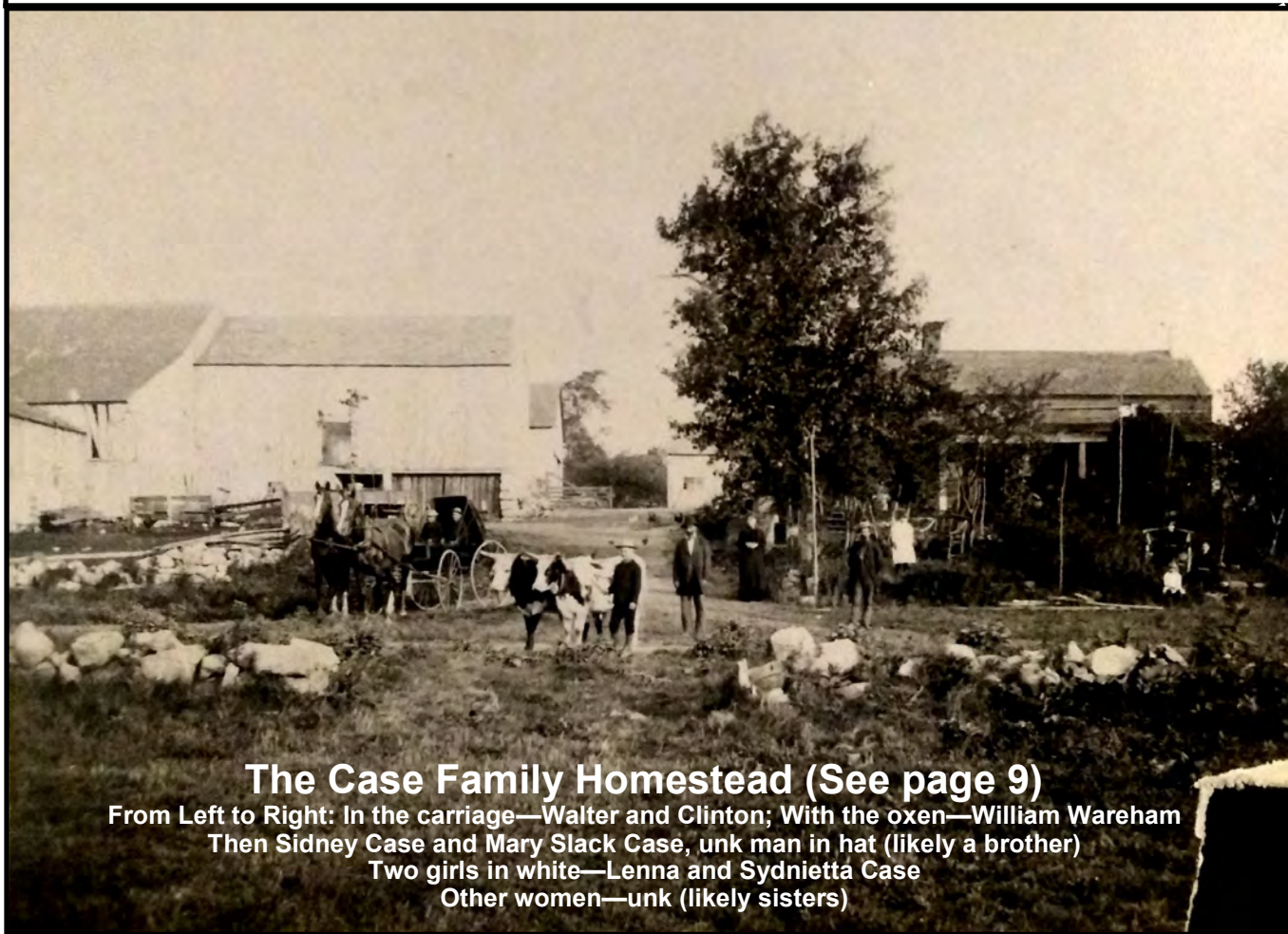


INFORMER

Volume 29, Issue 1

Annual Dues \$18 Individual \$20 Family

January 2022



The Case Family Homestead (See page 9)

From Left to Right: In the carriage—Walter and Clinton; With the oxen—William Wareham
Then Sidney Case and Mary Slack Case, unk man in hat (likely a brother)
Two girls in white—Lenna and Sydnietta Case
Other women—unk (likely sisters)

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INFORMER JANUARY 2022

Correspondence about dues, memberships, and lost *Informers* should be directed to:
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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, JCNYS, P. O. Box 6453
 Watertown, NY 13601

The new *Informer* Committee gets results!

We were very pleased with the *Informer* Committee's efforts to get more articles for the *Informer*. We were able to get everything you will see here in this January issue of the New Year and even have articles ready for future issues.

We have a couple articles for the April 2022 issue that relate to "Connection to Jefferson County" that has made us feel that the April issue should be devoted to articles of all kinds related to one's connection to Jefferson County. They might include a ancestry chart, a couple paragraphs of "My Grandfather" or another relative, pictures of family gatherings or old photos or a short story of your Jefferson County Connection (see page 23 for an example that Shelly Morrison submitted). Please consider submitting yours for the April Issue.

JCNYS member Tony McKeon from Circleville, Ohio has submitted an article entitled "July 4, 1776." His article has us being interested in a July 2022 issue related to our freedom from British rule to "I was born on July 4th" and every thing in between. This gives you plenty of time to put something together for that July issue of the *Informer*.

Please send any of the Officers and Committee members, listed on the top of this page, your ideas and comments as well as maybe a new article too!



"Toys for Tots"

While only ten members were able to attend this year's Holiday Party, we had a wonderful meal and enjoyed a couple hours of story telling, recalling our Jefferson County connection, as well as getting to know each other so much better. Meeting at Greg and Tammy Plantz's house, Janine LaClair stepped in front to take this picture. From L to R is Tammy and Greg, Tom LaClair, Tracy Robertson, Jerry and Marilyn Davis and Tom and Judy Wood.



Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society

Meeting Minutes, October 11, 2021
Respectfully submitted, Larry Corbett

The meeting was called to order by President Kevin Leeson at 6:30 PM in the meeting room of the Jefferson County Historical Society Museum in Watertown, NY. No other officers were present.

Attendance was light. The proceedings were simulcast on our Facebook page.

The Treasurer provided a report showing \$2,499.82 in CD, and \$6,445.47 in the checking account.

Expenditures for the month - one check for \$597.25 to Coughlin Press for printing and mailing October *Informer*.

Membership chairman LaClair gave the membership report. We currently have 246 memberships (individual and family) eligible to receive the *Informer*, plus 38 libraries and research facilities.

President Leeson announced that the November meeting would be held at the Philadelphia Historical Museum, at the corner of Main and Aldrich in Philadelphia, at 6:00 PM.

Past President Tracy Robertson, archivist at St. Lawrence County Historical Association, reported that her group wishes to strengthen the network between hers and other history and genealogy groups in the North County, and is looking for suggestions on receiving more media attention for combined events.

Program - A program followed as members described genealogy projects and accomplishments achieved by members during the Covid-19 pandemic which closed the doors of most research facilities.

Speakers included Past President LaClair, Robertson, Corbett and President Leeson.

President Leeson thanked Jo Pearson for providing the meeting by video for members who were unable to attend.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:23 PM.



Larry

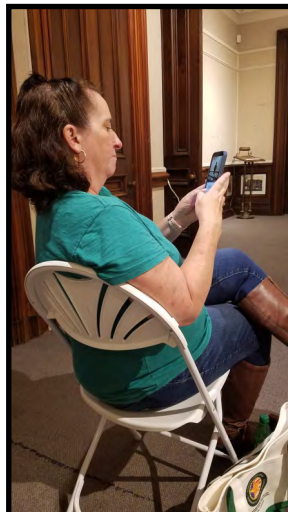
Tracy



Kevin

Tom

Larry, Tracy, Kevin and Tom spoke about the genealogy projects and accomplishments achieved by members during the Covid-19 pandemic which closed the doors of most research facilities.



“Jo” Pearson steadies her cell phone while posting a live feed to our Facebook Page.

**“Keep your face always toward the sunshine, and shadows will fall behind you.”
– Walt Whitman**

Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society

Meeting Minutes, November 9, 2021
By JCNYGS Member Tom LaClair

The monthly JCNYGS gathering was held at 6:00 PM at the Philadelphia Historical Society, Philadelphia, New York. Those in attendance included: Greg and Tammy Plantz, Kevin and Sharon Leeson, Jerry and Marilyn Davis, Tracy Negus Robertson, Tom LaClair and Dale Watkins, docent at the Philadelphia Historical Society and host. Sharon Leeson used her cellphone to provide livestream coverage on our JCNYGS Facebook page where others joined in.

Kevin Leeson opened the meeting at 6:00 PM and welcomed everyone in attendance and on-line. Greg Plantz provided the treasurer's report: As of November 3rd, 2021, the Watertown Savings Bank balances are as follows: Checking stands at \$7,347.47. Savings stands at \$597.25. Our Certificate of Deposit stands at \$2,497.90. There was discussion and a motion by Tom LaClair, seconded by Marilyn Davis, to close the savings account and transfer the money into checking. The motion carried and that action was completed and the checking balance in this report reflects that change.

JCNYGS seeks a Secretary to take minutes at the monthly meetings. If interested, contact President Kevin Leeson. His email and phone number are listed on the inside cover of the *Informer*.

Informer Committee Chair Tom LaClair gave an update on the January 2022 *Informer*. Articles are coming in and are being sent to Jerry Davis for formatting. The committee welcomes additional genealogical articles highlighting our Jefferson County ancestors.

The newest JCNYGS Membership Clerk Kevin Subra is doing an excellent job with membership duties. The same is said of the newest JCNYGS Facebook monitor Jo Marie Pearson.

There was discussion on implementing PayPal on the website for JCNYGS dues renewal. The decision was made not to purchase PayPal services and continuing with checks or cash.

Kevin Leeson then discussed the Historical Society building and the fact that there is a Masonic Lodge on the upper floors—a dual use building. After his discussion he turned the meeting over to Dale Watkins who talked about Philadelphia highlights. The village sits in what was No. 4 of McComb's Track, being developed by Mr. LeRay de Chaumont. Dale shared comments about the Quaker influence on the village and community. He also put in a plug that the village is celebrating their 150th anniversary and Sesquicentennial in 2022. There are celebratory activities being planned. Dale sent out kudos to Mechelle J. Francis, chartered curator and extraordinary volunteer. Mechelle was unable to make this event, however her works are apparent throughout the museum. The group was then given a 30 minute self-tour of the numerous museum's holdings.

The annual Christmas Party was discussed and planned for Sunday, December 5, 2021, at Greg and Tammy Plantz home at 1:00 PM. If interested bring a dish to pass and an unwrapped toy for "Toys for Tots." RSVP Kevin Leeson. Also, an invitation will go out to all members via email.

After the meeting, the group returned to close out the meeting. A motion by Tom LaClair to donate \$50.00 to the museum, seconded by Jerry Davis. The motion carried.

There will be no gatherings in January, February, and March 2022. That said, look for Facebook genealogy links and information for those interested—training, information, opportunities, etc.

The meeting concluded at 7:00 PM.

For more information on the Philadelphia Historical Society, refer to the July 2017 JCNYGS *Informer*, pages 8 – 10.

Our host Dale Watkins addresses the meeting



Theater Movie Projector, originally belonged to the Town (Palace) Theater on Public Square in Watertown



JCNYGS member Tracy Negus Robertson and our host Dale Watkins pose for the camera

When the Train Came to Chaumont

(Submitted by JCNYS member Phyllis Putnam)

In 1929 Ernest Cook interviewed Alexander Copley, Jr. about his memories of Chaumont in the 1800s. The interview appeared in the December 5, 1929 issue of the Watertown Daily Times. This excerpt is re-printed with the permission of the publisher, John B. Johnson.

In November of 1851 the hopes of many years were realized by the people of Chaumont. For some 15 years they had talked about the railroad. As early as 1836 an effort was made to build a railroad and commissioners were appointed to solicit funds. They were to raise \$158,000 to extend the road from Watertown to Cape Vincent thus making a mainline from the St. Lawrence River to Rome.

"Ever since I could remember my father had gone to Watertown from Chaumont on horseback. He rode an old white horse that we called Major, Mage, for short. Father was supervisor and had made many trips to the city. He was also a bank director and owned much property in Watertown. So the old white horse got considerable riding but the railroad was to change all of this with cars running so fast, the trip to Watertown will be just a holiday jaunt. Father worked hard to get the road completed. It was he who helped to decide where the station was to be located, and I spent a good many hours watching the workmen grade the road bed and erect the station. They had a turntable right near our place and there was also erected the water tank. For the trains only went as far as Chaumont for a little over a year. The camp of the workmen who made the road bed was right back of our house. They were mostly of Irish descent and I spent hours visiting with them and earned some money working as a water boy.

At last came the day when the first passenger train was to enter. All Chaumont took a holiday and farmers for miles and miles around took the day to come to town. Seems as if I

never saw such a crowd. It looked like a banner day at the county fair.

Father had promised a big dinner to some of the leading men of the county. That made a great impression on my mind and our entire household was keyed up to high pitch. It was to be a great time for me as I was only a boy and such events made an impression on my mind. I was about seven years old and a boy of that age ever loves excitement. I wished to see them turn the engine and the train around on the turn table just back of our place. And I would see the engine pull up to the water tank for its full supply of water. And they would have to wood-up there also.

It was 1851 when the rail was completed to Chaumont. I was up early to see that passenger train pull in. We expected the train a little before noon and we kept close to the station so as not to miss any details. The dinner was ready, but the crowd wanted to stay for fear the train would pull in and they would not be there. Father got out his old white horse and rode up the road a ways to see if he could see the train. The old horse made several trips that afternoon for the purpose of spying out the train. If I remember correctly it never entered Chaumont until after dark. But we had our day of celebration and I think it was the largest crowd I have ever seen in Chaumont. With the railroad service, which few villages of the county had, and the boats coming and going from the docks, Chaumont felt it was destined to be the leading village of the county. The boat-building industry was reaching larger proportions each year, Father having more and more interest in that."



MORE JEFFERSON COUNTY DYER FAMILY TANGLES

Reference: *Jefferson County Dyer Family Tangles* article on page 5 of the *April 2020 Informer*.

Members of JCNYS recently located never before seen photos and information that brought them great happiness and joy. Alice Dyer Finley of New Brighton, Minnesota recently wrote. "I have attached some Jefferson County related pictures I had the great fortune to receive this summer. A DNA match to me and my cousin, Julie Dyer Teplis, received an old photo album from a woman who cleans out others' houses. The woman noted the names on the pictures and scoured Ancestry.com for someone with those family names. She found a person in Lorain County, Ohio and gave her the book. We corresponded with her and she invited Julie and me to visit her and view the album. Imagine our joy at finding pictures of Darwin Dyer, Eliza Fisher and other family members. We donated the album to the Lorain County Historical Society. Peter Dyer is the one in the Dyer Tangles article who married his cousin Susan Arvilla Dyer (sister to Darwin) and remained in Jefferson County. The fact that the pictures added nothing to our quest to prove Darwin's parentage did not diminish the joy at seeing them.

Alice Dyer Finley
alicedfinley@gmail.com.

The four photos shared are of Peter Dyer, Darwin Dyer, Eliza Fisher Dyer, and Lemman Dyer. Alice also provided newspaper clippings that read as follow:

Death of a Prominent Citizen—Darwin Dyer, Esq., of Brighton, died on the 9th inst., after an illness extending through several months. He was for several years one of the Commissioners of Lorain County, and was justly esteemed as a man of high character and integrity. Written on the fragile article is May 9th 1879.

Capt. Charles Dyer, one of the pioneers of Racine county, Wisconsin, died at Burlington on the 22nd inst. He was 88 years old, but up to within a short time of his death he was one of the vigorous and industrious of men. He was the grandfather of Hon. Charles E. Dyer, of Racine. Undated.

Died. Fisher—In Brighton, April 22, 1866, Polly Fisher, wife of Eleazer Fisher, aged 71 years.

Written on a sheet of paper was also noted: Eleazer Fisher, born 1789 on May 29.

Alice and Julie. Like you, we at JCNYS are thrilled with your new genealogical find. Along that same thread, we encourage other members to share their exciting finds along their genealogical journeys. Afterall, isn't that what *the Informer* is all about.



Peter Dyer



Darwin Dyer



**Eliza
(Fisher)
Dyer**



Lemman Dyer



FROM PAST to PRESENT

The *Informer* Committee has decided to do a 'Throwback' article in each issue and here is the first one. This is a reprint of an article from page 5 of the May 1995 issue and see if it has a different significance in today's *Informer*. As an example the following article is presented for your comments.

Feel free to suggest a more appropriate heading for this 'Throwback' than what you see above!

(Editor's note: We found it interesting the way Helen used bold print for any name she used. As one of the very first articles in our JCNYS "INFORMER" we can only assume that she was trying to make genealogy research for us a little easier. We tried to copy her article just as she wrote it over 26 years ago. Helen was our society's first Recording Secretary.)

JEFFERSON COUNTY NY GENEALOGICAL INFORMER

Volume 2, Issue 3, May 1995, Page 5

FIRST WATER POWER ON BLACK RIVER

By Helen B. McDonald

In 1806 brothers, **Harvey and Isaac Cleveland** built a sawmill on the south side of the Black River in the village of Lockport (now known as Black River) in the towns of Rutland and LeRay. This was destroyed by flooding in 1807 and rebuilt the same season. This was the first dam in the village of Black River and the first water power on the Black River.

Harvey was a volunteer in the war of 1812 as a member of **Capt. Lampson's** Company. While serving at the battle of Sacket's Harbor he lost his left arm. On 2 MAR 1863 a letter of administration is filed in Jefferson County stating that **Relief Cleveland**, a resident of Hounsfield, being duly sworn deposes and says that she is the widow of Harvey Cleveland a resident of Hounsfield aforesaid who was a pensioner of the United States at the rate of eight dollars per month, and who died in said town of Hounsfield on the 23 DEC 1862 and that she was present at the death of

her husband. **Philander Cleveland** also duly swears to the foregoing affidavit.

According to the 1810, 1820, and 1825 censuses **Harvey and Relief** are living in Rutland as neighbor of **Isaac Cleveland**. In 1820 Harvey sells 119 acres in lot 38-31 (next to **Abel Sherman** in Rutland) for \$360.00 to **Isaac and Ann Bronson** of Fairfield, CT. In 1833 **Harvey and Relief Cleveland** of Rutland sell lot 38-31 next to **Abel Sherman** for \$1250 to **Josiah Crosby** of Norway, Herkimer county. In 1833 **Harvey** of Rutland buys from **Samuel and Phebe Field** to **Ebenezer Allen** farm on lot 38-40 acres in the town of Hounsfield for \$610.00. In 1843 **Harvey and Relief** of Hounsfield sell this same 40 acres (**Ebenezer Allen** farm and **Henry Storrs**) in town of Hounsfield to **V. DeCastro**. **Harvey and Relief** in deed dated 8 FEB 1850 buy the **Allen** farm from **Philander Cleveland**.

Harvey Cleveland born 20 AUG 1782 in Claremont, NH, was the son of **Isaac and Mamre (Matthews) Cleveland**. In March of 1808, in Rutland, NY, **Harvey Cleveland** married **Relief Cross**, daughter of **Abel and Desire (Palmer) Cross**. She was born 5 OCT 1791 in Bennington, VT and she died 20 MAY 1885 at the age of 92 yrs 7mos 15. **Harvey Cleveland** died 24 DEC 1862 at the age of 80 yrs and they are both buried in Sulphur Springs cemetery, Hounsfield, NY.

The children of **Harvey and Relief (Cross) Cleveland** were: (all born in Rutland, Jefferson County, NY)

Selona	b. 12 FEB 1809 d. 17 MAR 1809
Vacah DeCastro	b. 17 JAN 1810
Christiana	b. 14 DEC 1811
Jane	b. 1 JAN 1814 d. 27 MAR 1899
	married Philander Thurston
Betsey	b. 3 JUL 1816
Isaac Harvey	b. 11 JAN 1819 married Adaline
	dau of Wm & Catharine Hudson of Clayton, NY
Flora Phila	b. 10 MAR 1821 d. 22 DEC 1882 at
	Boylston, Oswego Co. NY married 1 JAN 1840
	at Hounsfield, NY John Phelps
Philander Blodgett	b. 29 AUG 1823

sources:

Land records in Jefferson County Clerk's office

Claremont, NH vital records

DAR records

Jefferson County Surrogate court records

Jefferson County Histories, by Emerson and Haddock

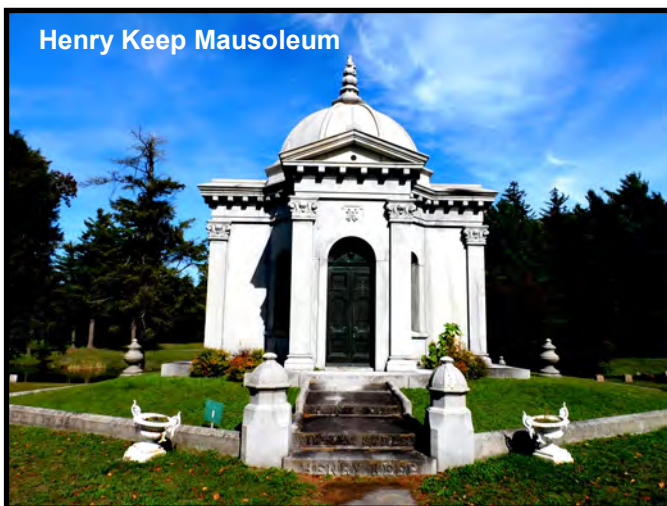
State and County census

If you shake your family tree,
watch for the nuts to fall.

Serving as a Brookside Cemetery Tour Docent

By JCNYS Member Thomas LaClair

In September of 2021 I had the choice opportunity to serve as one of ten volunteers who participated in the Jefferson County Historical Society's tour of Brookside Cemetery in Watertown. Over one hundred guest attendees weaved their way through ten stops throughout the cemetery learning of the prominent people buried in one of Jefferson County's largest cemeteries. In addition to prominent people, noteworthy Mausoleums or unique headstones were pointed out during the tour. My assigned stop was at No. 4.



Henry Keep Mausoleum

My first item of interest was the Henry Keep Mausoleum. Henry Keep was born in Jefferson County in 1818. His childhood was one of poverty spent as an orphan in the poorhouse. As a teenager he made his way near Rochester where he worked as a teamster. He saved a small amount of savings, which he then used in 1837 to buy depreciated currency during a fiscal crisis. When the crisis ended, he amassed a substantial profit as the currency returned to its normal value. He followed the same approach with Canadian currency. These activities provided Henry with the funding needed to start a bank at Watertown and then other banks in this area. As he became more successful, he relocated to New York City, where he became associated with the booming railroad industry of the 1860's. He was once president of the New York Central Railroad, and at the time of his death in 1869 he was president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, as well as the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. Prior to his death, he asked [Roswell P. Flower](#), whose wife, Sarah Woodruff Flower was the sister of his wife, Emma, to manage the estate for his widow. Together, Roswell Flower and Henry Keep's wife, Emma used the estate for philanthropic causes, including the Henry Keep Home for the elderly, infirm, and widowed. It opened in 1883. The building was razed in 1977 and today the Samaritan Keep Home

stands on the location next to the Samaritan Hospital.

My second cemetery item of interest was the Joseph Mullin plot. Joseph was born in 1811 in Northern Ireland. He immigrated to the United States in 1820 with his parents where they would settle in Watertown. He married Lydia Maria TenEyck Mullin. Joseph graduated from Union College, Schenectady, in 1833 and after studying law he was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1841 he was appointed examiner of chancery, Supreme Court commissioner, and commissioner of bankruptcy. He was a prosecuting attorney in Jefferson County from 1843 to 1849 and elected as a Republican to the Thirtieth Congress in 1847. He served in Congress from 1847 to 1849 and he was President of the Village of Watertown in 1853 and 1854. His last public service was as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court 1857 to 1881. Joseph died Saratoga Springs, New York in 1882. One of his sons, Joseph Mullin Jr., was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888. He was also a member of the New York State Senate from 1892 to his death in 1897.

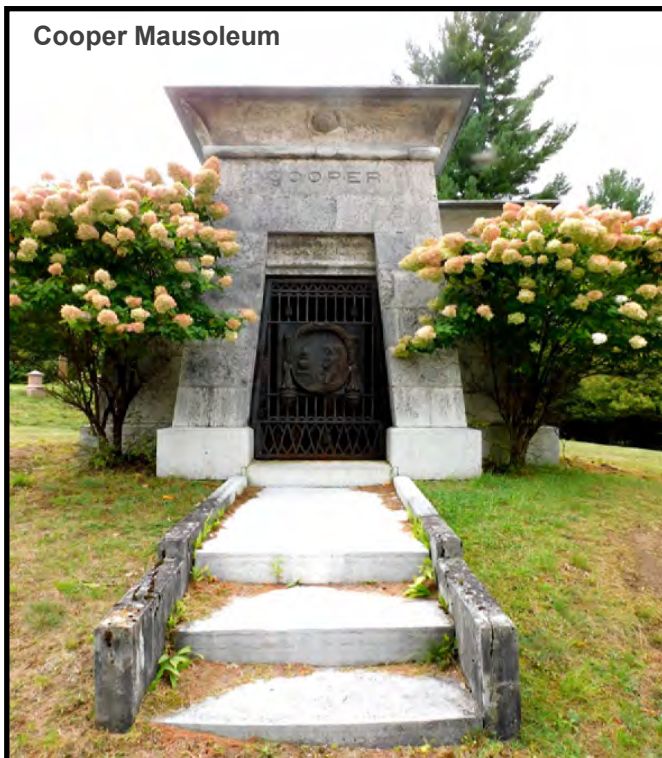


Kemp Family

My third burial item of interest was of the Kemp Family tree shaped monument. I learned that trees symbolize strength, longevity and/or immortality in a cemetery context. Though less commonly used as grave markers these days, tree stones rank as one of the most versatile cemetery headstone designs ever conceived.

(Continued on Page 9)

(Continued From Page 8)



Cooper Mausoleum

My fourth burial of interest was the Cooper Mausoleum. The Cooper Mausoleum is an example of the Egyptian Influence of the 1800's. Once upon a time, influential people considered anything Egyptian to be in vogue – from art and architecture to Egyptian symbols on gravestones and mausoleums. The eye of Horus may have been the inspiration for the “all-seeing eye,” a symbol used by the Masons and the International Order of the Odd Fellows on gravestones. It represents the idea that all deeds on earth are seen by the God of heaven.

My last burial of interest was the Revolutionary Soldier Daniel Eames site. Daniel was born on Mar 11, 1767, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, son of Daniel and Mary Cutter Eames. His wife was Mollie K. Wight Eames and it is believed they bore thirteen children together. Daniel and Mollie came to Jefferson County from Hopkinton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1801 and settled in the Town of Rutland on 160 acres of land and built a log house. Daniel died Sep. 13, 1855, in the Town of Rutland. It is widely believed and accepted that he served in the Revolutionary War as a very young man with his father Daniel Eames Sr. It was Daniel Sr. who commanded a company in Colonel Benjamin Haw's Massachusetts' Regiment.

Although none of these people buried at Brookside Cemetery are related to me, it was enjoyable to learn a little bit about those who helped shape Jefferson County.

Source: The genealogical and burial information came from the Jefferson County Historical Society Brookside Cemetery tour guide information packet.

The Cases of Jefferson County

by JCNYS Member Mary Case Blanchard

Credit to Susan Case Townsend (Mar. 16, 1950 – Sep. 5, 2015) whose genealogical work since age 16 is largely the bulk of this information.

The story of the Cases reportedly began with the immigration of John Case, resident of Aylsham, England, who sailed on the Dorset from Norfolk in 1635. The ship docked in Newport, RI, after it had stopped in Barbados. The renditions include his father, William, who died at sea, his brothers who may have arrived in Boston or Ipswich, MA, and one who lived in Southold on what would become Long Island, NY.

Definitively, John was found in records in Windsor, having married Sarah Spencer and their first five of ten children were born there. He removed to Massacoe (renamed Simsbury), CT, as one of 20 who received grants of land. The final five of their children were born there. He was instrumental in the founding and settling of Simsbury, was a Constable, a representative, active in the laws governing the town, and prosperous, as his will shows. Of the 25 leading Simsbury families, eight were Cases. According to the writings of A. P. Case of Vernon, NY, there were 10 marriages of Cases to Holcombs, 11 to Phelps, 42 to Humphreys (all prominent names) and 72 to other Cases, as well as others! Cases marrying Cases was apparently a strategy to retain land.

John Case had settled in Weatogue, just south of Simsbury and had acquired many acres of land. The area west of Weatogue became known as Case Farms, then Farm Village. A look at an old Simsbury map shows the many Case families in the majority of districts settled there.

The sequence of generations is as follows:

John Case (1615—21 Feb 1703) and Sarah Spencer (7 Mar 1635—3 Nov 1691) m. 8/17/1656

Elizabeth (1658), Mary (1660), John (1662), ***William (1665)**, Samuel (1667), Richard (1669), Bartholomew (1670), Joseph (1674), Sarah (1676), Abigail (1682)

***William Case** (5 May 1665—31 Mar 1700) and Elizabeth Holcomb (4 Apr 1670—26 Feb 1762) m. 1688 Elizabeth (1689), William (1691), ***James (1693)**, Rachel (1694), Mary (1696), Joshua (1698), Mindwell (1700)

***James Case** (12 Mar 1693—26 Sep 1759) and

(Continued on Page 10)

(Continued From Page 9)

Esther Fithin (Fithian) (1701—19 Sep 1769) m. 1715
Ruth (1715?), James (1716), ***Josiah (1718)**,
Esther (1720), Rachel (1722), Jerimiah (1726),
Phebe (1729), Amasa (1731)

***Josiah Case** (1 Apr 1718—21 Nov 1789) and Esther
Higley (3 Dec 1719—15 Sep 1807) m. 1741
Lois (1741), ***James (1744)**, Esther (1745), Anna
(1749), Betty (1752), Fithian (1748)

James was born in Simsbury, CT, and removed to
Loudon (now Otis), MA. He is listed as a Lt in 1781,
serving under Cap't Nathaniel Wood's Co., Col. John
Ashley's reg. which marched from Loudon to Stillwater
on an alarm. According to a letter from the pensioner's
office, Lydia was requesting a widow's pension but it is
believed she did not receive it and that she died in
Otis, MA.

***James Case** (2 Apr 1744—7 Jan 1822) and Lydia
Case (1 Oct 1761—17 May 1845) (2nd wife) m.
12/16/1777
Lydia (1778), Phebe (1780), James (1782),
Roxcena (1784), Waresham 1 (1786), ***Waresham
(1788)**, Louisey ? (1790), Sylvia (1792),
Truman (1794), Leman (1797), Orvilla (1800)

Waresham was born in Loudon, MA, and lived his life
in Jefferson County. He is buried at the Brownville
Cemetery. While it is not known when he relocated to
the town of Clayton, NY, the births of his first three
children are recorded in Loudon (Otis), MA, in the town
clerk's book.

***Waresham (Wareham) Case** (9 Feb 1788—7 Aug
1871) and Mercy Clark (26 Sep 1791—12 Aug 1863)
m. 29 Nov 1808
Campbell (1809), Lydia Calista (1812), Curtis Clark
(1814), Ware(s)ham Philemon (1816), Eliza
(Mercy Louisa?) (1818), Lorenzo Dow (1820),
James Wolcott (1822), ***William Orlando (1827)**,
Joseph Elmer (1830), Amos Madison (1836)

***William Orlando Case** (27 Jun 1827—19 Sep 1893)
and Catherine Countryman (30 Nov 1825—18 Dec
1886) m. abt 1846
James W. (1847), ***Sidney L. (1858)**, William
Campbell (1851), Curtis Melzer (1854), Lynn D.
(1858), Handley (1859), Lillian (1862)

***Sidney L. Case** (15 Dec 1848—1 Feb 1907) and
Mary Slack (3 Dec 1847—21 Jan 1910) m. 27 Dec
1870
Walter Gray (1872), ***William Wareham (1874)**,
Clinton Madison (1876), Lenna Mary (1878),
Sydnietta E. (1881)

***William Wareham Case** (18 Jul 1874—6 May 1964)
and Flossie Emily Bailey (2 Apr 1886—2 Feb 1964) m.
6 Aug 1911

Ruth Eleanor (1912), Charlotte Louise (1914),
Arnold Sidney (1917), Son (adopted)

The Cases wore many hats and much has been
written about them. The Case Wall in Williamstown,
NY, the construction in the mid-1800s of the
suspension bridge in Watertown, NY, and the Case
Research Lab in Auburn, NY, are a few of the notable
impressions in time of their successes.



Waresham was born
in Loudon, MA, and
died at his son's
house in Ohio. It is
not certain if he lived
there after Mercy's
death. He lived his
life in Jefferson
County and is buried
at the Brownville
Cemetery. While it is
not known when he
relocated to the town
of Clayton, NY, the
births of his first
three children are
recorded in Loudon
(Otis), MA, in the
town clerk's book.

Seven Case Brothers

Wareham's eight sons include Campbell, Curtis,
Wareham Philemon, Lorenzo, James, William,
Joseph, and Amos.

Campbell died in 1876 and is not in the picture.
Waresham the father died in 1871 at his son's
(Wareham Philemon) residence.

The picture would have been taken between
1876 and 1887.



**“Success is not final, failure is not fatal. It
is the courage to continue that counts.”
– Winston Churchill**

Timelines: Using Time as a Tool

By JCNYS Member Carol Rooksby Weidlich

When I suggest to other family researchers to create timelines for their research, many are surprised with the suggestion. Once they hear my reasoning, they usually agree it's an important tool in their genealogy toolbox.

Using timelines help to put your ancestor's life in prospective with the world he/she lived in. A timeline gives historical perspective and may increase your knowledge of social and world history during their lifetime. Timelines help the family researcher to avoid tunnel vision and aids in organizing your thoughts about your ancestor's life events.

When used in connection with pedigree charts and family group sheets, a timeline becomes a summary of what you know and what you don't know. They can help you prove family relationships, point out information gaps, and become an outline for writing your ancestor's story so we "put flesh on the bones" of your ancestor.

You can develop many different timelines to help your research:

Family Event Timelines can show births, marriages, deaths, residencies and occupations for an individual or family.

Historical Timelines add the social history of local and world events to your ancestors' lives. Wars, elections, inventions, Olympic events, World Fair openings affected our ancestors' lives in multiple ways. Think about the world of fashion. What clothing did your ancestors wear? The website OurTimelines.com, gives you multiple categories i.e., Historical Events, Leadership, Technology Events, Personal History Events and Personal Disaster Events, to add to timelines.

Map Timelines are one of my favorites. In my early Jefferson County family research, I used maps to give me a picture of my 4th great grandparents move from East Hartford, Connecticut to Addison County, Vermont, to Fulton, New York, to Jefferson County, New York. It was quite a journey, in the late 1700s. When my 3rd great grandparents relocated from Jefferson County to Ontario, Canada they encountered new lands and challenges. My 2nd great grandparents stayed in Canada their entire lives while their second son, and my great grandfather emigrated from Canada to the United States. You can also use Map Timelines for emigration/immigration routes and migration routes. Google Earth <<https://www.google.com/earth/about/>> is a great tool to have in your toolbox as well.

How about a Family Heirloom Timeline? Can you trace the history of Family Bibles being passed down through the family? How about furniture, dishes and other heirlooms?

To create Timelines I use multiple formats. If you use a genealogy software program, you know that when you enter Facts/Events for each individual they fall into a timeline based on the date. Usually there is a specific report that can be produced like a Family or Individual Group Sheet, Chronological List or Timeline Chart, that shows the events based on when they occurred. Spreadsheet programs like Numbers, Excel, and Google Docs can be set up to reflect an ancestor's life. You can also find many pre-printed forms on the Internet that can be downloaded.

Start with one ancestor and gather his/her information, including dates and locations. Enter the information onto your pre-printed form, or in case of a spreadsheet, enter the information, sorting can be done after everything is input.

Don't forget to have a section for your Sources/Documentation. This will save you time when you find some conflicting information.

A second important section is where to find information that you have not captured. Identify locations to research, record availability, individuals to contact, and historical events which may provide you with additional records.

Using Timelines will give you a new prospective on the lives of your ancestors.

Carol Rooksby Weidlich
North Fort Myers, Florida
crwinflagen@gmail.com

Some Examples of "Why English Is So Hard To Learn"

A bass was painted on the head of the bass drum.

When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes. The farm was cultivated to produce produce.

They were too close to the door to close it. A seamstress and a sewer fell down into a sewer line.

Upon seeing the tear in her painting, she shed a tear.

The insurance was invalid for the invalid in his hospital bed

From a list by Marlene Davis
(Found on a Facebook post)

ASK AUNTY JEFF



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

BECOMING A PROFESSIONAL

Q:

I have been doing genealogy for over 20 years and believe I have a pretty good handle on it. I have been helping folks at the library to locate their ancestry and navigate some of the more common genealogy websites. I know I love to learn about my family, and I'd like to help others that have that same excitement when they uncover previously unknown information about their forebears. How can I start to do this for a living – giving lectures or classes, writing articles for the *Informer* or other publications, maybe even taking clients? What resources are available for me to help me in working towards this goal, possibly giving me a little income during my retirement?

A:

Anyone can “hang out a shingle” and announce he/she is a “professional genealogist.” I guess that just earning a little something can allow one that label, but the bigger question is how professional is a person when providing genealogical service? That's not the same thing. There are a lot of folks, perhaps yourself included, whose professionalism far surpasses that of people who charge “the big bucks” to research someone's family history. Sadly, there is no *mandatory* governing agency (such as there are for the law, medicine, and other fields) that screens people before they declare that they are making a living doing genealogy; they do not even have to belong to a professional organization, such as the Association of Professional Genealogists (APG), though that certainly helps and adds to an impression of credibility.

Professional genealogists find themselves engaged in those activities you mention, but also might be found in the legal profession (locating heirs, for instance), the medical world (studying genetic diseases), or law enforcement (doing forensic genealogy – DNA research). Of course, in those arenas, there is likely additional, non-genealogy-focused education expected.

For our purposes here, let's contain ourselves to becoming a professional genealogist, independent of such fields. First off: Do not expect to get rich as a professional genealogist. Yes, it does happen, in some, rare cases; and, yes, many in the profession are able to make a living, even if meager; but it helps to have a “grub stake” or other financial subsistence before one embarks on the road to becoming a professional genealogist. This is largely because the

road can be bumpy and just as we need to obtain the car before taking a road trip, we need to have the education before taking others on the trip, and that can be costly. Even when one is making money at the job, continuing education is essential, especially in this changing world where one pandemic can sideline a career. Being aware of the many, many resources available is a task of constantly monitoring the genealogy world and its community. I am of a mind that being a professional (in whatever occupation) means the individual knows where to go to get/find/purchase the needed information; it is not necessary to “know everything.” Quite simply: knowing everything is impossible. So one of the first tasks in becoming a professional: find your “niche.” What are you especially good at? Is there a culture, a time period, a geographical region, an event, etc. that interests you? (e.g., if you aren't interested in Native American research, trying to become an expert in that area of family history will be tedious and may result in stress or boredom . . . hardly assets for a professional researcher taking clients, let alone presenting programs on the subject.)

Now that you know what area(s) you want to “own,” how do you learn enough to be proficient? So many educational opportunities are available to genealogists of all levels, both with formal programs and end-of-course certificates and other, self-study-type options, allowing you more flexibility. Oh, and even those who are “advanced” genealogists have areas of “weakness,” subjects they won't address, given the choice, and are often found taking, as well as giving, webinars and classes to add to their knowledge base. That is also part of being professional: know your strengths and weaknesses. That doesn't mean that you will avoid all exposure to things about which you know little, but don't declare them as areas of expertise, until they are. You don't want to find yourself being “put on the spot.”

How much education is required to be considered “knowledgeable”? That will depend on what you know going in and how involved the topics are. From what you said, and since you already have worked in a repository, it is apparent that you know the first steps, and that the steps of “finding ancestors” are not the same for all projects (how often have you been asked: “how do I start?” The answer is: “that depends”). But in starting in a business, begin with that education I keep mentioning. Here are some options:

Scheduled educational programs – check on the Board for Certification website for various options: (<https://bcgcertification.org/learning/education/>)

Online courses – The National Genealogical Society website reminds us of their unique programs: (<https://www.ngsgenealogy.org/genealogy-courses/>)

Networking and other interactive possibilities again, NGS has a listing of ideas: (<https://www.ngsgenealogy.org/learning-center/>)

Study/Higher Ed programs –

Boston University has a wonderful program: (<https://genealogyonline.bu.edu/>)

(Continued on Page 13).

(Continued From Page 12)

Salt Lake College

(<https://www.slcc.edu/continuinged/programs/genealogy.aspx>)

BYU-Continuing Ed

(<https://is.byu.edu/catalog/free-courses>)

National Institute for Genealogical Studies has a wide variety of courses, all self-paced (some certificated programs):

(<https://www.genealogicalstudies.com/>)

The ProGen Study Group option, a 14-month study program where students work in assigned groups with others, in an online setting, but with a definite start and end date (and certificate of completion):

(<https://www.progenstudygroups.com/>)

Plus, check the following resources for comprehensive lists of online educational options:

https://www.genealogy.com/articles/research/57_kathy.html

<https://www.legacypree.com/blog/theres-degree-genealogical-education-opportunities>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/educational-opportunities-for-genealogists-1421856>

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Professional_Genealogy_Educational_Opportunities_\(National_Institute\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Professional_Genealogy_Educational_Opportunities_(National_Institute))

<https://www.cyndislist.com/education/online-courses-and-webinars/>

All those, and more, are available, some including online videos (e.g., YouTube) and/or webinars (see that last one, on the above list, as well as <https://conferencekeeper.org/> - which updates constantly)

Add to your education, reading in the field: works by Elizabeth Shown Mills, Dr. Thomas Jones, and many, many others are excellent additions to your genealogy library. Plus, the numerous articles in the publications of organizations listed above and at <https://www.cyndislist.com/magazines/> provide a listing of publication titles, blogs, podcasts, videos, etc., many of which will add to your knowledge base.

And when you do start thinking seriously about beginning your business, consider joining the Association of Professional Genealogists (<https://apgen.org>). However, one need not already be engaged in genealogy-for-hire to join APG; you may even decide never to do it as a vocation. Many APG members find the benefits and interactions with others rewarding and beneficial to their own family research and maintain membership just for those. Maybe I'll see you at a conference in the future.

**Nothing is impossible. The word
itself says, "I'm possible"!
– Audrey Hepburn**

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

WWII HONOR ROLL FOR PHILDELPHIA 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.

"Philadelphia Honor Roll of those in our country's service. Following is a list of men and women from Philadelphia township now serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. The Honor Roll includes names of a number of persons who formerly resided in Philadelphia. If anyone has a name to add to the list or any correction to make, please communicate with the North Country Advance Philadelphia representatives, Mrs. Florence Hagan."

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:

ACHESON, Robert; ALTON, James; AUSTIN, Roy; ANGERER, Albert; ALTON, Robert; BUSH, Francis; BLANCHARD, Richard; BURNHAM, Gordon; BURNHAM, Harold; BALL, Glenn; BULLARD, Wesley; BROWN, Robert; BALL, Gerald; BALDICK, Carl; BARDEN, Dorwin; BURNHAM, Irvin; BURNHAM, Richard; CULLEN, Patrick; COCCO, Patrick; COCCO, Robert; COCCO, Nicholas; COOK, Raymond; COOK, Richard; CAIRD, Almond; CLIBY, Frederick; CASSE, Robert; DRAKE, James; DRAKE, Edson; DELLES, Leo; DOBSON, Clyde; ELLIS, Lloyd; ELLIOTT, Leslie; FLEMING, Roger W.; GILTZ, James; GRAVES, Leland; HARDY, James; HAGAN, Clyde; HAGAN, Lyle; HAGAN, Helen; HALEY, Royce; HALSTEAD, Perry; HARDY, Wayne; HOOVER, Frank; HUBBARD, Clyde; HENDERSON, William; JONES, Garrison; KAVANAUGH, John; KLOCK, Kenneth; LEARY, James; LANDON, William; LEUZE, Ralph; MILES, Andrew; MILES, Brayton; MILLER, Robert; MEEKS, Jack; MOSHER, Francis; MURPHY, Amos; MCLEOD, Jay; MCALLISTER, Cecil; MCREYNOLDS, John; MCNEIL, Richard; PLEDGER, Leon, PEMBERTON, Richard; PERCY, Ronald; PERCY, Arthur; PUTMAN, Donald; PLEDGER, Fred; RONAS, John; RIORDON, Andrew; RIORDON, Emerson; ROBINSON, William; RUSSELL, Allen; RUSSELL, Donald; SHARON, Stanley; SAWYER, Ivan; SHARON, George; SHORKEY, Lloyd; STAIE, James; SEAMAN, Adrian; SWEENEY, Leonard; TOUSLEY, Harold; TURNBULL, Guy; TIMMERMAN, Donald; TIERNEY, Edward; TURNBULL, Weldon; TURNBULL, Culver; TOUSLEY, John; TRUDE, Alvah; TRUDE, Ivan H.; TRUDE, Paul W.; WHITE, Eugene; WHITE, Wilbur; WARD, Reginald; WARD, Douglas; and WASHBURN, Wesley.

