

CHAZY
AND
THE
REVOLU-
TION

*with great respect to
Mrs. Nell Jane Barnett Sullivan,*

first Historian of the Town of Chazy,

*whose tireless work has instilled in
us a sense of our history forever*

CHAZY
AND THE REVOLUTION

DAVID KENDALL MARTIN

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FOREWORD

When Mrs. B. F. Sullivan and I completed *A History of the Town of Chazy* in 1970, we knew we had produced, not a finished product, but a seed book from which we hoped would sprout further work devoted to the story of our town. We recognized that the flowers of history are never completely unfolded; new delights always await, as bit by bit their closed petals uncurl to the touch of those who—by accident or curiosity—ramble through the garden of the past.

This little book is such a seedling. Since 1970 several new facts and illustrations relating to the earliest phase of our story have come to light. And what better time could there be to combine the new material with what was known before, to relate it to the greater story of the emergence of our country coincident with the establishment of Chazy, than the Bicentennial of the United States of America.

Much of what is new appeared during a recent investigation of General John Burgoyne (1723-1792) as a playwright, an investigation made possible by a Winston Churchill Traveling Fellowship from the English Speaking Union of the United States under which I spent a large part of 1975 as a Visiting Scholar at the University of Cambridge in England. At this time I would like to thank that worthy organization for its support and the Bicentennial Committee of the Town of Chazy which, under the co-chairmanship of Emily Castine and Irene Brunell, has so generously sponsored the publication of *Chazy and the Revolution*. Also, I want to thank my wife Pat, without whose patience, help, and encouragement this book could not have been completed.

Finally, my sincere appreciation goes to my daughters Anne and Mousie, my son David, Dr. Allan Everest, Mr. Jack Bilow, Mrs. Edith Moss, Miss Ada Barnes, Mr. Richard Ward, Miss Sue Lezon, Mr. William Rathbun, Mr. C. W. McLellan, and Mrs. Lucille Czarnetzky for help of all kinds at all stages of this publication.

D. K. Martin

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THE CHAZY AREA IN 1775: a part of map 19 in William Faden's North American Atlas (London 1777): Province of New York North Part: *A Map of the Province of New York with Part of Pensilvania, and New England, from an Actual Survey by Captain Montessor, Engineer, 1775*. Publish'd as the Act directs June 10th 1775, by A. Drury, Dukes Court St. Martins Lane, London. P. Andrews Scup.



IN THE PATH OF WAR

CHAZY, unlike most towns in Clinton County, was settled by 1775 and in that sense can be said to have a Revolutionary history. Many events of the great struggle between England and her American colonies touched men and women living within the present boundaries of our town.

The reason for our involvement with the Revolution is, of course, our geography. Chazy is located smack on Lake Champlain. A glance at a map shows the Richelieu, Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the Hudson River as an inviting if not uninterrupted line of water running along the western edge of New England. From earliest times it has served as an attractive highway for traffic from point to point between Montreal and New York City. The lake was a major channel for the men of the Revolution, carrying them constantly back and forth on desperate errands between Canada in the north and Valcour, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Skenesborough, Albany, New York—and Saratoga to the south.

It is Chazy's fortune to lie on the western shore of such a passage, separated by it from Isle la Motte and the Green Mountains of Vermont to the east. The island was an obvious landmark for travelers on the lake and offered them a convenient resting place. It also allows us to associate many Revolutionary events with our future town, activities described in letters and reports as "opposite Isle la Motte."

This ease of access by water encouraged our earliest settlers and brought within sight of our town a number of historic figures of the Revolution; although at that time there was no town, and those giants were intent on passing by, probably taking with them no impression at all of the line of forest along the shore marked, to our north, by the mouth of the Little Chazy River and bending inward on the south to form what were then called French Bay and Little French Bay. Notable among these early passers of Chazy were Generals Richard Montgomery, Philip Schuyler, John Sullivan, Benedict Arnold, and John Burgoyne, as well as Ethan Allen, Aaron Burr, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Benjamin Franklin.

Chazy was not officially a town until it was created from the Town of Champlain by an act of the State Legislature dated March 20, 1804. Though not Clinton County's oldest township, Chazy does claim the county's earliest known white settlement; the farm of Jean Baptiste La Framboise was occupied as early as 1763 when our first identified settler arrived with his family from Canada to create a home in what are now lots 70 and 72 of Dean's Patent. About 1774 La Framboise was joined by fellow Canadian Joseph Monty with his family. Another Canadian, Julian Belanger, may also have settled here as early as 1773. By the opening guns of the Revolution, then, Chazy had a population of three families—three families that made Chazy the metropolis of Clinton County!



CHAZY AND GEORGE III

FROM 1763 UNTIL JULY 4, 1776, the territory of the Town of Chazy belonged to Great Britain and was ruled by George III, our only English king. George III is a remote figure, yet he and his family have had some direct contacts with our town.

Before the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Chazy was under the jurisdiction of the King of France, and its area had been included in several lordships granted by that crown; it was under one of these grants that La Framboise had taken up his farm in Chazy. After 1763, however, land titles came from the British government. Two grants were made by George III within the ultimate bounds of our town: Dean's Patent in 1769 and Duer's or the Duerville Patent of unknown date in what is now Altona, but which was included in Chazy from 1804 until 1857.

On December 20, 1765, Elkana Deane Sr. and 29 others, "all lately arrived from Ireland and now residing in the City of New York," petitioned "His Excellency, Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, in Council" for a tract of 30,000 acres suitable for themselves and their families to settle. At the time Grand Isle was considered, by some at least, part of New York, and it was suggested that place would do, but eventually the petitioners concluded it was too small an area. On September 9, 1766, they requested an additional 14,000 acres of the west side of Lake Champlain in what is now Chazy. On January 18, 1769, their petition was granted, and Dean's Patent was issued July 11, 1769, by Governor Moore in the name of "George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and so forth."

Dean's Patent runs from Chazy Landing, its northeast corner, to West Chazy, its southwest corner. The patent excepted "all Mines of Gold and Silver" and "all White or other sorts of Pine Trees fit for masts, of the growth of Twenty four Inches Diameter and upwards at twelve Inches from the Earth, for Masts for the Royal Navy." For each 200 acres two shillings six pence sterling were to be paid the British government on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Lady Day.

The only settler of Dean's Patent related to the patentees was Michael Hay (1768-1852), son of the interestingly named Revolutionary colonel, Ann Hawks Hay of Haverstraw, New York. He settled here in 1800.

The origins of the Duer Patent in Altona are more obscure, but similar. An early, non-resident owner of Duer land was Col. Marinus Willett (1740-1830), famous Revolutionary officer who fought in the Mohawk Valley.

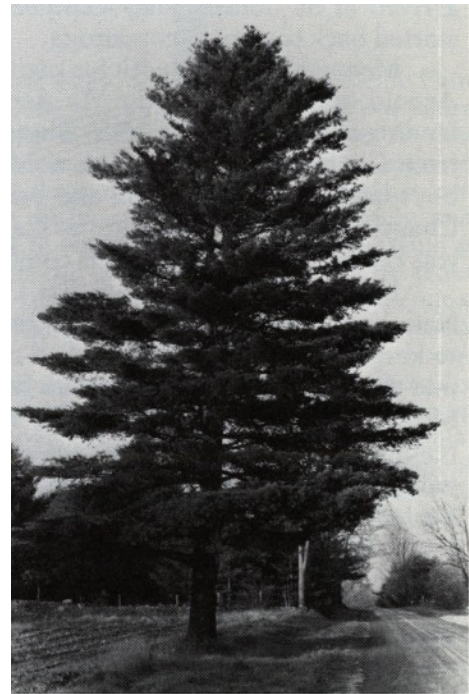
A second connection between Chazy and George III is that from 1772 until 1784 what was to become our town was included in Charlotte County of the Province of New York, a county named for Charlotte Augusta (1766-1828), eldest daughter of the king. She was the fourth of the king's fifteen children and led an unhappy life. Confined to the royal palaces as she and her sisters grew up, they addressed their letters "from the Nunnery." At 31 she finally married, after a thwarted love affair with the Duke of Bedford. In 1797 she became the second wife of Frederick I, King of Wurtemberg, left England, and never saw her father again.

