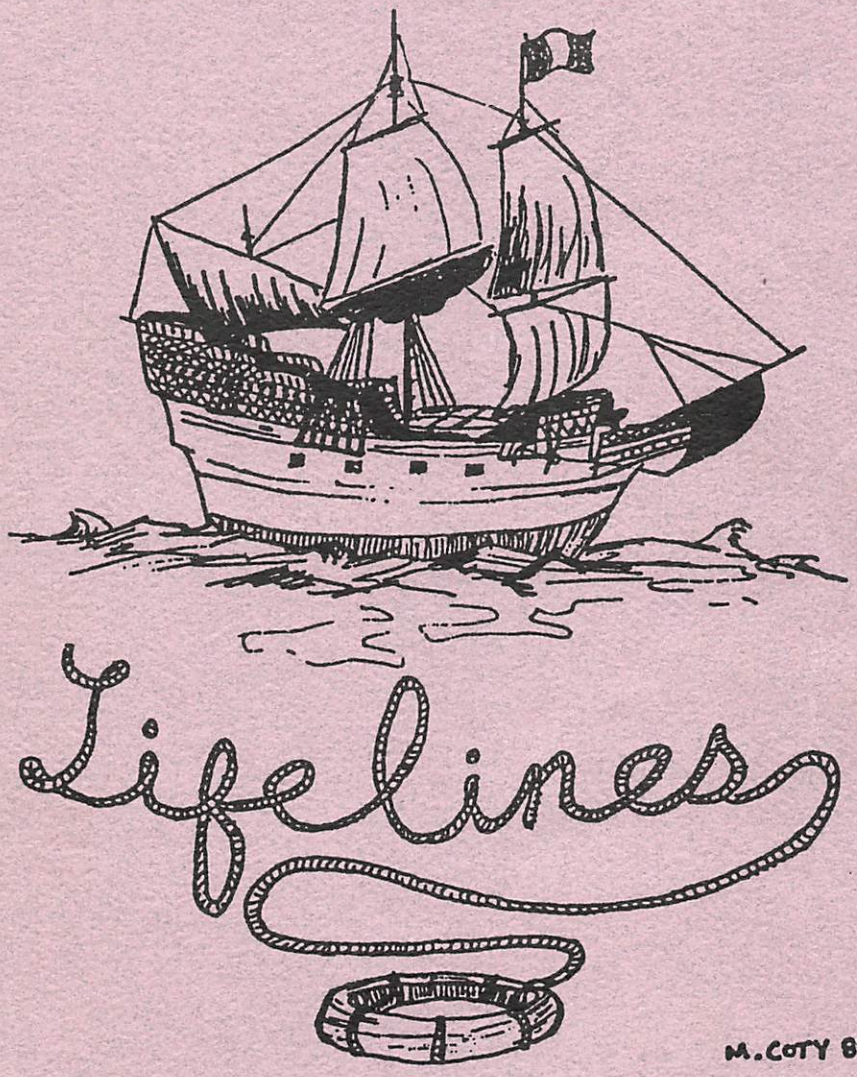
JOURNAL

— OF THE —

Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society

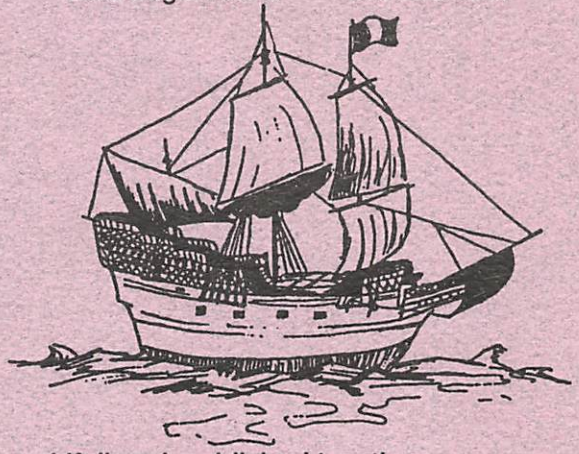


Volume 12, Number 1
Whole No. 22

1995

ISSN 8755-920X

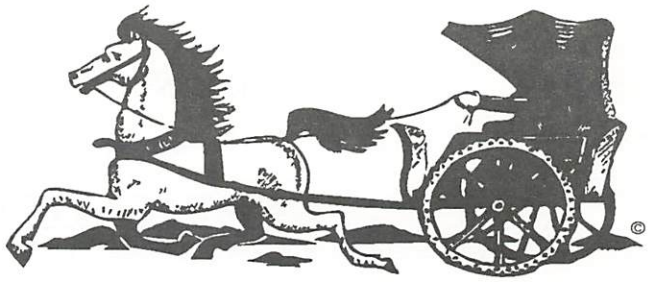
Northern New York American-Canadian
Genealogical Society
PO Box 1256
Plattsburgh, New York 12901-0120
Founded June 1983



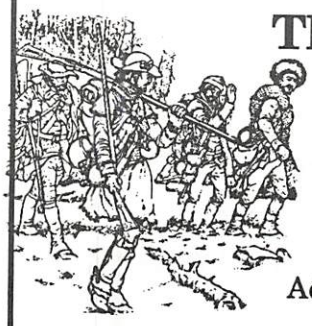
Lifelines ispublished two times a year
Volume 12, No. 1; Whole No. 22
1995

Printed in Canada/*Iqmprimé enCanada*

Lifelines



President's Letter...
Richard Ward#10 _____ 1



The Champlain Valley...
Addie Shields#4 _____ 3

Change of address form _____ 13

Researching in Quebec...
by René Jetté _____ 25

Hail/Defailet...
R. Donald LaPointe#251 _____ 33

Wiley Family Bible
Marie Gennett#345 _____ 36

GARAND's in NY
Michael R. Potaski _____ 37

Immigration Form G-639
Julie Dowd#645 _____ 42

Brault — the journey
by Lynette Baker Dow _____ 49

Pontbriand— a memorial 62

*

My Story

by Stanley Albert Patrie, Sr. _____ 63

The Acadian Migration
by Robert G. LeBlanc _____ 75

LIBRARY Corner ___ 74

QUERIES SECTION _____ 86

Society Information... _____ 92

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Members:

Welcome to the first *Lifelines* for 1995! I'm sure you will enjoy the fine articles, and learn from the information found in this issue.

The first weekend in June, we enjoyed a very successful conference with speakers René Jetté, Sylvie Beaudreau, and our own, Julie Dowd

We have had a busy winter... and made many improvements to our library. We have expanded into an adjacent room, and purchased new bookshelves. This makes our library more efficient and better than ever to use.

Now that warm weather has arrived, we have reinstated our regular library hours , and I invite you all to come to see and use the newly improved facilities.

Sincerely,

Richard Ward

Meeting Schedule

All meetings are on the 3rd Monday of the month; no meetings are held in December and the conference months of May & September.

Conference dates:

Third weekend of May and September

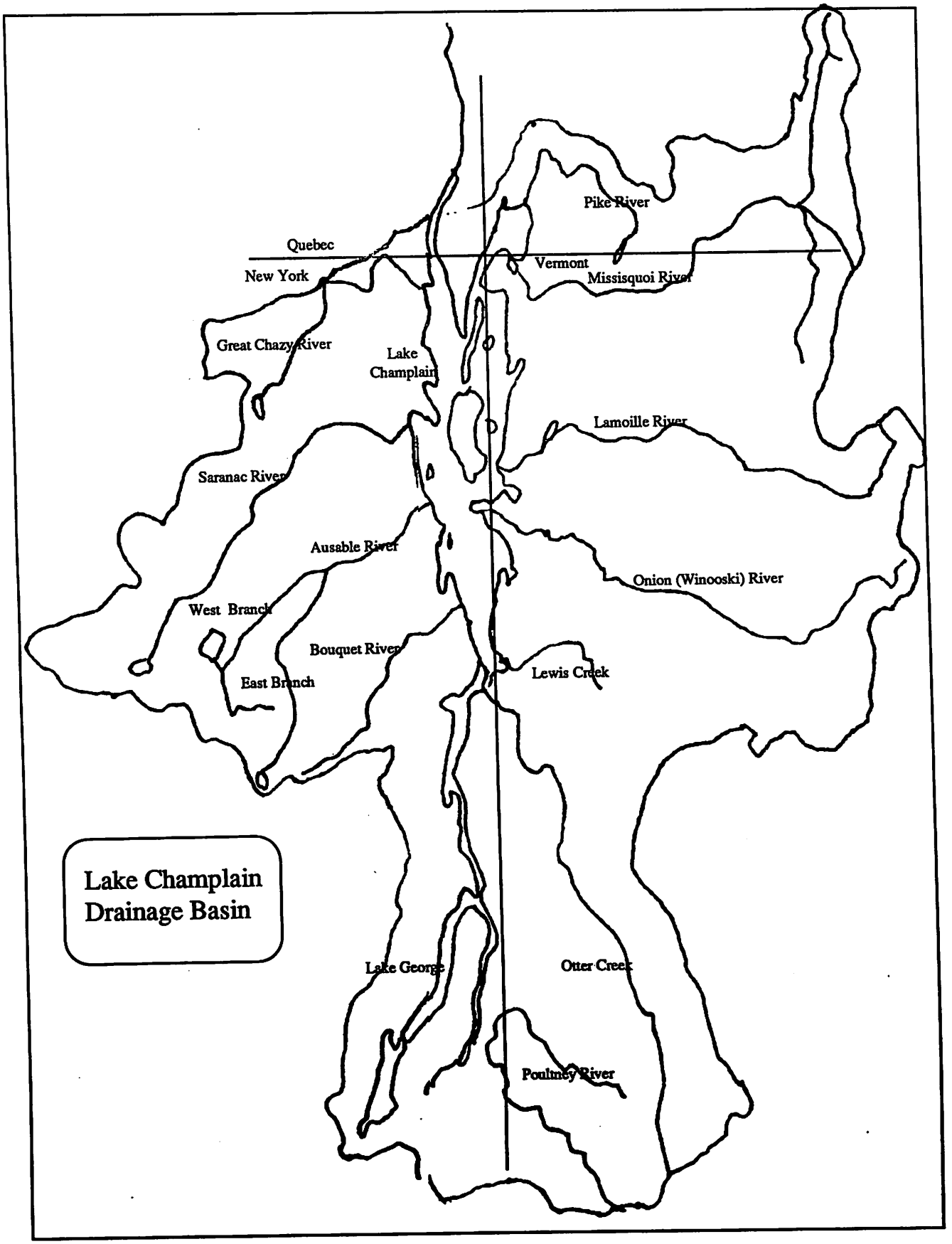
Coming to The Champlain Valley

Settlement of the Sister-Cities of Burlington, Vt and Plattsburgh, N Y
in the Sphere of British and Canadian Influence

by
Addie Shields #4
29 North Point Road, Plattsburgh NY 12901

Introduction

Each of us enjoys the commonalty of searching for bits and pieces of documented facts, in order to understand the circumstances of the lives of our forebearers, our loved ones who have gone before us. I, personally have searched out the history of Clinton County as it fits into New York State History. I, also, searched for documentation as to the impact of Montreal on our Clinton County and/or Plattsburgh history. In considering the relationship of the two sister cities, I have found myself saying that Bostonian interests favored the growth of Burlington. I found myself asking if this was correct? To this end, I spent the summer of 1994, reading Vermont history to ferret out the steps in growth and settlement, especially, as it pertains to Burlington, Plattsburgh's sister city. What impact did Montreal and the British have on the development of the two sister cities? Since geography of an area predestines the history of the area, we will view the maps of the Champlain


Pike River
Quebec
Vermont
New York
Missisquoi River
Great Chazy River
Lake Champlain
Lamoille River
Saranac River
Ausable River
Onion (Winooski) River
West Branch
Bouquet River
East Branch
Lewis Creek
Lake Champlain Drainage Basin
Lake George
Otter Creek
Poultney River

Valley, to see what geographic factors influenced the growth of each.

Champlain Valley Drainage Basin

On the New York Side, the Adirondack Mountains come down to the shores of Lake Champlain in the south, with the lake plain widening out around the range to the north. Thus, the lake plain on the New York side is somewhat narrow. As it fans to the northwest it results into glacial till while on the east side of the lake (Vermont) the plain is wider.

The largest river in the State of Vermont, the Onion (Winooski), creates a delta, Colchester Point, as it meets the southerly current of the lake flowing north. The Lamoille River, flowing under the glacier spewed out a load of sand in the sand bar known today as Sand Bar Bridge. The mouths of these two rivers as they flow into the lake are less than ten miles apart.

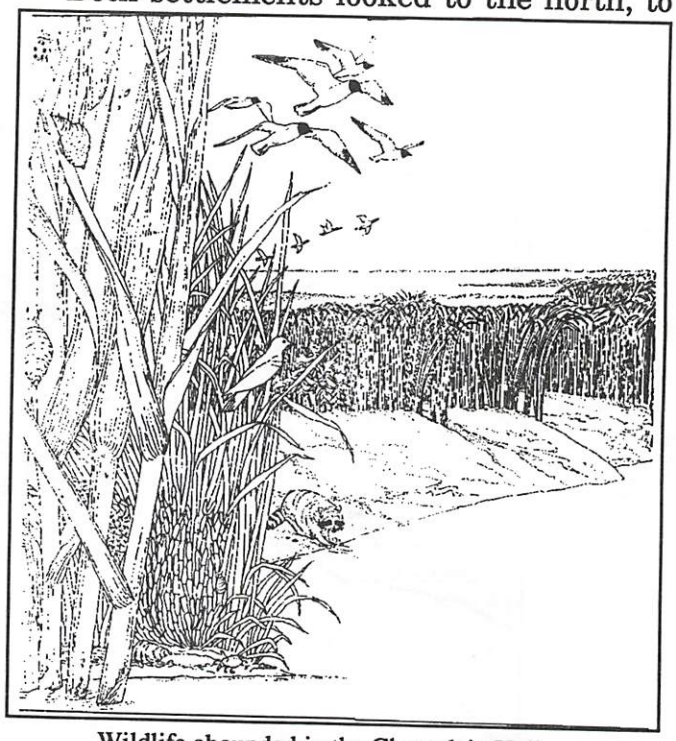
It is important to note that St. Albans Bay is a fine bay and set in fine prime lands. St. Albans became the railroad center on the eastern shore of the Champlain Basin.

On the western shore of Lake Cham-plain, the Saranac River tumbles down over the Adirondack Mountains into the lake creating a delta upon which the Platt settlement was built. The protective peninsula of Cumberland Head creates Plattsburgh Bay; while on the eastern side of Lake Champlain, Colchester Point is the peninsula sheltering Burlington Bay.

The lake empties into the Richelieu River (on the north end - in Canada) on the western side of the lake, Alburg Peninsula divides it from the very shallow Mississquoi Bay. The north-south route on the western side of the lake made it dangerous for settlement on the New York shores. Whereas, Burlington Bay and its pocketed bay, of Shelburne, created a more secluded place where one would not be found or caught in the building of ships, etc.

On the Vermont side of the lake, the valley lands of the Otter River provided easily traversed lowlands for the pathway of migration from the heavily populated lands to the southeast to the Onion River, the lands of the Allens, which was to become Burlington. This meant that the settlement at Burlington had an access route southeast in all seasons of the year; whereas, the Platt location at Plattsburgh, had no road south in the winter, but for the lak[illegible].

Both settlements looked to the north, to



Wildlife abounded in the Champlain Valley

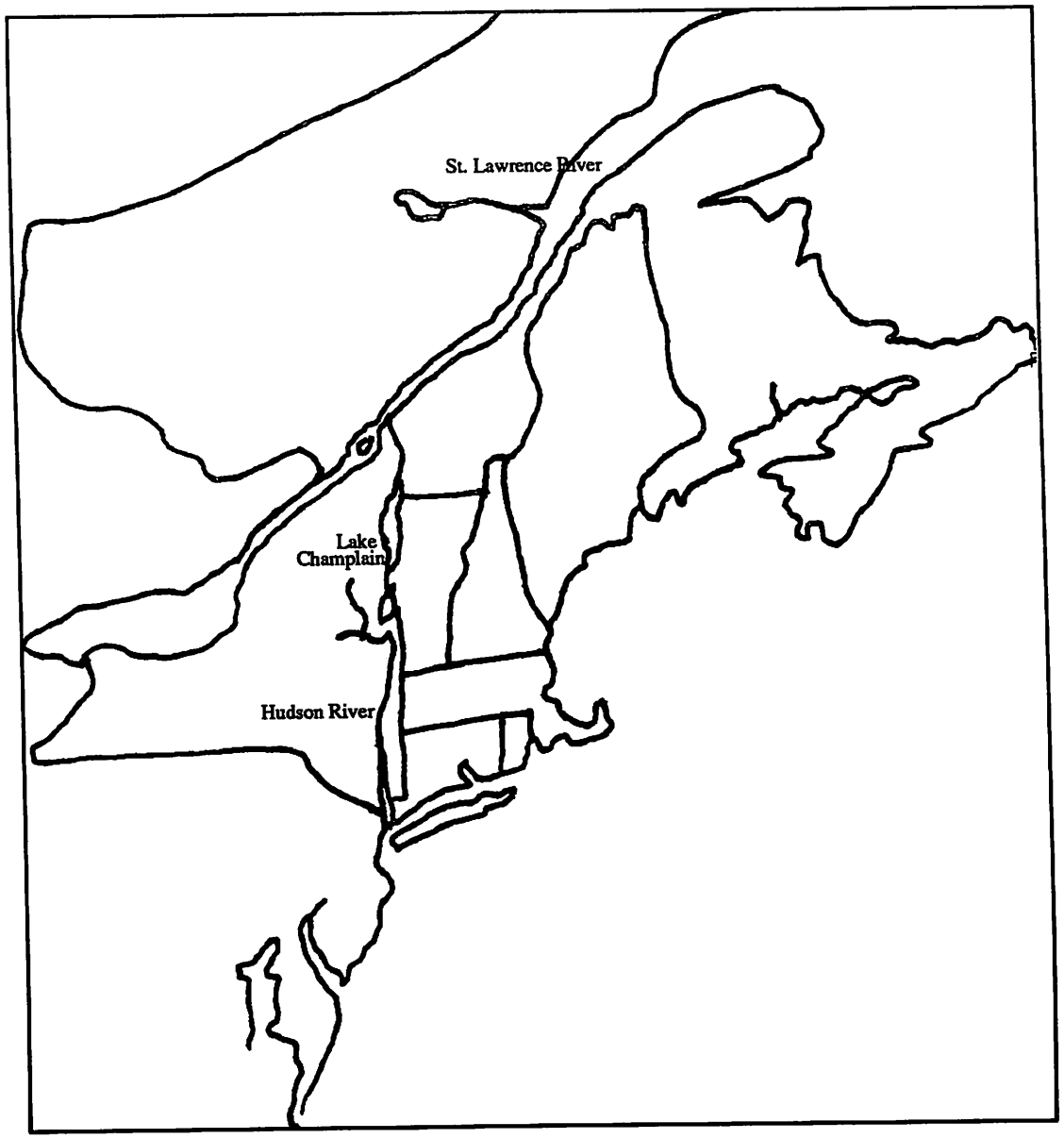
Montreal, the commercial empire of the St. Lawrence river valley, an area that had been settled for more than a 150 years.

