 2020



“Family tree” shadow falls over Francisco graves, close cousins of Margaret Cisco Sweetman of Cape Vincent and Clayton. Margaret was my husband Jim’s direct ancestor and her father, Abraham Scisco, is Jim’s Revolutionary War ancestor. Lord Cemetery, Gorham, New York 2020



Old Glendale Cemetery, Lewis County, New York, LeRay de Chaumont DAR—1000 Islands SAR 2018 Event



DAR marker, Canoga, New York (The author is a member of the LeRay de Chaumont Chapter, NSDAR, Watertown.) 2020



Saxe Cemetery, Ellisburg, New York, 1000 Islands SAR—LeRay de Chaumont DAR 2019 Event

Remembering Past President Robert F. VanBrocklin

From dexterfuneralhome.com



Robert and Lois VanBrocklin
From the April 2015 *Informer*

Robert F. VanBrocklin, 89, of Foster Park Road, Dexter, passed away March 25, 2021 at the Samaritan Medical Center. Arrangements are with the Johnson Funeral Home. Burial with Military Honors and "Ringing of the Bell" by the Dexter Fire Department will be held 1 p.m. Friday, May 7th at Dexter Cemetery.

Born on September 15, 1931 in Watertown, son of Carl and Margarite Warren VanBrocklin, he attended Dexter High School. He served in the US. Navy from 1951 until he was honorably discharged in 1954. He served in the Korean war and served on the USS Wasp and USS Wright.

He married Lois R. Hall on June 9, 1956. The couple resided in Dexter. He retired as a foreman from Sicard, in Watertown, a division of SMI-Snowblast Inc.

Among his survivors are two sons, Mark (Kay) VanBrocklin, Dexter, and David (Lisa) VanBrocklin, Dexter, three grandchildren, Zach, Hope, and Nicole VanBrocklin and three great grandchildren, Jaxon, Samuel, and Elijah, two sisters and a brother in law, Shirley Vincent, Brownville, and Mary (Richard) Tanner, Watertown, many nieces and nephews. Besides his parents he was predeceased by his brother Richard VanBrocklin.

Robert was a life member of the VFW and Dexter Fire Department for over 60 years. He enjoyed genealogy, hunting, and fishing.

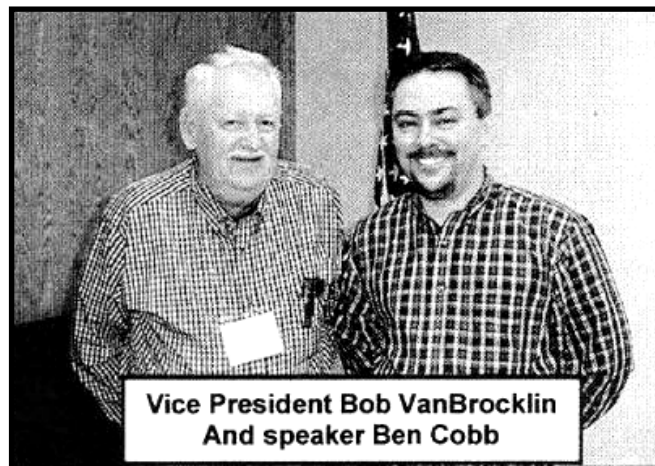
Donations may be made to the Dexter Fire Department or Jefferson County Volunteer Transportation Center. Online condolences may be made at www.dexterfuneralhome.com

Editor's note: Robert F. VanBrocklin was president of the Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society from September 2003 to September 2004 after serving as Vice President the previous year. He again served as Vice President after his year as President.

The *Informer* newsletter started a series of "Spotlights" on selected JCNYGS members and then President Thomas LaClair did personal interviews for the feature. Robert VanBrocklin was featured in the April 2015 issue on pages 8-10.



**Flower Library Director Barbara Wheeler and
JCNYGS President Bob VanBrocklin**
From July 2004 *Informer*, page 3



**Vice President Bob VanBrocklin
And speaker Ben Cobb**

May 2005 *Informer*, page 4

"In everyone's life, at some time, our inner fire goes out. It is then burst into flame by an encounter with another human being. We should all be thankful for those people who rekindle the inner spirit."

– **Albert Schweitzer**

Hunter Patriot Connections in One Jefferson County Family

By Roberta Calhoun-Eagan

The Hunter Patriots have been described as a group of misguided revolutionaries who joined a para-military movement in the late 1830's to liberate their Canadian neighbors from an "oppressive" British government. Some hoped to make Canada another American state, and many believed in a time of economic depression that their efforts would be rewarded by coveted land grants.

The movement culminated in the Battle of the Windmill near Prescott, Ontario, in November 1838, resulting in surrender by the Hunter Patriots, many of whom were taken as prisoners to Fort Henry. As they were marched from Prescott to the fort they were abused by local residents and paraded through Kingston.

What were the relationships of the Hunter Patriots to one another? Family connections among those living in Jefferson County have rarely been noted unless Patriots were brothers. But it has become apparent that several from LeRay and Theresa were linked by blood or marriage.

In the early 1840s, Hester Evans, daughter of Reuben Evans of Theresa, married Orson Rogers, a Hunter Patriot who was wounded in Prescott and released. Her sister Elizabeth Evans married Aaron Dresser, Jr. Patriot exile, after his 1843 release from the penal colony at Van Diemen's Land in Australia. Dresser's banishment has been attributed to suspicion that he was an officer. Hester and Elizabeth's uncle Selah Evans was wounded in the Battle of the Windmill and released. (Selah was recorded as their sister Mary's uncle when he lived with her in 1875). Evans married his cousin, Alcesta Coffeen Evans.

The Evans sisters' first cousin John Elmore, son of Electa Evans Elmore, was a Hunter Patriot who was sentenced to death. His sentence was commuted to transport to Van Diemen's Land, and he was later pardoned. John's sister Frindy Elmore married Hunter Patriot Timothy P. Rawson, who had been taken prisoner and released, in 1840.

Each of these marriages occurred after the movement had ended in defeat. It is difficult to know whether long-held sympathies endured, whether these families were ostracized and had to stick together, or whether their bonds were strengthened by the hardships of imprisonment or loss of health and vigor. Dresser, whose health was said to have been broken by years of slave labor, died at age 39. Elmore died in Wisconsin at 45. Rawson also migrated west, to Kansas, and Rogers to Indiana. Few burial sites of the Hunter Patriots can be verified; many seem to have vanished into history.



Aaron Dresser's grave at the Old Theresa Cemetery

"Just Too Much"

Thanks to JCNYS Secretary Mary Blanchard

A farmer who had just become a grandpa for the first time sent his daughter in NY City a check for five hundred dollars for the new baby (This is a lie on the face of it! Whoever heard of a farmer having an extra five hundred dollars?). With the check he sent enthusiastic congratulations, with the promise of a similar check for each new baby.

In due time, grandpa received the glad tidings from his daughter who had now moved to Twin Cities, Minnesota, that she and her husband were the proud parents of brand new twins. Grandpa sent his not-quite-as-enthusiastic congratulations with the checks of five hundred dollars for each of the twins.

After some time had gone by, the mail man brought grandpa another communication from this daughter, this time dated from Three Rivers, Canada, which contained the gladsome news that triplets had been added to the rapidly growing family. After some sad contemplation of his bank account, grandpa wired his daughter. "Am sending checks, but for heaven's sake, keep away from the Thousand Islands!"

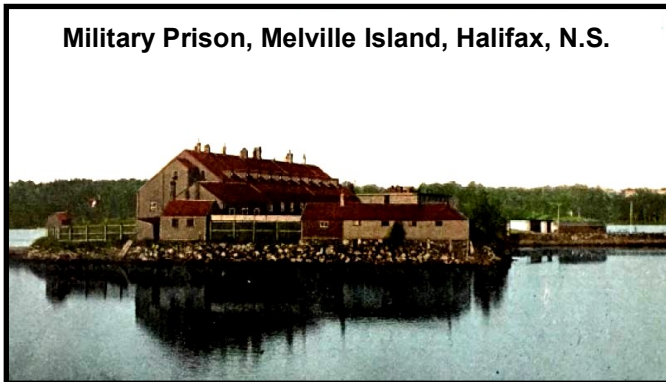
From 40 Years of *Eastman's Chestnuts*, Vol VI

The Untold Story of Samuel Linnell & His Service in the War of 1812

Part 2 - By Jason J Quick, 2019

(See our April edition of the *Informer* for the Introduction (Page 7) and Part 1 (Page 9)

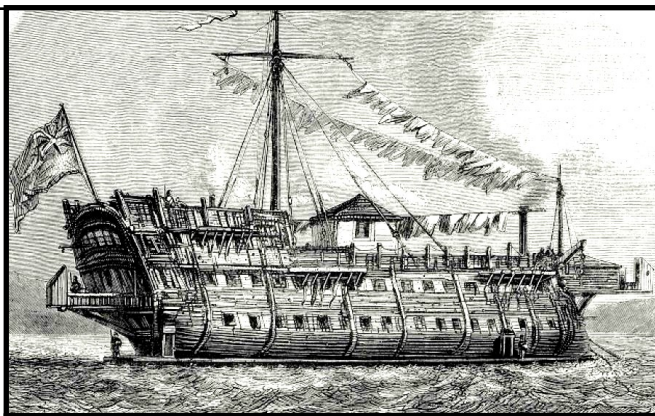
Military Prison, Melville Island, Halifax, N.S.



On May 31st 1814 Samuel and Joseph Cook were boarded on the Privateer ship *Matilda Cartel* and sent to Salem, Massachusetts in a prisoner exchange negotiated by Colonel Thomas Barclay ***“we arrived on the 7th of June 1814. The said Linnell was put on board a sailboat and sent to Fort Independence Boston. This deponent went from Salem by land and saw him there again. (Fort Independence). This deponent returned to his home in Watertown, Jefferson County and the said Linnell arrived home in about a month afterwards. When the said Linnell arrived at Fort Independence he was about naked, all the prisoners suffered very severely during their captivity.”*** - Abraham Graves – 1832 (SLP)

“On the 8th he (Abraham Graves) went to Boston, where he remained until the 14th when he took the stage for home, where he arrived, without accident or adventure, on the 19th day of June, 1814.” - Abraham Graves, *New York Reformer*, Links in the Chain Article by Solon Massey - June 2nd 1859

It was widely believed back home that Samuel and the other soldiers were killed, but Ensign Graves was allowed to write letters back to home in July since he was an officer and gave updates on the soldiers. ***“The general opinion was that he was taken prisoner or killed (Samuel Linnell)”*** - Andrew Newell 1832 (SLP) ***“It was sometime in the afternoon before any person who was from that immediate neighborhood returned from the battlefield to relieve the dreadful suspense, by anything like reliable information upon the subject of the results of the engagement. Mr. Winslow—I could assure the family that he had been personally present at the scene of strife—that the British had been defeated, and had fled to their vessels and set sail for Kingston, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. He could not answer the question of most importance, however, for he had not seen Mr. Graves since the conflict closed. The***



British Prison Hulk

next day there was a thorough and systematic search instituted among the dead and wounded, and through the surrounding woods and fields, but all in vain. It was rumored a few days afterwards that some dead bodies had been found in an obscure spot in the woods near the Harbor, and that they had been buried in a pit, which had been dug for that purpose. Mr. Winslow and Mr. Potter repaired at once to the spot designated, and exhumed the bodies, with the view of settling the question of the fate of Mr. Graves; but the only satisfaction derived from the effort was of the negative kind—simply proving that he was not a tenant of that apology for a grave.—The hope that remained was, that he might have been captured as a prisoner of war, and be in the hands of the enemy.—It was, however, a dreadful alternative, and a harrowing suspense to wait until some time towards the last of July before a letter was received from him, written at Quebec, giving the welcome intelligence that he was in good health, though a prisoner in the hands of those whose tender mercies were remembered as cruelty by our fathers in the period of the revolution.” - Solon Massey from accounts of Mr. Winslow, *New York Reformer*, Links in the Chain Article, June 2nd, 1859

After Samuel returned home, he requested payment for 424 days at about .36 cents per day as well as \$42 for clothing and \$4 for the 20-day trip from Boston back home. When the government finally settled his claim, it paid only for 409 days. Samuels incarceration as a POW and the injuries he received eventually took their toll on him. In Dec of 1832 with his attorney Justin Butterfield, Samuel petitioned the House of Representatives to receive a Pension for Injury in the War.

“This deponent further saith that during his imprisonment he suffered more than his constitution could endure. That he has never recovered from the injury his health experienced during his said imprisonment. But of late, has

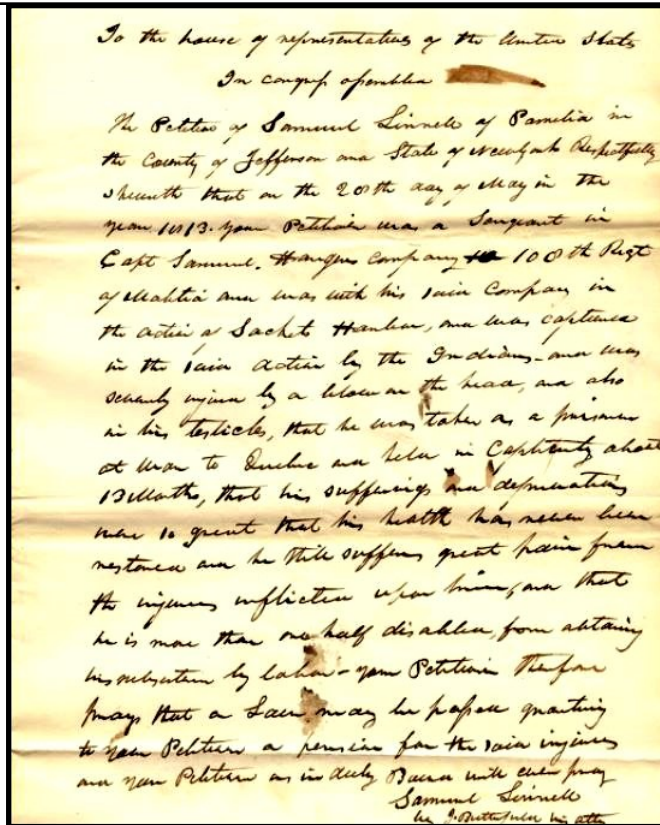
(Continued on Page 9)

(Continued From Page 8)

grown worse as this deponent increased in years and gives this deponent a great deal of pain and his health and strength and inconsequently he is now unable to do scarcely any labour. That when this deponent exerts himself a pain exudes from it to his kidneys and this deponent further saith that he is now 54 years old; that until very recently he has been in very comfortable circumstances, and thought he would not apply for a pension, but recently his circumstances have changed, and his disability from the injuries aforesaid increases and this deponent considered as it his duty to invoke an application for that relief of which he is entitled. This deponent has heretofore felt a delicacy about exposing to the public the injury which he received in his private parts as aforesaid, which has also had some influence on the mind of this deponent in delaying his application until this time and this deponent further saith, that he had a family and children, and is a farmer, and this deponent further saith that after this he continued to reside in Pamelaia aforesaid until about 16 years ago when he removed to the town of Orleans in the same county where he has ever since, and still doth reside and this deponent further saith that at the time he was knocked down and injured as aforesaid. There were no person belonging to our troops who witnessed it that this deponent is acquainted with or can find that our troops at the time 40 or 50 rods in observance of this deponent on the retreat, when the enemy overtook him and injured him as aforesaid, That this deponent can only from his service, captivity, and return and the visible marks and all his strength while others held him down, which gave this appearance of the said injuries get upon him and the effect of said injuries. This deponent further saith that he was paid by the paymaster of the New York Militia for his monthly pay during his captivity as aforesaid, after his return home as aforesaid. But this deponent has never received any other pay, nor has ever received any pension, and this name is not on the pension roll of any agency in any state nor has this deponent ever before applied for any pension." - Justin Butterfield, attorney -1832 (SLP) Unfortunately Samuel's pension was later denied for the fact there was not a witness to see his injury occurring.

After Samuel returned from being incarcerated, he was mustered out 3 other times as a Private under Capt. Henry Knowles; 1. July 10th, 1814 for a march to the great Sacket River, 2. Sept 14th and 15th, 1814 for the Defense of Eastham, and 3. Dec 19th and 20th, 1815 for the Battle of Rock Harbor.

Samuel Linnell married Eunice Mosher August 22nd, 1797 in Belgrade, Maine and subsequently moved to Jefferson County New York about 1810. Samuel died about 1847 in Clayton Township, Jefferson County,



New York probably at his son Charles' residence at Clayton Centre (now Depauville, New York). In 1853 the widowed Eunice applied and received corticate 21771 for 160 acres of Bounty Land for her husband's service in the war of 1812. The land was located in Vermillion, Illinois and was sold to land speculator Thomas Ellis.



Eunice died November 28th, 1852 in Clayton Center, Clayton Township, Jefferson Co. New York where she was also buried. Genealogist Adda Barnes Williams of Jefferson County, New York wrote in her journal that

(Continued on Page 10)

(Continued From Page 9)

Samuel was buried next to Eunice in Clayton Center. Currently, there is no stone next to Eunice and hopefully, soon that will be rectified.

Samuel and Eunice's fathers, both participated in the Revolutionary War. Samuel's father, Joseph Linnell served as a Private in the Barnstable County, Mass. Militia under Captains; Micha Hamilton, Ebenezer Baker, and Jacob Lovell. Eunice's father, Jonathan Mosher was a Private in the Dartmouth, Mass. Militia in Thomas Kempton's Co. under Col. Timothy Danielson. After Samuel returned from being incarcerated, he was mustered out 3 other times as a Private under Capt. Henry Knowles; 1. July 10th, 1814 for a march to the great Sacket River, 2. Sept 14th and 15th, 1814 for the Defense of Eastham, and 3. Dec 19th and 20th, 1815 for the Battle of Rock Harbor.

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**“Gratitude makes sense of our past, brings peace for today, and creates a vision for tomorrow.”
 – Melody Beattie**

INGERSON'S CORNERS

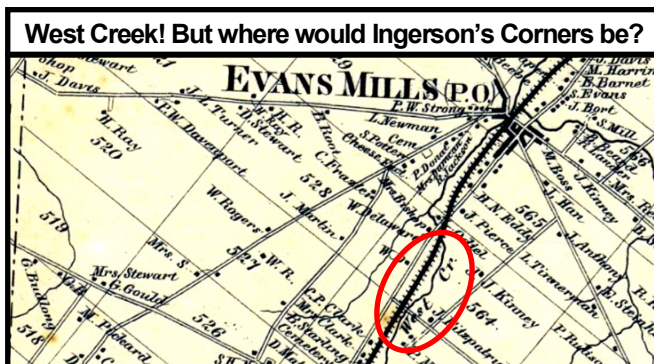
Found in “LeRay, Jefferson, NY, LeRay Villages and Hamlets, Part II” (usgennet.org)

This name is applied to a neighborhood and cross-roads located about two miles southeast of Evans' Mills. It is so called from Mr. Isaac Ingerson, the first settler at this point. Near him was settled Mr. Elisha Schofield. In the very early days it was supposed that this would become the site of a village. A wagon-shop and blacksmithy was started here by Aaron Rose, and a considerable business in that line was done. One of the apprentices of Rose was Harry Weed, who afterwards established business at Evans' Mills, and Rose himself also removed there at a later time. A small tributary of West creek passes this place, and on this small stream a saw-mill was built about 1822, by Job Anthony and Alvin Clark. It was, however, one of the kind known as "dry mills," and was of short continuance. For some unknown cause this neighborhood has received the name of "Bedlam," and is most generally designated. Its village aspirations have long since faded away.

And

From *Emerson's History of Jefferson County* (The Town of LeRay page 687)

“Ingerson's Corners is the name of a locality in which Isaac Ingerson settled when he came to LeRay. Elisha Scofield located near the place. Early in the history of the town a village was contemplated for the crossroads, and Aaron Rose made the beginning by starting a blacksmith shop. In 1822 Job Anthony and Alvin Clark built a sawmill on the tributary of West Creek, but further than this no hamlet improvements were established. The creek did not furnish sufficient water power, hence the mill was stopped, and with the removal of its interests the place became known by the undignified name of "Bedlam.”



