

NOTES ON THE NADOW FAMILY

CONRAD W. TERRILL

Preface to 2008 Transcription & Revision

This document was written in December of 1983, in pencil on paper, and given to my father, Ferrin W. Terrill, as a Christmas present. His mother was a Nadow—Flora Harriet, daughter of Maxim and Harriet (Paquin) Nadow. I had started researching the Nadow family in 1982, and by Christmas of 1983 I felt that I had enough material to write a story. It was never intended to be the final version. I just wanted to write down for Dad something of the early history of his mother's family, about which he knew little.

Conrad Terrill
May 2008

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Preface

This information has been extracted from the Civil War pension files and the federal census records at the National Archives, in Washington, D.C. This work is not complete enough to qualify as a family history, but perhaps it can be expanded someday. Very little is known about our Nadow ancestors as yet, and although what is presented here is not a great deal, it is at least something. With a little imagination it can allow us some idea of what transpired in the lives of these people. I'm leaving most of the imagining to you, and I hope you enjoy reading this.

Merry Christmas!
Conrad W. Terrill
Dec. 23, 1983

Early Nadow History

The early Nadow history is actually almost entirely unknown. Benjamin Nadow was born in Canada around 1821, of parents who were also born in Canada. His last name is uncertain. It has been spelled, at various times, “Nedow,” “Nado,” “Nadeau,” and “Nadow,” along with numerous other spellings. Benjamin’s first name was actually not Benjamin, but rather a name pronounced “Su - pri - a,” which had once been spelled “Cyprian” by a Justice of the Peace. Among French-speaking people he was called by this name, and among English-speaking people he went by the name Benjamin. Canada, a French colony prior to 1760, was taken by the English that year in the French and Indian War. The lower part of what is now the Province of Quebec remained populated mainly by French, however, and the English allowed a French-oriented culture to dominate.

Benjamin married Josephine St. George perhaps around 1844. We presume that they married, although we have no record of the marriage. Josephine was quite young, possibly fourteen, and they lived in Swanton (originally Swan-Town), Vermont, at the top of the state on the shore of Lake Champlain. In 1837 a number of Canadians rose up against British rule, but their rebellion was put down, and these rebels, called “Patriots,” fled to Vermont, even though the United States tried to discourage this. Lumber was a booming industry in this area at that time, and many Canadians were being hired by railroad companies as well. As a result of these and other causes for migration, there were by 1850 fourteen thousand former French-Canadians living in Vermont, almost all of whom were Catholic.

Josephine was also born in Canada, of native Canadian parents. Benjamin’s and Josephine’s first child, Michael (later known as Maxim), was born in Swanton about 1845, followed by Benjamin Jr. around 1847, and in the next ten years, at least six more. The family should have been in Swanton (or at least Vermont) in 1850, but they are not to be found in that year’s federal census. They likewise do not appear to have been in any of the other New England states, and so they may have been in Canada during the enumeration.

The Nedow family moved down to the area around Holden, Massachusetts, sometime in the late 1850’s, a place where it was easy to find work in the factories. They are found there in the 1860, 1870 and 1880 federal censuses. They still had relatives living around Swanton Falls after the Civil War. Benjamin’s wife is listed as Mary in the 1860 enumeration, but as Josephine in 1870 and 1880; however, she was likely the same person since her listed age is consistent, and because the mother of Benjamin Jr. (born ~1847) is recorded as Josephine St. George on his death certificate. Benjamin Sr.’s occupation in 1860 was “farming;” in 1870 it was “farm hand;” and in 1880, “works in Cotton Mill.”

Maxim's Civil War Years

Michael Nedow had yet to celebrate his sixteenth birthday when the deep Southern states were seceding from the Union in December of 1860 and through the following month. He was probably at this time either a “spinner” in one of the cotton mills around Holden (which was his occupation in June of 1860), or he had started working in one of the shoe and boot factories thereabouts. Wherever he was, the talk was certainly centered on the rebellion. When the South Carolinians, in April of 1861, bombarded the federal fort guarding Charleston harbor, President Lincoln sent out his first call for 75,000 three-month volunteers to put down the insurrection. This proved insufficient, however, as the war rapidly escalated, and soon several hundred thousand men were being recruited for a three-year enlistment.

Michael first enlisted (passing for age eighteen) in New York City on the 18th of September, 1861, for three years, as a private in Colonel W. S. Bliss's Cavalry. He was five feet five inches tall, of light complexion, with blue eyes, light hair, and he was a laborer by occupation when he enlisted. The Bliss Cavalry was merged with another organization to form the Fifth New York Cavalry Regiment, under Colonel Othneil De Forrest, and Michael's company (K) was mustered in on October 31st. The regiment served in the Department of Annapolis, at Camp Harris in Annapolis, Maryland, where they trained from November 1861 to March 1862. After training, the regiment went on to fight in nearly two hundred battles and skirmishes, mostly in Maryland and Virginia, including Gettysburg and Wilderness. However, Michael did not go along. He had become sick almost immediately during the training (this was common due to the foul water, and the ignorance concerning hygiene), and by February 8th he had been unfit for duty for sixty days. He was discharged on the 4th of March after the Brigade Surgeon declared him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of “being very young, with a delicate diminutive frame” (which had not been noticed before he became sick).

Michael returned at this time to West Boylston, near Holden, where he worked as an “operative,” in perhaps again a cotton mill, or a shoe factory. He was probably dejected after his failure to become involved in the war effort. The North, in these early stages of the war, was experiencing difficulty in what they had at first assumed would be an easy task. The “rebels” did not appear to be inferior soldiers, as had been thought, and were in fact led by much more competent generals. Recruitment of volunteers continued, and in August of 1862 President Lincoln asked for 300,000 more to enlist for nine months, hoping to attract those who did not want to leave their businesses and families for three years. Bounties were offered by the federal, state, county, and in some cases municipal governments, to further entice those reluctant to join.

Michael enlisted the second time at Camp Meigs, Reidsville, Massachusetts, on the 4th of September, 1862, again giving his age as eighteen, but stretching fact by only half a year this time. Many others from West Boylston, mostly shoemakers, enlisted in the same company, Company E of the 42nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (Infantry). Some were probably co-workers and friends of Michael. Michael was mustered in on September 30th, and the regiment, under the command of Colonel Isaac S. Burrell, left on November 21st for Camp Banks, Long Island, where an expedition for Louisiana was being organized.