Geography of the Champalin Valley

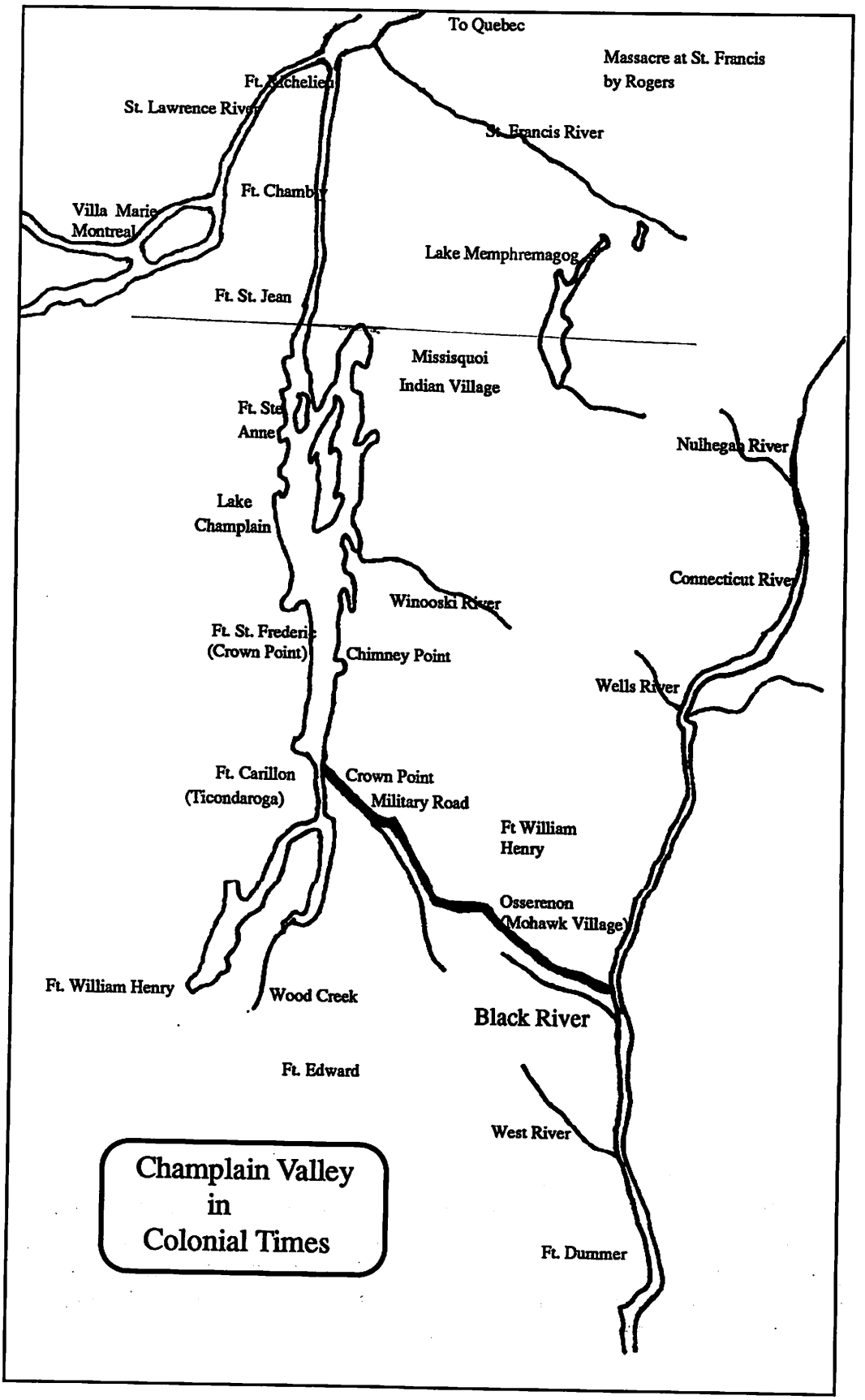
The two sister cities in the Champlain Valley, the lake ports of Burlington and Plattsburgh, have a common heritage geographically. Blanketed by the same ice sheets, their location was favorably predestined in the long years of advancing, retreating, freezing, and the ultimate thawing and lifting that imposed revisions and amendments on the entire Champlain Valley. Rivers flowing un-

der the ice tore away at the soil, spilling out sand in beaches and bars. It exposed rocks and ledges for later saw-mill potential. In turn, the rotation of the earth and its winds shaped the deltas, and the protected peninsulas creating Colchester Point and Cumberland Head.These peninsulas, in turn, sheltered both Burlington and Plattsburgh Bays.

The deep trough of the north-south waterway; the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers, the Lakes Champlain and George, and the Hudson River, that became the *highway of warfare* of the Indians, the British, and the French, for over 200 years was caused by the final lifting of tons of ice releasing pressure causing fractures and the successive faulting and dropping of the lands of the trough.[1]



The waterways of the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, and Hudson Rivers forms a natural barrier between New England and the rest of the Colonies. They also create a route of travel


To Quebec
Massacre at St. Francis
by Rogers
Ft. Richelieu
St. Lawrence River
St. Francis River
Ft. Chambly
Villa Marie
Montreal
Lake Memphremagog
Ft. St. Jean
Missisquoi
Indian Village
Ft. Ste
Anne
Nulhegan River
Lake
Champlain
Connecticut River
Winooski River
Ft. St. Frederic
(Crown Point)
Chimney Point
Wells River
Ft. Carillon
(Ticondaroga)
Crown Point
Military Road
Ft William
Henry
Osserenon
(Mohawk Village)
Ft. William Henry
Wood Creek
Black River
Ft. Edward
West River
Champlain Valley
in
Colonial Times
Ft. Dummer

Lake Champlain as Highway

This waterway, known to the Indians and discovered, almost simultaneously, by Samuel de Champlain from the north, and Hendrick Hudson from the south, predestined the history of the lands of this great valley between the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks, with broad shores stretching back towards the mountains. Known to the Indians as Kanyat-aire (Canadiere Garunte), this *gate to the country*, was a variable promised land. This waterway appears to define the western boundary of the Colonial Settlements cutting off the New England States from the remainder of the North American continent creating an *Island* — a strategic and somewhat, controllable area.

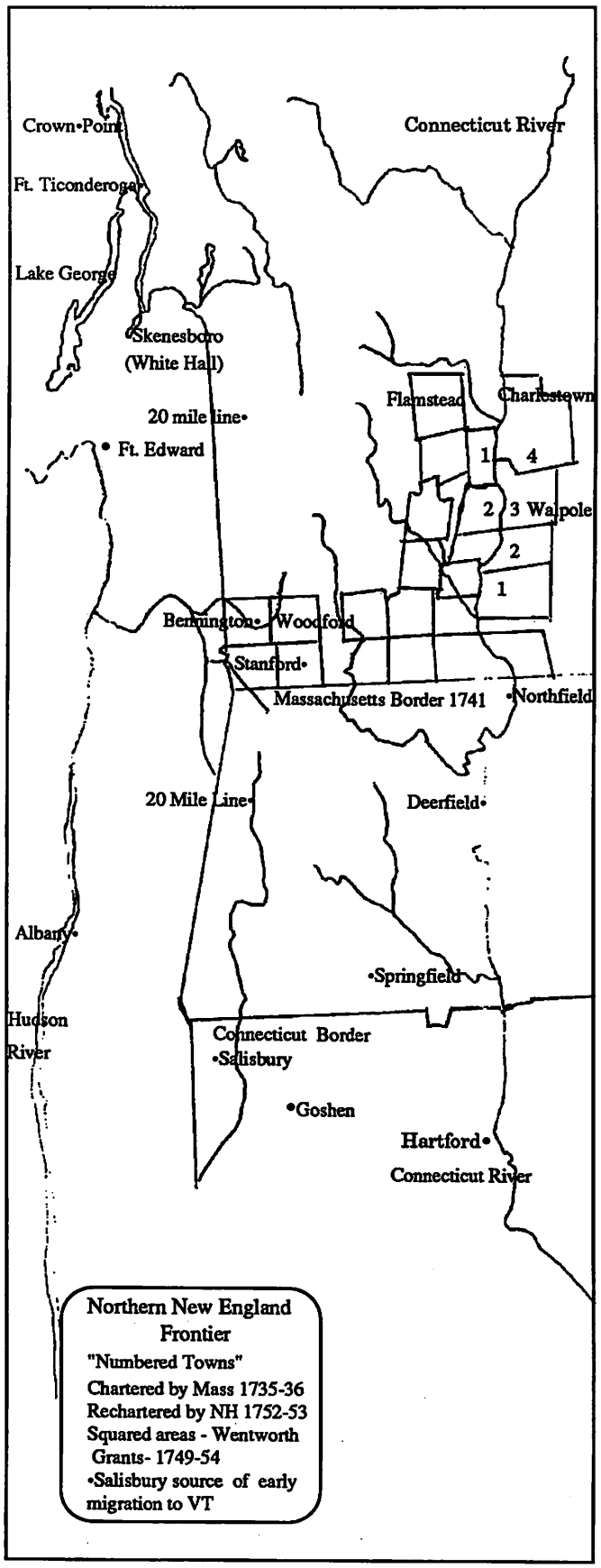
We are all familiar with the story of the Governor of Canada, who in his pursuit of good governing was persuaded to make a trip into the *gate of the country* to vanquish the foe of the Montanais Indians. Killing several Indians with his arquebus, Champlain incurred the wrath of the Iroquois, who in turn proceeded to harass the French for the next 150 years. Consequently, this waterway became a *highway of warfare*, a battleground with Indians traveling north to take revenge on the French. In defense, the French built forts along the Richelieu: at Chambly, St. Therese, and St. Jean in Canada, and in the Champlain Valley at St. Ann's, on Isle La Motte, as far south as Ft. Chaleuer at Chimney Point, at Ft. Frederick at Crown Point, and at Ft. Carillon, later Ticonderoga. These French forts were in direct conflict with the northwestward flow of settlers from the colonies along the Atlantic coast, who leaving exhausted fields pushed into the wilderness following intervales where alluvial soil gave more promise of fertility. Thus the colonist, possible quite innocently, were in a direct collision course — in the eye of the needle — as they made plans to migrate inland.[2]

From 1620 onward, as colonial settlements grew inland from the Atlantic coast westward, a great wilderness loomed, a wide expanse of pathless woods from which marauding bands of Indians from the northwest made their forays southeasterly on unex-pecting settlers. This *Great Wilderness* stretched from the Connecticut River to the waters of Lake Champlain and from the Massachusetts border northward to the Canadian Border. Noting the profile of the borders of what became the State of Vermont, one sees that the lands of the *Great Wilderness*, and those of the State of Vermont are one and the same. These borders never changed over the years from the easterly shore of Lake Champlain to the western shore of the Connecticut River, and with just straight lines, that of Massachusetts to the south and Canada to the north. The area kept the same profile — *the Great Wilderness*. In the wave of western migration this great wilderness faced successively; an Indian lake, a French lake, and a British lake.[3]

Soldiers served in the campaigns against Montreal and Quebec and walked through the empty pathless country, following the rivers across the great wilderness southeasterly to their homes. Their survival on the way was the deer in the woods and the fish in the streams. Versed as they were in outdoor survival, it left a good impression. They remember the area.[4]

Lands for settlements came from grants made by Royal Governors. Often governors had different principles. All used the same instructions as prescribed by the Crown, however, these governors did not always understand or know the geography of the area in question. Maps were inaccurate and boundaries were vague. These moves into new lands were often dangerous involving uncertainty and confusion, ultimately becoming a tug-of-war despite the devout diligence of these hearty individuals.

The area of Bennington, Brattleboro, and



Fort Dummer in southern Vermont is known as *equivalent lands,* an example of the solving of mistakes made by two governors in which conflicting claims were granted. In 1732, Massachusetts gave this area to Connecticut in order to keep lands already occupied. The Government of Connecticut gave this, in turn, to Yale University, which, eventually, sold the land to settlers.[5] For those of you who are searching, the earliest years for identifying Vermonters is 1730. Bennington, Dummerson, and Brattleboro (those areas around the 43° parallel) being the beginning of the settlements that then fanning out from that area northward.

Distribution of lands differed in the colonies. The Freehold System prevailed in Massachusetts where colonist received ownership of lands through purchases, whereas lands in New York were given by the Duke of York, through the governors of the Colony of New York, to Proprietors in a system of *manorial* rights, whereby, lands were used as rentals. This system along the Hudson River produced disgruntled tenants, who despite their well-attended crops could never produce extra quantity enough in order to put by money sufficient to purchase the land that they cultivated. This resulted in a long impassioned fight by tenant farmers against landlords and proprietors and ultimately against Great Britain, by not signing on as loyalist; instead they carefully waited and watched as to how the war was going, then with promise of land under the Bounty Act joining the rebels.[6]

In the agonizing defeat of the French by the British at Quebec City in 1759, defeated French soldiers left their cherished, devastated capitol, bag and baggage, giving up Canada forever, and leaving the British flag waving uncontested from the Arctic Ocean to the Mississippi River, for their homeland. There should have been peace on the American Continent now that all the colonies in northern North American were under British

rule. Coastal settlements had prospered in trade with the mother country. Constantly, the Royal Navy had to have a reserve supply of masts for its first rate ships. The land just inland from the coast of the North American Continent bristled with trees from Maine to Florida, but there was not a good mast to had south of New York. In fact, one had to go north of Boston to the latitude north of 42.5° parallel, where the proper wood was white pine. They stood 100 feet tall, clear of knots, and handy to the tidewater estuaries of the colonies of New Hampshire and Maine. The mast trade was profitable and centered in just these two colonies. This gave the gentry of the seaboard settlement of Portsmouth, New Hampshire a direct and regular connection with England for many generations. Their log homes were gone and in there place stood brick and painted mansions equipped with the best of English and French crystal, china, silver, and furniture. They rode English horses with English saddles. Born and bred close to the American forest they had natural dignity, they, in turn, acquired English polish. Their sons attended Harvard College in Boston; but otherwise, they lived independently of the bustling Bostonians, to whom they were merely country cousins from New Hampshire, *that wild place up the coast*. Their trade was not with each other, but directly with England!

With the French and Indian War over, peace was hard to come by. Great Britain had issued a Royal Proclamation prohibiting settlement west of a line drawn along the crest of the Allegheny Mountains. This was the Ohio River Territory, long coveted for settlement by the New England Colonies. This Proclamation impacted the internal competition to settle the back country of each colony closest to them. New Yorkers claimed the whole backwoods clear to Canada. Massachusetts and New Hampshire were, also, scrambling to claim this area known as their *backwoods up Canada way*. To each colony the area was their back yard!

Land Disputes

New Hampshire felt that all the lands east of Lake Champlain belonged, by right, to New Hampshire because their woodsmen were the first to explore these lands, and their New Hampshire Rangers, under Col. Rogers, drove the French and the Indians out of them. Since New Hampshire was the only government north of Boston she felt she should have everything — all lands north to Canada and east to Nova Scotia. Thoughts were of farms, sawmills, and gristmills in the wilderness. She even thought of establishing a college (Dartmouth) up that way somewhere — "a place where New Hampshire boys could go off for an education, instead of traipsing off to Harvard and wasting their father's money in Boston."

Misunderstandings and wranglings by royal governors were keeping surveyors busy sponsoring war between *Yankees* and *Yorkers*. Lt. Governor Cadwallader Colden threatened to drive his opponents, the Bennington mob back into the Green Mountains. Ultimately these disputes gave rise to the creation of the militia known as the *Green Mountain Boys*. This band of 200 militia organized to protect their land titles by force, since they were unable to obtain settlements from the New York State Supreme Court.[7]

There appears to be another problem in the distribution of land. Wealthy seaboard merchants, discouraged by Great Britain's policy from entering manufacturing, found a source of profitable investment by using their extra money to purchase frontier lands. After 1700, more land in the New England Colonies was granted to seaboard merchant proprietors than to actual settlers. In turn, these seaboard proprietors as speculators were able to sell their lands at a profit, and were, also, able to control the Proprietor's Meetings, re-

sulting in numerous conflicts between the proprietors and the settlers. In either province, grants could be secured for the asking and settlers developed an intense dislike for the swarms of, debt collecting, lawyers, who amassed fees from patenting lands each year. The Province of New York increased their revenues by collecting annual feudal dues known as quit rents. They never put their lands up for sale. The rumor was rampant that, "Land speculators were making hay while the sun shines, and that debt collecting lawyers had the whole game in their hands."[8]

In order to understand the problem of the New Hampshire Grants, as it pertains to the movement of settlers, we must consider the following: in 1664, the Royal Charter of New York described lands granted to the Province of New York as all of the lands west of the Connecticut River to the eastern side of Delaware Bay. When in 1731 New York decreed that a line drawn 20 miles east of the Hudson River as the boundary between Connecticut and New York, this gave strength to New Hampshire Grantees to the consideration that a line drawn northward between New Hampshire and New York would be an extension of that line. This discrepancy gave rise to a great confusion and was made worse by the British government's neglecting to make an authoritative statement. This condition existed for 20 years and in 1753 the New York government issued a warning that the New Hampshire Grants were illegal. These were the years of the French and Indian War, and despite the alarm, the New Hampshire governors continued to grant lands west of the Connecticut River; these lands being known as the *New Hampshire Grants*.[9]

There were other rulings that caused the settlers to feel snubbed. In 1763, despite the union of the lands of the St. Lawrence, Connecticut, and Hudson Rivers under the sovereignty of Great Britain by a Royal Proclamation, a line was drawn west of the Alleghenies forbidding settlement west of that line. The next year, in 1764, a decision by the Privy Council firmly, declared the west bank of the Connecticut River as the boundary between New York and New Hampshire (this was decided when it was easier to travel by water than by land). Now, all the titles derived from New Hampshire were illegal! This despite that the settlers had probably used their last cent to purchase this land. This countered, thought by settlers, who had never considered the river to be a separation. Instead it was their thoroughfare joining them together. New York did not offer better facilities for trade than through the Connecticut River down to the ocean. Now all the grants were worthless! In disregard to the King's wishes, the Governors of New York and their councils and friends rushed to secure as large grants of lands,, as their purses and influence would permit, violating Royal instructions, that limited 1,500 acres as the amount of land to be granted to one individual.[10]

The Allens and Settlement on the East Side of the Lake

By 1770, in the wake of the above speculator's dilemma, the Allens were in the grants, buying rights under New Hampshire titles. They were an English family from Dorset, England, landing here in 1632, becoming part of Thomas Hooker's colony — Rhode Island. The father, Joseph Allen was an intelligent, honest and forceful man, a selectman, one of three serving his community as a trustworthy individual. His sons were Ethan, 1738-1789; Zimri; Heman; and Ira, 1751-1814, the surveyor. They were both in Litchfield and Cornwall, Connecticut, an area located in the northwestern part of Connecticut, directly south of the *Great Wilderness*, the area which would later become the State of Vermont. Migrating directly west of Litchfield, which was an easy walking distance from their home, would bring these

Allen sons directly in conflict with the known eastern boundary of New York, This had been established at 20 miles east of the Hudson River, and into which Yorker settlers from the south had dared and had already reached northward taking up lands in the southern part of the Champlain Valley. They had a 150 mile buffer of wild wilderness lands between them and Canada. This left the only direction for settlers from Connecticut and Massachusetts to expand into the north or the *Great Wilderness*. The Allens must, also, have known as did all settlers that following the Fall of Quebec (French and Indian War), the British government had declared all the seigniorial pre-conquest grants of the French government as illegal. These had been granted on both sides of Lake Champlain. At the close of the American Revolution many merchants from Albany moved north to the long-established commercial market of the City of Montreal, known as the *Commercial Empire of the St. Lawrence River Valley.*[11]

In 1772, the British government ordered the Governor of New York to stop confirming any more grants in the New Hampshire land grant titles. With this order the value of lands fell creating a buyer's market. The Allens were on the right spot! With declining prices and having worked for Connecticut speculators, Ira could now afford to buy at these prices and this he did.[12]

In that same year, October of 1772, returning from surveying to create a map of the Township of Mansfield, Ira wrote in his diary, "Could not discover lands that would make one good farm."

