



The Ancestry
of
Brendan Roger
Williams Jr.





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Sixth Edition

-2025-

The Ancestry of Brendan Roger Williams Jr.

Generation 1

1. **Brendan Roger Williams Jr.**, born January 7, 1953, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died November 1, 2020, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. He was the son of **2. Brendan Roger Williams** and **3. Margaret Regina Fragale**.

Generation 2

2. Brendan Roger Williams, born May 10, 1917, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died June 18, 2008, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. He was the son of **4. Roger Nicholas Williams** and **5. Leah Elizabeth Laviolette**. He married (1) **3. Margaret Regina Fragale** June 25, 1937, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan (2) Dorothy Menard-Tellefsen.

3. Margaret Regina Fragale, born November 12, 1916, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died June 13, 1986, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. She was the daughter of **6. Michael E. Fragale** and **7. Emma Maria Leisner**.

Brendan was an excellent all-around athlete at St. Joseph's High School, as was noted in Escanaba's Centennial History book, published in 1963. Brendan and his brother Marlin (Big Red and Little Red) became football heroes, playing side by side. Milwaukee's Marquette University awarded Brendan a scholarship.

From the Sheboygan Press, Wednesday, September 16, 1936:

Veterans Compose Marquette University

[The] Return of Brendan (Red) Williams, Escanaba, Mich., sophomore and sparkplug of the 1935 freshman backfield, encouraged Marquette university football players today.

Williams, the last man to report, immediately filled a halfback post, where his speed should aid the Hilltoppers during the 1936 campaign.

From the Sheboygan Press, May 11, 1937:

Marquette university closed spring football practice today after an intra-squad game in which the "Blues" shut out the "Golds," 13 to 0.

Both teams played better ball than in previous contests and Coach Leo (Paddy) Driscoll ordered his men to turn in their equipment following the game.

The Blues scored in the second quarter as a result of Capt. Ray Sonnenberg's bad kick, which went out of bounds on the Gold's 10-yard line. Brendan (Red) Williams, Escanaba, Mich., carried the ball over the goal line from the five-yard stripe on fourth down.

The Blues second tally came in the third quarter after a pass put the ball on the Gold's 16-yard line. Aided by effective blocking, Williams skirted right end for a touchdown. Colonel Betz converted.

On May 26, 1937, the Escanaba Daily Press Reported:

Following his graduation from St. Joseph, Williams entered Marquette University at Milwaukee. While a member of the freshman team there, he scored the only touchdown in practice made against the varsity by the frosh in more than two years. As a sophomore, Williams got into several varsity games last fall.

And also this:

Brendan Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Williams of 1102 South 14th Street, was named yesterday by congressman John Luecke to fill an unexpected vacancy at the United States Naval Academy, it was learned yesterday from Washington.

Brendan turned down the Annapolis appointment and a month later he married Margaret Fragale in Escanaba. He was then expelled from Marquette University after it was learned from a family member that he was married to a Lutheran.

Brendan Williams fought in WWII in the Second Armored Division, known as "Hell on Wheels." He was wounded in action in October of 1944. Private Williams was awarded the Purple Heart, Good Conduct Ribbon, European African Middle Eastern Theater Ribbon, three Bronze Campaign Stars and the Combat Infantry Badge. His brother Marlin Williams also served with honor in WWII, adding to the "Williams Brothers" legend.

Upon returning to Escanaba, Brendan worked as a U.S. Postal Service mail carrier and continued his trapping. Brendan had gotten the trapping bug after reading some magazines when he was about ten years old. He found that muskrats loved cattails, which grew in marshes and along small streams, even within Escanaba's city limits. In the 1920's and 1930's muskrat fur coats were quite popular, and once cleaned and stretched, pelts sold well. Red said he had trapped as many as 1200 muskrats in a single season. He also took mink, some beaver, and an occasional otter and red fox. Sometimes skunks took the bait. Brendan claimed that trapping took a very understanding wife, since pelting and scraping often resulted in strong and pervasive odors.

For years Brendan navigated the Lake Michigan shoreline in a small boat powered at the rear by a Chevy Corvair engine equipped with a modified airplane propeller. For a while the yard was littered with old Corvairs, which could be bought cheap, repaired and then resold. Another basement business venture involved raising night-crawlers to sell to fishermen.

Brendan once was detained by the FBI after being spotted chasing a wounded fox across the runway at Escanaba's airport.

On August 27, 2008, Escanaba resident Jack Beck (brother of historian Arol Beck) remembered:

Not too many people are still around who recall the Escanaba Daily Press headline story on the sports page of Nov. 3, 1934. What made the headlines was an upcoming clash between the Eskymos and the Parochials from Escanaba St. Joseph's, more commonly known as St. Joe's.

Each of the teams entered with similar records, as both local elevens had won 6 games and lost 1. St. Joe's lone defeat was to Marinette (6-0) and the Eskymos only blot was a 12-6 defeat to long-time rival Menominee.

The Eskymos were led by Stan Jensen, an end, who was a fine pass catcher and defensive star. Eskey's backfield of Jorns, Christiansen, Anderson and Heidenreich formed a potent passing and running attack.

The Parochials from St. Joe's were led by two brothers who combined to spearhead a fine running game. Their nicknames were "Big Red" and "Little Red" and their given names are Brendan Williams and Marlin Williams. Marlin ran the ends and Brendan did the heavy work inside.

And why is this game being brought back to mind after nearly 74 years? In the obituary columns of the past few months, the names of "Big Red" and "Little Red" Williams made their last hurrahs.

The game of Nov. 3, 1934 was played in a hard rain and was the last time the local elevens ever met on the gridiron. The final score was Escanaba 19, St. Joe's 0.

To my best knowledge, Tom Harvey, Dale Heidenreich and Hubert Erickson are the last three members still living from the Eskey eleven. The passing of the Williams brothers leaves only Jack Kessick from the boys of St. Joe's.

Brendan and Margaret Williams are buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

Children of Brendan Roger Williams and Margaret Regina Fragale:

- i. Harriet Marie Williams, born August 4, 1938, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died June 19, 2014, in West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin; married Walter Ronald Spieth March 8, 1958, in Waynesville, Pulaski County, Missouri; born May 3, 1936, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan; died October 11, 2013, in West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin.
- ii. Michael Brendan Williams, born March 8, 1942, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married (1) Myrna Kay Norman (2) Patricia Christine Gundrum August 4, 1989, in West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin; born January 3, 1944, in Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.
- iii. Mary Margaret Williams, born April 11, 1949, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died November 9, 1980, in Escanaba, Michigan. *Mary died of complications from diabetes, which she battled through most of her short life.*
- 1 iv. **Brendan Roger Williams Jr.**, born January 7, 1953, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died November 1, 2020, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

Generation 3

4. Roger Nicholas Williams, born November 8, 1897, in Stonington, Delta County, Michigan; died August 17, 1958, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. He was the son of **8. George F. Williams** and **9. Susan A. Young**. He married **5. Leah Elizabeth Laviolette** September 26, 1915, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

5. Leah Elizabeth Laviolette, born March 25, 1897, in Schaffer, Delta County, Michigan; died April 5, 1976, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. She was the daughter of **10. Adolore Laviolette** and **11. Anastasia Tessier**.

Roger was an excellent swimmer, and once swam Lake Michigan from Escanaba to the Garden Peninsula, a distance of more than 25 miles.

By the age of fifteen Roger was working for Hoyler Baking Company in the 400 block of Ludington Street in Escanaba. The 1920 census lists his occupation as "Chauffer" with the "Baking Co." He remained with the company for twenty-five years. Arol Beck, Escanaba historian, wrote of him in the Escanaba Daily Press:

...'Bunze' Williams worked for local bakeries for many years. I can still visualize him, his left arm stretched out as far as it could, balancing stacked loaves of bread as he delivered to my father's store early in the morning. Bunze is a constant in my memory. I'll never forget this hard working, cigar smoking vendor of yesterday's necessities.

In another article, Mr. Beck wrote:

Hoyler Baking Company at one time operated many trucks which delivered to the retail trade, and I'll never forget soft spoken, quiet Bunze Williams who brought bread to our store and later supervised the truck routes.

The Hoyler Baking Company went out of business, and from about 1938 to 1943 Roger owned and operated the Swedish Bakery, located in the 400 block of Ludington Street in Escanaba. His daughter Miriam vividly remembered helping out in the bakery before school each morning, stuffing jelly into pastry. Often she would bring baked goods to school and share them with classmates. From about 1943 until his death, Roger worked at the Birds Eye Veneer Company in Escanaba.

Leah Laviolette worked as a licensed practical nurse. She was a devout Catholic whose mother recited the rosary each night before bed. At one point Leah traveled to Montreal in order to cede any claim to church land she might have had a share in through the "Tessier Land Claim" lawsuits, wanting to have absolutely no dispute with her church or faith.

Roger died from carcinoma of the lungs. Leah died from Pneumonia and carcinoma of the uterus. Sons Brendan and Marlin are listed in the 1920 census by their middle names, Roger and James.

Roger Williams and Leah Laviolette are buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

Children of Roger Nicholas Williams and Leah Elizabeth Laviolette:

- 2 i. **Brendan Roger Williams**, born May 10, 1917, in Escanaba, Michigan; died June 18, 2008, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, married Margaret Regina Fragale June 25, 1937, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born November 12, 1916, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died June 13, 1986, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
- ii. Marlin James Williams, born October 19, 1918, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died July 24, 2008, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Helen "Honey" Curran June 22, 1940, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born February, 1919. *Marlin went by the name "Merle." He had military service between 1942 and 1946, U.S. Army, WWII, 3rd Army under General Patton. Cited for bravery and awarded the Bronze Star, he was nicknamed "Wick" and, like his brother, "Red" because of his red hair.*
- iii. Miriam Susan Williams, born July 12, 1924, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died May 31, 1995, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married John Anthony Baribeau May 4, 1946, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born January 1, 1920, in Escanaba, Michigan; died August 30, 2004, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. *Miriam died of a cerebral hemorrhage. John Anthony Baribeau, her husband, owned the Escanaba Steam Laundry.*

- iv. Lorraine Elizabeth Williams, born March 24, 1927, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died January 25, 1954, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan; married Glenn Meintz July 24, 1945, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. *Lorraine Williams, known as "Betty," died in a car accident on Willow Run Expressway at Haggerty, near Detroit, Michigan. She is listed as "Betty Ann" in the 1940 census.*
- v. Roger Nicholas Williams, born May 10, 1932, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died June 24, 2004, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Donna Line June 22, 1966. *Roger was in the U.S. Army, Vietnam era, stationed New Mexico. He was nicknamed "Skip."*

6. Michael E. Fragale, born August 16, 1883, in Catanzaro, Calabria, Italy, in or near the village of Serrastretta; died June 2, 1960, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. He was the son of **12. Gabriele Fragale** and **13. Maria Concetta Mascaro**. He married **7. Emma Maria Leisner** March 4, 1908, in Delta County, Michigan.

7. Emma Maria Leisner, born January 26, 1890, in Delta County, Michigan; died December 29, 1982, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. She was the daughter of **14. Frederick Leisner** and **15. Ernestina Giese**.

Mike was born Michele Fragale, and probably immigrated to the United States in 1900 or 1902. Starting out with relatives in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, he lived briefly with a cousin, John Fragale, in Manistique, Michigan, before settling for the rest of his life in Escanaba, Michigan. His obituary states that he arrived in Escanaba in 1903.

Mike worked for the railroad, on Escanaba's massive ore docks. He never learned to drive, and rode his bike to and from work until retirement. He was an avid gardener, whether food for the kitchen, or flowers to exhibit in the local contests.

The surname "Fragale" somehow changed to "Fragile," the spelling the three daughters used, although Margaret wanted the original spelling restored for her gravestone.

Mike and Emma are buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

Children of Michael E. Fragale and Emma Maria Leisner:

- i. Irene Ernestine Fragale, born June 30, 1909, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died September 14, 2012, in Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan; married Edward James Stratton August 31, 1933, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born August 14, 1908; died June 24, 1979. *Irene was one of the oldest students to ever graduate from Northern Michigan University, at age 72 receiving degrees in geography and earth sciences. Just after turning 100, Irene rode on a float in the 4th of July Parade, in Marquette, Michigan.*
- ii. Harriet Bertha Fragale, born November 14, 1911, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died February 5, 1984, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Leon Richard Schram; born July 13, 1910, in Michigan; died February 25, 2003, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. *Dick Schram nearly made the US Olympic pole vaulting team.*
- 3 iii. **Margaret Regina Fragale**, born November 12, 1916, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died June 13, 1986, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Brendan Roger Williams June 25, 1937; born March 10, 1917, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; died June 18, 2008, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

Generation 4

8. George F. Williams, born April 7, 1858, on Mackinac Island, Michigan; died January 25, 1911, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. He was the son of **16. Jeremiah Williams** and **17. Mary Elizabeth McCoy**. He married **9. Susan Ann Young** March 11, 1889, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

9. Susan Ann Young, born February 12, 1873, in Town of Buchanan, Outagamie County, Wisconsin; died April 9, 1942, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. She was the daughter of **18. Peter Young** and **19. Catherine Emmick**. She married (2) George L. Kuehn October 10, 1911, in Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa County, Michigan; born 1885, in Wisconsin; died 1959.

George Williams worked as a land cruiser, scouting out potential stands of timber for the lumber companies to harvest. According to their marriage certificate, Susan was a teacher.

Susan filed for divorce from George Williams on July 24, 1902, in Delta County. The court document states that she left the boarding house they were operating in Flat Rock on Sunday, July 20, 1902. It further states that her husband was...

...calling her vile and indecent names and charging her with want of chastity and using other abusive language toward her...[and that he]...has been and still is a habitual drunkard; that he has expended all his spare money for strong drink and has come home drunk and intoxicated nearly every week... (and) she has been obliged to work at home without sufficient food... (He also) contracted a venereal disease...

...which he claimed to have gotten from her. On August 9, 1902, both Susan and George signed an agreement to have the divorce action discontinued. They remained married until George's death in 1911 of cirrhosis of the liver. Susan died over thirty years later from an obstruction of the bowel.

George Williams, Susan Young and George Kuehn, Susan's second husband, are buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

Children of George Williams and Susan Young:

- i. Grover Williams, born June 15, 1889, in Bay de Noc Township, Delta County, Michigan; died December 23, 1891, in Bay de Noc Township, Delta County, Michigan. *Grover Williams is buried at Holy Cross Cemetery Escanaba, Michigan, probable cause of death: cholera.*
- ii. Robert Williams, born December 1, 1890, in Bay de Noc Township, Delta County, Michigan; died August 14, 1891, in Bay de Noc Township, Delta County, Michigan. *Robert Williams is buried at Holy Cross Cemetery Escanaba, MI, cause of death: cholera.*
- iii. Anna Harriet Williams, born March 3, 1892, in Delta County, Michigan; died July 27, 1975, in Wauwatosa, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; married (1) Patrick Scally February 25, 1909, in Delta County, Michigan (2) Allan Radcliff Kirkman, born September 19, 1886, in England; died August 21, 1944, in Indiana (3) William Spuda abt. 1921; born abt. 1886. *In 1930 Anna H. Williams lived in Wauwatosa, Milwaukee County, Wi. In that year William Spuda was a bricklayer. In 1917 he changed his name from Spude.*
- iv. Agnes C. Williams, born July 3, 1893, in Delta County, Michigan; married (1) David Joseph Remington November 18, 1913; born April 25, 1888 in Wisconsin. (2) Cyrus Edwin Russell Freeze August 16, 1921, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born about 1875, in Penobsquis, New Brunswick, Canada. *Edwin Freeze, nicknamed "Big Ed" Freeze, played the tuba in the Escanaba City band.*
- v. Charles Edward Williams, Sr., born February 7, 1894, in Delta County, Michigan; died April 12, 1954, in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; married Ferrell M. (?); died August 22, 1961, in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. *In 1930 Charles E. Williams, Sr. was a foreman in a cement factory, and lived near to his sister Anna in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.*
- 4 vi. **Roger Nicholas Williams**, born November 8, 1897, in Stonington, Delta County, Michigan; died August 17, 1958, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Leah Elizabeth Laviolette September 26, 1915, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born March 25, 1897, in Schaffer, Delta County, Michigan; died April 5, 1976, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

10. Adeloire Laviolette, born September 08, 1867, in Alfred, Ontario, Canada; died February 24, 1947, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. He was the son of **20. Clement Laviolette** and **21. Elizabeth Poirier dit Lafleur**. He married **11. Anastasia Tessier** April 22, 1896, in Spaulding, Delta County, Michigan.

11. Anastasia Tessier, born November 27, 1856, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died May 4, 1946, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. She was the daughter of **22. Joseph Tessier** and **23. Scholastique Samson**. Her first husband was Napoleon (Paul) DuBois, married October 6, 1873, in L'Original, Ontario, Canada; born in July, 1847 in L'Original, Ontario, Canada; died April 20, 1895, in Schaffer, Delta County, Michigan.

Anastasia's first husband, Napoleon (Paul) DuBois reportedly owned a boarding house, a bar and five houses in Schaffer, Michigan, and five more houses in Gladstone, Michigan. It's said that he was shot in a bar and died three days later, but a Michigan death record attributes his demise to stomach cancer, and gives his occupation as a "liquor dealer."

After Paul's death, Anastasia operated the boarding house in Schaffer to support her daughters. She and her girls moved into a small outbuilding to make room for the boarders in the larger house.

Anastasia died of myocarditis. From the Escanaba Daily Press, May, 1946:

Mrs. Anastasia Laviolette, 89, pioneer resident of Delta county, died here Saturday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Paul Hebert... Born November 27, 1856 in Original, Ontario, Canada, Mrs. Laviolette came to Delta county 66 years ago and lived for many years in Schaffer before taking up residence here... Her husband, Adolore Laviolette, and the following daughters survive: Mrs. Anna Gendron, Mrs. Mamie Klug, Mrs. Ludger Blair, Mrs. Paul Hebert, Mrs. Roger Williams, Mrs. Henry Gingrass, all of Escanaba, and Mrs. Joseph LeMay of Detroit.. Burial will be made in the Bark River cemetery.

Adolore Laviolette was known for his sense of humor. When his brothers, Clement and Peter (Escanaba residents) visited, they would laugh and tell stories in their native French language. From the Escanaba Daily Press, February 25, 1947:

Heart Attack Takes Adolore Laviolette

Adolore Laviolette, 79 years of age, died at noon Monday of a heart attack at the home of Med Beaudoin, 306 South Ninth street.

Born in Alfred, Ontario, Canada, Mr. Laviolette came to Schaffer in 1891 to engage in farming and in cruising timber. In 1912 he moved to Escanaba and worked as a cruiser for the Birds Eye Veneer company for a number of years. He retired ten years ago.

Anastasia and Paul are buried in Bark River Cemetery, Bark River Township, Delta County, Michigan. Adolore is buried in the same cemetery, near his own relatives.

Children of Napoleon (Paul) DuBois and Anastasia Tessier:

- i. Anastasia "Anna" Marie DuBois, born August 16, 1877, in Quebec, Canada; died October 7, 1962, in Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; married Alphonse Paul Gendron, born June 1, 1872, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada; died June 1, 1910, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
- ii. Charles Napoleon DuBois, born July 27, 1879, in L'Orignal, Ontario, Canada.
- iii. Hanor DuBois, born abt. 1881.
- iv. Mary "Mamie" DuBois, born October 12, 1882, in Schaffer, Delta County, Michigan; died February 25, 1983, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Henry Klug, born abt. 1810.
- v. Ella (Ellie) DuBois, born March, 1885; died October 24, 1887.
- vi. Lottie DuBois, born August, 1888, in Michigan; married Joseph Ludger Blair November 23, 1908, in Schaffer, Delta County, Michigan; born February 14, 1886, in Lyster, Quebec, Canada.
- vii. Lillie DuBois, born abt. 1890, in Michigan; died abt. 1966, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Paul Leopold Hebert April 20, 1908; born January 25, 1885, in Canada; died December 24, 1977, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
- viii. Edith Olive DuBois, born April, 1893, in Michigan; married Joseph Lemay; born abt. 1895, in Michigan.

Children of Adolore Laviolette and Anastasia Tessier:

5.
 - i. **Leah Elizabeth Laviolette**, born March 25, 1897, in Schaffer, Delta County, Michigan; died April 5, 1976, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Roger Nicholas Williams September 26, 1915, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born November 8, 1897, in Stonington, Delta County, Michigan; died August 17, 1958, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
 - ii. Florence Catherine Laviolette, born January 19, 1901, in Delta County, Michigan; died March 17, 1948, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Henry Joseph Gingrass June 16, 1924; born September 3, 1902, in Michigan; died March 7, 1986, in Gladstone, Delta County, Michigan. *Florence Catherine Laviolette died of a cerebral hemorrhage.*

12. Gabriele Fragale, born abt. 1846 in Italy, died August 3, 1898. He was the son of **Angelo Fragale** and **Maria Lucia**. He married **13. Maria Concetta Mascaro**.

13. Maria Concetta Mascaro, born abt. 1850 in Italy. She was the daughter of **26. Michele Mascaro** and **27. Catarina Citino**.

Gabriele and Concetta lived in Catanzaro, governing province of the region called Calabria, in Italy. They were poor farmers, married in Concetta's home village of Accaria, near to the town of Serrastretta. Gabriele's parents lived nearby in Quinzi, or Accaria Palmatico, less than a mile from Accaria itself.

Neither Gabriele nor Concetta ever came to America, and it's uncertain whether there were additional children who remained in Italy.

As for the Fragale family members in America, daughter Mary's husband Serafino may have been the first, or possibly John Fragale, a cousin. Mary's brother Angelo, called Francesco at the time, was another early arrival, and for a time he worked in Upper Michigan in the logging industry, near to his cousin John.

Serafino Leo was the first one established in the Kennett Square area of Pennsylvania, and several of the Fragale siblings stayed with Serafino and Mary while getting their footing in America. The 1910 census is a case in point, with Frank (Francesco/Angelo), Antonio, Jerrado (Jerry) and Louie (Louis) all living on the Leo farm. That farm, and the Citino farm, along with a bungalow and some greenhouses used by relatives, were all located on Rosedale Road, just outside of Kennett Square.

Except for Mike, who moved to Michigan and worked for the railroad on the ore docks, the Fragales were farmers, eventually specializing in mushrooms, an industry still prevalent in Chester County, Pennsylvania, a century later.

Children of Gabriele Fragale and Maria Concetta Mascaro:

- i. **Maria Francesca Fragale (Mary)**, born July 1, 1872, in Italy; died September 24, 1953, in Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Serafino Leo (Lio) April 28, 1894; born February 6, 1863; died April 15, 1928. *Mary Fragale arrived in America in 1901. Her niece thought that Mary's given name might have been Francesca Maria Fragale.*
- ii. **Angelo Fragale**, born July 27, 1874, in Italy; died December 8, 1961, in Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Maria Aiello, born October 26, 1890, in Italy; died September 24, 1960. *Angelo arrived in America in 1897, and worked for a time for a logging company in Manistique, Michigan. He arrived in America again in 1906. He traveled back to Italy to marry Maria Aiello, returning to America to stay, in 1913. Maria arrived in America in 1919, along with the youngest child, Concetta. Other name: Angelo was probably born Francesco Fragale, a name he used early on.*
- iii. **Josephine Fragale**, May 10, 1878, in Italy; died May 15, 1967, in Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She married Pietro (Peter) Citino; born February 24, 1877, in Italy; died April 2, 1964. *Peter Citino arrived in America in 1901, Josephine in 1907 or 1908. They were married in a cathedral in Philadelphia, and moved north to Leominster, Massachusetts, where three of their eventual five children were born. The family returned to Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, where Peter first owned a greenhouse, and then bought the farm on Rosedale Road, eventually growing mushrooms.*
- iv. **Antonio Fragale**, born abt. 1880, in Italy, came to America in 1901. *The manifest of the ship he came to America on lists him as having "poor physique." Antonio eventually returned to Italy, married, and then raised his family in Argentina.*
- 7 v. **Michele E. Fragale (Mike)**, born August 16, 1883, in Italy; died June 2, 1960, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Emma Maria Leisner March 4, 1908, in Delta County, Michigan; born January 26, 1890, in Michigan; died December 29, 1982, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
- vi. **Geraldo Fragale (Jerry)**, born May 24, 1884, in Italy. *He had a common law marriage to a woman named Agnes. Jerry lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for a time before returning to the Kennett Square, Pennsylvania area. Other name: spelled in various documents Gerando, Jerrado.*
- vii. **Luigi Fragale (Louis)**, born August 17, 1892, in Italy; married (1) Catherine Fernandes; born abt. 1906; died abt. 1929 (2) Mary Candelora; married April 15, 1939, in Wilmington, Delaware. *After the tragic death*

of his first wife, the two children were raised by relatives. Louis worked at one time as a gardener for Hollywood star Jimmy Durante in California, but he later returned to Pennsylvania. Louis, was involved with growing roses, along with brothers Angelo and Joseph, eventually selling out to a local specialist in roses, and moving on to growing mushrooms.

viii. Giuseppe Fragale (Joseph), born November 6, 1893, in Italy; died May 5, 1981, in Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Rose Fazio, born abt. 1910.

14. Frederick (Fritz) Leisner, born June 7, 1844, in Germany; died January 12, 1915, in Michigan. He was the son of **Frederick Leisner** and **Wilhelmina Braun**. He married **15. Ernestina Giese**.

15. Ernestina Giese, born September 19, 1845, in Germany; died August 3, 1931, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. She was the daughter of **30. Michael Jacob F. Giese**.

Little is known from the Old Country. One story tells how Ernestina, still bleeding from childbirth, walked miles to bring a heavy bag of flour home to feed her hungry children. How many children never lived to make the trip to America is unknown, and there's a large gap in the birth dates between Herman and Gusty, for instance. The ship's manifest lists children, Carl and Maria, who I've never found another record for. Granddaughter Irene Stratten vaguely remembered a tale of a child who drowned after diving into shallow water. Another story tells how Ernestina had baked bread for the journey to America, and it may even have saved their lives, since the bread on the ship was described as inedible.

Ernestina and her children arrived in New York on April 12, 1884, on the ship *Werra*, departed from Bremen, Germany and Southampton, England. Her brothers, August and Frank, with their wives and a few children, arrived within a year on either side of that. August had married Wilhelmina Porath about eight years earlier, and Wilhelmina's brothers Frank and August Porath, and sister Amelia, spouses and children in tow, had made the voyage in 1881 or 1882. Included were the Giese patriarch, Michael, and mother Frederika Porath. They all settled in Ford River, Michigan. It would seem that these families knew each other back in Germany.

Frederick's obituary in the Escanaba Daily Press, January 13, 1915, states:

After being ill for three weeks from a complication of diseases caused by advanced age, Frederick Leisner, pioneer resident of Ford River township and well known to many people throughout Delta county, passed away last evening at his home in Ford River. Mr. Leisner had enjoyed exceptional health until three weeks ago. His condition rapidly became more serious and yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock he passed away, surrounded by members of his family...

Mr. Leisner was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1887, coming directly to Delta county. He located with members of his family first at the Ford River Mill location, where they resided for three years and then moved to the farm, where Mr. Leisner resided continuously until his death yesterday.

After Frederick died, Ernestina moved into Escanaba, where most of her children already lived, into a tiny house on 18th Street, built in 1920. It was a block from her daughter Emma's house, and near to the others.

The headline article of the Escanaba Daily Press; August 4, 1931:

MRS. ERNESTINA LEISNER DIES IN FIRE

Blaze Traps Aged Woman In Bedroom – Old Resident Came to Escanaba 48 Years Ago.

Mrs. Ernestina Leisner, 86, met death last night when fire, believed to have been started when she carried a lighted candle into a storage room, gutted the upstairs of her home at 609 South Eighteenth street. Death was due either to suffocation or the effects of burns.

Roy Cartwright, 617 South Eighteenth street, a neighbor, went into the burning home and feeling his way about through the smoke-filled room, located the aged widow huddled behind the bed on the west side of the front room. He picked her up and carried her to the window, where he handed the woman out to Alvin Romain, who was standing at the head of the ladder. A fireman then carried Mrs. Leisner to the ground and she was rushed to the hospital. She was pronounced dead on arrival there.

The fire started about 8:30 o'clock in a rear upstairs storage room, adjoining the bedroom. It is believed that Mrs. Leisner had gone into the storage room with a candle to light her way, and had accidentally ignited some old papers there. It is thought that she attempted to make her escape to the stairway in the rear room, but found the exit was blocked by the flames. Her clothing was scorched, and she received serious burns about the face, back and legs.

Firemen had little difficulty in getting the fire under control, the damage being confined to the second floor.

The dates in the article differ from those in the transcriptions from the cemetery, which I have more confidence in. Frederick and Ernestina appear as "Michael and Henrietta" in the 1910 census, and Ernestina is listed as "Mary" in 1930.

Frederick and Ernestina are buried in Lake View Cemetery, Escanaba, Michigan.

Children of Frederick Leisner and Ernestina Giese:

- i. Herman Leisner, born October 21, 1866, in Germany; died September 19, 1940, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Elizabeth Carter, born abt. 1867 in Michigan; died abt. 1944. *Herman Leisner was a conservation officer (game warden) in the Escanaba area.*
- ii. Carl Leisner, born abt. 1877. *Other than the ship's manifest, there's no further record of this person.*
- iii. Augusta (Gusty) Leisner, born abt. 1878 in Germany; died February 9, 1953, in Alhambra, California; married Louis Young; born abt. 1868 in Wisconsin.
- iv. Marie Leisner, born abt. 1879. *Other than the ship's manifest, there's no further record of this person.*
- v. Bertha Marie Leisner, born October 12, 1883, in Germany; died December 27, 1954, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married William C. Froelich November 12, 1904; born abt. 1874, in Michigan; died September 4, 1962.
- vi. Ewald Leisner, born June 8, 1886, in Michigan; died September 4, 1974, in Bark River, Delta County, Michigan; married Sophia A. Porath July 27, 1907; born June 8, 1889, in Michigan; died December 1962, in Ford River, Delta County, Michigan. *Ewald was a farmer in Ford River, Michigan, and later he operated an automobile service station on the highway west of Escanaba.*
- 7 vii. **Emma Maria Leisner**, born January 26, 1890, in Michigan; died December 29, 1982, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Michael E. Fragale March 10, 1908; born August 17, 1883, in Italy; died June 2, 1960, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

Generation 5

16. Jeremiah Williams, born abt. 1832 in Michilimackinac County, Michigan; died November 2, 1895, in Bay de Noc Township, Delta County, Michigan. He was the son of **32. Jeremiah M. Williams** and **33. Frances Ance**. He married **17. Mary Elizabeth McCoy** April 20, 1853, in Moran Township, Mackinac County, Michigan.

17. Mary Elizabeth McCoy, born in 1834 in Ireland; died June 17, 1928, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. She was the daughter of **34. John McCoy**. She married (2) Joseph A. Gamache, September 16, 1903, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born 1846, in Canada; died 1929.

Jerry Williams was a fisherman and farmer. In 1856, at about 24 years of age, he was one of the fishermen who drove Mormon King Strang's followers off Beaver Island after the King was assassinated. In addition to Beaver Island, the family lived on Fox Island and in many other fishing ports along the northwest shore of Lake Michigan.

In 1859 Jerry Williams gave testimony for the prosecution in the locally famous case *Pond vs. The People*. The murder victim was Isaac Blanchard, a childhood friend and neighbor of Jerry, who had been shot by Augustus Pond while Pond was defending his home. The trial is often cited as a precedent to modern "stand your ground" cases.

Eventually Jeremiah and Mary settled in the Bay de Noc/Stonington area of Delta County, where Jeremiah died in 1895 of "LaGrippe" (influenza).

From the Escanaba Daily Press, 1928:

MRS GAMACHE, 94, PIONEER IN STATE, IS DEAD; Her First Husband Aided in Driving Mormons Off Beaver Island.

Mrs. Mary Gamache, aged 94, of Ogontz, died at a local hospital at 8:50 Friday morning from the effects of a broken leg, suffered at her farm home on June 17, when she fell while carrying water from the well to the house. She was brought there immediately after the accident and the fracture was set but her advanced age and her weakened condition made her recovery doubtful from the time of her arrival at the hospital.

Up to the time of the accident, Mrs. Gamache was unusually active for one of her years.

Mrs. Gamache was born in Ireland in 1834 and came to Michigan with her parents when she was about six years of age. The family settled at Mackinaw Island and she lived during the succeeding decades at almost every fishing port along Lake Michigan. Few mariners knew the lake as well as she and she was especially familiar with Bay de Noc and its fishing grounds.

She resided in Delta county for more than 40 years and in the state of Michigan continuously for 88 years. Her first husband, the late Jeremiah Williams whom she married in Detroit in 1853, was one of the Beaver Island fishermen who had a hand in driving the Mormon colony, under King Strang, out of the Lake Michigan area, 69 years ago. She was ill on the day of the Mormon flight, her second child being but two days old, and she sat up in bed and watched the deportation. Her memory of these stirring days was unusually clear and vivid and she often related many interesting tales of the Pioneer times in the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. Williams died in 1895. Eight years later his widow married Joseph Gamache. Thirteen years ago fire destroyed their farm home and Mr. Gamache sustained burns while rescuing his wife from the blazing building, which caused him to become totally blind. During Mrs. Gamache's last illness, the aged, sightless husband was constantly at her bedside.

In addition to her husband, six grandchildren survive. They are Robert Williams of Manistique; Roger Williams and Mrs. Edwin Freeze of Escanaba; Mrs Anna Stude of Kaukauna, WI; and Charles E. Williams of Milwaukee and Mrs. Fred Clothier of Ogontz. All of Mrs. Gamache's children preceded her in death and she reared four of their orphaned families. The body was removed to the Allo Funeral Home where it will remain until 9 o'clock Monday morning when the funeral will be held from St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The Rev. Fr. Bertrand Labinski will be the celebrant at a requiem mass. [Robert Williams and Mrs. Fred Clothier are probably children of son Henry.]

Mary McCoy is listed as "Isabell" in the 1860 census. Jeremiah Williams, Mary Elizabeth McCoy and Joseph A. Gamache are buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, Escanaba, Michigan.

Children of Jerry Williams and Mary McCoy:

- i. Unknown Williams, born abt. 1854; died abt. 1855.
- ii. Henry Williams, born June 14, 1855, on Beaver Island, Michigan; died January 01, 1899, in Escanaba, Delta County Michigan; married (1) Unknown (2) Rosa Thompson abt. 1879; born March 28, 1864; died September 25, 1890. *Henry Williams died from a fractured skull.*
- 8 iii. **George F. Williams**, born April 07, 1857, on Beaver Island, Michigan; died January 25, 1911, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Susan Ann Young March 11, 1889, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born February 12, 1870, in Buchanan, Outagamie County, Wisconsin; died April 9, 1942, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
- iv. Emily Williams, born abt. 1859 on Beaver Island, Michigan; died before 1870.
- v. Unknown Williams.

18. Peter Young, born abt. 1830 in Luxembourg; died December 16, 1882, in Kaukauna, Outagamie County, Wisconsin. He married **19. Catherine Emmick** abt. 1865, probably in Wisconsin.

19. Catherine Emmick, born abt. 1837 in Prussia or Indiana; died March 04, 1892, in Grand Chute, Outagamie County, Wisconsin. She was the daughter of **38. Jacob Emmick** and **39. Johanna Kramer**.

Peter Young served in the military between 1861 and 1865, and was probably in the Civil War. He died in a dramatic accident at Rademacher's Crossing, at the junction of Co. Trunk J (Lawe St) and Co. Trunk OO, North of Kaukauna, WI.

From the *Appleton Crescent*, December 23, 1882:

On the 16th, Peter Young, of Freedom an old resident of the county and well known in the river valley, while on his way home from Kaukauna, where he had sold a cow, and, as usual with him on such occasions, freely disbursed a few dollars of the money, undertook to cross the C&NW railroad track at Rademacher's crossing, just ahead of the afternoon passenger train. The horses were beyond and the bobs on and across the tracks. The result was that the locomotive was down upon the sleds and mangling him almost beyond recognition. Young leaves a widow and seven children in destitute circumstances. An inquest was held which found that his death was occasioned by his own heedlessness.

With her husband Peter dead, Catherine was left with seven children to support: Peter (age 16), Hubert (age 15), Susan (age 12), Anton (age 7), Nicholas (age 5), Katie (age 4) and Lizzie (age abt. 2). Within nine months she re-married. Her new husband, Peter Huven, was 56 years old, a widower with nine children of his own. Four years later (in February, 1892) Catherine's last four children, Katie and Lizzie Young, and Mary and Tony Huven, were taken from her by county authorities. She was fifty-five years old and her youngest child was six. She was not living in Peter Huven's home at the time. Catherine was sent to the County Asylum where she died one month later.

From the *Appleton Post*, February, 1892:

Humane agent Wilkie is in the city Monday and reported a case of destitution at Kaukauna, in the family of Peter Van H.... The members live in filth and dirt and were without proper food and clothing. The officer notified the supervisor of the town who immediately set to work to provide for the family. Several children were looked after Monday afternoon and other cases investigated. The members of the Oshkosh Humane Society presented the officer with a gold star that bears the inscription, "Wisconsin Humane Society."

From The *Appleton Post*, March, 1892:

Destitute Family Dissolved:

The members of the Town of Kaukauna family whose destitution was looked up by Humane Agent Wilkie recently were taken care of by Marshal Kuehn. The two oldest daughters, Katie and Lizzie, were placed in the county asylum. the youngest girl, age six, has been adopted. The boy is still cared for, but will probably be taken to Sparta and placed in the Public School for Dependent Children. (Katie and Lizzie last name Young are from Catherine's first marriage. The youngest girl is Mary Huven and the boy is Antone (Tony) Huven)

From The *Appleton Crescent*, Saturday March 12, 1892:

At the County Hospital Catharine Huven died at the hospital for the insane at 7 o'clock Friday morning, of dropsy. She was an insane patient from Kaukauna. She was buried in the cemetery, town of Grand Chute, Saturday.

Children of Peter Young and Catherine Emmick:

- i. Peter S. Young, born April 18, 1866, in Appleton, Winnebago County, Wisconsin; died July 23, 1944, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. *Peter Young died of cancer of the stomach; Young (age 21) may have been in Escanaba, Michigan in 1887 with siblings Susan (age 17), Anton (age 12) and Nicholas (age 10). This was five years after his father's death and four years after his mother remarried.*
- ii. Hubert Young, born 1867, in Wisconsin; died August 17, 1916.
- 9 iii. **Susan Ann Young**, born February 12, 1873, in Town of Buchanan, Outagamie County, Wisconsin; died April

- 09, 1942, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married (1) George F. Williams March 11, 1889, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan (2) George L. Kuehn abt. 1918; born abt. 1886 in Wisconsin.
- iv. Anton Young, born abt. 1874 in Wisconsin; married Marion Elizabeth Williams December 30, 1897, in Delta County, Michigan; born June 23, 1880, in Bay de Noc, Michigan; died January 26, 1908, in Masonville Township, Delta County, Michigan. *Anton Young was living in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in 1942. Marion Elizabeth Williams died of tubicular peritonitis.*
- v. Nicholas Young, born March 17, 1876, in Dearborn, Wisconsin; died July 15, 1951, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. *Nicholas Young died of cerebral vascular thrombosis.*
- vi. Catherine Young, born abt. 1878 in Wisconsin.
- vii. Lizzie Young, born abt. 1880 in Wisconsin.

20. Clement Laviolette, born November 14, 1837, in L'Original, Ontario, Canada; died September 15, 1919, in Bark River, Delta County, Michigan. He was the son of **40. Pierre Docque dit Laviolette** and **41. Josephte-Sophie Roi**. He married (1) **21. Elizabeth Poirier dit LaFleur** February 16, 1863, in St. Luke's, Curran, Ontario, Canada. (2) Eleaza Larcolette, born October, 1843.

21. Elizabeth Poirier dit Lafleur, born November 14, 1845, in St-Philippe-Dargenteuil, Quebec, Canada; died July 13, 1921, in Masonville, Delta County, Michigan. She was the daughter of **42. Toussaint Poirier dit Lafleur** and **43. Genevieve Gauthier dit Larouche**.

Elizabeth died of old age/gallstones. Clement is buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Schaffer, Delta County, Michigan.