Yet, despite their restrictive upbringing, the princesses were preferred to his sons by George III, and Princess Charlotte wrote, "He was the best of Kings and of fathers." She was his companion on November 5, 1788, when the king had his first attack of what was probably porphyria but which is so often called his "madness."

Charlotte had only one child, a stillborn daughter. She and her husband endured the French occupation of Wurtemberg, and in 1816 she became a widow. During the last years of her life she suffered from dropsy and swelled up like a balloon. Yet her portrait by Gainsborough shows us a bright-eyed, attractive young woman with no thought of the bitter years ahead. In 1784 Charlotte County was, for obvious reasons, renamed Washington County out of which Clinton County was formed in 1788.

Our last contact with the reign of George III is less tenuous. The king's fifth child was Edward (1767-1820), Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, and regarded by his relations as the family fool. Since the age of seven he felt his father hated him: he had a mistress by the age of eighteen and was soon amassing so many debts he was sent to Germany "for his own good." Then he was sent to Gibraltar, then to Geneva and, in 1792, to Canada. He was not allowed home until 1798.

It was during his Canadian exile, in February 1793, that Prince Edward left his command at Quebec to travel to Boston. Arriving in Chazy with a large party, he crossed the frozen lake in thirteen carryalls and sleighs to Grand Isle and then moved on to Burlington, where the teamsters were dismissed to return to Canada, and new ones were hired for the next stage of the journey. At Grand Isle the lady accompanying him, with whom he always spoke in French, started for New York with the understanding that the two would meet in the West Indies. Before they parted, the prince tucked the fur robes snugly around her and around the large dog which lay at her feet.



A white pine on Recore Road in the Duer Patent, now in Altona, the type of tree George III reserved for masts for the Royal Navy when land was granted here in his name before the Revolution—this tree measures ten feet one inch at twelve inches from the ground.



1775

THE THRUST INTO CANADA

WITHIN TWO WEEKS of Lexington and Concord, Benedict Arnold recognized the importance of securing the guns at Fort Ticonderoga for the Americans. With authority from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety and a colonel's commission from Connecticut, he arrived in western New England in May 1775 to find Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys already preparing for the same mission. Arnold had the orders; Allen had the men, a situation resolved by a joint expedition to the fort with its memorable surrender.

After Ticonderoga was in American hands, Arnold pushed north down Lake Champlain with the ketch *Liberty*. Becalmed about 30 miles south of St. Johns, that is just off Chazy, the *Liberty* was left behind while Arnold pushed on in two batteaux. At 6 a.m. May 17th, after a night of hard rowing, Arnold and his men arrived at St. Johns. They captured the sloop *Enterprise* and two hours later started back toward Ticonderoga.

Meanwhile, Allen with his men, as a parallel command, had been following Arnold north more slowly. As Arnold returned south, Allen continued north, landing at St. Johns May 19th. There he attempted to ambush the British soldiers from Chambly, aroused by Arnold's attack, but the British sent Allen and his boys back to their batteaux and back up the lake, once again unknowingly by Chazy. For this rash intrusion of Canada and seizure of British property, Arnold was rewarded by the loss of his command.

In June 1775, with news that Carleton was mounting a British invasion of New York, the Continental Congress ordered General Schuyler to Ticonderoga to keep an eye on Carleton and, if necessary, to seize vital points in Canada. In mid-August Schuyler attended an Indian council fire at Albany, leaving General Montgomery in command of the lake. During his absence, word of the near readiness of Carleton's force caused Montgomery to order an American advance with the expectation Schuyler would soon follow. Montgomery proceeded down the lake to Isle la Motte and bivouacked on "a fine sandy beach" where Schuyler joined him by whaleboat on September 4th. The American invasion of Canada was on.

Also in September, Arnold, back in service, left Massachusetts to cross Maine with over a thousand men to attack Quebec City. He arrived there in November after terrible hardship and was finally joined by Montgomery in early December.

Sadly, the invasion did not achieve a full occupation of Canada. Schuyler's ill health had forced his return within two weeks of the expedition's embarkation. On New Year's Eve Montgomery was hit during the unsuccessful assault on Quebec and died in the arms of his aide, Aaron Burr. Command passed to Arnold who was himself replaced by General John Thomas. Thomas led the American retreat as far as Chambly,

where he died of smallpox June 2, 1776. His replacement was General John Sullivan who attacked Three Rivers, but defeated, continued the retreat. At this time American military hospitals were established on Isle la Motte and at Point au Fer, where the fort built by William Gilliland in 1774 was occupied by General Sullivan. During July 1776 the ragged remains of the American army again passed Chazy. General John Burgoyne was heavy on their heels.



1776
CRUMBLES

AS THINGS WERE falling apart for the Americans in Canada, during April 1776, Congress authorized a commission consisting of Samuel Chase of Maryland, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, also of Maryland, and Benjamin Franklin to visit that colony to win Canadian support for the American cause. Headed north the commission reached Chazy in two batteaux on April 26th, having first waited out a spring shower at Cumberland Head. With them traveled John Carroll, a Jesuit priest and afterwards the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of the United States. Charles Carroll of Carrollton recorded in his journal a description of their visit to what has since become our town:

...As soon as it cleared up we rowed across a bay, about four miles wide, to Point aux Roches, so called from the rocks of which it is formed. In deed it is one entire stone wall, fifteen feet high, but gradually inclining to the north-east. At that extremity it is little above the water. Having made a short stay at this place to refresh our men, we rowed round the point, hugged the western shore, and got into a cove which forms a very safe harbor. But the ground being low and swampy, and no cedar or hemlock trees, of the branches of which our men formed their tents at night, we thought proper to cross over to Isle la Motte, bearing from us about north-east, and distant three miles...We lay under this shore all night in a critical situation, for had the wind blown hard in the night, from the west, our boats would probably have been stove against the rocks. We passed the night on board the boats, under the awning which had been fitted up for us. This awning could effectually secure us from the wind and rain, and there was space enough under it to make up four beds. The beds we were provident enough to take with us from Philadelphia. We found them not only convenient and comfortable, but necessary; for without this precaution, persons travelling from the colonies into Canada at this season of the year, or indeed at any other, will find themselves obliged either to sit up all night, or to lie on the bare ground or planks.

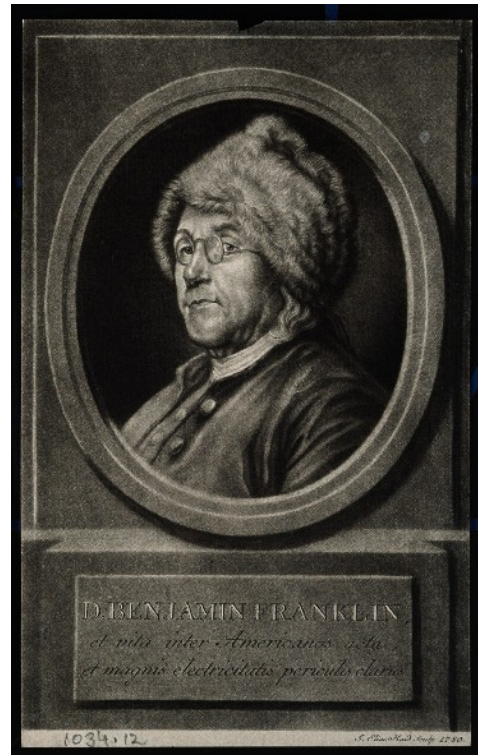
Dr. Franklin left Montreal for St. Johns on May 11th due to failing health; on June 2nd the remaining commissioners, without having gained any support in Canada, also returned by Chazy. One month later all three signed the Declaration of Independence, which Franklin had helped to write.

Of these characters, Franklin is my favorite, probably because of his fantastic abilities, his great and varied accomplishments, and his playfulness. Such qualities were particularly conspicuous during Franklin's stay as our representative in France between 1776 and 1785. Not only did he push forward the American cause, but even in his seventies he liked to flirt gently with the young ladies of Paris. Life in France so stimulated Franklin that in 1780 he wrote, "Being arrived at seventy, and considering that by travelling farther in the same road I should probably be led to the grave, I stopped short, turned about, and walked back again; which having done these four years, you may call me sixty-six." This is the Franklin who

charmed the French so much they bought prints and china statuettes of him for their homes and even decorated their chamber pots with likenesses of his wise and mischievous face.