Wrought Iron Cemetery Arches and Gates

By JCNYS Member Tom LaClair

Per the Jefferson County New York GenWeb internet site, there are roughly 265 cemeteries across the 22 towns, and City of Watertown, throughout the county. The burial grounds come in various sizes from a burial of a single family, or a few family members, to larger cemeteries where burials number in the thousands. Several of the entrances are adorned with stately gates and or decorative rod iron arches. These ornamental wrought iron arches and gates encompass the serenity and peacefulness of historic cemeteries countywide. Due to deterioration from years of weather, and dwindling association budgets, many of the 19th and 20th century arches and elaborate gates have not survived to the modern era. Today, many of our cemeteries are identified with wooden signs that are a meek descendant to their ornate ancestor. This photo gallery provides a few examples of several old arches and gates, and some newer ones, you can find in Jefferson County today. This is an attempt to capture those that continue to humbly welcome visitors into their cemetery.



Riverside Cemetery
Town of Cape Vincent



Orleans Cemetery
Town of Orleans



Felts Mills Cemetery



Signs for Highland Park
(Alexandria)
Vrooman Hill (Antwerp) and
Adams State Road (Adams)



Pierrepont Manor Cemetery
Town of Ellisburg

ASK AUNTY JEFF



By JCNYS Member and Genealogist
Jean Wilcox Hibben, PhD
Riverside County, California

Q - I see places in my genealogy software that allow me to enter a person's occupation. Is that really something to concern myself with?

A - Absolutely. Though I admit I did not always understand why. A person's occupation, civic or elected office, additional activities – all these and more can make or break your research. We should also note that a person's occupation may change over the years (probably not as much as ours do today and in the past generation or two, but do allow for that possibility). Let's look at some examples and why, in some of my earlier genealogy research, I had to return to those documents that identified a person's occupation.

In many cases, especially in small villages, many people have the same name. This makes sense if a family wants to follow a traditional naming pattern (e.g., 1st son named for paternal grandfather, 2nd son named for father, 3rd son named for uncle, etc.). Consider two male cousins, not much different in age, marrying and fathering sons. Both name their 1st sons after the grandfather; that means that both boys are named after the same person, hence carry the same name. If they stay in the same village and are close to the same age, it is logical to expect them to be confused. Often each will have a different "calling" name (sometimes the second or third name; sometimes an abbreviation of one of their names; sometimes a nickname after a personal characteristic – personality, physical "condition," or place in the family or village – "Middle" or "Junior" or "Senior," for example). These names may or may not appear in church or legal documents and often are abandoned if the person emigrates to another country (no longer likely to be confused with another person in the village). However, let's say that two cousins, with the same name and born within a year or two of each other, are involved in the family business in the same village. How do we know that the elder one is the one we are searching for? Look for consistency in the occupation. While it is possible that both young men do the same thing, it is also possible that they are involved in different elements of the business.

I have great-granduncles, with the same name, working for the family vineyard. Their occupations are identical, but one also has a "side-line": he owns an inn – the Inn of the Flower. This "other" occupation

adds different information about the person and both "vinedresser" and "owner of Inn of the Flower" are listed wherever there is call for "occupation." I do want to add one other quirk on this family: One of those men does year-round work for the vineyard. Of course, one cannot always work in the grape orchards year-round, so for about half the year, this man also makes barrels. Therefore, on some of his records it shows him as a "vinedresser" and on others it lists him as a "barrel maker." At first I thought these were two different people, but on closer examination I was able to determine that he worked in various aspects of the business (determined by the age, names of parents, and other details in the documents).

Another good example of why noting an occupation is helpful is to identify a person who might be one among many with the same or similar name as others born around the same time, but not related. Such is the case with one of my favorite men to research: George Emanuel Richards (usually going by "George Richards" or "George E. Richards," but born "Emanuel George Richards" – name was altered within five years of his birth). George was the son of a miller at a time when the milling industry was changing from manual to a partly mechanized process. George, a miller like his father until about his 30s, picked up whatever jobs he could find and worked as a laborer in his wife's brother-in-law's pool-room (this was noted on the US Census). Did I just find a different George Richards? Looking at that as a possibility, I also did further research on the "pool-room" George Richards (as opposed to the "miller" George Richards). Soon he appeared to change to working at the newly opened auto plant in his region of New York. Either I had two or three different people, or it was all "my" George, changing jobs with the times and his skills. That was further born out to be the reality when I found newspaper articles about him (another topic altogether) listing all of those jobs and his personal circumstances, matching the man I was researching. But, had I been tracking the wrong person, that would have been, possibly, identified by the different occupations.

So, yes, occupations matter – they can tell you that you are on the right track or that you need to go back to the proverbial drawing board.

"Two ladies were talking together at a genealogical meeting. One woman was a bit of a snob. She said, "My family tree begins with my ancestors who arrived in America on the Mayflower!"

The other woman quickly replied, "Unfortunately we lost all our family records in The Flood!"

History of Jefferson County New York With Illustrations, 1797 - 1878

Published by L. H. Everts & Company
Published in 1878

STATE ROADS, TURNPIKES, AND PLANK ROADS

STATE ROADS. An act was passed March 26, 1803, for opening and improving certain great roads of the State with the proceeds of a lottery, to be drawn under the supervision of Philip Ten Eyck, Thomas Storm, William Henderson, Mathias B. Tallmadge, and Jacobus Van Schoonhoven. The fund so raised was intended to be chiefly applied to the opening of roads in the Black River country, and was limited to forty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

Nathan Sage, Henry Huntington, and Jacob Brown were appointed commissioners for opening the road above mentioned, passing through Redfield, and these were, by an act passed April 9, 1804, authorized and empowered to make such deviations on said route as they deemed proper, notwithstanding the provision in the original act.

Jacob Brown, Walter Martin, and Peter Schuyler were appointed under the act of March 26, 1803, to locate the road through the Black River valley, which has since, until recently, been known as the State road, and \$30,000 were expended under that act. Silas Stow acted a short time as one of the commissioners, both on the Black river and the Johnstown section, with Brown, Martin, and Schuyler.

By an act of April 8, 1808, Augustus Sacket, David L. Andrus, and John Meacham were empowered to lay out a public road four rods wide, commencing at such place in Brownville or Hounsfield as shall, in the opinion of the commissioners, best unite with the great road leading from Rome to the river St. Lawrence at Putnam's ferry, and pursuing such route as in their opinion shall best accommodate the public in general, to the village of Salina.

By an act of April 2, 1813, the surveyor-general was "authorized and required to sell and dispose of so much of the unappropriated lands of this State, on a credit of twelve months, lying in the county of Oneida, called the Fish creek land, as shall raise the sum of \$4,000; and the same is hereby appropriated for improving the road from Sacket's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, to the village of Rome, in the county of Oneida, being the road heretofore laid out by commissioners appointed by the State, and pay the same over to Henry Huntington, Clark Allen, and Dan Taft, who are hereby appointed superintendents to take charge of the expenditures of the said sum for the objects aforesaid."

An act was passed April 1, 1814, appointing William Smith, George Brayton, and Benjamin Wright to lay

out a road from Salina to Smith's Mills (Adams), to intersect at that place the State road from Rome, through Redfield and Lorraine, to Brownville. The sum of \$5,000, derived from duties on salt and a tax on the adjacent lands that were to receive direct and immediate benefit from the road, was applied for its construction. The road was completed to Adams, and was long known as the Salt Point road, or State road.

On the 17th of April, 1816, a State road was directed to be laid out from Lowville to Henderson harbor, which was surveyed, but the whole of it was not opened. It was principally designed to benefit lands in Pinckney and the other thinly-settled townships, but never became of public importance.

A road from French Creek to Watertown was, by an act of April 1, 1824, directed to be made under the direction of Amos Stebbins, Azariah Doane, and Henry H. Coffeen. It was to be opened and worked as a public road in the towns through which it passed; it being expected that the Commissioners would secure its location in such a manner as to secure the public interests only.

An act of April 18, 1828 provided for improving the public road between Canton and Antwerp by a tax on lands to be benefited.

By an act of April 19, 1834, Loren Bailey, Azariah Walton, and Eldridge G. Merrick were appointed to lay out a road along the St. Lawrence, from near the line of Lyme and Clayton to Chippewa Bay, in Hammond. The cost, not exceeding \$100 per mile, was to be taxed to adjacent lands; and in 1836, 1838, and 1839 the act was amended and extended.

A State road from Carthage to Lake Champlain was, by an act of April 4, 1841, authorized to be laid out by Nelson J. Beach, of Lewis county, David Judd, of Essex, and Nathan Ingerson, of Jefferson counties. The road has been surveyed and opened the whole distance. Much of it lies through an uninhabited forest.

The enterprise of individual proprietors led, at an early day, to the opening of extended lines of roads, among which were the Morris and Hammond road, the Alexandria road, etc. The tour of President Monroe in 1817 probably led to the project of uniting the two prominent military stations of Plattsburg and Sacket's Harbor by a military road, which was soon after begun. A report of John C. Calhoun, then secretary of war, dated January 7, 1819, mentions this among other national works then in progress. The labor was done by relief parties of soldiers from these garrisons, who received an extra allowance of fifteen cents, and a gill of whisky daily. The western extremity, from Sacket's Harbor, through Brownville, Pamela Four Corners, and Redwood to Hammond, and from Plattsburg to the east line of Franklin county, only were completed. The care of the general government

(Continued on Page 14)

(Continued From Page 13)

ended with the opening of these roads, and the portion in this county has been maintained as a town road.

TURNPIKES. The "Oneida and Jefferson Turnpike Company" was incorporated April 8, 1808, for the purpose of making a road, by the most eligible route, from the house of James Tryon, in Rome, by way of David Butler's, in Redfield, and the south branch of Sandy creek, in Malta (Lorraine), and thence to Putnam's ferry, on the St. Lawrence. The persons named in the act were Nathan Sage, Peter Colt, Augustus Sacket, Jacob Brown, David Smith, and Eliphalet Edmonds. Capital, 4,700 shares of \$25 each. A company with the same name, and a capital of \$20,000, was chartered May 3, 1834, but never got into efficient operation. The commissioners named were Elisha Camp, Thomas C. Chittenden, Clark Allen, Ira Seymour, Nelson Darley, and Alanson Bennet.

"The St. Lawrence Turnpike Company," formed April 5, 1810, of twenty-nine leading land-holders of northern New York, headed by J. Le Ray, built, in 1812-13, a turnpike from a point five and a half miles north of Carthage to Bangor, Franklin county. They were in 1813 released from completing the termini[^] which had originally been intended to be the Long Falls and Malone. The road was opened under the supervision of Russell Attwater, and built from the proceeds of lands subscribed for its construction along the route. During the war it was a source of great profit, but afterwards fell into disuse, and the company were, by an act of April 17, 1827, allowed to abandon it to the public.

"The Ogdensburgh Turnpike Company," formed June 8, 1812, capital, \$50,000, and mainly sustained by David Parish, soon after built a turnpike from Carthage to Ogdensburgh by way of Antwerp, Rossie, and Morristown. This was also, by an act of April, 1826, surrendered to the public. Few persons better deserve honorable mention for their liberality in contributing to public improvement than David Parish, whose share of expense in opening the Ogdensburgh turnpike was \$40,000, and in the St. Lawrence upwards of \$10,000. Mr. Le Ray is also equally deserving of remembrance as the early and constant benefactor of these improvements, and his expenditures on these were doubtless greater than those of any other person.

By an act passed March 30, 1811, the governor was to appoint commissioners to lay out two turnpikes. One of these was to pass from Lowville, by way of Munger's Mills, and Watertown to Brownville; the other from Munger's Mills to Sacket's Harbor. On the 13th of February, 1812, Mr. Le Ray addressed the following memorial to the legislature: "To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York: "The petition of James Le Ray de Chaumont, respectfully sheweth: That the St. Lawrence Turnpike Road, leading from

the Black River to the town of Malone, in Franklin County, is now opened the whole of the distance, and it is expected will be completed in the course of this year. That a direct road leading from the Black River, opposite the village of Watertown, and intersecting the River St. Lawrence in the town of Le Ray, would, in the opinion of your petitioners, greatly promote the public convenience; that the country through which such road would have to pass is in a great measure unsettled, and the settlement and improvement of which would be much promoted by a good road. Your petitioners would also beg leave further to represent that the road leading from the village of Chaumont to the village of Cape Vincent, on the river St. Lawrence, opposite Kingston, in Upper Canada, a distance of about eleven miles, passes through a very level and an unsettled tract of country, and is at present much out of repair, and during the greater part of the year so miry as to be almost impassable; that by reason of this road being in such situation, persons traveling through the Black River country to Upper Canada are obliged, during the summer season, to submit to the inconvenience and risk of crossing Lake Ontario,—a navigation by no means safe, especially in open boats; that in case the said road was so improved that it could be safely and conveniently passed by horses and carriages at all seasons of the year, the public convenience as well as the settlement and cultivation of that part of the country would, in the opinion of your petitioner, be greatly promoted.

"Your petitioner therefore humbly requests your honorable body to authorize him, by law, to make a turnpike road from the village of Chaumont, in the town of Brownville, to the village of Cape Vincent, on the River St. Lawrence, and from the Black River, opposite the village of Watertown, to intersect the St. Lawrence Turnpike Road at or near where the same crosses the Indian River, in the town of Le Ray; upon such conditions and under such limitations and restrictions as you, in your wisdom, shall think fit to impose. And he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc. "James Le Ray de Chaumont, "By his Attorney, V. Le Ray dc Chaumont."

The war which soon ensued diverted attention for a time from this improvement; but, on March 31, 1815, an act was passed, empowering Le Ray to build the Cape Vincent turnpike from that place to Perch River. Elisha Camp, Musgrove Evans, and Robert McDowel were named commissioners for locating it in such a manner as to best promote the public interests; the usual provisions were made, as with companies, to obtain the right of way, and Mr. Le Ray was not compelled to build a bridge over Chaumont river. On the 12th of April, 1816, he was allowed to extend the road to Brownville village. By an act of April 21, 1831, this road was surrendered to the public, and with it ended the era of turnpikes in Jefferson County.

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(Continued From Page 14)

PLANK-ROADS. Measures were taken for building plank-roads soon after the passage of the general law. The first one built was from Watertown to Sacket's Harbor, which was completed in 1818. The company had been formed August 7, 1817. The first plank-road inspectors were appointed November 17, 1847, and were William Wood, Samuel Boyden, and Walter Collins.

During 1849-51 numerous roads were constructed, which will be named in the order of their connection and locality. The "Lowville and Carthage Plank-Road," inspected August 4, 1849. The "Carthage and Antwerp Plank-Road," inspected November 13, 1849. The "Sterlingbush and North Wilna Plank-Road," just built, and connecting the last road with the village of Louisburgh, or Sterlingbush, in Lewis county,—the articles of association dated May 10, 1853. The "Gouverneur, Somerville, and Antwerp Plank Road," five miles, seventy-two chains, and seventy links of this road in this county; inspected November 14, 1849. A continuous line of plank-roads connect this with Ogdensburgh, Canton, and the depot of Canton and Madrid, on the Northern railroad. One mile from Antwerp village this road connects with the "Hammond, Rossie, and Antwerp Plank-Road," which was formed January 23, 1850; seven miles in this county; inspected October 24, 1850; length twenty miles, passing through Rossie village, and connecting with the village and port of Morristown. Several very expensive gradings and rock-cuttings occur on this road. At the village of Ox Bow, in Antwerp, it connects with the "Evans' Mills and Ox Bow Plank-Road," seventeen miles long; completed in June, 1852. The "Pamelia and Evans' Mills Plank-Road" continues this route to Watertown, nine and three-fourths miles long; completed June 15, 1850. Antwerp is connected with Watertown by the following roads: The "Antwerp, Sterlingville, and Great Bend Plank-Road," twelve and three-eighths miles long; completed August 27, 1849. The "Watertown and Great Bend Plank Road," ten miles; completed late in 1849. This passes through the villages of Black River and Felts' Mills. At the village of Great Bend this and the former road connect with the "Great Bend and Copenhagen Plank-Road," of which nine miles are in the county; completed November 31, 1849. This road passes through Champion village, and connects with the "Rutland and Champion Plank-Road," seven miles seventy-one chains long, which is laid on the former main road between Copenhagen to Watertown, to the line of the latter near the "Big Hill," three and one-half miles from Watertown village; completed August 30, 1849. By the "Watertown Plank-and Turnpike-Road" this line is continued to Watertown village. This road, three and one-half miles long, was completed September 11, 1849. The "Watertown Central Plank-Road," two miles long, completed August 11, 1849, was at first designed to connect with other roads, forming a line of plank-roads

to Syracuse, but the completion of the railroad has indefinitely postponed this plan. The "Adams and Ellisburg Plank-Road," through these towns, was inspected June 17, 1849. It is continuous of roads to Syracuse, Oswego, etc.

"The Dexter, Brownville, and Pamelia Plank-Road," five miles twelve chains long, connects Pamelia village with Dexter. It was finished October 5, 1850. It is continued by the "Dexter and Limerick Plank-Road" to the town-line of Lyme, towards Cape Vincent; completed in May, 1850. It also connects with the "Dexter and Hounsfield Plank Road," which runs from Dexter to the Watertown and Sacket's Harbor road, near the latter place. It was inspected August 13, 1849.

A line of roads from Alexandria Bay to Watertown was projected, and mostly finished, consisting of the "Theresa and Alexandria Bay Plank-Road," twelve miles long; completed December 5, 1849, and the "Theresa Plank-Road" towards Evans' Mills, of which about four miles were completed July 6, 1852. The "Theresa and Clayton Plank Road," between these places, was completed June 25, 1850. This road passes through La Fargeville.

The completion of these roads has contributed much to the prosperity of the country, although some of them have not met the expectations of those who invested money in them. The railroads, finished and in progress, will so entirely supersede the use of several that they will never be rebuilt. As a general average they have cost about one thousand dollars per mile, and the companies have been formed in the localities directly interested in their construction.

The plank-road epidemic seems to have at one time and another afflicted nearly every portion of the Union; but like many other really impracticable schemes, has generally had only a short existence. The system has been entirely abandoned in Jefferson County, and most of the lines have been transformed into graveled or ordinary turnpikes. They served a useful purpose for a time, no doubt, but improved turnpikes, and, finally, railways, have superseded them, and they are only remembered as things of the past. Here and there a piece of scantling or a broken plank reminds the traveler of their existence, as he rolls smoothly along in a comfortable carriage, or whirls swiftly by in the luxuriantly upholstered railway coach.

**An archeologist is the best
husband a woman can have; the
older she gets the more interested
he is in her.—Agatha Christie**

TRIBUTE TO 15 REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS



"On May 23rd, 2021, members of the LeRay de Chaumont Chapter National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR) and Thousand Islands Chapter Empire State Sons of the American Revolution (ESSAR) paid tribute to 15 Revolutionary War Veterans buried at Brookside Cemetery in Watertown. The ceremony included the laying of three wreaths and a musket salute by Daniel Ames of the ESSAR.

Photo by Toni Engleman of JCHS



The 15 patriot soldiers are: Shubael Adams, Ezekiel Andrus, Sherebiah Fay, William Fellows, Abraham Fisk, Adino Goodenough, John Harper, Tilley Richardson, Thomas Sawyer, William Sheldon, Anthony Sigourney, Rufus Spencer, Simeon White, Isaac Wilson, and Jonah Woodruff."



Contagious and Infectious. What diseases are not so?

By Dr. George M. McCombs
Clayton, New York

Reprint of a February 1893 Newspaper Article

Editors Note: This article follows April's *Informer* page 4—"1893 Doctors Differ As To Facts"

Watertown Daily Times Thursday, Feb 9, 1893. Headline reads: "Contagious and Infectious. What diseases are not so? Dr. George M. McCombs, Clayton, New York, writes interestingly on the subject in view of recent occurrences."