The first step in the Union's offense against the confederacy had been to impose an economic blockade of the entire Southern coast, to prevent the enemy from improving its strength with armaments from England and France. The last surviving major harbor for the Confederate blockade runners was New Orleans, and this was taken in April of 1862 by the U.S. Navy. The first three companies of the 42nd Regiment, along with Colonel Burrell, reached New Orleans on the 16th of December, 1862, and were soon sent to Galveston, Texas, to cooperate with the blockading fleet. By the time Michael arrived, on January 2nd, the Galveston troops (and Colonel Burrell) were under attack by Confederate General Jeb Magruder, and were soon forced to surrender after a gallant defense. The remaining seven companies were then made a part of Farr's (2nd) Brigade, of T. W. Sherman's (2nd) Division, 19th Corps. The companies were detached at various times and assigned duties at different places, such as building redoubts and picketing the Opelousas Railroad. In June they lost a detachment of 100 men sent to Brashear City on the Opelousas Railroad and attached to the 47th Regiment. Michael had been detailed on the 1st of March, 1863, to serve with the 4th Independent Battery, Massachusetts Light Artillery, under the command of Captain George G. Trull, where he remained until leaving New Orleans on August 1st with the regiment, and returning home. He mustered out of the Army on August 20th back at Reidsville, Mass., his final pay having been docked for one lost haversack.

Benjamin Jr.'s Civil War Years

Soon after Michael arrived home from New Orleans, his younger brother Benjamin Jr. decided to venture forth and try his luck. Benjamin had turned sixteen in July and so he was old enough to pass for eighteen on the 2nd of December, 1863, when he joined Company G of the 2nd Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Volunteers, at Reidsville. Benjamin was also five feet five inches tall, of light complexion, with blue eyes and light hair, and he had been a shoemaker in West Boylston before enlisting. He was mustered in on December 7th and was soon sent, with his own and five other companies, to Fort Monroe, Virginia, which guarded the harbor at Norfolk, to report to General Butler. Benjamin soon followed in his older brother's footsteps, and took sick with a fever on December 28th. On February 6th, 1864, he was sent to the hospital at Norfolk, and on the first of April he was judged to be well enough to return to duty.

Fate had dealt Benjamin an unlucky hand, however. Had he remained in the hospital just a few more weeks he would have avoided an event that was to have a crippling effect on the remainder of his life.

The federal government at about this time was becoming exasperated with the parole system, whereby prisoners-of-war on both sides were paroled soon after capture and sent to parole camps administered by their own forces in their own territory. The paroled prisoner would have agreed to refrain from again picking up a weapon and returning to service until he had been officially "exchanged." This system of parole had been agreed to by the two opposing sides to eliminate the need for large prison camps, and depended, of course, on each side's honesty and integrity. The South was suspected of cheating, however, and returning their men to service before an official "exchange." Furthermore the South refused to recognize captured Negroes as prisoners, but viewed them instead

as captured runaway slaves, whether they had actually been slaves or not. The North also began to see that the system worked to their own disadvantage since they had many more prisoners and the South many fewer soldiers overall. To replenish the rebels' supply of soldiers was folly, and they themselves had soldiers to spare. The decision to terminate this parole system came in April of 1864.

Benjamin had returned to Company G, which had been attached, along with Company H, to four regiments of infantry and some other forces to garrison the forts at Plymouth, North Carolina, about eighty miles from the Sound on the Roanoke River. Plymouth formerly had been important to the economy of North Carolina as a port from which tar, rosin and pitch were shipped. Benjamin had two weeks to accustom himself to garrison life before three Confederate infantry brigades, under General Robert Hoke, laid siege to the town on Sunday, the 17th of April, 1864. The Confederate iron-clad ram "Albemarle" came down the river and sank one Union gunboat while chasing four others away. The garrison was isolated with no hope for reinforcements, and held out for three days, inflicting substantial punishment on the rebels, when two or three Confederate officers marched in, bearing a truce flag, and demanded the surrender of the town and garrison. This was refused, which enraged the Confederates and brought an immediate and forceful attack, and the garrison was left with no other choices than to surrender or to be exterminated. They surrendered before dawn on the 20th and were marched out of town that morning on their way to the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia. The number of soldiers taken prisoner was 2,197.

An excellent book covering the battle and subsequent imprisonment of the "Plymouth Pilgrims" (as the Southern newspapers sarcastically referred to these captives) is *Life and Death in Rebel Prisons*, by Robert H. Kellogg, published by L. Stebens, Hartford, Conn., 1865. Sergeant-Major Kellogg was one of the "Pilgrims," and he kept a daily journal. As the Union soldiers were marched to the train which would take them to Andersonville, one would have thought from their cockiness, as they roared out a rendition of "John Brown's body," that they were the guards, and the guards their prisoners. Soon, however, any cause for confusion had disappeared. When they arrived at Andersonville, about the 2nd of May, 1864, and saw the "walking skeletons, covered with filth and vermin," their spirits sank, as it occurred to them that they had arrived at hell. There was no shelter except for makeshift tents for those who happened to have blankets. They slept on the ground and were fed corn meal, with a little salt occasionally, half cooked—which they called "chicken feed." They enjoyed themselves most when they were digging tunnels, which almost always caved in, to their despair. Very few prisoners escaped. Those who did were run down by dogs. If a prisoner happened to meander across the "dead line," a slender railing about a rod from the stockade, he was shot without warning, and it was rumored that the "reb" was rewarded with a furlough. Captain Henry C. Wirz ("the Old Dutchman"), the Confederate officer in charge of the prison, was at first able to improve the prisoners' behavior with rumors of impending exchange. But as each date passed, and nothing happened, they lost almost all hope, and soon doubted everything they heard. Death was an hourly occurrence, and this they called "being exchanged."

In early September, when General Sherman was over-running Georgia, the prisoners were moved, as a precaution (after having been given the impression once again that they were being exchanged), to another prison at Florence, South Carolina, where conditions were but little improved.

