

FAMILY RECORDS

OF

Theodore Parsons Hall,

AND

Alexandrine Louise Godfroy,

OF

"TONNANCOUR," GROSSE POINTE,

NEAR

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

INCLUDING BRIEF ACCOUNTS OF THE ST. AUBURN,
SCOTT-GORDON, IRVINE-ORR, AND
NAVARRE-MACOMB FAMILIES.

COLLECTED BY

THEODORE PARSONS HALL.



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[THEODORE PARSONS HALL.]

THE HALLS OF DETROIT.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY. IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY RECORDS. SUCCESS IN LIFE. WHAT IT IS AND HOW OBTAINED.

This little book contains the condensed family records of a New England Puritan and French Canadian Catholic family, with a brief account of four or five families of English or Scotch-Irish descent allied to them by marriage. These dry details will probably only interest those now living whose names are mentioned therein, or their descendants, should there chance to be any. Some may even question the utility of keeping such records, being satisfied with the self-evident fact that they themselves were once born, but so long as the words family and home retain their present significance, most of us will possess the innate desire to know something of those from whom we sprang.

This knowledge enables us the better to comprehend our own characters and dispositions, encourages us to avoid the faults and emulate the virtues of our progenitors.

No amount of good blood can make a fool other than he is ; but family pride *may* stimulate a person of respectable origin and but limited capacity, to exertions that will bring success in life.

What, then, is success in life ? Is it not to curb the baser promptings of our natures and to give rein to all that is good within us ? Is it not to use whatever talents we are endowed with to the best advantage, to delve into the secrets of nature and to overcome obstacles that block the path of human progress. to feel that when we die the world will be

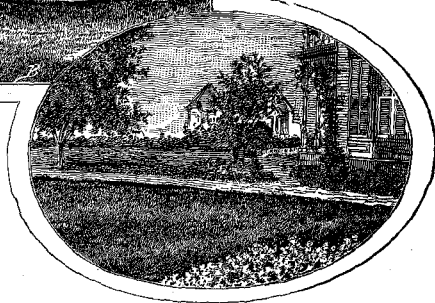
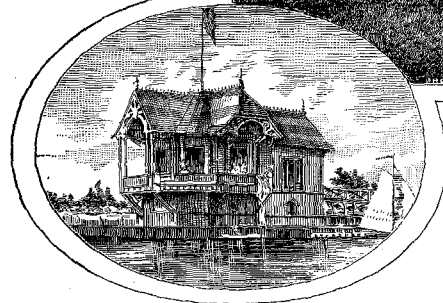
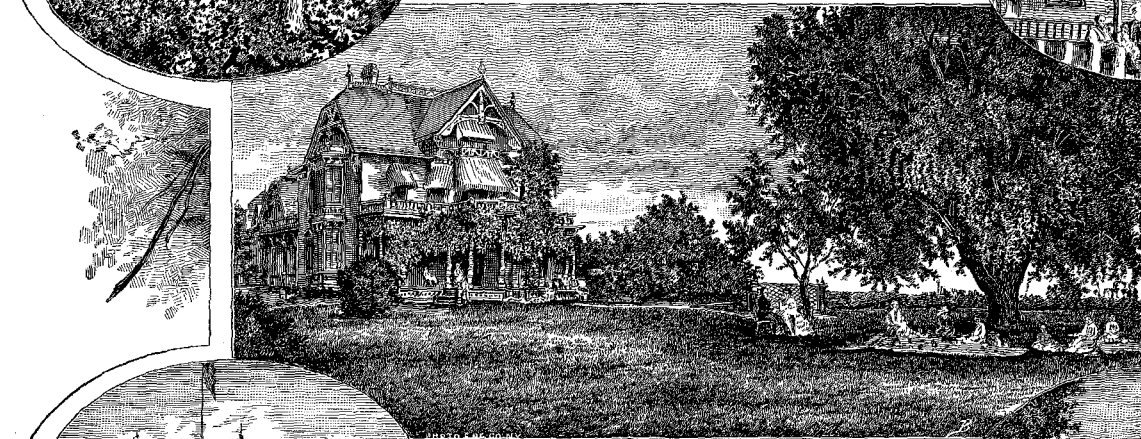
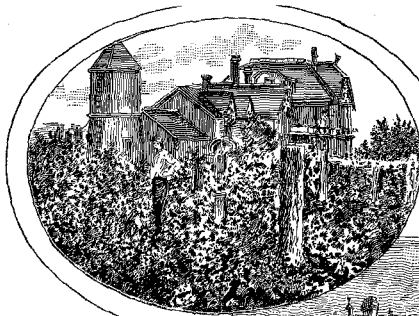
something better for our having lived, to bring happiness and comfort not alone to ourselves but to those nearest and dearest to us, to those connected with us by sacred ties of blood and marriage, to whom our first obligations are due ?

Doubtless some of those who preceded us committed grave errors of judgment, mistaking fanaticism for religion and ignoring the meaning of that Christian charity they professed to practice ; but others seem to have been striving constantly after the truth, for something higher and better, capable of making sacrifices for a sentiment, of submitting to personal hardships that their kindred and country might profit thereby. In this light a few at least seem to have attained success.

On a person devoid of ambition, talents are wasted. We require ambition first, then the opportunity and capacity to succeed. Without a fair education also, but little can be accomplished, yet even education will prove futile if unaccompanied by correct reasoning powers, which are only to be acquired by habits of careful thought and reflection on what we read and observe. As people ever differ on great varieties of subjects, it requires much tact and management to bring others over to our views. Gentleness and suavity of manner will frequently carry the point, where bluntness, though backed by incontrovertible argument, will fail. A pleasing address is therefore more to be desired than a brilliant intellect.

In former ages, power lay with the sword. To-day money is power, and yet neither fame nor wealth can bring the satisfaction that arises from a contented disposition. If, then, we would achieve the highest happiness, let us practice *moderation* in the pursuit of riches and honors.

Strife for political preferment often merely serves to develop the ingratitude and treachery of trusted friends. Acquisition of vast wealth, begets an arrogant spirit and brings in its train temptations fraught with danger to the moral character. Extravagant tastes and habits of idleness, fostered by anticipations of a great inheritance, have blighted the career of many a bright youth.



"TONNANCOUR."

RESIDENCE OF T. P. HALL, GROSSE POINTE,
ON LAKE ST. CLAIR. BUILT IN 1880.

On the other hand the possession of wealth sufficient to procure the best education for our children, to provide against sickness and the discomforts of old age, to gratify reasonably our more refined tastes, is all important and worth almost any sacrifice to obtain. Industry, economy, integrity, temperance and perseverance, will assuredly enable us to obtain this golden mean of success. But nothing is more uncertain and fleeting than wealth, and since large fortunes bring cares and anxieties, it is manifestly unwise to place entire dependence on possessions of this character.

A consciousness that we contain within ourselves talents that will provide for all our needs and recuperate our fortunes should adversity overtake us, will ever prove one of the greatest sources of comfort.

The preceding thoughts are quite commonplace and may be thought out of place here, but if in future years some offshoot of our family, struggling after success in life, seeks in these records the fruits of his ancestors' experience, it may not prove amiss that we have impressed upon his mind a few trite, but none the less important, truths.

CHAPTER II.

THE HALLS OF TONNANCOUR, GROSSE POINTE, MICH.

The family of Halls, whose residence is at Grosse Pointe, a suburb of Detroit on Lake Sainte Claire, are a branch of the Halls of Binghamton, N. Y., whose ancestors were among the original colonists of New Haven and Wallingford, Conn. The writer having already compiled a genealogy of the family under the title of "Hall Genealogical Notes," a brief *resume* only is needed here.

JOHN HALL, the original settler in America, is supposed to have left England in the ship "Griffin," which arrived at Boston, 1633. In company with Wm. Brenton, John Walker and Thomas Hubbard he was admitted as "freeman," in 1634, and was residing at Boston on the advent of a new colony of settlers under the lead of Rev. John Davenport, a non-conformist divine of St. Stephen's church, Coleman street, London, who, by reason of the persecutions of Archbishop Laud, had been compelled to leave England. The financial head of this enterprise was Theophilus Eaton, an old friend of Davenport's, from Coventry, Warwickshire.

This colony, like nearly all the original colonies of New England, came to America not solely to better its pecuniary condition, which was comfortable enough at home, but to escape religious and political persecution. We, therefore, find the colonists intelligent, well educated, all of respectable origin, with an occasional instance of high birth and connections. The latter were principally younger sons of titled English families, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, non-conformist clergymen, many of whose associates followed them in their enforced exile.

The Davenport colony arriving in Massachusetts Bay during



HALL ARMS, 1631.

the spring of 1637 passed the winter there, undecided where to locate permanently. Colonial records state that John Hall, a soldier in the Pequot Indian war of that year, returning from Boston, brought back accounts of fertile tracts on the Connecticut river and safe harbors along the shores of Long Island Sound. Attracted by such reports the colony set sail from Massachusetts in 1638, and soon pitched their tents or threw up log habitations at a place called by the Indians, Quinnipiack, and by the colonists, New Haven. At this period the American continent was an unexplored wilderness, except a fringe of settlements along the Atlantic coast. All back of this, stretched a trackless forest, inhabited only by fierce wild beasts and fiercer tribes of hostile savages.

Among the prominent New Haven colonists was David Yale whose son, Elihu Yale, was later destined to acquire great wealth as Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, E. I., and to give his name to a New England university which now ranks with Oxford and Cambridge in old England.

In 1639 John Hall came to New Haven and signed the "fundamental agreement." In 1641 he married Jeanne Wollen and received from the colony a concession of land.

Jeanne Wollen was a young English girl, poor but well educated and of highly respectable origin. She arrived with the family of William Wilkes, a wealthy colonist, whose concession lay next to that of George Lamberton, the builder of New Haven's first ship. Voyaging on this ship a few years later, Mrs. Jean Wilkes (probably a connection of Jane Wollen) lost her life. The records mention a vexatious suit for a *dot* brought by John Hall against the Wilkes estate. At this time John Hall seems to have been more of a business man than a planter, for in 1644 he is named as executor under a will. His autograph may be found on page 4, N. H. Col. Records.

During the ensuing twenty-five years the New Haven colony continued to increase and prosper. The land originally covered by heavy forests was cleared up, substantial buildings were constructed, the hostile Indians were driven back, and a suffi-

cient supply of live stock to breed from was imported. Soon a surplus of products was left for export, which led to ship-building, and a development of the extensive commerce which in subsequent years brought wealth and luxury to the grandchildren of those who on emigrating had left every comfort behind.

•Churches, or "Meeting Houses" as they were termed by the Puritan colonists, were of the first importance in a religious colony and a structure forty feet square was one of the first buildings to be erected. It was surmounted by a steeple, in which a drummer was stationed to call the people to worship or to Court and to announce the approach of hostile Indians. The houses were concentrated in the form of a square, around the church, and outside of all were driven oaken pickets ten feet high for defense against the savages.

Religious and other instruction was given in the church before schools were built. The religious views inculcated would to-day be thought to border on fanaticism, but the other teachings of the church authorities were eminently practical and useful. Children were all taught some branch of manufacturing, thereby developing that remarkable ingenuity which has given rise to so many important "Yankee" inventions in modern times.

From 1641 to 1652 five children were born in New Haven to John and Jeanne Hall. These were given such education as surrounding conditions afforded. Several of them marrying and becoming heads of families, they joined with twenty or thirty others in the formation of a new colony near New Haven where they could procure larger tracts of land.

They chose as their minister and leader Rev. Samuel Street, a graduate of Harvard, a son of Rev. Nicholas Street of England, a graduate of Oxford. Some of the colonists were from Wallingford on the Thames, and called the new town Wallingford. This universal naming of the new settlements after their former English homes, exhibits a strong desire on their part to perpetuate the memories and traditions of their cherished mother land.

The Halls were originally from Warwick and Cheshire, where some of the name were persons of considerable note. A branch of them settled in London, and the family records of John and Thomas Hall, with their wills, are to-day in print. Rev. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, was granted heraldic arms in 1631. The Dr. John Hall, who married Susannah Shakespeare was a man of some social prominence. These families are believed to have been connections of the first Halls who emigrated to America. Their seals or crests were in most cases a Talbot's head. The names of Meriden, after the Warwick town, and of New Cheshire, were given to the Connecticut towns founded later by descendants of the Halls.

The tradition as to the origin of the name is that certain early Saxon settlers in England coming from the city of Halle in Saxony were known as "de Halle's," whence the name was abbreviated to Halle and Hall.

John Hall, the first colonist, having enthusiastically embraced the ideas of the Cromwellian epoch, was naturally a man of preeminent piety and patriotism. As such he was selected one of a committee for the management of the Wallingford colony and its church government. He died there in 1676, respected and lamented by his townsmen. His modest estate, with the consent of his children, went to his wife, who died in 1678, two years later.

All the five sons of John Hall, the first settler, occupied positions of influence in the new colony and count among their descendants several who rose to marked distinction. Like their ancestors, the next two or three generations appear to have been noted for their piety and rigid code of morals. If future generations have deviated from the strict teachings of these times we need not dwell on the fact here.

The fourth son of John and Jeanne Hall, was Samuel Hall, a planter and manufacturer, who established on his place a turning lathe and planing mill for the supply of furniture, wooden dishes, ornaments, etc., needed by the early settlers. But this was not his sole occupation. He was deputy of the

General Court, Captain of the "Train Band," as the early soldiery were called, was a Selectman, and is said to have been a Notary and medical practitioner, thus proving himself a pretty good "all around man."

In 1668 he married Hannah, daughter of John and Grace Walker, fellow colonists of his father. Samuel died 1725, aet. 77. His wife died 1728, aet. 82. Their eldest son, named John after his grandfather, became "Assistant" to the Colonial Governor, a Judge and a man of distinction. His funeral sermon, still preserved, lavishly eulogizes him and recites his many virtues. He is spoken of as a brave soldier, a man of great wealth, a friend and benefactor of the poor. We also find among his children and grandchildren, just previous to the revolution, many names of prominence. Of his ancestry the clergyman remarked: "If we look to his descent he was born of creditable and worthy parents who approved themselves well in their day, and having served God and their generation in a various capacity by his will are fallen asleep." He married in 1691 Mary Lyman, daughter of John Lyman, a founder of Hartford, Conn. He died in 1730, aet. 60, and his wife died in 1740, aet. 73. His eldest son (also named John), was father of Hon. Lyman Hall, signer of the Declaration of Independence and first Governor of the State of Georgia. Lyman Hall's monument, presented by the State of Georgia to the State of Connecticut, may still be seen in Wallingford.

The third son of Hon. John and Mary (Lyman) Hall was Rev. Samuel Hall, first minister of Cheshire, Conn. He was born at Wallingford 1695, graduated at Yale 1716, and studied theology under the most eminent divines of the day. He was also an ardent supporter of the newly founded Yale college, and a tutor there for a time. He educated at Yale, his nephew, Hon. Lyman Hall. In 1727 he married Anne, daughter of the colonial governor, Jonathan Law. Through her mother, Anne Eliot, daughter of Rev. Joseph Eliot, she was descended from Rev. John Eliot, "the apostle to the Indians," who was born in England 1604. The latter was a graduate of Oxford and a noted scholar, who translated the Bible into the Indian tongue.



TOMB OF REV. SAMUEL AND ANN LAW-HALL, AT CHESHIRE.

This family traces its ancestry to Sir Wm. de Aliot, who landed with William the Conqueror, 1066.

Annie Law through her grandmother, Sarah Brenton, was descended from William Brenton, a fellow colonist of her paternal ancestor and a founder of Newport, R. I., where his estate, called Hammersmith after his native town in England, was located. He was made governor of the colony of Rhode Island in 1666, and at his death left a large estate. Gov. Brenton was ancestor of Admiral Brenton, a distinguished British naval officer.

Gov. Law was one of the most efficient of Connecticut's colonial governors. He was a Harvard graduate, an able lawyer and a benefactor of Yale college. He married as his second wife Eunice Hall, sister of his son-in-law, Rev. Samuel Hall. The latter in 1723 founded a church at the town of Cheshire near New Haven. This church soon became one of the largest and most important in New England.

The youngest daughter of Rev. Samuel and Anne (Law) Hall married 1768, Rev. John Foote (Yale 1765). He succeeded his father-in-law in the church, the pastorate of the two covering nearly 100 years. The son of Rev. John Foote, Samuel A. Foote (Yale, 1797), was member of Congress, U. S. Senator and Governor of Connecticut. The latter was father of Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, whose gallant conduct in tropical climes, and later at Fort Donaldson, has given him enduring fame.

At the outbreak of the revolution (1775) Rev. Samuel Hall, by his exhortations aroused the patriotism of his flock. A regiment was formed and, though an aged man, he accompanied the troops from his town to Bunker Hill. He died August, 1775, aet. 81. His wife died the same year, aet. 75. He had, while educating him, instilled into the mind of his nephew, Lyman Hall, the sentiments of which the useful results were seen later in the latter's successful efforts to detach South Carolina and Georgia from the British crown.

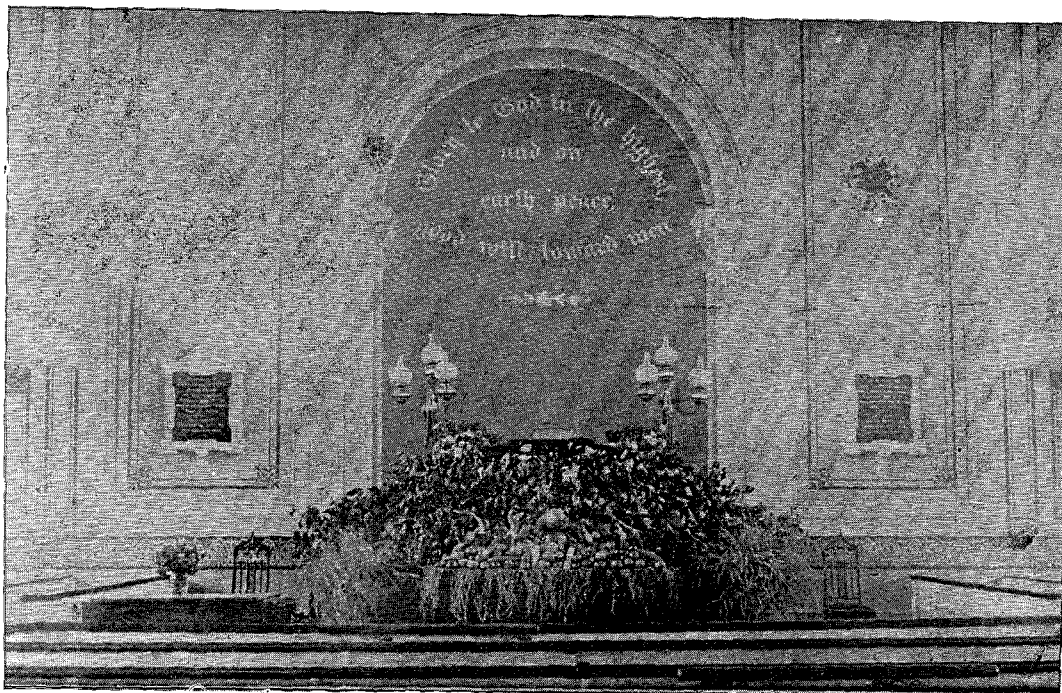
Just before the war, Col. Elihu Hall, a brother of Rev.

Samuel Hall, was King's Attorney General. Being a man of large wealth and an official he deemed it his duty to remain loyal to the crown, and removed to London, where he died. Considerable of his property was confiscated.

Benjamin Hall, another wealthy member of the family, is said to have been a loyalist and after the war to have received in compensation a grant of land in Nova Scotia. The entire family appear to have possessed very positive characters. As an example we may quote from Peter's history of Connecticut portions of a public speech by Col. Street Hall (1774); at first a conservative, then a fiery patriot and brave soldier. He was a nephew of Rev. Samuel Hall, minister of Cheshire, and a brother of Gov. Lyman Hall of Georgia.

"We have done," said he, "everything in our power to support the authority of the British Parliament over the colonies. We have lost our property, local reputations and all colonial offices and respect among our countrymen in defence of a King and Parliament who have not shed a tear for our sufferings, and have not failed to sacrifice their own dignities and their best friends to please a party that will never be easy until another Oliver arises and extirpates Kings, Lords and Bishops. By heavens," added Street Hall with great energy, "I will risk my life on this single question: Who would stand up for a King who prefers his enemies to his friends? We have once been betrayed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain; no dependence ought then henceforth to be placed on either. It is plain to me, if we had extirpated the General Assembly, and all the avowed enemies of the constitution of Great Britain, yet that very Parliament would have been the very first to honor us with a gallows for our reward."

"I therefore swear by him who controls the wheels of time that in future I will support the laws and dignity of the Colony and never more put faith in Princes or Parliaments. The Saviour of the world trusted Judas but once, and it is my opinion that those who betray and forsake their friends ought to experience the wrath and indignation of friends turned



INTERIOR OF CHESHIRE CHURCH.

SHOWING MEMORIAL TABLETS TO REV. SAMUEL HALL AND REV. JOHN FOOTE.

enemies. In this case baseness is policy, ingratitude loyalty, and revenge heroic virtue."

Col. Street Hall was then (1774) 53 years of age. He died in 1809, aet. 88. Gov. Lyman Hall died 1790, aet. 66.