Children of Clement Laviolette and Elizabeth Poirier dit Lafleur:

- i. Clement Donald Laviolette, born December, 1863, in Alfred, Ontario, Canada; died April 4, 1959, in Delta County, Michigan; married Delia LeClere September 23, 1888, in Alfred, Ontario, Canada; born June, 1864 in Canada. *Clement Donald Laviolette was buried April, 1959 in Schaffer Cemetery, lot 102-5.*
- 10 ii. **Adelore Laviolette**, born September 08, 1867, in Alfred, Ontario, Canada; died February 24, 1947, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Anastasia Tessier April 22, 1896, in Delta County, Michigan; born November 27, 1856, in L'Original, Ontario, Canada; died May 4, 1856, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
- iii. Elizabeth Laviolette, born April 17, 1872, in Alfred, Ontario, Canada; died April 10, 1930, in Delta County, Michigan; married Henry Roberts (Henri Robert) November 28, 1893, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born May 10, 1868, in Ste-Adele, Terrebone, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Joseph Pierre (Peter) Laviolette, born September 29, 1874, in St. Jacques, Ontario, Canada; died abt. April 21, 1950; married Margaret (Maggie) Durocher August 29, 1898, in Bark River, Delta County, Michigan; born abt. 1878, in Canada.
- v. Ernest Louis Laviolette, born June 21, 1887, in Prescott, Ontario, Canada; died May 4, 1946 in Rapid River, Delta County, Michigan; married Julia Grandchamp December 26, 1911, in Rapid River, Delta County, Michigan; born June, 1884 in Rapid River, Delta County, Michigan; died abt. 1945. *Ernest Louis Laviolette was a contractor and carpenter. He drowned in the Tacoosh River near Rapid River, Michigan.*

22. Joseph Tessier dit Lavigne, born March 25, 1825, in Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died April 25, 1906, in Delta County, Michigan. He was the son of **44. Joseph Tessier dit Lavigne** and **45. Marie Hamelin**. He married **23. Scholastique Samson** January 7, 1846, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.

23. Scholastique Samson, born August 1, 1825, in Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died January 15, 1900, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada. She was the daughter of **Alexis Samson** and Marie **Amable Poiriault dit Bellefeuille**.

Three of four known census documents have Joseph born around 1825, and the fourth gives us about 1819. A death record shows him passing away on the date shown here, in St. Charles Home, Carlton, Ontario, which is where his daughter Valerie lived with her family at the time. Yet he seems to be buried in Fernwood Cemetery, Gladstone, Delta County, Michigan, at age 77, according to the headstone, yielding a birth year of about 1829.

Children of Joseph Tessier dit Lavigne and Scholastique Samson:

- i. Marie Tessier, born abt. 1846; married Joseph LaCroix Langevin October 24, 1870, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- ii. Lucie Elisabeth Tessier, born August 16, 1848; died September 11, 1918, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; married John-Baptiste LaCroix October 06, 1873, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- iii. Sara Celina Tessier, born August 13, 1850, in Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; married Charles LeFebvre June 1, 1868, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- iv. Joseph Tessier, born May 10, 1852, in Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died June 9, 1861, in Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- v. Fabien Cyrille Tessier, born October 31, 1866, in Ontario, Canada; married Marie Onesime Poirier; born abt. 1864, in Ontario, Canada; died September 25, 1935, in Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- 11 vi. **Anastasia Tessier**, born November 27, 1856, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died May 04, 1946, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married (1) Napoleon (Paul) DuBois October 6, 1873, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born July, 1847 in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died April 20, 1895, in Schaffer, Delta County, Michigan (2) Adolore Laviolette April 22, 1896, in Spaulding, Saginaw County, Michigan; born September 8, 1867, in Alfred, Ontario, Canada; died February 24, 1947, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
- vii. Valerie Tessier, born November 11, 1858, in Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died October 4, 1923, in Carleton, Ontario, Canada; married Elzeur Dinelle January 10, 1876, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born November, 1848, in Quebec; died March 10, 1924, in Carleton, Ontario, Canada.
- viii. Evangeline Tessier, born abt. 1860.
- ix. Antoine Tessier, born September 6, 1862, in Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- x. Alexandre Tessier, born February 1, 1865, in Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; married Aglore (?) Tessier September 26, 1887; born abt. 1866 in Ontario, Canada.
- xi. Dosithe Tessier, born April 23, 1868, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; married Marceline Proulx October 15, 1888, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born November, 1867.

26. Michele Mascaro, born 1824/1825, in Italy. He was the son of **52. Felice Antonio Mascaro** and **53. Concetta Fazio**. He married **27. Catarina Citino** in 1848.

27. Catarina Citino, born 1827/1828. She was the daughter of **Giovanni Citino** and **Palma Mazzei**.

Children of Michele Mascaro and Catarina Citino:

- 13 i. **Maria Concetta Mascaro**, born abt. 1850; married Gabriele Fragale; born abt. 1846; died August 3, 1898.
- ii. Felice Antonio Mascaro, born abt. 1852.
- iii. Rachela Mascaro, born abt. 1855.
- iv. Giovanni Mascaro, born abt. 1857.
- v. Palma Mascaro, born abt. 1860.

30. Michael Jacob F. Giese, born January, 1824 in Germany; died August 19, 1913, in Ford River, Delta County, Michigan.

Michael arrived in Baltimore on the ship *America*, April 30, 1885, accompanied by his son Frank, and Frank's wife Augusta.

Children of Michael Jacob Giese:

- 15 i. **Ernestina Giese**, born September 19, 1845, in Germany; died August 3, 1931, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; married Frederick Leisner in 1868; born June 7, 1844, in Germany; died January 15, 1915, in Delta County, Michigan.
- ii. August Giese, born April, 1849, in Germany; died February 13, 1919; married Wilhelmina Porath in 1874; born January, 1848 in Germany; died September 16, 1911.
- iii. Frank A. Giese, born November, 1852 in Germany; died February 15, 1917; married Augusta W. Silmore; born January 5, 1853, in Germany; died September 27, 1904.

Generation 6

32. Jeremiah M. Williams, born March 26, 1793, in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York; died after May 10, 1841, in Mackinac County, Michigan. He was the son of **64. Lewis Williams Jr.** and **65. Sarah "Sally" Knapp**. He married **33. Frances Ance** abt. 1818/19, probably in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory.

33. Frances Ance, born abt. 1802 in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; died after 1860 in Mackinac County, Michigan. She was the daughter of **66. Chief Paul Ance**.

Jeremiah grew up in Schuylerville, Palatine and Herkimer, New York, and then Oneida County, New York. A story has Jerry, not wanting to work on the family farm, leaving home at age 16 and sailing the great lakes for a number of years. About 1818 he married "Fanny" Ance, probably in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory. The census in 1820 has him in Lyme, Jefferson County, New York and in 1830 in Lorain County, Ohio, next to Jeremiah's brother John and his family, but Jeremiah and Frances and children were at Mackinac soon after. The family lived near to Henry Schoolcraft, the famous Indian Agent. Jeremiah was listed in the census as being in manufacture and trade, in fact he was a trader and commercial fisherman.

Jeremiah was a member of the group of election supervisors of Ignace Township, Mackinac Island. In 1840 he was a Justice of the Peace. In 1841, Jeremiah, Isaac Blanchard and John B. LaBranche requested authorization to establish a road from St. Ignace to Sault Ste. Marie. Jeremiah died after May 10th of that year, possibly drowning with his neighbor Louis Gebeau, and the road was not built at that time.

After Jeremiah's death, Frances lived at Gros Cap and St. Helena Island, her children living nearby. She also lived on Beaver Island with her son Charles after the Mormons were driven off. She raised seven children, and also cared for some of her orphaned grandchildren after her daughter Abbie died.

The Williams sons were fishermen and sailors. Jeremiah was forefather of eight generations of commercial fishermen on Lake Michigan and some of his descendants are still fishing on Lake Michigan and Green Bay into the 21st century.

Through DNA analysis it has been shown that Frances Williams was most likely a daughter of Ojibwe Chief Paul Ance, a leader of a band of Indians approaching 200 members, and living at Pte. aux Chenes. Another researcher noted:

Frances was Native American from Montreal or Mackinac. Her granddaughter Mary Taylor Bouchard's death record states that she was a half-breed. The family lived in small fishing community on the shore of Lake Michigan not far from Mackinac Island. The area was mostly populated by mixed blood and Native people who mainly spoke French & Ojibwa, which we know the Williams children also spoke. The use of herbs as medicine was practiced by at least two of the Williams children, John and Annie, the Natives of this area were renowned for their knowledge of medicinal plants. So far no other information for Frances has been found.

Jeremiah and Frances are most likely buried beside each other at Gros Cap, in unmarked graves.

Children of Jeremiah Williams and Frances Ance:

- i. Sarah Anne Williams, born September 9, 1819, in Berkshire, Massachusetts; died August 3, 1865, on Mackinac Island, Michigan; married (1) James A. Taylor; born August 4, 1810, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts; died May 15, 1860, on Mackinac Island, Michigan (2) John Henry Wydeman May 27, 1862, in Mackinac. *In 1850 James A. Taylor was a grocer.*
- ii. Lewis S. Williams, born October 26, 1821, in Brownville, Jefferson County, New York; died April 26, 1903, Soldier's Home, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; married Anna Betsy Hoag February 7, 1842, in St. Ignace, Mackinac Island, Michigan; born October 28, 1827, in Lockport, Erie, New York; died June 6, 1909, in East Lake, Jefferson County, Alabama. *Lewis enlisted as a private to fight for the Union on September 19, 1864, in Company F, 43rd infantry, Wisconsin regiment, and received a disability discharge on May 27, 1865. In 1866 he sold ten acres of land on the north tip of Chambers Island, Door County, Wisconsin, to the government. In 1867 he deeded forty more acres to the land office. A lighthouse was built, and in 1868 Lewis was appointed as the first lighthouse keeper, a job he kept until 1889.*
- iii. John R. Williams, born November 26, 1823, in New York or Ohio; died March 3, 1910, in Ingallston Township, Menominee County, Michigan; married Mariette Slocum March 19, 1845; in Gros Cap,

Mackinac County, Michigan; born December 6, 1829 in Waterloo, Seneca County, New York; died February 23, 1915; in Trout Lake, Chippewa County, Michigan. *John Williams was a fisherman, and at the time of his death his eight sons were all in the fishing industry. He had been a resident of Ingallston for over a quarter of a century and also had resided on Chambers Island for a number of years. Although not a licensed physician, John acted as doctor to the people residing along the shore.*

- iv. Abigail Williams, born abt. 1825; died in 1854 in Mackinac County, Michigan; married Andrew Courchaine February 10, 1841, in Gros Cap, Mackinac County, Michigan; born abt. 1802 in Montreal, Quebec Canada; died 1854 in Mackinac County, Michigan. *Abbie and Andre died during a Cholera outbreak at Mackinac.*
- v. Charles Williams, born in 1828; died July 9, 1874, in Manistique, Schoolcraft County, Michigan. *Charles died of rheumatoid arthritis and was listed as crippled on his death certificate.*
- 16 vi. **Jeremiah Williams**, born abt. 1832 in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; died November 2, 1895, in Bay de Noc Township, Delta County, Michigan; married Mary Elizabeth McCoy April 20, 1853, in Moran Township, Mackinac County, Michigan; born August, 1834 in Ireland; died June 17, 1928, in Escanaba, Michigan.
- vii. Anna Elizabeth Williams, born in 1834 in Mackinac County, Michigan; died after 1889 probably in Manistique, Michigan; married (1) Joseph Edward Palmer March 16, 1851, in Gros Cap, Mackinac County, Michigan; born in 1825 in Maine (2) Frederick Woodard May 24, 1873, in Traverse City, Grand Traverse County, Michigan.

34. John McCoy, born abt. 1800 in Ireland.

Child of John McCoy:

- 17 i. **Mary Elizabeth McCoy**, born in August, 1834 in Ireland; died June 17, 1928, in Escanaba, Michigan; married (1) Jeremiah Williams April 20, 1853, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan (2) Joseph A. Gamache, September 16, 1903, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan; born in 1846 in Canada; died in 1929.

38. Jacob Emmick, born abt. 1805 in Prussia. He married **39. Johanna Kramer**.

39. Johanna Kramer, born abt. 1810 in Prussia.

Child of Jacob Emmick and Johanna Kramer:

- 19 i. **Catherine Emmick**, born abt. 1837 in Prussia or Indiana; died March 4, 1892, in Grand Chute, Outagamie County, Wisconsin; married (1) Peter Young abt. 1865 probably in Wisconsin (2) Peter Huven September 7, 1883, in Freedom, Outagamie County, Wisconsin.

40. Pierre Docque dit Laviolette, born abt. 1802, in St-Pierre-de-Sorel, Quebec, Canada; died June 20, 1870. He was the son of **80. Pierre Docque dit Laviolette** and **81. Marguerite Charlebois**. He married **41. Josephte-Sophie Roi** March 8, 1831, in Montebello, Quebec, Canada.

41. Josephte-Sophie Roi, born abt. 1811 in Quebec, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **Athanase Roi** and **Marie Schefre**.

Children of Pierre Docque dit Laviolette and Josephte-Sophie Roi:

- i. Edesse Laviolette, born September 20, 1831, in Notre-Dame, Montebello, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1901; married Magliore Milette October 23, 1855, in Curran, Ontario, Canada.
- ii. Pierre Laviolette, born abt. 1834.
- iii. Isadore Laviolette, born abt. 1836.
- 20 iv. **Clement Laviolette**, born November 14, 1837, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died September 15, 1919, in Bark River, Delta County, Michigan; married (1) Elizabeth Poirier dit Lafleur February 16, 1863, in St. Luke's, Curran, Ontario, Canada; born November 14, 1845, in St-Philippe-Dargenteuil, Quebec, Canada; died July 13, 1921, in Masonville Township, Delta County, Michigan (2) Eleaza Larcolette; born October, 1843.

- v. Amedee-Joseph Laviolette, born October 6, 1839, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died January 7, 1923, in Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; married (1) Flavie Cadieux June 3, 1873, in Alfred, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada (2) Eliza Parisien October 11, 1910, in Alfred, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born abt. 1884; died abt. 1967.
- vi. Hilaire Laviolette, born abt. 1839.
- vii. Charles-Auguste Laviolette, born August 1, 1841, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- viii. Sophie Laviolette, born May 1, 1846, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died May 28, 1891, in Ontario, Canada; married Joseph Vachon September 15, 1873, in Alfred, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born August 10, 1846 in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada; died June 16, 1921, in Alfred, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- ix. Evariste Laviolette, born abt. 1846.
- x. Evaline Laviolette, born abt. 1848.
- xi. Delima Laviolette, born July 6, 1849, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died October 16, 1911, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- xii. Dosithe Laviolette, born abt. 1850.
- xiii. Azilda Laviolette, born abt. 1857; died abt. 1909 in Michigan; married Alexandre Servant April 20, 1874, in Alfred, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born August, 1851, in Canada; died January 11, 1919, in Michigan.
- xiv. Avelina-Alexina Laviolette, born abt. 1859; married Isaac Desjardins November 26, 1872, in Notre-Dame, Ottawa, Canada.

42. Toussaint Poirier dit Lafleur, born abt. 1801 in Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **84. Jean-Baptiste Poirier dit Lafleur** and **85. Josette Miron**. He married **43. Genevieve Gauthier dit Larouche** July 21, 1823, in Ste-Therese-de-Blainville, Quebec, Canada.

43. Genevieve Gauthier dit Larouche, born abt. 1800 in Canada. She was the daughter of **86. Francois Gauthier dit Larouche** and **87. Marie Gravel**.

Children of Toussaint Poirier dit Lafleur and Genevieve Gauthier dit Larouche:

- 21 i. **Elizabeth Poirier dit Lafleur**, born November 14, 1845, in St-Philippe-Dargenteuil, Quebec, Canada; died July 13, 1921, in Masonville, Delta County, Michigan; married Clement Laviolette February 16, 1863, in St. Luke's, Curran, Ontario, Canada.
- ii. Joseph Poirier dit Lafleur, born February 14, 1834, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Louise Fauvel/Bigras January 28, 1861, in St-Andre-Est, Quebec; born May 30, 1840, in St-Hermas, Quebec, Canada; died April 16, 1869 (2) Marie Leveille June 26, 1870, in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

44. Joseph Tessier dit Lavigne, born May 4, 1797, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died April 7, 1890, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada. He was the son of **88. Noel Tessier dit Lavigne** and **89. Marie-Charlotte Ethier**. He married **45. Marie Hamelin** October 18, 1824, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada.

45. Marie Hamelin, born August 23, 1808, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died February 23, 1890, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada. She was the daughter of **90. Francois-Xavier Hamelin** and **91. Marie-Madeleine Devoyeau**.

Children of Joseph Tessier dit Lavigne and Marie Hamelin:

- 22 i. **Joseph Tessier dit Lavigne**, born March 25, 1825, in Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died April 25, 1906, in Delta County, Michigan; married Scholastique Samson January 7, 1846, in Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born August 1, 1825, in Monteregrie, Quebec, Canada; died January 15, 1900, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- ii. Marie Tessier dit Lavigne, born November 28, 1826, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; married William Belair August 18, 1845, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born abt. 1823.
- iii. Madeleine Tessier dit Lavigne, born abt. 1827; married Pierre Forget February 17, 1851, in Montebello, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Moise Tessier dit Lavigne, born abt. 1829 in Ontario; married (1) Edmire Bruiere September 3, 1855, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born abt 1835 (2) Sophie Proulx October 26, 1885, in

- Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born abt. 1835.
- v. Lucie Tessier dit Lavigne, born February 4, 1833.
 - vi. Francois-Xavier Tessier dit Lavigne, born March 3, 1836, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
 - vii. Cyprien (Suphant) Tessier dit Lavigne, born July 4, 1838, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died July 19, 1921, in Ottawa, Ottawa-Carlton, Ontario, Canada; married Marcelline Beaupre July 16, 1860, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born August 22, 1839, in Ottawa, Ottawa-Carlton, Ontario, Canada; died January 25, 1902, in Ottawa, Ottawa-Carlton, Ontario, Canada.
 - viii. Louisa (Eloise) Tessier dit Lavigne, born August 28, 1840, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; married (1) Julien Leblanc October 19, 1857, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada (2) Louis Belair October 6, 1878, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
 - ix. Antoine Tessier dit Lavigne, born September 3, 1842, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
 - x. Leon Tessier dit Lavigne, born March 30, 1846, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; married Marguerite Paquette November 14, 1867, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario; born August 15, 1848.
 - xi. Evangeliste Tessier dit Lavigne, born January 18, 1848, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
 - xii. Felix Tessier dit Lavigne, born December 5, 1849, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; died abt. 1900; married Justine Daoust June 17, 1872, in Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; born Dec. 20, 1845.

52. Felice Antonio Mascaro, died abt. 1853. He married **53. Concetta Fazio**.

53. Concetta Fazio.

Children of Felice Antonio Mascaro and Concetta Fazio:

- i. Francesco Mascaro, born abt. 1818.
- 26 ii. **Michele Mascaro**, born abt. 1824; married Catarina Citino, born 1827/1828.

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64. Lewis Williams Jr., born January 18, 1757; died March, 1816 in Oneida County, New York. He was the son of **128. Lewis Williams** and **129. Rebecca Delamater**. He married **65. Sarah "Sally" Knapp** June 1, 1785, in Saratoga, New York.

65. Sarah "Sally" Knapp, born January 6, 1769, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died August 26, 1828, in Remsen, Oneida County New York. She was the daughter of **130. Justus Knapp** and **131. Sarah Reynolds**.

Both Lewis and Sally were baptized on September 2, 1791, becoming members of the Dutch Protestant Church in Schuylerville, New York, where Lewis's parents had joined the year before. Son Jeremiah was baptized there two years later, before the family moved to Palatine, Montgomery County, New York. Two daughters were baptized there, at the Stone Arabia Dutch Reformed Church. Sometime after 1801 they moved to Remsen, Oneida County, New York. The 1800 census indicates three males under ten years of age in the household, so there are probably two unknown sons.

After Lewis died, Sarah married widower Nathaniel Rockwood. Sarah's son John Henry eventually married Nathaniel's daughter Sophia.

Children of Lewis Williams Jr. and Sarah "Sally" Knapp:

- 32 i. **Jeremiah M. Williams**, born March 26, 1793, in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York; died after May 10, 1841, in Mackinac County, Michigan; married Frances Ance abt. 1818/19 probably in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; born abt. 1802 in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; died after 1860 in Mackinac County, Michigan.
- ii. Mary Williams, born October 5, 1795.
- iii. Jenny Williams, born September 28, 1797.
- iv. John Henry Williams, born in 1801 in Mohawk Valley, Herkimer County, New York; died May 31, 1894, in Yankee Springs, Barry County, Michigan; married Sophia Rockwood June 1, 1823, in Oneida County, New York; born November 15, 1799, in Remsen, Oneida County, New York; died April 11, 1880, in Yankee Springs, Barry County, Michigan.

66. Chief Paul Ance, born abt. 1781 in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; died January 10, 1855, in Moran Township, Mackinac County, Michigan. He was the son of **132. Joseph Louis Ainse**. He married (1) Unknown (2) Manitoulin Island Woman (3) Unknown Ojibwa or Odawa Woman (4) Mary Ann Moshkogog, born abt. 1780 in Manitoulin Island, Quebec, Canada.

How Paul Ance became a Chief of the Ojibwa and where he lived prior to Pte. aux Chenes are unknown.

In 1820 Chief Ance signed a treaty that specifies his area as Mackinac, making it possible that he was at Pte. aux Chenes at that time. A visit by missionaries in 1830 places him at Pte. aux Chenes, and an 1834 letter, an 1836 treaty and 1838 council list specify "Ains of Oak Point."

The following comments were made by David Corp, a grandson of the Chief:

Chief Ance was a tall, powerfully built man and must have weighed 250#'s in his prime – all muscle and bone. He wore a beard and had blue eyes. In the year 1835 he and Shabeawa were sent to Washington to make treaties. Ance was a man of strong force of character and of great mentality which many of his descendants inherited.

Margaret Fox, in *Michigan History Magazine*, relates:

Many of the Indians of that time and later, who lived on the shores of the straits and frequently visited Saint Helena, are known to us, thanks to the careful researched of Michigan historians. Chief Anse is one of the remembered. He was born at Old Mackinaw and Chief Petoskey married one of his sisters. The Indian chose the island of Saint Helena for his home. A grandson of Chief Anse was proud of the fact that his grandfather went to Washington with other chiefs and there during the administration of Andrew Jackson, signed the United States treaty of 1836. "Father told us" writes the great grandson of Chief Anse, "the President and Chief Shawbwawa were invited to see the President in the house [where] he resided. He says the President was a tall gaunt man, and he mentioned the open fireplaces and big logs used." Thus we know that two Indians of the primitive Island of Saint Helena once were entertained at the White House. We do not have to be told that they wore their best beaded buckskins and feathers, and behaved with great dignity.

Chief Ance died in 1855, over eighty years of age. His son Peter became chief. His probate record, as posted on the internet, is missing a crucial section and does not name all of his descendants. His children and grandchildren married into the local fishing families and into other Native families and many of his descendants can still be found living along the shores of northern Lake Michigan.

Children of Chief Paul Ance and Unknown:

- i. Joseph Ance, born in 1820; married Mary Elizabeth Michubiga.

Child of Chief Paul Ance and Manitoulin Island Woman:

- i. Zau-Wau-Goosh (Yellow Fox) Ance, born in 1830.

Children of Chief Paul Ance and Unknown Ojibwa or Odawa Woman:

- 33 i. **Frances Ance**, born abt. 1802 in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; died abt. 1860 in Mackinac County, Michigan; married Jeremiah M. Williams abt. 1818/19 probably in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; born March 26, 1793, in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York; died after May, 1842 in Mackinac County, Michigan.
- ii. John Baptiste Ance, born abt. 1805 on Beaver Island, Charlevoix, Michigan; died May 13, 1885, in Suttons Bay, Leelanau County, Michigan; married Therese Mednaqua abt. 1837 in Michigan; born abt. 1815 in Leelanau County, Michigan; died May 13, 1885, in Leelanau County, Michigan.

Children of Chief Paul Ance and Mary Moshkogog:

- i. Angelina Ance, married Thorpe.
- ii. Antoine "Aish-Caw-Bay-Wis" Ance, born in March, 1811 in Michigan; died March 18, 1909, in Saint Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; married Angelique Kakotish; born abt. 1815 in Michigan; died July, 1889 in St Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- iii. Peter Ance, born in 1812 in Michigan; died July 15, 1863, in St Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; married Mary Ann Lesseur/Lessard August 10, 1837, in Mackinac, Michigan; born September, 1826 in Michigan; died February 22, 1910, in St Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- iv. Frank (O-Mosh-Ko-Cos) Muscose Ance Sr., born in June, 1814 in Mackinac County, Michigan; died after 1900; married (1) Nebinan Shedowin in 1844, in Ste-Anne's, Mackinac Island, Mackinac County, Michigan; born in 1830 in Michigan; died before 1900 (2) Theresa Ance; born in June, 1824 in Michigan.
- v. Susanna Mishanado Ance, born in 1825 in Mackinac, Michigan; died in 1864 in Mackinac, Michigan; married David Truman Corp in 1840 at Pte. Aux Chenes, Mackinac County, Michigan; born December 24, 1818, in Depauville, Jefferson County, New York; died April 22, 1907, in Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York.
- vi. Mary Johanna Ance, born abt. 1834 in Michigan; died before 1880 in Petoskey, Emmet County, Michigan; married Francis (Frank) Petoskey; born abt. 1812 at Seven Mile Point, Emmet County, Michigan; died April 11, 1909, in Bear Creek, Emmet County, Michigan.

80. Pierre Docque dit Laviolette, born April 12, 1767, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died August 23, 1841, in Longueuil, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **160. Joseph Dolque dit Laviolette** and **161. Marie-Louise Guiestier**. He married (1) Catherine Moreau February 2, 1789, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; born February 18, 1771, in St Ours, Quebec, Canada; died before 1802, in Longueuil, Quebec, Canada (2) **81. Marguerite Charlebois** March 1, 1802, in Ste-Madeleine-de-Rigaud, Quebec, Canada (3) Catherine Seguin January 8, 1810, in Ste-Madeleine-de-Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.

81. Marguerite Charlebois, born November 5, 1776, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; died June 17, 1809, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **162. Hyacinthe Charlebois** and **163. Marie-Amable Sureau**.

This generation falls between the well documented generations before it and the census backed data of the following generations, so Pierre's family members might include a child or two listed in the wrong place or some inaccurate names, and there are fewer solid dates to be found. Yet one thing seems certain: The story of Pierre's family was tragic.

He had five children by his first wife, Catherine Moreau, before her death at the age of thirty-one. Two of these children, Marguerite and Henriette, may have been twins. There is no further record of them, along with brother Joseph. Pierre's second wife, Marguerite Charlebois, gave him ten children. The first two lived normal lives. Then came twins, Joseph and Marie-Josephte, one or both dying at or shortly after birth. The following year, 1806, brought triplets, two short lived and unnamed, with the third, Anne, possibly living into the following year. 1807 saw another infant death, followed the following year by son Norbert's death at or shortly after birth. The fate of their last child, Antoine, born in May, 1808, is unknown. Marguerite died the following month, at the age of thirty-two.

Of Pierre's sixteen children listed here, we only know of five who definitely got to adulthood, and we know of six who died at birth or shortly thereafter. Five more seem to have no historical record after birth.

Children of Pierre Docque dit Laviolette and Catherine Moreau:

- i. Pierre Docque dit Laviolette
- ii. Joseph Docque dit Laviolette, born September 18, 1791, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; died in September, 1856, in Grenville, Quebec, Canada; married Marie-Josephte Roi October 9, 1815, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada; born May 22, 1795, in Oka, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1856, in Grenville, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Henriette Docque dit Laviolette.
- iv. Marguerite Docque dit Laviolette.
- v. Ignace Docque dit Laviolette, born abt. 1797 in Lochaber, Quebec, Canada; died September 19, 1888, in Clarence Creek, Ontario, Canada; married Marie-Anne Landriault January 23, 1823, in Montebello, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1800.

Children of Pierre Docque dit Laviolette and Marguerite Charlebois:

- 40 i. **Pierre Docque dit Laviolette**, born abt. 1802 in St-Pierre-de-Sorel, Quebec, Canada; died June 20, 1870; married Josephthe-Sophie Roi March 8, 1831, in Montebello, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1811 in Quebec, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Marie-Amable Docque dit Laviolette, born March 13, 1804, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; married Felix St-Denis July 22, 1822, in Montebello, Quebec, Canada; born August 2, 1798.
- iii. Joseph Docque dit Laviolette, born May 16, 1805, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada; died May 16, 1805, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Marie-Josephte Docque dit Laviolette, born May 16, 1805, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Anne Docque dit Laviolette, born April 7, 1806, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.
- vi. Unnamed Docque dit Laviolette, born April 7, 1806, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.
- vii. Unnamed Docque dit Laviolette, born April 7, 1806, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.
- viii. Unnamed Docque dit Laviolette, born 1807, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.
- ix. Norbert Docque dit Laviolette, born June 25, 1808, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada. Died June 25, 1808, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.
- x. Antoine Docque dit Laviolette, born May 15, 1809, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.

Child of Pierre Docque dit Laviolette and Catherine Seguin:

- i. Hilaire Docque dit Laviolette, born January 14, 1810; married Marcelle Leduc April 25, 1836, in L'Original, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.

84. Jean-Baptiste Poirier dit Lafleur, born abt. 1770 in Canada. He married **85. Josette Miron**.

85. Josette Miron, born abt. 1775 in Canada.

Children of Jean-Baptiste Poirier dit Lafleur and Josette Miron:

- 42 i. **Toussaint Poirier dit Lafleur**, born abt. 1801 in Quebec, Canada; married Genevieve Gauthier dit Larouche July 21, 1823, in Ste-Therese-de-Blainville, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1800.
- ii. Jean-Baptiste Poirier dit Lafleur, born abt. 1810; married (1) Marie Graton May 31, 1830, in Ste-Therese-de-Blainville (2) Marie-Louise Filion September 14, 1868, in St-Augustin, Quebec, Canada.

86. Francois Gauthier dit Larouche, born January 18, 1775, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1801. He was the son of **172. Francois Gauthier dit Larouche** and **173. Francoise Paquet**. He married **87. Marie Gravel** February 04, 1799, in Ste-Rose-Laval, Quebec, Canada.

87. Marie Gravel, born abt. 1785 in Quebec, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Francois Gauthier dit Larouche and Marie Gravel:

- 43 i. **Genevieve Gauthier dit Larouche**, born abt. 1800; married Toussaint Poirier dit Lafleur July 21, 1823, in Ste-Therese-de-Blainville, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1801, in Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Marie Gauthier dit Larouche, born abt. 1800.
- iii. Elie Gauthier dit Larouche, born abt. 1805.
- iv. Laurent Gauthier dit Larouche, born abt. 1810 in Terrebonne, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1846; married Angele Poirier October 12, 1835, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1815.
- v. Francoise-Xavier Gauthier dit Larouche, born abt. 1813.
- vi. Isaie Gauthier dit Larouche, born abt. 1815.

88. Noel Tessier dit Lavigne, born December 25, 1752, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died March 6, 1822 in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **176. Jean-Baptiste Tessier dit Lavigne** and **177. Marie-Therese Foucault-Urbain**. He married (1) **89. Marie-Charlotte Ethier** January 17, 1791, in Laval, Quebec, Canada (2) Marie Archange Sauvage November 17, 1806, in Quebec, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1760, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died February 21, 1820, in Laurentides, Quebec, Canada.

89. Marie-Charlotte Ethier, born April 9, 1775, in St-Martin, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died January 19, 1803, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec. She was the daughter of **178. Jean-Baptiste Ethier** and **179. Marie-Josephthe Beauchamp**.

Children of Noel Tessier dit Lavigne and Marie-Charlotte Ethier:

- i. Laurent Tessier dit Lavigne, born August 10, 1792, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died July 22, 1870, in Ottawa-Carlton, Ontario, Canada; married Marie-Josephthe Hamelin January 15, 1821, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; born Jan. 28, 1794, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Antoine Tessier dit Lavigne, born October 3, 1795, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died March 22, 1876, in Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; married Marie-Louise Cyr August 30, 1824, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1804.
- 44 iii. **Joseph Tessier dit Lavigne**, born May 4, 1797, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died April 7, 1890, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; married Marie Hamelin October 18, 1824, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; born August 23, 1808, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died February 23, 1890, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.
- iv. Unnamed Tessier dit Lavigne, born May 20, 1799, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died May 20, 1799, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Marie Tessier dit Lavigne, born January 8, 1801, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died January 7, 1829, in Montebello, Outaouais, Quebec, Canada; married Andre Beaulne April 24, 1827, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1800.

90. Francois-Xavier Hamelin, born abt. 1777. He married **91. Marie-Madeleine Devoyeau** June 24, 1805, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada.

91. Marie-Madeleine Devoyeau, born abt. 1785.

Child of Francis-Xavier Hamelin and Marie-Madeleine Devoyeau:

- 45 i. **Marie Hamelin**, born August 23, 1808, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died February 23, 1890, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada; married Joseph Tessier dit Lavigne October 18, 1824, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; born May 4, 1797, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died April 7, 1890, in L'Orignal, Prescott-Russell, Ontario, Canada.

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128. Lewis Williams, born abt. 1722 in Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York; died August 19, 1801, in Herkimer County, New York. He was the son of **256. Samuel Williams** and **257. Francijte Ackerman**. He married **129. Rebecca Delamater** abt. 1745 in Harlem, Manhattan County, New York.

129. Rebecca Delamater, born in 1722 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died after 1763 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York. She was the daughter of **258. John Delamater** and **259. Annatje Waldron**.

According to researcher Barbara Hayward Johnson it appears Lewis Williams had divested himself of any real estate he may have owned before his death. At the time, he was probably a widower living with the family of his son, Lewis Williams Jr., who was administrator of his estate.

Lewis Williams was a tailor, and when he died he owned some quality clothing and linens. An inventory of his possessions:

(1) mourning gown	(1) cashmere coat	(1) adz
(1) pair vest and breeches	(1) black velvet vest	
(1) pair cashmere overalls	(1) pair brown vest and breeches	
(1) warming pan	(1) looking glass	
(1) pair andirons	(1) gun barrel	
(1) feather bed	(1) pair striped pillows	
(1) pair pillow cases	(1) under bed (trundle bed)	
(2) pair brown pillow cases	(1) silver teaspoon	
(1) small tea canister	(1) linen sheet	
(1) wool sheet	(1) post curtains (old)	
(1) mat	(1) iron goos	

Children of Lewis Williams and Rebecca Delamater:

- i. Samuel Williams, born in 1746; died young.
- ii. Samuel Williams, born in 1748.
- iii. Anna Williams, born in 1749.
- iv. John Williams, born August 29, 1752.
- 64 v. **Lewis Williams Jr.**, born in 1757, in New York, New York; died in 1816, in Remsen, Oneida County, New York; married Sarah Knapp June 1, 1785, in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York.
- vi. Annitje Williams, born in 1759.
- vii. David Williams, born in 1762.
- viii. Thomas Williams, born abt. 1763; married Marytie Rouse abt. 1786.

130. Justus Knapp, born January 19, 1735, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died November 6, 1815, in Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia. He was the son of **260. John Knapp** and **261. Abigail Close**. He married **131. Sarah Reynolds** in 1755 in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

131. Sarah Reynolds, born September 1, 1736, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died March 12, 1812, in Chester, Orange County, New York. She was the daughter of **James Reynolds II** and **Phoebe Fowler**.

Information from Alfred Averill's book *Nicholas Knapp Genealogy*:

Justus Knapp lived in Greenwich until 1770, then he moved to Dutchess County, New York. While there he suffered from the failure of a friend to whom he had lent his name, and in default of payment he was, according to the law in those days, thrown into the county jail. While there he spent much time in carving various devices upon a powder horn, and it bears the inscription "Poughapse or Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Mch. 12, 1775." Soon after the opening of the Revolutionary War he settled near Saratoga Lake, New York, but was driven away by the Indians.

He served as a minuteman and had five sons in the Revolutionary Army at the Battle of Saratoga. His son Benjamin was captured by the Indians at the taking of the fort at the head of Lake George. He was taken to Canada and fell into the services of a French gentleman, where he remained until exchanged two years later.

At the close of the war Justus bought soldier's land rights in Georgia and located there, built stores and mills, owned the land upon which a city sprang up and became immensely wealthy. He died suddenly in 1815. A family record says:

His son Henry went to see the property, returned and spent a year getting Power of Attorney from his sisters and brothers, to sell, collect and possess the property and while on his way there the second time he sickened and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, and all the property was lost - none was recovered.

Children of Justus Knapp and Sarah Reynolds:

- i. Justus Knapp Jr., born October 11, 1756, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died in 1813.
- ii. William Knapp, born January 4, 1758, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died September 23, 1815, in Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York; married Olive Amoball Rowley in 1776; born October 4, 1760, in Hebron, Windham County, Connecticut; died October 1, 1834, in Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York.
- iii. John Elnathan Knapp; born August 5, 1761, in Horseneck, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died in 1834.
- iv. Henry Knapp, born August 25, 1763, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died in 1820.
- v. Benjamin Knapp, born September 16, 1764, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died October 1, 1850 in Warren County, New York; married Rachel Close; born in 1756; died May 13, 1841, in Warren County, New York.
- vi. Obediah Knapp; born September 20, 1766, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died May 29, 1850.
- 65 vii. **Sarah "Sally" Knapp**; born January 6, 1769, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died August 1, 1828, in Remsen, Oneida County, New York; married (1) Lewis Williams Jr. June 1, 1785, in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York; born in 1757, in New York, New York; died in 1816 in Remsen, Oneida County, New York; (2) Nathaniel Rockwood in 1816 in Remsen, Oneida County, New York; born May 26, 1768, in Keene, Cheshire County, New Hampshire; died Apr 26, 1844, in Remsen, Oneida County, New York.
- viii. James Knapp, born Dec 17, 1770, in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.
- ix. Hannah Knapp, born March 24, 1773, in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.
- x. Gilbert Knapp; born March 21, 1775, in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York; died in 1812.
- xi. Mary Knapp; born January 2, 1778, in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.
- xii. Samuel Knapp; born December 4, 1781, in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York; died Nov. 29, 1852.

132. Joseph Louis Ainse, born May 1, 1744, in Michilimackinac; died March 12, 1802, in Varennes, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **264. Joseph Louis Hains** and **265. Marie Constance Chevalier**. He married (1) Mdewakanton Woman (2) **133. Ojibwa Woman** (3) Marie Therese Douaire de Bondy October 6, 1775, in Michilimackinac; born September 29, 1745, in Detroit, Michigan; died November 16, 1817, in Varennes, Quebec, Canada.

133. Ojibwa Woman, born abt. 1760.

Paraphrased from a Canadian Biography:

Joseph Louis Ainse went east from Michilimackinac to Quebec to avoid the Seven Year's War. He took an oath of allegiance to the British in 1760, entered the fur trade in 1762, and returned to Michilimackinac in 1763. That year, Ainse assisted the British in defense against a local Ojibwe attack. He was dispatched to Detroit with word of the uprising. Some accused him of getting rich from looted goods, but he was so poor that he wore cast off clothing. During the following years he was a laborer, and spent one winter cutting cordwood.

Seeking fortune, Ainse traveled to places in Michigan, Illinois and Louisiana, and became proficient in a number of Indian languages, eventually mastering nine.

Probably in 1767, Michilimackinac Commander Robert Rogers invited Ainse to serve as an interpreter, but Ainse was not formally given the position because he did not speak English well. When Rogers was suddenly accused of treason, Joseph talked with him while imprisoned, and learned to speak English from Rogers' wife. When Ainse reported conversations about possible escape and produced evidence of it, Rogers was clapped in irons. Joseph Ainse was given the coveted office of king's interpreter, earning one dollar a day from the Indian Department. Michilimackinac was a major centre for negotiations with the peoples of the Upper Lakes, and to be effective, an interpreter had to be trusted by both commanding officer and Indians.

In the fall of 1768 Ainse gave damning testimony at Rogers' trial, and in Rogers' defense, Joseph was accused of plundering goods and hiring an Indian assassin. Rogers was acquitted and Ainse was arrested. After about five months in jail, his case was heard in March of 1769, and testimony of his good character led to a verdict of not guilty.