The following from his diary shows that not only did Ira enjoy adventure and speculating, but he was also quite clever and witty. Quite unknowing the contents of his purchase, Ira had bought the land that is now Mount Mansfield. This is the northernmost ridge of mountains towering 4,393' in the air, which Champlain saw and named LesMonts Verts. This was unfortunate. Ira was in trouble! He had to figure how to get rid of the mountain that he had bought by mistake from a Connecticut speculator.

Back home in Salisbury, over a table in a tavern, and avoiding talk that would reveal the true character of the land, Ira took to one side, the brother of the proprietor, an inquisitive fellow and made conversation elaborating on the tremendous potential of the Mansfield lands while trying to purchase the rights to the other two shares, which the man owned on the mountain. The fellow's countenance glowed with the financial opportunity. The deal was made. The fellow purchased the rights to the rest of the mountain. In this clever way, Ira got out from under a bad deal, selling his mountain and getting his £90s back.

After the disappointment of the Mt. Mansfield Survey, he states in his diary, *"My ramble up the Onion River (Winooski) had convinced me that the Towns near the Lake were the objects for my attention."* Undoubtedly, he had apparently become a good judge of land potential.

His diary continues, *"In Spring of 1773, I set out for the Onion River, built road from Castleton — crossed the Otter River — followed that north — 70 miles to the Onion, erected a blockhouse at the mouth near the falls, discouraged New York claimants and agreed on a partnership with Remember Baker and Brother, Heman."* (This path from Castleton to Colchester, was cut for the trading purposes of linking his speculative Onion River lands, bordering Lake Champlain, with the settled communities to the south).

However, another problem arose to these Allen brothers, who had come into the Champlain Valley in the wake of a first generation of speculators. To some dismay, they discovered that the same strip of land where they were building near the mouth of the river belonged to another, a man by the name of

Edward Burling (for whom Burlington was named), who was a merchant in White Plains, New York. Immediately, they set about to solve the problem. In June of 1773, under guise of being British Officers, the four made the trip south and under subterfuge, were able to purchase this strip near the mouth of the Onion. It had been granted June 1763, having been purchased from a Connecticut speculator. Thus Ira got out of this "foolish scrape," and the area became known as Burlington.

"Heman asked that we concentrate on the best place to trade. Because of its location, geographically, its fertile intervales with its location on the mouth of the River it became a place of consequence, and appeared to have the most promise. " went and pitched a number of 100 acre lots contiguous to Burlington Bay. The land itself for the greater part is poor looking pine plains." His diary goes on, relating being joshed, about having purchased this land of sand. *"They passed on me repeatedly about the Burlington Pine Plain. One rainy day, were fishing at the falls. Rain proved hard. They came into the fort whither Baker kept spirits for sale. Over a bowl of punch, they began severely to bully me for pitching Burlington Pine Plains. By nickname, I was called Stub. They called Stub a fool for pitching such lands — that he could not give a reason for it. Stub as cheerfully answered to that name as to any other observed that he was surprised they could not see use for such lands and that after another double bowl of punch — he would give his reason. This they agreed to. Stub would have the punch and took a good drink before he began. The company complied and passed it around.'"*

"The Stub, putting in a serious countenance began, that the life of men was a sacred writ estimated at three score years plus ten and none could tell the time of dissolution. That dry plane was easy digging and good carry ground and if the spirits of the diseased conversed with each other and viewed the conduct of posterity, it would be convenient passing from tomb to tomb through that light dry earth to see from the high sand bank the busy multitude carrying on commerce in Burlington Bay." (A display of wit to go with his passion for adventure and speculating.)

Despite his courage another problem arose. *"While gone surveying, Heman with others from Salisbury, Connecticut came to visit the Onion River Blockhouse. A Captain Fry bought of Heman and Remember 100 acres for £15s which took the most advantageous part of Burlington Bay with the contract completed and Fry gone before I got out of the woods. As I returned, they were boasting of their deed in disposing of the poorest land, etc. I found so much fault at length for considerable warmth arose on all sides, I decided I would repurchase that lot next*

CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICE

Mail to: NNYA-CGS, PO Box 1256, Plattsburgh NY 12901-0120

Society Member:_____

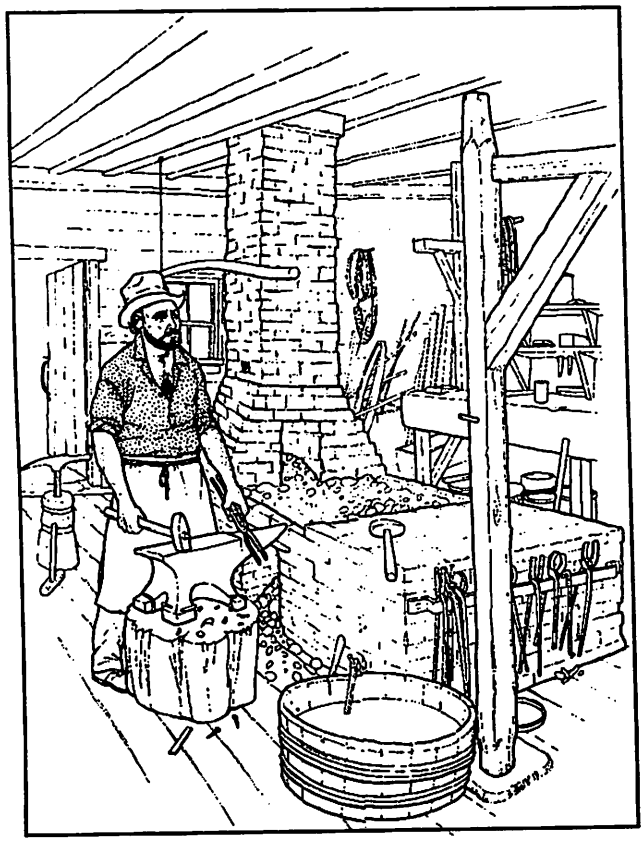
New Address:_____

Effective Date:_____

(This change of address notice is essential for the delivery of your Journal and other Society correspondence.)

winter by going 150 miles and giving an extra £5s more for it." "Which I did."

In June of 1773, an advertisement appeared in the newspaper in Hartford, Conn., the *Hartford Courant*: *"Lately purchased by*



The Blacksmith — Beginning in 1715, pig and bar iron were manufactured in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The establishment of this key industry, a great source of Yankee pride, was an important factor in enabling the colonies to become independent of England.

Allen Bros. large tract on both sides of Onion River facing westerly on Lake Champlain 45,000 acres ...abundance of fish and game and salubrious climate...apply to Ethan, Zimri and Ira on the pines." At the same time Ira advised his brother Heman to abandon the site near Skenesborough, later called White Hall, for this present site of Burlington: and his brother Zimri to sell his lands in Poultney, Castleton and Hubbardton to apply for the purchase of lands near the Onion River." At this time, Ethan the oldest was 36 and Ira the youngest was 22 years of age. The Allens were in business. They apparently saw the advantages afforded by river for the speculator, the merchant, the timber, and potash dealer. Other than buying land, they bought and sold deerskins and supplies, and operated an iron forge. They were responding to the geography of the area: that the bay lay conveniently near the commercial markets of the long-settled Quebec. They were recognizing that a port at the mouth of the Onion River that rose east of the Mountains, flowed through a gap north of Camel's Hump, could be established as a leading center for the collection of raw materials, from the valley, for shipment to Quebec; and, in turn, as a center for distribution of manufactured goods purchased in Quebec. Think of this, that in 1773 the area north of the Champlain Valley had enjoyed about 150 years of settlement. However, the Allens were undertaking a great risk, because their New Hampshire titles were not recognized by New York courts. All of this land was then under the bounds of the Colony of New York. Their Onion River Company, was founded on hopes for the future, instead of reality.

Ira was a born speculator with the rights of the settlers foremost in his mind. While he was employed by Yankee speculators, who owned most of the land, he hoped to enlist settlers in opposition to the claims of rival New York speculators. While waiting for confirmation of New Hampshire grants by the British king the time was allowed for the area to be filled by Yankee settlers. The astute Allens were pursuing a cagey policy because those Yankee settlers held off the Yorkers.

The Allens had purchased devalued lands that were declared illegal by the State of New York, and daring to stand alone without the backing of Great Britain or their former governments, they took their time, watchfully bartering their chances between the British Government and that of New York. It is said, that the Allens had *two strings in their bow* in

the years between 1775 and 1780. They fought a war to overthrow British control over the Champlain Valley and created an independent state in order to make their lands legal.[13]

The War For Independence

Citizen uprising peaked in 1775, following five years of rebellion of discouragement shown

The capture of Ft. Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, an event for which the British never forgave him.

in the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, the closing of the Port of Boston, and the Quebec Act. This last Act further snubbed the colonist in the establishment of their western boundary. Unrest continued with the Battles of Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill and the Ohio River. The colonist came together in the First Continental Congress. That spring Ethan Allen, as Colonel commanding the Green Mountain Boys, had taken Fort Ticonderoga. Great Britain never forgave Ethan Allen for this, as it had cost them so many lives in the taking of it from the French, in the French and Indian War, following which, it had cost £2,000,000 to rebuild and garrison the fort.

The duplicity of appearing first to the Commander and speaking to him that the eruption in Boston need not affect the good feeling between the representatives of British authority at the fort and the inhabitants of the Champlain Valley, and then, with the words hardly uttered, hurried away and assembled the Green Mountain Boys to capture it was never forgotten. Both the New York's Governor and the Continental Congress had forbidden the raid. The taking of Fort Ticonderoga, was followed in quick succession by Montgomery's raid on St. Jean and Quebec City in Canada, with Ethan Allen being captured, sent to England as a prisoner, and not being released until May of 1778.[14]

The year 1776, brought the Declaration of Independence by the colonies, Benedict Arnold at Valcour, and the British headed by Carleton in full force in the Champlain Valley. The brilliance of Burgoyne's invading army of '77, caused many to go over to the British side, as Loyalists, causing the eventual forfeiture of their lands, the sale of which, supported the new government established by Ira Allen at Westminster. This new government established a state commonly known as the New Hampshire Grants to be a new and Separate State. It was a time when the minds of men were on *life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*. Ethan Allen had attended Yale University where John Locke taught the theory that lands should belong to the man who tilled them.[15] With the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, the *Gate to the Country*, became the *Key to Liberty*. It became a time of land mania.

From here out, the Allens were involved in an effort to establish good relations with Quebec, in order to enhance trade relations. In 1781, the British Secretary of State, Lloyd George Germain had advised the new Governor, Frederick Haldimand, to, "secure Vermont at all costs." However, with the end of

the war and the dispersal of troops, a depression ensued due to the limited demand for agricultural produce and especially with the contract by Britain to refurbish their ships with stands of timber in their own colony of New Brunswick. Britain was interested in the free flow of loyalists returning to Quebec. However, care was used in placing the settlers some distance from the border setting up a barrier and keeping the Border a *wilderness*.. Britain was slamming shut the back door of her Province. The cagey Allens, spurned by the Continental Congress still courted Quebec for entry in their Province despite the placing of the 45th Parallel as the boundary, which included Vermont. At the same time the Allens opposed trade with Canada lest it be used as convincing evidence of their lack of sincerity in negotiations. Turmoil had not lessened. Yet, Haldimand permitted a limited trade. People from as far away as Pougkeepsie, who did not wish to risk accepting the paper money of the new government, drove cattle north to the Canadian Border, risking a problematic sale. It is fair to believe that a great deal of small trade went on in smuggling back and forth. Haldimand, softened and declared that if they wished to drive cattle to the Onion River during the winter, he would exchange for salt and other necessities.[16]

Settlement Resumes Under the Young Government

To members of Congress, the area was, "the pretended State of Vermont." Despite these discouraging factors, Ira Allen, in the 1780's built two saw mills, one at each end of his dam, a grist mill, two forges, and a furnace for the manufacturing of anchors, bar, and mill iron. On the mill dam, his ferry shuttled back and forth between Colchester and Burlington; below the falls he built a schooner for trade with Quebec. Others overlooking the turmoil came into the picture. With new dangers in the coastal trade, a ship's captain, Benjamin Boardman, gave up the risks involved, and along with a shipwright named Wilcox, came to the Champlain Valley in 1788. That same year, Gideon King came to the Burlington area from the Shaker Settlement at New London, Connecticut. This is the Gideon King, Agent for John Jacob Astor, in his fur trading enterprise, who became known far and wide as the *Admiral of Lake Champlain*. It is he for whom King Street, along the lake, in Burlington is named. It is the author, John Putnam Ross, who in his, *It Happened Here*, says, "By 1790 King and Boynton had repaired two heavy schooners that had previously been used as warships, and were sailing between Burlington and St. John, Que. One of these vessels was fitted for the transportation of horses, that were in brisk demand." At the same time, the British were listing the following vessels on the lake: one schooner of 70 tons, three schooners of 15 tons each, one sloop of 30 tons, three sloops of 20 tons each, and 12 boats of 3 to 6 tons each.[17]

A second look at Burlington Bay shows that it had the conformity for dockage for trade, and just to the south of it, almost a part of it, is that pocket, an elongated snug bay — Shelburne Bay — where one would be able to build ships in seclusion, and not be bothered by trade or unwanted eyes.

The Platts — Settlement of the West Side of the Lake

By contrast, to the enterprising Allens, is the story of the Zephaniah Platt family, of Long Island and Poughkeepsie, New York, who with the rescinding of British Grants following the War for Independence had, with 32 Associates, applied for and received from the State of New York the old Fredenberg Patent. Fredenberg had been a German nobleman who had been a Captain in the British Army. New York claimed the territory on both sides of the lake, but the astute Allens had laid claim to the lands on the east side of the

lake. The lands on the west side were unclaimed. They were open and uncontested. This Fredenberg Patent contained the lands at the mouth of the Saranac River. Platt made a further survey and added the prospective peninsula — Cumberland Head — that creates Plattsburgh Bay.

Zephaniah Platt, 1705-1778, had served as Colonel of the *Associated Exempts,* that is those who were too old to bear arms. In this position of leadership, he had cast his lot with the cause of liberty, and for this infraction suffered punishment at the hands of the occupying British forces. At the age of 75, along with 50 of his neighbors on Long Island, he was chained to a tree in a public square until being taken to a vessel in the harbor for imprisonment. In the hold of the ship, he contracted small-pox, from which he died 4 days after his release. His punishment had cost him his life.[18] As storm clouds gathered against Great Britain, four of Zephaniah's sons signed on and served in the cause of the rebellion. Zephaniah II, 1735-1807, the surveyor, who became the proprietor of the settlement at what became Plattsburgh, was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, delegate to the New York State Convention to ratify the Constitution, and later represented Dutchess County in the New York State Senate. His three brothers had all served in the Revolution and were eligible to receive land under the new Bounty Act. The Act was passed in the spring of 1781. Bounty land was used as inducement for service in the armed forces. The quantity of acres granted was based on rank attained and time served. Zephaniah with his three brothers and nine sons represented twelve Platts, who in the prime of their lives were interested in settling wild wilderness lands. Following Zephaniah's survey in 1784, in which, he laid out ten free lots of 100 acres each, to be given to the first ten settlers. Brother, Charles Platt, 1743-1824, who had studied medicine in France, and was probably bilingual, came with two teams and an extra man. Charles' first letter written the next morning to be carried back to his brother tells of his eight-day trip north, over the frozen lake, arriving at night with, "no hay for the horses." He left us several letters, the first two of which tell us that after lying over a day to let the teams rest, and sending the extra team back to Poughkeepsie, he left with his team for Canada, where he was stayed a week. There he "purchased hay, oats, peas, and flour — all plenty to be had there." These letters show us that the Platts counted on being able to purchase grains from their northern neighbors, the Canadian habitants, who lived along the Richelieu. Despite the wars the habitants had been cultivating their farms for many years. They were only a little more than a days journey , by water, from the Platts.

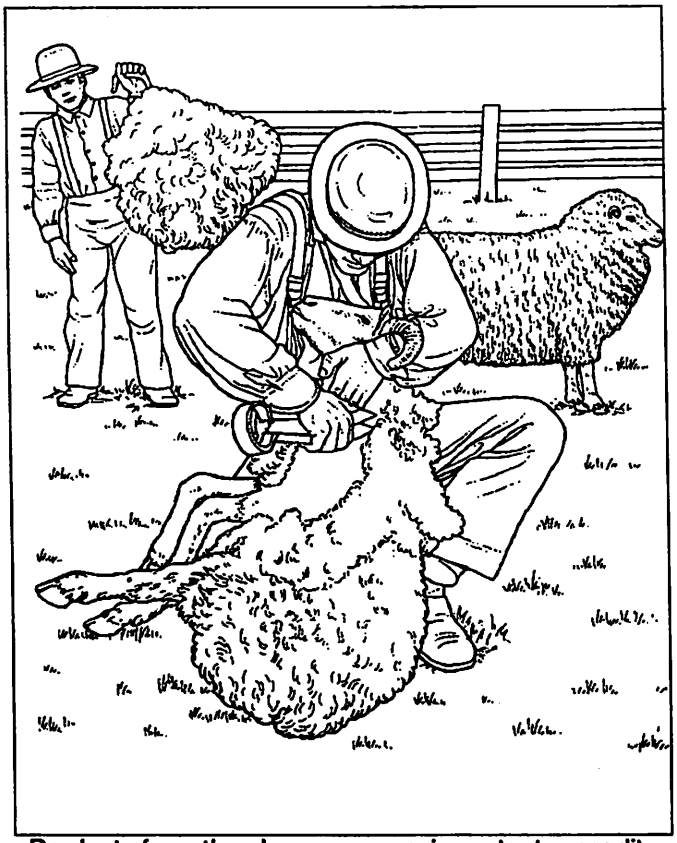
Once here, the Platts were 270 miles from their homes along the Hudson with mountains isolating them from the south whereas the current of Lake Champlain flowed north taking them to Montreal, which was a trip of little more than 2 1/2 days or more.[19]

It is, probably, no accident that the Platts settled on this western shore of Lake Champlain in northern New York. As a judge, it was probably within the realm of Zephaniah Platt's knowledge that the Allens were claiming the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, and that land was under contest with the State of New York. It would only mean trouble for him, as a Yorker, to try to settle on Yankee land. He left it alone and chose the old Fredenberg Patent, on the western shore of Lake Champlain, which he was able to obtain through the New York State Legislature.