When the War was finally over, the North deemed it the best policy to pardon the Southerners, and to begin reconstruction as quickly as possible. Only a single Confederate soldier was tried and

executed for war crimes—Captain Henry C. Wirz.

Only 30 of 250 in Benjamin Nedow's company lived to return from prison. Benjamin was one of the "lucky" ones. He had remained imprisoned until about April of 1865, when he returned to his regiment at New Berne, North Carolina. He may have escaped (which was mentioned once in his records) or he may have been exchanged, which was also called "escape." When he re-entered the Union lines he was very much reduced in health and strength, and soon fell victim to a fever, from which he suffered heart damage. On August 11th, 1865, he was given a disability discharge.

Benjamin Jr.'s Later Years

Benjamin married Mary Hill of Highgate, Vermont (near Swanton), on the 5th of October, 1865. Mary had come down to Holden during the war to work in the factories, and she and Benjamin were riding together back to Vermont—she to see her family and he to visit relatives—when they impulsively decided to hire a team at White River Junction and drove to Quichee, near Hartford, Vermont, where they were married by a Justice of the Peace. (The fact that the daughter of this Justice of the Peace burned the records after her father died created an enormous amount of difficulty for Mary many years later, when she applied for a Civil War widow's pension.)

Benjamin applied for a veteran's disability pension on October 14th, 1865, which was granted in 1869, retroactive to the date of his discharge. He was subject to what were called "starvation fits," and he often fainted on the street, or in church, and elsewhere. He and Mary lived in and around Holden (except for five years around 1880 when they lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin) until around 1883, when they moved to West Swanzey, New Hampshire, where they remained. They had three daughters, the first of whom was baptized in Blackstone, Mass., while they were visiting Maxim and Hattie, in 1866. Hattie inadvertently caused Mary further future problems when, in speaking to the priest in French, she gave him Benjamin's French name ("Supria"?), which the priest wrote down as "Zepharina," and at the same time she managed to alter Mary's maiden name from "Hill" to "de Carte."

Benjamin Jr. died in Swanzey on the 15th of May, 1899, at about age fifty-two. His father, who had lived with him for five years up to this time, left with Maxim after the funeral to live in Taunton. Mary moved to Keene, New Hampshire, to live with her daughter, Emma Green.

Maxim's Later Years

The Falls Manufacturing Company had built a cotton factory right at the natural falls in Rockfall, a district of Middlefield, Connecticut, in 1847. This factory burned down in 1874, and the Russell Company constructed a 200' X 38' plant on the same site. According to Thomas Atkins' History of

Middlefield and Long Hill, published in 1883, "This five-storied building was well-equipped and its fifty-two employees turned out daily about 4000 pounds of fine double twisted yarn."

Maxim Nadow (formerly known as Michael Nedow) could have moved to Rockfall as early as 1883. His daughter Flora was born in Westport, Conn., in April 1883, and his five-year-old daughter Cora died and was buried in Middlefield in April of 1885. It is very likely that a job at the cotton factory was responsible for his move to Rockfall, as the family had long been working in cotton factories in Holden, Mass., and Maxim's sons would continue in this line of work long after his death. The Nadows settled in Rockfall and remained there for the best part of ten years. The oldest daughter, Adriana, married Elmore P. Camp around 1887 at the age of sixteen or seventeen, and she would remain in Middlefield after the family's eventual move to Taunton, Mass. Hattie lived just long enough to see her first grandchild, Bertha Camp, before dieing of cancer in July of 1889 at age 43. Maxim remarried in October of that year in Middlefield, to Etta Dean. Louis, and perhaps Fred, may have left at about this time with some other cotton mill employees to accept work in Taunton.

On June 27th, 1890, the U.S. Congress enacted legislation allowing pensions for qualified Civil War veterans with permanent disabilities (not necessarily originating in the service). Maxim applied in March of 1891. His health was rather poor at this time, mainly due to asthma, although he was only forty-six years old, and it would continue to deteriorate rapidly in the years to follow. It would be over two years before he would receive notification of rejection, by which time the family (except for Adriana) had made the move to Taunton, around the first of November, 1892. It is possible that Louis was instrumental in finding work for his father, in Cohannet Mill Number 3. The superintendent, John Connell, had known Maxim in Rockfall since Spring of 1889; and one of Maxim's early assignments was in the Carding Room, under the charge of Durward Trask, who was about Louis's age, and who also had known Maxim in Rockfall from the time the Nadows had arrived, and perhaps even a year or two before that. Maxim was not able to do the work, however, and by the summer of 1893 he had been reassigned as night watchman, and he had difficulty performing this job too.

In September of 1893 Maxim received notification of his rejection for pension. Before his final acceptance in the Fall of 1896 he would apply three more times and receive two more rejections. John Connell and Durward Trask would file two affidavits apiece in his behalf, declaring his eligibility and his need. Mr. Connell stated in his second affidavit, "I have given him the very lightest work I could give him trying to help him along as an act of charity and the man is not able to do any kind of work. This is a needy and deserving case. It should receive special attention. I have given an affidavit in this case before. Their must be something wrong in this man being rejected." Numerous physician's affidavits would be filed, all declaring his inability to earn a living by manual labor. It is likely that those filed by Frederic Wallace Abbott, M.D., of Taunton, finally won the case. Dr. Abbott's conclusion was that Maxim's "disability may be rated at 3/4, and is such as to prevent his engaging in any permanent work." Maxim's disabilities as of 1893 were valvular disease of the heart, asthma, and several others. His pension of six dollars per month was effective as of June, 1896.

Louis married around 1894, but the marriage did not work out. In 1900 he was living alone (although still married) in a boarding house in Taunton. He was a foreman in a yarn mill, perhaps Cohannet Mill. It is not known where Fred was, but he does not appear to have been in Massachusetts.

In August of 1897 Maxim filed for an increase in pension (the maximum allowed was \$12 per month at that time). Of \$6 per month Maxim wrote, "This is inability to Earnest earn a suport." Henry, Eveline and Flora were still at home (Henry and Eveline were earning income) and in 1899, after his brother Benjamin died, Maxim's father came to live with him too.