The ninth child of Rev. Samuel and Anne (Law) Hall was Brenton Hall, named from his ancestor, Gov. Wm. Brenton of Rhode Island, from whose estate a considerable fortune for those days came to the family. The Brentons were loyalists and their posterity achieved distinction and high rank in England. "Hon. Brenton Hall, Esq.," as he was styled, was one of the founders of the town of Meriden, Conn., named from the Warwickshire Meriden, near Coventry, Eng. He was its first Representative. He managed his father's estate for many years. During the war he was a patriot and after its close for fourteen years, from 1788 to 1802, was Representative of his native town. He lived the life of a gentleman farmer or English County Squire. In 1762 he married Lament Collins, a daughter of Judge Jonathan and Agnes (Linn) Collins. This family descended from Lewis Collins, a gentleman of means who came to Boston in 1630. His eldest son graduated at Cambridge and became a clergyman. Capt. Collins' sons were Capt. Jonathan and General Oliver Collins, both distinguished American officers of the revolution. They were brothers of Mrs. Brenton Hall, who died 1782, aet. 38. Her husband married 2d, Widow Abigail (Baldwin) Guy, from whom came a large family. He died 1820, aet. 82.

The eldest son of Brenton Hall, Esq., was Wm. Brenton Hall, M. D., born 1764. After graduating at Yale (1786) he studied medicine in Philadelphia and New York and was one of the most thoroughly educated physicians of his day. He established a hospital, where inoculation for small pox was first introduced in Connecticut. By his heroic conduct in an epidemic of yellow fever he gained much renown. His specialty was surgery. He settled in Middletown on the Connecticut river, then a wealthy commercial city. He died there (1809) aet. 45. In 1796 he married Mehetable, daughter of Major General Samuel Holden Parsons, one of Washington's

most trusted officers and advisers. After the war Gen. Parsons was made Chief Judge of the Northwest Territory, comprising all the country west of the Alleghenies, east of the Mississippi, north of the Ohio river and south of Canada. With other officers he founded Marietta, Ohio, the beginning of the western settlements. The founders named this place after Marie Antoinette of France, who had befriended the patriot cause.

Gen. Parsons was an organizer of the Ethan Allen expedition that captured Ticonderoga. He was also a member of the court martial that condemned Major Andre of the British army. He has been unjustly charged with disloyalty, just a hundred years after his death, on the strength of an alleged discovery of the testimony of a spy in his employ. No one but the descendants of revolutionary cowboys would give any credit to such a statement.

Gen. Parsons married (1761) Mehetable Mather of Lyme, Conn., a descendant of the Mathers of Lancashire, from whom also descended Rev. Increase Mather and Rev. Cotton Mather, author of the "Magnalia," Rev. Timothy Mather, who married Katherine Atherton (born 1628) daughter of Maj. Gen. Humphrey Atherton, was ancestor of Mehetable Mather Parsons. His father was Rev. Richard Mather of England who married, first, Catherine Holt; second, Sarah, widow of Rev. John Cotton. Through the wife of Gen. Parsons, the Halls are connected with the Mathers of Binghamton, N. Y., Richard and Henry, who married sisters, daughters of Mason Whiting, a descendant of Rev. John Whiting, of Hartford, Conn., (Harv. col. 1663) and his wife Sybil Collins, the latter of the same family as the wife of Hon. Brenton Hall.

Gen. Parsons' father was Rev. Jonathan Parsons of Newburyport, Mass., pastor of the ancient church of that town. He was a distinguished divine, a *protege* of the theologian, Jonathan Edwards, and a bosom friend of Rev. George Whitefield, who at his request was buried beside him in the old church vault, Newburyport, Mass.

The Parsons family is descended from Benjamin Parsons of



[PHOEBE GRISWOLD-PARSONS.]

BORN 1711. DIED 1770. WIFE OF REV. JONATHAN PARSONS, OF NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

Devonshire, and his wife Anne Vere. Of this family was Sir Thos. Parsons, of Great Milton, who married Catharine Ratcliffe, heiress, of London (1600). The wife of Rev. Jonathan Parsons was Phoebe Griswold, of the Griswolds of "Black Hall" Lyme, a family of great note that furnished several of Connecticut's early Governors. (For a complete account of this family see Salisbury's memorial.)

In possession of Josephine Anne Allen (Curtis), a niece of the writer, is an old family relic, a medallion containing the picture of Phoebe Parsons and her child.

Through the Parsons the Halls are connected with the Turrells of California, the Hosmers of Middletown, Conn., and the Lathrops of Oswego, N. Y.; of which latter family the author, Geo. Parsons Lathrop, who married Rose, daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, is a member. From Dr. Wm. Brenton Hall and his wife, Mehetable Parsons, sprang two children; the eldest, Wm. B. Hall, who married and had issue one son, Wm. S. Hall, unmarried.

The second son of Dr. Wm. Brenton Hall (named after his grandfather), was Samuel Holden Parsons Hall. He was born at Middletown, Conn., 1804, and was but four years of age at his father's death. The family estate was greatly reduced by Dr. Hall's lavish expenditures for philanthropic purposes, but the widow Hall inheriting the thrift of the Parsons family managed to bring up and properly educate her two children. Refusing the offer of his uncle, Enoch Parsons, President of the Connecticut branch of the United States Bank, to send him through Yale college, Samuel H. P. Hall embarked in business early in life. In 1826, shortly after he became of age, he married Emeline, daughter of Capt. Charles Bulkely of "Rocky Hill," near Hartford, Conn. The latter was a seafaring man who lost his ship and his life in the West Indies in 1789, aet. 39. Emeline was a descendant in the seventh generation from Rev. Peter Bulkely, formerly Dean of the cathedral at Odell, prebendary of Litchfield and Chester, England. He was exiled by Archbishop Laud for non-conformity, and coming to America in 1634 founded a town

which he called "Concord." At this place was shed the first blood of the revolution.

Rev. Peter brought the remains of his large estate to America and used it in works of charity. His wife, Lady Grace Chetwode, daughter of Sir Thomas Chetwode, was forced to take passage in a different vessel from her husband. As they neared shore she became ill, fell into a trance, and was thought to be dead. Being a "lady of quality" the body was not, as is usual, thrown overboard but was carried to the shore, where, displaying signs of life, she soon recovered and shortly after gave birth to a child which she named Gershom (an exile). Some of the latter's writings are still extant (in possession of Mr. Hoadly, of the Hartford Historical Society). From Rev. Gershom descend the Hall branch of this family. Both families, Bulkely and Chetwode, are of ancient lineage and noble blood. By intermarriage they are connected with some of the oldest names in the British peerage. Rev. Charles H. Bulkely of Hampton College, and Rev. Edwin A. Bulkely are of this family.

After a few years of married life in Middletown, Conn., where three children of his were born, Samuel H. P. Hall, with his family, removed to Buffalo on Lake Erie, to which then remote point, access was first opened by the Erie canal. Arriving there in 1832 he succeeded, by fortunate purchases of real estate at the growing city, in acquiring a comfortable fortune. In 1837 he removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he built a handsome residence and acquired considerable land which also in time became very valuable through the city's growth. Continuing business for a few years he entered the field of politics in 1845, and in 1846, and for two successive terms was elected Senator from the Southern district of New York. He was a member of the old Whig party to which his relative, Judge N. K. Hall of Buffalo also belonged. The latter was partner of Millard Filmore, who on being elected President of the United States made Judge Hall his Postmaster General. Hon. Saml. H. P. Hall died at Binghamton, N. Y., in 1877, aet. 73 years. His wife, Emeline Bulkely,



[EMELINE BULKELEY-HALL.]

DIED BALLSTON, N. Y., 1855.

died at Ballston Spa, N. Y., while on a visit there in 1855. (aet. 57 years). By his second wife, Eleanora Robbins, a cousin of the first wife, there was no issue. The children of the first marriage were, Charles Samuel, born at Middletown, Conn., 1827; Wm. Brenton, born 1829; Josephine Emeline, born 1831; Theodore Parsons, born 1835; Richard Henry, born 1839.

Charles Samuel Hall, the eldest child, born May 10, 1827, at Middletown, Conn., was but six years of age when his father made his trip on the Erie canal from Albany to Buffalo. In the spring of 1837 he witnessed the opening of the Chenango canal from Utica to Binghamton and arrived there amidst the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. He was educated at the best schools Binghamton afforded, and entered Yale college 1844. He graduated there in 1848 and subsequently at the New Haven law school. He has practiced law at Binghamton and held the office of U. S. Commissioner for many years. His residence is on the west bank of the Chenango river, near the old Hall mansion. In 1855 he married at Ballston Spa, Mary, only child of Arnold Harris, Esq. She died at Binghamton in 1881, leaving three children. Mr. Hall married second, 1885, Anna Hastings Knowlton, by whom he has no issue. Of the children from the first marriage, the eldest, Charles Harris Hall, was born in Binghamton 1860, graduated at Yale 1883, married 1885 Marion Musgrave Wright of New Haven, Conn. Their only child, Fairfax Hall, born 1886, was recipient of the class cup of 1883 at Yale. This child derives his name from Admiral Fairfax, U. S. N., a friend of the family who married a daughter of Admiral A. H. Foote, a cousin of Hon. S. H. P. Hall. The only other surviving child of Charles S. Hall is Samuel Holden Parsons Hall, Jr. He married Nellie Chamberlain in 1888.

The second child of Hon. S. H. P. Hall and his wife, Emeline Bulkely, was Wm. Brenton Hall, born Middletown, Conn., 1829. Possessing a delicate constitution he could not take his college course but engaged in business in which he was very successful. On reaching age he married, (1851),

Elizabeth S. J. Paddock, eldest daughter of Bishop Paddock of the M. E. Church. They left no children. He died in 1856, aged 27 years. His wife died in 1870 and the estate went to his brothers and sister and their children.

Josephine Emeline Mehetable Hall, the third child and only daughter, was born at Middletown, Conn., 1831. She was educated at the schools of the Misses White, now ladies of the Visitation Academy, Georgetown, D. C., at the French establishment of Madame Molinard, at Albany, and at York Square Seminary, New Haven. She made her *début* in society at Albany and at the home of Judge N. K. Hall, Postmaster General, in Washington, where she met and married later (1853) Hugh Allen, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. She died, 1856, after the birth of her only child, Josephine Anne Emeline Allen. The latter married in 1884, Dr. Henry Holbrook Curtis, of New York, by whom she has had several children, A daughter, Margery, born in New York, November 11th, 1888, now survives.

The fourth child of Samuel H. P. and Emeline Bulkely Hall was Theodore Parsons Hall, born at Rocky Hill, Conn., just after his parents gave up their residence at Buffalo, N. Y. He passed his boyhood up to ten or twelve years of age at Binghamton, then a small but exceedingly picturesque village nestled among the hills at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers. The place derives its name from Hon. Wm. Bingham, its founder, whose two daughters in the last century married the bankers, Alexander and Henry Baring of London, Eng. The means of access to this locality was in 1837 by stage over the Catskill mountains or by the Chenango canal. The Erie railroad was first opened there in 1848. In early days these rivers were in the spring season covered with rafts and arks conveying lumber and farmers' products down the Susquehannah to Chesapeake Bay. On a considerable hill over the east side of the Chenango stood "Petersen's tavern," a famous inn of that day. An old red toll bridge was at the foot of the hill and almost daily in summer great droves of cattle passed over on the way to New York. The tracts of



[JOSEPHINE E. M. HALL-ALLEN.]

DIED BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1857.

hemlock timber in the vicinity were then thought worthless, but soon came into use and the bark became valuable for tanning. The little place has now (1892) become a manufacturing town of considerable note, and while gaining in other respects has lost many of its earlier attractions. Society there was far more enjoyable fifty years ago when all were friends or acquaintances at least. The Whitneys, Eldridges, Watermans, Olmsteads, Colliers, Griswolds, etc., were among the earlier families of prominence. The Dentons, Phelps, Dickinsons, Osborns, etc., were near neighbors and friends of the Halls residing on the west side of the Chenango.

In 1848 Senator Hall going to Albany, his son Theodore, was placed at school at the Albany academy. He also attended at intervals the academy at Binghamton which his father was influential in organizing. In 1852 he entered Yale college and graduated there, 1856. Many of his classmates have achieved a national reputation; among them Hon. Chauncey Depew, President New York Central Road, Judges Brown and Brewer of the United States Supreme Court and others almost as well known in professional and commercial life. After a year spent in the study of law, Theodore was sent to New York to become initiated into the mysteries of banking. His experience was gained in Wall street under John Thompson, one of the ablest financiers of his day and Secretary Chase's chief financial adviser during the late rebellion. In the fall of 1859 the Wall street house deciding to establish a system of banks in Michigan, Mr. Hall was sent to Detroit and made Cashier of the State Bank of Michigan. On the advent of the national banking system this Bank became the First National, a consolidation of three banks. In 1860 Mr. Hall was married by Right Rev. Bishop Lefevre to Miss Alexandrine Louise Godfroy, a descendant of one of the old French families of Detroit.

Shortly after this he left the banking business and became interested in the grain shipping business with Rufus Woodward Gillett. The firm of Gillett & Hall has existed over a quarter

of a century. In 1878 the family traveled through Europe, and after their return in 1880 gave up their Detroit residence and built their present home, "Tonnancour," at Grosse Pointe, a suburb of Detroit, where their summers have since been spent. This old French hamlet was first settled about 1800 and owing to its delightful situation on Lake Ste. Claire has become a favorite summer resort. The soil and climate especially adapt it to fruit raising, and for one devoted to books and a quiet life no more charming spot can be found. Here the children of this branch of the Halls have been brought up and here will ever center their earliest associations and tenderest memories.

The children of Theodore Parsons and Alexandrine Louise (Godfroy) Hall, all except the youngest born in Detroit, were as follows :

Marie Stella Holden, born Dec. 26, 1860.

Josephine Emeline, born June 5th, 1862.

Samuel Holden Parsons, born June 30th, 1864.
died Dec. 15th, 1864.

Nathalie Heloise, born June 1st, 1866.

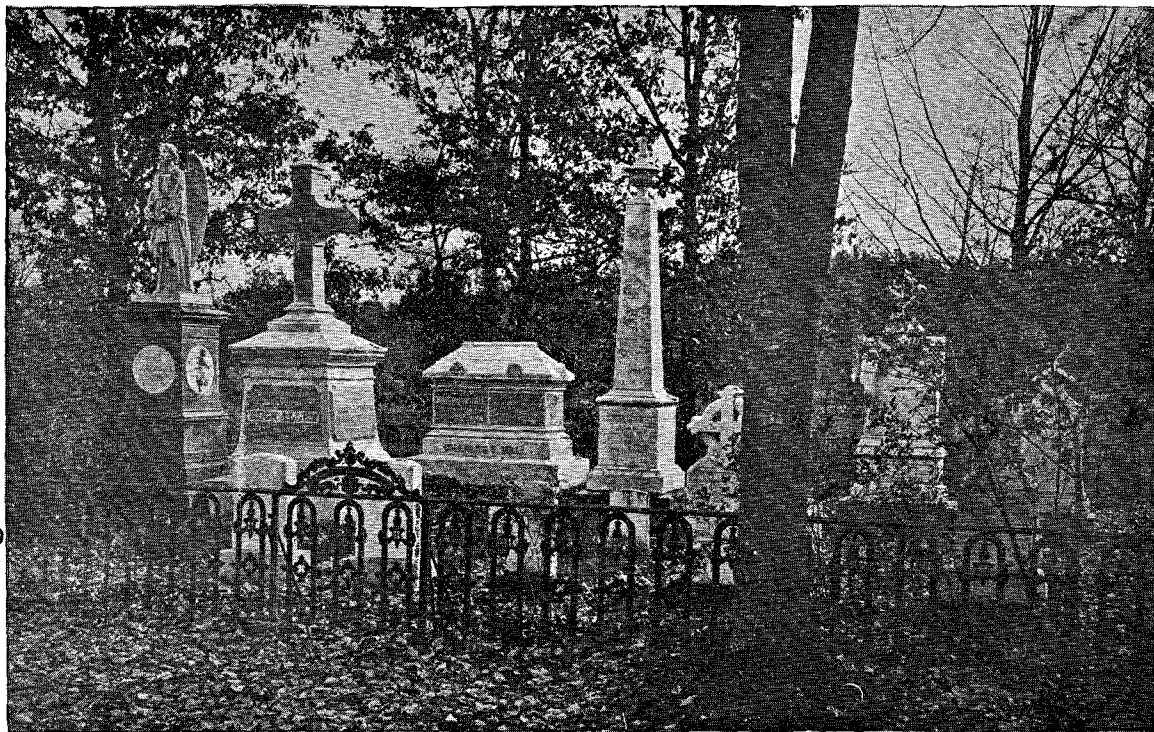
Alexandrine Eugenie, born Dec. 4th, 1869;
died Feb. 17th, 1892.

Marie Archange Navarre, born Sept. 7th, 1872.

Godefroi Navarre, born May 31st, 1877. died Feb. 16, '85.

Madeline Macomb, born July 21st, 1881, at Tonnancour.

The youngest child of Hon. Samuel H. P. Hall and Emeline Bulkely Hall was Richard Henry Hall, born at Binghamton, N. Y., 1839, and named after Richard and Henry Mather of that place. He was educated at Binghamton, but inheriting a delicate constitution like his brother William was compelled to forego the college course at Yale for which he had been prepared. He married in 1861 Hannah Prescott Trowbridge, daughter of Edwin Trowbridge, Esq., of New York, a descendant of the Trowbridge colonists of New Haven, Conn. She died in Binghamton shortly after the birth of her only child, named Edwin Trowbridge Hall. The father married, second, Catherine Croswell (daughter of Hon. Edwin



HALL MONUMENTS.

SPRING GROVE CEMETERY, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Croswell of Albany, N. Y.), by whom he had no children. He died in Binghamton, 1872. His only son, Edwin Trowbridge Hall, was educated in Binghamton and entered Yale in 1881. He married, 1886, Cornelia, only daughter of Hon. Erastus Ross of Binghamton, and has one child, Cornelia Catherine Hall, born in 1887.

We have thus briefly sketched the history of the Hall family during two hundred and fifty years since their ancestors left England, seeking civil and religious liberty in an unknown wilderness. During this period their descendants have seen the infant colonies unite to throw off allegiance to the mother land. They have seen built up a Democratic form of government, under which prosperity such as the world had never hitherto dreamed of, has resulted. This great Republic has been successful in all its foreign wars, quelled internal dissensions, abolished slavery, and carried human liberty to a point that many fear, in the future, may lead to licence. The country has become the richest and most powerful on earth, and the most populous among those nations farthest advanced in civilization. In future, it will be left to the Halls at Binghamton to continue their records under the family name. As the Detroit family of Theodore Parsons and Alexandrine (Godfroy) Hall have no male descendants, their branch of the family will henceforth appear in the female lines under several different family names.

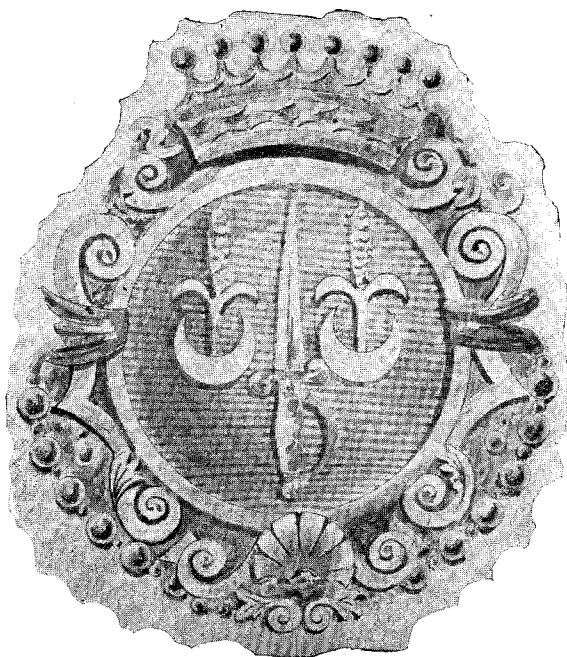
Of course a child descends no more from its father than its mother, in all probability hardly as much, but the custom of a family taking the paternal name insensibly creates the illusion that the maternal line is in some respects of secondary importance to the paternal. It is the mother who brings the child into the world. Nurtured at her breast, the object of

her constant care, it is she who instils into its mind the ideas that forms its character. Thus, while men of uncommon talents frequently produce children of but ordinary capacity, we find the most eminent characters constantly attributing their success in life to the careful training and fond devotion of this parent, who shrinks not, if need be, from sacrificing for her children, life itself. What word then more sacred than *Mother* ?



[MARIE ANNE MARANTETTE-GODFROY.]

WIFE OF PIERRE GODFROY, AND GRANDAUGHTER OF ROBERT NAVARRE.



[PAX IN DEO.]

GODFREY ARMS.

CHAPTER III.

THE GODFREYS OF DETROIT, MICH.

In 1701, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, a French officer serving in Nouvelle France, was ordered to establish a Fort and Trading Post among the Indians on the stream connecting Lake Erie with Lake Sainte Claire. This place was known to the French as "*le Détroit*," that is, the Strait, whence its present name, Detroit.

It had been visited in 1670 by Dollier and Gallinée, two missionaries of the Seminary of Montreal, also in 1679 by the explorers, La Salle and Hennepin, who, on Ste. Claire's day, discovered and baptized the lake. Their vessel, "*le Griffon*," was the first sailing vessel that ever navigated the western lakes of America, though without doubt French *voyageurs*, *courreurs des bois*, and possibly Dutch traders from along the Hudson river, had previously visited the place. Its strategic importance as controlling the water route to the west, was appreciated by the French, who decided to occupy it. Cadillac, with his party of a hundred *voyageurs* and soldiers in canoes, arrived at *le Détroit* in July, 1701, coming from Montreal by the Ottawa river route, through Georgian Bay and Lake Huron.

A small fort of a few acres enclosure, surrounded by wooden pickets, was erected on the river bank between the present Griswold and Shelby streets. Rows of log houses, separated by alleys ten feet wide, occupied a portion of the enclosure; the magazine, soldiers' quarters, church and parade ground, the remainder. This fortification was named Fort Pontchartrain, after the French colonial minister, and for the next hundred and fifty years was destined to become the scene of many fierce battles. Not only surrounding savages, but brave

soldiers of the three most powerful nations on earth, were to contest again and again for its possession.