It is typical of this complex man that he should present himself in Paris as a simple democrat. To strengthen such an image he often wore a bushy, gray fur hat he had acquired during his Canadian journey of 1776. In fact, during his first winter in France he wore his hat both indoors and out, describing himself in 1777 as “an old Man, with grey Hair Appearing under a Martin Fur Cap among the Powder’d Heads of Paris.” The hat delighted Parisians, and French women were soon wearing their hair "a la Franklin."

A painting of the befurred Franklin by John Trumbull can be found in the Yale University art gallery. A drawing of the diplomat in the hat was made in Paris in 1777 by Charles Nicholas Saint Aubin. Known as the “fur cap” print, it was one of the most popular of the many Franklin pictures offered for sale at this time both in France and in England. J. Elias Haid engraved another version of it in 1780, a print recently included in the splendid British Museum exhibit in London celebrating the American Revolution.



The Haid engraving of Franklin in his famous fur hat—London 1780

A final local Franklin sidelight is a fact noted in *Recollections of Clinton County...*, edited by Dr. Allan Everest. In 1887 Stephen Keese Smith of Peru and Plattsburgh told Dr. Kellogg who compiled the *Recollections* that his mother, Elizabeth Keese wife of Benjamin Smith and daughter of Stephen Keese of Dutchess County, New York, was a direct descendant of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Her mother, Ruth Hull, was a daughter of Benjamin Franklin's daughter. I wonder if our newly furred Franklin thought, back in 1776 when he found Chazy too swampy to camp in, that one day his own descendants would live in an as yet unformed Clinton County.



1776

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

EVEN BEFORE THE Americans left Canada in 1776, Benedict Arnold revealed knowledge of that stretch of lake between Chazy and Vermont. Writing from St. Johns to General Sullivan June 16, he mentioned, “The sloop and schooner are arrived at the Isle Motte, with a considerable quantity [of barrels of pork and flour]. The schooner is loaded with dry goods, shot, shells, &c. I believe it will be best to send her away directly.” Such general use of the island as a landmark is also reflected in a letter from General Schuyler to General Washington dated Albany June 20, 1776 8 A.M.: “You will immediately send all the boats that can be procured to St. Johns, Pray Sir don't fail, as a safe Retreat may depend on It. You will likewise order the shipping down and let them stop nigh the middle of Isle of Motte. It being best for them to stop there, as the Navigation this Way of it is very Difficult.”

July 3, an officer of the 6th Pennsylvania battalion wrote from Crown Point describing activity near this section on the eve of the American departure from Canada, “The enemy considering us intimidated, and apprehending we would not fight, sent several Indians and Canadians to line the waters and observe our motions... It was proposed that a party of one thousand men should go from the Isle-aux-Noix, by land, to the Isle-la-Motte, whilst the rest went in batteaus. Colonel Hartley was of the party, with two hundred and fifty Riflemen out of his Regiment They scoured the Country, traversed disagreeable swamps...but could not overtake the enemy.” Colonel Hartley himself wrote to General Arnold from Crown Point July 10, “We arrived the second Evening [6 July] at Cumberland Head...We on the seventh found a small Quantity of ship Timber—there which we destroyed. I ordered out several Parties who scoured the woods for many Miles round Cumberland Head. I sent also a Boat down the Lake as far as the Isle Mote early in the Morning, but neither of the Parties nor Boat discovered an Enemy.” It would thus appear that during this first week of July 1776, while the Declaration of Independence was being signed to the south at Philadelphia, Chazy was in a no-man's land between the opposing armies of the north, a situation which continued for over three months.

Arnold made his third passage by Chazy, during the retreat, about July 1, arriving at Crown Point on July 3. As early as June he had seen the need to build a fleet to patrol the lake as protection for Washington's very vulnerable rear. On June 13, Arnold had suggested “a number of gondolas” be built for that purpose. Now he found himself ordered to design, build, equip, and man such a fleet—in fact, to create the United States Navy.

It is startling that an army officer should receive a naval command, but it was a characteristic switch for the vigorous Arnold whose diversified background, by his 35th year, had already encompassed fields as varied as medicine and seamanship. Before the war he had captained one of his own vessels in the Atlantic

trade, and General Horatio Gates had written in 1775 that Arnold was “perfectly skilled in maritime affairs.”

At the same time, the British were planning to move south from Canada to join their 32,000 comrades arriving in New York City during the summer. In that way they could cut communications between the northern and southern colonies. The resulting arms race between the Americans, frantically building a navy at Whitehall on the south end of the lake, and the British, busy at the same task just north of the lake on the Richelieu River, is most vividly pictured in Kenneth Roberts’s novel *Rabble in Arms*, a very sympathetic treatment of Arnold’s abilities. But let Arnold and other men on the lake at this time tell us the story in their own words, including an account of “The Battle of Chazy.”

An anonymous British soldier in his journal for August 26, 1776, wrote that General Simon Fraser “moved up the River la Colle with a Detachment of 3 Companies of Lt. Infantry.” And for August 30, “He proceeded with the Detachment to Isle la Motte; return’d the 1st of Sepr. to Camp; he saw nothing but one Man, who were afterwards informed was a Rebel, belonging to a Scouting party of theirs.” And for September 3, “About 9 o’clock at Night an express arrived from an advanced post with intelligence that the Rebels had come down as far as point au faire with six armed Vessels, Gondolas, &c. In consequence of which the Brigadier was order’d to accouttre, and remain so till further orders—lay the whole night on our arms.” Between July and September the able Arnold had built his navy and had it cruising the enemy end of the lake between Windmill Point and Point au Fer.

September 8 Arnold wrote General Gates from “Isle aux Motte,” fearing the enemy might have attacked him simultaneously by land and water, “I therefore ordered the Fleet under way this Morning, and at 2 OClock P.M. anchored at this Place here the Lake is about two Miles over and safe Anchorage we effectually secure any Boats passing us... Four Guard Boats are constantly out, the Rounds go every two Hours, at Night, and every precaution is taken to prevent being surprized.” For the next twelve days Arnold maintained this anchorage off Chazy—in the area of Trombly Bay. Here he hatched his plan resulting in the Battle of Valcour—judged a masterpiece of tactics. At Valcour he was able to force the British to act against the wind into the American fleet preventing their tacking together; this allowed Arnold to fight the more powerful enemy one by one rather than as an overwhelming group.

It was the existence of Arnold’s ships on the lake at this time which so delayed the British penetration of the Champlain Valley that they had to abandon their invasion for 1776, giving the Americans time to prepare to meet them again—at Saratoga, the turning point of the entire Revolution.

Arnold again wrote Gates from “Isle-aux-Mott” September 9, “I think the Station we are in the Best in the Lake to stop the Enemy; there is not a good Harbour, except where the Lake is Wide until you come to Button-Mould Bay...here I think we are very safe from Gales of Wind: the Anchorage good and several small Harbours in the Vicinity where the Gondolas will Ride safe from any Wind, that Blows.”

Gates’s next letter from Arnold was dated Isle La Motte September 15. “I am Happy to find, you approve of my returning from the Isle aux Tetes, our Present Situation is five Miles to the Southward of Point aux Fire and two Miles to the Southward of the North End of Isle La Motte, at a Part of the Island where the

Lake is one and a half to two Miles Over, to the Southward of us there is no Part of the Lake less than two Miles over and entirely out of the Reach of any Batteries that can Possibly be erected by the Enemy of whose Naval Force I have been able to procure no other Intelligence... If I hear nothing from St. Johns, soon, I design making a Remove to the Island Valcouer untill joined by the Three Gallies. There is a Good Harbour and if the Enemy venture up the Lake it will be impossible for them to take advantage of our Situation, if we should succeed on our Attack on them it will be impossible for any of them to Escape, if we are worsted our Retreat is open and Free, in Case of Wind which generally blows Fresh at this Season our Craft will make good Weather, when their Batteaux cannot keep the Lake... I keep the two small Schooners continually cruizing above and below us. The Countersign is never given until four O'Clock, two Guard Boats are posted every Night two Miles below us, at a proper Distance to discover the Approach of the Enemy, another Boat goes the Rounds every two Hours all Night every Ship keeps half their Men constantly on Deck under Arms, and Matches lighted, it will be impossible for the Enemy to surprise us.”