Eveline married in 1900, and Flora in 1904, and Maxim was living in an upstairs apartment, down the street from his daughter Eveline's house, the year he died, 1904, at age 59, although he may actually have died at Eveline's home. He was buried in Middlefield Cemetery next to his first wife and nearby their daughter Cora. An American flag alongside their tombstone commemorates his Civil War service.

Benjamin Nadow Sr. Family Sheet

- (Cyprian)? Benjamin Nadeau** (Cyprian to French speakers, Benjamin to English speakers)^b (Supero Neddo)^e (Ciprien Nadeau)ⁱ
(pronounced Su-pri-a)^N
- b. Nov. 1821, Canada (French)^C, (~1823)^{A,F}, (~1824)^D
 - d. 25 May 1905, Worcester, Mass., chronic bronchitis, age 82^Q, bur. St. Mary's Cem., Holden, Mass.^c
- m. **Josephine Odile St. George**^O, 25 April 1852, Swanton, Vt. (rehabilitation marriage, prob. married common-law before this)
(Usually called Josephine, sometimes Odile. Also Odowine,ⁱ Odie,ⁱ Woodin^S)
- b. ~1831^F, Canada (French)^C, (~1832)^A, (~1830)^D
 - d. after 1880^F (possibly after 1900)^Q

Children:

1. **Michael ("Maxim") Nadow**^{A,D} (*see Maxim Nadow sheets for further info & sources*)
 - b. Feb. 1845, Stanton, Vt. (or ~8 Oct. 1844) (undoubtedly Swanton, see Benj. Jr.)
 - d. 9 Sept. 1904, Taunton, Mass.
 - m. (1) **Harriet ("Hattie") Paquin**, ~1866
 - b. ~1847, Canada
 - d. 18 July 1889, Middlefield, Conn.
 - Children:
 - Louis Maxim Nadow**, b. 4 May 1868, R.I., d. July 1949
 - Adriana Nadow**, b. 12 Dec. 1869, R.I., d. 1936.
 - Alfred Nadow**, b. 24 Jan. 1872, Mass., d. 1922.
 - Henry Nadow**, b. 28 Dec. 1875, Mass., d. 1948.
 - Eveline Ida Nadow**, b. 25 Jan. 1878, Holden, Mass.^S, d. 1935.
 - Cora Nadow**, b. 1 June 1880, Holden, d. 21 Apr. 1885, bur. Middlefield, Conn.
 - Harriet Flora Nadow**, b. 10 Apr. 1883, Westport, Conn., d. 4 June 1945, Collinsville, Conn.
 - m. (2) **Etta M. Dean (or Ingalls)**, 8 Oct. 1889, Middlefield, Conn.
2. **Benjamin J.^D Nadeau Jr.** (Cyprian to French-speaking people)^a (Cyprian was his real name)^b (called "Ben")^b (Supria)^N
 - b. (11 July 1844, calculated)^N, (11 July 1845, calculated)^O, Swanton, Vt.^{N,O,S}
 - d. 15 May 1899, Swanzey, N.H.^{N,O}, bur. West Swanzey.^O (at age 54 yrs., 10 mos., 4 days)^N (53,10,4)^O
 - m. **Mary Hill**^K, 5 Oct. 1865, Quechee, Vt.^M (a village in Hartford, Vt.)
 - b. 1846/47, Vt.^D Highgate, Vt.^S
 - d. 17 May 1906, Keene, N.H.^M
 - Children:
 - Mary Nadeau**, b. 6 Oct. 1866^{K,n}, Uxbridge, Mass.ⁿ (b. 6 Oct. 1867, Holden, reg. at Town Hall 15 Jan. 1869)^S
 - Emma Nadeau**, b. 22 Aug. 1868^K, Mass.^D (b. 27 Aug. 1868, Holden)^S
 - Louisa Nadeau**, b. 27 Nov. 1870^K, Mass.^{E1}
3. **Adaline Nadeau**^A (Adeline)^P (Adda)^O (Addie)^{S,t}
 - b. 1847/48, Vt.^A (~1850, Vt.)^S (~1850, Mass.)^t
 - d. ?
 - m. (1) **Nelson^O Pariso**^S, 14 July 1866, Douglas, Mass.^O (Parzo)^O
 - Children:
 - Nelson Pariso**, b. ~1866, Mass.^S
 - m. (2) **Alfred Beaudette**^S, 8 Aug. 1869, Uxbridge, Mass.^P (Bodette)^P (Bodo)^t
 - b. ~1835^S, ~1836^t, Canada^{S,t}
 - Children:
 - Freddie Beaudette**, b. ~1875, Mass.^S
 - Willie Beaudette**, b. ~1876, Mass.^S
 - George Beaudette**, b. ~1878, Mass.^S
4. **Ela Nadeau**^A (son) (an enumerator mistake? probably "Ely"?)
 - b. 1849/50, Vt.^A
 - d. ?
 - m. ?

(continued)