The Fort was never captured by the Indians, though the chief Pontiac besieged it for many months, nearly starving the garrison and defeating a picked English regiment sent to their aid. The Fort was surrendered by the French to the English in 1761; delivered up to the Americans, 1798; recaptured by the English, 1812, and the following year captured by the Americans; thus changing its flag five times in fifty-three years. As a city of 250,000 inhabitants under the Stars and Stripes now covers the site, it is hardly likely to soon again change its nationality.

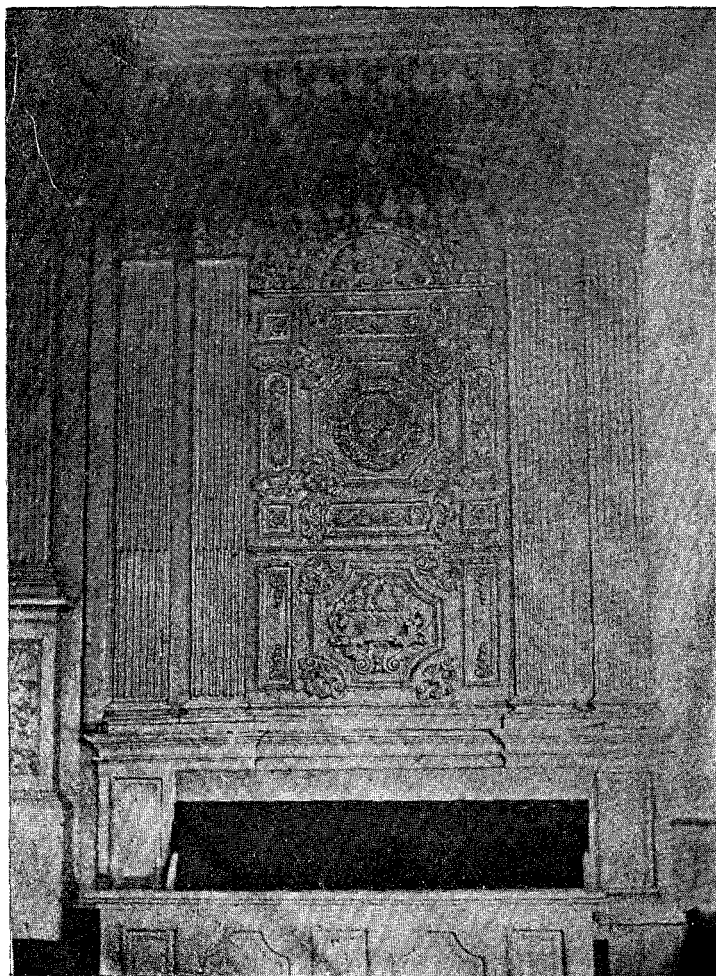
Cadillac, in 1701, was ambitious to establish at Detroit a *grande seigneurie*, where, while extending the glory of France and propagating the faith, he might incidentally add to his individual glory and through the fur trade gather up shekels for his posterity.

To a few retired officers and wealthy merchants grants of land were made, but no other settlements or occupations of land were permitted in the country around about.

The character of the settlements in *Nouvelle France* was first military, then religious, as Church and State were mutual supporters; the avowed object being to increase the power and glory of France, and to propagate the Catholic faith among the Indians.

In contrast, the New England colonies were places of refuge from religious and political persecution. Later on, commerce and trade with foreign countries became the leading feature.

In the Dutch settlements along the Hudson, and in most of the English settlements farther south, the first object of the colonists was to secure and cultivate large tracts of land. The peculiar religious aspects of the settlements in New England and New France did not exist elsewhere in early days. Possibly *faith* was needed to nerve our ancestors against a rigorous climate and surrounding savage foes.



GODFROY PEW IN ANCIENT CHURCH, AT THREE RIVERS.

Among the names of the soldiers and traders who visited and settled at this outpost of civilization during the time of Cadillac and his military successors, we find frequent mention of the "Godefrois" of Trois Rivières, a Canadian town on the St. Lawrence, then of equal importance with Montreal or Quebec.

The church records of St. Anne's, of Detroit, where lists of births, deaths, marriages and other important events were religiously preserved, still exist, and this Church is the oldest west of the Alleghanies. By the New England Puritans, to whom the Bible, instead of the Church, was a guide and perfect rule of faith, similar records were kept, often too carelessly, on the blank leaves of the family Bible.

The original "Godefrois," of Canada, were military officers, colonists and merchants, engaged in the fur traffic with the Indians. In 1634 Jean Baptiste Godefroy de Linctot, from a noble family in the *Pays de Caux*, Normandie, settled in Trois Rivières. His children and grandchildren achieved distinction in the Indian wars and several of them were scalped and burned by the Indians. Their bravery and superior merits as colonists induced Louis XIV, in 1677, to distinguish them by *lettres de noblesse* and a grant of heraldic arms. The news of their success induced others of their kindred and name to emigrate to Canada. The family had for a hundred years before been an important one in France, and while the traditional descent from Godefroi de Bouillon may not be clearly established, it is certain that the ancient archives at Rouen exhibit many instances where the highest honors have been conferred on members of this family. The first settlers spelled the name Godefroi, then Godefroy, and later on Godfroy, that is, God's peace, whence their motto, *Pax in Deo*.

Jean Paul Godefroi, Comte D'Estrades, Admiral of the fleet, was a native of Paris. He married at Quebec in 1646, and had extensive family connections in the country. Thomas Godefroi de Normanville was a member of the Council, and was sent as Ambassador to Boston by the government. He mentions in his journal passing some very pleasant hours with

Rev. John Eliot, the "apostle to the Indians." On his return he was killed by the Iroquois. Rene Godefroi de Tonnancour had a distinguished posterity, one of whom was known as the "Pope of Canada." Of the branch from Rouen, Anne Godefroi was mother of the Chevalier Testard de la Forest, and grandmother of the Sieur de Montigny, both mentioned by Pere Charlevoix, in his history, as illustrious officers. Of this latter family most probably was Jacques Godefroi de Mauboeuf (the seigneurial name coming from the hamlet of Mauboeuf or Marboeuf, near Rouen). Many places in that vicinity have a similar termination. He was baptized at "Canteleu," a suburb of Rouen, in 1653. The mother country was then striving to decrease the number of its impecunious *noblesse* by enlisting them in the service of its infant colony. Some of them were granted large tracts of land along the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. In a few instances whole regiments of troops received their discharge and settled in the country. Class distinctions were adhered to rigidly for a time, but the families that clung strictly to a military life were either killed off, or lost their property and sank into obscurity, while those that did not disdain to occupy themselves in a cultivation of the soil or to engage in the fur trade, gradually acquired wealth, education and prominence. Near the ancient forts which strung along the lakes and rivers from Quebec to the Mississippi, concessions of land having five or six acres frontage and fifty acres of depth were granted to a few of the wealthier colonists, the intention being to form compact settlements like the old French *bourgs*, where the inhabitants could rally quickly in case of an attack from the savages.

With the social proclivities of the French the mile square farms, now common in the United States, would hardly have been thought desirable.

Where a city has grown up near the site of the ancient forts this land has become very valuable, and brought wealth to the old families who clung to land with superstitious tenacity,

believing it carried some sort of distinction, as in the olden days of New France. As a class, the French element have proved themselves non-progressive and unable to compete in business with their shrewder Anglo-Saxon neighbors.

Of the numerous Godefroi seigneuries near Trois Rivières two hundred years ago, we find little if any of the land now held by their descendants, and the proud titles of *de Tonnancour*, *de Normanville*, etc., are seldom met with unless, as at Grosse Pointe, remote descendants revive the name and rescue it from oblivion by attaching it to their lands or residences.

Among the families who settled at Detroit between 1701 and 1710 were Chevalier Jean Baptiste Godefroi, de Vieux Pont; Pierre de Roquetaillade and Jacques de Mauboeuf. Through the families of Vivien, Chesne and Barrois there were marriage connections between all three, and later several of their descendants again intermarried. Indeed, there seems to have been altogether too much intermarrying among families quite nearly related.

For the precise family connection previous to this time it would be necessary to refer back to the records of old France. The settlers from Paris, Rouen, and the Pays de Caux in Normandie, probably ran into one family a few generations back. But the descendants of Jacques Godefroi de Mauboeuf were the only ones who were granted lands at Detroit, and settled there permanently.

When Detroit was founded, in 1701, Jacques Godefroi was a merchant residing at Three Rivers. In the course of his business (*commerce de fourrures*) he visited Detroit, and finally located there about 1716. He died there in 1730, aged 46, worn out by the hardships and exposures incident to frontier life. His father is supposed to have been killed by the Indians. His wife, Marie Chesne de St. Onge, was a sister of the Sieur Charles Chesne, who married in 1722 a step-daughter of Pierre Godefroi de Roquetaillade. His eldest daughter, born at Montreal, 1719, was named Catherine from her aunt,

who in turn was named from her grandmother, the Dame Catherine Poulain, wife of Joseph Godefroi de Vieux Pont, in 1689.

The record of her death in Ste. Annes, of Detroit, reads as follows: "In the year of our Lord 1777 we have buried in this church the body of the Dame Catherine Godefroi, daughter of the deceased nobleman, Jacques Godefroi de Mauboeuf, formerly a citizen and merchant of this town, residing on Ste. Anne street, and of the late Dame Marie Chesne, her father and mother in lawful matrimony. She married the late Sieur Alexis Trotier des Ruisseaux, first Church Warden of the Parish, first Captain of the militia of the Post, citizen and merchant, residing on Ste. Anne street. She died on the 19th of the current month, aged about 60 years, having received the sacraments of penitence, eucharist and extreme unction, in presence of the Sieur Jacques Godefroi, her brother, and the Sieurs Jean Baptiste Cicot and Medard Gamelin, her nephews, and many other relatives and friends. Signed, "Simple Brocquet, Vicar General." [Vide Vol. 2, St. Anne's Records, p. 417.]

Her husband, Colonel des Ruisseaux, a prominent character, had died 1769. The Dame Catharine was conspicuous in all church and charitable matters during Detroit's early days, teaching the Indian children, caring for them in sickness, baptizing them by the score when small pox prevailed and decimated them. With the laudable purpose of perpetuating her own name, and earning the gratitude of generations yet unborn, she left considerable land to the children of her brother and sister, some remnants of which still remain to the family. Her three children died in youth.

Catherine's younger sister, Marie Angelique, born at Detroit 1720, married at 16 years of age, the Sieur Zacharie Cicot, a wealthy merchant of Montreal. At this marriage, and signing the contract, were Jacques Pean de Livaudiere, Baron de Palude, Commandant of Detroit and Major of Quebec; Monsieur le Capitaine Dagneaux, and many other distinguished French officers. Her daughter, Marie Angelique, married Major Medard Gamelin, nephew of Madame d'Youville, foundress of the order of Grey Nuns at Montreal, and her son, Lieut.



[ELIZA VIRGINIA GODFREY-WATSON.]

Jean Baptiste Cicotte, married Marie Angelique Poupard la Fleur. Their farm in Detroit eventually came into the hands of the Godfroy family, and the name of Godfroy avenue, now Fourteenth street, was given to it.

The old custom of prefixing Marie to the baptismal name (male as well as female) will be noticed. This was in honor of the Blessed Virgin. In latter days when the interposition of the Holy Lady may have been deemed less essential, the prefix was frequently dropped. The name Cicot was originally Chiquot, then Chicot, finally Cicotte. At his death, Zacharie is recorded as "*Zacharie Chiquot, bourgeois, ancien marguillier, marchand, lieutenant et major de milice, demeurant sur sa terre.*" The descendants of this family have been prominent in Detroit for a hundred and fifty years.

The only son of Jacques Godefroi, the first settler, was also named Jacques. He was but eight years of age when his father died, and resided with his brother-in-law, Col. des Ruisseaux, of whose regiment he was made Ensign a few years later. He participated in the various engagements in which troops from Detroit took part, such as Braddock's defeat, Fort Niagara, etc., 1755-1760. He was unjustly blamed by Sir Wm. Johnson for intriguing against the English after Detroit surrendered. It seems likely that confusion has occurred in the records, on account of duplicate names, which needs some explanation. A "Jacques Godefroi" who acted as interpreter at a council with the powerful tribe of Miamis, was given by the Chief his favorite daughter as a wife, after the Indian fashion. This alliance, though not receiving the blessing of the Church, resulted in the birth of a descendant, who, as usual, took the father's name. A line of brave Indian chiefs sprang from this source who, up to recent days, boasted of their descent and rendered a sort of faith and homage to the oldest legitimate head of the family. During the Indian uprising in 1763 it is possible that the name of the father and his half-breed offspring became confounded. However that may be, this connection proved in 1812 of inestimable importance to the American cause, for Col. Gabriel Godfroy, grandson of Jacques by his

legitimate wife was enabled to attract to the American cause the noted chiefs, Godfroy and Okemos, with their powerful following.

The Sieur Jacques Godfroy, married at Detroit in 1758, Marie Louise Clothilde Chapoton, youngest daughter of Maj. Jean Baptiste Chapoton, of the regular French troops, then acting Surgeon of the Post. As Mons. de Bellestre, the last French Commandant, was nephew of des Ruisseaux, it will be seen that Ensign Godfroy, with his father-in-law, Chapoton, were the proper persons to intercede with Pontiac, on which mission they were sent. The story of Pontiac's conspiracy is graphically described by Parkman.

Later on, Capt. Morris, of Bradstreet's staff, was detailed to negotiate with Pontiac. His success was due to the co-operation of a Jacques Godroy, either the father or half-brother of Col. Godfroy. The only surviving child of Jacques Godfroy and Marie Louise Chapoton [two daughters, Catherine and Louise, dying in infancy], was Jacques Gabriel Godefroi, named from his uncle Gabriel le Grand, Sieur de Sintre, a French officer. He was born in old Fort Pontchartrain du Detroit, 1750. Like his father he early became familiar with all the Indian dialects, and was appointed interpreter by the English Commandant and later by the French officers. In 1805, on the organization of a territorial government by the Americans, Godfroy became Colonel of the First Regiment of Territorial Militia. He was also made Indian Agent, carrying the rank of Major in the regular army. In connection with his father and a partner [Godfroy and Beaugrand] a line of trading posts was established from Detroit to the Mississippi, by way of the Miami and Wabash. The town of Ypsilanti, originally "Godfroy's Trading Post," he sold to Judge Woodward, the Territorial Judge, for a few thousand dollars in 1815. For his bravery in 1812, and for his skill and zeal in bringing to a successful conclusion the various Indian treaties negotiated under Gen. Cass, Godfroy received the personal thanks of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison and President Monroe. By these



[CAROLINE ANN GODFREY.]

treaties the title to a large portion of the Northwest Territory was obtained.

Col. Godfroy became one of the largest landholders in the west at an early day, but most of the vast tracts once in his name have been gradually frittered away by his numerous descendants. He is described in Trowbridge's memoirs, (1820), as "a most courtly old French gentleman." He married first, Catherine Couture. Their eldest son, also named Gabriel, married a daughter of Judge May, an early territorial Judge. From them descend the Godfroys of Grand Rapids, Mich. His second wife, Therese Douaire de Bondy, was descended from an ancient French family. From this marriage also resulted a large number of children. One son, Jacques, settled at Monroe, Mich., and has a numerous posterity.

The eldest son, Pierre [dit le Prince], born 1797, died 1848, remained in Detroit and succeeded to the paternal estate there. He was a gentleman of education and completed his college course at Bordentown, Ky.

When in 1812 Gabriel Godfroy led his regiment to the scene of action at Brownstown, he had given special orders that his young son Pierre should remain at home, but in the heat of the battle he espied the boy lying behind a log and blazing away at the Indians. As he proved a successful marksman his fault was forgiven.

At the close of the war, when dispatches were sent to the authorities at Washington, *via* Marietta, Ohio, Gen. Cass knew of no one more worthy of trust than young Pierre Godfroy, who made the trip alone on horseback through the Black Swamp, and brought back safely government funds to pay the troops. Pierre in time became a Colonel of a regiment, after the State Government was formed. He was a member of the first State Legislature, and held various offices of public trust. With his brother at Monroe, he was for many years engaged in shipping furs to John Jacob Astor, founder of the wealthy New York family. In 1821, he married Marianne Navarre Marantette, grand daughter of Robert Navarre, the eldest son of Robert Navarre, Sub-Intendant

and ancient Receiver of Domain. Of this marriage were born two sons, William Jacques and Charles Cass ; also three daughters, Elizabeth Virginia, Caroline Anne and Alexandrine Louise.

The sons inherited the adventurous spirit of their ancestors. The eldest, William, on completing his college course, declined to study a profession, but insisted on accompanying a relative who had taken a contract to remove some remnants of the Indian tribes to the far west. There he took charge of an Indian trading post. This was in Kansas, where a county was at one time named after him. He became a bosom friend of Kit Carson, and with him brought the chiefs of the warlike Utes to Washington in order to negotiate a treaty. He was given by this tribe a large tract near Conejos, Colorado, to which title seems to have been lost. Among his army friends he was popularly known as "fighting Bill Godfroy." Later in life he regretted his early mistakes and lost opportunities. He died at Rushville, Kansas, in 1889.

The second son, Charles, was also given a good education and fitted for business, but the restless blood of the old pioneers could not be restrained, and soon after leaving school at the outbreak of the rebellion he drifted into the army where his nerve and coolness were a marvel to all. Impatient of discipline, and imbibing habits too common among soldiers, he proved his own worst enemy and, broken in health, died in a St. Louis hospital in 1887. Neither of the brothers ever married.

Eliza Virginia, who in early days, was one of Detroit's belles, married in 1849 John Watson, a prominent merchant. He died in 1853, leaving his widow with three young children, Marie Caroline, John and Franklin. The two sons died in youth. The daughter married, but died childless. Since the death of her children Eliza has spent much time in foreign travel. She is devoted to the memory of her daughter, who was a brilliant woman and most lovable character. Like her ancestress, Madame des Ruisseaux, who also lost



[ALEXANDRINE LOUISE GODFROY-HALL.]

two sons and a daughter, Madam Watson spends her declining years in pious and charitable works.

Caroline Anne Godfroy, though for many years a most popular society lady, preferred her own freedom and never married. She has spent much time in foreign travel, for which her familiarity with foreign languages so well fits her. She is most generous and liberal to her friends and to her church, and is deservedly popular.

Alexandrine Louise received her first name through the Macomb family, who perpetuate in the female line the name of Gen. Alexander Macomb. She was born at the old homestead, Detroit, 1838, and like her sisters she was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart and at Georgetown, D. C. Shortly after her graduation she was married at Detroit to Theo. Parsons Hall. [For children, vide sketch of Hall family.]

CHAPTER IV.

SKETCHES OF ALEXANDRINE LOUISE GODFROY [HALL] AND FAMILY.

In response to a request for brief sketches of their lives, Mrs. Theo. P. Hall and her daughters, Marie Stella Hall [St. Auburn], Josie E. Hall (Irvine), Nathalie H. Hall [Scott], Allie E. Hall, Marie Archange Navarre Hall and Madeleine Macomb Hall, have furnished the following details which though written in a hasty, off-hand manner are herewith given as received.

SKETCH OF ALEXANDRINE LOUISE GODFROY.

I was born at the old homestead in Springwells, near Detroit, May 11th, in the year 1838, and attended a private school in the neighborhood until I reached the age of twelve, when I was sent to Miss Scott's fashionable school in the city. About two years after, the ladies of the Sacred Heart opened their boarding school on Jefferson avenue and I was their first boarder. My studies there were pursued mostly in the French language. At the age of sixteen I was sent to the Academy of the Visitation Georgetown, D. C., and remained there one year, when, on account of my failing health, I went to Mt. de Sales, near Baltimore, a school kept by the same order of the Visitation as at Georgetown. I finished in the first class, as there was no senior class at that time. The summer I left school was spent with my mother and sister Carrie at Avon Springs, N. Y., and the following autumn I entered society in Detroit as a *debutante*. There I met my future husband, Theodore P. Hall, who had come from the east to establish a bank in Detroit, of which he was the cashier. We were married at the residence of Bishop Lefevre, on Jefferson avenue, January 11th, 1860. We boarded at the Russell House the winter we were married, and in the spring took Mrs. Cole's furnished house on Larned street for



[STELLA HALL-ST. AUBURN.]

the summer. In the autumn we rented the Lyons house on Jefferson avenue, and it was there that my first child, Stella, was born. The following summer I spent, with baby and nurse, in Binghamton, at my husband's old home. We lived on Elizabeth street for eight years, and on Congress street for eleven years, when we purchased a place at Grosse Pointe, where we have since spent all our summers. In 1879 my husband, our two elder daughters and myself, visited Europe for an extended tour, leaving our second daughter, Josie, on our return, at Miss Mason's *pension* in Paris. Having given birth to ten children I feel that I am now entitled to rest on my laurels.

ALEXANDRINE GODFREY HALL.

SKETCH OF MARIE STELLA HALL—ST. AUBURN.