When the first canoes left for Michilimackinac in May, Ainse returned home, but Joseph Tucker, who had replaced him as interpreter, retained the position. The next year, however, Ainse's behaviour in a skirmish with an Indian who had attacked an unarmed trader so impressed the commanding officer at Michilimackinac that in 1771 he restored Ainse to office. Ainse, he claimed, "knows every Indian personally."

During the American Revolution, in addition to being an interpreter Joseph Ainse was also called upon to lead Ottawa warriors from Michilimackinac to aid in the recapture of Montreal. Ainse also took part in a large council at L'Arbre Croche (Cross Village, Michigan) aimed at ensuring the support of the Ottawas and many western tribes.

Joseph Ainse retired from the Indian Department in 1779 and went to Montreal to winter with his family. He had become a prominent trader during his time in the west, and he returned to Michilimackinac in 1780, sold furs worth 12,513 livres, and purchased the seigneurie of Île-Sainte-Thérèse, as well as a home in Varennes.

A new lieutenant governor, Patrick Sinclair, dispatched Ainse to Fort St. Joseph to move the residents to Michilimackinac to where they would be less vulnerable in case of American attack. Ainse succeeded in this mission, but shortly after his return, Sinclair confined him to the fort and refused to pay his expenses. Outraged, Ainse posted bond and went to Quebec, where he petitioned Governor Haldimond for justice. When Haldimond asked the lieutenant governor to give reasons, Sinclair claimed that he had disallowed the bills because Ainse had purchased supplies on his own instead of through the General Store, a short-lived joint trading venture the merchants of Michilimackinac had set up in 1779. Sinclair refused Ainse permission to return to the post, but eventually approved some of the bills.

In 1785 Ainse became a founding member of the Beaver Club. During that year commerce in the western Great Lakes region was disrupted by inter-tribal war, and in the spring of 1786 the foremost traders to the area suggested that agents be sent with presents to negotiate with the tribes. Sinclair had by this time left Fort Michilimackinac (which had been moved to Mackinac Island), and they recommended Ainse as the best person to meet with the Ottawas, Menominees, Winnebagos, Sauks, Foxes, and Sioux. He was appointed, and in spring of 1787 he led a sizable delegation of western tribesmen back to Michilimackinac for a peace council. They requested that Ainse winter with them once again and, though he wanted to return to his family in Varennes, he agreed.

A petition in 1787 alleged that Ainse had sold Indian Department goods as presents. Apparently he had undercut Charles Paterson, a prominent trader, who was out for revenge. Ainse had left for another winter in the interior, and when he returned he was immediately arrested. On June 24, 1788, a court of inquiry was convened, with Paterson serving as prosecutor. Not until May 1, 1790, at a meeting of a committee of the Legislative Council in Quebec, did Ainse and his co-defendant John Dease, deputy Indian agent at Michilimackinac, have an opportunity to rebut the accusations. The charges were found justified and the findings were upheld in a report of October 28. Ainse's association with the Indian Department had come to an inglorious end.

Joseph Louis Ainse apparently spent the remainder of his life at Varennes.

Child of Joseph Louis Ainse and Mdewakanton Woman:

- i. Elizabeth Pelagie Anse, born in 1783 in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; died in 1847 in Wells, Rice County, Minnesota.

Children of Joseph Louis Ainse and Ojibwa Woman:

- 66 i. **Chief Paul Ance**, born abt. 1781 in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; died January 10, 1855, in Moran Township, Mackinac County, Michigan; married (1) Unknown (2) Manitoulin Island Woman (3) Unknown Ojibwa or Odawa Woman (4) Mary Ann Moshkogog, born abt. 1780, on Manitoulin Island, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Josephine Ance, born abt. 1785 in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; died September 5, 1871, in Gros Cap, Mackinac County, Michigan.

Children of Joseph Louis Ainse and Marie Therese Douaire de Bondy:

- i. Marguerite Ainse.
- ii. Joseph Ainse, born in 1782; died in 1802.
- iii. Marie Therese Ainse, born in 1784; died in 1804.
- iv. Francoise Xavier Anse, born October 10, 1786, in Varennes, Lajemmerais, Quebec, Canada; died March 1, 1787, in Varennes, Lajemmerais, Quebec, Canada.

160. Joseph Dolque dit Laviolette, born abt. 1728 in Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France; died July 3, 1804. He was the son of **320. Etienne Dolque dit Laviolette** and **321. Catherine Mercadine**. He married **161. Marie-Louise Guiestier** January 31, 1757, in Charlesbourg, Quebec, Canada.

161. Marie-Louise Guiestier, born October 5, 1738, in Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France; died July 15, 1803. She was the daughter of **322. Louis Guiestier** and **323. Marie-Louise Poitras**

Children of Joseph Dolque dit Laviolette and Marie-Louise Guiestier:

- i. Jean-Baptiste Dolque dit Laviolette, born abt. 1758; died July 5, 1758.
- ii. Joseph Dolque dit Laviolette, born abt. 1762; died August 19, 1762.
- iii. Marie-Louise Dolque dit Laviolette, born abt. 1763 in Laprairie, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1828 in Nouvelle, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Joseph Dolque dit Laviolette, born abt. 1765.
- 80 v. **Pierre Dolque dit Laviolette**, born April 12, 1767, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died August 23, 1841, in Longueuil, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Catherine Moreau February 2, 1789, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; born February 18, 1771, in St-Ours, Quebec, Canada; died before 1802 in Longueuil, Quebec, Canada (2) Marguerite Charlebois March 1, 1802, in Ste-Madeleine-de-Rigaud, Quebec, Canada; born November 5, 1776, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; died June 17, 1809, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada (3) Catherine Seguin January 8, 1810, in Ste-Madeleine-de-Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.

162. Hyacinthe Charlebois, born May 23, 1740, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died November 5, 1803, in Vaudreuil-Dorien, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **Pierre Charlebois** and **Marie-Madeleine DuBois dit Laviolette**. He married **163. Marie-Amable Sureau** January 19, 1767, in Pointe-Claire, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

163. Marie-Amable Sureau, born May 11, 1747, in Pointe-Claire, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died December 29, 1787, in Vaudreuil-Dorien, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **Charles Sureau dit Blondin** and **Amable Riviere**.

Children of Hyacinthe Charlebois and Marie-Amable Sureau:

- i. Hyacinthe Charlebois, born October 16, 1767, in Oka, Deax-Montagnes, Quebec, Canada; died August 15, 1770, in Pointe-Claire, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Joseph Charlebois, born July 25, 1769, in Pointe-Claire, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died March 5, 1835, in Pointe-Claire, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married Hyacinthe Gauthier April 20, 1789, in St-Michel, Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; born October 2, 1768, in L'Annonciation, Oka, Deax-Montagnes, Quebec, Canada, died March 25, 1835, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Marie Charlebois, born January 15, 1771, in Oka, Deax-Montagnes, Quebec, Canada; died December 19, 1846, in Rigaud, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada; married Jean-Baptiste Mongenais May 7, 1792, in St-Michel, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada; born June 24, 1771, in Pointe-Claire, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died June 5, 1836, in Rigaud, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Joseph-Louis Charlebois, born October 19, 1771, in St-Michel, Vaudreuil-Dorion, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada; died July 27, 1854, in St-Michel, Vaudreuil-Dorion, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada; married Amable Cholet October 22, 1798, in Vaudreuil-Dorion, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada; born June 23, 1777, in St-Michel, Vaudreuil-Dorion, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada; died September 7, 1858, in St-Michel, Vaudreuil-Dorion, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Hyacinthe Charlebois, born July 30, 1772, in Oka, Deax-Montagnes, Quebec, Canada; married Genevieve Leger January 27, 1794, in St-Michel, Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; born May 1, 1777, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada.
- 81 vi. **Marguerite Charlebois**, born November 5, 1776, in Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada; died June 17, 1809, in Rigaud, Quebec, Canada; married Pierre Docque dit Laviolette March 1, 1802, in Ste-Madeleine-de-Rigaud, Quebec, Canada; born April 12, 1767, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died August 23, 1841, in Longueuil, Quebec, Canada.
- vii. Antoine Charlebois, born July 30, 1778, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; died July 25, 1799, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada.
- viii. Reine Charlebois, born March 2, 1781, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; died November 22, 1868, in Aylmer, Quebec, Canada; married Charles Sabourin January 15, 1798, in St-Michel, Vaudreuil-Dorion, Vaudreuil-

- Soulanges, Quebec, Canada; born August 22, 1775, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; died October 14, 1836, in St-Polycarpe, Soulanges, Quebec, Canada.
- ix. Marie-Amable Charlebois, born February 5, 1783, in Oka, Deax-Montagnes, Quebec, Canada; died May 29, 1784, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada.
- x. Genevieve Charlebois, born December 7, 1784, in St-Michel, Vaudreuil-Dorion, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada; died April 27, 1849, in Saint-Polycarpe, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada; married Joseph Cholette February 13, 1809, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; born December 4, 1783, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; died March 20, 1846, in Saint-Polycarpe, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec, Canada.
- xi. Veronique Charlebois, born July 12, 1786, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; died December 2, 1869, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada.
- xii. Unnamed Charlebois, born December 17, 1787, in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada; died December 17, 1787 in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada.

172. Francois Gauthier dit Larouche, born April 27, 1746, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1793. He was the son of **344. Francois Gauthier dit Larouche** and **345. Madeleine Nadon**. He married (1) **173. Francoise Paquet** April 11, 1774, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada (2) Charlotte Renaud dit Dumoulin January 29, 1776, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born January 4, 1758, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died November 30, 1826, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada.

173. Francoise Paquet born October 9, 1757, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1775. She was the daughter of **346. Pierre Paquette** and **347. Marie-Agnes (Anne?) Chalifour**.

Child of Francois Gauthier dit Larouche and Francoise Paquet:

- 86 i. **Francois Gauthier dit Larouche**, born January 18, 1775, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died abt 1801; married Marie Gravel February 02, 1799, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1785 in Quebec, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Francois Gauthier dit Larouche and Charlotte Renaud dit Dumoulin:

- i. Jean-Baptiste Gauthier dit Larouche, born February 24, 1777, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died May 13, 1845, in St-Jerome, Terrebonne, Quebec, Canada; married Luce Thibault June 27, 1842, in St-Jerome, Terrebonne, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1807.
- ii. Marie-Josephte Gauthier dit Larouche, born February, 1785, in Ste-Rose-de-Lima, Quebec, Canada; married Pierre Bourgeois June 19, 1804, in St-Martin, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born September 29, 1754, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died June 30, 1840, in Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Joseph Gauthier dit Larouche, born abt. 1786; married Antoinette Bazinet June 10, 1823, in St-Martin, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born December 18, 1806, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; died November 20, 1842, in St-Martin, Laval, Quebec, Canada.

176. Jean-Baptiste Tessier dit Lavigne, born March 26, 1723, in Repentigny, Quebec, Canada; died June 19, 1791, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **352. Ignace Tessier dit Lavigne** and **353. Marguerite Lussier**. He married (1) **177. Marie-Therese Foucault-Urbain** January 8, 1748, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada (2) Marie-Genevieve (Jenny) Guerin August 22, 1762, in Terrebonne, Quebec, Canada; born April 6, 1723, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died October 25, 1785, in Quebec, Canada.

177. Marie-Therese Foucault-Urbain, born April 24, 1728, in L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died July 28, 1756, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **354. Guillaume Urbain** and **355. Marie-Anne Riviere**.

Children of Jean-Baptiste Tessier dit Lavigne and Marie-Therese Foucault-Urbain:

- i. Jean-Baptiste Tessier dit Lavigne, born April 27, 1749, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died December 22, 1814, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Marie Constantineau August 16, 1774, in Terrebonne, Quebec, Canada; born October 3, 1752, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died November 17, 1808, in Ste-Ann-des-Plaines, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Marie-Therese Tessier dit Lavigne, born September 18, 1750, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died May 7, 1809, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; married Joseph Debien May 30, 1768, in

- Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born June 6, 1733, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died October 3, 1795, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Marie-Helene Tessier dit Lavigne, born October 31, 1751, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died March 5, 1751, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; married Nicolas St. Onge February 14, 1774, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; born January 6, 1750, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died July 14, 1830, in Ste-Scholastique, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada.
 - 88 iv. **Noel Tessier dit Lavigne**, born December 25, 1752, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died March 6, 1822, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Marie-Charlotte Ethier January 17, 1791, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born April 9, 1775, in St-Martin, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died January 19, 1803, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada (2) Marie-Archange Sauvage November 17, 1806, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1760 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died February 21, 1820, in Laurentides, Quebec, Canada.
 - v. Marie-Pelagie Tessier dit Lavigne, born August 4, 1754, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died November 6, 1830, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Andre Nadon January 22, 1776, in St-Francis-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born June 8, 1748, in Terrebonne, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1810 (2) Joseph Brisebois January 28, 1811, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1750.
 - vi. Unnamed Tessier dit Lavigne, born July 27, 1756, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died July 27, 1756, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada.

178. Jean-Baptiste Ethier, born abt. 1736 in Riviere-des-Praires, Quebec, Canada. He married **179. Marie-Josephte Beauchamp** November 6, 1757, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

179. Marie-Josephte Beauchamp, born May 13, 1739, in Quebec, Quebec, Canada; died September 21, 1814, in St-Jacques-de-Lachigan, Montcalm, Quebec, Canada.

Child of Jean-Baptiste Ethier and Marie Josephte-Beauchamp:

- 89 i. **Marie-Charlotte Ethier**, born April 9, 1775, in St-Martin, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died January 19, 1803, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada; married Noel Tessier dit Lavigne January 17, 1791, in Laval, Quebec, Canada; born December 25, 1752, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died March 6, 1822, in St-Benoit, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada.

Generation 9

256. Samuel Williams, born abt. 1690 in New York; died in 1722 in New York, New York. He married **257. Francyntje Ackerman** in 1721 in Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York.

257. Francyntje Ackerman, born December 25, 1696, in Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey; died after 1733 in New York. She was the daughter of **514. Lodowyck Ackerman** and **515. Jannetje Bleyck**.

According to researcher Beverly Hayward Johnson:

...there was a Samuel Williams who lived for a time sixteen miles northwest of Albany at Schenectady, New York. He might have been the Samuel Williams who was there from October 25 to December 24, 1713 with a large military company of grenadiers sent to man the forts of Albany and Schenectady which were under the command of Colonel Richard Ingoldsby. Because this occurred during a time of relative peace along New York's frontiers (after the Schenectady Massacre of 1690 and before the French and Indian Wars of the mid 1700s), it is possible some of the military men returned and settled in the area with their families. It's known that our ancestors, Samuel Williams and his wife Francyntje Ackerman, lived in Schenectady during the years 1719 to 1733 because their children were baptized there at the First Reformed Dutch Church. Genealogists believe this couple had been married either in New York City of Hackensack, New Jersey, the early home of the Ackerman family. While the ancestry of Francyntje Ackerman is known, the ancestry of Samuel Williams is not.

Children of Samuel Williams and Francyntje Ackerman:

- i. Thomas Williams, born in 1719 in Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York.
- 128 ii. **Lewis Williams**, born abt. 1722 in Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York; died August 19, 1801, in Herkimer County, New York; married Rebecca Delamater abt. 1745 in Harlem, New York, New York; born in 1722 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died after 1763 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York.
- iii. Jannetje Williams, born in 1727, in Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York.
- iv. Jan Williams, born in 1730 in Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York.
- v. Dorthea Williams, born in 1733.

258. John Delamater, born January 16, 1687, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died in 1743 in Mantanyes Flat, Westchester County, New York. He was the son of **516. Isaac Delamater** and **517. Cornelia Everts**. He married **259. Annetje Waldron** June 11, 1714, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York.

259. Annetje Waldron, born March 16, 1691, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York. She was the daughter of **Johannes Waldron** and **Annetje Jans VanDalsen**.

Children of John Delamater and Annetje Waldron:

- i. Annetje Delamater, born in 1715; married Samuel Waldron April 25, 1735, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; born February 13, 1709.
- ii. John Delamater born in 1717; died in 1780, in Phillipsburgh, Westchester County, New York; married Elizabeth Post.
- iii. Susannah Delamater, born in 1719; married Isaac Day.
- iv. Cornelia Delamater, born in 1720; married John Meyer.
- 129 v. Rebecca Delamater, born in 1722, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York, died after 1763 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; married Lewis Williams abt. 1745 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; born abt. 1722 in Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York; died August 19, 1801, in Herkimer County, New York.
- vi. Margaret Delamater, born in 1723; married Aaron Kortwright.
- vii. Samuel Delamater, born October 3, 1725, in New York; died in New York; married Catalina Waldron.
- viii. Sarah Delamater, born in 1726.
- ix. Isaac Delamater, born November 12, 1727; married Anna Pearse.
- x. Hester Delamater, born in 1730.

260. John Knapp, born March 1, 1708; died after 1761. He was the son of **520. Joshua Knapp** and **521. Elizabeth Reynolds**. He married (1) Martha Weed (2) **261. Abigail Close** January 14, 1730/31, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, New York.

261. Abigail Close. She was the daughter of **Joseph Close** and **Rebecca Tompkins**.

John Knapp and his wife Abigail were second cousins. John's paternal grandparents were Joshua Knapp and Hannah Close. Abigail's paternal parents were Thomas Close and Sarah Hardy.

Children of John Knapp and Abigail Close:

- i. John Knapp, born November 24, 1731.
- ii. Abigail Knapp, born February 5, 1733/34, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, New York.
- 130 iii. **Justus Knapp**, born January 19, 1735, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, New York; died November 6, 1815, in Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia; married Sarah Reynolds in 1755 in Greenwich, Fairfield County, New York; born September 1, 1736, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, New York; died March 12, 1812, in Chester, Orange County, New York.
- iv. Stephen Knapp, born December 30, 1739, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, New York.
- v. Eli Knapp, born February 21, 1741; married Elizabeth.
- vi. Rebecca Knapp, born June 21, 1744.
- vii. Israel Knapp, born March 18, 1745/46.
- viii. Mary Knapp, born March 1, 1746/47, in Stamford, Fairfield County, New York.

264. Joseph Louis Hains, born April 25, 1717, in Quebec, Canada; died January 1745/46, in Cahokia, Illinois. He was the son of **528. Joseph Haynes** and **529. Marguerite Marois**. He married **265. Marie Constance Chevalier** August 30, 1741, in Cheboygan, Michilimackinac.

265. Marie Constance Chevalier; born April 3, 1719, in Michilimackinac; died October 6, 1775, in Mackinac, Michigan Territory. She was the daughter of **Jean Chevalier** and **Marie Alavoine**.

Joseph Louis Hains was a master carpenter, and built the Catholic Church of Ste. Anne de Michilimackinac in 1743. The church was one of the buildings hauled across the ice when the community was moved to Mackinac Island. The original church was eventually replaced with the current St. Ann's Church.

Child of Joseph Louis Hains and Marie Constance Chevalier:

- 132 i. **Joseph Louis Ainse**, born May 1, 1744, in Michilimackinac; died March 12, 1802, in Varennes, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Mdewakanton Woman (2) Ojibwa Woman (3) Marie Therese Douaire de Bondy October 6, 1775, in Michillimackinac; born September 29, 1745, in Detroit, Michigan; died November 16, 1817, in Varennes, Quebec, Canada.

320. Etienne Dolque dit Laviolette, born in Mariau, Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France. He married **321. Catherine Mercadine** December 31, 1745, in Mariau, Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France.

321. Catherine Mercadine, born in Mariau, Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France.

Child of Etienne Dolque dit Laviolette and Catherine Mercadine:

- 160 i. **Joseph Dolque dit Laviolette**, born abt. 1738 in Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France; died July 3, 1804; married Marie-Louise Guiestier January 31, 1757, in Charlesbourg, Quebec, Canada; born October 5, 1738, in Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France; died July 15, 1803.

322. Louis Guiestier, born April 27, 1700, in Capitale Nationale, Quebec, France; died abt. 1804. He married **323. Marie-Louise Poitras** April 6, 1728, in Lancienne Lorette, Quebec, Canada.

323. Marie-Louise Poitras, born February 6, 1708, in Ancienne Lorette, Quebec, Canada; died May 26, 1762, in Sault-au-Recollet, Quebec, Canada.

Child of Louis Guiestier and Marie-Louise Poitras:

- 161 i. **Marie-Louise Guiestier**, born October 5, 1738, in Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France; died July 15, 1803; married Joseph Dolque dit Laviolette January 31, 1757, in Charlesbourg, Quebec, Canada; born in 1738 in Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France; died July 3, 1804.

344. Francois Gauthier dit Larouche, born June 8, 1719, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died October 29, 1776, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **688. Claude-Louis Gauthier dit Larouche** and **689. Marie-Francoise Gagne**. He married **345. Madeleine Nadon** November 26, 1742, in St-Francois-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada.

345. Madeleine Nadon, born August 10, 1721, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died October 27, 1780, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **690. Pierre Nadon** and **691. Catherine Labelle**. She married (2) Jean-Baptiste Gravel August 18, 1777, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born February 2, 1721, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Francois Gauthier dit Larouche and Madeleine Nadon:

- i. Marie-Francoise Gauthier dit Larouche, born September 16, 1743, in Riviere-des-Plaines, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died before 1803; married Charles Godard January 26, 1767, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born August 8, 1745, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Marie-Amable Gauthier dit Larouche, born December 21, 1744, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died February 13, 1761, in Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Pierre Godard October 27, 1760, in Laval, Quebec,

- Canada; born October 25, 1739, in Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- 172 iii. **Francois Gauthier dit Larouche**, born April 27, 1746, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1793; married (1) Francoise Paquet April 11, 1774, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born October 9, 1757, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1775 (2) Charlotte Renaud dit Dumoulin January 29, 1776, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born January 4, 1758, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died November 30, 1826, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Joseph Gauthier dit Larouche, born February 13, 1748, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Marie-Anne Gravel January 23, 1775, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born September 15, 1754, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Marie-Louise Gauthier dit Larouche, born June 11, 1750, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died April 17, 1776, in St-Martin, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Noel-Jean-Francois Boucher January 26, 1767, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born December 27, 1738, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- vi. Marie-Josephte Gauthier dit Larouche, born March 18, 1755, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died September 7, 1822, in St-Martin, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Louis-Jean Brunet August 1, 1785, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1722; died April 19, 1799, in St-Martin, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- vii. Marie-Anne Gauthier dit Larouche, born April 27, 1757, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Pierre-Louis Romure January 12, 1778, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born February 9, 1750, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- viii. Marguerite Gauthier dit Larouche, born July 29, 1762, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Gabriel Goudreau January 10, 1780, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1749.

346. Pierre Paquet born July 8, 1717, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died July 27, 1772, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **Jacques Paquet** and **Katherine-Francoise Stevens**. He married **347. Marie-Agnes (Anne?) Chalifour** July 15, 1748.

347. Marie-Agnes (Anne?) Chalifour, born January 25, 1723, in Quebec, Canada; died April 11, 1777, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **Joseph Chalifoux** and **Marguerite-Veronique Parent**.

Children of Pierre Paquet and Marie-Agnes (Anne?) Chalifour:

- i. Pierre Paquet, born February 22, 1750, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Genevieve Leroux February 1, 1773, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born February 13, 1748, in Pointe-Claire, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Genevieve Paquet, born August 9, 1753, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Vincent Labelle January 21, 1771, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born May 6, 1746, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- 173 iii. **Francoise Paquet**, born October 9, 1757, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1775; married Francois Gauthier dit Larouche April 11, 1774, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born April 27, 1746, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1793.

352. Ignace Tessier dit Lavigne, born May 11, 1677, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died March 3, 1747, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **704. Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne** and **705. Marie Archambault**. He married **353. Marguerite-Therese Lussier** May 23, 1703, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada.

353. Marguerite-Therese Lussier, born September 3, 1683, in Varennes, Quebec, Canada; died May 7, 1748, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **706. Jacques Lussier** and **707. Catherine Clerice**.

Children of Ignace Tessier dit Lavigne and Marguerite-Therese Lussier:

- i. Marguerite Tessier dit Lavigne, born March 4, 1705, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada, died April 30, 1734, in Laprairie, Quebec, Canada; married Francois-Dominique Lefebvre in 1731, in Laprairie, Quebec, Canada; born September 26, 1703.
- ii. Ignace Tessier dit Lavigne, born September 29, 1706, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died

- January 18, 1764, in Berthier-en-Haut, Quebec, Canada; married Genevieve Forcier January 7, 1732, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; born November 19, 1717, in St-Francois-du-Lac, Yamaska, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Pierre Tessier dit Lavigne, born June 29, 1708, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died February 6, 1759, in Yamaska, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Marie Charlotte Forcier January 7, 1732, in St-Michel, Yamaska, Quebec, Canada; born July 24, 1707, in St-Francois-du-Lac, Yamaska, Quebec, Canada; died June 27, 1744, in St-Michel, Yamaska, Quebec, Canada (2) Genevieve-Josephte Parenteau June 29, 1745, in St-Michel, Yamaska, Quebec, Canada; born October 22, 1716, in St-Francois-du-Lac, Yamaska, Quebec, Canada; died December 10, 1760, in St-Michel, Yamaska, Quebec, Canada.
 - iv. Jacques Tessier dit Lavigne, born September 29, 1710, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died July 10, 1716, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada.
 - v. Marie-Marguerite Tessier dit Lavigne, born August 27, 1712, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died November 12, 1737, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Pierre Maupas January 10, 1729, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; born July 29, 1702, in St-Etienne-de-Beaumont, Quebec, Canada; died November 20, 1729, in Yamaska, Quebec, Canada (2) Gilles Badayac Laplante April 26, 1731, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; born May 8, 1707, in St-Francois-du-Lac, Yamaska, Quebec, Canada.
 - vi. Marie-Madeleine Tessier dit Lavigne, born August 30, 1714, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada.
 - vii. Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne, born April 14, 1716, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died August 18, 1716, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada.
 - viii. Jacques Tessier dit Lavigne, born August 29, 1717, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died January 28, 1776, in Berthier, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Marie-Josephte Beaudoin February 22, 1740, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; born June 10, 1714, in Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died March 16, 1757, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada (2) Marie Saulquin October 17, 1757, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; born July 21, 1737, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 - ix. Marie-Charlotte Tessier dit Lavigne, born April 24, 1719, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died November 7, 1737, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada.
 - x. Francois Tessier dit Lavigne born May 4, 1721, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died November 28, 1760, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada.
 - 176 xi. **Jean-Baptiste Tessier dit Lavigne**, born March 26, 1723, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died June 19, 1791, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Marie-Therese Foucault-Urbain January 8, 1748, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; born April 24, 1728, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died July 28, 1756, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada (2) Marie Genevieve (Jenny) Guerin August 22, 1762, in Terrebonne, Quebec, Canada; born April 6, 1723, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died October 25, 1785, in Quebec, Canada.
 - xii. Joseph Tessier dit Lavigne, born March 4, 1725.
 - xiii. Marie-Josephte Tessier dit Lavigne, born July 4, 1727, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died July 29, 1727, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada.

354. Guillaume Urbain, born abt. 1694 in Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **Urbain Foucault** and **Jeanne Rossignol**. He married **355. Marie-Anne Riviere** March 20, 1719, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada.

355. Marie-Anne Riviere, born abt. 1695 in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died June 12, 1785, in St-Eustache, Laurentides, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **Martin Crossonneau** and **Renee Desjardins**.

Children of Guillaume Urbain and Marie-Anne Riviere:

- i. Louis Foucault; married (1) Marie-Josephte Caille January 14, 1755, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada (2) Marie Desjardins November 3, 1762, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Marie-Anne Foucault born abt. 1719; died March 14, 1790, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Jean-Baptiste Joly August 2, 1762, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- 177 iii. **Marie-Therese Foucault-Urbain**, born April 24, 1728, in L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died July 28, 1756, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada ; married Jean-Baptiste Tessier dit Lavigne January 8, 1748, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; born March 26, 1723, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; died June 19, 1791, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Joseph Foucault, born abt. 1736; married Marie-Louise Maisonneuve February 2, 1761, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1741.

Generation 10

514. Lodowyck Ackerman, born in 1654 in Berlicum, Sint-Michielsgestel, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. He was the son of **1028. David Ackerman** and **1029. Lysbet Bellier**. He married **515. Jannetje Bleyck**.

515. Jannetje Bleyck, born February 7, 1666, in Kingston, Ulster County, New York; died in 1698. She was the daughter of **Jacob Bleyck** and **Sarah Putnam**.

Child of Lodowyck Ackerman and Jannetje Bleyck:

- 257 i. **Francyntje Ackerman**, born December 25, 1696, in Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey; died after 1733, in New York; married Samuel Williams in 1721 in Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York; born abt. 1690 in New York; died in 1722 in New York.

516. Isaac Delamater, born in 1658 in Flatbush, Kings County, New York. He was the son of **1032. Claude LeMaistre** and **1033. Hester DuBois**. He married **517. Cornelia Everts** December 3, 1681, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York.

517. Cornelia Everts, born in 1663, in Albany, Albany County, New York.

Children of Isaac Delamater and Cornelia Everts:

- i. Hester Delamater, born in 1683 in New York; married Simon Van Ness in 1701; born in 1670, in New York.
ii. Evertje Delamater, born January 14, 1685, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died in 1732 in New York.
258 iii. **John Delamater**, born January 16, 1687, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died in 1743 in Montanyes Flat, Westchester County, New York; married Annetje Waldron June 11, 1714, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; born March 16, 1691, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died in 1753.
iv. Isaac Delamater, born March 29, 1693, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died in 1760 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York.
v. Abraham Delamater, born March 29, 1693, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died December 8, 1771, in New York, New York.
vi. Rebecca Delamater, born November 25, 1696, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died April 20, 1775, in Amenia, Dutchess County, New York.
vii. Jacob Delamater, born April 9, 1699, in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died in 1760.
viii. Susannah Delamater, born in 1701 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died March, 1729 in New York, New York; married John Barendsze Waldron in 1719 in New York, New York.
ix. Cornelia Delamater, born in 1705 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; died in 1770.

520. Joshua Knapp, born in 1662; died in 1750. He was the son of **1040. Joshua Knapp** and **1041. Hannah Close**. He married (1) **521. Elizabeth Reynolds** March 16, 1686/87 (2) Abigail Butler.

521. Elizabeth Reynolds, born August, 1667. She was the daughter of **Jonathan Reynolds** and **Rebecca**.

Joshua was a Proprietor in Stamford, a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Congregational church.

Children of Joshua Knapp and Elizabeth Reynolds:

- i. Isaac Knapp, born abt. 1690; married Rebecca Reynolds January 29, 1727/28.
ii. Amy Elizabeth Knapp, born in 1699; married John Rundle in 1714; born in 1670.
iii. Jonathan Knapp, born abt. 1702; died abt. 1779; married Mary Husted.
iv. Ebenezer Knapp, born abt. 1704; died after 1749; married Elizabeth Finch January 7, 1724.
v. Sarah Knapp, born in 1706; died in 1737.
vi. Rebecca Knapp, born in 1707; married Jacob (or John) Rundle.
260 vii. **John Knapp**, born March 1, 1708; died after 1761; married (1) Martha Weed (2) Abigail Close January 14, 1730/31, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, New York.

528. Joseph Haynes, born August 4, 1689, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; died in 1756 in Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **1056. Jonathan Haynes** and **1057. Sarah Moulton**. He married (1) **529. Marguerite Marois** February 12, 1709/10, in L'Ange-Gardien, Quebec, Canada (2) Marie-Dorothee Lessard May 30, 1718, in Notre Dame, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born August 20, 1691, in Ste. Anne, Quebec, Canada; died October 23, 1724, in l'Hopital Hoptel-Dieu de Quebec, Quebec, Canada (3) Marie Françoise Pinel Lafrance July 1, 1726, in Notre Dame, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born February 28, 1696/97, in Riviere Ouelle, Kamouraska, Quebec, Canada; died February 26, 1728/29 (4) Catherine Josephite Mignerons January 16, 1731/32, in Ste. Foye, Quebec, Canada; born April 25, 1706, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

529. Marguerite Marois, born November 10, 1687, in Chateau Richer, Quebec, Canada; died April 27, 1717, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **Guillaume Marois** and **Catherine Laberge**.

Passed down family stories:

On August 15, 1696, Joseph Haynes, about seven years old, was captured by Indians, along with his father Jonathan, and siblings Mary, Thomas, and Jonathan Jr., within sight of their house. The Indians took them to Penacook, New Hampshire, where they separated into two groups.

One group took Jonathan Sr. and Thomas to Maine. They soon plotted an escape, and returned to Haverhill.

Children Mary, Jonathan and Joseph were taken to Canada and sold to the French. Mary was redeemed for one hundred pounds of tobacco, but her two brothers remained in Canada, married there, and became wealthy farmers.

Two years later, Indians ambushed the elderly Jonathan Haynes executed him; his son Thomas was captured (for the second time) and freed about a year later.

Widow Sarah Haines signed a petition on April 17, 1701, asking that measures be taken to secure the return of six children taken by the Indians from Haverhill, two of them her own.

Years later, an expedition to Canada found Jonathan Jr. and Joseph Haynes. They had lost their mother language completely, and could only converse with their English relatives through an interpreter. One enquired about his sister, who had one of her fingers cut off by accident a short time before her capture. He recollected the circumstance, and asked if she was still living. Neither of them could be persuaded to return.

Children of Joseph Haynes and Marguerite Marois:

- i. Marie Marguerite Haynes/Hains/Hens, born October 29, 1710, in L'Ange Gardien, Montmorency, Quebec, Canada; died August 15, 1760, in La Durantaye, Quebec, Canada; married Francois Poidras.
- ii. Louis Haynes/Hains, born March 31, 1714, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died in 1716, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Marie Hains, born April 23, 1715, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died November 3, 1771, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married Pierre Lebeuf.
- 264 iv. **Joseph Louis Hains**, born April 25, 1717, in Quebec, Canada; died January 1745/46, in Cahokia, Illinois. married Marie Constance Chevalier August 30, 1741, in Cheboygan, Michilimackinac; born April 3, 1719, in Michilimackinac; died October 6, 1775, in Mackinac, Michigan Territory.

Children of Joseph Haynes and Marie-Dorothee Lessard:

- i. Marie-Therese Hains, born May 13, 1719; died June 15, 1794, in Montreal, Canada.
- ii. Marie-Madeleine Hains, born October 11, 1720, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Marie Jean- Josephite Hains, born January 23, 1721/22, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died between 1723 and 1816.
- iv. Louis-Claude Hains, born May 20, 1723, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1723, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Françoise-Dorothee Hains, born June 25, 1724, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1778, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Joseph Haynes and Marie Pinel Lafrance:

- i. Marie Louise Hains, born April 5, 1727, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Basile Hains, born February 17, 1728/29, in Quebec; d. March 25, 1729 in Quebec.

Children of Joseph Haynes and Catherine Josephte Migneron:

- i. Marie Francoise Haynes, born March 16, 1733/34, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died January 7, 1813, in Longue Pointe, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Jean Baptiste Haynes, born October 2, 1735; died abt. 1735.
- iii. Marie Catherine Haynes, born March 3, 1736/37, in Quebec, Canada; died November 24, 1743.
- iv. Barthelemy Haines, born January 9, 1738/39, in Quebec, Canada; died December 26, 1805, in Quebec, Canada.
- v. Marie Jeanne Haynes, born January 21, 1742/43.

642. Louis Mercadine. He married **643. Marie Poitras** December 31, 1845, in Mariau, Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France.

643. Marie Poitras.

Child of Louis Mercadine and Marie Poitras:

- 321 i. **Catherine Mercadine**, born in Mariau, Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France; married Etienne Dolque dit Laviolette December 1, 1745, in Mariau, Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France; born in Mariau, Castres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France.

688. Claude-Louis Gauthier dit Larouche, born December 23, 1684, in Quebec, Canada; died April 23, 1731, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **1376. Jean Gauthier dit Larouche** and **1377. Angeliqye Lefebvre dit Batanville**. He married **689. Marie-Francoise Gagne** May 10, 1710, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.

689. Marie-Francoise Gagne, born January 22, 1696, in Petit-Riviere-St-Francois, Quebec, Canada; died June, 1778 in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **1378. Ignace Gagne** and **1379. Louise Tremblay**. She married (2) Jean-Baptiste Otis February 9, 1733, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1680 in Dover, New Hampshire, USA; died September 15, 1760, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Claude-Louis Gauthier dit Larouche and Marie-Francoise Gagne:

- 344 i. **Francois Gauthier dit Larouche**, born June 8, 1719, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died October 29, 1776, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Madeleine Nadon November 26, 1742, in St-Francois-Sales, Laval, Quebec; born August 10, 1721, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died October 27, 1780, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Marie-Francoise Gauthier dit Larouche, born September 10, 1721, in Xavier, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Dominique Bonneau November 8, 1741, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born May 11, 1722, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died April 10, 1783, in St-Philippe, Laprairie, Canada.
- iii. Louis Gauthier dit Larouche, born September 7, 1723, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died April 10, 1793, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Felicite Perron October 11, 1747, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born October 9, 1726, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died February 10, 1797, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Antoine Gauthier dit Larouche, born March 20, 1726, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died March 8, 1799, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Genevieve Simard February 14, 1746, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; March 2, 1728, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died January 26, 1817, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Cecile Gauthier dit Larouche, born October 8, 1728, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died January 13, 1784, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Jacques Simard January 20, 1744,

- in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born October 22, 1720, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died December 24, 1783, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- vi. Ambroise Gauthier dit Larouche, born August 2, 1731, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died March 15, 1801, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Elisabeth Tremblay October 29, 1754, in Les Eboulements, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born April 11, 1733, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died December 12, 1805, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Jean-Baptiste Otis and Marie-Francoise Gagne:

- i. Genevieve Otis, born November 4, 1733, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died December 10, 1789, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Francois Fortin October 26, 1751, in Petit-Riviere-St-Francois, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born June 28, 1729, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Jean-Baptiste Otis, born April 16, 1736, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died March 1, 1789, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Marie-Anne Bolduc May 26, 1761, in St-Joachim, Montmorency, Canada; born March 28, 1732, in St-Joachim, Montmorency, Canada; died June 11, 1808, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.

690. Pierre Nadon dit Letourneau, born abt. 1669 in St-Pierre, Saintonge, France; died December 25, 1739, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **Jean Nadon** and **Catherine Baron**. He married **691. Catherine Labelle** April 26, 1711, in Quebec, Canada.

691. Catherine Labelle, born July 5, 1692, in Lachenaie, Quebec, Canada; died December 17, 1767, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **Guillaume Labelle** and **Anne Charbonneau**.

Children of Pierre Nadon dit Letourneau and Catherine Labelle:

- i. Catherine Nadon, born February 5, 1712, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died March 20, 1779, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Francois Belanger February 25, 1734, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1708; died March 19, 1774, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Angelique Nadon, born October 3, 1713, in Riviere-des-Prairies, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died September 10, 1788, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Joseph-Cecile Laporte January 24, 1735, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born November 22, 1707, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died May 8, 1791, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Joachim Nadon, born April 5, 1715, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died May 3, 1792, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Reine Trepanier August 8, 1740, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born July 13, 1721, in Chateau-Richer, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Marie-Josephite Nadon, July 22, 1716, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died January 12, 1761, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Jean-Baptiste Sigouin April 27, 1741, in Riviere-des-Prairies, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; born June 1, 1716, in St-Pierre, Ile d'Orleans, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Andre Nadon, born, born March 10, 1718, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died June 30, 1778, in St-Martin, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Marguerite Maisonneuve June 13, 1746, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born September 8, 1724, in Lachenaie, Quebec, Canada; died September 9, 1798, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- vi. Pierre Nadon, born March 5, 1720, in Riviere-des-Prairies, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died July 3, 1781, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married Marie-Catherine Maisonneuve February 17, 1749, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born November 12, 1731, in Terrebonne, Quebec, Canada.
- 345 vii. **Madeleine Nadon**, born August 10, 1721, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; died October 27, 1780, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Francois Gauthier dit Larouche November 26, 1742, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born June 8, 1719, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died October 29, 1776, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada (2) Jean-Baptiste Gravel August 18, 1777, in St-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born February 2, 1721, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada.
- viii. Jean-Baptiste Nadon, born May 23, 1730, in Riviere-des-Prairies, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died

December 4, 1798, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Louise Gagnon January 22, 1753, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born October 22, 1732, in Quebec, Canada; died August 5, 1765, in Ste-Rose, Laval, Quebec, Canada (2) Archange Pelletier October 13, 1766, in St-Francois-de-Sales, Laval, Quebec, Canada; born May 23, 1744, in L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada.

704. Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne, born abt. 1625 in Chateau Laville, Angers, Touraine, France; died March 21, 1688/1689, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **1408. Artus Tessier** and **1409. Jeanne Meine**. He married **705. Marie Archambault** September 28, 1648, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

705. Marie Archambault, born February 24, 1636, in Dompierre, Rochelle, Aunis, France; died August 16, 1719, in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **1410. Jacques Archambault** and **1411. Francoise Toureau**.

Urbain was the first Tessier to migrate to Nouvelle France, arriving alone in the settlement of Ville-Marie between 1642 and 1647. Nine other Tessiers followed to Canada from different branches (Tessier-Laplante, Tessier-Marquis, Tessier-Laliberte, etc.) but Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne had the largest family, and by far the largest number of descendants. In 1730 his descendants numbered 420, with the next most prolific, a Marc Tessier, having 47.

It is thought that he was a recruit of M. de la Dauversiere, and had lived in the Montreal area for at least a year or two when the first mention of Urbain in Canada occurred: a land grant accorded him by the governor, M. de Maisonneuve, on January 10, 1648. Urbain immediately built a house there.

One of Urbain Tessier's fellow workers, Michel Chauvin, in Montreal since 1644, traveled to Quebec and returned with a young wife named Anne Archambault. Anne had left behind two sisters in Quebec, and we can presume that Michel or his wife mentioned this to Urbain, for in the autumn of that year, on September 28, 1648, both of these sisters were married in Quebec City: Jacqueline Archambault to Paul Chalifou and Marie Archambault to Urbain Tessier. Marie was only twelve years and seven months old at the time. The first children, twins, died young, one on the date of birth, the other five days later. Then followed fifteen more children. Ten would go on to marry and have families, and seven were sons who carried on the family name. Urbain Tessier was one of the first five settlers in Montreal to have a child born there.

An Archambault brother, Denys, had been killed fighting Indians in Montreal. The father, Jacques Archambault was awarded land in Montreal, right next to Urbain's grant, so Urbain and his father-in-law became neighbors.

By profession Urbain Tessier was a pit-sawyer and carpenter, a brawny man who, before the time of lumber mills, sawed logs lengthwise by hand, and then built things with them. He was also a farmer, skilled with a plow, and, as most had to be in the settlement, an Indian fighter skilled with a musket. The only thing which might have kept him from prominent positions in Ville-Marie, like his brothers-in-law Jean Gervaise and Gilles Lauzon, was his inability to read or write.

Ville-Marie was the settlement which would later become downtown Montreal, but in the seventeenth century it was no more than a fort built on a spit of land between two rivers, the Saint-Laurent and the smaller Saint-Pierre, surrounded by the houses of a few hundred settlers. Many passed through in exploratory parties to the interior, and those who lived there on the frontier farmed and participated in the fur trade. The Iroquois tribes in the area had banded together with the purpose of the destruction of Ville-Marie, and raids, skirmishes and all out battles were regular occurrences between 1651 and 1665, when Carignan troops arrived in Nouvelle France. Urbain Tessier, his father-in-law Jacques Archambault and other neighbors maintained a stronghold called "L'Enfant-Jesus" against attacks. It was guarded day and night, and if it was taken, demolished or burned, they were obliged to reconstruct it at the same place at their expense.

Two kinds of temperament made up much of the population: the first were the trappers who went deep into the forest risking Indian encounters. The civil leaders encouraged these young people seeking adventure and liberty, because they provided invaluable services as explorers, guides and interpreters. The second type, the settlers, were no less courageous, being attacked in small groups, and sometimes in mighty raids. The religious leaders encouraged the settlers to have large families to establish the basis of a stable colony. Urbain Tessier is of that second group of pioneers.

In May, 1651, fellow residents Jean Boudart and his wife were victims of an Iroquois raid, the former killed on the spot, and the latter taken away to be burned. Four days afterward, at two o'clock in the morning, the same aggressors tried to burn the brewery, and they set fire to the houses of Michel Chauvin and Urbain Tessier. Urbain took his revenge in first positions in many battles. As Fr. Lauzon reported:

On June 18, 1651, four Frenchmen were attacked by a great number of Iroquois between the fort and Point-Saint-Charles. These Frenchmen, in such small numbers were unarmed, but they found no other protection but a miserable stronghold situated in the midst of a large quantity of felled wood, and there, resolved to cling dearly to life, they started to briskly fire on their assailants. On hearing this noise, one of the oldest colonists, Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne, being the nearest to the place where the attack was being made, was the first to run there in all haste, with as much audacity as good fortune, passing through without accident, with unparalleled agility and speed, over the felled wood; he got into four Iroquois ambushes, was in the line of fire without being wounded, finally arrived in the hut where he joined the besieged, and cheered them by his courageous act. Having heard these shots, one said, "Shall we let them perish?" and they all ran to the combat as to the feast.

Urbain's luck ran out in March, 1661. He was taken prisoner, along with five other settlers he had hired to work his land; four other Montrealers were killed. He was brought to Onnontagué, the Iroquois capital, southwest of Lake Ontario. Three months after his kidnapping his wife gave birth to a seventh child, the fourth boy. The Baptismal record states that on "the 7th day of June, was baptized Urbain, son of Urbain Tessier, resident taken by the Iroquois, last March 24th, and it is not known if he is dead or alive." While a prisoner, Urbain lost a finger. Urbain's release from captivity occurred on August 16 of the same year, but some accounts relate it as August, 1662, seventeen months after his capture. He was released along with eight others in a prisoner exchange negotiated between Pere Simon Lemoine and Chief Garakontie. His joyous return to Montreal occurred on August 31.

Conflicts with the Indians continued:

At Montreal, a man named Lavergne (Urban Tessier de La Vergne) who had lately returned from captivity among the Iroquois, chanced to rise at midnight and looking out the window, saw by the bright moon light a number of naked warriors stealthily gliding around a corner and crouching near a door in order to kill the first Frenchman who should go out in the morning. He silently awakened his companions, and having the rest of the night for consultation they arranged their plan well, so that some of them sallied from the rear of the house, came cautiously upon the Iroquois, placed them between two fires and captured them all.

Urbain Tessier continued his peaceful labors of land clearing and cultivation of the soil. In 1663, he enrolled as a soldier in the 8th squadron of the Sainte-Famille militia, but his fighting days were mostly over. It was during this year that he disposed of his stronghold of L'Enfant-Jesus to Francois Bailly. On June 25, 1678, Urbain Tessier and his brothers-in-law, Laurent Archambault, Jean Gervaise and Gilles Lauzon, granted to their father and father-in-law, Jacques Archambault, a life pension of 100 livres "septuagenarian and quite unable to work to earn his living and clothing, for the natural friendship they bear him, as they have always done."

Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne died in Montreal and was buried March 21, 1698, at Notre-Dame-de-Montreal.

On July 28, 1690, Inventory of the property of Urbain Tessier and division was made among Marie Archambault and her children. On May 22, 1692, another division of the estate was made concerning some property in town. On January 23, 1702, Marie Archambault relinquished her interest in the estate of her deceased husband in favor of her children. She outlived Urbain by thirty years, dying on August 6, 1719, at Pointe-aux-Trembles, near Montreal.

Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne had accumulated several parcels of land throughout his lifetime. In addition to the first land grant of thirty arpents (French acres a bit smaller than a modern acre), he made some purchases and was awarded further land as a result of his patriotism in having a large family, and his courageous pioneering exploits. When his sons came of age some of these lands were deeded off to them, while other plots were deeded to the Catholic Church. One piece of land, in the heart of modern downtown Montreal, is now worth billions of dollars and has been a source of lawsuits between the descendants of Urbain Tessier and the Catholic Church, the Bank of Montreal and other large institutions for more than three centuries. But that is another story...

Children of Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne and Marie Archambault:

- i. Unnamed Tessier dit Lavigne, born July 19, 1649, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died July 19, 1649, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Charles Tessier dit Lavigne, born July 19, 1649, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died July 24, 1649, in

- Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Paul Tessier dit Lavigne, born February 5, 1650/1651, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died April 26, 1730, in Longue Pointe, Quebec, Canada; married Marie-Madeleine Cloutier October 13, 1681, in Chateau Richer, Quebec, Canada; born September 24, 1662, in Chateau Richer, Quebec, Canada.
 - iv. Madeleine Tessier dit Lavigne, born July, 19 1653, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1666 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 - v. Laurent Tessier dit Lavigne, born June 3, 1655, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died September 27, 1687, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married Anne-Genevieve Lemire October 20, 1681, in Quebec, Canada; born March 16, 1663/1664, in Quebec, Canada.
 - vi. Louise Tessier dit Lavigne, born March 26, 1657, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died April 9, 1727, in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec, Canada; married Pierre Payet-St-Amour November 23, 1671, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1650, in Fleurence, Bordeaux, Gascogne, France.
 - vii. Agnes Tessier dit Lavigne, born March 23, 1658/1659, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died January 24, 1733, in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec, Canada; Married Guillaume Richard November 26, 1675, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1653 in St Leger, Saintogne, France; died July 8, 1690, in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec, Canada.
 - viii. Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne, born June 7, 1661, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died March 24 1684/1686, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 - ix. Jean Tessier dit Lavigne, born June 24, 1663, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died December 7, 1734 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married Jeanne LeBer November 21, 1686, in Laprairie, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1671 in Laprairie, Quebec, Canada; died December 4, 1687, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. *A man named Jean LeRoy dit LaPensee Petitioned in court, alleging that Jean Tessier dit Lavigne had run over two of his children with a loaded cart, resulting in serious injuries. The case was settled in arbitration, in favor of Sieur LeRoy dit LaPensee. Urbain Tessier paid all costs of court, witnesses. etc.*
 - x. Claude Tessier dit Lavigne, born December 25, 1665 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 - xi. Jacques Tessier dit Lavigne, born May 24, 1668, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died June 23, 1669, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 - xii. Catherine-Petronille Tessier dit Lavigne, born March 18, 1669/1670, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died May 19, 1751, in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, Canada; married Pierre Janot dit Lachipelle in Notre Dame de Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; born February 27, 1659/1660, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died July 2, 1725, in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec, Canada. *Pierre Janot dit Lachipelle- was described as an "engageur ouest": a voyageur to the west.*
 - xiii. Jean-Baptiste Tessier dit Lavigne, born January 26, 1671/1672, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died March 20, 1735/1736, in Longueuil, Quebec, Canada; married Elisabeth Renault (possibly Regnault or Renaud) in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1681 in Quebec, Canada; died November 11, 1747, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 - xiv. Pierre Tessier dit Lavigne, born February 21, 1673/1674, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died February 23, 1673/1674, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 - xv. Jacques Tessier dit Lavigne, born March 2, 1674/1675, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died May 9, 1738, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married Marie Adhemar May 10, 1699, in Notre Dame, Montréal, Quebec, Canada; born October 28, 1679, in Champlain, Quebec, Canada; died May 17, 1754, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
 - 352 xvi. **Ignace Tessier dit Lavigne**, born March 11, 1677, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died March 3, 1747, in Repentigny, Quebec, Canada; married Marguerite-Therese Lussier May 23, 1703, in Repentigny, Quebec, Canada; born September 3, 1683, in Varennes, Quebec, Canada; died May 7, 1748, in Repentigny, Quebec, Canada.
 - xvii. Nicolas Tessier dit Lavigne, born June 17, 1679, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died January 4, 1757, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

706. Jacques Lussier, born abt. 1646 in St-Eustache, Paris, France; died June 12, 1713, in Sorel, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **Jacques Lussier** and **Marguerite Darmine**. He married (1) Charlotte Lamarche September 30, 1669, in Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1649 in Paris, France (2) **1731. Catherine Clerice**, October 12, 1671, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

707. Catherine Clerice, born abt. 1653 in St-Sulpice, Paris, France; died March 1, 1715, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **Pierre Clerice** and **Marie Lefebvre**.

Child of Jacques Lussier and Charlotte Lamarche:

- i. Marie Lussier, born February 3, 1671, in Paris, France; died May 20, 1695, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Jacques Lussier and Catherine Clerice:

- i. Unnamed Lussier, born abt. 1672 in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died abt. 1672 in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Christophe Lussier, born September 15, 1673, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died February 5, 1752, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; married Catherine Gauthier November 12, 1696, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; born November 5, 1673, in Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, Canada; died February 7, 1756, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Pierre Lussier, born May 23, 1675, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died March 3, 1720, in Longueuil, Quebec, Canada; married Marguerite Viau September 13, 1699, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; born December 4, 1680, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died November 13, 1754, in Longueuil, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Catherine Lussier, born January 20, 1677, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died August 10, 1719, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; married Jacques David October 11, 1690, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1665.
- v. Jacques Lussier, born September 18, 1678, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; married Marie Senecal July 10, 1702, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1685, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada.
- vi. Francois Lussier, born July 10, 1680, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died July 27, 1680, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada.
- vii. Marie-Madeleine Lussier, born September 20, 1681, in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married Michel Petit February 4, 1699, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1677, in Quebec, Canada.
- 353 viii. **Marguerite-Therese Lussier**, born September 3, 1683, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died May 7, 1748, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; married Ignace Tessier dit Lavigne May 23, 1703, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; born March 11, 1677, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died March 3, 1747, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada.
- ix. Jean-Baptiste Lussier, born August 11, 1685, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died November 2, 1708, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; married Marie-Francoise Foisy dit Lafreniere October 28, 1707, in St-Sulpice, Quebec, Canada; born January 21, 1688, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; died April 5, 1737, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada.
- x. Jean Lussier, born March 2, 1687, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; died December 10, 1687, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada.
- xi. Marie-Louise Lussier, born March 27, 1689, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; Married Jean-Baptiste Bousquet abt. 1703, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; born September 3, 1674, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- xii. Marie-Jeanne Lussier, born February 23, 1692, in Boucherville, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada; married Antoine Foisy October 23, 1707, in Repentigny, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada; born June 15, 1681, in Champlain, Quebec; died March 26, 1760, in Varennes, Monteregie, Quebec, Canada.

Generation 11

1028. David Ackerman, born in 1616 in Oss, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands; died in 1662. He was the son of **Lauren Hendrikse Ackerman** and **Janneke**. He married **1029. Lysbet Bellier** September 16, 1641, in the Netherlands.

1029. Lysbet Bellier, born January 24, 1615/16.

David Ackerman (sometimes spelled Akerman) came from the Dutch village of Oss, and Lysbet Bellier was from Dordrecht. The marriage certificate was issued September 16, 1641, and there was an indication on it that he was in the military. They lived for several years in Den Bosch, then moved to Oss. They were members of the Reformed Church in Geffen. David was listed on the church rolls as a schoolmaster and church warden. After 1653 they moved to the village of Berlicum.

On September 2, 1662, David, Lysbet and six children, ages 20, 18, 16, 12, 8 and 6, left for the New World on the ship Vos (Fox) and arrived in New Amsterdam on November 14, 1662. David was probably recruited to travel to America due to chronic shortages of church ministers and officials there. Some say that David Ackerman died on the journey, possibly drowning within sight of the New World. Whether that's accurate or not, his wife was a widow when she and her daughter Anneken joined the Dutch Reformed Church in New Amsterdam in January of 1663. The family lived on what is now Whitehall Street, where Lysbet operated a tavern. She served beer and some food, and traded a few beaver pelts to make money. On January 29, 1668, she married a man named Kiers Wolthers. Lysbet and her boys moved to his farm in Harlem, where she died a few months later.

Children of David Ackerman and Lysbet Bellier:

- i. Anneken Ackerman, born July 1, 1642, in Den Bosch, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands; died January, 1731 in New York.
- ii. Lysbet Ackerman, born abt. 1643 in the Netherlands.
- iii. Johannes Ackerman, born in 1645 in Noord-Brabant, Netherlands; died before 1663.
- iv. Laurents Ackerman, born June 12, 1650, in Maasdonk, Geffen, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands; died in Little Ferry, Bergen County, New Jersey; married Geertje Egberts August 3, 1679, in Bergen County, New Jersey.
- v. David Ackerman, born September, 1653 in Geffen, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands; died in Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey; married Hillegond Verplanck in 1680 in New York, New York.
- 514 vi. **Lodowyck Ackerman**, born in 1654 in Berlicum, Sint-Michielsgestel, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands; married Jannetje Bleyck; born February 7, 1666, in Kingston, Ulster County, New York; died in 1698.
- vii. Abraham David Ackerman, born May 3, 1659, in Berlicum, Sint-Michielsgestel, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands; died in 1724 in Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey; married Lysbet Aeltie Van Laer in Flatbush, Long Island, New York.

1032. Claude LeMaistre, born between 1610 and 1613 in Richebourg, Artois, France; died in 1682 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York. He was the son of **2064. Guillaume LeMaistre** and **2065. Louise Quennel**. He married **1033. Hester DuBois** April 24, 1652, in Loverdwarstract, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

1033. Hester DuBois, born October 9, 1625, in Canterbury, Kent, England; died in 1710. She was the daughter of **Pierre DuBois** and **Catherine Clarisse**.

Claude LeMaistre (Le Maitre, De Le Maitre, De La Mater, etc.) was a silk grosgrain clothworker and a carpenter. Religious persecution caused him to leave France and follow the Huguenot migration to the Netherlands. From there he came to America where he lived at Flatbush, Long Island, New York (also known as Midwout) from 1652 to 1662. On July 31, 1662, he sold his farm and two lots at Flatbush and moved to Harlem on the northeast end of Manhattan Island. If you were to walk down 123rd Street between Second Avenue and Third Avenue, you would walk on land owned by Claude LeMaistre in 1670. In 1664 he was listed as a member of the Dutch Reformed Church in Harlem.

Children of Claude LeMaistre and Hester DuBois:

- i. Jan (John) LeMaistre, born in 1653 in Flatbush, Kings County, New York; married Ruth Waldron. *John worked extensively in real estate.*
- ii. Abraham LeMaistre, born in 1656 in Flatbush, Kings County, New York; married (1) Celeste Vernoye (2) Elsie Tappan. *Abraham became a church elder and was prominent in public affairs.*
- 516 iii. **Isaac Delamater**, born in 1658 in Flatbush, Kings County, New York; married Cornelia Everts December 3, 1681 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; born in 1663 in Albany, Albany County, New York.
- iv. Susannah LeMaistre, born abt. 1660 in Flatbush, Kings County, New York; married Albert Herman Bussing.
- v. Hester LeMaistre, born in 1662 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; married Moses Le Count.
- vi. Jacobus (James) LeMaistre, born in 1662 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York.

1040. Joshua Knapp, born January 5, 1635, in Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts; died October 27, 1684, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut. He was the son of **2080. Nicholas Knapp** and **2081. Elinor**. He married **1041. Hannah Close** June 9, 1657, in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

1041. Hannah Close, born in 1632 in Grinton, Yorkshire, England; died in 1694 in Fairfield County, Connecticut.

Joshua Knapp moved to Stamford, Connecticut with his father in 1646, married, and lived there for some time. In 1663 he moved to Greenwich, Connecticut, where he was admitted Freeman in 1669, living there until his death in 1684.

He was one of two persons who made the bargain between the Indians and the Stamford Colony when Bedford Parish was bought from them. The agreement was witnessed by Joshua Knapp and David Waterbury and signed by seven Indian Chiefs, dated December 23, 1680. Joshua was made Proprietor at Greenwich in 1664. He was one of the Committee of Sixteen to confer about the dividing line between Greenwich and Rye.

Joshua Knapp was a weaver and a farmer. In 1670 his father Nicholas Knapp (also a weaver) willed half of his gears to Joshua and the other half to Joshua's brother Caleb, as well as his loom. Nicholas made Joshua sole executor of his will. Inventory of his estate in 1684 placed its value at 54 pounds.

Children of Joshua Knapp and Hannah Close:

- i. Hannah Knapp, born March 26, 1660, in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died March 29, 1721, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; married Daniel Smith in 1679; born in 1648; died March 3, 1740, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut.
- 520 ii. **Joshua Knapp**, born in 1662; died in 1750; married (1) Elizabeth Reynolds March 16, 1686/87; born in August 1667 (2) Abigail Butler.
- iii. Joseph Knapp, born in 1664 in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died in 1716 or 1723; married Mary Lockwood, widow of Jonathan Husted.
- iv. Ruth Knapp, born in 1666 in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died after March 6, 1736.
- v. Timothy Knapp, born in 1668/69; died in 1733 or 1737; married (1) Elizabeth Seymour (2) Martha Weeks.
- vi. Benjamin Knapp, born in 1673/74; died in 1709 or 1716; married Elizabeth Butler in 1700.
- vii. Caleb Knapp, born March, 1677; died in 1750; married Sarah Rundell April 1, 1697.
- viii. Jonathan Knapp, born in 1679, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

1056. Jonathan Haynes, born April 11, 1648, in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts; died February 22, 1697/98, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts. He was the son of **2112. Thomas Haynes** and **2113. Sarah Ingersoll**. He married **1057. Sarah Moulton** December 30, 1674, in Newberry, Essex County, Massachusetts.

1057. Sarah Moulton, born October 17, 1656, in Hampton, Rockingham County, New Hampshire; died July 13, 1699, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of **William Moulton** and **Margaret Page**.

Passed down family stories:

Jonathan Haynes was a brick maker and farmer. On August 15, 1696, Jonathan, along with his children Mary, Thomas, Jonathan Jr. and Joseph, were captured by Indians while picking beans within sight of their house. The Indians, about thirty in number, took them to Penacook, New Hampshire, where they separated into two groups.

One group took Jonathan Sr. and Thomas to their Indian homes in Maine. The two captives soon made an escape. Hungry and weak after traveling two or three days, the old man was exhausted. Thomas went onward, and hearing the sound of a sawmill in operation, soon reached the settlement of Saco. With help, Thomas then returned to his father, and when their strength had been restored, they returned to Haverhill.

Children Mary, Jonathan and Joseph were taken to Canada and sold to the French. Mary was redeemed for one hundred pounds of tobacco, but her two brothers remained in Canada, married there and became wealthy farmers.

In 1698 the Indians commenced their incursions unusually early. On February 22 they attacked Andover, killed five of the inhabitants and captured as many more. On their return the same party killed Jonathan Haynes and Samuel Ladd.

Jonathan and Samuel, on their way to harvesting hay that morning with their eldest sons Thomas and Daniel, suddenly found themselves between two files of Indians—seven on each side of the path.

One version of the story says that, against his father's wishes, young Ladd (who did not relish the idea of being quietly taken prisoner) cut a horse loose and started off at full speed. Though repeatedly fired at by the Indians, he succeeded in reaching home to spread the alarm. Some say that the horse rushed against the door of his master's house, bursting it open and fell dead upon the threshold, and Mrs. Ladd exclaimed, in agony, "Oh! the Indians have killed Ladd." How young Daniel Ladd ended up again in the Indian's custody is not known, so the escape on horseback part of the tale is suspect.

Two of the Indians then stepped behind the fathers, and dealt them each a heavy blow upon the head. Jonathan Haynes, who was quite aged, instantly fell, but Samuel Ladd did not. Another of the Indians then stepped before Ladd, raising his hatchet as if to strike. Ladd closed his eyes, expecting the blow to fall, and when he again opened them, he saw the Indian laughing and mocking his fear. Another immediately stepped behind Ladd and felled him.

The Indians, asked why they killed the old men, said that they killed Haynes because he was "so old he no go with us," and that they killed Ladd, who was a fierce, stern looking man, because "he so sour."

They took the two boys to Penacook. Daniel Ladd soon tired of captivity, and one night after his Indian master and family had fallen asleep, he escaped. Deciding that he needed a hatchet, he returned and was recaptured, and delivered again to his master, who bound his hands, laid him upon his back, fastened one of his feet to a tree, and in that manner kept him fourteen nights. They then gashed his face with their knives, filled the wounds with powder, and kept him on his back, until it was so indented in the flesh that it was impossible to extract it. He carried the scars to his grave, and was frequently spoken of by his descendants as the "marked man."

Young Thomas remained in captivity for a year, and upon his redemption was given an ornamental cane by the Indian chief as a token of respect for good conduct as a prisoner. The upper half was neatly ornamented with diamond-shaped figures, cut with a knife.

Widow Sarah Haines signed a petition on April 17, 1701, asking that measures be taken to secure the return of six children taken by the Indians from Haverhill.

Years later, an expedition to Canada found Jonathan Jr. and Joseph Haynes. They had lost their mother language completely, and could only converse with their English relatives through an interpreter. One enquired about his sister, who had one of her fingers cut off by accident a short time before her capture. He recollected the circumstance, and asked if she was still living. Neither of them could be persuaded to return.

Jonathan Haynes is buried in West Parish (Haynes) Cemetery on Carleton Street, Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts.

Children of Jonathan Haynes and Sarah Moulton :

- i. Hannah Haynes, born July 19, 1677, in Newburyport, Essex County, Massachusetts; died April 19, 1720, in Norwich, New London County, Connecticut.
- ii. Thomas Haynes, born May 14, 1680, in Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts; died December 6, 1771, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts.
- iii. Sarah Haynes, born January 19, 1682/83, in Newberry, Essex County, Massachusetts; died May 29, 1745, in Lebanon, New London County, Connecticut.
- iv. Jonathan Haynes, born September 3, 1684, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; died March 29, 1745, in Montmagny, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Mary Haynes, born March 3, 1685/86, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; died February 10, 1753, in Hampton, Windham County, Connecticut.
- 528 vi. **Joseph Haynes**, born August 4, 1689, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; died in 1756 in Quebec, Canada. He married (1) Marguerite Marois February 12, 1709/10, in L'Ange-Gardien, Quebec, Canada (2) Marie-Dorothee Lessard May 30, 1718, in Notre Dame, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born August 20, 1691, in Ste Anne, Quebec, Canada; died October 23, 1724, in l'Hopital Hoptel-Dieu de Quebec, Quebec, Canada (3) Marie Francoise Pinel Lafrance July 1, 1726 in Notre Dame, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born February 28, 1696/97, in Riviere Ouelle, Kamouraska, Quebec, Canada; died February 26, 1728/29 (4) Catherine Josephpte Migner on January 16, 1731/32, in Ste Foye, Quebec, Canada; born April

- 25, 1706, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.
- vii. Ruth Haynes, born February 10, 1691/92, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; died in 1787 in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts.
- viii. Abigail Haynes, born March 10, 1693/94, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; died July 5, 1722, in Plainfield, Windham County, Connecticut.
- ix. Elizabeth Haynes, born May 22, 1697, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; died February 27, 1757, in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

1376. Jean Gauthier dit Larouche, born abt. 1645 in Echillais, Rochefort, Saintes, Saintonge, France; died May 27, 1690, in Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **2752. Mathurin Gauthier** and **2753. Catherine Loumeaux**. He married **1377. Angelique Lefebvre dit Battanville** January 21, 1674/75, in the Church of Notre-Dame-de-Quebec, Quebec, Canada.

1377. Angelique Lefebvre dit Battanville, born abt. 1661 in St. Godard-de-Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France; died January 29, 1712, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **2754. Louis Lefebvre dit Battanville** and **2755. Suzanne DeBure**. She married (2) Pierre Brunet September 4, 1690, in Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1661 in St-Nicolas-de-Bourbueil, Loire, Rhone-Alpes, France; died January 29, 1712, in Quebec, Canada.

Jean crossed the ocean to Quebec in 1672 from the Saintonge d'Echillais, Diocese of Saintes, in the town of Charente-Inferieure, District of Marennes, Canton of Saint-Agnant, five kilometers from Rochefort, gateway to Aunes and La Rochelle. His arrival year is authenticated by a contract between Jean and a merchant, Alexander Petit, in November 1674. Jean had run up debts with Petit and signed a note promising a payment of 303 livres "in good furs or cash" upon the arrival of a ship in the upcoming summer. Jean claimed to have helped build a boat for the King, but had not yet been paid.

On January 21, 1675, Jean married Angelique Lefebvre, thirteen or fourteen years old at the time, and daughter to the brewer Louis Lefebvre dit Battanville. In March, 1676, the new couple rented a house from Pierre Bouvier. The following July they were evicted for non-payment of rent. In June, 1678, Jean's fortunes had improved, and he managed to purchase a property "with the building above" which fronted the street at a mere seventeen feet wide. Jean paid 1000 livres for the site and the contract noted his status as a "talliender." In 1680 Angelique received a piece of land, an advance on the inheritance from her father, a "Christmas Present" in the nearby village of St-Charles, Charlesbourg, two arpents (slightly smaller than a modern acre) by thirty arpents. Another windfall: in 1677 Francois Jaquet dit Langevin, the godfather of Jean's first son Francois, contributed 200 livres for the boy.

Jean was a *Talliender et Forgeron*, a master edge-tool maker, forging fine tools, well tempered knives and solid agricultural instruments. His shop was nearly a boarding house as he took on apprentices, the usual contract being a three or four year education in the trade in exchange for room, board, food and clothing. Jean successfully sued the father of one young man who left his apprenticeship three months early. The family must have been financially sound, as the 1681 census shows that they had a fifteen year old maid. The Gauthier house and workshop were cramped, and in 1684 a new two floor home, seventeen by thirty-two feet in dimension, replaced the old one.

Tragedy struck on November 6, 1686, during a large boisterous community celebration for the unveiling of a statue of King Louis XIV, on Place Royale in Quebec's Lower Town. Probably as a result of too much drink, Jean badgered a merchant named Henri Petit dit Bruneau with an old shotgun. Either he didn't know the weapon was loaded or he didn't care, and it went off, wounding Mr. Petit, who died thirteen days later.

Jean was tried, found guilty of murder and was sentenced to be taken to the entry of the Cathedral on his knees "to make honorable amends, head bared, a rope around his neck, and a burning torch in his hand." Then he was exiled from the town forever. Fines topping 2000 livres were imposed. Jean appealed, pleaded "not guilty," and his sentence was commuted. He had to pay 300 livres to the Petit widow and 100 livres to the King, plus court costs. It was a moral and economic catastrophe for Jean, haunting him until his death a few years later at the age of forty-five.

Angelique quickly remarried, and about four years later Jean's estate was divided among family members. Angelique retained the Charlesbourg property, and Jean's tools and manufacturing enterprise went to his son, Francois, another blacksmith and maker of fine edge-tools.

Children of Jean Gauthier dit Larouche and Angelique Lefebvre dit Battanville:

- i. Francois Gauthier dit Larouche, born October 11, 1675, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died February 1, 1747, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Louise Augran January 9, 1696, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born July 8, 1679, in Sorel, Quebec, Canada; died February 23, 1715, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada (2) Marie Marchand February 18, 1716, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born May 11, 1688, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died November 29, 1728, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. *Like his father, Francois Gauthier dit Larouche was a blacksmith, an edge-toolmaker.*
- ii. Catherine-Angelique Gauthier dit Larouche, born April 25, 1677, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died September 3, 1742, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Pierre Samson November 24, 1695, in Notre-Dame Cathedral, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born March 15, 1671, in Lauzon, Quebec, Canada; died May 14, 1709, in Lauzon, Quebec, Canada (2) Edouard Clement October 27, 1710, in Notre-Dame Cathedral, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Jean-Baptiste Gauthier dit Larouche, born June 18, 1679, in Notre-Dame Cathedral, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died April 14, 1699, in Notre-Dame Cathedral, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.
- 688 iv. **Claude-Louis Gauthier dit Larouche**, born December 23, 1684, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died April 23, 1731, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Marie-Francoise Gagne May 10, 1710, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born January 22, 1696, in Petit-Riviere, Quebec, Canada; died June 1, 1778, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Pierre Gauthier dit Larouche, April 27, 1687, in Basseville, Quebec, Canada; died November 20, 1708, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. *Like his father, Pierre Gauthier dit Larouche was a blacksmith.*
- vi. Hilaire Gauthier dit Larouche, born October 20, 1689, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died February 15, 1690, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Pierre Brunet and Angelique Lefebvre dit Battenville:

- i. Jean Brunet, born December 27, 1694, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; married Madeleine-Agathe Larcheveque September 23, 1715, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1696.
- ii. Pierre Brunet, born June 27, 1697, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died February 13, 1715, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Louis Brunet, born August 27, 1703, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died December 6, 1741, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

1378. Ignace Gagne, born March 12, 1656, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died July 20, 1702, in Hotel-Dieu, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **Louis Gagne** and **Marie Michel**. He married (1) Barbe Dodier November 5, 1680, in Ste-Anne-de-Baupre, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1664; died February 7, 1689, in Petit-Riviere-St-François, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada (2) **1379. Louise Tremblay** November 6, 1689, in L'Ange-Gardien, Rouville, Quebec, Canada.

1379. Louise Tremblay, born October 20, 1669, in L'Ange-Gardien, Rouville, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **Pierre Tremblay** and **Ozanne Achon**.

Children of Ignace Gagne and Barbe Dodier:

- i. Louise Gagne, born September 20, 1683, in Petit-Riviere-St-François, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died September 24, 1747, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Gabriel-Robert Dufour April 26, 1703, in Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1678 in Calvados, Normandie, France; died June 26, 1720, in Montmorency, Quebec, Canada (2) Guillaume Boily October 30, 1726, in St-Pierre, Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born January 12, 1682, in St-Jouin-de-Marnes, Deux-Sevres, France; died February 17, 1764, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Genevieve Gagne, born May 27, 1686, in Petit-Riviere-St-François, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died April 9, 1731, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Louis Gonthier April 13, 1706, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born February 27, 1679, in Quebec, Canada; died December 19, 1728, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada (2) Philippe Savard November 22, 1729, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born November 14, 1700, in Charlesbourg, Quebec, Canada; died April 10, 1731, in Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. Jacques Gagne, born October 8, 1688, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Helene Perron February 24, 1716, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born February 7, 1694, in L'Ange-Gardien, Rouville, Quebec, Canada; died October 25, 1735, in St-Famille, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Ignace Gagne and Louise Tremblay:

- i. Ignace Gagne, born October 27, 1690, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died April 14, 1759, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Angelique Dufour in 1719; born May 23, 1694, in Chateau-Richer, Cote-de-Beaupre, Quebec, Canada; died August 20, 1695, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Pierre Gagne, born September 15, 1692, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Marie-Josephthe Dufour in 1720, in St-Joachim, Montmorency, Canada; born September 19, 1697, in Chateau-Richer, Cote-de-Beaupre, Quebec, Canada (2) Angelique Dubeau May 14, 1725, in St-Francois, Ile d'Orleans, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1702; died January 21, 1774, in St-Francois, Ile d'Orleans, Quebec, Canada.
- 689 iii. **Marie-Francoise Gagne**, born January 22, 1696, in Petit-Riviere-St-François, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died June 1, 1778, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Claude-Louis Gauthier dit Larouche May 10, 1714, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born December 23, 1684, in Quebec, Canada; died April 23, 1731, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada (2) Jean-Baptiste Otis February 9, 1733, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1680 in Dover, New Hampshire, United States; died September 15, 1760, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. Francois-Xavier Gagne, born February 24, 1698, in Petit-Riviere-St-François, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Genevieve Fillion January 16, 1719, in St-Joachim, Montmorency, Canada; born abt. 1698; died November 9, 1778, in Petit-Riviere-St-François, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Barbe Gagne, born November 16, 1699, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada, died March 25, 1723, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; married Augustin Boivin July 8, 1715, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; born May 2, 1690, in Ste-Anne-de-Beaupre, Quebec, Canada; died October 14, 1771, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada.
- vi. Raphael Gagne, born July 13, 1701, in Baie St-Paul, Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada; died April 26, 1767, in St-Francois, Ile d'Orleans, Quebec, Canada; married Marie-Josephthe Alliare July 4, 1729, in St-Francois, Ile d'Orleans, Quebec, Canada; July 28, 1710, in St-Francois, Ile d'Orleans, Quebec, Canada; died May 20, 1774, in St-Francois, Ile d'Orleans, Quebec, Canada.

1408. Artus Tessier, born abt. 1590 in Chateau Laville, Angers, Touraine, France; died March 21, 1689, in Touraine, France. He married **1409. Jeanne Meine** abt. 1615, in Angers, Touraine, France.

1409. Jeanne Meine, born abt. 1595 in Chateau Laville, Angers, Touraine, France.

Child of Artus Tessier and Jeanne Meine:

- 704 i. **Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne**, born abt. 1625 in Angers, Touraine, France; died March 21, 1688/1689, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married Marie Archambault September 28, 1648, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1644 in France; died August 8, 1685, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

1410. Jacques Archambault, born abt. 1604 in L'Ardilliere, Dompierre, Rochelle, Aunis, France; died February 15, 1688, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of **2820. Antoine Archambault** and **2821. Renee Ouvrad**. He married (1) **1411. Francoise Toureau** January 24, 1628/1629 (2) Marie Denot-de-la-Martiniere January 26, 1665/1666; born abt. 1610 in Porcheresse, Anglome, France.

1411. Francoise Toureau, born abt. 1600 in France; died December 9, 1663, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of **2822. Francois Tourand** and **2823. Marthe Noire**.

Jacques Archambault is the ancestral father of all Archambaults in North America, through his son Laurent. Described in France as a laborer and wine maker, there is evidence of at least one contract for the delivery of barrels of wine.

Perhaps on August 5, 1645, but more likely on September 23, 1646, Jacques, his wife and six children arrived in Quebec. A crossing of the ocean by an entire family was a very rare occurrence during those times, and it is supposed that the emigration was a late consequence of the political and religious forces which propelled the Huguenot Diaspora a decade or two earlier. He was likely recruited by Pierre Le Gardeur-de-Repentigny, Director of Embarkations at LaRochelle from 1645 to 1647, who was also Commander of the ship *Le Cardinal*.

It seems that Pierre Le Gardeur-de-Repentigny hired Jacques to run his farm, starting on October 16, 1647. The lease provided the Archambault family with a dwelling, two oxen, two cows, one heifer, and some pigs.

It was in Quebec that Jacques witnessed the marriages of three of his daughters: Anne married Michel Chauvin, later accused of bigamy, Marie, who married Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne and Jacquette, who married Paul Chalifour. Jacquette was the only child of Jacques Archambault to remain rooted in Quebec City.

The regions of Quebec named Trois-Rivieres and Montreal urgently needed colonists, and Jacques was persuaded by Montreal's governor, Mr. de Maisonneuve, to relocate to the settlement of Ville-Marie by a combination of land and money (300 livres). He was granted a parcel in the country outside what would later become Montreal, and a parcel in the city of thirty arpents (French acres, somewhat smaller than a modern acre). These parcels were usually long and thin, two arpents wide along the river and stretching fifteen arpents inland into the cultivatable land. The decision to relocate to Montreal was also made easy by the fact that two of his daughters had already settled there. On a more tragic note, his older son Denys had lost his life in Montreal during a battle with the Iroquois the previous year.

Ville-Marie was a new settlement established on a point of land between the Saint-Laurent river and the little river called Saint-Pierre. In the 1650's the Iroquois tribes in the area formed a coalition with the intent to destroy Ville-Marie. The colony was continually exposed to attack.

On March 30, 1655, Jacques and several residents of Ville-Marie hired master surgeon Étienne Bouchard "to dress and give medications for all sorts of things, illnesses both natural and accidental, except for the Plague," for the signers and their family for five livres per year, said to be the first example of health insurance on the North American continent.

On October 11, 1658, Jacques Archambault contracted with the island's governor to build a well, five feet in diameter "in the fort at Place d'Armes." He guaranteed at least two feet of steady water at the bottom and was paid 300 livres and ten pots of brandy (eau-de-vie) for his work. This was the first well ever constructed on the island. Jacques quickly got a reputation as a true dowser. An image often associated with him shows a smiling man holding the traditional forked tree branch of that mysterious trade. The following year, on June 8, 1659, Mr. Gabriel de Queylus, founder of the Saint-Sulpice Seminary of Montreal, contracted Jacques to dig another well in the garden of the hospital. Again a promise of two feet of water in the well was made, and again, the fee was set at 300 livres and ten pots of brandy. This became a standard price, and there is evidence of several more wells being dug. One well was shared by three men, and it is often held up as a sign of the patience of Jacques Archambault that one of these men finally paid off his share of the bill sixteen years later.