IN THE NAVY:

ADAMS, Gerald; ALLEN, Gordon; DAVIS, Leo; DRAKE, Richard; EAGER, Raymond; FULTS, Donald; HALEY, Royce; LAWLER, James; LAWLER, Kenneth; MEEKS, William; MUNRO, Eugene; MCNEIL, Lawrence; PFLUGHEHER, Edward; PILGER, Bernard; SHORKEY, Raymond; PLEDGER, Donald; CLYDE, Charles; SPRAGUE, Gerald; PURCELL, Harry; PUTMAN, Maxine; WASHBURN, Wesley; WIENHOLD, Lawrence; and WEINHOLD, Clyde.

IN THE MARINE CORPS:

BALDWICK, Wesley; and MUNRO, Eugene.

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Jefferson County Cemetery Inscriptions Compiled By Mrs. Charles P. Gruman

Indexed By Genealogy and Local History Department
Syracuse Public Library 1960

Transcribed by JCNYS Informer Committee
Member: Beverly K. Sterling-Affinati

Source: [https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/442345-jefferson-county-cemetery-inscriptions?](https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/442345-jefferson-county-cemetery-inscriptions?viewer=1&offset=1#page=1&viewer=picture&o=&n=0&q=)
viewer=1&offset=1#page=1&viewer=picture&o=&n=0&q=
(pages 45-47)

[Kimball Cemetery, Town of Brownville, Jefferson County, New York State](#)

Copied by Mrs. Chas. P. Gruman, Chairman
Comfort Tyler Chapter D.A.R. (Fair Condition)

Allen, Ramish ? – b Apr. 11, 1796 – d Nov. 1814 ae 18 yrs – Served at Sackets Harbor 1812. Granted furlough, died & buried on Cyrus Allen farm, Perch River, N.Y., Town of Brownville, Jefferson Co.

Bonney, Madison – 1843-1902
Wife Ella Horr – 1850-1932

Bonney, Walter – d July 24, 1857 ae 40yrs 9mo
Wife Elizabeth – d Mar. 19, 1892 ae 60yrs

Buckminster, Eve Ann, wife of C. B. – d Oct. 28, 1860 ae 27yrs 1mo 20da

Cole, Zervish (Terviah?), dau of Walter & Charlotte Cole – d Apr. 25, 1862 ae 43yrs

Cole, Walter (G.A.R. Marker) – d Dec. 16, 1850 ae 62yrs 11mo 14da
Wife Charlotte – d May 19, 1878 ae 89yrs 10mo 6da

Crawford, Laurence P., wife of S. H. – d Feb. 27, 1848 ae 27yrs

Cole, John N. – d Mar. 8, 1881 ae 71 yrs
Wife Mary Ann – d Oct. 20, 1886 ae 74yrs 6mo

Cole, Mary wife of Harrison Cole – d Feb. 7, 1850 ae 31yrs.

Davenport, Betsy B., wife of J.H. Davenport – d Apr. 27, 1873 ae 55yrs 9mo

Doxtater, Letitia – b May 7, 1811 – d May 1, 1854

Ellsworth, Wesley – d Nov. 13, 1884 ae 70yrs 9 mo

Failing, John – d Feb. 26, 1890 ae 92yrs 1mo 29da
Wife Catherine – d Oct. 6, 1891 ae 92yrs 3mo 9da

Failing, John D. – d May 27, 1838 ae 83yrs
Wife Elizabeth – d Sept. 22, 1851 ae 92yrs

Keith, Rufus Willard – 1827-1911
Wife Ruby Leavitt – 1830-1917

Keith, Fleury – d Sept. 17, 1850 ae 65 yrs
Wife Pamela – d Mar. 14, 1867 ae 81yrs

Makepeace, – d Mar. 13, 1813 ae 60yrs
Wife Lucy B. – d Dec. 8, 1842 ae 90yrs

Vandewater, Laura L., wife of Austin – d Feb. 27, 1874 ae 33yrs 22da

Woodward, Earl – b 1882-
Wife Lottie M. – 1882-1916

Private Cemetery on Arthur Biggers farm – Perch Lake Rd. out of Brownville, Town of Brownville, Jefferson Co., N.Y.

Poor condition and unused for many years.
Copied by Mrs. Charles P. Gruman, chairman
Genealogical Records
Comfort Tyler Chapter D.A.R.

Allby, Daniel – d July 10, 1835 ae 33yrs.

Brittian, Otis – d Aug. 2, 1815 ae 40yrs.
Wife, Diadama – d June 28, 1845 ae 70yrs.

Brown, John P. – d March 19, 1847 ae 28yrs.

Bunce, Joseph – d Dec. 29, 1832 ae 110yrs 1mo 17da.
Wife, Sophia A. – d. Nov. 8, 1854 ae 60yrs.

Cole, William – d July 4, 1847 ae 69yrs 9mo 20da.
Wife, Elizabeth – d May 23, 1850 ae 62yrs 3mo.

Cole, Laura Bunce wife of William N. Cole d Mar. 17, 1848 ae 31 yrs.

Cole, Sarah wife of William N. Cole d Dec. 11, 1824 ae 22yrs.

Cole, Moses – d Sept. 12, 1828 ae 75yrs.
Wife, Isabel – d June 10, 1839 ae 88yrs

Cole, Moses – d May 3, 1814 ae 87yrs.

Chase, Elizabeth wife of John Chase – d April 17, 1838 ae 25yrs.

Chase, Moses son of Ezekiel & Sarah – d Jan. 10, 1845 ae 21yrs 9mo.

Earl, Artemus – d Feb. 21, 1832 ae 28yrs
Wife, Roswell – d April 24, 1849 ae 59yrs 6mo.

Earl, Horace – d March 8, 1842 ae 43yrs.
Wife, Fanny – d Sept. 10, 1862 ae 62yrs.
Dau, Susan M. – d March 6, 1847 ae 21yrs 6mo.

Earl, Oscar – stone broken and set in ground.

Graves, Thomas – d April 21, 1832 ae 50yrs.

Graves, Sally – d Aug. 14, 1812 ae 25yrs.

Ostrander, Mary A. wife of John J. – d July 11, 1853 ae 34yrs.

Priest, Samuel – d Oct. 26, 1826 ae 71 yrs.

Reed, Sarah S. dau of L. & P. Reed – d Oct. 2, 1858 ae 20yrs 4mo 29da.

Riggs, Ruchann wife of Edwin S. Riggs – d Feb 26, 1847 ae 25yrs 7da.

Rootes, Mary wife of John Rootes – d Jan. 23, 1853 ae 47 yrs.

Stevens, Oliver – d Aug. 5, 1832 ae 40yrs 10mo 2da.
Wife, Sarah – d Feb. 11, 1849 ae 52yrs.

Stevens, Albert H. son of Oliver and Sarah – d. Mar. 23, 1843 ae 24yrs 11mo.

Stone, Zelia dau of Jesse & Rachel Stone – d Aug. 9, 1869 ae 29y 5mo 27da.

Stone, Jesse – d July 4, 1878 ae 87yrs 4mo 3da.
Wife, Betsey – d Jan. 15, 1837 ae 40yrs 6mo 14da.
3rd wife, Hannah – d May 3, 1881 ae 94yrs 20da.

Tarbell, Isaac – d March 20, 1841 ae 78yrs.

Tarbell, Harriette wife of Isaac – d Jan. 3, 1832 ae 57yrs.

Turner, Samuel – d June 18, 1876 ae 67yrs 14da.

Ward, Nancy E. wife of Elder Henry Ward – d June 12, 1837 ae 21y 3mo 1da.

Weller, Marinda wife of Silas Weller – d Jan. 13, 1853 ae 36yrs 8mo.

White, Hazael S. – d Jan. 16, 1873 ae 69yrs 6mo 21da.
Wife, Mary A. – d May 19, 1886 ae 76yrs 1mo 28da.

White, William E. – d Jan. 1, 1896 ae 59yrs 8mo 17da.
Wife, Rosaltha – d June 25, 1864 ae 21yrs 7mo 7da.

White, Edward E. – d Feb. 5, 1887 ae 31yrs 3mo 9da.

LIFE SKETCH OF CHARLES A. WINSLOW

Watertown Daily Times, October 14, 1963

Herewith is presented a life sketch of former Mayor Charles A. Winslow, who died Saturday in the Madonna home of the Mercy hospital at the age of 91.

By John Pepp
Staff Writer of the Times

Mayor of Watertown throughout the duration of World War II, as well as during the years just prior to and immediately after the war, Mr. Winslow headed the city government through one of the most trying times in history. His tenure included all of that critical period of war-time shortages of material and manpower, of drastic rationing of vital necessities and other war-imposed restrictions.

Aside from his service as the city's chief magistrate for eight years and his business affiliations, the scope of Mr. Winslow's activities embraced various fields. His public service included 15 years as chairman of the Thousand Islands State Parks Commission. He had been prominent as a singer and choral and choir director, was president of the chamber of commerce for two terms and president of the Rotary club for one term; was chairman of the Jefferson County war council during World War II and was an active participant in movements designed to bring new industries to Watertown.

Charles A. Winslow was born in Utica July 13, 1871, one of nine children of the late Charles and Jane Leahy Winslow.

The future mayor of Watertown spent his boyhood in Utica, where he was educated in Assumption Academy. He learned the plumber's trade and followed that for two years, after which he went to New York City and studied voice under Paola Giorza for four years.

Begins Career

Upon his return to Utica, Mr. Winslow began his business career with the Utica Brewing Company. In 1895 he came to Watertown with his brother, Frank, to supervise the equipping of the Watertown Brewing Company plant of which Frank was one of the principal organizers.

Later, Mr. Winslow left the brewing business and for a time was employed as night clerk at the old Hardiman Hotel and the old Otis House.

In January, 1901, he was employed by the New York Central Railroad, serving in the freight office, then situated at the foot of Public Square.

In 1902 he became an employee of the late Horace E. Tyler, lower Court Street coal dealer, and remained with him for ten years until 1912, when he entered the trucking storage warehousing and coal business for himself at the old Watertown Milk Company station at 436 Court Street. The business was known as the Winslow Trucking Company. Two years later—in June, 1914—the plant was destroyed by fire.

Associated in business with Mr. Winslow at the time was Edward L. (Ned) Day and the business became known as the Winslow-Day Company, Inc., with Mr. Winslow as the president and general manager. Following the disastrous fire of 1914, the firm erected the present fireproof warehouse



plant at 538 Morrison Street, now used by the Macy-Buck & Schuyler, Inc.

In March, 1920, Mr. Winslow purchased the interest of Mr. Day in the business, the latter retiring, and the business was again designated as the Winslow Trucking Company, with Mr. Winslow as president and treasurer. A pioneer in the transport business, Mr. Winslow was among the first to have trucks for hire in Watertown.

Mr. Winslow continued the Winslow Trucking Company at the Morrison street location until September, 1930, when the business was merged with the Marcy-Buck Company, Inc., to form the Marcy-Buck & Winslow Company, Inc., for years one of the largest dealers in solid fuels north of the main line of the New York Central Railroad. In the new company Mr. Winslow became a vice president and director.

Also absorbed in the merger—a consolidation of three of the largest retail coal companies of the Watertown area and two of the most important trucking and storage concerns in this section—was the coal, wood, warehouse, storage and trucking business of the former H. E. Tyler Company, then owned by Harold L. Besnett and John T. Waite.

Mr. Winslow was placed in charge of the warehousing and trucking department of the company, which, in addition to the fuel business, now had the only large warehousing facilities north of Syracuse, carried on extensive motor transportation operations and served as the Watertown agents of the Mayflower Interstate Trucking Company.

Elected President

President of the Marcy-Buck & Winslow Company back in 1930 was the late Richard M. Buck, whose father, the late Robert J. Buck, was chairman of the board. James H. Davison and Mr. Winslow were the vice presidents. Following Richard Buck's death March 3, 1931, his father succeeded him as president and he served in the capacity until Jan. 15, 1938, when he resigned to set up an independent coal company, at which time Mr. Winslow was elected president of the Marcy-Buck & Winslow Company, R. J. Buck again becoming the board chairman.

(Continued on Page 16)

Continued From Page 15)

On July 1, 1935, the main offices were moved from Mill Street to the former Tyler Company offices in lower Court Street and on April 12, 1939, the capital structure was changed. On April 20, 1939, there followed the reorganization whereby John L. Schuyler, now dead, was elected president to succeed Mr. Winslow, who was then made chairman of the board to replace R. J. Buck, who had resigned.

Mr. Winslow remained active with the corporation as chairman of the board until April 11, 1944, when he disposed of his interest in the company—45 per cent of the stock—and retired from business. Mr. Winslow's stock was purchased by Daniel B. Schuyler and Kent W. McKinley, who took control of the company following the death May 24, 1944 of Mr. Schuyler's son John L., D. G. Schuyler becoming president and treasurer July 11, 1944, and Mr. McKinley executive vice president Aug. 8, 1944. Effective Dec. 30, 1944, the name of the company was changed to Marcy-Buck & Schuyler, Inc.

His connection with the Marcy-Buck & Winslow Company as director and officer, as well as stockholder, having terminated with the sale of his holdings to Mr. Schuyler and Mr. McKinley, Mr. Winslow became associated with the New York Air Brake Company in June, 1944, as public relations director. He remained with the Air Brake Company for 18 months, resigning Jan. 1, 1949, and devoting himself to his duties as mayor of the city. His resignation from the Air Brake Company position at the age of 74 marked his retirement from active business life.

Not until he decided to run for mayor in August, 1939, in opposition to former Mayor John B. Harris, then a city councilman, did Mr. Winslow first become conspicuous in politics. A lively municipal campaign, in which the controversial issue of home lighting figured prominently, was waged between the Winslow and Harris forces, climaxing Nov. 7, 1939, in defeat for Mr. Harris in one of the closest elections in years. The new mayor succeeded the late Mayor David D. Kieff, who was not a candidate for reelection.

Inaugurated Mayor Jan. 1, 1940 Mr. Winslow headed a new council which included William T. Field, a new member succeeding Harry C. Kinne, who had declined to become a candidate for reelection as city councilman: John H. Newman, who had been reelected; and Mr. Harris and Levi Carpenter, who began the last two years of their terms.

Two days after taking office, Mr. Winslow had the sudden experience of having to officiate as the acting city manager as well as mayor, for on Jan. 3 Paul B. Sutton, who was the city manager, died.

Seeking reelection on the basis of his four-year wartime record, Mr. Winslow announced his candidacy May 12, 1943, and was the only designated candidate for the mayoralty nomination, until primary day, Aug. 10, when through write-in campaigns, the names of two opponents appeared on the ballots, former City Councilman James J. Weldon and Corwin T. Jewell, then city councilman. Mr. Jewell finished third in the primary voting and therefore, under the nonpartisan law, was eliminated from the race, leaving Mr. Winslow and Mr. Weldon to oppose one another for the election. On election day, Nov. 2, Mr. Winslow won handily over the former city councilman and alderman defeating Mr. Weldon by majority of 514.

Mr. Winslow's associates on the council when he began his second term of office as head of the city government on Jan. 1, 1944, were: William W. Waddingham, Corwin T. Jewell, Hiram S. Arthur and William J. Flynn, the latter a new member of the council.

Hot Contest

His formal announcement of candidacy for a third term was made April 9, 1947. Attorney Henry A. Hudson, now a justice of the New York State supreme court, had already publicly announced his candidacy and started an active campaign. There followed one of the "hottest" municipal contests in years, with Mr. Hudson emerging victorious over Mr. Winslow in the November election.

At the expiration of his term Dec. 31, 1947, Mr. Winslow retired from politics.

One of the outstanding municipal achievements in which Mr. Winslow was vitally interested during his administration was the development of the Watertown airport. It was he who advocated a municipal airport commission, which was created to control airport operations.

Other major accomplishments were achieved under his administration. The public debt was reduced \$2,500,000 in seven years. In 1947 the outstanding municipal indebtedness was cut below \$1,000,000 for the first time in 42 years and the city's bonded debt limit stood at more than \$4,500,000.

The public housing authority, predecessor of the Watertown Housing Authority provided by state legislation, another municipal agency, was created by Mr. Winslow.

In addition to being mayor of the city, Mr. Winslow served in the important position of chairman of the Jefferson County War Council during the World War II years and in that capacity was charged with the responsibility of directing the civilian war efforts of the county. He was appointed to the position by the governor of the state, then Herbert H. Lehman, under the state war emergency act. He also took an active part in the operation of the city's civilian protection program during the war emergency period.

Mr. Winslow was a character member of the Thousand Islands State Parks Commission, created in 1932 under a bill signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, then governor of the state, and he served as chairman of the commission throughout the 15 years that he was a member of the group. Mr. Winslow was elected chairman of the commission when it held its organization meeting Sept. 17, 1932. He served three five-year terms on the commission, retiring Jan. 31, 1947.

For years a member of the chamber of commerce, Mr. Winslow served as its president for two terms, 1930 and 1931, being first elected Feb. 21, 1930, to succeed H. Clinton Sprague, whose term expired, and being reelected Feb. 9, 1931. With his designation as president, he automatically became chairman of the board of directors.

A member of the club since May, 1928, Mr. Winslow served as president of the Watertown Rotary Club for the one-year term of 1933-34. He succeeded the late Dr. Norman L. Hawkins as president.

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For years he was a director of the old Jefferson County National Bank, now a part of the National Bank of Northern New York, having first been elected to the board on Jan. 9, 1934, at which time he succeeded Harvey R. Waite, then president of the Agricultural Insurance Company.

Active in campaigns for community advancement, Mr. Winslow was in 1943 appointed chairman of the Jefferson County Committee For Economic Development and in 1944 was chairman ex-officio of the mayor's municipal advisory commission. Both were designed chiefly to plan for the post-war days.

On Nov. 10, 1948, the former mayor appeared before a U.S. senate committee hearing in Washington, D.C., on the basing point decision and, on behalf of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce, testified on the effect of the elimination of the basing point system to Watertown and Jefferson County industries. He was then a member of the chamber of commerce legislative committee and had for six years been a member of a committee seeking to attract new industries to Watertown.

Received Honors

Among the honors conferred upon Mr. Winslow, especially during his eight years as mayor, was his appointment Dec. 17, 1954, to the chairmanship of the Watertown committee in the campaign to raise funds for a \$3,000,000 memorial hospital in New York City in honor of the late Gov. Alfred E. Smith. During his last year as mayor he was appointed an honorary vice chairman of the New York State Veterans of Foreign Wars organization. In 1940 he was honorary chairman of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, Inc., in the city of Watertown.

From the time he first became a resident of Watertown in 1895 and until recent years, Mr. Winslow had been one of the outstanding figures in the city's musical life. Gifted with a fine baritone voice, he had appeared a number of times in local productions of Gilbert & Sullivan operas and other home talent productions, for years had a reputation of being the best baritone in northern New York, once directed choirs of Watertown churches and in later years of his life was the musical director of the Watertown Male Chorus.

Mr. Winslow showed early promise of his singing talents, so in 1889, after his graduation from Utica schools, he went to New York and studied voice training under Paola Giorza for four years. While he was receiving his early musical training, he sang in the choirs of St. Agnes Church of New York and in St. Augustine's choir in St. Peter's Church of Brooklyn.

.....(not legible).....there became director of the choir of St. Francis de Sales Church, serving in that capacity until he came to Watertown in 1895. Here he sang first in the choir of St. Patrick's Church and until May, 1898, when he resigned, he was the choir director. Later, he became a member of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church and was its baritone soloist for 21 years.

For two years he was the director of the choir of the First Methodist Church when it was known as the Arsenal Street Methodist Church, resigning that position in September, 1902, to accept a similar position with the St. Patrick's Choral Society, the name under which the St. Patrick's Church choir had just been organized. Later, Mr. Winslow was for years the choir director of the Holy Family Church, becoming a member of the choir in 1927.

Dean of Vocalists

Dean of Watertown vocalists, Mr. Winslow was chosen musical director of the Watertown Male Chorus when that organization was formed in November, 1929, and he conducted the chorus during the early years of its existence, eventually being succeeded by F. Lysle Schmid. Mr. Winslow once sang first bass in the choir.

Mr. Winslow's distinctive voice delighted north country music lovers on many occasions. Performances he gave in the leading male role of Captain Corcoran in Gilbert & Sullivan's light opera, "H.M.S. Pinafore," are especially recalled. This part he played in a local presentation of "Pinafore" back in 1904 and he was the only member of that cast that was in the group that presented the opera March 23 and 24, 1933, at the South Junior High School for charity under the auspices of the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. In addition to being in the cast, Mr. Winslow, then musical director of the Watertown Male Chorus, directed the weeks of rehearsal of principals and chorus of the 1933 production with orchestra leader F. Lysle Schmid as conductor.

Back in 1904 the late Fred Seymour was the director for the "Pinafore" presentation with Mr. Winslow in the role of Captain Corcoran. Under Mr. Seymour's direction. Mr. Winslow also appeared as a principal in other Gilbert & Sullivan operas, including "Mikado" and "Pirates of Penzance." He sang in a number of local musical comedy productions, including "The Geisha" and "The Country Girl," participated in numerous other amateur productions; sang solo parts in oratorios, including Handel's "Messiah," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Debussy's "Prodigal Son," and sang in many cantatas, as well as numerous concerts given under the sponsorship of various churches and organizations. In 1930 he was chairman of the committee arranging for the May Music Week.

Mr. Winslow married Miss Anna Fee, daughter of the Late Michael and Bridget Plunkett Fee of this city, Oct. 30, 1900, the ceremony being performed at St. Patrick's Church by the late Rev. Tobias Glenn, then pastor of the church. Both were prominent musically, singing in church choirs and in home talent productions, including Gilbert & Sullivan operas in which she was a soprano in the chorus and he sang the leading male roles.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow resided at the old Fee family home in Willow Street for a time following their marriage. Later, they lived at 179 Flower Avenue East, moving in 1918 to 301 Flower Avenue East. Mrs. Winslow died Dec. 13, 1943. The couple had no children.

Mr. Winslow was the last surviving charter member of Watertown Lodge, 496, B.P.O.E., and also the only surviving officer of the original group of 30 members who formed the Elks Lodge in 1899. He was the first organist of the lodge. At his death he was an honorary life member.

He was a former member and trustee of Holy Family Church, member of Watertown Council, 259, K. of C., Bishop Conroy General Assembly, Fourth Degree, K. of C., the Lincoln League and Black River Valley club. He had also been a member of the Jefferson County Golf Club and the Crescent Yacht Club of Chaumont. Fishing was one of his chief hobbies.

A former member of the National Warehousemen's Association, Mr. Winslow once served as the president of the New York State district.

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

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POOR-HOUSES

The first compulsory charity within the limits of the present Empire State was that which the act of the colonial assembly of April, 1691, provided for, whereby the towns of the colony were required to support their own poor, and whereby, also, safeguards were thrown around the system, to prevent imposition upon the authorities. The assembly of 1683 may have also provided for such support, and so, also, may have the Dutch burghers before that, but the first laws we find recorded on the subject are those reported in Bradford's edition of the Colonial Laws from 1691 to 1773, published in London, which gives the first act as passed in April of the former year.

The legislature in 1778 provided for the support of the poor by towns and cities, and later on, for the building of poor-houses by towns and counties. Previous to the adoption of the poor-house system by Jefferson County each town in the county supported its own poor, and the records of the board of supervisors show annual appropriations in many of the towns for that purpose of from \$50 to \$800.

In 1817, \$50 was voted to build a town poor-house in Le Ray, and in 1822, under the act of 1820, the supervisors recommended to the several towns to take into consideration at their next annual meetings the propriety of building a poor-house and house of industry for the county, as advised by an act of March 3, 1820. In April, 1825, a meeting of the board was called, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hubbard, Hart, and Stewart, was appointed to ascertain the most suitable site for erecting a poor-house, and the price for which a farm could be purchased, within five miles of the court-house. The cost of buildings was limited to \$2000. They were directed to advertise for proposals for purchasing a farm, if they should think proper. On June 7 an adjourned meeting of the supervisors met to hear the above report. After visiting the premises in a body, it was resolved to purchase the Dudley farm, in Le Ray, five miles from Watertown, containing 150 acres, at \$10 per acre. Committees were appointed to procure titles, which came through Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont, and fit up the premises. The building was erected by Simeon Towle, and completed and accepted by the board November 17, 1825, the same costing \$1400. These premises continued to be occupied for the purpose of a poor-house until November, 1832, when the supervisors voted a petition for the power to sell the property, and borrow \$4000 on the credit of the county for building a new one on a new site, if the interests of the county

required it. An act was passed by the legislature January 25, 1833, granting the power asked for, and providing for the execution of the trust by three commissioners to be appointed by the supervisors. At their following session the board, after much discussion, finally agreed to erect a new poor-house on a farm of 100 acres, purchased of J. Foster for \$1500, about a mile below Watertown, north of the river, and Orville Hungerford, Joseph Graves, and Bernard Bagley were appointed to carry the resolution into effect. This poor-house and farm cost \$6123.66, and the old property was sold for \$2015.24.

The distinction between town and county poor was abolished by a vote of the supervisors in November 1834, and this has been since several times changed. In 1832 the experiment of picking oakum was tried, with a profit of \$154 the first year. The culture of the mulberry has also been attempted, but with small success. The first superintendents of the poor-house, appointed in 1820, were Orville Hungerford, Wm. S. Ely, Peter Yandes, John Hoover, and Asher Wilmot, who were elected in 1826 and 1827, and an equal number were annually appointed until the adoption of the present constitution. The persons elected under the general law were David Montague, Chas. F. Symonds, and Phineas Hardy, in 1848; Martin J. Hutchins, 1849; Peter S. Houck, 1850; Austin Everitt, 1851. It being thought by certain ones that the general law was not the best that could be devised for the county, an effort was made in 1852, which procured on the 12th of April an act which directed but one overseer of the poor to be hereafter elected in each town in this county, and the duties of overseers of the poor were conferred upon the supervisor and such overseer, in the several towns, who were to be associated together in affording relief to the indigent within certain limits, to be prescribed by the board of supervisors for each town. No superintendents of the poor were to be thereafter elected, but one was to be appointed by the board of supervisors, to hold his office during their pleasure. He is to reside at the poor-house, and be the keeper thereof in case of vacancy, the county judge, clerk, and treasurer, or any two of them, fill the vacancy by temporary appointment until another is chosen. In the fall of 1854, and annually afterwards, two visitors are appointed by the board of supervisors, to visit the poor-house every two months, and examine its books and management. Contracts for medicines and medical attendance are made by the supervisors, individually, in the several towns, and as a board for the poor-house. They have also the power of directing the manner in which supplies for the poorhouse shall be purchased, which directions the superintendent is obliged to follow. The provisions of this act apply to no other county than this. The board of supervisors, in accordance with powers thus conferred, appointed Alpheus Parker superintendent, who entered upon his duties January 1, 1853.

In 1846 the barn on the farm was burned, and rebuilt
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 in 1847. In 1839-40 cells were built in the poor-house for the confinement of lunatics, and in 1855 the lunatic asylum was built of brick, and at a cost of \$4811.57, Messrs. Adriel Ely, Jason Clark, and A. S. Babcock having supervision of the work. In 1870 the poor-house was remodeled and rebuilt at an expense of \$13,750, under the supervision of Messrs. R. Fuller, Thomas C. Chittenden, and Herman Strong. The institution as it at present stands and is conducted is claimed to be second to no similar institution in the State.

Mr. Parker served as superintendent from 1853 to 1858, and was succeeded in the latter year by Nathaniel Havens, Jr., who held the position until 1860, when he was succeeded by Colonel Herman Strong, who continued to receive the appointment annually until his death, which occurred in April 1876. From the commendatory reports of the inspectors and committees appointed to visit the poor-house and report thereon, we gather that Colonel Strong was peculiarly fitted for the delicate and arduous task of caring for the unfortunate class committed to his charge, in which he was ably seconded by his estimable wife and daughter. Colonel Strong was succeeded by A. W. Wheelock, who continues the same general system of management inaugurated by his immediate predecessor, with gratifying and commendable results.

Beside the care given to the poor in the county institution, a greater amount of relief is afforded in the towns outside, in the support, or partial relief, of the town poor, the distinction between county and town charges being now maintained. The following statement exhibits the amounts paid for the support and relief of the poor since the year 1860 to 1876, both years inclusive, in and out of the poor house:

	In Poor-House.	Outside Poor-House.	Total.
1860.....	\$5,764	\$14,264	\$20,028
1861.....	7,960	16,957	24,917
1862.....	7,623	18,556	26,179
1863.....	8,106	27,184	35,290
1864.....	9,248	46,731	55,979
1865.....	11,609	58,006	69,615
1866.....	13,632	42,049	55,681
1867.....	13,857	34,633	48,490
1868.....	14,175	38,133	52,308
1869.....	14,421	36,440	50,861
1870.....	13,702	36,408	50,110
1871.....	12,335	40,400	52,735
1872.....	12,989	36,367	49,356
1873.....	12,538	29,380	41,918
1874.....	10,773	15,931	26,704
1875.....	12,892	23,141	36,033
1876*.....	12,127	19,093	31,220
	\$193,751	\$533,673	\$727,424

In 1876 there were 986 persons relieved in the towns, at a cost of \$21,315.21 (See next column).

The report of the superintendent of the poor-house for the year ending November 1, 1876, makes the following exhibit : The sum expended for the year for

In 1876 there were 986 persons relieved in the towns, at a cost of \$21,315.21, as follows :

	No. of Persons.	Cost of Relief.
Adams.....	37	\$1,502.74
Alexandria.....	64	1,186.15
Antwerp.....	17	508.72
Brownville.....	74	1,528.61
Cape Vincent.....	116	1,026.58
Champion.....	28	862.70
Clayton.....	77	1,397.85
Ellisburg.....	43	744.46
Henderson.....	6	263.26
Hounsfield.....	24	564.37
Le Ray.....	17	652.86
Lorraine.....	23	661.74
Lyme.....	47	765.21
Orleans.....	41	1,013.58
Pamela.....	None.
Philadelphia.....	19	575.83
Rodman.....	1	39.20
Rutland.....	9	88.50
Theresa.....	74	423.00
City of Watertown.....	110	4,111.68
Wilna.....	132	2,586.81
Worth.....	27	811.36
	986	\$21,315.21

* Appropriations in tax levy for 1876.

the support of the institution was \$11,764.87, for which 3247 weeks of board were furnished in the lunatic asylum, and 4323 weeks in the poor-house, averaging \$1.55 and 3/10 per week. On November 1, 1875, there were 60 persons in the asylum, 15 males and 45 females. There were received during the year 11 males and 9 females, and 6 males and 8 females were discharged, 4 males and 2 females died, and 1 male and 3 females escaped, 56 persons remaining in the asylum on November 1876. In the poor-house on November 1, 1875, there were 48 males and 49 females; 53 males and 27 females were received, and one of each sex was born; total, 179. Discharged during the year, 46 males, 42 females—88; died, males 3, females 2—5; sent to Orphans' Home, 1; bound out, 1; total 95. Inmates November 1, 1876, 52 males, 32 females, making 140 in both departments.

Advantage is sometimes taken of the generous provision made for the temporary relief of the worthy poor, and therefore a system was adopted by which the orders granted by the overseers of the poor express upon their face the kind and quality of goods the county or town authorities will pay for. This was necessary, as will be seen by a resolution introduced at the annual meeting of the board of supervisors in 1868, by Mr. Dimick, and adopted, explaining the fact of the reduction of bills for pauper relief, though contracted on regular orders. The resolution cited the following specimen bills presented to the committee for audit: One was itemized thus: "1 coat, \$11; 1 pair shoes, \$3.13; 1 pair gloves, 56; 1 box collars, 25; 2 linen bosoms, \$1.08; total, \$16.02." Another bill of six months ran thus: "Whisky, opium, and camphor, \$21.29; crackers, herring, and loaf-sugar, \$5.50; total, \$26.79."

There was no meat, meal, or flour in the account. The resolution then proceeded: "Therefore resolved, that
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in future, although articles may have been ordered by the proper authority, yet some discrimination and judgment is required of those who furnish goods for the county poor; and however large the ratio of whisky may be to crackers in our own private grocery bills, we cannot allow so large a proportion of rum and opium in any poor-bill against the county without some good reason for the same accompanying the bill. And although an officer might very properly issue an order of \$10 on a shoe-store for the benefit of a large and destitute family, yet should the owner of that family take it into his head to cover his heels with a pair of \$10 boots, and the merchant on that order should furnish a pair actually worth the amount, nevertheless it is the opinion of this board that collecting such accounts against the county would be the pursuit of money under difficulties."

The superintendents of the poor-house have been as follows: Orville Hungerford, 1825 to 1834; Wm. I. Ely, 1825 to 1832; Peter Yandes, 1825 to 1829; John Hoover, 1825 to 1829; Asher Wilmot, 1825 to 1829; Dyer Huntington, 1830-31; Jotham Bigelow, 1830-31; John Stuart, 1830-32; Eben'r Wood, 1831; Ambrose Blunt, 1832-37; Silas Marvin, 1832; Norris M. Woodruff, 1833-37; Stephen D. Sloan, 1833-37; Jonathan Howland, 1833-37; Ralph Rodgers, 1835-37; Eli Farwell, 1838; Daniel Lee, 1838; Wm. McCulloch, 1838; Stephen Johnson, 1838; John W. Breed, 1838; Samuel Call, 1839; Jason Clark, 1839; Hiram Converse, 1839; Arba Strong, 1839 and 1842-44; Joseph Kimball, 1840-41; Asher N. Corss, 1840-41; John Thurman, 1840-11; Wm. McNiel, 1840-41; Willard Shurtliff, 1840-43; Edw. S. Salisbury, 1842-43; David D. Otis, 1842-44; Peter S. Howk, 1842-44; Joel Hayworth, 1844-45; Eben'r Brown, 1844; Jabez Hunting, 1845-47; Stephen Bowen, 1845 and 1847; Wm. Wood, 1846; George W. Cornwell, 1846; Chas. Sexton, Jr., 1847; Charles F. Symonds, 1848; Phineas Harvey, 1848; David Montague, 1848; Peter S. Howk, 1849-51; Hutchins, 1849-51; Alpheus Parker, 1852-58; Nathaniel Havens, 1858-59; Herman Strong, 1860-76; A. W. Wheelock, 1876, and present incumbent.

Jefferson County Queries

Use the "ONLINE QUERY" on www.jcnygs.com or mail queries to:
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Subject: Jefferson County Informer Query

FILLMORE, FULLER

Best estimates: John **FILLMORE** was born in Rutland, VT, in 1809, moved to Ellisburg around 1824. He married Sally **FULLER** or **CASS** in 1826. He lived in Ellisburg until about 1845. He moved his family to Wisconsin around 1845-48, where he died in 1851 and was buried in Jefferson County, WI. Children were: John E. (1827), James W. (1829), Lura Ann (1840), Millard (1843) and Louis or Lewis (1848). John's father, also John, lived most of his life in Vermont. His siblings were: Lucinda, Luther, Elisah, Orrin, Arthur, Edmund, and others.

Steven Sorensen
njylif3@gmail.com

Jean Baptiste Cocagne

By JCNYS Member Sandra J. Mentry

Jean (John) Baptiste Cocagne was born in Rosieres sur Mance, Haute Saone, France the sixth child of Nicholas Cocagne and Marguerite Porcherot. He was baptized at the local Roman Catholic Church on 1 Oct 1821. He was raised in the Catholic tradition.

In 1831, Nicholas responded to advertisements placed by James LeRay and moved the family to Jefferson County, New York. They purchased land in Cape Vincent, on the current Favret Road. The family was a part of the Rosiere Catholic Church. John was apprenticed to a business in the village and began to attend Protestant services. He joined the Methodist Church and soon after was licensed to exhort. Later he decided more education was needed and attended the Governor and Fairfield Seminary. During four years of training he supported himself in the trade he had apprenticed in earlier.

In June 1846, John Cocagne became a probationary pastor of the Black River Conference of the Methodist Church. He was ordained an elder on 30 Jun 1850. During the next several years he was posted to many parishes around New York, several that were primarily French. He eventually returned to northern New York. It was 25 Jun 1847, when he married Permelia Jane Robinson of Governor. She was born 15 May 1820. Their son, John Harrison, was born 6 July 1849, while John was assigned to a church in Rome, New York. Permelia died 10 Mar 1883, in St. Lawrence County.

In 1856, John decided to visit the land of his birth. On his application for a passport John stated he was a naturalized U. S. citizen based on the naturalization of his father Nicholas 19 Sep 1835. The passport was issued 23 Oct 1856. On 1 Nov 1856, Rev. Cocagne boarded the Steamer Lyonnais. The ship never reached Europe. A Cenotaph was set up in the cemetery in Hammond, New York as a memorial to John Baptiste Cocagne.

SOURCES

French Archives, French Government/Roman Catholic Church records.

Drew University Library, Minutes of the Black River Conference, for the year 1857, page 28, memorial for Rev. John Baptist Cocagne.

Ancestry.com U. S. Find a Grave index. 1600s-Current, Record for Rev., J. B. Cocagne

Ancestry.com U. S. Find a Grave index. 1600s-Current, Record for Permelia Cocagne.

Submitted by Sandra Mentry, sandraj51@hotmail.com.

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

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RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS AND CONGREGATIONS

Beginning on Page 107. Religious instruction and organization were nearly coeval with the first settlements in Jefferson County. The earliest laborers in this important field were missionaries from the older portions of the country, who came while the country was yet new and sparsely settled, and labored industriously among the people. Many churches were eventually organized as a result of their labors. Among the earliest of these missionaries was Rev. James W. Woodward, who came in 1802, and spent about four months in the Black River region. In his report he acknowledges one dollar collected in Adams, fifty cents in Watertown, three dollars and forty-seven and a half cents in Rutland, one dollar and fifty cents in Champion, and twenty-five cents in Brownville.

In 1803, Rev. Mr. Hovey, a candidate for the ministry, was appointed by the Connecticut missionary society to labor for four months in the Black River settlements. Rev. Aaron Kinne was sent by the same society to the Oswegatchie region.

Nathaniel Dutton, John Taylor, and R. Phelps from the Hampshire society, and Ira Hart and Lathrop Thompson from Connecticut, E. Lazelle, David R. Dixon, Oliver Levitt, David Spear, Oliver Alger, Bennet Taylor, and others were among the early missionaries of this region.

PRESBYTERIAN. Watertown Presbytery. The Synod of Albany, at Utica, October 3, 1816, formed the Presbytery of St. Lawrence from that of Oneida. The Rev. Messrs. James Murdock, Isaac Clinton, Samuel F. Snowden, Jeduthan Higby, and Daniel Banks, with the congregations at Martinsburgh and Ogdensburgh, comprised the new body, which embraced Lewis, Jefferson, and the most of St. Lawrence county. The first meeting was held at Martinsburgh, October 31, 1816. In January, 1822, the Ogdensburgh Presbytery was set off, including the county of St. Lawrence, and the first meeting being directed to be held at DeKalb. At the February session, 1822, at Champion, the following resolution was passed: "That it be recommended to each member of the Presbytery to use his influence in the society where he belongs that certain fields be set apart and sown or planted with some valuable crop, and cultivated in the best manner, and that the avails of said field, together with the free-will offerings or donations from mechanics or merchants, be appropriated to the missionary, Bible, and educational funds, equally, or to one of them only, as the donor shall desire, and that the said avails be transmitted to the deposit at Watertown, or any other place which may hereafter be appointed."

In September, 1824, the subject of establishing a Domestic Missionary Society and a Sabbath-school Union came up for action, but both these were postponed. The Presbytery subsequently resolved itself into a benevolent association, and recommended the formation of auxiliaries in the several churches.

In January, 1822, the remainder of the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, after setting off that of Ogdensburgh, was named Watertown Presbytery. This title continued until

the reunion of the two Presbyterian bodies in 1870, when Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties were united in one under the name of Presbytery of St. Lawrence. At the same time Lewis county, which had previously formed a part of Watertown Presbytery, was set off to the Utica Presbytery. The Presbyterian church in Kingston for many years belonged to this Presbytery. At the February meeting of 1834 it withdrew.

A compendium drawn up by order of the Presbytery in 1828, gives the following facts in relation to religious revivals in that church, with the numbers added: 1815, Lowville, 1st and 2d church united, 25 added; 1817, Rutland, 30; 1818, Sacket's Harbor, 15; 1819, Adams, 65; 1820, Sacket's Harbor, 70; 1821, Watertown, 93; 1822, Rutland, 20; Adams, 62; Brownville, 20; 1823, Sacket's Harbor, 25, mostly from the army, and families of officers; 1824, Lowville, 1st, 95; 2d, 16; Martinsburgh, 23; Leyden, 1st, 42; Ellisburg, 20; Denmark, 1st and 2d united, 30; Cape Vincent, 30; Antwerp, 35; Le Ray, 30; Orleans, 15; 1826, Adams, 25; 1827, Watertown, 29; Smithville, 25; total added to Presbyterian churches, 840. The above years were noted for religious excitements, and great numbers united with other churches. The authority above quoted attributes much of this to the meeting of the Albany synod at Brownville in 1820. In the revivals of 1824, the Rev. Jedediah Burchard was particularly active at Ellisburg and Cape Vincent, and Charles G. Finney at Antwerp, Le Ray, Brownville, etc. Both have since acquired a very unusual degree of celebrity as evangelists.

In the summer of 1831, there occurred another series of religious revivals throughout the country, and "protracted meetings" were held in nearly every village. Great numbers professed conversion, and all the evangelical churches received accessions. These proceedings were strongly discountenanced by a portion of the citizens, and led to a convention at the court-house, July 2, 1831, at which addresses deprecating these excitements were made, and resolutions were published expressing their sentiments on this subject. In these a conscientious approval of pure religion was avowed, but the popular excitements of the day were denounced as whirlwinds of moral desolation.

The Presbytery of St. Lawrence is included in the Synod of Central New York, which comprises five Presbyteries, viz., Binghamton, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, and Utica.

There are at present fourteen organizations of this denomination in Jefferson County, as follows: Adams, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Carthage, Chaumont, Dexter, Evans' Mills, Oxbow, Orleans, Plessis, Sacket's Harbor, Theresa, Watertown First and Watertown Stone Street churches. The number of families connected with these churches, by the report of 1876-77, was 905, and the number of communicants 1,775. The total congregational expenses of these churches was \$17,108, and the miscellaneous charities amounted to \$1,238.

Sabbath-schools are connected with each of the churches, and the total membership was by the same report 1,671. All the schools have good libraries, but the number of volumes is not given.

CONGREGATIONAL. This denomination was among

(Continued on Page 22)

(Continued From Page 21)

the earliest in the county. The Black River Association was formed in 1807, at Lowville Lewis county, by delegates from churches at East and West Leyden, Turin, Lowville, Denmark, Champion, Rutland, Watertown, Rodman, Adams, and Lorraine. Quite a number of the early organizations were eventually merged in the Presbyterian body.

At the present time there are organizations belonging to this denomination in the following villages of Jefferson County: Antwerp, Burrville, Champion, Mannsville, Philadelphia, Rodman, Rutland, West Carthage, and Woodville. We have not been able to obtain the desired information as to membership and other statistics of the general body, but a history of each society will be found in the history of the respective towns and villages where they are situated.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Previous to 1836 the county of Jefferson had formed at different periods a portion of Albany, Cayuga, Oneida, and Black River districts. In 1836 the "Black River Conference" was organized, and formally incorporated April 17, 1841. It included a large number of counties in northern New York. The first board of trustees consisted of George Gary, John Dempsey, Nathaniel Salisbury, Gardner Baker, Wm. S. Bowdish, Isaac Stone, and Lewis Whitcomb. Its original charter restricted its powers to the holding of property which should produce an annual income not exceeding ten thousand dollars; but the new charter, obtained in 1873, enlarged its jurisdiction so that its annual income might amount to fifteen thousand dollars.