Only one industry survived from Britain's Policy with her colonies. It was the making of potash. The lye in potash was used to remove the grease in the fleece, taken from sheep, in the making of woolen goods. It aided the growth of these lake ports in the Champlain Valley. In the last half of the 18th century,

which is the period of settlement of the colonies, the manufacture of woolen goods had become the flower, the strength, the revenue, and life blood of England. When money changed hands it stayed in England; all except the potash. When British trees were too few and valuable to cut, potash was imported from the countries of the Balkans, the Scandinavian Peninsula, and from Russia. England begrudged this flow of pounds sterling out of the country. The making of potash was the one manufacturing process urged on the colonies. A settler could trap a beaver, but he could not make his own hat. He could dig iron ore, but he could not make his own nails. However, the colonist was encouraged to manufacture potash. American forests were high in potash content. It was a long process, requiring a great deal of labor, reliability, attentiveness, and a willingness to work to transfer a tree which might contain 5 tons of wood, then burn it to ashes. The lye was than extracted from the ashes by evaporation, resulting in 39 pounds of potash. Settlers had a lot of time and were skilled in felling trees. They were not afraid of hard work. A big elm tree when processed to its 39 pounds of potash could be carried to market—yes—a long hike —in a man's knapsack. If he had a horse he would be capable of carrying out enough potash, over the mountainous trails, to be worth the enormous sum of $50. This was ten times the sum that the weight of wheat would bring (fields of wheat were producing less and less), which would have to be transport over a two-wheeled track. The settlers took the potash to a settlers' market, where there was never any wrangle in getting a good price for it, as the British woolmakers, glass makers, and weavers were clamoring for more and more potash.

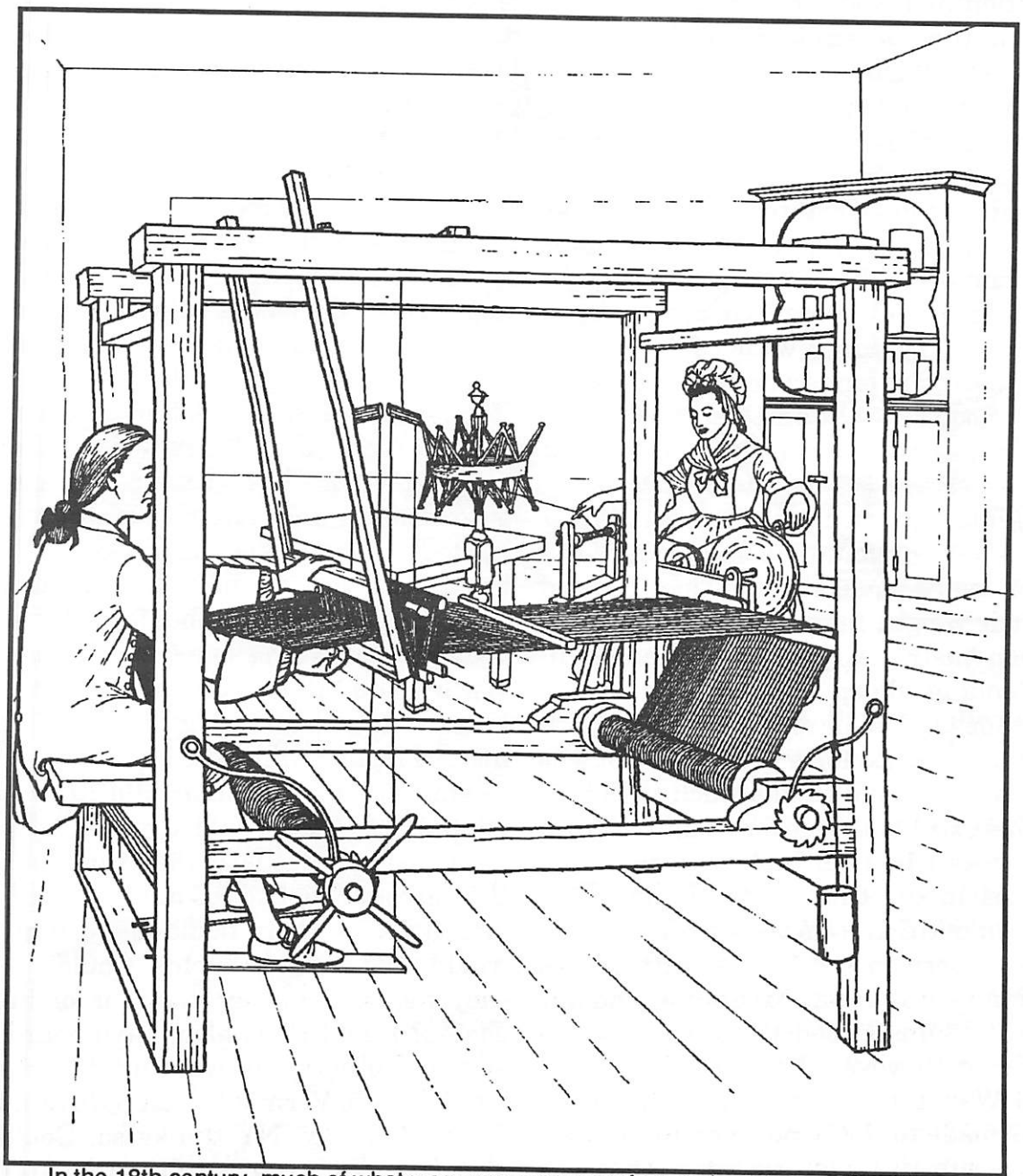
Something else happened to favor colonial settlement. A certain scientist, LeBlanc, in France, had discovered the process of making sodium to replace potash for industrial purposes. In the discouragement brought on by the Napoleonic Revolution, his process was not accepted, and he committed suicide. With the Jefferson embargo on exports, potash, in England, became very scarce. Despite the embargo, the *black snake* plied the Lake, in and out of coves along the shores, picking up potash casks, smuggling past the Customs for excellent profits.. This excellent price for the settlers' salable commodity, accounts for the building of some of the imposing *federal houses* being build, in the Champlain Valley, just after the turn of the century. With the removal of the Embargo Act in 1810 the price for potash fell after 1813 to 0. Alsace, in Europe, had huge salt mines. The Germans had developed the commercial process of the production of European salts, and captured the market even of American industries. The market, for potash, in the colonies slid to near 0, with only the local market using potash, for the making of home soaps, etc.[20]



Products from the sheep were an important comodity in the young country.

Events in Europe and How They Affected the United States

Napoleon's "goings on" had a great deal to do with our colonies. With the income from potash drying up fast, another opportunity to the Valley settlers arose as a result of the Napoleonic Wars. With the chain-reaction of the French Revolution and the beheading of Louis XVI, Spain was helpless before the domination of Napoleon. The great flocks of Spanish Merino sheep, originating in Africa, and brought to Spain by the Moors, were the property of the Spanish and his Grandees, bringing in great wealth. The health and growth of this inestimable valuable breeding stock of sheep were safely guarded by special



In the 18th century, much of what was worn was manufactured at homer rather than purchased. Women and children would often perform the different functions of cloth-making, such as, carding, spinning and weaving.

north, but also to one another.

Geographical differences of the areas seemed to compliment each other. Our Lake Champlain drains into the Richelieu River on the west side of the Lake, with Alburg Tongue separating the route, and the shallow Mississquoi Bay to the east. This places the route of the *North-South Waterway — the Highway of Warfare,* less than 1/2 mile off the west shore. With armies moving up and down the route, the west shore was a dangerous place to be. This closeness to the route could have accounted for the death of Fredenburg, the previous owner of Platt's Colony. By the same token, it gave security of undisturbed ship building on the eastern side of the lake. This nearness to the route, also, accounted for the slowness of settlement of Beekman's Patent, located to the north of Platt's. It remained almost vacant in 1785, when Charles Platt came north to settle. Charles' letters to Zephaniah in 1785 tell us that the Platts built a dam, a saw mill, a grist mill, and a forge. In his letter to Zephaniah in 1787, Charles is writing that the saw mill has not turned since you left us and, "the grist mill has done but little, if anything."

In the 1790 United States Federal Census, there are 88 Heads of Household enumerated in Platt's Colony; whereas there are only 60 Heads of Household listed in Chittenden County in Vermont, which includes Burlington. Is this an expression of doubt in a settler's mind warning him not to gamble on an Onion River Lot into which he would put a great deal of effort only to loose it, if it was not yet legal; whereas, on the New York side, Zephaniah Platt had an offer of 10 free lots to be had for the act of settling and improving it? Or could this slowness of settlement in the Onion River Colony be the ease of filling the unappropriated tillable lands of the intervales along the Otter River, that were available on the overland migratory route northward to Colchester?

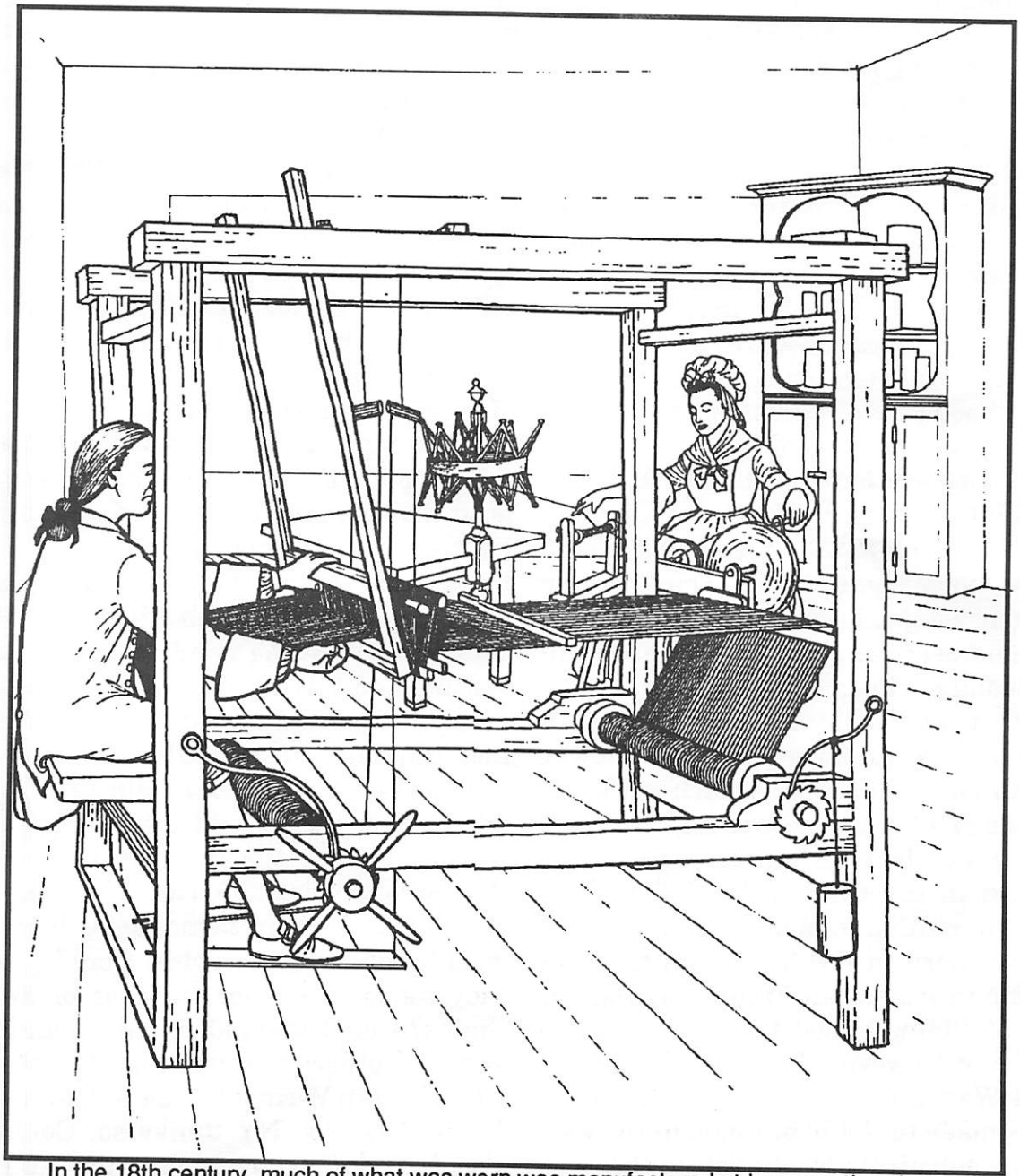
However, Allan Everest states that in 1812, there were one third again as many residence in Burlington as in Plattsburgh.[23] This is understandable in that Allen's Colony at Burlington Bay faced the Atlantic Coast. Its harbor was snug, just off the route and conducive to the safety of building boats in a very protective, secretive way. At the same time, the lake plain on the east side of the Champlain Basin is much broader, having a greater agricultural potential than that of the narrower lake plains on the New York side. The rivers rising in the southeast flowed to the northwest toward the Allen Colony, as did the two primitive roads: the bridal path, surveyed by Ira in 1773, from Castleton to the salable Onion River Lots at Colchester; and the Jeffrey Amherst Road built from Crown Point southeasterly to the Fort at Number 4. Not only did these two roads bring settlers to the Allen's Onion River Colony at Colchester, but the migratory route continued, as time went on, to be used with the settlement at Burlington, it being in the pathway of westward migration to the St. Lawrence River Valley and parts west. These roads from the southeast to Burlington were an advantage for the commercial growth of Burlington.

By contrast, Platt's location had access from the south only by the lake or an Indian Trail. The Platt's set about clearing roads to their farms; but the Adirondacks were at their backs and five mountain ranges impeded travel by land to the south. No road was built to the south until the Rogers Road of 1790, and the building of the Military Turnpike, which circumvented the mountains to the northwest following the War of 1812, in 1814. Thus, the Platts in their location had only the lake for transportation for the fist five years of their settlement, and not until 1790, did they have that treacherous overland trail to the south through the mountains.[24]

In 1791, after much dispute and many

Events in Europe and How They Affected the United States

Napoleon's "goings on" had a great deal to do with our colonies. With the income from potash drying up fast, another opportunity to the Valley settlers arose as a result of the Napoleonic Wars. With the chain-reaction of the French Revolution and the beheading of Louis XVI, Spain was helpless before the domination of Napoleon. The great flocks of Spanish Merino sheep, originating in Africa, and brought to Spain by the Moors, were the property of the Spanish and his Grandees, bringing in great wealth. The health and growth of this inestimable valuable breeding stock of sheep were safely guarded by special



In the 18th century, much of what was worn was manufactured at homer rather than purchased. Women and children would often perform the different functions of cloth-making, such as, carding, spinning and weaving.

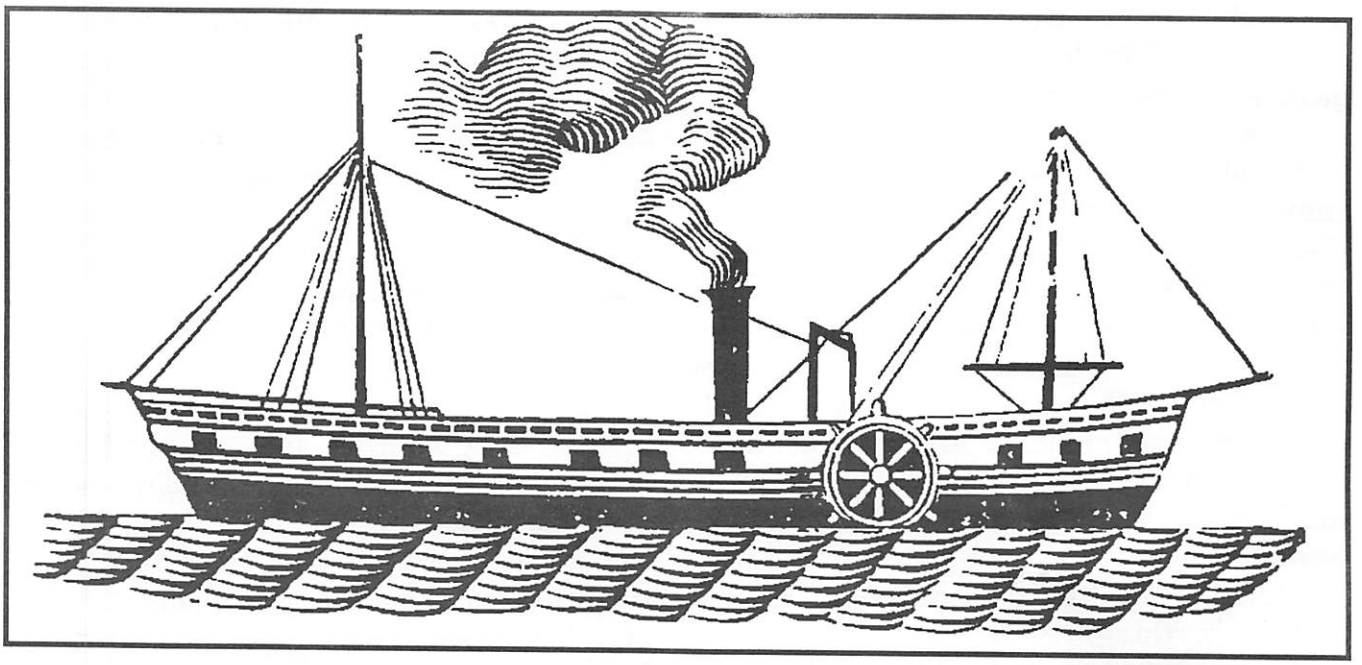
privileges. Any offense against this royal wealth was legally punishable by death. However with the king's death armies countermarching across Spain, slaughtered flocks for food. Wellington's invading army, sent a flock to the British King. Our newly appointed Consul, William Jarvis, representing the United States, the son of a Boston Doctor, while station at Lisbon, he shipped several thousand of these sheep home to the US. In April of 1811, 52 ships arrived in New York carrying a total of 9,000 sheep.

