

THE McLANES

McLANES

The McLanes came from Ireland. Miles McLane often told his descendants that they were "shanty" Irish. This meant that they were originally poor people from Ireland. Family lore provided that the McLane spelling was known as the Irish version. In fact, searching for ancestors revealed many others with the surname spelled this way and often they reported their origin as Ireland. However, the spelling of the name is often traced to the first ancestor who could write and they often spelled it the way it sounded. It is well known that the name "McLean" is pronounced as "McLane." The practice of the Roman Catholic faith is also a strong tradition handed down through the generations of this family. It is highly unlikely that this tradition could have originated in any country besides Ireland. In fact, very few persons with this surname are of Catholic origin. Most with this surname in Ireland are Presbyterian.

In the Roman Catholic Records of the Book, *"Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research"* the McClean name can be found listed among the principle families in Ireland in the 11th to the 17th Century in County Antrim. This book further lists the name MacClean among the principle Ancient Celtic Families in the counties of Antrim and Donegal. The Ireland birth indexes for 1890 identified Antrim and Derry as the counties in which the name was principally found. In the *"Master Book of Irish Surnames, Locations, Ethnicity, Spellings, and Sources"* the name McLane was first known in Derry (Londonderry) in 1686. For all of these reasons, it is most likely that the origin of the McLanes is in the northernmost portion of Ireland. It is believed that the McLanes came from the McLean homeland in Argyllshire of Scotland and settled in Northern

Ireland. In the fifteenth century, the McLeans came to Ulster as mercenary soldiers to the MacDonalds. Many more came to Ireland in the seventeenth century as tenant farmers during the Plantation period.

The oldest known ancestor of this family is James McLane who was born in Ireland around 1804.

O'CONNORS

The name O'Connor derives from a personal name which means hero or champion. The O'Connors are a very numerous and eminent family, one of three royal families which include the O'Neills and the O'Briens. Originally their name was shared by six distinct and unrelated septs in different parts of the country, from Ulster to Munster, several of which are now extinct.

They took their name from Conchobhair, King of Connacht. Conchobhair had to submit to the high king, the great Brian Boru, progenitor of the O'Briens.

The oldest known ancestor of this family is Matthew O'Connor who was born around 1785 in the Parish of Killincooly, County Wexford, Ireland.

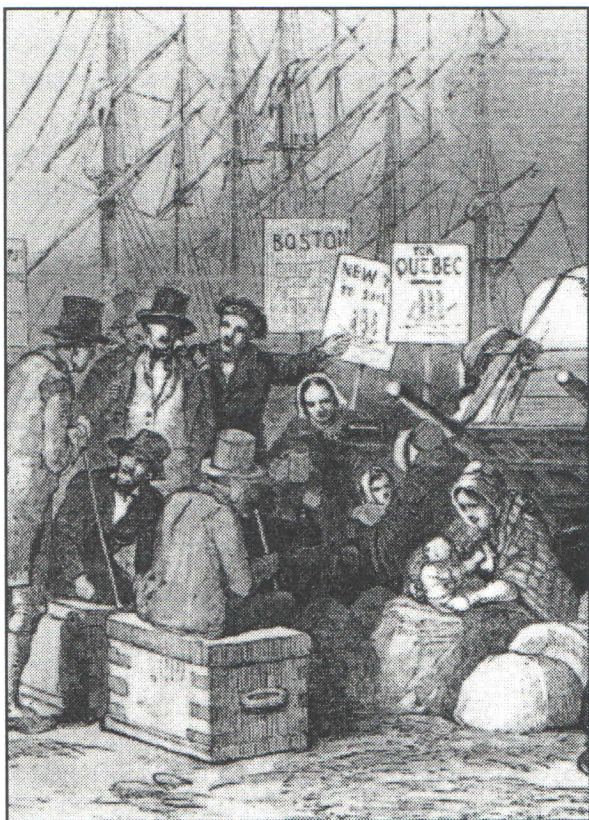
MURPHYS

The surname Murphy is the most numerous Irish name. The name means "sea warrior." They were chiefs in counties Tyrone, Sligo, Wexford, and Cork. The Murphys of Wexford descend from Dermot MacMurrough, who was King of Leinster at the time of the Anglo-norman invasion. His brother, Murrough, is the eponymous ancestor of all the Wexford Murphys, including their present, accredited chieftain, "The O' Morchoe," who farms in

Wexford.

Several branches of the Cork family who were brewers and distillers merged and, later, joined with Powers and Jamesons, the whiskey distillers. Irish Distillers Ltd, the biggest distillers in Ireland, still have Murphys on the board.

The oldest known ancestor of this family is Miles Murphy who was born around 1750 in County Wexford, Ireland. This was most likely in the Enniscorthy area. It is interesting to note that the late President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, is also a descendant of the Wexford Murphys.



Irish emigrants on the docks choosing between departures to Boston, New York, or Quebec. Prior to 1840 the Quebec route cost the least.

O'FARRELLS

Fearghail is a personal name meaning man of valor. The O'Fearghail chieftains were lords of Annaly near Longford, once known as

Longhort Ui' Fearghail (O'Farrell's Fortress). A powerful family, they also included parts of Westmeath in their territory. They are kinsmen of the O'Mordha family.

The oldest known ancestor of this family is Michael O'Farrell who was most likely born near the Village of Oulart in County Wexford, Ireland, around 1798.

EMIGRATION TO QUEBEC

Family lore provided that the McLane ancestors came to Quebec during the great potato famine. The most severe famine and subsequent emigration was after 1847. However, there are several records that show that all of the McLane ancestors were already in Quebec for many years prior to the "great famine." The Murphys left Ireland before 1810. The McLanes may have left Ireland around 1831. They may have left because of famine conditions, but not during the "great famine."

It is not difficult to understand their motivations for emigration considering some of the pre-famine times in Ireland. The Irish harvest of 1816 was below average and that of 1817 was ruinous. Hard times brought agrarian disturbances which reached a maximum in 1817-1818. Many of the better class of Irish were discouraged by their living conditions. The country was greatly overpopulated. Succeeding generations cultivated smaller and smaller plots of land. It became less and less productive since the owner would not invest his profits in improving it because of the lack of stability and security. The tenant farmer dared not improve the buildings or the land knowing he might leave when his lease ran out. Modern farming techniques were essentially unknown in Ireland. Added to the decreasing fertility of the land was the uncooperative environment and weather which made famine and disease common. Taxes

were unbearable. Elections were violent affairs frequently decided by the aggressors in riots. Crime was rampant and law enforcement was non-existent in the countryside. The diet of potatoes and herring was monotonous and root vegetables were not grown since they were so easily stolen. Crop prices and wages dropped precipitously with the sudden halt of the Napoleonic wars. So the ambitious Irishman was eager to migrate to where he could prosper.

In Ireland, crops failed causing a veritable famine in 1817. An epidemic of disease soon followed. All these conditions contributed to a surge in migration to Quebec starting in 1817. Cost of fares varied with the time of the year and demand. In 1816 the minimum fare from

Belfast to Quebec was 6 pounds. Three children could travel on one fare. This was for steerage; cabin fare was about five times as expensive. During the great increases in emigrants starting in 1817 as many as 80% came from the ports of Belfast and Dublin. Quebec was ill-equipped to handle great numbers. The Quebec Mercury newspaper mentioned 1,337 arrivals on August 2, 1818 when the population of the city was only ten times as many. The small group of British merchants could not employ them and the French Canadians did not want them.

The attraction to French speaking Lower Canada (Quebec) as a region for Irish settlement seems strange at first glance. However, the attraction was somewhat related to the legal and independent position enjoyed by the Catholic Church in Canada. The surrender of French Quebec to the British Empire in 1759 made no change in ecclesiastical affairs and the immunities and rights which the Catholic Church possessed under the French regime and were guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The Catholic religion, therefore, was not only free from the penal enactments directed against it in other portions of the British Empire, but, in fact, was the religion of the country recognized by law, at least where Lower Canada (Quebec) was concerned.

Except for the beginning, in 1816, of an Irish fringe around the city of Quebec, the immigrants of 1816-1822 all went to the upper provinces. The McLanes, O'Connors, Murphys, and O'Farrells were part of the "Irish Fringe" that remained in Quebec.

Canada wanted the pioneer farmer and advertised free grants of land and government aid. Unfortunately this deal required recommendations of officials in Ireland which the immigrant could not get and the payment of large fees which he could not afford. So the most available land was put in crown and

The "Coffin Ships"

Quebec had one stable export - timber and timber products. The timber ships had no westbound cargoes and could easily be converted to carry passengers. Consequently these timber ships became the greatest single medium of transportation for the Irish emigrant. Ships were small and uncomfortable and long trips meant short rations or even starvation. Unhealthy conditions prevailed on board since the emigrants were crowded in narrow between-deck areas or on top of the cargo where only 5 vertical feet of space was required by law. Most of the descriptions of conditions on these "coffin ships" came from the years of 1817, 1831, 1832 and 1847 when the trade was abnormally heavy and the chance that some passenger would bring fever or cholera on board was great. It was the small children who had a difficult time on board as they suffered about two-thirds of the deaths.

clergy reserves and the settlers often found themselves forced some distance into the wilderness.

Most of the Irish at this time traveled to Quebec as families. The inhabitants of one village in Ireland would tend to settle together in one place in Quebec even over a period of several generations. They carried not only provisions but considerable amounts of household goods. All reached the port by road, many on foot. So the emigrant usually left through the port closest to his Irish farm.

With all of these conditions and with centuries of property and religious oppression in Ireland it is not too difficult to see why the McLane ancestors wished to migrate to Canada. Entering Canada was rather easy as both Ireland and Canada were part of Great Britain at the time.

MILES MURPHY (1750 - 1835)

sp: Margaret Nowlan (1754 - 1838)

1. Helene Murphy
2. Andrew Murphy (1783 - 1843)
3. Catherine Murphy
4. Patrick Murphy
5. Charles Murphy (1792 - 1810)
6. Dorothy Murphy (1796 - 1866)

The oldest known ancestor of the Murphy family is Miles Murphy who was born around 1755 in the foothills of the Blackstairs mountains near Enniscorthy in County Wexford, Ireland. He was married to Marguerite Nowlan. Miles and Marguerite had at least six children. Their children were Helene, Andrew, Catherine, Patrick, Charles, and Dorothy. The family emigrated to Quebec before 1810 and at first may have lived in Quebec City. The first recorded event of their family in Quebec was the death of their son Charles Murphy on June 4, 1810 recorded in the Notre Dame de Quebec Parish Register. Later Miles settled his family in the Parish of St. Marie de Beauce in Dorchester County

where he was a farmer.

Their daughter Helene Murphy was married to Patrick Daily on February 8, 1814 at Notre Dame de Quebec. Their son Andrew Murphy married Elizabeth McMahan on July 28, 1818 at Notre Dame de Quebec and they settled in the Parish of Frampton which is adjacent to St. Marie de Beauce.

By 1825, the Miles Murphy household included 9 persons. There was most likely one child who was married with their spouse and three single females and two single males. Then on February 20, 1827, daughter Catherine Murphy married William Naughton in St. Marie de Beauce.

In 1831 there were 8 persons in the household. At this time there were no married children present. There were three single males and three single females. All were reported to be Roman Catholic. By this time Miles had a well established 100 acre farm with 50 acres under cultivation. He obtained his farm under the seigneurial system and was paying 24£ in rent. He had 16 cows, 2 horses, 6 sheep and 12 hogs. He had raised 30 minots of wheat, 40 minots of oats and 350 minots of potatoes that year.

Miles Murphy died on February 19, 1835 in St. Marie de Beauce. Marguerite Murphy died on March 29, 1838 in St. Marie de Beauce.