I drew my first breath in Detroit on the 26th of December, 1860, being the eldest child of my parents. They then resided on Jefferson avenue, opposite the Jesuit college. When very young I was taken on a trip to Binghamton, N. Y., where I visited my grandfather, Senator Saml. H. P. Hall, of that town. I can well remember the quaint old colonial mansion in which he lived, situated on the banks of the beautiful Chenango river. While there, I first became acquainted with my cousins, Harris and Arnold Hall, also Josephine Allen, the daughter of Hugh Allen of Brooklyn, N. Y., and with my still younger cousins, Edwin and Holden Hall. I think our appetites, sharpened by the air of Broome county, must have been very voracious, as I distinctly remember that our step-grandmother [Eleanora Robbins, the second wife of my grandfather], had great difficulty in hiding her choice confections from our prying eyes and appropriating fingers. I took daily walks with my grandfather, whose favorite grandchild I believe I was, during which walks I took my first lessons in reading, by means of the signs over various shops. This visit wound up by a visit to Newburyport and Springfield, Mass., where my grandfather made me acquainted with my relatives and pointed out the tombs of our forefathers. This early travel,

before the age of six years, awoke a love of picturesque scenery which has always remained with me. Shortly after the age of seven I was sent to the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Detroit, where I remained for seven years, afterwards going to Clifton, near Cincinnati, and Kenwood, near Albany, N. Y., branch academies of the same order, where I passed through the usual curriculum without any special marks of distinction. This educational period was interrupted by various seasons of travel, one to New York and Niagara Falls in company with my father and sister Josephine; another through Canada, including Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Alexandria Bay, in the company of my grandmother, aunt Carrie and cousin Carrie Watson. And yet another, and by far the most interesting, through Florida and the south with my father and mother. It was on this latter trip, I participated in the festivities of the carnival and grand Mardi Gras ball at New Orleans. As a finishing touch to my education I took the "grand tour" in Europe, and it was on the voyage over, in the year 1879, on the old Cunarder, "Bothnia," that I first met my future husband. Subsequently, amidst the glories of ancient Rome, our acquaintance ripened into love. After six months of sight seeing we returned to America, where, in the early part of the year 1880 I was married, proceeding at once to California, where the interests of my husband were located and where I have made my home ever since. The first winter after our marriage, my health being rather delicate, we spent several months in Santa Barbara; later on, my husband's interests demanding his personal attention, I visited some of the mining camps of Northern California in his company, and there had many experiences worthy of Bret Harte; the most interesting perhaps of which was during the capture of some miners who were stealing gold from the mines; the narrow escape of freezing to death in a raging snow storm in the mountains, and the fording of various dangerous streams; which experiences convey to some extent an idea of the extremely adventurous and romantic character of our lives in those outskirts of civilization. I made several visits at Tonawanda, the home of my father (ten miles outside of Detroit),



[JOSEPHINE HALL-IRVINE.]

going east almost every two years. In the year 1880, I had a severe illness and in the spring of 1889 we took a trip to Holland, my husband going on business and I for the benefit of my health. We visited Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the Hague, also the Newport of Holland, Scheveningen; took a short run up the Rhine to Freiburg in the Black Forest, where we spent several weeks with my mother-in-law, and my husband's sister, the wife of Col. Malcolm W. Stevens, of the Third Bombay Cavalry. Returning thence, I went out to California again, and we took up our abode at the celebrated group of Niagara mines in Shasta Co., California, of which my husband was General Manager, and where we have since resided.

STELLA.

SKETCH OF JOSEPHINE HALL-IRVINE.

I was born in the City of the Straits June 5, 1862, twenty-eight years ago, and, perhaps, being "only another girl," my arrival may not have been hailed with the joy it otherwise would have been, but, of course, on this point I cannot speak positively, for, though present on the interesting occasion, my recollections of the event are somewhat vague. My youthful days glided by uneventfully enough, varied by our summer trips to Binghamton where, as children, we passed many happy days at our dear old grandfather's delightful home, and we always looked forward to these visits with keen delight. When quite a child my father took my sister and myself to New York, and together we made the rounds of all the theatres. It was there that I saw for the first and last time that most charming of actresses, Adelaide Neilson, in her great *role* of "Amy Robsart." Although very young at the time I shall never forget the impression she made upon me. I traveled very little until 1876, when I accompanied my father, mother and sister to Philadelphia for the Centennial celebration. The heat that year was something phenomenal, and I was almost too young to fully appreciate all the wonderful things exhibited. I attended school at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Detroit some years as day pupil, and again as a boarder.

One year I spent at the Convent of "Kenwood" in Albany, and then went abroad with my father, mother and sister. We travelled quite extensively, and upon the return of the family to America I was left at Miss Emily Mason's *pension* in Paris to complete my education. There were a number of charming American girls, also French and Russian, at the *pension*, and it was there I endeavored to solve the intricacies of the French language. I remained in "*la belle France, reine des nations*," a little over a year and then returned to my beloved country and home, a full fledged Demoiselle. I now divided the time between my social obligations and travel, making many pleasant visits to New York, New Haven (where we went through our father's old rooms at Yale), Chicago, Newport, Saratoga, West Point, down the Hudson, through Lake George, to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, etc. It was while on a visit at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at the house of Mrs. Gen. Bingham (an old friend of my mother's) that I met my husband, Lieut. Robert Crombie Irvine, of the 11th Foot. Army life had all the pleasure of novelty to me, and at a post like Fort Leavenworth one sees it at its best. I was married on February 10th, 1886 (from our house on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit), and after a two months' wedding trip we rejoined my husband's regiment at Fort Lincoln, Dakota. I saw a good deal of Indian life during the nine or ten months we were out in that abominable country, as one of the three posts I was stationed at, adjoined the largest Indian reservation in Dakota—the Standing Rock Agency. Before the year was out our regiment was ordered east, and after being stationed at Sacket's Harbor and Bedlow's Island, (New York Harbor), we are now quartered at Fort Niagara, near Buffalo. At the present date I have been married six years, and have two very charming little daughters, Josephine Navarre, born March 19, 1887, in Augusta, Georgia (at the home of Mrs. T. P. Branch, a sister of my husband's), and Beatrice Hall, born at Sacket's Harbor, August 17th, 1888. We have had no *choice* stations thus far (with the exception of Bedlow's Island, Statue of Liberty), and as half of the regiment has already gone to Arizona we may look for orders to follow them in the



[NATHALIE HALL-SCOTT.]

spring. However, we are waiting, Micawber-like, for "something to turn up," which will relieve us of this nightmare, and we often chant before seeking repose that consoling hymn of Moody and Sanky fame, "We are waiting and watching."

JOSIE.

SKETCH OF NATHALIE HELOISE HALL—SCOTT.

The subject of this sketch was, like David Copperfield, born on a Friday, on the 1st day of June, in the year 1866, in the city of Detroit, Mich., on Elizabeth street west, where my parents then resided. Being the fourth child, and third daughter, there probably was not the rejoicing over my arrival there would have been over a first-born. Of my infant years I have naturally not much recollection, but I have listened with great interest to all my dear mother has told me in regard to them, and being now a mother myself I can better appreciate all that a mother goes through for her child; the many sleepless nights she spends and the years of care and training bestowed. I am told that during my teething period all hopes of my recovery were despaired of, until the arrival of our Scotch nurse (Isabella Cameron), under whose good care I began to recover, and eventually became strong and well. If it had not been for her I might not be writing this sketch of myself to-day. My earliest years were probably passed like those of other children, in struggling through the usual list of infantile diseases, and receiving an occasional spanking for being a general nuisance. At the age of seven years, in 1873, I was placed at the Academy of the Sacred Heart in Detroit, where my two elder sisters then were, and it was there I first learned to read, write and spell. Of these early years I have not much recollection either, except that I believe I was generally known as Nat Hall, "the terror," as I was always at the head of any "scrapes" that school girls so often get into. In spite of being punished frequently for being mischievous, I, nevertheless, have only pleasant recollections of the good times, and recall the days passed at the Convent as very happy ones. Thus my earliest school days slipped away, and in the summer

of 1876 my father kindly took me, with my mother and two elder sisters, for a delightful trip east. Although I was only ten years old at the time still I recollect the trip with much pleasure and appreciated all I saw and heard, everthing making a deep impression upon my youthful mind. We visited Albany, New York, and, this being the centennial year, we went to Philadelphia during the great exposition, the machinery building attracting my interest as much as anything I saw there. We also went to America's fashionable seaside resort, Newport, where I bathed in the grand old Atlantic for the first time. From there we went to New Haven, where my father attended his class meeting at Yale, and I there saw the room he occupied as a college boy. We also visited Hartford, and Middletown also Rocky Hill, where my father first saw the light of day. Returning, we stopped at Binghamton, N. Y., the home of my father's parents, and where his early years were passed. I look back to my visits in Binghamton as very pleasant ones. Returning in the fall to Detroit, I continued to attend the Convent, and in the summer of 1877, my father again kindly took me on another pleasure trip, this time through Canada to Toronto, and from there down the St. Lawrence, through the beautiful Thousand Isles to Montreal, and thence to old historic Quebec, and to that quaint French town called Trois Rivieres, where many of my mother's French ancestors were originally from. On this trip I kept a journal, which I have carefully preserved, thinking that some day my children and grandchildren might enjoy it. In the spring of 1880 I again accompanied my father and mother on a tour through the Southern States, going first to Cincinnati, then through the beautiful Blue Grass State to Louisville, through Tennessee to Nashville and Chattanooga, and farther south to the beautiful cities of Savannah, Charleston, and Macon; thence north through Virginia, stopping at Richmond, the scene of so many historic events, up to Washington, which I have always considered the most beautiful city in America, and where there is so much of interest to be seen. This trip was one which I enjoyed immensely, as my southern journal which I have also kept, will prove. In September,



[ALEXANDRINE EUGENIE HALL.]

1880, I was sent to the Academy of the Visitation at Georgetown, where my mother's school days were passed, and here it was that I first experienced that dreadful feeling of homesickness, which, at the time, it seemed impossible to overcome. However, I passed one year there, returning the following year to remain only two months, as my love of home and friends was greater than my desire for study, and the feeling of homesickness I again experienced interfered with my advancement, so I returned to the Convent in Detroit, where I was near those I loved, and where I stayed until the fall of 1883, when I again made another attempt at going away to boarding school, this time choosing the Convent in the beautiful suburb of Clifton, outside of Cincinnati, where I remained one year, and it was there I said good-bye to my school-books. The following year I spent at my father's country home in Grosse Pointe, devoting the winter to teaching my two younger sisters. In the summer of 1805 I accompanied my Uncle Charles and sister Josie for a delightful trip east. It was on this trip that I met my future husband, while visiting at Ballston, near Saratoga, N. Y. After visiting Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, my uncle took me to Boston, that charming Athens of America, where I gazed on Bunker Hill Monument and visited Harvard College, and saw the residence of my favorite poet, Longfellow in Cambridge. From Boston we went to Marion, Mass., and thence to Newport, Block Island and New London. I returned to Detroit in the autumn, going east that winter for a visit to Washington, New York and Buffalo, returning to be present at the marriage of my sister Josie to Lieut. Irvine. I was destined not to remain heart whole and fancy free very long, for in June of that same year 1886, I became engaged to James Lee Scott, of Ballston, N. Y., only son of Judge Gordon Scott. To him I plighted my troth on the 27th of October, 1886, at the rectory adjoining the Catholic church in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, and have since resided at my new home in Ballston, where the first five years of my happy married life have been passed. On February 1st, 1890, a dear little son was born to us, who was called Geo. Brenton Hall Scott. That he may grow up

to be a comfort and joy to his parents is the fond wish of his devoted mother.

NATHALIE.

Written during my visit to Grosse Pointe, July, 1891.

SKETCH OF ALEXANDRINE EUGENIE-HALL.

I first saw the light of day in the City of the Straits on the 4th of December, 1869. We then resided on Elizabeth street west, and from there moved to Congress street. We lived in the city both winter and summer until I was ten years old. My earliest recollection is that when I was seven or eight, while attending a birthday party of my next older sister's, which took place at the Convent (as it was on the 1st of June, and school had not yet closed for the summer), I caught the scarlet fever from another little girl, and had it badly. I remember that when I was convalescing I sent my friend (the one who had so kindly given me the scarlet fever) a little cherry pie and she sent me a dressed doll. Doctor Stuart attended me and he amused me by telling about the storks of Strassburg, that built their nests on the church steeples. The only nice part of it was when I was getting better. Then I had everything that could tempt my appetite—strawberries, pine apples, etc. The first time I went out was on the roof, wrapped in shawls, and then the doctor said it would be better for me if I could go into the country for awhile; so my good nurse, Mrs. Soper, took me with her to her home in Wayne, where she lived with her married daughter. I remained there about a month, and became so attached to it that I regretted leaving the place at all.

I attended school at the Sacred Heart Convent as a day scholar first, and then as a boarder to prepare for my first communion. One winter we stayed at Grosse Pointe all winter and my two older sisters taught Marie and myself our lessons. That was the winter my little brother Godfroy died of hip disease. Then the following fall I attended boarding school at the Visitation Academy in Georgetown, where I remained for four winters, but the climate never agreed with me there. However, I had a very good time and made



[MARIE ARCHANGE NAVARRE HALL.]

some very warm friends among my schoolmates. When I was eighteen I came out in society in Detroit. We then boarded at the Hotel Cadillac. After remaining there for about four months I visited my aunt Eliza, who lived on Congress street, and stayed with her for six weeks. Then I joined my mother in New York, and went with her to visit some friends in Philadelphia and also in Newton, Lower Falls, Mass. During my stay in the latter place I had a chance of seeing Boston. The next summer I passed at the Pointe and in the Fall came down to the hotel again. I went to London, Ont., to visit our cousins, the Harris's, in November and had a charming visit, which was "short, but sweet," Then in February I visited my sister Nathalie in Ballston Spa, N. Y., where I had quite a siege of sickness. I was not very well during the following summer, and went to "Auverne-by-the-Sea," Long Island, during the month of August, with my sister Stella, in order to escape the hay fever, which we both are subject to every summer. As I have never crossed the "big pond," my present ambition is to do so, with the additional hope of not becoming very sea sick.

ALLIE.

[A few days after the above was written Allie was taken more seriously ill. Peritonitis was threatened and a surgical operation made necessary. She was too weak to recover from the shock and died a few hours after. She lies beside her brother Godfroy, at Mt. Elliott, Detroit.]

SKETCH OF MARIE ARCHANGE NAVARRE HALL.

I greeted the world with a whoop in the year 1872, and (as I have since been informed) continued to make myself unpleasant in many ways for several years afterwards. As a child I was delicate, which probably accounts for the good health I enjoy to-day. At the age of two I was taken by my dear old nurse, Bella Cameron, on a visit to Toronto and Port Perry. Unfortunately my mind was too young to retain any circumstances of the visit. When about seven I attended, as a day pupil, the Sacred Heart Convent on Jefferson avenue. Two

years later I entered as a boarder, with my sisters Nathalie and Allie, where I remained for three winters, going home to Grosse Pointe for summer vacations. When I was about twelve occurred the saddest event of my life—the death of my brother Godfrey. I was that winter staying at the Pointe with the family, and taking private lessons from my sisters. The next autumn I took my first trip to New York, accompanied by my father, mother and sister Allie. We visited Niagara Falls, and from there went on to Washington, where we remained for a few days, and then my sister and myself commenced our school days at Georgetown, D. C., at the Academy of the Visitation. I remained at Georgetown six winters, and graduated last June in the first class. I grew very fond of my school and made many warm friends. The pleasantest part of these six winters was the traveling back and forth from Detroit to Washington with a bevy of Detroit girls who attended the Academy. In September, about three years ago, I made my first visit to Binghamton with my sister Allie. We remained about two weeks at my uncle's (Charles Hall), and from there went on to school. My Xmas holidays were spent visiting my different married sisters. In this way I had a chance to see Saratoga, Troy, Albany Ballston Spa and New York City. Last summer I made a visit to Fort Niagara, where my sister Josephine and her husband, Lieut. Irvine, are stationed. It was my first glimpse of army life and I enjoyed it to the fullest extent. Although I am now home from school, I am pursuing a course of studies, and am anxiously awaiting the approach of next winter when I expect to make my *debut* in Detroit society.

MARIE.

SKETCH OF MADELEINE MACOMB HALL.

I was born at Grosse Pointe in 1881, and am now ten years old. I think I was a pretty fat baby, and my nurse, who was a queer old woman, had all she could do to rock me to sleep, singing, "tell aunt Rhoda the grey goose is dead." At six years of age I spent my first year at school in Georgetown,



[MADELEINE MACOMB HALL.]

where my sisters Allie and Marie were. It was so far away from home I went the next year to Sacred Heart Academy at Grosse Pointe, where I am called the little nun. I forgot to say that when four years old I went with my nurse Bella to visit my sister Josie in Dakota. It was awfully cold out there, and Sitting Bull, Gall and the other Indians, with their squaws and papooses, used to frighten me out of my wits. I have also visited my sister Nattie at Ballston, but at present am at the Sacred Heart Convent in winter, and busy driving my little pony and training my dog McGinty in the summer. So ends my history, as far as I have lived. Your affectionate little daughter,

MADELEINE.

CHAPTER V.

THE ST. AUBURNS. SKETCH OF WM. TOONE ST. AUBURN.

My father was Wm. Thomas Toone, of Her Majesty's East India service. He dropped the family name of Toone in 1840, on his retirement from active duty, and took that of St. Auburn. He was the son of Sir William Toone, Governor of Calcutta (or Fort William, as it was then called). My father was born in 1788, and he married my mother in 1845 as his second wife. Her name was Hannah Eliza Page ; she was the daughter of a wealthy ship owner in the English-Dutch trade. The Toone genealogy, and I believe the whole pedigree, is given in a number of an English paper called "The Quiver," of 1852. My father died in 1858, aged 70, and in 1874 my mother married a second time. Her second husband was Major James Hastie.

I was born March 25th, 1852, in Regent's Park Terrace, London, England, and was educated at the best schools of Richmond, Brighton and Cheltenham; also at the Government Lycee at Boulougne-sur-mer, and at Dr. Emil Otto's in Heidelberg. After passing the examination for the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, I resigned in order to enter Cambridge University, where I became a member of Caius College. I then attended a course of lectures at the School of Mines, in London, without any idea, however, of adopting mining as a profession.

I commenced traveling in 1858, in which year I went to Paris. In 1860 being delicate in health, I was taken to Aix-les-Bains for a course of the waters, and every year thereafter I traveled more or less on the European continent, being much in Paris during the Empire and attending one of the Tuilleries balls, notwithstanding my youth, in 1868. I also spent considerable time in Rome, where I received the blessing of Pio



[WILLIAM TOONE ST. AUBURN.]

Nono in the winter of 1870-71 (I am not quite sure of the date), and, and witnessed the triumphal illumination of the City in honor of its becoming the capital of United Italy. Later on, in 1879, I received the blessing of Leo XIII, at an audience, in company with the Halls, of Detroit.

In 1872 I took passage in a sailing clipper for Australia, where I remained fourteen months, and returned in the same ship to England. While in Australia I visited Melbourne and Sydney and one or two of the sheep-runs, but I did not see any of the mining districts.

In 1874 I paid my first visit to America where, however, I remained only two weeks. In the following spring I returned and went out west to California, not with the intention of residing there, but to look over the sheep interests. It was my intention to proceed from there to Australia again, also to inspect the plantations of India and Ceylon, and after an examination of the various businesses, to select one for investment.

Having received some rudiments of the miner's theoretical craft at the School of Mines, the boom in the Comstock, which was in progress at that time, caught my attention, with the result that I invested my capital in the mines on that celebrated lode. I returned to England in September, 1875, returning again to California in February, 1876, when I found myself a quasi millionaire, owing to the rapid rise in the value of my shares. Not believing that the boom would last for ever I sold out a part of my holding and commenced mining on my own account, with the result that in 1878, the stock market having flattened to nothing, and my attempts at mining having proved unremunerative, I became nearly "dead broke." However, in the fall of that year I made a lucky sale of one of my properties, and once more being in funds took a trip to England. In the following year, on my return to California, I found that I could do a good stroke of business by immediately returning to London. It was on this trip that my wife and I met.

Since my marriage, I have been in active management of

mining properties for others, and also have been employed as expert examiner of mines, etc.

I spent the greater part of the years 1887, 1888, and 1889 in fighting the title to certain coal lands in Wyoming, on behalf of the successful claimants. The rulings established in these cases are now the precedents that govern similar litigation to-day.

In the fall of 1880 I took my present position as General Manager of the gold mines in California, owned by the Niagara Mining Co., of New York.

My nearest blood relatives after my mother are; my sister, Maria Louisa, who married the Rev. Wm. Bentley (several children). Annie, who married Col. Malcolm Wilkinson Stevens, of the Third Bombay Light Cavalry, by whom she has two daughters, Beryl and Nellie Kennedy; Ella de Toni, who married Captain (now Lieut.-Colonel) Montague James, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Ella died six weeks after marriage at an up-country station in India.



[REV. ROBERT ORR IRVINE.]

CHAPTER VI.

THE IRVINES. SKETCH OF REV. ROBERT ORR IRVINE.

The head of this family in America was Robert Orr Irvine, D. D., M. D., born September 15, 1814, near Saintfield, County Down, Ireland. From childhood he had the advantage of an excellent home, and of a moral and religious training. At an early age, manifesting extraordinary mental capacity, he was sent to Belfast Royal College. Receiving honors in many of the classes, he passed through the undergraduate course and entered the University of Edinburg, attracted there by the fame of such teachers as Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., and Sir William Hamilton, then in the zenith of his fame as leader of the Scotch School of Philosophy. Taking a special course in theology, young Irvine received his diploma at Edinburgh, and in 1841, at the age of twenty-seven years, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Comber.

He was at once called to preside over the important Presbyterian congregation of Ballynahinch, near his birthplace.

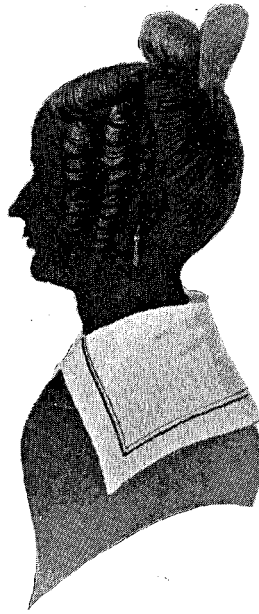
In 1843, what is known as the "Disruption" occurred in the Church of Scotland, a large number under the leadership of Dr. Chalmers forming the Free Church. The Disruption having extended to the Scotch Church in America, the Presbyterian Church in St. John, New Brunswick, was formed, and a pastor was asked for from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. Rev. Dr. Irvine was unanimously selected by the Belfast committee, and arrived at St. John, N. B., May 7th, 1844. After eight years of successful work he was called to Cooke's Church, Toronto, Ont. He was next called as colleague to Rev. Wm. McClure of Londonderry, Ireland, but declined. In 1854 he was called to Knox Church, Hamilton, Ont., and labored there two years and six months. In July, 1856, the University of New York con-

ferred on him the degree of D. D. In 1864 he was called to Westminster Church, Philadelphia. After a year he accepted a call to Knox Church, Montreal, where he remained five years. His health becoming impaired, he accepted in 1870 a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Augusta, Ga., where he lived until his death, April 8, 1881, aet. 67.