On June 25, 1678, Urbain Tessier and his brothers-in-law Laurent Archambault, Jean Gervaise and Gilles Lauzon granted Jacques Archambault a life pension of 100 livres "septuagenarian and quite unable to work to earn his living and clothing, for the natural friendship they bear him, as they have always done."

Children of Jacques Archambault and Francoise Toureau:

- i. Denys Archambault, born September 12, 1630, in Dompierre, Rochelle, Aunis, France; died July 26, 1651, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. *On May 6, 1651, Denys was one of the men who came to the aid of Jean Boudard and his wife Catherine Mercier during an Indian raid. Jean was killed, and his wife was captured and tortured at an unknown location. Later that year on Ste-Anne's Day, two hundred Iroquois attacked Ville-Marie, particularly the hospital. Lambert Closse and his men continued this desperate struggle throughout the day. The attackers lost many men. Denys Archambault, while lighting a cannon for the third time, "was killed by an explosion from this weapon which shattered and killed a lot of the enemy."*
- ii. Anne Archambault, born abt. 1631 in Dompierre, Rochelle, Aunis, France; died July 30, 1699, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Michel Chauvin July 27, 1617, in Ste-Suzanne, Maine, France; born abt. 1617 in Ste-Suzanne, Maine, France; died bef. 1654 (2) Jean Gervaise February 3, 1689/1690, in Montreal, Quebec, France; born abt. 1621 in Souvigne, Angers, Touraine, France, died March 12, 1689/1690, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. *While passing through France in 1650, Louis Prudhomme learned that Michel Chauvin's lawful wife was living in poverty at Ste-Suzanne. On October 8, 1650, in the presence of Paul de Chomedey, according to the notes of the notary Jean de Saint-Père, Chauvin admitted his bigamy and was returned to France. Jean Gervaise, master baker, then took Anne Archambault for his wife.*
- iii. Jacquette Archambault, born abt. 1631 in Dompierre, Rochelle, Aunis, France; died July 30, 1699, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Michel Chauvin July 27, 1617, in Ste-Suzanne, Maine, France;

- born abt. 1617 in Ste-Suzanne, Maine, France; died bef. 1654 in Quebec, Canada (2) Jean Gervaise February 3, 1653/1654, in Souvigne, Angers, Touraine, France; born abt. 1621 in Souvigne, Angers, Touraine, France; died March 12, 1689/1690, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- 705 iv. **Marie Archambault**, born February 24, 1636, in Dompierre, Rochelle, Aunis, France; died August 16, 1719, in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec, Canada; married Urbain Tessier-dit-Lavigne September 28, 1648, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1625 in Angers, Touraine, France; died March 21, 1688/1689, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- v. Louise Archambault, born March 16, 1640, in Dompierre, Rochelle, Aunis, France; died abt. 1644. *Louise Archambault was the only one of her siblings not to cross the Atlantic, due to her early death.*
- vi. Laurent Archambault, born January 10, 1642, in Dompierre, Rochelle, Aunis, France; died April 19, 1730, in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec, Canada; married Catherine Marchand January 7, 1659/1670, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1640 in St-Sulpice, Paris, France. *Laurent Archambault was a carpenter.*
- vii. Marie Archambault, born abt. 1644 in France; died August 8, 1685, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married Gilles Lauzon November 27, 1656, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1631, in St-Julien, Caens, Normandie, France; died September 21, 1687, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Generation 12

2064. Guillaume LeMaistre, born in Lestrem, France. He married **2065. Louise Quennel**.

2065. Louise Quennel.
Child of Guillaume LeMaistre and Louise Quennel:

- 1032 i. Claude LeMaistre**, born between 1610 and 1613, in Richebourg, Artois, France, died in 1682 in Harlem, Manhattan Island, New York; married Hester DuBois April 24, 1652, in Loverdwarsstract, Amsterdam, Netherlands; born October 9, 1625, in Canterbury, Kent, England; died in 1710.

2080. Nicholas Knapp, born May 16, 1592, in Bures, Suffolk, England, died April 16, 1670, in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut. He was the son of **4160. John Knapp** and **4161. Martha Blois**. He married (1) **2081. Elinor**, born in 1608 in Bures, Suffolk, England; died August 16, 1658, in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut (2) Unity Buxton Brown, daughter of Clement Buxton and widow of Peter Brown.

2081. Elinor, born in 1608 in Bures, Suffolk, England; died August 16, 1658, in Stamford, Fairfield County, England.

Nicholas Knapp and his wife came to New England from England in 1630 with the Winthrop and Saltonstall Expedition, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. The fleet contained about 700 Puritans, men, women and children, sailing from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, with the necessary livestock and provisions. John Winthrop and other wealthy leaders had obtained a Royal Charter in 1629 to establish the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Over the winter of 1629/30, they recruited a large group of families, representing all manner of skilled labor to ensure a robust colony. The first year was difficult and out of the 700 who had arrived during the spring and summer, over 200 died by the end of December. The flow of Puritans to New England continued for ten more years, during the period known as the Great Migration.

Nicholas Knapp was a weaver and farmer, and possibly a brother of William Knapp who came at the same time but that relationship has neither been proved nor disproved. There is no record that they ever had any dealings with each other after their arrival. When either was in difficulty, it was a stranger who came to the rescue, never the reputed brother.

Records of the Massachusetts Bay Company in New England in the 1630s give us:

"Nich. Knapp is fyned five pounds for taking upon him to cure the scurvy by a water of noe worth nor value which he solde att a very deare rate, to be imprisoned till hee pay his ffine or give securitye for it, or else be whipped and shall be liable to any mans ae'en of whome hee hath receaved money for the s'd water. Mr. Wil'm Pelham and Mr. Edward Lockewood both promised to pay the court the sum of five pounds (V£) for Nich. Knapp before the last court of May next. Aug. 7, 1632. there is 3 pounds (IH£) of Knapp's fine of five pounds (V£) remitted. 6th day of 7th month, 1638. General Court. Nicho Knop, being fined five pounds, pt was paid and the rest remitted."

When no one who bought the water complained, and some in fact said the water helped cure their ailments, the rest of the fine was forgiven.

From the last will and testament of Nicholas Knapp:

- 1 I give to my son Moses Knap my house and land in Stamford with all the meadows and upland belonging to me. Also, I give to my said sonn Moses, my cart and plowe or plowes, with all the furniture of Irons, yokes and Chaynes belonging and a small gun in the house and a Sword.
- 2 I give to my son Timothy the monies remayning due to me upon the bill for the house of John Bats lives in.
- 3 I give unto my Sonn John Caleb the Loom and half the gears and the other half of the gears I give to my Sonn Joshua.
- 4 I give to my dau. Sarah Disbrowe, the monies due me fro m her husband, about 37£ concerning the horss.
- 5 I give to my dau. Hanna, one mare.
- 6 I give to my dau. Lidia the mare that was Mr. Bishops with, the increase shee hath.
- 7 I give to my dau. Ruth Twenty Shillings.
- 8 I give to my two daughters-in-law, viz: Sarah and Unica Buxton, all their Mother's Clothes as a free gift, except one hat and one new petticoat, which my will is they should have onward of their portion. Also, I will and bequeath unto Uneca Buxton the new bible as a free gift.
- 9 My will is that the portions due to my two daughters-in-law, viz: Sarah Buxton and Uneca Buxton, out of the estate of their father, Clement Buxton. I say that ther and portions be currently payd, according to their proportion of that Inventorie.
- 10 Lastly, my Will is that my Son Jushua Knap be sole executor of this my Will to receive all and pay dues according to this my last will as also all debts to or from me. If in case that mare be not found that I have given to Lydia, that then shee to have a nother mare in the Lue of that. This being my Last Will, renouncing all other former Will as wills made by me.

Children of Nicholas Knapp and Elinor:

- i. Jonathan Knapp, born in 1631 in Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts; died December 27, 1631, in Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
- ii. Timothy Knapp, born December 14, 1632, in Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. *Timothy was a farmer, and probably also a blacksmith.*
- 1040 iii. **Joshua Knapp**, born January 5, 1635, in Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts; died October 27, 1684, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut; married Hannah Close June 9, 1657, in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut; born in 1632 in Grinton, Yorkshire, England; died in 1694 in Fairfield County, Connecticut.
- iv. Caleb Knapp, born January 20, 1636/37, in Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts; died in 1675 in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut.
- v. Sarah Knapp, born January 5, 1638/39, in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut.
- vi. Ruth Knapp, born January 6, 1641, in Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
- vii. Hannah Knapp, born March 6, 1642, in Middlesex County, Massachusetts; died June 4, 1696, in Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut.
- viii. Moses Knapp, born abt. 1645. *Moses Knapp was a blacksmith.*
- ix. Lydia Knapp, born January 8, 1647 in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

2112. William Haynes; born in 1624 in Sandy, Bedfordshire, England; died in 1651 in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts. He married **2113. Sarah Ingersoll** in 1644 in Marblehead, Essex County, Massachusetts..

2113. Sarah Ingersoll, born in Sutton, Bedfordshire, England; died in Houlton, Essex County, Massachusetts.

Child of William Haynes and Sarah Ingersoll:

- 1056 i. **Jonathan Haynes**, born April 11, 1648, in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts; died February 22, 1697/98, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; married Sarah Moulton December 30, 1674, in Newberry, Essex County, Massachusetts; born October 17, 1656, in Hampton, Rockingham County, New Hampshire; died July 13, 1699, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts.

2752. Mathurin Gauthier. He married **6849. Catherine Lomeaux** in Enchillais, Rochefort, Saintes, St-Onge, France.
2753. Catherine Loumeaux.

Child of Mathurin Gauthier and Catherine Loumeaux:

- 1376 i. **Jean Gauthier dit Larouche**, born abt. 1645 in Enchillais, Rochefort, Saintes, Saintonge, France; died May 27, 1690, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; married Angelique Lefebvre dit Battanville January 21, 1675, in the Church of Notre-Dame-de-Quebec, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1661 in St-Godard-de-Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandie, France; died January 29, 1712, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

2754. Louis Lefebvre dit Battanville, born abt. 1642 in St-Maclou, Eure, Haute-Normandie, France; died August 28, 1687, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. He married (1) **2755. Suzanne DeBure** (2) Claire-Francoise Trut; born May 14, 1667; died September 12, 1744, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

2755. Suzanne DeBure, born abt. 1636 in Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France; died December 9, 1680, in Quebec, Canada.

Louis Lefebvre dit Battanville was a brewer.

Child of Louis Lefebvre dit Battanville and Suzanne DeBure:

- 1377 i. **Angelique Lefebvre dit Battanville**, born abt. 1661 in St-Godard-de-Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France; died January 29, 1712, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; married (1) Jean Gauthier dit Larouche January 21, 1674, in the Church of Notre-Dame-de-Quebec, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1645 in Enchillais, Rochefort, Saintes, Saintonge, France; died May 27, 1690, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada (2) Pierre Brunet September 4, 1690, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born abt. 1661 in St-Nicolas-de-Bourgueil, Loire, Rhone-Alpes, France; died January 29, 1712, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Louis Lefebvre dit Battanville and Claire-Francoise Trut:

- i. Charlotte-Francoise Lefebvre dit Battanville, born March 4, 1684, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died May 6, 1699, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.
ii. Marie-Madeleine Lefebvre dit Battanville, born March 29, 1686, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; married Pierre-Alexandre Simon February 5, 1715, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; born August 18, 1689, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; died February 15, 1715, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

2820. Antoine Archambault, born abt. 1575 in Dompierre, LaRochele, Aunis, France; died abt. 1654 in LaRochele, Aunis, France. He married **2821. Renee Ouvrad** abt. 1602 in Dompierre, LaRochele, Aunis, France.

2821. Renee Ouvrad, born abt. 1582 in Dompierre, LaRochele, Aunis, France; died abt. 1654 in LaRochele, Aunis, France.

Child of Antoine Archambault and Renee Ouvrad:

- 1410 i. **Jacques Archambault**, born abt. 1604 in Lardilliere, Dompierre, LaRochele, Aunis, France; died February 15, 1687/1688, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married Francoise Toureau January 24, 1628/1629, in St Philbert du Pont Charault, Lucon, France; born abt. 1600 in France; died December 9, 1663, in Montreal, Quebec, France.

2822. Francois Toureau, born abt. 1579 in Angoumois, France; died abt. 1670 in France. He was the son of **5644. Unknown Toureau** and **5645. Collineau DeMontaguerre**. He married **2823. Marthe Noire** abt. 1599 in Armand du Bois, Angouleme, France.

2823. Marthe Noire, born abt. 1578 in Angoumois, France; died abt. 1640 in France.

Children of Francois Tauraud and Marthe Noire:

- 1411 i. **Francoise Toureau**, born abt. 1600 in France; died December 9, 1663, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada; married Jacques Archambault January 24, 1628/1629, in St Philbert du Pont Charault, Lucon, France; born abt. 1604 in Lardilliere, Dompierre, LaRoche, Aunis, France; died February 15, 1687/1688, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- ii. Jacquette Touraude, born abt. 1620 in Notre Dame, Presles en Brie, Paris, Ile de France; married Pierre Jaroussel abt. 1640 in France; born abt. 1615 in Perigny, LaRoche, Aunis, France.

Generation 13

4160. John Knapp, born in 1560 in Ipswich, Suffolk, England; died May 2, 1604, in Ipswich, Suffolk, England. He married **4161. Martha Blois**.

4161. Martha Blois, born in 1565 in Grundisbrough, Suffolk, England.

Child of John Knapp and Martha Blois:

- 2080 i. **Nicholas Knapp**, born May 16, 1592, in Bures, Suffolk, England; died April 16, 1670, in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut; married (1) Elinor; born in 1608 in Bures, Suffolk, England; died August 16, 1658, in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut (2) Unity Buxton Brown.

5644. Unknown Toureau, born abt. 1549 in France. He married **5645. Collineau DeMontaguerre**.

5645. Collineau DeMontaguerre, born abt. 1554 in France.

Children of Unknown Toriau and Collineau DeMontaguerre:

- 2822 i. **Francois Toureau**, born abt. 1579 in Angoumois, France; died abt. 1670 in France; married Marie Noire abt. 1599; born abt. 1578 in Angoumois, France; died abt. 1640 in France.
- ii. Jacquette Touraude, born abt. 1620 in Notre Dame, Presles en Brie, Paris, Ile de France; married Pierre Jaroussel abt. 1640 in France; born abt. 1615 in Perigny, LaRoche, Aunis, France.

Follow the numbers

The way I've listed all of these ancestors is my own simplified version of the way many others do it. A few pointers will help in navigation up and down the tree—some stories span more than one generation. To locate the parents of any person, simply double their number to find the father, then add one for the mother. Usually only one child in a family leads forward to us in the lineage, and that child's number is half that of the parents, rounded down to the nearest integer.

Text sources

This all exploded from the research of my mother's first cousin, Pat Baribeau. She got the ancestry bug after the death of her mother, Miriam Williams, and she sent me a copy of her Williams research—one quarter of my own ancestry. I took that and ran with it, and this has grown to many times the size of Pat's document. I've proofread it until my eyes are crossed. There are certainly many errors remaining.

Pat Baribeau's text and research are at the heart of the accounts of Brendan Williams (#2) and Roger Williams (#4), along with the more scandalous stories of George Williams (#8) and Peter Young (#18). I have added to some of these as information came to me, and in some cases comparison would be needed to separate out what's mine and what's hers.

Pat had researched the story of Jean Gauthier dit Larouche (#1376) for instance, and then I added to it from other sources. My method was simple and blunt—all of the info from different places was pasted into one text document with some space cleared at the top. Then the story was compiled more or less chronologically by copying things upward, re-writing as needed. For this reason, if you look up these people yourself you might find some wording quite similar to mine. I used this technique often, and thus were born the accounts of Jean, mentioned above, or Urbain Tessier (#704).

I owe another great debt to fellow researchers of the Williams family in Upper Michigan. The decades-long labors of Terri Ruleau have taken over where Pat Baribeau left off, and any tales here of the Williams families two hundred years ago owe almost their entirety to Terri's incessant digging, and to her collection of DNA evidence.

Connecting old to new

Pat Baribeau's research into the Williams line ended with Jeremiah Williams, born about 1790. It was a dream of hers to tie Jeremiah into documented family lines out east, in particular to connect him to the famous Roger Williams of Rhode Island. More than once she expressed her thinking that people on the internet weren't presenting convincing evidence.

Well, with apologies to Pat, I teamed up with a few researchers of the Williams family in the Upper Peninsula (Ha!—I really just took a lot of their stuff!) and learned that we are likely not related to Roger Williams. The ancestry of Samuel Williams (#768), the earliest Williams we know of, is still unknown, although he married a Dutch woman, as did his son Lewis. I'm happy to be able now to begin three additional generations of this account with Williams families. And now it's been shown through DNA comparisons that Frances Williams was probably about ¾ Ojibwe.

I have tried to use caution throughout my documents. Almost every family since the Civil War has been backed up with scans of actual census documents, both in the U.S. and in Canada. Before that, my luck was to tie into work of others, leading to a different sort of doubt. Pat's research agrees completely with that of other researchers on the internet, a testament to Pat, and to the accuracy of Catholic Church records.

I never expected to have such vivid stories of my ancestors, and reaching so far back. We've tapped into nine Williams generations, and while I had been told that my ancestry led into Canada, I know now that I am exactly one eighth French-Canadian, and can trace the line back to the early settlers of Montreal—seven generations of Lavoiettes, eight Tessier and so on. With persistence, maybe one of you, or one of your grandchildren, will connect the Williams line back just as far.

Mike Spieth

Sixth Edition, 2025

This augments, corrects and completely replaces any previous versions.

The Fragale Family in Escanaba

My great-grandfather was named Mike Fragale, and I have a photograph of myself as an infant, happily perched upon his lap. I wasn't the first of his great-grandchildren to sit on his lap, but I was possibly the last. I was named after him. Shortly after that photo was taken, my father was stationed in Heidelberg, Germany, and Mike Fragale died the following year, so I never knew him.

I did, however, know my great-grandmother, Emma Fragale. When I was little, she lived alone in a house on 18th Street, in Escanaba, Michigan. She was a stern woman and the oldest person I had ever seen. The house was quiet. The master bedroom contained pictures from another era. I had no way of knowing that only a few years earlier, she had shared that house with Mike. Sometimes after church on Sunday, we would visit Grandma Fragale: my mom, my sister Marge, and I. Grandma Fragale often cooked scrambled eggs for us. She cooked them runny, and I was not allowed to complain. Or maybe I was just afraid to. Then we would usually go just down the street to visit Aunt Harriet (actually my mother's aunt) and her husband Dick. It was a much happier place for small children. There were toys and shelves full of comic books. Uncle Dick would perform small sleight-of-hand magic tricks, like pulling nickels out of our ears. We usually left with a few of those comic books for the long ride home after we had moved away from Escanaba.

We moved to southeast Wisconsin in 1962, and after that, no visit to my grandparents in Escanaba was complete without making the rounds to see Grandma Fragale and Aunt Harriet. Grade school and high school passed, and then during the 1980s, all of those old ladies in Escanaba passed on, too. In 2001, I moved to New Mexico, but before leaving, I spent several afternoons at my parents' house going through old photo albums, copying many prints onto film, and taking notes. My mother had saved Emma's photo album, Harriet's photo album, and, of course, her own mother Margaret's albums. In 2007, I finally got around to trying to organize the images.

What started as a project to make a digital album soon grew into a website, and over the following years, it became an all-out investigation into my family genealogy. The Escanaba photos were most fascinating to me: Mike and Emma Fragale's wedding photo, beautiful photos of their three young daughters, and pictures of brothers and sisters from Germany and Italy. There were names from my mother's memory, like Ewald, Gusty, Angelo, and Kennett Square.

The project expanded to other branches of my family in Ohio, Arkansas, Kentucky, and elsewhere—but it's now come back to Escanaba, to Mike Fragale, who immigrated from Italy, and Emma Leisner, whose family immigrated slightly earlier from Germany. Michigan's Upper Peninsula had many German immigrants, but very few Italians, so Mike Fragale's story intrigued me. What on earth could bring a poor teenager from rural southern Italy (a kid who might have never seen snow before!) to settle in Escanaba, Michigan, so far from his family? From the bits and pieces I've gathered, here is the story of a man whom I almost knew, and the story of his family.

The Fragale Name

My great-grandfather was born Michele Fragale, and we imagined the Italian pronunciation to be *frah-gah-lay*, the accent on the middle syllable. Our family always pronounced it *fray-gul*, and somewhere along the line, the spelling changed to Fragile. The first instance of this spelling I know of is in the 1930 U. S. census. The three daughters used this spelling for their entire lives after that, but the youngest, my grandmother Margaret, wanted the traditional spelling on her gravestone. Mike had no formal education, and Emma only got through the second grade. The only signature of Mike's I've seen, on his WWI draft registration card, had the Fragale spelling. It's interesting that Mike's brother, Angelo, has the same misspelling of the family name in the 1940 U. S. census. While it might look odd to members of our immediate family, I have decided to use the original spelling, Fragale, throughout this account.

As for our pronunciation of the name, I had assumed that it was a peculiarity of the Escanaba family. I felt rather silly when Dolly, Angelo's daughter, told me that most of the Fragales in Pennsylvania pronounced it just like we did.

Upper Michigan in 1900

Iron ore was discovered in the Upper Peninsula in the 1840s. You didn't even have to dig for some of it: it was right there on the surface, and it had the perfect constituency for the Bessemer Steel process. Railroads were built to get the ore to Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. Huge ore docks were constructed to transfer the ore from train to ship. To negotiate the twenty-one-foot drop in water level out of Lake Superior, the first boat locks were opened at Sault Saint Marie in 1855, the famous Soo Locks.

All of these steps, from mine to steel mill, were in states of constant upgrade: bigger ships; longer and larger docks; newer and larger locks. The ports along Lake Superior and Lake Michigan became very busy places. In 1888, a new international bridge opened next to the Soo Locks, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad (the Soo Line) could now take grain, timber, and passengers from the Dakotas to Boston and Philadelphia.

By 1893, Ashland, Wisconsin, was the second busiest port on the Great Lakes, behind Chicago. In 1896, the new Poe Lock opened at the Soo, the largest boat lock in the world. The new ore docks were huge, up to seventy or more feet high, sixty feet wide, and some jutted nearly half a mile from the shore. Trains dumped ore into pockets high above the lake, independent of the ore boats, which could be loaded later through huge chutes that swung out over their cargo hatches. The latest "laker" ships were so big that they couldn't reach the Atlantic Ocean if they tried, since the Saint Lawrence Seaway locks were too small. The hatches on the newer ships were spaced at the same twelve or twenty-four-foot intervals as the pockets on the newer ore docks. In 1899, there were twenty-two ore docks servicing the mines, in places like Duluth, Ashland, and Marquette on Lake Superior, and on Lake Michigan in Escanaba.

The biggest bottleneck in the process, unloading the boats, was overcome with the invention of the Hulett Unloaders in 1898—gigantic machines spanning up to four railroad tracks and cantilevering far over the harbor. They scooped the ore out of the ship's holds in huge gulps and cut unloading times by two-thirds. By 1910, there were dozens of these machines in destination ports such as South Chicago in Illinois, Gary in Indiana, and Cleveland and Lorain in Ohio.

There was a bustling little town a few dozen miles from Escanaba called Manistique, at the intersection of the famous Soo Line railroad and the newly built Manistique and Northwestern Railroad. A man named Elijah Weston had built the M&NW in 1896, intending to move both iron ore and lumber (the region's other great industry) on the same line. Weston planned for ore for his Manistique ore works, hardwoods to power them, and softwoods for export. He operated a stone quarry and had dreams of ferries across Lake Michigan. He died in 1898, and his grand schemes were never fully realized.

Elijah Weston's railroad survived—barely—and did carry lumber from the remote logging camps to Lake Michigan. The railroad underwent several ownership and name changes over the next decade, finally becoming the Manistique & Lake Superior, the M&LS—known locally as the Haywire, and to some as the Muck & Loon Shit.

It was into this turn of the century environment that not one, but *three* Fragale immigrants arrived.

John, Angelo, and Mike

Mike's cousin, John Fragale, may have been the first person in his extended family to arrive in America. I'm assuming that he was born Giovanni Fragale. The 1930 census says that he arrived in 1894. What drew him to Manistique, Michigan, is anybody's guess, but there were a lot of jobs in the area for immigrants, often in the lumber industry. What drew John to America itself might have been another story altogether. He was married in Italy and had a daughter named Maria (Mary, when she later came to America). He probably had no plans of sending for his wife at some later date. According to Angelo's daughter, Dolly, the family story was that John's wife led a "risqué life," and John probably came to America for both economic and social betterment. Maybe he just ran away.

Whether he worked in the lumber industry is unknown, but by 1910, John Fragale described himself as a farmer, and the 1920 and 1930 census documents show the same occupation. Farming was what many of the Fragale immigrants knew from the old country. John lived in Thompson Township, just southeast of Manistique, with a French-Canadian woman named Agnes Savageau. They eventually had seven children, beginning in 1900, with the birth of daughter Irene Lucille Fragale, and followed in 1901, with son Albert.

Next to come to America was Mike's brother, Angelo Fragale, although he was using his birth name, Francesco, at that time. Ellis Island documents show him arriving in the States in 1897. When he arrived in Upper Michigan is unknown, but Dolly believed that he lived there around the turn of the century. She said that he definitely worked in the lumber industry. Whether he lived with his cousin John is also unknown. Lumbermen often lived for extended periods in camps in the woods. Dolly told me that her father more than once mentioned Sault Ste. Marie at the Canadian border, so he definitely visited there, perhaps either on the way to Manistique or while returning to the east coast. The new lock, the huge ships, and the international bridge must have been awe-inspiring in 1900—they're impressive even today.

Then came Mike. The 1920 census lists his arrival in America as 1900, but the 1930 census lists the year as 1902. In 1900, Mike's brother-in-law, Serafino Leo, was working in eastern Pennsylvania, and by 1902, Mike's sister Maria (Mary) and brother Antonio had joined him. It's probable that Mike spent time in the Kennett Square vicinity before moving on to Upper Michigan. He obviously knew of his cousin up in Manistique, but exactly when he got there is uncertain. My guess is somewhere between 1901 and 1903. His obituary later reported that he arrived in Escanaba in 1903.

Mike's stay with John Fragale may have been short. There are two old stories that come into play here. The first is from my grandmother, Margaret Fragale-Williams. It seems that there was a tarp pulled over a well to keep the water from freezing, a dog that pulled the tarp off of the well, and a woman who then shot the dog dead. The woman would likely be Agnes, John Fragale's wife. Margaret believed that this upset her father, a quiet and gentle man, enough to make him move on from Manistique.

Mike's daughter Irene told the other story, which was probably the bigger factor. Mike didn't know that his cousin had a new family in Michigan until he got there, and was very upset to find out that John was a bigamist. While brother Angelo's family had further contact with John for years after Angelo left Michigan, after Mike moved on to Escanaba, he never talked to his cousin John again.

It's sad that John's daughter, Irene Lucille Fragale, and Mike's daughter, Irene Ernestine Fragale, lived over a century apiece—yet they never met each other. Their fathers came from the same locale in Italy and were cousins, and these two women grew up about fifty miles apart. When I asked her, my great-aunt Irene had never even heard of the woman she had likely been named after.

Emma Marie Leisner

Between 1881 and 1885, two brothers and a sister all surnamed Giese, and two brothers and two sisters all surnamed Porath, immigrated to the United States from Germany, and settled in Ford River, Michigan, seven or eight miles south of Escanaba. They were farmers. Each of them came with a spouse, and there were children, as well as grandmother Porath and grandfather Giese. One of the Giese brothers was married to one of the Porath sisters, so these immigrants likely knew each other in the old country. The woman named Giese was Ernestina Giese, and she was married to Frederick Leisner. Ernestina and her children—Herman, Carl, Augusta, Marie, and Bertha—arrived in New York on April 12, 1884, on the ship *Werra*. Her father, Michael Jacob Giese, and brother August, with his wife, arrived just over a year later.



I know nothing about their lives in the old country; the ships' manifests are the only documents from prior to the turn of the century. Children Carl and Maria Leisner probably died young. They aren't mentioned again anywhere else that I could find. Mike's daughter Irene told a vague story about a sibling who had drowned after diving into shallow water, and that's it.

My mother was told that Emma Leisner was the only Leisner child born in America, but it turned out that her brother Ewald was also born here.

How did Emma Leisner and Mike Fragale meet? Mom said that Emma worked in Escanaba as a household servant for a time, and here's an oft-told family story: Emma was riding the carousel at the fairgrounds in

Escanaba, and every time it circled around, a young Italian man bopped her with one of those paddleball toys, which I suppose he had bought right there at the fair.

While Emma almost never smiled, I like to think that Mike got a smile out of her that day. Either way, on the fourth of March, 1908, Mike Fragale and Emma Leisner were married.

They lived down in Ford River with the Leisners for a while, but Mike had a job on the ore docks, and soon they were living in Escanaba.

Irene, Harriet, and Margaret

Mike and Emma named their first child Irene Ernestine Fragale. She was born in Ford River. The name Ernestine was definitely after Emma's mother. I speculate that the name Irene came from the name of John Fragale's first daughter. Mike may never have wanted to see John again, but the name Irene must have appealed to him. He certainly would have met her while staying in Manistique.

Their second child was named Harriet Bertha Fragale. Bertha is easy to account for since Emma had an older sister named Bertha. That story of Emma working as a household servant before her marriage included a young girl in the house who tragically took sick and died. That girl was named Harriet.

The third child was my grandmother, Margaret Regina Fragale. The only known instance of the name Margaret in the family at that time was Mike's sister Josephine's daughter, Mary Margaret Citino, who had been born about two years earlier. The Escanaba Fragales had some German immigrant friends who lived for many years across the street, Hubert and Virginia Bubser. Virginia was godmother to Harriet and Margaret, and she was listed as Regina Bubser on the documents, possibly her middle name.



There was a story that might have involved Mike's desire for a son to carry on the Fragale name. Mike, upon learning that he had yet another daughter, got a bit inebriated and emotional, and comically tried to wrestle a baby carriage up the basement stairs.

427 South 18th Street

The house was built in 1917, and Irene told me that it cost \$2000. To put things in perspective, Mike Fragale made two dollars a day on the ore docks. Mike and Emma lived in that house for the rest of their lives. There were two bedrooms



along the left side, the master bedroom and the girl's bedroom behind it, with the bathroom between them. The living room was in front, and behind that, on the right, were the dining room and the kitchen. From there, stairs led up to the attic, which was unused, and down to the basement, which had rough stone walls and was where Emma had a wash tub, scrub board, and chair. The front door to the house opened into the living room, and Mike's favorite chair sat near it. There was a rear door which led from the kitchen to the side yard.

The Fragales had an upright piano, and Irene had a true talent for playing it. She studied piano for

eleven years, but when they looked into professional lessons for her, the fee of fifty dollars per hour put an end to that.

As I've said, Emma rarely smiled. Emma's granddaughter Pat tells the story that near the end of her life, in 1982, Emma took Pat's husband Wayne's hand and gave him a big smile. A week or two later, Emma was dead. Emma's son-in-law Brendan used to say that Emma smiled like she had a.....well, we'll leave what Brendan said for another time. In contrast, Mike Fragale was always smiling and had a silly side. Irene told me that when her mother made doughnuts, her father would waltz around the house with one on each finger, eventually eating them all.

The Fragales also owned the corner lot next to the house. They never built on it, and despite offers, they never sold it. The 500 block of 18th Street had no houses back then, so in addition to a sunny southern exposure, you could see more than a block without any obstruction. The family kept a large garden on that corner lot, big enough that a horse and plow were used to break the soil in the spring. My mother remembered seeing this operation when she was young, so the garden existed at least into the 1940s, but Mike's granddaughter Pat (Irene's daughter) remembered the side yard only having a bench in it, so the garden was gone by the late 1940s. Irene said that she and her sisters sold bags of tomatoes up and down the street to the neighbors out of a small wagon.

It seems that the Fragale family had farming in their blood. Mike's brothers and sisters out in Pennsylvania were all involved in growing things. The Kennett Square Fragales eventually specialized in mushrooms. Mike's brother Louis and others grew roses. Granddaughter Pat remembers that the backyard in Escanaba was Mike's pride and joy. He filled that yard with flowers that he tended, gladiolas or irises or whatever. He often earned ribbons for them at the Escanaba Fair. Emma had a skill indoors with African Violets of all colors. Pat said that she thought that her grandma knew magic, starting new plants from fallen leaves.

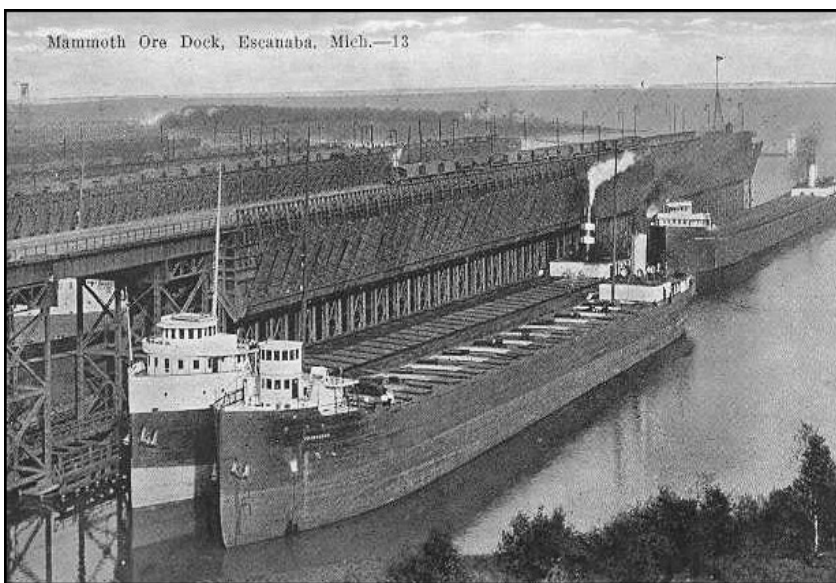
Working on the Railroad

Mike worked on the railroad, on the massive ore docks in Escanaba—first for the Milwaukee Road, then for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. He was a member of the Top Dock Ore Handlers Union, Local 400. In the 1910 census, Mike's occupation is illegible to me, but in the following three censuses, he's a "top dock worker," a "freight handler" and an "ore dock worker," likely all names for the same job. While I'm sure that seniority counted for something, it was still basic physical labor.

Ore was dumped from the railroad cars into "pockets" high up over Lake Michigan, and when the ore ship was in position, large chutes were swung outward from the docks until the ends were in position over the cargo hatches on the ships. It seems that every other chute was deployed, so ore was dumped into the ship at twenty-four-foot intervals. In a perfect world, gravity would do most of the work—but in practice, the ore could arrive as a wet or frozen-solid mass in the railroad cars, or become a wet or frozen-solid mass in the pockets. It would then be nasty work freeing up the ore using sledges and long poles. After those pockets were emptied, the ship would be winched along the dock a number of dozens of feet, until different chutes could empty different pockets into the hold. Irene told me that her father would have to clean out the chutes on occasion. When Mike got home from work, he was often so filthy that Emma made him go straight to the basement to strip off his clothes before entering the rest of the house.

Mike Fragale must have seen both the worst and best of times on the docks. During 1931 and 1932 (great depression years), there was a fifty percent drop in shipments. At the turn of the century, there had been 500 or more men working for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in Escanaba out of a total population of 9000, and three decades later, the numbers were similar. But in

1932, there were over a thousand men unemployed in town, most of them the sole wage earners for their families. It got so bad that the Milwaukee Road closed its two ore docks and transferred all of its business to the Chicago & Northwestern docks. The Milwaukee Road docks never really recovered, became neglected, and were later demolished.



By 1942, there had been a complete turnaround. The war effort resulted in the busiest years the ore docks had ever seen. Improvements were made in Escanaba because the United States was worried about German sabotage of the Soo Locks. Escanaba had held most of the ore shipment records anyway, since boats that didn't have to go through the locks could carry heavier loads. Through all of these times, Mike Fragale rode to work each day on his bicycle.

Getting Around, Trips out East, and Learning the Language

Neither Mike nor Emma had a car or ever learned to drive. In those days, you could still live that way. Escanaba is still a small city, but the little neighborhood grocery stores and such are now mostly gone. It also helped if you knew neighbors and friends who did have cars—the Fragales occasionally got out of town in the early days with one such neighbor couple, on day trips and picnics.

In 1926, they took a real trip, however, to visit Mike's relatives in Pennsylvania. Mike had not seen many of these folks (if not *all*) for a quarter of a century. His job came with a railroad pass, a free ticket to just about anywhere the railroad went. Mike's daughter Margaret later related how warmly the relatives out east embraced the family, actually running out of the house with open arms upon their arrival. It was quite a contrast to the staid habits of the German relatives in Upper Michigan.

None of Mike's relatives ever came to visit in Escanaba, though, and Irene told me that they never went out east again as a family. Mike and Emma did return to Kennett Square around 1950, but that appears to have been the only other time. I have photographic evidence that Mike's niece, Lucie Leo, and her sister-in-law, Mary, visited Escanaba in the late 1950s, but I'm not certain who else might have been with them. Relatives in Pennsylvania remembered Margaret and her husband Brendan, and Harriet and Irene, from at least one other trip to Kennett Square.



An interesting story came out of that 1926 trip. My grandmother Margaret told my mother that Mike had mostly lost the ability to converse in Italian. There had been no one who spoke it in Escanaba. My grandmother said that Mike needed an interpreter to speak with his sister. Josephine Fragale-Citino's daughter, Helen, told me that her mother managed to speak English well, so that leaves Mike's other sister, Mary Fragale-Leo. Mary's granddaughter, Melania, said that Serafino Leo, her grandfather, spoke English well enough to get along, but her father, Archie Ruggieri, really mastered the language. Perhaps Archie served as the interpreter.

Mike spoke in broken English, and he had learned it from a wife who had grown up with Germans, and I'm sure he picked up more than a bit on the ore dock. Someone gave Mike some remedial children's grammar books at one point, but Emma took them away from him. Not that he swore a lot, and by all accounts, he was a quiet man, but my mother distinctly remembers him invoking the names of certain religious figures, in Italian.

Ed, Brendan, and Dick

The three Fragale girls married three local Escanaba boys:

Irene married Edward James Stratton, son of Edward Mitchell Stratton and Nora E. Mogan.

Harriet married Leon Richard Schram, who went by the name of Dick. He was an athlete in college and competed in the pole vault at Marquette University, winning second place in the NCAA championships in Chicago. Dick hitchhiked from Escanaba to California in 1931 for the Olympic tryouts, since the Olympic committee did not have the money to pay his way. He lost seventeen pounds during the trip and didn't make the team. A fascinating figure from my childhood, Dick Schram was also a noted football and basketball referee, taught science in high school, and repaired black and white televisions and more in his basement.

Margaret married Brendan Roger Williams, son of Roger Nicholas Williams and Leah Elizabeth Laviolette. Brendan was also an athlete, and he had starred on the high school football team with his brother Marlin. He won a scholarship to play football at Marquette University, but was forced to leave school early after a family member from the Williams side revealed to the Jesuits that he had married a Lutheran.

Emma's family was German Lutheran, but both Irene and Margaret converted to Catholicism when they married. Emma had never wanted Mike to go to the Catholic church. The Lutheran minister in town started his sermons with "Thank God you weren't born a Roman Catholic!" Even Emma eventually stopped attending the services. Years later, on his deathbed, Mike asked his daughter Irene to bring a priest so he could receive the sacrament of confession and be reinstated in the church. Irene did as asked, and as far as I know, Emma never knew about it. When Emma herself was near the end of her life, she too sought out the Catholic Church and was later allowed burial next to her husband.



609 South 18th Street, the War Years, and Beyond

There was another house in the family, just down the street. It had started as a tiny place and was built by the Leisner family, the city of Escanaba says, in 1920. My guess is that after the death of her husband in 1915, Ernestina Leisner wanted to be closer to her kids in town, not out in the country at Ford River. She lived alone there through the twenties, a block down the street from her daughter Emma, and only two or three blocks from her son Herman. In 1931, there was a tragic fire, and Ernestina died there. Mike Fragale then bought the house and made additions to it, which possibly doubled its size.