ANDREW MURPHY (1783 - 1843)

sp: Elizabeth McMahan (1790 - 1853)

1. Miles Murphy (1819 - 1819)
2. Miles Murphy (1821 - 1821)
3. Thomas Murphy (1822 - 1865)
4. Miles Murphy (1824 - 1900)
5. Margaret Murphy (1825 -)
6. William Murphy (1827 - 1827)
7. Moses Murphy (1827 - 1830)
8. William Murphy (1829 - 1877)
9. John Murphy (1831 - 1902)
10. Unnamed Murphy (1833 - 1833)
11. Nicolas Murphy (1834 -)
12. Moses Murphy (1839 - 1884)

Andrew Murphy was born around 1783

Pedigree Chart of Miles Joseph McLane (1880 - 1957)

Pedigree Chart

Sep 3 2001

Chart no. _____

No. 1 on this chart is the same

as no. _____ on chart no. _____

4 James McLane

B: 1804
 P: Ireland
 M: Aug 29 1837
 P: Frampton, Quebec, Canada
 D: Apr 3 1882
 P: St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada

2 John McLane

B: Aug 14 1842
 P: St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada
 M: May 11 1875
 P: St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada
 D: Apr 11 1929
 P: Kansas City, MO

5 Anastasia (Anny) O'Connor

B: 1811 or 1815
 P: Killincooly, Wexford, Ireland
 D: bet 1871 and 1874
 P: St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada

1 Miles Joseph McLane

B: Jul 31 1880
 P: St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada
 M: Feb 18 1907
 P: Minot, ND
 D: Aug 3 1957
 P: Los Angeles, CA

6 Miles Murphy

B: Jan 26 1824
 P: Frampton, Quebec, Canada
 M: Jan 11 1848
 P: Frampton, Quebec, Canada
 D: Jan 17 1900
 P: Christie, WI

3 Elizabeth (Lizzie) Murphy

B: May 19 1851
 P: Frampton, Quebec, Canada
 D: Nov 3 1917
 P: Marshfield, WI

7 Bridget O'Farrell

B: 1824
 P: Oulart, Wexford, Ireland
 D: Apr 1 1880
 P: Frampton, Quebec, Canada

8 Unknown McLane

B:
 P:
 M:
 P: Ireland
 D:
 P:

9 Unknown McLane

B:
 P:
 D:
 P:

10 Matthew O'Connor

B:
 P: Killincooly, Wexford, Ireland
 M:
 P:
 D:
 P:

11 Catharine O'Brien

B: 1785
 P: Killincooly, Wexford, Ireland
 D: Jun 30 1850
 P: Frampton, Quebec, Canada

12 Andrew Murphy

B: 1783
 P: Enniscorthy, Wexford, Ireland
 M: Jul 28 1818
 P: Notre Dame, Quebec, Canada
 D: Jan 22 1843
 P: Frampton, Quebec, Canada

13 Elizabeth McMahon

B: 1790
 P: Enniscorthy, Wexford, Ireland
 D: Jul 12 1853
 P: Frampton, Quebec, Canada

14 Michael O'Farrell

B: 1798
 P: Oulart, Wexford, Ireland
 M: abt 1820
 P: Oulart, Wexford, Ireland
 D: Aug 9 1862
 P: Frampton, Quebec, Canada

15 Elizabeth Doran

B: 1797
 P: Oulart, Wexford, Ireland
 D: Mar 14 1877
 P: Frampton, Quebec, Canada

16 B: _____ cont. _____

D: _____

17 B: _____ cont. _____

D: _____

18 B: _____ cont. _____

D: _____

19 B: _____ cont. _____

D: _____

20 B: _____ cont. _____

D: _____

21 B: _____ cont. _____

D: _____

22 B: _____ cont. _____

D: _____

23 B: _____ cont. _____

D: _____

24 Miles Murphy B: 1750 cont. _____

D: Feb 19 1835

25 Marguerite Nowlan B: 1754 cont. _____

D: Mar 29 1838

26 Thomas McMahon B: abt 1769 cont. _____

D: _____

27 Marie Henrick B: abt 1769 cont. _____

D: _____

28 B: _____ cont. _____

D: _____

29 B: _____ cont. _____

D: _____

30 Phelim Doran B: 1770 cont. _____

D: 1828

31 Catherine Murphy B: 1770 cont. _____

D: _____

Prepared Sep 3 2001 by:
 Dennis B. McLane

near the foothills of the Blackstairs mountains near Enniscorthy in County Wexford, Ireland. His parents were Miles Murphy who was born about 1750 in Wexford and Marguerite Nowland who was born about 1754 in Wexford. Andrew had three sisters named Helene, Catherine and Dorothy. He had at least two brothers named Patrick and Charles. Elizabeth McMahan was also born around 1790 in Enniscorthy, Wexford. Her parents were Thomas McMahan and Marie Henrick. Andrew emigrated with his parents from Ireland to Quebec before 1810. Elizabeth emigrated from Ireland before 1818.

Andrew and Elizabeth were married on July 28, 1818 at Notre Dame de Quebec in Quebec City after publication of banns in the St. Marie de Beauce parish. Patrick Murphy, James Montgomery and Eleanor Jane Harrison were their witnesses. They settled in the area that would become St. Edouard de Frampton, Quebec.

When they settled in the Frampton area there was yet to be a parish church. So their first seven children were baptized in the Saint Marie de Beauce parish church. Their first Miles Murphy was born May 9 1819 but died three months later on August 26, 1819. Their second Miles Murphy was born on February 3, 1821 but died three months later on May 1, 1821. Thomas Murphy was born on March 2, 1822. Their third Miles Murphy was born on January 27, 1824 and lived a full life. Margaret Murphy was born on April 17, 1825. On August 26, 1827, they had twin boys named William and Moses Murphy. William Murphy died on December 6, 1827. Moses Murphy died sometime before 1830.

In 1825, Andrew was established in his own household in Frampton. There were 8 persons in his household with five of those male children and one female child. Also in that year Andrew was among the founding settlers of Frampton making a request for

establishing the first parish church in the town. By this time the parish consisted mostly of Irish

Irish Towns in Quebec

In the 1800's two small towns in Dorchester County in French Quebec were home to many Irish emigrants. The Catholic Churches were the center of their social life and the church registers are filled with many Irish names.

Pierre-Edouard DesBarats acquired land in West Frampton in 1806. Around 1815 he personally chose a group of Irish immigrants whom he considered to be "a hard working people" to be settlers on the land. Most of the early settlers came from the Southern Ireland Counties of Wexford and Limerick. The first settler in 1817 was Michael Fitzgerald. There were 194 persons recorded in Frampton in the 1825 census. In that same year, the settlers petitioned the Bishop to form their own parish. The chapel of St. Edouard was started. However, 1,800 church records were accidentally destroyed. Because of this, the records for the church today start in the year 1828 and it is difficult to trace the lives of the early settlers. By 1831, there were 925 persons recorded in the census. By 1870, Frampton was a thriving village, 13 miles from St. Henedine, with a station on the Levis & Kennebec Railway. It contained one Catholic Church, one Protestant Church, three schools, three flour mills, four saw mills and several stores. At that time it had a population of 450.

North of Frampton, the Parish of St. Marguerite began receiving its first settlers around 1830. The early settlers attended church in Frampton. In 1840, a parish church was started in St. Marguerite. Hence, records of those early settlers can be found in both parishes. By 1870, St. Marguerite was a thriving village, 3 miles from St. Henedine, with a station on the Levis & Kennebec Railway. It contained ten schools, nine mills, and several stores. At that time it had a population of 400.

families and they were seeking an opportunity to worship in their own language (rather than French). This parish church would become most important in the history of the McLane family.

Andrew was a witness to his sister Catherine Murphy's marriage to William Naughton at St. Marie de Beauce parish church on February 20, 1827.

Andrew was a most ambitious man and was constantly seeking opportunities to better his family's situation. Andrew wanted to add to his land base in 1829 when he wrote the following letter:

"Frampton, July 9, 1829, Mr. Davidson, Sir, I write a few lines to you in regard to a crown lot of land that is very close to my land in Frampton. The lot I wish to get is lot No. 3 in the 6th range. Sir, I should have put in for that lot before but I understood here in Frampton that it was sold. When my cousin Donoghue was done this last week Mr. Hatton gave him the No. of this lot with some more on the 7th range. Sir, I would be very much obliged to you if you could do this. No. 3 or half of it or get Mr. Felton to do it for me. Sir you will be please let the bearer Mr Fritzmony have an answer by word will do and I shall comply. You Most Obedient Humble Servant, Andrew Murphy."

The cousin Donahue mentioned was most likely William or Moses Donahue who were sons of Michael Donahue who was married to Miles Murphy's sister Mary.

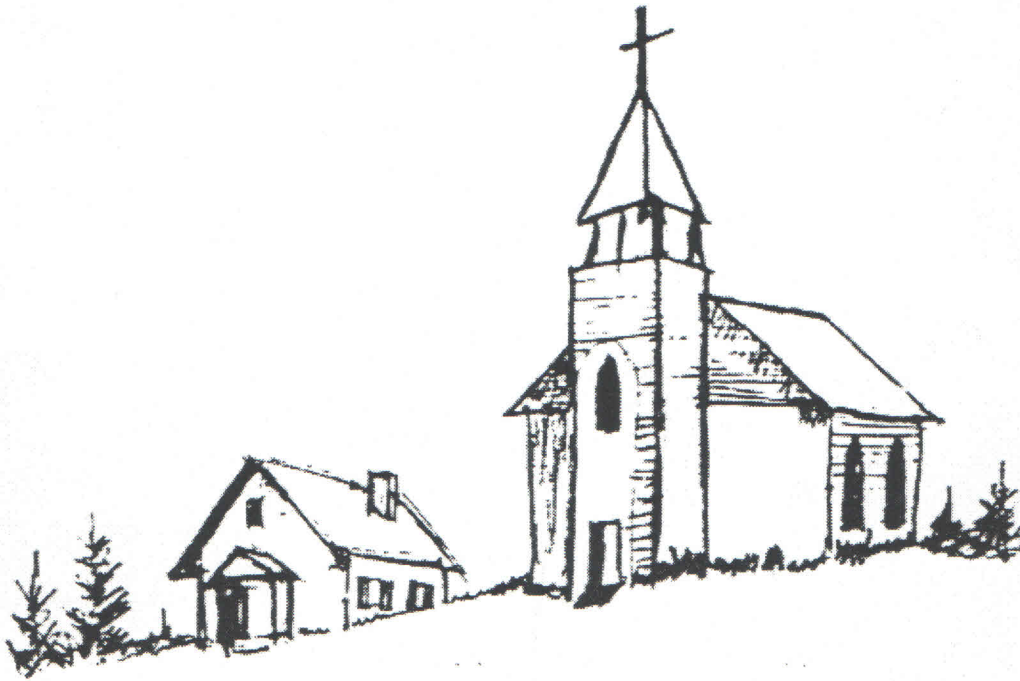
Andrew had his farm lands well established by 1831. His farm may have been lot 1 of the fourth range in Frampton Township. By this time he reported 11 persons in his household. There were eight male children and one female child. All 11 were reported as Roman Catholics. His farm was 400 acres with 120 acres under cultivation. He owned the farm and paid no rent. He had 12 cows, two horses, five sheep, and 11 hogs. He raised 20 minots of wheat, 150 minots of oats, and 500 minots of

potatoes that year. Also in 1831, Andrew made a financial pledge of 1 £ to support the new parish church.

Andrew was active in civic duties. On December 26, 1831, he served as president and chairman of a death inquest jury. His charge was to hold an inquest into the manner of how Ester Kelly, the wife of Hugh Kelly, had died. The 13 person jury found that the deceased died from the effects of fatigue and the intensity of the cold. The court document also said that Andrew was "Captain of the Militia."

Andrew and Elizabeth lived out their lives in Frampton where they had five more children. They had another son on March 11, 1829, and named him William Murphy, after their deceased son. John Murphy was born January 20, 1831. An unnamed child (may have been named Mary) was born June 15, 1833. Nicolas Murphy was born July 5, 1834. Their last son Moses Murphy was born on November 26, 1839.

Andrew and Elizabeth lived to see their daughter Margaret Murphy marry Arthur Thorton on November 15, 1842. However, Andrew Murphy died on January 22, 1843 and was buried on January 24 in the old St. Edouard de Frampton cemetery. Elizabeth lived to see four more of her children marry. Thomas Murphy married Mary O'Farrell on January 11, 1845. Miles Murphy married her sister Bridget O'Farrell on January 11, 1848. John Murphy married Ann Keegan on April 20, 1852. William Murphy married Bridget Quigley on May 25, 1852. Elizabeth Murphy died July 12, 1853, and is buried in the old St. Edouard de Frampton cemetery. Elizabeth's death record said that she was the "relict of late Andrew Murphy, Captain of Militia." All of these Murphy weddings and funerals were at the St. Edouard de Frampton parish church that Andrew assisted in founding.



Sketch of St. Edouard de Frampton Chapel around 1825

MICHAEL O'FARRELL (1798 - 1862)

sp: Elizabeth Doran (1797 - 1877)

1. Mary O'Farrell (1822 -)
2. Ellen O'Farrell
3. Bridget O'Farrell (1824 - 1880)
4. Michael O'Farrell (1832 -)
5. John O'Farrell (1835 - 1907)
6. James O'Farrell (1837 - 1937)

Michael O'Farrell was most likely born in near the Village of Oulart in County Wexford, Ireland around 1798. Members of the O'Farrell family may have arrived in Quebec around 1826.

Elizabeth Doran was born in Oulart in Wexford around 1797. Elizabeth's parents were Phelim Doran and Catherine Murphy. They were most likely born in Wexford around 1770. Phelim died around 1828. Elizabeth had at least three brothers, Murtha Doran, Edward Doran and Michael Doran. The Doran family had settled on a farm on lot 4 of range 3 in the Parish of St. Edouard de Frampton.

Michael O'Farrell and Elizabeth Doran may have meet in Oulart, Ireland around 1821.

They had at least six children. Mary O'Farrell was born around 1822 and Bridget O'Farrell around 1824. Michael O'Farrell was born on September 2, 1832. John O'Farrell was born on April 21, 1835 and James O'Farrell was born on December 8, 1837. The birth date of Ellen O'Farrell is not known.

In 1831, Michael O'Farrell made a financial pledge of five shillings to support the new St. Edouard de Frampton parish church.

Michael and Elizabeth lived to see their children marry. On January 11, 1845, Mary O'Farrell married Thomas Murphy. Ellen O'Farrell was married to Edward Colligan on November 1, 1847. Bridget O'Farrell married Thomas Murphy's brother Miles Murphy on January 11, 1848. James O'Farrell married Margaret Hannon on November 23, 1858. John O'Farrell married Elisabeth Nugent on January 17, 1860.