5. **Edward Nadeau** (Nadow, 1873; Nado, 1877)^T (mill operative, 1873; carder, 1877)^T
 (son of Benj. & [Odell?], 1873; of Benj. & Olive, 1877)^T (residing in Holden, 1873 and 1877)^T
 b. ~1852, Swanton, Vt. (20 on 26 July 1873; 23 on 27 May 1877)^T (1851/52, Vt.)^A (1852/53, Mass.)^D
 (1852/53, Vt.)^J
 d. ?
 m. (1) **Matilda [Ferrend?]**, 26 July 1873, Holden, by pastor A.. [Derbul?], reg. at Town Hall 1 Jan. 1874.^T
 b. ~1855, Clinton, [N.J.?] (age 18 when married), dau. of [Olvin?] & [Sellame?]^T
 d. 4 Feb. 1875, at age 19 years, 11 months, prob. Holden, Mass., bur. St. Mary's Cem., Holden, Mass.^d
 Children:
Frank (b. 21 Jan. 1875, Holden, son of Edward Nadoo (operative) & **Melissa Deforaud?** (b. N.Y.))^S (b. ~1875, Mass.)^J, (Frank E. Nadeau, bur. 16 Oct. 1951, age 76, Worcester)?^W
 m. (2) **Josephine Plaut**, (or Platt)^h 27 May 1877, Worcester, dau. of Charles and Angeline Plaut, her 1st marriage, Edward's 2nd, by Robt. Walsh, Catholic Clergyman, Worcester, reg. Town Hall, Holden, 1 June 1877.^T
 b. ~1853, R.I.^J (R.I.)^{S,T} (24 in 1877)^T
 d. ?
 Children:
Georgia E. Nadeau (b. ~1878, Mass.)^J
Celia Nadeau, b. 10 Dec. 1879, Holden, to Edward (operative) and Josephine (Plaut) Nedow^S,
 d. 18 Jan. 1880, Holden, age 1 mo. 10 days, pneumonia.^R
Charles E. Nadow, b. 6 July 1883, Westport, Conn.^I (Lived in St. Louis, Mo., in 1918.)^u
Louis Nadow, b. ? ? (Served in France in WWI.)^u
Joseph William Nadow, b. 15 Dec. 1885, Conn., d. 22 Nov. 1918, Colorado.^u
 (another daughter?), b. ? ? (Joseph W., d. 1918, left two sisters in Cleremont, N.H., in 1918.)^u
6. **Francis ("Frank") Nadeau** (Frank Nado, bootmaker, residing in Holden, son of Benj. & Josephine Nado, 1877)^T
 b. 1854, St. Albans, Vt.^T, b. 1854/55^A 1853/54^{D,F} Mar. 1854^G Vt.^{A,F,G,S} Mass.^D (23 on 7 Oct. 1877)^T
 (1863)^W
 d. 1909, bur. 24 Dec. 1909, Notre Dame Cem., Worcester, Mass.^W
 m. **Malvina Plude**, 7 Oct. 1877, Worcester, Mass., dau. of Austin Plude, 1st marr. for both, by Rev. James McClusky, Worcester, reg. at Holden Town Hall, 1 Nov. 1877.^T
 b. Dec. 1860^G, Vt.^{F,S,T}, St. Albans, Vt.^S (16 on 7 Oct. 1877)^T (1863)^W
 d. 1909, bur. 24 Dec. 1909, Notre Dame Cem., Worcester, Mass.^W
 Children:
William Harrison^S Nadeau, b. 28 Nov. 1878, Holden, Mass.^S, d. 1947^U, d. 1946^W, bur. 14 Oct. 1946, Worcester.^W
Elliot Austin^X Nadeau, Mar. 1882, Wisc. or Mass.[check?]^G, b. 29 Mar. 1882, d. 2 Dec. 1945^X
 b. Milwaukee, Wisc., d. Worcester, Mass.^Y
Lulu May Nadeau, b. 3 Nov. 1886, Holden, to Frank (mill hand) & Malvina (Plude) Nadow.^S
Stillman Nadeau, b. 5 Oct. 1891, Holden, (Nado)^S
Louella Nadeau, b. Oct. 1893, Mass.^G, b. 3 Oct. 1893 (no name), No. Grafton, Mass., to Francis (mill hand) & Malvina (Plude) Nadow.^S
Frank Nadeau Jr., b. May 1896, Mass.^G, d. 1916, bur. 16 Oct. 1916, Worcester.^W
Eli M. Nadeau, b. 26 July 1898, Worcester, Mass.^G
7. **Felix Nadeau**^{A,D,i}
 b. 23 June 1855, prob. Swanton, Vt.ⁱ
 d. ?
 m. ?
8. **Charles Nadeau**^{A,i}
 b. 19 Sept. 1856, prob. Swanton, Vt.ⁱ (Vt.)^q
 d. 4 Dec. 1866, Sutton (Worcester Co.), Mass., at age 10, of typhoid fever.^q
9. Male child, no name (son of Supero Neddo, shoemaker, b. Canada; mother was not named, but was b. Canada)^{e,f}
 b. 12 Aug. 1858, Swanton, Vt.^e
 d. 13 Aug. 1858, Swanton Vt., of unknown disease.^f
10. **Mary^F ("Polly")^D Nadeau**
 b. 13 Sept. 1860, ("Appollin Nedow"), Holden, dau. of Benj. (occupation = operative) & Woodin Nedow.^S
 d. ?
 m. **Peter Joshin** (or Joshis?)^F
 b. 1857/58, Canada^F
 d. ?

Children:

Charles Joshin (~1878-?) b. 1878/79, Mass.^F, . . .

11. **George Henry^j Nadeau** (Nado, mill hand, residing in Holden, son of Benj. & Josephine)^T
b. ~5 May 1863 (calc., age 78 yrs. 4 mos. 28 days at death)^J, West Boylston, Mass.^{T, J} (May 1863)^H
d. 2 Oct. 1941, Holden,^J bur. St. Mary's Cem., Holden, Mass.^P
m. **Diana M.^I (Jenny) Prince**, 13 Nov. 1882, Holden, dau. of Peter and Mary Ann, 1st marr. for each, by Chas. J. Baylor, Clergyman^T, (Edoiardiana)^H
b. Feb. 1863, Canada^{H, S} (French)^I (Canada, age 19 & residing in Holden on 13 Nov. 1882)^T
d. 1928, bur. St. Mary's Cem., Holden, Mass.^P
Children:
Laura B.^I Nadeau, b. Aug. 1883, Mass.^H
Lulu, b. 14 Aug. 1884, Holden, to George (mill hand) and Jenny (Prince) Nado.^S [= Laura B. ?]
George H.^I Nadeau, b. 22 Oct. 1891, Holden, to George & Edna (Prince) Nadow^S, d. 1930^P
Hilda C.^I Nadeau, b. July 1893, Mass.^H, b. 8 July 1893 ("Alda"), Holden, to George (farmer) & Edna (Prince) Nado.^S
Arthur Harry Nadeau, b. 15 Sept. 1895, Holden, to George H. (farmer) & Mary E. (Prince) Nadeau.^S
Clayton Prince Nadeau, b. June 1897, Mass.^H, b. 10 June 1898, Holden, to George (farmer) & Edna (Prince) Nado, (reg. at Town Hall 23 Feb. 1899)^S, d. 1957^P

12. **Delia Nadeau**

b. 23 Oct. 1866 (calc.), Holden, Mass.^R (22 Oct. 1867, registered at Town Hall 15 Jan. 1869)^S
d. 25 Apr. 1869, Holden, Mass., at age 2 yrs. 6 mos. 2 days, of scarlet fever, dau. of Benj. & Josephine Nadoo.^R