This import of Merino sheep was an enormous help to the struggling economy of the newly Federation of States. Here, in the Champlain Valley it was the proper climate for these fine sheep, being just cold enough to develop magnificent fleeces. Grazing was on sweep upland pastures with cold running brooks. These were lands where the trees had been cut . Soon a few hundred sheep became thousands. The sheep were under the care of good herdsmen who handled them with steadiness and intelligence. By 1840, there were 5 sheep for every inhabitant in Vermont, or 185 sheep for every square mile. They became worth their weight in gold. Under great demand from Australia, New Zealand, and California, leading sheep growers sold ten to twenty thousand dollars worth of sheep a year. Common price for a breeding ram was $800, with some selling for as much as $3,500. Again, this excellent price for an agricultural commodity can be read into the building of fine homes in the Champlain Valley. Ultimately, competition from the vast flocks bred from sheep born in the Valley, with thoses flourishing in Australia, Argentina, and our own Great Plains ended the good times in sheep raising. However, the price held through the Civil War, a time when miles of woolen cloth was made to clothe our men in the war. This was a substitute for the cotton that was no longer coming from the South. In 1867, the boom was over. Imported wool held the market. Thus, the settlers from both sides of the lake, in the Champlain Valley, had profited from their northern latitude farms, where both timber and sheep raising were their biggest supporting incomes.[21]

The Champlain Valley

Different individuals impacted the mosaic of settlement in the Champlain Valley in different ways. This is where John Saxy and his sons enter. At his father's death, John, the youngest of nine, left Germany by indenturing himself to a ship's captain, who in turn apprenticed him to a miller in Philadelphia. In the colonies, he learned the trade, became bilingual, and pledged himself to Great Britain, as a loyalist. In the advent of war, he was imprisoned. On being released he took his family north to, what he supposed was, Canada. Here, just under the border, at Hygate, Vermont, he set up the only mill north of Burlington. In those days, there was no phoning ahead for an appointment. With good weather and the press of needing flour, one took a sack, either on his back or riding his horse, and went to the mill. This involved a day's trip. It is quite probable that one had to wait, and in waiting spent quite some time in visiting and talking. Could this be how individuals found out information? In the summer, the sons worked the back reaches — the swamp areas of the Lamoille River and its tributaries, that would dry out in August. Here, using a flat boat they would sciver off the top sods of baked red mud containing iron ore. Back at their home-made forge, they would *cook* it out in molds. Could it be that they made molds for nails or of links for chains? Could they, also, have heard of the Winan Brothers, who were building their 120' steamboat in Vermont? Nell Sullivan, former Town of Chazy, NY thinks so. Could they, also, have known by reading the landscapes that the Indian Trail west of the St. Lawrence Valley was up the Chazy River? There are no

documented answers to the above questions. However, weren't they smart to purchase an area where they built a wharf into the lake a sufficient distance to gain the required depth to accommodate this 120' steamboat? From this wharf, the road was built directly west inland pointing to the St. Lawrence River. This Chazy landing became the port to the west on the northern part of the lake. Not only did it point to the St. Lawrence River Valley, but it circumvented the elevation of the mountainous route just to the west of Plattsburgh. These were the days of animal transportation. Going up to Dannemora and through the mountains was a difficult assent — a hard pull, where you had to stop and rest the animals every few rods. Chazy Landing, in circumvented the mountainous route, became the freight port of the northwestern shore of the lake. Not until 1816, was a wharf built to take large boats at Rouses Point. A wharf of this size was built in Plattsburgh in 1818, but because of the difficulty of ascending the mountains, Chazy Landing continued as the freight port, with the focus of lake transportation centering in Burlington.[22]



Plying the waterways of the Champlain Valley was by necessity the main means of travel.

The Yankees and the Yorkers...

Though they may have been opponents in the acquisition of land the New England Allens and the New Yorker Platts, setting across the lake from each other, may not have realized that they shared many commonalties. There is an old adage about the influence of time in the healing process. Both families were surveyors and knew the lay of the land very well. The settlers of both communities had survived the war, the long trip northward, and now were on their own, so to speak, isolated from a government located a great distance to the south, thus, giving them freedom for survival and independence.

Their prime farm lands, in the flyways of migratory fowl, were havens with well stocked hunting and fishing grounds. The geography of the lands plus the application of their talents to their appraisals determined their growth. Their similar well-protected bays looked northward to a well-established commercial trade linking them in trade to the

north, but also to one another.

Geographical differences of the areas seemed to compliment each other. Our Lake Champlain drains into the Richelieu River on the west side of the Lake, with Alburg Tongue separating the route, and the shallow Mississquoi Bay to the east. This places the route of the *North-South Waterway — the Highway of Warfare,* less than 1/2 mile off the west shore. With armies moving up and down the route, the west shore was a dangerous place to be. This closeness to the route could have accounted for the death of Fredenburg, the previous owner of Platt's Colony. By the same token, it gave security of undisturbed ship building on the eastern side of the lake. This nearness to the route, also, accounted for the slowness of settlement of Beekman's Patent, located to the north of Platt's. It remained almost vacant in 1785, when Charles Platt came north to settle. Charles' letters to Zephaniah in 1785 tell us that the Platts built a dam, a saw mill, a grist mill, and a forge. In his letter to Zephaniah in 1787, Charles is writing that the saw mill has not turned since you left us and, "the grist mill has done but little, if anything."

In the 1790 United States Federal Census, there are 88 Heads of Household enumerated in Platt's Colony; whereas there are only 60 Heads of Household listed in Chittenden County in Vermont, which includes Burlington. Is this an expression of doubt in a settler's mind warning him not to gamble on an Onion River Lot into which he would put a great deal of effort only to loose it, if it was not yet legal; whereas, on the New York side, Zephaniah Platt had an offer of 10 free lots to be had for the act of settling and improving it? Or could this slowness of settlement in the Onion River Colony be the ease of filling the unappropriated tillable lands of the intervales along the Otter River, that were available on the overland migratory route northward to Colchester?

However, Allan Everest states that in 1812, there were one third again as many residence in Burlington as in Plattsburgh.[23] This is understandable in that Allen's Colony at Burlington Bay faced the Atlantic Coast. Its harbor was snug, just off the route and conducive to the safety of building boats in a very protective, secretive way. At the same time, the lake plain on the east side of the Champlain Basin is much broader, having a greater agricultural potential than that of the narrower lake plains on the New York side. The rivers rising in the southeast flowed to the northwest toward the Allen Colony, as did the two primitive roads: the bridal path, surveyed by Ira in 1773, from Castleton to the salable Onion River Lots at Colchester; and the Jeffrey Amherst Road built from Crown Point southeasterly to the Fort at Number 4. Not only did these two roads bring settlers to the Allen's Onion River Colony at Colchester, but the migratory route continued, as time went on, to be used with the settlement at Burlington, it being in the pathway of westward migration to the St. Lawrence River Valley and parts west. These roads from the southeast to Burlington were an advantage for the commercial growth of Burlington.

By contrast, Platt's location had access from the south only by the lake or an Indian Trail. The Platt's set about clearing roads to their farms; but the Adirondacks were at their backs and five mountain ranges impeded travel by land to the south. No road was built to the south until the Rogers Road of 1790, and the building of the Military Turnpike, which circumvented the mountains to the northwest following the War of 1812, in 1814. Thus, the Platts in their location had only the lake for transportation for the fist five years of their settlement, and not until 1790, did they have that treacherous overland trail to the south through the mountains.[24]

In 1791, after much dispute and many

complications, a Convention at Bennington ratified the Federal Constitution, and the United States admitted Vermont as the 14th State into the Union. By now, the Allen's Onion River Company was falling apart. Now their lands were legal, but so much time had been spent in legalizing them that much was lost in taxation. There was, now, only Ira and Levi left. Ethan had died in 1789, Heman had died following the Battle of Bennington, and the ex-loyal, Levi was in London furtively negotiating with the British for Vermont's admission into the Province of Canada. However, Ira, a Yale University man, had the forethought to write into the Constitution of 1777, a provision for schools, and especially, for the establishment in Burlington, and sealing the deal through donations of lands and money, insuring the establishment of the University of Vermont in Burlington.[25]

These two settlements, separated as they were on opposite shores of Lake Champlain, were isolated one from the other. Yet, in their isolation they were somewhat dependent on each other. Water transportation seemed to tie them together for both outgoing and incoming produce. Geographic factors favored the growth of Burlington over Plattsburgh, but the metropolis of Plattsburgh on the western shore faced and complimented what became, the Queen City of Burlington on the eastern shore. The shipping routes developed by the Winan Brothers, and their first steamboat built in Burlington Bay in 1809; and the trade applied by Gideon King's stopping along the shore for produce to go north, and in reverse, the bringing back of materials from the long settled farmers along the Richelieu River — both using the British Pound Sterling — linked these settlements in trade. They were almost in a triangle with Montreal, commercial empire of the St. Lawrence River Valley; St. John, also in Canada, and the center of population on the Atlantic Coast, New York and Philadelphia, not only commercially, but in banking, education, and culturally.

The *highway of warfare* became, in growth, commercially, the *highway of liberty* for banking, education, and multicultural pursuits of the 19th century. ——— ❑

References

1. Van Diver, Bradford B. *Upstate New York*, pages 3-18.
   Ritchie, Wm. A., *The Archeology of New York State* XX-XXI, 7 & 318.
   Hill, Ralph Nading, *The Winooski*, pages 1-32.
   Robinson, Rowland, E., *Vermont a Study In Independence*, pages 1-14.
   Jones, Matt Bushnell, *Vermont In The Making*, pages 1-6.
2. Crockett, Walter Hill, *Vermont, The Green Mountain State*, pages 18-36.
   Averill, H. K. Jr., *Geography & History of Clinton County, NY* pages 21-22.
   Stratton, Allen L., *History of the Town of Isle La Mott*, pages 1-3.
   Hill, Ralph Nading, *The Key to Liberty*, pages 18-71.
   Newton, Earle, *The Vermont Story*, pages 16-29.
   Robinson, Rowland E., pages 1-46.
   Morrisey, Charles T. *Vermont, A History*, pages 66-75.
3. Robinson, Rowland E., pages 1-46.
4. Fisher, Dorothy Canfield, *Vermont Tradition*, pages 17-20.
   Robinson, Rowland E., pages 49-50.
   DePuy, Henry, *Ethan Allen & The Green Mountain Heros of 1776*, page 116.
5. Robinson, Rowland E., pages 11-16.
   Williamson, Chilton, *Vermont In Quandry*, pages 7-23.
   Newton, Earle, pages 32-37.
   Kiener, Cynthia A. *Landlord & Tenant*, Vol. 70, pages 132-52.

6. Morrisey, Charles T., pages 75-79.
DePuy, Henry, *Ethan Allen & The Green Mountain Heros of 1776*, pages 116-196.
Jones, Matt Bushnell, pages 39-43.
7. Radall, Thomas, *The Governor's Lady*, pages 1-53.
Hill, Ralph Nading, *The Key to Liberty*, pages 73-74, 78, 82.
Newton, Earle, *The Vermont Story*, pages 16-29, 59-60.
Williamson, Chilton, pages 25-68.
Morrisey, Charles T., *The Vermont History*, pages 25-68.
Robinson, Rowland E., *Vermont, A Study In Independence*, pages 68-89.
DePuy, Henry, *Ethan Allen & The Green Mountain Heros of 1776*, pages
8. Williamson, Chilton, *Vermont In Quandry 1762-1825*, pages 7-9.
9. ibid., pages 9-27.
10. ibid., pages 10-23, 27.
Hill, Ralph Nading, *Contrary Country*, pages 45.
11. Fisher, Dorothy Canfield, *Vermont Tradition*, pages 134-153.
Williamson, Chilton, *Vermont In Quandry*, pages 24-34.
Allen, Ira, *Natural & Political History of Vermont 1790*.
DePuy, Henry, *Ethan Allen & The Green Mountain Heros of 1776*. pages 129-130.
12. Williamson, Chilton, pages 24-34.
13. Allen, Ira, *Natural & Political History of the State of Vermont*.
DePuy, Henry, *Ethan Allen & The Green Mountain Heros of 1776*, pages 129-134.
Newton, Earle, *The Vermont Story*, pages 40-50, 74-77.
Williamson, Chilton, *Vermont In Quandry*, pages 104-105.
14. ibid., pages 51-89.
15. Jones, Matt Bushnell, *Vermont In The Making*, pages 376-379.
Hill, Ralph Nading, *The Key to Liberty*, pages 93-131.
Newton, Earle, *The Vermont Story*, pages 74-77.
Barnes History Series, *Brief History of the United States*, pages 101-142.
16. Allen, Ira, *Natural & Political History of the State of Vermont*, page 9.
Williamson, Chilton, *Vermont In Quandry*, pages 90-144.
Newton, Earle, *The Vermont Story*, pages 88-89.
17. Ross, John Putnam, *It Happened Here*, pages 81-95.
Williamson, Chilton, *Vermont In Quandry*, pages 234-239.
18. New York In the Revolution, New York State Archives, The Martyr's Monument, Fort Green Park, Brooklyn, NY.
19. Averill, H. K., Jr. *Geography & History of Clinton County, NY*, pages 22-23.
Averill, H. K. Revision 1885, page 17.
Palmer, Peter, *History of Clinton County*
Tuttle, Mrs. George Fuller, *Three Centuries in the Champlain Valley*
20. Fisher, Dorothy Canfield, *Vermont Tradition*, pages 162-184.
21. ibid., pages 190-209.
22. Tuttle, Mrs. George Fuller, *Three Centuries in the Champlain Valley*, pages 37, 434.
Shields, Addie L., *Beekmantown, A Landmark In A Passageway*, pages I-IV.
23. Everest, Allan S., *The War of 1812 in the Champlain Valley*, page 8.
24. White, Philip L., *Beekmantown, New York, Forest Frontier to Farm Community*, pages 1-127.
Averill, H. K., Jr., *Geography & History of Clinton County, NY*, pages 22-23.
25. Newton, Earle, *The Vermont Story*, pages 38-39.
Marshall, Jeffrey D., *Universities Virdis Montis An Exhibition of Documents & Artifacts Telling the Story of the University of Vermont* 1991, page 7.

Researching Ancestors in French Québec

by
René Jetté, Ph. D.

INTRODUCTION

As every science does, genealogy is based on *documents*. From this point of view, the Province of Québec is nearly a *paradise* for genealogist, given the *unique* qualities of both manuscript sources and research tools.

This is why almost every Quebecer is able to trace *all* their ancestors *easily and rapidly* back to the immigrants who landed in Québec in the 18th century or even the 17th century.

This in also why most of the genealogical problems, including French-Canadians' peculiar naming practices ("dit" names), may nevertheless be solved.

Hence the three parts of this exposé:
— Québec's basic manuscript sources
— Québec's main research tools
—typical genealogical problems in French-Canadian research.

PART I
Québec's Basic Manuscript Sources

Québec's basic manuscript sources of genealogical interest are the Parish Registers/ Church Records, the Notarial Records, and the Nominal Censuses; but, the most important manuscripts sources are, by far, the first ones, the parish registers. Notarial records and nominal census must be considered as *complements* or *supplements* to the parish registers.

Parish Registers

Until the middle of the 20th century, births, marriages, and deaths were recorded *exclusively* in parish registers, Catholic or non-Catholic, in the form of baptism, marriage, and burial records. In addition, from the 1960's, birth and marriages may be recorded in *civil* registers instead of confessional registers. Finally, since 1994, there exists an entirely *autonomous civil registration*, as everywhere in Canada and the United States.

In general, Catholic and civil registers are written in French, while non-Catholic registers are written in English. With a knowledge of the basic words, i.e., ne for born and jour for day, the language in rarely a barrier when one affords this kind of document.

Québec's parish registers offer six outstanding features to the genealogist:

First, they exist from the very beginning of the European (French) settlement in the St. Lawrence Valley in the first decade of the 17th century.

Moreover, the keeping of parish registers was never interrupted by wars nor at the transitions from the French Regime to the English Regime in 1763.

— The first Catholic parish register is that of Notre-Dame de Québec, opened in 1621, shortly after the arrival, in 1617, of the first family of New France, that of Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet.

— The first non-Catholic parish registers are those of the Anglican parishes of Montréal and Québec cities, both open in 1766. Presbyterian, Methodist, Jewish, and Baptist registers followed later.

Second, they were kept carefully and almost entirely *preserved* from the opening date until today. Moreover, they often survive in *two copies* from as early as 1679: one in the parish, the other one in the civil archives. The most notable exceptions are some earliest rural Catholic registers, i.e., Saint Joachim and Saint Louis de Lotbiniére near Québec, as well as some non-Catholic registers outside Montreal and Québec cities before the middle of the 19th century.

Third, the law requires that, in every Catholic record (since 1614), and in every non-Catholic or civil record (since 1866), the name of the person baptized, married, or buried be accompanied by his or her parents' or her husband's or his wife's name, in order to help identify them. Thus, everyone should be linked to a couple's name and, thanks to it, to a family. Moreover, married women are normally designated by their birth name instead of their husband's name, as in the English tradition. Therefore, knowing a couple's name, the genealogist who does not face any problem will be able to discover and prove *all* their ancestors through a *chain* of marriage records.

Fourth, original manuscripts from hundreds of parishes prior to 1900, are usefully gathered together in the nine Centres d'archives of the Archives Nationales du Québec. Unfortunately, since 1994, access to original registers dating from 1900 is forbidden to the public.

Fifth, all the Catholic and non-Catholic registers opened before 1900, are now available on microfilms. This greatly eases the access to the original manuscripts for the genealogists.

Lastly, almost every marriage record found in Québec's Catholic parish registers are now indexed in various ways, as we will see in the second part of this exposé.

Notarial Records

In Québec, since the very beginning of the French Regime, in the first decades of the 17th century, *notaries* are appointed by the State to *write and keep* records of various conventions between *private* persons.

Of the many categories of notarial records, the most useful to the genealogist are:
— marriage contracts, which can be a substitute to incomplete or missing marriage records, in order to discover a spouse's parents names
— records that are *equivalent to probate records* in English-speaking countries; property inventories, wills, donations, share-outs, etc.

As for parish registers, nearly all notarial records are preserved from the beginning of the French Regime, and they are kept in the same Centre d'archives as the parish records. Most of the notarial records are indexed by notary and these indexes are available on microcards. Besides, increasingly old notarial records are now available on microfilms.

Finally, the PARCHEMIN project, based at the Archives nationales de Québec in Montreal, is indexing every notarial record from the beginning to 1885. At this time, the reference to any notarial record written before 1765, is easily available on CD-Rom in various places: Archives Nationales du Québec in Montreal, Société généalogique canadienne-française's library,...Moreover, the reference to any notarial record written between 1765 and 1800, may be obtained by mail.

Nominal Census

Canadian nominal census exists from 1851, and are repeated every ten years since then. As they are familiar to every Canadian genealogist, I do not think that it is useful to describe them and their use. Canadian nominal censuses from 1851 to 1901, are available

on microfilm from the National Archives of Canada as well as at the Archives nationales du Québec in Montreal and in Québec.

PART II
Québec's Main Research Tools

Québec's main research tools are usefully classified in two categories: those relative to events arrived *since* 1765, and those relative to events arrived *before* 1765.