Michael O'Farrell died on August 09, 1862 and was buried on August 11. Elizabeth O'Farrell died on March 14, 1877 and was

buried on March 16. All of these O'Farrell weddings and funerals were at the St. Edouard de Frampton parish church.

MATTHEW O'CONNOR (1780 -)

sp: Catharine O'Brien (1785 - 1850)

1. Mary O'Connor
2. Anastasia O'Connor (1811 - 1871)
3. Thomas O'Connor (1821 -)
4. Lucy O'Connor

Matthew O'Connor was born around 1780 in the Parish of Killincooly, County Wexford, Ireland. Catharine O'Brien was born around 1780 in Killincooly. They met and married and had at least four children while still in Killincooly. Anastasia O'Connor was born around 1811. Thomas O'Connor was born around 1821. The birth dates of Mary O'Connor and Lucy O'Connor are not known. They emigrated to Quebec before 1830 and settled on a farm in what would become the St. Marguerite parish.

Matthew supported the church in Frampton. In 1831, Matthew made a financial pledge of 10 shillings to support the new St. Edouard de Frampton parish church. In 1845, Matthew's name was among those of a petition of 71 parishioners wishing to retain Father Dunn as the parish priest.

Their daughter Mary O'Connor married Patrick Stafford on February 14, 1832. This was the first recorded event for their family in the Frampton Parish Register. Anastasia O'Connor was married to James McLane on August 29, 1837. Thomas O'Connor was married to Elisabeth Doyle on January 22, 1839. Lucy O'Connor was married to Patrick O'Connor on April 9, 1839.

Catharine O'Connor died in Frampton on June 30, 1850 and was buried in the old St. Edouard de Frampton cemetery on July 1, 1850. It is not known when Michael died. All of these O'Connor weddings and funerals were at the St. Edouard de Frampton parish church.

JAMES MCLANE (1804 - 1882)

1. sp: Bridget Smith

2. sp: Anastasia O'Connor (1811 - 1871)

1. Ann McLane (1840 -)
2. John McLane (1842 - 1929)
3. Lucy McLane (1842 -)
4. James McLane (1845 -)
5. Patrick McLane (1848 - 1859)
6. Catherine McLane (1850 - 1902)
7. Marie McLane (1854 -)

It is not known what part of Ireland that James McLane is from, but the origin of the surname would most likely be Northern Ireland. He was born in Ireland around 1804. James may have had a sister named Margaret McLane who was born around 1792. This Margaret McLane was the only other McLane later to be found living in the same Parish in Frampton, Quebec. Margaret was married to James Coyle. Coyle family lore has it that James Coyle came from County Donegal. So it is possible that James McLane came from this location as well, but the link between James and Margaret is not documented.

James McLane had a first wife named Bridget Smith. It is believed that they married in Ireland. James came to Quebec around 1832. James established a one lot farm of 84 acres in the St. Alexander range of the Parish of St. Marguerite, Quebec. This farm was in the Seigneurial lands of Jolliet.

James McLane met Anastasia O'Connor in Frampton, Quebec. After publishing banns of marriage at the parish of St. Claire, James and Anastasia were married on August 29, 1837 at the St. Edouard de Frampton parish church. Their witnesses were Hugh McDonough, Thomas Toole, Johannah Toole, and Elizabeth Doyle. Anastasia settled into the farm in St. Marguerite. The farm had a one story log home. They had at least seven children in St. Marguerite. However, the children were all baptized at the St. Edouard de Frampton parish church. Ann McLane was born on February 26, 1840. John McLane and his twin sister

Lucy were born on August 15, 1844. James McLane Jr. was born on February 20, 1845. Patrick McLane was born on April 17, 1848. Catherine McLane was born on October 11, 1850. Marie McLane was born in 1854. Patrick McLane died on June 15, 1859 and was buried on June 16 in the old St. Edouard de Frampton cemetery.

James McLane was an active member of the St. Edouard de Frampton parish and later at St. Marguerite. James was confirmed in the Catholic faith at age 38 in 1842 at St. Edouard de Frampton. In 1845, James' name was among those of a petition of 71 parishioners wishing to retain Father Dunn as the parish priest.

The James McLane farm was near the Miles Murphy farm. By 1861, James had 12 acres under cultivation, 10 acres of crops, two acres of pasture, and 72 wooded acres. His farm was worth \$200 and he possessed \$8 worth of implements. He had four acres and 80 bushels of oats, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre and 50 bushels of potatoes, 1500 tons of hay, eight pounds of flax, and 36 pounds of maple sugar. He had five bulls, one steer, two milk cows, one horse, one colt, six sheep and two pigs. His horse was worth \$50 and the rest of his livestock, \$182. He had 50 pounds of butter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ barrels of lard on hand. After about 30 years in Canada, he most likely had considerably more than he could have ever hoped for in Ireland. In fact, who knows how he would have survived the potato famine.

By 1871, Ann McLane was gone from the home and John McLane and James McLane Jr. had become farmers along side their father. The 1870's brought several family marriages. Catherine McLane was married to Hugh Tackney on September 8, 1874. James McLane Jr. was married to Ellen Cody on November 9, 1874. John McLane was married to Elizabeth Murphy on May 11, 1875. Marie McLane was married to John Gorman on September 22,

1875. These weddings all occurred at the St. Marguerite parish church.

Anastasia O'Connor died between 1871 and 1874. A burial record has not been found for her. By 1871, James McLane lived on the same farm he had established, but now John McLane was listed as head of household. James McLane died April 3, 1882 and was buried April 5, 1882 in St. Marguerite.

MILES MURPHY (1824 - 1900)

sp: **Bridget O'Farrell (1824 - 1880)**

1. Andrew Murphy (1850 -)
2. Elizabeth Murphy (1851 - 1917)
3. Michael Murphy (1852 - 1924)
4. Thomas Murphy (1853 -)
5. Mary Murphy (1855 - 1857)
6. William John Murphy (1856 - 1937)
7. Moses Murphy (1857 - 1936)
8. John Murphy (1859 - 1932)
9. Miles Murphy (1860 -)
10. Nicolas Murphy (1863 - 1880)
11. Margaret (1865 - 1914)

Miles Murphy was born to Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahan in St. Edouard de Frampton, Quebec on January 27, 1824. He was baptized at the St. Marie de Beauce parish church. Bridget O'Farrell was born to Michael O'Farrell and Elizabeth Doran around 1824. They were married at St. Edouard de Frampton parish church on January 11, 1848. Miles and Bridget established their home on a one lot farm of 84 acres in the St. Alexander range of the Parish of St. Marguerite, Quebec. They lived in a one story log home. Their farm was very close to the James McLane farm. St. Marguerite is near St. Edouard de Frampton. Frampton was the closest parish church at the time. In 1845, Miles' name was among those of a petition of 71 parishioners wishing to retain Father Dunn as the parish priest.

Miles and Bridget had at least 11 children. Andrew Murphy was born on January 12,

1850. Elizabeth Murphy was born on May 19, 1851. Michael Murphy was born on May 6, 1852. Thomas Murphy was born on July 19, 1853. Mary Murphy was born on June 3, 1855. William John Murphy was born on July 1, 1856. Moses Murphy was born on November 14, 1857. All of these children were baptized at St. Edouard de Frampton parish church. Unfortunately, Mary Murphy died on April 12, 1857 and was buried on April 14 in the old St. Edouard de Frampton cemetery.

By 1859, the St. Marguerite parish church was well established. Their last four children were all baptized at the St. Marguerite parish church. John Murphy was born on July 25, 1859. Miles Murphy Jr. was born on June 12, 1860. Nicolas Murphy was born on June 25, 1863. Margaret Murphy was born on March 28, 1865.

By 1861, Miles Murphy had 40 acres under cultivation, 20 acres of crops, 20 acres of pasture, and 50 wooded acres. His farm was worth \$500 and he possessed \$15 worth of implements. He had $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and 11 bushels of barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and one bushel of rye, seven acres and 120 bushels of oats, one acre and 100 bushels of potatoes, 100 tons of hay, 15 pounds of wool, and 10 yards of fulled cloth. He had five bulls, six steers, five milk cows, one horse, one colt, four sheep and three pigs. His horse was worth \$40 and the rest of his livestock was worth \$290. He had 500 pounds of butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of beef, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ barrels of lard on hand. It seems that Miles was providing a handsome life to his family.

Although Miles had made a lot of progress on his St. Marguerite farm, it soon became difficult to provide sufficient subsistence for his entire growing family with his eighty acres. It seems the land was of generally poor quality with just a few inches of soil on top of lots of rock. The French settlers had taken up the good land in the surrounding valleys before the Irish came. So many of the Murphy boys and their



Possibly Bridget O'Farrell Murphy about 1879

neighboring cousins gravitated over into Maine, the boundary of which was very close by. There the usual and standard employment was in the lumber camps of the Maine woods. They would cut heavy timber during the winter months and then, after preparing the logs, run them down the Kennebec River when the spring thaws would come.

Bridget Murphy died on April 1, 1880 and was buried at Frampton. Nicholas Murphy died accidentally on October 2, 1880 and was buried in Frampton on October 4, 1880. Miles Murphy was in attendance at James McLane's funeral on April 5, 1882. In the latter part of 1882, Miles moved to Wisconsin with his daughter Elizabeth and husband John McLane, his son Michael, his son Andrew and wife Bridget, his son William and wife Catharine, his son Moses, his son John and wife Bridget, and his daughter Margaret.

It appears that William had gone ahead to

Wisconsin to select the area. He may have had an opportunity to see the area through various timber jobs in the vicinity. All the families purchased farms close to each other in Weston Township near the town of Christie, Wisconsin. Miles was a key person in helping to make this happen. On October 5, 1882, he loaned \$125.00 to his son-in-law John McLane in exchange for a mortgage on John's farm at the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9 of Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West. Then on April 6, 1883, he loaned \$200.00 to his son William in exchange for a mortgage on William's farm at the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15 of Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West. On Oct 6, 1884, he loaned William another \$67.00 on the same farm. Miles had invested in the future of his descendants and lived off the payments they made to him on their mortgages. As Miles had never learned to write, he made his "X" mark to signify that John McLane's mortgage was paid in full on May 3, 1884. William purchased another farm in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15 of Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West. It was on this farm that Miles lived after William eventually moved to a farm in section 10. William's mortgages were paid in full on March 21, 1889.

Miles Murphy remained a farmer on his own farm up until his death. He was able to be around his numerous grandchildren on the various McLane and Murphy farms. He died at the town of York, Wisconsin of cirrhosis of the kidneys on January 17, 1900. Although his obituary said that he was seventy-eight, he was actually seventy-five. He was buried in the Neillsville, Wisconsin cemetery. His obituary was printed in the January 25, 1900 edition of the Neillsville Republican Press as follows:

"Miles Murphy of the town of Weston died on Wednesday Jan. 17 at the age of seventy-

eight. He was born in Canada, and came to Clark County about seventeen years ago. He leaves seven grown up sons and two daughters. Four of the sons and one daughter, Mrs. John McLane live in the town of Weston; the other daughter Mrs. B. Zimmer is a resident of this city. John Murphy chairman of the town of Weston is a son of the deceased."

ANDREW MURPHY (1857 - 1902)

sp: Ann Quigley

Andrew Murphy was born in Frampton, Quebec, Canada on July 14, 1857, to Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell. He was a nephew of Miles Murphy. He was baptized at the St. Edouard de Frampton church on July 16, 1857. He married Ann Quigley on October 2, 1888, in Frampton. In 1882, he had moved with his Uncle Miles and Murphy cousins to Christie, Wisconsin. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States on May 5, 1885, in Neillsville, Wisconsin. He and Ann may not have had any children as there were no baptisms recorded with them as parents in the Neillsville St. Mary's parish register.

MICHAEL MURPHY (1862 - 1923)

Michael Murphy was born in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada on May 6, 1852 to Miles Murphy and Bridget O'Farrell. He was their third child. He was baptized at the St. Edouard de Frampton church. In a later census, Mike reported that he came to the United States as early as 1868. He may have been a migrant timber worker for many years. In 1882, he moved with his father, five brothers, and two sisters to Christie, Wisconsin. On August 21, 1882, he signed as a witness to a purchase of a farm in Weston township by Hugh Tackney and his wife Catherine McLane.

Michael was Godfather to his niece Mary Elizabeth Zimmer in 1890, his nephew Moses McLane in 1891, and his nephew Francis Murphy in 1895. By 1900, he was living in the household of John McLane in Christie, Wisconsin and listed his occupation as woodsman.

Mike became a naturalized citizen of the United States on March 28, 1902, in Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin. On August 28, 1902, he arrived in the Sherwood, North Dakota area and entered an 80 acre homestead claim at the S 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of section 12 of Township 163 North and Range 85 West. He took up residence on his claim in December 1902. He built a 12' X 12' house, another 8' X 10' house and a 16' X 16' stable. He received patent to this land by purchase on November 17, 1905. This wasn't too far from his nephew Miles McLane.

Mike Murphy was known to have been a bachelor who lived in a little shack on his homestead on the south side of Sherwood. There was a story told of how some visitors went to call on him on a rainy day only to find him under a table because the roof on the shack leaked so badly. The Sherwood Tribune reported that on July 25, 1907, Mike Traveled to Minot, North Dakota to conduct business. He was still living on his land during the 1910 census.