From the early 1930s to about 1949, Irene and Ed rented 609 South 18th Street from Mike for twelve dollars per month. All four of the Stratton children were born while they lived there: Joan, Jim, Don, and Pat, four of Mike and Emma's eventual eight grandchildren.



Brendan and Margaret rented a house one street over, at 427 S. 17th Street, until Brendan joined the army and left to fight in Europe. Margaret and her two children, Harriet (my Mom) and Mike, moved into the Fragale house until Brendan returned. There was a frightening time when they were notified that Brendan had been wounded in the war, because at first, they were not given any details. It turned out that Brendan had been shot clean through the forearm, and he made a complete recovery. When Brendan Williams returned to Escanaba, he bought a house at 324 S. 17th Street. This was the house my mother grew up in, still only a two-block walk from the Fragale house.

These were fine years for the Fragales, with Irene and her family just down the street, Margaret and her family only a few blocks away, and Harriet and Dick renting a second-floor apartment on Ludington Street, downtown. Pat said that the kids were always welcome visitors, and met inside the back door with hugs. Grandma Fragale almost always had bananas in the fruit bowl. She pronounced it "banano," which became a silly family tradition. Pat said that the kids would tear through the house in a circle: living room, dining room, spare bedroom, bathroom, bedroom, and living room again. Grandpa Mike, wearing his usual suspenders and sitting in his usual chair, would joke in his broken English, "Stop that running, or I'll cut off your feet!" My mother told me that one weekend morning, she woke up hungry, and since her parents were still asleep, she roller-skated over to her grandparents' house with a frying pan and two eggs. Grandma Fragale did make her some breakfast, and Mom got into a small bit of trouble over it.

Ed Stratton worked for the phone company, and from 1949 on, he was transferred from here to there—first about four years in Sault Ste. Marie, then a short time in Marquette, three years in Menominee, and then back to Marquette. They would often drive to Escanaba after moving out, occasions for Margaret, Harriet, and Irene to convene a gabfest with their mother, seeming to all talk at the same time. Ed sought out chores to get away from the women. All the Stratton and Williams cousins would play, and often Irene and Harriet would perform duets on the piano. Pat remembers sometimes visiting alone by train, and when she was picked up at the station, it might even be reported in the local newspaper.

When the Strattons left Escanaba, Dick bought the house at 609 S. 18th Street from his father-in-law, Mike Fragale.

The Last Decades

After Brendan returned from the war, he and Margaret had two more children—Mary and Brendan Junior—giving Mike and Emma a total of eight grandchildren. In the mid-1950s, the Williams family built a new house on Lake Drive.

Michael E. Fragale retired in 1953. Mike and Emma celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1958, and Mike died on June 2, 1960, at the age of 76. Emma lived alone at 427 S. 18th Street long after that and was visited often by her children, grandchildren, and eventually great-grandchildren.

Sometime in the late 1960s, possibly the early 1970s, Harriet and Dick had a falling out ending in divorce. Harriet moved in with her mother, Emma, and bought the Fragale House from her. Dick continued to live in the other house and did so until he died in 2003.

My family didn't see Dick at all after the divorce, but Aunt Harriet and her mother certainly did. As I've said, the Fragale house was near the end of the 400 block of 18th Street—with an empty lot next to it on the corner—and the 500 block had no houses on it at all. The house at 609 S. 18th was the second or third house from its corner, and while that house was not visible from where Emma and Harriet were, Harriet could see Dick come and go—or at least see whether or not his car was down there. I have to chuckle thinking of those two old ladies in that house, with Harriet peering out of the oriel window in the dining room—keeping tabs on “Unk the Skunk.” Dick must have felt their eyes on him.



Emma Maria Leisner-Fragale died in 1982 at the age of ninety-two, and Harriet Bertha Fragale lived in the Fragale house until she died in 1984.

Harriet had willed the house to the two younger Williams children, Mary and Brendan Junior, her niece and nephew. Mary had died of complications from diabetes in 1980, so the house went to Brendan. He sold it in 1988, and that owner still lives there, as of 2014. He's made many renovations, and the house will be in fine shape when it turns one hundred years old in 2017. The house at 609 S. 18th Street is now owned by the son

of a woman whom Dick lived with for twenty-five years after the divorce.

After my grandmother Margaret Fragale-Williams died on June 13, 1986, there were no more Fragales in Escanaba, but up in Marquette, Irene Fragale-Stratton lived another quarter of a century, dying on September 14, 2012, at the age of 103.

Some Final Thoughts

I grew up in a little Wisconsin town called Port Washington, on the Lake Michigan shore. On any given morning you might spot one of the ore ships out on the horizon, yet they were so huge that they were easily visible. Later in the day, that ship might still be out there, but in a new location—further along on its journey to Gary, Indiana, or if it was headed north, perhaps to Escanaba. When my father got a job in the Milwaukee area in the early 1960s, my parents felt right at home in Port Washington, with familiar Lake Michigan to the east, and big ships coming in, just like at Escanaba. The ore ships went right on by, but others entered the harbor bringing gas, or coal for Port's electric power plant.

There was an active and quaint little train station in Port Washington in the 60s and 70s. More than once, we picked up a traveler from up north—perhaps Aunt Mary; perhaps (great) Grandma Fragale. Emma was still using Mike's railroad pass.

As kids, we often hiked across the farm on the west side of town to a place we called “Black Bridge.” We would catch frogs, place pennies on the tracks for the freight trains to squash, and dare each other to cross the dark railroad trestle. There were little earthen balls called taconite pellets scattered along the tracks, the size of marbles. This was the form they transported the mined iron in at the time, and many of those trains were coming from the Upper Peninsula, speeding southward through Milwaukee and beyond.

Down at the lower end of Lake Michigan, or over at the rusting steel mills of Ohio, the old ore unloaders were scrapped years ago. The new generations of ore ships unload themselves. Most of the remaining old ore docks along Lake Superior are either gone or viewed as historical relics. The new docks at Escanaba are lower and sleeker, and the ships are loaded by conveyors. I have to wonder what my great-grandfather Mike Fragale would think of that. At Sault Ste. Marie they broke ground for a new “super-lock.” When it is finished, for the first time, there will be two locks capable of handling “laker” ships. I have to wonder what Angelo Fragale would think of that.

Escanaba and Manistique are not much bigger than they were when Mike died—over fifty years ago—or when Mike and Angelo first knew those towns—over one hundred years ago. But Michigan's Upper Peninsula has always harbored big thoughts. In 1957, the Mackinac Bridge was opened to link Upper and Lower Michigan by road for the first time, a dream that went back to when Mike Fragale was a child living in Italy, and Emma Leisner had not yet been born. If he had lived long enough to make a third trip back to visit his Pennsylvania relatives, Mike could have driven across that bridge. But the Fragales never had a car or learned to drive, and they would have taken the train.

Mike Spieth

August 2010, with small revisions through 2025.

Acknowledgments

This account is dedicated to Irene Ernestine Fragale-Stratton. She was the finest source of family information I could ever have hoped for, and she was simply a wonder to talk to.

Enormous thanks to my mother, Harriet Marie Williams-Spieth, not just for *her* stories, but through those of her mother, Margaret Regina Fragale-Williams. I wrote this for you, Mom.

And thanks to Patricia Louise Stratton-Polazzo for the wonderful and specific memories of the houses on 18th Street, and for working with her mother Irene to make this story so much richer.

Thanks to Helen “Dolly” Fragale-Citino for all of the help with Angelo Fragale's story, and for pointing me in the right direction to find Mike's cousin John.

Nearly last, but in no way least, major thanks to Melania “Lonie” Ruggieri-Eapen, Mary Fragale-Leo's granddaughter, whose account of her grandfather Serafino Lio's life inspired me to write this one.

And my regards to the Escanaba Postcard Museum for their image of the Escanaba ore docks.

The Williams Family During World War II

When I was a kid, she was my "Grandma Williams," but I later learned that she had been born in Escanaba, Michigan, in 1916, christened Margaret Regina Fragale. Her mother was born in America a few years after the family arrived from Germany. Margaret's father was a dockworker who had come to America from southern Italy as a teenager.

Margaret married Brendan Roger Williams, high school football star and local Escanaba boy. By the time Brendan joined the Army they had two children: my mother Harriet Marie Williams and her younger brother Michael Brendan Williams.

There's a hardcover book I used to have, which I gave to my uncle Mike Williams after Mom died. It was titled "His Service Record" and was maintained by my grandmother. Not any sort of government publication, it was a commercially available book organized so that the friends or loved ones of military personnel could fill in what blanks they desired. Grandma Williams' entries begin in March 1944. The record gives us a look into that fateful time, including many details we might never have known. Here's my synopsis:

On January 2, 1944, Brendan Williams, twenty-seven years old, left his wife, his children, and his job at the Bird's Eye Veneer Company in Escanaba to join the US Army. Actually, he was drafted, and my mother recalled waving goodbye as the train pulled out of Marquette, Michigan, the new soldiers leaning out of the windows. Mom was about five years old.

Brendan's training as a soldier over the next six months was accompanied by several transfers. First, it was to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, then onward to Camp Wolters, Texas. On June 2, half a year after enlistment, he was given eleven days to visit his family, then he was off to Fort Meade, Maryland, in late June, and Camp Kilmer in early July, a staging area for troops destined for the European Theater.

On July 18, 1944, Brendan sailed for Europe, arriving in Glasgow, Scotland, on July 31, and proceeding immediately to England. On August 3, he traveled to France on the Swedish ship Bergensfjord along with about 3500 other soldiers. He spent the next four days in replacement depots, and on August 8, he was sent to the front.

Brendan fought in the Second Armored Division, known far and wide as "Hell on Wheels," which eventually could have taken Berlin had they not been ordered to hold back. Brendan's first engagements were at Barenton, France, where they held the sector for five days against the German Seventh Army. Then a sweep across France began; then across the Rhine for two days. They swung north into Belgium, fighting a bitter battle at Albert Canal. That was about September 10. They crossed the German border on September 18 and then withdrew for several days. Returning to Germany, Brendan fought for several days on the Siegfried Line until he was wounded on October 6, 1944.

Little Harriet and Mike were staying with their mother, Margaret, at their grandparents' house when the devastating letter arrived. It said that Brendan had been wounded, and nothing more. It's hard to imagine the following days before further news came. Brendan had been shot through the arm, a dime-sized wound at the entry point, and a quarter-sized sized on the other side. According to the book, Brendan was hospitalized at various locations over the next eleven months. He left England on January 5, 1945, arriving in the United States on January 15. His stateside recovery began with a few days at Halloran General Hospital in New York, but by January 19, he was at Schick Hospital in Clinton, Iowa. May 4 found him at the Percy Jones Convalescent Center in Battle Creek, Michigan. He was finally discharged on September 8, 1945.

When I was a little boy, I was in awe every time my grandfather Williams showed me those round scars. My uncle Mike Williams told me that his father was considered to be 40% disabled, and while I never noticed anything wrong, Brendan had almost no strength in that arm for the rest of his life when he it held at certain angles.

Private Brendan Roger Williams was awarded the Purple Heart, Good Conduct Ribbon, European African Middle Eastern Theater Ribbon, three Bronze Campaign Stars, and the Combat Infantry Badge.

And you might now be wondering: why have I titled this little chapter after my grandmother? Because she's also a hero to me, having chronicled her husband's military service and preserved the records for us to see. Here's a letter Grandpa wrote to her while he was recovering, in its entirety:

March 20, 1945
Hello Sweetheart:

My, I got lots of mail again this morning, and 1 package. There are 5 letters from you that had gone overseas- (one was from August 4th and the others from mid-December. Then there were 3 Christmas cards from my aunt plus a couple old Pay Rays and last but not least a letter from you from March 18th and also one from Coosey Co. Oh yes, the package too. It was the one Susie had sent & had a lighter and some candy in it. Tell her thanks.

Yesterday I got a letter from Wick. He seems to be getting along fine. However, I suppose I should write and tell my folks this myself, but I'll let you do it, he's pretty peeved because my folks haven't been writing to him hardly at all. So you better tell them to start writing. I can realize how he feels so kindly do that.

Well [Partner?] so now the truth comes (in your letter of the 18th). So you were mad at me for buying that old Model A. Well it was a damn good car & I've been kicking my ass ever since I sold it. Not that it was much to look at but it used to get me around. In the years to come maybe I can get another one to hang around in and we can have a real nice car besides. We did have some fun with that old car at that & even then you looked real regal when you would drive it. Sitting way up like the queen you are. I also remember how bad Harriet felt when we got rid of it.

You did right by telling who ever called that you didn't know anything about what traps I have and not selling any of them. By the way, I didn't really mean what I said about you had better send me the book an I'd probably read it instead of taking care of you. I was just kidding about that because you come first, last and always. But you can read the book anyway - it will help occupy my mind until you get here.

Last nite I went to a U.S.O. show they had at the Red Cross. It was quite good & I passed about an hour off. Tonite they have a movie at the [Post?] Theater "Molly and Me" I think is the name of it. It's a comedy, and while it probably won't be too good I think I'll go anyway.

Well Sweetheart I guess I'll say Bye Bye for now. With all my love to you and the children,

Brendan

A slice of everyday life made special because grandma saved it. A couple of the decorations from grandpa's uniform, a few letters from a lonely soldier, a few dozen dates and places recorded. This chapter is as much about Margaret Williams as it is about her husband, and on page thirty-six of the service record, under the heading "Outside of the Family What happened Back Home: On this page keep a record of all interesting and important social and community events," I found this:

Margie kept on delivering the yeast to the bakery. Social events, Ha! Ha! Had dinner at the Ludington with Mr. & Mrs. Huebner. Breezy Point with Toots. [These are probably sarcastic references to upper-class Escanaba.]

What the hell did I do? Lived with Ma & Pa, took care of Harriet & Michael. They kept me going, lonely as I was. So was He lonely & knowing his life as it was, what had I to complain about. Not a damned thing. I loved him and I was faithful to him and to God. We were both faithful. Brendan is faithful to his Country, God & me.

We believe in this war because we know Hitler is a monster and Mussolini is no better. How strange now that I am half German & half Italian! But I am really American. Now I do not belong to "Der Deutschland", Hitler doesn't bother me - But Mussolini does.

Ten empty pages and nearly three decades later, she added this:

March 12, 1974

I found this book while rummaging through old forgotten things. I tried to keep this record thirty years ago at the age of twenty-seven. Now I am fifty-seven! The most unusual part of this service record is, I believe, the many blank pages. Yet it speaks loud and clear telling a complete story in so few words.

Page 7 - All true. [personal history] Page 8 - Visitor from Outside - Me. Page 9 [training, travel, battle and convalescent information] Bravery, courage, a fast story which could have well left me a War Widow with two small children, never even knowing Mary & Brendan Jr. Page 41 - Brendan R. Williams was my own choice, but I know there were many others: the small guys carrying the M1 Rifle. Not the great Generals: Eisenhower, MacArthur, Patton (any of the rest.) They paraded and gave their commands in the Atlantic and Pacific, and that's all - they never did one bit of fighting! Pompous bas___ds all.

Did we believe in this World War? Yes we did. Hitler was a mad man. He brought destruction on so many countries at such cost it was right to try and stop him. This was a horrible war not just on one or two countries - on almost all parts of the Globe.

Have I ever believed in the Vietnam War? The answer is No. I would have sent Michael and Brendan to Canada, Sweden, any place to escape it. Do I believe in Amnesty? Yes I do. Do I believe a man should be executed as Private Slovik was? An army deserter? No! This poor man obviously couldn't help what he did.

I hope to God we never have another Major War because it would have to come from super powers - namely Russia or China. They could blow us off the face of the Earth, or we could do like wise, and it could well be the end of our world. If it were to come I would want just one thing. No flags flying, no bands playing, only all of us, our entire families - Harriet, Michael, Mary, Brendan, all the Grand children in one room - together. Perhaps we could recite the Rosary.

Margaret R. Williams

It is a side of my grandmother I never knew. As for her reference to Page 41, that page is titled "War Heroes: Place names, pictures, and items concerning persons who became famous through deeds of heroism," and while there was room for thirty-five entries on that page, Grandma Williams only listed one war hero: Brendan R. Williams.

Corporation Tessier dit Lavigne

There was a mystery from my childhood which puzzled me: my mother had cloudy recollection of a claim in her family, a story that an ancestor had been cheated out of one of the most valuable properties in all of Canada, and that his descendants had fought for centuries to right this injustice. In theory, I owned a piece of the Basilica of Notre-Dame in the heart of downtown Montreal. It turned out that it was only the land that the Basilica had been built upon that was in question. My mom had been told a story about a poor soldier who had fought bravely for his country, and in place of monetary payment had been given land instead, land which was later unjustly stolen by the Catholic Church.

My family vacationed in Canada while I was in grade school, and seeing that huge church, I imagined my share of it was about one brick. It was only a hazy mystery to me, and I shelved it in the back of my mind for years. It later turned out that this was somewhat of a hazy mystery in hundreds of families across North America. To some, it was the struggle of David and Goliath re-enacted, to others a conspiracy of powerful world institutions over common folk. But to most, it was just a set of unsubstantiated rumors, tied into the hope of a little financial gain. It was only an old tale, and no one seemed to know many of the details.

My mother's grandmother, Leah Laviolette-Williams, was aware of the huge numbers of descendants involved in the legal battles and said that she hoped to get enough money out of it to buy a television set. Leah grew up in a family where the Rosary was said each night, and her mother's maiden name was Tessier. At one point, family members tried to get the famous attorney F. Lee Bailey involved. He declined. My mother recalled an evening when her mom sat on the edge of the bed and told her that the dream was over.

I had avoided researching the French-Canadian branch of my family for years, partially out of deference to Pat Baribeau, my mother's cousin, who had worked on it years before. I had other fish to fry, and Pat had done a great job. Another obstacle was that my Ancestry.com account denied me access to Canadian resources, available with a "world" account. I confess at this point to being a stingy bastard. But eventually the deed had to be done. Once I accessed the Canadian census documents, I found that Pat's research was nearly spot-on, and I was able to flesh it out with other dates, events, and family members (particularly siblings). The Laviolette line, for instance, was extended back several generations.

Next, I dug into the ancestral line of Leah Laviolette's mother, Anastasia Tessier, an early settler from Canada to Escanaba, Michigan. The Tessier line can be traced back seven more generations. The Canadian genealogy is fairly well documented, thanks to the records of the Catholic Church.

Near the top of that line stands perhaps the most remarkable of my ancestors—Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne.

A lot has been written about him, but here I'll tell only what applies to the three centuries of land claim battles which have followed his death. Urbain was born about 1625 in France, and he arrived in Montreal (then simply an outpost called Ville-Marie) somewhere between 1642 and 1647. In 1648, he was awarded a land grant by the governor and promptly built a house and started a family there. He was a pit-sawyer and carpenter by profession, but a farmer and Indian fighter by necessity. His heroic exploits in defense of his family and community eventually earned Urbain a further award of land from the government, in addition to more land purchased on his own.

In places on the frontier like Ville-Marie, a rapid increase in population was among the goals of both King and Governor, and one story (unsubstantiated) involves an additional award of land simply for the patriotic act of fathering a large family. In this regard, Urbain Tessier excelled. In 1648, he married Marie Archambault, then less than thirteen years old. Eventually, there were seventeen children. Most lived into adulthood, and many sons carried on the family name.

I have not researched the exact totals of acres of land which Urbain Tessier accumulated, and I do not know of the exact purchase or grant involving the particular tract which eventually became of such great dispute. As a part of my story, I don't think these details matter much—we're talking about a few dozen acres, not whole townships. The property in dispute, in modern downtown Montreal, seems to be around thirty acres.

Some property was spun off to his sons as they married, and some land was also deeded to the Church, the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice. Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne died in 1690, and there was no controversy at that time over the disbursal of his estate. Who could have imagined the eventual value of this land? He would be astounded at what occupies this land today—the historic Place d'Armes public square, the headquarters for the largest bank in Canada, the Place-des-Congres convention center (built over the Ville-Marie Expressway), the Place d'Armes Metro Station, and of course the Gothic-revival Basilica of Notre-Dame, one of the largest and most beautiful churches in North America.

Fast forward to 1838, nearly a century and a half later. The Quebec Legislature adopted a bill confirming the title of the land in question to the Sepulchian Order. What had happened? Heirs of Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne had made a lot of noise in the intervening decades, more so as the land in question became increasingly valuable. Sometimes referred to as the "Tessier-Lavigne Land Claim," the legal action revolved around the idea that the original deed transferring the land to the Church was not outright, but in trust. The hitch? The actual document has not been located to this day. One descendant I know of claimed, according to family lore, that the paperwork was lost at sea, en route to Paris for some sort of verification. That only adds to the undocumented and sometimes crazy family stories. For now, I note that unless that piece of paper turns up, sensible people have to conclude that the case was legally settled in 1838.

About ninety years later, it was again dragged into the courts, and by this time, there were hundreds of thousands of descendants. Attempts were made to draw as many of them into the case as possible. Here's an excerpt from a December 8, 1930, article in the Montreal Star. I've taken the liberty of editing it a bit, since Richard (on an internet discussion board) called it a "word for word" copy, yet it had many typos and punctuation errors. For all I know, the original was in French.

Although inquiries are pouring in from all sides from persons claiming an interest in the billion dollar action by which heirs of Col. Urbain Tessier-Lavigne ask to be declared owners of a block of land situated in and around Place d'Armes square, there are no actual developments in the case, according to the lawyers engaged in the proceedings. From widely separated parts of the United States and Canada, inquiries have been forwarded to lawyers here recently, and in one instance, a well-known politician from Vermont visited Montreal to learn at first hand the exact status of the case, and the possibility of establishing a claim as one of the heirs.

In some cases the lawyers have been advised of rumors on the street that a settlement had been reached, and figures of from \$20,000 to \$200,000 have been mentioned as going to each established heir. The rumors, it is stated, are entirely erroneous, and no fresh developments have taken place, although the search is still going forward for a missing document which it is believed would establish the title of the heirs of the long-dead general to the property on which is now located Notre-Dame Church and a large number of business and financial houses in the immediate vicinity.

"It is a pure gamble and nothing else," said A. M. Tanner, K.C., who is representing a group of the heirs when asked this morning as to rumors which have been current for some time. "I have advised my clients that their claim to the property rests entirely on a deed which so far has not been found. We have examined 60,000 deeds in the archives at Montreal, but as yet have found no trace of the document which is absolutely essential in proving title to the estate. As a matter of fact, I fear that some of these people are being exploited by individuals who make it their business to trace genealogies."

A meeting of interested heirs may be called shortly in order that a report may be made and a clear-cut statement sent out as to the exact situation, Mr. Tanner said. The action he conceived to be necessary, owing to the large number of inquiries from persons who apparently have been deceived by false information as to the value of their claims.

It seems that an American-style class-action lawsuit was not possible within the Canadian system, so the "Corporation Tessier dit Lavigne" was formed. For the meager sum of one dollar, any person who could show lineage back to Urbain Tessier could become a stockholder and would thus share in the expected profits should the case be won. More shares meant a bigger share of the winnings. Naturally, it's suspected that the "genealogists" employed by the Corporation had a somewhat loose interpretation of proper lineage, and being a shareholder should not be assumed today to be proof of being an actual descendant of Urbain Tessier.

According to Jan Nearing, posting on an internet forum:

The attorneys who perpetuated this scam were able to enjoy a handsome profit throughout the Depression. They brought suit against the Sulpician priests, the Banc-du-Montreal, and the Archdiocese.

Well, it obviously was all about getting money out of these organizations, since you couldn't very well tear down the buildings and divide the property amongst the more than 250,000 known descendants who bought into this fiasco.

Long and short is, the wills were deemed properly executed. An attorney who reviewed it for my family laughed at the very premise that there was enough clout, especially when most of the descendants had never set foot in Quebec, to sue the Catholic Church and the largest bank in Canada. No one ever saw any money. There was some activity on this case, though, through the 1970s. The hard-nosed descendants who either were too stubborn to admit defeat or swore that there really was something to this took the case to: a) The World Court, b) The Vatican (twice), c) Her Majesty the Queen (like she's really going to have anything to say...and if she did...could she really make the British Parliament reverse these series of actions for a bunch of French-Canadian descendants 300 years after the fact?...)

From what I understand from a cousin, in case you ever make it up there, stop in at the Rectory. The priests are well versed on the whole story and will give you a "token" (commemorative) coin in reparation if you tell them you're a descendant.

And that's the story as I understand it. There are those out there who would disagree. Many were sold some variant of a dream, a family fairy tale about the whole affair, and some just won't let go of that.

I'm convinced that it would all make a good documentary—not the actual history laid out above, but the individual family tales told over the decades, from one side of North America to the other. Along with the story as told within my own family, I'll cite two additional examples, both from the same internet forum. One woman insisted that relatives, crossing the continent with the all-important document in hand, had been accosted, and the Catholic priests (boo! hiss!) stole it. Another fellow (I withhold his name to protect him and his kin from the Canadian Illuminati, or other threatening entities) said that it was his parents who re-opened the case in the 1970s, but had to give it all up:

I thought it was do [sic] to finances. Then my oldest brother told me in the late 1980s that it was because our family was being watched and followed by persons unknown to us. He was the first to notice this as he had just come home from the Vietnam War. He was a very decorated veteran and dealt with these kinds of things in his line of work in the military. I guess we attracted the wrong kind of attention. My brother said my parents dropped the case out of fear for their family's safety. They must have really hit a nerve or posed some kind of real threat. Most likely by having the kind of credible documentation necessary to prove their claim.

Unfortunately, I do not have access to any of their documentation or records on the land claim. My oldest brother has them, and he isn't going to give me a copy of them because he knows that I want to re-open the case, and he doesn't want me to put his family at risk. I know this is true as he was able to obtain a permit to carry a concealed firearm and was carrying a .45 automatic with him then. Primarily because he knew that I wanted to pursue this case to whatever end it took me. But I have little intimate knowledge and details of the case and no documents to speak of...

Back on our side of reality, the whole affair certainly stirred up emotions in my own family. My mother told me that as a child, she had been confused that the Catholic Church had treated a man so badly. Remember that she had been told that the man was a poor soldier who had fought bravely for his country, and the Church had taken his land from him.

My great-grandmother Leah was such a devout Catholic that when she realized she was participating in a lawsuit against her own Church, she traveled to Montreal to personally relinquish her share in the Tessier land claim. And as for me, the land in question is perhaps thirty acres in extent, and I am only one of perhaps more than a million descendants. So if I don't own a brick of the Basilica, I might instead own a square foot of land in downtown Montreal. If I could actually claim my square foot of land, it might be behind the lectern of the Basilica of Notre-Dame, and from there I could let loose upon the Church for injustices and crimes over the centuries. But I see no evidence that the Catholic Church wronged Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne, and I do not expect to get one thin dime out of the case.

Pond vs. The People

Jeremiah Williams Jr. testified for the people in the famous case Pond vs. The People, a trial for the murder of his 2nd cousin Isaac Blanchard Jr., shot to death by Augustus Pond at Seul Choix Point. Isaac is buried in Gros Cap Cemetery. According to researcher Terri Ruleau, someone tried to chisel the word 'murdered' from his headstone, and at one time, the stone was stolen and then returned.

In 1859, at the Mackinac County Courthouse, Augustus Pond was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years of hard labor. In 1860, the Michigan Supreme Court reversed that decision. The story given here is taken from testimony at the trial. This account gives us a good description of the fishermen of the area and how they lived.

Upon the trial, as appears from the bill of exceptions, the following facts were proved: The homicide was committed on the 18th day of June, 1859, at Seul Choix, a point of land in Delta county, which is attached to Mackinac county for judicial purposes, extending about a mile into lake Michigan, and situated near its northern extremity about seventy-five miles from Mackinac. It was inhabited by a considerable population, who were here engaged in the business of fishing. Their houses and other buildings stood in a line near to and following the shore of the lake. Amongst these were the house and premises of the prisoner, where he was carrying on the business of fishing, and was living with his wife and three young children, one of whom was a young infant, and the eldest a daughter 12 years old, together with two hired men, named Daniel Whitney and Dennis Cull. It was a long building about 16 feet square, contained but one room, and had a bark-roof, and only one window, and but one door, made of boards, which was fastened to the building with leather hinges, and opened outward; and upon the inside was fastened and kept closed by means of a rope attached to it and a pin near the side of the door, around which the rope was drawn and made fast.

Thirty-six feet distant from the prisoner's house was another building of the prisoner, called a net-house. This was constructed with six posts set in the ground, having plates upon their top, and the whole was enclosed with boards an inch or an inch and a quarter thick, nailed on the sides to the posts, and on the roof nailed to the plates, and to a ridge-pole. The joints of the roof were also covered with bark, and the bark held in its place by poles extending from one end to the other. It had a board floor, and but one door, which opened directly opposite to the door of the prisoner's house. This door was made of boards, was fastened to the building with leather hinges, and upon the inside was closed and fastened by the same means and arrangement as the door of the prisoner's house above described. It also had a latch. The net-house was about sixteen feet long and fourteen feet wide; contained but one room, had a berth constructed about two and a half feet high, for the purposes of a bedstead, in the end of the building opposite that containing the door, which berth was large enough to accommodate two persons comfortably, and on which the prisoner's two hired men, Whitney and Cull, had slept regularly, up to the time of the homicide, during their employment with the prisoner, the former having been in his service two weeks, and the latter one week immediately preceding. They took their regular meals with the prisoner's family in his house, and lived as members of his family. Two of the three persons engaged in the transactions leading to and immediately connected with the homicide, David Plant and Isaac Blanchard, jr., the deceased, resided also at Seul Choix point, near its foot, at a place called the Harbor, Plant about a mile, and Blanchard about three-fourths of a mile from the prisoner's house. The other, Joseph Robilliard, resided near the end of the point, and not far from the prisoner's premises.

On Thursday, at about noon, of the same week when the homicide occurred, Plant in the presence of said Blanchard, at the house of one Downey, situated on the point, threatened in conversation with Downey, that he must whip the prisoner or there would be a fracas. This threat was heard by the young daughter of the prisoner, who happened to be passing near at the time, and who immediately went home and communicated the threat to her mother, who thereupon immediately awakened the prisoner, he being then asleep on a bed, and communicated the threat to him in these words: "My little girl says in passing Mr. Downey's, she heard Plant say he was going to whip you." This was about 1 o'clock p.m.

On the evening of the same day, at about 8 o'clock, an assembling of from fifteen to twenty persons occurred on the point, a few rods from the prisoner's house, and between the houses of Joseph Martell and a Mr. Durocher, which were about one hundred feet apart. The larger part of these persons resided at the harbor, and between the harbor and the point.

They had, as Mary Pond, a witness for the prisoner, testified, been hunting for the prisoner, and had overtaken him near Durocher's house. Jerry Williams, a witness for the People, testified that he was one of the company; that he had been on board a vessel in the bay, and was returning towards the harbor; that he came there with a party of persons, and there met another party, and he could not say how many persons were present, nor how long they remained there. In the company were Plant, Robilliard, and the deceased. The prisoner was got into the company by Plant, who had called him out of Joseph Martell's house. They were sitting all around the prisoner, engaged in conversation. They surrounded him. Their proceedings thus far were observed by the prisoner's daughter, who was secreted behind Durocher's house, in order to look at them and see what they would do to her father, and she then left, and went home and reported them to her mother. Whilst the company was so assembled. Plant told the prisoner that he did not use his neighbors right; that he ought not to pitch on to men not of his size and abuse them; that if the prisoner wanted to fight anybody, he had better take a man of his size. There was no evidence of any provocation on the part of Pond by words or acts. Plant then struck the prisoner in his face with his fist—the prisoner's hat at the same time falling off—and then kicked him in his breast. The prisoner did nothing more than pick up his hat and put it on again. Then they drank whisky together, furnished by Blanchard. In a short time the prisoner, as Mary Pond expressed it, "got clear of the company." At first, as stated by other witnesses, he walked off, and then was seen running away alone into the woods.

About 9 or 10 o'clock on the same evening, Plant, Robilliard, and Blanchard came to the door of the prisoner's net-house. The prisoner's two hired men, Whitney and Cull, were then asleep therein, and when they went to bed that evening, the door was fastened to the building upon its hinges, and it was closed and fastened as usual on the inside by means of the rope above described, which was made fast around a pin or nail near the side of the door. Whitney was awakened by the walking of Plant on the floor, and he then saw the door lying outside on the ground, torn from its hinges, and the pin or nail that had held the rope was also broken. Plant first went up to the bed, took hold of Whitney's arm, and asked who he was. Whitney told him, and then Plant said, "You are not the man." Plant then asked where the prisoner was. Whitney replied, "At Joseph Martell's." Robilliard and Blanchard remained outside near the door of the net-house. This was after dark. Plant did not explain to Whitney what he wanted of the prisoner. They then went to the door of the prisoner's house; Plant opened it. They wanted the prisoner; Plant asked where he was; his wife replied, "I do not know; go and see on board the little vessel." Plant said, "We have been there, and he was not there; we must have him absolutely; we have got business with him." She replied, "What business have you? It is just as well to say it to me as to him: what do you want to do with him? Say it to me and I will tell him." They said "No, we must have him to-night: we do not wish to tell you; we will tell him" and they then went away towards the point to hunt for him. When they came to the door, there were about twenty persons behind the house. Just after this occurrence, the prisoner came home, stayed from five to ten minutes, went away, and slept all night at the house of a near neighbor, Joseph Martell. Between ten and eleven o'clock the same evening. Plant, Robilliard, and the deceased went to the house of Thomas Ward, after he had gone to bed, but for what purpose was not shown.

On the next day, Friday, the prisoner was away from home most of the day, and Whitney saw him but once or twice. He came to the house of Joseph Martell on that day, between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to get his pistol, saying he wanted it for his hired man. He obtained it, carried it away, but it was not loaded, had no lock. On the same day, about noon, Plant and the deceased were in company near the house of Peter Closs; the prisoner was also present, and then the deceased was standing about one hundred feet off. Plant was heard to make threats against the prisoner. Plant said to the prisoner, "It is a good while since you have had a grudge against me; I must whip you to satisfy myself." Plant went near to the prisoner and told him not to say anything; if he did, he would give him slaps or kicks. Plant then took a stone in his hand, and said, "Don't speak any more; I am a good Irishman, and will throw it at you." Pond did not say the least thing in reply to the threats, nor do anything; but went off quietly home. Immediately afterwards, Plant went to the dock of Peter Closs, and there said that he must whip Augustus Pond, or pass for the biggest loafer on the earth. On the same day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, Plant and the prisoner were together at prisoner's premises, when the prisoner took Plant into the net-house, where they drank together once. They were there about ten minutes.

On Friday night, Plant did not go to bed. Plant, Robilliard, and the deceased were aboard some vessel near the shore from nine till about eleven o'clock in the evening, when they left the vessel. It was a bright moonlight night: the moon on this night was nearly full, and rose at ten o'clock and eleven minutes in the evening. Whitney and Cull went to bed in the prisoner's net-house, at about eleven o'clock in the evening. Before going to bed, they set up the door in its usual place, and they soon went to sleep. None of the family in the prisoner's house went to bed this night, because they were afraid of Plant, Robilliard, and the deceased.

Between one and two o'clock that night, Whitney was waked by boards being torn from the roof of the net-house, directly over his bed. Cull did not awake. Plant came inside and said, "Someone is tearing down the net-house; let us go out and give 'em hell." At this time, the west side and a part of the roof of the net-house were torn down by Robilliard and the

deceased, who were outside, whilst Plant was inside the building. The whole three, Plant, Robilliard and the deceased, then went to the door of the prisoner's house, and as to what there transpired at the door, the prisoner's daughter, Mary Pond testified as follows: "Plant shook the door and said, "Open the door;" mother answered "No, what will I open the door for?" Plant said, "We want the master of the house." Mother asked, "Why do you want to see him?" Plant answered, "We have business with him." Mother said, "he is not here, and it is just as well to say it to me as to him." Father then got off the bed and got under it. Plant shook the door again and said, "open the door; we want to search the house." Mother replied, "I told you he is not here." Plant then asked for some crackers. I went and got them, whilst mother stood by the door, fastening it.

She took the crackers and tried to give them through a crevice between the logs near the door. Blanchard did not want to take them through the crevice; he wanted the door opened, but finally took them through the crevice. Plant then again said, "Open the door." Mother refused. He then again said, "Open the door or you will regret it." Mother replied, "No, I will not open it." Father was then going to come out from under the bed; mother said to him, "For God's sake, do not come out, it will be your death-blow." Father came out but went under it again. Blanchard then asked for some sugar; I got it, gave it to mother, and she tried to give it to them through the crevice; they declined taking it through the crevice, and Plant said, "If you don't open the door you will regret it;" "open the door right away;" "open the door; it is Dave Plant, who speaks with you to-night; when Dave Plant tells you to open your door, you must open right away." She then slid the cord along, and opened the door from six to twelve inches, passed out the sugar; they did not take it, but Plant took hold of her arm and squeezed it; mother told him to let go; he answered, "No I will not, I want you to open the door." Mother fainted; she did not fall, but leaned on the door; they soon took the sugar and put it in their whisky. They then left, going towards the house of Louis Robinson. He lives in the same house with Thomas Ward. As they left, they said, "Let us go towards Robinson's and see."

The prisoner then came out of his house, went to the house of Peter Closs, a near neighbor and brother-in-law, there obtained a double-barreled shotgun, both barrels being already loaded with pigeon-shot. In about a quarter of an hour after he left his house, he returned with the gun, went into the net-house, looked around, and then went into his own house in company with Whitney. Whitney stayed in the house a few minutes, then came out, did not go to bed again during the night, and went towards Thomas Ward's, where he heard the parties making a noise.

Plant, Robillard, and the deceased went to Robinson's house and asked for Thomas Ward. Ward and the family were in bed. They were told by Mrs. Robinson that he was not within. They insisted that he was. They were then told by Mrs. Robinson that she had a sick child. They said they didn't care a damn, they would come in any way, and if they couldn't come through the door, they would come through the roof. Mrs. Robinson then told them that Ward was in the net-house. They went to find him there, but not finding him, came back to the door, and said they would break the door open or come through the roof. Then Ward, who was in the house, spoke and told them to wait, and he would go out. Ward got up, dressed himself, and went out. Plant asked Ward to go around with them. Ward refused. Plant asked Ward if he was afraid. Ward said he was afraid of going with them; they acted so mean.

The deceased then put his hand on Ward's shoulder and told him not to be afraid, as they were not going to hurt him. The deceased then asked for something to eat. Ward went into the house to get something to eat, and whilst he was in for that purpose, the deceased stood by the door and told Ward not to be afraid, he wouldn't let anyone in. Ward came out with some bread and butter and gave it to all of them, which they ate. While eating the bread and butter, the deceased said, "We have torn down half the net-house of Augustus Pond, coming along, and have left the rest, so when we go back we will have the rest of the fun." He also said, "I want to see Gust Pond. He abused an Irishman, and I want to abuse him just as bad as he abused the Irishman." He also said, "Pond has to be abused anyway." He further said, "Thomas, this is good bread; I don't know but it may be the last piece of bread I'll eat." On this same occasion, Plant said, "I must have a fight with Gust. Pond, and if I can't whip him, Isaac will whip him." The deceased was then standing by the side of Ward, and had his hand on Ward's shoulder. Plant spoke of the three as being an army, and said that he was captain, Robilliard was Bonaparte, and Blanchard was the soldier, and was to do what they ordered. Plant said he had wanted Blanchard to go into prisoner's house, and he was going to punish him by drinking three times to his drinking once, for not doing as he was told to do. Plant and Robilliard drank twice by the door. Ward then went into his house, and Plant, Robilliard, and the deceased went away towards George Perkains' house. They soon returned, and in passing Ward's house, they were heard to say that "they were going back again; were going to find him, and to whip him, or have the soul out of him." In passing, the deceased stopped by Ward's net-house. Plant and Robilliard went on towards the prisoner's house, and when they were two or three hundred feet from Ward's, as judged by the sound. Plant hallooed for Isaac Blanchard, thus: "Isaac, come along; are you afraid? What in hell is the use of being afraid? Follow me, you follow a man." Blanchard replied, "I am not afraid," and he then went in the direction of the prisoner's house.