The "Black River Circuit" was formed in 1804, and up to 1815 included the entire county and considerable additional territory. In the latter year "Sandy Creek Circuit" was formed, including part of Jefferson County. Among the early preachers were the following: Black River Circuit, 1804, Griffin Sweet, Asa Cummings; 1805, G. Sweet, Seymour Ensign; 1806, Matthew Van Duzen, William Vredenburgh; 1807, Datus Ensign; 1808, Matthew Van Duzen, Luther Bishop; 1809, L. Bishop, Wm. Jewett; 1810, Joseph Willis, Chandler Lambert; 1811, Wm. Snow, Truman Gillet; 1812, Joseph Kinkead; 1813, Isaac Puffer, Goodwin Stoddard; 1814, C. Lambert; 1815, Ira Fairbanks, Jason Hazen. Sandy Creek Circuit, 1815, James Bowen.

Circuits were subsequently formed as follows: 1818, Watertown; 1821, Indian River; 1826, Le Ray and Watertown; 1827, Cape Vincent; 1829, Le Ray and Carthage, Brownville and Sacket's Harbor, Adams; 1832, Theresa; 1833, Antwerp; 1834, Pulaski and Mannsville; 1836, Carthage, Mannsville, Rodman; 1839, Natural Bridge, Evans' Mills; 1840, Dexter and Pillar Point, Philadelphia; 1842, Pillar Point, Belleville, Henderson, Ellisburg; 1846, Three-Mile Bay; 1847, Smithville; 1848, Pamela Corners, Depauville; 1849, Watertown, Arsenal Street, State Street; 1850, Champion; 1851, La Fargeville.

These in turn were reconstructed, and at the present time the county is divided into two districts and thirty-two stations or charges, as follows: Adams District, Adams, State Street, Watertown; Belleville, Rodman, Champion, Mannsville, Ellisburg, Lorraine, Henderson, Sacket's Harbor, Pillar Point, Brownville, Three-Mile Bay, Cape Vincent, Point Peninsula. Watertown District, Arsenal

Street, Watertown; Black River, Carthage, Natural Bridge, Pamela, Evans' Mills, Philadelphia, Antwerp, Sprague's Corners, Theresa, La Fargeville, Depauville, St. Lawrence, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, Plessis, and Grindstone and Wellesley Islands in the St. Lawrence River.

From the original "Black River District" were formed at different times three other districts, as follows: Watertown, 1840; Adams, 1844; Ogdensburg, 1852. Subsequently the county was erected into two districts, as at present.

In 1868 the conference was reduced to four counties, viz., Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Franklin. In 1872 the title was changed to its present one, "Northern New York Conference." At present the conference embraces the counties of Oneida, Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, and a part of Madison, and is subdivided into six districts, Jefferson County comprising two, as before stated.

The presiding elders of the various districts have been as follows: Blake River District, 1820, R. M. Everts; 1824, Daniel Barnes; 1826, Goodwin Stoddard; 1827, Nathaniel Salisbury; 1832, Josiah Keyes; 1833, J. Dempster; 1836, J. Baker. Gouverneur District, 1839, W. S. Bowdish. Watertown District, 1840, N. Salisbury; 1842, Lewis Whitcomb; 1844, N. Salisbury; 1845, L. Whitcomb; 1849, G. Baker; 1853, F. H. Stanton; 1857, B. Holmes; 1861, G. Baker; 1865, J. W. Armstrong; 1866, J. T. Dayan; 1868, L. D. White; 1872, I. S. Bingham; 1876, S. Call; 1877, B. F. Wood. Adorns District, 1853, G. Baker; 1857, F. H. Stanton; 1861, D. W. Roney; 1865, G. Baker; 1869, Thomas Richey; 1873, M. D. Kinney; 1877, I. S. Bingham.

The conference includes within its jurisdiction four institutions of learning, viz., the Syracuse University, the Wesleyan University, the Drew Theological Seminary, and the Ives Seminary, the latter located at Antwerp, in Jefferson County. It also includes a historical society. Rev. I. S. Bingham, president; a life insurance association, a board of church extension, a missionary society, a freedman's aid society, and a ladies' and pastors' Christian union.

Conference Officers. President, Bishop Thomas Bowman, D.D., LL.D., St. Louis, Missouri; Secretary, S. O. Barnes, Herkimer, New York; Trustees: First Class, Isaac S. Bingham, Thomas Richey, Eli C. Bruce; Second Class, Albert E. Corse, Simon P. Gray; Third Class, Gardner Baker, Isaac L. Hunt.

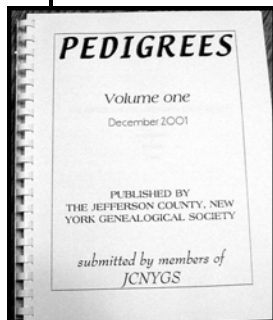
Statistical. According to the report of the conference for 1877, there were thirty-two organizations in the county, with a membership, including probationers, of about five thousand two hundred. Attached to the various organizations were about fifty Sabbath-schools, with a membership, including teachers and scholars, of a little over four thousand, and about three thousand six hundred volumes in libraries. The estimated value of church property in the county is placed at about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The salaries of ministers range from three hundred and fifty to twelve hundred dollars, and the aggregate paid to them to about nineteen thousand four hundred dollars, being an average of a trifle over six hundred dollars each.

JCNYGS MATERIALS FOR PURCHASE

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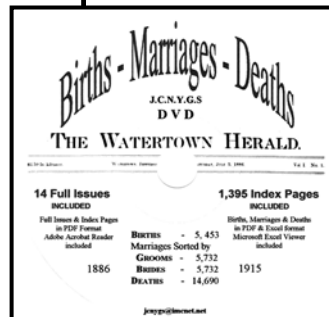
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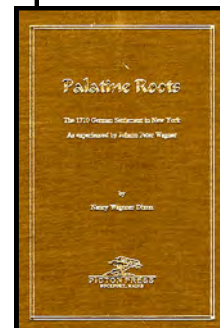


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"ANOTHER FAMILY STORY"

By JCNYGS Member Shelly Morrison

morrisonshelleya@gmail.com

Our maternal grandmother, Florence (Bowles) Cross, would tell us the story about somewhere back in the Bowles line we had a great uncle who moved out west. There he robbed stagecoaches and stole horses. No one knew what happened to him but everyone figured he had been caught and hanged. Of course, we all laughed this off as "another family story".

Five decades after hearing this tall tale and digging deep into my Bowles line during this pandemic, I find a blog out of Norwich, England Records Office (*What was the true identity of Black Bart*) not only proving a good chunk of the above family tale, but the man in question was Black Bart, the Gentleman Bandit.

He was born Charles E. Bowles (aka Boles, 1829-after 1889), son of John and Maria Bowles. John Bowles was the brother of my 4th great-grandfather Leonard Bowles making Charles the son of my 4th great uncle.

In brief: Charles went west, married, had children,

served during the Civil War but had a bad run in with Wells Fargo and that began his career robbing their stage coaches in California. He would only take Wells Fargo pay boxes, always polite and never robbed the passengers. He was eventually caught and spent time in prison but after his release he disappeared.

This was a well-researched article that turned out to be a gold mine for birth, baptism and family history name changing (Birch/Burch/Bowles) in Norwich. Records, DNA testing of male descendants and family oral history gathered and posted in this article appears to prove that, with the exception of the horse stealing and hanging, most of our grandmother's family story was true. Talk about gobsmacked!

Parts one and two of the article *What was the true identity of Black Bart* were posted in 2018 and part three 2021. This is the link to part three where the article has embedded links to the previous two parts.

<https://norfolkrecordofficeblog.org/2021/03/06/what-was-the-true-identity-of-black-bart-part-3/>

My question to JCNYGS members. If there are any Bowles descendants, have you ever heard this same story growing up?

INFORMER

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(JCNYGS)
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Watertown, NY 13601

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2021 PROGRAMS

With the winter weather and the continuing concern over COVID restrictions, we again will not have our regular meetings in the months of January, February and March. Check our web site and Facebook page for any information for the Jefferson County Genealogy Society.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, JCNYS lectures begin at 6:00 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 JCNYS 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 onto 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 IHCS, 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.

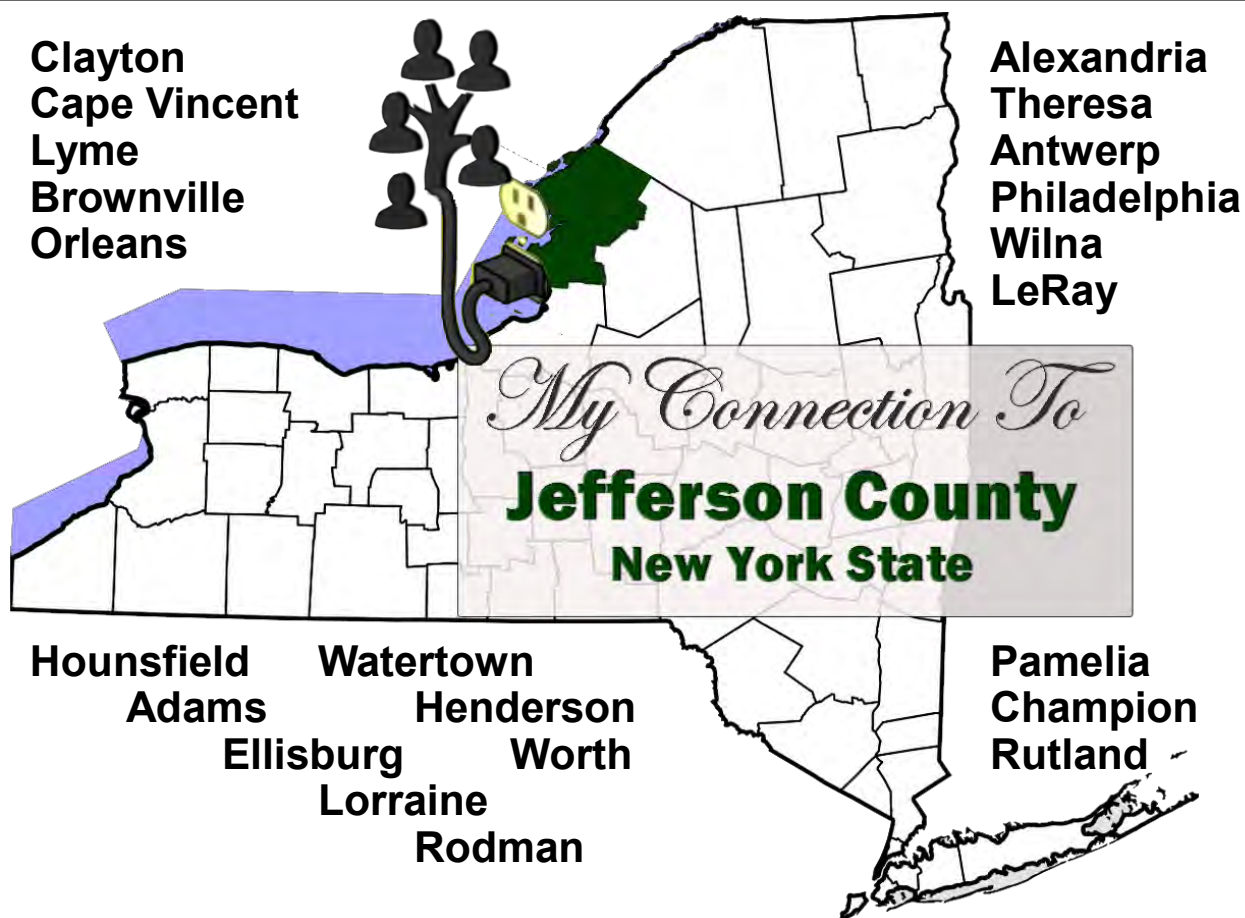
Or, from Watertown take Massey Street south, veer right onto South Massey, left on to Ives Street.

INFORMER

Volume 29, Issue 2

Annual Dues \$18 Individual \$20 Family

April 2022



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INFORMER APRIL 2022

Correspondence about dues, memberships, and lost *Informers* should be directed to:
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 E-mail: use ONLINE CONTACT PAGE on Web site: www.jcnygs.com

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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.

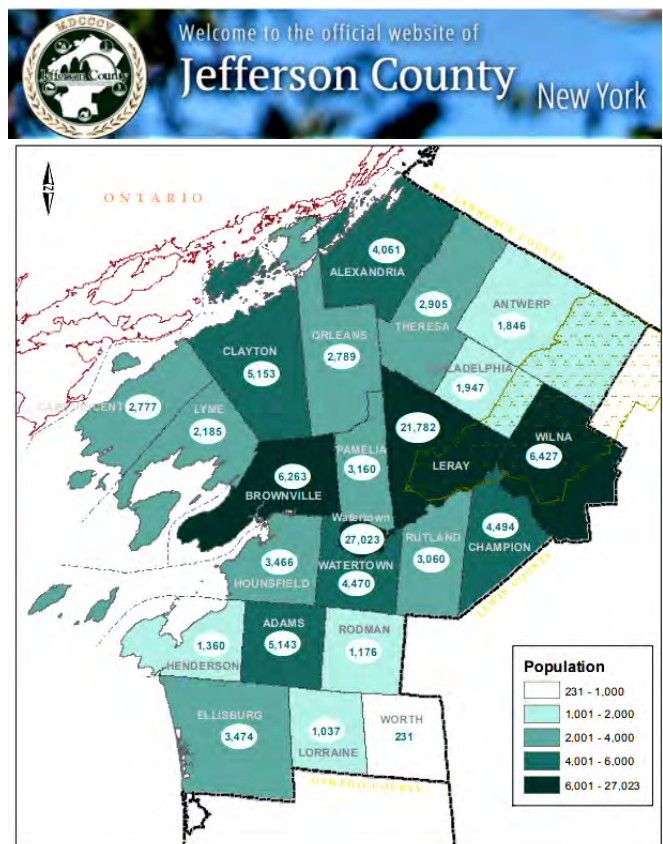
Letters to the editor use the "ONLINE CONTACT PAGE" on www.jcnygs.com or:
 Editor, JCNYGS, P. O. Box 6453
 Watertown, NY 13601

Editor: Our thanks to those who submitted items for this issue of our *Informer* newsletter featuring "Your Connection To Jefferson County." Our cover was an idea from Beverly Sterling-Affinati on being plugged in to Jefferson County. Thanks Bev! We look forward to the July *Informer* issue where we plan to feature items related to our freedom from British rule to "I was born on July 4th" and everything in between. We have a couple articles all ready for that issue, but we welcome yours as well. You have plenty of time to put something together for that July issue of the *Informer*.

**"Appreciation is a wonderful thing. It makes what is excellent in others belong to us as well."
 - Voltaire**

"SO YOU WANT JEFFERSON COUNTY INFO?"

The Jefferson County official website will show you information from Airport to Zoo! The list of what is available is long: Maps, Resources, Elections, Health, Recycling, Legislators and more.
<https://co.jefferson.ny.us>



My Jefferson County Connection Through Joseph McKee and Irene Marsh

By JCNYS Member Carol Rooksby Weidlich

I was born and raised in Rochester, New York. I wasn't from a large family, but, I was very fortunate to have my parents, two brothers, an aunt, four first cousins, a few second cousins in the city, a few cousins in Canada, two sets of grandparents, two grand aunts, and a maternal great-grandmother. And, as with many families, neither side was particularly talkative about prior generations.

When my father passed in 1998, I felt a need to find out more about my father's side of the family. Those were the early days of online research, where I wrote letters, asked questions – many of which went unanswered, read history books, and started collecting as much documentation as I could on my family.

In 2000, my husband and I decided to take early retirement and relocate from Connecticut to Florida. I now had more time to research the family. Even with the addition of online research capabilities, my Rooksby family research presented many brick walls. At many times, an Internet link would lead me away from the Rooksby family to my maternal Lindsay/Brooks side of the family. Those side trips led to an amazing family history in Connecticut and my Jefferson County Connection.

My Jefferson County story starts with my 5th great grandfather Joseph McKee, Sr. (1729-1808), who was born in the river town of East Hartford, when Connecticut was known as British America.

His first son and namesake, Joseph McKee, Jr., was born 20 September 1758, and baptized on 29 October. During my multiple trips to the Connecticut State Archives, few records have been discovered about Joseph, Jr.'s early childhood. during my multiple trips to the Connecticut State Archives. However, records have been located detailing Joseph Jr.'s service during the Revolutionary War from 16 February 1777 to 4 March 1778, where he served in New York's The Line, 5th Regiment, 1st Battalion, as a private.

After the war, Joseph returned to his family's farm in Connecticut. There he married Irene Marsh (20 March 1765 - 25 August 1828), daughter of Captain Daniel and Anna (Morison) Marsh, Jr., in Hartford, Connecticut, on 26 February 1783.

In 1786, Joseph McKee, his wife Irene, Irene's brother Allen, sister Anne and Anne's husband Stephen Pratt, transferred their interest in property located in East Hartford, Connecticut to Irene's father Captain Daniel Marsh, Jr. Shortly thereafter, according to the "History and Genealogy of the Gov. John Webster Family of Connecticut", Joseph and his family relocated to Middlebury, Addison, Vermont in 1787, then to Weybridge, Addison, Vermont in 1788.

I found between 1798 and 1806, Joseph and his family were living in Frankfort, Herkimer, New York, while he

served as the Frankfort Town Supervisor from 1798 through 1800.

On 1 July 1806, Joseph McKee purchased 216 acres of land from Robert Browne and Thomas Eddy in Jefferson County. On this land Joseph built a sturdy frame house close to the Sandy Creek. The area was later known to locals as McKee's Landing.



During the War of 1812, the Battle of Big Sandy (an American victory in which the American militia and the Oneida Indians launched a surprise attack on British soldiers) took place not far from McKee's Landing. When gun shots came closer to their home, the family fled, only to find upon their return that their home was filled with British wounded. Many British soldiers who did not survive their wounds were buried in the fields surrounding the McKee home. On 5 July 2005, my husband and I were able to visit the homestead, and found remnants of the house's foundation buried in the weeds. It was a proud moment to stand on their homestead.

Six years later on 20 April 1820, Joseph sold the house and six acres to his daughter Laura McKee Otis.



Irene Marsh McKee died in her 63rd year on 25 August 1828. Joseph McKee Jr., died in his 71st year on 20 November 1829. Both are buried in the Ellisburg Rural Cemetery. In 2007, when I visited his grave, there was a Medallion at his grave placed by the Sons of the American Revolution, identifying him as a Revolutionary War Patriot. His Will was probated on 9 January 1830, and is referenced in Ancestry's online database "Minutes, Orders and

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued From Page 3)

Decrees, 1830-1910; Author: New York. Surrogate's Court (Jefferson County), Minutes, Vol A, 1830-1846".

Joseph and Irene's children include:

Horace, born 4 December 1784, in East Hartford, Connecticut. Horace married Clarissa Ring (6 December 1780-14 September 1866) on 9 February 1808 in Paris, Oneida, New York, and had nine children. He died in Ellisburg, on 1 September 1828, and is buried in the Ellisburg Rural Cemetery.

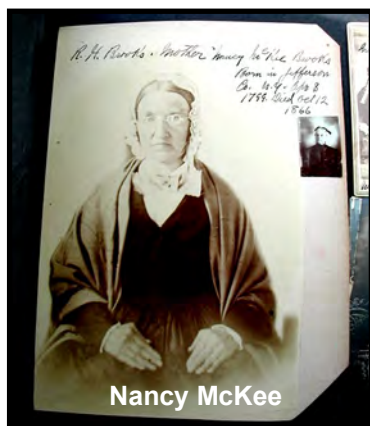
Laura was born 8 May 1787, in Middlebury, Addison, Vermont. Laura married twice, first to Avery Brown on 3 February 1805, and had three children. After Avery's death, Laura married widower John Otis (1787-1870) on 11 July 1813 in Ellisburg. They had five children. Laura passed on 24 May 1871, and is buried in Ellisburg Rural Cemetery.

Mary was born 5 May 1789, in Woodville, Jefferson, New York. She married Abiah Jenkins, Jr., on 29 August 1809, and had eleven children. Mary died in Ellisburg on 20 January 1875 and is buried in Woodville Cemetery, Woodville, Jefferson, New York.

Betsey was born 1 November 1792, in Frankfort, Herkimer, New York. She was married twice, first to William Woodward in 1813. They had four children. She married second, Tyler Woodworth on 12 February 1833. Betsey died on 17 November 1889, in Ellisburg, and is buried in Ellisburg Rural Cemetery.

Almira was born 25 April 1797 in Oneida County, New York. She married Zerah Todd on 24 December 1815 in Ellisburg. The family later relocated to Oswego, New York. They had nine children. Almira died on 5 December 1890, at her son Horace's home in Oswego Center, Oswego, New York. She was buried first in Riverside then later moved to Rural Cemetery, Oswego, Oswego, New York.

Nancy was born 8 April 1799. My connection to Joseph and Irene McKee is through Nancy, my 3rd great grandmother. I believe she was born in Frankfort, Herkimer, New York and not in Ellisburg, as is written on a photograph I was able to digitize, while visiting cousins in Canada in 2005. Since seeing that photo, I've found records stating that Joseph McKee served as the Supervisor of the Town of Frankfort, Herkimer, New York between the years 1798 and 1801. New York Tax Assessment rolls show that the family lived in Frankfort, Herkimer, New York 1799 through 1804. The 1800 U.S. Federal Census lists Joseph Jr.



Nancy McKee

and his family members living in Frankfort, Herkimer, New York.

Nancy married first Daniel Frazier/Fraser on 4 August 1817 and had one daughter, Jane. She married a second time, to my 3rd great grandfather George M. Brooks. Nancy and George had seven children: Anson, Richard (my 2nd great grandfather), George, Emma, Harriet, Mary, and Hanna Brooks. The family is enumerated living in Ellisburg in the 1830 U.S. Federal Census. They relocated to Canada, where their last two daughters were born. George, Nancy, Richard, Harriett, Hannah and George M. Brooks are enumerated in the 1851 Census of "Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, in Fredericksburg, Lennox County, Canada West (Ontario)". George and Nancy spent their final years living in Madoc, Hastings, Ontario, Canada, with George passing on 24 July 1862 and Nancy on 12 October 1866. They are buried in Lakeview Cemetery in Madoc, Hastings, Ontario, Canada.

Harriet/Harriette was born 18 April 1806, Frankfort, Herkimer, New York. She married Abraham Ward in 1827 and they had three sons. Harriet died on 8 April 1894 and is buried in the Ellisburg Rural Cemetery with her husband.

I've been a member of Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society since 2005. I look forward to hearing from other McKee descendants who want to exchange more information about our family.

(Continued on Page 5)



Nancy McKee and George Brooks

(Continued From Page 4)

Some of the Sources I Consulted:

Historical Association of South Jefferson, Historical Association of South Jefferson, PO Box 55, Adams, NY 13605.

Lucius Barnes Barbour, *Families of Early Hartford, Connecticut* (N.p.: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc, 1982).

Anson Gurney Brooks Family Bible Records, privately held by Carol Rooksby Weidlich, North Fort Myers, Florida.

Julia E. Willard Family Bible Records, privately held by Julia E. Willard, Watertown, New York, 1940–1941.

Berthold Fernow, editor, *New York in Revolution: Volume XV, States Archives, Vol. 1* (Albany, NY, USA: Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers, 1887).

U.S. Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783, National Archives Microfilm Publication M246, War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, Record Group 93, Roll Box: 72, Roll State: New York, New York > 5th Regiment 1777-80 (folders 66-71) and 1st Battalion Grenadiers and Light Infantry, 1776.

George A. Hardin, editor, assisted by Frank H. Willard, *History of Herkimer County New York* (N.p.: Creative Media Partners, LLC, 11 October 2018).

Clovis H. Brakebill, compiler and editor. Former President General, The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, *Revolutionary War Graves Register* (3530 Forest Lane, Ste 38, Dallas, TX 7523: db Publications, 1993).

Blaine Bettinger, *"An Analysis of the Events Surrounding The Battle of Big Sandy and the Carrying of the Great Rope in 1814 and the Ensuing 185 Years,"* College Paper on a rewarding semester in Local and Social History at Oswego University, led by Dr. Judith Wellman." Fall 1998-Spring 1999.

"*New York, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799-1804*", viewed online at Ancestry.com, reveal records for the years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1804.

1800 U.S. Federal Census, population, Frankfort, Herkimer, New York, enumeration district (ED) Series: M32, Roll: 21, Page: 417, Joseph McKee; digital images, *Heritage Quest Online* (viewed and downloaded by Carol Rooksby Weidlich 23 August 2004).

NOTE: The U.S. Federal Census of 1800 was authorized on 28 February 1800 <<https://www.census.gov/history/www/throughthedeCADES/overview/1800.html>> to tally free white males and females in multiple age categories, while Indians, slaves and free blacks were to be listed as a single age category. This act declared 4 August 1800 as the Census Day, over a year after Nancy McKee was born.

Submitted by:
Carol Rooksby Weidlich
North Fort Myers, Florida
crwinflagen@gmail.com

How is Henry Burch Connected to Henderson, NY?

By Jon Marie Pearson, Genealogist and Trustee,
Henderson Historical Society

The Henderson Historical Society and local town Historian had been contacted regarding obtaining further information about Henry Burch from a local newspaper. The newspaper was wanting to do an article on the Vietnam Veterans from Jefferson County. Henry Burch has been listed in various publications that his hometown is Henderson, NY at the time he joined the Army. The society held no information and could not find any evidence that Henry Burch had a connection to Henderson, NY.

Henry Burch the U.S., Vietnam War Military Casualties, 1956-1998	
Name:	Henry Burch
Birth Date:	7 Sep 1945
Death Date:	11 Jun 1966
Age:	20
Home City:	Henderson
Home State:	New York
SSN/Service #:	51528565
Death Date:	11 Jun 1966
Casualty Country:	Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam)
Tour Start Date:	24 Jan 1966
Service Branch:	Department of the Army
Component:	Regular (RA, USN, USAF, USMC, USCG)
Rank:	Specialist Fourth Class
Military Grade:	Specialist Fourth Class
Pay Grade:	Specialist Fourth Class (U.S. Army) or Corporal (U.S. Marine Corps) or Sergeant (U.S. Air Force) or Abbreviations With First Column: Any Entry; Second Column: 1; Third Column: 3; Fourth Column: Blank (U.S. Navy or Coast Guard) or
Company:	A Co
Regiment:	28th Inf
Battalion:	2nd Bn
Province:	99
Decorations:	Not Available

U.S., Vietnam War Military Casualties, 1956-1998

SP4 Henry Burch is listed in several documents and publications as KIA during his time served in the Army during the Vietnam War. Several documents listing information about his military tour showed his hometown as Henderson, NY. One of these documents included *U.S. Vietnam War Military Casualties, 1956-1998*.^[1] Burch was assigned to A Co., 28th Inf Reg, 2nd Bn at the time of his death. His MOS is listed as Light Weapon Infantry. He served from January 24, 1966 to June 11, 1966. In the online database of *The Vietnam Veterans Memorial*

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued From Page 5)

Wall website^[2], he is listed as being from Henderson, NY also.

Henry Burch's place of burial was located on *FindAGrave.com*.^[3] Burch was buried in Paradise Memorial Park in Richmond Heights, Miami-Dade County, Florida. Information was posted on the memorial page that he was the son of Rosa Green Adams, Homestead, FL, and Henry J Burch. This brought further confusion about how Henry was connected to Henderson.

When the case came into my hands, I began running searches on various genealogy websites to see if I could build a connection of Henry Burch to Henderson. All the searches kept coming up with nothing. The only information I was able to come up with were military database sources on Ancestry.com and fold3. No other information came up linking Burch to the area of Henderson.

My search brought me to the Virtual Vietnam Memorial Wall to see if I could find any evidence that could help. Through reviewing messages that had been left on SP4 Henry Burch's Memorial page on the site I came across a post that offered some hope. Ronald Howard had posted a message on November 7, 2014. In the message, it stated that Howard was a cousin and the address of him was listed as Homestead, Florida. This was the same place that Burch had been buried, so I had a feeling that I had a great lead. Howard's message states, "Bless Who Gives His Life For His Country. Henry, you are surely missed from your family in Miami." Since the posting had an email address for Ronald Howard I decided to try and email him.

I received a reply from Ronald Howard asking me to reach out to him by phone. I called and we spoke about Henry. He remembered his cousins and had even lived with Henry's mom for a time. Henry had been an only child of Rosa Adams. Howard explained that Henry had come up to New York with his uncle to try and start a business. So, we figured that is how his cousins were linked up to Henderson, NY.

After my conversation with Howard, the society's felt more confident that the record of Burch's hometown could be correct. Burch's military records were ordered from the National Archives and Records. We figured that if we could get a copy of his records, it will show where Burch was living when he joined the Army.

The Selective Service packet of information for Burch provided proof that all the online databases and publications are incorrect. A copy of his Selective Service System, Registration Card contained information that proved that Henry Burch's hometown was not Henderson, but instead Irving, NY. He listed on the card that he was in the care of Oscar

Henderson, which was most likely the Uncle he had come to New York with. This is where the transcriber of the records read information incorrectly. The form also showed he attended Lakeshore Central High. The school is not near Henderson, NY at all. It is in Irving and his place of employment at Beach Rd, Angola is also near his hometown of Irving.

Due to Henry Burch's registration card, I'm confident that SP4 Henry Burch has no connection to Henderson, NY. The information about Burch listed on several documents, publications, and online databases is incorrect when it states that he is from Henderson, NY. It should be listed as Irving, NY.

Vietnam Registration Card of Henry Burch

I know for myself as a military widow that I would want the correct information about my husband published. Therefore, I felt the need to help honor SP4 Henry Burch by trying to get this information corrected. I filled out a form *Application For Correction of Military Records Under The Provisions of Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1552* to request that this information is reviewed by the military and corrected in honor of making sure that correct information about Henry Burch is published from this time forward.

At the time of posting this, I haven't heard back about the request for information correction.

^[1] Ancestry.com. *U.S., Vietnam War Military Casualties, 1956-1998* [database on-line]. Provo, Utah, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005.

^[2] _____. *The Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Henry Burch*, thewall-usa.com [database on-line].

^[3] _____. *Henry Burch*, findagrave.com [database on-line].



FROM PAST to PRESENT

Page 4 of the January 1995 Informer

The following item was sent to the *Informer* by Marion Smith Tait, a member from Dunnville, Ontario, Canada.

Item from the Gouverneur Herald dated Dec 24,????

"Mrs. Henrietta Kinney sews Together
First National Flag seen in Town"

"In this village lives **Kinnie, Mrs. Henrietta** the woman who made the first American flag ever seen in Hermon. The house where the flag was made is still standing and is known as the **Sayers house**. **Mrs. Kinnie's** husband, **Andrew Kinnie**, was in the south fighting for the union when, on August 22, 1863, she held a party in honor of her niece, **Miss Ruth Kinnie**. Several of the young girls were present, and at that time the stars and stripes were cut out and sewn together. After the flag was made, the girls formed in line and marched down the principal street carrying the banner before them. It was then raised on the liberty pole, amid public ceremonies. The banner was raised on many occasions, such as Independence Day, Memorial Day and that day when the troops came home from the South. When, after long usage, the flag had worn itself out, it was divided among the original members of the party.

Mrs. Kinnie, in telling of her life, said that she was born in Fowler October 6, 1826, and was the daughter of **David and Ruth Bowhall**. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and her grandfathers on both sides were Revolutionary War veterans. She can trace her ancestry back to the Mayflower. At the age of 6 she moved to Watertown where her father helped build the bridge from **Beebee's Island** to the Mainland. A **Mr. Gould** was the contractor. She lived in a stone apartment house on the island and attended school at the Factory Street schoolhouse, where **Alson P. Sigourney**, afterward president of the Jefferson Agricultural Society, was teacher. She has a pair of spectacles made by **Harrison Sigourney**, an old time jeweler of Watertown. She also has an old leather-bound Bible over 200 years of age. She moved to Hermon when young and has since resided there. She is in very good health and has fair prospects of living many years.

NOTE: The **Sayers house** was later known as the **Hunkins House**. **Ruth Bowhall** was **Ruth Gloyd**. David's tombstone in Hermon (old) cemetery shows the information that he was a War of 1812 veteran. **Mrs. Bowhall** died in 1908, tombstone for her and her husband **Andrew** 1824-1884 show the name as **Kinne**."

1814 MUSTER ROLL AT SACKETS HARBOR

Recorded in 'Jefferson County New York
Marriage and Death Notices', pages 31-33
From Mrs. Grace Moffett Lansing
Sackets Harbor, N.Y.

Transcribed by JCNYS Informer Committee
Member: Beverly K. Sterling-Affinati

Source: <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/345543-jefferson-county-ny-records?&offset=6&viewer=1#page=3&viewer=picture&o=dowload&n=0&q=>

Muster roll of a company of infantry of New York Militia under the command of **Capt. Sylvester Beacher** in the service of the United States, commanded by **Lieut. Col. Elisha Farnham** in the Brigade commanded by **Brig. Gen. Hurd**, stationed at Sackets Harbor when last mustered. September 12, 1814, they entered the service.

Date of Appointment or Enlistment:

Sept. 12, 1814

Capt:

Sylvester Beacher

Lieut:

Reuben Monson

Ensign:

Liveret H. Barns

Sergeant:

Henry Bort

Reuben Parkel

William H. Beacher

Corporal:

John I. D. Villis

Abraham Tuttle

Philip Orsborn

Drummer:

Harris Harding

Alfred Beacher

Fifer:

Andrew Bartholomew

Ozias Case

Private:

Adam Boyer

Obadiah Bates

William Beacher

Daniel Berry

Richard Campbell

Nicholas Campbell

Andrew Cypher

Michael Decker, Jr.

Jesse Berry (?)

Conrad Forbes

Nicholas T. Forbes

Nicholas J. Forbes

James Guinall

Stephen Harrington

John Hardendorph

Simon Bellingier

George Harp, Jr.

David Ellis

Peter Klock

John M. Kern

George Kill

Jacob Kern

Conrad Kilts, Jr.

John Miller

Philip Moon

Christopher Miller

John C. Nehemires

Jasper Noar (Near?)

George Pickel

William Peas

Henry Pickel

Talcot Peck

Elisha Ransom

Elijah Rouse

Roderick Stocking

Hiram Spalding

Wallis W. Thorington

Jeremiah Van Dusen

Richard Himstraught

John B. Van Alstine

Henry Van Orker

John M. Van Alstine

John Van Alstine, Jr.

John Woodworth

John V. Wimple

John Woolever, Jr.


Seth Warner

John Kimball

John Yale

John P. Yerton

Paul Yerton



Waterfront Daily Times
Serving the communities of Jefferson County and Lewis County, New York


GENEALOGY OPEN LAB
FOCUS ON THE WATERTOWN DAILY TIMES

Listen to a presentation.
Explore the resource.
Learn about your family history!

Tuesday, April 5th @ 6pm

This class is taught by the
beginning researcher for the
beginning researcher!


All ages welcome.
Event held in-person at the library.
Contact Ashley at 315-785-7714.

 Roswell P. Flower
Memorial Library

Climb your family tree!

In this workshop, we'll focus on accessing our *Watertown Daily Times* archives as well as our beloved family files. You will hear a brief overview presentation about the resources and then you will spend the remainder of the time exploring what they have to offer. Be sure to bring any work that you have already started as this will be your chance to fill in any research gaps you might have.

Please note that this class will be taught for the beginning researcher by a beginning researcher! This event will be held in-person at the library. All ages welcome. No registration is necessary! The appropriate mask protocol will be followed. Contact Ashley with questions at 315-785-7714.



**GENEALOGY LEVEL 1:
AN INTRODUCTION**


This presentation includes:

- an overview of the resources available
- research tips and tricks
- time to explore the resources

Saturday, May 7th @ 2pm

This class is taught by the beginning
researcher for the beginning researcher!

Adults welcome.
Event held in-person at the library.
Contact Ashley at 315-785-7714.

 Roswell P. Flower
Memorial Library

Get started in genealogy!

If you're wondering how to begin your family research journey, the staff at Flower Library are here to help. This workshop will cover the basics, including:

- Determining the goal of your research
- Discovering what supplies work the best
- A brief overview of the resources available, accessible from both your own home as well as at the library
- Research tips and tricks

This class will be taught in person at the library, so you'll have time to explore the resources while you are here. Be sure to bring any work that you have already started as well as any research questions you have.

Please note that this class will be taught for the beginning researcher by a beginning researcher! Adults welcome. No registration is necessary! The appropriate mask protocol will be followed. Contact Ashley with questions at 315-785-7714.

WILLIAM H. REES

*Genealogical and Family History of Jefferson County
New York* by R.A. Oakes

Published in 1905 by the Lewis Publishing Company
Shared for Clayton's 1872 – 2022 Sesquicentennial
by Clayton Historian Tom LaClair

WILLIAM H. REES (Page 1,181). Among those residents of Clayton who, by reason of ability and character, exert an influence which never fails to make itself felt on the side of progress and good government, is William H. Rees. The first of the family whose name appears on the record was Eben Rees, a native of Carmarthenshire, South Wales, who lived and died in his birthplace. His son, Thomas Rees, who was a farmer, emigrated to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, subsequently removing to New York City, where he remained for a year and then came to Jefferson county, New York, making his way to what was then known as French creek. The journey consumed fourteen days, he traveling by canal from Albany to Oswego, thence by schooner to Clayton. He married Mary, daughter of William and Mary Saunders of Carmarthenshire, and their children were: Mary Ann, David S., William, Evan J., Henry C., and Thomas, the last named is mentioned at length hereinafter. The parents and children were all members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Rees died in 1840, at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife survived him many years, passing away in 1860, being then eighty years of age.

Thomas Rees, son of Thomas and Mary (Saunders) Rees, was born in March 1819, in South Wales, and was still a boy when the family came to Clayton. He received his education in the common schools, and in his early boyhood worked upon his father's farm near Clayton. His father, however, soon purchased another farm and upon that land was built the family residence. The heirs of the original Thomas Rees still own it. After spending a few years in agricultural pursuits Thomas Rees, the father of William H. Rees, learned the trade of a ship chandler. He entered the employ of E. G. Merick, and also continued with the house after the firm became E. G. Merick & Company. In fact, he remained with the firm until he became a partner, purchasing a fourth interest, and in 1865 he became sole proprietor. Later one-half of this business was sold to Calvin & Breck, of Washington Island, and Mr. Rees continued in the lumber industry for fifteen years, until the scarcity of timber, together with the passage of an unwise tariff law, caused him to retire from the trade. Not only did he operate extensively in lumber, but he also constructed a large number of vessels on Washington Island, building large steamers which made the Clay Davison shipyards so celebrated upon the river. The boats were the honest pride of its inland waters, and reflected great credit upon all concerned in their construction. While actively connected with the lumber interests Mr. Rees owned

and operated a steam sawmill where he dressed the pine timber which he cut in logs from the woods and used as material for boat building. He was also extensively engaged in supplying timber to the trade, and after a time was enabled to construct rafts which he floated down the St. Lawrence river from Quebec. He is a Republican in politics, and has always taken an active part in the affairs of the organization. In 1883 he disposed of his well-established business and has since lived in retirement in the village of Clayton.

Mr. Rees married Alzada, who was born in the central part of New York state, eldest child of William and Catharine (Zimmerman) Hudson. Their other children were: Delia, who married Isaac Cleveland, of Watertown, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Adeline, Eliza, Enos, Henry and George, who is living in the west. Mrs. Hudson died in Clayton at the age of seventy-six. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rees: Thomas G., who is a railroad official and is now living in Nebraska; William H., of this review; Charles E., who resides in Clayton; Mary E., who married Charles A. Ellis, a druggist of Clayton, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Adeline D., who married Mr. Dering and died at Clayton; Alzada B., who became the wife of J. W. McCoombs. Mrs. Rees, the mother of these children, died in 1867, and Mr. Rees subsequently married Mrs. Alicia S. Radcliff, daughter of Hugh Rothwell, of Birkenhead, England.

William H. Rees, son of Thomas and Alzada (Hudson) Rees, was born in Clayton, where he received his primary education in the public schools, afterward studying at an academy in Syracuse, New York, and also in the academies of Belleville and Adams. He then returned to Clayton and engaged in the lumber business with his father, also operating a line of ships on Lake Ontario. Later he went to Point Medcalf, near Kingston, Canada, where he rafted lumber until 1875, when he returned to Clayton. Here he dealt extensively in black walnut timber, and at the end of three years obtained a position in the custom house, and was placed in charge of this port and also of that at Cape Vincent. These positions he filled for four years in the most satisfactory and creditable manner.

In 1875 he began the study of law with H. E. Morse, of Clayton, and amid the engrossing demands of his other duties steadily pursued it. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar, at once began practice, and for a quarter of a century has possessed the full confidence both of the public and the profession. He continues his business relations in connection with his legal practice, operating five ships on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. Under his superintendence a number of houses and business blocks have been erected. As a citizen Mr. Rees has been for a long

(Continued on Page 10)

(Continued From Page 9)

period prominently identified with township affairs, having been supervisor in 1889; served five terms as president of the village; and for fifteen years held the office of justice of the peace. He has acted as a delegate to congressional and state conventions, and in 1903 presided at the laying of the cornerstone for the Clayton town hall. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Lodge No. 296, F. and A. M., of which in 1886 he was chosen master, an office which he held continuously for fourteen years. Mr. Rees has also held the office of district grand master, having filled that position longer than any other incumbent. He is a member of Theresa Chapter, No. 49; of Watertown Commandery; and also of Clayton Lodge, No. 539, I. O. O. F., in which he has been three times noble grand. In politics he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Rees was married in 1872 to Charlotte C., daughter of Perry and Harriet Cowell. The former, who is now deceased, was a boot and shoe dealer of Clayton. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Mary, Newton, who is now deceased and Charlotte C., who was born in Clayton, and became the wife of William H. Rees, as mentioned above. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rees: Edna A., Thomas P., Carl R., Ethel, Zelica and Ruby. The three last named are deceased.

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

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

1810 CENSUS STATISTICS

The census of 1800 and 1807 gave the number of legal voters with property qualifications only. The census of 1810 gave the following returns of manufacturers in this county:

Cotton goods made in families, yards (av. 32 cts.): 1,392
Flaxen goods made in families, yards (av. 37 ½ cts.): 106,623
Blended and unnamed clothes, yards (av. 35 cts.): 1,475
Woolen goods made in families, yards (av. 87 ½ cts.): 51,013
Looms: 660
Carding-machines 5, pounds carded (av. 50 cts. per lb.): 35,000
Fulling-mills 8, yards fulled (av. \$1.25 per yard): 40,000
Hatteries 2, hats made (av. \$2.50): 1,000

Furnaces 2, tons of iron (av. \$100 to \$120 per ton): 50
Trip-hammers: 2
Tanneries: 16
Hides tanned (av. \$4.25): 750
Calf-skins tanned (av. \$1.12): 1,000
Oil-mills 3, gallons made (av. \$1.25): 9,650
Distilleries 16, gallons made (av. 80 cts.): 32,000
Breweries 2, gallons made (av. 17 cts.): 25,600
Paper-mills 1, reams made (av. \$3): 900

The census of 1814, taken in pursuance of an act passed April 15 of that year, gave the following results:

Total population in the thirteen towns: 18,564
Electors with freeholds of value of £100: 1,039
Electors with freeholds worth from £20 to £100: 107
Electors, not freeholders, renting tenements worth 40s, per annum: 1,641
Free white males under 18 years of age: 5,367
Free white males of the age of 18 and under 45: 3,376
Free white males of 45 years and upwards: 716
Free white females under 18 years: 5,204
Free white females of the age of 18 and under 45: 2,954
Free white females of 45 years and upwards: 700
All other free persons: 217, Slaves (Brownville 1, Hounsfield 18, Le Ray 4, Watertown 5, Wilna 2): 30.

No statistics but those of population were taken at this time.

The national census of 1820 gave the following returns:

White males under 10: 5,592
White males from 10 to 16: 2,459
White males from 16 to 18: 700
White males from 16 to 26, including heads of families: 3,831
White males from 26 to 45: 4,143
White males, 45 and upwards: 1,574
White females under 10: 5,521
White females from 10 to 16: 2,397
White females from 16 to 26, including heads of families: 3,005
White females from 20 to 45, including heads of families: 3,040
White females of 45 and upwards, including heads of families: 1,250
Foreigners not naturalized: 787
Persons engaged in agriculture: 134
Persons engaged in manufacture: 1,603
Slaves (Antwerp 4, Le Ray 1): 5
Colored males, free: 79
Colored females, free: 63

**I Wish I Had Just Five Minutes
to Question My Great-Grandmother! Or,
How to Interest Your Children in Family History
When They're Young**

By JCNYS Member Ann Fillhart

Genealogy and family history inspire passion in those of us who pursue those never-ending searches for our ancestors. But how do we interest our children and grandchildren in this search? How do we make our hobby compelling for the next generation?