In 1920, he was a lodger in the home of Lena Smith. The Sherwood Tribune reported that on January 19, 1922:

"Mike Murphy transacted business at Mohall Saturday. Having the time, he walked back to Loraine ahead of the train, notwithstanding the wear on shoe leather and a storm in his face."

On November 16, 1922, Sherwood's Dr. Greaves accompanied Mike to Minneapolis to seek treatment for cancer. Mike died of pneumonia at the Mounds Park Sanitarium in St. Paul, Minnesota on February 9, 1923.

Before his death he had left at least half of his land to the St. James Catholic Church in Sherwood. Many years later that 40 acres became known as the "Catholic 40."

WILLIAM JOHN MURPHY (1856-1937)

1. sp: Catharine Redmond (1863 - 1886)

1. Bridget Margaret Murphy (1883 - 1909)

2. Michael Edward Murphy (1884 - 1964)

3. William John Murphy (1886 - 1950)

2. sp: Catherine McLane Tackney (1850 - 1902)

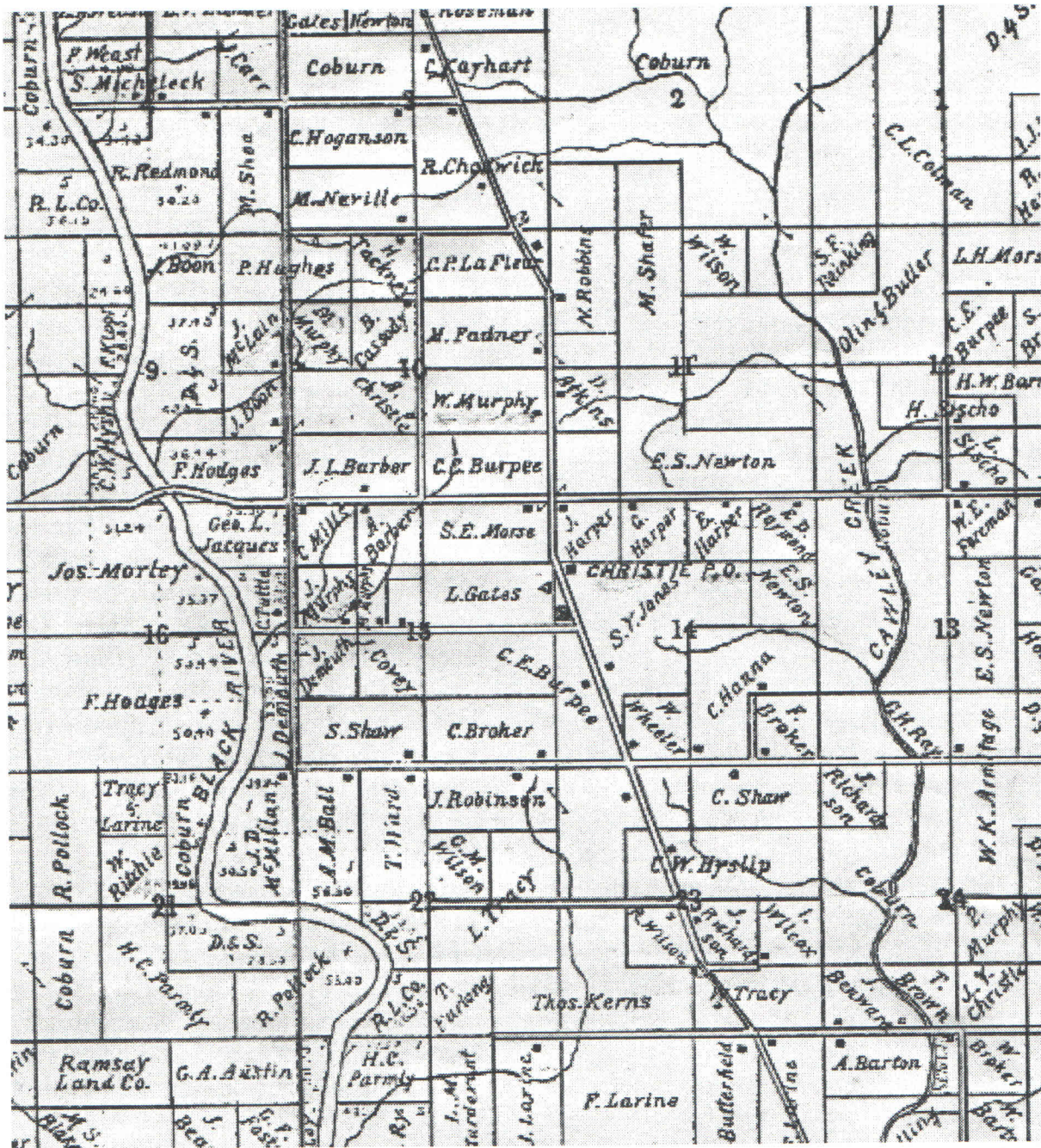
1. Henry Joseph Murphy (1893 - 1957)

3. sp: Anna Woolridge (1874 -)

1. Francis Aloysius Murphy (1910 - 1989)

William John Murphy was born in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada on July 1, 1856 to Miles and Bridget Murphy. He was their sixth child. He was baptized at the St. Edouard de Frampton church on July 2, 1856. When William was old enough, he had often gone to Maine to work at cutting heavy timber in the winter and then run the logs down the Kennebec River when the spring thaw came. His various jobs in the timber business may have caused him to travel to various locations. This may be how he and other family members found out about the timber jobs and better farm land in Wisconsin. William found his way back to St. Marguerite where he met and married Catherine Redmond at St. Edouard de Frampton church on July 11, 1882.

In 1882, he moved with his father, five brothers, and two sisters to Christie, Wisconsin. In fact, it appears from review of deeds and mortgages registered around that time period, that William was the primary person who assisted the entire family to establish themselves in the Christie/Neillsville area. By this time in Wisconsin, it was too late for homesteading. The township they moved to had originally been homesteaded between 1845 and 1847. This meant the family would have to find creative ways of purchasing their farms. On June 1, 1882, he purchased 40 acres



1893 Clark County Plat Map of Christie, Wisconsin showing the "Irish Colony" farms of John McLane, Hugh Tackney, Moses Murphy, William Murphy, John Murphy, and Miles Murphy

at the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 9 of Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West from a William Allen Butler and his wife for \$280.00. On August 21, 1882, he signed as a witness to a purchase of a farm in Weston township by Hugh Tackney and his wife Catherine

McLane. Then on Oct. 5, 1882, he sold the same farm he had bought on June 1 along with one cow, one pig, one stack of hay and straw to John McLane for \$400.00. On April 6, 1883, he purchased 40 acres at the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 15 of Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West from a

Delvi Raymond and his wife for \$950.00. On that same occasion he took out a mortgage on that property in order to secure a loan of \$200.00 from his father Miles. This loan was paid in full on March 21, 1889. On October 6, 1884, he borrowed another \$67.00 from his father Miles through a mortgage on that same property. On October 26, 1885, he purchased the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15 of Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West from a Sam Martindale and his wife for \$200.00. This is the farm that his father Miles was occupying according to the 1895 plat map. On that same plat map, William's 80 acre farm was located at the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10 of Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West. His efforts did much in getting the extended family of Murphys and McLanes established in the United States.

Most of the farms purchased were financed by the wages they earned as lumberjacks. William's leadership in this endeavor helped to establish a new Irish colony around Greenwood and Neillsville, Wisconsin. The families that settled there had the following surnames: Cassidy, Hughes, Nugent, McLane, Redmond, Murphy, and Tackney. Here they had really fine soil, the Black River bottomlands, some of which they helped clear as members of the lumber companies.

William continued to take jobs in many widespread locations. In one job he helped to construct some log trestles on the Great Northern railway near Walla Walla, Washington.

William Murphy and Catherine Redmond had at least four children in Christie. Bridget Margaret Murphy was born June 3, 1883. Michael Edward Murphy was born August 17, 1884. William Murphy Jr. was born April 11, 1886. William's first wife Catherine Redmond died in Neillsville on May 28, 1886. William was Godfather to his nephew John Murphy and

his nephew John (Jack) McLane in 1887. William married Catherine McLane Tachney, who was recently widowed, on November 17, 1891. William Murphy and Catherine McLane Tachney had a son, Henry Joseph Murphy who was born February 26, 1893. Catherine McLane Tachney died in Christie, Wisconsin on November 15, 1902.

William had built up a large dairy operation in Wisconsin. When he decided to move on he had a large public sale and came away with considerable funds.

Around 1902, William migrated to Lawton, Oklahoma. He probably had more money than was customary for someone in Lawton in 1902. He stayed in Lawton for a couple of years. He did a bit of "horse trading" in business properties. He owned and operated a small frame structured hotel called the Old Southern, right up from the Frisco depot. He had title to a number of lots and business properties in downtown Lawton. He soon sold his Lawton property in favor of investing in the building of the new town of Chattanooga. His brother John Murphy and family also came to Chattanooga.

William owned and operated the OK Hotel in Chattanooga from 1905 to 1910. By 1906, it had a big saloon alongside and was a very active hostelry. He employed several family members including his son Michael Murphy and his niece Sarah McLane. Unfortunately the saloon had to be shut down in 1907 when Oklahoma became a State. Around 1920, Michael Murphy was known to be living near Moses McLane in Acadia Valley, Alberta, Canada. Sarah McLane moved on to Kansas City.

William Murphy married Anna Woolridge in 1908. William and Anna had one son, Francis Aloysius Murphy on December 1, 1910. This son grew up to be a priest and was known as Father Joe.

William got out of the hotel business

around 1914 and moved to a house just west of the old Chattanooga schoolhouse not far from his brother John's large white house. He continued to deal in a bit of "horse trading." At one time he owned two or more farms in the surrounding area. He rented them out and finally sold them. At the age of about 60 he took on the responsibility of main custodial officer (janitor) of the nearby Chattanooga school. He was responsible for the heating plant and the plumbing. He kept this job for approximately 10 years.

While William was a janitor, he moved to a tract in the very east end of the Chattanooga township, with an area of some 40 acres. These were the unsold lots he had from the original town site. The tract had a pretty house on it, which he promptly enlarged somewhat, and he got a yearning to go back into the dairy farming business. So he kept, milked, and fed a little string of milk cows for many years. He also raised chickens for the eggs. He and Anna would often trade milk and eggs for merchandise at the local stores.

William also maintained three rental properties in Chattanooga. Although he lost some of his properties due to the depression, in the spring of 1929, he sold what was left and moved into Lawton. In his retirement he stayed active in local politics and the Knights of Columbus.

William John Murphy died on October 18, 1937, in Chattanooga, Oklahoma.

MOSES MURPHY (1857 - 1936)

1. sp: Mary Catharine Redmond (1869 - 1903)

- 1. Edward Lewis Murphy (1892 - 1979)**
- 2. Frank Walter Murphy (1895 - 1983)**
- 3. Fredrick Henry Murphy (1897 - 1966)**
- 4. Hazel May Murphy (1902 - 1976)**

2. sp: Emma Wagner (-)

- 1. Emmaline Murphy (-)**

Moses Murphy was born in St. Marguerite,

Quebec, Canada on November 14, 1857 to Miles Murphy and Bridget O'Farrell. He was their seventh child. He was baptized at the St. Edouard de Frampton church on November 16, 1857. In 1882, he moved with his father, five brothers, and two sisters to Christie, Wisconsin.

On July 10, 1885, he took out a mortgage for \$150.00 from James and Louisa Boon on Lot 1 of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9 of Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West. On the 1895 plat map, his 40 acre farm was at the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10 of Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West. This farm was directly across the road from the John McLane farm. This farm is still in the possession of one of his descendants today. Moses was Godfather to his nephew James Murphy in 1886.

Moses married Mary Catharine Redmond on July 7, 1891 in Neillsville, Wisconsin. His brother Michael Murphy and his niece Anastasia McLane were the witnesses. Moses Murphy and Mary Redmond had four children in Christie. Edward Lewis was born December 4, 1892. Edward was perhaps known as Ed. Around 1920, an Ed Murphy was known to be living near the Moses McLane family in Acadia Valley, Alberta, Canada. Francis (Frank) Walter was born June 12, 1895. Frederick Henry was born May 30, 1897. Hazel May was born March 18, 1902.

Mary Catharine Redmond died on March 31, 1903, and is buried at St. Mary's Catholic cemetery in Neillsville, Wisconsin. She died of chronic myocarditis. Moses married Emma Wagner on June 27, 1905 in Neillsville.

Moses died at age 78 on May 20, 1936, of chronic myocarditis and nephritis. This was aggravated by a recent upper respiratory infection with pleurisy. He is buried in the Neillsville Catholic Cemetery next to his first

wife Mary. His obituary in the Neillsville newspaper reads as follows:

“Moses Murphy, aged 79, one of the oldest settlers of the Christie community died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Louis Brown in Greenwood. Mr. Murphy was born in Canada and came to Clark County more than 50 years ago and settled on land near Christie. He was an industrious man, kindly in disposition and was well liked in the community. His wife died in 1903. He is survived by three sons, Ed in the forestry service in Idaho, Frank on the old home farm, Fred on a farm near Christie, one daughter, Hazel, Mrs. Louis Brown, and 10 grandchildren. One brother William lives in Oklahoma. Funeral services were held in the Catholic Church in Greenwood Monday, and burial took place in St. Mary’s cemetery, Neillsville.”