Plant, Robilliard, and the deceased then went to the door of the prisoner's house. They asked admission, which was refused by the prisoner's wife. She asked what they wanted. They replied that they wanted the master of the house and that they wanted to come in and search the house. They were not admitted. The door was fastened with a cord. The whole three then went to the prisoner's net-house. Robilliard and the deceased stood outside, and they commenced tearing down the net-house; at the same time, Plant went inside, where Dennis Cull was sound asleep in bed. The first that Cull knew was his being pulled out of bed on to the floor. Plant was on top of him with his hand on his throat, choking him. Cull asked who it was choking him, but got no answer. Just at this time, whilst Plant was in the net-house and Robilliard and the deceased were tearing it down, the prisoner came to the door of his house, opened it, and hallooed thus: "Who is tearing down my net-house?" To this, there was no response. Near or about the same time, the voices of a woman and child were heard crying near the prisoner's house, and by the woman's voice, the words "For God's sake" were spoken twice. The boards were rattling at the same time that these voices of the woman and child were heard. The prisoner said, "Leave or I'll shoot," and after this, the tearing down of the net-house continued. In about half a minute after the first order to leave, the Prisoner said again, "Leave, or I'll shoot." These orders to leave were spoken with a loud voice.

A little before the firing of the gun, and whilst Plant was in the net-house, the cries of Cull were heard in the net-house. He hallooed as if he was in pain. He did not speak, but hallooed twice. The boards stopped rattling about three or four seconds before the gun was fired, and the gun was fired from two to four seconds after the prisoner's second order of "Leave, or I'll shoot." The gun was fired a little before daybreak, on the morning of Saturday, the 18th of June. It was proved clearly that the prisoner fired it. It was a double-barreled shotgun, loaded with pigeon shot. Only one barrel was discharged. The deceased was found dead the next morning, a little after daylight, in a small path in the bushes about two hundred and twelve feet from the door of the prisoner's house, with wounds upon his person from pigeon shot, sufficient to cause death.

On the same morning after day-break, and before sunrise, the prisoner, at the house of Mr. Beaudoin, his father-in-law, and who lived near, met his brother Louis Pond, who was a constable and acting as such, and residing at Seul Choix. Prisoner said to his brother that he had come to give himself up to him, to take him for what he had done, and that he wanted to reach Beaver Islands, to give himself up to the law. The Beaver Islands are about twenty-five miles from Seul Choix. He addressed these words to his brother, "I come and surrender myself to you." His brother did not take him, because, as he said, the prisoner's men understood the matter better than he did, and at that time the brother did not think of his being a constable, as he was very much confused and excited from the occurrence. The prisoner then engaged his two hired men, Whitney and Cull, to go with him to Beaver Islands. On applying to Whitney for the purpose, he said to him that he should have to go to Beaver Islands to give himself up, and requested them, Whitney and Cull, to go with him and row the boat. Whitney and Cull started with him for Beaver Islands about sunrise, in a boat, and when within about seven miles of said Islands, they were overtaken by a boat from Seul Choix, containing Plant, Robillaird and three other persons, who took the prisoner into their boat, one of them being a constable, and brought him back to Seul Choix, and from there he was brought to the jail at Mackinac for confinement.

Wilson Newton was sworn as a witness for the prosecution, and he testified as to the different conversations and statements of the prisoner at different times concerning the homicide, after its occurrence. Upon his examination in chief, he testified that the prisoner said that Robilliard was on the roof of the net-house pulling the boards off; that Blanchard stood on the ground catching them, and he came out of his house and shot Blanchard, though he thought he had missed him, because he ran; that he couldn't tell how many there were together; that he fired into the pile, and as near as he could judge there were two or three; that Blanchard was on the run when he fired, and he fired with a shot gun that he got from a brother-in-law; that Blanchard stood with his side partly towards him, and that he couldn't tell how far it was to Blanchard from where he fired. On the cross-examination, the witness testified that the prisoner conversed with him fully and freely about the homicide. Prisoner told him the object of his going to Beaver Islands. He told the particulars of the homicide, as witness supposed, but witness was not sure that he (witness) recollected all. The prisoner explained to witness why he shot, and said: that Plant, Robilliard and the deceased, were prowling around his shanty; that they had been to his house more than once that night; that they wanted to come into his dwelling-house; that they tried to get in, and his wife held the door; that she kept the door fast and barred or held them out; that the first time they came they tore a part of the roof boards off; that he was under the bed when they were at the door, and he gave as a reason for going under the bed, that he was afraid of them; that there was a quarrel between him and Plant; that he was afraid they would flog him; that he had kept away from them from Thursday night till Saturday morning; that he had kept out of their sight as much as he could; that he had kept dodging them; that they threatened to tear down the roof of his dwelling, but was not positive whether prisoner said they threatened to do this the first or second time they came, on Friday night; and prisoner said he was afraid they would pull his heart out if they got hold of him, or his heart's blood, or something like that; and anyhow conveyed the idea that he was afraid of his life. Some further evidence was given, and some questions

arose as to the admissibility of evidence, but as these were not passed upon in this court, that portion of the bill of exceptions which presents them is omitted.

Justice James V. Campbell wrote, "Human life is not to be lightly discarded, and the law will not permit it to be destroyed unless upon urgent occasion." He added, "A man is not, however, obliged to retreat if assaulted in his dwelling, but may use such means as are absolutely necessary to repel the assailant, or to prevent his forcible entry, even to the taking of life...(unless) he can otherwise arrest or repel the assailant."

The Williams & Ance Connection

Terri Ruleau contacted me, years ago, about all things Williams. In 2019, she gave me a copy of her extensive research—nearly 600 pages in two volumes; over twenty years in the making. It's called: THE WILLIAMS FAMILY OF MICHILIMACKINAC—DESCENDANTS OF JEREMIAH M. WILLIAMS AND FRANCES. Recent additional sets of DNA data in 2021 and 2022 have only strengthened and confirmed Terri's findings. As for the manuscript itself, she wrote to me, "I've been editing that massive Williams book so it reads more like a book rather than a collection of my research."

In 2020, I had my DNA tested and uploaded the results to GEDmatch, where Terri compared my data with the rest she has collected. She found that I share genetic material with Ance descendants surnamed Benoit, Goudreau, and Beaudoin.

Here are some excerpts of Terri's work that coincide with my own family research. Of particular interest is her work with DNA data to trace the origin of Frances Williams. Some accounts have listed her as Frances Hagens (or as Anna Hagens/Higgins), with attempts to link her to New York, where Jerry's ancestors hailed from. Terri has upended these ideas, and we now believe that Frances was a daughter of Ojibwa Chief Paul Ance. I will let Terri's own words speak for themselves. Her comments on the data from others appear in parentheses. Apart from a few observations of my own, in brackets, the account is all Terri's. I have, however, corrected some typos and reformatted the timeline and ancestry documents to be more visually consistent with my other printed documents.

Jeremiah M. & Frances Williams

Jeremiah was born March 26, 1793, the son of Lewis Williams Jr. and Sarah Knapp. Lewis and Sarah were recent members of the Dutch Reformed Church in Saratoga/Schuylerville New York, where Jeremiah was baptized. Lewis Williams moved his family to Palatine New York within a few years, and he is found on a 1799 list of householders and is also listed on the 1800 census for Palatine.

By 1810 the Lewis Williams family had moved westward to Oneida County, New York, via Herkimer (where Lewis Sr. died). There is an L. Williams with 5 family members in Remsen, Oneida County in 1810, and Lewis is listed on a 1814 Remsen property list (he owned a farm valued at \$1450).

Lewis Williams drowned in Oneida County in March of 1816. His widow Sarah "Sally" Williams married the recently widowed (April) Nathaniel Rockwood in the autumn of 1816. Jeremiah possibly left home at age 16 and went sailing on the lakes for a number of years, not wanting to work on the family farm. He bought his freedom from his father for \$120.00 and went his own way until his father's death. (It is a story his son Lewis told about himself, but doesn't add up. Jeremiah didn't own a family farm, and the practice of indenturing your children was more likely to have occurred during Jeremiah's early years.)

Jeremiah's mother Sarah "Sally" Knapp Williams, along with her two sons and a daughter, are mentioned in Roberts History of Remsen New York. "After the death of his first wife (Esther Roberts) in 1816, Nathaniel Rockwood married Mrs. Sally Williams, a widow with 3 children, Jerry, Henry and a daughter."

There is record of a Jeremiah Williams who purchased land at Holland Patent, October 1, 1815. Holland Patent is in Oneida County. It may have been our Jeremiah, but this hasn't been proven.

Jeremiah's brother John Henry, the "Henry" mentioned in Roberts History of Remsen, married Nathaniel Rockwood's only daughter Sophia in 1823 at Remsen.

After Sarah's death in 1828, John & Sophia moved their family to Lorain County, Ohio, and were listed next to Jeremiah and Frances at the time the 1830 census was taken. I suspect John gave the information for Jeremiah's family, but it is possible Jeremiah was there to help him clear the land and get settled. Stories from John's family claim he also sailed on Lake Ontario, he lived like a frontiersman and frequently traded and visited with the local Pottawatomie at Gun Lake, Michigan.

Around 1818/1819 Jeremiah, age 25, married Frances; she would have been about 16 years old. Fanny and Jerry were most likely married without the blessing of a preacher. Most white men living in the territories married native or Metis women; some stayed with their families, some eventually left and went “back east” and married white women and raised families, forgetting their Metis children and Native wives. I do not think this was the case with Jeremiah; I cannot find mention of him after 1842.

Michilimackinac & St. Helena

It is very likely the Williams family had been living at Mackinac or at Cross Village, either seasonally or full time, since their marriage in 1818. Another possibility is that early in their marriage, Jeremiah was a sailor (his brother John mentions sailing the Great Lakes) and Frances and the children remained in Michigan.

The earliest Mackinac records found so far show that Jeremiah and Frances were living at St. Helena, Michilimackinac County, Michigan Territory by 1834/35. At that time, settling outside a garrison post was considered unsafe for white families. In Sawyer’s history of the U.P. he writes:

Traders who located at advantageous points for trade were almost more Indian than European and as a rule lived Indian fashion with Indian wives and half-breed children so that they were not in the same danger as real white settlers.

Some of the earliest white settlers (1820s) at St. Ignace were J.B. Lajeunesse, Louis Martin and Isaac Blanchard.

According to the National Park website, (History of Gros Cap church & area):

It is clear that early settlers were Americans from the East and French Canadians and mixed French/Indian’s made up what little population there was with much interaction between them and the nearby Mackinac Band at Pte. aux Chenes.

The area where the Williams family lived was a rugged and remote wilderness in the 1830s and 1840s and was considered “Indian Territory”; in fact as late as 1837 there were rumors of an impending Indian War.

A survey from the mid-1840s shows what look like 10 tipis along the shore at Gros Cap, and one house (C. Petty) on the island of St. Helena and another house on the shore of West Moran Bay (J. Taylor). I have not found any land records for Jeremiah or his sons. I did recently discover that the land they lived on belonged to relatives on Fanny’s side of the family.

By 1842 the Williams, Taylor and Courchaine families were living on the island of St. Helena, the Slocums moved there by 1844, and from this time onward, a growing community of fishermen & shipbuilders settled on the Island and nearby mainland shores. Mariette Slocum’s parents owned 160 acres on the island (it has a total of 240), which they purchased in 1844 from Smith Herrick, whose claim preempted Stephen Hoag’s. Prior to that they lived along the shore near Gros Cap, according to an article written in 1843 by C. Donald McLeod who visited the area and stopped at “Mr. Slocum’s” on his way to Pte. aux Chenes. He also mentions that the island of St. Helena had only 7 or 8 lodges of “Indians” there in 1843, some of those “Indians” would have been the Williams/Taylor/Courchaine families.

The Slocum’s sold their land on St. Helena to Cyranus Petty (he was married to a daughter of Isaac Blanchard, who was a cousin to Fanny.) in 1846. Elizabeth Whitney, in her book *A Child of the Sea*, mentions the Slocums and Courchaines on the island around 1848, and Jeremiah’s son-in-law James Taylor was running a grocery on the island in 1850. Frances and Jeremiah Jr. were living on St. Helena in 1850, with the Belotes, who had purchased land on the island in 1849. In 1853 William Belote sold his land on St. Helena to the Newton Brothers, and they built a number of buildings and improved Slocum’s dock and ran a large fishing & trade operation there for many years. Abbie Williams’ orphaned son Charles is listed as living with the Wilson Newton family in the 1870 census. Wilson’s wife was also related to Fanny.

Timeline for Jeremiah & Frances Williams & Children/Grandchildren

March 26, 1793 Jeremiah is born to Lewis Williams Jr., and Sarah Knapp, Schuylerville, Saratoga, New York.

1802 Frances is born in Michigan, probably at L'arbre Croche – (to Paul Ance and an Ojibwa or Odawa mother.)

1815 Jerry possibly discharged from the Army in Vermont, along with Isaac Blanchard.

1815 Jerry possibly purchased land at Holland Patent Oneida County, New York & re-enlisted in the Army and was discharged 6-25-1818 by Civil Authority (western New York). He may have received land in western New York for his service.

1816 Jerry mentioned along with his widowed mother Sarah & brother John Henry and sister Jenny. (History of Remsen, Oneida County, New York.)

1818 The year travel to Mackinac by steamboat via the great lakes, became available. A more popular and much shorter route of travel to Mackinac from Western New York was through Lower Canada and was used for many years by traders. Also the year Jerry-Fanny 'marry'.

1819 Jerry and Fanny's daughter Sarah Anne is born.

1820 The family is in the census for Lyme, Jefferson County, New York, on a remote shore of Lake Ontario at the time the census was taken. Jerry is in Manufacture and trade. No proof this is our Jeremiah, but the ages are correct and the fact that most of the groups who went to Lorain Ohio in 1825-1828 were from Jefferson County.

1821 Their son Lewis S. is born.

1823 Their son John R. is born.

1825 Their daughter Abigail is born.

1827 Jeremiah is on a tax list for LaGrange, Lorain County, Ohio.

August 28, 1828 Jeremiah's mother, Sarah Knapp Williams Rockwood, dies at Remsen.

1828 Jerry & Fanny's son Charles is born.

1830 Jeremiah & family are listed in the census for LaGrange, Lorain County, Ohio with John Henry living next door. Jerry is in Manufacture & Trade. It is possible the information was given by John Henry and Jeremiah wasn't actually living there as no other record or mention of him in LaGrange has been found.

1832/33 Their son Jeremiah Jr. is born - Mackinac.

1834 Their daughter Anna Elizabeth is born – Mackinac County, Michigan.

1835-1841 First Mackinac court record found is dated November 1835, last one is dated May 1841. No further court records found at the State Archives in Lansing (2015 paid search). Jeremiah is fishing at Pte. Aux Chenes.

1838/39 [Henry] Schoolcraft issued a traders license to Josiah Pardee with Jeremiah as security, to trade at Mille au Coquin (Naubinway area). Josiah Pardee Jr. was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1820. He came to Mackinac briefly and then moved to Chicago.

1839/40 [Henry] Schoolcraft issued two trader license to J. M. Williams for trade at North Manistee (Manistique area), \$250 goods, \$300 Bond, sureties by Bela Chapman.

1840 The Williams family is in the Michilimackinac census with all family members plus a young man the age of Sarah's husband. Both men were in Manufacture and Trade. They lived between Isaac Blanchard (Gros Cap) and Pte. aux Chenes.

February, 1840 Jeremiah, acting as Justice of the Peace, performs the marriage of Benjamin Louisignant and Josette Lesarie.

1839/40 Sarah married James A. Taylor, who came to Mackinac around 1838/39 from Lorain County, Ohio. No official record has been found.

1840 Jeremiah is one of a group of Election Supervisors for Mackinac County, St. Ignace Township, including Stephen Hoag, Lewis' future father in law.

February, 1841 Abbie Williams, 16, married Andre Courchene. (this was his second marriage?)

Feb. 1841 Jeremiah, Isaac Blanchard and John LaBranche were given permission by the state to lay out and survey a road from Pt. St Ignace to Sault Ste. Marie to be completed within two years time. The road wasn't built until the 1860s.

1841-42 The year Jeremiah most likely died, possibly with his neighbor Louis Gebeau in a fishing accident.

Feb. 1842 Lewis Williams marries Anna Hoag, daughter of Stephen Allen Hoag.

1842 Lucy Courchaine born at St. Helena (Abbie).

December 25, 1842 Mary Taylor born on St Helena (Sarah).

May, 1842 John Williams is witness to marriage of Louis Gebeau's widow Elizabeth/Angelique to Walter Whitney. Elizabeth was ½ Native & is listed on the 1836 half-breed census.

September 9, 1843 Emily Courchaine is born (Abbie).

February 4, 1844 William H Taylor is born on St. Helena (Sarah).

December, 1844 Hanna Williams is born (Lewis).

March, 1845 John Williams marries Mariette Slocum, daughter of Abraham Slocum.

October 17, 1845 Margaret Courchaine is born (Abbie).

December 25, 1845 Esther Williams is born (John).

April 15, 1847 Lucy Taylor is born (Sarah).

August 15, 1847 Lavinia Williams is born John).

September 9, 1847 Andrew Courchaine is born on Garden Island (Abbie).

1848 Andrew Courchaine is baptized at L'Arbre Croche (Cross Village).

1848 George Williams is born (Lewis).

1849 Emma Taylor is born April (Sarah).

1849 John Williams is born (died as child) (John).

1848-1856 Trouble with Mormons of Beaver Island.

1850 Everyone but Lewis is listed in the Mackinac census, Fanny and Jeremiah Jr. are living with the Belotes, who owned St. Helena Island at the time. Sarah and Anna are close by, Charles and John are at St. Martin's Island off the tip of Garden Peninsula (Delta County).

October 1, 1850 Schuyler Williams is born at St. Martin's Island (John).

December 27, 1850 Jeremiah M. Williams is born (Lewis).

1851 Anna Elizabeth Williams marries Joseph Edward Palmer; they live at Gros Cap until after 1860.

April 29, 1851 Nancy Taylor is born (Sarah).

October 1, 1851 Edward William is born (John).

April 9, 1852 Charles Courchaine is born (Abbie).

January 27, 1853 Marie Palmer is born (Anna).

June 10, 1853 William Williams is born (Lewis).

November 6, 1853 Homer Williams is born (John).

1853 Jeremiah Jr. marries Mary McCoy & lives at Gros Cap until at least 1860.

1854 Don Courchain is born (Abbie).

1854 Abbie, age 30, and her husband Andre die at St. Helena or Washington Island of cholera. Newspaper reports verify an outbreak of the disease at Mackinac that year.

February 17, 1855 Henry Williams is born (John).

March 17, 1855 Julia Palmer is born (Anna).

June 14, 1855 Henry Williams is born (Jeremiah Jr.).

January, 1855 Chief Ance dies at Pte. aux Chenes.

1855 Lewis and John and their families are on Washington Island (Wisconsin state census).

July, 1856 The Williams men are most likely with the group who drove the Mormons from Beaver Island.

September 10, 1856 Stephen Williams is born (Lewis).

1856-1860 Lewis & John and their families move to Chambers Island Wisconsin.

1857 Joseph Palmer is born (Anna).

February 10, 1857 Ellen Williams is born (Lewis).

March 6, 1857 Adelaide Williams is born (John).

April 7, 1857 George Williams is born (Jeremiah).

1859 George Palmer is born (Anna).

1859 Emily Williams is born (died as a child) (Jeremiah).

1859-60 Isaac Blanchard Jr. is killed by Augustus Pond at Seul Choix point; Jeremiah Jr. testifies for the people at the trial, which was held on Mackinac Island.

1860 Lewis & John are still living on Chambers Island, Sarah is on Mackinac Island. Jerry, Charles and Fanny are living on Beaver Island (fishing), Anna is living at Gros Cap.

Oct., 1860 Abraham Lincoln Palmer is born (Anna).

1860 Lucy Courchene Fisher is living at Northport, Leelanau County, Michigan, and has her two nephews Andrew and Don Courchene living with her. Margaret is living on Mackinac Island with the Biddle family, and Emily is living in Door County, Wisconsin.

1860 Year Charles Courchene gives as his 'mothers' death; he must have meant Frances as he was too young to remember his parents. (same year James Taylor died).

February 22, 1861 Lorena Williams is born (Lewis).

April 21, 1861 Leonard Williams is born (John).

1862 Sarah marries second husband John Henry Weideman (Meuderman on transcript).

1862 Frances Palmer is born (Anna).

March 1, 1862 Cora Williams is born (Lewis).

May 17, 1862 John R. Williams is born (John).

1863 John and Lewis file draft cards at Green Bay, Wisconsin; Lewis enlists in September.

1863 Betsey Williams is born (Lewis).

1864 John owns land in Ingallston Township, Menominee County, Michigan according to an 1864 Lake Survey.

1864 Lewis is discharged from service in the spring (Civil War); his right hand is crushed.

April 2, 1864 Sarah Palmer is born (Anna).

August 3, 1865 Sarah dies at Mackinac Island, according to probate records.

1865 Grant Williams is born (Lewis).

December 9, 1865 Eli Williams is born (John).

1866 Jeremiah M. Palmer is born (Anna).

1866 Anna's husband Joe Palmer disappears after a storm on Lake Michigan (he and another man left St. Helena to go fishing.) and his body is found near Manistique and buried along the shore at Scots Point. (I've been unable to verify this family story.)

June 16, 1867 Ida Williams is born (Lewis).

April 8, 1868 Delia Williams is born (John).

1869 Jerry Jr. acquires 160 acres on South Fox Island (Homestead act). Charles also acquires land on South Fox Island.

1870 Lewis is lightkeeper on Chambers Island. John is living in Ingallston, Michigan. Anna, Charles and Jerry Jr. are living on South Fox Island.

1870 Charles Courchene (orphan son of Abbie) is living with the Wilson Newton family on St. Helena. (Wilson's wife is related thru Ance –Blanchard line.)

March 29, 1871 Hiram Williams is born (John).

1873 Anna marries second husband Fred Woodard in Traverse City & has two more children, Minnie & William.

1874 Charles Williams, age 46, dies at Manistique of rheumatoid arthritis (an affliction suffered by many Williams descendants, including myself).

1874 Anna and some of her family move to Manistique from Fox Island.

February 5, 1874 Minnie Woodard is born (Anna).

April 5, 1877 William Woodard is born (Anna).

1880 Anna, her new husband and some of her Palmer children are living in Manistique. Jerry Jr. is living in Escanaba. Lewis is on Chambers Island and John is at Ingallston. Abbie's son Andrew is also living at Manistique & Escanaba in the 1880s.

1883 Lewis' son Jeremiah is shot and killed at Ingallston while investigating a domestic dispute.

1889 Lewis retires from the lightkeeper position on Chambers Island, after twenty years of service.

1889 Anna acquires 160 acres in Schoolcraft County. Anna dies sometime after 1889.

1895 Jerry Jr., age 63, dies at his home near Ogontz, Delta County, Michigan, of influenza.

1903 Lewis, age 81, dies at Wood Veterans Hospital in Milwaukee, of rheumatoid arthritis & other health problems.

1910 John, age 86, dies at home in Ingallston, Michigan.

Many descendants of Jeremiah and Frances still live along the shores and on the islands of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, and a few are still in the commercial fishing business.

Frances, the Native American Connection in the Williams Family

It has been my belief for some time now that Frances is the ancestor who is the source of all the whispered stories of Native ancestry in the Williams family. That belief has turned out to be the truth; thanks to genetic genealogy, we can now say that Frances is likely a daughter of Chief Ance, although there is a small possibility that she is the daughter of Josephine Ance [his sister]. There are DNA matches between Williams descendants and descendants of both Josephine and Paul, although the amount of DNA shared is higher with descendants of Paul, which is why I believe Fanny is his daughter. The clues began to fall into place after I found a few bits of information:

The first find was the following comment regarding the Native American ancestry of the Williams family. It was found online at Clarke Historical Library (CMU), History of Beaver Island, Michigan. The information in parenthesis is mine.

Mrs. Floyd (Maria, a granddaughter of Jerry & Fanny) evidently was not proud of the Williams family. She always emphasized her father's side of her ancestry (Palmer). "My mother (Annie Williams) was a Yankee from York State" was all she would say when asked about the Williams' ancestry. She always insisted there was no Indian blood in the family. This makes it plausible that there was Indian in the Williams family and that she knew it.

A family tree my grandma wrote down many years ago states that John R. Williams was part Indian and born in Canada and came to Chambers Island from Mackinac Island; that was the extent of my knowledge of the Williams family when I began researching 20 years ago.

Considering the attitude toward Native Americans at that time, one can understand why the Williams and many other mixed families deliberately hid their Native ancestry. Even Elizabeth Whitney Williams, lightkeeper and author, hid her mother from the government lighthouse inspector. Elizabeth's mother was ½ Ottawa (Odawa) and is listed on the 1836 mixed-breed roll along with her one year old son Louis (wife and son of Louis Chebeau). The last name is spelled Chebeau on the record, rather than Gebeau. This is the only Native American record I have found Mrs. Gebeau or any of her children listed on. After marrying her second husband Walter Whitney, a white man from Genesee County, New York, she presented herself and her children as white, and sent her sons to Green Bay to be educated. In her book *A Child of the Sea*, Elizabeth Whitney Williams intentionally states that both of her mother's parents were English Canadians, a typical statement used by many, to cover up their true ancestry; another thing many people of mixed ancestry in the Mackinac area did was to change their place of birth, typically listing it as Ohio or New York.

Years ago, as I began researching the area where the Williams family lived, I suspected that there was a connection to Jeremiah & Frances' neighbors, the Blanchards, and the neighboring band of Ojibwe led by Chief Ance, but I could not find any connection to Mr. Blanchard back east and didn't know his wife's ancestry at the time.

The quest for Frances' parentage began with John R. Williams' death record and his mother's name being listed as Anna Hagens; that was 20+ years ago. Further research showed that Jeremiah's wife's name was Frances, not Anna. (death record information is not always reliable.) I searched for any possible connection between Williams and Hagens/Higgins, census, marriage, births etc., and had no luck at all.

Jeremiah's younger brother John told stories of sailing the eastern Great Lakes, most likely introduced to this occupation by his older brother. The Williams family also had relatives who had been trading at Owasso, New York (Lake Ontario) prior to Jeremiah's birth, and one of those relatives, Thomas Williams, a distant uncle to Jeremiah, moved to Detroit in 1765 and worked in the fur trade and as a merchant. Thomas' son John R. became the first Mayor of Detroit in the 1820's, but I didn't know any of this until recently. (Note: John R., mayor of Detroit, added the R to differentiate between him and another John Williams in the area.)

Jeremiah ended up at Mackinac around 1818, either as a sailor or perhaps he just showed up to make his way in the wilderness or to visit his friend Isaac. He met Frances during this time and I suspect that he and/or Frances continued living at Mackinac (or possibly Cross Village) after their marriage, perhaps sailing to New York or Montreal for trade purposes as many Mackinac traders did.

My initial hunch that Frances was our connection to the rumors of Native American ancestry was based on the fact that no "white" families lived in the St. Helena area at the time the Williams moved there, only mixed blood and Native families, and most of them were fishermen. The men were French Canadian, or Yankees who had married native or mixed blood wives.

And then I found that Jeremiah had been granted a trader license to trade at Manistique, and according to court records his fish were picked up at Pte. aux Chenes (where the Ance band lived). Other hints were mentioned in the book *A Child of the Sea*: that Abbie sang French songs, her pretty braided hair and great dark eyes etc., along with Jeremiah and Fanny's sons' knowledge of Northern Lake Michigan fishing grounds, and John and Anna's knowledge of local medicinal plants.

Too many coincidences were stacking up and I was sure there had to be a connection between Fanny and someone in the area. But it remained a well educated guess with no way to prove it. Descendants of Jeremiah and Frances all told stories of "Indian" blood, and most stated that they were discouraged from discussing it, a fact I discovered after corresponding with them, but still no solid proof, just rumors.

And then I discovered Mary Elizabeth Taylor's death record, it lists her race as White and Indian. Her father was, without a doubt, a white man; that leaves Sarah Williams as the "Indian." Frances' ancestry had been pushed into the closet, whispered about by fascinated grandchildren and great grandchildren...and time lost her family connections. Until now.

I took an Ancestry DNA test in April of 2016 and my education in genetic genealogy began when I received the results a few weeks later. I have read everything possible on the subject, especially on how to use DNA to prove or disprove family connections thru small DNA matches. I downloaded my raw DNA file and uploaded it to various sites with more advanced tools to compare DNA.

The most important thing to understand when it comes to DNA research is that DNA inheritance is very, very random. Two people who share the same set of parents can share very little DNA with a common ancestor, and when you consider the addition of new genetic material into each generation and all of it recombining into something new in each child, it is amazing that any of us share enough DNA to match at all after five generations. So, to be able to find any shared DNA is a hit and miss with each person in a family tree and becomes more so each generation you go back.

Fortunately for my research, I was able to find and compare a number of Williams and Ance descendant DNA kits. And that brings us to the Ance DNA matches.

One of my first matches at Ancestry was with M.G., (as well as her dad and brother at GEDmatch). I looked at her tree and was stunned to see they are direct descendants of Chief Paul Ance. I compared our trees for any other possible connections, found one with my maternal line, but it was too far back for the amount centimorgans we share. The calculator says we share a 4th-6th great grandparent, and in that range, the only possibility was Paul Ance or his father Joseph Louis. I began chromosome painting comparisons to see if the Williams kits matched Native DNA with the Ance kits. They did, consistently. When I began, there were only a few kits to utilize (Jan. 2017), I waited for new DNA to be uploaded at GEDmatch, the site I use for this sort of research. Eventually more Ance descendants showed up, then more Williams descendants and finally, I had four branches from Paul Ance's tree and four Williams branches to compare, eighteen people in all. Chromosome painting shows we all share small segments of Native DNA on a number of chromosomes.

I ran a multiple kit analysis using small segment comparisons. It is tedious and time consuming work, but I was curious to see what the results would be and quite happy when I found that the results were very conclusive. All Williams and Ance branches matched up on a number of chromosomes. I was able to determine that the matches were more than chance because there were mother/daughter kits and a number of sibling kits from the various Williams branches to compare with the Ance groups which included a family of three, a father and two children.

And then the matches started coming in at Ancestry. Besides matching descendants of Peter Ance, I also match a descendant of Paul's son Jean Baptiste (who was born on Beaver Island and lived at Cross Village and Northport/Sutton's Bay) and my half brother matches another descendant of Jean Baptiste, and a number of us match descendants of Paul and Josephine through the Corp/Blanchard line. There are a few others at GEDmatch, all descended from Paul Ance. The largest cM's shared between Williams and Ance descendants at that time was 17, the smallest 7.3. To put that into perspective, I share 10 cM's with one descendant of Annie Williams (our shared ancestors being Jeremiah & Fanny), and 17 cM's with her sister. And a generation closer, with descendants of John R., I share up to 30 cM's with some, and as small as 7 with others. Again, DNA inheritance is very random. One more thing I had to consider was the fact that the Williams descendants only shared half DNA with Ance descendants since Fanny was most likely the daughter of a Cross Village woman and not Ance's Pte. aux Chenes wife.

Recently, Caroline K. asked Floyd Williams to take a test. He is the grandson of Schuyler and one of our oldest living Williams descendants (Sadly, he recently passed away). He agreed and it has given us a clear answer to the question and for that I am forever grateful to him for sharing his DNA. I was thrilled when Caroline emailed me to say there was a James Ance in Floyd's matches! It turns out that James is also a descendant of Chief Paul. The 35 centimorgans shared are the highest yet, indicating they share a 3rd to 4th great grandparent, which again brings us back to Paul. It was then that I determined that Paul was Fanny's father.

Other clues: Abbie's son, Andrew Jr., was baptized at Cross Village where Fanny's mother lived and perhaps where the Williams [family] lived before coming to St. Helena. Cross Village was the largest Indian village in Michigan in 1848. And then there is the fact that Lucy Courchene was living at Northport near Jean Baptiste in 1860. And the three youngest Williams were living on Fox Island in the late 1860s/1870, another area the Ance families from Grand Traverse lived. Early on I had realized that the Williams family lived and fished in all the same areas as the Natives.

The following pages contain more information about the Ance/Ainse/Hinse/Haynes line. It is ironic that Chief Paul Ance's great grandfather Joseph Haynes was taken to Quebec by Indians from 1690s Massachusetts at the age of seven. He remained in Quebec and raised his family there. (Variations of the Haynes name in Quebec and Michigan are: Hains, Ens, Hinse, Aintz, Ainsse, Ainse, Anse, Ance, Hance.)

Pte. aux Chenes & Chief Ance

Many of the families living from St. Ignace to Gros Cap were connected to Chief Ance by marriage and most of them were fishermen. Very little is actually known about the Chief who resided at Pte. aux Chenes. It is estimated that he was born between 1780-1785, son of Joseph Louis Ainse, an interpreter and trader, and a Native woman from an unknown band.

The earliest reference to Ance was found in the narrative of Captain Anderson (online at Wisconsin Historical Collections), who mentions that his life was saved from certain death at the hands of a group of Sioux the winter of 1809-1810. It does not specify that he was the son of Joseph Louis, so I am making an assumption here based on the name and the description of Ance.

Anderson had made it to his wintering grounds in the Big Stone Lake region by mid November, 1809. 50-60 lodges were there. The natives asked if he'd extend them credit; he said no, they had not paid him in full the previous year. They were contemplating killing him and taking his goods when....

...a bustle was heard at the door and in popped a tall, good looking Indian, painted, feathered, armed in full war costume. "My time has come" I thought. He was asked by one of the others why he was attired thus at the late hour. "I am come, he replied, to die with the white people if they must be killed, I must first be put out of the way for they shall not be hurt while I live. You had better go to your lodges and let this man who has brought us ammunition etc., to save our lives, go to his rest, I am going to guard him." They all hurried off and he said to me "go to sleep" and I did. I really felt that my life was in danger and had only escaped the assassins by god's good providence in sending this man to save me. He was of course, my guest for the time being and the next morning about 10 o'clock he had walked a circuit around my house, examining for tracks in case any one of the band was lurking about. But finding all safe he told me I could go and hunt swan. I had never seen this man before and on inquiry my interpreter conferred to me that he was a half breed, the son of a gentleman trader from Montreal who had been in the trade many years before, named Ance, and had retired. I went into my shop and opened some packages and gave him a present of which he was proud and was as heavy as he could conveniently carry. I never saw him again. This proved to be the hardest winter I ever met with in my journey through life...

...old Red Thunder with 2 other lodges of his band, after Ance had been gone a few days...

...the Yankton band to which Ance belonged, had left in Red Thunder's charge, a horse...

This mention of Ance as a member of a Yankton band of Sioux could be due to the fact that his sister or half-sister Pelagie was Sioux. Perhaps he was adopted by her Sioux family? It is also possible that Pelagie and Paul shared a mother. David Corp stated that Josephine Ance was a Sioux, but at this time, there is simply no proof, although a thorough study of the DNA [from] known descendants of each would help answer that question.

How Ance became a Chief of the Ojibwa is not known. Where he lived prior to Pte. aux Chenes is also unknown, at least I have not been able to find any further information about his early years. In 1820 Chief Ance signed a treaty that specifies his area as Mackinac, making it possible that he was at Pte. aux Chenes at that time. A visit by missionaries in 1830 places him at Pte. aux Chenes, and an 1834 letter, an 1836 treaty and 1838 council list specify Ains of Oak Point. So we know that Ance was living at Oak Point by 1830 and could very well have been living there much earlier. Others state that Ance had three wives, one at L'Arbre Croche, the second at Manitoulin Island and another one at Pte. aux Chenes. There is no recorded proof of his marriages, or who the mothers of all his children are, but the interactions between his descendants affirms a connection, and DNA evidence has been immensely helpful in proving those connections.

Below are excerpts found in a 2009 article by the Old Hay Bay Guardian (Methodist History in the bay of Quinte and Upper Canada). The full article is in "The Christian Guardian," issues Oct. 30th and Nov. 6th, 1830. The missionaries came from Canada to bring the "word" to the Natives. The story they told about meeting with Ance and his people is very similar to the stories they told of their meetings with a number of bands along the way. I suspect much of the retelling is biased toward their goal of assimilating Natives into their religion. The truth may not be well represented in their portrayal of Ance's reaction to their words.

John Sunday's and John Paul's Tour to Mackinaw in 1830:

August 1830. "We arrived at the Island of Mackinaw and landed at the town. We then went to search of some of the Indians we had seen at Penetanguishine (Ontario), and were directed to the house of Wah-zhushk-oo, whom we had seen at Penetanguishine during the summer." Friday 17th: "Having obtained the loan of a large birch canoe we set off towards the west to visit a gang of Chippewas residing at a place called Me-tig-oo-mirzh-ah-keeg. Wah-hush-koo and others accompanied us."

(My note: Me-tig-oo-mirzh-ah-keeg is actually: Na-me-tic-o-mish-e-keonge. (Oak Point). Translation: "Where a ridge of oak trees are." The place of this point is about 15 miles from the island of Mackinac west, on the straits. This point in Mackinac County is called Pointe aux Chenes today. It is located in Township 41 North, Range 5 West. The Chippewa Chief Ance and his band had their village here in the 1830s.)

Chief Ance Hears Their Words:

This was on the mainland. There they called on Chief Ance, who agreed to bring his people to hear them. After we had spoken to them, we thanked them for their attention and told them to go home and think about what they had heard, and so make up their minds what to do and let us know their decision on to-morrow. Tues 21st: In the morning the Chief and his people came together to let us know what they had decided upon. The Chief said "I hardly know what to do. I have two sons who are Roman Catholic besides other relation. We have concluded to try and give up drinking the fire water for one year to see if we can overcome it before we say we will be Christians. We have also concluded at the same time to look on the three sides of Christians," viz: the French religion, the English Methodist religion and the Big Knife religion (meaning probably the Presbyterian religion.) After this we asked the Chief if he would accept one of our hymn books. He said "I don't know, I cannot read it." We told him that we would learn him how to say some of the hymns, he then received it and we gave one to another man. After this they became very anxious to have us read and sing the hymns and to read the scripture translations to them, which they were very fond to hear read. Wed. 22nd: We had intended to start for Mackinaw this day but the wind prevented us. The Chief's son came to us and said "My father thanked the Great Spirit for sending the wind to stop you from leaving us, that you might learn us more how to read the books you gave us." Ance, the Chief, came to us and said "I could not sleep all the night on account of talking and thinking about the things which we heard" We had meetings with them this day. Sabbath 26th: All the Indians to the number of 24, attended the meetings except three, whom we could not prevail upon to come near us. We had a class meeting, five of them spoke. Ah-tisk-oonce rose up and said "Brothers and sisters ever since I heard about the Great Spirit at Penetanguishine, I have been thinking about him and I feel determined to look to him as long as I live." Ance, the Chief, next rose up and said "Brothers and Sisters I am very glad that while I was poor and ignorant the Great Spirit has sent his word among us which we have heard. I will now serve the Great Spirit as long as I live. I will tell my young men the words I have heard, if they will not listen and become Christians I will then worship alone. I thank you my Brothers for coming and telling us about the Great Spirit and the way of prosperity." In the evening we had a prayer meeting and told them the death, suffering and resurrection of our Savior to atone for the sins of his people and then exhorted them now to look to him and he would make all their sick hearts well. They all wept much and a number found peace to their souls.

The Chief was among the rest, and a great conjurer called Pah-yah-pay-taush felt something in his heart that he never felt before. The children cried very much and I went to them and asked what they were crying for. They said "We want to go to Heaven with the rest that are going there." Ance asked many questions of Sunday and Paul, such as what medicines to throw away or keep. He promised to build a little school house "So that if any teachers came to them they might have a place to hold meetings and schools." (My note: It seems that the Chief didn't become religious & didn't stop his occasional drinking.)

In 1848 Henry Schoolcraft wrote the following about Ance's band:

Ance or Hance's band of Chippewas lived at Pte. St. Ignace on the straits of Michilimackinac in Michigan. This band in 1840, as denoted in the annuity pay rolls, numbered 193, of whom 33 were men, 54 women and 106 children. They subsist in part by hunting the small furred animals still existing in the country and in part by fishing. They migrate from place to place as the season varies, plant very little and are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

The following comments were made by David Corp, grandson of the Chief:

Chief Ance was a tall, powerfully built man and must have weighed 250#’s in his prime – all muscle and bone. He wore a beard and had blue eyes. In the year 1835 he and Shabeawa were sent to Washington to make treaties. Ance was a man of strong force of character and of great mentality which many of his descendants inherited. He did not use fire water or I mean to say he was not a slave to it as most of the Indians were...He had 3 wives living in Mackinac & Emmet counties and one in Manitoulin Canada.