The congregation at Augusta have erected a fine statue to his memory. Dr. Irvine was esteemed one of the four most eloquent pulpit orators of the Irish Church, the others named being Henry Cooke, D. D., Archbishop Richard Whately and Dr. Alexander King. On settling at Augusta, Dr. Irvine, who had all his life been interested in the hospitals, devoted himself to the study of medicine, and was given the degree of M. D. by the Medical Association of Georgia. [Vide eulogy by Henry Fraser Campbell, M. D., a life long friend of the family].

The Irvines were originally a Scotch family from Ayrshire. There exists in Scotland, on the river Irvine, an old town bearing the name of Irvine. A branch of the family from which Gen. Wm. Irvine, of revolutionary fame, descended, is still represented near Enniskillen, Ireland. Rev. Robert Irvine was son of James Irvine, born 1750, died 1821, a man noted for his great piety. James married a Miss Mary Orr, and had three other sons, William, James and Samuel, and one daughter, Mary, who left no descendants. Several branches of the family came to America before the Revolutionary war, and took part in the struggle.

The wife of Rev. Robert Irvine was Mary Orr, a lady of Scotch descent, daughter of Counsellor Alexander Orr of Dublin, and Mary Elizabeth Crombie. She was a thorough classical scholar, and assisted her husband in his researches and translations. She had one sister, named Annie. Counsellor Orr was a son of Archdeacon Orr, a rector of the Church of England in Ireland. Mary Elizabeth Crombie, described as a most beautiful and interesting woman, was daughter of Prof. James Crombie, a minister of Perth and Principal of St. Andrew's University. The wife of Rev. James



[MARY ORR-IRVINE.]

Crombie was Elizabeth Simpson, daughter of Joseph Simpson, a wealthy merchant of Belfast, whose wife was a Miss Agnew, a relative of the baronets of that name and a cousin of the Gordons of Craiglaw. Mary Simpson, a sister of Elizabeth Simpson, was wife of Principal Joseph McCormick of St. Andrew's College. His father was Rev. John McCormick, minister of St. Andrew's, a son of Hugh McCormack of Castlewellen, Ireland, and his wife, Miss Janet Gordon of Craiglaw, in Galloway, Scotland.

Rev. John McCormick married Anne Drew, daughter of Principal Drew of St. Leonard's, St. Andrew's. Principal Drew married Jeanne Carstairs, eldest daughter of Rev. John Carstairs, minister of the High Church, Glasgow (1646), and a descendant of the ancient family of Carstairs.

The Irvine family thus trace descent in several lines from the dignitaries of the old Scotch University, and came by their presbyterianism most naturally. A brother of Counsellor Orr lived in India, and married a daughter of a Begum of Oude, and one of this family came to England and educated Mary Orr and some of her children. The children of Rev. Robert and Mary Orr Irvine were Barrington, d. s. p: Anne, who married Thomas P. Branch of Augusta, Ga. Thomas Plumer Branch, born at Richmond, Va., was son of Thomas Branch of Va. He married Annie Elizabeth Irvine, April, 1871. The children were: Elizabeth Mary Orr, born Feb. 7th, 1872, married John Calhoun Simonds, of Charleston, S. C.; James Irvine Crombie, born 1873, died 1875, Annie Laird, born 1876; Robert Irvine, born 1878; Austin Thomas Plumer, born 1881; Barrington Crombie, born 1888.

The youngest child of Rev. Robert Irvine was Lieut. Robert James Crombie Irvine, U. S. A., Eleventh Infantry. The latter was partly educated abroad, and engaged in the banking business at Augusta at an early age. On the request of Senator Alexander H. Stevens of Georgia (Vice President of the Southern Confederacy), an intimate friend and admirer of Rev. Robert Irvine, President Hayes appointed the latter's son, R. J. C. Irvine to the army, where he served with honor in the

Dakota Indian campaigns, doing duty as Regiment Adjutant, and later as Commander at Bedloe Island, N. Y.

He married, February 10, 1886, Miss Josie E. Hall, daughter of Theodore Parsons and Alexandrine Godfroy Hall, of Detroit. They have two children, Josephine Navarre Irvine, born March 19, 1887, and Beatrice Hall Irvine, born August 17, 1888.

SKETCH OF ROBERT JAMES CROMBIE IRVINE.

I am a Blue Nose, at least by birth, for my first appearance on the world's stage was in New Brunswick, in 1851, where my father, some time after finishing his theological education in Edinburgh, had been sent by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to expound the good old doctrines of John Knox in that thinly populated, but God-fearing locality.

My family on both sides come from Scotch Presbyterian stock, numbering among them clergymen for several generations, and so by inheritance, at least, I might be considered a Presbyterian.

Of the Province of New Brunswick I have almost no recollection, for I was taken abroad when very young. About 1855, my father occupied the chair in Church History in the Presbyterian College in Toronto, and the following year became pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Hamilton, Ont., where my mother and self joined him, I being then about five years of age. I attended school in this town when old enough, and in 1862, my mother having died in the meantime, my father took me to Liverpool. We sailed from New York on the celebrated, but unsuccessful steamer, "Great Eastern," making the trip in about ten days. It was one of the very few favorable voyages she ever made, for soon after she was used for laying ocean cables, and more recently was disposed of as old iron.

My father left me at Holywood, near Belfast, in care of a distant relative, with a view of having me placed at school, he taking a trip to the continent before joining his new pastoral



[LIEUT. ROBERT JAMES CROMBIE IRVINE

charge in Philadelphia. I attended Prof. Turpin's Institute at Hillbrook, High Holywood, where the standard of education was considered high, and after several years I rejoined my father, and under his immediate charge continued my studies.

In 1868 I went abroad for the third time. During this visit I was with friends in the English army, and saw something of life in London. I also visited Scotland and Ireland before my return, after which I joined my father in Georgia, going *via* Cuba and New Orleans. This was during the trying days of Reconstruction, my father at this time being pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Augusta, Georgia.

In 1871, I was for some time Assistant Engineer in laying out and constructing that section of the Montgomery and Eufaula R. R. in Alabama, but as the payment for services rendered, consisted chiefly of time notes of the Company, which were not paid when due, I severed my connection with the concern and went back to Augusta, accepting a position in the Merchants and Planters National Bank, of which ex-Governor was President Jenkins, and my brother-in-law, Major T. P. Branch, Vice President. I remained for five or six years in the banking business, going north every summer for a time to avoid the intense heat. On these trips my father and my sister, with her family, generally accompanied me. We made a longer stay than usual in Philadelphia in 1876, during the Centennial.

At one time I was a member of the Oglethorpe Infantry of Georgia, and with it attended the Fort Moultrie Centennial at Charleston, S. C., in June, 1878. I had always been fond of military life, and through the personal influence and friendship for my father of the late Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, I was appointed to the Army from civil life from Georgia in 1879, and assigned to the 11th United States Infantry. My first service was at David's Island, New York Harbor, where nearly all appointed at the same time as myself were sent for instruction.

Early in 1880, I was ordered to join my regiment at Fort Custer, Montana, and having a few days' delay I spent these with my father in Augusta. This was the last time I saw him, as he died in April of the next year, when I was beyond telegraphic communication, and almost outside even mail limits.

I got as far as St. Paul, Minn., in March, and was there detained by orders till navigation should open on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. Early in May I reached Bismarck, Da., via Northern Pacific R. R., this point being then the terminus of the line. From here I took steamer on the Missouri for Fort Custer, a voyage which occupied about three weeks, and which, on account of the novelty and the wildness of the country through which we passed, was full of interest to me. At Fort Buford, four hundred miles from Bismarck, we left the Missouri—"muddy water," as the Indians call it—and turned into the Yellowstone, a river difficult of navigation on account of shoals and rapids at intervals, and in fact only attempted by steamers during the "June rise," when the melted snows from the mountains quadrupled its ordinary volume of water.

It was at this time I saw my first wild buffalo, an immense herd of which appeared on the hills and viewed our boat with curiosity. A day or so later another herd was swimming the river a short distance ahead of us, and as we stuck on a sandbar the opportunity was improved to secure enough meat to vary the monotonous *menu* of the "floating palace" which we occupied.

About June 1st our boat landed at (longitude 107 degrees, 40 minutes; latitude 45 degrees, 40 minutes), Fort Custer, Mont., on the Big Horn river, about fifty miles from its entrance into the Yellowstone, the total water journey from Bismarck being between 850 and 1000 miles. We had passed through part of the Sioux country, and saw quite a number of them along the river banks, but in the vicinity of Custer the Crow Indians still have their reserve, and still retain their hereditary animosity for the Sioux, the language and appearance of each being very dissimilar.



[JOSEPHINE NAVARRE IRVINE.]

At Custer I performed the usual garrison duties, varied occasionally by detached service in the neighborhood. I made two trips to the Custer battle field, twelve miles from the Post, and picked up on the field, though four years since the awful affair, several mementoes of that unequal struggle, in which a horse belonging to one of the officers of the 7th, was all that escaped death out of seven fully equipped troops of cavalry, numbering over three hundred in all.

Late in September of this year the Sioux troubles near the northern boundary line began to assume such proportions that the Indian agent at Poplar River, Mont., sent couriers to Fort Buford, D. T., asking for assistance. The result was that the Post Commandant at Fort Custer was directed to send two companies of infantry from that Post to Poplar River and there start a cantonment. Companies B and F, 11th Infantry, to the latter of which I belonged, were selected for this duty. The little cavalcade started on its dreary march of about 330 miles, through a country marked on the latest maps as "unexplored." There was unlimited game, and for many days buffalo were too numerous to count, on every side, thus giving us an ample supply of "beef." The commanding officer, Major Ilges, allowed only enough killed each day for the needs of the troops.

On one occasion, without any warning, we were suddenly surrounded by a vast array of Indians, but though threatening they did not trouble us, and it was not till some time afterwards, we were informed that our destruction—which would have been a very simple matter by such a horde—had actually been discussed by the Indians on the evening before, but fortunately for us the peaceable element prevailed in their council, and we passed unmolested.

Three months afterwards, in an "affair" we had with many of these same Indians, whom we captured, no doubt regrets were expressed for their courteous treatment of us when thoroughly in their power.

Our march ended on October 12, and our camp was established on the left bank of Poplar River (longitude, about 105

degrees; latitude, 48 degrees, 12 minutes). In tents we remained till nearly Christmas, the thermometer marking forty degrees, and once it recorded fifty-nine degrees below zero. This winter of 1880-1881 was one of the most severe on record in the far north-west.

About the end of December we were reinforced by the addition of five companies of the Fifth Infantry from Fort Keogh, mounted on Indian ponies previously captured: one troop of the Seventh Cavalry and a detachment of the Seventh Infantry, these latter two from Fort Buford, all this additional force being deemed necessary on account of the action of the Indians, who had increased greatly in numbers and assumed a more threatening attitude; which culminated in an insulting message of defiance to the Post Commander (at this time, Major Ilges), who determined to settle the matter at once, and with his whole force divided into two columns, one to attack the east and the other the west end of the Indian village, converging towards the south, left the Post on the morning of January 2nd, 1881, for the camp of these hostiles on the south side of the Missouri river, about four miles from our cantonment.

The march was executed promptly, though the temperature was much below zero, and the snow about a foot in depth. The gun detachment had in charge one Hotchkiss, and one old pattern 3" piece, which were transported with considerable difficulty through the snow. This latter piece was left on the north side of the river to cover our crossing, which was done in skirmishing order.

Soon after gaining the south side of the river, fire was opened on the hostiles, who were scattered through the woods and in very good order. They replied to us somewhat energetically, but before very long the commanding officer directed that the firing cease, as some of their men had appeared with a white flag; the explosion of a shell having terrified them to a certain extent, after the loss of a few of their number. We took their arms, destroyed their teepees, and conducted back to our camp nearly four hundred of them



[BEATRICE HALL IRVINE.]

with over three hundred ponies; all this without any loss of our own men. There were only a few of the Indians killed, and those wounded were treated in our hospital by the surgeons. Among the prisoners was Chief Gall, once the terror of the upper Missouri Valley, but who, since this occasion, has devoted himself to peaceful pursuits at Standing Rock and is considered by the agent there to be one of the best Indians on that Reservation. A few weeks after the affair just partially described above, and as a result of it Sitting Bull gave himself up at Fort Buford, and thus for several years ended the Sioux troubles on the Upper Missouri.

In April my father died, the news of which I received by an Indian courier from Fort Buford. As soon as I could, I left for Georgia, reaching there just one month after the sad event.

In December of the same year I was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and went through the prescribed course at the United States Cavalry and Infantry School, receiving a diploma in 1883. It was while on duty there that I met Miss Hall of Detroit, (who was on a visit to some friends stationed there), and who afterwards became my wife.

After finishing at Leavenworth I returned to the west, making one more trip to Augusta at the time of the unveiling of the statue of my father in February, 1884, and in February, 1886, I was married to Miss Hall in Detroit. We visited New York, Augusta, Washington and other places, returning to Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, in April. In July we went to Fort Yates, Standing Rock Agency, and while there I was appointed Regimental Adjutant, and ordered to Fort Sully, about two hundred and fifty miles farther down the Missouri.

The winter of 1886-1887 was a most severe one, and I got a leave of absence in January and took my wife to Augusta, where, at my sister's home, a little girl—Josephine—was born to us.

I returned to Fort Sully in April, leaving my wife and little child in Augusta, as the Colonel of the regiment had written me that a change of station to the East had been determined

upon for us. This proved to be correct, and we exchanged with the Twelfth Infantry in July, 1886, coming east *via* Duluth and the Lakes, taking station at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where in August, 1888, another little girl, Beatrice, joined us. I remained there till December, 1889, giving up the last few months of my Adjutancy to take command of Bedlow's Island, New York Harbor, and at the same time escape the severity of the winter on Lake Ontario, the two previous ones having encouraged rheumatic attacks.

I "held the reins" at Bedlow's Island till the end of August, 1890, when our regiment was consolidated in two posts; Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara, and I requested to be sent to the latter, where I now finish this short sketch, in December, 1891, with a glorious prospect of a future life in that hottest of hot places, Arizona, where one half of the regiment has already gone, and we are ordered to join them in May, 1892.



[ALEXANDER ORR.]

LONDON, ENGLAND, 1794.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SCOTTS AND GORDONS, OF SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

The word "Scot" in the Celtic tongue signifies a wanderer or rover. The term was formerly applied to the piratical "Northmen" who infested the great "North Sea," and made frequent raids into Northern Britain and Normandy. Later on the Irish Celts generally were known as "Scots." The term "Scoti" is said to have been originally derived from "Skuthai" [Scythians] the root of the word "Scandinavians."

The Scott family of Saratoga Co., N. Y., whose origin we now trace, claim their descent from Benjamin Scott (a native of Cockermouth, Cumberland Co., England), born early in the sixteenth century. Surnames were not in general use at that period, and any person coming over the Scottish border was likely to be designated "The Scot" or "Scott," so that the family of Benjamin Scott was doubtless originally of Scotch origin, as are all the numerous clans of Scotts to-day dwelling along the border.

After one of the early Irish insurrections and subsequent confiscations of property, Benjamin Scott and his family came over into Ireland and settled at Drumenagh, Londonderry Co., near the north end of Lough Neagh, the largest lake in Ireland.

Tradition states that he lived to a fabulous old age [130 years], becoming blind at last and imagining he had returned to the old family seat at Cockermouth, England. Family tradition also states that the original home of the family was in Dumfries Co., Scotland, just over the Cumberland border, and that the first Scott who settled at Drunemagh was a Colonel

in the English army, who received lands there in consideration of his military services. A Colonel G. F. Scott was wounded at the battle of the Boyne and left a son, John Scott.

The eldest son of Benjamin Scott was George Scott of Drumenagh, born about 1600. He, with most of his family, was massacred in the great Irish catholic uprising in 1641. Both parents were killed, but one infant child named George was saved by a faithful Irish nurse who was privy to the plot and bound by an an oath not to betray it. She secreted the child until the insurrection was quelled, when it was placed with its surviving relatives. A son of his, the third George Scott, born about 1685, married Mary Dilworth, a native of London, England. He was a man of prominence and wealth, and carried on a large manufacturing business [malting and linen bleaching]. Of this marriage there were two sons, John and George. On the decease of the father, John, the elder, inherited the homestead and lands. He became a midshipman in the Royal Navy, and his descendants were living in the old mansion in 1857.

The younger son, George, born in Drumenagh, May 11th, 1725, married Jane [Jeanne] Gordon, daughter of Alexander and Martha [Wallace] Gordon, of Killead, two miles from the town of Antrim, County of Antrim, Ireland.

James Gordon [a son of Alexander and brother of Jane], possessing an adventurous disposition, had in 1758 visited America on a trading voyage. Returning home in 1763 he made a second visit in 1765, when he decided to purchase lands and locate in Saratoga, then a district of Albany Co., N. Y. A settlement called Ballston had been made in this county and to this place, at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, came George Scott and his family in 1773.

They embarked this year in the good ship, "James and Mary," Capt. Moore, from the port of Larne, County of Antrim, for New York, sailing thence up the Hudson [North river] in a sloop to Albany, from there going through the woods by the way of Schenectady, arriving in October at their



[JUDGE GEORGE GORDON SCOTT.]

brother's place in Ballston. Mary [Dilworth] Scott, mother of George, was too old and feeble to undertake the voyage, and remained with the family of John. Tradition states that her loud lamentations at the departure of her children could be heard long after they left the old homestead. There came with George Scott and Jeanne Gordon his wife, Mrs. Alex. Gordon [Martha Wallace], mother of James and Jane Gordon [Scott]; Margaret Wallace, an unmarried sister of Mrs. Gordon, and Sarah Gordon, an unmarried sister of James Gordon and of Mrs. Scott. They also bought their three children, Mary [Polly] born 1765; Margaret [Peggy] born 1767; Susan, born 1772. Alexander, their eldest child, had died previously in Ireland, aged nine years.

The next spring [1774] George Scott purchased his homestead farm in the town of Ballston, on Middle Line road near its intersection with Milton. Several generations of descendants were born there.

A son named "James" Scott after his uncle, James Gordon, was born during the preceding winter [January 31, 1774].

The next year was employed in erecting a saw mill to convert into lumber the gigantic white pine forest covering the land; in getting the place cleared up and settled, and in preparing material for the Indian trade, in which James Gordon, in connection with his relatives, the Macomb family of Albany, had been engaged since his advent in the country. This family were proprietors of the great Macomb purchase in Northern New York.

In 1775 hostilities broke out with the mother country. Though recent colonists the Gordons and Scotts warmly espoused the Patriot cause. As a consequence they brought on themselves the bitter enmity of their Tory neighbors. In 1780 a band of hostile savages, led by British and Tory officers, attacked, sacked and burned the Scott and Gordon places, scalped George Scott and left him for dead, took Col. Gordon, who had raised a regiment of patriot troops, a prisoner to Montreal, together with several of his servants and negro

slaves. George Scott miraculously recovered, lived for some years after this and died May 21st, 1785, aged 60 years. The Scott children were thenceforward brought up and educated by the Gordons.

General Gordon perceiving the need of a competent surveyor to lay out the new territory being rapidly settled after the close of the war, had his young nephew, James Scott, educated in this profession. Many of the most important surveys in Northern New York were made by James Scott, and his services as engineer utilized in a number of public works. He received from the Canadian government in payment of surveys, a large tract of land near the present city of Toronto. In 1809 he married Mary Botsford of Derby, Conn. He held a number of political offices, was Master in Chancery, and was final authority on all questions of land titles. Their only child, George Scott, was born at the old homestead in the town of Ballston, May 11th, 1811. The latter afterwards became Judge Scott, of Saratoga County, New York.

We give below a *résumé* of the Scott genealogy from the earliest records of the family, as carefully arranged and preserved by Judge Scott for the benefit of his descendants. The preceding account, also, is mostly compiled from his manuscript notes and a diary left by General Gordon.

SCOTT GENEALOGY.

FIRST GENERATION.

GEORGE Scott of Drumenagh, Londonderry Co., Ireland, born about 1685; son of George, born about 1640, son of George, born about 1610, son of Benjamin, born about 1560, the latter a native of Cockermouth, England, and descendant of the ancient Scott family of Dumfries Co., Scotland; married



[LUCY LEE-SCOTT.]

Mary Dilworth, a native of London, England, and had two children, namely John and George.

SECOND GENERATION. [ELDER BRANCH].

JOHN Scott, son of George and Mary [Dilworth] Scott, married Martha Watterson and had six sons, viz: Thomas, Isaac, Joseph, John, George and Benjamin.

The four first named died at Drumenagh. George died at Ballykelly, Co. Tyrone, Ireland. Benjamin came to Mt. Pleasant, O., and Thomas, dying, left a son, Humphrey, at Drumenagh. *His* son John came to Ballston, N. Y., temporarily about 1867. Isaac left two sons, Isaac and Benjamin, who also left children residing at the old place, Drumenagh, in 1857. John Scott, the grandfather of the latter and brother of George, the pioneer in America, was in early life a midshipman in the British Navy under his first cousin, Admiral Graves, who commanded a fleet off the American coast during the revolution. For services with Lord Howe in his victory over the French fleet, 1794, Admiral Graves was raised to the peerage. John Scott witnessed while he was in the service the inhuman execution of Admiral Byng.

SECOND GENERATION. [YOUNGER BRANCH].