Teaching sixth grade for 30 years in Watertown gave me an appreciation for the abilities of students who have only been on the earth for a decade. It may seem that kids today are different from all those generations of the past, with their cell phones and video games, but in essential ways they're like all those who came before them. They want to be connected to others. They want to know things. They want to create. All of these are integral to genealogy.

How do you start them down the path to becoming future family historians? I would begin with stories. Tell them stories, and let them hear them from others. Don't be afraid of difficult facts or sorrow. Kids aren't. My interest in genealogy was piqued by my Grandmother Farley's driving tours throughout the north country, pointing out family homes and describing the relatives who lived there. As she drove across Tug Hill in Highmarket on a summer's day she could make me feel the shocking cold of a long, snow-filled winter and the burden of sadness of my Irish great-grandparents when diphtheria claimed five of their children one awful season. When I later compared the two censuses that listed all the children's names on one record, with all missing on the next, I remembered that day and my grandmother's voice. Our stories have power.

The next time kids are with family, generate a short list of questions on topics they're interested in: What sports did you play when you were young? What was school like? What were your clothes like? What's the history of this house? How much did things cost when you were young? What music did you listen to? How did you meet Grandpa? Then turn them loose with a cell phone to interview and record family members. Try to find the elders. Sometimes the firmest connections are made between the oldest and the youngest.

Kids want to DO for themselves. Find a project that ties their interests and abilities to their growing knowledge of family. Do they enjoy cooking? Recipe books can be easily created, and adding photos and dates makes them a treasure for future generations. Is scrapbooking a hobby? Shutterfly and other online sites offer templates for family photo books. Do they enjoy sewing or other crafts? There are wonderful books available on age-old crafts, and the site below has ten delightful projects from 100 years ago for kids to try what their great-great grandparents may have attempted. <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/55417/10-awesome-100-year-old-crafts-kids>

Maybe avoid (this is bitter experience talking) introducing your own kids to family history by taking them on a marathon, 14 hour tour of family cemeteries. Sullen groaning and demands to stay in the car at the sixth rural cemetery will not be the enthusiastic responses you're looking for from your apprentices. But cemeteries are a wonderful way to hook kids, and Jefferson County is full of amazing "stories in stone". Brookside Cemetery in Watertown has annual tours, but even a quick visit will

reveal graves of patriots, incredible mausoleums, and many family names of pioneers of Jefferson County. Watertown kids might even notice how many stones match street names in the city.

Many families have a military background, and Jefferson County has both a long history and a strong current presence of the armed services. Sackets Harbor Battlefield, the Jefferson County Historical Society in Watertown, the Cable Carry Route from the War of 1812, <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=86193>, and the 10th Mountain Division Museum at Fort Drum all hold compelling interest to those students interested in military history, and are rich resources for future study. Some sites are still waiting to reopen, so call to check before visiting.

The younger generation excels at technology. WE excel at reading illegible cursive, judging which of 14 John Smiths is our ancestor, having an accessible timeline in our head of major events of the last 250 years, and finding work-arounds for the missing 1890 Federal Census. Working together we can accomplish a great deal. Records can actually be found now in minutes that took previous family historians months or years to track down. Leading students to primary sources and guiding them to judge the quality of those sources is invaluable for their future research, so if you have a FamilySearch, Ancestry, or My Heritage account, show them how to find documents and records for themselves. Newspaper clippings on their ancestors' lives can be a compelling start to their own research. Take time to show them your work, whether it's shelves of carefully prepared research, gathered sources, and pedigree charts; or online trees with attached sources. Students love to prove things wrong, so give them some examples of errors you've solved to demonstrate the power of proving a source.

If you are looking for some quick, downloadable activities for kids, FamilySearch is free to use, and has a page of genealogy activities for elementary children. https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Family_History_Activities_for_Children:3-11

The National Archives site has some wonderful downloadable charts for kids, including maps to follow their immigrant ancestors' journey in America and around the world. <https://www.archives.gov/education/family-history>

The library is one of the best places to hook kids on historical research. Besides a wide variety of historical fiction and non-fiction books for all ages, The Flower Memorial Library in Watertown has an excellent genealogy department, scores of research materials, (kids will love the huge Sanborn map) and free access to Ancestry and other paid subscription sites, along with microfilm and clippings from the Watertown Daily Times. They also have online links you can access at home to everything from Mansions and Old Houses of the North Country to digital copies of yearbooks, including Watertown High School. Finding a picture of your home from a century ago or a photo of a great-grandparent in a decades-old yearbook can be a thrilling discovery. <https://flowermemoriallibrary.org/online-genealogy-resources/>

There is so much to investigate, to visit, to learn in Jefferson County that will immerse your kids in our lifelong obsession, er, hobby of genealogical research. In the meantime, keep telling those family stories!

Early Watertown Movie Theaters

By JCNYS Member Larry Corbett

There was a primitive technology for projecting moving pictures on a screen for an audience. This was demonstrated locally at Washington Hall, the City Opera House, the New York State Armory and at several churches in the city. Between 1900 and 1907, John P. Dibble showed movies twice-daily at Washington Hall, on the corner of Washington Street and Public Square. Reports claim that the audiences were large. This is probably the first place that most city residents of the time saw moving pictures. Most of the films were short and showed sites like Niagara Falls and the streets of New York, or battles real or re-enacted, sporting events, and short subjects.

Watertown's first dedicated motion picture house, the Wonderland Theatorium opened in the Leray Hotel on September 7, 1906. By 1913, Watertown could boast 7 theaters: Photoplay, Bijou, Wonderland, Lyric, Victoria, a small theater on the North Side at Mill and Main, and Sam Ray's outdoor theater.

In the summer of 1913, Sam Ray, a "well-known Italian fruit dealer" leased a lot on the corner of Coffeen and Massey Streets opposite the jail and operated an open air moving picture theater. In November, 1913, Aleck Papayanakos, owner of several Watertown theaters was arrested for selling moving picture tickets to children under the age of 16. A local ordinance at the time required that children could only attend the movies when accompanied by an adult.

In April, 1915, when Watertown had 7 movie houses, average daily attendance was as follows: Opera House: 1000; Antique: 1000; Lyric: 900; Strand: 450; Victoria: 400; Wonderland: 400; and Bijou: 400.

The Opera House became the Avon, Antique became the Liberty, Lyric became the Olympic, Wonderland became the Palace and then the Town.

These theaters are all located in Watertown. Several of the villages had their own moving picture houses. Many of the churches and fraternal organizations showed motion pictures as fundraisers or to attract audiences.

The Strand was on Franklin Street, one block up from the Square, on the right. The building is still there, it has re-opened several times since 1970 as a bar. It was recently sold. The Town theater was on the first floor of the Electric Building, just east of the old YWCA, on the south side of the Square, and not far from the Olympic on State Street. It had previously been known as the Palace Theater.

Between the Town and the Olympic was the Mohican Building. At one time, a theater called the Bijou was located in the Mohican. On the north side of the Square, in or near the Lincoln Building was the Victoria. My mom, who was born in 1933, remembered going there.

The Avon Theater was on Arsenal Street, in the original City Opera House. It was across from the new county court complex. The Liberty, which had a pretty bad reputation, was on lower Court Street, near the current parking garage. There was also a moving picture house on the north side, on the site of the present Skyline Apartments, and a Vaudeville theater on Polk Street, off Factory Street.

The Strand is the only one of these buildings that is still intact.

The EMPIRE Open Air Theater Cor. of N. Massey and Court Sts.

Will open Monday evening, June 16th. The City Band will start from the Square about 7:30 p. m. Performance will begin at 8 o'clock. There will be a splendid 5 reel program. These reels are direct from the Rex Film Co., of Albany, N. Y. We also wish to state that there will be an orchestra which will play all during the performance. There will be a special aisle for ladies wishing to remain with their hats on; also a special aisle for gentlemen who wish to smoke. Our theatre has a seating capacity for 900 people. This is the only open air theatre of its kind in northern New York. It is well protected from rain with a high metal roof.

Don't forget the time the place and the show. Admission to all 5c.

Under the Management of

SAMUEL RAE AND FRANK LOUDIS.



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

Question:

I know that the 1950 U.S. Census is scheduled to be released to the public this month, April, 2022, 72 years from when it was generated. I was born that year and I already know about my family. What would be a reason for me to look at it? And, a little off that subject – I was born in 1950, but I thought we weren't supposed to be able to view records of living people. Seems like it should be held for a few years more (not that I'm complaining). Why 72 years?

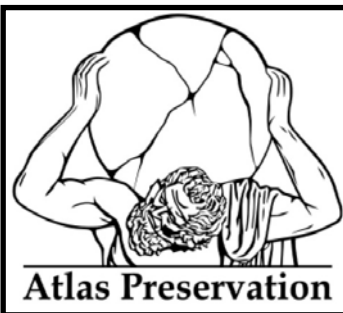
Answer:

Let's go with the first part of your question first: If you appear on the 1950 census and you already are well acquainted with the family, why would you be interested in accessing information you already have, either by browsing (in the earliest months until it's indexed) or by searching (once the census has been indexed)? We tend to think we know all about our family – people, occupations, ages, places of birth, etc. – when, most of us who have done genealogical research for any length of time have been surprised a time or two, at least, with something they never knew about a family or family member. Case in point: A dear friend discovered, in an earlier census, that she had an aunt she never knew about. With a little more digging she discovered that her mother's sister had died in childhood. When you were a small child, you might not have been aware of a sibling that died or otherwise was off on his/her own before you knew all the parts of the family. Supposedly known things (such as birth information or occupation data) might not be what you have been told. Does that matter? I guess it depends on your personal interest and approach to family history.

But why 72 years? Well, this is something from social history of the times, plus the fact that the mortality rate was significantly different back in the last (and the ones before that) Century. In 1978, it was determined that people who were adults at about the turn of the Century would no longer be alive 72 years later (yes, we probably all know folks who were, say, 18 in 1910, and still alive in 1990). While the law was enacted in 1978, the plan for adhering to a 72-year rule was addressed and evaluated frequently. It was the object of discussion in 1952 and again in 1973. To learn more about the history and rationale of this, check out the US government website: https://www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/decennial_census_records/the72yearrule1.html

But also keep in mind that the US is unique in its "wait period" between acquisition and release to the public of its Census schedules. In Canada, the wait period is 92 years (the next National Census to be released will be the 1931 in 2023). In the UK, the wait period is 100 years, and the most recent release was of the 1921 Census in 2021. Maybe people live longer there? I doubt that would be the reason, but wherever you live, there is something fun about finding yourself (albeit, probably very young) on a Census schedule. Best wishes in your Census roots pursuits.

POTENTIAL WORKSHOP ON HEADSTONE CLEANING AND REPAIR



Local Genealogist Allyson Stephenson is working on the potential for Atlas Preservation to come up to the Felts Mills Cemetery and do a workshop on headstone cleaning and repair. They have a "48 State Tour" they are doing, and Allyson put a bid to see if they would come

up. They were looking for cemeteries that need a little love with permission to do the work and bonus of having Veterans there. Felts Mills Cemetery has one Revolutionary War Veteran, two War of 1812, 20 Civil War, three Korean War, 65 WWI and 38 WWII veterans as of the map dated 1999. Let's wish Allyson good luck and hope that Felts Mills is selected.



APHNYS CONFERENCE



If you are an appointed Jefferson, Lewis, or Oswego County Municipal Historian, plan to attend the Region 8 Association of Public Historians of New York State (APHNYS) conference on Friday, April 29th, at the Jefferson County Office Building in Watertown. For more information, contact Kim Hayden at

khayden@co.jefferson.ny.us or call 315-785-3327.

Five Generations of Grandfathers Formed Author's Connection to Jefferson County, New York

Written by Beverly Sterling-Affinati, author of *"The Sterling/Storing Family of Upstate and Northern New York: Original Descendants of the Staring Family of the Mohawk Valley, New York"*
JCNYS Informer Committee Member
& Curator National, National Society United States Daughters of 1812

The Palatine history is a very interesting one. To help keep the Palatine history brief here in this article, the author has included website links at the end as suggested reading.

The family name, Staring, originated with the author's emigrant ancestor, Nicholas Staringer. Staringer came from the Rhine Valley River region in Germany known as the "Palatinate". Continuous warfare, a severe winter, as well as religious persecution (among other reasons) pushed tens of thousands of Germans into England, hoping to find peace and prosperity. But England could not house that many Palatines.

Queen Anne took pity on the 'Poor Palatines' allowing them to stay the winter, but she later approved a plan to send them to New York [January 11, 1710]. They were accompanied by Rev. Joshua Kocherthal. Kocherthal had already made the voyage with a first group of Palatines in 1708, of which 41 persons disembarked at Flushing, NY. As that voyage was such a success, it was arranged for him to return to Germany, gathering up the larger group of Palatines.

Staringer, with 3,000 Palatines, came aboard nine ships to 'Nutton's Island' (today, known as 'Governors Island') arriving June 13, 1710. A tenth ship reportedly sank enroute. Many of the Palatines were quarantined due to Typhus.

They became indentured servants, whose voyage was paid for by England's Crown. The Palatines were expected to work off their debt to the Queen by making naval stores producing tar. Naval stores are a general term which includes masts, and ship timber of all kinds as well as tar, pitch, rosin and hemp. The Palatines were taken to property owned by Robert Livingston, later called 'East Camp' and 'West Camp' (Livingston Manor), Columbia County, New York. But the naval stores effort there failed because the type of pine trees found in America were not the same as in their mother country. The trees did not produce enough pine pitch needed to complete the project.

When funding for the naval stores projects at Livingston Manor was terminated by the British authorities in September 1712, the majority of Palatines scattered. From Nutton's Island, to Livingston Manor, they moved on to other parts of New York State, including Schoharie "the promised land", the Mohawk Valley where they became known as the

"Mohawk Dutch", and then other states... some to Pennsylvania becoming the "Pennsylvania Dutch", others to South Carolina. The influx of poor German Protestants into New York and Pennsylvania greatly enhanced the economy of those colonies. South Carolina wanted the same for their state. In need of farmers and tradesmen, officials set out to lure them from the northern states.

As the author's Palatine ancestors spread out, the Staring name took on many variations: Stahring, Staring, Starring, Storing, Storing, Starling, Storrin, Starrin, Sterling and several others among New York's records. In the south, the name changed to Starnes.

Note: Sections mentioning Jefferson County, NY have been bolded

Fast forward to the Author's four times great Grandfather, Robert Storing [Staring], born about 1779 and who had enlisted in the War of 1812 with the Albany Volunteers, bringing him to **Sackets Harbor, Jefferson County, New York**. From here, her connections to Jefferson County remained strong, down to present day - with her own residence being that of Sackets Harbor in the recent past. Today, the author and her husband own property at Sixberry Lake in **Redwood, Jefferson County, New York**.

ROBERT STORING [STARING] - 4x G.

Grandfather

JACOB STERLING [STORING] (son of Robert) -

3x G. Grandfather

ADOLPHUS D. STERLING [STORING] (son of

Jacob) - 2x G. Grandfather

WILLIAM D. STERLING (son of Adolphus) - G.

Grandfather

FRANKLYN D. STERLING (son of William D) -

Grandfather

ROBERT STORING [STARING] - 4x G. Grandfather
Abt 1779 - born in the Mohawk Valley, Herkimer Co., NY.

December 22, 1812 - Mary (or Maria), daughter of Robert and Anna was born; she was baptized 25 July 1813 according to Old Yellow Church records (another record indicates DOB as June 18, 1813). Sponsors were Benjamin and Barbara (Klock) Starring.

January 30, 1813 through October 20 1813 - Robert was present for service, serving during the War of 1812 as a private with the Albany Volunteers (Capt. David Moyer's Company), led by Lt. Col. John Mills.

April 24, 1813 - arrived in Sackets Harbor, Jefferson Co., NY.

May 29, 1813, Second Battle of Sackets Harbor - Robert was positioned on Horse Island with roughly 165 Albany Volunteers. They played a vital role in the battle against British forces.

September, 4, 1814 through November 14, 1814 - **Robert enlisted a second time with the 19th Regiment (Getman's) NY Militia under Capt. Benjamin Ellwood and was present for service in Sackets Harbor, Jefferson Co., NY.**

Note: his name is shown as 'Storing', 'Stauring' and

(Continued on Page 15)

(Continued From Page 14)
'Starring in military records.

June 27, 1815 – A note included in his military record asks that Jacob Hoover, the bearer, be paid the amount due him [Robert] for services he [Robert] rendered in the United States at Sackets Harbor in October 1812 under Capt. Benjamin Ellwood.

Sept. 11, 1815, Son Jno (John) is born to Robert Staring and wife Anna. Sponsors: John Hoover and Delia Garter.

1818 - Living in LeRay, Jefferson Co., NY, where son John was born.

Census Records:

1820 - LeRay, Jefferson Co., NY [Robert Storing]

1830 - LeRay, Jefferson Co., NY [Robert Storing]

1840 – Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., NY [Robert Storing]

1850 – Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., NY [Robert Storing]

January 1860 - Schedule Three Mortality List indicates he died in the Town of Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., NY [Robert Storrin]. Census place is Russell, St. Lawrence Co., NY, 1860.

2013- present: Date of burial / burial site have not been located. The search continues.

JACOB STERLING [STORING] (son of Robert) - 3x G. Grandfather

April 12, 1818 - Jacob was born "Jacob Storing" in LeRay, Jefferson Co., NY, son of Robert and Anna (possibly Anna aka Nancy) Storing.

April 12, 1840 - Jacob married Mary A. Countryman Snyder, in Pamela, Jefferson Co., NY.

September 9, 1863 - Jacob enlisted at Ellisburg (Lorraine), Jefferson Co., NY, at the age of 45 serving with Co. K. of the 20th New York Cavalry. He was 45 years old at the time of enlistment.

July 31, 1865 – Jacob was discharged at Manchester, VA, under the command of Col. David Evans. His final papers were signed by Lt. John Loomie.

Census Records:

1850 Census – Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., NY [Jacob Storing]

1860 –Lorraine, Jefferson Co., NY [Jacob Sterling]

1870 –Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., NY [Mary Sterling] Jacob is deceased, Mary is living in their home with sons Adolphus, Walter and Jethro. Jethro was born six months after his father's death. Adolphus' wife Martha is also living in the home, with their son William.

1880 – Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., NY [Mary Sterling] Mary's son, Walter, is living in the home.

The 1890 Child's Business Directory for the Town of Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., NY lists Mary as living in Lacona, Oswego County, NY as a 'widow' on 'farm 6'.

Jacob name changed between the 1850 and the 1860

census records. Many speculate the change from Storing [Staring] to Sterling is the Anglo-Saxon version, meaning that the name was converted to its modern English version.

November 8, 1868 – Jacob died. It is believed the environment of war life, and living 19th century army life as an aged man took its toll. He was 50 years old, and was buried at North Boyleston Cemetery, Oswego Co., NY. It would take 25 years for the government to place a military headstone on the soldier's grave.

Apr 2, 1899 – Mary died, and is buried at North Boyleston Cemetery with Jacob. She had filed, and was approved for, a pension under her late husband's name.

April 2006, Easter morning - the author and husband, Dennis Affinati, placed a bronze military plaque to replace the stone which had been issued by the Government, but (by this date) had deteriorated.



Adolphus D. & Martha (Wilder) Sterling

ADOLPHUS D. STERLING [STORING] (son of Jacob) - 2x G. Grandfather

April 23, 1844 - Adolphus D. Sterling was born "Adolphus Storing" at Dutch Settlement, Town of LeRay, Jefferson Co., NY; the oldest of nine children born to Jacob Sterling [Storing] and Mary A. Countryman (Snyder) Sterling.

September 15, 1866 - Married Martha S. Wilder, Mannsville, Jefferson Co., NY, by the Rev. William Tripp at the home of his parents.

(Continued on Page 16)

(Continued From Page 15)

February 3, 1862 - At the age of 17, Adolphus enlisted with Company A of the 94th New York, organized at Sackets Harbor, Jefferson Co., NY, receiving a \$100 bounty.

March 14, 1862 – mustered out of the village of Sackets Harbor, Jefferson Co., NY, accompanied by its own brass band and drum corp.

August 30, 1862 - Adolphus was injured at the Second Battle of Bull Run.

From the article "Jefferson County New York, Civil War Soldiers' Biographies, Adolphus D. Sterling of Ellisburg", written and submitted by the author:

"He was wounded twice at the second Battle of Bull Run [August 30, 1862], receiving a piece of shell in his right ankle (which was not so severe as to compel him to leave the field), and on the same day having a rebel bullet strike him in the right thigh. This second wound completely disabled him. He was taken prisoner and paroled by the rebels as he lay wounded for 48 hours on the battlefield. Afterward, he was found by Union soldiers. As a result of lying on the field two days and two nights, he contracted rheumatism and also total deafness in his left ear. He was taken to Ryland Chapel Hospital at Washington D.C., where he remained about seven weeks. He was reported "missing" during this time. At the hospital, he was told it did not matter where he was because of the fact that he was a paroled prisoner, **and was sent home to his parents (then living in Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., NY).** He was to use his own best efforts to heal said wounds. After nearly a year, even though he wasn't recovered...Adolphus was anxious to serve his country again. Not knowing where he could be exchanged, he took the risk of reenlisting [14 Aug 1863]. If captured and recognized, he would have been shot by the rebels."

August 14, 1863 - Reenlisted with Company 'D' of the 20th NY Cavalry Volunteers, known then as "McClellan's Cavalry". **Adolphus was living in Mannsville, Jefferson Co., NY,** and had received no instruction from the War Department on how he should return to service [His father, Jacob, enlisted a first time, serving in Co. K. of the 20th New York Cavalry, September 9, 1863].

July 31, 1865 – Father and son were discharged at Manchester, VA, under the command of Col. David Evans. Adolphus' final papers were signed by Lt. John Loomie.

After returning home, Adolphus spent the remainder of his adult life between Mannsville and Dexter, Jefferson Co., NY.

Adolphus was a member of Broadbent Post, G.A.R. of Dexter, Jefferson Co., NY, #188.

Sept 12, 1890 (Fri.) - Published in the *St. Lawrence and Clayton Independent*, the following article, "At Campbell's Point (located next to Westcott Beach State Park, Jefferson County, New York) on the 4th day of September, an organization was formed of the survivors of the 20th Regiment NY Cavalry, to be

known as 'The 20th New York Cavalry Veteran Association'"

The following officer elected:

"...Adolphus Sterling, Dexter" [Jefferson Co., NY]

May 1, 1897- Attorney Edgar V. Bloodough, on Adolphus Sterling's behalf, wrote to the Government stating, "He is an uneducated man being unable to either read or write and did not know that he should have reported to his company officers, and he did not know where they were and he knew that he was incurring the danger of his life in re-enlisting and being captured."

September 18, 1922 – Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Interior be, and his hereby authorized and direct to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adolphus Sterling of Company A, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 month [approved under the special Act of May 1, 1920 – Invalid Pension].

Census records:

1860 – Town of Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., NY
[as Adolphus Storing]

1870 – Town of Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., NY
[as Adolphus Sterling]

1880 – Town of Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., NY
[as Adolphus Sterling]

1900 – Town of Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., NY
[as A. D. Sterling]

1910 – Town of Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., NY
[as Adolphus Sterling]

1915 - Town of Hounsfield, Jefferson, NY
[Adolphus Sterling]

1920 – Town of Hauntsfield, Jefferson Co., NY
[as Adolphus D. Sterling]

The 1918 Farm Directory shows Adolphus' residence as Sulphur Springs, Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., NY.

December 24, 1925 - Adolphus died and is buried at the Dexter Cemetery, Jefferson Co., NY.

1933 - Martha died and is buried beside Adolphus.

WILLIAM D. STERLING (son of Adolphus) – G. Grandfather

January 6, 1868 – Born in Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., NY, the son of Adolphus D. and Martha (Wilder) Sterling. He was the oldest of four children.

March 15, 1890 – married Henrietta "Hettie" Desmore, Watertown, Jefferson Co., NY by the Rev. J. B. Kenyon.

Census records:

1870 – Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., NY [William Sterling], age 2

1880 – Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., NY [name]

1900 – Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., NY [Wm Sterling]

1905 – Henderson, Jefferson Co., NY [William D. Sterling]

1910 – Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., NY [William D. Sterling] (Continued on Page 17)



William D. & Henrietta (Desmore) Sterling
with son Clare

(Continued From Page 16)

1915 – LeRay, Jefferson Co., NY [William D. Sterling]

1923 - Removed to Camden, Oneida Co., NY, where he purchased the old 'Erwin House', renaming it, "The Sterling Hotel".

1930 – Camden, Oneida Co., NY [William W Sterling]

February 22, 1936 - William died of pneumonia and was buried at the Dexter Cemetery, Jefferson Co., NY.

1966 – Henrietta died and is buried with William.

Note: Siblings of William D. (Gilbert, Claud and Maud Sterling) all spent the greater portion of their lives in various Jefferson Co., NY villages, particularly the Dexter and Sackets Harbor areas.

FRANKLYN D. STERLING (son of William D) –
Grandfather

June 30, 1911 – born in Dexter, Jefferson Co., NY, son of William D. and Henrietta Desmore, the youngest of 2 children. Franklyn's brother Clare was 18 years older.

1918- Jefferson County Farm Census shows Franklyn living in Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., NY, age 7.

1923 - Family moved to Camden, Oneida Co., NY (where the author grew up); his father started a family business called, "The Sterling Hotel". It was located on

Mexico Street in that village.

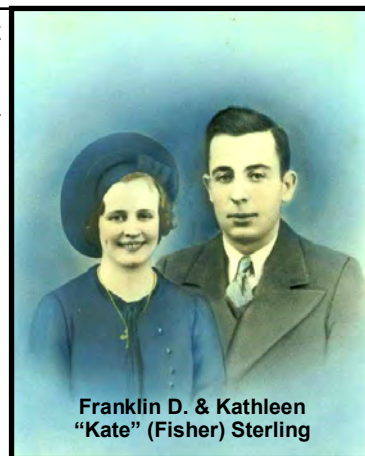
October 10, 1938 –
Franklyn married
Kathleen "Kay" Fisher,
Utica Oneida Co., NY.
Census Records:

**1915 – LeRay,
Jefferson Co.,
NY, age 3
[Franklin D.
Sterling]**

1920 – Syracuse,
Onondaga Co.,
NY, age 8
[Franklin
Sterling]

1930 – Camden, Oneida Co., NY [Franklin
Sterling]

1940 – Camden, Camden Town, Oneida Co., NY
[Franklyn D. Sterling]



Franklin D. & Kathleen
"Kate" (Fisher) Sterling

June 16, 1981– Franklyn died of pancreatic cancer, and is buried at the Dexter Cemetery, Jefferson Co., NY.

December 20, 1998 – Kathleen (Fisher) Sterling died, and is buried with Franklyn.

May 18, 2005, the author ordered a monument inscription for the back of Franklyn's parents' headstone.

July 27, 2005, A. Cozzi Monuments, Watertown, Jefferson Co., NY, completed the work, detailing the names, dates of birth and death for both Franklyn and his wife, Kathleen (Fisher) Sterling.

#

Sources and recommended reading:

"The Sterling/Storing Family of Upstate and Northern New York: Original Descendants of the Staring Family of the Mohawk Valley, New York"

Email: bsterlingaff@gmail.com

[https://](https://thehistoryofparliament.wordpress.com/2015/09/03/the-poor-palatines-political-ramifications-of-eighteenth-century-migration/)

thehistoryofparliament.wordpress.com/2015/09/03/the-poor-palatines-political-ramifications-of-eighteenth-century-migration/

<https://www.bkwaterfronthistory.org/story/nutten-island/>

[https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/](https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Space:Kocherthal_Palatines)

[Space:Kocherthal_Palatines](https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Space:Kocherthal_Palatines)

<https://leben.us/palatines-of-new-york/>

<http://revwarpensions.com/trinity.pdf>

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/the-palatine-germans.htm>

<https://www.ccpl.org/charleston-time-machine/german-palatines-colonial-charleston>

Battle on Horse Island, Sackets Harbor: [https://](https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/historical-significance-horse-island)

[www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/historical-significance-horse-island.](https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/historical-significance-horse-island)

Adolphus D. Sterling article: [http://](http://jefferson.nygenweb.net/cwbsterling.htm)

jefferson.nygenweb.net/cwbsterling.htm

Onondaga County Public Library Local History &
Genealogy Dept.

Jefferson County, New York Records

Compiled by Gerald J. Parsons from a Microfilm of
Records on File at the Genealogical Society
Library, Salt Lake City, Utah 1960

Transcribed by Beverly K. Sterling-Affinati,
JCNYGS Informer Committee Member
Curator National [2021-2024],
U.S. Daughters of the War of 1812

Source: <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/345543-jefferson-county-n-y-records?viewer=1&offset=1#page=1&viewer=picture&o=&n=0&q=>

ELLISBURGH, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NY

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS:

[found on pages 24-28]

Some of the older ones in an old cemetery on the outskirts of the village of Ellisburgh; also a few from a churchyard in the village of Pierrepont Manor, in the town of Ellisburgh.

Copied from the tombstones and from the original book of Town Records: Oct. 24, 1931: by Edwin Webb Wheat, R.D. No. 1, Mount Vision, Otsego County, NY, 1931

Some of the older inscriptions in the old cemetery on the outskirts of the village of Ellisburgh, Jefferson County, New York:

1. A son of Gen. Gad & Mary Ackley, died Nov. 16, 1822, ae. 8 ds.
2. A son of Col. Gad & Emma Ackley, died April 30, 1814, ae. 2 ds.
3. Harvey Ackley, son of Col. Gad & Emma Ackley, died Aug. 26, 1819, ae. 5 mo. 29 da.
4. Julian Ackley, dau. of Col. Gad & Emma Ackley, died Mar. 23, 1819, ae. 3 yrs. 4 mo. 2 ds
5. Emma Ackley, wife of Col. Gad Ackley, died Oct. 18, 1819, ae 31 years 4 mo. 2 ds. (Nos. 1 to 5 are brown stones.)
6. Albert A. Ackley died July 1, 1874, ae. 62 yrs.
7. Mary his wife died Apr. (blank) 1866, ae 45 yrs. (Nos. 6 and 7 are on one new granite stone. Nos 1 to 7 are all in one row in the order here given.)
8. Thomas Bishop died June 13, 1820, ae. 73 yrs.
9. George Chamberlain died Feb. 25, 1877, ae. 66 yrs.
10. Tabitha Martin, wife of George Chamberlain, born Dec. 25, 1812, died Mar. 5, 1894.
11. Alice S., daughter of George & Tabitha Chamberlain, died Apr. 1, 1862, ae. 20 yrs. (Nos 9 to 11 are on stones alike and in a row.)
12. Nathan Chamberlain died Sept. 5, 1886, ae. 73 yrs. 5 mo. 11 ds.
13. John Chamberlian died Oct. 27, 1863, ae. 81 yrs.
14. Dolly, wife of John Chamberlain, died Jan. 28, 1851, ae. 66 yrs. (this stone is broken off).
15. Mary M., daughter of John & Dolly Chamberlain,

- died Aug. 8, 1850, ae. 22 yrs. 8 mo. 11 ds.
16. Laura, dau. of John & Dolly Chamberlian, born Apr. 17, 1822, died Mar. 15, 1869.
17. Myron Chamberlain died Jan. 27, 1879, ae. 67 yrs.
18. Emily Chamberlian died Jan. 31, 1892, ae. 77 yrs. (Nos. 17 and 18 are alike and side by side.)
19. Charles Chamberlain, 1855-1923
20. Charlie H., son of Charlie & Maria Chamberlain, died Oct. 5, 1891, ae. 3 yrs.
21. John Chamberlain, died Sept. 26, 1869, ae. 51 yrs. 8 mo. 26 ds.
22. Phebe, wife of J. G. White, former wife of John Chamberlain, died Apr. 21, 1874, ae. 39 yrs. 6 mo. 3 ds. (Nos. 21 & 22 are on two adjoining sides of a square monument, the other two sides being blank.)
23. Allen Chamberlain died Oct. 15, 1858, ae. 42 yrs. 8 mo. 7 ds.
24. Benj. Chamberlian died Nov. 8, 1861, ae. 77 yrs 6 mo 3 ds. "Our Father"
25. Lucretia, his wife, died Mar. 23, 1872, ae. 87 yrs. 11 mo. 4 ds. "Our Mother" (Nos. 24 and 25 are side by side on one stone.)
26. Jane, dau. of Benj. & Lucretia Chamberlain, died Aug 2, 1846, ae 26 yrs. 8 mo. 18 ds.
27. Horace Chamberlain died Apr. 17, 1887, ae. 80 yrs. "Our Father"
28. Delilah, wife of Horace Chamberlain, died June 11, 1872, ae. 63 yrs. "Our Mother"
29. Theron M. Chamberlian died Jan. 31, 1877, ae. 36 yrs. (Nos. 9 to 29 are all in one group, in about three or four adjoining rows. No other Chamberlain stones near these.)
30. Peter F. Chrisman, 1802-1884.
31. Olive Chrisman, 1807-1860. (Other on same monument with Nos. 30 and 31 not copied; relationship not given, probably children and grandchildren.)
32. Daniel Cook died Jan. 22, 1837, ae. 66 yrs. 6 mo.
33. Bridget, wife of Daniel Cook, died Sept. 6, 1828, ae. 64 yrs.
34. Sally Cook died Sept. 8, 1847 ae. 68 yrs. 8 mo. 5 ds. (Nos. 32 & 33 are on one stone; 34 on another stone by side of 32-33.)
35. Asa Eddy died May 25, 1837 in 47 yr.
36. Our Mother Flemma (?) Eddy, second wife of Col. Charles Hollister, died May 10, 1880, ae 78 yrs. 5 mo. 6 ds. (Nos. 35 & 36 are side by side)
37. Mary, dau. of Robert & Polly Ellis, died May 6, 1822, ae. 2 yrs. 6 mo.
38.LIS.....Ellis.....Feb. 22,....Mo.....2 (6?)
39.Memory of SQUIRE ELLIS Who died Feb. 2nd 1811, AE 20 years 7 mo & 26 days
40. Mary Ellis died Mar. 3, 1813 ae. 54 yrs. 6 mo. 29 days
41. Caleb Ellis died Apr. 14, 1813 ae. 58 yrs 8 mo.1 day
42. Caleb, son of Daniel & Christina Ellis, died Apr. 27, 1813 ae. 9 yrs. 9 mo. 16 ds.
43. Betsey, wife of John Ellis, died Oct. 4, 1837 ae. 34 yrs. (Continued on Page 19)

(Continued From Page 18)

44. John Ellis died July 7, 1847 ae. 63 yrs. 5 mo. 5 ds.
45. Jane, dau. of Robert & Mary Ellis, died Dec. 24, 1840 ae. 22 yrs. 1 mo. 24 ds.
46. Gad Ellis died Nov. 14, 1861 ae. 35 yrs. 7 mo. 12 ds. (Nos. 37, and 42 to 46, are white stones; 38 to 41 are brown stones; 38 and 39 are side by side and alike; 38 so broken away that little of inscription remains. Nos. 37 to 46 all in row, but some wide spaces.)
47. Jeremiah Field, born in Chester, Vt., May 8, 1790, died in Ellisburg, N.Y., April 13, 1861, aged 70 yrs. 11 mo. 5 days. (Perfectly legible, but only by removing moss grown into the lettering.)
48. In/ Memory of Capt./ Ira Foot/ who died Jan. 8th 1816/ AE 56 years 1 Mo. & 25 days. (Brown stone; copied verbatim.)
49. John Frazer 1804-1887
50. Marcy Lippitt his wife 1814-1868
Their Children:
51. Phebe L. 1837-1845
52. Sarah J. 1840-1846
53. George 1842-1845
54. Harriet 1844-1913
55. John L. 1848-1922 (nos. 49 to 55 on monument in tabulated form as above.)
56. Daniel Goodenough died Aug. 12, 1855 ae. 68 yrs.
57. Nancy, wife of Daniel Goodenough, died July 31, 1858, ae. 79 yrs. 4 mo. 23 ds. "Our Mother"
58. Calvin Harrington died June 5, 1830 ae. 46 yrs.
59. Nancy, wife of Calvin Harrington, died Sept. 26, 1873 ae. 87 yrs.
60. John Haven died Apr. 7, 1813 ae. 25 yrs.
61. Ama, wife of John Haven, died May 19, 1813 ae. 19 yrs. "Farewell Ruth thou hast no Mother/Father Sister nor a Brother.."
62. Ruth, wife of Dexter H. Dean & dau. Of John & Ama Haven, died July 7, 1832 ae. 20 yrs.
63. Revolutionary Soldier./ In Memory/ of/ Samuel Haven/ 1762-1840/
64. And his wife/ Desire Cloyes/ 1763-1832/
"Requiescat in pace."
65. John Hollister died Aug. 3, 1827 ae. 87 yrs.
66. Col. Charles Hollister died June 27, 1855 ae. 70 yrs.
67. Surviah, wife of Col. Charles Hollister, died Feb. 21, 1838 ae. 49 yrs.
68. John Hollister, son of Capt. Charles Hollister, born Sept. 23, 1813, died Apr. 21, 1817.
69. Electa, dau. Of Col. Charles & Surviah Hollister, died Aug. 11, 1827 ae. 16 yrs. (Nos. 65 to 67 & 69 are white stones; No. 68 is brown.)
70. Jeremiah Lewis, born Feb. 26, 1792, died Apr. 30, 1872. "Our Father"
71. Mary, wife of Jeremiah Lewis, born Jan. 11, 1797, died Mar. 11, 1872. "Our Mother"
72. Mr. Osias Lee died Aug. 14, 1833 in 57 yr.
73. John Miner, born Apr. 11, 1780, died Oct. 26, 1845.
74. Catherine, his wife, born Dec. 16, 1780, died Nov. 6, 1870. (Nos. 73 and 74 are on one stone, is a fenced lot; other stones in same lot not copied.)
75. Aaron Nash died Jan. 17, 1827 ae. 84 yrs.
76. Hannah, wife of Aaron Nash, died Feb. 24, 1825 ae. 79 yrs.
77. Henry Noble died June 17, 1849 ae. 61 yrs.
78. Joseph Northrup died Feb. 18, 1848 ae. 76 yrs. 11 mo.
79. Mary, wife of Joseph Northrup, died Aug. 2, 1865 ae. 84 yrs.
80. Geo. W. Northrup died Oct. 17, 1841 ae. 29 yrs. (Nos. 76 to 80 are side by side in same order; spelling varied as given.)
81. Our Parents: Justus Rogers, died Nov. 30, 1866 ae. 84 yrs.
82. Lucy Clark, his wife, died May 2, 1866 ae 76 yrs. Children of Justus & Lucy Rogers:
83. Justus Jr., born 1809, died 1810.
84. Lucy C., born 1810, died 1867.
85. Justus C., born 1813, died 1883.
86. Luthera, born 1820, died (blank, see No. 90).
87. Lucretia, born 1822, died 1842.
88. James, born 1825, died 1879.
89. Rufus H. Converse, died Mar. 10, 1885 ae. 69 yrs.
90. Luthera Rogers, his wife, died Aug. 7, 1902 ae 82 yrs. (Same person as No. 86.) (Nos. 81 to 90 are all on one monument; 81 & 82 on one side; 83 to 88 on a second side; 89 and 90 on a third side; the fourth side is blank.)
91. Horace Salisbury died Sept. 29, 1831 ae. 28 yrs. 5 mo.
92. Phebe Salisbury, wife of Horace, died Sept. 5, 1866 ae. 66 yrs.
93. Amasa Sheldon died Dec. 10, 1845 ae. 75 yrs. 5 mo.
94. Jane, wife of Amasa Sheldon, died July 14, 1849 ae. 63 yrs. 5 mo. 8 ds. (Nos. 93 and 94 are side by side; spelling varies as here given.)
95. Stephen Spencer died Oct. 2, 1850 ae. 59 yrs.
96. Anna, wife of Stephen Spencer, died Feb. 15, 1853, ae. 61 yrs.
97. Nathaniel White, born in Buckland, Mass., Sept. 24, 1797, died Oct. 13, 1865, ae. 68 yrs.
98. Naomi, wife of Nathaniel White, died Dec. 22, 1841 ae. 38 yrs. 8 mo. 3 ds.
99. Mary, wife of Levi White, died July 26, 1838 ae. 66 yrs. 11 mo. 23 ds.
100. Mary E., dau. Of Nath. & Naomi White, died Nov. 2 1827 ae. 3 mo. 17 ds.
101. Lewis N., son of Nath. & Naomi White, died Nov. 30, 1851 ae. 10 yrs. "Ma I am not afraid to die."
102. Also an infant dau. Of Nathaniel & Laura K. White died July 26, 1848. (Nos 97 to 102 are all in a row in order here given).
103. William Williams died Aug. 2, 1851 ae. 75 yrs. 9 mo. 3 ds.
104. Sally, wife of William Williams, died Dec. 5, 1827 ae. 48 yrs.
105. Pardon, son of Wm. Jr. & J. Williams, died Jan. 18, 1840 ae. 2 yrs. 25 ds. (Nos. 103 to 105 are side by side; Nos. 106 to 109 are several rods away.)

(Continued on Page 20)

(Continued From Page 19)

106. Pardon Williams died Mar. 15, 1855 ae. 67 yrs. 3 mo.
 107. Abigail, wife of Pardon Williams, died Nov. 15, 1851 ae. 58 yrs. 2 mo.
 108. Rev. Alonzo Williams died Aug. 25, 1840 ae. 25 yrs.
 109. Abigail E., dau of Pardon & Abigail Williams, died Oct. 27, 1845. (Age is apparently given, but sunk too deep in ground to read without digging.)

A few inscriptions from a churchyard in the village of Pierrepont Manor, in the town of Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York:

110. Mary Nash, wife of Norman Kellogg, died Mar. 14, 1852 ae. 67 yrs.
 111. Mother—Betsey Allen, Wife, Died Apr. 8, 1871, Ae. 82 yrs.
 112. Father—Henry King, Husband, Died Apr. 3, 1871 Ae 83 yrs.

(Nos. 111 and 112 are side by side on the front of a monument. On the back is the following ancestry:)

Ancestors of Henry King

JOHN KING

Settled at Northampton, Mass., 1654, died 1703

Joseph King, born 1673, died 1734

Phineas King, born 1707, died 1769

Douglas King, born 1739, died (blank)

Phineas King, born 1761, died 1810

(On same lot and near 111-112 is no 113:)

113. Henry A. King died May 4, 1875 ae. 64 yrs. 11 mo. 6 ds.

Dr. David A. Kendall



We lost another great supporter of genealogy and history. Dr. David A. Kendall, 84, Palmyra, PA and formerly of Clayton passed away Saturday evening, January 1, 2022, at Hershey Medical Center in PA.

He was born in Watertown on June 16, 1937, son of the late Harold A. Kendall and Grovene Vincent Kendall. Except for one high school year when his father was transferred to Southern California, he spent all of his pre-college years in Clayton, graduating from Clayton Central School in 1955. After graduating from Cornell University in 1959 he returned to Clayton to teach history for one year, during which time he was mandated to serve in the Armed Forces at the end of the school year. Dave took advantage of a special program and was allowed to join the Army for 6 months active duty and spend 5 1/2 years in the Reserves, ultimately being discharged in 1966.

After his short military stint, he returned to the north country as a student and received a Master's degree in Education from St. Lawrence University in 1962. He then taught high school social studies for 3 years in Wheatland-Chili HS in suburban Rochester. While there Dave took courses in school counseling, and in 1965 - 1966 was awarded a one year scholarship to Portland State College in Oregon to begin advanced studies in group counseling and family relationships. He returned to Wheatland-Chili for 3 more years as a school counselor, and was awarded a doctoral fellowship to the University of Pittsburgh in 1969 - 1970. Upon completing his dissertation in 1972 he joined the SUNY Brockport faculty to help set up a graduate program for training counselors in many venues. To keep his own skills sharp, he also began a private practice in relationship counseling (1972 - 1992) in the Rochester area.

Dave retired from teaching in 1998 and moved to Wake Forest, NC for 10 years, but his heart was always in the 1000 Islands. He bought a house on Point Vivian in 2002 and winterized it, finally moving there fulltime in 2010. In 2019 that house was sold and he and his wife moved to Palmyra, PA to be near their daughter in their aging years.

Dave's genealogy in the 1000 Islands region dates back many generations on both sides, with roots on Grindstone Island. His great great grandfather was Dr. William Potter, a physician in Gananoque during the mid-1800s who bought the western part of Grindstone Island and for whom the well-known Potter's Beach is named. His great-grandfather Wilbur Vincent was captain of a cargo sailing vessel covering all of the Great Lakes during the mid-late 1800s. Dave himself financed much of his education as a tour guide/deckhand and then a licensed pilot (1954 - 1966) for the American Boat Line in Clayton.