JOHN MURPHY (1859 - 1932)

1. sp: Bridget Jordon (1859 - 1928)

1. Miles Joseph Murphy (1884 - 1976)
2. James Edward Murphy (1886 - 1954)
3. John William Murphy (1887 - 1937)
4. Moses Edward Murphy (1889 - 1972)
5. Michael Thomas Murphy (1891 - 1953)
6. Mary Margaret Murphy (1893 - 1958)
7. Robert Anthony Murphy (1895 - 1970)
8. Peter Thomas Murphy (1898 - 1970)

John Murphy was born in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada on July 25, 1859 to Miles Murphy and Bridget O’Farrell. He was their eighth child. He was baptized at the St. Marguerite church on July 26, 1859. He was raised in St. Marguerite where he met and married Bridget Jordon on June 26, 1883. Later in 1883, he moved to Christie, Wisconsin to join his father, five brothers, and two sisters there. John became a naturalized citizen of the United States on August 23, 1886. On the 1893 plat map of Weston township, his 40 acre farm was at the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 15 of

St. Mary’s Catholic Congregation of Neillsville

With the early settlers in Clark County came also the occasional visits of the Catholic Missionaries who conducted services in the homes of Catholics. In the year 1877 a parish was established at Neillsville under the title of St. Mary’s and a church was erected. From 1877 to 1885 this parish was attended as a mission by the neighboring priests, especially by the Reverend Fathers Michael Heiss, L. Spitzelberger, A. Bergman, C. A. Gunkel and Jos. F. Volz. In the year 1884 a new parsonage was built and the next year Rev. J. Volz became the first pastor, and worked there faithfully for 18 years. The parish increased rapidly, and in 1887, a parochial school was added and was opened by the Franciscan Sisters with an attendance of 75 children. In 1889 a large addition was built to the church and other improvements made. Other pastors who had charge of the parish were Reverend Fathers A. Joerres, 1897-98; A. Birsner, 1898-1900; C. Jungblut, 1900-02; J. Hauck, 1902-07; A. Dorrenbach, 1907-14; and P. F. Weber, 1914. In 1915 and 1916 extensive improvements were made, furnaces installed, the church remodeled and the school enlarged. By 1920, the parish had 450 members. Also by that time, 1,300 baptisms were recorded, and 250 marriages and 260 funerals were conducted. Up to June 1, 1918, eighteen young men had volunteered in the United States service and 20 had already gone into service under the conscription act.

Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West.

John Murphy and Bridget Jordon had at least eight children in Christie. Miles Joseph Murphy was born July 11, 1884. James Edward Murphy was born March 24, 1886. John William Murphy was born June 14, 1887. Moses Edward Murphy was born July 23, 1889. Michael Thomas Murphy was born March 11, 1891. Mary Margaret Murphy was born January 22, 1893. Robert Anthony Murphy was born February 15, 1895. Peter Thomas Murphy was born October 2, 1898.

While John was farming in Christie, he had a bad accident. The accident involved a road grader or some type of road building equipment. He was not exactly a paraplegic, but was crippled below the waist line. He nevertheless got around pretty well on sidewalks, floors of all kinds, by simply rocking along on a strong dining room type chair with special footings on the front legs. His arms were very powerful.

Around 1905, John and Bridget migrated to Chattanooga, Oklahoma along with his brother, William John, and his family. John bought a nice farm only a couple miles Northeast of Chattanooga but may not have farmed or lived there much due to his disability. Around 1914, he had a business place a few doors down from the Post Office in Chattanooga. He plied his skill as a cobbler and the shoe repairman for the community. He worked very proficiently, keeping up a steady flow of conversation and repartee at the same time. His work was done with minimal use of machinery except for a very large heavy duty sewing machine. Later, he began to be a dealer for specialty oils and lubricants for tractors and machinery.

John's popularity around town lead to his appointment as Justice of the Peace. He dispensed justice in many types of cases. His courtroom was his shoe repair and oil distribution shop.

After WWI the Murphy soldiers returned for a time to Chattanooga. Shortly after the war

came the era of the Klu Klux Klan. A local chapter was started by the owner of a large cotton gin. When the Klan was at its height, with all it's anti-Catholic stuff, John Murphy would blast the whole thing from his chair in his multi-business establishment. He continued to have sizable audiences from both the farm and town folk. Many Klansman came to hear John hold forth. At one point some rumor got out that the Klan was going to move on both John and William Murphy. They put out word that anyone thinking of such action had better think of meeting his maker. One night a number of Klansmen did make a move or started to make a move on the John Murphy home. This was at a time when several of the sons returning from war were at home. Several autos were heard slowly coming down the street toward the house with their lights off. At a certain point all the headlights came on briefly, shining on the front porch. Then the Klansmen could see several gun barrels in position and ready for action. The autos took flight in a real scramble to get out of there. No more incidents like that ever happened and John Murphy kept his Justice of the Peace position throughout the whole thing.

Bridget died on August 4, 1928 in Chattanooga. John died on November 1, 1932, in Chattanooga. John suffered from senility and slow paralysis. He is buried at the Lawton, Oklahoma cemetery.

MILES MURPHY (1860 -)

Miles Murphy Jr. was born in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada on December 6, 1860, to Miles Murphy and Bridget O'Farrell. He was their ninth child. He was baptized at the St. Marguerite church on December 7, 1860. In 1882, he moved with his father, five brothers, and two sisters to Christie, Wisconsin. Miles was Godfather to his niece Bridget

Margaret Murphy in 1883 and to his niece Katherine McLane in 1884. Miles became a naturalized citizen of the United States on May 5, 1885 in Neillsville, Wisconsin. This may have been in anticipation of becoming eligible for a homestead claim and seeking his fortune elsewhere because there were no further records of him in the Christie/Neillsville area.

MARGARET MURPHY (1865 - 1914)

sp: **Bernard Zimmer (1859 - 1899)**

1. **Mary Elizabeth Zimmer (1890 -)**
2. **Phillip P. Zimmer (1891 - 1949)**
3. **Joseph Francis Zimmer (1893 - 1975)**
4. **George Zimmer (-)**
5. **Helen Zimmer (1895 - 1963)**
6. **Tony Zimmer (-)**

Margaret Murphy was born in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada on March 28, 1865, to Miles Murphy and Bridget O'Farrell. She was their last child. She was baptized at the St. Marguerite church. In 1882, she moved with her father, five brothers, and two sisters to Christie, Wisconsin. Margaret was Godmother to Michael Tackney in 1883, to her nephew Joseph M. Murphy in 1884, and to Eleanor Tackney in 1885. Margaret was married to Bernard Zimmer on June 30, 1887, in Neillsville, Wisconsin. Bernard was an engineer and the son of Philip Zimmer and Elizabeth Mergen. Margaret and Bernard had at least six children. Mary Elizabeth Zimmer was born June 25, 1890, she may have been known as Mamie. Phillip P. Zimmer was born July 21, 1891. Joseph Francis (Frank) Zimmer was born March 10, 1893. They also had sons George Zimmer and Tony Zimmer and a daughter Helen Zimmer. Margaret Murphy Zimmer died in the Neillsville area on December 3, 1914. She was buried in the Neillsville Catholic cemetery. Her obituary in the Neillsville newspaper reads as follows:

"Death of Mrs. Zimmer: Mrs. Margaret Zimmer died at her home in this city Dec. 3,

1914 aged 48 years, eight months, and six days.

Mrs. Zimmer, whose maiden name was Margaret Murphy, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada. She came to Wisconsin with her family in 1882. On June 30th, 1887 she was married to Ben Zimmer in Neillsville, and this has been her home ever since. Mr. Zimmer died sixteen years ago. Left with the care of the family on her hands, Mrs. Zimmer took up the burden cheerfully and bravely. Her willing hands, her Christian spirit, her helpfulness which always went beyond the requirements of her task made her loved by all who knew her. The gentle influence of such a mother and such a neighbor surely must long be felt in the home and community. She leaves five children to mourn a mother's death: George, Philip, Frank, Helen, and Tony. One daughter Mamie is dead.

The funeral took place Saturday at St. Mary's Catholic church, Rev. Fr. Webber officiating."

CATHERINE McLANE (1865 - 1902)

1. sp: **Hugh Tackney (- 1889)**

1. **John Tackney (1876 - 1893)**
2. **Mary Ann Tackney (1877 - 1895)**
3. **James Tackney (1878 -)**
4. **Michael Tackney (1883 - 1964)**
5. **Eleanor Tackney (1885 -)**

2. sp: **William John Murphy (1856 - 1937)**

1. **Henry Joseph Murphy (1893 - 1957)**

Catherine McLane was born in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada on March 28, 1865 to James McLane and Anastasia O'Connor. She was John McLane's younger sister. She was baptized at the St. Marguerite church. She grew up in St. Marguerite where she met and married Hugh Tackney on September 8, 1874. Catherine and Hugh had at least three children in St. Marguerite. John Tackney was born January 2, 1876. Mary Ann Tackney was born December 30, 1877. James Tackney was born between 1878 and 1882.

In 1882, she moved her family with her brother and several Murphy family members to Christie, Wisconsin. On August 21, 1882, Hugh purchased a 40 acre farm at the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 10 of Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West from a Michael Nevil and his wife for \$475.00. That is the farm where he and his family are shown to be occupying on the 1895 plat map of Weston township.

Catherine and Hugh had at least two more children in Christie. Michael Tackney was born February 3, 1883. Eleanor Tackney was born October 9, 1885. Their son John Tackney was Godfather to his cousin Michael McLane in 1889. However, John died on September 23, 1893. Their son James and daughter Mary Ann were Godparents to their cousin Helen McLane in 1893. Mary Ann was Godmother to Robert Murphy in 1895, but died later that same year on June 5, 1895. James Tackney was also Godfather to his cousin Esther McLane in 1895.

The plot map for St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery shows section 2 to be allotted to the Tackney family. However, gravestones with the Tackney surname are not found there. Hugh Tackney died in 1889. Catherine was remarried to William John Murphy on November 17, 1891 in Neillsville. They had a child named Henry Joseph Murphy on February 26, 1893. Catherine died in Christie, Wisconsin on November 15, 1902. She died of pulmonary tuberculosis. She was buried in the Neillsville Catholic Cemetery on November 17, 1902. The Greenwood Gleaner published the following obituary on Catherine on November 27, 1902:

"Mrs. Wm. Murphy Died

Mrs. Wm. Murphy died at her home in the town of Weston Saturday, Nov. 15, after a prolonged siege of consumption. Deceased was formerly Catherine McLane and was born in Canada in 1851 and came to Wisconsin in

1881. Her first husband, Hugh Tackney, was drowned in Black River about thirteen years ago. On Nov. 18, 1890, she married Wm. Murphy. She leaves the husband, one son, besides two sons and a daughter by her first husband. The funeral was held Monday from the Catholic church. Rev. Father Hauck officiating, burial taking place in the Neillsville Catholic cemetery."

JOHN McLANE (1842 - 1929)

sp: Elizabeth Murphy (1851 - 1917)

1. Anastasia McLane (1876 - 1950)
2. Bridget Sarah McLane (1877 - 1973)
3. James Edgar McLane (1878 - 1947)
4. Miles Joseph McLane (1880 - 1957)
5. Elizabeth McLane (1882 -)
6. Katherine McLane (1884 -)
7. Margaret Mary McLane (1886 -)
8. John Francis McLane (1887 - 1973)
9. Michael H. McLane (1889 -)
10. Moses Morgan McLane (1891 - 1957)
11. Helen McLane (1893 - 1943)
12. Esther McLane (1895 -)

John McLane was born in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada in August 14, 1842 to James McLane and Anastasia O'Connor. He was baptized at St. Edouard de Frampton Church. He had a twin sister named Lucy born on the same day. John grew up in St. Marguerite Parish where he became a farmer along side his father. He came to know Elizabeth Murphy who lived with her family on a neighboring farm. On September 8, 1874, John's sister Catherine McLane was married to Hugh Tackney at St. Marguerite's Parish. John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy were present at the wedding as witnesses. John McLane married Elizabeth Murphy at St. Marguerite's Parish on May 11, 1875. On September 27, 1875, John and Elizabeth were back at the church to attend the wedding of John's sister Marie to John Gorman.

At least five of John and Elizabeth's children were born and lived in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada. They named their first four

children after their grandparents. On February 15, 1876, their first born Anastasia McLane arrived. On February 3, 1877 Bridget Sarah McLane was born. James Edgar McLane was born in April of 1878. On September 8, 1879, John and Elizabeth were saddened by triplets who were born dead. Miles Joseph McLane was born on July 31, 1880. Elizabeth McLane was born on July 12, 1882.

John's parents lived with them on the farm that his father James McLane had established in St. Marguerite. John's mother Anastasia McLane died between 1871 and 1874. His father James McLane died on April 5, 1882. Both died in St. Marguerite, Quebec.