GEORGE Scott, the emigrant brother of John and son of George and Mary [Dilworth] Scott, born at Drumenagh, May 11th, 1725, died at Ballston, N. Y., May 21st, 1785, aet. 60. He married Jane Gordon, daughter of Alexander and Martha [Wallace] Gordon. Jane Gordon was born at Killead, Co. Antrim, Ireland, in 1728, and died at Ballston, September 11, 1813, aet. 85. She remembered seeing the French prisoners taken during Theriot's invasion into Ireland in 1760, marched through the streets of Belfast. George and Jane arrived at Ballston, October, 1773, bringing as a memento their brother John's iron bound sea chest, which he presented to them, and in which were kept the valuable family papers and relics. The

chest and contents were, unfortunately, destroyed in the Indian raid of 1780.

Martha Wallace, mother of the Gordons, died 1775, the first recorded death in Ballston. The Wallaces and Gordons were descendants respectively of the Donaldsons and McClures of Londonderry, Ireland.

Of their three daughters, Mary, the eldest, married Major William Marshall of Ballston. She died a widow at Ballston, November 30th, 1833. Of the latter's three sons, George, the eldest, died at Ballston, July 4th, 1832, aged 41, leaving four children, viz: Jane, Helen, Mary and William. Alexander Gordon Marshall and Wm. Henry Marshall, younger sons, had died in New York and New Orleans respectively, in 1826 and 1829, both unmarried. Margaret Scott, second daughter of George and Jane Scott, died at Ballston, November 19th, 1846, unmarried.

Susan Scott, her sister, married Captain Daniel Starr of Ballston and died December 26th, 1812, aet. 40, leaving five children, viz: Robert, died in Virginia, unmarried, in 1821; Alexander, of Brockville, Canada, who married and left descendants; Mary Jane, unmarried, died at Ballston, April 37th, 1838, aet. 36; Maria M., who married Marquis H. Tuttle, 1833, d. s. p. 1839; Geo. H. Starr, born 1806, removed to Pittsburg, Penn., d. s. p.

THIRD GENERATION.

JAMES SCOTT⁶, son of George⁵, and Jeanne [Gordon] Scott, son of George⁴, George³, George², Benjamin¹, was born on the Gordon farm, Saratoga County, N. Y., January 31st, 1774, a few months after his parents' arrival in America. He died at the Scott homestead, January 18th, 1857. He married in Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., on March 7th, 1809, Mary Botsford of Derby, Conn., born August 5th, 1777, died at Ballston, November 19th, 1857. Their only child was George Gordon Scott, born May 11th, 1811. Mary Botsford, the mother, was daughter of John Botsford, (who died at Salisbury, Conn.,



[BRENTON HALL SCOTT.]

January 18th, 1802, aet. 67), and Rachael Chapman of Derby, who died at Lyons, N. Y., 1832, aet. 89. Rachel was daughter of Hopewell Chapman and Deborah [Treadwell] Chapman. She resided in Salisbury with Abiel Camp, who had married her father's sister. Mr. Camp was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, 1770-1783. Rachel married Mr. Holmes, father of John Holmes and grandfather of Thos. C. Morgan, of Waterford, N. Y.

Samuel Botsford, the father of John, was a soldier in the old French war, 1740. His wife was Sarah Hull, daughter of John and granddaughter of Dr. John Hull of Wallingford, Conn., who had a square mile of land at that place assigned to him in 1687. Dr. Hull was ancestor of Mrs. Foote, who was wife of Gov. Samuel A. Foote of Connecticut, and mother of Andrew Hull Foote, U. S. N., relatives of the Halls of Detroit and Binghamton, N. Y., connected later on by marriage with the Scotts. [Vide Hall Gen. Notes].

FOURTH GENERATION.

GEORGE GORDON Scott, born at the Ballston homestead May 11th, 1811, married January 23rd, 1839, Lucy Pitkin Lee, daughter of Hon. Joel Lee and Patience [Wescott] Lee. Mrs. Lucy [Lee] Scott was born in Ballston, 1814, died there 1883, aet. 69. Her husband, Judge Scott, died at the family residence at Ballston in 1886, aet. 75. The children of this marriage reaching maturity were: first, Mary Gordon Scott, born April 27th, 1842, married, December 8th, 1880, E. Clinton Clark of Saratoga Springs, where she resides; second, Caroline Fowler, born March 22, 1847, married, October 11th, 1871, Chas. Oscar McCreedy of Ballston, born June 1, 1848, former postmaster at Ballston, and Secretary State Forest Commission. The McCreedy children are: first, Gordon Scott, born October 5, 1872; second, Charles Oscar, born July 1, 1875; third, Robert Clark, born February 11, 1880; fourth, Lucy Lee, born January 9th, 1885.

James Lee Scott, youngest child and only son of

Judge George Gordon Scott, was born 1856, married in 1886 Nathalie Heloise Hall, of Detroit, Mich. Their son, George Brenton Hall Scott, was born February 1, 1890.

Hon. George Gordon Scott was educated at Ballston Academy, and entered Union College, Schenectady, 1827, graduating 1831. He was admitted to the bar, 1834. Was Justice of the Peace, 1837-1849; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1838; Member of the New York Assembly, 1856-1857; Senator, 1858-1859; Supervisor of Ballston for twenty years in succession.

Judge Scott was an enthusiastic student of historical and genealogical matters. It is to his great care in collecting and preserving his family records that the preceding full account of his ancestral line is due. His interest also extended to the other early pioneers of Saratoga County, and his many addresses are still referred to as authority on all matters of local historical interest.

Judge Scott possessed an eminently judicial cast of mind, and at his death had decided more legal cases as Referee than any other jurist in Saratoga County.

THE GORDONS.

The Gordon family were originally of Norman extraction, several families of the name having gone into the Highlands at an early date. The branch here referred to came from Haddingtonshire, Scotland, and more remotely from Lochaber in the Highlands. They were Covenanters and went to Ireland to escape persecution in Montrose's time, about 1640. In 1638, Montrose captured Gordon, Marquis of Huntley, and imprisoned him at Edinburgh. The following is their coat of arms, as given in the manuscript of Gen. James Gordon, who

came to America in 1768. The crest was engraved on his riding whip and silver plate.

GORDON COAT OF ARMS.

Arms.—Quarterly, First azur, three boars' heads erased or, for Gordon. Second, or, three lions' heads erased gules for Badenoch. Third, or, three crescents within a double tressure flowered, or, double flowered gules for Seton. Fourth azur, three cinquefoils argent, for Frazier.

Crest.—A marquis's coronet or, stag's head or, quadrant proper.

Supporters.—Two greyhounds argent, gorged with collar gules, charged with three buckles or, Motto—" *Animo non Astutia.*"

Titles.—Lord Gordon of Strathbogie, in the County of Aberdeen, June 16th, 1376. Earl of Huntley in the County of Berwick, 1449. Marquis of Huntley, April 15th, 1579, by James VI, and Duke of Gordon, in the County of Banff, November 1st, 1684, by Charles II; Earl of Norwich and Baron Gordon of Huntley, Gloucestershire [English Honor], 1784.

Chief seats.—Strathbogy in the County of Aberdeen, and Gordon Castle in Banffshire.

Arms of another branch.—He beareth sapphire, three boars' heads erased topaz. Quartered by the most noble Alexander Gordon, Duke of Gordon, and of this great and noble family which took their surname from the Barony of Gordon, in the County of Berwick.

Playfair's British Family Antiquities says:—"Adam Gordon, well known for his bravery in slaying a savage wild boar in Huntley forest, was the founder of the family." In reward for his military services he obtained from King Robert the 1st, in the ninth year of his reign, the Barony of Stichel, in Roxburyshire. From his son William, 1631, descended Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, Knight, who obtained several charters from Kings James III and IV of Scotland. He married Margaret Lindsay and had three sons.

1st. Sir Alexander of Lochinvar. Killed at Flodden Field, no issue.

2nd. Sir Robert, from whom descended the first Viscount Kenmore and Baron Lochinvar.

"Oh, young Lochinvar came out of the west,
Through all the wide border his steed was the best,
And save his good broadsword he weapon had none.
He rode all unarmed and he rode all alone ;
So faithful in love, so undaunted in war,
There never was knight like the gay Lochinvar."

3rd. William of "Craiglaw," which property he purchased from Adam Muir, proprietor, 1498. He married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay and had one issue, a son, William, who married Janet Gordon.

From the above descended most of the Gordons of Scotland, England and Ireland. [Vide also Chambers' Encyclopedia, Vol. 5-art, Gordon].

The progenitor of the Gordons of Saratoga Co., New York, was James Gordon, born at "Killead," two miles from Antrim, Antrim Co., Ireland, October 31st, 1739. James was a son of Alexander and Martha [Wallace] Gordon. Alexander was a son of John Gordon of Ballylanaghan, about three miles south-west of Belfast. John Wallace, father of Martha, owned an estate at "British" two miles south-west of Antrim.

John Gordon, above named left four children, viz ; John, the eldest son, who succeeded to his father's estate and left two sons and one daughter; Arthur, William, and Susan. Arthur married and left issue.

Alexander Gordon, second son of John, settled on the Wallace estate at Killead. James, the third son, married and settled in Newry. A daughter also married and had issue. John Wallace above named had two sons, John and Nehemiah, and two daughters, Martha (Mrs. Gordon) and Margaret, who came to America with the Gordons and Scotts, 1773. James Gordon, who came to America, had three brothers and four sisters, two of his brothers and one sister, John, Robert and



[GEN. JAMES GORDON.]

Sarah, died young. Margaret died, aet. 18. His sister, Jeanne, married James Scott of Drummenagh, Co. Londonderry, and came to America, 1773; Sarah married Wm. McCrea, son of Rev. James McCrea of New Jersey. Wm. was brother of the historic Jane McCrea, murdered by the Indians near Fort Edward. Descendants [the Van Duyn family] reside in New Jersey.

Robert Gordon, a younger brother of James, died in the Island of Santa Lucia, W. I., 1778. Martha Wallace [Gordon] mother of James Gordon, died at Ballston, 1774, the year after her arrival in America.

James Gordon, as a child, was furnished with every advantage of education, was a fine classical scholar, destined for a profession, but in a spirit of adventure set out for America in 1758, when a young man of but 19 years of age. He had a relative in America named John Macomb who, with his sons, was largely engaged in the Indian and Army supply trade, having stores at Albany, Fort Niagara and Detroit. John Macomb was from County Antrim, and married Jeanne Gordon, niece of Alexander. He was grandfather of Gen. Alex. Macomb, Commander-in-Chief U.S. A. Gordon became a partner of the Macombs and later of their young clerk, John Askin of Detroit, a member of one of the old Canadian families, whose names were prominent during the war of 1812, and in the early history of Michigan. The Macombs acquired a fortune at Detroit, owning at one time Grosse Isle and Belle Isle, now used as a city park. They were also proprietors of the great Macomb purchase in northern New York, 3,800,000 acres. The Macombs intermarried with the Navarres of Detroit, and are connected with some of the most prominent families of America. In 1812 the Askins had settled in Sandwich, opposite Detroit, and were officers in the British service. Both families, the Macombs and Askins, are connected with the Godfroys and Halls, and through the latter with the Gordon-Scott family of Ballston.

The diary of Gen. Gordon, recording his adventures in his various journeys up the Mohawk to Oneida Lake, thence *via*

Oswego by canoe to Fort Niagara and thence by canoe to Detroit, is of unusual interest, but, unfortunately, a portion of it has been lost. At Detroit he made the acquaintance of his life-long friend, Alexander Henry, whose remarkable diary of adventures among the Indians, is well known. Gordon spent the winter previous to the Pontiac outbreak, 1763, in Detroit, and at this early day, thirteen years before the revolution, he traveled on horseback through the forests from Detroit to Pittsburg, thence to Philadelphia and New York, to Albany.

After a short visit to his old home in Ireland he converted his estate into money, returned in 1765 and purchased land in Saratoga, a district of Albany Co. [since the town of Ballston] and erected mills there. As early as 1708 Queen Anne had issued a patent for a tract five miles square where Ballston now stands. In 1763 a Scotch-Irish element, led by the Macombs, began a settlement there. In 1774 Gordon having induced his-brother-in-law, George Scott, with his family consisting of his wife, his daughters, his mother-in-law and her sister, also his own sister, together with a number of their Scotch-Irish friends, to locate there, a town was laid out, to which they invited Rev. Eliphalet Ball, previously of Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., who established a church there, 1775. The course of England towards some of the Scotch-Irish in Ulster had engendered a bitter feeling, which naturally led them to espouse the patriot cause in the struggle for independence. After providing houses for themselves, some twenty-five settlers, male and female, on September 22nd, drew up a covenant and founded there a Scotch Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ball was given a large tract of land (400 acres), and the place called Ballston in his honor. The father of Mr. Ball, and Mary Ball the mother of President George Washington, were cousins. The clergyman's family consisted of four children, John, Stephen, Flamen and Mary.

James Gordon was from the start the leader and the life of the infant colony. He had married, March 16th, 1775, Mary Ball, daughter of Rev. Eliphalet Ball.

At the outbreak of the hostilities in 1776, he raised a regi-

ment, recruited largely in Albany, afterward Saratoga County. Near the close of the war [1780] he was taken prisoner in an Indian raid led by a Tory named McDonald, and after the war closed he was visited at his home by President George Washington, Gov. Clinton and other leading patriots. He participated in a number of engagements in that vicinity, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. While a prisoner in Canada he was confined in the Recollet Convent, afterwards paroled for a time at Quebec, then escaped to Halifax, and was finally ransomed by his friend, James Ellice, for a heavy sum of money. The latter was of the firm of Phynn & Ellice, engaged largely in the Indian trade. They were located at Schenectady and among other commodities, supplied Detroit with *negro slaves*. Gordon was commissioned Brigadier General in 1786. Was a member of the Assembly 1777-8-9-80-4-6-7-8-9-90. Senator, 1897-1804. In May, 1879, he was elected Representative in Congress over Hon. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer of Albany. The district included all western New York.

On the organization of Saratoga County in 1791 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and died January 17th, 1810, aged 71, leaving one child, his daughter, Melinda Gordon, born January 30th, 1777. She married July 12th, 1797, William B. Verplanck, of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., a member of the Assembly in 1776-7-8. By him she had two children, William Gordon Verplanck, formerly residing at Ballston, and Philip A. Verplanck of New Windsor, Orange County. Mr. Verplanck died December 13th, 1804. His widow married, second, Henry Waller, a wealthy merchant of Demerara, S. A. She died at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 4th, 1857. While Mrs. Verplanck's father was in Congress, the family being distantly related, were intimate with Gen. Washington and his family. Mary Ball, Washington's mother, was daughter of Col. John Ball, a brother of Rev. E. Ball's father.

The Ver Planck family are of Dutch descent and the founder came to this country from Holland in 1637. His great grandson, Philip Ver Planck of Dutchess Co., N. Y., Representative

in the Colonial Assembly 1734-68, married Gertrude, daughter of Johannes VanCourtlandt, through whom he received a third of the Courtlandt Manor, at the place known as Ver Planck's Point, on the Hudson. His son Philip married Effie Beekman and became father of William Beekman Ver Planck, who married Melinda Gordon. The family lived in baronial style on the Hudson for many years. A son of William B. Ver Planck married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Miles Hopkins of Albany. He located at Geneva. N. Y., where his son, Samuel Hopkins Ver Planck, married Mary Grandin Vought, daughter of Abraham and Ruth Leslie [Voorhies] Vought. Their son, William Gordon Ver Planck, born 1861, resides in New York City. [Vol. 4, Am. Ancestry].

The children of Melinda Gordon by her second husband, Henry Waller, were Elizabeth, Henry, Joseph F. [had children at St. Louis] Wm, G., an engineer, of Baton Rouge; Mary, wife of Dr. Brinkerhoff of the Navy, and James M. Waller of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Gordon family is represented to-day at Ballston, N. Y., by the Scotts and McCreedys.

SKETCH OF JAMES LEE SCOTT.

James Lee Scott, sixth and youngest child of George Gordon and Lucy Lee Scott, was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, January 9, 1856.

It appears on the minutes of the Assembly of New York that "Judge Scott [then a member of that body] was excused on account of the arrival of a son and heir." The subject of this sketch must have been a wonderful youth, for in the biography of the Senate of the State of New York, 1859, Judge Scott is said to have, among other things, "a promising son."

The son had the usual experience of children, getting



[JAMES LEE SCOTT.]

kicked about until he was able to do the kicking. At the tender age of three years he began school at the Parish School of Christ's P. E. Church, and remained there until the age of nine, when he entered the Ballston Spa Academy, which was soon after destroyed by fire. At the age of twelve he was sent to the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, where he was drilled and preached to so much that he became dyspeptic and left at the end of one term. In the fall of 1868 he, with eight other boys of his age, entered a family school at Burnt Hills, Saratoga County. The people in the neighborhood were very glad when the school broke up in the following summer. November, 1869, finds him at the "Greylock Institute, South Williamston, Mass., a school then of high standing and having about eighty pupils. There he remained until the Spring of 1872, having while there learned the whereabouts of almost every trout in the Berkshires. For a few months in 1872 he was the pupil of Prof. Phillips, late of Williams College, who then resided at Ballston. In September, 1872, he entered Williams College at Williamstown, where he graduated in 1876 with the degree of A. B. During his college career he did not distinguish himself by high standing in his studies. He became a member of the Sigma Phi Fraternity, and resided at their club house during the whole four years. After graduating, he visited the Centennial at Philadelphia, and spent the summer in travel.

In the fall of 1876 he commenced the study of the law in his father's office, and the following year went to Columbia Law School, New York. After being admitted to the New York Bar in 1878, his father and he formed a co-partnership which lasted several years, under the firm name of G. G. & J. L. Scott.

The most interesting case in which the firm was engaged was that of the contest of the will of Louis C. Hamersley, where James Lee Scott accompanied "Becky" Jones, the obstinate witness, to her quarters in Ludlow Street jail, where she was sent for contempt of court.

James Lee Scott was elected to the *extremely* important

office of Justice of the Peace at Ballston and served until 1886, when he was appointed Clerk of Saratoga County by Governor Hill, and held the office until 1888. He has been Secretary and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee but he has now ceased to take any active part in politics.

His father died in September, 1886, and since then he has practised law alone, making a specialty of real estate law.

October 26, 1886, he was married at Grosse Pointe, Michigan, to Nathalie Heloise Hall, third daughter of Theodore Parsons and Alexandrine Godfroy Hall. Brenton Hall Scott, the only child of this marriage, was born February 1, 1890.

Since 1859 James Lee Scott has lived in his present residence on High Street, Ballston Spa. His height is 5 feet, 11 inches, weight about 205 pounds, hair light and thin, and general health good. He has many blessings and some annoyances, but taking things as they are has little fault to find.

J. L. S.



[PROF. JAMES CROMBIE.]

EDINBURG UNIVERSITY.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE NAVARRES AND MACOMBS. SKETCH OF ROBERT NAVARRE.

In the year 1728 there arrived at Fort Ponchartrain du Detroit, from the town of Villeroi, diocese of Meaux, France, a young man who was destined to take a most promising position in the rising colony.

Of finished education and dignified bearing, his polished and courtly manners at once demanded for him a respect and deference beyond what his youth would seem to have warranted. His commission from Louis XV designated him "Sub Délégué" of the Intendant of Nouvelle France, with full judicial powers over all the vast tract of country extending from Lake Erie to the Mississippi. Receiver of the Domain is also one of the functions accredited to him on the records. Zealously devoting himself to his appointed duties, we notice as a result, an entire absence of the constant remonstrances and complaints of injustice which characterized the administration in the eastern department of the colony. He lived to see the decadence of French power on this continent, but even the English invader was compelled to speak of him in terms of eulogy. Modest in his deportment, of unimpeachable integrity, powerful in influencing the councils of the savages, by whom he was beloved and adopted, no one outside his immediate family suspected that in his veins coursed the proudest blood of France. The ancient records of Meaux disclose the fact that Jean Navarre, who married Perette Barat in 1772, was the *fils naturel* of Antoine de Bourbon, Duke of Vendôme, and consequently half-brother to Henry IV, King of France and Navarre, the predecessor of the great line of

Kings forming the Bourbon dynasty. A number of the descendants in France were ennobled and occupied positions near the throne. The Count de Blavette, now residing at Versailles, is a lineal descendant.

The records of St. Anne's Church, Detroit, show Robert's marriage with Marie Barrois [February 10th, 1734]. She was daughter of Francois Lothman le Barrois, whose father came to Canada as "Agent Général" of the "Compagnie des Indes," in 1665. To the marriage certificate are appended the signatures of Robert Navarre, of Jacques Pean de Livaudiere Baron de Palude, of Godefroi de Roquetaillade and of Dagneaux de Douville, officers of distinction. The children of Robert [père] married into the most important families of the times,—the Macombs, de Marantettes and Campaus being wealthy merchants; the MacDougals and Anthon, officers in the British service. The descendants of Dr. Geo. Anthon are known everywhere in the world of letters. The fame of Gen. Alexander Macomb, grandson of Navarre, is a matter of history. As the hero of Plattsburg, and the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States after the war of 1812, he will long be remembered. The descendants of Pierre and Francois Navarre settled in Monroe, and their gallantry in the Indian wars and as scouts for Gen. Harrison, is on record. [See Lossing]. Robert Navarre [fils], the eldest son and heir of Robert, succeeded his father under English rule and attended to most of the legal business of the region about Detroit, even after the Americans under Gen. Wayne arrived. His wife was Louise de Marsac, daughter of Jacob de Marsac de Lommesprou, an officer of the troops who settled at Detroit with La Mothe Cadillac in 1701.

The Navarres were called by the Indians, Touton [the speaker] and Nobishe [the writer], in allusion to the custom of the elder of addressing the Indian councils, and of the younger of writing down the proceedings for purposes of record. The French King granted the elder Navarre a concession just below the *bantieu* of the Fort, next to Cadillac's estate, and Robert the younger was given the Poutawatimi

village, on condition of his guarding the Indian burial grounds after the tribes had departed. This concession, called by the French, Bellefontaine, and later called Springwells, is now a densely populated part of Detroit.