To the Times: Having read with interest your article in the Times relative to the so-called fatal case of rhinitis, I am led to make a few remarks bearing upon this and kindred subjects. Having had fifteen years in general practice, and having had some experience in the management of contagious diseases, I cannot think for a moment that an attending physician is a fool or a knave who falls at once to diagnose a case of diphtheritic rhinitis. If there be any who doubt this statement a reference to volume 1, "Annual of Medical Sciences," 1892, under the head of "Diagnosis of Diphtheria," will, I think show conclusively that there are many cases that only the bacteriologist can decide, after he has determined as to the presence of the so called Kiebs-Loeffler bacillus. I have certainly had several cases of obstruction in the windpipe, due to diphtheria when not, a particle of membrane could be seen, and yet an autopsy proved beyond a question of doubt this as the original and only seat of the disease. A controversy over a case of diphtheria, is always unfortunate, because it weakens confidence and fills the mind of all grave foreboding of peril, that in reality never exists to any extent.

Thoughtful people may well ask the question, to what are we coming? Physicians especially, who have been instrumental in educating the public and in organizing the various methods of protection must feel that have reached a stage of development in our noble work of preventing disease that calls for the exercise of considerable common sense in framing and execution of "rules and regulations" pertaining to the spread of contagious and infectious diseases.

During the year 1892, consumption carried off in this state 13,471 persons, while diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles, combined, killed but 9,445. Science has demonstrated beyond the question of a doubt that consumption is an infectious disease, and that the consumptive is liable to spread the disease wherever he goes. Here is a disease that carries off three times as many victims as the dreaded diphtheria, and yet the consumptive is unrestrained in his movements.

Many people suppose diphtheria to be very fatal, while in fact the vast majority of those sick recover. Who recovers after consumption is established? Many

believe diphtheria to be very contagious, while the fact is the vast majority exposed will always escape. Time and time again have I shown the disease to be only slightly contagious. Many believe that all persons catch these diseases of childhood. It is not beyond the possibilities for adults to have diphtheria, but the fact is that nearly all cases are children between three and twelve years of age.

Without doubt, scientific investigation as to the cause of disease will in the near future place many of our methods of prevention upon a different basis, and will so classify as to make many of our inflammatory diseases "contagious or infectious."

Will the doctor then be accused of carrying pneumonia from house to house in his clothes? Or censored because he did not report promptly to the health officer a case of suspected cancer?

We may almost conclude that we have "educated young eagles to pick our eyes out," and with all the educating process little more than effectually frightening people has been accomplished. A case of cholera in the city of Watertown next August would depopulate it, and yet it is a well-known fact that there would be no great danger of a general infection if precautions were properly observed. With cholera in New York and a death from cholera morbus or cholera infantum in Watertown, there would be a cholera "scare," and there would be no way to prove that death was not caused by cholera, except to have the secretions examined by a bacteriologists and the presence or absence of the cholera germ examined. In my opinion the cause of rhinitis reported is parallel with these suspected cholera cases. What we know as to the cause and prevention of disease in very little in comparison to that yet to be found out. Let me illustrate:

A British bacteriologist recently examined a bank note and found upon it nineteen thousand microbes, and easily recognized the germ of diphtheria, tuberculosis, and scarlet fever, showing that this "rag money" had met these diseases in its travels, and was ready to deposit its ruinous hosts wherever suitable soil was found. There is hardly an article of clothing or food that can positively be said to be safe from the inroads of these disease germs.

These are important matters to think about upon the eve of a contemplated punishment to be meted out to someone for "violations of rules."

These matters concern physicians and patient. The physician of ordinary intelligence believes that with ordinary care he can visit from house to house and not carry diseases from patient to patient or home to his own family. Yet, carry this question to its greatest extent, and the person who has heard of microbes at all will be looking the doctor over to find some. In small towns, where everyone knows who is sick and

(Continued on Page 18)

(Continued From Page 17)

just what the matter is, and whether the doctor knows anything or not, this question of the doctor carrying diseases in his clothes is frequently discussed. In Jefferson county there are at least twenty-five distinct boards of health, and I make the statement without fear of successful contradiction that at least twenty of them are entirely useless in the way of intelligently affording the public protection against the ravages of contagious diseases. I will also state that I believe that in all the boards of Jefferson county they do not know of one-third of the cases of infectious diseases, and would not make any sensible effort to prevent the spread if they did not know it.

More than that, I will venture the statement that in the city of Watertown there is not a report received of half of the cases of infectious diseases; that typhoid fever is called bilious or malarial most always, and in the face of the fact that we, in northern New York, are quite free from malarial fevers and bilious fever, is a term that has no place in medical literature except as a symptom.

Health officers, as a rule, cannot afford to devote much time to matters for which they get so little pay. I presume that I can safely say that no well-informed physician in this county cares for the office, and if he takes it at all it is as a sort of public benefactor, or because he expects that the duties will be very light.

The best service can never be obtained by securing that which costs the least in money.

Quarantine to the ordinary family is a great affliction. Those who doubt it ought to spend a few weeks in a small-pox hospital, as I myself did in Watertown seventeen years ago.

The person who today will urge the prosecution of the doctor who fails to report, will tomorrow urge his family physician to cover up a case in his family.

In my opinion there should always be the best of an understanding between the public health authorities and the physician, and more than that, both should have the sympathy and support of all good citizens. The laws are imperfect, our knowledge is imperfect, and all good citizens should stand aloof from any effort to bring their two safeguards into collision.

There seems to be a desire upon the part of the public to see doctors roughly handled. I can account for in it no other way than as a sort of revenge for the mean doses we give. Seriously, however, there is no reason for asking physicians to commit himself to a line of conduct that can be of no use to anyone, but positive injury to himself, as reporting some of these cases would be. Now bring this matter of preventing the spread of diphtheria or any other disease into practice. What are we to do? Cases not reported, cases going

to school, to churches, everywhere surely, the most efficient boards of health cannot reach them.

The matter cannot be settled entirely satisfactorily, with our present knowledge, but science, having shown the microbes, has also discovered many ways to kill them. One of the great things shown is that the blood of a healthy person contains a germicidal property, so that the old whim or saying of being so healthy as not to take disease is not without a scientific basis. Improve the general health in every way. Call in the family doctor and let him help you in preventing diphtheria. This will do more for town threatened than a million rules.

Science has shown the best chemical germ destroyers for throat washes that will kill promptly the microbe and prevent its lodgment there, no doubt, many times.

Of course there should be well directed efforts upon the part of health officials, always, but remember the element of fear in the causation of disease. Personally, I would as soon die of disease as to be frightened to death.

The schoolhouse is the great breeding ground of diphtheria germs. Competent daily inspection will do more than any one thing to find the first cause. I trust that the time is not far distant when we shall all be in possession of more knowledge along these lines; for it is only a little knowledge that is a dangerous thing.

George M. McCombs, Clayton, New York, Feb. 6, 1893.

Tombstone Dating

One way to figure out the year your ancestor was buried is to examine the material the tombstone is made from.

If the stone is made of *slate or common fieldstone*, chances are the stone dates from **1797-1830**.

If the stone is *flat-topped hard marble*, the dates are about **1830-1849**.

If your mystery stone is *round or pointed soft marble* with cursive inscriptions, look for a date of **1845-1868**.

Masonic four-sided stones began in **1850** and are still in use today.

Pylons, columns and all exotic-style monuments are usually dated **1860-1900**.

Zinc monuments date from **1870-1900**.

Granite, now common, came into use about **1900**.

Source:

Family Tree, newsletter of the Odom Library, Dec. 95-Jan. 96

Membership Roster for the Albert Dennis Post 410 Department of New York Grand Army Of The Republic

By Clayton Historian Tom LaClair

(This article was published in the March 24, 2021 issue of the *Thousand Island Sun*.)

Part I

In the summer of 2011, while assigned to Andrews AFB, Maryland, I had the choice opportunity to drive into Virginia and attend one of the largest Civil War reenactments in the nation. Over 10,000 individuals [reenacted the Virginia's First Battle of Bull Run at Manassas in July 1861](#). In the mock battle there were Union and Confederate soldiers, horses, rifles, swords, wagons, canons, regiment flags, field hospitals, and so much more. It was as if stepping back in time and witnessing a truly historic battle—the combat event was intensive and the sounds startling.

Jumping ahead to the here and now, while examining files in the Historian's Office, I came across a copy of the register of the Albert Dennis Civil War Post 410. In reading the names of the soldiers, their enlistment dates, their ranks, their regiments, their discharge date, my mind imagined their many actual battles, not reenactments. The names reflected on the pages of the roster were among those that survived the Civil War, returned, and later joined the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Post 410.

The Albert Dennis Post 410 was chartered on Oct. 13, 1883. Most of the veterans were born in Clayton, but not all. Some were born in other parts of Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Oneida Counties, as well as one each in California and Kentucky, and several in Canada, Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Regardless of where born, all the veterans were now residing in Clayton or the Clayton vicinity and were brothers of war.

Listed are the names of the soldiers, their age, where born, job description, rank, regiment, and service dates. Information shown in parenthesis was added by the historian and is not reflected as such on the original registry. The names below is not a complete list of all Civil War Veterans from the Clayton area, only the names of veterans listed on this specific GAR roster.

John A. Cook, age 37, born Orleans, a Vessel Master, enlisted as Private in the 14 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Dec. 12, 1863. He was discharged as Private Aug. 26, 1865.

Jackson Jenkins, age 44, born Pamela, a Carpenter, enlisted as Corporal in the 20 N.Y. Cavalry Aug. 24, 1863. He was discharged as Corporal Jul. 31, 1865. (Note 1.)

Solomon V. Frame, age 42, born Depauville, a



2011 Civil War reenactment of Virginia's First Battle of Bull Run at Manassas in July 1861. It was the 150th anniversary of the battle.

Photo by Tom LaClair.

Physician, enlisted as Private in the 14 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Jan. 4, 1864. He was discharged a 1st Sergeant Aug. 21, 1865. (Note 1.)

Charles P. Bass, age 46, born Clayton, a Sailor, enlisted as Private in the 81 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep. 13, 1861. He was discharged as Private Jul. 12, 1863.

A. J. Woolidge, age 41, born Herman, a Carpenter, enlisted as Sergeant in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep. 1, 1864. He was discharged as Sergeant Jun. 13, 1865.

Frank Favery, age 45, born Cape Vincent, a laborer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Aug. 7, 1862. He was discharged as Private Aug. 7, 1865. (Note 1.)

Joseph Girard, age 40, born Clayton, a Sailor, enlisted as Private in the 20 N.Y. Cavalry Dec. 20, 1863. He was discharged as Private Jul. 31, 1865. (Note 1.)

Horace Ingerson, age 48, born LeRay, a Mechanic, enlisted as Private in the 59 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Jan. 4, 1864. He was discharged as Private Jan. 15, 1865.

Daniel Harwood, age 53, born Canada, a Sailor, enlisted as Private in the 20 N.Y. Cavalry Dec. 28, 1863. He was discharged as Private Jul. 31, 1865. (Note 1.)

Joseph Longsway, age 39, born Clayton, a laborer, enlisted as Private in the 20 N.Y. Cavalry Oct. 12, 1863. He was discharged as Private Jul. 31, 1865. Buried Clayton. (Joseph Longsway (Lonsway) was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor on Oct. 16, 1864 for action in Murfrees Station, Virginia. Private Longsway volunteered to swim Blackwater River to get a large flat used as a ferry on the other side; succeeded in getting the boat safely across, making it possible for a detachment to cross the river and take possession of the enemy's breastworks.)

Lansing Snell, age 76, born Herkimer County, a farmer, entered the service as 2nd Lieutenant in

(Continued on Page 20)

(Continued From Page 19)

the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 19, 1864. He was discharged as Captain Jun. 2, 1865.

L. (Lewis / Louis) W. Eddy, age 47, born Clayton, a Sailor, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 13, 1862. He was discharged as Private Apr. 9, 1864. (Note 1.)

H. (Henry) Wernick, age 58, born Prusia, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 22, 1864. He was discharged as Private Jun. 2, 1865. (Note 1.)

A. (Albert) J. Spalsbury, age 43, born Alexandria, a Wagonmaker, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 21, 1862. He was discharged as 1st Sergeant on Sep. 15, 1865. (Note 1.)

William M. Knight, age 44, born Canada, a Blacksmith, enlisted as Private in the 35 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep. 15, 1861. He was discharged as Private Jun. 13, 1863.

Alsom Abbey, age 48, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Corporal in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 15, 1864. He was discharged as Corporal May 15, 1865.

W. D. Parish, age 46, born Orleans, a laborer, enlisted as Private in the 20 N.Y. Calvary Aug. 24, 1863. He was discharged as Private Jul. 21, 1865.

L. Marcellus (Lorenzo), age 44, born Lewis County, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 94 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Jan. 23, 1862. He was discharged as Corporal Nov. 6, 1865.

Charles Classen, age 46, born Hamburg, Germany, a butcher, enlisted as Private with the 35 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Apr. 28, 1861. He was discharged as Private Jun. 13, 1863.

E. E. Porter, age 41, born Clayton, a merchant, enlisted as Corporal in the 1 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 27, 1861. He was discharged as Corporal Sep. 6, 1864.

A. P. Ladd, age 46, born Theresa, a Liveryman, was commissioned in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry as 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 15, 1864. He was discharged as 2nd Lieutenant May 5, 1865.

L. (Lewis) Cuppernell, age 42, born Clayton, a Railroad man, enlisted as Private in the 35 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep. 29, 1862. He was discharged as Private Jun. 5, 1863.

E. Steele, age 36, born Jefferson County, an agent, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep. 2, 1864. He was discharged as Private Jun. 2, 1865.

J. W. Thompson, age 39, born Ireland, a sadler, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 10, 1864. He was discharged as 1st Sergeant Jun. 30, 1865.

John Grandee, age 39, born Clayton, a Sailor, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 5th, 1863. He was discharged as Private Jul. 17, 1865. (Note 1.)

James Ratchford, age 45, born Ireland, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 35 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep. 15, 1861. He was discharged as Private Jul. 15, 1865 with the 14 N.Y. Heavy Artillery.

John Turcott, age 36, born Canada, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 13 N.Y. Artillery Dec. 28, 1863.



Several dozen men pose for a dramatic Civil War photo. Courtesy of the National Archives.

He was discharged as Private Oct. 15, 1865 with the 6 N.Y. Artillery.

Joseph Toxuse, age 50, born Canada, a Mechanic, enlisted as Private in the 96 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Mar. 15, 1864. He was discharged as Private Aug. 25, 1865.

J. A. Bartlett, age 37, born Oneida County, a farmer, enlisted a Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 22, 1864. He was discharged as Private Jun. 23, 1865.

C. P. Meeks, age 40, born Kentucky, a Minister, enlisted as Private in the 18 Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Oct. 14, 1861. He was discharged a Sergeant Jun. 17, 1862.

Charles F. Blanchard, age 42, born N.Y. City, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 2 N.Y. Artillery Oct. 15, 1864. He was discharged as 1st Sergeant Oct. 22, 1865.

William Derosia, age 44, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 94 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Dec. 14, 1861. He was discharged as Private Dec. 14, 1864.

Gustaf Farr, age 38, born Ellisburg, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 14 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Jun. 10, 1863. He was discharged as Private Aug. 25, 1865.

C. J. Nunn, age 42, born Canada, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 24, 1862. He was discharged as Private on Mar. 28, 1863.

J. (James) A. Taylor, age 59, born Canada, a farmer, rank undetermined in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep. 2, 1864. He was discharged as Lieutenant Jun. 2, 1865.

W. Vanderwalker, age 42, born Clayton, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Oct. 15, 1862. He was discharged as Private Jun. 25, 1865.

Edgar Collins, age 45, born Orleans, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 13 Michigan Artillery Aug. 26, 1864. He was discharged as Private Jun. 8, 1865.

Orin Rice, age 49, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Sergeant in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 29, 1864. He was discharged as Sergeant Jun. 2, 1865.

William N. Smith, age 43, born Russell, a salesman, enlisted as Private in the 9 N.Y. Calvary Oct. 16,

(Continued on Page 21)

(Continued From Page 20)

1861. He was discharged as Captain Dec. 18, 1864.
(Note 1.)

William Joles, age 49, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 22, 1862. He was discharged as Private Jun. 2, 1865.

D. F. Pierce, age 37, born McComb, a Minister, enlisted as Private in the 14 N.Y. Artillery Dec. 15, 1863. He was discharged as Corporal Aug 26, 1865.

Joshua Calhoun, age 35, born Clayton, a Mason, enlisted as Private in the 1 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Mar. 15, 1865. He was discharged as Private Jul. 20, 1865. (Note 1.)

John Bezenah, age 39, born Canada, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry as Private in Aug. 1864. He was discharged as Sergeant Jun. 10, 1865.

D. (Daniel) D. Butts, age 40, born Hammond, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 15, 1864. He was discharged as Private Jun. 15, 1865. (Note 1.)

Judson Carter, age 54, born Limerick, a laborer, enlisted as Private in the 6 N.Y. Cavalry Aug. 15, 1861. He was discharged as Private Nov. 16, 1862. (Note 1.)

Fred W. Baltz, age 38, born Omar, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 20 N.Y. Cavalry Jul. 11, 1863. He was discharged as Private Aug. 31, 1865.

Alexander Miner, age 36, born Canada, a Sailor, enlisted as Private in the 3 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug 15, 1864. He was discharged as a Private Aug. 31, 1865.

H. W. Moore, age 42, born Orleans, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Aug 8, 1862. He was discharged as Corporal Aug. 24, 1865.

Charles Hutchinson, age 44, born Canton, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 11, 1862. He discharged as Private on Jul. 11, 1865.

Patrick Knaly, age 48, born Ireland, a Sailor, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 19, 1862. He was discharged as Private Jun. 6, 1865.

A. J. (Andrew Jackson) Gibbons, age 55, born Ulster County, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 35 N.Y. Volunteer Artillery Aug. 15, 1862. He was discharged as Private May 20, 1864. (Note 1.)

Peter Mayer, age 39, born Montrose, California, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 14 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Dec. 27, 1863. He was discharged as Private Aug. 26, 1865.

Robert Delay, age 53, born Ireland, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Volunteer Artillery Aug. 7, 1862. He was discharged as Private Jun. 23, 1865.

John H. Green, age 62, born St. Lawrence County, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 14 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Nov. 10, 1863. He was discharged as Private Oct. 3, 1865. (Note 1.)

Roswell Houghton, age 43, born Lyme, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 59 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 12, 1862. He was discharged as Private on Jun. 20, 1865.



Soldiers take time for a Civil War photo. Courtesy of the National Archives.

Note 1: Every veteran on this roster was compared with Clayton area burial rosters compiled by Linda Schleher as well as Nan Dixon's Jefferson County GenWeb and confirmed this soldier is buried in the Town of Clayton.

Note 2: Information transcribed from this roster was compared against an earlier excel based transcription by Thousand Islands Museum guest visitor and researcher Sue Closson.



Headstone of Medal of Honor recipient Joseph Lonsway, Clayton Cemetery. Photo by Tom LaClair.

**“There's no honorable way to kill,
no gentle way to destroy. There is
nothing good in war,
except its ending.”
- Abraham Lincoln**

Jefferson County Queries

Use the "ONLINE QUERY" on www.jncygs.com or mail queries to:
Jerry Davis, P. O. Box 275, Clayton, NY 13624; maridavis@aol.com
Subject: Jefferson County Informer Query

(Some readers don't have internet access. Please include mailing address &/or phone numbers as well as email.)

PALMER, RIPLEY, ANABLE, ANNABLE

I am seeking information concerning my 4th GG father Benoni **PALMER** and his family. He came to Jefferson Co., NY abt 1835 with his wife and two children Zera and Ann where I believe he had three additional children: Hosea **PALMER** b. 27 Jan 1836; Jane **PALMER** b. about 1841 in Alexandria Bay, Jefferson, NY and died 29 Apr 1910 in Leroy (sic), Jefferson, NY; and Lewis H. **PALMER** b 5 Feb 1845. Wonder where in Jefferson County Hosea and Lewis were Born. Their mother Harriet **PALMER** born **RIPLEY** may have also died in Jefferson Co. abt 1845. Any information concerning the death of Harriet would be greatly appreciated. Benoni left Jefferson Co. and went to Sycamore, Wyandot, Ohio with his family about 1845. He left Jane **PALMER**, his daughter, in Jefferson Co. where she was raised by relatives. Jane married Horace Samuel **ANABLE (ANNABLE)** about 1869 probably in Jefferson Co. I am seeking information concerning this marriage as well

Susan Kuennen
10622 Eastwood Ave
Silver Spring, Maryland 20901
571-999-2830
skuennen1830@yahoo.com

JACKSON, VARNUM

I am looking for information on a Obed/Obid **JACKSON** born 1790 in Jefferson Co., NY. He is in Lyme, Jefferson Co. in the 1820 Census and in Brownville, Jefferson Co. in the 1830 Census. By 1850 he was living in Michigan. He married Lydia **VARNUM** who was born about 1792.