In October of 1882, the family moved to Weston Township in Clark County, Wisconsin, near Neillsville. On October 5, 1882 John purchased a farm of 40 acres in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9 in Township 25 North (known as Weston township) and Range 2 West from his brother-in-law William Murphy for \$400.00. For the price, he also received one cow, one pig, one stack of hay and straw. He mortgaged the farm that same day by using it to secure a loan of \$125.00 from his father-in-law Miles Murphy. He paid that loan off on May 3, 1884. The farm was mile east of the Black River and about 1 mile west of Christie. John was to remain a farmer. John and Elizabeth established their new home in the United States and began to increase their family. John eventually became a naturalized citizen.

Elizabeth's father, Miles Murphy, had moved here as well as John's sister, Catherine, and her husband Hugh Tackney. Also, Elizabeth's brothers Moses, Andrew and wife Bridget Donohue, William and wife Catharine Redmond, and John and wife Bridget Jordon all made the move to Wisconsin and lived close to the McLane farm.

Katherine (Katie) McLane was born to John and Elizabeth on March 7, 1884. Margaret Mary McLane was born in February

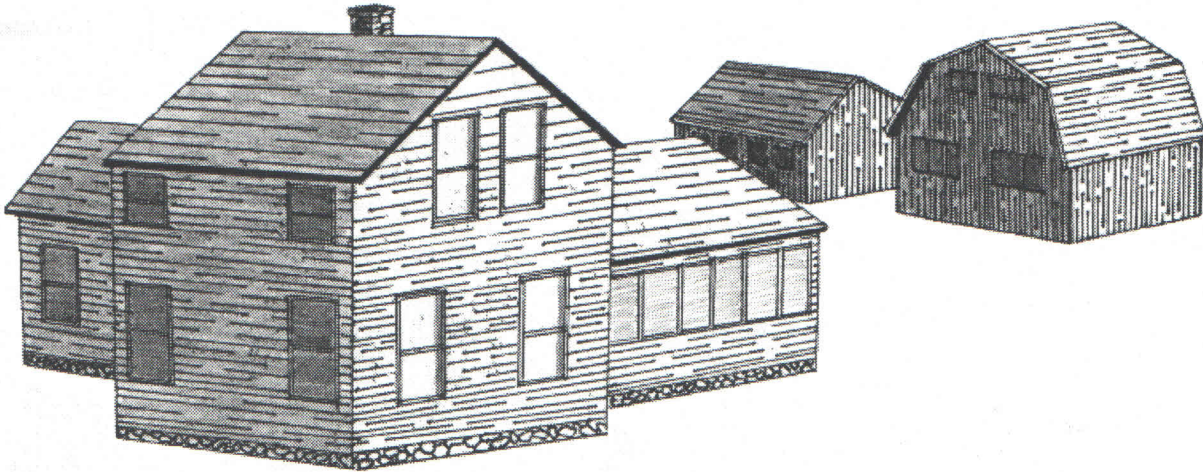
22, 1886. Then John Francis McLane was born on December 7, 1887. Michael H. McLane was born on November 3, 1889, followed by Moses Morgan McLane on July 19, 1891. Mary Eleanor McLane was born May 7, 1893. She was later to be known as Helen. Esther Agnes McLane was born October 5, 1895. In just a few years the farm was overflowing with twelve children. These twelve children were surrounded by aunts, uncles, cousins, and their grandfather Miles Murphy on neighboring farms.

By 1900, the five oldest children had left home to find their own way in the world. However, by this time, Elizabeth's brother Mike Murphy became a boarder at the house. Also, Miles Murphy died in Neillsville, Wisconsin on January 17, 1900.

By 1910, daughter Elizabeth had left home and Mike Murphy had moved on. Another boarder named Louis Eckes was living with them by then.

John and Elizabeth retired in 1914 and moved from the farm to a home at 311 West A Street in Marshfield, Wisconsin. On May 17, 1916, they were finally able to sell the farm in Christie. They sold it to a Conrad Krumrey and took a promissory note and mortgage for \$4,150.00 for it. The payments on that mortgage would be their retirement income. With some of that income they bought a house at 208 West D Street in Marshfield. That house would be quite full of McLanes. Helen McLane was now married to Louis Eckes and they and their children lived there. Michael McLane was living there too. Later, after her first divorce, Esther moved into the house as well.

The Eckes children enjoyed tremendously the years they lived with their grandparents. John was a great story teller. They loved to hear the stories that Grandpa John would tell at bedtime. He always made up stories about two and three headed giants. He also loved to play



Sketch of John McLane farm in Christie, Wisconsin, most likely built in the 1880s and is still standing today.
Sketch by Dennis McLane.

pranks. One time he talked the kids into making prank calls on the phone that Esther had installed in the house. Later when asked, he blamed it on the kids.

Elizabeth died on November 2, 1917 of blood poisoning. She died without a will so papers had to be drawn up for probate since the mortgage on the farm was still payable. On June 1, 1920, John filed a petition with the Clark County Probate Court. Mike McLane helped him by submitting to questioning about his mother and father's financial affairs.

Apparently, John's daughter Sarah (born with the name Bridget) owed him quite a sum of money. Sarah told him that the only way she could pay him back is by offering him free room and board at her home in Kansas City. Around 1925, John moved to Kansas City to live with Sarah, where he died of an accidental concussion to the brain due to a fall on April 11, 1929. He was buried in Gate of Heaven Cemetery in Marshfield on April 16, 1929. His gravestone, that has Elizabeth's name on it as well, was purchased by their daughters Esther and Sarah. His obituary was printed in the April 15, 1929 edition of the Marshfield News-Herald as follows:

"Remains of M'Lane reach city Sunday. Funeral service held in St. John's Catholic church this morning. The body of John McLane, 85, a retired Clark county farmer and a resident of this city from 1914 to 1925, who died in Kansas City, Mo., from a concussion of the brain, arrived here Sunday and will be laid at rest in the Catholic cemetery in the city Tuesday morning following a service for him in St. John's Catholic church at 9 o'clock.

The injury was received when he, due to enfeebled condition, fell and struck his head against the corner of a table.

He was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, Aug. 15, 1844, and was married in the same country to Miss Elizabeth Murphy. She preceded him in death in this city in 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. McLane and four children immigrated to this county 47 years ago and settled on a farm in the town of Weston, Clark county. Where he and his wife made their home until they located in this city in 1914. Since leaving here in 1925, he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Claude Shively, in Kansas City.

Eleven of their 12 children survive him, being James and Moses, Acadia Valley,

Alberta, Canada; Miles, Sherwood, N.D.; Michael, St. Paul, Minn.; John, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Orson Carskaden, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Claude Shively and Mrs. L.P. Munger, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Louis Eckes, Marshfield; Miss Margaret McLane, Janesville, and Mrs. J. Pierce, Waukeska."

ELIZABETH (LIZZIE) MURPHY (1851-1917)

sp: John McLane (1842 - 1929)

1. Anastasia McLane (1876 - 1950)
2. Bridget Sarah McLane (1877 - 1973)
3. James Edgar McLane (1878 - 1947)
4. Miles Joseph McLane (1880 - 1957)
5. Elizabeth McLane (1882 -)
6. Katherine McLane (1884 -)
7. Margaret Mary McLane (1886 -)
8. John Francis McLane (1887 - 1973)
9. Michael H. McLane (1889 -)
10. Moses Morgan McLane (1891 - 1957)
11. Helen McLane (1893 - 1943)
12. Esther McLane (1895 -)

Elizabeth Murphy was born in St. Edouard de Frampton, Quebec, Canada on May 19, 1851 to Miles Murphy and Bridget O'Farrell and was baptized the following day. She lived with her family in St. Marguerite, Quebec where she met and married John McLane in St. Marguerite Parish on May 11, 1875. She gave birth to at least nine children while still living in Canada. She suffered the misfortune to give birth to triplets in 1879 who did not live. She emigrated to Wisconsin with John in 1882 with five children ranging from a six year old to an infant daughter. She was later to state in the 1900 U.S. census that she gave birth to 16 children and that 12 of them lived.

Elizabeth's father Miles Murphy and brothers and sisters lived on several farms near them in Christie, Wisconsin. She was always surrounded by family. Her brother Mike Murphy also was a member of her household for awhile.

Several of Elizabeth's brothers lived on a neighboring farms. Margaret (Hughes)

Murphy (who grew up on the neighboring Hughes farm) told a story years later when living with her husband in Alberta. The story was how a brother was a well-to-do dairy farmer and had a fine coach and horse. The brother was gravely ill at his home and John and Elizabeth McLane went to town to get the priest. When they returned and got close to the brother's home, the coach and horse went by without a person in it and the priest remarked that their arrival appeared to be too late.

Elizabeth presided over a very large household of children, a brother, and other boarders. She lived to see several of her children raised and out on their own.

She and husband John retired to Marshfield,



John and Elizabeth McLane, probably in the 1890s, Neillsville, Wisconsin

Wisconsin in 1914. She enjoyed having some of her grandchildren (Helen's children) in her home. She sewed their clothing and sent them off to school. Her son Mike lived with them as well. She got angry at him one day when he was writing letters on the dining room table and spilled a bottle of ink all over the table cloth.

In 1917, she got a bad burn from the stove. She thought it would heal normally, but later it got infected. She died of blood poisoning at age 66 in Marshfield on November 3, 1917. Her body layed in state in a casket in the living room as was the custom at the time. Black garlands and draperies were hung throughout the home. Her grandchildren were rather frightened by this. Because she died without a will, John and her son Mike later had to file a petition with the probate court in Neillsville concerning her share of a mortgage and promissory note they had received for the sale of their farm. She was buried in the Gate of Heaven cemetery in Marshfield, Wisconsin on November 7, 1917. Her gravestone, which later had John's name added to it, was purchased by their daughters Esther and Sarah. A notice about her death was published on November 7, 1917, in the Marshfield Times as follows:

"Mrs. Elizabeth McLane, residing on West D Street, died Saturday. Deceased was 67 years old. The funeral was held Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock from St. John Catholic Church."

Another article appeared in the November 10, 1917, Marshfield Herald as follows:

"Mrs. John McLane, aged 67 years, passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital Saturday, November 2nd. Cause of death was septicaemia. The funeral was held Wednesday from St. John's Catholic church, Fr. Volz officiating. She is survived by her husband and 12 children. The family resides on West B. Street."

Another article in the November 15, 1917,

Marshfield News read:

"Mike McLane of Company A, 127th U.S. Infantry, Waco, Texas, who was here to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. John McLane, returned to Waco Thursday. His brother Miles, who also was here to the funeral, left the same day for his home in Sherwood, N.D. Mrs. McLane is survived by her husband and 11 children."

ANASTASIA (STACY) McLANE (1876 - 1950)

sp: Orson Luallen Carskaden (1874 - 1951)

1. Hattie M. Carskaden (1897 - 1984)
2. Doris M. Carskaden (1898 -)
3. Mariene Carskaden (1900 - 1901)
4. Hazel Catherine Carskaden (1901 - 1984)
5. Verna Carskaden (1903 - 1992)
6. Leo Carskaden (1904 - 1972)
7. Frank Carskaden (1907 - 1976)
8. John Carskaden (1913 -)

Anastasia McLane was born on February 15, 1876, to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy. She was known to the family as "Stacy." She was born in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada. In 1882, she moved to Christie, Wisconsin with her family where she grew up. She received her first communion at St. Mary's church in Neillsville, Wisconsin in June 1888. She was Godmother to her cousin Mary Elizabeth Zimmer in 1890, to her brother Moses McLane in 1891, and to her cousin Margaret Mary Murphy in 1893.

She married Orson Luallen Carskaden on May 15, 1897, at St. Mary's church. They soon moved to the Village of Cadott, Wisconsin where Orson was a Sawyer. Most of their children were born in Cadott. Their daughter Hattie M. Carskaden was born in Cadott on December 15, 1897. Doris M. Carskaden was born in December 1898. On June 2, 1900, daughter Mariene Carskaden was born. Also in 1900, Anastasia's sister Katie McLane was living with them.

By 1901, Orson and Anastasia and their

family had moved to Iron River, Wisconsin. Tragedy struck on June 1, 1901 when infant Mariene Carskaden died of bowel inflammation. On October 5, 1901, Hazel Catherine Carskaden was also born in Iron River.

By 1904, the family was back in Clark County, Wisconsin in the small community of Pine Valley near Neillsville. Their last four children were born in Pine Valley. Verna Carskaden on January 19, 1903, Leo Carskaden on December 17, 1904, Frank Carskaden on October 5, 1907 and John Carskaden in 1913. In 1910, Orson worked in a furniture factory. By 1920, he was a laborer in a condensary.

By 1927, Orson and Anastasia were living in St. Paul, Minnesota. At that time, Orson was employed as a blacksmith. The family lived at 187 Lafond in St. Paul. Their children Frank, Leo, and Verna were living with them. In 1929, the family lived at 260 Charles in St. Paul and Orson was employed as a stone setter for the Twin City Granite Company. In 1930 the family moved to 212 Fuller Ave, in St. Paul and Orson was working as a blacksmith again.

Orson and Anastasia eventually found their way to the Shakopee, Minnesota area where they lived for the remainder of their lives. Anastasia died of a cerebral hemorrhage in Shakopee on December 17, 1950. She was buried at St. Mark's cemetery on December 20, 1950. Orson died of heart failure on December 25, 1951, and was buried at St. Mark's cemetery.