Even though he was encouraged to write articles and books to accompany his teaching/counseling activities,
 (Continued on Page 21)

(Continued From Page 20)

Dave always felt more obligated to spend time with students, clients, and family. Upon his retirement, though, he became inspired by genealogy and story-writing, finally publishing a book "When Descendants Became Ancestors: The Flip Side of Genealogy" (Balboa Press 2014). From 2014 - 2018 he and his wife toured many southern and eastern states promoting the message of the book which encourages ALL people to write memorable stories to pass on to their descendants.

Dave loved sporting activities, both as a participant and an observer! He played all 3 major sports in HS and was an avid Cleveland Indians fan throughout his life. He enjoyed skiing on both water and snow. He ran the Lake Ontario Marathon twice - the second time in under 4 hours while in his mid-40s. In his younger adult years he was an excellent bowler, was so-so in tennis, but never quite got the hang of golf - always arguing that they put the flag in the wrong place and that it should be put in the woods, water, or sand where he would have a better chance.



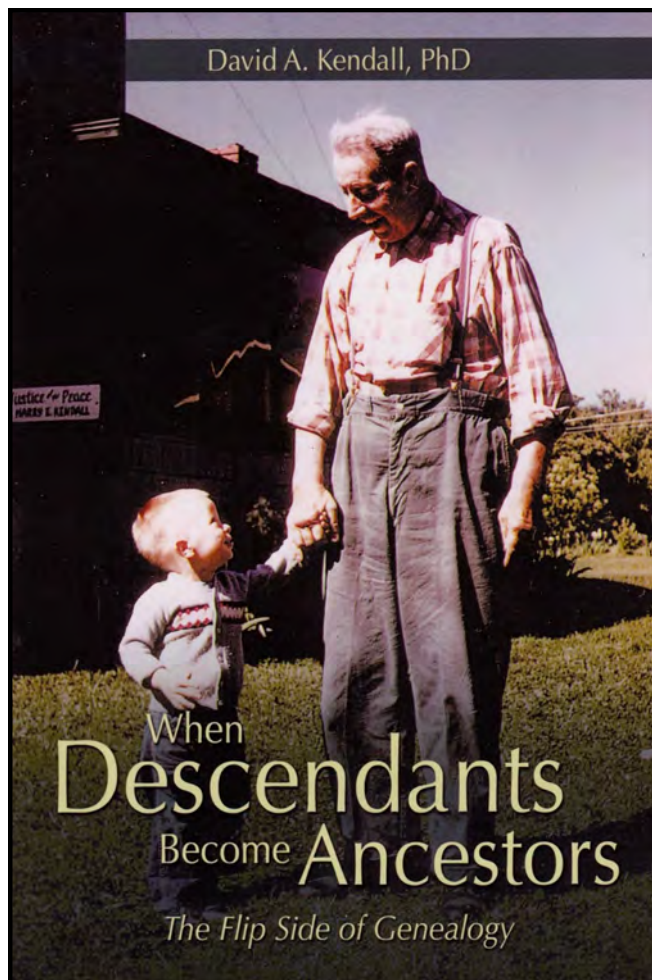
May 9, 2016 JCNYS Meeting

Dave & Cynie Kendall

Dave is survived by his wife, Cynthia Blunt Kendall, his wife of 59+ years (married 2/24/62 by his brother at the Greenlawn Presbyterian Church in Greenlawn); a younger sister Mary June Kendall Weinreber and husband Roger, Gold Canyon, AZ; two daughters, Shari Lyn Kendall, FL and Lori Jean Kendall Williamson and husband Brian, Palmyra, PA; two sisters-in-law, Nancy Schatz Blunt, Atlanta, GA and LuBell Garber Kendall, St. Cloud, MN; two step grandsons, Trevor and Cole Williamson, Lucama, NC; and numerous nieces and nephews. An older brother, Robert Dean Kendall, died in 2015 and a brother-in-law, Fuller Stanton Blunt, died in 2001.

A graveside service in Clayton Cemetery will be held in the spring at a time and date to be announced.

Burial in Clayton Cemetery will take place at the family's convenience and whether they decide on a public or private burial. Arrangements are entrusted with Cummings Funeral Service, Inc., Clayton and online condolences to Dave's family may be posted at www.cummingsfuneral.com. In lieu of flowers, donations in his name may be made to Wounded Warrior Project.



David's *Informer* article about his book "When Descendants Become Ancestors, The Flip Side of Genealogy" can be found in our January 2015 issue on page 19.

"We make our world significant by the courage of our questions and by the depth of our answers."

– Carl Sagan

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.)

FILLMORE, FULLER, CASS

I am researching John **FILLMORE**. Best estimates, John was born in Rutland, VT in 1809, moved to Ellisburg around 1824. He married Sally **FULLER** or **CASS** in 1826. He lived in Ellisburg until about 1845. He moved his family to Wisconsin around 1845-48, where he died in 1851 and was buried in Aztalan Cemetery in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. His children include John E b 1827, James W b 1829, Lura Ann b 1840, Millard b 1843, Louis or Lewis b 1848. John's father was also a John, but lived most of his life in Vermont. John had many siblings including Lucinda, Luther, Elisah, Orrin, Arthur, Edmund and others.

*Stevin Sorensen
njylif3@gmail.com*

PHELPS

We are researching to find the ancestors of Benjamin **C** who moved to Jefferson Co around 1810. We think he may have come from the Lyme, CT area. The known genealogy is as follows: Benjamin **PHELPS**, Simeon **PHELPS**, Benjamin S **PHELPS**, Frank B **PHELPS**, Harlo Benjamin **PHELPS**. We are looking for the sons of Harlo Benjamin **PHELPS** who died in Clayton in 2001. Benjamin had children named Alan, Robert, William, Gary and Dale. We are looking for **PHELPS** sons in Simeon's line for possible YDNA testing. We have **PHELPS** males tested from David's line (another son of Benjamin, brother to Simeon) and we are looking for possible volunteer from Simeon's line. We know there were 5 sons by Harlo. If you are one of them, or know of one of them, and would be interested in learning about what we are researching, please contact me. Thank you!

*Nancy (Phelps) Gonzalez
Ngonz11555@aol.com*

MINNICK, HALKINS, HAMBLIN, KINYON

Adelia **HALKINS MINNICK** was born 6 Mar 1818 Jefferson cnty NY, died 16 Jul 1901 Ripon, WI. She married Almeron **MINNICK** 25 Aug 1834 Philadelphia, NY. About 1853 moved to Dodge cnty WI. In 1901 survived by a sister in Aztalan, WI; a brother in Dodge cnty, WI; a brother in Jefferson cnty, NY. (from obituary). Most men in the family served in the Civil War. Children include Stephen, Hannah (**HAMBLIN**), Clarlinda (**KINYON**) and Enoch. I am also looking for info on her husband Almeron **MINNICK** b. 25 Jun 1816 in New York and d. 25 Aug 1869 in Rosendale, Wisconsin. I am particularly looking for info on the parents of Almeron and Adelia.

*Cynthia Warneke
CynthiaW@cynart.org*

HUBBARD, RUMBLE

I am researching Rev. Aber and Abigail (**RUMBLE**) **HUBBARD**. Both died in Alexandria, Jefferson County, NY. I would like to learn where they are buried. Eber **HUBBARD** b. 10 Aug 1785 and d. 22 Sept 1841—Methodist minister. Abigail (**RUMBLE**) **HUBBARD** b. 28 Apr 1789 and d. 23 Jun 1843. I looked through all online cemetery indexes for Jefferson Co. There were other **HUBBARDs** but not Eber or his wife Abigail. Fine-a-Grave also was no help. They had at least 13 children: Eliza Jane, George, Eli aka Leverett, Diana, Betsy Hannah, Elizabeth D., Anna W., Ithamore W., Phebe Frances, Georgiana, Hester Ann, Mary Elizabeth, Eber Jr. They lived in Martinsburg, Lewis Co, NY for a time. I believe several of their children were born there. There is a probate document on Eber **HUBBARD** Sr. filed in Jefferson Co, NY, dated 27 Oct 1841.

*Wendy Fjelstad
wjfjelly@yahoo.com*

STEVENS, POTTER, McCLURE, EVERDEN

I am researching the history of Battery B 4th US Artillery. In the Civil War Oliver B. **STEVENS** (1841-1862) was detached from Company K 35th NY Infantry to serve with Battery B. His brother Edward G (c. 1836-1862) served in Co. D 44th NY Infantry. Oliver was wounded on August 28, 1862 and died Sept 20, 1862 and Edward was wounded August 30, 1862 and died Sept 27, 1862. They are buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Oliver and Edward were sons of Shuble H. (1802-1879) and Matilda **McCLURE POTTER STEVENS** (1804-1893). Two other children both buried Evergreen Cemetery: Hinkley M. Stevens (1831-1854) Mary Jane **STEVENS EVERDEN** (1833-1917). Are there any links to the family locally or do any papers exist?

*James A. Stewart
dewey742home@comcast.net*

AUBIN, LAMORA

I am researching Ernest **AUBIN**. He was born in Cambridge, VT July 22, 1925 and died in Watertown, NY September 6, 1990. He married Evelyn **LAMORA**. Children were Janice Helmer, Barry Aubin, Bryan Aubin, Dave Aubin, Timothy Aubin and John Aubin.

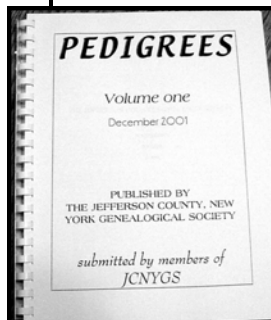
*Jaydlyn Aubin
Jaydlyn@live.com*

JCNYGS MATERIALS FOR PURCHASE

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

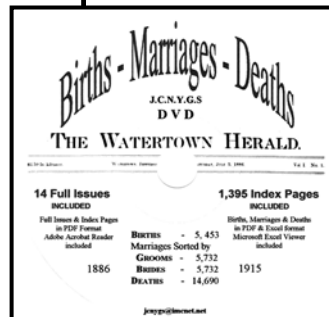
**PEDIGREE BOOK I
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Each Book \$20.00 plus
\$5.00 for postage

A collection of pedigrees
Submitted by members
of the JCNYGS
with an every name index
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A DVD of the Births-
Marriages-Deaths from
The Watertown Herald
1886-1915

\$25.00 plus \$5.00 for
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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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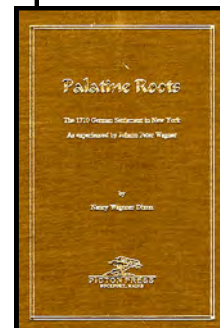


PALATINE ROOTS

The 1710 German Settlement
in New York

As experienced by
Johann Peter Wagner
By Nancy Wagoner Dixon
\$40.00 includes

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HOUK, HOUCK, HUYCK, PATTEN

I am researching my 3rd ggm Elizabeth/Betsey/
Bathsheba **HOUK/HOUCK** to try to find her parents.
Her obituary in the *Saints Herald* in 1890 says she
was born Sept 29, 1814 in Ellisburg, Jefferson Co.
She was married to Henry M. "H. M." **PATTEN** bef.
1840. H. M. **PATTEN** was born Feb 18, 1817 in
Newport, Herkimer Co, and appears in the 1840
census in Sacketts Harbor, Jefferson Co. with wife
and children. Children: Charles Henry - 1841-1910;
Samuel Salsbury - 1843-1898; William Buckley "W.
B." - 1846-1929; Franklin Devere - 1850-1924 and
Eunice - 1853-1929. William and Franklin's death
certificates say their mother's maiden name was
"HOUK" and "HOUCK." Samuel's obituary in
Louisiana says mother's family is of Dutch origin.
At least 2 different **HOWK** families lived in Jefferson
County between 1800-1850. Possibly part of the
HUYCK clan.

Kenneth Marshall
ken.marshall2012@gmail.com

CLEMO, NORTHAM, KELLY

I am looking for any info on Clara and Evangelisch
CLEMO in Watertown, Jefferson County, New York,

specifically a divorce in 1915. I have heard about this
clipping but have no evidence. Clara's maiden name
was **KELLY**. She was married in Smith Falls, Ontario,
Canada. It also mentions **NORTHAM**? Thanks!

James Kelly
jpkelly1961@yahoo.ca

HUNT, BUSWELL, , POTTER, OSBORN, MOSHER

Emeline **HUNT** was born - circa 1815. probably in
Dutchess County (1855 census). She married
Elzaphan Buswell, May 31, 1836 in Clayton - Rev J
Britton Jr. (Universalist Church). She died 1858 in
Ripley, Chautauqua County. Children were Mary
Lazira, Martha Cornelia, Emeline, Warren Murray
(died in inf.), Dora (died in inf.) and Florence. First
record is the *Universalist newspaper* noting his
marriage. They appear in the 1850 census at
Brownville, and 1855 at Hounsfield. Warren Murray
and Dora died in infancy and are buried in Brownville.
Her parents are Jonathan **HUNT** and Sally **MOSHER**.
Sally is buried in the Arsenal St. Cemetery in
Watertown. She died in 1858 in Ripley, Chautauqua
County. Her father had 3 wives: Electa Potter, Sally
and Lucy Osborn. It is likely that Jno/Luicy have
descendants in Jefferson County/North Country.

David Hoffman
djhoffman@djhoffmanlaw.com

INFORMER

Jefferson County NY Genealogical Society
(JCNYGS)
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2022 PROGRAMS

Monday, April 11th, 6:00 PM

Event held at the Jefferson County Historical Society. JCNYGS Member Tom LaClair will present a program "An Introduction: Dating Older Photographs." Tom will use a PowerPoint slideshow and show you several older cabinet card photographs and highlight clues used to help date the photos themselves.

Monday, May 9th, 6:00 PM

Event held at the Jefferson County Historical Society. JCNYGS Member Larry Corbett will present a program "A Walk Around Public Square." Larry was born in Watertown and has studied the people and the buildings and can share tales of how it was in the times of our ancestors.

Monday, June 13th, 6:00 PM

Event held at the Philadelphia Masonic Lodge, corner of Aldrich and Main in Philadelphia, NY. JCNYGS President Kevin Leeson to talk about the Masonic Lodge. A Masonic Lodge, often termed a private lodge or constituent lodge, is the basic organizational unit of Freemasonry. It is also commonly used as a term for a building in which such a unit meets. Many of our ancestors were lodge members.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, JCNYGS lectures begin at 6:00 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 onto 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 IHCS, 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 Street.



INFORMER



Volume 29, Issue 3

Annual Dues \$18 Individual \$20 Family

July 2022



ALL

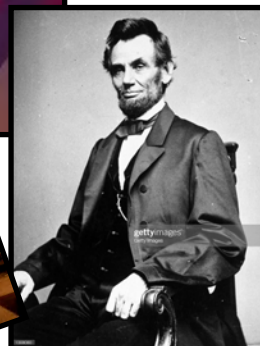


July 4th

Jefferson County Queries



Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society Meeting Minutes, April 11, 2022



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INFORMER JULY 2022

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: **Seeking A Volunteer**

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;

Brenda Becker, bmartinobecker@gmail.com;

Paul Beers, gldnbrew@gmail.com;

Roberta Calhoun-Eagan, dioncalhoun@yahoo.com;

Larry Corbett, lrcorbet@gisco.net;

Bruce Coyne, covnege@aol.com;

Anne Davis, davisa24@verizon.net;

Jerry & Marilyn Davis, maridavis@aol.com;

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Greg & Tammy Plantz, tplantz1@twcny.rr.com;

Beverly Sterling-Affinati, harborsideservices@gmail.com;

Amanda Tehonica, atehonica@ncls.org;

Carol Rooksby Weidlich, crweidlich@gmail.com



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.

2022 History & Genealogy Fair

The History and Genealogy Fair is back!

As many as one hundred and fifty people seeking their roots plan to bring history alive this Fall inside the 130-year-old Paddock Mansion. Olive Paddock bequeathed the Jefferson County Historical Society in 1922 -- 100 years ago this year. Event organizers are excited to once again bring together people who love history, with people who are curious about genealogy. County-wide historical and genealogical societies will be set up at tables next to one another, to develop more synergy between the very different groups. There will be chances to trace your recent lineage, as well as historical displays, pamphlets, books and even cemetery listings. There will be speakers lined up to speak on various Jefferson County heritage related topics. If in the Northern New York area, plan to attend.

"Uncovering The Connections"

~ 2022 History & Genealogy Fair ~



- ✓ Family Event Open to the Public
- ✓ 20 Plus Organizations Exhibiting
- ✓ Local Historians & Genealogists
- ✓ Guest Speakers on the Topics
- ✓ Networking Opportunities
- ✓ Identify Paths to Tracing Your Past
- ✓ Join Research/Heritage Societies
- ✓ Visit Inside the Paddock Mansion
- ✓ Lunch Available on Site

Jefferson County Historical Society

228 Washington St., Watertown

Saturday, September 17th, 2022

10:00 AM - 3:00 PM



Jefferson County
 NY Genealogical Society

Recommended \$5.00 donation for JCHS at the door

Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society

Meeting Minutes, April 11, 2022
By JCNYGS Member Larry Corbett

At the Jefferson County Historical Museum, Watertown, NY., the meeting was called to order at 6 PM by President Kevin Leeson. There were eleven persons in attendance, plus others viewing the meeting on Facebook, live or recorded.

Treasurer's Report:

Balance on 08 February 2022: \$6,829.52
 Deposits 29 March \$159.00; 04 April \$148.00;
 11 April \$188.00 for a total of \$495.00
 Check # 1248 to Coughlin Press \$609.70
 Balance 11 April 2022 \$6,714.82
 Balance in the CD 11 April 2022 \$2,503.62

The Social Media Report for January - March was submitted by Jon Marie Pearson:

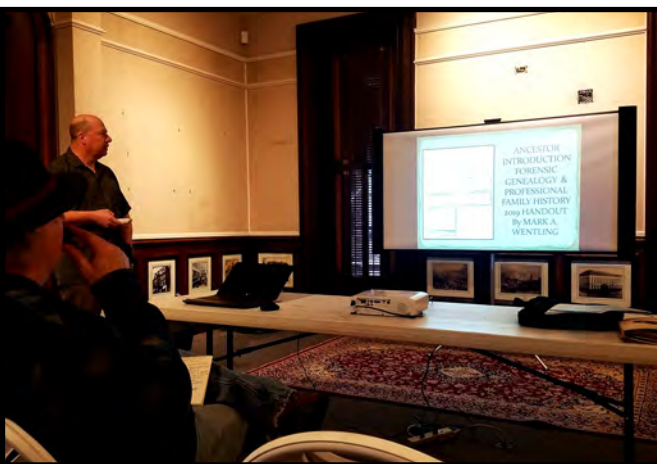
FACEBOOK for January, February and March 2022

Likes:	820	822	826
Followers:	880	884	892
Reach:	1,777	2,009	1,406
Engagement:	683	566	826

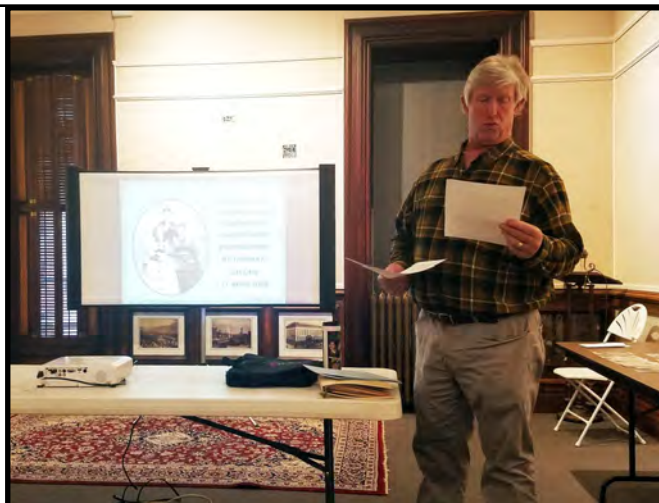
The President reported that the History and Genealogy Fair is scheduled for September 17 at the County Historical Society Museum.

The 1950 Census has been released by the National Archives. Transcribers and checkers are needed to confirm machine transcriptions.

Program: Past President Tom LaClair presented a slideshow on how to identify dates of old photographs by using such clues as the material and size of the print as well as clothing and props.



Tom LaClair uses his projector in his presentation of "How To Identify Dates Of Old Photographs."



President Kevin Leeson calls the meeting to order.



JCNYGS member Tracy Robinson gestures as attendees talk after the meeting.

Editors note:
 Our FACEBOOK page (Jefferson County NY Genealogical Society JCNYGS) has the video of our April 11 meeting if you were unable to attend. You have to scroll down to April 11 entries to find it, but it is worth watching to see Tom's program on identifying old photographs!

Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society

Meeting Minutes, June 13, 2022
By JCNYGS Member Tom LaClair

The June 13th meeting of JCNYGS met at the Philadelphia Masonic Lodge (above the Philadelphia Historical Society). President Kevin Leeson opened the meeting at 6:00 PM. Attendees included Larry Corbett, Greg & Tammy Plantz, Tom & Janine LaClair, Jerry & Marilyn Davis, Kevin & Sharon Leeson, Jean "Tina" Thorp, Audrey Wood Pitts, Dale Walkins, and Beverly Sampson.



One "Tap" starts the meeting!

Treasurer Greg Plantz provided the finance report: The checking account balance is \$6,844.82. The Certificate of Deposit balance is \$2,503.62. The only check written this quarter was \$609.70 to Coughlin Printing for the Apr 2022 *Informer* newsletter.

President Kevin Leeson handed out flyers for the September 17, 2022 History & Genealogy Fair at the Jefferson County Historical Society from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM. Planning meetings will soon start.

The next three meetings of JCNYGS were discussed and announced. July 11th will be Larry Corbett presenting a presentation on Watertown's Public Square. August 8th will be Tammy Plantz and the Daughters of the American Revolution. September 12th will be a tour to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Genealogy Library at the Ives Street Church. See the back cover of the *Informer* for more information on these upcoming meetings.

President Kevin Leeson gave a Masonic Lodge presentation that was also live streamed on Facebook. Being the meeting was held inside the Philadelphia Masonic Lodge, Kevin walked around the room talking about various aspects of the lodge. Not delving deep into the confidential aspects of memberships and degrees, he provided an overview and demonstrated several hats worn by Masonic Lodge and/or Shriners and the service they provide. Kevin spoke of the history of local lodges and explained the Masonic lodges were/are self-help

With his Shriners hat!



organization that assisted at a time when there was no insurance, no social security, no government assistance for widows and orphans. He spoke of the once large number of members and lodges, dwindling over time yet active in our communities still today.

The National Organized Freemasonry began in 1717 with the founding of the Grand Lodge—an association of Masonic lodges—in England. The Grand Lodge of New York was organized on December 15, 1782 under a Provincial Grand Warrant dated September 5, 1781 from the "Athol" or Antients Grand Lodge of England. Our Grand Lodge declared its independence on June 6, 1787 and assumed the title "Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York."

After Kevin's presentation, Tom LaClair made a motion to donate \$75.00 to the Philadelphia Lodge for the good they have/were doing. It was seconded by Larry Corbett and approved. A motion to end the meeting was made and the meeting closed at 7:30. Refreshments were provided.



Some ancestry info!

ANNUAL DUES

Annual dues of \$18.00 individual or \$20.00 family are due July 1, 2022 (unless you paid for multiple years). If you are past due, and no longer wish to be a member, please let us know. We prefer not to delete memberships without a note for confirmation but will need to if we do not hear from you soon. If you are unsure, please check the address label on the back cover of the *Informer*. Your dues status is provided. If you have any questions for us, go to www.jcnygs.com and use the "contact us" tab to

ABOUT JULY 1, 1776

By JCNYS Member Tony McKeon
1760 Arrowhead Ct., Circleville OH 43113
(614) 307-3854, tenosce.tony@gmail.com

In America, most of us celebrate our freedom from British rule on July 4th. Yes, that early America wasn't perfect. Some would say America is no better today – those are the people that are never satisfied and the half empty crowd.

This is about July 1, 1776, and what took place on that day.

There was a meeting in Philadelphia to decide whether or not to take the drastic step of declaring independence from British rule. The consensus was against war because the colonies had almost no money, weapons, ships, or experience in the art of war. Signing a declaration was a certain death warrant. The assembled Continental Congress was leaning toward appeasement, not cowards but realists. Then a speaker arose that changed the tide. This is a story about that speaker, a distant relative of an 19th-century Theresa family.

John Adams is thought to have written the declaration but gave the honor to Jefferson because Jefferson was a Virginian, and Virginia was the wealthiest colony at that time. This was why Washington was chosen to lead the war effort, also being from Virginia. Nothing was going to happen without Virginia.

In later years Jefferson made several comments about Adams' speech on that July day. "The speech was so powerful in thought and expression that it moved us from our seats." "With no notes or preparation, Adams was our Colossus on the floor."

The Continental Congress decided on secession. After some changing of the wording, almost all signed it on July 4, 1776. Others that were not there signed the document later. Among the words contained therein is an oath: "We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor." Many of the signers did pay with their life and fortune.

During the Revolutionary War, Washington commanded the troops. Adams was in charge of raising money and supplying the Continental Army. During that time and for several years after he made numerous voyages across the North Atlantic to try and get support and borrow money. On one voyage his ship was fired on by the British. Another ship was heavily damaged in a gale and the passengers all had to man the pumps 24/7 for the rest of the voyage. On that trip Adams had two of his sons along aged 12 and 9. After many days they finally landed in Spain for repairs. Adams' travels on behalf of the Colonies were filled with danger and deprivation.



John Adams. Photo pulled from the internet.

Jefferson went back to Monticello and pretty much sat out the war tending to his farm and slaves. While he was alive, Jefferson never freed his slaves even though he had several children with Sally Hemmings, one of his slaves.

I have read a couple of books about John Adams including one by David McCullough, who won a Pulitzer for his Adams Biography. Adams' life was one of struggle and heartache yet he fared better than many of the Declaration signers. Adams never had the prestige of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton et al. but his contributions to the USA are immeasurable.

John Adams, along with his son John Quincy, were the only presidents of the first twelve that never owned slaves and spoke out about the practice. Adams is quoted as saying, "The American Revolution would not be complete until all slaves were freed." There are political people that cannot stand the fact that some Early Americans were against slavery because it doesn't fit their narrative. There are some who have written that the Adams "tolerated" slavery while in Washington. John and Abigail, the first Presidential Family to live in the White House had little choice at the time yet spoke against the practice whenever possible.

On July 4, 1826, at the age of ninety, Adams lay on his deathbed while the country celebrated Independence Day. His last words were, "Jefferson lives." He was mistaken: Jefferson had died five hours earlier at Monticello at the age of eighty-three. This was the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration. There was only one signer of the Declaration that outlived Jefferson and Adams.

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued from Page 5)

But John Adams was not just a one-dimensional patriot, he always fought for Justice. After the Boston Massacre Adams represented the British officer and soldiers on trial for murder – and won their acquittal. A very tough position at that time. Adams was a staunch supporter of the colonies’ self-rule but he was not going to stand by as these men were on trial for what many said was self-defense.

John Adams was described by those that loved him as: “Brilliant” – “Demanding” – “Meticulous” – “Irrascible.” “He was not an easy man to love.” “Irritated if not alienated everyone with whom he worked.” Abigail, his wife until her death, described him as short, thick, and fat. Tough crowd! Friends would say his shortcomings were made up of intellect, personal integrity, and clarity of thought.

As you enjoy your hot dog on July 4th, just remember those that sacrificed so much so you wouldn’t be eating fish and chips on the fourth.

Mary Hildreth McKeon, my paternal grandmother, was John Adams’ 3rd cousin, six times removed, and is buried at the Hildreth family plot at Oakwood Cemetery in Theresa. Mary had three uncles from the same family join the union army. Two of them died during the war and the other one was injured and drew a pension for the rest of his life.

So, when the pundits start with their “America is racist” mantra just smile, because you know your family from Theresa, New York was against slavery before it was cool.



Mary Hildreth McKeon

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

NO FIRE CRACKERS TO BE FIRED IN THE CORPORATION

Excerpts from the Clayton Village Meeting Minutes of 1876
As transcribed by Clayton Historian Tom LaClair

It is nothing new to have laws in place to manage Fourth of July celebrations. Per the Clayton Village meeting minutes (Jefferson County, New York) dated July 3, 1876, and at a regular meeting of the Board at 8 1/2 P.M. Present is Richard M. Esselstyn, President; William W. Angle and Luther Eddy, Trustees.

On motion the following were appointed as Special Police for the Fourth of July festivities. “Appointed are Willard Johnson, Homer Doney, Henry Elliott, William Wilson, H. N. Estes, William. Consaul, J. Howard Gould, Calvin Shire, Cipnian Pelow, Hiram Mount, Leander Brabant, Seeber McCarn, John J. Delaney, Martin Barney, Joseph Thibault, N. Scott, A. W. Hollenbeck, David Cole, and Elijah C. Vincent.

The police are to be stationed as follows: N. Scott, David Cole, John J. Delaney and Joseph Thibault are to be stationed in the immediate presence of the speakers stand. Homer Monet, H. N. Estes, Colvin Shire, Hiram Mount, Elijah Vincent are to be stationed on James Street. Henry Elliott, Ciprian Pelow, David Vanconant, Wm. Wilson, Seeber McCarn. L. Brabant, and Martin Barney to be stationed on Water Street (today’s Riverside Drive). Willard Johnson, Wm. Consaul, J. Howard Gould, A. W. Hollenbeck are to be stationed on John Street.

Resolved that the police are instructed to allow no fire crackers to be fired in the Corporation from 8 o’clock A. M. until 3 O’clock P. M. and none after 8 O’clock P. M. The police are instructed to arrest all who violate the above order. On motion of the Board affirmed. Signed, A. E. Wood, Clerk.”

It is worth mentioning, that in the 1873 Bylaws of Clayton Village, the directive reads: “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 offence.”

July 4, 1802

The United States Military Academy officially opened in West Point, New York. It got a rocky start with no length of study or strict curriculum. Students then ranged in age from 10 to 37 years old.

<https://bestlifeonline.com/july-4-historical-events>



FROM PAST to PRESENT

Page 2 of the August 1994 *Informer*
Volume #1 Issue #1

REAL DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION AGED 102

Watertown Daily Times 1900

Five Generations Gather at Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River, to Do Honor to Mrs. David Burnett.

Her Father Fought Under Washington for the Independence of His Country—Descended from John Alden.

The oldest child of a soldier of the Revolution surviving in the State of New York celebrated yesterday her one hundred and second birthday.

She is Mrs. David Burnett, (editors note: her name was Asenath Moseley.) and at the old family homestead, at Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River, representatives of five generations of the old lady's descendants gathered to do her honor.

Mrs. Burnett is the daughter of Uriah Moseley, who fought gallantly under Washington for the independence of his country. Her husband was David Burnett, a member of a distinguished Connecticut family who died at Cape Vincent twenty-five years ago after a happy married life of more than half a century.

The venerable lady has also the honor of being the sixth in direct line of descent from John Alden and his wife, Priscilla, who came over in the Mayflower, and among her more cherished possessions are two pieces of rude crockery ware which they brought from the mother country with them and a tattered fragment of the tent under which they first found shelter after landing on the shores of New England.

Two of Mrs. Burnett's children are now living at a very advanced age. They are N. M. Burnett, a prominent citizen of Cape Vincent, and Mrs. Cornelia Parker, of Watertown, N.Y.

She has ten grandchildren, thirteen greatgrandchildren and thirteen great great grandchildren.

Among the grandchildren are Dr. C. B. Parker and Dr. D. L. Parker, of No.167 Remsen street, and Dr. V. F. Parker, of No.124 Montague street, Brooklyn.

Taken from an old scrapbook recently acquired by John & Ellen Bartlett.

Full Circle

By JCNYS Member Shelly Morrison



Charles Markland Morrison

My paternal grandfather, Charles Markland Morrison, was born July 4th, 1900 in Hillier, Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada. In 1923 he came to Carthage, New York looking for work. He was supposed to stay for three weeks, but, he just stayed. Nothing like being born in Canada with a birthday that celebrates the birth of a nation. We kids thought this was just too cool!

My grandfather did not talk about his family in Canada very often. In fact, he was conspicuously quiet about it around his birthday. Every year his birthday was celebrated with family, BBQ, and ill-gotten fireworks for the 4th of July celebrations. During one of these 4th of July parties, when I was fifteen years old, I asked my grandfather about his family.

"Who were they and where did they come from?" I asked. Silence. I waited. "They were Loyalists" he growled. Now it was my turn for silence. Loyalists? "You mean like British Loyalists?" I replied. Silence. I was not getting an answer so I quietly dropped it.

Well, guess what? I did find Loyalists in my paternal grandfather's line. He had at least six Loyalist families with two of the earliest (surnames Parke/s and Storm/s) settling in the colonies in the mid-to-late seventeenth century. By the time of the Revolution, all of these ancestors were living around Saratoga, New York or down in Westchester County. After the war, they resettled in Prince Edward County, Ontario.

This is the only side of my family with direct ancestral Loyalist lines. My paternal grandmother and maternal grandparents' lines are peppered with Patriots plus one Hessian. I cannot imagine the choices they had to make or the divisions that divided these families. So sometimes, on July 4th, I do wonder what would have happened if my paternal grandfather had not come back down into the state of New York looking for work in 1923. One thing I do know, if he hadn't returned to New York, I wouldn't have this great story to tell!

WATERTOWN BOYS MEET IN FRANCE

A 1918 Watertown Daily Times Newspaper Article
 Shared by JCNYS Member Tom LaClair

The following was shared in the Watertown Daily Times, Friday Afternoon, August 2nd, 1918. Headlines read "Roland Deline and Harold Phillips Hold Reunion – Writes to Secretary Bugbee – Members of Local Y.M.C.A. Meets Each Other – Fourth of July – Stationed Near Each Country."

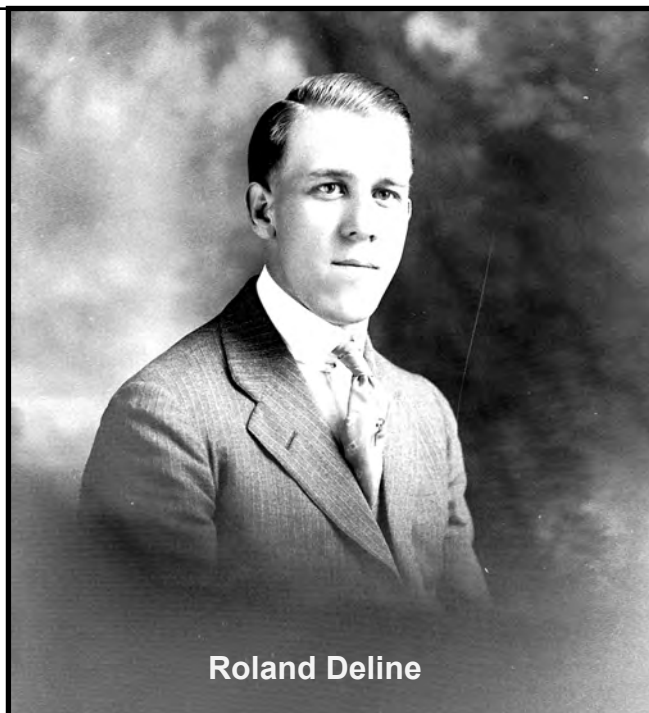
The article continues: "The experience of meeting a Watertown friend in England is related in a letter received this morning by General Secretary Frederick F. Bugbee of the local Y.M.C.A., from Corporal Roland J. Deline, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Deline, 725 Mill street. Corporal Deline was in England with the construction company No. 9 aviation section of the signal corps when the letter was typed.

It was on the Fourth of July, the day that the big celebration was held in London. In honor of the American troops, that Corporal Deline was surprised by hearing his name called out. After a little hesitation he turned around and saw Harold Phillips, of 408 West Main street, leaning out of a window of a carriage. Phillips is in the medical corps, attached to the aero repair squadron.

The letter reads: Const Co No. 9, A.S.S.C., July 10, 1918. Dear Mr. Bugbee, I have what I think will be some interesting news to tell you, if I haven't been beaten to it. If I have been it will only a matter of a few days for I am writing it at the first opportunity.

Without a doubt you have read of the fine time the American troops had in England on July 4th. It was a day that I shall remember for a long time. Nearly everybody of troops over here was entertained by some city and transportation was provided at one-third the present fare. The trains that our company was to go on had one company on it when it stopped for us.

Just as we were boarding the train some one called out "Roland." As I thought someone was trying to give me a good time I kept going on. When it was repeated I turned and saw Harold Phillips half way out of a carriage window. You can bet I didn't hesitate any



Roland Deline

getting over where he was and in welcoming him to our city. You know the sign "Watertown Welcomes You." Watertown never welcomed anyone more than I did. "Big Flip" But it's great to meet a friend from your home town, especially when you are in a strange country. It is the Fourth of July and you are both out of camp for the first time in several weeks.

Phillips is in the medical corps and is attached to an aero repair squadron, which is stationed about nine miles from our camp. I am a company orderly in this camp where we are now and have the use of a bicycle so expect to be able to ride over and see him quite often.

Give my regards to the fellows if there are any left, although at the rate they are coming over I don't see how there can be. Roland Deline."

Note: Roland John Deline (1896 – 1986) is Tom LaClair's first cousin, twice removed. Roland was once co-owner with his father of Deline Construction Company of Watertown. The attached photo of Roland came from the Jefferson County Historical Society's Husted Collection. Whether taken before or after the war is unknown, but around that time.

Jon Marie Pearson manages our JCNYS social media and has offered the following figures for hits on our FACEBOOK page. If anyone has any questions or comments, please let her know.
 Jon Marie "Jo" Pearson, pearsonjm@yahoo.com

FACEBOOK	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022	1 st Quarter	April 2022	May 2022
Likes	820	822	826	+6	838	841
Followers	880	884	892	+12	905	1912
Reach	1,777	2,009	1,406	5,192	1,702	1,173
Engagement	683	566	826	2,075	418	285

**History of Jefferson County, New York
With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches
Of some of its prominent men and pioneers**

Published by L. H. Everts & Co.,
1797-1878

Transcribed by JCNYS Member, Beverly Sterling-Affinati

The Centennial Celebration

This sketch cannot be closed in a better way than by adding the account of the Centennial festivities of the Township, written at the time. The writer said:

"At Cape Vincent, July 4, 1876, the Centennial anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies in a manner and to an extent befitting the occasion. Promptly at 12 o'clock midnight of the 3d, the village was alive with wide awake citizens, young and old, who, from that time until broad daylight, kept up in incessant noise. Steam whistles shrieked, all kinds of horns blew, church bells, dinner bells, tea bells, and sleigh bells chimed in their mixed melodies. Tin cans and tin pails, brass kettles and brass gongs assisted in the music of their appropriate parts. Altogether, it was such an ushering in of the 'glorious Fourth' as, the Revolutionary Adams wrote to his wife, immediately after signing of the Declaration, would be appropriate. At sunrise the brass gun, transported from the barracks at Sackets Harbor especially for the occasion, belched forth her thirteen notes, - a salute in honor of the original thirteen States. Early in the day, upon all kinds of land and water conveyances, and on foot from the immediate country, came flocking in men and women, boys and girls, the oldest and the youngest alike full of enthusiasm to 'celebrate' the first, in all human probabilities to them the last, Centennial. Long before ten o'clock a.m., the hour advertised first starting the procession, the trains and steamboats having arrived and poured out their crowded loads to swell the already gathered multitudes, the streets and public places of Cape Vincent literally thronged. At ten o'clock, as advertised, and in the order named in the bills, the procession formed, by the direction of G. W. Warren, Marshal of the day, and under his lead, aided by assistants Davis, De Salia, and Bishop, proceeded to the railroad depot, the main portion marching down and filling the travel thoroughfare of Broadway, the two other portions each accompanying marching down and filling the broad pavement on the sides of the street. The depot, with capacity to seat three thousand people, was filled to overflowing long before the procession could get in. The exercises at the depot were opened by a few very appropriate and well-timed introductory remarks made by the president of the day, Major General D. B. Sackett. The Rev. G. G. Perrine, pastor of the Episcopal Church at Cape Vincent, then led in prayer. The prayer concluded, the Centennial choir, under the leadership of Charles I. Gardner, assisted by S. C. Brann at the organ and the voices of Mrs. Gardner, Perrine, Eichelebergher, the Misses Buckley, Hoard, Moore, and Hinckley, Messrs. Howard, Van Schaick, Carey and Hiltz, savored the vast audience with a distinct, intelligent, and sensible rendering of the national song.

"The Declaration of Independence was then read by R. W. Higgins, Esq., of Chaumont, in a very able and eloquent manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the

most critical listener in that large audience of deeply interested bearers. At the close the reader was warmly applauded. This was followed by the Cape Vincent brass band playing the national airs.

"An able and eloquent oration was then delivered by M. E. Lee, Esq., of Cape Vincent. The expression of thought was suited to the Centennial celebration, and the orator dwelt largely upon the achievements of our forefathers and the great work of the Revolution, and during the formative period of the American Republic, giving them also full credit for the results as enjoyed by us at the end of the century. They had planted the seed, nourished and fertilized it in its incipient growth; their descendants had cultivated the crop, and were enjoying the rich products of their sowing and early husbandry. The immensity of the yield after only a century of advancement was pointed out by the orator. The bright prospects of the golden harvest before us, if we continue wise husbandmen, were briefly adverted to. The orator closed by saying, 'While we have all this glory yet to *win*, we will never forget, fellow citizens, that our forefathers have left us so much to *hold*.'

"At the close of the oration the Centennial choir sang the national anthem 'America'. At the request of the president of the day, and in accordance with the programme, all the assemblage that could sing joined with the choir. Immediately upon the close of the singing, the foregoing Centennial history of the town was read by the historian appointed for the occasion, Rev. E. H. Pratt, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Cape Vincent. Though the exercises up to this point of time had been lengthy, and somewhat wearisome, as evidenced by the tendency to uneasiness on the part of some in the crowd, the related incident of the history, so deeply interesting to a large part of the audience, soon put the assemblage at ease and in good humor, eager to listen to the 'well told tales' which the historian had so aptly compiled into a Centennial history of their own town. The memories of the aged were quickened to 'ye olden times,' and the ears of the younger were anxiously open to hear of what the fathers had done. From the 'symptoms' when the historian concluded to stop in his delivery, it was apparent the audience would have gladly heard the whole.

"After the history, music; a generous vote of thanks to the reader, orator, and historian; and then, too close, benediction by Rev. O. P. Pitcher, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cape Vincent. The gun boomed out federal and national salutes. The procession reformed and marched to public square for dinner.

"The afternoon was spent in a yacht regatta and athletic sports, with yachts from the dominion as well as northern New York. At sundown was fired a national salute.

"The day of celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of American independence was closed at a late hour in the night by the finale of a grand display of fireworks"

The population of Cape Vincent in 1850, the next year after its formation, was three thousand and forty-four.

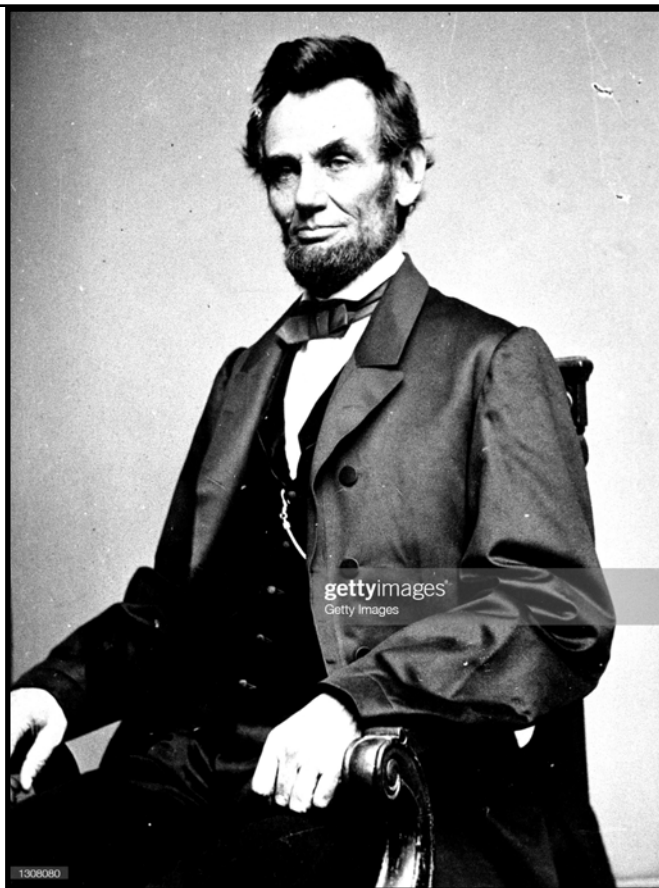
Fourth of July Article

As shared in the *Northern New York Journal*
On Tuesday, 5 Jun 1860, Page 3

MR. LINCOLN ON THE DECLARATION – The following eloquent tribute to the Declaration of Independence is taken from one of the speeches of the Honorable Abraham Lincoln, made during his exciting and gallant contest for the senatorship in 1858:

“These communities (the thirteen colonies) by their representatives in old Independence Hall, said to the world of men: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are born equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' This was their majestic interpretation of the economy of the universe. This was their lofty and wise and noble understanding of the justice of the Creator to His creatures. Yes, gentlemen, to all His creatures, in the whole great family of man. In their enlightened belief, nothing stamped with the Divine image and likeness was sent into the world to be trodden on and degraded, and imbruted by its fellows. They grasped not only the race of men then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the further posterity. They created a beacon to guide their children, and their children's children, and the countless myriads who should inhabit the earth in other ages. Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of posterity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when, in the distant future, some man, some faction, some interest should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence, and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began, so that truth, and justice and mercy and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land—so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built.