Bonnie Walach
bonwatson@aol.com

TYLER, LINNELL, TAYLOR, REYNOLDS

I am looking for the parents of John **TYLER** born about 1812 in Connecticut. It is said he moved to town with his parents as an infant and moved to Stone Mills. I believe his sister was Betsey who married John **LINNELL**. John **TYLER** is listed as a neighbor to the **LINNELLs** in the 1830 census in Orleans. John's last name may have changed from or to **TAYLOR**. He married Martha **REYNOLDS**.

Jason Quick
jasonjquick@gmail.com

POTTERS, POTTER, HOLLOWAY

I am trying to verify the parents of my 4x great-grandfather, Erastus **POTTERS**. Erastus was born in 1805 and died in 1857. He lived in Watertown and Hounsfield. I believe that his parents were John **POTTER** and Lydia **HOLLOWAY**. Which would also make his brother Anson **POTTER**. Erastus is buried in North Watertown Cemetery. On the 1840 census it appears that John, Erastus and Anson are neighbors in Hounsfield. Any information on the **POTTER** family in Jefferson County is appreciated.

Will Chelman
Chelman.genealogy@gmail.com

SUBRA, BILLEREY

My g-g-g grandfather Etienne (Stephen) **SUBRA**, an immigrant who came from France in 1832, married

Francoise (Frances) **BILLEREY** in Lyme in July 1835. She and her father, Jean (John) **BILLEREY**, also came from France in 1831. Jean is one of the group that helped to establish Rosiere. Both John and Steven owned land on the east side of Mud Creek (King's Creek) just north of Bedford Corner. Stephen owned land across the road too. Stephen and family moved to Fond du Lac County, WI in 1861. John remained on his land, probably with some life estate deed. I have never found a record of his death (or of 2 of Stephen's children that, though listed in one or more census records, apparently died before reaching adulthood. I've been out to visit the area just once for a week in 2008. I crammed a bunch of research into that week!

Kevin Subra
2935 E. Douglas Ave.
Des Moines, IA 50317
kevin.subra@gmail.com

LACLAIR, KANE, SIMMONS

I am searching for information on Ida **KANE LACLAIR**, daughter of Philo **KANE** and wife of Charles **LACLAIR**. Ida died in Rochester in 1938. Ida's birth mother is unknown and died young. Her dad Philo then married Frances L. **SIMMONS** in Vermont, and resided in Boonville, Oneida Co., and she raised Ida. Other children, Charles, Alice and Edward, and grandchildren of these families have Jefferson Co. ties. If you have Ida **KANE LACLAIR** (died 1938), Francis L. **SIMMONS KANE** (died 1936), or Phio **KANE** (died 1886) on your tree, write me at tomlaclair624@yahoo.com. I am also working this stone wall with a **KANE** family researcher.

Thomas LaClair
tomlaclair624@yahoo.com

STORMS, HANLEY

I am looking for information on Clarence D. Storms especially the way or how he died. He was born 30 May 1873 in Earnestown, Lennox and Addington County, Ontario, Canada. He died March 1892 in Watertown, New York. He parents were James **STORMS** and Margaret **HANLEY**.

Corrine Mead
corrine.mead@outlook.com

THOMAS, DODGE

I have been looking for information on Lucina **THOMAS DODGE**. Lucina married Francis **DODGE** and they are said to have 11 children. My search is for Lucina **THOMAS's** parents. She was born in Ellisburg to a T. **THOMAS** and lived in Jefferson Co. for 14 years before marrying, in 1845, Francis **DODGE** b 1822. I have worked on this for some 65 years and still have nothing to report. Her name was sometimes recorded as Lucinda as that was the normal way and on the 1875 census, she was reported as Rosina age 48. I guess I am asking if anyone knows of a **THOMAS** family in the Jefferson Co. area.

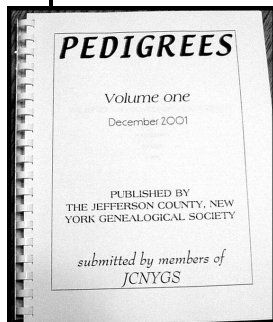
Lou Anne Carr Hager
Ichager2013@yahoo.com

JCNYGS MATERIALS FOR PURCHASE

Contact: Greg or Tammy Plantz, 21787 Reed Road, Watertown, NY 13601
Or email tplantz1@twcny.rr.com

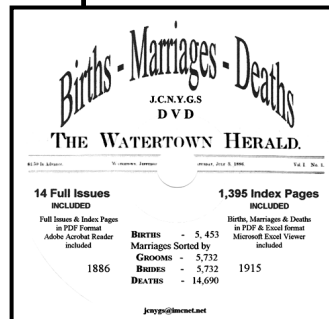
**PEDIGREE BOOK I
&
PEDIGREE BOOK II**
Each Book \$20.00 plus
\$5.00 for postage

A collection of pedigrees
Submitted by members
of the JCNYGS
with an every name index
Checks made out to JCNYGS



**A DVD of the Births-
Marriages-Deaths from
The Watertown Herald
1886-1915**

\$25 plus \$5 for
postage
Checks made out to
JCNYGS



Check with Greg or Tammy Plantz (above) for
availability of hard copy *INFORMERS*

All our *Informer* Newsletters Are Now on
Our website! JCNYGS.com

**JEFFERSON COUNTY
NEW YORK
WILL ABSTRACTS 1830 – 1850**

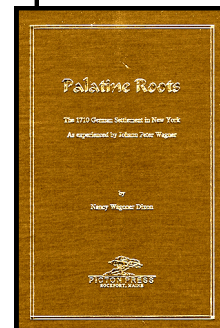
The Will Book contains will abstracts
dating from 1830 to 1850. The book
contains 194 pages, two maps, and a
chart showing the formation of
Jefferson County Towns. \$15.00 +
\$5.00 for postage. Checks made out to
JCNYGS



PALATINE ROOTS

The 1710 German Settlement
in New York
As experienced by
Johann Peter Wagner
By Nancy Wagoner Dixon
\$40 includes
Postage

Checks made out to
JCNYGS



CLEMENT, DANLEY, DUDLEY

I am researching Charles **CLEMENT**. He lived in Henderson and was born in 1793 or 1794 in NY state. He married in 1817 Betsey **DANLEY** or **DUDLEY** and died in 1857 in Millhaven, Ontario, Canada. Betsey died in 1884 in Ontario. Charles was in the War of 1812. He had children named Charles, Cornelius, Adelia, Daniel, William, John and Hester. I believe his father was Stephen **CLEMENT** born in 1768 in NY, died in 1842. His son Charles born in NY in 1823 (?) died in Mill Point, Hastings, Ontario in 1873. He worked in a distillery.

Kathryn Gracey
kathryn_gracey@yahoo.com

BABCOCK, KNAPP

My great-grandfather going back about 4 generations was John **BABCOCK**. He settled in Watertown about 1800. He married Nancy **KNAPP BABCOCK** and raised his large family there until they moved to Ohio. How do I find out more about John **BABCOCK** and his family in Watertown and earlier. He was born about 1780 and moved to Watertown.

Jon Rosenbaum
jonrosenbaum@yahoo.com

LaFAYETTE, DEMERS, DUMAIS, LAFEUILLADE

I am researching ancestor James (Jacques) **LaFAYETTE**. His father likely was John (Jean)

LaFAYETTE. An interview with James says he was born at Sacket's Harbor circa 1788. He claimed his father took the family to Michigan when he was 20 years old (about 1808). I am aware Sacket's Harbor did not exist as a town until after about 1802. Y-DNA test indicates his name may have changed from **DEMERS/DUMAIS** to **LaFAYETTE**. He was in the US Army from 1815 to 1821. His son's name is Douglas. I found a Jean Baptiste **DUMAIS** dit **LAFEUILLADE** b. 1754 near Montreal, baptized Catholic. He disappears from Canadian records after that. He could be James father.

Douglas LaFayette
crooner53@hotmail.com

PAYMENT, PIMENT

I am looking for information on my great-great-grandmother's birth. Her name is Francoise Evelyne Helene **PAYMENT**. Her family is from Quebec, but both her parents and her older brother appear in the US 1850 Census in Alexandria, Jefferson County, New York. They are listed as follows: Noel **PIMENT (PAYMENT)**, 27, born in Canada, Mathilde **PIMENT**, 19, born in Canada and Emeril **PIMENT**, 1 month, born in New York State. It seems possible that she was born in Alexandria.

Louise Page
ellepage@sympatico.ca

INFORMER

Jefferson County NY Genealogical Society
(JCNYGS)
P.O. Box 6453
Watertown, NY 13601

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Or Current Resident

2021 PROGRAMS

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has altered plans for shopping, concerts, ball games, school, church, vacations and the list grows. JCNYGS meetings have also been canceled. You will have to look to our Facebook and Internet pages to keep up-to-date on when our regular meetings might begin anew. As we work through the "Phases on reopening" to normalcy, we hope all our readers continue in good health and spirits.

Your *Informer* newsletter committee

If you use the web site <https://findagrave.com>, you might be interested in their latest post.

Find a Grave® Insider

Welcome to the Find a Grave® Insider

We're excited to share our first newsletter! We'll send this out once a month to bring you interesting stories, site updates, introduce new features and share helpful tips for using the site. Thank you for all your hard work on the site. We're thrilled to connect with you!

JCNYGS lectures begin at 6 PM at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints building **unless otherwise noted**. Come 30 minutes early to get to know other members and share new finds and experiences.

Thank you George Inglehart, church liaison, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints local leadership for the free use of the building for JCNYGS programs.

Directions to Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Church where we are presently holding our meetings: From Rt. 81, take exit 44 to Rt. 232 towards Watertown. Drive 1.1 miles and take the second left hand turn on to Ives Street Road. Continue straight into the city. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints chapel is the second building on the right, across from IHC, as you enter the city limits.

From Watertown, it is on Ives Street, across from IHCS. Take Washington Street to Barben Avenue. Turn on to Barben and take it until it ends at a T. Turn left and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be 300 yards on the left.

Or, from Watertown take Massey Street south, veer right onto South Massey, left on to Ives.

INFORMER

Volume 28, Issue 4

Annual Dues \$18 Individual \$20 Family

October 2021



Grindstone Island School—See pages 4 & 5

Contents

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 2 | JCNYGS Survivability Report | 16 | Story of Hideout Near Redwood Told |
| 3 | WE ARE BACK! September Meeting Notes | 17 | Cause of Death |
| 4 | Grindstone's Schoolhouses | 17 | Occupations |
| 6 | An Old Coded Advertisement | 17 | Woods Mills Church |
| 6 | Rev. Cheeseman's Diary | 18 | Membership Roster for the Albert Dennis
Post 410 Department of New York GAR |
| 7 | Genealogy Treasure Trove at Henderson H. S. | 21 | Freeman Cemetery, Brownville, Jefferson, NY |
| 8 | Gravestone Symbols | 22 | Queries |
| 9 | Early History Recalls Origin of Area Names | 23 | JCNYGS Materials for Sale |
| 10 | Three Generations of Jewett Family | 23 | Where Did Last Names Come From |
| 12 | Aunty Jeff | 23 | Why English Is Hard To Learn |
| 13 | Guide to Submitting Articles | 24 | Future Programs |
| 14 | Coming Home | | |

INFORMER OCTOBER 2021

Correspondence about dues, memberships, and lost *Informers* should be directed to:
 Jefferson County Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 6453, Watertown, NY 13601
 E-mail: use ONLINE CONTACT PAGE on Web site: www.jcnygs.com

President: Kevin Leeson, 26094 Limestone Road, Redwood, NY 13679
kleesonmedia17@gmail.com, 315-286-3930

Vice President: Paul Beers, 17481 US Route 11, Lot 10E, Watertown,
 New York 13601, gldnbrew@gmail.com, 315-771-1359

Recording Secretary: **Not Filled**

Treasurer: Greg Plantz, 21787 Reed Road, Watertown, NY 13601,
tplantz1@twcny.rr.com, 315-788-5324

The Informer Committee: Thomas LaClair (Chairman), tomlaclair624@yahoo.com;

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Paul Beers, gldnbrew@gmail.com;

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Jefferson County
 NY Genealogical Society

The *Informer* is published quarterly in the months of January, April, July, and October. The *Informer* can be "searched" on our internet site using Optical Character Recognition technology. Open an *Informer*, save it to your desktop and type a name or word in the search box. If the name or word is in that *Informer*, the cursor should go to that page.

Letters to the editor use the "ONLINE CONTACT PAGE" on www.jcnygs.com or:
 Editor, JCNYS, P. O. Box 6453
 Watertown, NY 13601

SURVIVABILITY SURVEY RESULTS IN CHANGES

JCNYS would like to thank the following members for replying to the survivability survey: Steve Clarke, Carolyn Bulgey, Connie Barone, Elaine Scott, Lynne Mitchell Corbett, Mark Wentling, Kevin Subra, Toni Engleman, Jean Wilcox Hibbens, Tony McKeon, Jon Marie Pearson, Carol Rooksby Weidlich, Amanda Tehonica, Anne Davis, Beverly Sterling-Affinati, and Nanette McCormick. If we missed anyone, accept our oversight.

JCNYS position changes include:

1. Kevin Subra taking over membership duties.
2. Membership clerk Tom LaClair moves to become Chair of the *Informer* Committee
3. Joining the *Informer* Committee are Tony McKeon, Carol Rooksby Weidlich, Amanda Tehonica, and Jon Marie "Jo" Pearson.

You can find Amanda at the Flower Memorial Library and "Jo" is a staff member at the Henderson Historical Society. Tony is from Columbus, Ohio and Carol is from North Fort Myers, Florida. "Jo" Marie Pearson will also assist with the JCNYS Facebook page.

In addition, the *Informer* Committee and *Informer* Proofreading Committee have merged to become the *Informer* Committee. See *Informer* Committee

member names and email addresses in the box above.

The new "*Informer* Committee" will have some new ideas to consider when planning future *Informers*. The idea of a page or column in each edition that repeats something from an old issue of our newsletter has been suggested. There might be interest in a page or column in each issue from the genealogy department at Flower Library. That might bring such a great resource for genealogy research much closer to our society, especially with Amanda joining us.

We could still use more of our readers' ideas on what they would like to see (or not see) in our newsletter, such as Ahnentafel Reports, Descendant Reports, Pedigree Charts, Media Reports, Personal Stories, Genealogy Resources, Beginner "How To" ideas, Road Block Problems and the list continues.

Our page 13 column on submitting articles might encourage you to put together some information that would interest our readers. You could even send a paragraph to this "Letters to the editor" page saying you like us. 😊

**If you missed the
 "SURVIVABILITY SURVEY"
 It is on page 3 or our
 July *Informer* issue.
 We still need your input!**

WE'RE BACK!

Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society

Meeting Minutes, September 13, 2021

It was the first in-person meeting since February, 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The meeting was called to order at 6:30 pm by President Kevin Leeson. Due to the absence of the Secretary, Larry Corbett was appointed to record the minutes. The office of secretary is now vacant and a volunteer is being sought who will take minutes and handle the other duties of the office.

About one dozen persons were in attendance. The meeting was also available on social media, with a number of other members streaming.

The President made the Treasurer's Report available to the membership and noted that the Society continues to maintain an adequate bank balance. The checking balance is \$6,880.72 and our CD balance is \$2,497.90.

Bills were provided to the Treasurer to maintain our website and domain for 2 years. These were paid in advance by Thomas LaClair. A motion was made and seconded and approved without discussion to reimburse Mr. LaClair for the full amount, with the thanks of the Society.

The president reported that a meeting of the Executive Committee was held recently to review the results of a survey of members concerning the future of the Society. Members were in basic agreement that the Society has a steady and faithful membership of several hundred who would wish to see the Society remain in the present format, acknowledging that some realignment of committees and job titles are necessary. Several volunteers have come forward to offer their services.

Our regular meeting place at the LDS is still closed due to the continuing threat of Covid-19. The president offered several alternative meeting places that he has determined are available for the October and November meetings. It was decided by voice vote to hold the October meeting at the Jefferson County Historical Society and the November meeting at the Philadelphia Historical Society, Main and Aldrich Streets in Philly.

Condolences were offered to Larry Corbett on the recent death of his son.

President Leeson then introduced Toni Engleman, Executive Director of the Jefferson County Historical Society who described the changes that are being made to the museum. These include the replacement of a leaky roof and the addition of an elevator: general dusting and cleaning of the entire building, painting and new carpet on the second floor courtesy of Macar's. There will also be changes in the overall presentation of the museum. The newly organized second floor will reflect a comprehensive history of the county from pre-contact times until the present.

Having no further business to conduct, the meeting was adjourned at 7:15 PM.

Respectfully submitted
Larry Corbett



President Kevin opens our first meeting since February 2020



Toni Engleman, Executive Director of the Jefferson County Historical Society describes the changes that are being made to the museum.

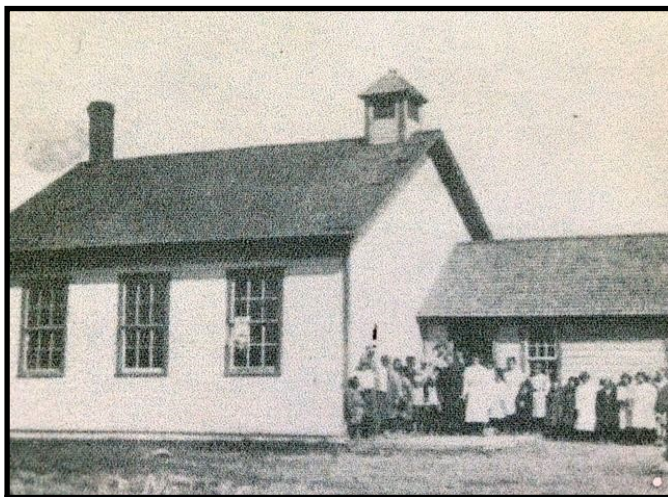
THE STORY OF DISTRICT #15 GRINDSTONE'S SCHOOLHOUSES

Thousand Islands Life Magazine

Vol. 16, Issue 7, July 2021

By Liz Raisbeck, Grindstone Island

The two one-room schoolhouses on Grindstone Island had been centers of Grindstone activity since the mid-19th century. Shortly after the lower school opened its doors in the 1840s, an upper school (District #15) was built at the corner of Base Line Road and Cross Island Road, to serve the children at the upper end of the island. Many children walked as far as three miles to get to school through frigid weather. This building also served as a church and meeting hall. In 1885, when a larger structure was built on that site to accommodate more students, the old building was moved across the road next to the Sulier family homestead (currently owned by Carol Faust). It also was used as a women's temperance hall. Grindstone lore suggests the fire that destroyed the old building was no accident. Teachers who were not island residents boarded with families until a tiny apartment was added to the school. In 1960, the building was modernized to include a furnace and indoor plumbing.



Lower Schoolhouse early 1900's on Grindstone Island

After the Lower Schoolhouse closed in 1960, all the children of the island went to the Upper Schoolhouse. As farming declined on the island, so too did the numbers of children. With the prospect of having only two students in the fall of 1989, District #15 also closed its doors, and the children went to school in town.

In 1999, the upper schoolhouse doors swung open again, through the efforts of the newly formed Grindstone Island Research and Heritage Center (GIRHC). From its inception, the GIRHC has had several graduates of District #15 on its board. Over the last 22 years, the GIRHC has participated in a student

intern research program documenting island life; it has developed a collection of historic photos, books and old newspaper articles; it has preserved the oral histories of over 40 Grindstone natives; it has developed a digital genealogy program, and a digital history of deeds project. For a number of years, GIRHC has also sponsored a summer program for children, which continues to introduce the children of Grindstone to the island's natural and cultural history. And of course, there is a long tradition of holding our annual picnic and auction at the Upper Schoolhouse in August, and more recently a July 4th parade and picnic.