Research Tools For The Period From 1765 To Now

When someone knows or believes that one of their ancestors may have married in Québec anytime after 1765 until now, the main category of research tools to be consulted are the following:

1. From 1926 to now, every marriage and every death happened in the Province of Québec is indexed...
   — in the Index consolidé des mar-iages du Québec
   — or in the Index consolidé des déces du Québec

   Both these indexes are available on microfilm in Montreal or in Québec City.
2. For any Catholic marriage celebration in Québec between 1765 and 1930, the main research tool is the newly (1992) available *Répertoire Drouin.* This vast collection of marriage records abstracts is divided in three parts:
   — the first part, in 49 volumes, lists every marriage under the surname of the husband
   — the second part, in 65 volumes, lists every marriage under the surname of the bride
   — the third part, on microfilm, lists various other marriages: marriages omitted from or forgotten in the first and second parts; marriages celebrated between 1930 and 1940, complete or partial filiations given by families, but not found elsewhere.

   Many libraries in and out of Québec have the first and second parts of the *Répertoire Drouin,* but, up to now, the third part is available only at the Montréal and Longueuil public libraries.

   The *répertoire Drouin* is a rather big marriage repertory (see below). Every abstract gives:
   — the date and the parish of the mar riage
   — the names of both spouses
   — the names of both spouses' parents (or previous spouse), as given by the mar riage record.
3. If you do not find the references to a marriage record either in the *Index consolidé* or the *Répertoire Drouin,* perhaps it will be found in a parish's marriage repertory.

   Indeed, there exists in Québec a nearly complete collection of "répertoires de mariage." In fact, not only *almost every Catholic parish of the Province of Québec* has her own repertory, but also many Catholic parishes elsewhere in Canada or in the United States have their own, above all in Ontario and in New Hampshire.

   A repertory of marriages contains an *abstract* of of every marriage record found in a parish register, from the opening date of the register down to, at least, the middle of the 20th century. Entries are usually ranged in alphabetical order and each abstract contains at least:
   — the date and the parish of the marriage
   — the names of both spouses
   — the names of both spouses' parents (or previous spouse), as given by the marriage record.

continued on page 29

As many parishes have a *separate* repertory instead of *sharing* some regional repertory with others, some people tried to arrange their content in an **only one** alphabetical series. This is the origin of the still useful *Fichier Loiselle* and *Fishier Pontbriand*, both available on microfilm from the Archives Nationales du Québec.

4. Finally, for any Catholic or non-Catholic marriage celebrated in Québec between 1730 and 1825, the main research tool is the newly (1994) available *Fichier Histor*. This collection of around 150,000 marriage records abstracts is bound in 44 manuscript volumes. As as of today, you may consult of photocopy of this fichier only at the Montreal City Library.

Research Tools For The Period From 1621 to 1765

As soon as the genealogist reaches ancestors who lived in Québec anytime before 1765, he has access to books that contain, not only abstracts of marriage records, but **also** abstracts of baptism and burial records. Moreover, these abstracts cover **all** the existing parish registers, i.e., all Catholic parishes before 1766.

In the first place, there are three genealogical dictionaries:

— The *Tanguay* dictionary, the oldest (1870-1890) and most famous one, is said to list almost every record and family to 1760. Nevertheless, there are wide gaps in it, particularly in the Montreal and Trois-Riviéres regions after 1720/1730.

— The *Drouin* dictionary can be described as a *Tanguay* dictionary reduced to marriages, with few addings.

— The *Jetté* dictionary, the newest one (1981), lists every record from all the parishes whose registers are still found from 1621 to 1730, with many addings coming from notarial records, nominal censuses and even some records from France. Needless to say, the Jetté dictionary is the best one for the first century of Québec's genealogical history...

In the second place, there is the *Répertoire* of the *Programme de recherc' en démographie historique* of the Université de Montréal, where we find a summary of each variable element of every baptism, marriage, and burial record found in all the parish registers opened in Québec from 1621 to 1765.

I must conclude this section on Québec's research tools by the three following remarks:

— First, virtually complete collections of these research tools are found in at least two cities, Montréal and Québec.

— Second, considering the wealth of information easily found in the research tools previously described, other research tools, such as family genealogies, periodicals, etc., are usually of little help in Québec. The only exception to this rule may be the obituaries found in newspapers.

— Third, in spite of the general high quality of these tools, the genealogists must **never** forget that any book, which is always a re-writing of original material, may contain **errors** and missings. Therefore, if it happens that you have any doubt about a date, place, or name, the manuscript source from which the research tool derives should **always** be consulted...even if the information has been taken from the Jetté dictionary!

PART III
Typical Genealogical Problems in French-Canadian Research

To introduce the typical genealogical problems in French-Canadian research, it is important to recall the basic principle of effective genealogical research (in Québec), as it is a principle that is often forgotten by English-speaking inquirers and researchers in Canada as well as in the United States. This principle states that the best way (and at times the only way) to identify an individual is *by associating his name to a* ***couple's name:***:husband and wife or father and mother. This is so because, in general, homonymous couples are very rare, while homonymous individuals may be numerous, even in the 18th century.

By example, even if my own surname, Jetté, is far less common in Québec than those of Lefebvre, Roy or Tremblay, three Jettés live in the same building as I, and three René Jettés are listed in the current Longueuil telephone directory. Nevertheless, I am still the only René Jetté who is the *husband of* a Louise Dion and *the son of* a Donat Jetté and of a Cécile Lariviére.

So, if you only know an ancestor's name *without* his wife's or his parent's name, you will usually have more or less serious *problems* to go further in your genealogy. Needless to say, solutions to this kind of problem are outside the scope of this introductory exposé.

In spite of the outstanding qualities of the *manuscript sources* and the wealth in *research tools*, French-Canadian genealogists may have to face one or more of the following problems:

1. French-Canadian researchers may face a problem familiar to any genealogist, **migration.** Indeed, the wanted record might exist, but it lies at an unknown place, because the researcher has no idea of his ancestor's migration path.

If the problem is about a marriage record, it is most easy to solve inside Catholic Québec, and in the border counties of Ontario and New Brunswick, thanks to the marriage repertories, but it usually becomes a *very big problem* elsewhere, as many people married somewhere in the U.S.A. or elsewhere in Canada and then came back to Québec.

On the other hand, if the problem is about a baptism or burial record, it is useful to know at least Québec's *main inside and outside migratory patterns* (there is a useful synthesis of these migratory patterns in the Chapter 8 of my *Traité de généalogie*)

2. A second problem may arise from the fact that parish registers, which are the almost unique source of all the above-mentioned research tools, are *not perfect*. Sometimes, indeed, the marriage records **fail**:

— a marriage record may **omit** the spouses' parents' names (incomplete record)

— or it simply may **not exist** any more (missing record).

When the wanted marriage record fails, the *first move* should be to search for the **marriage contract** in the notarial archives. This is because around two thirds of the marriages do have both records, i.e. the parish or religious record and the notarial or civil record, at least until the middle of the 19th century.

If the marriage contract is not found, the genealogist has to rely on other sources (other parish records, notarial records, nominal censuses, etc.) in order to prove both spouses' filiation, either by finding **another probing document** or by proving the desired filiation **by presumption** (proof using *circumstantial evidence*). The ways and means of the proof by presumption are explained with many details and examples in Chapter 7 of my *Traité de généalogie*.

3. The main **specific** problem to French research in Québec is surely **name variations**. This may be a problem even for French-speaking genealogists.
— First, there are unexpected *spelling variations*: Jetté may be heard and therefore written Jeté, Chetay, or even Stay in English records.
— Second, there are *changes in the first name*: Marie may become Marie Madeleine, Adolphe may become Delphis, Marie Louise may become Blanche, etc. This phenomenon is rather frequent in the second half of the 19th century and even in the beginning of the 20th century.
— Lastly, there are frequent *substitutions* from a *family name* to a *nickname* or *"dit" name*—as English-speaking genealogists used to say: Jetté may become Durivage, Biroleau may become Lafleur, Chapdelaine may become Lariviére or Valérien, Rivard may become Loranger or Lacoursiére, etc.

Fortunately, my own *répertoire des noms de famille du Québec* can help solving most of the biggest spelling variations and virtually all the "dit" names. ——— ❑

USEFUL ADDRESS

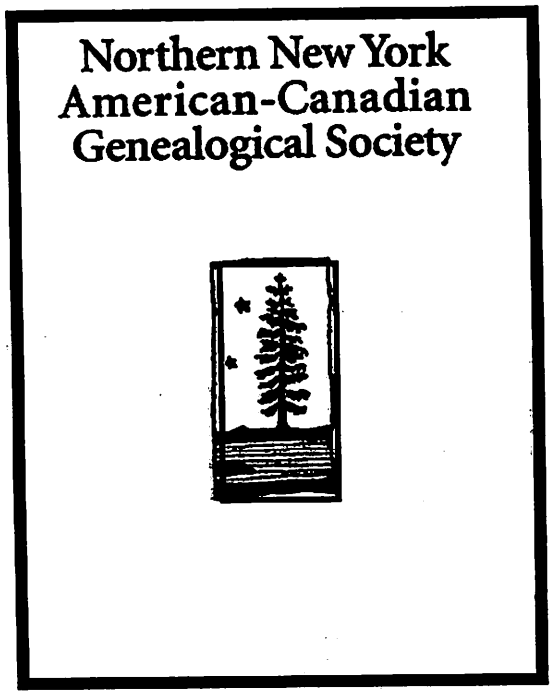
Archives nationales du Canada (National Archives of Canada)
395 Wellington St. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0N3
Archives nationales du Québec, Centre d'archives de Montréal
1945 Mullins, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3K 1N9
Archives nationales du Québec, Centre d'archives de Québec
1210 Séminaire, C.P. 10450, Sainte-Foy, Québec, Canada G1V 4N1
Bibliothéque Nationale du Québec
1700 Saint-Denis, Montréal, Québec, Canada
Institut généalogique J.L., et associés[2]
9020 Foucher, Montréal, Québec, Canada H2M 1V7
Montréal City Library (the genealogical collection is in the "Salle Gagnon")
Pavillon LaFontaine, 1301 East Sherbrooke St., Montréal, Québec, Canada H2L 1M3
Parchemin, Société Archiv-Histo
C.P. 335, succ. Place d'Armes, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3K 382*
Société généalogique canadienne-francaise
C.P. 335, succ. Place d'Armes, Montréal, Québec, Canada H2Y 3H1

*[I'm sure the "8" in this address is a typo - the pattern doesn't fit with the other addresses]

References

1. All these topics are fully developed in my *Traité de généalogie.*
2. The place where you may buy my books (post paid):

— Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec	200 $ Can	$175 US
— Traité de généalogie	80 $ Can	$ 80 US
— Répertoire des noms de familles du Québec	35 $ Can	$ 35 US



Designer's Thoughts...
I've decided to go for leaving an open space that won't look strange when blank — and will accept a handwritten dedication easily. The illustration is another reason for this format — I wanted a tree that grows on the US / Canadian border with its roots in both countries' soil, and I wanted a body of water to represent both Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River. The stars on one side and the light sky on the other side of the tree represent time passing — something genealogists are aware of. The lines and forms I wanted to use to create this illustration become strange when drawn on a large scale (the width of the whole bookplate), so — for reasons of illustration "scale" and dedication space — I've made the final format as you see."
...Peter S. Martin

The above bookplate graciously designed for us by Peter Martin will be put in all books donated to NNYACGS. If you have research books, history books, or books of interest, to genealogists, that you wish to donate to the Society, write to our address in the Journal.

Hail — Defaillet Desfeuillets — Faille Lafayette — Faye

by
R. Donald LaPointe #251
61 Liberty St., Montpelier VT 05602-2420

Those of us who did French-Canadian genealogy and must trek through the 1800's of New York and Vermont are well acquainted with the frustration that name changes and mutations of names can bring. Even so, we bull-headedly persevere and eventually unravel the mysteries left by our ancestors and the record keepers of their time. This is one such search. I hope that it will help unravel someone else's mystery. I must be honest and hasten to add that my mystery has not yet been completely solved, but one road-block has been dismantled. Maybe someone out there can fill in the missing part.

On May 27, 1851, at St. Bernard de Lacolle, St. Jean County, Quebec, Guillaume Barriere married Flavie Raymond. Guillaume and Flavie later moved to the Mooers Forks area of New York, and he became William Gates. Tracing the Barriere line was easily accomplished.

Flavie's ancestry was more difficult, to say the least. It has taken years to hurdle the road-blocks. It was understood that her father and mother were Francois Raymond and Marie Hail or Hall, and Genealogical logic said the marriage took place somewhere in St. Jean County, Quebec. It proved useless to pursue the repertoires of the county. Nothing was there, only Guillaume and Flavie's marriage. The Loiselle tapes were equally disappointing. So, the long trek of following the repertoires of the St. Lawrence River towns began. This seemed a logical step as so many families moved down river from the Trois-Riviere and Quebec City areas. The marriage of Francois Raymond and Marie Hail/Hall did not exist! Had Guillaume Barriere and Flavie Raymond only married at St. Bernard de Lacolle, and had previously emigrated to New York State? Could they have gone back to Quebec to get married?

Now I began to show signs of a desperate genealogist! Records were searched repeatedly. Microfilms were rented from the library of the local Mormon branch library (Family History Center), and still no luck. Then, a query in the journal of the NNYACGS! Someone else was looking for Marie Hail. I followed up on every query and found, unfortunately, she was no further along than I, but now I had a fellow conspirator.

At this point, permit me to express my appreciation to Barbara Gates, of the State of Washington, for working with me through letters and the telephone, in this quest. My appreciation also to several other persons who generously responded to my many letters of inquiry.

Back to the mystery. Barbara Gates had visited St. Bernard de Lacolle, a few years ago, and obtained condensed information on the marriage of Guillaume Barriere and Flavie Raymond, but it did not add any information. Still, we only knew Flavie's mother as Marie Hail. Yes, by now we were sure it was *Hail* and

not *Hall*. Eagerly we awaited the arrival of each new publication on Clinton County, NY. We found records on what we thought were Flavie's aunts (they later turned out to be her sisters), and knowing the particulars it was helpful in the end, but our elusive Marie Hail was not there.

Genealogical logic, actually desperation again, told me to write to St. Bernard de Lacolle and see what I could get for a marriage record on Guillaume Barriere and Flavie Raymond. I knew that Barbara Gates had obtained some of this information, but sometimes if there are changes in personnel information is more available or complete. I asked for a full copy of the marriage record and included a nominal fee of $5.00 along with a self-addressed envelope with Canadian coin for return postage. It was not long before the information arrived. The door began to open for I *did* receive a full copy of the marriage certificate. Flavie Raymond was the daughter of Francois Raymond, *but* on May 27, 1851, he was deceased. For Flavie we find listed, at the marriage, the following:

Jacques Bonhomme, father and Jacques-Baptiste Giroux, brother

Barbara Gates discovered that this Jacques-Baptiste Giroux was actually the son of Jacques Bonhomme's first wife, Marguerite Banlier, by her first husband, Pierre Giroux.

In the records of St. Bernard de Lacolle, I found that on November 28, 1843, Jacques Bonhomme, widower of Marguerite Banlier, married Marie Hail, widow of *Andre* Raymond. Our Francois Raymond was actually Andre.

The next step was to find this Hail/Raymond marriage, and find it I did! In the records of Lacadie, St Jean County, on October 15, 1810, Louis-Andre Raymond married Marie *Defaillet*. Hail now became Defaillet! This did not surprise me.

Louis-Andre Raymond (known to us as Francois) was the son of Toussaint-Louis Raymond and Angelique Bleau. They were married November 4, 1788, at St. Philippe, Laprairie County, Quebec.

Marie Defaillet was the daughter of Pierre Defaillet and Agnes Supernant. They were married on January 31, 1791, at Lacadie, St. Jean County, Quebec.

Pierre Defailler was the son of Pierre Defaillet and Josette Paquet. This now became my new road block. As I had experienced before with Marie Hail's marriage, this marriage was nowhere to be found, until I found *Drouin's Marriages 1760-1935*. This resource places the marriage of Pierre Defaillet and Josette Paquet about 1760, does not indicate a location, but lists Pierre's parents as Joseph Faille and Catherine Tabeau. Joseph's parents are listed as Noel Paquet and Marie-Anne Hertaut. With this information the ancestry can be traced back to France. Someday the exact date and place of the marriage will be found.

I would appreciate hearing from anyone who can give me the marriage date and location of Pierre Defaillet and Josphte Paquet. I would also welcome any up-date of any of the information.

❑

Ancestor Chart ☞

ANCESTOR CHART
Hail — Defaillet — Faille — Faie

I.	Unknown parents in France — St. Jean d'Aubrigoux, Clermont, Auvergne (Haute-Loire)		
II.	Claude Faye/Faie/Faille	m. 25 Oct. 1688 Laprairie, Que	Jeanne Peras Pierre & Denise Lemaitre
III.	Claude-Joseph Faille	m. 14 May 1726 Laprairie, Que	Catherine Tabeau Pierre & Catherine Brune
IV.	Pierre Defaillet	m. ca. 1760	Josphte Paquet* Noel & M-Anne Hertaut
V.	Pierre Defaillet	m. 31 Jan 1791 Lacadie, St Jean, Que	Agnes Suprenant Jos. & Genevieve Lamarre
VI.	Marie Defaillet/Hail	m. 15 Oct 1810 Lacadie, St Jean, Que	Louis-Andre Raymond Toussaint-Ls & Angl. Bleau

RAYMOND ANCESTOR CHART

I.	Barthelemi Raymond m. Rollet, Angouleme, Angoumois (Charente), France		Marguerite Chaudie
II.	Toussaint Raymond dit Passe-Compaigne	m. 1 Oct 1696 Montreal, Que	Barbe Pilet Frs. & Frse. Loisel
III.	Francois Raymond	m. 6 Apr 1723 Laprairie, Que	M-Louise Longuetin Jerome & M-Louise Dumas
IV.	Ls-Toussaint Raymond	m. 31 Jul 1764 St Phi Laprairie	M-Reine Coupal Antoine & M-Louise Palin
V.	Toussaint-Ls Raymond	m. 4 Nov 1788 St Phil Laprairie	Angelique Bleau Joseph & Agathe Lavoix
VI.	Louis-Andre Raymondm.	15 Oct 1810 Lacadie, Que	Marie Defaillet Pierre & Agnes Suprenant
VII.	Flavie Raymond	m. 27 May 1851 St Bernard Lacolle	Guillaume Barriere Denis & M-Gen. Monet

Wiley Family Bible

submitted by
Marie Gennett#345 456 Rt. 191 Chazy, NY 12921

The following is taken from the Wiley Family Bible, this was loaned to me by GleniceWiley Gravelle, Chazy Landing Road, Chazy, NY

Wiley Births

Oliver	—	23 Dec 1772
Mary	—	21 Oct 1781
William	—	9 Apr 1790
Sarah	—	29 Feb 1792
James	—	24 Dec 1797
Stephen	—	20 Jan 1799
Mary	—	9 Apr 1803
Jane	—	2 July 1805
Oliver	—	16 Jul 1807
Elizabeth	—	14 Apr 1815
Rebecca	—	16 Jun 1816
Calvin	—	1819
Kelton	—	31 Oct 1822
Albert	—	1821
Ethan	—	13 Jun 1880
Helen	—	1 May 1899

Steemberg/Stemberg Births

Mary	—	21 Oct 1751
Rebecca	—	30 Aug 1763
Benjamin	—	14 Jul 1753
Jane	—	1 Mar 1786
Richard	—	25 May 1788
Catherine	—	14 Oct 1790
Stephen	—	31 Nov 1793
Elry	—	17 Feb 1795
Rebecca	—	6 Jun 1797
James	—	17 Sep 1801
John?	—	25 Mar 1810

Deaths

Elizabeth Wiley	—	14 Aug 1848
Ethan Wiley	—	27 Mar 1867
William Wiley	—	26 Sep 1868
Stephen Wiley	—	1 Mar 1880
Lucinda Wiley	—	26 Mar 1895

Oliver Wiley married Elizabeth Brownson, 5 Oct 1835

Garand's in New York

(Fontaine/Lariviere)

by
Michael R. Potaski
4190 Windflower Ct., Woodb· ·]ge, VA 22193

I have developed what I believe to be a credible line of descent from Pierre Garand, who settled in Canada in the latter half of the 17th century, to some Garands in New York and Massachusetts. I hope users of this material will review it carefully and compare it with their own holdings. I am very eager to know whether anyone has any additional data to confirm or to expand this line and graft it to the descending genealogy that I am building from Pierre Garand. If anyone has any additional information — particularly Family Group Sheets that they could photocopy, that would add to what I have here, I would be most appreciative. I would be most happy to reimburse the cost of copying and mailing of the material to me.