Now, my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great landmarks of the Declaration of Independence: if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur, and mutilate the fair symmetry of its proportions: if you have been inclined to believe that all men are not created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our chart of liberty, let me entreat you to



The photo of Abraham Lincoln is credited to Getty Images.

come back, return to the fountain, whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution. Think nothing of me—take no thought for the political fate of any man whomsoever—but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence.

You may do anything with me you choose if you will but heed these sacred principles. You may not only defeat me for the Senate, but you may take me and put me to death. While pretending no indifference to early honors, I do claim to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing: I am nothing: Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity—The Declaration of American Independence.”

This article is on the
<http://jefferson.nygenweb.net>

Note: The *Northern New York Journal* was a weekly newspaper published in Watertown, New York, 1849 - 1866, by George W. Smith & H. S. Noble. Formerly the *Northern State Journal*.

WWI Changes The Hearts of Great Britain Toward Democracy

The *Watertown Daily Times*
Monday Afternoon edition, July 3, 1917

Several cities in France and England plan for 4th of July celebrations. It is not strange for France, but it shows what a revolution has occurred in Great Britain when they are eager to celebrate the birth of democracy, which old George III tried to suppress. After all, George Washington's father was an Englishman, and the declaration of independence was forged only after England had refused to grant the same rights to Englishmen in America that Englishmen possessed at home. None of the revolutionary fathers, except Sam Adams, had any idea of separating from Great Britain at the outset, but the logic of events forced independence. All the fathers of the revolution asked for was English rights, and that being denied them they started a new country to obtain them. That led to a full democracy. Now that England is fighting for the same thing she can vary consistently celebrate the 4th of July. She had a negative part in establishing democratic institutions in the country, and now has a positive part in defending them for herself, and all the people of the world.



July 4, 1826 & 1831

Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and James Monroe, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Presidents of the United States, all died on the fourth of July. Jefferson and Adams both died on the same day, July 4, 1826.

<https://bestlifeonline.com/july-4-historical-events>

A 5-GENERATION PHOTO



This photo was shared with JCNYS by Town of Adams resident Karen Ambrose.

"A 5-generation photo. The baby is James P. Ambrose (my dad's brother) (1923—1980). He is being held by his mother, Leath E. Duquette Ambrose (my grandmother) (1904—1980). On the far right seated is Flora R. Bailey Duquette (my great-grandmother) (1884—1975). Standing in back are (left) Marguerite LaPointe Delisle (my 3rd great-grandmother) (1843—1936) and (right) Leah M. Delisle Bailey (my 2nd great-grandmother) (1862—1927). Marguerite and Leah were born in Quebec, Canada. Flora was born in Jay, New York and Leath and James were born in Saranac Lake, New York. My grandmother Leath Duquette Ambrose lived in Jefferson County (Black River and Watertown). She was living at Valehaven Home for Adults in Mannsville when she died in 1980. She is buried in the Black River Cemetery. The older three women are all buried in Saranac Lake and to my knowledge never lived in Jefferson County. Leath had three sons James, David and my dad Dennis who were all born in Saranac Lake but moved here when they were young (between 1940 and 1945). As adults, James lived in Evans Mills and David and dad both lived in Black River. All three are buried in Black River Cemetery."

ASK AUNTY JEFF



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

Q – I am bewildered! My grandmother has a sister. My mother has no siblings. Mom calls my grandmother's sister "Aunt Mamie." I also call her "Aunt Mamie." I asked my mother why both of us call Mamie "Aunt" – especially since I know that, since Mom was an only child, I don't have any aunts (Dad was also an only child). My mother explained that my relationship to Aunt Mamie was that of "grand-niece." Then she went on to tell me that Aunt Mamie is my "great-aunt." That just sounds . . . wrong. And how does this connect with the cousin terminology (removed, 1st, 2nd, etc.). I'm so confused!

A – Technically, it is wrong. In some parts of the country (and probably the world), the word "aunt" is often used to identify someone who is an aunt, but also a person who is so close to the family that the familiar "aunt" just feels more appropriate than using a title (e.g., Mrs. or Miss) with the surname. The use of "Aunt" is sometimes substituted for the correct title to simplify things or make it sound less formal (especially when the child is young and the subject is his/her elder). However, I don't think that you are referring to that use of the word "aunt." It is probably the use of the words "grand" and "great" that are confusing. With that assumption, let's look at those terms.

If your mother's aunt is your GRANDmother's sister, then it stands to reason that you are that person's GRAND-niece. It only follows that her relationship to you would be as GRANDaunt, not Great Aunt (sometimes written as one word, sometimes hyphenated, but never accurate . . . please, folks, don't get angry at me; it's all a matter of actual relationships and basic language construction). Your GREAT-grandmother, then, is (was) your mother's GRANDmother, making her your GREAT-GRANDaunt. When a person talks about having a GREAT-aunt (or uncle), it becomes confusing: is the relationship with a sibling of a GRANDparent or a GREAT-GRANDparent? Of course, that means that GREAT-niece or -nephew is equally incorrect. So your mother was right about your relationship as a GRAND-niece.

Another, often equally confusing, aspect of these familial relationships is the term "once (or twice, etc.) removed." Here, as in the case of the lineal relationship with the aunt/uncle, the "removed" refers to a generation. Perhaps if we called a cousin "grand-

cousin" it would be less off-putting than "once removed," but that is not a term we use. So, here's the scoop: your 1st cousin, once removed, is your parent's 1st cousin (and that person is also your 1st cousin, once removed). That person's children are your 2nd cousins, etc. I had an interesting discussion with a friend who identified a person as: "my 1st cousin, once removed; that is, my 2nd cousin." No, those are different people. Sometimes the confusion comes because of an age issue: your 1st cousins are in the same generation as you; your 2nd cousins, likewise, are in your "generation." Here, we consider a "generation" not to necessarily mean peers or people in the same age group, but associates with the family lines. My mother's (1st) cousin is my 1st cousin, once removed, and her 1st cousin, once removed (son of her 1st cousin) was closer to her in age (the 1st cousin was born when his parents were very young and my mother's parents married many years later; the siblings – my mother's mother and her sister – being separated by about 12 years). So it is not unusual to find 1st cousins, once removed in the same peer/age group.

How do we keep it straight? I'd like to say it's simple, but, in all the above cases, it helps to diagram the relationships. And how do I relate to, let's say, my 2nd cousins (I have no 1st cousins since both of my parents were only children)? Count: my second cousin and I have the same GREAT-Grandfather (count "GREAT" as once generation and "GRAND" as another generation) . . . if we count GREAT(1) GRAND(2) parent, then we are 2nd cousins (1 level for each grandparent – I count on my fingers). My friend, Dear Myrtle, and I are 8th cousins. We have the same (count now, but you need 2 hands for this) 7th great-grandfather (John Conrad Weiser). There are a lot of different types of charts and graphs to help so you don't have to memorize it all, but once you do the calculations a few times, it should get easier. Just keep in mind: you have neither a GREATaunt nor a GREATuncle, in spite of what folks tell you (if you use genealogy software and set it to tell you what your relationship is to the different people in your tree, you will see that those incorrect terms are not applied . . . sometimes the computer really is smarter than we are).

**"You know you're a genealogist
if your email contact list contains
more distant cousins
than immediate family."**

[https://blog.genealogybank.com/
genealogy-humor-101](https://blog.genealogybank.com/genealogy-humor-101)

♪♪ You Say You Want A Revolution ♪♪

By JCNYS Member Tony McKeon

During the period of the American Revolution (the Ungrateful Colonist's Revolt, for my friends across the pond) the current Jefferson County, New York was part of Tryon County. Tryon County was a large portion of the northwest portion of the Providence of



New York before the American Revolution. The first people (Natives) arrived about 10,000 BC. By 1100 AD there were two main groups, the Iroquoian and Algonquian. The Europeans arrived much later.

Johann Christian Haus immigrated to the colonies with the German Palatines from the Palatinate. The German Palatines fled religious persecution, famine, and war in their home country, being displaced by the French and Spanish at one time or another. About 13,000 Palatines emigrated to England between May and November 1709. The British had a difficult time integrating these refugees so the King sent them to Ireland and the colonies. 3,000 of these German Palatines were relocated to New York aboard 10 ships in 1710. They were sent to camps along the Hudson to work off their passage.

If your name is Haus, House, or some other derivative, you may be descended from Johann, whose great-grandson Adam House fought in the Tryon Militia, 2nd Regiment which was authorized in 1772 Under Captain Christian House. By 1776, this militia becomes an army under the control of the Tryon County Committee of Safety. The militia was mostly charged with protecting the north and west border from invasion by the British from Canada but participated in several bloody skirmishes. Some accounts state about 1/2 of the Revolutionary War battles took place in New York.

TRYON COUNTY MILITIA	
First Regiment	
Captain John House	Private Joseph House
Private George House	Private Jost. C. House
Private Jacob House	Private Nicholas House
Private John House	Private Peter House
Second Regiment	
Captain Christian House	Private Frederick House
Private Adam House	Private Harmon or Adam House
Private Elias House	
Third Regiment	
Col. Fisher	
Private Jacob House	
The Rangers	
Capt. John Winn	Private Johan Jost House
Private Elias House	Private John House
Private George House	Private Peter House

The Revolutionary War was as much a civil war as a rebellion. John Adams, later our 2nd President, estimated about 1/3 of the people were Loyalists, 1/3 were Revolutionists and 1/3 were on the fence, waiting to see which way the wind would blow. The war divided families as much as the US Civil War. John Adams once said he "would hang his own brother" if he found out his brother was a Loyalist. Benjamin Franklin's son William was a staunch Loyalist, imprisoned during the war and ended up in England where he lived until his death.

It was a miracle that the Colonies would unify at all. Many were divided by religion, politics, and slavery. The Puritans hated the Anglicans, about all they could agree on was hatred for the Catholics, Quakers, and Jews. The only thing everybody agreed upon was opposition to the taxes paid to the King.

The loyalists, most of them well off and comfortable with the status quo, were wary of losing the protection of England against the French and the Natives. But everybody was against taxation without representation. The loyalists petitioned the King for representation in Parliament. The King would not have any of it, rebellion or representation, because the Colonies were not part of Britain, they were possessions of Britain, existing only for profit. This finally swayed enough votes to go to war.

The House family, very large by this point, was divided as well and fought on both sides. Like any war, there was enough brutality to go around including the scalping of women and children, and not just by the Natives, who fought on both sides. The most notorious Loyalist was Harmanus House who scalped John Bellinger, a man who was feared by the Loyalists and Natives alike.

Loyalist Major John Butler was issued orders to raise eight companies of Royal Rangers. Butler's Rangers included settlers that understood the Native languages and were skilled in guerrilla warfare, something the British soldier wasn't trained to do. As the war progressed many of the Loyalists fled or were driven, to Canada. After the war, the loyalist's property was seized and auctioned off. It wasn't until Abraham Lincoln that the concept of helping the conquered to rebuild was policy. A policy that was forgotten after WWI and might have prevented WWII.

But don't think this war was only fought by men. The great, great, grandmother of Elizabeth Scriber House escaped the burning of their village by Natives and went to the closest fort. She found it unoccupied except for a 12-year-old boy and one old man. She and the other few women fooled the Natives by putting on uniforms they found lying around. This force of one old man, two women, and a few children held the fort. There was a book about this and later a movie, both titled "Drums Along the Mohawk".

(Continued on Page 14)

(Continued From Page 13)

President Adams said that a “proper history” of the Revolutionary War would never be told because 100,000 loyalists were either killed or driven out. The adage “history is written by the winners” seems to be accurate.

Adam House, my 4th great grandfather, was a teenager in the 2nd Regiment of the Tryon County Militia during the war. Adam survived to his 70s, one of the lucky combatants. He married Madeline Starring and had eight children. They are buried in Herkimer County. One of their eight children was John House, who married Cathrine Beyer in Herkimer and had seven children. John and Cathrine’s youngest was born in Theresa. Their oldest, Lucinde married Sampson (sometimes Samson) Hildreth in Theresa. Many of the War veterans were paid with land in Western New York. Perhaps this is what led John and Cathrine to Theresa.

John and Cathrine are buried in Old Theresa Cemetery. Sampson and Lucinde are buried in Oakwood Cemetery and are the grandparents of my grandmother Mary Hildreth McKeon. Mary, who is likewise buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Theresa, was 2nd great-grandchild of Adam and 5th great-grandchild of Johann.

Reading several accounts from that time reinforces “There is Nothing New Under the Sun”. One would think mankind would learn but it seems a new crop of people wanting to dictate how others live pop up every generation. Politicians spout nonsense and exploit the division. Today’s crop of pontificating politicians is nothing new. In fact, they are rather tame when compared to politicians of old.

How lucky we are to live in a country that allows dissension!



Although it's just a family residence today, FORT HAUS or FORT HOUSE, the home of Captain Christian Haus,¹ was a stronghold for settlers against the French, the Indians, and the British on the western edge of St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, New York (one mile west of the town's center, and six miles west of Nelliston). Sometime in the mid-1800's it was modernized after the style of the day and the roof was flattened. It is located on Hillabrant Road, and can be easily seen from Route 5. This is a private home owned by Brandt and Marlene Rostohar and not open to visitors.

A mega-family tree

A research team at the University of Oxford has drawn the world's - and history's - largest family tree. As Study Finds reports, the Oxford team “combed through eight databases containing 3,609 different genome sequences from 215 populations.”

Some of the datasets included information that was more than 100,000 years old. The resulting lineage network contained almost 27 million ancestors.

Experts describe this effort as “a major step towards mapping the entirety of human relationships, with a single lineage that traces the ancestry of all people on Earth.”

In addition, this all-humanity family tree “has widespread implications for medical research,” especially for identifying genetic predictors of disease.

American Legion magazine May 2022



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CHANCE FOR A SPIN-
STER. — A young man in
Aroostook County, Maine,
advertising for a wife,
speaks of himself as fol-
lows: “I am eighteen
years old, have a good
set of teeth, and believe
in Andy Johnson, the star-
spangled banner, and the
4th of July. I have taken
up a State lot, cleared up
eighteen acres last year,
and seeded ten of it down.
My buckwheat looks first-
rate, and the oats and po-
tatoes are bully. I have
got nine sheep, a two-year-
old bull, and two heifers,
besides a house and barn.
I want to get married. I
want to buy bread-and-
butter, hoop-skirts, and
waterfalls for some person
of the female persuasion
during life. That’s what’s
the matter with me. But
I don’t know how to do it.”

July 4, 1876 The Rain Didn't Dampen the Spirit

From the *Watertown Daily Times* of July 5, 1876
(Reprinted in the *Times* July 5, 1976)

"The Centennial Fourth of July celebration opened rainy and continued rainy most of the day. This prevented a large number of people from coming to Watertown, but it did not prevent a first-class celebration," according to reports in the July 5, 1876. issue of the *Watertown Daily Times*. The day was highlighted by a large parade and speeches by prominent members of the community, a balloon ascension and fireworks. The parade procession marched through rain and mud on a route along Washington, Ten Eyck, Sherman, Clinton, Massey, Coffeen and Court Streets to Public Square, and counter marched on State, Winthrop, Academy, Franklin, Sterling and Washington Streets back to Public Square. Several bands, Company C, the Catholic societies and the Watertown Fire Department marched. The Sir Knights and Montezuma Encampment did not march as planned, as the rain would have damaged their "expensive uniforms with ostrich plumes." The Brockville fire department arrived on the 10:50 a.m. train and also took part in the march. Watertown's hook and ladder company and fire companies 1, 2 and 3 were outstanding parade units, their carriages trimmed with flags and flowers. The hook and ladder company's wagon was draped with a huge American flag, and flags with the names of the states of the union and evergreen trimmings were on its wheels. Number 2's carriage had a star of flowers with evergreens on each wheel, and an American eagle on top surmounted by another star of flowers.

After a singing of "America" and the Doxology by "the multitude of thousands," exercises began in Washington Hall. Mayor Levi H. Brown, president of the day, welcomed the people who had come from the surrounding towns and made a few "patriotic remarks." Rev. Dr. Porter read President Ulysses S. Grant's proclamation on observance of the centennial, and offered an eloquent prayer. Rev. L. R. Brewer read the Declaration of Independence in an admirable manner with a voice which rang clearly in the farthest end of the hall," The Times reported.

Lysander H. Brown, who had attended the 50th anniversary celebration of the Fourth of July in Watertown when there were cow path streets, was the first speaker, and described the appearance of Watertown in 1826: "In all the region around here then the most certain things were ciscoes and fever and ague. There were no railroads then, no telegraphs. The only way to strike a fire then was with flint and steel." he said. A large number of Revolutionary patriots were present at the 1826 celebration. Mr.

Brown noted. At the close of his address there was prolonged applause, and at the call of Mayor Brown the audience rose and gave the speaker three rousing cheers.

Master Claude Bragdon recited the 29 eight-line verses of "When This Old Flag Was New," by R. H. Stoddard, holding a flag in one hand. When he finished, the audience arose and gave him three tremendous cheers too.

After the proceedings in the hall, the centennial celebrants gathered on Public Square for the balloon ascension by Prof. H. H Cole. The balloon was slow in filling and the rain fell so fast and steadily that up until 5 p.m. it was feared the ascension would not take place. Then the sky suddenly began to clear. However, the lifting power of the balloon was not sufficient to raise 160-pound Professor Colt so it was agreed that Jon Rice, 26, who weighed 141 pounds, should ride in the balloon's basket. The balloon lifted and carried him over the Woodruff House and just north of the river, swung back near the fall at the suspension bridge, hovered for five minute and began to settle. The balloon then caught another air current, pass over the square and up the Black River Valley near the villages of Black River, Felts Mills and Great Bend, and alighted 4 ½ mile north of Carthage. Mr. Rice arrived safely back in Watertown aboard the 10 p.m. train.

The fireworks that night, from stands at each end of Public Square were "brilliant and beautiful." They were "sent off rapidly and admirably under the skilled and excellent management of J. Bragger, who knows all that is worth knowing about such things. The blazing of two great bonfires constituted the closing scene," the Times concluded.



Fresh Manna

by Pastor Tim Burt

Parable For The 4th of July (author unknown)

Once, in the 1820's, a little boy called Sam was playing in the yard behind his house. During his pretend fighting game, he knocked over the outhouse.

Now Sam was upset and worried that he would get into trouble so he ran into the woods and didn't come out until after it got dark. When he arrived back home, his pappy was waiting for him. He asked suspiciously, "Son, did you knock over the outhouse this afternoon?"

"No, pappy," Sam lied.

"Well, let me tell you a story," said the father. "Once, not that long ago, Mr. Washington received a shiny new axe from his father. Excited, he tried it out on a tree, swiftly cutting it down. But as he looked at the tree, with dismay he realized it was his mother's favorite cherry tree," his pappy paused. "just like you, he ran into the woods. When he returned, his pappy asked, "George, did you cut down the cherry tree?" George answered with, 'Father, I cannot tell a lie. I did indeed chop down the tree.' Then his father said, 'Well, since you were honest with me, you are spared from punishment. I hope you have learned your lesson, though. So Sam's father asked again, "Did you knock down the outhouse?"

"Pappy, I cannot tell a lie any more." said the little boy. "I did indeed knock down the outhouse."

Then his pappy father spanked Sam boy red, white, and blue. The boy whimpered, "Pappy, I told you the truth! Why did you spank me?"

Pappy answered, "That's because George Washington's father wasn't in the tree when he chopped it down!"



JOSEPH J. BRAGGER'S HAPPY ACCIDENT

As Transcribed From the *Watertown Daily Times*
Monday Afternoon, Nov 30, 1908

He Falls From Bicycle and Recovers Use of Wrist
Injured 20 Years Ago

To be denied the free use of his wrist for 20 years as the result of an accident and have it suddenly restored as good as old is the experience of Joseph J. Bragger of 281 Court Street.

Twenty years ago on the night of July Fourth, Mr. Bragger, with Tom Ambrose and others, was directing the display of fireworks in Public Square. The pieces were set off from a board platform at the north end of the Square. Beneath the platform was located the magazine of fireworks. Sparks, probably from a rocket, fell through cracks in the floor into the midst of the storage space and there followed such an explosion that until recently no one had the courage to propose a public night celebration of Independence day. The platform was scattered, rockets soared through the crowd, Roman candles pelted the spectators with fiery balls, pin wheels writhed upon the cobbles, bombs burst with loud reports.

When the last spluttering piece had burned out Mr. Ambrose was found to be badly burned and Mr. Bragger had a fractured leg and a broken right wrist. The bones were set but until Friday night Mr. Bragger was unable to bend his wrist back. Friday night he was riding his bicycle down Hoard street when he encountered a stone or some obstacle and was thrown. In the fall his right wrist was bent back forcibly and he was slightly bruised. Soon after he discovered that he had regained full play of the wrist joint and has since been able to bend his wrist as on the morning of July 4th, twenty years ago.

July 4, 1827

New York once had the second largest slave population in the United States: By 1730, 42 percent of the population owned slaves, according to the New York Public Library. While the state had passed a law shortly following the Revolutionary War ordering the gradual abolition of slavery, the slaves were not freed until July 4, 1827. This paved the way for the eventual abolition of slavery in all of the U.S.

<https://bestlifeonline.com/july-4-historical-events>

July 4, 1976



Oxbow Historical Association

In a small cemetery located in a picturesque northern New York village, stands a monument bearing this inscription: "Caroline C. B., wife of Zebulon H. Benton, died December 25, 1890." Nothing on this stone tells the passerby that beneath it lies the body of a daughter of a king.

Mrs. Caroline Charlotte Bonaparte Benton was a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, one time King of Spain and Naples, and eldest brother of Napoleon.

After Waterloo and the downfall of Napoleon, Joseph Bonaparte escaped to America and spent several years here. During that time, he met and loved a beautiful Philadelphia girl, Annette Savage. It was she who presided over his various American homes.

While a small child, Mrs. Benton went to Europe with her parents, Joseph Bonaparte and Annette Savage and lived for some years in England, Switzerland and France. In 1839 Joseph Bonaparte took his final departure from America, leaving Annette Savage and their daughter, Caroline Charlotte in a house which he had built for them between the villages of Evan Mills and Philadelphia, New York.

Caroline grew to be a beautiful woman, said to have a striking resemblance to her father as well as to her Aunt Caroline, youngest of Napoleon's sisters and wife of Joachia Murat, ex-king of Naples, after whom she was named.

She was married to Zebulon H. Benton in Watertown, their wedding being the most elaborate one that had ever been performed in the town at that time. They started on their wedding journey in a coach drawn by horses.

Mrs. Benton received from her father a wedding dowry very large for those days.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Benton, bearing the appropriate names of Caroline, Cordelia, Sophia Louise, Josephine Charlotte, Zenaide Bonaparte, Louis Joseph, Zebulon Napoleon and Thomas Hart.

The dream of Mrs. Benton's life was to be recognized in France as the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte; but not until 1869, she and two of her children, sailed for France. While there, she obtained an audience with the Emperor, Napoleon III and received immediate recognition as the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, the Emperor saying; "I see my Uncle Joseph in your face."

By the Imperial will of Napoleon III and the laws of France, the union of her parents was confirmed and her legitimacy established.

Her son was put in the French Military Academy and her daughter, Josephine, was maid of honor to



CAROLINE BONAPARTE BENTON

the Empress. When the Prussian war broke out and the royal family took refuge in England, Mrs. Benton shared their exile for a time, sailing from Liverpool for America on January 25, 1871, arriving in New York Feb. 9.

Mrs. Benton was an educated, talented woman and showed great versatility in writing. Many brilliant articles in various papers and magazines were the productions of her pen. After she returned from France, she published a book entitled: "France and Her People."

She taught French in Watertown for some years, later living in Utica and Richfield Springs.

She died in Richfield Springs Dec. 25, 1890 aged seventy years. Her body was brought to Oxbow, Jefferson County, New York and was laid to rest on as wild a day as the north country has ever known.

The howling wind and blinding snow were so fierce that only her family, the village undertaker and four men, gathered together to act as bearers, saw this daughter of a king, lowered into her grave.

Editor's note: On May 13, 2022, Emily Griffin of the WWNYTV's 7 News Team did a North Country History Lesson on Lake Bonaparte and Caroline Bonaparte Benton. Our readers might enjoy the short clip that Emily made for tv.

<https://www.wnnytv.com/com/2022/05/13/royal-ties-north-country-lake/>

Born on the 4th of July

Included are all known 4TH OF JULY births for Jefferson County, New York, for the years 1883 - 1942 as listed on [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com). This does not necessarily include all births in the years mentioned, just the ones listed on Ancestry. In the early years of maintaining New York State birth certificates as mandated in 1881, many families did not notify a medical physician and therefore a birth certificate may not have been filed. Additionally, even when a certificate was formally filed, the information may have been transcribed in error and will not come up in a Jefferson County birth certificate query. For example, if the person was born 4th of July 1924 in Adams, New York, but the transcriber annotated the birth as 4th of June 1924, our query would not capture this error. This list of 220 births was compiled by members of JCNYS.

First	M	Last	4 July	Year	Town
Levis		Akins	4 July	1897	West Carthage
Male		Allen	4 July	1904	Watertown
Hattie	M	Babcock	4 July	1908	Rodman
Male		Bartelson	4 July	1918	Watertown
Sally	M	Bauter/Banter	4 July	1933	Theresa
Female		Baxter	4 July	1916	Watertown
Theodore		Bellany	4 July	1903	Alexandria
Mildred	R	Berry	4 July	1902	Lorraine
Katherine	E	Biskup	4 July	1938	Carthage
Angie		Blood	4 July	1899	Mannsville
Karl	A	Bocciolatt	4 July	1922	Watertown
Robert	J	Bourquin	4 July	1925	Cape Vincent
Charles		Brase	4 July	1926	Watertown
Joseph	D	Breckenridge	4 July	1915	Alexandria
Charles	F	Bremon	4 July	1917	Carthage
Female		Brouse	4 July	1911	Watertown
Howard	G	Brownell	4 July	1906	Watertown
Karl	M	Bunce	4 July	1909	Adams
Eleanor	A	Burke	4 July	1928	Defenet
Kenneth	A	Bushnell	4 July	1922	Watertown
Female SB		Cady	4 July	1925	Smithville
Female		Cagwin	4 July	1897	Adams
Kenneth	J	Campo/Compo	4 July	1922	Glen Park
Bart	L	Carr	4 July	1933	Smithville
Male		Casselmann	4 July	1911	Watertown
Sidilia		Castro	4 July	1914	Watertown
Bernice	F	Champagne	4 July	1928	Clayton
Ralph	E	Champney	4 July	1933	Watertown
Robert	D	Cheney	4 July	1938	Ellisburg
Male		Clapp	4 July	1905	None
John	R	Clark	4 July	1925	Watertown
Male		Coffeen	4 July	1886	Champion
Male		Coleman	4 July	1891	Sackets Harbor
Male		Cook	4 July	1887	Clayton
Ronald	C	Cook	4 July	1931	Adams
Janice	M	Cook	4 July	1938	Watertown
Fem	I	Coolledge	4 July	1910	Antwerp
Doris	G	Cornaire	4 July	1920	Cape Vincent
Male		Courtenay	4 July	1927	Watertown
Female		Cronk	4 July	1896	West Carthage
William	H	Crosby	4 July	1891	Brownville
Eva	G	Dailey	4 July	1904	Rodman
Sarah	H	Davis	4 July	1903	Watertown
Donald	M	Davis	4 July	1919	Ellisburg
Charlotte	M	Davis	4 July	1934	Ellisburg
George	E	Davy	4 July	1902	Watertown
Gorald	G	Deiley	4 July	1927	Watertown
Female		Derocher	4 July	1885	Watertown
Robert		Devall	4 July	1927	Watertown

James	L	Dwyer	4 July	1939	Theresa
Female		Eddy	4 July	1909	Watertown
Male		Edmonds	4 July	1886	Clayton
Bernard	L	Edwards	4 July	1923	Adams
Loretta	M	Eveleigh	4 July	1927	Sackets Harbor
Robert	E	Eveleigh	4 July	1937	Dexter
Twin		Fikes	4 July	1886	Theresa
Female		Foster	4 July	1909	Watertown
Male		Franklin	4 July	1887	None
Female		Frost	4 July	1913	Watertown
Eva	M	Fuller	4 July	1918	Rodman
Mary	E	Fuller	4 July	1932	Ellisburg
Mary	A	Gale	4 July	1927	Clayton
Ruth	M	Gardner	4 July	1920	Antwerp
Stephen	C	Garlock	4 July	1936	Watertown
Female		George	4 July	1909	Watertown
Mary	M	Gilbo	4 July	1929	Watertown
Norma	J	Giler	4 July	1931	Chaumont
Blanche	W	Gokey	4 July	1926	Clayton
Male		Goodenough	4 July	1908	Watertown
Kenneth	M	Gould	4 July	1935	Watertown
Verna	M	Goutremont	4 July	1921	Rutland
Female		Grimshaw	4 July	1891	Lorraine
Yolon		Hager	4 July	1920	Dexter
Lyle	W	Hall	4 July	1920	Theresa
Shirley	E	Hall	4 July	1924	Adams
Alice	G	Hanna	4 July	1904	Alexandria
Leo	M	Harris	4 July	1918	Watertown
Unknown	E	Harvey	4 July	1919	Watertown
Ross	G	Hatline	4 July	1896	Clayton
Betty	M	Hayes	4 July	1924	Watertown
Tha	L	Henscks	4 July	1938	Mannsville
Male		Hibbard	4 July	1899	Watertown
Lillian	L	Hill	4 July	1918	Rutland
Female		Hoan	4 July	1899	Clayton
Charles	L	Holman	4 July	1927	Watertown
Female		Honeywell	4 July	1892	Theresa
Female		House	4 July	1917	Watertown
Ella	E	Hovey	4 July	1899	Adams
Female		Howie	4 July	1932	Watertown
Female		Hunt	4 July	1883	Carthage
James	L	Hunt	4 July	1926	Watertown
Iris	R	Hutton	4 July	1935	Antwerp
Dewey	S	Inwards	4 July	1898	Carthage
Barbara	H	Ivers	4 July	1920	Watertown
Allen	E	Jackson	4 July	1914	Watertown
Francie	J	Jarvis	4 July	1920	Watertown
Robert	F	Jeffers	4 July	1923	Rutland
Kenneth	E	Johnson	4 July	1911	West Carthage
Beverly	A	Johnson	4 July	1935	Ellisburg
Jeannie	I	Kafka	4 July	1923	Watertown
Kathleen	M	Kehus	4 July	1938	Lorraine
Lyle	H	Keller	4 July	1910	Watertown
Edith	M	Kelley	4 July	1918	Carthage
Kathleen	M	Kelley	4 July	1937	Watertown
Allen		Kelly	4 July	1888	Adams
Carolyn	L	Kemmis	4 July	1934	Theresa

Male		Killerin	4 July	1915	Watertown
Howard	W	LaLone	4 July	1915	Watertown
Elizabeth	M	Lalone	4 July	1933	West Carthage
Joyce	D	Laresh	4 July	1934	Watertown
Mary		Larock	4 July	1890	Watertown
Alexander		Larson	4 July	1911	Cape Vincent
Archie		Laventy	4 July	1932	Watertown
Female		Lavton	4 July	1900	Evans Mills
Male		Lee	4 July	1903	Henderson
Male		Leepy	4 July	1890	Worth
Male		Leonard	4 July	1894	Henderson
Myles	N	Lovejy	4 July	1926	Watertown
Mabel	E	March	4 July	1896	Evans Mills
Alexander		Mariani	4 July	1911	Cape Vincent
Cesaro		Marrana	4 July	1915	Watertown
Elizatta		Marrana	4 July	1915	Watertown
Joyce	M	Maslen	4 July	1936	Watertown
Male		Mathews	4 July	1893	Antwerp
Female		Maynes	4 July	1913	Watertown
Margaret	M	McCormick	4 July	1910	Brownville
Male		McGar	4 July	1903	Watertown
Pauline	M	McKeever	4 July	1927	Watertown
Nellie	A	Meade	4 July	1902	Watertown
Evelyn	J	Mellon	4 July	1934	Ellisburg
Male		Middlestate	4 July	1914	Watertown
Joyce	A	Miller	4 July	1932	Watertown
Male		Milon	4 July	1897	Philadelphia
Shirley	J	Moffatt	4 July	1929	Brownville
Edith	M	Monms	4 July	1899	Pamelia
Female		Mooran	4 July	1898	Clayton
Male		More	4 July	1915	Watertown
Male		Moxley	4 July	1886	None
Betty	A	Murphy	4 July	1932	Watertown
David	M	Murray	4 July	1937	Philadelphia
Mary	J	Neville	4 July	1937	Watertown
Robert	W	Newton	4 July	1914	Clayton
Female		Nichols	4 July	1903	Belleville
Female		Northrup	4 July	1896	Ellisburg
Male		Offin	4 July	1890	Lyme
Frank	I	O'Mara	4 July	1887	Watertown
Jean	E	Parish	4 July	1923	Antwerp
Female		Parker	4 July	1899	Watertown
Joan	M	Perry	4 July	1942	Alexandria
Blanche	E	Peters	4 July	1916	West Carthage
Male		Petty/Petty	4 July	1911	Carthage
Janes	D	Phillips	4 July	1885	Hounsfield
Betty	A	Planty	4 July	1922	West Carthage
Male		Plato	4 July	1896	Alexandria
Marcell	A	Plodger	4 July	1918	Alexandria
Female		Portt	4 July	1900	Watertown
Male		Post	4 July	1890	Brownville
Charles	C	Pringle	4 July	1924	Watertown
Mary	M	Pritchard	4 July	1909	Alexandria
Jack	E	Rathburn	4 July	1919	Watertown
Female		Ratray	4 July	1884	Lyme
Alfred	R	Raymo	4 July	1910	Watertown
Harold	J	Reed	4 July	1890	Watertown
Mary	E	Rice	4 July	1909	Watertown
Dora	E	Rickett	4 July	1907	Belleville
Female		Roberts	4 July	1903	Worth
Madeline	E	Robinson	4 July	1928	Antwerp
William	H	Rodda	4 July	1920	Watertown
Anna	M	Roes	4 July	1940	Adams
Noma	K	Rondeau	4 July	1927	Carthage
Female		Russell	4 July	1883	Alexandria
Leonard	A	Sanford	4 July	1910	Black River
Mildred	L	Sanford	4 July	1928	Cape Vincent
Female		Schwartz	4 July	1910	Carthage
Elizabeth		Scroton	4 July	1888	Watertown
Harold	J	Shaw	4 July	1907	Chaumont
Marian	I	Shaylor	4 July	1919	None
Mary	O	Shook	4 July	1894	Brownville
Male		Shurtliff	4 July	1898	Theresa
Karl	J	Simmons	4 July	1929	Watertown
Maude	O	Sly	4 July	1902	Watertown
Male		Sly	4 July	1913	Black River
Raymond	H	Smith	4 July	1917	Watertown
William	J	Stalker	4 July	1921	Clayton
Robert		Stanton	4 July	1927	Watertown
Nettie	B	Steele	4 July	1926	Lorraine
Donald	H	Strickland	4 July	1928	Watertown
Bertha	E	Stumpf	4 July	1921	Watertown
Lyle	F	Swartout	4 July	1920	Clayton
Female		Sykes	4 July	1889	Antwerp
Female		Sytz	4 July	1897	Clayton
Female		Tassey	4 July	1884	Alexandria
Gloria	C	Thomas	4 July	1924	Watertown
Lawrence	F	Thompson	4 July	1907	Watertown
Paul	I	Thompson	4 July	1920	Watertown
Gordon	K	Thompson	4 July	1924	Hounsfield
Male		Thurston	4 July	1903	Redwood
Wayne	R	Tillman	4 July	1930	Theresa
Clarence		Tiss	4 July	1917	Wilna
Male		Tremblay	4 July	1928	Carthage
Mary	A	V??	4 July	1936	Brownville
Marion	E	Vanepps	4 July	1928	Mannsville
John		Varett	4 July	1891	None
Aubrey		Veley	4 July	1935	Watertown
Florence	A	Walton	4 July	1918	Philadelphia
Melvin	E	Weaver	4 July	1933	Clayton
Arlene	M	Webert	4 July	1935	Watertown
Male		Wells	4 July	1915	West Carthage
Ethel	M	Wilbur	4 July	1915	Alexandria
Helen	S	Wilmot	4 July	1902	Lorraine
Marion	A	Wilson	4 July	1902	Watertown
Lawrence	S	Winders	4 July	1935	Brownville
Female		Wiswell	4 July	1919	Clayton
Bruce	C	Wohneider	4 July	1936	Watertown
Noma	M	Wood	4 July	1927	Champion
Leah	M	Wood	4 July	1932	Wilna
Judson	E	Wood	4 July	1936	Watertown
Female		Woolsey	4 July	1917	Watertown
Walter	H	Yarden	4 July	1909	Alexandria
Male		Youngs	4 July	1939	Watertown

Died on the 4th of July

Included are all known 4TH OF JULY deaths for Jefferson County, New York, for the years 1883 - 1956 as listed on Ancestry.com. This does not necessarily include all deaths in the years mentioned, just the ones listed on Ancestry. In the early years of maintaining New York State vital statistics as mandated in 1881, many families did not notify a medical physician of a death so a death certificate may not have been filed. Additionally, even when a certificate was formally filed, the information may have been transcribed in error and will not come up in a Jefferson County death certificate query. For example, if the person died on the 4th of July 1909 in Watertown, New York, but the transcriber annotated the death record as 4th of July 1909, in Waterford, New York, our query would not capture this error. This list of 214 deaths was compiled by members of JCNYS.

First	M	Last	4 July	Year	Town
Joseph	G	Adams Jr	4 July	1936	Theresa
Cotheal		Aloan	4 July	1942	Watertown
Prissilla		Avery	4 July	1888	Clayton
Joseph		Bacciollatte	4 July	1916	Watertown
William		Baker	4 July	1912	Antwerp
Jane	E	Balmat	4 July	1929	Carthage
Catherine		Barber	4 July	1901	Ellisburg
Blanche	B	Barber	4 July	1933	Watertown
William	C	Bary	4 July	1936	Watertown
Fred		Beach	4 July	1922	Rutland
Paul		Bellanger	4 July	1942	Henderson
Jasper	C	Bidwell	4 July	1935	Watertown
Fred	E	Boyd	4 July	1921	Watertown
John	J	Brady	4 July	1904	Watertown
Charles		Brass Jr	4 July	1926	Watertown
Nelson	R	Brewster	4 July	1945	Adams
George		Brightweaser	4 July	1923	Watertown
Henry	H	Brown	4 July	1930	Watertown
Frank		Brown	4 July	1941	LeRay
Everti		Buranen	4 July	1937	Watertown
Joseph	P	Bums	4 July	1939	Watertown
Infant		Bush	4 July	1905	Watertown
Frances	D	Bush	4 July	1927	Watertown
Female SB		Cady	4 July	1925	Smithville
Claude	E	Carlisle	4 July	1938	Watertown
Lola		Carpenter	4 July	1937	Black River
Mary	A	Casler	4 July	1956	Black River
Linda	M	Castagnier	4 July	1944	Watertown
Catherine		Chapman	4 July	1883	Cape Vincent
Otis		Christman	4 July	1932	Watertown
Julia	A	Clarke	4 July	1903	Lorraine
Ada	M	Clinch	4 July	1903	Dexter
Beth	J	Colgan	4 July	1940	Philadelphia
Robert		Constantine	4 July	1937	Watertown
Female		Cook	4 July	1938	Watertown
Elizabeth	H	Cope	4 July	1953	Watertown
Nancy	C	Cowles	4 July	1896	Adams
Delphine		Cram	4 July	1904	Carthage
Maria	E	Culberson	4 July	1905	Pamela
Bernard		Daly	4 July	1888	Watertown
Hannah	G	Davis	4 July	1904	Alexandria Bay
Ethel	M	Davis	4 July	1922	Ellisburg
Charles	J	Dean	4 July	1930	Watertown
Antoine	J	Dennee	4 July	1926	Cape Vincent
Frederick		Devine	4 July	1946	Watertown
Carrie	E	Dodge	4 July	1953	Watertown
Harvey	K	Doolittle	4 July	1910	Watertown
Stuart	R	Duffy	4 July	1929	Watertown
Chester		Dusham	4 July	1945	Watertown

Florence		Dyer	4 July	1948	Watertown
Charley	C	Eames	4 July	1929	Rutland
William	I	Easton	4 July	1897	Depauville
Margery		Eddy	4 July	1905	Watertown
Sarah	L	Eddy	4 July	1948	Alexandria
Irene	A	Eldred	4 July	1911	LeRay
Mary	J B	Ellis	4 July	1927	Antwerp
George		Emrich	4 July	1937	Watertown
George		Eveleigh	4 July	1931	Henderson
Elton	F	Farr	4 July	1925	Cape Vincent
Patrick		Farrell	4 July	1897	Watertown
Nelson	D	Ferguson	4 July	1897	Carthage
Mary		Finn	4 July	1932	Watertown
Gabrial		Fioretto	4 July	1918	Watertown
Eugene	C	Fitzgerald	4 July	1935	Cape Vincent
Nine	A	Foote	4 July	1909	LaFargeville
Louis	H	Gaebel	4 July	1955	Pamela
Emma	J	Gaines	4 July	1939	West Carthage
Florence		Gardner	4 July	1899	Watertown
Stephen	C	Garlock	4 July	1936	Watertown
Louisa		Garnsey	4 July	1896	Clayton
Joseph		Gassan	4 July	1907	Theresa
Rose		Geno	4 July	1916	Watertown
Justan		Gillagan	4 July	1904	Watertown
Margaret		Goodberry	4 July	1923	Carthage
Argie	L	Goslin	4 July	1947	Watertown
John		Graham	4 July	1892	Sackets Harbor
Phillip		Grandjean	4 July	1893	Cape Vincent
Charles	K	Gurnee	4 July	1944	Watertown
Myra	M	Hall	4 July	1941	Adams
Cora	A	Hart	4 July	1934	Watertown
Seth		Hastings	4 July	1890	Champion
Nellie	A	Hastings	4 July	1890	Wilna
Mary	A	Helsrom	4 July	1945	Watertown
Katherine		Henderson	4 July	1905	Watertown
Jennie	B	Hess	4 July	1916	Ellisburg
Saloma		Hibbard	4 July	1884	LeRay
Charles	F	Hill	4 July	1902	Wilna
Major	W	Hill	4 July	1912	Watertown
Clarence	C	Hill	4 July	1916	Rodman
Elizabeth	F	Holley	4 July	1897	Ellisburg
Mary	E	Hoose	4 July	1943	Watertown
Joel	R	Hopkins	4 July	1892	Champion
Franklyn	C	Hopkins	4 July	1937	Orleans
Carrie	L	Hotis	4 July	1927	Watertown
M	Ethel	Howland	4 July	1902	Henderson
Ella	B	Hull	4 July	1898	Ellisburg
Elizabeth		Jacquith	4 July	1939	Champion
Lyza	A	Jewitt	4 July	1912	Worth
Beverley	A	Johnson	4 July	1935	Ellisburg
Charlotte	A	Joiner	4 July	1900	Henderson
William	A	Joles	4 July	1915	Orleans
Louis		Jroux	4 July	1900	Brownville
Carrie	R	Kellogg	4 July	1895	Watertown
Isarel	A	Kellogg	4 July	1917	Watertown

Martha	E	King	4	July	1899	Watertown	George	E	Rattigan	4	July	1928	Black River
Leon	H	Krickmire	4	July	1945	West Carthage	Herman	F	Rice	4	July	1932	Rodman
Arthur	L	Lacroix	4	July	1954	Orleans	Clara	A	Ridsdale	4	July	1955	Antwerp
Margaret		Lafave	4	July	1950	Watertown	George	D	Rissler	4	July	1929	Watertown
Clarence		Lamora	4	July	1950	Watertown	Hary	P	Roberts	4	July	1889	Watertown
Catherine		Landon	4	July	1904	Orleans	George	A	Roberts	4	July	1931	Lorraine
Anna	N	Lang	4	July	1885	Theresa	Elkanah	G	Robinson	4	July	1946	Henderson
Mary		Larock	4	July	1890	Watertown	Solon	C	Rogers	4	July	1910	Three Mile Bay
Benjamin		Lavton	4	July	1936	Theresa	John		Russell	4	July	1910	Wilna
Ida		Lawyer	4	July	1888	Watertown	Viola	L	Schwartz	4	July	1896	Watertown
Susan		Leaf	4	July	1911	Watertown	Abigal		Scott	4	July	1905	Ellisburg
Daniel		Lenahan	4	July	1936	Evans Mills	Fred	E	Secor	4	July	1917	Henderson
Elizabeth	B	Levis	4	July	1914	LeRay	Margaret	M	Shampine	4	July	1909	Antwerp
Celestia	H	Levis	4	July	1916	Brownville	Fred	S	Shepard	4	July	1886	Watertown
Mary	J	Lillie	4	July	1942	Watertown	William	P	Sherman	4	July	1936	Rutland
Dora	K	Lindsey	4	July	1903	Sackets Harbor	Infant		Sly	4	July	1913	Black River
William	A	Loomie	4	July	1918	Carthage	Sarah	A	Sly	4	July	1913	Black River
John	H	Lovelee	4	July	1934	Henderson	Ambrose		Smith	4	July	1894	Henderson
Farrett		Lymar	4	July	1894	Carthage	Eunice	A	Smith Collins	4	July	1935	Henderson
Mary		Lyng	4	July	1931	Watertown	Lody		Smith	4	July	1936	Clayton
Infant		Mains	4	July	1913	Watertown	Julia	E	Snell	4	July	1932	Ellisburg
William		Marlow	4	July	1899	Watertown	Karl	H	Snell	4	July	1940	Theresa
Mary		Martin	4	July	1921	Champion	Gerald	E	Snyder	4	July	1928	Watertown
Roy	F	Matteson	4	July	1921	Ellisburg	John	H	Soveley	4	July	1934	Henderson
T	William	McCannon	4	July	1896	Clayton	Jennie	M	Spalsburg	4	July	1898	Philadelphia
Nina	S	McGraw	4	July	1956	Carthage	Mary	A	Spano	4	July	1940	Watertown
Walter	R	Merriam	4	July	1923	Brownville	Laura	M	Spaulding	4	July	1895	Watertown
Lucy		Mintz	4	July	1919	Watertown	Oliver	W	Steele	4	July	1889	Plessis
Infant		Moen	4	July	1919	Watertown	Nettie	B	Steele	4	July	1926	Lorraine
Grace	M	Moen	4	July	1919	Watertown	Martin	V	Steele	4	July	1934	Hounsfield
Helen	R	Moran	4	July	1937	Watertown	Pitt	M	Strickland	4	July	1910	Philadelphia
Adam	P	Murray	4	July	1906	Watertown	Frank		Talarico	4	July	1918	Watertown
Florence	E	Naves	4	July	1906	Antwerp	William		Tehonica	4	July	1952	Carthage
John	D	Nellis	4	July	1912	Theresa	Donald	M	Tharrett	4	July	1933	Watertown
George	W	Nelson	4	July	1904	Carthage	Anna	E	Tidd	4	July	1923	Black River
Frank	M	Nelson	4	July	1916	Watertown	Ella	A	Tiffany	4	July	1930	Watertown
James	D	Newman	4	July	1920	Watertown	Frank	N	Tooke	4	July	1925	Watertown
Jennie	J	Obey	4	July	1911	Carthage	George	K	Townsend	4	July	1900	Watertown
Wallace	E	Osterhout	4	July	1922	Watertown	Christine	E L	Trickey	4	July	1925	Alexandria Bay
Merritt	G	Palmer	4	July	1925	Watertown	Julian	A	Van Deusen	4	July	1935	Watertown
Peter	J	Papamakos	4	July	1905	Watertown	Jacob		Vogt	4	July	1939	Watertown
Charles	T	Parish	4	July	1948	Watertown	William	F	Wallace	4	July	1953	Watertown
Charles	H	Parrish	4	July	1907	Alexandria	Ambrose		Walradt	4	July	1883	Theresa
Erastus	P	Patterson	4	July	1936	Alexandria Bay	Emma	E	Waltz	4	July	1893	Watertown
Joseph		Pelo	4	July	1897	Watertown	John	T	Wearne	4	July	1921	Watertown
Julia		Phelps	4	July	1912	LeRay	Peter		Weber	4	July	1945	Antwerp
Marcell	A	Pledger	4	July	1918	Alexandria Bay	Jerome		Westcott	4	July	1932	Theresa
Louisa		Plunts	4	July	1884	Alexandria	Mary	R	Whaley	4	July	1917	Adams
Male		Potter	4	July	1940	Watertown	Frances	W	Wheeler	4	July	1910	Watertown
Mary		Powers	4	July	1908	Glen Park	Harley	O	Whitney	4	July	1907	Henderson
Joseph	E	Pratt	4	July	1947	Watertown	Gertrude	H	Wilde	4	July	1913	Henderson
Hannah		Pringle	4	July	1894	Sackets Harbor	Raymond	D	Wilder	4	July	1955	West Carthage
Nancy	L	Putnam	4	July	1897	Watertown	Lillian	S	Wood	4	July	1939	Rutland
Hannah	C	Putnam	4	July	1901	Clayton	Charles		Woodruff	4	July	1893	Theresa
Alida	C	Randall	4	July	1938	Ellisburg	Richard		Young	4	July	1939	Watertown

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.)