13. **Theodore J.^I Nadeau** (J. for Joseph?)^S (mill hand, residing in Holden, 27 May 1889, son of Benj. & Josephine)^T

b. 3 Dec. 1868 "Joseph [Adelore]?", Holden, son of Benj. (occ. = [Lep]? Tender) & Josephine "St. George"^S
(3 Jan. 1869, calc.: age 64 yrs. 4 mos. 6 days at death)^k
d. 9 May 1933, Worcester, Mass.,^k bur. St. Mary's Cem., Holden, Mass.^d
m. **Lucy Flagg**, 27 May 1889, Holden, dau. of Alec and Lucy, 1st marr. of each, by J.D. McGann, Cath. Priest.^T
b. 1868, (Holden)^S, Mass. (age 20, res. Holden, 27 May 1889)^T
d. 1927, bur. St. Mary's Cem., Holden, Mass.^d

Children:

Viola Elizabeth Nadeau, b. June 1893, Mass., b. 7 Jan. 1893, Holden, to Theodore and Lucy (Flagg) Nado.^S
d. 1959, bur. St. Mary's Cem., Holden, Mass.^d

14. **Emma Nadeau^R**

b. 19 Jan. 1871 (calc.), Holden, Mass.^R
d. 6 May 1872, Holden, Mass., at age 1 yr. 3 mos. 17 days, of whooping cough and measles, dau. of Benj. & Josephine Nado.^R

15. **Emma J.^S Nadeau^F**

b. 25 Mar. 1874, Holden, Mass.^m
d. ?
m. ?

Further notes

1. Julia Botwin, age 79 on 8 May 1902, of Keene, N.H., was an aunt of Benj. Nedow, the soldier.^M (Benj. Sr. was 78 at this time.)^M
2. Dates in Holden Town Hall birth records^S seem to be off by +1 year frequently, and names appear distorted.

References (Note: {Book:Page} refers to my [C. Terrill's] notebooks.)

- A. 1860 US Census, Holden (P.O. Paxton), Worcester Co., Mass., p. 18, Benjamin Nadon.
- B. 1880 US Census, Holden, Worcester Co., Mass., E.D. 811, sheet 46, Maxim Nado.
- C. 1900 US Census, Taunton, Bristol Co., Mass., E.D. 229, sheet 15, Maxim Nadeau.
- D. 1870 US Census, Holden (P.O. Princeton), Worcester Co., Mass.; p. 47, Benj. Neddo; p. 49, Benj. J. Nade.
- E. 1880 US Census, Milwaukee, 5th Ward, Milwaukee Co., Wisc., ED 117, p. 24, Benj. Nadow.
- E1. 1880 US Census, Milwaukee, 5th Ward, Milwaukee Co., Wisc., ED 117, p. 24, Frank Nadow.
- F. 1880 US Census, Holden (Eagleville), Worcester Co., Mass., E.D. 811, sheet 1 (Frank) & sheet 2 (Benj.) Nado.
- G. 1900 US Census, Worcester, Worcester Co., Mass., E.D. 1730, sht. 2, Frank Nadow.
- H. 1900 US Census, Holden, Worcester Co., Mass., E.D. 1637, sht. 12, George Nadeau, and Theodore Nadeau.
- I. 1910 US Census, Holden, Worcester Co., Mass., E.D. 1761, George Nadeau and Theodore Nadeau.

- J. 1880 US Census, Webster, Worcester Co., Mass., E.D. 869, p. 38, Edward Nadow.
- K. Civil War Pension questionnaire filled out for Benjamin Nedow Jr., 4 June 1898, National Archives, Wash., D.C.
- L. Civil War Widow's Pension affidavit, Cheshire Co., N.H., 7 May 1902, signed (by mark) by Cyprian Nedow.
- M. Civil War Widow's Pension papers, dated after 1899, by or for Mary Nedow.
- N. Civil War Pension papers, Benjamin Nedow.
- O. Death certificate, Benj. Nadow, Jr., d. 15 May 1899, Bureau of Vital Records, N.H., lists Josephine St. George as his mother.
- P. Tombstones, St. Mary's Cemetery, Holden, Mass. {II:72}
- Q. Death certificate, Benjamin Nadow, Mass., Dept of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics.
- R. Death Records, 1859-1899, Town of Holden, Town Hall, Holden, Mass. {II:65}
- S. Birth Records, 1860-1899, Town of Holden, Town Hall, Holden, Mass. {II:66 - 69}
- T. Marriage Records, 1852-1899, Town of Holden, Town Hall, Holden, Mass. {II:70}
- U. Letter from William J. Nadeau, of Auburn, Mass., rcvd. 28 May 1996.
- V. Letter from Robert E. Nadow, Worcester, Mass., dtd. 28 May 1996.
- W. Ibid., citing tombstones and records from Notre Dame Cemetery, Worcester.
- X. Ibid., citing records from Hope Cem., Yew Ave.
- Y. Ibid., citing from death cert., Elliot Nadow, City Clerk Dept., Worcester, Mass.
 - a. Civil War Widow's Pension Deposition, Mary Nedow, Case No. 763,350, 7 April 1903, National Archives.
 - b. Civil War Widow's Pension General Affidavit, for Mary Nedow by Cyprian Nedow, Sr., stamped 17 May 1902, National Archives.
 - c. Death cert., Benjamin Nadow, Commonwealth of Mass., City of Worcester, City Clerk Dept., No. 19298, courtesy Robert E. Nadow.
 - d. Tombstones, St. Mary's Cemetery, Holden, Mass., courtesy of Robert E. Nadow.
 - e. Birth certificate, ____ Neddo, Town of Swanton, Vt., p. 311, courtesy of Richard Arruda, Jr.
 - f. Death certificate, ____ Neddo, Town of Swanton, Vt., p. 315, courtesy of Richard Arruda, Jr.
 - g. Birth certificate, Eli M. Nadow, son of Frank and Melvina (Plude) Nadow, Commonwealth of Mass., City of Worcester, courtesy Rick Arruda.
 - h. Email message from Rick Arruda, 4 Mar. 97, per Edward Nadow descendants in California.
 - i. Baptism records, Church of the Nativity (R.C.), Swanton, Vt., courtesy of Richard Arruda, Jr.
 - j. Death cert., George Henry Nadeau, Commonwealth of Mass., State Dept. of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics.
 - k. Death cert., Theodore J. Nadow, Commonwealth of Mass., State Dept. of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics.
 - l. Record of Births, Westport, Conn., from Dr. Robert Rafford. Chas. E. was the son of Edward Nadow, b. Vt., and Josephine Plaut, b. R.I.
 - m. Birth Registrations, Commonwealth of Mass., Vol. 261, p. 327, no. 36; Mass. Archives. {III:109}
 - n. Birth Registrations, Commonwealth of Mass., Vol. 188, p. 248, no. 65, [Blank] Nado, dau. of Benjamin and Mary, b. 6 Oct. 1866; Mass. Archives. {III:109}
 - o. Marriage Registrations, Commonwealth of Mass., Vol. 191, p. 200, no. 19, clergyman N.N. Smyth; Mass. Archives. {III:108}
 - p. Marriage Registrations, Commonwealth of Mass., Vol. 219, p. 295, no. 34, Dennis C. Moran, R.C. priest; Mass. Archives. {III:108}
 - q. Death Records, Commonwealth of Mass., Vol. 194, p. 246, no. 39, Charles Nedu, son of Benj. Nedu and Josephine St. George. {III:110}
 - r. Mariages de St. Joseph de Burlington, Vermont, 1834-1930, Releve par: Veronique Gassette, Editions Bergeron & Fils enr'g.; 9247, 24e Avenue; Montreal, P.Q.; H1Z 4A2, Publication no: 50, 1978; p. 173, no. 2997. NADEAU, CYPRIEN et SUPPLIEN, 25-04-1852, ST-GEORGE, ODILLE: SWANTON; rehabilitation. Courtesy of Marcel Benoit, Magog, Quebec, Apr. 1997, to Richard Arruda.
 - s. 1880 U.S. Census, Mass., Worcester Co., Uxbridge, ED 834, sheet 15, line 33, Alfred Beaudette; Nat. Arch., series T-9, roll 564. {III:122}
 - t. 1870 U.S. Census, Mass., Worcester Co., Uxbridge, p. 68, line 28, family 578, Alfred Bodo; Nat. Arch., series M593, roll 656. {III:123}
 - u. Letter from Gilbert Nadow, Wheat Ridge, CO, to Richard Arruda, So. Attleboro, Mass., March 1997, containing 1918 obituary of Gilbert's father, Joseph William Nadow.