September 16, 1776, Arnold again wrote Gates from Isle La Motte. “The hard Gale of Wind yesterday prevented, my sending back Ensign Botsford. This Morning at one O'Clock Antoine Geroure [Girard] whom I mentioned to have sent to St. Johns returned [and gave an account of the enemy]...he has brought a Pass from the Isle aux Noix, from which and the Distance he had to go the bad Weather and Time he has been gone, I believe he has been no farther than the Isle aux Noix, and that he has been enjoined by the Officer there to give the foregoing Account. had not they been convinced he was in their Interest, I dont imagine they would have suffered him to return. he...now remains at a French House opposite the Isle aux Motte [La Framboise?] where Serjeant Day, says a Number of Deserters were lately taken, betrayed to the Indians, by the Frenchman, I have every Reason to think him placed as a Spy on us I have therefore sent him to you to be disposed of as you may think Proper. I had promised him Fifty Dollars provided he procured an exact Account of the Strength of the Enemy...the Accounts of this Frenchman must be False and a Story formed for him by some of the English Officers...the Woods is full of Indians.”

Girard proved to be a British spy, and Arnold was still at Isle La Motte on the 18th when he once more wrote Gates, “the next Morning [17 September], Lieut: Whitcomb and his Party returned from St. John's with Two Prisoners... I am inclined to think, on comparing all Accounts, that the Enemy will soon have a considerable naval Force... I make no Doubt of their soon paying us a Visit, and intend first fair Wind to come up as high as Ile Valcour...the blowing Season is now coming on.”

He continued in his next letter, from “Bay St. Amont [St. Armand] Sepr 21st 1776,” with the story of what might be considered “THE BATTLE OF CHAZY”: “The next day at Noon [19 September] weighed Anchor with the whole Fleet. which Arrived here the same Evening...the *Liberty* was ordered to Cruise of the Isle a La Motte untill 2 oClock, & then Join the Fleet On her return, opposite to the Isle a La Motte, a Frenchman came down, & desired to be taken on Board, the Capt Suspected him, & went near the Shore with his Boat Stern in, Swivels pointed & match lited, the Frenchman waded near a rod from the Shore, but when he found he could decoy the Boat No further he made a Signal, to the Enemy when three, or four, hundred, Indians, Canadians & Regulars rose up & fired, on the Boat, they wounded three Men, the Boat returned the Fire with their Swivels, & Small Arms, & the Schooner fired several

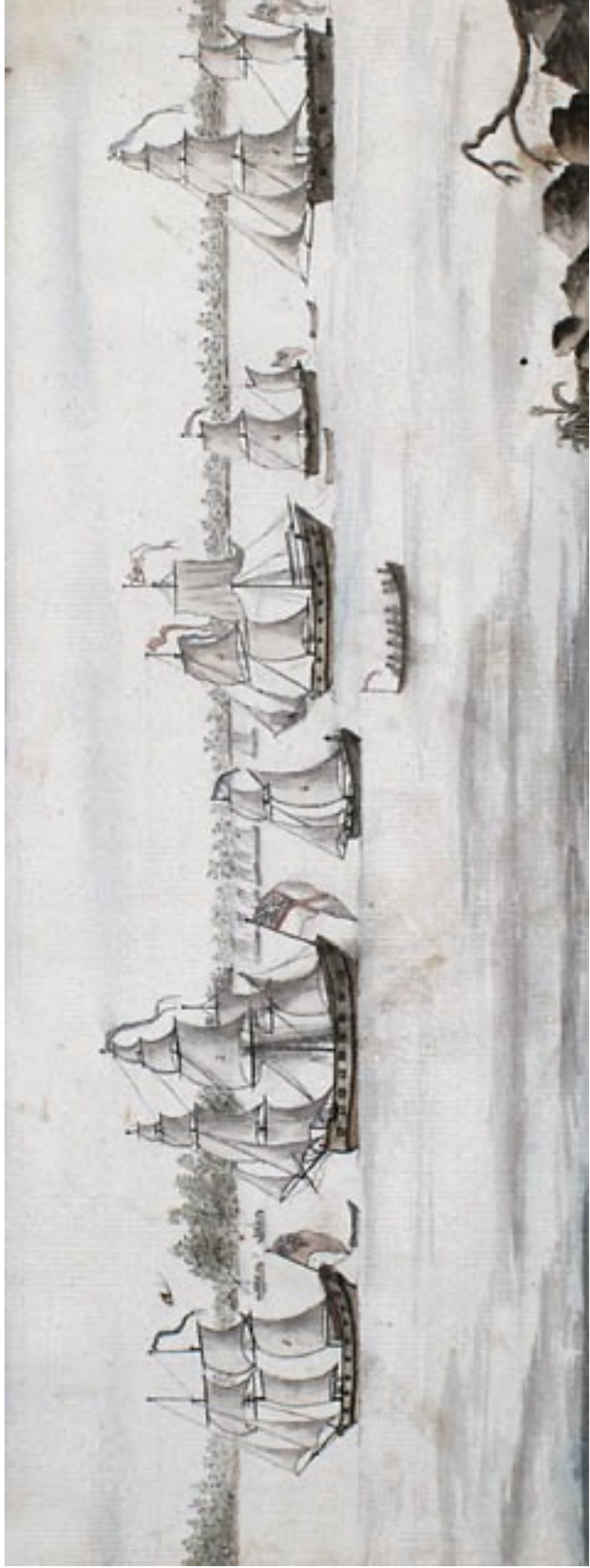
Broad sides of Grape, before they dispersed tho several were seen to fall—On their way down They Discovered a large Party of Savages on the Western Shore, they imagined Two, or three hundred—they have a large Number of light Burch Canoes, with which they can pass us in the night, & in the day Time Secure them in the Bushes... We had an exceeding hard Gale here the 20th & a prodigious sea.”

September 23 Arnold moved on to Valcour where he wrote to Gates on the 28th, indicating the type of traffic continuing back and forth across Chazy at this time. “The 25th I dispatched into Canada a German...& a New England Man... both are Sensible Fellows, & may be depended on, they are extremely well acquainted with the Country, go in Character of Deserters, & have proper Instructions & Credentials. (Sixteen of each sort) sewed up between the Soals of their shoes.—As they run a great Risque, I have promised them (In Case they succeed) Five hundred Dollars, between them; As soon as they know the Success of their Embassy. they are to return... Two Men are Stationed on the Isle A La Motte to watch the motions of the Enemy... Early yesterday morning Serjt Strictland with Twelve Men in a provision Batteau passed this place, & went as farr as Point Au fere, but not finding the fleet returned. The revenge (on a Cruise) picked them up at 6 oClock last night, the Serjt. Took the Schooner for an Enemy, & stupidly, destroy'd All his Letters & papers, when she was at a distance from him.”

At last, just before 8 a.m. on October 11, 1776, the long anticipated British fleet, sailing south before a chill wind, arrived within sight of Valcour. After a fierce engagement, Arnold was forced to slip through the enemy ships during the night, and the battle moved up the lake out of our area. The contest at Valcour was the first fleet action of the United States Navy.



Water color by C. Randle 1776: A View of the New England Arm'd Vessels, in Valcure Bay on Lake Champlain, 11
October 1776 Vizt: 1 Royal Savage 2 Revenge 3 Enterprise 4 Lee Cutter 5 Trumble 6 Washington 7 Congress 8
Philadelphia 9 New York 10 Jersey 11 Connecticut 12 Providence 13 New Haven 14 Spitfire 15 Boston



Water color by C. Randle 1776: A View of His Majesty's Armed Vessels on Lake Champlain October 11, 1776: 1
The Carleton 2 Inflexible 3 Maria 4 Convert 5 The Thunderer 6 a long boat 7 gunboats 8 Valcure Island



1777

GENTLEMAN JOHNNY

ONE OF THE observers at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775 was General John Burgoyne, on duty—superfluous duty, he thought—during his first visit to America. In 1776 he returned to serve under Governor Carleton as commander of the army during the invasion of the Champlain Valley. As the British fleet, commanded by Capt. Thomas Pringle, reached Valcour on October 11, Burgoyne advanced to Point au Fer, which General Fraser's corps had occupied October 7. Our anonymous British soldier recorded in his journal, "An account was brought down by Sr. Francis Clark aid du camp to Lieut. G. Burgoyne of the Total defeat of the Rebel Fleet...the instant upon which they immediately proceeded to Isle la Motte, and the Day following moved on for Chimney Point, where they arrived the 16th instant..."