SACKS

Isadore **SACKS** arrived from Russia, lived in Watertown, New York and worked on the railroad. He then opened a dry cleaning business - maybe called the People's Dry Cleaners. His wife was Ada **SACKS** - children: Donald, Sylvia, Arlene. He died in 1929. He was my grandfather and I would like to know more about him if you have any records/information. I have done extensive research on Ancestry, but can not seem to find any information about immigration or his work in Watertown. I have his obituary.

Sheryl Steinberg
sheryl@steinberg-family.com

PARKER, COMMINS

Providence Hannah **PARKER** was born in Waterdown, New York in 1814. She married about 1844 Dennis I. **COMMINS** also born in Watertown. His father may have been Levi. **COMMINS** is spelled many different ways. I am looking for the parents of Providence Hannah **PARKER**.

Kathy Branson
dolce9191@hotmail.com

WHITNEY, INGALLS, JEROME, DICKINSON

Dorville Herbert Whitney was born 21 March 1820 in Henderson, Jefferson, New York. He died 23 September 1900 in Douglas, Marquette, Wisconsin. He married Mary Ann **INGALLS** in 1845 in Henderson. May Ann **INGALLS** was born 20 October 1823 in Henderson. I am looking for any records for Dorville and/or Mary Ann. Their children were Matilda, Herbert and Inez. Dorville's mother is Hannah **JEROME** and his father is Erastus **WHITNEY**. Mary Ann's mother is Charlotte **DICKINSON** and her father is Edmund **INGALLS**.

Kimberly Ogrady
kimaogrady@me.com

BURR, FREEMAN, WHITNEY, SNIDER

I wish to prove that my 2X GGM Elizabeth (**BURR**) **SNIDER** was the daughter of Noahdiah **BURR**; in order to establish genealogical proof when I apply to the Mayflower Society. Any help is appreciated. I am having a difficult time finding any records for Jefferson County. Was there a fire that destroyed records? Or were records destroyed during the War of 1812? Noahdiah's parents were Jonathan and Priscilla (**FREEMAN**) **BURR** III. He was born September 28, 1764 in Hartford County, Connecticut and relocated in 1771 to Ludlow, Massachusetts. He married Joanna Mary **WHITNEY** in 1805 in Watertown, Jefferson, New

York. The had children William / Miranda / Daughter/ Elizabeth. Noahdiah died about 1817 in Brownville, Jefferson, New York.

Dianne S. Radford
Britishapples@yahoo.com

BAKER, CORNELL

Stephen **BAKER** was born 1764 in Massachusetts. He died Feb. 17, 1855 in Philadelphia, Jefferson, New York. He was buried in Quaker Cemetery and was a farmer. He married Elizabeth **CORNELL** in 1789 in Easton, Washington, New York (Quaker marriage). Their children include Daniel Cornell Baker, Mary, Enos, Lydia and Stephen.

Barbara Vester
barbsfelines@sbcglocal.net

FULLER, LOCKLIN, HALL

I am looking for a link between Eli **FULLER** & Augustus **FULLER**. I am trying to show that Eli/Ely is the father of Augustus. Augustus was born in 1799 in Charlemont, Massachusetts. In the 1820s Augustus & Eli did several property/land transactions in Rutland, Jefferson, New York. Eli married Mary **LOCKLIN** in 1793 in Massachusetts. Augustus married Lucretia **HALL** in 1820 in Charlemont, Massachusetts.

Pamela Meeds
pamymwms@gmail.com

ADAMS, ROLLINS, TRUDE

Asahel **ADAMS** Sr. lived in Wilna, Jefferson, New York. He was possibly b. 4 Mar 1785 in Canterbury, Windham, CT & d. 5 Mar 1871 in Allen, Allegany, New York (death info accurate). Canterbury historian says they have no record of him. He is not the son of John **ADAMS** & Mary "Molly" **ROLLINS**. Asahel married Margaret **TRUDE** 1799 RI—1872 Allen, Allegany, New York. Margaret's father John **TRUDE** was also a Wilna resident. Children include John B, Sarah B, Mary Ann, Penelope, Susan, Margaret, Asahel Jr., and Emogene "Emma." My information shows Asahel living: 1860 Warren Co. New York; 1809 St. Lawrence Co, New York; 1810 Northumberland, Saratoga, New York federal census, near father in law John **TRUDE**; 1820 Wilna, Jefferson, New York federal census, near John **TRUDE** (also Benedict **ADAMS** & William **ADAMS**); 1828 St. Lawrence Co, New York; 1830 Wilna, Jefferson Co, New York near John **TRUDE**; 1840 Grieg, Lewis Co, New York; 1850 Canadice, Ontario Co, New York; 1855-60 Murray, Orleans Co, New York; 1870 Allen, Allegany Co, New York.

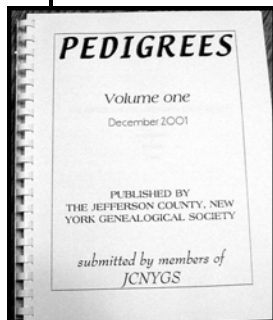
Sue Wemett
swemett@gmail.com

JCNYGS MATERIALS FOR PURCHASE

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

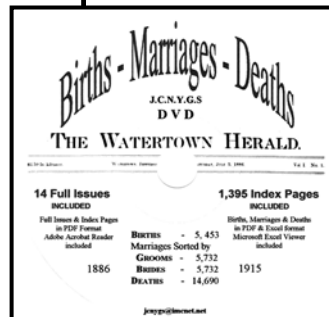
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with an every name index
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**A DVD of the Births-
Marriages-Deaths from
The Watertown Herald
1886-1915**

**Editor's note: These
DVD's are no longer
available! We are
considering adding
the information to our
Jefferson County
GenWeb site. Stay
tuned for updates!**



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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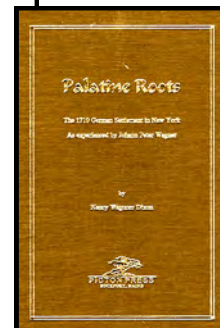


PALATINE ROOTS

**The 1710 German Settlement
in New York**

**As experienced by
Johann Peter Wagner
By Nancy Wagoner Dixon**

**\$40.00 includes
Postage
Checks made out to
JCNYGS**



Bide-A-Wee Hospital Is Being Demolished

Watertown Daily Times, Sep 2019

The former Bide-A-Wee Hospital, 1021 Bradley St., a gift to the city from Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, which was operated 30 years as a treatment facility for contagious patients, is scheduled to be torn down today. The property will be redeveloped by its owners, the Tarzia Realty Corp.

The property, adjacent to the Watertown Pepsi-Cola Bottling Plant, was purchased in 1964 along with the site of the new plant.

The two-story, 11 room structure, the former Bradley property, was purchased by Mrs. Taylor in August 1916 as a result of her concern and that of the board of health over "the matter of securing a place for the care and treatment of persons who may become afflicted with infantile paralysis" according to official announcement by the board of health.

The hospital was formally opened in December, 1916 with an open house. It was operated under the supervision of the board of health with the cooperation

of the city's two other hospitals.

In 1936 the city council fought a proposal to merge the Bide-A-Wee and the county's contagious hospital at Calcium and close the city hospital.

The Bide-A-Wee continued operation for another 10 years with the city and county joining in its operation after closing of the Calcium institution in July 1943.

However, in the interest of efficiency, the Bide-A-Wee was closed on Nov. 1, 1946 and all patients were transferred in the new part of the Jefferson County Sanatorium, Coffeen Street.

In December, 1946, the late Dr. Horace C. Montgomery suggested that the property be converted into a nursing home for cancer patients but the suggestion met with a legal road block when it was learned that the city council had no legal authority to lease the former hospital for \$1 a year.

The hospital as sold in 1947 and was last in the news in 1963 when funds amounting to \$8,312.55, which had been dormant in the county treasurer since the sale of the property, were transferred to a county capital building reserve fund.

INFORMER

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

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2022 PROGRAMS

July 11, 2022: 6:00PM at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints building. Larry Corbett will give a presentation on Watertown's Public Square and the buildings there today and many long-lost buildings over time. Watertown was settled in 1800 after the Revolutionary War and began a 222-year legacy that continues today. Early pioneers chose this area with the foresight of creating an industrial center, which would draw its power from the mighty Black River.

August 8, 2022: 6:00PM. Meeting will be held in the Flower Memorial Library DAR Room. Tammy Plantz and the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), LeRay de Chaumont Chapter will present. The DAR, founded in 1890 and headquartered in Washington, D.C., is a non-profit, non-political volunteer women's service organization dedicated to promoting patriotism, preserving American history, and securing America's future through better education for children.

September 12, 2022: 6:00PM at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints building. Tour of the Watertown Family History Center. People with a fascination for tracing their family trees will find that New York family history centers offer some of the best resources around. The offices are branches of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, which is the largest library of its kind in the world. With thousands of microfilm, print publication and computer technology options, New Yorkers are bound to find what they are looking for at these centers run by the New York LDS church.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, JCNYGS lectures begin at 6:00 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 onto 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 IHCS, 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 Street.



INFORMER



Volume 29, Issue 4

Annual Dues \$18 Individual \$20 Family

October 2022



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INFORMER OCTOBER 2022

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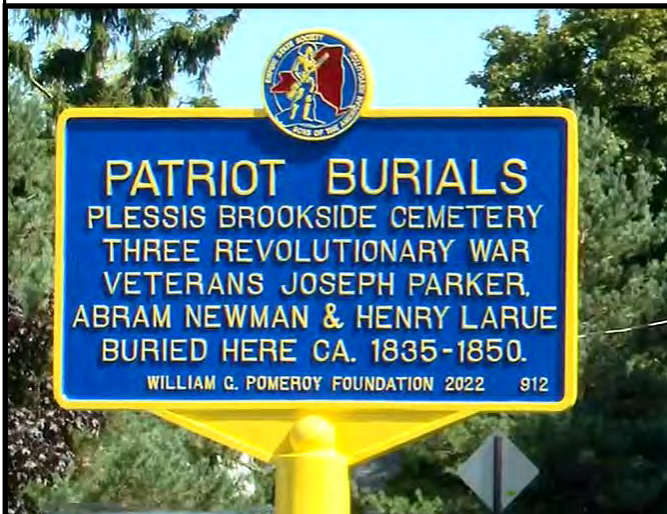
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Jefferson County
 NY Genealogical Society

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.



Editor: JCNYGS members were pleased to see its own President Kevin Leeson prominently involved the the SAR/DAR William G. Pomeroy Patriot Burials sign ceremony at the Plessis Brookside Cemetery held Saturday, September 10, 2022. Kevin was also featured in the WWNY/TV news report as well. Kevin has sent the *Informer* committee a number of pictures including our cover picture for this issue. He has suggested writing an article to more fully report on the ceremony that we may feature in our next *Informer* issue.



Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society

Meeting Minutes, July 11, 2022
By JCNYGS Member Marilyn Davis

The meeting was called to order by President Kevin Leeson at 6:01 p.m.

Those in attendance were: George Inglehart, Jerry and Marilyn Davis, Kathie Compeau, Joanne Woodward, Anne Davis, Paul and Debbie Wilson, Tom and Judy Wood, Sharon Canfield, Warren Augn, Greg and Tammy Plantz, Jenifer Lems, Larry Corbett, Barbara Corbett and Kevin Leeson.

The treasurer's report was given by treasurer Greg Plantz. We have a balance of \$7,181.00. This does not reflect check #1249 to the U. S. Postal – market (bulk) mail - \$265.00; check #1250 Coughlin Printing (July Informer) - \$668.09. In our CD account we have \$2,505.02. A motion was made and approved to accept the treasurer's report.

Jerry Davis, of the *Informer* Committee said we have only one article for the October *Informer*. We need articles for the October *Informer* and it needs to be given to the *Informer* Committee by September 1st.

Our 2022 History and Genealogy Fair ("Uncovering the Connections") will be held on Saturday, September 17th from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the Jefferson County Historical Society building at 228 Washington Street, Watertown.

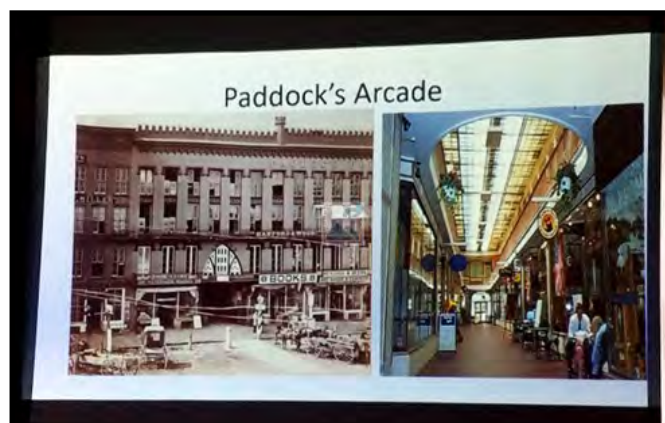
A meeting to plan the History and Genealogy Fair will be held on July 19 at 1:00 p.m. in the DAR room at the Flower Memorial Library.

For those who do not know, the 1950 US census can now be researched.

The next Genealogical meeting will be held on August 8 in the DAR room on the second floor of the Flower Memorial Library.



On September 12th, the Genealogy meeting will be held at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and it will be a tour of their Family History Center.



Larry Corbett presented a program about some of the history of Watertown and its early founders. He showed slides of Watertown's Public Square and the many old buildings that have been lost over time and the location of where they were. He mentioned the great fires that burnt down many of the buildings. The presentation and slides were excellent.

The meeting adjourned at 7:36 p.m.

Larry Corbett begins his presentation



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

A few of those who attended



©Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society

Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society

Meeting Minutes, August 8, 2022
By JCNYS Member Thomas LaClair

The monthly JCNYS gathering was held August 8, 2022, at 6:00 PM inside the Flower Memorial Library Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Room. Those in attendance included: Greg and Tammy Plantz, Thomas and Janine LaClair, Thomas and Judy Wood, Bruce Doxtater, Honorable George Sheehan and Regent of the LeRay de Chaumont Chapter, Karen Sheehan, Karen Nauscruetz (visiting from Texas), Madeline Kimball, Anne Davis, and Sherry M. Wilson. JCNYS President Kevin Leeson was in Montreal with the Masonic Lodge and the Shriners.



Members and guests begin to gather in the DAR room at Flower Library

Tom LaClair opened the meeting at 6:00 PM and welcomed everyone in attendance. Greg Plantz provided the treasurer report: As of August 5, 2022, the Watertown Savings Bank balances are as follows: Checking stands at \$7,366.73. Certificate of Deposit stands at \$2,505.52. Two recent purchase noted included the July 2022 Informer (Coughlin Printing) for \$668.09 and the U.S. Post Office annual bulk mail fee for \$265.00.

Anne Davis and Tammy Plantz, two members of the DAR LeRay de Chaumont Chapter, gave the program. Members of the DAR dedicate themselves to the encouragement of patriotism, promotion of education, and historical preservation. LeRay de Chaumont Chapter has a deep history in Watertown and the surrounding areas—Chartered in July 1896. The chapter recently celebrated 125 years, with a luncheon and tour of the LeRay Mansion on Fort Drum. There are 120 chapters and over 7,000 members in New York State. The LeRay de Chaumont Chapter has 95 members and 18 Associate members. The local and national DAR seeks to add women interested in any of the DAR service areas to our membership. Any woman aged 18 years or older, regardless of race, religion, or ethnic background, who can prove lineal descent from a Patriot of



Anne Davis and Tammy Plantz present their DAR program. The 360 degree mural surrounding the donated DAR room (by Emma Flower Taylor), is seen in this picture.

the American Revolution, is eligible for membership. Volunteer genealogists are available to help with applications.

Anne and Tammy also discussed the DAR's local support to Fort Drum's 10th Mountain Division military, military veterans, scouting organization, good citizen award to students, support to the Sons of the American Revolution, 1,000 Islands Chapter, the international DAR museums, and more. The two explained the meaning of the 360 degree mural surrounding the donated DAR room (by Emma Flower Taylor), displayed some early chapter dishes, and spoke of other districts and chapters across New York State and the nation.



A view with more of the DAR room seen as questions and comments were shared after the program.

A motion by Tom LaClair to donate \$75.00 to the LeRay de Chaumont DAR chapter was made, seconded by Tom Wood. The motion carried.

The next meeting scheduled is Monday, September 12th, at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints church building on Ives Street. There will be a presentation on the research library at the church building. This will be the second meeting at the church since the onset of Covid in March of 2020.

The meeting concluded shortly after 7:00 PM.

Jefferson County New York Genealogical Society

Meeting Minutes, September 12, 2022
By JCNYS Member Larry Corbett



The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Watertown. We thank George Inglehart and the church leadership for no-cost use of the building for meetings.

The meeting was called to order at 6:05 by President Kevin Leeson. There were 14 persons in attendance. The Treasurer filed his report via email. Checking balance \$7,441.73, CD amount \$2,505.52.

The *Informer* Committee reports that October *Informers* are being formatted and will arrive in mailboxes in early October.

The History and Genealogy Fair will be held on Saturday, Sept. 17 from 10 - 3 pm. Speakers include author Randy L. McIntire, Dexter Historian John Stano and Clayton Historian Thomas LaClair.

The Program Committee reports that the program originally scheduled for tonight has been rescheduled for the November meeting due to illness. In October we will meet at 6 pm (**Editors note: The October meeting is Saturday the 8th at 10 am.**) at the new 10th Mountain Division and Fort Drum Museum, which is located at 2509 Col. Reade Rd., Fort Drum, NY 13603. This location is off NYS Rte 26, 3/4 mile northwest of Great Bend. This is an off-post location and does not require gate admission.

The Christmas party was discussed, location still to be decided. Tentative date is December 11. President Leeson and PP Tom will serve as the committee.

President Leeson represented the Society at the placement of a Pomeroy Grant marker to indicate



JCNYS member Larry Corbett thinking hard about the question JCNYS member Jon Marie Pearson, of the Henderson Historical Society, just asked.

DAR/SAR burials at Plessis Brookside Cemetery. He was interviewed for 7 News/Fox28.

The open meeting discussed several topics including proper methods of cleaning historic cemetery markers. Various sources of genealogy information were shared and connections made for networking.

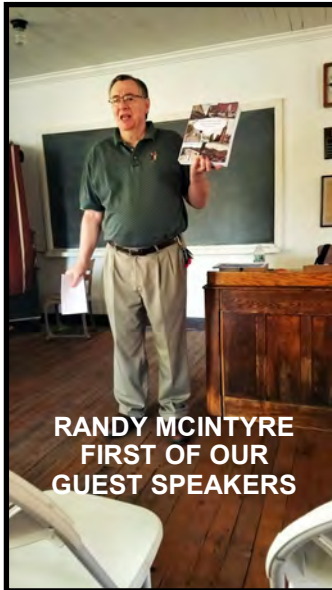
President Leeson mentioned that election of officers has been delayed to encourage local members to run for society offices. This is the only way to guarantee sustaining the society into the future.



Several members of JCNYS enjoying a moment of comradery and laughter while being photographed during the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:45 pm.

2022 History & Genealogy Fair



"Uncovering The Connections"
~ 2022 History & Genealogy Fair ~



- ✓ Family Event Open to the Public
- ✓ 20 Plus Organizations Exhibiting
- ✓ Local Historians & Genealogists
- ✓ Guest Speakers on the Topics
- ✓ Networking Opportunities
- ✓ Identify Paths to Tracing Your Past
- ✓ Join Research/Heritage Societies
- ✓ Visit Inside the Paddock Mansion
- ✓ Lunch Available on Site

Jefferson County Historical Society
228 Washington St., Watertown
Saturday, September 17th, 2022
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM




Jefferson County
NY Genealogical Society

Recommended \$5.00 donation for JCHS at the door



**CLOSER LOOK AT THE
NEW ELEVATOR**



**CHICKEN BBQ
IS READY!**





FROM PAST to PRESENT

Page 1 of the March 1995 Informer
Volume 2 Issue 2

A VISIT HOME 1910

Submitted by Ellen Rogers Bartlett

Harrison A. Hill was born 11 DEC 1846 in Clayton, NY., son of George Washington Hill and Mary Boyce. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the civil war, serving in the 14th NY Heavy Artillery, Co. M. He suffered a leg and shoulder wound at Ft. Stedman, Petersburg and was partially disabled during the rest of his life. After the war Harrison went to homestead in Kansas where he was successful and raised a large family. In 1910 he came home to Clayton to visit, while here he wrote the following letter to a friend and schoolmate, J. D. Share of Wellington, Kansas.

Albert Hill and I went over to grandpa's (Daniel Hill) farm. Albert's father's farm and stopped to look at your grandfather's (Andrew Share) place, nothing there now, but the trees and grass, but I thought of the times that I had had with your uncle Lon.

I came near falling into a rather gloomy mood, but my health and company were good. The day was haleyou {sic} and the scene of my boyhood, so I was drunk with joy. We went back to the house, saw our sunny Aunt Margaret, now nearly ninety, for a few minutes. We hitched up our rig and slowly drove up what used to be the old plank road, trying to notice every rock, crooked rail fence, stone walls and old beechwood trees that were there when we came and even the humble mullen stalks that grew by the wayside just as it used to be when life was young and we were barefoot boys.

We finally came to the old Fox house and turned down the hill of the old home road. Nobody in the Fox house, our house is gone. The Hawn house is empty, Hurds house, Garners, McKinleys all gone. We stopped to look where we used to live, nothing in sight but grass, I felt queer. There used to be ten houses full of life and babies, now, all are gone or empty.

The old school house, where I had finally set my dinner pail and gone off to war - where I had kindled so many fires for teachers, is no more. The grass, rocks, hills and beautiful trees are there, but the

houses are empty, the creek gone dry, road unused and as I looked, my eyes bothered me a little and I wished I were back in Kansas. I could have thrown myself down and cried, but my cousin was with me, and it would not have done for me, a hero of many battles and a pioneer of the mid-west, to have shown so much weakness.



The best things about the good old days was that I wasn't good and I wasn't old.

Shut Up I'm Still Talking

www.facebook.com/ShutUpImStillTalking



Editor: While looking for some fillers for blank spaces, I came across this comment: "No matter how happy and contented a life we are living, memories of the past are always a part of our mind. There are some precious moments and beautiful hours that often leave us feeling nostalgic. Remembering those good old times often brings a meaningful smile on our lips."

Memories are special moments that tell our Story

John H. Graves Biography 1820 – 1885

By JCNYS Member Sue Grant
Part 1 of 2

A simple biography of his life, his descendants and some family stories. John H. Graves was born in 1820 to William Tubbs Graves and Maria Harder Graves in either Washington County or Pamela, Jefferson County. William Tubbs Graves was born in 1782 in Claverack, New York, the son of Thomas Graves and Rebecca Tubbs Graves, who had moved to what is now Columbia County, New York, from Killingly, Connecticut. As far as we have been able to determine, William was an only child. His father, Thomas, died in 1783, when William was about one year old. In a personal advertisement in the *Hudson Gazette* dated June 1, 1796, Matthew Fitch offered a six pence reward for a William Graves, fourteen years of age, who had not been seen since May 28. His age was right to have been our William Graves. It can be assumed that William had been apprenticed to Matthew Fitch, since his father had died.

William married Maria Harter in 1805. Maria was born in 1785 in Columbia County, the daughter of Peter Harder (Harter) and Effyje (Eva) Landt. William and Maria were in the town of Argyle, County of Washington, New York, where he petitioned the State of New York for benefits from the land act in a legal notice published in the *Albany Register* 10 Dec 1805. During the War of 1812, William served as a private in P. B. VanBuren's Company of the 29th Regiment, serving the Champlain Department, defending the northern border of the United States. He served from March 29, 1814, until his discharge on June 1, 1815, in Pittsburgh. According to some sources, by 1820, he and Maria were in the Town of Pamela, Jefferson County, New York when their son John was born. John's obituary disputes that, and states he was born in Washington County, New York.

William and Maria had eight sons and two daughters, many of whom stayed in the Clayton area.

Their children included:

- Peter Harder Graves 5/12/1806 - 9/14/1854.
- Thomas Tubbs Graves 1/14/1808 - 12/11/1868 married Fedeliu N. Riggs from Perch River, raised eleven children.
- Eva (Effie Vittel) Graves 8/2/1810 - 10/8/1843(9) married Chester Parish. They had six children.
- Getty Graves 9/23/1812 - 9/4/1876 married Alfred Woledge, seven children, left the area.
- William L. Graves 7/7/1815, no information available.
- Lydia Graves 12/21/1818 (1816?).
- John Henry Graves 1/9/1819 - 1/10/1819.
- John H. Graves 3/1/1820 - 3/20/1885. The subject of this article, see below.
- Rebecca Graves 2/23/1823 - 4/19/1907 married Edward Magee. They moved to Horicon,

Wisconsin, where they raised seven children. There are many letters from her to her brother John describing the conditions and hardships they suffered. Some of their children and perhaps her husband served in the Civil War.

Henrietta Graves 4/6/1830 - 1/11/1896 married Alexander Beaubier. They moved west where she died. There is a marker in Clayton Cemetery for her, but it is not known where she is buried.

Soon we find William Tubbs Graves in Allen County, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Because some of their children were still small, it can be assumed that Maria and some of the children may have accompanied him. In 1837 he purchased land from the federal government in what is now Clay County, Indiana, section 5, Township 10N6W.

According to land records in Allen County, on February 8, 1838, he purchased three acres of land in Adams Township from Horace B. Taylor, recorded in Book C., page 66. The description indicates this bordered the Wabash River, the Erie Canal and the Maumee River. Whatever his plans for these properties are not known. He died on October 8, 1838. A newspaper legal notice was posted by the administrator of his estate, H. B. Taylor, dated April 16, 1842, to sell this property. His family, we believe, returned to Pamela or Clayton area after his death. Maria died in Jefferson County, in 1867. Clayton Cemetery records show her buried there, but there is no marker for her grave.

Their son, John Henry Graves Sr. 3/1/1820 - 3/20/1885, married Margaret Rebecca Gibbons, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Boice) Gibbons in 1841.

Their children were:

William Thomas Graves 3/12/1843 - 8/24/1864, died in a rebel prison in Andersonville, had married Sophia Neddow, and they had one child, Alfred Putnam Graves. Alfred Putnam married Mary Denny. They had a son William Thomas and four daughters—Sophia G. Frizzell (1895 - 1960), Edna Goodrich, Stena Nicholson and Ruth Samuels.

Hannah Maria Graves 4/17/1845(6) - 6/2/1942, Married George Bertrand 1884 - ?, in 1867. They had four children, one of whom, John, married Hannah (Annie) Watson. She and her unborn child died early. He then married Mary LaChance and they had four children. Their grandson Richard worked at Clayton post office, several years as Postmaster. There are members of the Bertrand family in the Clayton area.

Samuel Gibbons Graves 10/27/1846 - 8/14/1864 died in a rebel prison in Andersonville.

Peter Harder Graves 3/24/1848 - 5/12/1872

(Continued on Page 9)

(Continued From Page 8)

married Jennie Marshall. They had four children. Their son, Samuel. (1873 - 1946?) married Bertha Merrick in 1899. Sam was the first rural mail carrier from the Clayton post office, serving from 1903 until his retirement in 1933. Peter and Jennie's daughter, Mary ("Mamie" 1878 - 1951?) worked for many years as a clerk in the Clayton Post Office, and for a short period as temporary Post Master. Another daughter Cecile Inez married Francis Tiffany. They all lived on Graves Street in Clayton. Peter's son William died in Rochester.

Abram Jackson K. Graves 3/2/1851 - 6/17/1904(5) married Emma, and had one daughter who married George Brigham. This family were ancestors of Ivan Brigham, who worked in the Clayton Post Office for many years. Ivan's daughter, Mary Lou Amo, and her son and daughter live in Cape Vincent. There are several members of the Brigham family in the area.

John H. Graves, Jr. 4/10/1853 - 7/29/1934. See more about this family later.

Charles Edward Graves 4/5/1855 - 1892 died of typhoid fever in Wisconsin while serving on the lake on board lake ships. At the time of his death, he was married to Mary Watson. Their daughter, Anna married William H. Hughes and lived in Watertown, New York. Anna and William were parents of three sons, Charles, Frederick and Robert. Lt. Frederick Hughes was killed in a bombing mission during WW II. He is buried in Cambridge, England.

Joseph Francis Graves 6/29/1859. More about this family later.

John H. Graves Sr. owned many acres in the Town of Clayton and several lots in the Village of Clayton. The 600 block between Merrick and John streets, excluding 4 lots. were some of these, as well as the lot on the north east side of French Creek Bridge extending back to Rees Street. He owned land on both sides of what is now Graves Street, possibly extending past where the railroad ran into the community before crossing State Street. An 1888 map from *Child's History of Jefferson County* shows these properties owned by his estate.

A letter, recently discovered in the files of the Village of Clayton, directs John H. Graves to build a side walk on his property at 216 Theresa Street in the village, specifying the exact length and width, even the exact size of the wood to be used. This was as a result of a resolution passed by the Village Board.

He was instrumental in delaying the arrival of the railroad into Clayton. His fight had to do with how the tracks would cut through his property and he would not have easy access to much of his land. Eventually

his name appears as a member of a committee that were able to bring the railroad from Philadelphia, New York, with stops at Kelsey Bridge, Orleans Four Corners and LaFargeville, to Clayton in 1873. He was also accused of rerouting Black Creek in the middle of the night to meet his needs. This was never proven.

Not all his ventures were questionable, however. Papers and letters show that he sold and bought property, holding mortgages on some. And yes, sometimes he had difficulty collecting the debts. He served as a recruiter during the Civil War. An article in the *Frontier Patriot*, 1862, reports that John H. Graves "had purchased of H. H. Hungerford a store in the Union block, Cape Vincent, and intended keeping an assortment of shelf hardware, stoves and furniture, agricultural tools, fishing tackle, kerosene lamps, oils, etc., tins, copper, and sheet iron work, on hand and made to order". The *Watertown Daily Times*, 25 Aug 1871, shows John H. Graves as a judge at the Jefferson County Agricultural Society fair judging working oxen.

The land that John owned on what is now Graves Street which connects East Line Road (County Route 3) with State Street (NYS Route 12) on the eastern end of the village, which may have included land where the railroad went through and what is now the Clayton Golf Course. Family lore says that John refused to pay the toll to enter James Street from East Line Road and instead cut a road across his own land to get into the village. He gave or sold lots on this new road to three of his sons and his daughter. That road is now Graves Street and part of the Village of Clayton. These homes still stand and appear to be in very good condition and well taken care of yet today. His daughter, Hannah Bertrand, had the lot on the southeast corner of Graves and State. The other three were a short distance out on Graves Street. In my memory those three have been owned by Harold and Shirley Carpenter, George and Nancy Hinerth and Harold and Lu Fox.

Deeds and other papers that we have found, show that he was ahead of his time by having his wife, Margaret's name with his as a joint owner of some of his properties.

In 1872, the Village of Clayton was incorporated. John was participating in the political activities of the Greely and Brown Club, a group of 88 liberal Republicans, serving as the temporary chairman at their organizational meeting.

A *Jefferson County Journal* article for 13 Oct 1875, reports that he had been building a dock on the east end of the bridge and cleaning up a place to build a grist mill, foundry, blacksmith shop and store. Ninety days from the time he began work on the buildings, they were ready for business. A March 9, 1876,

(Continued on Page 10)

(Continued From Page 9)

in the *Watertown Reunion* describes a tour of his businesses—grist mill, shingle mill, blacksmith shop, and engine room. A feature of the grist mill was the ability of customers to drive through the mill to unload and load up out of bad weather. His general store is stocked with groceries and hardware. There were docks where schooners could deliver merchandise and grain to be ground and sold. Other goods came by train and were picked up at the railroad station on Franklin Street. All of this provided employment for many members of the community. After John's death, his son Joseph ran the business until the middle 1890's, when all except the grocery store were closed. A fire on Christmas Eve in 1922 destroyed the grocery business and damaged part of their home which housed the business.

An article in the *Watertown Reunion* dated 6 January 1876 describes the house John H. Graves built on the road from Omar to Clayton. This is now known as East Line Road or County Route 3, one of the boundaries of Penet Square. "It is a white house of good size, proportion and construction. Red blinds protect the windows and on the side which is parallel with the road is painted in large, black letters the name of the owner, John H. Graves." I remember this house well, although it was no longer white with red blinds, nor do I remember seeing his name. Two of John's three sons each lived here for a few years when they were first married. John H. III (Jack) and his wife Ida Balcom and Charles and his wife Grace Ferguson lived here for a few years until they moved to other farms. Jack and Ida moved to her family farm on the banks of French Creek and Charlie and Grace moved to Sackets Harbor, later buying Zenda Farms in the Town of Clayton with their sons. For a few years they lived at Douglas Corners, Town of Theresa and eventually retiring in Orleans Four Corners. My parents William and June Graves moved to the Graves farm in 1936 from their home in the City of Watertown. Soon after, their two daughters were born in a Watertown hospital and came home to that family homestead. We lived there until 1943 when we moved to LaFargeville.

When John, the feature of this article died, his sons were heirs, Joseph receiving the business near French Creek in Clayton and John, Jr. receiving the farm and lands. John Jr. died in 1935 and his widow, Jane Ann, became the owner. After my parents moved to LaFargeville, the farm was sold to the Bailey family, some of whom still live in the recently remodeled house. The property near the French Creek bridge in the village remained in the Joseph Graves family until the death of James and his wife Louise when it was sold.

The *Carthage Republican* and the *Watertown Daily Times* both reported in March 1884 that John H. Graves, the people's candidate for president, (of the village of Clayton) was elected by 56 vote majority. In

the evening there was great rejoicing accompanied by bonfire, fireworks, etc.

Unfortunately, John died before the end of his term on March 22, 1885, at 65 years of age. His funeral was held at Christ Episcopal Church and he is reported to have been buried on his farm. Although we lived on that farm for nearly seven years, I do not remember that fact ever having been mentioned. There is a tall monument just inside the lower gate into Clayton Cemetery with most of the Graves family names of that era listed, including John's and his wife Margaret's. There are markers for mother and father, which I assume to be John's and Margaret's. Administrators of his estate were his widow, Margaret and his youngest son, Joseph. There are many reports in the newspapers at the time of real estate transaction among all the family members, but they do not list lot numbers or locations.

John and Margaret had eight sons and two daughters, many of whom stayed in the Clayton area. Two of their sons, Samuel Gibbons Graves and Thomas Graves, 5/12/1806, served in the Civil War, were captured and served time in a Rebel prison in Washington DC area, before being moved to Andersonville, where they both died from starvation and disease. Letters that we have from them, ask their brother, John, to send a shirt and a ham. It would appear that prisoners were hungry and cold. I wonder if they ever received either. John was able to visit them while they were still in DC. That was not an easy trip in the 1860's. I think the first leg would have been going by horseback or stage coach to where he could catch the train.

The son of John, Sr and Margaret Gibbons, John H. Graves, Jr. married twice. His first wife was Marion Watson from the Lansdowne, Perth and Carleton Place area in Canada. He was a farmer on East Line Road in the Town of Clayton, where his father had built the house described above.

They had three children: 1. Anna Maude 1871 - 1960, who married Frederick Shannon in 1903 and lived near Redwood. They had one son, John 1911 - 2008. John and his wife Margaret (Wheaton) moved to Oneida after their marriage at his parents' home. John was an accountant in the Oneida area. They had a son John and daughter Judith.

2. John and Marion's second child, a son, was John H. Graves III, 1879 - 1981.....



We will finish Sue's article with our next issue of the *Informer* beginning here with John H. Graves III and his wife Ida Balcomb.





Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library

By Librarian I – Ashley Pickett
315-785-7714 – apickett@ncls.org

Located inside the stunning Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library, the Genealogy Department offers a family history and New York State collection unlike any other offered in the North Country. The goals of the department are two-fold: to maintain a genealogy and local history library collection and to aid and assist the public in genealogical and historical research. The collection includes materials that are accessible online from any location, as well as materials that may only be used in-house.

Open six days a week (Monday – Saturday) from noon to 4pm, experienced volunteers are on hand to help patrons navigate through genealogical resources online and in print. Materials that are accessible from home via online databases include:

- NY Historical Newspapers (digitized newspapers)
- Fulton History (digitized newspapers and postcards)
- New York Heritage Digital Collections (a variety of culturally relevant documents and books, including Watertown High School yearbooks and Watertown City Directories)
- Historic Homes of Watertown
- Old Houses of the North Country

The library also provides access to Ancestry.com but this subscription must be accessed only while visiting the library. Additionally, some years of the *Watertown Daily Times* and the *New York Times* are available and searchable online, while others are only accessible using the library's microfilm machines.

In addition to the online resources, the Genealogy Department houses a unique print collection of family files, published genealogies, cemetery records, and more. Most resources are located using a finding aid created and maintained locally by library staff. The family files consist of area obituaries and special announcements that have been collected by volunteers over the years. These files, genealogies, and records are most easily accessed during

Department hours. However other library staff members can pull materials for viewing should access be required outside of typical operational hours.

Dedicated Genealogy volunteers are available to help individuals start their family research journey as well as to guide researchers through difficult research roadblocks. Volunteers are adept at providing tips and tricks for getting past the tough obstacles and providing other avenues for further research. Library staff also frequently offer beginning level family history research and resource workshops to help those who are just getting started or who are new to specific resources. To request research help, patrons may: Email wat-genealogy@ncls.org with as many details as possible.

Send a detailed letter along with a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Genealogy Department, c/o Flower Memorial Library, 229 Washington St., Watertown, NY 13601

Call 315-785-7711. This method is only preferred for brief questions.



ASK AUNTY JEFF



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

Q:

My parents are gone now and there is no one to ask about their lives. I hear other genealogists saying that their only regret is not having listened to the stories of grandparents or even their own parents. That's what I'm discovering and have learned a number of things about those deceased family members, but only second- (or third-) hand, and have been surprised to learn facts regarding my relatives about which I had been totally unaware. Why is this so common and how can I prevent my own descendants from enduring a similar experience?

A:

This isn't too surprising, I guess, but it caused me to think back to my own father, in whose house I grew up and with whom I spent vacations, played family games, and did all manner of things that inspired the telling of stories. And I did listen to them. But after my father moved out of the family home and subsequently died, I found, in the house we were left to clean out, a brief case holding the autobiography I begged him for many years to write. I had no idea. But even more surprising is all I learned about my father from reading that life story. So much I hadn't known about. My father was a world-renown mathematician. His involvement in music was amazing. And he had a number of experiences that he had never talked about, but that were detailed in his writings.

Why didn't he tell me these things before he died? All kinds of reasons – writing or recording an autobiography can be very emotional and he may not have been prepared to discuss his revelations with me. But my mother, who used to tell extensive stories about her childhood, as well as things she knew about my father's family and experiences, was happy to share. I recall one conversation with my mother and asking her about one of the experiences of my dad that I had learned about through a newspaper account . . . was this true? Her response: "But you knew that!" Nope. No one told me anything. How would I have known? Years later I decided to check similar types of family stories from my grandchildren's parents' earlier days. They were amazed. No one had told them the various details of their parents' lives. When I asked their mother why she hadn't told her children about her pioneer family background or some of her experiences, her response was "But, they know those things." Nope! One thing genealogists learn (often "trial by error") is NEVER to assume!