In 2016, the GIRHC began a partnership with the Town of Clayton (which is the property owner) to restore the upper schoolhouse to look more as it had in the 1940s and 50s. Over the last four years, the original ceiling was unmasked, new appropriate lights were installed, and the original maple floor was revealed and restored. Now the teacher's apartment has been refurbished, to look as it did in the late 1950s. The classroom walls will soon display a collection of historic photographs. All of this was done through an amazing effort by Grindstone volunteers, a rare floor refinisher who knew how to do an oiled floor, and the Town of Clayton municipal staff.

We hope to have a grand opening of the restored Upper Schoolhouse this summer, complete with personalized pavers at the entryway, but nothing is certain in the time of Covid.



The Upper School House on Grindstone Island as it looks today.

The Grindstone Island Heritage Museum is Coming!

At the corner of Base Line Road and Schoolhouse Road, a one-room schoolhouse, historically named District #1, has stood for 140 years. This was the first public school in Jefferson County. Hundreds of

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued From Page 4)

Grindstone children have flowed through its doors, gathering the foundational education for grades one through eight. Today, Grindstone is still home to former Lower Schoolhouse attendees, whose memories we treasure. The first schoolhouse on Grindstone, built in 1840, was located on Base Line Road, on the east side of the entry road to the Howard-Smith/Augsbury property, originally where the John Black Farm was located. This building was destroyed by fire in 1880 and was rebuilt farther down the road, where it stands today.

During its first century, the Lower Schoolhouse changed very little. Teachers lived with farm families for the school season and the children flowed through. In the 1940s, an apartment addition was attached, so the teacher could live at the schoolhouse. In 1960, the school closed and the property was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Wilkie and used as a summer cottage for many years. Then it was abandoned and suffered the effects of decades of Grindstone weather. In 1991, Manley Rusho, who attended the school from 1937 to 1944, and his wife Mary Lou, bought the property from Walt Christianson, a local real estate broker, and rebuilt it to be a guesthouse for their large family.

In 2019, Manley Rusho sold the Lower Schoolhouse to the Heritage Center so that it could become a museum for the island community. Many islanders stepped up and donated generously so that the Heritage Center could purchase the schoolhouse, set up an endowment to create an annual maintenance fund, and get a good start on renovations to the building.

Under the pandemic-induced ban on the usual bustle of Grindstone events, GIRHC had time in 2020 to plunge into museum planning. GIRHC chair Roxane Pratten worked closely with Steve Taylor, a local designer, who graciously offered his time to draw up proposed building plans for the future Museum. Grindstone's own Mike Matthews (Main Island Construction LLC) and team stepped in and renovated both the schoolhouse back rooms – formerly the teacher's apartment, removed the existing kitchen, and built a new smaller one in one of the back rooms. He also completely rebuilt the bathroom, as well as updated wiring as needed.

This year the GIRHC board looks forward to introducing our renovated space to the island, with at least one gathering in 2021, even if it has to be outside. We have begun planning for our first exhibit to open in 2022, which will be called *The First and the Last*, featuring the first and the last one-room schoolhouses of Jefferson County.

The Grindstone Heritage Center is looking for photos and artifacts related to the two schoolhouses of



The current Upper School House on Grindstone Island.

Grindstone. If you have any or know someone who may, please contact Kelly Rusho Boyer at info@grindstoneisland.org.

Liz Raisbeck is a summer resident of Grindstone Island and chair of the Grindstone Island Heritage Museum Committee. She was a past board members and president of Save the River and has championed many conservation projects over her career.

Editor's note: Each summer we learn about new projects that help save and preserve the history of the Thousand Islands for the next generation. This particular project deserves much appreciation as Grindstone Island's history is unique. Bravo, everyone involved.

JCNYGS Note: Permission to reprint this article was granted by Kelly Rusho Boyer of the Grindstone Heritage Center, the *Thousand Islands Life* magazine editors, as well as the author Liz Raisbeck.

DEIBERT'S PRIVATE SCHOOL NOTES
September 1937

Miss Violet Reed, Class of '37, who has been doing secretarial work at the State School of Agriculture, Canton, this summer, went to work in the office of Captain Collings, Watertown, last Monday morning.

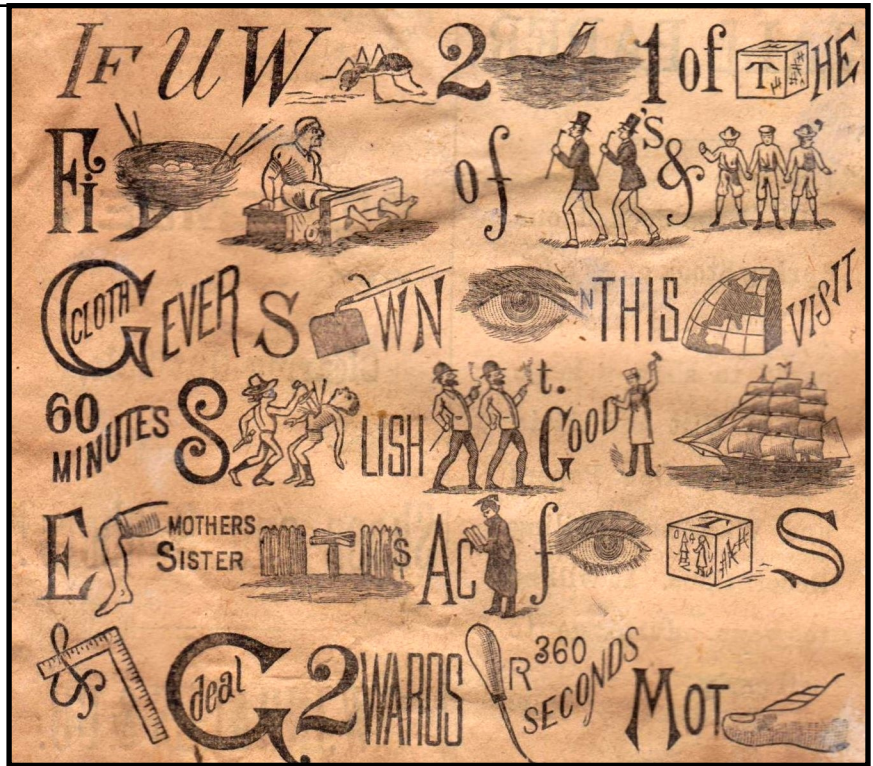
The following young people entered school last Monday: Helen Goodison, Marie Virkler, Esther Van Tassel and Marjorie Reed.

Mr. Deibert purchased a new Underwood machine for the typewriting department last week. He expects a new Royal next week.

Marion Grant, Hilda Munro and Arthur D. Wright, Jr. were appointed to write the news for this column in the North Country Advance.

AN OLD CODED ADVERTISEMENT

One of our members came across a picture of a coded advertisement in an old scrapbook. We thought it would be fun to share the puzzle and allow you to test your deciphering skills. The answer, as believed to be accurate, is on another page. Invite family members to join in the fun. No peeking until you are finished.



Reverend Edwin Salisbury Cheeseman Theresa, Jefferson County, New York His 1883 and 1885 Diaries Transcribed

Noted on Find a Grave Memorial 199157653: Reverend Edwin Salisbury Cheeseman was the husband of Ruby Ann (Graves) Cheeseman (FAG: 73592432). Ruby died February 20, 1911. Rev. Cheeseman was a minister in the Black River Conference and Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first charge was Ellisburg, New York. His last charge was Cape Vincent, New York. This covered a period of 36 years of faithful service. Edwin Salisbury Cheeseman died July 13, 1913.

Nannette McCormick, a member of JCNYS, discovered his diary, transcribed the writings, adding supportive material found in old newspapers, and made the information available for all to read. Thank you, Nannette!

On May 11, 2021, Nannette wrote: "The newspaper clippings were added by me, they were not part of the diary. The footnotes contain the citation for anyone who might want to add this to their family tree. The article at the end that I provided a link to gives an excellent biographical sketch of Reverend Cheeseman. I think it would be great to post on the Theresa site. The information I can provide is that I purchased the diary from Court Street Antiques in Watertown, New York. It's a pocket-sized

Excelsior diary from the year 1883. The Reverend Edwin Salisbury Cheeseman of Theresa faithfully made an entry for every day of the year, and also kept an account of his expenses. It gives an interesting insight into the 19th century life of a country pastor. Most of the families in this diary are from St. Lawrence County as he was assigned to Heuvelton in 1883. Family names include (but not limited to) Griffin, Pople, Atwood, Bean, Cheeseman, Graves, Wright, Simons, Furness, Smithers, Hutchinson, Walrath, Goodenough, Dimick, Cobb, McLaren, Widrick, Fieldson, Watson, Calkins, Brown, Ames, McCollum, Smith, Dawson"

The 1883 diary is in PDF format and can be viewed and/or downloaded by visiting Jefferson County New York GenWeb (www.jefferson.nygenweb.net) and browsing under the Town of Theresa.

Another way of accessing the diary information is to visit the Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society website (www.jcnys.com) and clicking on the Jefferson County GenWeb link on the homepage.

Nannette has finished Rev Cheeseman's 1885 diary and it is available as well. This diary was made available by Theresa Historian, Timothy Minnick.

Special thanks to JCNYS member Bruce Coyne for uploading the information to GenWeb.

Henderson Historical Society Final Resting Place Of Genealogical Treasure Trove

Approval for reprint was given by Chris Brock
Watertown Daily Times, 21 Jun 2021

By Rachel Burt at Email: rburt@wdt.net

HENDERSON — A treasure trove of local family history has found its home within the walls of the Henderson Historical Society, ready to help those looking into their roots to uncover ties to their distant ancestors.

A few years ago, the historical society received an extensive collection of local family genealogy following the death of avid hobby genealogist Charles H. Clark in 2018 at the age of 84. The Clark collection comprises files upon files of documents, photos, cemetery information, charts and more, demonstrating the ties between 90 interconnected families around the area and beyond.

As for Mr. Clark's interest in genealogy, his distant cousin Gale A. Clark, of Woodville, said she thinks it was more a matter of what he was allowed to do by his mother. "She was what we would call today a helicopter parent," Ms. Clark said. "And there was a lot of stuff that most guys would have done on their way up, but he wasn't allowed. Genealogy was one of the hobbies he was allowed to have."

Technically, the two didn't know they were actually cousins until the 1970s, when Ms. Clark was in her 20s. Ms. Clark said they facetiously called each other cousin, but really didn't know for sure until she was looking up the Clark line on her mother's side, and there was a Clark history concerning two brothers. After going through all of it, she found a man named Theopolis Clark mentioned in Henderson. When she told Charles, he said he also had a Theopolis, and the rest is history. "He always was building it [his collection]," Ms. Clark said. "When Mother and I went over to his apartment it was piles and piles, the only one that would know what was in said pile was Charles."

Tracing the Clark line 14 generations back to England, Mr. Clark had friends who took him overseas, and he found where the Clark line was, Ms. Clark said. Those Clarks lived in Woodford Hall, she said, and the local church has effigies of Sir Richard Clark and his wife, who were the furthest back that they can actually go with any certainty. Their sons came to America in the 1600s and settled in Vermont and Connecticut. About 200 years later, the Clarks came to the Henderson area in the early 1800s.

Born in Henderson on Oct. 27, 1933, son to George Washington Clark IV and Ruth Sarah Flint Clark, Mr.



Extensive records of lineage, personal artifacts and hundreds of photographs are among the items from the Clark family collection, now kept at the Henderson Historical Society.

Kara Dry/Watertown Daily Times.

Clark was the great grandson of George W. Clark, one of the original settlers of Henderson.

According to an excerpt on the history of Henderson from "*Our County and Its People: A Descriptive Work on Jefferson County New York*," edited by Edgar C. Emerson of the Boston History Company in 1898, "Among the purchasers and settlers may be recalled the names of Samuel Stewart, Thomas Clark, Philip Crumett, ... Andrew Dairymple, George W. Clark, ... Daniel Forbes and Emory Osgood, who with others whose names have not been preserved, were the pioneers of Henderson and are entitled to be mentioned as such on the pages of local history."

Later, it's mentioned that the first town meeting was held at the house of Reuben Putnam, on March 11, 1806, at which time officers were elected. Along with Willis Fellows and Jedediah McCumber, George W. Clark was elected as a highway commissioner.

The Clark homestead was built by George W. Clark in about 1826, whose parents were George Washington Clark and Martha Cobb Clark. The Clarks settled in Henderson in 1805, with the first house built on the site of what is now Clark Cemetery on the south side of County Highway 178. The log house was later moved, put on rollers and rolled across the street, to make way for more people to bury their dead after the family realized their small burial place for family members had turned into more, with others in the area burying their dead there on the property. Mr. Clark was born in the house in October of 1933. The home was later destroyed, leaving an empty field in its wake that remains to this day across from the cemetery.

Because Mr. Clark's father took a job in Adams and the family moved there when Mr. Clark was still a boy, and his mother's family was from Adams, the Clark

(Continued on Page 8)

(Continued From Page 7)
 collection contains a lot of family information pertaining to Adams, so the Henderson Historical Society plans to give some of it to the Adams Historical Society. With so much donated in the collection, a total of 17 boxes worth, it took about two years to sort through, which Henderson Historical Society Recording Secretary Elaine J. Scott likened to 52 card pickup.

"Fortunately, Charles was amazing, a lot of the things are actually labeled," she said. "Thank God he did this genealogy chart to help us kind of unbury it a little bit."



**Extensive records of lineage, personal artifacts and hundreds of photographs are among the items from the Clark family collection, now kept at the Henderson Historical Society.
 Kara Dry/Watertown Daily Times.**

Mr. Clark graduated from Adams High School in 1955 and Ritters School of Floral Design in Boston, Mass. in 1956. He then went on to work in the floral design field for a total of 47 years. Following his retirement, he served as the custodian at the Adams Village Baptist Church for several years. Charles was a member of the Adams Village Baptist Church for 72 years, serving on all affiliated boards over the years. He served on the board of the Elmwood Cemetery Association, the South Jefferson Historical Society and Henderson Historical Society for many years. Out of his own goodness, Mr. Clark would just help people with their genealogy, she said, and now his collection will continue that legacy. Because of the sheer amount of things within the collection and space limits, a majority of files and things will be stored under the pews of the church the historical society inhabits, with an index for visitors to use to be able to easily find where the items they seek are located.

Included in the Clark collection are ancestral record books, Bibles, family photo albums, genealogy books, books of different places where his ancestors settled and a hardcover brown book of artwork possibly done by Charles himself. There is also a large collection of portraits of various family members, some labeled and some unknown, lost to history as those who knew them are now long gone. "The only thing I can say about his collection was it was vast and it was as complete as he could make it," Ms. Clark said. "If he had a relative that died and nobody was there to collect, or nobody really wanted the contents of the attic, he'd be more than happy to take possession of it and sort through for his collection."

Found in CALKINS WORLD newsletter

Author Unknown

Ever wonder what the meaning of the various symbols on gravestones mean?

Here are a few:

- Anchors and ships—The seafaring profession
- Arches—Victory in death
- Bouquets—Condolences, grief
- Buds—Renewal of life
- Bugles—Resurrection, Military profession
- Crossed swords—High ranking military person
- Darts—Mortality
- Doves—The soul, purity
- Flowers—Brevity of earthy existence, sorrow
- Flying birds—Flight of the soul
- Fruits—Eternal plenty
- Handshakes—Farewell to earthy existence
- Hearts—The soul is bliss, love of Christ
- Hourglass—Swiftiness of time
- Lambs—Innocence
- Sheaves of wheat—Time, the divine harvest
- Shells—The pilgrimage of life
- Suns—The resurrection
- Thistles—Remembrance
- Willows—Earthy sorrow

24 GENERATIONS

Starting With Yourself = 8,388,608 People
 It is mind boggling as to the number of ancestors we could have in common

- 1 YOURSELF==Generation 1
- 2 YOUR parents===2
- 4 grandparents===3
- 8 g grandparents===4
- 16 gg grandparents===5
- ↓
- 524,288 ggggggggggggggggggggg grandparents===20
- 1,048,576 ggggggggggggggggggggg grandparents===21
- 2,097,152 ggggggggggggggggggggg grandparents===22
- 4,194,304 ggggggggggggggggggggg grandparents===23

8,388,608 people = 24 generations starting with yourself
NOW!!!!!!!!!!!!

**SOME WHERE IN THERE
 YOU ARE SURELY RELATED TO ME!**

THE ANSWER TO PUZZLE ADVERTIZEMENT

"If you want to see one of the finest stocks of men's and boy's clothing ever shown in this part of the world visit our establishment. Good workmanship, elegant styles, accurate fits, and square dealing towards all our six minute motto."

Note: Although we believe the answer to be accurate, let us know if you find what you believe is a more accurate solution.
 Email tomclair624@yahoo.com.

EARLY HISTORY RECALLS ORIGIN OF AREA NAMES

THOUSAND ISLANDS SUN, MAY 28, 2003

1000 Islands—The origin of the names of the villages, islands and river itself in this area is fascinating and an introduction to the history of the area.

An early French émigré, James D. LeRay de Chaumont is the source of many of the names applied to the communities of the area. M. LeRay held extensive acreages in this area and many of the present villages were part of these holdings.

The town of Alexandria and the village of Alexandria Bay derived their nomenclature from a son of LeRay, Alexander who obtained a colonel's commission in the Texas Revolution and was killed in a duel in 1836.

The hamlet of Plessis was named for a place in France.

Cape Vincent, which was originally known as Gracelly Point, was later named in honor of LeRay's son, Vincent. Point Salubrious was named by James LeRay when sickness prevailed in nearly all of the settlements of his tract. Thinking the point to be free from the conditions causing the trouble, he named it the appropriate name, Salubrious.

The town and village of Theresa bear the name of LeRay's daughter.

The Indian name for Chaumont Bay was Ka-hen-gou-et-ta, meaning where they smoked pipes. Chaumont, however, was named in honor of the French estates of M. LeRay. A singular coincidence occurs in this name—Chau, derived from Chaux (limestone) and mont (mountain). The Chateau de Chaumont situated upon the Loire was so called from the limestone cliffs that surrounded it and the same stone formed the most prominent natural feature of its namesake here.

Other names of the area come from different sources, Redwood, which was originally named Jamesville by Thomas Clark who surveyed that area, was later named Redwood by John S. Foster who established a glass factory there. He later renamed it Redwood because of its similarity to Reford, his late residence.

Depauville first bore the name of Catfish Falls and was later named for Francis Depau, an importing merchant and capitalist of New York who purchased 15 lots in Penet Square.

Orleans township was named in 1821 for New Orleans, then fresh in glorious memory for the

last victory of the War of 1812. Originally named Log Mills, LaFargeville was renamed in 1828 in honor of John LaFarge, another French landowner of this area.

The village of Clayton originally went under the appellation of French Creek. However historians disagree as to the derivation of this name. Some claim it came from the French Canadians employed in the rafting and timber business here and who were among the first inhabitants while others claim it is from Peter Penet.

There is still another story which was tied in with the naming of Bartlett Point. Historians report it as follows: In 1802 a Mr. Bartlett built a log house about one-half mile from the mouth of the creek near a precipitous bluff that attains at one place an altitude of nearly 1100 feet. In November of 1813 the British, with a small flotilla, attacked an American force as they were nearing French Creek. The Americans took possession of the bluff near Bartlett's clearing and returned the enemy's fire, quickly repulsing them. A second attempt was made by the British ships but with no better results. Three new made graves marked the burial places of the martyrs of the fight and the place was named Bartlett's Point.

Returning to the subject of French Creek, it was in 1803 that a French Canadian erected a rude hut on the opposite side of the creek from where the Bartletts settled the year before. The Frenchman occupied the hut alone. During the winter of the same year a severe storm came on and as no smoke arose from the lone hut on the other side of the creek, the Bartletts made a search but no trace of the Frenchman could be found. The following spring his body was found and buried beneath the dark cedars that lined the bank of the creek. The Frenchman gave his name to the locality which was called French Creek for many years.

In 1823 a post office was located at French Creek and the name was changed to Cornelia for Madame Juhel. Later in 1831, and some historians set the date at 1933, the name became Clayton for the Hon. John M. Clayton, then the U.S. Senator from Delaware who was a devoted Whig.