Burgoyne himself returned to the camp at "River La Cole" where he wrote October 12 to Capt. Charles Douglas, R.N., "I seize the first instant of my Intelligence, to inform you, that the Rebel Fleet, was found Yesterday Morning...they must have surrendered this morning... You may therefore expect my dear Sir, in a day after this news, the important decision of the Lakes I will forward it to you with Equal diligence and Joy... I am going forward shortly in person..."

Burgoyne passed Chazy for the first time and had reached the "Camp at Riviere au Sable" by October 17 when he issued General Orders exulting in the glory of the British victory. The British arrived at Crown Point by October 19, but because of the advanced season withdrew to Canada November 2. Burgoyne may have gone far enough south to have caught a glimpse of Ticonderoga, but he had preceded the army north, passing Chazy a second time, and November 5 sailed from Quebec for England.

In England Burgoyne's celebrated plan to divide the colonies was developed, and Burgoyne returned to North America in May 1777. The new campaign was a renewal of the British effort of 1776 to reach Albany by way of the Champlain Valley. This season Burgoyne was to command the entire operation. His force was enormous and colorful, totaling nearly 8,000 English, Germans, and Indians with horses, dogs, women, and children! The splendor of these troops in a campaign to defeat the Americans, end the war, and restore his lost jewels to the crown of George III must have excited every dramatic pore of Burgoyne's theatrical nature.

Born in London February 4, 1723, Burgoyne, as a boy, had been exposed to The strong tradition of school plays at Westminster and to all the energy of the London stage; he had also learned a highly polished but somewhat windy writing style and become chums with his classmate, Lord Strange, heir of the powerful Earl of Derby. In 1751 he ran away with and married the Earl's daughter.

He entered the army at the age of 14 and participated in the Seven Years War during which the King of Portugal presented him a diamond for his dashing success. First an army man, Burgoyne was also an energetic member of London society and a member of Parliament as well. In 1774 he wrote a musical play, *The Maid of the Oaks*, produced at Drury Lane by David Garrick. When British soldiers in 1775 ventured into amateur theatricals to relieve the boredom of Boston, Burgoyne wrote a prologue for the play *Zara* and a one-act farce ridiculing American valor: *The Blockade of Boston*, in which George Washington was portrayed dressed in a gigantic wig and a rusty sword.

Burgoyne's advanced corps of 1777 reached Point au Fer June 5; the main army began to arrive at their rendezvous on Cumberland Head by June 13. One of the Germans with the army, Lt. August Wilhelm Du Roi, wrote in his journal, "We started today [14 June] for [Cumberland Head] and arrived in camp... We passed on our trip thither by Pointe au Fer, a little advance post in a log house on the right, and by the Isle La Motte on the left... June 17th.—The Army was assembled at Cumberland's Head..."

Lt. James Murray Hadden in his journal noted that Burgoyne set off from St. Johns for the army at Isle aux Noix on June 15. On June 16, Hadden sailed past Point au Fer, Isle La Motte, and "made a sketch of a range of mountains, seen from that part of the Lake." Burgoyne came up the lake to Cumberland Head, in a pinnacle on June 17, his third trip by Chazy. He had planned to advance the whole army to the Bouquet River June 19, but—according to Du Roi, "it was impossible on account of a strong wind to pass the point ahead of us. The army was obliged to remain in bivouac. Lake Champlain is very rough and dangerous in a storm, the breakers being very short and the banks steep and rocky." The storm subsided, and the great army moved south at daybreak on June 20, Burgoyne aboard the *Maria*, one of the British fleet at Valcour less than a year before.

While the army was camped on Cumberland Head, they were joined by a supply train including 1,500 Canadian horses and 700 carts which had struggled up the lake shore. When this detachment had arrived at the mouth of the Little Chazy, it forded the river, but found it impossible to continue until a road of logs was built through about a mile and a half of swamp. The soldiers felled trees and laid the logs transversely and close together, filling between with smaller trees and topping the whole with earth. Similar stretches were laid over other swampy places all the way to Cumberland Head. Called the Military Road, it was recognizable at least 75 years after its construction and in some places could be seen much later. A part passed over the lot now owned by Miss Grace Gordon north of Chazy Landing; in 1934 Grover C. Oliver plowed into a section on his farm at Point au Roche; another section was exposed at the entrance of the Cumberland Head Bay Campsite. When the British, passing along this route, came upon the buildings erected by the La Framboise and the Montys, who had evacuated the area sometime after September 1776, they burned them.

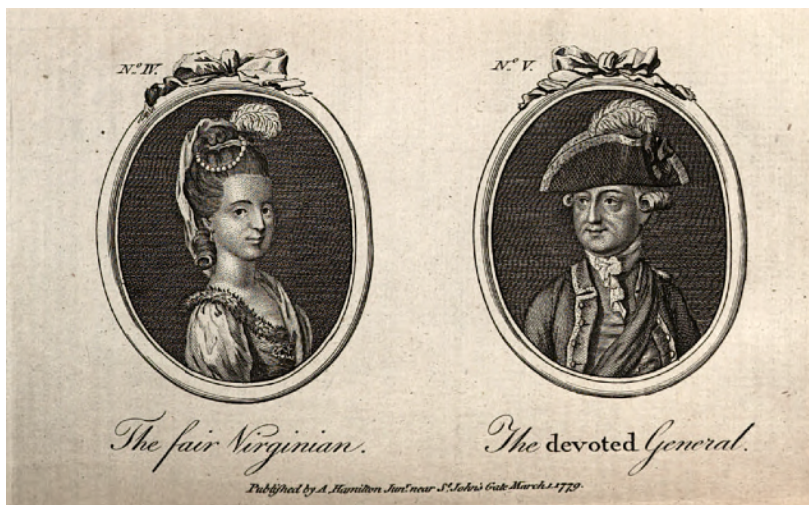
After capturing Ticonderoga, Burgoyne pushed south. In August he sent a detachment into Vermont for more horses and supplies only to encounter the American army in the Battle of Bennington. One of the American companies in the battle was the "Silver Grays," commanded by Major Asa Douglass of Stephentown, New York. For his war service he was granted by the State of New York on August 18, 1783, the thousand acre Wheeler Douglass Patent in Chazy, an area through which Burgoyne's Military Road had been built. The tract was surveyed in 1786 and 1787 by the Major's son, Wheeler Douglass, and

finally granted to him in 1789. Another son of the Major was Capt. William Douglass, a Revolutionary spy, whose daughter married Amasa Adams and with him settled in Chazy in 1801. Two other sons of Major Douglass, Capt. Nathaniel and Capt. John, also Revolutionary veterans, had settled in Chazy in 1790.

After the defeat at Saratoga in October 1777 and imprisonment in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Burgoyne returned to England in May 1778 a childless widower. His wife, Lady Charlotte Burgoyne, had died at Kensington Palace June 5, 1776, and they had lost their two young daughters before that. Burgoyne recognized in himself a great sensuality. In his will he expressed the hope that it had never hurt anyone. He and his wife are believed to have had a loyal and happy marriage, but after her death Burgoyne indulged himself with the widely publicized comforts of the commissary's wife who accompanied him past Chazy in 1777. In February 1779 the London magazine *Town and Country* published an account of his affair with a young Tory he reputedly had rescued from the Yankees at Ticonderoga and who had returned with him to England. The issue ran portraits of "The Fair Virginian" and, despite Saratoga, a somewhat smug "Devoted General."

In England Burgoyne busied himself in the defense of his defeat in America, as a member of Parliament, as Commander-in-Chief for Ireland, and as the author of three more successful plays, produced by Sheridan at Drury Lane. He also began a lengthy affair with an obscure singer, Susan Caulfield, who produced for him four children between his sixtieth and seventieth years. The eldest of these, John Fox Burgoyne, fought with the British against the Americans in the Battle of New Orleans in 1814. Though protective of Susan, Burgoyne never married her.