The earliest GARAND that can be reliably determined to be an ancestor of the French Canadian family was Charles Garand, or Garant, as the name was spelled during much of the family's history. Charles lived during the first half of the 1600's with his wife, Anne Maillet, and family in the Ste. Croix des Pelletiers in the Diocese of Rouen, in Normandy, France. Their son Pierre is the only Garand known to have emigrated from France to Canada during the French regime and it is he who established the French Canadian family from whom all present day French Canadian Garands and Garants are descended.

The size of Charles Garand and Anne Maillet's family is not known. If they followed normal patterns, Pierre would have been one of their younger children and least likely to have inherited any viable holdings in France; thus, the appeal of becoming a colonist in the new world. The date of Pierre's birth is unknown, but he gave his age as 22 during the census of 1666, which indicates he was born in the year 1644.

The date of Pierre Garand's arrival in Canada is similarly unknown, but in 1666, he was still working as an indentured laborer for Pierre Niel in the Quebec City area. The normal pattern for many colonizers who lacked the means to pay for their passage was to contract with more affluent settlers or with the Company charged with developing the colony. In exchange for free passage, food, and lodging in the colony, the indentured worker was required to perform a number of years of labor, usually clearing land, building roads of an already established settler. The usual period of indenture was three years, although skilled tradesmen had shorter terms or none at all.

Pierre Garand's contract was with an established bourgeois family in Quebec's basse ville. The basse ville was where most of Quebec's merchants and traders had their businesses and at the time of the 1666 census, Pierre Viel had been married for eight years and had a wife and three children, in the household, in addition to his worker, Pierre

Garand. Pierre Garand was probably newly arrived in Canada when the 1666 census was taken, given that he married for the first time in 1669. Most indentured workers married immediately after their three-year contract expired.

Pierre Garand first married on 27 October 1669 to Renee CHANFRIN at Ste. Famille on the Ile d'Orleans. Renee was from St. Medard in Paris and "Fille du Roi" having contracted to travel to Canada for the specific purpose of marrying a settler. She brought with her household goods worth 200 French Livres and a dowry from the Crown of 50 French Livres, in cash. This represented a considerable amount of wealth for the time, as skilled artisans and craftsmen could count on an annual income of 100 livres.

1. Pierre Garand and Renee Chanfrin established their home at St. Laurent on the Ile d'Orleans, where they had at least eight children:

1- Marie Therese, born 14 July 1672, at St. Laurent, mar. Pierre NAULT, on 26 July 1692, at St. Laurent
2- Joseph, born 24 Oct. 1673 at Ste. Famille, IO, died before the census of 1681.
3- Marthe, born 31 Aug. 1675 at Ste. Famille, IO, mar.-1. Charles BRANCHAUD, on 22 Feb. 1694 at St. Laurent; she mar.-2 to Charles Dumas on 8 July 1712 at Beaumont.
4- Renee, born 8 Nov. 1677 at Ste. Famille, IO, died on 25 Sept. 1698 at the Hotel Dieu in Quebec.
5- Pierre, born 26 Nov. 1679 at St. Laurent IO, he mar. M. Jeanne MOLLEUR on 9 Sept. 1709 at Beaumont.
6- Anne, born 30 May 1681 at St. Laurent and died and was buried on 20 July 1691 at St. Laurent, IO.
7- M. Madeleine, born 6 Mar. 1684 at St. Laurent, she mar. Jacques CAUCHON on 5 Feb 1713 on the IO (Ct Jacob).
8- M. Catherine, born 6 Mar. 1684, she mar. Jean MARTIN on 18 Oct. 1706 at Chateau Richer.

Renee Chanfrin, died on 7 March 1684, the day after giving birth to her twin daughters, M-Madeleine and M-Catherine. Pierre Garand remarried on 21 November 1684 at St. Laurent to Catherine LABRECQUE by whom he had an additional eight children:

9- Marguerite-Angelique, born 12 May 1686 at St. Laurent, IO, she mar. Jacques LAVOIE on 15 Feb 1702 at Baie St. Paul.
10- Jeanne, born 8 Aug. 1688 at St. Laurent, IO, she mar. Nicolas MENANTEAU on 6 Aug 1798 at Montmagny.
11- Agnes-Marguerite, born 1 Apr. 1690 at St. Laurent IO, she mar. Michel NOEL on 26 Feb. 1713 at St. Pierre, IO.
12- Jean, born 24 Jan. 1691 at St. Laurent and died shortly after.
13- Jean, born 24 Jan. 1692 and baptized the next day at St. Laurent, IO.
14- Pierre, born 22 Feb. 1694 at St. Laurent, he mar. M-Jeanne MASSON on 10 Sept. 1714, at Montmagny.

15- Francois, born 4 Mar. 1696 at St. Laurent, IO, he mar.Marguerite CHEFDE-VERGUE on 3 Feb. 1723 at Becancoeur.
16- Charles, born 14 Apr. 1698 at St. Laurent, IO, he died on 9 May 1703 at Beau mont.

Pierre Garand, died on 7 January 1700, leaving Catherine Labrecque with ten of their surviving 16 children, ranging in age from 21 years to two years of age, including eight year old Jean, still at home. Catherine Labrecque, remarried some months later, sold the farm at St. Laurent, and moved the family to her new husband's home at La Durantaye, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, across from the Ile J'Orleans.

1.5 Pierre Garand, born 26 Nov. 1679, and m. M-Jeanne MOLLEUR, 9 Sep 1709 at Beaumont

1. M-Louise — d. at age 16 yrs
2. M-Jeanne — d. at age 3 mon.
3. Jeanne m. Joseph Bonnier 10 Nov. 1738 at Beaumont
4. Pierre m-1 Catherine MIMEAUX 14 Feb. 1746 at St. Michel; m-2 Francoise GENDRON 10 Feb. 1749 at St. Francois du Sud
5. Suzanne m. Jean BROCHU, 9 Jan 1741 at St. Vallier
6. M-Josphe m. Jean HELI 26 Jan 1756 at St. Vallier
7. **Michel m. Agathe BROCHU, 21 Feb. 1745 at St. Vallier**
8. M-Francoise m. Francois TRINQUIRE, 8 Jan. 1748 in Que.
9. Marguerite m-1 Francoise AUBERT, 5 Jul. 1751 at Beaumont; m-2 Joseph LANOUE, 19 Oct. 1756 at Levis
10. Joseph m. M-Elisabeth Sylvain, 29 May 1752 at St. Vallier
11. Jean Marie m. M-Angelique DUBOIS *dit* LAFRANCE, 5 Sep. 1763in Que.
12. M-Louise m-1 Antoine LAVIMODIERE, 8 Jan. 1770 at St.Antoine, Vercheres; m-2 Pierre PHANEUF, 11 Jan. 1773 at St. Antoine, Vercheres

1.5.7 Michel Garand, m. Agathe BROCHU, 21 Feb. 1745 at St. Vallier

1. Louise m. Nicolas FORTIER, 17 Feb. 1772 at St. Michel, Bellechasse
2. Michel m. Anne DUTIL, 8 Nov. 1773 at St. Michel, Bellechasse
3. Ignace m. Marie BERGEVAN *dit* LANGEVAN, 4 Nov. 1783 atNotre Dame de Quebec
4. **Pierre Joseph m. M-Reine NAUD *dit* LABRIE, 21 Nov. 1785 at St. Ours**

1.5.7.4 Pierre Joseph Garand m. M-Reine NAUD *dit* Labrie, 21 Nov. 1785 at St Ours

1. Pierre
2. Marie m. Alexis BABIN, 26 Nov. 1822 at Boucherville
3. Louise m. Joseph LUSSIER, 26 Feb. 1816 at Boucherville
4. **Joseph m. Desanges GERVAIS, 19 Sep. 1814 at St. Charles (probably St. Charles sur Richelieu)**
5. **Michel m. Pelagie BOUSQUET, 2 Feb. 1819 at Varennes**
6. **Charles m. Marie BRIEN *dit* DESROCHERS, 24 Feb. 1824 at Boucherville**

1.5.7.4.4 **Joseph Garand m. Desanges Gervais, 19 Sep. 1814 at St. Gervais**

1. Adelaide m. Michel PIERRE (sic), 16 Oct. 1832 atVarennes
2. Desanges m. Joseph GRIGNON, 13 May 1835 at Varennes

1.5.7.4.5 **Michel Garand m. Pelagie BOUSQUET, 2 Feb. 1819 at Varennes**

1. M-Julie, bap. 25 Feb. 1821 at Varennes, m. Joseph FONTAINE (date and place unknown)

2. M-Marcille, bap. 15 Oct. 1822 at Varennes
3. **Francois Xavier., bap. 28 Jan. 1824 at Varennes, m. Rose Delima PARÉ (needs to be verified)**
4. **Jean Baptiste, bap. 19 May 1825 at Varennes, m. Emerence ADAM (needs to be verified)**
5. Louise, bap. 11 Oct. 1826 at Varennes
6. Marie, bap. 2 Sep. 1827 at Varennes
7. Michel, bap. 24 Oct. 1828 at Varennes
8. Leon, born 17 Nov. 1830 at Varennes
9. **Norbert, born 25 Jan. 1833 at Varennes, m. Adeline BOUVIER, 18 Jan. 1851 at Plattsburgh, NY**
10. Albert, born 28 Oct. 1835 at Varennes
11. Charles, born 28 Oct. 1835 at Varennes
12. Dosithe, born 15 Nov. 1836 at Varennes
13. M-Louise, born 11 Sep. 1838 at Varennes

1.5 7.4.6 **Charles Garand m. Marie BRIEN *dit* DESROCHERS, 24 Feb. 1824 at Varennes**

1. Louis, bap. 27 Oct. 1825 at Boucherville
2. Charles, bap. 30 Aug. 1828 at Boucherville
3. Michel, bap. 19 Sep. 1830 at Boucherville
4. Aurelia, bap. 2 Apr. 1833 at Boucherville
5. Napoleon, born 29 Apr. 1835 at Varennes
6. M-Philomeme, born 8 Jul. 1837 at Varennes
7. Marie, born 4 Mar. 1842 at Varennes
8. Julie, born 7 Oct. 1844 at Varennes

1.5.7.4.5.1 **M-Julie Garand m. Joseph FONTAINE (date and place unknown)**

1. **Theophile, born 9 Jun. 1850 at Plattsburgh, NY, mRosanna PLANTE**
2. Pierre, born 13 Apr. 1852 at Plattsburgh, NY
3. Euphrosie, born 8 Apr. 1853 at Plattsburgh, NY
4. M-Pauline, born 10 Jan. 1855 at Plattsburgh, NY

1.5.7.4.5.3 **Francois Xavier Garand m. Rose Delima PARÉ (date and place unknown)**

1. Philias, born 1875 at Perry Mills, NY
2. Henry, born 17 Jul. 1853 at Plattsburgh, NY

1.5.7.4.5.4 Jean Baptiste Garand m. Emerence ADAM (date and place unknown)

1. Louise, bap. 13 Jul 1851 at Plattsburgh, NY
2. Rosalie, bap. 5 Jun. 1852 at Plattsburgh, NY
3. Emelia, bap. 6 May 1855 at Plattsburgh, NY

1.5.7.4.5.9 Norbert Garand m. Adeline BOUVIER 18 Jan. 1851 at Plattsburgh, NY

1. Celina, bap. 13 Feb. 1858 at Plattsburgh, NY
2. Philomene, bap. 23 Mar. 1862 at Plattsburgh, NY
3. **Josephine, bap. 23 Dec. 18[illegible] at Plattsburgh, NY, m. Henry Napoleon LARIVIERE, 1 Jan. 1885 at Palmer,MA**

1.5.7.4.5.1.1.Theophile Fontaine m. Rosanna Plante (date and place unknown)

1. Leila Marie Adeline, bap. 16 Oct. 1888 at St. Joseph's Parish, Cohoes, NY
2. Joseph Francis, bap. 13 Nov. 1889 at St. Joseph's, Cohoes, NY
3. Marie, born 16 Sep. 1890 at Cohoes, NY
4. Rosanna, born 2 Feb. 1892 at Cohoes, NY
5. Mariam Louise, bap 8 Apr. 1894 at Cohoes, NY

1.5.7.4.5.9.3 Josephine Garand m. Henry Napoleon LARIVIERE, 1 Jan. 1885 at Palmer, MA

1. Henry Hector, born 11 Mar. 1886 at Palmer, MA, m. Clara STEIGER, 9 Jun. 1911 (place unknown)
2. Flossie Delores Josephine, born 21 May 1888 at Palmer MA, m. Ralph PIGEON, 20 Jun. 1909 (place unknown)
3. Prudence Precilla, born 19 Dec. 1889 at Palmer,MA
4. Odenia Antonia, born 2 Apr. 1891 at New Bedford, MA m. Paul PIGEON, 31 Jan. 1916 (place unknown)
5. Valmore Antonio, born 27 Sep. 1893 at New Bedford, MA m. Marie CHABOT, 2 Aug. 1925 at Palmer, MA
6. Viola Beatrice, born 10 Dec. 1896 at New Bedford, MA m. Joseph BOUGIE, 30 May 1922 (place unknown)

What Immigration Form G-639 Can Do For You

by
Julie Dowd#645
105 Prospect Ave., Plattsburgh NY 12901-1321

Immigration Form G-639 may be the key for you to unlock information about ancestors who came to the United States from another country. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is a storehouse of over 100 years of information about the activities of citizens and aliens. In 1891, the federal government founded the Service to consolidate all laws having to do with immigration and naturalization. Previous to this time, each state had its own set of laws in these two areas.

With the advent of the computer age, more information is easily accessible. More and more old records are being computerized. Searches for information you would like to have, can be initiated by filing a Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Request, Form G-639. A copy is included with this article for you to copy and use.

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) is a "disclosure" law designed to allow the public access to records maintained by federal agencies in order to be informed about government activities. The Act contains provisions for the protection of certain information, such as properly classified documents, information that, if disclosed, would constitute an invasion of personal privacy, trade secrets, etc.

The Privacy Act (PA) is a "non-disclosure" law intended to protect the privacy rights of living individuals who are the subjects of federal records by encouraging maximum access to the records by the individuals to whom the records pertain and limiting access to the records by other parties. The PA applies only to records relating to lawful permanent residents and United States citizens that are contained in a system of records and which are retrieved by the name, or other personal identifier, of the individual.

For genealogical purposes, this means if you are asking for information on a person who is alive, you should get their permission in the form of a signature on the G-639, or have a letter giving this permission included with your request. If you cannot find the person to give permission for the release of information, the people who handle FOIA/PA requests go by the "hundred year" rule. If the information you would like is more than 100 years old, they consider that the person is probably dead, and they will, therefore, release this information to you. If you know the person about whom you are requesting the information is no longer alive, and you enclose a copy of the death certificate, a newspaper obituary, or other proof of death, you will also be able to receive the information.

Unfortunately, as you may already have found out, the INS often receives calls and letters from people who wish to know when and where their immigrant ancestors arrived in this country, or when and where that ancestor naturalized. Such requests usually become frustrated when they learn that the INS requires the vary same information in order to do a successful search of the records. Other requesters ask for records that the INS does not have. A solution to these problems is for the FOIA personnel to direct genealogists to those records, places and organizations that can help them find the information they need.

The FOIA/PA specialist uses as a reference the "Genealogy Correspondence Resource

Guide." This book can be ordered by you from the Immigration Forms Center in Williston, Vermont. Ask for it by name or by form number, Form M-360 (11/29/91). This book tells you where to find records on everything from ships manifests to head tax certificates, and from federal court addresses to what the naturalization requirements were before 1906.

A call to your local Immigration Office asking about the G-639 process and what might be available to you is a good idea. FOIA/PA personnel usually can tell you what your chances are of finding particular information. Every agency has its own process for making a Freedom of Information or Privacy Act request. It is best to phone them first to ask the correct for the correct procedure.

If you do decide to file a G-639, it may be sent to any local, district or national INS office. The smaller offices will give you the best turn-around time. You should file your form with the office closest to you, but if you are near a large metropolitan area such as New York, Miami, or Los Angeles, you may want to try a smaller center. Another way to get a quicker response is to file with an immigration service center. There are four of these centers in the United States: St. Albans, Vermont; Laguna Niguel, California; Lincoln, Nebraska; and Dallas, Texas. Each of these centers has FOIA/PA personnel who are required to start processing your case within 10 days.

When your envelope is opened at a service center, a file number is assigned to the G-639 or letter by a clerk using an automated tracking system and a receipt notice is automatically sent to you telling you that the INS has started working on your request. Any further correspondence or calls concerning that request should refer to the file number from the receipt notice.

Although it is not necessary to use a G-639, it will help you focus your search. Sometimes the FOIA/PA personnel will receive a letter asking for all the information about a person with a common name, such as John Smith, who came from England after 1850. Any genealogist will tell you this search is too broad and will probably not give you the exact information you want. By narrowing the parameters of your search, you will, in all likelihood, achieve a positive result.

USING THE G-639

(A walk through the document)

First read the form and the instructions on the back. It may give you some clues to limit your search. If possible, type or print your request.

1. TYPE OF REQUEST

If the request is on someone other than yourself, choose "a". If it is for information about yourself, choose "b".

2. RELEASE TO

a. There is no cost for filing a FOIA/PA request unless there is a considerable amount of photocopying involved. The first 100 pages are free. Up to 180 pages you may be charged and after that there is a gradual scale at $8.00. The average request gleans about 20 pages of information.

b. If you want your records sent to an attorney, government agency, or other representative, then the name and address of the third party must be supplied.

c. Proof of death is covered by the hundred-year rule or by an obituary, death certificate, or notarized letter from a relative referencing the death.

The name of person authorized to see the record, this may be yourself or your representative.

The signature of person giving consent is the requester.