Carleton Island was first named in 1774 and was known as Ile aux Chevreux by the French and Buck or Deer Island by the British. In 1778 the island was renamed Carleton in honor of Sir Guy Carleton, governor of the Canadas and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces there. It was named by three of his former officers.

Three Generations Of The Jefferson County Jewett Family Helped Secure And Preserve America's Independence And Freedom

Approval for reprint was given by Chris Brock
Watertown Daily Times, August 7, 2021
by Steven E. Bishop.

(Special to the Times). The grandfather, Capt. Ezekiel Jewett, had a nearly 30-year gap between engagements in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The son, Capt. Thomas Jefferson Jewett, appears to have lied about his age to participate in the Civil War — by claiming to be younger than his actual age by 11 years.

The grandson, Sgt. Eugene Jewett, enlisted in the New York Infantry's 94th Regiment, organized at Sackets Harbor, and participated in such renowned battles as Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg in the Civil War.

Born in Rindge, N.H., in 1762, Ezekiel was only 12 years old when he marched to the alarm at Lexington that marked the start of the Revolutionary War on April 19, 1775. A New Hampshire militia payroll record five years later, as the war continued in July 1780, lists the then 17-year-old with the rank of lieutenant.

The war ended in 1783, and Ezekiel around 1800 with at least two of his brothers moved west, becoming some of the earliest settlers of what was to become Watertown.

As Ezekiel, his family and siblings began carving out a life in the Watertown area, America and Great Britain again went to war. When the War of 1812 began on June 18, Ezekiel was 49 years old and some 30 years removed from his Revolutionary War days.

Few specifics can be found about his participation in the War of 1812. The genealogical website Familysearch.org includes Ezekiel in a "Record of Men Enlisted in the U.S. Army" with an "event date" of May 12, 1812. "The Jewett Family of America" year book also cites his participation by noting it was "a war in which he would be made a captain."

At the same time, Ezekiel's property holdings were apparently some of the most desirable in and around what would become the city of Watertown.

According to the Jewett family's 1963 year book: "The extraordinary prices to which cotton fabrics had arisen, led to the formation of the Black River Cotton and Works Manufacturing Company, which was formed Dec. 28, 1813, with a capital of \$100,000, in 1,000 shares."

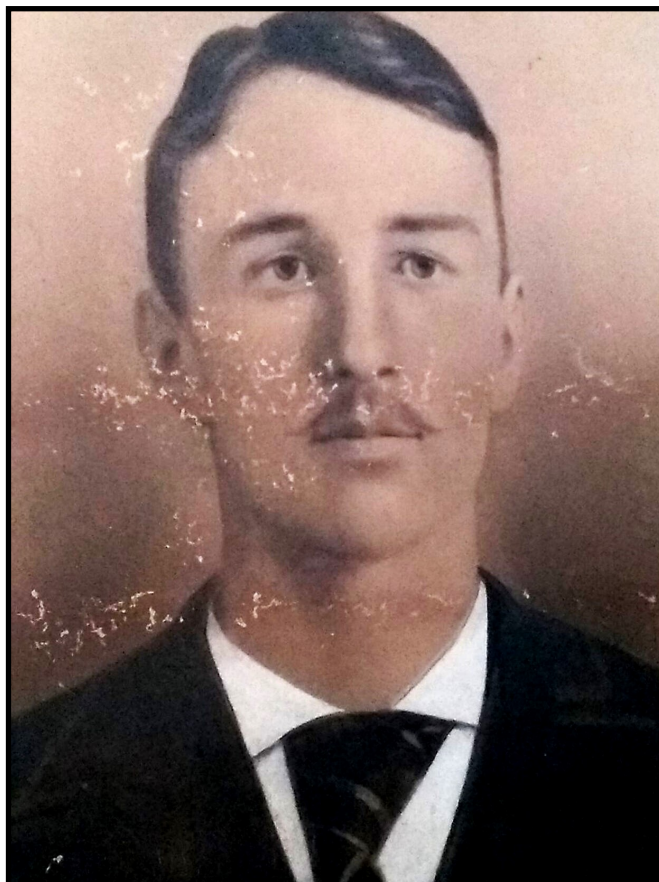
"This company purchased, for \$25, the right of way for a road from the Public Square to the present site of Factory Village," the account continues, "and of Ezekiel Jewett, for \$10,000, a tract of 400 acres, with

the adjacent water power; and here, during the summer of 1814, they erected a dam, and stone building (still standing) for a cotton factory, which was stocked with machinery, mostly made in Hudson, and commenced spinning in November."

The "Jewett Family of America" history cited a newspaper article in noting: "Ezekiel must have left the Watertown area, perhaps to join his country's forces in the War of 1812, because he returned to Sanford's Corners, now called Calcium, from Whitestown, Oneida County, N.Y., and on May 13, 1819, bought a tract of 1,200 acres for \$15,700 from Roswell and Lois Woodruff."

According to the family history and other sources, prior to being called Sanford, Sanford's Corners and finally Calcium, the community was variously called Jewett's Corners, Jewett's Schoolhouse (now gone), and just plain Captain Jewett's. "The old Captain apparently was quite a figure in the community," states the Jewett family year book.

"Before time ran out for Capt. Ezekiel on June 1, 1836, he had lived through a lot," the history concludes. "He was 14 when the Declaration of Independence was signed. He was 19 when Cornwallis surrendered. He was 50 when the War of 1812 began, a war in which he would be made a Captain." (Continued on Page 11)



Thomas Jefferson Jewett, 1806-1880, tried to enlist in the Union Army for the Civil War but was rejected because he was too old. But that wasn't the end of his Civil War story. Courtesy Steven Bishop.

(Continued From Page 10)

While details about Thomas's life are scarcer, it is known he followed his father's footsteps into military service, and like his father was named an officer at an early age.

He was appointed the rank of lieutenant in the New York State Militia's 108th Regiment of Infantry in August 1829, at age 22, and was promoted to captain in August 1831, at age 24. The militia was the precursor to today's National Guard.

According to Jefferson.nygenweb.net, one of Thomas's sons, Charles, "stayed with his parents until he was about 26 years, owing to the fact that his father was a captain in the state militia and was away from home for long periods. In his absence, Charles had to take over the farm duties."

"Thomas was an organizer of companies and raiser of troops which led to special mention," the website continues, citing as a source the Biographical Album of Lancaster, Neb., where Charles later emigrated to. "He (Thomas) raised and drilled the first company of infantry in Jefferson County, N.Y. which later was attached to the 35th NY Regiment. Ill health forced his retirement from the military."

Thus, it's not surprising that when the Civil War broke out, Thomas sought to volunteer despite being 54 at the time. According to a 1986 article in the Times titled "Looking Backwards – Watertown Daily 125 Years Ago": "Thomas Jefferson Jewett, LeRay, son of Captain Ezekiel Jewett, was so eager to volunteer to fight in the war that he left his plow in the field when he enlisted. He was rejected, though, because he was too old to fight."

That rejection, presumably by the same 108th New York State Infantry Regiment he served as a younger man, wasn't the end of Thomas's Civil War story. The 10th Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, was also organizing locally, and Thomas Jewett apparently learned a lesson from initially being rejected due to age.

He thus appears on the 10th Artillery's Civil War roster as enlisting July 21, 1862 in Watertown, and mustering in as a private on Aug. 21, 1862, with Company A, Second Battalion, Black River Artillery (later Co. A, Tenth Artillery).

Mustering in as a private despite his prior militia rank of captain indicates Thomas may not have even provided his militia background upon enlisting. Doing so, he may have decided, would make it easier to discover that he was in fact 55 years old, and not the 44 years of age records show he claimed to be upon registering.

Thomas and the 10th Heavy Artillery Regiment left upstate New York for Washington, D.C. on Sept. 18, 1862, to provide defenses to the city. That's where Thomas's Civil War experience ended just a short time later. Records show that while Thomas mustered in with a three-year commitment, he was "discharged for disability, November 7, 1862, at Armory Hospital, Washington, D.C.," less than three months after

mustering in.

Eugene Jewett was one of eight children born to Thomas Jefferson and Caroline Jewett in Sanford (later Calcium), N.Y.

When the Civil War broke out, Eugene enlisted in Company A of the 94th Regiment, New York Infantry, at Sackets Harbor on Oct. 8, 1861, mustering in as a sergeant at age 18 on Dec. 9, 1861. The 94th Regiment left upstate New York for Washington, D.C. on March 18, 1862, and served in defense of Washington until May 1862, before moving to Fredericksburg, Va.

Thus, Eugene was gone from Washington for some four to five months before his father, Thomas, would have entered the city with the 10th Heavy Artillery Regiment in September or October 1862. By the time Thomas was discharged for disability in November, his son Eugene and the 94th Regiment had engaged in a litany of significant battles not far from the capital.

The 94th Regiment's service between 1862 and Eugene's discharge in August 1864 included an almost nonstop litany of battles throughout Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. They included some of the most momentous battles of the war, including Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the subsequent pursuit of Robert E. Lee to Manassas Gap, Va., Cold Harbor, and the Siege of Petersburg, Va.

Had Eugene's father, Thomas, not been discharged from the New York 10th Heavy Artillery Regiment for disability in 1862, father and son would have been engaged together in several of those battles.

Little more is known of Eugene's life beyond the unfortunate irony that having survived the war, he died at age 26 on Dec. 14, 1869, just five years after his discharge.

What is known about Ezekiel, Thomas and Eugene Jewett, however, paints a vivid picture of three generations of Jefferson County patriots, whose sacrifices helped create and preserve the United States of America.

(Author Steve Bishop, of Pittsfield, Pa., is a grandson of the late Marian Jewett Bishop, a lifelong resident of Calcium who handed down her love of family and community history.)

**If you can't get rid of the
skeleton in your closet,
you'd best teach it to
dance.
- George Bernard Shaw**

Thanks Nan!

ASK AUNTY JEFF



By JCNYS Member and Genealogist
Jean Wilcox Hibben, PhD
Riverside County, California

HIRING A PROFESSIONAL

Q:

I have gone about as far I can on one of my family lines and just do not know where to go from here; plus my limited time means that I really cannot do any more, probably not until I can retire. I make good money so I cannot quit the job, but maybe I can afford to hire a professional genealogist. What can I expect? What do I need to provide? Where do I even look? This is uncharted territory for me and I'd really like to gift my grand-aunt with her family tree before another year passes.

A:

Many find themselves in your exact situation: maybe you can accomplish a great deal on some lines, but are stumped with one particular family, and that can be for a number of reasons. There are some steps to consider before shopping for a professional (provider) to get help.

1 – Is there a particular issue? Most likely there is. Perhaps it is because the records you are now led to are in a different language, in an unfamiliar geographic location (maybe even overseas), involve on-site research because records are not online or available through your local Family History Center or other repository. Whatever is the “brick wall,” there is likely a genealogist who has that issue as a specialty. This would include adoptions, name changes, or other situations you might think are unique to you. So, when you start looking for a specialist, you will want to examine the person's specialties. Someone who does only Irish research is probably not as familiar with Chinese records, etc.

2 – Gather your materials together. Create a special digital file of the records that pertain to this part of your family, clearly labeling each; this would be of great service to the provider. It may also help you figure out if there are some additional steps that you *can* take, before spending the money to hire someone. And here I should add that the most innocuous document might be the one needed to “open the flood gates.” That means the marriage record for a distant relative might hold a clue (a witness who is a family member, for instance), and the obscure death record or obituary for a grand-uncle may just include the place of birth of parents that are actually the people in your direct line,

etc. Do not hold anything back. I can't count the number of times I've heard people, who turn to a professional provider, complain “I already knew all that; why did he/she retrace my steps?” Chances are, the provider had no idea what you had discovered since you didn't provide it with the background materials or source citations.

3 – Besides the copies (never originals) of documents that you give your provider, if you also have your genealogy/tree online (on FamilySearch®, Ancestry.com®, MyHeritage®, etc.), or in a software program (FamilyTreeMaker®, Legacy®, RootsMagic®, etc.) it will be extremely helpful to allow the provider access or send along the GeDCOM (or both).

4 – Consider your financial expectations. Most providers will give you the hourly rate up front, but you also will be expected to pay for any additions: mileage, parking, access to specific websites (no, you aren't expected to cover the person's annual Ancestry cost, but there may be some sites that are off the beaten track, but require cost to use), postage (yes, some places still prefer the old fashioned “stamp-and-send” method), copies, sub-contracts (if the provider has to enlist the paid help of a professional on-site to take a photo, get a hard copy of a non-digitized document, etc. – but get that clarified up-front: will you require notification for any sub-contracting? is there a dollar-amount ceiling?), and possibly travel expenses (hotel, meals). All of this should be spelled out in the contract you and the provider agree on.

5 – Speaking of contracts: you need to require one. And include such clauses as “final amount not to exceed \$X,” and “contract can be rescinded under the following conditions: ??” and “in case of litigation, only the courts in the jurisdiction of YYY County in ZZZ State.” What is the final report expected to contain and in what form is it to be presented? How is the provider charging (per hour, per project, or some other calculation) and reporting (“after \$300 worth of research, a report on the progress will be presented to the client” or words to that effect)? Do you permit the provider to contact living family? Will you allow the provider to use your project as the basis (whole or in part) for an article or presentation (if so, you may be able to negotiate a slightly lower cost per hour or overall)? And what are the pathways in the event of a death (yours or the provider's)? There are a number of service contract examples on the Internet, be sure, if you use one of those, that it includes and contingencies that might pop up and expected deadline (in absence of that, “time is of the essence” can help you get results in your lifetime).

6 – Speaking of money, you probably would like to know what the cost will be. That is certainly

(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued From Page 12)

reasonable. If charging by the hour, a qualified professional will likely cost no less than \$35/hour and the other end could be about anything, but \$150/hour is likely to top out the high range. As with most anything, you get what you pay for, so research the researcher (ask for references) and ask questions (e.g., if the provider has to do some “book-learning,” will you be expected to pay the time it takes for him/her to deal with the learning curve?). One of your concerns should include “no surprises,” except when it comes to the actual information (obviously, accuracy is expected, even if the findings do not make your ancestors appear in the best light); financial surprises can make for a negative experience for both you and the provider. Regardless of the costs, a retainer is usually required. Some require just a token amount (remember, the actual cost may not be clear at the onset of the project, so be certain to put a “ceiling” on the job); I know a few who require \$1000, non-refundable, before research is begun. Oh, and just as it is with any research, if the provider does not find anything, you will still need to pay for time spent looking; but you still deserve a client report that details what places were searched and for what information, as well as suggestions for additional research.

7 – Now the question is, where do you locate professionals who may be a good fit for you (someone local to you, if research is dealing with a location thousands of miles away, might not be the best selection; you might want to search for one who is closer to the research location for easier access to court houses, repositories, historical societies, etc.). The Association of Professional Genealogists (<https://apgen.org>) is a good starting place, but so are the Board for Certification of Genealogists (<https://bcgcertification.org>) and the International Commission for the Accreditation of Professional Genealogists (<https://iCap.org>). In all of these cases, the respective websites can be searched for specifics on location, ethnicities, and other key words (e.g., “Civil War,” “Adoption,” etc.). Some countries, other than the United States, have other/additional certifying organizations that might be helpful.

“I didn't really want to get into genealogy! Kept putting it off! When I started, within six weeks I had my father narrowed down to one of three or four people!”

General Guidance When Submitting Articles For The Quarterly *Informer* Newsletter

The *Informer* newsletter committee welcomes submissions from members, friends of members, historic and genealogical societies. Possible submitters often ask, “How do I get my Jefferson County, New York, ancestral story in the *Informer*?”

Here are a few helpful tips:

1. If you are thinking of submitting an article, then do so while the idea is fresh in your mind. There is nothing better than doing it before it is too late.
2. Send articles in Microsoft Word. Limit bolding and special fonts.
3. Send jpeg digital photographs as attachments and not embedded into the Word document.
4. Make sure your images are high resolution, at least 300 DPI. As best as possible, identify all individuals, places, or important facts about the photo.
5. Keep your article, including photos, to two or no more than three pages. Articles should have a Jefferson County New York connection, or be a genealogical “How To” article that applies to members from different genealogical walks of life.
6. Provide your name and address so other readers and researchers can contact you. We recommend primarily an email address and, if comfortable doing so, include your phone number.

7. Email the article to:

kleesonmedia17@gmail.com,

tomclair624@yahoo.com

or maridavis@aol.com

“Coming Home”

Historical Artifacts Connected To LeRay and Calcium Being Donated

By Chris Brock cbrock@wdt.net
Watertown Daily Times, Aug. 8, 2021

Calcium – Four grandchildren of an unofficial community historian who died 33 years ago will return here in a few days to donate items she collected to the LeRay Historical Museum.

The four siblings, who live in Pennsylvania, are the grandchildren of Marian F. Jewett Bishop, Calcium who died in 1998 at the age of 95.

"I see these artifacts coming home as everything coming full circle," said grandson Steven E. Bishop of Pittsfield, Pa. "My (fraternal) grandmother did a wonderful job of saving all of this stuff when it wasn't necessarily what people did. I think they just need to come back home where they can be saved for posterity."

Mrs. Bishop was born in 1903 at the hamlet of Sanford Corners, daughter of Preston and Blanche Herrick Jewett. She graduated from Calcium School and Watertown High School and attended Potsdam Normal School, after which she taught at Westford, Otsego County, for a short time. For 10 years, she owned and operated a general store in Calcium.



Four siblings from Pennsylvania, whose parents were originally from the town of LeRay, are contributing a number of family artifacts to the LeRay Historical Museum. From left, Steve Bishop wears a baseball uniform with the letters "BR" on the shirt, perhaps standing for Black River; Scott and Paul Bishop hold a portrait of Capt. Thomas Jefferson Jewett, who lived in what is now Calcium in the 1800s; and Marty Bishop Irwin holds a framed certificate from 1831 in which Thomas Jewett was promoted to captain in the 108th Regiment of the New York Militia, a precursor to the National Guard. Courtesy the Bishop family.

She married Clayton M. Bishop on June 25, 1924, at Evans Mills. They moved to their home on Sanford Corners Road in 1925. Mr. Bishop died in 1969.

Mr. Bishop, who grew up in Ohio and Pennsylvania, is the son of the late Stanley and Helen (Canell) Bishop. While visiting this area as a child, Mr. Bishop would also visit his grandparents on his mom's side, Hildreth and Lillian Canell of Evans Mills.

"We all have very fond memories of the fun we had in Calcium and Evans Mills," Mr. Bishop said. "We siblings still joke about those car rides in the station wagon between Mentor, Ohio and Calcium and Evans Mills, with our Chihuahua Chickie and the bikes on top of the station wagon and getting up there to find my grandmother had made her famous homemade potato chips, and they were warm, waiting for us to arrive."

Mr. Bishop and his siblings will make the drive again to the Calcium area on Thursday. The donation to the museum is scheduled for Saturday.

"It's a nice family trip, one of those unusual occasions where we get together and do something that kind of harkens back to our childhoods and to do something worthwhile with these artifacts," Mr. Bishop said.

Ironically, almost none of the artifacts being donated are "Bishop related," Mr. Bishop said.

As of mid-July, the list of items the family had planned to donate to the museum:

- * A two-sided portrait featuring Thomas Jefferson Jewett, with his wife Caroline, on the opposite side. Thomas was named a lieutenant in 1829 in the New York State Militia's 108th Regiment of Infantry at the age of 22. He was later rejected for Civil War service because he was too old, but eventually found his way to join the Union Army in the conflict. (See sidebar/guest essay).

- * A seven-page laminated military history Mr. Bishop wrote of three generations of the Jewett family's participation in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and the Civil War.

- * A baseball uniform with two sets of pants.

- * An 1829 framed certificate naming Thomas Jewett a lieutenant in the New York State Militia.

- * A child's naval uniform.

- * An early 20th century wool infant's wrap.

- * A framed 1864 marriage certificate for Marshal M. Bishop and Martha E. Gore, former Evans Mills residents.

(Continued on Page 15)

(Continued From Page 14)

* Photo albums containing family photos from the 1800s and early 1900s from such family names as Jewett, Carpenter, Herrick, Lamb, Rappole and Cleveland.