BRIDGET SARAH McLANE (1877 - 1973)
sp: Claude Shively (1880 -)

Bridget McLane was born in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada on February 3, 1877 to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy. She emigrated with the family to Christie, Wisconsin in 1882 and grew up on the farm. She received her first communion at St. Mary's church in Neillsville, Wisconsin in June 1889. She was Godmother

to her cousins Michael Thomas Murphy in 1891 and Joseph Francis Murphy in 1893. She had moved away from the household by 1900.

After she left home she became known as Sarah. In 1906, Sarah worked for her Uncle William John Murphy at the saloon and hotel he owned in Chattanooga, Oklahoma. She eventually became Mrs. Claude (Sarah) Shively and they lived in Kansas City, Missouri for the rest of their lives. Claude was a grocer in Kansas City. She and Claude did not have any children. Her death certificate would later show her name as Sarah Bridgett Shively.

Apparently Sarah and Claude occasionally had to borrow money from their McLane relatives. Around 1925, her father John McLane was asking her when he would be paid back. Sarah told him that the only way she could repay him was by him living in her home with no charge for room and board. John took her up on this offer and moved into her home at 2900 Summit Street, Kansas City where he lived until his death in 1929. By this time, her brother John (Jack) came to live near her to help her and her husband in running the grocery store. Around 1970, Jack had a dispute with Sarah over money that she owed him and that motivated Jack to move back to Neillsville.

Miles McLane's wife Hattie went to visit Sarah right after Miles died in 1957. In her later years, Sarah lived at 5331 Highland in Kansas City. Sarah died on July 6, 1973 at Lakeside Hospital in Kansas City just five months after her brother Jack. She was the last remaining member of this large family. She died of cardiac arrest, acute myocardial failure and coronary heart disease. She was 96 at her death. However, her death certificate showed 94 because her birth year was incorrectly shown as 1879. She was buried at Mt. Moriah Cemetery on July 7, 1973. Betty Madigan, Esther McLane's daughter, was the informant

listed on her death certificate. Her obituary printed in the Kansas City Star on Friday, July 6, 1973 was as follows:

"Mrs. Sarah B. Shively, 94, of 5331 Highland, died today at Lakeside Hospital. She was born in Frampton, Canada, and had lived here most of her life. Graveside services will be at 9 a.m. Saturday in Mount Moriah Cemetery. Friends may call from 7 to 9 o'clock tonight at the Mount Moriah Chapel."

JAMES (JIM) EDGAR McLANE (1878 - 1947)

James (Jim) Edgar McLane was born to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy in April of 1878 in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada. He moved to Wisconsin with his family at four years of age in 1882. He grew up on the farm in Weston Township. By 1900 he had moved out of the house and was employed as a laborer in the woods. He was a boarder at the home of a William Addams in Chelsea Township in Taylor County, Wisconsin. He boarded there along with his little brother Miles. James found his way to Ward County, North Dakota by 1903. He was probably helping his brother Miles establish his homestead near Sherwood. James filed his petition for naturalization on April 24, 1903.

On April 9, 1904, James migrated to Divide County, North Dakota where he made a homestead entry on 160 acres at SW 1/4 of section 32, Township 164 North, Range 98 West. This homestead was near the town of Ambrose, North Dakota. He built his 10' X 10' house in July 1904. He then left his claim to work on threshing crews to earn money to make improvements on his claim. He returned every three months to check on his claim. He took up permanent residence in December 1906. In June 1907, his brother Miles came from Sherwood, North Dakota to pay him a visit. On May 26, 1908, he became a naturalized citizen at Minot, North Dakota. On August 20, 1908, he made his final payment

and proofs for his homestead at Williston, North Dakota. On March 15, 1909, James was granted the patent for his homestead.

By 1920 he had emigrated back to Canada to live near the Moses McLane family, as well as cousins Mike and Ed Murphy. While living in Empress, Alberta, James visited his brother Miles in Sherwood in May 1929. He may have been returning from his father's funeral in Marshfield, Wisconsin that occurred the month before.

James traveled throughout Western Canada and United States. He was known to have helped build houses in Yuma, Arizona. Jim McLane was single and never married. Jim died in Acadia Valley, Alberta, Canada in February of 1947.

MILES JOSEPH McLANE (1880 - 1957)

sp: Hattie Elvina Jensen (1887 - 1964)

1. Dorothea Hazel McLane (1907 - 1965)
2. Lois Edna McLane (1910 - 2000)
3. David Miles McLane (1912 - 1995)
4. James Patrick McLane (1918 -)
5. Brian Henry McLane (1923 - 1988)

Miles Joseph McLane was born to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy in St. Marguerite, Quebec, Canada on July 31, 1880. His life is described in a later chapter.

ELIZABETH (LIZZIE) McLANE (1882-1929)

Elizabeth was born to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy in St. Marguerite, Quebec on July 12, 1882, just three months prior to the family's move to Christie, Wisconsin. She was known as Lizzie. She received her first communion at St. Mary's church in Neillsville, Wisconsin in June 1896. She grew up on the farm and was out of the household by 1910. There is nothing more known about her life. She died sometime between 1917 and 1929.

KATHERINE (KATIE) McLANE (1884 - 1971)

sp: Cooper (-)

sp: J. Pierce (-)

1. Dorothy Pierce (-)

Katherine (Katie) McLane was born in Christie, Wisconsin on March 7, 1884. She received confirmation at St. Mary's church in Neillsville, Wisconsin in June 1899. She grew up on the farm and by 1900 moved to the Village of Cadott, Wisconsin to live with her sister Anastasia. She was known later in life as Clara. She married a man with the surname Cooper on December 4, 1906, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On January 12, 1908, she signed herself in her Aunt Mary Murphy's autograph book as Katheryn McLane Cooper, Glasgow, Montana.

Later she married a man named J. Pierce and by 1929, they lived in Waukesha, Wisconsin. She had a daughter named Dorothy who may have been adopted, or was actually her child, or according to her was a child of one of her sisters. Katherine may have also lived later in the Edmonton, Alberta, Canada area. Katherine was known to have died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MARGARET MARY (MAGGIE) McLANE (1886 -)

Margaret was born to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy after they emigrated to Christie, Wisconsin. She was born on May 2, 1886. She was known as Maggie. She grew up on the farm and was still living with the family in 1910 at the age of 23. At that time she had a job with another family as a private servant. It is believed that Margaret did not marry. In 1929 she was living in Janesville, Wisconsin.

JOHN FRANCIS (JACK) McLANE, (1887 - 1973)

John Francis McLane was born on

December 7, 1887, to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy in Christie, Wisconsin. He was known as Jack. Jack remained single all his life. He was raised on the farm and by March 1910 was a laborer working outside the farm.

In April of 1910, Jack was out living with his brother James in Ambrose, North Dakota. From there he applied for a homestead entry near Plentywood, Montana in that same month. He began his residency and occupation of his homestead claim on June 18, 1910. In July 1910, Jack was in Stafford Township, North Dakota at his brother Miles' place where he was helping to put siding on a neighbor's house. In 1912, he cultivated 20 acres of flax on his homestead that yielded 12 bushels per acre. In 1913, he cultivated 160 acres of flax and 10 acres of oats.

He made his final payment and proofs for his homestead on August 15, 1913. He reported having a 12' X 12' house worth \$125, 170 acres in cultivation worth \$680 and fencing worth \$100. On January 31, 1914, he was granted a patent to his 320 acre homestead in the N 1/2 of Section 26, Township 37 North, Range 56 East.

In December 1924, he went to visit his brother Miles in Sherwood and stayed at Tom Fod's place in Prosperity Township. Sometime after that he moved to live near his sister Sarah in Kansas City, Missouri where he helped her and her husband run their grocery store. He went to Sherwood to visit his brother Miles in September, 1928. While there he worked the wheat harvest on the James Stewart threshing rig. His nieces and nephews in Sherwood remembered often getting gifts from him that came from the Kansas City store. In December 1928, he left Sherwood and went to St. Paul to visit his sister Stacy and brother Mike. Then he returned to Kansas City.

Around 1947, he had a dispute with Sarah over some money that she owed him so he returned to Neillsville, Wisconsin. At first he

stayed with his relatives Nels and Gertrude (Murphy) Johnson. Later he took a job as a hotel clerk and bartender at the Merchants hotel. He also lived at the hotel.

Jack McLane died of heart disease at the Neillsville Memorial Hospital on February 11, 1973. He is buried next to his parents in the Gate of Heaven cemetery in Marshfield, Wisconsin. His estate was settled on August 13, 1974. Because he had no descendants and his sister Sarah had died in July of 1973 his estate was evenly distributed to the descendants of his brothers and sisters. His obituary was printed in the February 15, 1973, edition of the Clark County Press as follows:

"Weston native buried Tuesday. A town of Weston native, Jack Francis McLane, 84, of the Merchants hotel, died here February 11. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon from the Georgas funeral home with the Rev. Charles D. Brady of St. Mary's Catholic church officiating. Interment was in the Gate of Heaven cemetery in Marshfield.

Mr. McLane was born December 9, 1888, in the town of Weston and was educated there, attending the mound school. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Murphy McLane. After homesteading in Plentywood, N. D., he moved to Montana and then to Kansas City, Mo., where he helped his sister operate a grocery store. He returned to Clark county 26 years ago.

Mr. McLane was an active baseball player and fan. He was employed at the Merchants hotel by the Epdings and the Schillers for many years, and for the past 14 years by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Scheel.

He is survived by a sister, Sarah, of Kansas City, Mo.

Pallbearers were Herb Scheel, Robert Schiller, Art Murphy, Barnard Murphy, E. P. Skroch and William Hughes.

Mrs. John Schiesel was the organist.

Those attending the services from out-of-

town were Frank Carskaden of Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Verna Fuller of Skakopee, Minn., Art Epding of Wausau, Mrs. A. F. Milbriner of Marshfield and Mrs. Leota Murphy, Bud Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Murphy, Gary Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Johnson and Arnold Johnson, Jr., all of Greenwood."

MICHAEL (MIKE) H. McLANE (1889 -)
sp: Ruth E. (-)

Michael McLane was born to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy in November 3, 1889 in Christie, Wisconsin. He was raised on the farm and by 1910 was a farm laborer. He moved to Marshfield, Wisconsin with his parents when they retired in 1914. Right after they got into their new Marshfield home, Mike was writing some letters on the dining room table and spilled the ink bottle. His mother Elizabeth became quite upset over the loss of a fine table cloth.

In about 1917, Mike McLane enlisted in the Army to serve in World War I. By the time of his mother's death in November 1917, he was in Company A of the 127th Infantry stationed at Waco, Texas. He was granted leave in order to attend his mother's funeral in Marshfield.

Mike was known to have been in Red Lake Falls, Minnesota around 1918 as his brother Miles' sister-in-law Effie Jensen mentioned him in a letter because she was seeing him at that time. By 1920 he was living in his father's home along with his brother-in-law Louis Eckes and his sister Helen and family. He was working as a deliveryman for a store then. In 1921 he was still living at home but had listed his occupation as a bridge carpenter for the Soo Line.

By 1929, Mike was living in St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1935, he could be found in the St. Paul directory as Michael H. McLane living

at 893 Hague Ave., married to a wife named Ruth E. and employed as a foreman for the Postal Tel-cable Co.

Michael H. McLane died on November 1, 1947. By that time he and Ruth were divorced. He was a room clerk at a hotel and resided at 115 S Washington in Minneapolis. Michael died as a result of a skull fracture after a fall down some stairs. He was buried on November 5, 1947 in Fort Snelling National Cemetery in Minneapolis.

MOSES MORGAN McLANE (1890 -1957)

sp: Mary Melina Peltier (1894 - 1979)

1. James Morgan McLane (1919 -)
2. Edward Louis McLane (1920 -)
3. John Moses McLane (1923 -)
4. Elizabeth Amelia McLane (1925 -)
5. Patrick Charles McLane (1926 -)
6. Joseph Gerald McLane (1928 - 1983)
7. June Irene McLane (1930 - 1983)
8. Ruth Virginia McLane (1931 -)
9. Michael Robert McLane (1932 - 1979)
10. Daniel Miles McLane (1934 -)
11. William Aberhart McLane(1935 - 1967)
12. Marie Margaret McLane (1836 -)
13. Franklin Harvey McLane (1937 -)

The majority of the following narrative was provided by Betty Dwyer (Elizabeth Amelia McLane)

Moses Morgan McLane was born July 19, 1891 in Christie, Wisconsin to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy. He grew up on the farm and by 1910 was known to be a barn carpenter. When World War I came along, he served in the Canadian Armed Forces. He mustered out of the military in Calgary, Alberta, Canada in 1918. He married Mary Melina Peltier in Calgary on February 27, 1918. After the birth of their first two sons, they moved from Calgary to a homestead on the bald-headed prairie, to try their hand at mixed farming. Even though it was on a small scale livestockwise they had two registered stock brands: M.M was for the horses, and -- M.M

was for the cattle. The closest town was ten miles away, as the crow flies. They used horses and wagons to travel to Acadia Valley, Alberta to the post office and general store. For medical care it was to Empress, Alberta, which was farther away, in the opposite direction, but did boast of a small hospital and was staffed with two young doctors.