Arbre Genealogique

DE LA FAMILLE

NAVARRÉ.

Antoine de Bourbon.

Jean Navarre—Perette Barat.

Martin Navarre de Villeroi—Jeanne Lefèvre.

Jean Navarre—Susanne LeClef.

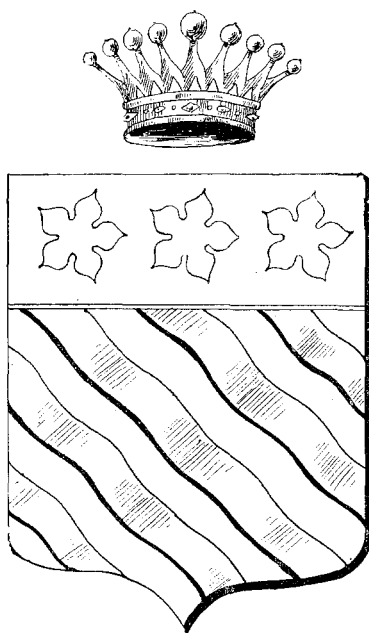
Antoine Navarre du Plessis en Bois—Marie Lallemant.

Antoine Marie Francois Navarre—Jeanne Pleyette.

Robert Navarre—Marie Lothman le Barrois.

Robert Navarre (fils)—Marie Louise de Marsac.

Marie Archange Navarre—Dominique Gaudet Marantette.



NAVARRE ARMS.

GENEALOGY OF THE NAVARRE FAMILY OF AMERICA.

Robert Navarre married (1734) at Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), Marie Lothman le Barrois. The descendants are as follows :

FIRST GENERATION. A.

[1] Marie Francoise Navarre, married [1st] Lieut. George McDougal, R. A.; [2nd] Jacques Campeau, (marchand du Detroit. His first wife was Catherine Menard.)

[2] Marie Anne Navarre, married [1st] Adhemar St. Martin (La Butte). A son, Martin St. Martin, died unmarried. A daughter, Archange, married Angus McIntosh (Harldom of Moy), parents of Mrs. Henry J. Hunt and Catherine McIntosh. Marie Anne Navarre married [2nd] Dr. George Christian Anthon.

[3] Robert Navarre, born 1739, married, 1762, Marie Louise Archange de Marsac.

[4] Pierre Navarre.

[5] Jean Marie Navarre, married Archange Gaudet (Marantette).

[6] Pleyette Navarre.

[7] Francois Navarre.

[8] Catherine Navarre married Alexander Macomb, Alex. Macomb married [2nd] Mrs. Sarah Rucker, who died at Georgetown, D. C., 1849.

SECOND GENERATION. B.

Children of Lieut. Geo. MacDougal were [1] John B. McDougal, [2] George McDougal, [3] Archange McDougal. (Vide A 1).

Children of Jacques Campeau were, by first wife Catherine Menard; [1] Joseph Campeau, [2] Barnabie Campeau.

[1] Joseph married Adelaide Dequindre [de la Naudière.]

[2] Barnabie married [1st] Therése Cicotte (daughter of

Jean Baptiste and granddaughter of Zacharie and Marie Angelique Godefroi. [2nd] Archange McDougal.

[3] Cecille married Judge Thomas Williams.

[4] Jacques married Suzanne Beaubien, daughter of Jean Baptiste and Marie Anne Barrois.

Dr. Geo. Anthon had no issue by Marie Anne Navarre, but married [2nd] Genevieve Jadot, niece of his first wife and daughter of Louis Jadot and Marguerite St. Martin, (born 1763). Children were: George, born 1781, died unmarried; John, born 1784; Dorothea Louisa, Henry, Charles B. (Vide A 2).

SECOND GENERATION. B².

Children of Robert Navarre (fils) and Marie Louise Archange de Marsac were as follows: [Vide A 3].

[1] Archange Navarre, born 1770, married Dom. Gaudet Marantette.

[2] Catherine married Commodore Henry Brevoort.

[3] Marianne, died unmarried.

[4] Franchette.

[5] Jean Marie, died unmarried.

[6] Francois, married (1790) Marie Susor. (Ancestors of the Godfroys of Monroe and the Askins).

[7] Monique, married Wm. Macomb, nephew of Alexander (pere).

The 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th children of Robert Navarre (pere) are not carried farther here.

SECOND GENERATION. B³.

The children of Catherine Navarre and Alexander Macomb are as follows. (A 8.)

[1] John Navarre, married Christina Livingston.



[CATHERINE NAVARRE-MACOMB.]

BORN IN DETROIT, 1750. DAUGHTER OF ROBERT NAVARRE.

[2] Anne, died unmarried.

[3] Jane Macomb, married Hon. Robert Kennedy, third son Archibald, eleventh Earl of Cassilis.

[4] Catherine, died unmarried.

[5] William Macomb, died unmarried.

[6] Sarah Macomb, married Arent Schuyler DePeyster (Col. R. A.).

[7] Alexander Macomb, Major General U. S. A., married his first cousin, Catherine Macomb, 6th child of William Macomb and Sarah Dring.

[8] Robert Macomb, married Mary Pell. He was Major General New York Militia.

(9) Anne, married Wm. Wilson of London, England.

THIRD GENERATION. C.

The children of Joseph Campau and Adelaide Dequindre were : (Vide B 1).

Daniel J., married Marie Palms. Children were: Daniel J., Louis and Adele.

Catherine, married Francis Palms. One daughter, Clothilde. By his first wife, Martha Larned, Francis Palms had one son, Frank F. Palms.

Theodore, d. s. p.

Emily, d. s. p.

Matilda, married Eustache Chapoton, [two boys].

Dennis, d. s. p.

Jacques, married Alice Edwards, daughter of Major Edwards.

Joseph, d. s. p.

Timothy, [one daughter].

The children of Barnabie Campau (père) and Thérèse Cicotta (Vide B2) were;

Angelique Campau, married John Piquette.

Emily, died unmarried.

[Barnabie Campau married (2nd) Angelique McDougal, daughter of Geo. McDougal (fils).]

Children of Angelique Campau and John Piquette, were :

Emily, married F. P. B. Sands.

Elise, married (1st) Lieut. Mitchell; (2nd) James Hobin.

Charles, married Fannie Perley, who married (2nd) George VanDyke. Several children.

Angelique McDougal's children were Alex. M. Campau and Barnabie Campau. The latter was first husband of Mrs. R. S. Willis.

THIRD GENERATION. c².

The children of Archange Navarre, daughter of Robert Navarre(fils),and Dominique Gaudet Marantette,are:(Vide B²1)

Francoise, married Col. John Askin of Windsor, Canada.

Jeanette, married (1st) Timothy Dequindre, brother of Antoine Dequindre and Mrs. Joseph Campeau; (2nd) Wm. B Hunt.

Dominique, married Archange Goyau.

Antoine, married Josette Langlois.

Joseph, married Susanne Jeunesse.

Jacques, married Elizabeth Labadie.

Patrice, married Fanny Mouton of St. Joseph, Mich.

Marianne Navarre Marantette, married Pierre Godfroy of Detroit.

THIRD GENERATION. c³.

The children of Catherine Navarre, daughter of Robert (fils) and Com. Henry Brevoort[Vide B² 2], were:

Henry, married Jane Macomb.

Elias, unmarried.

Anne, married Charles Bristol.

John.

Children of Monique Navarre and William Macomb (B² 7).
none.

By second marriage of William, brother of Gen. Alex. Macomb, with Jeanette Francheville Marantette, sister of Dominique, the issue was:

Archange, married (1st) Jas. Abbott; (2nd) Col. Thornton Brodhead, son of the Commodore.

Jane, married Henry Brevoort.

Catherine, married John Wendell of Grosse Isle.

Jeanette Francheville married (2nd) Thomas Lewis and had issue a daughter, who married Dallas Norval.

THIRD GENERATION. C⁴.

The sixth child of John Navarre Macomb and Christina Livingston was John Navarre Macomb [B³ 1], who married his first cousin, Cyarina, daughter of Gen. Alex. Macomb.

The children of Sarah Macomb and Arent Schuyler De Peyster, were: (1) Amelia, (2) Catherine, (3) Sarah. [B³ 6]

GENERAL MACOMB'S FAMILY.

The children of Gen. Alexander Macomb and Catherine Macomb [B³ 7] were:

Robert Kennedy, died unmarried.

Catherine, married John Mason, son of John Mason of Virginia.

Alexander Catawba, died unmarried.

Alexandrine, married General Henry Stanton. (Eight children.)

Cyarina, married her first cousin, John Navarre Macomb.

Anna Matilda, died unmarried.

Alexander Saranac, married Susan Kearney, daughter of Philip Kearney of New York. Their daughter married Mr. D'Hauteville.

Octavia Eliza, died unmarried.

Francis Alexander Napoleon, died unmarried.

William Henry Alexander, married Mary Eliza Stanton.

Sarah, married (1st) Capt. Henry Stanton, son of General Stanton; (2nd) J. C. Devereux Williams of Detroit, d. s. p.

Jane Octavia, married Lieut. Miller. (Mother of Mrs. Wm. Fox).

THE MACOMB BRANCH OF THE NAVARRES.

John Macomb, County Antrim, Ireland, married Jane Gordon and settled at Albany, N. Y., in 1745. Their children were: 1st, Alexander; 2nd, William; 3rd, Anne.

Alexander married, at Detroit (1773) Catherine Navarre. For children, [vide ante]. He married, 2nd, Jane Rucker, widow of John Peter. Her maiden name was Marshall.

William Macomb married Sarah Dring. Children were:

John W; William, who married, 1st, Monique Navarre. Their child, Wm. N. Macomb, died unmarried. 2nd, he married Jeanette Francheville Marantette, sister of Dominique Gaudet Marantette [Vide C³]. David B; Anne; Sarah, who married John Anthony Rucker, father of Gen. D. H. Rucker, who married Irene Curtis and whose daughter Irene married Gen. Phil H. Sheridan. Catherine, who married Gen. Alex. Macomb. Jane. Eliza.

Anne, only daughter of John Macomb and Jane Gordon, above named, married Colonel Francis Von Phiston, R. A. Children: Alexander, Charles, William. She married, 2nd, Capt. Thos.



[ALEXANDER MACOMB.]

FATHER OF MAJ.-GEN'L. ALEX. MACOMB. MARRIED AT DETROIT, 1773.

Bennett, R. A. Children: Elizabeth, Anne, Thomas.

FOURTH GENERATION. D.

The children of John Askin [C² 1] were:

John, married, 1st, Adelaide Navarre: one daughter. 2nd, Melinde McCloskey, niece of Pierre Godfroy.

Therese, unmarried.

Alice, unmarried.

Ellen, unmarried.

Archange, married John Ronald. Their daughter, Lucy Ronald, married George B. Harris of London, Ont.; four children.

Jane, married first, Thomas Murray; 2nd, Edward Skæ; one child, Edward.

The children of Timothée Dequindre and Jeanette Marantette, sister of Mrs. P. Godfroy [C² 2], were:

Sarah, married Columbus Godfroy, nephew of Pierre Godfroy; four children.

Elizabeth, married Oliver Edwards.

Emily, married Chas. Hayes, Portland, Me.; three daughters, one son.

The children of Patrice Marantette, brother of Mrs. P. Godfroy, and Mlle. Mouton, were seven in number [C² 8].

The children of Wm. B. Hunt and Jeanette Marantette, [C² 2] were:

Jeanette, Sister of Charity.

Ronaldson, unmarried.

William, married Francis Cicotte; three children.

Mary, married Thos. J. Paxton.

FOURTH GENERATION. D.

Children of Pierre Godfroy and Marianne Navarre Marantette [C² 8]:

Eliza, married John Watson.

William, died unmarried.

Caroline, unmarried.

Alexandrine, married T. P. Hall.

Charles Cass, died unmarried.

FIFTH GENERATION. E.

The children of John Watson and Eliza Virginia Godfroy were [Vide D]:

Marie Caroline Navarre Watson, married Wm. Y. Hamlin,
d. s. p.

John, d. s. p.

Franklin Pitcher, d. s. p.

The children of T. P. Hall and Alexandrine Louise Hall, [D 4] are as follows:

Marie Stella, married Wm. Toone St. Auburn.

Josephine Emeline, married Lieut. Irvine, U. S. A.

Nathalie Heloise, married J. L. Scott.

Alexandrine Eugenie, d. s. p.

Marie Archange Navarre.

Godfroy Navarre, d. s. p.

Madeleine Macomb.

Two infants, Samuel Holden Parsons Hall and Corinne Alexandrine, died shortly after birth.

Theodore Parsons Hall. Caroline Ann Godfrey
Alexandrine Louise Godfrey

Marie Stella Hall (St. Auburn) William Louis Auburn

Josephine Emeline Hall. R. C. M. M. E.

Mathalie Helise Hall. James L. Scott
Alexandrine E. Hall.

Marie Archange Baranue Hall. Elyse F. Watson
Hedeleine Hubert Hall

Autographs of Hall - Godfrey Family, Detroit - 1892.

CHAPTER IX.

ASKIN—BARTHE.

ASKIN—The Askins (formerly Areskine or Erskine, claiming descent from the Earl of Mar) are of Scotch-Irish origin, having taken part in one of the invasions into Ulster in the seventeenth century, and settled in Tyrone. The ancestral estate was called Strabane. John Askin came to America about 1740, engaging as clerk with his relative, John Macomb of Albany, N. Y., who was in the army supply and Indian fur trade.

In 1750 to 1760 he entered into a partnership with James Gordon (afterwards Gen. Gordon, a Revolutionary officer). Later on he became a partner of Major Robert Rogers, of the Royal American Regiment that took possession of Detroit after its surrender by the French. This partnership resulted disastrously, owing to Rogers' extravagance and the Indian troubles.

Gordon settled at Ballston, New York, and his only daughter married into the Dutch family of Verplanck, of Verplanck's Point on the Hudson. George Scott, a brother-in-law of Gen. James Gordon, and engaged in the early fur trade with the Askins and Macombs, was grandfather of Judge George Gordon Scott of Ballston, N. Y., the grandfather of George Brenton Hall Scott.

John Macomb's sons, Alexander and William, married at Detroit and their descendants intermarried extensively with the descendants of Robert Navarre, the sub-Intendant. Alexander was proprietor of the Macomb purchase of 3,800,000 acres in New York, and was father of Gen. Alexander Macomb.

The Askins settled at a place which they called Strabane, on the Detroit river, in Canada. In the war of 1812 the family

were prominent on the British side, and afterward as large landholders, who figured to acquire Indian titles to vast tracts in Michigan.

Their Detroit estate fell into the hands of the Brush family, descendants of theirs. On the female side, the family are descended from the French family of Barthe. Théophile Barthe, *Armurier du Roy*, married, 1718, at Montreal, Marguerite Charlotte, daughter of Charles Alavoine, a wealthy merchant of that place. Their two sons, Charles and Pierre Barthe, came to Detroit and Michilimackinac with the first settlers.

Charles, the eldest, settled first at Mackinac and married Thérèse Campeau, daughter of Louis Campeau and Marie Louise Robert, 1747. Marie Archange Barthe, daughter of Charles and Therese, married John Askin, Sr., the original settler, who had acquired a considerable fortune in the fur trade, and was styled Governor of Mackinaw.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE.

I.—JOHN ASKIN, married Marie Archange Barthe. The children were:

1. Charles, born 1780, married Monique Jacobs, settled near Windsor, on an estate called Strabane. [Left descendants].

2. Adelaide, married, 1802, Col. Elijah Brush, Commandant of the legionary Corps of Detroit. Their children were : 1, Edmund, married Elizabeth Cass Hunt, daughter of Eliot Hunt, brother of Wm. B. and Henry J. Hunt. 2, Charles, who married Jane Forsyth. [Their children are Mrs. Boggs and Miss Jeanne Brush]. 3, Alfred, unmarried. 4, Cymethia, who married Mr. Meredith. Children of Edmund are: Alfred E., who married his cousin, Rowena Hunt, and Adelaide, who married Wm. G. Thompson. The only child (Elizabeth) of the latter married H. Le Grand Cannon of New York.

3. Therése Askin, married Col. Alexander McKee, the Indian Agent of Sandwich, Ont.

4. Ellen V., born 1788, married Mr. Pattinson, father of Richard Pattinson.

5. Archange, married Col. Meredith, Royal Artillery, [quartered at the time of the marriage in Detroit].

6. Alexander, died unmarried.

7. James (Col. Askin of the Canadian Militia), married Francoise Navarre Gode-Marantette, sister of Marie Anne Navarre-Marantette, wife of Pierre Godfroy.

II.—JAMES ASKIN married Francoise Marantette. The children were;

1. John, married (1st) Monique Navarre, daughter of Col. Francois Navarre of Monroe, Mich.; (2nd) Melinda McCloskey, daughter of James McCloskey and Susanna Godfroy, a granddaughter of Col. Gabriel Godfroy. His children were: by the first wife, Adelaide; by the second, Wallace, Annie, Henry, John and Charles.

2. Archange, married Henry Ronald of England, who settled in Canada before 1850, and purchased an estate near Chatham. Lucy Ronald, only child of Henry and Archange, married George Beecher Harris of "Eldon House," London, Ont. The latter was son of John Harris, R. N., and Amelia Ryerse, a daughter of Col. Ryerse, a N. E. loyalist who, after the Revolution, received a grant of land in Canada, on which he settled in 1785. Children of George B. and Lucy Ronald [Harris] are: Amelia Archange, Henry Ronald and Edward Montgomery. Of the brothers and sisters of Geo. B. Harris, John married Elizabeth Loring, Edward married Sophia Ryerson, Sarah married Hon. A. R. Dalzell, Eliza married General Crutchely, Mary married Col. Peard, Charlotte married Capt. Knight, Helen married Hon. M. B. Portman, Teresa married [1st] Mr. Scott, [2nd] Mr. Littledale; all of England.

3. Therése, unmarried.

4. Ellen, unmarried.
5. Alice, unmarried.
6. Charles, killed by a sentinel at Amherstburg, 1838.
7. Jane, married (1st) Daniel Murray of Toronto; (2nd) Edward Skae. Has one child, Edward.

Another child of Charles Barthe and Thérèse Campeau was Jean Baptiste Barthe, born 1753, who married Genevieve Cul-
lerier de Beaubien, a niece of the French Commandant, Picoté
de Bellestre. A daughter of Jean Baptiste Barthe married
Robert Villier dit St. Louis (now Lewis).

The sixth child of Charles and Thérèse Barthe, was Louis
Théophile, who married Madeleine des Ruisseaux de Bellecour,
daughter of Francois and Madeleine Adhémar de Lusignan.

The seventh child of Charles and Thérèse was Thérèse
Barthe, who married Commodore Alexander Grant. The
Grants were of the clan Grant of Glenmorriston, Invernes-
shire. The Commodore was an officer of Gen. Amherst's army
in 1759, and was detailed to command a sloop of war of six-
teen guns on Lake Ontario, whence his title of Commodore. He
settled at Grosse Pointe, and built what was known as Grant's
Castle there. A part of his estate, styled "Tonnancour,"
is now owned and occupied by the Hall-Godfroy family. The
Commodore died at Grosse Pointe, 1813, leaving several
children, from whom are descended the Richardsons, Wrights,
Robinsons, Dicksons, Woods, Duffs, Gilkinsons, Millers,
Jacobsons, and other well-known Canadian families.

A sister of Mrs. Grant married Major Mercer, a British offi-
cer of note.

Pierre Barthe, a younger brother of the first settler of the
name at Michilimackinac, settled at Detroit early in its history.
He married Charlotte Chapoton, a daughter of Major Jean
Chapoton, the first surgeon of old Fort Pontchartrain, and a
sister of Clothilde Chapoton, wife of Jacques Godefroi, the
grandfather of Pierre Godfroy of Detroit.

A daughter of Pierre and Charlotte Chapoton was Charlotte Barthe, who married (1st) Lieut. Louis Reaume, R. A.; (2nd) Antoine Louis Descomptes Labadie (dit Badichon) grandfather of Mrs. R. S. Willis.

Their daughter, Eléonore married (1st) J. Reed; (2nd) Jean Baptiste Piquette; (3rd) Thomas Sheldon, father of Alexandrine Macomb Sheldon, who married (1st) Barnabie Campeau (only one child, Dr. Albert Campeau, now surviving); (2nd) Richard Storrs Willis. The latter's daughters are wives of Lieutenants Emery, Ward and Broadhead of the United States Navy.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES. HERALDIC ARMS. DEQUINDRE FAMILY CONNECTION.

Page 9.—The following is a translation of the old Latin, in which the original grant of Arms (1631) to Bishop Joseph Hall of Surrey is worded.

GRANT OF ARMS BY KING CHARLES I

TO

BISHOP JOSEPH HALL, OF EXETER, ENGLAND,

MAY 12TH, 1631.