A few years ago while I was using various search terms on Fulton Postcards website (wonderful resource of millions of old newspaper pages) the following article popped up in the results, it was a wonderful find, such a vivid description of a visit to the Chief at Pte aux Chenes in 1843.

Brother Jonathan Magazine – Oct. 1843: A Saunter in the Northwest by C. Donald McLeod. The following are some excerpts from this very interesting article – (Items in parenthesis are my comments). It is a good description of life at the time and of the Chief and his family.

Jan. 22nd. A funeral here is a strange thing. The crowds of women, the half-breeds with their blankets and leggings; the pall and the nodding black plumes on the heads of the horses, the strange silent gliding of the sleighs without their bells; the old priest in his robes and women with scarfs all combine to make an unusual and striking spectacle for a dweller in a Protestant city.

Feb. 19th. One afternoon I came in from skating to behold Captain Frank. He was now in Mackinac to purchase other goods for a fresh expedition. He was acting for a Mr. Sherman who was up at Point aux Chenes getting out stage timber. Frank insisted on going up with him and I consented. To me, the 10 days now to be journalized have been the most pleasant of my Western Journey.

On Wed. Feb. 8th we started from Mackinac (with a dog train laden with a barrel of rye whiskey and another of pork.) On we trudged....in about an hour and a half we overtook the train at Point St. Ignace. (ate a supper of pork and potatoes). At Gros Cap we slept in the justicial palace of Mr. Jonas Jonathan Reck, (Jonas Stone?) Justice of the Peace. The residence of the patriarch is a fine mansion built of native timber and containing two very splendid apartments. We slept in the kitchen with only 7 others. 16 more slept in the backroom. (more whiskey, pork and potatoes for breakfast.) We stopped at Mr. Slocum’s (Abraham Slocum) about a mile up the lake (toward Pte. aux Chenes), where I saw an old man of war’s man, Myers by name...(more whiskey). Once more we started out upon the lake and marched on till about two o’clock; we reached Point Aux Chenes river and about 40 rods (abt. 660 feet) up its winding course we came upon the “shantee”. I was well received and partook of a savory partridge stew. In the morning an old sailor carried us down the lake to the Indian village. This old fellow is a character, abounding in “yarns” and Seth Barney by name. One of his phrases is “in regard of that” always introduced when unnecessary. Another “that is” is used where no explanation is needed. “My horse,” says he,”thinks that he- that is, that he knows more than I do. Well, he does, in some things.” He has a little black dog for whose name he has strung together all the Indian words he is master of, twisted in a way peculiarly his own. “His right- that is, his right name is Jim along josey ka-win cok-e-re-ka-go-cun-a-butch taiah wah! But in regard of that, I only call him Jimmy”. (Seth Barney is the name I searched for and found this article in the results: he was the captain of the boat that picked up Jeremiah’s fish.) We reached the village in the teeth of a biting south easter and made for the chief’s wigwam. This is an old war-chief, Anse by name, a splendid, tall, dignified old fellow..

We entered with an interpreter who carried a packet of dry goods, trinkets etc. (the interpreter is a Frenchman named Matty McGulpin, an excellent trader and teller of stories). After we were seated for some time Matty, chatting with the family, he produced a keg of whiskey and filled a tin pan and handed it to me whispering to me to drink to the chief...after I drank Frank & Matty finished the pan and it was replenished and again given to me. I touched it to my lips and presented it to the chief saying “drink with me” this time it passed among both the Indians and white men. I had on a sash of the McLeod tartan, and it’s beautiful colors had riveted the eyes of the whole wigwam. The daughter of the chief, a very pretty girl of about twenty, asked to see it. I untied it and showed it to her. I then explained to Anse that it was a distinguishing mark of my tribe. That my fathers had been like the Indians in many things. That they still had a Chief whom they all loved. This greatly tickled the old man – who made a long speech in return. At this time, Frank, for a bunch of beads, bought a sheath from She-bo-wis, a

son of the old man's. It is the most beautiful quillwork I ever saw. Heaven knows what Bonifanti or Tiffany & Young would charge for it, but it cost one bunch of beads, valued at one and six pence. Frank presented it to me, upon which Now-kay-quay, the daughter, threw me a ring of Eagle claws and came close to examine me; she tied my sash on, wondering at the zoological buttons of my coat, at my eye glasses, my plaid, everything. I put the plaid over her shoulders and mightily pleased was she with it. I asked Matty if it would do to kiss her, he nodded and I gave her a smack that made the lodge ring. Off she darted to a corner and I thought the old folks would split with laughter. At a sign from the old man she got the dinner ready. Outside the wigwam hung at least seventy brace of partridges and rabbits. Three of these were brought in, stripped, cut up and in two minutes, boiling. Their bread is made into a cake which fits the frying pans; this is placed before the fire, when one side is baked, they shake it loose in the pan and with a jerk send it sommersetting up to the roof and catch it again in the pan as it falls. I don't know how they always manage to catch it on the right side, but they do.

My New York friends doubtless remember my Meersham pipe shaped like a dog. This I wished to give to the old man. "Chief, take this pipe here from me, your friend." He then spoke to his daughter, she knelt down at my feet and bound a pair of garters round my legs. The old man gave me some whiskey, shook my hand and as Matty explained afterward, gave me a name – Matty translated, "The great law chiefs younger brother", and said that my brother saved old Anse some white claim on his land. The other family members had long before given me a name, "the deer." I had a pretty good pair of kid gloves which I gave to Noh-kay-quay, with a pen-knife. Next day she and her youngest brother named Sa-wah-goose, "Yellow Fox" came up to the shantee and gave me a pair of leggings.

Our shantee is on the beautiful creek called La Riviere de Point aux Chenes. When you debouche at the mouth of this creek, all along the lake you see for miles around, the Indians spearing trout. They cut a hole about 2 feet in diameter in the ice and set bushes around it so thickly as to allow no light to penetrate, this allows them to see through the clear water for at least 100 feet. They put up some bark to shelter them from the wind – spread their blankets on the ice and lie down. They have small wooden fish which serve as a decoy. The Trout swims toward it and is speared. A good fisherman never misses. They lie on the ice for six hours at a time. Life in the shantee was simple. We had hoe-cake, baked in the ashes, choke-dog, or a huge string of dough wound around a stick and thrown under the fire. It is the sweetest bread I have ever tasted. Then we had hulled corn, pea-soup, lup-ma-growly, port, trout, roasted partridges and stewed rabbit and every night we luxuriated on scald-keen, ie. Whiskey, maple syrup, butter and roasted apple boiled up to a syrup.

On a day the like of which for cold, a Gothamite never dreamed of, I donned my snow shoes and hied to the Island of Ste. Helene. It being the winter fishing season, there was quite an assembly of Indians. Some seven or eight lodges. They had caught many fish, trapped several mink and martens.

I returned to Mackinac in time to pay a visit to the French sugar camp on Bois Blanc Island. Every maple is cut and a spout inserted along which sap runs into a birch bark bowl, twenty or thirty pots are always boiling in each lodge and the number of trees tapped is immense. One man here this season has 2000.

Michigan History Magazine Vol. 16-17 - About the Evergreen Island of Saint Helena by Frances Margaret Fox:

Many of the Indians of that time and later, who lived on the shores of the straits and frequently visited Saint Helena, are known to us, thanks to the careful researched of Michigan historians. Chief Anse is one of the remembered. He was born at Old Mackinaw and Chief Petoskey married one of his sisters. The Indian chose the Island of Saint Helena for his home. A grandson of Chief Anse was proud of the fact that his grandfather went to Washington with other chiefs and there during the administration of Andrew Jackson, signed the United States treaty of 1836. "Father told us" writes the great grandson of Chief Anse, "the President and Chief Shawbwawa were invited to see the President in the house he resided. He says the President was a tall gaunt man, and he mentioned the open fireplaces and big logs used." Thus we know that two Indians of the primitive Island of Saint Helena once were entertained at the White House. We do not have to be told that they wore their best beaded buckskins and feathers, and behaved with great dignity.

Chief Ance died in 1855, over eighty years old. His son Peter became chief. His probate record, available on Ancestry.com, is missing a crucial section, and does not name all of his descendants. His children and grandchildren married into the local fishing families and into other Native families and many of his descendants can still be found living along the shores of northern Lake Michigan.

[Numbers within brackets: see the *Genealogy of Harriet Marie Williams* document for further information]

Descendants of Paul Ance

Generation No. 1

1. **CHIEF PAUL ANCE [66]** was born abt. 1781 in Mackinac County, Michigan, and died January 10, 1855 in Moran Township.

Child of CHIEF PAUL ANCE and UNKNOWN is:

2. i. **JOSEPH ANCE**, b. 1820; m. MARY ELIZABETH MICHUBIGA.

Child of CHIEF PAUL ANCE and MANITOULIN is:

ii. **ZAU-WAU-GOOSH (YELLOW FOX) ANCE**, b. 1830.

Children of CHIEF PAUL ANCE and UNKNOWN WOMAN are:

3. iii. **FRANCES "FANNY" ANCE [33]**, b. abt. 1802 in Michilimackinac; d. abt. 1860 in Mackinac County, Michigan; m. JEREMIAH M. WILLIAMS abt. 1818, probably in Michilimackinac Michigan; b. March 26, 1793 in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York; d. aft. May, 1842, probably in Mackinac County, Michigan.
4. iv. **JOHN BAPTISTE ANCE**, b. abt. 1805, Beaver Island, Charlevoix County, Michigan; d. May 13, 1885 in Suttons Bay, Leelanau County, Michigan; m. THERESE MEDNAQUA abt. 1837 in Michigan; b. abt. 1815 in Leelanau County, Michigan; d. May 13, 1885 in Leelanau County, Michigan.

Children of CHIEF PAUL ANCE and MARY MOSHKOGOS are:

5. v. **ANGELINA ANCE**, m. THORPE.
6. vi. **ANTOINE "AISH-CAW-BAY-WIS" ANCE**, b. March 1811 in Michigan; d. March 18, 1909 in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; m. ANGELIQUE KAKOTISH; b. abt. 1815 in Michigan; d. July, 1889 in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.
7. vii. **PETER ANCE**, b. 1812, Michigan; d. July 15, 1863, St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; m. MARY ANN LESSEUR LESSARD August 10, 1837 in Mackinac County, Michigan; b. September 1826 in Michigan; d. February 22, 1910 in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.
8. viii. **FRANK (O MOSH KO COS) MUSCOSE ANCE SR.**, b. June, 1814 in Mackinac County, Michigan; d. aft. 1900; m. (1) NEBINAN SHEDOW in 1844 in Ste-Anne's, Mackinac Island, Mackinac County, Michigan; b. 1830 in Michigan; d. bef. 1900 (2) THERESA ANCE in 1889; b. June, 1824 in Michigan.
9. ix. **SUSANNA MISHANADO ANCE**, b. 1825 in Mackinac, Michigan; d. 1864 in Mackinac, Michigan; m. DAVID TRUMAN CORP in 1840 in Pte. Aux Chenes, Mackinac County, Michigan; b. December 24, 1818 in Depauville, Jefferson County, New York; d. April 22, 1907 in Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York.
10. x. **MARY JOHANNA ANCE**, b. abt. 1834 in Michigan; d. bef. 1880 in Petoskey, Emmet County, Michigan; m. FRANCIS FRANK PETOSKEY; b. abt. 1812, Seven Mile Point, Emmet County, Michigan; d. April 11, 1909 in Bear Creek, Emmet County, Michigan.

Generation No. 2

2. **JOSEPH ANCE** was born in 1820. He married MARY ELIZABETH MICHUBIGA.

Children of JOSEPH ANCE and MARY MICHUBIGA are:

- i. SCHOLASTICA ANCE, b. 1838.
- ii. ANGELICA ANCE, b. 1844.

3. **FRANCES "FANNY" ANCE [33]** was born abt. 1802 in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory, and died abt. 1860 in Mackinac County, Michigan. She married JEREMIAH M. WILLIAMS abt. 1818, probably in Michilimackinac, Michigan, son of LEWIS WILLIAMS and SARAH KNAPP. He was born March 26, 1793, in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York, and died aft. May 1842, probably in Mackinac County, Michigan. Children are listed in Jeremiah & Fanny's section.

[Note: This information about the children of Francis Ance is collected from several areas of Terri Ruleau's account]

Children of FRANCES ANCE and JEREMIAH M. WILLIAMS are:

- i. SARAH ANNE WILLIAMS; b. September 9, 1818, in New York, Canada or Michigan; d. August 3, 1865, on Mackinac Island, Mackinac County, Michigan; m. JAMES A. TAYLOR, son of JESSE TAYLOR and LUCY PARKER; b. August 4, 1810, in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; d. May 15, 1860, on Mackinac Island, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- ii. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS; b. October 26, 1821, in New York, Canada, or Michigan; d. April 26, 1903, in Veterans Home, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; m. ANNA BETSEY HOAG February 7, 1842, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; daughter of STEPHEN HOAG and HANNAH CADY; b. October 28, 1827, in Lockport, Niagara County, New York; d. April 9, 1909, in East Lake, Jefferson County, Alabama.
- iii. JOHN R. WILLIAMS; b. November 26, 1823, in New York, Michigan, or Canada; d. March 3, 1910, in Ingallston, Menominee County, Michigan; m. MARIETTE SLOCUM, March 19, 1845, in Gros Cap, Mackinac County, Michigan; daughter of ABRAHAM SLOCUM and LAVINIA DEYOE; b. December 6, 1829, in Waterloo, Seneca County, New York; d. February 23, 1915, in Trout Lake, Chippewa County, Michigan.
- iv. ABIGAIL WILLIAMS; b. abt. 1825, Probably in Mackinac County, Michigan; d. July 1854, on St. Helena Island, Mackinac County, Michigan; m. ANDRE COURCHANE February 10, 1841, in Mackinac County, Michigan; son of JOSEPH-LOUIS COURCHENE and THERESE LABONTE; b. October 28, 1792, in Baie-du-Febvre, Nicolet-Yamaska, Quebec, Canada; d. July 1854 on St. Helena Island, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- v. CHARLES WILLIAMS, b. abt. 1828 in Ohio, Canada, or Michigan; d. July 9, 1874, in Manistique, Schoolcraft County, Michigan.
- vi. JEREMIAH WILLIAMS JR., born abt. 1832 in Michigan; died November 2, 1895, in Bay de Noc Township, Delta County, Michigan; married Mary Elizabeth McCoy April 24, 1853, in Moran Township, Mackinac County, Michigan; b. August 1834, in Ireland; died June 17, 1928, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
- vii. ANNA ELIZABETH WILLIAMS; b. abt. 1834 in Mackinac County, Michigan; d. aft. 1889 in Schoolcraft County, Michigan. She married (1) JOSEPH EDWARD PALMER, March 16, 1851, in Mackinac County, Michigan; b. in 1825 in Maine; d. abt. 1866 in Michigan (2) FREDERICK WOODARD May 24, 1873 in Northport, Leelanau County, Michigan; b. abt. 1837 in Westminster, Massachusetts.

4. **JOHN BAPTISTE ANCE** was born abt. 1805 on Beaver Island, Charlevoix County, Michigan, and died May 13, 1885, in Suttons Bay, Leelanau County, Michigan. He married THERESE MEDNAQUA abt. 1837 in Michigan; born abt. 1815 in Leelanau County, Michigan; died May 13, 1885, in Leelanau County, Michigan.

Children of JOHN ANCE and THERESE MEDNAQUA are:

- i. PETER ANCE, b. 1838 in Leelanau County, Michigan; d. February 3, 1899, in Suttons Bay, Leelanau County, Michigan.
- ii. MITCHELL ANCE, b. 1843 in Michigan; d. March 15, 1925, in Suttons Bay, Leelanau County, Michigan.
- iii. LOUIS ANCE, b. September 1849 on Beaver Island, Charlevoix County, Michigan; d. June 4, 1913, in Suttons Bay, Leelanau County, Michigan.

5. **ANGELINA ANCE** She married THORPE. (not sure she is a child of Paul)

Child of ANGELINA ANCE and THORPE is:

- i. ELIZABETH ISABELLE THORPE, b. abt. 1855 on Beaver Island, Charlevoix County, Michigan; d. August 20, 1936, in Lansing, Michigan.

6. **ANTOINE "AISH-CAW-BAY-WIS" ANCE** was born in March 1811 in Michigan, and died March 18, 1909, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan. He married ANGELIQUE KAKOTISH; born abt. 1815 in Michigan; died July 1889 in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.

Children of ANTOINE ANCE and ANGELIQUE KAKOTISH are:

- i. GEORGE ANCE, b. abt. 1844 in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; d. June 2, 1924, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- ii. ANTOINE ANCE JR., b. 1845 in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; d. December 18, 1885, at Pte. aux Chenes, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- iii. ANGELIQUE ANCE, b. abt. 1852 in Michigan.
- iv. PAUL ANCE, b. abt. 1857 in Mackinac County, Michigan; d. January 5, 1881, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- v. SAMUEL ANCE, b. 1859 in Michigan.
- vi. CATHERINE (KATE) ANCE, b. November 1859 in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; d. November 3, 1900, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- vii. JOSEPH ANCE, b. abt. 1860 in Michigan.
- viii. ISAAC ANCE, b. 1865 in Michigan; d. June 16, 1878, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- ix. MARIA OSHKABAWISS ANCE, b. abt. 1868; d. March 18, 1874, in Mackinac County, Michigan.

7. **PETER ANCE** was born in 1812 in Michigan and died July 15, 1863, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan. He married MARY ANN LESSEUR LESSARD August 10, 1837, in Mackinac County, Michigan; daughter of ANTOINE LESSARD and CATHERINE QUEBEGABO; born September 1826 in Michigan; died February 22, 1910, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.

Children of PETER ANCE and MARY ANN LESSEUR LESSARD are:

- i. AMABLE ANCE, b. October 1838 in Mackinac County, Michigan; d. September 18, 1910, in Mackinac County, Michigan.
- ii. MARY ANN ANCE, b. October 1844 in Michigan; d. October 26, 1921, in Mackinac County, Michigan.
- iii. ANTOINE ANCE JR., b. 1845 in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; d. December 18, 1885, at Pte. Aux Chenes, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- iv. PETER ANCE, b. abt. 1850 in Michigan; d. November 18, 1885, in Mackinac County, Michigan; m. MARY ANN LAJOICE.
- v. ELIZABETH W. ANCE, b. June 20, 1853 in St Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; d. December 28, 1926 in Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan.

vi. MARY ANCE, b. September 15, 1857, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; d. July 29, 1904, in Mackinac County, Michigan.

Vii. ISAAC BENWAY BENOIT ANCE, b. abt. 1860 in Mackinac County, Michigan; d. abt. 1889 in Michigan.

viii. ELEANOR ANCE, b. June 1863, in Michigan; d. November 26, 1933 in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

8. **FRANK (O MOSH KO COS) MUSCOSE ANCE SR.** was born in June 1814 in Mackinac County, Michigan, and died aft. 1900. He married (1) NEBINAN SHEDOWIN in Ste-Anne's, Mackinac Island, Mackinac County, Michigan; born in 1830 in Michigan; died bef. 1900 (2) THERESA ANCE; born June 1824 in Michigan.

Children of FRANK MUSCOSE ANCE and NEBINAN SHEDOWIN are:

i. ELIZABETH ANCE.

ii. ISAAC MUSHKEGOS ANCE.

iii. FRANK MUSCOSE ANCE JR., b. abt. 1842 in Michigan; d. February 5, 1913, in Moran, Mackinac County, Michigan.

iv. ANTOINE MUSCOSE ANCE, b. April 1854 in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; d. June 1, 1925, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.

v. MARY ANN ANCE MUSCOSE, b. abt. 1858 in Michigan; d. May 4, 1928, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.

9. **SUSANNA MISHANADO ANCE** was born in 1825 in Mackinac County, Michigan, and died in 1864 in Mackinac County, Michigan. She married DAVID TRUMAN CORP at Pte. aux Chenes, Mackinac County, Michigan; born December 24, 1818, in Depauville, Jefferson County, New York; died April 22, 1907, in Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York.

Children of SUSANNA ANCE and DAVID CORP are:

i. AMBROSE IGNACE CORP, b. January 6, 1842, in Moran, Mackinac County, Michigan; d. February 13, 1916, in Moran, Mackinac County, Michigan.

ii. ANGELINE CORP, b. March 3, 1844, at Pte. aux Chenes, Mackinac Island, Michigan; d. January 4, 1916, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.

10. **MARY JOHANNA ANCE** was born abt. 1834 in Michigan, and died bef. 1880 in Petoskey, Emmet County, Michigan. She married FRANCIS FRANK PETOSKEY, son of IGNATIUS PETOSKEY and MARY TA-KWA-GAH-NAY/AGITAWOGUS; born abt. 1812 in Seven Mile Point, Emmet County, Michigan; died April 11, 1909, in Bear Creek, Emmet County, Michigan.

Children of MARY JOHANNA ANCE and FRANCIS PETOSKEY are:

i. WILLIAM PETOSKEY, b. abt. 1850, Petoskey, Emmet County, Michigan; d. October 29, 1931, Bear Creek, Emmet County, Michigan; m. (1) MARTHA JACKO; b. 1892 (2) JANE OGEMABINESSE; b. 1862.

ii. THOMAS F. PETOSKEY, b. May 30, 1855, Petoskey, Emmet County, Michigan; d. April 10, 1928, Zion, Lake County, Illinois; m. EMMA L. JERICHO, November 12, 1907, in Emmet County, Michigan.

iii. ANDREW PETOSKEY, b. abt. 1859 in Michigan.

iv. MOSES PETOSKEY, b. abt. 1864 in Michigan.

- v. MITCHELL PETOSKEY, b. abt. 1869 in Michigan.
- vi. PAUL PETOSKEY, b. abt. 1871 in Michigan.
- vi. MARY ANN PETOSKEY, b. abt. 1872 in Michigan.
- viii. MARY JANE PETOSKEY, b. abt. 1874 in Michigan.

Descendants of William Haynes

Generation No. 1

1. **WILLIAM HAYNES** was born in 1624 in Sandy, Bedfordshire, England, and died in 1651 in Salem, Essex, Massachusetts, USA. He married SARAH INGERSOLL in 1644 in Marblehead, Essex, Massachusetts, USA. She was born in Sutton, Bedfordshire, England, and died in Houlton, Essex, Massachusetts, United States.

Child of WILLIAM HAYNES and SARAH INGERSOLL is:

- 2. i. **JONATHAN HAYNES [1056]**, b. April 11, 1648, Salem, Essex, Massachusetts, United States; d. February 22, 1697/98, Haverhill, Essex, Massachusetts, USA.

Generation No. 2

2. **JONATHAN HAYNES [1056]** was born April 11, 1648, in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, and died February 22, 1697/98, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts. He married SARAH MOULTON December 30, 1674, in Newberry, Essex County, Massachusetts, daughter of WILLIAM MOULTON and MARGARET PAGE; born October 17, 1656, in Hampton, Rockingham County, New Hampshire; died July 13, 1699, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts.

Children of JONATHAN HAYNES and SARAH MOULTON are:

- i. HANNAH HAYNES, b. July 19, 1677, Newburyport, Essex County, Massachusetts; d. April 19, 1720, Norwich, New London County, Connecticut.
- ii. THOMAS HAYNES, b. May 14, 1680, Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts; d. December 6, 1771, Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts.
- ii. SARAH HAINES, b. January 19, 1682/83, Newberry, Essex County, Massachusetts; d. May 29, 1745, Lebanon, New London County, Connecticut.
- 3 iv. **JONATHAN HAYNES**, b. September 3, 1684, Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; d. March 29, 1745, Montmagny, Quebec, Canada.
- v. MARY HAYNES, b. March 3, 1685/86, Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; d. February 10, 1753, Hampton, Windham County, Connecticut.
- 4 vi. **JOSEPH HAYNES [528]**, b. August 4, 1689, Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; d. 1756, Quebec, Canada.
- vii. RUTH HAYNES, b. February 10, 1691/92, Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; d. 1787 in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts.
- viii. ABIGAIL HAYNES, b. March 10, 1693/94, Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; d. July 5, 1722, Plainfield, Windham County, Connecticut.
- ix. ELIZABETH HAYNES, b. May 22, 1697, Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; d. February 27, 1757, Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

Generation No. 3

3. **JONATHAN HAYNES** was born September 3, 1684, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts, and died March 29, 1745, in Montmagny, Quebec, Canada. He married MARIE POSE.

Children of JONATHAN HAYNES and MARIE POSE are:

- i. MARGUERITE HINSE.
- 5 ii. **JOSEPH HINSE [264]**, b. September 29, 1714, Montmagny, Quebec.
- 6 iii. **ALEXANDER HINSE**, b. 1718, Montmagny, Quebec.
- iv. MARIE JOSETTE HINSE, b. April 18, 1723, Montmagny, Quebec.
- v. FRANCOIS HINSE, b. January 3, 1727/28, Montmagny, Quebec.
- vi. MARIE LOUISE HINSE, b. October 21, 1731, Montmagny, Quebec.
- vii. CLEMENT HINSE, b. July 16, 1734, Montmagny, Quebec.

4. **JOSEPH HAYNES [528]** was born August 4, 1689, in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts; died in 1756, in Quebec. He married (1) MARGUERITE MAROIS February 12, 1709/10, in L'Ange-Gardien, Quebec, daughter of GUILLAUME MAROIS and CATHERINE LABERGE; born November 10, 1687, in Chateau Richer, Quebec; died April 27, 1717, in Quebec City, Quebec (2) MARIE-DOROTHE LESSARD May 30, 1718, in Notre Dame, Quebec City, Quebec; born August 20, 1691, in Ste Anne, Quebec; died October 23, 1724, in l'Hopital Hoptel-Dieu de Quebec, Quebec City, Quebec (3) MARIE FRANCOISE PINEL LAFRANCE July 1, 1726, in Notre Dame, Quebec City, Quebec; born February 28, 1696/97, in Riviere Ouelle, Kamouraska, Quebec; died February 26, 1728/29 (4) CATHERINE JOSEPHTE MIGNERON January 16, 1731/32, in Ste Foye, Quebec; born April 25, 1706, in Quebec City, Quebec; died in Quebec City, Quebec.

Children of JOSEPH HAYNES and MARGUERITE MAROIS are:

- i. MARIE MARGUERITE HAYNES/HAINS/HENS, b. October 29, 1710, L'Ange Gardien, Montmorency, Quebec; d. August 15, 1760, La Durantaye, Quebec; m. FRANCOIS POIDRAS.
- ii. LOUIS HAYNES/HAINS, b. March 31, 1714, Quebec City, Quebec; d. 1716, Quebec City, Quebec.
- iii. MARIE HAINS, b. April 23, 1715, Quebec City, Quebec; d. November 3, 1771, Montreal, Quebec; m. PIERRE LEBEUF.
- 7 iv. **JOSEPH LOUIS HAINS [264]**, b. April 25, 1717 in Quebec, Canada; d. January 1745/46, Cahokia, St. Clair County, Illinois.

Children of JOSEPH HAYNES and MARIE-DOROTHEE LESSARD are:

- v. MARIE-THERESE HAINS, b. May 13, 1719; d. June 15, 1794, in Montreal, Quebec.
- vi. MARIE-MADELEINE HAINS, b. October 11, 1720, Quebec City, Quebec.
- vii. MARIE JEAN- JOSEPH HAINS, b. January 23, 1721/22, Quebec City, Quebec; d. bet. 1723 - 1816.
- viii. LOUIS-CLAUDE HAINS, b. May 20, 1723, Quebec City, Quebec; d. abt. 1723, Quebec City, Quebec.
- ix. FRANCOISE-DOROTHEE HAINS, b. June 25, 1724, Quebec City, Quebec; d. abt. 1778 in Quebec City, Quebec.

Children of JOSEPH HAYNES and MARIE PINEL LAFRANCE are:

- x. MARIE-LOUISE HAINS, b. April 5, 1727, in Quebec City, Quebec.
- xi. BASILE HAINS, b. February 17, 1728/29, in Quebec; d. March 25, 1729 in Quebec.

Children of JOSEPH HAYNES and CATHERINE MIGNERON are:

- xii. MARIE FRANCOISE HAYNES, b. March 16, 1733/34, in Quebec City, Quebec; d. January 7, 1813, Longue Pointe, Montreal, Quebec.
- xiii. JEAN BAPTISTE HAYNES, b. October 2, 1735; d. abt. 1735.
- xiv. MARIE CATHERINE HAYNES, b. March 3, 1736/37, in Quebec; d. November 24, 1743.
- xv. BARTHELEMY HAINES, b. January 9, 1738/39, in Quebec; d. December 26, 1805, in Quebec.
- xvi. MARIE JEANNE HAYNES, b. January 21, 1742/43.

Generation No. 4

5. **JOSEPH HINSE** was born September 29, 1714, in Montmagny, Quebec, Canada. He married (1) MARIE GAUMONT (2) M. D'AMOUR (3) MARIE GENEVIEVE VAILLANCOURT.

Children of JOSEPH HINSE and MARIE GAUMONT are:

- i. FRANCOISE HAINS, m. (1) MARGUERITE RACINE; m. (2) ADELAIDE OUELLET.
- ii. MICHEL HAINS, b. September 29, 1760, in Montmagny, Quebec.

Children of JOSEPH HINSE and M. D'AMOUR are:

- iii. MARIE LOUISE HINSE, b. November 26, 1748, Montmagny, Quebec; m. IGNACE NOEL.
- iv. JOSEPH HAINS, b. November 1, 1750, Montmagny, Quebec; d. December 13, 1750.
- v. ELIZABETH HAINS, b. October 5, 1754, Montmagny, Quebec; m. AUGUSTIN DENEAU.

Child of JOSEPH HINSE and MARIE VAILLANCOURT is:

- vi. MARIE GENEVIEVE HINSE, m. FRANCOIS GAUCHER.

6. **ALEXANDER HINSE** was born in 1718 in Montmagny, Quebec, Canada. He married **JOSETTE JEANBARD**.

Children of ALEXANDER HINSE and JOSETTE JEANBARD are:

- i. GUILLAUME HAINS, m. ANGELIQUE VIGEANT.
- ii. MARIE REINE HAINS, b. January 23, 1744/45, Montmagny, Quebec; m. JEAN BAPTISTE GOSSELIN.
- iii. MARIE FRANCOISE HAINS, b. April 3, 1747, Chambly, Quebec; m. FRANCOIS BESSET.

7. **JOSEPH LOUIS HAINS [264]** was born April 25, 1717, in Quebec, and died January 1745/46, in Cahokia, St. Clair County, Illinois. He married MARIE CONTANCE CHEVALIER August 30, 1741, in Cheboygan, Michilimackinac, daughter of JEAN CHEVALIER and MARIE ALAVOINE. She was born April 3, 1719, in Michilimackinac, and died October 6, 1775, in Mackinac, Michigan Territory.

Child of JOSEPH LOUIS HAINS and MARIE CONSTANCE CHEVALIER is:

- 8 i. **JOSEPH LOUIS AINSE [132]**, b. May 1, 1744, Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory, USA; d. March 12, 1802, Varennes, Quebec.

Generation No. 5

8. **JOSEPH LOUIS AINSE [132]** was born May 1, 1744, in Michilimackinac, and died March 12, 1802, in Varennes, Quebec. He married (1) MDEWAKANTON WOMAN; died November 16, 1817, in Varennes, Quebec (2) OJIBWA WOMAN; born abt. 1760 (3) MARIE THERESE DOUAIRE DE BONDY October 6, 1775, in Michilimackinac; born September 29, 1745, in Detroit, Michigan; died November 16, 1817, in Varennes, Quebec.

Child of JOSEPH LOUIS AINSE and MDEWAKANTON WOMAN is:

- 9 i. **ELIZABETH PELAGIE ANSE**, b. 1783, in Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin; d. 1847, in Wells, Rice County, Minnesota.

Children of JOSEPH LOUIS AINSE and OJIBWA WOMAN are:

- 10 ii. **CHIEF PAUL ANCE [66]**, b. abt. 1781, in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; d. January 10, 1855, in Moran Township, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- 11 iii. **JOSEPHINE ANCE**, b. abt. 1785, in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; d. September 5, 1871 in Gros Cap, Mackinac County, Michigan.

Children of JOSEPH LOUIS AINSE and MARIE THERESE DE BONDY are:

- iv. MARGUERITE AINSE
- 12 v. **JOSEPH AINSE**, b. 1782; d. 1802.
- vi. MARIE THERESE AINSE, b. 1784; d. 1804.
- vii. FRANCOIS XAVIER ANSE, b. October 10, 1786, in Varennes, Lajemmerais, Quebec; d. March 1, 1787, in Varennes, Lajemmerais, Quebec.

Generation No. 6

9. **ELIZABETH PELAGIE ANSE** was born in 1783 in Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, and died in 1847 in Wells, Rice County, Minnesota. She married (1) FRANCOIS KINIE (2) JEAN-BAPTISE FARIBAUT in 1805, in St. Cloud, Essex County, New Jersey; born October 19, 1775, in Berthier-sur-Mer, Montmagny, Quebec; died August 20, 1860, in Faribault, Rice County, Minnesota.

Children of ELIZABETH ANSE and JEAN-BAPTISE FARIBAUT are:

- i. MARGUERITE FARIBAUT, b. 1798, in Quebec City, Quebec; d. 1855, in Levis, Clark County, Wisconsin.
- ii. ALEXANDER FARIBAUT, b. June 22, 1806, in Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin; d. November 28, 1882, in Faribault, Rice County, Minnesota.
- iii. OLIVER FARIBAUT, b. May 15, 1815, in Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin; d. October 4, 1850, in Mendota, Dakota County, Minnesota; m. HARRIET MENARY, abt. 1844, in St. Francois Xavier Sioux Mission, Little Prairie, St. Pierre River, Minnesota; b. 1817, in Minnesota; d. November 7, 1880, in Eagle Creek, Scott County, Minnesota.
- iv. DAVID FREDERIC FARIBAUT, b. abt. 1816, in Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin; d. November 18, 1887, in Dakota, Winona County, Minnesota.
- v. LUCY ANNE FARIBAUT, b. April 30, 1817, in Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin; d. May 4, 1855, in Wabasha, Wabasha County, Minnesota.
- vi. EMILIE FARIBAUT, b. February 13, 1820; d. 1893.
- vii. MARIE LOUISE FARIBAUT, b. 1822; d. September 11, 1844, in Mendota, Dakota County, Minnesota.
- viii. LOUIS FARIBAUT, b. 1822; d. 1844.
- ix. PHILLIPPE FARIBAUT, b. 1825; d. February 13, 1840, in Wells, Rice County, Minnesota.
- x. SAMUEL FREDERICK DANIEL FARIBAUT, b. March 27, 1829, in Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin; d. October 23, 1867.

10. **CHIEF PAUL ANCE [66]** was born abt. 1781, in Mackinac County, Michigan, and died January 10, 1855, in Moran Township, Mackinac County, Michigan. He married (1) UNKNOWN (2) MANITOULIN ISLAND WIFE (3) UNKNOWN OJIBWA/ODAWA WOMAN; b. abt. 1783 (4) MARY ANN MOSHKOGOS; b. abt. 1780, on Manitoulin Island, Quebec.

Child of CHIEF PAUL ANCE and UNKNOWN is:

- i. JOSEPH ANCE, b. 1820; m. MARY ELIZABETH MICHUBIGA.

Child of CHIEF PAUL ANCE and MANITOULIN is:

- ii. ZAU-WAU-GOOSH (YELLOW FOX) ANCE, b. 1830.

Children of CHIEF PAUL ANCE and UNKNOWN WOMAN are:

- iii. **FRANCES "FANNY" ANCE [33]**, b. abt. 1802, in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory; d. abt. 1860, in Mackinac County, Michigan; m. JEREMIAH M. WILLIAMS abt. 1818, probably in Michilimackinac, Michigan; b. March 26, 1793, in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York; d. aft. May 1842, probably in Mackinac County, Michigan.
- iv. **JOHN BAPTISTE ANCE**, b. abt. 1805, on Beaver Island, Charlevoix County, Michigan; d. May 13, 1885, in Suttons Bay, Leelanau County, Michigan; m. THERESE MEDNAQUA abt. 1837, in Michigan; b. abt. 1815, in Leelanau County, Michigan; d. May 13, 1885, in Leelanau County, Michigan.

Children of CHIEF PAUL ANCE and MARY MOSHKOGOS are:

- v. ANGELINA ANCE, m. THORPE.
- vi. ANTOINE "AISH-CAW-BAY-WIS" ANCE, b. March, 1811 in Michigan; d. March 18, 1909, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; m. ANGELIQUE KAKOTISH; b. abt. 1815, in Michigan; d. July, 1889 in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- vii. PETER ANCE, b. 1812, in Michigan; d. July 15, 1863, St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; m. MARY ANN LESSEUR LESSARD August 10, 1837, in Mackinac County, Michigan; b. September 1826 in Michigan; d. February 22, 1910, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- viii. FRANK (O MOSH KO COS) MUSCOSE ANCE SR., b. June 1814, in Mackinac County, Michigan; d. aft. 1900; m. (1) NEBINAN SHEDOW in 1844 in Ste-Anne's, Mackinac Island, Mackinac County, Michigan; b. 1830, in Michigan; d. bef. 1900 (2) THERESA ANCE in 1889; b. June, 1824, in Michigan.
- ix. SUSANNA MISHANADO ANCE, b. 1825, in Mackinac, Michigan; d. 1864, in Mackinac, Michigan; m. DAVID TRUMAN CORP in 1840, in Pte. Aux Chenes, Mackinac County, Michigan; b. December 24, 1818, in Depauville, Jefferson County, New York; d. April 22, 1907, in Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY.
- x. MARY JOHANNA ANCE, b. abt. 1834, in Michigan; d. bef. 1880, in Petoskey, Emmet County, Michigan; m. FRANCIS FRANK PETOSKEY; b. abt. 1812, Seven Mile Point, Emmet County, Michigan; d. April 11, 1909, in Bear Creek, Emmet County, Michigan.

11. **JOSEPHINE ANCE** was born abt. 1785, in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory, and died September 5, 1871, in Gros Cap, Mackinac County, Michigan. She married (1) LOUIS BABIEN abt. 1802 in Mackinac County, Michigan; born 1780, died 1821, in Mackinac County, Michigan (2) JEAN BAPTISTE LAJEUNESSE in 1812, in St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan; born May 23, 1766, in Montreal, Quebec; died 1831 in Michigan.

Children of JOSEPHINE ANCE and LOUIS BABIEN are:

- i. MARY BABICUP BABIEN, b. April 20, 1805, in Mackinac County, Michigan; d. November 12, 1875, in Gros Cap, Mackinac County, Michigan; m. ISAAC BLANCHARD, December 9, 1824, in Mackinac County, Michigan; b. April 7, 1787, in Concord, Merrimack County, New Hampshire; d. June 10, 1866, in Moran, Mackinac County, Michigan.
- ii. JOSEPH BABIEN (BABBEAU), b. 1807; d. 1907.

Child of JOSEPHINE ANCE and JEAN LAJEUNESSE is:

- iii. SUSANNE LAJEUNESSE, b. 1812, in Mackinac, Michigan; d. 1893, in Mackinac, Michigan; m. HENRY PIERRE BOUCHER abt. 1835, in Michigan; b. abt. 1804, in Canada; d. bef. 1870, in Illinois.

12. **JOSEPH AINSE** was born in 1782 and died in 1802. He married (1) THERESE GERMAIN DIT LAVIOLETTE, February 10, 1806, in Boucherville, Quebec (2) CHARLOTTE VIGNEAU, November 3, 1819, in Boucherville, Quebec, Canada.

Children of JOSEPH AINSE and THERESE GERMAIN DIT LAVIOLETTE are:

- i. ZOE HAINS, b. 1807.
- ii. FRANCOISE AINSSE, b. September 17, 1808, in Varennes, Quebec; d. December 15, 1850, in Varennes, Quebec; m. EUGENE-NAPOLEON DUCHESNOIS, August 27, 1827, in Varennes, Quebec; b. February 16, 1808, Varennes, Quebec; d. November 16, 1880, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- iii. THERESE HAINS, b. May 21, 1812, in Varennes, Quebec; d. May 24, 1812, Varennes, Quebec.