Their closest neighbors were Mike and Ed Murphy, nephews of Elizabeth Murphy. They also lived near Jim McLane. Everyone was friendly and each helped the other when help was needed.

It was a real "next year" country. If crops were poor this year, you tightened your belt, it was sure to be better next year. The only sure crop was the baby crop. The stork managed to bring a new baby every couple of years and this new addition was always welcomed and loved. Mary was quick to assure a neighbor in answer to the question, "another baby?" "Yes," she would say, "It takes twenty-four hours to look after one, so two can hardly take any longer."

Fortunately, sickness was something that they didn't get their share of. Their son Jim was about six years old when he was stricken with acute appendicitis and double pneumonia. He was taken to the hospital at Empress and received the best medical attention available for the time. Mary always said, "Thanks to Doctor McCharles and McNeil, for without their knowledge, and God's helping hand, he would never have made it."

The depression knew no boundaries. Moses and Mary and their family found that material things were scarce and hard to find, but love and family closeness were always in abundance. Mary once said to a visitor when she was feeling down, that children cost so much, we have so many of them, and never seem to get ahead.

The McLanes asked every visitor to come in, have a cup of tea, or just rest a spell. Moses

hired a young Irish lad that went by "Big Pat." This may have been because Moses and Mary had a young son named Pat. He was only hired for the harvest and at the end was paid off. He asked Moses if he could stay over the winter and do chores for his room and board since he had no where else to go. When it was warm in the spring he would move on. He wanted to go to New York and be a policeman. The family often wondered if he ever achieved his dream.

They had their second great illness when daughter Ruth was born. The midwife Mrs. MacGibbson had been called a few times and each time it was a false alarm. She told Moses that Mary would have to go to the hospital for the delivery. She would have to go to Alsak, Saskatchewan as the hospital at Empress was under quarantine. After many tears on all sides and last minute instructions, she left and the eighth baby, a girl, was born. She contracted whooping cough in the hospital. When it was time for Mary to come home she was not about to leave her youngest child sick and in the care of strangers, no matter how capable they might be, so she brought her home.

Brave Mary took this sick child home to where communication was mail once a week; running water was when you ran to the well for a pail of it; modern lights were coal oil lamps; heat was a wood heater; and cook stove fuel was wood or coal. The closest doctor was miles away and transportation was a horse drawn sleigh. A family of seven waiting, and the depression was continuing. It seemed like winter would never end and they might never see spring with their new baby. After a terrific coughing spell, Mary would be exhausted, but she could still manage to keep everyone in tow. One really bad time, when it appeared the baby did not have the strength to cough again nor get her breath, Mary said, "My God, Moses she's gone!" and laid her down. In a moment she made a little mewling sound and got her breath. Mary grabbed her up into her arms again and



Moses and Mary McLane, probably 1930s
in Crooked Creek, Alberta

said, "Thank you God, she lives!" and live she did.

The family enjoyed the usual prairie community fun life, with get-togethers for the adults at the little red school house and Christmas concerts and picnics for the kids. The school was two and a half miles away. Weather permitting, the children walked or rode horseback. In cold weather the boys were responsible to drive, using horses and sleigh. The school boasted of having a small barn and in winter the horses were stabled in it. Grade nine was the last grade taught at the school and the children were finished unless they were able to "board out" for higher education.

It was a big event to go out on the prairie to pick "buffalo chips" for fuel. Mary would caution the children not to pick up any that were too green. The buffalo chips heated the stove well. After a rain and the sun shining afterward, the children would go to their favorite spots and pick wild mushrooms. They would eat these fried in fresh dairy butter with home-made bread.

One of the best times was for the family to go and visit their Uncle Jim McLane. They were his only family and he could always be counted on to have a treat and a story. His greeting was "come in for fish and tea." The children always got the "forbidden drink" but seldom did they get fish.

Mike (Moses cousin) and Margaret Murphy were childless and lived close by. They shared all phases of the McLane family life. They came to the house for Christmas and

the family went to their's for New Year's Day. Maggie Murphy was a great candidate to become a model. After a number of poses and many clicks from the camera, she said, "That's enough now, you don't want to waste anymore film on me, it costs money and I am not worth it." Maggie was a great lady to be around. She always had cookies or something to take your mind off of other wants.

During the depression years the family endured terrible dust and wind storms. They would see the black dust clouds gather in the west and the wind would be blowing. For safety, Moses and Mary would send the kids out to a grove of trees that had been nurtured with tender loving care over the years. Mary always made it very clear that the older children would be responsible for the younger ones. While they headed out with extra blankets to make the shelter more comfortable, Moses and Mary would close all the windows and doors as tightly as possible against the dust. This was a futile effort, because when they returned, everything in the house would be covered with dust. One time Moses and Mary did not get out to the tree shelter for quite a while. Mary had quite a few white chicks and they had been caught outside. As they tried to get into their shelter from the storm they were blown off course. Moses and Mary had stayed on the lee side of the building and had caught them as they blew by. The chicks had looked like rolling snowballs. When the storm had subsided and a count was made, all the family was safe and so were most of the baby chicks. As the family made the way back to the house, they knew that the storm was over for that night, but the same thing would be back the following week. The next time, the chickens were placed in the shelter first.

In the 1930's, the family was getting older and bigger and there was little work on the prairies for young people. The depression was bad. Then there was the drought and

windstorms. After a couple of years with no crops and no livestock feed, the price of beef was nil. There was no work available for a bunch of growing boys. The family was attracted to the Peace River. It was known for long days of sunshine and the ground was covered with wild fruit and fertile soil. There was work opportunity for all. Also, the Canadian government was paying people to move there. Frank Diemart, a friend of Moses, had moved up to Crooked Creek, Alberta a few years before and it seemed like a good move for them. So a new land, with old friends to greet you seemed ready made. Moses traded a steer for an older Oldsmobile touring car. They cut it down and made a truck. Moses, Jim, Bill Chapman and Ben Buyer left the summer of 1937 to go to Peace River to relocate on a homestead.

By this time, some of the older boys were working out for local farmers. Pay was room and board and a little spending money. Mary was now pregnant with number thirteen and doing a good job of keeping it a secret. She was left at home to look after the farm and get everything ready to pack and move as soon as Moses returned. Moses was gone about a month and came home with glowing stories of fertile land and the news that he had homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres for ten dollars. It was covered with trees, but even this was good because as you cleared your land, you gathered your wood supply. A general store and a post office was about a mile away. Religious services were held in the friends home about a mile away. The wild strawberries were so thick and juicy that if you walked in white shoes, they soon became red. There was lots of work for the boys in the lumber camps.

Plans became works of action and the move north began. Each day that passed made it one day closer to Mary's "secret." Finally the day to move arrived and all the McLane chattels

were loaded on rail cars. Jim and Jack McLane and Bill and Jasper Chapman were to travel by rail and be at the homestead when the family arrived. By now Mary was worried. The new school term had started and her pupils were not there yet to be enrolled. Bud had stayed with the family to be the "right-hand gofer" and to help Moses drive. The once graceful touring car was now a home made truck full of kids (10 in all) and various settler's effects.

The trip was quite an experience for the kids who had never been farther than ten miles to the local store and post office. They were out on a long lonesome road. The first night out, they stopped by an empty farm house. Early the next morning, the owner came by and asked why they hadn't come up to the "big house" to spend the night. The second stop was at a rooming house that had flush toilets. The children had to go to the bathroom several times and flush twice just to be sure they knew how the water escaped. They had car trouble in Edmonton and stayed there a few days using up precious time and money. After a few more nights on the road, they arrived late but had been watched for and were made very welcome by Moses's friends.

The boys had already arrived and found a house the family could live in for the winter with the idea of taking out building logs and constructing a log house on the homestead. They planned to move into the log house in spring. The house they had found for the winter was very small, but all the family was under one roof and that was all that really mattered.

They worked on getting the children enrolled in school. Jack was still school aged, but decided he knew all he needed to know and was not about to enter any new hall of learning if he could do otherwise, so he went to work. The other five school aged children were enrolled.

Mary got everyone off to school and sort of

settled down. Then she decided it was time to bring her "secret" out into the open. A month after making the trip and establishing a new home, the family was blessed with the thirteenth child, a boy. He was named Franklin Harvey but because of his size he was nicknamed Tiny Tim and has been known as Tim all his life.

By 1938, the next world war had begun and many of the young people could not find work, so as soon as they were old enough they enlisted in the armed forces. Jim enlisted in 1940 and Bud in 1941. Jack tried several times but was rejected. First because he was too young and then due to a childhood accident he did not pass the physical. Mary became president of the local overseas club that prepared goodies, socks, and ditty bags for the boys overseas. Soon the war was over and the boys came home.

After the war, there was a lot of work to be had. First the boys found work close to home, then they drifted away. Some went to British Columbia around Prince George and worked in the lumber mills and finally starting a lumber business of their own.

By 1957, Moses and Mary were alone on the farm so they decided to move to be with the boys in Prince George. Over the years Moses had a few heart murmurs and thought a winter of "straw-bossing" in his son's lumber business was just what he needed. However, this was not to be, they were only there a short while when he had a heart attack and passed away on December 20, 1957. He was buried Christmas week at Crooked Creek at Holy Rosary cemetery near the Catholic Church which he had helped to plan and build.

Mary stayed on with the boys as "straw-boss" and cook for several years. Then she returned to Alberta. For a number of years, she just visited her children and their families as most of them were married. Between visits she made her home with Bud and Grace when in

British Columbia and with Fred and Marie when in Alberta.

In July of 1967 tragedy struck, Moses and Mary's son Bill was killed in an industrial accident, leaving a very young family of four all under twelve years of age.

In 1979, Mary moved into Pioneer Lodge in Grand Prairie. She never changed. She was so busy doing things and going places that it was a standing joke with the family that if you wished to visit her you needed an appointment to do so. She lived a very happy and full life there until she had a heart attack in her eighty-fifth year and passed away on May 30, 1979.

Mike, his wife Rita, and son Ricky, were flying into Grand Prairie to see her in the hospital, when they ran into a freak May snowstorm. The plane crashed and all aboard died instantly. The family buried their brother and his family on June 2 and their mother on June 4, 1979. Mike left a very young family, two daughters and a son, all under eighteen years of age.

The children of Moses and Mary McLane are: James (Jim) Morgan Woodrow; Edward (Bud) Louis; John (Jack) Moses; Elisabeth (Betty); Patrick (Pat) Charles; Joseph (Jerry) Gerald; June Irene; Ruth; Michael (Mike) Robert; Daniel (Dan) Myles; William (Bill) Aberhart; Marie Margaret; and Franklin Harvey (Tim).

HELEN McLANE (1893 - 1943)

sp: Louis P. Eckes (1891 - 1961)

1. Mae C. Eckes (1911 -)
2. Cyril Eckes (- 1966)
3. Gene J. Eckes (1916 -)

When Helen McLane was born to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy on May 7, 1893, in Christie, Wisconsin her baptism was recorded under the name Mary Eleanor. However, she was known as Helen all her life. She grew up on the farm. She received her first

communion at St. Mary's church in Neillsville, Wisconsin in June, 1906. In 1910, the McLane household had a boarder named Louis Eckes who at the time was a barn carpenter. Louis was 22 and Helen was 16. On November 3, 1910 Louis and Helen were married at St. Mary's church. Their first child Mae Eckes was born on May 2, 1911. In 1914, they moved into the same house in Marshfield, Wisconsin as Helen's parents John and Elizabeth. Later Louis and Helen had two sons, Cyril Eckes and Gene Eckes. The Eckes children enjoyed living in the home of their Grandparents. They especially enjoyed Grandpa John putting them to bed by telling them stories about two and three headed giants.

When Helen's mother Elizabeth McLane died in 1917, it was a sad occasion when her body laid in state in the living room of their home. This had a frightening affect on the children. By 1920, Louis Eckes was employed



Helen McLane, probably 1930s
in Marshfield, Wisconsin

as a laborer in a brewery. John McLane moved to Kansas City in 1925 and later died in 1929. Helen's brother Mike moved to St. Paul by 1929. The Eckes household was then on their own.

Helen died in 1943 and is buried next to John and Elizabeth McLane and Jack McLane in Gates of Heaven Cemetery in Marshfield.

AGNES ESTHER McLANE (1895 - 1950)

1. sp: Alphonse Kirschner (-)

1. Beatrice Kirschner (1920 - 2000)

2. sp: Leonard P. Munger (1901 - 1969)

Esther McLane was the last child born to John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy on October 5, 1895, in Christie, Wisconsin. Her baptism was recorded under the name Agnes Esther, although she was known to the family as Esther. Esther received her first communion in June, 1908. Esther grew up on the farm. However, she moved to Marshfield, Wisconsin with her parents when they sold the farm. She was gone from the household shortly after the time of her mother Elizabeth's death in 1917. At first Esther married a man named Alphonse Kirschner on November 17, 1917, in Marshfield. Alphonse and Esther had their only child Beatrice Kirschner on January 19, 1920 in Marshfield. But, soon Esther was divorced and she moved back into her father's Marshfield home. She had a job at a milner shop in Marshfield. Later she married Leonard P. Munger. They lived in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1935, they were living at 4290 Penn Ave. in Kansas City where Leonard was employed as a salesman. Esther died in Kansas City in 1950.