After a night at the theatre and in Susan's company, Burgoyne died alone, except for his valet, in his bedroom in fashionable Mayfair in London, of a "gout of the stomach" August 4, 1792. He was given a private funeral and buried beside his beloved Charlotte in the North Cloister of Westminster Abbey—within calling distance of where he had been born, baptized, raised and educated. His grave was not marked, and its location was lost until it was found and inscribed in the 1960s. The third voyage past Chazy in 1777 had been a one way trip for Gentleman Johnny.



General Burgoyne and "The Fair Virginian," opposite page 65 in *Town and Country Magazine* vol. XI, February 1779.



1777-1783
DESERTED

ARNOLD'S LETTERS show that during the campaign of 1776 Chazy was a rendezvous for spies, deserters, and informers. By the end of the campaign it was completely deserted. September 28, 1776, Benedict Arnold had written General Gates from Valcour:

I have since examined a Frenchman and his wife who live opposite Isle La Motte [La Framboise?], who says that Ned Watson and Wykes came to his house and there met Capt. Frazier who was in pursuit of some deserters; they told Frazier they were sent down by Gilliland and Watson, and acquainted him of Capt. Wilson's and his party being on the lake, in consequence of which he was taken. The Frenchman also says that about a fortnight past two men whom he knew to be Gilliland's tenants, came to his house, said they were sent down by Gilliland with intelligence; that they appeared in a great hurry, and offered him five dollars to set them over Missiqui Bay as their canoe was leaky, which he did. This is partly confirmed by Mr. Hay, who lives opposite this island [Valcour].

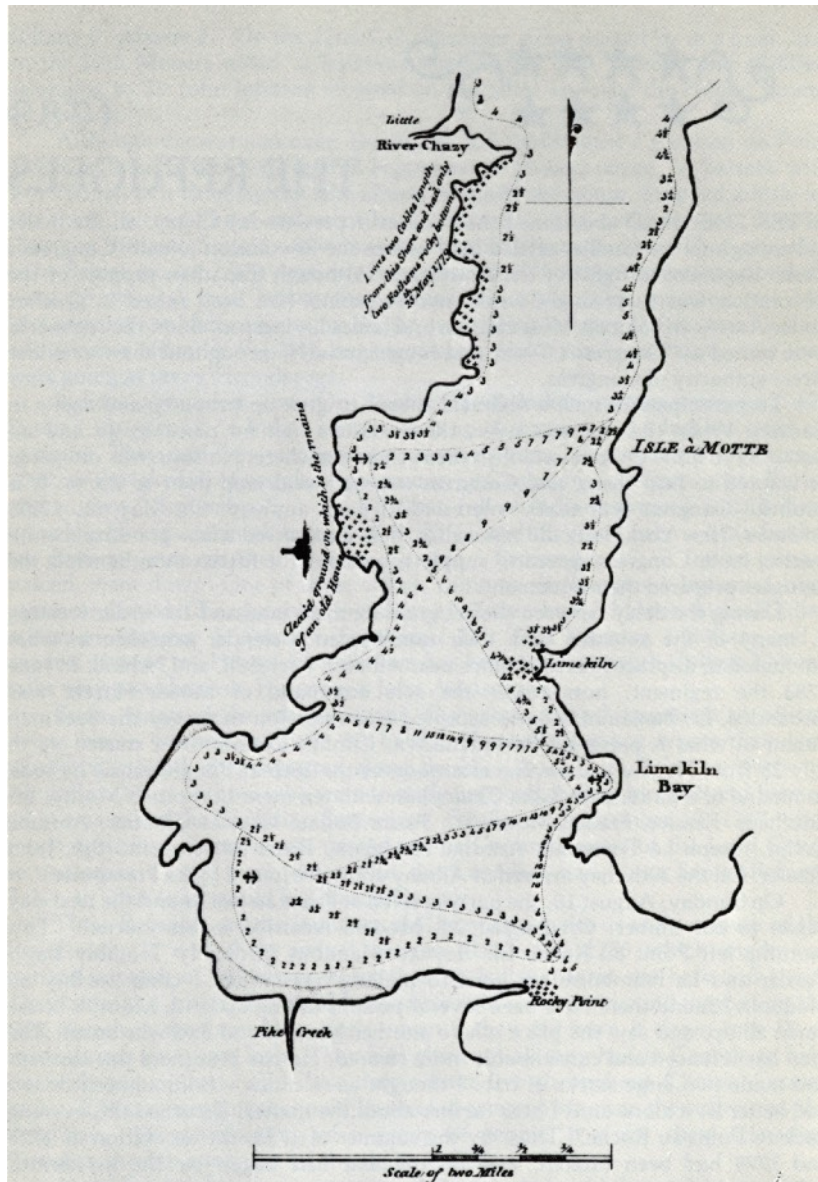
When the Americans were defeated in October 1776 and finally withdrew to the south, they took with them, either as refugees or prisoners, the early settlers of Chazy. In 1777 Jacques La Framboise, who had joined and then deserted the Americans, made a statement to the British in Canada relating his activities since leaving Chazy and giving the British military information:

Jacques La Foy called Framboises a Canadian who lived on the West side of Lake Champlain five leagues above Point au Fer, says that when the Rebels retreated from this province they took him, his Father, Mother and two brothers prisoners with them. That he went to Boston with a rebel officer as a servant; that he remained in Boston till he enlisted in the beginning of February in a Rebel Regiment with the other three men and came in Company with them to Mount Independent. He confirms every thing mentioned by Freeman Robinson in particular that there is not any kind of preparation going forward either at Skenesborough or Ticonderoga for building of Vessels. That he heard when at Boston General How had penetrated to Trent Town on the Delaware but was prevented from crossing that River for want of Boats.

La Framboise and the three other Rebels had deserted at Mt. Independent and joined Phillips Williams, an Englishman headed towards Canada, at a house above Split Rock. The five men made their way north on the ice along the west side of Lake Champlain nearly as far as Split Rock, "when finding the ice rotten, they took to the land until they were above Cumberland Bay, found but very little snow, and had no Snow Shoes; they crossed the Bay of St. Aumont on the ice and took the Land again—the Middle of the Channel between Isle La Motte and the West side of the Lake is open—Met with but one Inhabitant on

the way at the place where they all joined—Saw no traces but of the two men who came lately from Albany...”

Another indication of the desertion of the settlement at Chazy is found in the Book of Directions written by William Chambers, Commodore of the fleet maintained by the British on Lake Champlain after the Battle of Valcour. On May 25, 1779, he charted the bottom of the lake between Chazy and Isle la Motte, noting on the western shore of the lake “an old Chimney that remains there,” a chimney he sketched on the map accompanying his notes and no doubt the remains of one of the Chazy houses burned by Burgoyne in 1777.



Map by Capt. William Chambers, commodore of the British fleet on Lake Champlain in 1779 and 1780 (VII/1210 L. Champlain 1779-80 British Admiralty No. 271) and included in his *A Book of Directions Necessary for a Commander of Vessels Employed on Lake Champlain*.



1783

THE REFUGEES

AFTER THEY HAD abandoned their homes in present-day Chazy, all the males old enough in the families settled here before the Revolution joined “Congress’s Own” Regiment to fight for the Americans. Although Canadian support of the Revolution was surprisingly weak, two regiments had been raised in Quebec under American colonels Moses Hazen and James Livingston. Soon the regiments were united as “Congress’s Own” and fought bravely throughout the war under direct authority of Congress.

To participate in such a regiment meant to give up property and rights in Canada. When the war was over, these soldiers had no place to go and no resources to draw on to re-establish themselves elsewhere. No state was obligated or wanted to help them, and Congress was too weak and poor to do so. It is doubtful Congress was really interested in them anyway. On May 11, 1782, however, New York State did naturalize them and passed a law granting them a tract of land. Congress agreed to supply provisions for fifteen months while the Refugees prepared their settlement.

During the delay between the act granting them land and the order locating it, many of the veterans with their families led a slender existence in what amounted to displaced person camps near Albany, Peekskill, and Fishkill. In June 1783 the regiment, now under the sole command of Moses Hazen, was disbanded. Lt. Benjamin Mooers accepted a commission to survey the Beekman Patent in what is presently Beekmantown, Clinton County, and started north July 25 from Newburgh. On the afternoon of the 26th at Poughkeepsie he took command of a batteau for Lake Champlain with ten men: Lt. Francis Monty, Lt. Zaccheus Peaslee, Francis Monty Jr., Pierre Boilau, Charles Cloutier, Antoine Lavan, Joseph Le Tourneau, Antoine Lisembert, Pritte Abaere, and Sgt. John Tessier. On the 29th they arrived at Albany and were joined by La Framboise.