* Herrick family daily diaries from Calcium in the years 1861, 1864, 1865 and 1868. Herrick was the maiden name of Marian's mother. "I have several documents that she hand-wrote about the different branches of the family as well as about the history of Calcium," Mr. Bishop said. "It speaks to the early origins of Calcium and the families with inter-connections."

* An autograph book signed by family and friends from 1878-79.

The autograph book, Mr. Bishop said, includes more than just signatures. They contain inscriptions "that really speak to the times."

"Each has a date and name, although I can't decipher all the names," he said.

Some examples of the inscriptions:

"If wisdom's ways you wisely seek, five things observe with care. Of whom you speak, to whom you speak, & how & where & when."

"May thy path be ever joyous, guarded by the smiles of fate, and when you finish up your journey meet me at the Golden Gate."

"To Sarah ... When the golden sun is setting, and your heart is from care set free, when of other friends you are thinking, don't forget to think of me."

"Don't forget me when you're happy, save for me one little spot, in the depths of your affections, plant a flower forget me not."

"A quick observation from the autograph book is that people were more 'literate' 130 years ago than they are today," Mr. Bishop said.

'It wasn't easy.' His grandmother, Mr. Bishop noted, wasn't the community's official historian.

"She did so much work when it wasn't easy to do this work," he said. "It was getting information by talking to people and writing letters to people. It wasn't as easy as a click of a mouse when she was doing this."

Mr. Bishop was asked what he thinks drove his grandmother in her history projects.

"I guess it's what drives people to this day to save family history," he said. "Maybe it was knowing she was kind of uniquely positioned as a longtime Calcium resident. Somebody had to do it, I guess, and she felt



Steven E. Bishop found in his collection this one, featuring, in front, from left: "Grandpa" Henry Williamson, Marian and Clayton Bishop, and Clayton's parents, Ida and Stan Bishop, with Marian and Clayton's daughter, Norma, in front. Mr. Williamson was Ida's father. Courtesy Steven Bishop.

she needed to be that person, to her credit."

Town of LeRay historian Robert Boucher said the community will welcome the donations.

"It helps out a lot in filling out some of the history of the area," he said.

Among the artifacts being donated to the LeRay Historical Museum are a child's military uniform, dozens of photos including photo albums of Bishop and Jewett family ancestors from Jefferson County, daily diaries from the late 1800s and an autograph book from 1878-89 signed by the family and friends of Sarah Lamb.

Times archive librarian Kelly Burdick contributed to this report.

JCNYGS Note: Chris Brock of the Watertown Daily Times approved the reprinting of this article.

At hand is a letter addressed to my name from a genealogy researcher who claims to have traced my family tree. He certainly knows how to get your attention. It begins: "Your Majesty"

STORY OF HIDEOUT NEAR REDWOOD TOLD

By the late Ernest G. Cook
Theresa Town Historian, written circa 1930s-40s

"Older people referred to the place as the Samuel Hoyt farm. Later it was called the Nicholas Bush land, but I generally thought of the place, when a boy, as the mystery farm, or the hideout place." The late Philip McHugh was familiar with every rod of the lands around Butterfield Lake and so he knew about what he termed the mystery farm, or the hideout place.

In the recent story of the Hoyt family reference was made to the Samuel Hoyt farm just out of Redwood village, towards Hammond. It was during the time that Samuel Hoyt owned the farm that a rich vein of lead was discovered on the place. Also, some other valuable mineral. Mr. Hoyt was offered a good price for the farm if he would sell, and sell he did to a company of men who expected to reap a good income from their investments.

The farm was pretty well searched over and a number of workings were set up. Shafts were sunk into the ground and in a few places extensive drifts were made to follow up the veins of lead. But, always, the deposits of lead would grow less and in time the place was sold to Mr. Bush, a successful hotel man in Redwood. He took a more practical turn, it is told, and began to work the limestone, or white marble, that was plentiful on the place. When the Utica and Black River Railroad was built out of Redwood to Hammond, it had to make a cut through one of the ledges on this farm. The people marveled at the pure whiteness of the limestone that the cut exposed, and of the many traces of rich lead to be found in the rock. Nicholas Bush started limekilns and had a brisk trade in the sale of lime.

About 65 or 70 years ago, the McHugh family moved on the McCartin farm just below and bordering the Hoyt place. It was only last winter that Philip McHugh told this story. We visited with him in his last sickness.

"I remember that I was just a little shaver when we were operating that farm and Redwood looked like a big place to me. My mother, who was a McCartin, had a heart so big that she could not ever see any person suffer and that probably accounts for my experiences with the hide-out farm.

"It probably didn't happen too frequently, but I well remember the day when she called me to the house and had in her hand a market basket. My mother told me to take the basket and go straight to the next farm where the deepest mine hole was and to stop and call quietly that I was there with a basket for them.

"It was all strange to me and I wondered what it was about. But I did as mother told me and the nearer I got to that mine hole the more frightened I was for I didn't know what was to happen. I called as she directed me to when I reached the mouth of the pit. No response. So I called again. Nothing doing. The third time I called my own name quite plainly and waited, for I began to hear stirring around below me. First one head peered out and soon the second head was showing. They seemed to know what to do, for they came right up and got my basket and told me that my mother was a good woman, which I knew as true.

"Now, years later, I figured out some of the reasons for this strange happening. The glass factory was operating in Redwood and provided considerable money for quite a few who probably visited the saloons too long and often. Some of the young men, I am sorry to say, followed this same road, and when they got into some trouble in the village, or wanted to get out of circulation, they would make a line for the hide-out in the lead mines. It wouldn't generally be a bee-line as we say, but rather crooked, but they generally got there. My mother would see some of the fellows making their way down into the pit and she knew that the next day they would be hungry, hence the basket of food.

"But as a small boy I was always afraid of those hide-out places and I thought of the farm as the mystery place. I recall that sometimes the young fellows would be out of circulation for two or three days and depend upon mother's basket for their bread and butter. I used to wonder what their folks thought to have them gone so long without any word as to their whereabouts. Maybe their folks had a pretty good idea.

"But one cloudy night in the fall of the year I did have a start. Two of the young fellows, that I knew I had carried food to, were at the door and were telling father that they had gotten into some trouble in the village and they were afraid the lead mines would not be sufficient protection as officers might be looking them up. They pleaded with father to help them. Father took the horse and buggy and loaded me in, against my wishes, and we started off to drive until we came to the St. Lawrence River at Goose Bay. Father hitched the horse to a tree, took a boat, put the two fellows in and, leaving me to watch the horse, took them to an island. I thought he never would get back. It is mystery farm to me yet."

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In a London, England cemetery:
Anna Wallace

The children of Israel wanted bread
And the Lord sent them manna,
Old clerk Wallace wanted a wife,
And the Devil sent him Anna.

Vital Statistics: Deaths

From the 1999 Annual Issue of
Genealogical Journal of Jefferson County
Pat James, Editor

Death records contain varying data depending on their source. For instance, deaths pulled from church registers rarely give much more than the event date. (In the case of Quaker records, however, the names of parents are given.) Newspaper records are among the best but rarely give cause of death unless it was unusual—like falling from the wagon, etc. Town records give terse but most complete information: cause of death, occupation, marital status. Following, you may find helpful the list of explanations of the cause of death terminology which are unfamiliar to our generation.

Cause of Death

Apoplexy - Paralysis due to stroke

Cholera infantum - A common, noncontagious diarrhea in young children, occurring in the summer or autumn. It was common among the poor and in hand-fed babies. Death frequently occurred in three to five days

Cholera morbus - Another name for cholera infantum

Congestive Fever - Malaria

Consumption - A wasting away of the body; formerly applied especially to pulmonary tuberculosis

Debility - Abnormal bodily weakness or feebleness; decay of strength: descriptive of the symptom, not the disease

Dropsy - Contraction for hydrophy. The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid. Congestive heart failure

Dysentery - Term given to a number of disorders marked by inflammation of the intestines (especially the colon)

Enteric fever - Typhoid. An infectious, often fatal disease, unusually occurring in the summer months and characterized by intestinal inflammation and ulceration

Fits - Seizures. (Choking?)

Gravel - Kidney stones. Small stones which are formed in the kidneys, passed to the bladder, expelled in urine

Inflammation - Redness, swelling, pain, tenderness, heat. Disturbed function of the area affected. Purely a descriptive term of the symptom but not helpful in identifying the actual underlying disease

Palsy - Temporary or permanent loss of ability to control movement; tremors

Scarlet fever - Contagious disease

Summer complaint - Another name for cholera infantum

Typhus - Acute, infectious disease transmitted by lice and fleas. Epidemic or classic form is louse bourne; the endemic or murine form is flea bourne. Also called hospital fever; ship fever; brain fever; camp fever

Have You Ever Heard of These?

Chapman (Merchant)

Carnifex (Butcher)

Dexter (Dyer)

Dudder (Maker of coarse cloaks)

Flauner (Confectioner)

Fletcher (Arrow maker)

Fuller (One who trampled cloth)

Latouner (Worker in lattan a metal resembling brass)

Linner (Draughtsman or artist)

Lorimer (Bridle maker)

Nailor (Nail maker)

Nedder (Needle Maker)

Palmer (A Pilgrim who had been to the Holy Land)

Pictor (Painter)

Pinder (Keeper of the Pound or Pinfold)

Samitere (Maker of heavy silk)

Sauntere (Probably salt maker)

Sherman (One who raised the surface of woolen cloth and then sheared it to a smooth surface)

Soper (Soap maker)

Spicer (Grocer)

Spittleman (Hospital attendant)

Sumner (Summoner or Apparitor)

Sutor (Shoemaker of cobbler)

Vineroom (Wine grower)

Webster (Weaver)

Woods Mills M.E. Church

Source: Ernest Cook, 1 May 1941 (edited) in the *Watertown Daily Times*

In 1849, a deed of land from Jonathan Wood was transferred to Samuel Barnum and Peter Hanson as trustees of the M.E. Church. Among the first members were: Franklin Wood, Angela Wood, Betsey Wood, Thaddeus Goodenough, Sally Goodenough, Alpheus Randall, J. Randall, Peter Hanson, Ann Hanson, Polly Wood, William Hicks, Jerome Stevens, Laura L. Stevens, Andrew Hawley, Sarah Hawley, Willie K. & Lucinda L. Peck, Charles Gibbs, Samuel Barnum and Sarah Hicks.

Early superintendents at Woods Mills were: John Randall, Jr., Chester Mack, Henry Ford, Franklin Wood, Irwin Randall, Mrs. G.P. Brewster, Charles Wood, Lewis Sprague and Merton Hewett.

The church was eventually closed and dismantled due to the expansion of (Ft. Drum).

Membership Roster for the Albert Dennis Post 410 Department of New York Grand Army Of The Republic

By Clayton Historian Tom LaClair
Part II

This is Part II of a two-part article. Per their on-line history, "The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was a large multi-faceted organization founded in 1866 by Union Army Surgeon Benjamin Franklin Stephenson. Each post, which presided over the area of one city, town, county, etc. was set up similar to a Union Army encampment. Every post had sentries at the door, in order to go to another post you needed a transfer; members could be court-martialed as well as dishonorably discharged. The post-commander would act as general officer, and would report to the departmental commander, who was in charge of all the posts in one state. He in turn would report to the national-commander. Every post in America was to adopt the same rituals and constitution. In the late 1870's the GAR saw significant changes in the organizational structure. As a result of these changes, the GAR's membership rose sharply in the 1880's."

The Albert Dennis Post 410 was chartered on Oct. 13, 1883. Most of the veterans in the Post were born in Clayton and the local area, but not all. Some were born other parts of Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Oneida Counties, as well as one each in California and Kentucky, and several in Canada, Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Regardless of where born, all the veterans were now residing in Clayton or the Clayton vicinity and were brothers of war.

Listed are the remaining names of the soldiers, their age, where born, job description, rank, regiment, and service dates. Information shown in parenthesis was added by the historian and is not reflected as such on the original registry. The names below do not constitute a complete list of all Civil War Veterans from the Clayton area, only the names of veterans listed on this specific GAR roster.

Horace Parkhurst, age 43, born Theresa, a Hotel Keeper, enlisted as Private in the 14 N.Y. Artillery in 1863. He was discharged as Private Aug. 26, 1865.

Doctor E. Carlisle, age 72, born Omar, a Physician, enlisted as Surgeon in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep. 10, 1864. He was discharged Feb. 10, 1865.

D. J. Grier, age 52, born Liverpool, England, Supt of Public Work, served in the 3 U.S. Infantry, beginning in Oct. 1858. He left the service as D.M.L. Oct 5, 1863.

Roswell Hildreth, age 50, born Theresa, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 23, 1864. He was discharged as Corporal in Jun. 1865.

Eli J. Carter, age 45, born Blanford, a blacksmith, enlisted as Private in May 1861 in the 36 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged as Private Jul. 25, 1865.

Joseph A. Lewis, age 56, born Oneida County, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 35 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep.



2011 Civil War reenactment of Virginia's
First Battle of Bull Run at Manassas in July 1861.
Marching to battle. It was the
150th anniversary of the battle.
Photo by Tom LaClair.

9, 1861. He was discharged as Corporal Jun. 5, 1863.

W. Mackay, age 45, born Brownville, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 185 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep. 8, 1864. He was discharged as Private May 9, 1865.

Thomas Rushlow, age 44, born Canada, a mason, enlisted as Private in the 193 N.Y. Infantry in Mar. 1864. He was discharged as Private in Jan. 1866.

Phylander Spencer, age 53, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 15, 1864. He was discharged as Sergeant Jun. 15, 1865.

John Gray, age 50, born Clyde, N.Y., a farmer, enlisted as Corporal in the 6 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Dec. 23, 1863. He was discharged as Corporal Aug. 24, 1865. (Note 1.)

James Finn, age 54, born Ireland, a laborer, enlisted as Private in the 6 N.Y. Calvary Dec. 16, 1863. He was discharged as Private Aug. 9, 1865. (Note 1.)

S. W. Seargeant, age 40, born Orleans, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Aug. 26, 1862. He was discharged as Corporal Jul. 7, 1865.

S. (Stephen) D. Carpenter, age 65, born Montgomery County, a teamster, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Jan. 15, 1864. He was discharged as Private Jun. 15, 1865. (Note 1.)

Henry Bsay, age 51, born Alexandria, a farmer, enlisted as Corporal in the 35 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry May 20, 1861. He was discharged as Corporal Dec. 28, 1865.

Nelson Green, age 48, born New York, N.Y., a laborer, enlisted as Private in the 2 N.Y. Artillery Jan. 13, 1863. He was discharged as Private Apr. 7, 1864.

David Z. Dana, age 63, born Elmira, a laborer, enlisted as Private in the 60 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Dec. 14, 1863. He was discharged as Private Mar. 25, 1865.

William L. Cook, age 66, born Ellisburg, a mechanic, enlisted as Private in the 94 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry in Oct. 1861. He was discharged as Corporal. No date given. (Continued on Page 19)



Albert Dennis Post 410 Parade through Clayton.
Thousand Islands Museum archives.
G. M. Skinner Lures and Spoon Company on
James Street is in background.

(Continued From Page 18)

A D. Webster, age 47, born Krimely, N.Y., a clergyman, enlisted as Private in the 61 N.Y. Infantry Oct. 9, 1861. He was discharged as Sergeant Jul. 5, 1865.

James Daniels, age 46, born Canada, a mason, enlisted as Private in the 20 N.Y. Calvary on Dec. 29, 1863. He was discharged as Private Jul. 31, 1865.

James R. Kilburn, age 55, born Canada, a stone mason, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry on Jul. 14, 1864. He was discharged as Private Jun. 14, 1865.

Edward Spooner, age 55, born Kingston, Canada, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 50 N.Y. Engineers in Oct. 1863. He was discharged as Private Jul. 1, 1865.

Watson Walrath, age 46, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Musician in the 186 N.Y. Infantry Sep. 20, 1864. He was discharged as Musician Jun. 14, 1865.

James H. Fox, age 62, born Truxton, N.Y., a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 4 Iowa Calvary Sep 20, 1861. He was discharged as Private Jun. 1, 1862.

Judson L. Spaulding, age 52, born Massena, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 10 Heavy Artillery in Sep. 1862. He was discharged as Private Oct. 24, 1865.

Albert G. Snell, age 50, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Infantry Sep. 15, 1864. He was discharged as Private Jun. 16, 1865.

George Eager, age 52, born Gouverneur, a farmer, enlisted as Private I the 6 N.Y. Calvary Aug. 1, 1861. He was discharged as Private Nov. 20, 1862.

John Ross, age 51, born Ireland, a baker, enlisted as Private in the 142 N.Y. Infantry Aug 1, 1862. He was discharged as Private Jan 20, 1865.

George Wilcox, age 75, born Pamelaia, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Aug 14, 1862. He was discharged as Private Apr. 16, 1864.

J. A. Haddock, age 72, born Hounsfield, a journalist, entered the service as 1st Lieutenant in the 35 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry in Sep. 1861. He was discharged as Major in Jun. 1863.

Melvin Burton, age 56, born Alexandria, a marine, enlisted as Private in the 20 N.Y. Calvary in Aug. 1863. He was discharged as Private in Jul. 1865.

Merrick Wiley, age 60, born Orleans, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 Heavy Artillery in Jun. 1862. He was discharged as Private in Jun. 1865.

James Dillen, age 55, born Alexandria, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 59 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Oct. 28, 1861. He was discharged as Lieutenant Jul. 1, 1865.

John B. Collins, age 58, born Orleans, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 35 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Oct. 4, 1861. He was discharged as Corporal Jun. 5, 1863.

William H. Gillett, age 58, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 94 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Oct 1, 1861. He was discharged as Corporal Jan. 12, 1863. (Note 1.)

F. W. Reecher or Reeder, no age listed, born Germany, served as a Minister. No other information listed.

George W. Schumeyer, age 52, born Orleans, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 5 N.Y. Artillery in 1864. He was discharged as Private Jun. 22, 1865.

Alonzo Cheever, age 56, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 94 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Oct. 13, 1861. He was discharged as Corporal Dec. 13, 1864.

Alexander Delmar, age 56, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 14 N.Y. Artillery Dec. 14, 1863. He was discharged as Private Aug. 26, 1865.

R. H. Sheley, age 59, born Alexandria, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Aug. 13, 1863. He was discharged as Private Aug. 13, 1865.

(Continued on Page 20)



Civil War photo. The men of this canon artillery unit are all unidentified. Courtesy of the National Archives.
(Continued on Page 20)

(Continued From Page 19)

John Eckert, age 59, born Germany, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Aug. 2, 1862. He was discharged as Private in Jul. 1865.

Walter Seeber, age 69, born Brownville, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Aug. 8, 1862. He was discharged as Private Jan. 23, 1865.

John Bryant, age 55, born Chippewa Bay, a painter, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Aug. 21, 1862. He was discharged as Private Aug. 21, 1863. (Note 1.)

B. B. Marsh, age 70, born Herkimer, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry Sep. 3, 1864. He was discharged as Private Jan 14, 1865.

A. (Alphonso) D. Ellis, age 57, born Clayton, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 23, 1862. He was discharged as Private Jul. 13, 1865. (Note 1.)

H. P. Sheeley, age 74, born Orleans, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 1 Michigan Calvary Mar. 6, 1863. He was discharged as Private Mar. 10, 1866.

Charles A. Keyes, age 63, born Oneida County, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 5 N.Y. Artillery in Aug. 1862. He was discharged as Private Jun. 29, 1865.

L. H. Collins, age 62, born Sackets Harbor, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 20 N.Y. Calvary Dec. 12, 1863. He was discharged as Private Jul. 31, 1865.

N. (Nicholas) C. Vincent, age 64, born Clayton, a barber, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery in Aug. 1862. He was discharged as Private Jul. 31, 1865. (Note 1.)

Oliver E. Shaw, age 67, born LeRay, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery in 1862. He was discharged as Private Jul. 7, 1865.

John A. Cook, age 57, born Orleans, an Engineer, enlisted as Private in the 14 N.Y. Heavy Artillery Dec. 12, 1863. He was discharged as Private Aug. 26, 1865.

William Philow, age 62, born Canada, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery in Aug. 1862. He was discharged as Corporal in Aug. 1865.

W. F. Ford, age 68, born Lafargeville, a Lawyer, enlisted as Private in the 20 N.Y. Calvary Mar. 15, 1863. He was discharged as Captain Jul. 31, 1865.