To all and singular, as well Kings's Heralds and Officers of Arms as Magnates, Nobles and others who may see or hear these presents: Richard de St. George, decorated Knight, called "Clarenceux, King of Arms," of the eastern, western and southern parts of England, gives greeting. This thing is appropriate and ought to be deemed altogether necessary, that men renowned for most excellent gifts of mind, invested with dignity and authority, and recognized among the first nobility of the country as resplendent before others, should be decorated and rendered illustrious by suitable signs of honor. And since by ancient and laudable custom it has hitherto obtained that such persons distinguished above the mass may use for their own honor insignia of Arms, illustrating symbols of their own virtue, not only that they may be consulted for their own praise and fame while they dwell among mortals (as is just), but that their merits so happily acquired may not with their own persons and with their fragile lives pass away and vanish but in their posterity, if possible, perpetually in succession be propagated and rendered permanent, by which means these in like manner incited by the enduring monuments of their pro-

genitors, as well as by imitating their virtues, may attain to the glory of the ancient nobility. And also to the entering on great undertakings and following up renowned deeds that they may at the same time, by a certain knowledge, be stimulated. And since that most Reverend Father in Christ, Dominie Joseph Hall, Doctor of Sacred Theology and Bishop of Exeter, whose exemplary doctrine, suavity of manner and sanctity of life has displayed itself in so marked a way among all ordinary men that he is justly held reputed and accepted as noble, fitted to be received and classed in the association of other illustrious men, and has proved himself in every manner worthy of the decoration of Arms; therefore, in honor and memory as well of his own virtues, as by the power and authority conceded to me, the said Clarenceux, King and Officiary of Arms, I have designed, arranged and assigned for the said Reverend Father Dominie Joseph Hall, and the descendants of his body, a "Shield," with insignia of honor, as described below, viz: On a black shield three heads of hunting dogs, erased, with ears marked with spots, but for the Crest a dog of similar form, as far as the navel issuing from a crown, as should be plainly and conspicuously shown on the margin of the present page. To have and to hold; the aforesaid most Reverend Dominie Joseph Hall for his own honor while he lives, and for his heirs and descendants for all future time. In testimony whereof I have signed with my own hand and affixed my own seal to the present writing, likewise to the Arms my official seal as King of Arms of the parts described in these presents. Done at London on the twelfth day of the month of May, in the year of the reign of our most serene and potent master, Charles (by grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith), the seventh, in the year of our Lord the one thousand, six hundred and thirty-first.

L. S.

R. ST. GEORGE CLARENCEUX.

Kynge of Armes.

The Halls of Coventry, Warwickshire, used simply a Talbot's

head, erased ppr., for a crest. The shield was argent, a chevron sable between three columbines ppr. If the arms displayed on the picture entitled "Prospect of Yale College," engraved for Gov. Jonathan Law, 1740, are intended to represent columbines on the shield, as I have supposed, then the arms of the Law-Hall family would be a shield as above, and a crest of a dove and olive branch vert, as used by branches of both families to-day. The arms are so represented on the tablets in Cheshire church, except that the Hall motto, "Turpiter desperatur" (Despair is base), is substituted for the Law motto. "Compositum jus fasque animi" (Law and equity united).

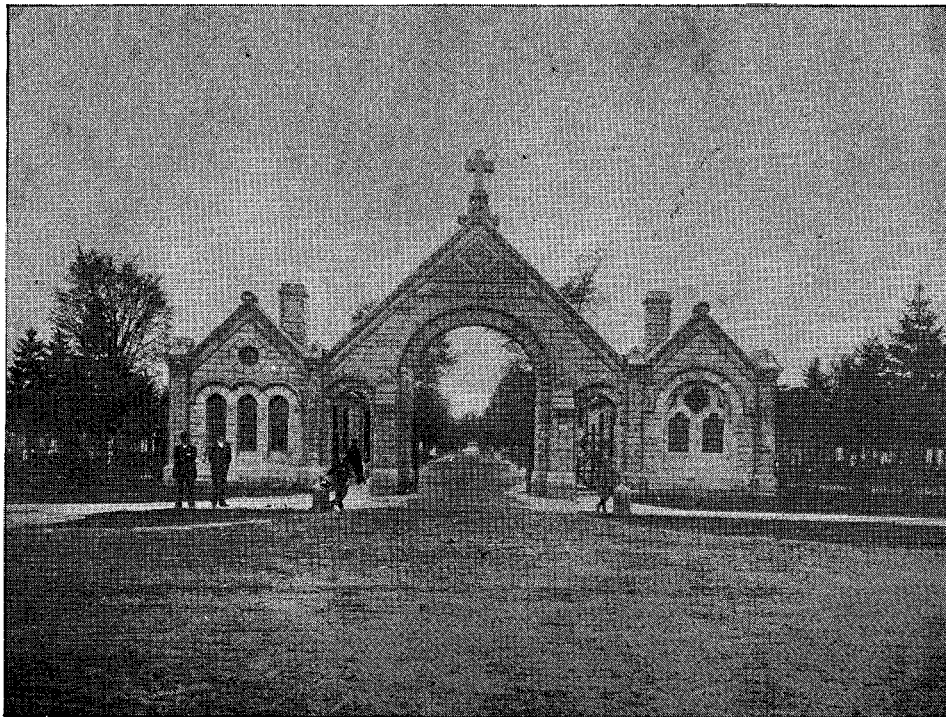
Page 11.—The photograph of the monument in Cheshire cemetery, erected in 1776 to Rev. Samuel and Anne Law (Hall), was kindly furnished by Mr. Brown, of the Cheshire Church.

Page 13.—The photograph of the church interior, with the tablets placed there by the writer and the Foote family, was furnished by Mr. Beach of Cheshire.

Page 14.—The Griswold genealogy will shortly be published by Prof. Salisbury of Lyme, Conn., and without doubt will be a finished production.

Page 15.—The remarkable letters of Gen. Parsons, breathing a spirit of lofty patriotism at the very time that a descendant of the tory DeLancy charges him with disloyal conduct, are widely scattered, but the "vindication" written by Geo. B. Loring, Salem, Mass., ought to settle the matter in spite of an effort to distort the truth, and to blast the heretofore unsullied reputation of the dead.

Page 17.—The Bulkely genealogy, by Dr. Chapin, contains much of interest to that family. The writer (T. P. Hall) would have gladly given fuller details of his mother's family connections, if his efforts in that direction had been supported by those who might readily have supplied them. A brief sketch is given in Hall Genealogical Notes.



ENTRANCE TO MT. ELLIOTT CEMETERY.

GODFROY-HALL MONUMENTS TO THE RIGHT.

Page 21.—There are buried in the Spring Grove Cemetery at Binghamton, Samuel H. P. Hall and wife (Emeline Bulkely), also his second wife, Eleanora Robbins; Wm. B. Hall and wife, E. S. J. Paddock, Richard H. Hall and first wife, Hannah Prescott Trowbridge; Josephine E. M. Hall and husband, Hugh Allen, also Fannie Stanton, the latter's second wife; Mary Harris, wife of C. S. Hall, and their son, Arnold Harris Hall, and an infant daughter. The Bulkelys are buried in the cemetery at Rocky Hill, Conn. The earlier Halls and Parsons in Wallingford, Meriden and Middletown. The Halls of Detroit are buried with their mother's family in the Hall-Godfroy enclosure at Mt. Elliott, Detroit, Mich., near the main entrance.

Page 23.—The Arms granted to the Godfroys of New France by Louis XIV are described in the original grant, as "*D'azure, une épée d'argent posée en pal, la pointe en haut, la garde et la pointe aussi d'argent et a coté a deux croissants de meme, supportants chacun une épée de blé d'un tige et feuille sinople. Cet ecu timbre d'un casque de profile orné de ses lambrequins, d'argent d'azure d'or et de sinople.*" The arms of the Marquis de Godefroi of Paris are: One chevron argent, accompanied in chief by two spurs of gold and *en pointe* by one rose of gold. The family motto is: Pax in Deo (Peace in God).

Page 25.—The photograph of the Godfroy pew in the old church at Trois Rivières, showing the family arms handsomely carved in wood above, was from our friend, Benj. Sulte, Esq., the well-known historian and poet of Canada. For genealogical details we are indebted to Mons. L'Abbe Tanguay, an old friend of the family, author of the "*Dictionnaire Généalogique.*"

Page 27.—Madame Godfroy, at her death, left the Godfroy-Cicot farm, consisting of the entire frontage on Godfroy Avenue (Fourteenth Street) and Wabash Avenue for two or three miles, to her three daughters. The old Jacques Godfroy farm had been divided among all the five children of

Pierre Godfroy at his death in 1848. Including the lands of the Navarres, Cicots and Godfroys, a large portion of all the land in the west half of Detroit has been owned in the past by various members of the family. Heavy taxation forced sales, and money once out of land is apt to take to itself wings. The town of Linctot, or Linotot is in the Pays du Caux, Normandie, near the mouth of the Seine. Normanville is just north of there. Tonnancour is in Lisieux, Normandie, and south-east of this place, near Neufbourg, is Marboeuf. These and other names of French towns where the ancient families of Godefroi owned estates or seigneuries, were transferred to their lands in Nouvelle France. In some cases the family name has been entirely dropped, and the families are now known as the Normanvilles de Vieux Pouts, etc., or the *de* has been also dropped. In other cases the family name alone is retained, the lands having passed out of the family. The old Jesuit account book kept by Father Bonaventure at the Indian Mission of Detroit early in the last century, was purchased by the writer from Mr. R. Elliot of Detroit. It is the most precious relic of the early history of Detroit still extant, and contains curious references to the heads of many old families.

Page 28.—Of the brothers and sisters of Pierre Godfroy,—Jacques married Victoire Navarre; Gabriel married Elizabeth May, daughter of Judge May; Richard married Annie Villier Lewis, sister of Alexander Lewis and Mrs. H. P. Bridge; Susanne married James McCloskey of Galena. [Their daughter Elizabeth married Senator I. P. Christiancy of Mich. Their son Henry married Therèse Soulard of St. Louis, first cousin of Mrs. Edmund Brush]. Nancie Godfroy married Judge Joseph Visgar, Representative in First Legislature; Josette married a son of Colonel Richard Smythe of Grosse Isle, and on being left a widow, became a Nun and Superior of the Order of Immaculate Heart of Mary; Sophie married James Whipple brother of Col. Whipple and Miss Mary Whipple of Detroit; Zoe married Benjamin Abbott, brother of the late Judge Abbott of Detroit.

Page 29.—Among Mrs. Watsons recent gifts for charitable

is one of \$14,000 to St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

Page 30.—On page 472, American State Papers, may be seen the will of Jacques Godfroy, born at Detroit, 1722, died 1795, aet. 73. According to the old French custom he transferred his property to his son, Col. Gabriel Godfroy, before his death, on condition that his comforts were provided for during the brief remainder of life, and masses said for his soul after death. He deeded his lands, now along Twentieth to Twenty-second streets, agricultural implements, Panis slaves, articles of silver, etc. This was known in the family "as the old farm." If the present generation is as careful to provide for the comfort of their descendants and heirs as the preceding generations have been, it is possible that the future family representatives may be spared the luxury of a residence in interior Africa or Siberia. While we honor them may we vie with them in their forethought for generations yet unborn.

Page 31.—It is hoped that some day "Aunt Carrie" will transcribe, for the edification of posterity, her adventures in the Holy Land, up the Nile, through the Desert of Sahara, at the Court of the Czar, at the Vatican, the Alhambra, and in the Land of the midnight Sun, to say nothing of other obscure localities. We can't all go, but we like to hear about it.

Page 34.—Six children of Alexandrine Godfroy (Hall) are mentioned in this chapter. The four other children are as follows: Samuel Holden Parsons Hall, born June 30th, 1864, died December 15th, 1864; Corinne Alexandrine Hall, born February 11, 1868, died February 1, 1869; Godefroi Navarre Hall, born May 31, 1877, died February 17th, 1885; also one boy who died soon after birth (baptized by his grandmother, Madam Godfroy).

Page 42.—The recent death of Allie E. Hall was a terrible shock to her many friends. She had only a year ago graduated at Georgetown, had entered society, and apparently had much to live for. With beauty, winning manners, and an

unusual musical talent, she became beloved by all who knew her. A brief illness developed appendicitis, for which an operation was deemed necessary. The eminent surgeon in attendance, Dr. Donald MacLean, considered her entirely out of danger a few hours before her death, but her nervous system failed to rally from the shock. She died twenty-four hours after the operation. She had been attended previously by Dr. Paul Outerbridge of New York, a valued friend of the family.

Page 46.—Toone-St. Auburn crest: A lion's head erased, in the mouth a hand coupé ppr. Motto: Spero. For Page: a demi-griffin ar. It is a matter of regret to the writer that photographs of Mr. St. Auburn's mother and sister, with those of the Misses Stephens, have not been received for insertion in this volume.

Page 50.—Inscription on the miniature in possession of Rev. Robert Orr Irvine: "For my dear sister, Ann Orr, from her affectionate brother, Alex. Orr. London, June 17, 1794. By Charles, R. A., likeness painter to the Prince of Wales, No. 130, Strand."

Page 51.—It was hoped that further details of the Branch family of Virginia would have been furnished. They have been prominent in Richmond for many years.

Page 52.—The Irvine crest is: Two holly leaves in saltier vert. Motto: Sub sole, sub umbra virens (flourishing in sun or shade). Crombie: a demi lion rampant guardant or, holding a fleur de lis geules. Carstairs: the sun shining on a primrose ppr. Motto: Te splendete. The preceding were used by ancestors of Rev. Robert Orr Irvine. The Orr crest is: A lion passant ppr. Motto: Bonis omnia bona (To the good all things are good.) In the absence of a Herald's College in this country the family can devise an appropriate book plate from a combination of the above.

Page 59.—Scott Arms. One branch of this family use for a crest, seal and book plate the following: a lion's head erased gules, langued az. The shield used is similar to that here-



[ROBERT ORR.]

E. I. CO. SERVICE.

tofore described for the Gordons. Motto: *Tace aut Face* [be silent or act] or in the vigorous language of the turf, "Put up or shut up."

Page 75.—Robert Navarre. Shortly after the English occupation of Fort Ponchartrain du Detroit [1761] the Pouttawatamie tribe of Indians, whose protectors, interpreters and agents the Godfroys and Navarres had been from the earliest times, gave to Robert Navarre, Jr., the land occupied by their village, called Bellefontaine [Springwells], now a part of the City of Detroit. Here is the deed: "We, the Chiefs of the Pouttawatomie Nation at Detroit, have deliberated and given of our own free will a piece of land four arpents in width by the whole depth, situated in our ancient village, to Robishe, son of the writer [Notarie Royal]. We give this land forever, that he may cultivate the same, keep lighted a fire thereon and keep guard over our dead, and for surety we have affixed our totems, supported by two branches of wampum. [Page 277, American State Papers, Public Lands]. The Indians considered it a sacrilege to disturb their dead, or to allow the fires in memory of their dead to become extinguished for any length of time. Only a remnant of this ancient tribe now exists in Indian territory. The Navarres are widely scattered, with descendants under other names; the site of the ancient village covered with railway depots, houses and factories; the silence of this once sacred precinct is now replaced by the busy hum of commerce. *Sic transit gloria mundi*, savage as well as civilized. One of the Navarre family is said to have been *dame d'honneur* to Dame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XV, and to have been led to the guillotine with her.

Page.—We extract from an interesting old document written by Robert Navarre [Sub-Intendant], the following showing the absolute power of Louis XIV: "I, the undersigned do certify that since the year 1730, since which time I have resided at Detroit, the inhabitants established at the Fort have kept in order the palisadoes, not possessing anything therein, that is to say, His Majesty had no habitation, though

absolute master to dispose of all things according to his full power and Royal authority. The Commandant had a few soldiers who lived by their work, etc. * * * As to the precinct of the Fort, commonly called the Domain, the French Commandants made no pretensions thereto; they had only a small garden on the bank of the river without the Fort, which they enclosed at their own expense, and the private individuals had also similar ones near the Fort, but for all that the undersigned does not pretend to say that either of them had the right of property, or that possession should be perpetual. It is well enough known that the powers of His Most Christian Majesty had no other bounds than those of his Domains. Signed, Robert Navarre, formerly Notaire Royal and Receiver of Domain. Dated, Detroit, 1767."

Page 79.—The arms of the Navarres were furnished to Miss Carrie Godfroy by the *Compte de Blavette*. They are described by Hazen as borne by Ollivier Navarre of Meaux. Some of the family also use the horse rampant on a shield sa. We have heard of pieces of silver with heraldic marks belonging to Navarre descendants, but have seen none

Page 80.—We are indebted to Judge Brevoort, [who received them from his relative, John Navarre Macomb], for the portrait of Alexander Macomb and Catherine Navarre.

Page 81.—The Navarre genealogy was from the Fox family of Grosse Isle, through the kindness of Mr. Fred Sibley.

Page 87.—The Askins, Areskines, and Erskines of Canada, claiming kinship with the family of the Earl of Mar, bear a dexter arm or, grasping a sword. Motto: *Je pense plus*. [I think the more]. Navarres of Villeroy and Nouvelle France, d'azur a 5 bands, ondées geules, en chef d'azur charge de 3 cinquefeuille d'argent. Also on a shield ar a horse rampant sa. Crest, a royal crown.

Pages 97, 98.—The portraits of Alexander Orr, Robert Orr and Dr. Crombie are from beautiful hand painted miniatures in possession of Lieut. Irvine. They were painted in the last



[GODEFROI NAVARRE HALL.]

century and are somewhat faded, which accounts for the imperfect copies. Over the succession to the throne of an Indian Province a war arose [the Sikh?] in which the fortunes of the Orr family met with a reverse.

Page 100.—Godefroi Navarre Hall, (the only son of Theo. P. and A. L. Hall who lived beyond infancy,) was born 1877, died at Grosse Pointe 1885, aged 8 years. Mentally and physically he seemed superior to most boys of his age, but from a fall that we knew nothing of, or from some other cause, hip disease was developed when he was about five years of age. The skill of the best known specialists in New York failed to relieve him. Being the only boy in a family of seven girls, the hopes of his parents and sisters naturally centered on him. With his death disappeared the last hope of continuing the family name in our branch of the family.

THE DEQUINDRE FAMILY.

Among the prominent officers stationed at Detroit during the first fifty years of French occupation, records mention none more frequently than Chevalier Chabert Joncaire who, through the Chesnes, was connected with the Godfroys. In one of the early skirmishes in Virginia between the French and the English under Gen. George Washington, one of the Godfroys was prominent. Col. des Ruisseaux, who commanded the first French militia, was also prominent, and Col. Gabriel Godfroy, who commanded the first regiment of American troops organized at Detroit. Its officers included representatives of all the prominent French families. A smaller organization was formed in 1812, called the Legionary Corps. This was commanded by Col. Antoine Dequindre and Lieut.-Col. Elijah Brush, and included most of the English-American element. The family of Daigneaux, which is the true family name of the present Dequindres, are descended from a long line of soldiers and the regiment of Carignan Sallieres, with which the first comer is connected, arrived in Canada in 1664. It was famous throughout Europe. Below we give the family pedigree, and a few of their most prominent connections.

Pedigree.

LA FAMILLE DAIGNEAUX DOUVILLE DEQUINDRE.

I.

Date of Marriage.

MICHEL DAGNEAU, Enseigne celebrated Regiment Carignan--Sallieres, died at Montreal 1753, born about 1660 in France.	—1688—Marie Lamy, daughter of Isaac and Marie Madeleine de Cheurain- ville, born 1650, daugh- ter of Jacques and Ma- rie Bandon, Paris, Fr'ce
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II.

Date of Marriage.

COL. LOUIS CESAIRE DAGNEAU,—1736— born at Montreal 1704, <i>dit</i> Douville Sieur De Quindre, died at Detroit 1767. Signed, Fontenay.	Marie Anne Picoté de Bellestre, born 1814, aunt of last Command- ant of Fort Ponchar- train du Detroit, daugh- ter of Francois Marie de Bellestre, born 1677 died at Detroit 1729, Chevalier and Capitaine who married Marie Ca- therine Trotier de Beau- bien.
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III.

MAJOR ANTOINE DE QUINDRE,—1782— born 1743, in French service.	Catherine des Rivières de la Morandière, mar- ried at Detroit, 1782.
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IV.

CATHERINE, born 1781, married	Pierre Beaubien [daughter was Mrs. Joseph Lewis, cousin of Alex. Lewis, Esq.
ANTOINE, born 1783, married	Catherine Chapoton [Anto- ine was an officer of Legion- ary Corps with Col. Brush.
JULIE, born 1784, married	Judge Charles Moran of De- troit.
ADELAIDE, de la Naudière, born 1788, married	Joseph Campau, a wealthy merchant of Detroit. [daugh- ter, Catherine des Ruisseaux married Francis Palms].
LOUIS, born 1790, married	Marie Desnoyer [daughter Anne married Edward Lan- sing, two sons and two daugh- ters, Marie and Annette [Mrs. Judge C. J. Reilly].

TIMOTHEE, born 1792, married Jeanette Marantette [children were, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Columbus Godfroy of Monroe.

DESCENDANTS AND MARRIAGE CONNECTIONS.

Daughters of Judge Charles Moran and Julie De Quindre were: Mrs. Toll, Mrs. St. Aubin, Mrs. Mix. Children by his second wife, Justine McCormack, were: 1st, Wm. B., who married [1st] Elise Van Dyke and had one daughter, Marie Catherine Moran, born 1872. Wm. B. Moran married [2nd] Frances Desnoyer, daughter of Pierre Desnoyer, by whom he had two sons, William and Henry. The second child of Judge Moran was John Vallée, who married Emma, daughter of Hon. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee [nine children]. The third child, Catherine, married Henry Barnard of Hartford, Conn. [one daughter, Mary]. The fourth, Fred T. married Satilla Butterfield [four children].

Of the children of Joseph Campau and Adelaide DeQuindre was: 1st, Daniel, who married Marie Palms, daughter of Ange Palms of Antwerp. Children were: Daniel J., Louis P. and Adele [Thompson].

2nd. Catherine Des Rivières Campau, daughter of Joseph, married Francois Palms, by whom one child, Clothilde, who married James Burgess Book, and has one infant son. By his previous marriage with Martha Larned, Francois Palms had an only son, Frank F. Palms, who married [1st] Mlle. Celemine Pellerin [seven children]. F. F. Palms married 2nd, Mlle. Martin [two children].

With this chapter closes the Family Records, which the writer has selected from a mass of similar matter, as calculated to interest his children, for whom principally the book is intended. He would feel amply rewarded for the time expended if he could feel assured that those who survive will continue the records several generations farther on. To facilitate this, blank pages are added where may be inserted births, marriages and deaths, with other facts of interest to the genealogical gleaner.