On Sunday, August 10, the party arrived at Point au Roche and the next day began to cut timber. On August 26, Mooers recorded in his journal, “This morning left Point au Roche for Bay au Maquoin [probably Trombly Bay]. Tessier and La Framboise are gone to making hay. When I came to Bay au Maquoin I found there have been several persons taking up land. Monty’s house burnt all up, and saw the place where another house stood and was burnt. The man has it fenced and considerable more cleared. He has been here this summer and made two large stacks of hay. I thought as so much work had been done I had better let it alone until I hear further about the matter. Returned this evening back to Point au Roche.” Thus, by the summer of 1783, the desolation of 1777 and 1779 had been broken, and resettlement had begun by the mysterious stranger who has never been identified.

Mooers’s journal for September 1783 indicates the disbandment of his surveying crew and the passage of Loyalist refugees through the area. On September 9, he wrote, “Lt. Monty, Peter Boilau, John B. La

Framboise and Francis Monty Jr. left this place for Albany. Settled with Boilau 8 dollars, La Framboise 8, Francis Monty Jr. four, has been sick, Francis Monty Sr. 8 on account. They took the long batteau to leave it at Lake George. J. Tessier 8 dollars, P. Abaere 8." On the 22nd Col. Ebenezer Allen passed by in a boat, and on the 28th Mooers noted "2 batteaux loaded with men, women and children belonging to Sir John Johnson stopped on the point opposite the House, bound for Canada."

Although the war was over, the British still maintained a garrison on Point au Fer, a threat to the entire region. September 10 Mooers wrote, "A batteau with 9 or 10 men in it came up the lake almost opposite the house. Stopped a little off the shore, turned about and went back about 1/4 mile, went ashore, most of them, on the land. Stayed a few minutes, then set off up the lake. They appeared to be British troops." The next day he continued, "The above mentioned batteau went up about 1 mile, where they stayed last night. This morning one Mr. McLane and a soldier came to my House, were going hunting. After, one Captain and another officer of the 29th Regiment came and tarried some time; said they were going as far as Ticonderoga."

Indians abounded, too. On August 28 "4 Indian canoes went up." On Sunday, August 31, "6 Indian canoes went up. 4 stopped and 4 Indians came up to house. They said they were going to Crown Point." September 3 "5 batteaux went up the lake full of people. Appeared to be Canadians—Indians, some British and women." September 5, "A batteau full of Indians stopped and 15 came up to the House—most all boys, 2 girls. They said they had been a little further for ginseng, were on their way to Canada." September 17 "3 Indian canoes passed, went down. One of them called, came to the House—1 Indian, 1 boy, squaw and child. Charged some bread for a 1/2 cwt. bear." Mooers himself killed a bear on October 5. Sunday, September 21, "This morning 3 Indians and 2 squaws came to my House. One of them has been to Dartmouth College 3 years, talks very good English. His name is John Athasoraren."

Soon, many of the refugees from "Congress's Own," impatient at official delay, began journeying north, bit by bit. Not knowing just where their land would be located, they squatted along the lake shore from Point au Roche to Kings Bay. Most of those who were to settle here had arrived by 1786 and formed what was called the Canadian Settlement. Finally, on September 10, 1787, after much difficulty, an order was passed by the Commissioners of the Land Office setting apart a large tract, designated the Canadian and Nova Scotia Refugee Tract, in what soon would be Clinton County.

These Refugees are the founders of Chazy and make us truly a town of the Revolution. It was their arrival between 1783 and 1786 which made our particular patch of wilderness more than an isolated farm site here and there. They came as a group; they established a sense of community, and they set up the first church in northern New York—even if they did burn it down in a fit of frustration a few years later. They had given up all they had in Canada to help establish our country, and their descendants live throughout Clinton County today. If ever a monument should be erected to commemorate the sufferings, the toughness, the contributions of a group of people, it is for these Canadian Refugees. And that monument should be in Chazy.

At the height of their aggravation, the Refugees found themselves in what is now Chazy with all support from government cut off and nothing of their own to turn to. They had "been here two seasons waiting for

our land”; part of their prospective settlement “falls below where the British hold a post and forbid our Improving” and they were required to pay for the surveying of the lots, forcing them “to pledge one half of our land for the survey of the other half.” On August 13, 1787, Major Laurent Olivier and Major Clement Gosselin, for the whole settlement, petitioned Congress to solve their problems. To this petition was attached a list of the refugees settled here, dated August 11, 1787; it amounts to a census of the area.

Found in the National Archives (Papers of the Continental Congress Item 42 Vol. 2 pp. 226-33), this list has never before been printed:

Liste Des officiers Canadiens Soldats et Reffugiees Resident au Lac Champlain Le 11 D'aout 1787

Genl. Moses Hazen et Sa Dame....2	Jaque Rousse....4
Lt. Colonel Antill....1	Piere Boilau....2
Major Laurent Olivie. SaFamille....4	Michel Verly....4
Major Clement Gosselin —Do....5	Louis Marney....4
Capt. Paulint —Do....8	Michel Thibaud....1
Lt. Freol —Do....7	La veuve Moisan....1
Lt. Guilmat —Do....4	Louis Marnay Fils....5
Lt. Makpherson —Do....5	Michel Harbour....1
Lt. Gosselin —Do....6	Piere Dionn....1
Lt. Boilau —Do....4	Charles Cloutier....2
Lt. Monty —Do....7	Augustin Lavoie....4
Lt. Jaque Jalby —Do....1	Alexis Duclos....2
Louis Lizot —Do....3	Piere Chartier....5
Francois Monty —Do....4	Jean Mari Chartier....2
Jaque Monty —Do....3	Joseph Chartier....3
LEnfant monty —Do....4	Antoine Chartier....3
Jean Baptiste La Framboise....4	Jean Dabat....3
Jaque La Framboise....5	Robert paul....4
Simon Lafund....4	Madame Pepin....5
Baptiste Hamelin....2	Theodore Chartier....2
Julien Belangée....2	Joseph Langlois....5
Piere Ayot....2	Daniel Blaise....3
Noel Belangée....2	Francois Durivage....1
Prix Asselin....5	Baptiste Martin....1
Etienne Tréhent....1	Loui Rous père...1
Francois Turcot....3	



ECHOES

AFTER THE CLOSE of the Revolution, many other veterans made their homes within the present Town of Chazy—some but briefly, while others died and were buried here. A list of these veterans was printed in *A History of the Town of Chazy*; the list below is a corrected version; some names were deleted as the veterans were discovered to have lived north of the town line in the Kings Bay area, while some new names have been added. A few National Archives pension file numbers (e.g. W21654, S44954) have also been added. When known, a veteran's burial place is indicated by a number, 1 through 10, keyed to the accompanying map; #1, for example, means a soldier is buried in the West Chazy Cemetery; +1 means he has a gravestone standing in that cemetery. This list should by no means be considered exhaustive.

Antil, Edward (col.)	Delong, Francis (musician)
Banister, Jesse	Douglass, John (capt.) +8
Baxter, John	Douglass, Nathaniel (capt.)
Bayley, Samuel Sr.	Dunn, Francis +4
Beach, Zerah (maj.) +8	Dunning, Andrew
Belanger, Julian (pvt.) W21654	Durfee, Walter
Belanger, Noel	
Bixby, Daniel	Eldred, Amos +8
Blanchard, Peter (pvt.) W16506	Emery, Edward #2
Boynton (Boyington), Solomon	
Brown, George C. #8	Ferriole, Alexander Sr. (It.)
	Ferriole, Alexander Jr. (pvt.)
Cayeaux, Joseph (pvt.) W16889	Fessen, Charles (same as Tessier?)
Chandonett, Francis +8	Flower, Obadiah
Chartier, Anthony (pvt.)	Ford, Abel
Chartier, Charles (pvt.)	
Chartier, John Marie (pvt.)	Gilbert, Antoine +9
Chartier, Joseph (pvt.)	Gilbert, Solomon
Chartier, Peter (pvt.)	Gilmart (Guilmat), Francis
Chartier, Seymour	Goss, Daniel +5
Chartier, Theodore	Gosselin, Clement (maj.) +8 W16655
Constantine, Nicholas	Graves, Benjamin (pvt.) +8 W4972
Crawford, Spencer	Graves, Ezra #5
Cross, Joseph (pvt.) W23881	Graves, Samuel #8
Cummins (Commins), Henry +6	Graves, Seth +5
	Gregory, Seth #8?
Danford, Joshua (pvt.)	
Defo, Michael	Harbour (Arbour), Michael

Havens, Samuel
Hawkins, Ebenezer
Hodges, Ezekiel
Howard, Stephen (pvt.) W8949
Hudson, Benoni (corp.) 544950
Huntoon, Reuben (musician) W25808

Jalby (Jolibois), Jacques (lt.)