David Jarvis, age 67, born Scotland, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the Minnesota Battery in Mar. 1862. No discharge information listed. (Note 1.)

F. G. Dickinson, age 62, born Lafargeville, a Carpenter, enlisted as Private in the 186 N.Y. Volunteer Infantry in Jul. 1864. He was discharged as Private Dec. 5, 1865.

Charles E. Shanes, age 78, born Mohawk, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 14 N.Y. Artillery Dec. 28, 1863. He was discharged as Private Jul. 8, 1865.

John W. Carse, age 70, born Syracuse, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery in Aug. 1862. He was discharged as Sergeant in the 6 N.Y. Artillery in Aug. 1865.

Edward Barton, age 65, born Ireland, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 21, 1862. He was discharged as Private Jun. 23, 1865.

Darwin V. O'Leary, age 65, born Alexandria, a farmer, enlisted as Private in the 10 N.Y. Artillery Aug. 18, 1862. He was discharged as Private Jun. 23, 1865.

Note 1: Every veteran on this roster was compared with Clayton area burial rosters compiled by Linda Schleher as well as Nan Dixon's Jefferson County GenWeb and confirmed this soldier is buried in the Town of Clayton.

Note 2: Information transcribed from this roster was compared against an earlier excel based transcription by Thousand Islands Museum guest visitor and researcher Sue Closson.



This unidentified Civil War soldier is provided to represent all Clayton area soldiers. Courtesy of the National Archives.

**“A smile is a curve
that sets everything straight.”**

— Phyllis Diller

Freeman Cemetery, Brownville, Jefferson Co., New York

Published in, 'Jefferson County Cemetery Inscriptions'
 Compiled by Mrs. Charles P. Gruman, chairman Genealogical Records
 Comfort Tyler chapter D.A.R.
 Unused lately-fair condition

Indexed by Genealogy and Local History Department, Syracuse Public Library, 1960

Transcribed by JCNYS Informer Committee Member:

Beverly K. Sterling-Affinati, "Curator National [2021-2024], U.S. Daughters of the War of 1812."

Source: <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/442345-jefferson-county-cemetery-inscriptions?viewer=1&offset=5#page=1&viewer=picture&o=&n=0&q=>

Freeman Cemetery, Brownville, Jefferson Co., New York

Allen, Betsey wife of Spencer Allen - d May 19, 1888 ae 75yrs
 Antes, Solomon S. son of David & Hannah - d Jan. 31, 1851 ae 18yrs 4mo 12da
 Antes, Delia Walrath wife of Deloss Antes. No dates.
 Arnold, Jacob - d Dec. 26, 1855 ae 76yrs
 wife Lydia - d May 25, 1835 ae 52yrs & 18da.
 Arnold, Benedict - d Dec. 20, 1852 ae 49yrs
 Blodgett, William J. - d Dec. 31, 1880 ae 75yrs 9mo 17da
 wife Sally Ann - d Jan. 3, 1878 ae 65yrs 3mo 27da
 Blodgett, James - d Feb. 10, 1878 ae 64yrs 5mo
 wife Sarah E. - d May 3, 1875 ae 61yrs 8mo
 Brawt, Wilford E. - d Jan. 14, 1883 ae 31yrs
 wife Adelina A. - d Dec. 28, 1882 ae 27yrs
 Carpenter, John E. - d Mar. 28, 1897 ae 35yrs 8mo 12da
 Carpenter, John - d Jun 13, 1872 ae 68yrs 7mo
 wife Lany M. - d Jan. 5, 1893 ae 75yrs 9mo 3da
 Carpenter, Elmira, wife of Daniel - d July 18, 1867 ae 48yrs 5mo
 Case, Mary E. wife of James Case - B Nov. 28, 1841, d Jan. 16, 1891
 Colwell, Rhoda L. wife of John Colwell - d Apr. 17, 1894 ae 43yrs 3mo 9da
 Cook, John N. - d May 25, 1889 ae 79yrs
 wife Elizabeth - d May 18, 1904 ae 83yrs
 Cook, John - d Oct. 16, 1890 ae 45yrs - Post 188 G.A.R.
 Cossleman, Daniel - b. Jan. 1, 1827, d Dec. 11, 1902
 wife Lenora - d April 23, 1883 ae 46yrs 6mo
 Eigabroadt, Josiah, Post 188 G.A.R. - d April 19, 1882 ae 57yrs
 wife Melinda Bellinger - b July 2, 1817, d Nov. 29, 1898
 dau Juliana - 1845 - 1913
 Fry, Peter - Co. M. 10 Inft. N.Y.S. Art. - d Sept. 9, 1898 ae 63yrs
 Garrett, Peter, Co. F. 9th Art. N.Y. Vol. - d Sept. 17, 1886 ae 61yrs
 Getman, Volpert - d Mar. 7, 1885 ae 85yrs
 wife Margaret - d Nov. 9, 1878 ae 81yrs
 Gribbs, Lavina, wife of Isaac Gribbs - d Nov. 15, 1847 ae 50yrs
 Herring, Mary - d May 3, 1854 ae 80yrs
 Horning, Mary wife of Bert Horning, d Sept. 27, 1891 ae 28yrs
 Horning, Abraham - d Oct. 20, 1880 ae 55yrs 6mo 25da
 wife Laura G. - d Feb 25, 1899 ae 64yrs 6mo
 wife Polly Ann - d April 11, 1870 ae 40yrs 2mo 6da
 Houghton, Alby - d Aug. 24, 1887 ae 74yrs
 wife Fydelia - d July 28, 1870 ae 52yrs 4mo 18da
 Houghton, Aggy wife of Joseph Houghton - d Oct. 23, 1887
 Houghton, Belle wife of Joseph Houghton - d May 30,

1885 ae 27yrs
 Houghton, Hamilton R. - d Feb. 8, 1883 ae 68yrs
 wife Marie - d. Jan. 4, 1892 ae 68yrs
 Houghton, Lydia wife of James Houghton - d Dec. 31, 1854 ae 34yrs 8mo
 Houghton, Paulina wife of James A. Houghton - d Jan. 18, 1887 ae 35yrs
 Johnson, Jacob - 1837 -
 wife Elizabeth - 1838-1891
 Johnson, John - 1804-1863
 wife Emeline - 1802 - 1883
 Keen, William - d Dec. 13, 1870 ae 81yrs 11mo 8da
 wife Lucinda - d Mar. 20, 1838 ae 41yrs 5mo 10da
 Keen, Lovina, dau of Wm & Lucinda Keen - d Jan. 11, 1848 ae 22yrs 9da
 Kellogg, Hiram - 1822 - 1903
 Kellogg, Elizabeth - 1828 - 1865
 Lee, John E - 1828 - 1903
 wife Margaret A. - 1848 - 19-
 Lee, Mercy, bride of John - d July 1, 1846 ae 56yrs 2 mo 9 da
 Lee, Noah - b 1768 d April 12, 1854 ae 87yrs
 Lucy, Relict of Noah - d Dec. 20, 1863 ae 75yrs
 Lucy b 1788.
 Lowe, William - d April 16, 1865 ae 42yrs 1mo 29da
 Murdock, Lewis R. - 1889 -
 wife Estella M. Johnson - 1881 - 1910
 Nellis, Artemitia, wife of Win Nellis & dau of H. & M. Houghton, d Jan. 29, 1863
 Robbins, Hosea - d Oct. 30, 1850 ae 41yrs
 Rogers, Eunice wife of Benjamin Rogers - d Sept. 30, 1866 ae 53yrs 26da
 Shepard, Edwin J. - d July 5, 1855 ae 42yrs 8mo
 wife Salina - d May 26, 1855 ae 33yrs 7mo
 Shepard, Amos - d April 21, 1888 ae 78yrs
 wife Phebe - d April 6, 1881 ae 89yrs
 Smith, Stephen - 1841 - 1928
 wife Mina E. Sternberg - b Nov. 1, 1846 d June 16, 1893
 Smith, Peter B. - 1816 - 1910
 wife Lucinda - 1814 - 1885
 Sternberg, Maj. A. D. - d Feb. 25, 1891 ae 56yrs
 Sternberg, Luther G. - 1832 - 1906
 wife Martha - 1840 - 1915
 Walrath, Nathan - b Dec. 8, 1841
 wife Nancy - b July 18, 1847 d Oct. 9, 1896
 Walrath, Daniel - d July 15, 1878 ae 77yrs 2mo
 wife Mary - d Sept. 20, 1878 ae 74yrs 5mo
 Warner, Ambrose - d Aug. 14, 1837 ae 26yrs 9mo
 Wells, John A. - d Jan. 22, 1874 ae 51yrs
 Witt, Gott - d Mar. 26, 1811 ae 71yrs 10mo
 Witt, John - d Apr. 16, 1868 ae 68yrs
 wife Deborah - d May 9, 1855 ae 51yrs

Jefferson County Queries

Use the "ONLINE QUERY" on www.jncygs.com or mail queries to:
Jerry Davis, P. O. Box 275, Clayton, NY 13624; maridavis@aol.com

Subject: Jefferson County Informer Query

(Some readers don't have internet access. Please include mailing address &/or phone numbers as well as email.)

KUZMA, WEBSTER, PIPER, JOHNSON, MAGOVNEY

Delia **WEBSTER PIPER KUZMA** died on October 10, 1986 but I cannot find an obituary in the *Watertown Daily Times*, archives start at 1988. I have searched Fulton Postcards and NY Historic Newspapers to no avail. I am wondering if someone could have the obituary or a way to research it? Her children include Nancy **PIPER JOHNSON**, Stephen **PIPER**, Kevin and Brian **MONGOVNEY**.

*Nannette McCormick
rootheday@gmail.com*

McINTYRE

I would like information for Hiram **McINTYRE** b. abt 1804 in Jefferson County d. Unknown. He married Hepsibeth prob in Jefferson county pre 1836. He appears on 1840 census in Clayton. lived most of his life in the town of Ogden, Monroe, New York. Elisha **McINTYRE** was possibly a brother b. 1811. His parents were possibly Daniel and Eunice of Lyme 1810-1840 Census. He then was in DeKalb/StLawr cty in 1850. Children were Orlando 1836, Mary 1838, Alvira 1842, Olive 1845, Catherine 1847 and Jerome 1849. Hiram and Elisha both appear to have lived out most of their lives in and around Ogden, Monroe County, NY. NYS Census 1855 (Ogden, Monroe cty, NY) lists birth county as Jefferson for Hiram, Hepsibeth, Orlando, Alvira/Elvira, and Mary. NYS Census 1855 (Parma, Monroe, cty. NY) also lists Elisha and his children (Elizabeth b.1837 and Roxy b.1847) as being born in Jefferson cty, while his wife Julia was b. Oswego cty. 1830 US Census Lyme/Jefferson shows Daniel and Eunice, I believe his parents?

*Richard Hansen
Hansenrp72@gmail.com*

EMERSON, BAILEY

I have a copy of a document, filed in Jefferson County court 22 Sep ;1819, that shows "Sibyl **EMERSON**" renouncing her right to executorship of her husband Jonathan **EMERSON**'s estate, and requests her son Ira D. **EMERSON** be appointed instead. I am hoping to find local assistance to find other documents that may support the family tree that I have constructed for Jonathan and Sybil **EMERSON**L. Their children were Sybil, Rachel, Jonathan, Desire, Ira D., Harner, Hero and others. Jonathan **EMERSON** was born June 1750 and died 1819. Often confused with another J. **EMERSON** who married Rhoda **BAILEY** and died in Ohio. These two are separate people. I am seeking any supporting documents for **EMERSON** family in Brownville.

*George Trout
gtrout@austin.rr.com*

BARTLETT, COLLARD, FARR

Joseph **BARTLETT** b. Oct 24, 1786 Marlboro, Windham, Vermont - died 1856 Forestville, Sanilac, Michigan - son of John Bartlett 1766-1815 and Olive **COLLARD** 1765 - 1847. Md Charlotte **FARR** 1789-

1847. Lovitt **BARTLETT** b. 1823 is a son. Joseph lived in Brownsville, Jefferson, New York at some point in time. His brother Asahel was in Brownsville in 1820, I believe Ira **BARTLETT** who was in Brownsville in 1830 is his brother. There is also an Oliver **BARTLETT** in Brownsville, I am uncertain of his relationship to Joseph, Ashahel and Ira. Interested in any other children for Joseph, and any info on Ira and Oliver.

*Linda Herman
lsherman95404@gmail.com*

CARD, CLOSS, CROSS

I would like information for Angeline **CARD** (born Angeline **CLOSS** or **Cross**) b. 1826 in Herkimer, NY and d. 1875-1880 in Rutland, Jefferson, NY. Angeline married Joshua Madison **CARD** about 1842. Children are Roxanne (Roxy) Ann, Nancy Jane, Cornelia, Alonzo, Charles, Frank, Francelia, Harriet, William and Fred.

*Donnie Tolbert
donniet@gmail.com*

ALLEN, CARR

Searching for the parents of William F **ALLEN**. Married at Carthage in 1838 to Eunice **CARR** by JH Whepley. 1840 Census show them living in Wilna. In their daughter's, C. Eulalia's(b:1844) and Lucy's (b:1841), obituaries states they were born in Jefferson Co. Henry & Tunis **ALLEN** are living in Wilna at the same time, possible fathers. Do marriage records exist from 1838? He was a Civil War Vet. Co. K 142nd reg. NY Inf. Vol. Children include Dewayne, Lucy, Catherine Eulalia, Ann, William T, Laura, Herbert (Bert). William F "Wick" **ALLEN** B: 1813 NY M: 1838 - Carthage NY Children- 3 born: Jefferson Co. Family moves to St. Law. Co with family of wife Eunice **CARR**. Children 4 born St. Law. Co. D: 1875. Concerned people have attached the wrong parentage to ancestor. They have adopted a name only because they share the last name in Russell, St. Law Co. They hail from different counties. I have no DNA with line in Russell and do share with line in Wilna. I would like to discover the correct parents.

*Laura Hastings
lahastings.az@gmail.com*

CHASE, McGAHEN

I would like to know more about James **CHASE** who was among the 1st settlers in Antwerp prior to 1810. He could possibly have had a child named Elhaman W. **CHASE**. Other possible links are 1) Levi **CHASE**, perhaps a brother. 2) In the 1820 census is listed one Moses **CHASE**. 3) In the Spragueville Cemetery, there is a John **CHASE** and his wife Eunice. I need to find a connection between any of these **CHASE**s and Ethan W. **CHASE** b. 1831 in Antwerp. Elhaman W. made his way to Erie County, Pennsylvania, perhaps by way of Tully, NY. He married Betsy **McGAHEN**. Bjoth are buried in PA.

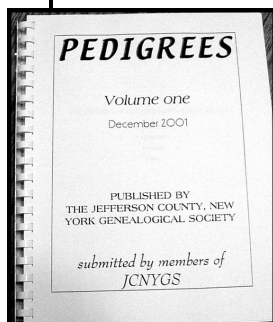
*Mel Sundin
suncom321@gmail.com*

JCNYGS MATERIALS FOR PURCHASE

Contact: Greg or Tammy Plantz, 21787 Reed Road, Watertown, NY 13601
 Or email tplantz1@twcny.rr.com

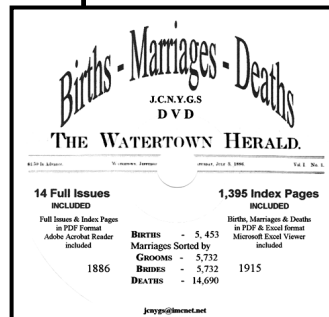
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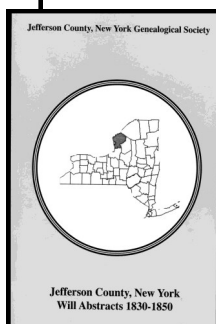


Check with Greg or Tammy Plantz (above) for
 availability of hard copy **INFORMERS**

All our *Informer* Newsletters Are Now on
 Our website! **JCNYGS.com**

**JEFFERSON COUNTY
 NEW YORK
 WILL ABSTRACTS 1830 – 1850**

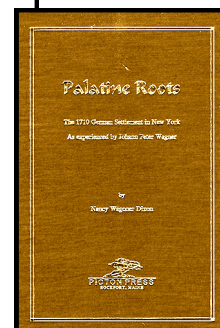
The Will Book contains will abstracts
 dating from 1830 to 1850. The book
 contains 194 pages, two maps, and a
 chart showing the formation of
 Jefferson County Towns. \$15.00 +
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**The 1710 German Settlement
 in New York
 As experienced by
 Johann Peter Wagner
 By Nancy Wagoner Dixon**

**\$40 includes
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DID YOU KNOW?

Where did last names come from?

Surnames, also called last names in the Western world, date back thousands of years in Asia and Middle Eastern countries. During the 10th century the practice of using family names began to spread from the Roman Empire into Western Europe. However, it was not until the modern era that family names came to be inherited as they are today.

Not all places in the world use a surname. For example, in Iceland, a person's last name usually indicates the first name of their father, or sometimes the mother, followed by "son" or "dóttir" (such as a Stefansson or Stefandóttir).

What would your last name be in Iceland?

WHY ENGLISH IS HARD TO LEARN

We'll begin with *box*; the plural is *boxes*,
 But the plural of *ox* is *oxen*, not *oxes*.
 One fowl is a *goose*, and two are called *geese*,
 Yet the plural of *moose* is never called *meese*.

You may find a lone *mouse* or a house full of *mice*;
 But the plural of *house* is *houses*, not *hice*.
 The plural of *man* is always *men*,
 But the plural of *pan* is never *pen*.

If I speak of a *foot*, and you show me two *feet*,
 And I give you a *book*, would a pair be a *beek*?
 If one is a *tooth* and a whole set are *teeth*,
 Why shouldn't two *booths* be called *beeth*?

If the singular's *this* and the plural is *these*,
 Should the plural of *kiss* be ever called *keese*?

We speak of a *brother* and also of *brethren*,
 But though we say *mother*, we never say *methren*.
 Then the masculine pronouns are *he*, *his*, and *him*;
 But imagine the feminine . . . *she*, *shis*, and *shim*!

- ANONYMOUS

INFORMER

Jefferson County NY Genealogical Society
(JCNYGS)
P.O. Box 6453
Watertown, NY 13601

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2021 PROGRAMS

WE'RE BACK!

On page 3 we have informed our readers that the JCNYGS in person live meetings are back on a schedule! Our September meeting was the first meeting since February 2020. We are also "experimenting" with live streaming the meetings to our Facebook page so that those who are unable to attend the actual meeting might get some sense of being a part of the meeting from afar.

11 October (Monday) at the Jefferson County Historical Society One positive side effect of this Covid-19 pandemic, genealogy research skyrocketed. Researchers, just like you and me, discovered long sought after time to dig deep into research. From accessing genealogy sites, podcasts, blogs, emailing relatives, chatting over social media, or reviewing files at home, many of us achieved goals once seemingly unreachable. Come prepared to share some of your genealogical success stories and share what others could do to further their research in the time of Covid. If you are out of the area, and cannot attend, share your story with Tom LaClair at tomlaclair624@yahoo.com. Tom will share your story on your behalf.

8 November (Monday) at the Philadelphia Historical Society, Main and Aldrich Streets in Philadelphia Our program will feature the Philadelphia Museum and their 150 year anniversary for the village of Philadelphia in 2022.

Check our web site and Facebook page for any changes in dates or times.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, JCNYGS lectures begin at 6 PM at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints building. Come 30 minutes early to get to know other members and share new finds and experiences.

Thank you George Inglehart, church liaison, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints local leadership for the free use of the building for JCNYGS programs.

Directions to Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Church where we are presently holding our meetings: From Rt. 81, take exit 44 to Rt. 232 towards Watertown. Drive 1.1 miles and take the second left hand turn on to Ives Street Road. Continue straight into the city. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints chapel is the second building on the right, across from IHC, as you enter the city limits.

From Watertown, it is on Ives Street, across from IHCS. Take Washington Street to Barben Avenue. Turn on to Barben and take it until it ends at a T. Turn left and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be 300 yards on the left.

Or, from Watertown take Massey Street south, veer right onto South Massey, left on to Ives.