Maxim Nadow Family Sheet

Maxim (Michael)^{I,J} Nadow

- b. Feb. 1845, Vt.^C, 1844^E, ~9 Oct. 1944 (calc.)^K, Swanton, Vt.^O
- d. 9 Sept.^K 1904^E, Taunton, Mass., at age 59, bur. in Middlefield, Conn.

- m. (1) **Harriet ("Hattie") Paquin**, 18 Aug. 1866, Douglas, Mass.^e, daughter of Eugene and Louise (Savage) Paquin.^H
- b. ~1846, Canada^B, ~1848^J ~Nov. 1845 (calc.)^H, Montreal, Canada^V
- d. 18 July 1889, Middlefield, Conn.^H, at age 43 years^E (43 yrs., 9 mos., of cancer)^H {III:115}

Children of first marriage:

1. **Louis Maxim Nadow** (Noah)^J ("Louis")

- b. 4 May 1868^N, R.I.^B
- d. July 1949^L

m. (1) **Mabel Soule**, (of Plymouth, Mass.), Plymouth, Mass. ~27 July 1895, (Louis was alone in 1900, still married)^M

- b. ?
- d. ?

No children

divorced. when?, where?

m. (2) **Lillian Gregg**, ~1906 (check Peggy's letters)^L

- b. ?
- d. ~1920 (when Adrina was about 9 or 10)^L

Children:

Adriana Eveline^L, b. 13 July 1909, d. 19 June 1979^L

m. (3) **Mattie Harrington Le Mon** (divorcee)^L, ~1923^R

- b. 1870^P
- d. 1952^P

No children^A

2. **Adriana Mary**^c **Nadow** (Albenah, b. Dec. 1869) (called "Adrina")

- b. 12 Dec. 1869^c, Woonsocket, R.I.^c, (1869)^E (12 Dec. 1870)^N
- d. 12 Aug. 1936, Middlefield, Conn.^c, bur. Middlefield Cem.^E

m. **Elmore Preston**^c **Camp**, of Middlefield, Conn., 2 May 1888, Middlefield, Conn.^{b,c} (~1887)^D {III:114}

- b. July 1865, Conn.^D
- d. 1947^E, bur. Middlefield Cem., Middlefield, Conn.

Children:

Bertha Rachel^c **Camp**, b. 25 Mar. 1889, Middlefield, Conn.^{a,c} {III:112}

3. **Alfred Nadow**^G ("Fred")

- b. 24 Jan. 1872^{N,d}, Barre, Mass.^{d, X}
- d. 29 Mar. 1923, Taunton, Mass.^X

m. **Lillian C. Carey**^X, ~1916/17^R

- b. 12 June 1875^X
 - d. 13 Sept. 1946, Taunton, Mass. ^X
- (no children)

4. **Henry Nadow** ("Henry")

- b. 28 Dec. 1875, Worcester, Mass. ^V (28 Dec. 1876)^N
- d. 1948^P

m. (1) **Susie Coleman**, 31 Aug. 1900, Taunton, Mass.^S

- b. ~1880 (calc.), Taunton, Mass.^S
- d. ?