Kinsley, Daniel +5
Kinsley, Francis
Kinsley, Rev. Stephen +5

Labelle, William
Ladd, Amasa (capt.)
Ladd, Henry #7
LaFramboise, Jacques (pvt.) S42826
LaFramboise, John Baptiste Sr. #10
LaFramboise, John Baptiste Jr.
LaFramboise, Nicholas
Lajeunesse, Prudent
Lapiers, Jacques
Lapoire, Jacob
Latuma, Joseph
LaVoie (Lavoy), Augustin
Lent, Abraham
Lezote (Lezatte, Lisote), Lewis (pvt.)
Longchamps, Louis

McFadden, George
McPherson, Murdoch (lt.) +8
Marney, Louis Sr. (pvt.) S42924
Marney, Louis Jr. (sergt.)
Marsh, Joseph C.
Marsh, Lewis
Martin, Baptiste
Merriman, George Sr.
Merriman, George Jr.
Monty, Amable (pvt.) S43012
Monty, Claude Sr. (pvt.)
Monty, Claude Jr.
Monty, Enfant (pvt.)
Monty, Francis Sr. (lt.)

Monty, Francis Jr.
Monty, Jacques (pvt.) S43017
Monty, John (pvt.) S43006
Monty, Joseph (pvt.) W5384 #4
Monty, Louis
Monty, Placid (pvt.) W2228
Monty, William
Moore, Ephraim (pvt.) S15536
Morgan, Horace #8

Oliver, Robert +4
Oney, Amos
Oney, John

Parker, Robert
Pepin, Andrew (lt.)
Pierce, Bazable
Pierce, Benjamin
Pierce, Elihu
Plato, Thomas (pvt.) S43867

Ransom, Calvin
Ranson, Elisha (corp.) +5
Ransom, Hazael (lt.)
Ransom, Jabez (lt.) +8
Ransom, Luther +5
Robarge, Peter (corp.) 543954
Robinson, Daniel (pvt.)
Rogers, Elnathan
Rous, Jacques (pvt.) S\$42217
Rous, Louis Sr.
Rowe, Joseph (capt.)
Ryder, Abel

Savage, Louis
Sheffield, Charles
Shepherd, Joseph
Sherman, Thomas (pvt.)
Shultis, Philip (pvt.)
Stearns, Asa (pvt.) +5
Stiles, Asa (pvt.) #3
Stiles, Reubin #1?
Stoughton, Gustavus +5

Tessier, Charles (pvt.) S\$42465
Thomas, Beriah (pvt.)
Thomas, Matthew +7
Tibo (Thibaud), Michael
Trahan (Trehent), Atien (Etienne)
Trombly, Laurent Bruno
Tucker, Lemuel (pvt.)
Turcot, Francois

Vantine, Abraham +4
Varley, Michael (corp.)

Verrit, John Baptiste

Warner, Seth
Warren, Joseph
Welch, Amos
White, James (pvt.)
Williams, William
Willsie, William (pvt.) S44063
Wilson, John
Wilson, William (pvt.)
Wood, Solomon #1



Use [this link](#) to see the map via Google Maps.



1779 powder horn in the Alice T. Miner Colonial Home,
Chazy Village

No relic of the Revolution brought here by any veteran is known to have survived, but Chazy is fortunate to have on exhibition at the Alice T. Miner Colonial Home in Chazy Village a number of household items from Revolutionary times illustrating the type of furniture known to our founding ancestors. Included from the dates c.1750 to 1780 are a lowboy, a highboy, a portable footwarmer, a Windsor arm chair, and a gaming table; from c.1765 are an open armchair and a set of two arm and four side chairs; there is a brass candle snuffer from c.1775 and from c.1780 a corner cupboard, a long case “grandfather” clock, a bed warmer, and a safety lantern; there

is a tin candle lantern from the period 1770-1800 and an 18th century wrought iron candlestick. All these pieces were made in America. The dishes from this time in the collection are nearly all English or Dutch.

A Dutch map dated 1775 gives a world view as the Revolution opened, while the picture collection includes a number of 18th century scenes with Revolutionary themes: *Franklin Before the Lords in Council, Whitehall Chapel* (London 1774), *The First Prayer in Congress* (Sadd after Matteson, September 1774), *Franklin at the Court of France*, and *The British Surrendering Their Arms to Gen. Washington After Their Defeat at Yorktown—Oct. 1781* (c. 1800). Perhaps the most interesting wall decoration is an American sampler c.1775.

Only a very few mementoes are privately owned in town such as an epaulet worn by General John Stark at the Battle of Bennington which has descended in the family of George Slosson.

So it is that the physical remains of the Revolution fade away, but the ideals of that struggle remain—an active inspiration for our townsmen today.

Committee Members and Representatives of Town Organizations who have participated in planning Chazy Bicentennial Activities to the date of publication of Chazy and the Revolution.

Gerald Beggs	Harold Jubert	Beverly Runyon
Eveline Brothers	Marilyn Kleinschmidt	Joan Sessums
Glen Clark	James Laramie	Connie Slosson
Vera Clark	Walter W. Laramie	George Slosson
Nettie Cleland	Glenn Latremore	Fred Songayllo
Nina Coolidge	Myrtle LeBlanc	Peg Spiegel
Audrey Dragoon	Marion Lucia	Joyce Stone
Clifford Englehardt	Morris Lucia	Rodney Stone
Nancy Englehardt	Edith Moss	Mrs. Mitchell Terry
Jim Forcier	Pat Neverett	Andrew Thibault
Ann Garrant	Edward Oakley	Msgr. John M. Waterhouse
Carrie Garrant	Frank Patnaude	Phyllis Weeden
Laura Gonyo	Adelaide Penfield	Joseph West
Walter Goodale	Marvin Pombrio	Mary West
Peg Haley	Gail Poremski	Nilah West
Cheryl Hiller	William Proulx	Richard West
Barbara Jubert	Rev. Kenneth Ross	Francis Woolever

The American Legion	Mens Club, Presbyterian Church
Catholic Youth Organization, Chazy	Miner Institute
Catholic Youth Organization, W. Chazy	Northern Light Lodge No. 505, F. & A. M., W. Chazy
Chazy Central Rural School	Northern Lights Square Dance Club
Chazy Country Music Club	St. Joseph's Altar Rosary Society, W. Chazy
Chazy Fire Department	St. Joseph's Church, Coopersville
Chazy Girl Scouts	St. Louis de France Church, Sciota
Chazy Lions Club	Scouts
Chazy Town Board	Senior Citizens
Chazy Youth Center	TOPS
Dawn Chapter No. 604, Eastern Star, W. Chazy	Wesleyan Methodist Church Ladies Guild
Dodge Library, W. Chazy	West Chazy Fire Department
Friends of the Library, Chazy	West Chazy 4-H
Friendship Club, Presbyterian Church	West Chazy Grange No. 979
Home Bureau, W. Chazy	
Ladies Auxiliary, W. Chazy Fire Dept.	



WILLIAM RATHBUN

In 1976 Chazy celebrates the Bicentennial actively with feasting, parades, dancing, publications, games, displays, and memorials. The same spirit activated our town in 1826 in celebration of fifty years of independence as recounted in *A History of the Town of Chazy*, but the only indication of any Chazy Centennial commemoration is this quilt, owned by George Slosson of West Chazy by whose family it was probably made to celebrate 100 years of the United States of America. If you look very closely, you might see the little Liberty Bells on some squares with the date 1776 and on other squares the date 1876.