I taught speech communication, emphasizing interpersonal relationships, for 13 years in California Community Colleges. That emphasized the importance of connections between generations . . . those who are living, that is. We shouldn't wait until the people are gone to learn about those we care about. With the holidays comes the possibility of seeing family members; it's a perfect time to share those stories before folks (including us) have gone to join our ancestors. If the family historian (you?) doesn't ask, and instead waits for the relative to share, it is likely to be a long wait! (Remember, they may be assuming you already know.)



There's More Records to Research Besides Vital, Census, and Church Records

By Carol Rooksby Weidlich
North Fort Myers, Florida

Have you hit a brick wall in your family research and not sure where to turn? Here's a list of other records that may help in your research to find clues for further investigation.

Albums – Autograph, Baby, Photo, Wedding, Funeral Registers

Books – Yearbooks, Address Books, Recipe Books

Citizenship – Declaration of Intent, Naturalization, Passports

Employment – Awards, Benefits and Pension papers, Retirement Papers, Union Cards

Family Papers – Bible Register, Newsletters, Histories, Photos, Videos, Tapes, Home Movies

Health – Insurance papers, Immunization records

Legal Papers – Estate/Probate papers, Land Ownership, Jury Duty, Bills of Sale, Guardian/Adoption papers

Licenses – Hunting, Fishing, Drivers, Auto Registration, Professional, Occupational, Business

Military Papers – Enlistment, Service and Discharge Papers, Service Medals/Awards/Ribbons

Newspaper Clippings – Obituaries, Announcements, Special Events, Legal Notices

Personal Items – Diaries, Letters, Artistic Creations (Paintings, Compositions, Sculptures, Drawings/Sketches, Needlework), Patents/Trademarks

John U. Unser of Carthage His Air Brake and the EHV "Compound" Automobile

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Al, and I grew up in Carthage and recall vividly how our mother and maternal grandparents with whom we lived spoke fondly of the Unsers, neighbors just around the corner from us on Parham St. They were dead by the time Al and I came along, but we agree that John and Josephine Unser were good friends of Mom's family. A short while ago Al came across an article mentioning a John Unser of Carthage who was involved with a rather special and complicated automobile. He was, in fact, the machine shop supervisor for the Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle (EHV) Co. in Middletown, CT. As this was new to us and piqued our curiosity, we started digging. Sure enough, the John Unser of the article was the same one we heard about as kids. The Unsers were not relatives of ours, but John and our grandfather, John, "Jake," Grieb, were good friends and inveterate mechanical tinkerers who were issued patents for various inventions. For a time, both men were employed by early car makers that are now long gone, John for the EHV Company and Jake for the Franklin Automobile Co. of Syracuse. John was 25 years senior to Jake, so theirs was something of an older friend mentoring a younger man through a strongly shared interest.

John Unser was born in Bergen Co., New Jersey on 8 Aug 1858, the first son and second child of William and Hester Crowney Unser. (1) William, John's father, was in Carthage by 1869. (2) William and his brothers, John H. and August, immigrated with their parents from Baden, Kingdom of Württemberg in what is now southwestern Germany and came to the US in the 1850s. Hester came from Ireland at about the same time. (3) William, John H. and John U. were all well-known railroad workers; notes and stories about them appeared often in the local newspapers and almost always with reference to how pleasant and helpful they were. However, John and his uncle, John H., are often difficult to separate in the articles; the journalists' frequent failure to identify which John is referred to is a problem. (4)

John married Josephine Hawes on 21 Oct 1879 (5) in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., NY where for a short time he continued working as a brakeman and conductor (he would be a brakeman on a freight or a conductor on a passenger train) for the Utica and Black River RR (eventually bought out by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg RR that was later still taken over by the New York Central) where he probably picked up some of his mechanical skills. In March 1884 he left railroading and managed a hotel in Clayton, but moved to Carthage by 1884. (6) It is an interesting side-note to relate that Josephine was the granddaughter of William "Pirate Bill" Johnston, the

notorious raider on the St. Lawrence River during the War of 1812 and for several years after. (7) Johnston was the son of Loyalists who fled to Canada from the American Colonies during the Revolution, but he was treated badly by Canadian officials and became a spy and raider for the Americans. At one point he had a price on his head in both countries.

By 1900, John and Josephine were settled in Carthage where the census identifies him as an experimenter with air brakes, an important note. (8) At the end of the Lewis County Fair on 20 Sep 1900, John raced against Dr. J. H. Tamblin, but won only two of the five races. Still, the times were close; he lost the fifth race by half a second. Unser's mechanical interests were obviously a serious pursuit. (9)

An article in *The Ogdensburg News* of 17 Jan 1902 reports John filed for bankruptcy with "liabilities of \$1588.50 and no assets." (10) He recuperated from that financial setback quickly enough as in 1904 he and Josephine were reported living at 16 Parham St. with John employed as a machinist and worked with Howard Shortt to design railroad air brakes for the Empire Steam Pump Company. Unser, Shortt and three others, Stephen Gallagher, George Schull and Milo Watson, all worked with the air brake concept with Unser and Shortt both holding patents for related devices. (11) Late in 1904, the five men became involved with John W. Eisenhuth's Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle (EHV) Company in Middletown, CT and assumed the duties of superintendent of the company's machine shop. (12)

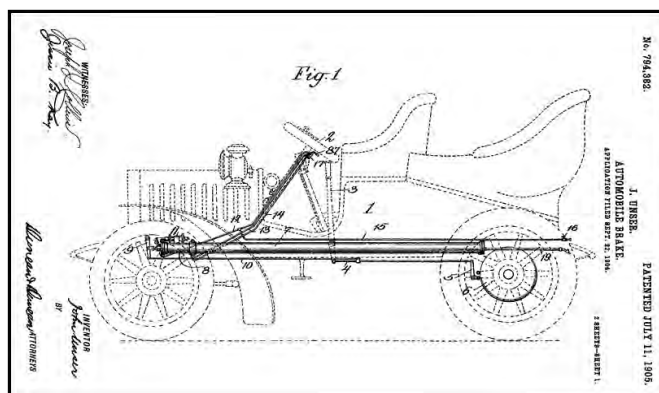


Illustration sheet #1 included with John Unser's U. S. Patent #794,382 dated 11 Jul 1905 for an automobile air-brake system. Unser applied for the patent on 22 Sep 1904, before he was employed by the EHV Co.; the patent lists him as the sole grantee. (13)

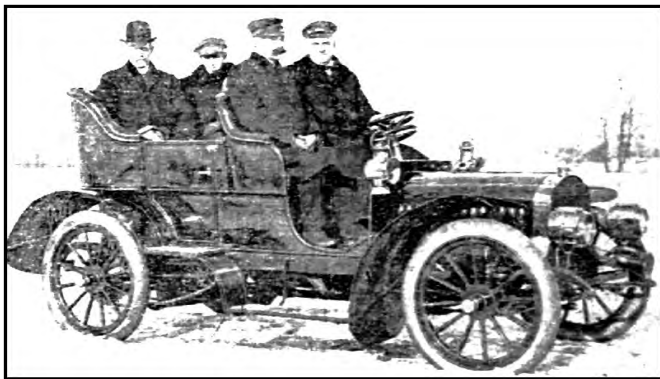
From early 1905 until late 1907, Unser first commuted back and forth from Carthage to Middletown (14), but by spring 1905 he is listed in the *Middletown Directory* as a full-time resident (15), but he and Josephine made somewhat regular visits to Carthage and to Clayton where local papers noted they gave friends
(Continued on Page 14)

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fast rides on their horseless carriage.” (16) That same year it was reported in *The Elmira Gazette and Free Press* on 13 Jul that John Unser of Carthage was granted a patent for an automobile-brake. (17) His earlier interests were paying off. His air-brake invention was important as it became the first known application of an air-brake to an automobile and was well ahead of the industry.

Unser's air-brake was applied to the Compound Automobile and the cars were even equipped with a dead man's switch that, when turned on, the driver's arm lifted from the switch built into the driver's arm rest, would trigger a device driven by air pressure to disengage the clutch and apply the brakes to stop the car automatically. (18) The fact of the brake being an integral part of the Compound Automobile was announced proudly by a brass plaque on the side of the car naming "The Unser Safety Appliance" and including the patent number, 794,382. (19)

The Compound Automobile Company had models fitted with an adjustable sprocket and chain drive system that could accomplish speeds of up to 75 miles per hour. Further, it had an adjustable oiling system allowing the driver to oil any part of the car as needed from the driver's seat. Unser did not like the idea of pumping fuel from a storage tank to the engine and instead devised a system that used gravity. The cylinders were fed gas from a small storage tank on the right side of the engine that was refilled when the car was going down a grade. Unser also designed many of the tools needed to construct the Compound. (20) It is interesting to note that Unser's workshop/garage was burgled about a week after the article was published with reference to his extensive tool collection. (21) He worked for the EHV Company until it went bankrupt in 1907. (22) The employees paid off and the company assets were sold. He and Josephine returned to Carthage, but he brought his own 1906 Compound touring car home with him. The retail price for it was \$1,300.00 in 1906, approximately \$37,000 in 2022. (23)



The officers of the E. H. V. Company in a 1905 New York City newspaper ad. The caption reads: "George T. Schull, Vice-President and General Manager; D. F. Graham, General Superintendent; John Unser,

Superintendent and Fred C. Carter, Sales Manager of the E. H. V. Co., Middletown, Conn., in their Compound motor car." It was not stated if the names were listed in the order, L to R, of the men in the photo. If they were, Unser is the third man from the left in the front passenger seat. (24)

The word Compound used as the car's name refers to its compound piston system: the exhaust from two small pistons—where the gas and air were initially mixed and burned—was sent to a third and larger piston between the other two to make use of the energy the exhaust gasses still possessed. The idea seems to have come from steam locomotives that used high and low pressure pistons to get double the use of the steam. In theory, the compound piston system in cars was a good idea, but proved impractical. The system was too complicated for the average owner. Henry Ford's supremely simple Model T, often said to be repairable with chewing gum and baling wire, drove most such complex machines out of the market. Over a period of about three years about 300 EHV Compound cars were made, but Unser's is the only known survivor.

Unser's employer, John Washington Eisenhuth, comes across in various newspaper articles from California and New York as something of a wheeler-dealer. He was in and out of court with financial fraud charges and counter-charges (25) and even the financial backing for his automobile company seems a bit shaky. One suspects Unser was well off to be out of the car business. Still, his air brake was a significant contribution to the fledgling industry.

After the Unsers returned to Carthage, John worked for a while at the Watertown Air Brake Co. and later as a paper mill mechanic, but continued his mechanical tinkering, no doubt with Grandpa Jake by his side much of the time. Al and I recall the large masonry garage and workshop across Parham St. from Unser's Carthage home where John's Compound was kept until he sold it. Unser drove the car until 1912. (26)

The photo on the next page shows the Compound Automobile Unser owned and sold in 1934, just two months before he died on 2 Oct. (27) It went to a local auto dealer in Carthage. A short while later that dealer sold it to another dealer in Westchester Co., NY who specialized in rare and antique vehicles. At some point shortly after WWII, Unser's Compound joined the famous Harrah Auto Museum in Reno, NV where it was given a ground-up restoration as shown in the photo. The car was on display in Reno for many years, but when Harrah had to downsize their collection it was sold to the Fountainhead Antique Auto Museum in Fairbanks, AK and is still there. (28) Unser drove it for the last time 110 years ago and sold it 88 years ago. Unser's name is virtually unknown, but he (Continued on Page 15)

(Continued From Page 14)

deserves more attention than he got for his pioneering work with air brakes.



Al and I had fun learning about the life and work of John Unser, our grandfather's close friend, and are pleased to share what we found.

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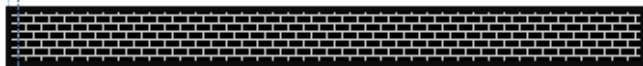
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28. Photo used by permission of the Fountainhead Antique Automobile Museum, Fairbanks, AK. All rights reserved.



Editor Note: Clayton's Historian, Tom LaClair, had mentioned to Steve that he was interested in the Clayton hotel mentioned in Steve's article. Tom offered the following:

"The hotel was the West End Hotel, also known as the Potter House and last known as the New Windsor Hotel. The hotel burned to the ground in a tragic 1906 fire (one person died of injuries from jumping out a window) and the lot remains empty today--used primarily as a parking lot behind Mars Pizza."

72 JEFFERSON COUNTY DIRECTORY.

THE WEST END HOTEL,
Clayton, Jefferson County, N. Y.
JOHN UNSER, - PROPRIETOR.
Fronting the Famous
THOUSAND ISLANDS, RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.
This house having been newly built, is provided with every convenience, nothing will be left undone by the Proprietor to make it a
Pleasant Stopping Place for the Traveling Public.
GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
WISSAHUNK PARTIES
Will find this a convenient place to stop. THE BEST OF BOATS AND TACKLE with Experienced and Careful Oarsmen always in readiness.
Good and Extensive Barns and Sheds Attached.
A GOOD LIVERY IN CONNECTION.
Steam Heating Throughout.
A FREE CARRIAGE TO AND FROM THE CARS.
Open for Pleasure Travel June 1st. Terms \$2.50 per day.
\$14.00 per week.

This is on p 72 of the 1887 Jefferson County Directory. Source: [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com). U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) Operations, Inc., 2011.

English-Secretary-Hand-Alphabet-Examples

Letter	Letter Form Variations	Letter	Letter Form Variations
A	A A A A	a	a a a
B	B B B B	b	b b b
C	C C C C	c	c c c
D	D D D D	d	d d d
E	E E E E	e	e e e
F	F F F F	f	f f f
G	G G G G	g	g g g
H	H H H H	h	h h h
I	I I I I	i	i i i
J	J J J J	j	j j j
K	K K K K	k	k k k
L	L L L L	l	l l l
M	M M M M	m	m m m
N	N N N N	n	n n n
O	O O O O	o	o o o
P	P P P P	p	p p p
Q	Q Q Q Q	q	q q q
R	R R R R	r	r r r r
S	S S S S	s	s s s s
T	T T T T	t	t t t
U	U U U U	u	u u u
V	V V V V	v	v v v
W	W W W W	w	w w w
X	X X X X	x	x x x
Y	Y Y Y Y	y	y y y
Z	Z Z Z Z	z	z z z

IBEW Spouses Visit Clayton New York

Wish To Thank Clayton's Village & Town Historian,
Tom LaClair

Written By Beverly Sterling-Affinati
(Spouse of IBEW International Representative
Dennis C. Affinati & JCNYS Member)

"Clayton, NY is the quintessential river village, a jewel of a peninsula surrounded by the magnificent St. Lawrence River, nestled along the northern edge of upstate New York and minutes from the Canadian border." [TownofClayton.com]

In this article, IBEW spouses give a big shout out to Clayton Village & Town Historian, Tom LaClair.

The author's husband is an International Representative with the IBEW (International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers). The IBEW represents approximately 750,000 active members and retirees who work in a wide variety of fields, including utilities, construction, telecommunications, broadcasting, manufacturing, railroads and government. The IBEW has electricians in both the United States and Canada and stands out among the American unions in the AFL-CIO because it is among the largest and has members in so many skilled occupations. (ibew.org)

Recently, Officers in the IBEW's 3rd District met in Alexandria Bay, Jefferson County, New York, for a staff meeting (July 2022). The plan for IBEW spouses was to tour locally. Since most of them had never visited Northern New York before, and enjoyed shopping, history and local fare, they chose to visit Clayton in the morning, and return to Alexandria Bay in the afternoon for a 2-castle tour on the Uncle Sam Boat line.

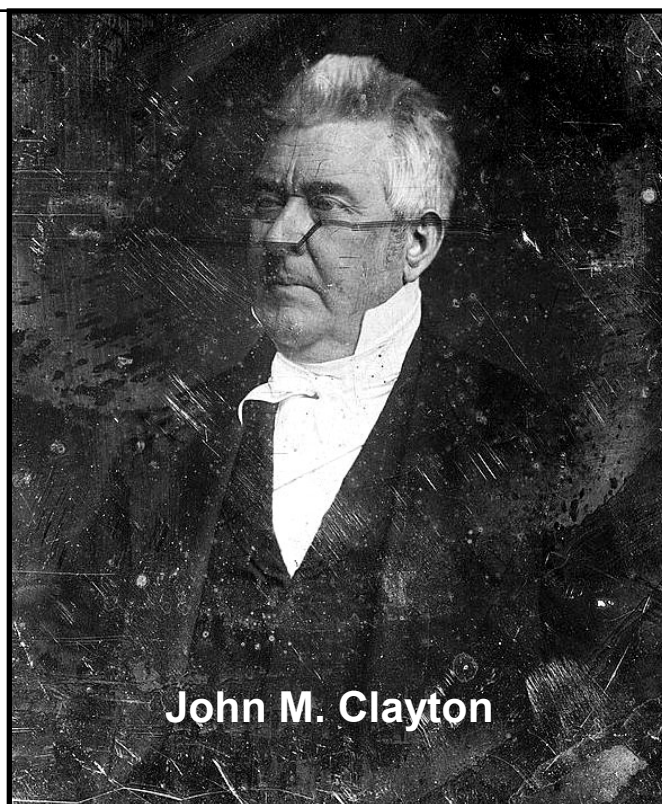
The town [of Clayton] was named after statesman John M. Clayton. The village of Clayton became the main railroad terminus for the Thousand Islands resort region, during its heyday at the turn of the twentieth century. The town of Clayton offered several hotels to visitors, some grand, now mostly vanished [Wikipedia].

IBEW spouses set out on foot in Clayton, after parking on Riverside Drive, and experienced the following.

First stop: Clayton Chamber of Commerce, in the heart of the village on historic Riverside Drive.

They were met by a young man who made many great suggestions to get started. With foot map and visitor guide in hand, off they went to begin their morning.

Their second stop was at Frink Park, a gorgeous, little park right along the water. The park hosts many events throughout the year including waterfront concerts, farmer's market, classic street cars and Navy ships docking. In this case, it was awesome for



the spouses just to be able to sit in the colorful Adirondack chairs and watch people, and ships, pass by. It turns out, the electrical work done at Frink Park was completed by IBEW Local 910's Signatory Contractor New Century Electric, whose business is located right in Clayton.

The group proceeded to take a leisurely stroll through various shops along Riverside Drive and James Street. Clayton was literally built with shopping in mind. Most of the downtown area was constructed during the late 19th century to meet the needs of shoppers coming in to the village from both land and water. And today's shopping district did not disappoint. There was something for everyone as they made their way through the village; gourmet food, coffee, fudge, clothing boutiques, jewelry shops, keepsakes, one-of-a-kind and unique gifts, pottery and more.

Along the way the group entered the Thousand Islands Museum on James Street, hoping for a quick 5 or 10 minute historical account of the village. And Clayton Historian, Tom LaClair, happened to be at that location and willingly (happily) obliged [see Clayton History sidebar]. The group listened as Tom gave a quick historical account of the village, starting in 1872.

They moved on to several more shops. The 1000 Islands River Rat Cheese, James Street, where you can watch employees making cheese through a window. They also give cheese demonstrations. Here, the spouses were encouraged to take home their favorite flavors, in order to truly experience the 1000

(Continued on Page 18)

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Island region and expertly crafted cheeses. This is a family-owned business who put a lot of love into their product.

And a visit to the 1000 Islands Cruet Gourmet Olive Oil and Vinegars on James Street, where they had an opportunity to sample various products.

With only an hour left they chose to finish the morning at the Antique Boat Museum on Mary Street, a 5-building tour and a premier freshwater boating museum in North America. Let me inform the reader, you need at least an hour and a half to experience and enjoy this particular museum. Certainly 2 to 3 hours would be time better spent here, with its impressive collection of old antique, wooden boats. The museum also has a theatre, a variety of events for young and old alike, *La Duchesse* Tours, as well as on-the-water experiences. For more information, visit: <https://www.abm.org/>. The electrical work done at the Antique Boat Museum was also completed by IBEW Local 910's Signatory Contractor New Century Electric.

And lastly, for a quick refreshment, the spouses visited the Wood Boat Brewery, a microbrewery right outside the Antique Boat Museum. It was so refreshing to sit outside on the establishment's front porch and enjoy the view before heading back to their starting point.

Sadly, there was not enough time to cover everything the group wanted to see in arranging this visit initially: Fibonacci 321 Art Gallery, Coyote Moon Vineyards, Clayton Distillery, River Magic, and many other (would be) great stops in the village and along Route 12. It was; however, a morning well spent.

All the work recently completed to bury the overhead power lines in downtown Clayton was performed by IBEW contractors and National Grid employees, who are also IBEW members. IBEW spouses who visited Clayton, New York would like to thank Clayton's Village & Town Historian, Tom LaClair, for taking time to share the village's historical background at a moment's notice. He certainly went above and beyond and helped to make their visit even more memorable. *Thank you, Tom !*

CLAYTON HISTORY SIDE BAR-

10-minute history by Clayton Village & Town Historian
Tom LaClair

The highlight for this author was running in to Clayton's Village & Town Historian, Tom LaClair, since the two know each other through this Society (JCNYS). Tom willingly gave a 10-minute historical account to a group of IBEW spouses who had made no reservations, pre-arrangements, or (otherwise) given advance notice. Most of the spouses had traveled from Pennsylvania and more distant parts of New York State, including Buffalo. Tom informed them that Clayton got its start back when the village was incorporated in 1872. The railroad came the following year.

Clayton Streets July 2021



President Ulysses S. Grant had visited the 1,000 Islands back in 1872, and word spread that the 1,000 Islands was the place to go. Newspaper articles report, "Grant Took a Vacation And a Resort was Born." Tom agreed, explaining that it became a tourist spot for those looking to get away from the city starting in 1872 and running through the 1920's. Hotels, restaurants, boat livery's, fishing guides and tourist related services began to flourish. The influx of people, naturally, brought money, homes, and created an increase in small, privately owned boats.

Two of its gilded age hotels are still exist today. The Clayton Hotel (O'Briens) and the Herald House (Thousand Island Inn). Tom explained that other old hotels in Clayton have since burned or were razed. Because automobiles made their way onto the scene, people could travel just about anywhere and were no longer bound to the 1,000 Islands. Therefore, tourism began to decline.

Farming was once an important industry in Jefferson County, including the Town of Clayton. Today, Tom believes farming makes up a very small portion of the industry. He could think of only a few farms remaining.

He also talked briefly about cheese, which Clayton is well known for. The village houses both River Rat Cheese and Bechaz Riverdale Cheese. Cheese factories that once dotted the land and are all but gone. In the second half of the 19th century cheese was shipped from Jefferson County to all the major cities, including London, England.

Summer tourist season is thoroughly enjoyed; however locals also enjoy winter sports like hockey, ice fishing, and the occasional golf game on the frozen bays. In years past you could enjoy horse racing on the ice at French Creek.

Outside of the museum was a sandwich board (on the sidewalk) indicating that walking tours were available within the village. These tours are guided by Tom, himself.

This year (April 17, 2022) Clayton celebrated its 150th Anniversary.

LLOYD OSGOOD WOODRUFF

*Genealogical and Family History of Jefferson County
New York* by R.A. Oakes
Published in 1905 by the Lewis Publishing Company

"Lloyd Osgood Woodruff, an active and prominent factor in the commercial, financial and fraternal circles of the town of Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, New York, is a native of the same county and state, having been born in Watertown, October 13, 1841. Norris M. Woodruff, his paternal grandfather, was a prominent citizen of Watertown, of whom extended mention appears in this work. The subject of this sketch is the only lineal descendant living.

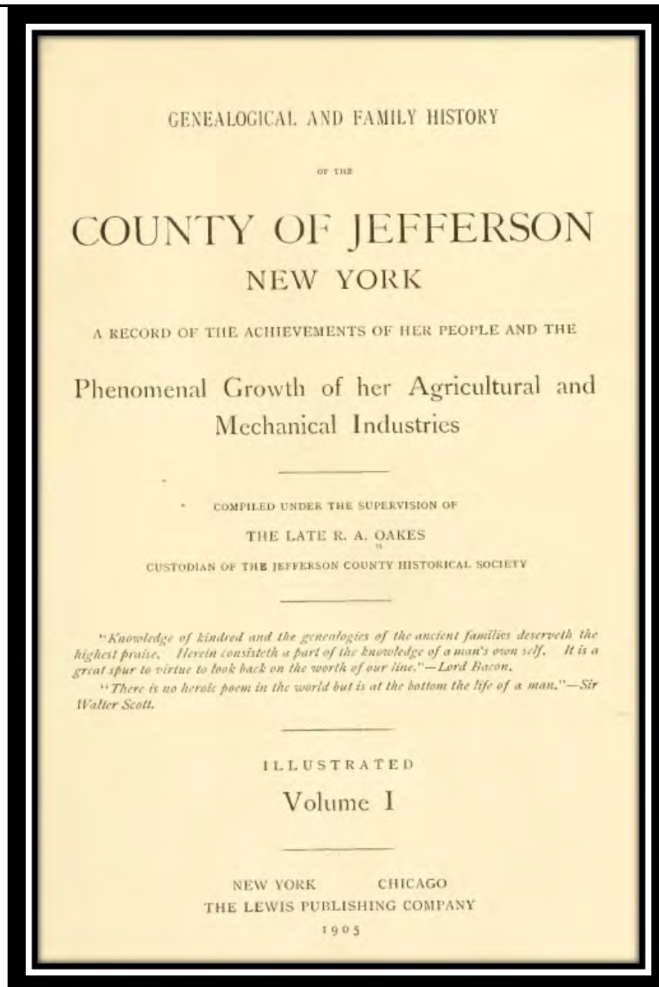
Horace W. Woodruff, father of Lloyd O. Woodruff, was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, February 12, 1819, and died in Brooklyn, New York, October 12, 1891. For a number of years he was the owner and operator of a foundry in Watertown, and he also devoted considerable time to agricultural pursuits. By industry and perseverance both these enterprises proved successful, and he was enabled to provide his family with a comfortable home, and at the same time accumulate a competency for his declining years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mariah Ann Osgood, was born in Watertown, New York, June 6, 1816, a daughter of Colonel Samuel W. and Sophia Nichols Osgood, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, December 29, 1890. Three children were born to them, namely: Lloyd Osgood, born October 13, 1841, mentioned hereinafter; Helen S., born December 23, 1844, widow of Edgar E. Moffatt, residing in St. Louis, Missouri; and Emma M., born December 5, 1846, married Henry E. Wilkins, and died October 1, 1892, in Springfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Woodruff traced her ancestry to John Osgood, who was born July 23, 1595, in Wherwell, Hampshire, England. He married about 1627, Sarah, who died April 8, 1667. He came to New England in 1638 and died October 24, 1651, in Andover, Massachusetts.

(II) Stephen Osgood, son of John and Sarah, was born about 1638, in Ipswich or Newbury, and married, October 24, 1663, Mary Hooker, of Andover, where he was a farmer. He died January 15, 1690.

(III) Hooker Osgood, son of Stephen and Mary, was born August 24, 1668, in Andover, and was married April 26, 1692, to Dorothy Wood. He was extremely active in town affairs, was selectman in 1715, and the next year had license to sell liquor. He died January 29, 1748, in Lancaster, where he had lived.

(IV) Captain David Osgood, of Sterling, Massachusetts, son of Hooker and Dorothy, was born October 8, 1698, and married, November 3, 1724, Eunice Carter. He was a farmer, and owned a Negro slave. He died in 1771, in Sterling.

(V) Captain Josiah Osgood, of Sterling and Wendell, Massachusetts, son of David and Eunice, was born October 1, 1740. He married Jane Byington, who died



October 23, 1822. and he died August 17, 1830, at Wendell.

(VI) Samuel, son of Josiah and Jane Osgood, was born April 29, 1764, and married Patty Dow, of Wendell. He was a farmer and deacon of the church, and died at Hamilton, New York, in 1829.

(VII) Colonel Samuel W. Osgood, of Eaton, New York, was born April 25, 1787, and married in 1810, to Sophia Nichols, of Paris, New York, who died September 14, 1852. He died in April, 1841, in Watertown.

Lloyd O. Woodruff attended the common school and a boarding school at Sand Lake, New York; Walnut Hill School, Geneva, New York; and Madison University, Hamilton, Madison county, New York. On September 10, 1860, he entered the drug store of Kellogg & Conger, in Watertown, and on July 5, 1862, established a drug store in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, which he conducted successfully for six years. The following two years he pursued the same line of business in Niles, Michigan, and since 1870 has conducted an establishment for the sale of drugs and chemicals, with a large prescription department and general merchandise at Cape Vincent. His ability

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and trustworthiness as a sound business man is demonstrated by the fact that he has been chosen to serve in the capacity of vice-president of the Cape Vincent Bank; trustee of the Watertown Savings Bank; treasurer of the Cape Vincent Agricultural Society, holding the office for a period of almost nine years; first chief of the local Fire Department, serving as foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company, and warden of the Fire Company ever since its organization at Cape Vincent. He has also been the incumbent of various political offices, the principal ones having been town clerk and supervisor, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket. He filled the latter named office for eleven years, nine of which were consecutive. His church relations are with St. John's Episcopal Church, in which he has served as vestryman for a quarter of a century. Fraternally he is affiliated with Cape Vincent Lodge No. 293, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he served as master; Cape Vincent Chapter No. 96, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was high priest; Watertown Commandery No. 11, Knights Templar and Media Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Watertown, New York.

On October 3, 1864, Mr. Woodruff married Marion R. Babcock, of Watertown, New York, who was born at Felts Mills, Jefferson County, New York, daughter of Henry Holmes and Eliza Wheeler Babcock. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff are as follows: Marion C., born at Cape Vincent, July 28, 1872, a graduate of Miss Graham's School, New York City, who became the wife of Charles S. Holcombe, September 30, 1896. Her children, all of whom were born at Cape Vincent, but now reside at Bay Ridge, New York, are as follows: Henry Woodruff, born October 12, 1897; Woodruff, July 8, 1901; and Marion E., September 16, 1903, Amelia F. Woodruff, born at Watertown, April 29, 1874, died in the city of her birth, October 5, 1875. Edith L., born at Cape Vincent, March 24, 1879, is a graduate of Miss Ely's school, New York City, and is at home with her parents."



JCNYGS note: This article, selected at random, is provided word for word and shows just one of over two hundred history articles that are published in the two volume genealogical and family history book.

The publication is on line and physically available at the Flower Memorial Library in Watertown. Anyone serious about Jefferson County genealogy should browse the names throughout the book as thousands of names are ultimately listed.

To download the two volume publication from the internet, visit <https://archive.org/details/genealogicalfami02oake>. Once the file is downloaded to your desktop, you can do either name or locale searches. For town and village historians, the early founders of your community are likely among these early prominent citizens.



THE 1950 CENSUS

A TREASURE TROVE OF DATA,
WAS THE LAST OF ITS KIND

By Dan Bouk, 1 April 2022

Unveiling The 1950 Census Reveals The Value Of These Types Of Records. On Friday, the U.S. [National Archives will unlock](#) the complete records of the 1950 Census. These files describe more than 150 million people, one by one. They bear the handwriting of a small army of Americans (around 150,000 in all) who scoured the nation, city and country, and even the recently sprouted suburbs, asking more than 20 questions of every person.

Today, we can see the 3 billion answers to those questions as "big data," possibly yielding new discoveries about the past. Scholars will probe the data set to study social mobility, residential segregation or the everyday lives of Americans at mid-century. Countless genealogical investigators will mine the records for information about their kin or communities.

These records are of particular significance because they are the last of their era. In subsequent decades, the government embraced more fully a statistical technique that allowed it to ask far fewer questions of most individuals. Censuses from 1960 on would still record nearly every person, but with far less depth or detail. The 1950 census therefore stands as a testament to the value of an expansive, exhaustive census and all that it saves for posterity.

The Constitution instituted the U.S. census as part of the machinery of democratic governance, tying representation to population. It called for an "Actual Enumeration" to determine what proportional share of the House of Representatives each state would be due. In meeting this goal, the first census of 1790 did little more than count heads.

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That first enumeration only tallied the numbers of White men (split into two age groups), White women, those the census referred to as “all other free persons” and enslaved people. It excluded Native Americans and credited enslaved people as only three-fifths of a person for apportionment. Only heads of household were named in the ledgers, and so only their details were recorded.

Through the 19th century and into the 20th, the scope of the census expanded. Congress added new questions, hoping the answers would inform its deliberations. In 1850, as the census became more curious, it also began recording separate answers for each individual person in a household, though only free people were named.

After the Civil War and with the passage of the 14th Amendment, the three-fifths compromise was struck out, making all Black Americans full statistical people who were asked the full battery of questions. Beginning in 1870, the census was supposed to count every Native American as well — though only some would count for representation purposes.

Congress began to add new questions to be asked of all those counted, as it would for decades to come. By the turn of the century, new questions focused particular attention on the place of birth and first language (called “mother tongue” in the questionnaires) of each person and also that of each of their parents. In those first decades of the 20th century, enumerators filled in the printed census sheets, which were then transformed into statistics. The resulting tables of numbers informed debates about immigration that culminated in restriction laws passed in the 1910s and 1920s.

It had become plausible by the 1930s for a Census Bureau official to claim: “Every person in the United States, however insignificant he may be, has a permanent place in the history of the country.” Yet not long after those words were written, a technical revolution swept through the census that made it possible for the government to ask many fewer questions of most individuals.

The 1940 Census introduced more questions than its predecessors, including a controversial set of questions related to Americans’ incomes. Yet the growing list of questions did not satisfy the people and interests who shaped the census: The New Deal’s proliferating government agencies, increasingly influential labor unions, business leaders marketing to the masses and data-hungry social scientists.

They all wanted to know more but were running up against the physical limits of the census sheet. They were out of space.

But a new method that applied probability theory to the quest for national self-knowledge offered a solution. By asking questions of a randomly selected “sample” of the entire population, the Census Bureau could predict what the answers were for the whole. The census would stay nosy, or even become nosier, but it could do so while bothering only a tiny fraction of the population.

All Americans in 1940 were quizzed with more than 30 questions, the most that could be fit on a newspaper-sized sheet of paper. Five percent of the population, evenly distributed across the country with individual respondents selected at random, answered even more.

Then in 1950, the census slimmed down to around 20 questions, with a large set of sample questions asked to a bigger subgroup: 20 percent of all residents. As the nation expanded, the census took on new significance, evolving into one of the most democratic forms of historical preservation ever imagined.

But a new commitment to the aggressive use of sampling led to the decision in 1960 to slash the number of required questions for all people to seven. That’s the same number people answered in 2020. To make up for all the questions no longer being asked of us and to make space for new questions that meet our changing times, we have been, since 2005, each represented by a tiny fraction of the entire population in a Census Bureau survey conducted every year.

The growth of the census questionnaire had not been designed with historians in mind. The data collected was meant to guide legislators. Yet the census nonetheless had developed into an unparalleled archive of ordinary lives. Then, from 1960 on, much of that archive’s richness evaporated. Census records would continue to record nearly every person, but without individual details.

A consolation for ancestor-seekers and other researchers may be that the pared-down 1960 Census also introduced widespread self-response. The bureau had attempted to remove census enumerators from the process wherever possible that decade, in the hopes of limiting certain kinds of error. In the process, it gave greater control to individuals to determine how their identity would be recorded, a control that has since grown as activists have successfully advocated for more inclusive and more precise options for defining a person’s characteristics, most prominently race and household role.

Today, politicians and civil society groups champion the census as a tool for accurate planning, for winning visibility and representation and for channeling trillions of dollars in federal funds.

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Some reformers are also pushing to make 2020, like 1950, into a last-of-its kind census by replacing most self-response or enumeration with records generated by other government agencies — such as birth registrations, immigration records, drivers' licenses or tax documents — and possibly supplemented by private data sources, too. Such a count would probably be cheaper. It is possible, though far from certain, that it could provide more accurate data. It might reduce, but could also amplify, persistent undercounts of Hispanic, Black and Native American residents, and of children generally. We might also consider, though, a future census that gives more prominence to the responsibility of democratic representation in the nation's archives.

As we celebrate the release of the 1950 Census records, it is an opportune moment to think again about the role the census has played — and may still play — in preserving the nation's past by preserving a substantial accounting of each of us.

Author Dan Bouk is a historian teaching at Colgate University and the author of "Democracy's Data: The Hidden Stories of the U.S. Census and How to Read Them."



The 1855 New York State Census For Henderson, New York

By Elaine Scott (9/2022)

After discovering the 1855 NYS Census on www.freepagesrootsweb.com, I was fascinated by it and used it constantly for my own research and queries we received at Henderson Historical Society for those seeking information about their 19th century ancestors in Henderson, New York. It was one of the first censuses to list everyone in a household by: name, their age, relationship, where they were born, gender and occupation. It also listed the type of dwelling. It is a great source of information coupled with the fact that those surnames can often be located on the township road maps of the 1,855 map of Jefferson County, New York.

For Henderson alone there were 2135 individuals in the census, with 1,093 being men and 1042 women. They lived in houses of: Block (5); Brick (1); Frame (300); Log (25); Plank (1); Stone (19) though only six survive today.

It is a wonderful list of names that we are familiar with. Physicians for whom houses are still named: Barney, Nugent and Cole. Then there are the Great Lake Captains; Bullard, Boice, Kilby, Stevens, Warner and the ship Carpenters: Enoch S. Morgan and Remembrance

T. Morgan. For the first time we saw actual names for stone masons: Wilson B. McCumber (born in Jefferson County), Lerner Barber (born Vermont), John Rumsey (born England) and Dewitt Eggleston (born Jefferson County). And the famous coverlet weaver: Harry Tyler (born Connecticut). There were 35 sailors with names well known to us today by the roads where their families lived: Nutting, Sawyer, and Hungerford. Do dive in and lose yourself in the 1855 NYS Census.

Their Occupations were wide ranging:

Number		Number	
Blacksmith	11	Laborer	1
Cabinet Maker	1	Lawyer	1
Captains:		Livery Business	1
Captain S.	3	Mason	2
Captain S. B.	1	Mason Stone	4
Captain St. Boat	2	Mechanic	2
Captain Vessel	1	Merchandise	2
Carpenter	15	Merchant	7
Carpenter House	7	Miller	3
Carpenter & Joiner	3	Merchandising	1
Carpenter Ship	3	Milliner	2
Censor	1	Milling	3
Clergy	1	Painter	1
Clergy Bapt.	1	Pedlar	1
Clergy Meth.	1	Physician	6
Clerk	3	Porter	1
Clerk/St. Boat	1	Sailor	35
Clerking	1	Sailor/S.B.	1
Clothier	1	Servant	1
Cooper	6	Shoemaker	7
Farmer	405	Speculator	1
Fisherman	1	Surveyor	1
Framer	1	Tailor	4
Framer/House	1	Tailor/Mert	1
Gent	2	Tailoress	7
Grocery Keeper	1	Tanner	2
Harness Maker	3	Watch Rep.	1
Hotel Keeper	1	Weaver	1
House Joiner	1	Wheel Wright	2
House Keeper	1	Writer	1

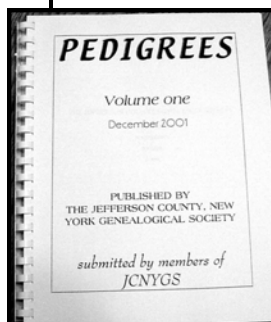


JCNYGS MATERIALS FOR PURCHASE

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

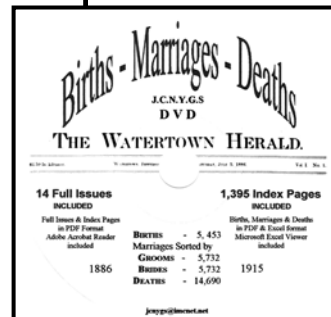
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Each Book \$20.00 plus
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A collection of pedigrees
Submitted by members
of the JCNYGS
with an every name index
Checks made out to **JCNYGS**



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

**Editor's note: These
DVD's are no longer
available! We are
considering adding
the information to our
Jefferson County
GenWeb site. Stay
tuned for updates!**



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

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

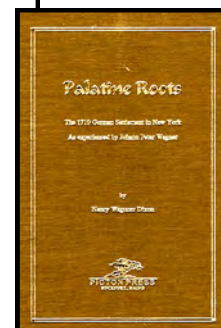
**JEFFERSON COUNTY
NEW YORK
WILL ABSTRACTS 1830 – 1850**

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
\$40.00 includes
Postage
Checks made out to
JCNYGS



JEFFERSON COUNTY QUERIES

BEMIS, POOL

I am researching Willard **BEMIS** who was born in 1800 in
either Massachusetts or Vermont. He married Hannah
POOL and died 1836 in Ellisburg, Jefferson, New York. I
know of no military service but he had a son Joseph **BEMIS**.

Brenda Kaczmarek
bkaczmarek52@gmail.com

LAWRENCE

I believe Thomas **LAWRENCE** was born in the 1700s in
Massachusetts. From family anecdotes, he removed to
Jefferson County, NY, and then to Portage, OH. He may be
buried here:

<http://www.findagrave.com/memorial/69875187/thomas-lawrence>

Thomas had a son, Daniel Thomas **LAWRENCE**, who was
born on the "sea coast of Massachusetts" in July 1803. I
have no info on marriage(s). From an unknown source—
Thomas was a "picturesque frontiersman and Indian fighter,
and he served three years in the army during the Indian
wars." In addition to his son Daniel, another is possibly Van
Rensselaer **LAWRENCE** as well. I am trying to determine
when/where Thomas **LAWRENCE** was born, when/where
he served in the military, whether the gravesite listed above
is indeed the Thomas **LAWRENCE** in question, and whether
Thomas is the father of (or related to) Van Rensselaer
LAWRENCE (Van R. is my 3rd great grandfather). Info
about Van's birth (in Ellisburg) is also appreciated. Thomas

is buried in Portage County, OH next to a Thad
LAWRENCE, who I also have no info about.

<http://www.findagrave.com/memorial/216205550/thad-lawrence>

Pat Lawrence
pwenke@gmail.com

MATHER

I am researching Timothy **MATHER** born 3 Apr 1737 in
Lyme, CT. He very likely moved to the Jefferson County
area in 1790 until the date of his death which is unknown.
He did get married (2nd marriage) in 1790 or later. I am
looking for any land, marriage, or death records between
1790 through 1810. Children's names include Moses, Abner
and Josiah.

Michael Bouchard
michaeldjbouchard@gmail.com

WEED, HASKINS, ROCHARDS, HOWELL

I am looking for Herbert E. **WEED** (9 Jun 1850) and Francis
M. **HASKINS** (June 1858?). They were married on 11 Jan
1866 in Barnes Corners, Jefferson, NY. Herbert's parents
were Chauncey H. **WEED** and Mary Elizabeth **ROCHARDS**.
Frances' parents were Silas **HASKINS** and Mary ? or
Betsey **HOWELL**. Children's names include Mason,
Edward, Charles, Morton, Bessie, Herbert and Mary.

Margaret Weed
margaretLweed@yahoo.com

INFORMER

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(JCNYGS)
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2022 PROGRAMS

Saturday, October 8, 2022: 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM. Tour of the Fort Drum Museum. Located on Route 26 near the airfield gate, the formal address is Building P-2509, Col Reade Road, Fort Drum, NY 13602. Phone 315-774-0391. The museum is not on the military installation proper so public access is open to all, including those without military ID card. The museum covers the history of 10th Mountain Division and Fort Drum. It starts with the native peoples and covers the arrival of the U.S. Army into the North Country of New York. After the outbreak of World War II in Europe, the Army added 75,000 acres to then Pine Camp to accommodate more training. In the process it displaced around 525 families who lived in what is today the training areas. 800 new buildings were quickly constructed for the divisions who were scheduled to train.

Saturday, November 12, 2022: 1:00 PM. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints building, across the street from Immaculate Heart Central School. Tour of the Watertown Family History Center. People with a fascination for tracing their family trees will find that New York family history centers offer some of the best resources around. The offices are branches of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, which is the largest library of its kind in the world. With thousands of microfilm available for order, print publication and computer technology options available, New Yorkers are bound to find what they are looking for. Note: Previously scheduled for September, the session was postponed to November.

Sunday, December 11, 2022: 12:00 Noon – 2:00 PM. If in the Watertown area, possibly on vacation, take note that JCNYGS will have its holiday Christmas party at Greg and Tammy Plantz home at 21787 Reed Road, Watertown. Meat will be provided—guests are asked to bring a dish to pass. Guests are also encouraged, although not required, to bring an unwrapped toy for the Toys for Tots Program. Members and their family and friends are invited and welcomed to attend. This is a time to share camaraderie and friendship among all those interested in genealogy or just friendship.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, JCNYGS lectures begin at 6:00 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 onto 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 IHCS, 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 Street.