Children:

Elmer Earl Nadow, b. 13 Oct. 1901, Taunton, Mass.^U, d. 24 Jan. 1956, Attleboro, Mass.^T

divorced. when? where?

m. (2) **Lillian H. _____**^R, between 1903 - 1907^R

- b. 1872^P
- d. 1947^P

(no children)

(continued)

5. **Eveline Ida Nadow**^Q (“Eveline”)
 b. 25 Jan. 1878, Unionville, Mass.^f (Holden, Mass.)^{Q,Y} {III:114}
 d. 31 Mar. 1935^Q
 m. (1) **Hugh Wilson Reid**, of Taunton, Mass., 9 July 1901, Middlefield, Conn. (Cong. Church)^f (9 July 1900)^Q
 b. 1877, Scotland^{Q,f}
 d. 3 May 1916^Q
 Children:
 Lillian Harriet Reid^Q, b. ?
 Wilson Louis Reid^Q, b. ?
 m. (2) _____ **Horton**^G
 b. ?
 d. ?
 children?
 m. (3) **Joseph Pitman**^W
 b. ?
 d. ?
 children?
6. **Cora N. Nadow**^E
 b. 1 June 1880,^E bp. Holden, Mass.^a (May 1880)^g
 d. 21 Apr. 1885,^E scarlet fever,^a bur. in Middlefield Cem., Middlefield, Conn.^E
7. **Harriet Flora Nadow** (“Flora”)
 b. 10 Apr. 1883^N, Westport, Conn.,^O
 d. 4 June 1945, Collinsville, Conn.^E, buried in Middlefield Cem., Middlefield, Conn.
 m. **Whitman Earl Terrill**, 1904, prob. in Middlefield, Conn.
 b. 15 Apr. 1882, Middlefield, Conn.
 d. 10 Nov. 1952, Collinsville, Conn., bur. Middlefield Cem., Middlefield, Conn.
 Children:
 Ferrin Ward Terrill, b. 25 Aug. 1905, Rockfall, Conn., d. 1 Mar. 1990, Torrington, Conn.
 Melvin Earl Terrill, b. 14 Mar. 1910, Canton, Conn., d. 5 Sept. 1977, Watertown, Conn.
 Mildred Harriet Terrill, b. 20 or 21 Apr. 1912, Canton, Conn.
 Eleanor Marie Terrill, b. 18 July 1914, Canton, Conn., d. 5 Apr. 1998, Farmington, Conn.

[Maxim Nadow, cont.]

- m. (2) **Etta M. Dean**, 8 Oct. 1889, Middlefield, Conn.^N (**Etta M. Ingalls**)^f
 b. ~1843, Manchester, N.H.^f
 d. ?
 No children

Further notes

Maxim served in the Civil War.^{A,G} Louis, Henry and Fred all went out to Amsterdam, N.Y., and made cotton goods.^A Louis was superintendent of the Blood Knitting Mills.^L

References (Note: {Book:Page} refers to my [C. Terrill's] notebooks.)

- A. Ferrin W. Terrill, 1983.
 B. 1880 U.S. Census, Holden, Worcester Co., Mass., E.D. 811, sheet 46, Maxim Nado.
 C. 1900 U.S. Census, Taunton, Bristol Co., Mass., E.D. 229, sheet 15, Maxim Nadeau.
 D. 1900 U.S. Census, Middlefield, Middlesex Co., Conn., E.D. 278, sheet 4, Elmore P. Camp.
 E. Alice Maylott Terrill, from info she and Melvin E. Terrill copied from tombstones in Middlefield Cem., Middlefield, Conn.
 G. Lillian Reid Stafford, per Alice Maylott Terrill, March 1983.
 H. Death cert., Hattie Nadow, d. 18 July 1889, Register of Vital Statistics, Middlefield, Conn.
 I. 1860 U.S. Census, Holden (P.O. Paxton), Worcester Co., Mass., p. 18, Benjamin Nadon.
 J. 1870 U.S. Census, Holden (P.O. Princeton), Worcester Co., Mass., p. 47, Benj. Neddo.
 K. Death cert., Commonwealth of Mass., State Dept. of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records & Stats., Maxim Nadow.
 L. Peggy Philp, 1983.
 M. 1900 U.S. Census, Taunton, Bristol Co., Mass., E.D. 229, sheet 6, Louis Nadow.

- N. Civil War pension questionnaire, filled out by Maxim Nadow, 4 June 1898, National Archives, Wash., D.C.
- O. Death cert., Flora Nadow Terrill, Conn. State Dept. of Health.
- P. Peggy Philp, from tombstones in Amsterdam, N.Y.
- Q. Lillian Reid Stafford
- R. Amsterdam, N.Y., City Directory notes, from Peggy Philp.
- S. Marriage cert., Henry Nadow - Susie A. Coleman, Commonwealth of Mass., City of Taunton, courtesy of Richard Arruda, Jr.
- T. Richard Arruda, Jr., 1997.
- U. Birth cert., Elmer Earl Nadow, Commonwealth of Mass., City of Taunton, courtesy of Richard Arruda, Jr.
- V. Birth cert., _____ Neddiau, son of Maxime and Harriet Neddiau, Commonwealth of Mass., City of Worcester, courtesy of Richard Arruda, Jr.
- W. James Wilson Stafford, 1997.
- X. Obits. transcribed by James Wilson Stafford.
- Y. Birth Records, 1860-1899, Town of Holden, Town Hall, Holden, Mass. {II:66 - 69}
- Z. Taunton Town Hall marriage license records, courtesy of Rick Arruda.
- a. Middlefield records, microfilm roll LDS 1398796, CSL roll #1264; Conn. State Lib., Hartford, Conn.; per Dr. Robert L. Rafford, Middlebury, CT, Feb. 1998.
- b. Church Records Index at Conn. State Lib.; from records of Middlefield Cong. Church, Vol. 2, p. 111; per Dr. Robert L. Rafford, Feb. 1998.
- c. Family sheet from Carolyn (Torrey) Barter, received 14 Sept. 1997.
- d. Birth Registrations, Commonwealth of Mass., Vol. 243, p. 224, no. 3; Mass. Archives {III:106}
- e. Marriage Registrations, Commonwealth of Mass., Vol. 191, p. 200, no. 24 (Harriet [*sic*] Paquin's parents names were given as Ustash[?] and Larieres[?]), clergyman N.N. Smyth. {III:108}
- f. Marriage Registrations; in Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Vol. 1, Middlefield Town Hall, Town Clerk's Office. {III:114}
- g. Birth Registrations, Commonwealth of Mass., Vol. 315, p. 294, no. 57; Mass. Archives.