Name of requester is yourself. Give your whole name including maiden name or alias. Sometimes this may be the searcher.

Daytime phone number — on occasion, FOIA/PA personnel phone a requester for additional information or clarification of information. They may ask you to narrow your search further or ask you about some possibilities they have found, or because they have experience in this area, they may recommend you try another avenue for finding information. Often they recommend you order the Resource Guide.

Your address, including apartment number, is important for the information to get back to you. Searchers who usually have a personal interest in their own genealogy, know how disappointing it is to have long awaited information delayed, so it is important to have your address and phone number as accurate as possible.

3. ACTION REQUESTED

Copy or In-person review — Most INS offices can make arrangements for you to come in to see the file for yourself. It is a really overpowering feeling to sit in front of paperwork signed by an ancestor or to see a picture of a long-lost relative for the first time. If you are interested in seeing the originals, ask if that office can make the accommodation for you. If not, you may ask for a transfer of the file to an office that will make this possible. Most people are satisfied with photocopies.

4. INFORMATION NEEDED TO SEARCH FOR RECORDS

Asking for anything and everything about a certain person is usually too broad a request. If you ask for copies of everything in the immigration file you will receive it all. With that information you will be able to file a subsequent request with a tighter focus. For instance, you may find out that your ancestor entered the country on the Grand Trunk Railroad. You may do a further request for manifests of the railroad. Before 1954 written records were kept by the INS on most car and train arrivals to the US. There is no limit on the number of requests you may make on one subject.

There is no priority given to FOIA/PA requests by reason. They are handled as they come in. The time delays involved before you get the information stem mostly from delays in file requests. Sometimes it takes a couple of months to get all files moved to a central location. Genealogical requests, medical, or probate requests receive the same priority.

5. DATA NEEDED ON SUBJECT

Family name — give all spellings. Often, names were changed at entry, but subsequent records may show the original spelling. If, as in Hispanic names, there are two family names, give both.

Given name — the same applies.

Middle initial — if possible give the whole middle name.

Other names used — maiden names, nick names, names from prior marriages, diminutive, possible names. Give anything you think may help the searcher.

Name at time of entry — give the exact name if you have it. A photocopy of a signature if it is written in other than the English alphabet will enable the searcher to narrow the possibilities.

I-94 Admission#—An I-94 is a small card, made of stiff white paper given to an alien at a port of entry land, sea, or airport. This card is usually given to an alien by an Immigration Inspector. It gives the alien's name, date of birth, country of citizenship and destination in the US. It, also, tells how long the alien may remain in the US, and is stamped with an admission stamp showing the port of entry, the date, class of admission, and the inspector's number. At the top of the I-94 is the number. The alien then gets his half of the document.

The other half containing the same admission number is stored by the INS. Usually the passport is stamped at the same time giving the class of admission and length of stay. Sometimes there is information written on the back of the I-94 that may help in your search.

Alien Registration Number — an alien may get one of these numbers for a variety of reasons. In the normal course of events, this number is given as a record of legal immigration. Anyone who has been arrested by an Immigration Officer or excluded entry before he gets into the US, or deported after he is in the US has one. If you have a relative who was an asylum seeker or a refugee, he also would be given an "A" number.

In the last 40 or more years, the "A" number consists of the letter A and eight numbers, i.e. A 18 397 324. Presently the INS is using files that reach into the 100 millions. Sometimes certain programs were designated a certain block of "A" numbers. The 15 million series was for Chinese boatmen, the 90 million series was for Legalization applicants in the late 1980's. Often there is no paper file, only an electronic record. Aliens detained by the Border Patrol along the southern border were given 80 million numbers and an electronic file only. Alien registration numbers from the early 1900's may start with OH or OL. The number alone may give a clue to the searcher where to look for your relatives' file, because files from different programs may be filed in different parts of the country. As an example, Lincoln, Nebraska, houses all the files under litigation from the Legalization Program.

"A" files for legal immigration will always give you the names of the mother and father of the alien, their date and place of birth, their spouse's name and the names and ages of any children they had at the time of entry. The older files often contain original documents, the new ones photocopies.

Petition number — is the number on the petition on which one person is asking for another to come to the US. For instance, your great grandfather may have come here from Ireland. As soon as he was able, he sent for his wife. It is on this piece of paper that you will find the number. The monetary receipt for this petition usually has the petition number on it.

Country of birth — give the original country of birth. If, as in many Polish families, they lived in England for a time before coming to the US, put that in too. If it's a country such as the former Soviet Union, narrow it down to Latvia or Mongolia, etc.

Date of birth — narrow it down as much as possible. Knowing the day of the week may be helpful, even if you don't know the exact date. If you don't know the exact age, give the searcher a 5-10 year range.

Names of other family members — before the end of the last century, families may have been listed under the oldest son's name when the father was already in the US. The mother and children following may be shown under the son's name, i.e. Chaim Franke with 2 female dependents and 3 male dependents. One of the females may have been his mother and Chaim may have been only 13 years old. Give as many names of the family group as you can.

Passport# — if you're lucky enough to have an old passport, the serial number is usually on the first page inside the passport. Sometimes it is imprinted in the cover. If you can send photocopies of any pages of the passport with stamps on them, they may give some clues to the searcher. continued on page 48

Pages 46 and 47 contain the front and back of form G-639. It was shrunk one size and applied as a paste-up. You will want to enlarge it one size when you copy it for use. ☞

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

OMB No. 1115-0087
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Request

START HERE - Please Type or Print and read instructions on the reverse before completing this form.

1. **Type of Request: (check appropriate box)**
   - ☐ a. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) *(complete all items except 6)*
   - ☐ b. Privacy Act (PA) *(item 6 must be completed in addition to all other applicable items)*
   - ☐ c. Amendment *(PA only)*

2. **List below, the name and telephone number of the person to whom the information should be released. By my signature, I consent to the following** *(check applicable boxes)*:
   - ☐ a. Pay all costs incurred for search, duplication, and review of materials up to $25.00, when applicable. *(see reverse)*
   - ☐ b. Allow the person named below to see my record or a portion of my record *(specify)*_____
     (Consent is required for records for United States Citizens (USC) and Lawful Permanent Residents)
   - ☐ c. Proof of death is attached for deceased subject *(obituary or death certificate)*

Please type or print all information, except where signature is requested:

Name of person authorized to see record:	**Signature of person giving consent:**
Name of requester:	**Daytime phone number: ( ) -**

Address *(street number and name)*:		**Apt. No.:**
City:	**State:**	**Zip Code:**

3. **Action Requested** *(check one)*:
   ☐ a. Copy ☐ b. In-person Review

4. **Information needed to search for record(s):**
   Specific information, document(s), or record(s) desired *(identify by name, date, subject matter, and location of information)*:

   Purpose *(optional; you are not required to state the purpose for your request, however, doing so may assist the INS in locating the records needed to respond to your request.)*:

5. **Data NEEDED on SUBJECT of Record** (*if data marked with an asterisk (*) is not provided records may not be located*):

***Family Name:**	**Given Name:**		**Middle Initial:**
***Other names used, if any:**	***Name at time of entry into the US:**		**I-94 Admissions #:**
***Alien Registration #:**	***Petition #:**	***Country of birth:**	***Date of birth or Age:**
Names of other family members that may appear on requested record(s) *(i.e. spouse, daughter, son)*:			**Passport #:**
Country of origin:	**Port-of-Entry into the US:**		**Date of entry:**
Manner of entry *(air, sea, land)*:	**Mode of travel** *(name of carrier)*:		**SSAN:**
***Name on Naturalization Certification:**		**Certificate #:**	**Naturalization date:**
Address at time of Naturalization:		**Court and location:**	

6. **Verification of subject's identity** *(see reverse for explanation) (check one box)*:
   ☐ a. In-person, with ID ☐ b. Notarized Affidavit of identity ☐ c. Other *(specify)*:

Signature of Requester: **Date:**

Telephone #: ( )

NOTARY (normally needed from individuals who are the subject of the record sought *(see below)*
or a sworn declaration under penalty of perjury.

subscribed and sworn to before me this_____day of _____,19_____.

Signature of Notary_____ My Commission Expires_____

OR

If a declaration is provided in lieu of a notarized signature, it must state, at a minimum, the following: *(include Notary Seal or Stamp in this space)*

If executed outside the United States: "I declare (certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature:_____"

If executed within the United States, its territories, possessions, or commonwealths: "I declare (certify, verify; or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature:_____"

INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.
Applicants making false statements are subject to criminal penalties [Pub. L. 93--579.88 stat. (5 U.S.C. 552a (i)(3)].

Do Not Use This Form for the Following Reasons:
(1) Determine status of pending applications - call nearest INS office. (2) Consular notification of visa petition approval - use Form I-824. (3) Return of Original documents - Use Form G-884. (4) For records of naturalization prior to Sept. 27, 1906, - write to the clerk of court where naturalization occurred. (5) INS arrivals prior to 1891, except for arrivals at the port of NY, which began as of June 16, 1897, - write to the National Archives.

How to Submit a Request.
Person requesting a search for access to INS records under the Freedom of Information or Privacy Acts may submit the completed application to the INS office nearest the applicant's place of residence. Requests may be submitted in person or by mail. If an application is mailed, the envelope should be clearly marked *"Freedom of Information" or "Privacy Act Information Request."*

Information Needed to Search for Records.
Please Note: Failure to provide complete and specific information as requested in item 5, may result in a delay in processing or inability to locate the records or information requested.

Verification of Identity in Person.
Requesters appearing in person for access to their records may identify themselves by showing a document bearing a photograph *(such as an Alien Registration Card, Form I-551, Citizen Identification Card, Naturalization Certificate, or passport) or two items which bear their name and address (such as driver's license and voter's registration).*

Verification of Identity by Mail.
Requesters wanting access to their records shall identify themselves by name, current address, date and place of birth, and alien or employee identification number. A notarized example of their signatures or sworn declaration under penalty of perjury must also be provided (this form or a DOJ Form 361, Certification of Identity, may be used for this purpose).

Verification of Identity of Guardians.
Parents or legal guardians must establish their own identity as parents or legal guardians and the identity of the child or other person being represented.

Authorization or Consent.
Other parties requesting nonpublic information about an individual usually must have the consent of that individual on Form G-639 or by an authorizing letter, together with appropriate verification of identity of the record subject. Notarized or sworn declaration is required from a record subject who is a lawful permanent resident or US Citizen, and for access to certain Legalization files.

Fees.
Except for commercial requesters, the first 100 pages of reproduction and two hours of search time will be furnished without charge. For requests processed under the Privacy Act, there may be a fee of $.10 per page for photocopy duplication. For requests processed under the Freedom of Information Act, there may be a fee for quarter hours of time spent for searches and for review of records. Search fees are at the following rates; $2.25 clerical; $4.50 professional/computer operator; and $7.50 managerial. Other costs for searches and duplication will be charged at the actual direct cost. Fees will only be charged if the aggregate amount of fees for searches, copy and/or review is more than $8.00. If the total anticipated fees amount to more than $250.00, or the same requester has failed to pay fees in the past, an advance deposit may be requested. Fee waivers or reductions may be requested for a request that clearly will benefit the public and is not primarily in the personal or commercial interest of the requester. Such requests should include a justification.

Manner of Submission of Fees When Required.
Do not send cash. Fees must be submitted in the exact amount. When requested to do so, submit a check or a United States Postal money order (or, if application is submitted from outside the United States, remittance may be made by bank international money order or foreign draft drawn on a financial institution in the United States) made payable, in United States currency, to the "Immigration and Naturalization Service". An applicant residing in the US Virgin Islands shall make his/her remittance payable to "Commissioner of Finance of the Virgin Islands," and, if residing in Guam, to "Treasurer, Guam".

A charge of $5.00 will be imposed if a check in payment of a fee is not honored by the bank on which it is drawn. Every remittance will be accepted subject to collection.

Privacy Act Statement.
Authority to collect this information is contained in Title 5 U.S.C. 552 and 552a. The purpose of the collection is to enable INS to locate applicable records and to respond to requests made under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts.

Routine Uses.
Information will be used to comply with requests for information under 5 U.S.C. 552 and 552a; information provided to other agencies may be for referrals, consultations, and/or to answer subsequent inquiries concerning specific requests.

Effect of Not Providing Requested Information.
Furnishing the information requested on this form is voluntary. However, failure to furnish the information may result in the inability of INS to comply with a request when compliance will violate other policies or laws.

General Information.
The Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) allows requesters to have access to Federal agency records, except those which have been exempted by the Act.

The Privacy Act 1974. (5 U.S.C. 552a), with certain exceptions, permits individuals (US citizens or permanent resident aliens) to gain access to information pertaining to themselves in Federal agency records, to have a copy made of all or any part thereof, to correct or amend such records, and to permit individuals to make requests concerning what records, pertaining to themselves, are collected, maintained, used or disseminated. The Act also prohibits disclosure of individuals' records without their written consent, except under certain circumstances.

Country of origin — even though an ancestor was born in one country, he may have taken transportation from another. If your Russian ancestors sailed from France, that is the country of origin. If they sailed into Montreal and came down by train to New York City, Canada will be considered a country of origin.

Port of Entry into the US — if you know the exact place, give the name. If you know they walked across the border without talking to an Immigration Officer, write EWI or Entered Without Inspection. Even narrowing the search, to land border from Quebec or crossed the river at Del Rio, Texas, would be helpful.

Date of Entry — if you know the exact date of entry give it. Narrowing it down to a season would help. If you know that he was 25 when he came here give a range of dates for the searcher.

Manner of entry — this refers to land, sea, or air.

Mode of travel — i.e. foot, car, bus, plane, etc.

SSAN — Social Security Administration Number for those who may have received benefits after 1935.

Name on Naturalization Certificate — often when aliens become citizens they petition the judge to have their names changed. The front of the certificate may show the original name and the back of the certificate will show the name the new citizen will be known as for the rest of his life.

Certificate number naturalization certificate numbers usually begin with C. In the early 1900's or before they may have begun with OH or OL. Previous to 1891, each state handled its own naturalization process and so the numbering system was different for each state. Documents for each state differed as well from 1-page forms with very little information to forms with complete family histories.

Naturalization date — if you don't know the exact date, a range of 5-10 years would be helpful.

Address at the time of Naturalization — give the state and country where your ancestor was living if possible.

Court and location — if you know the name of the court and location, give it. Sometimes it helps to give the judge's name if you have it.

6. VERIFICATION OF SUBJECTS IDENTITY

a. In person — a picture ID is best.

b. Notarized Affidavit of Identity — a notarized photocopy of an ID preferably with a picture is best.

c. Other — specify if the identification is none of the above.

Your best hope of finding an ancestor who came from another country will be to give as much accurate information on the G-639 as you can. If you call the St. Albans office concerning G-639 use this number and information: 802-527-3160 — option 7, i.e., you must use a touch-tone phone, wait for option 7 of the recording, then give your information, it will be received, processed and returned to you. If you have trouble getting through, keep trying until you succeed. If you don't get the information you need the first time, use what you get to do further research and try again. The information is sitting in files waiting to be used by you. It is up to you to manufacture the best key possible to unlock the records that will help you achieve your goal. Good luck. ❑

Brault — The Journey

by
Lynette Baker Dow

My ancestors are of French origin. The story of their struggle to have a better life for themselves and their children is the basis of this family history.

French Origins

To secure a foothold in the fishing and fur trades the French kings enlisted some of their seaport merchants for assistance. The agreement consisted of a promise to secure a permanent settlement in exchange for a monopoly on the fish and fur trade. Unfortunately, the merchants did not provide the colonists with enough supplies and so forced these stouthearted people to become self sufficient quickly.

The two regions the French found most compelling were the peninsula and land surrounding the territory called Acadia, and the St. Lawrence Valley, known as Canada.

Sieurs de Monts and Samuel de Champlain started the first settlement in 1604. LaRochelle, in France, primarily backed the settlement of Port Royal, Acadia (today Annapolis Royal) in 1613.

The French who settled Acadia quickly developed a new Acadian culture that was unique in many ways. Historical and political events shaped the Acadian's features and changed forever individual family groups. Although Acadians found life very difficult during the period after France lost control and England took control. The difficulties and forced change made strong people who responded positively in the face of insurmountable odds.[1]

As early as 1613, the friction between the French and English took form when under the English Port Royal was raided, which was commenced by Captain Samuel Argall of Virginia. Attempts at reorganization of Port Royal in the 1620's failed because monetary resources were not available. Struggles for power in Acadia took place during 1627 and 1632 between groups of English and French baronets. Louis XIII commissioned Charles de la Tour to be Lieutenant General of Acadia on February 11, 1631. In May of 1632 Isaac de Raizlly became governor of Acadia and brought along Seigneur d'Aulnay Charnisy as his lieutenant. However, when de Raizlly died in 1636 a rivalry developed between d'Aulnay and Charles de la Tour. In 1651 la Tour secured a patent as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Acadia.

Most French came to New France by means of recruitment. Merchants and entrepreneurs intended to recruit skilled workers, but most of the people who embarked for Acadia turned out to be apprentices or peasants. Upon fulfillment of the contract between intendant and worker, most of the so-called artisans became traders or habitants. Of the 1,200 military men sent by King Louis XIV to New France, some officers and men stayed, in Acadia, permanently.

Many of the French came from Aunis, Angoumois, Poitou, and Saintonge, located in the central and western regions of France. My Brault ancestor is the subject of this history.

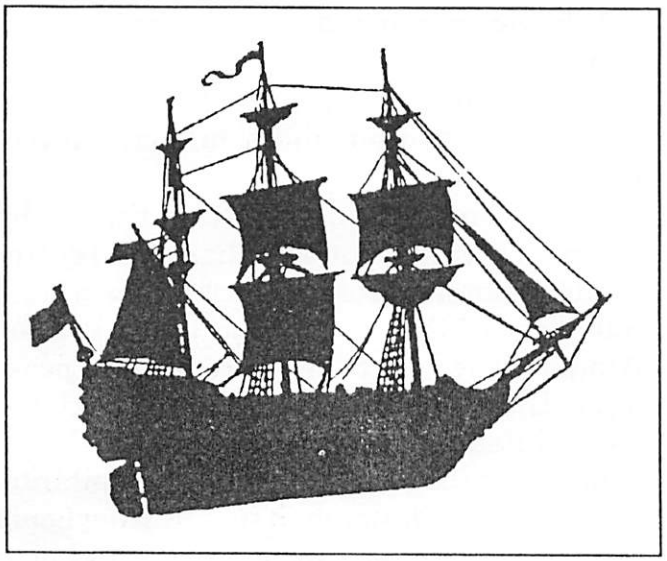
Vincent Brault, the ancestor who emigrated to Acadia about 1650, came from La Chausse (Vienne), located in central France in the northern part of Poitou, ten miles west of Lodun. Vincent was accompanied by his sister, Renée, and his brother-in-law, and other peasants from the La Chausse area on this journey. Charles de Menou d'Aulnay, probably recruited them from lands he owned in and around La Chausse.

The relative isolation of the village of La Chausse from any large city made Seigneur

d'Aulnay a powerful man. As history testifies, d'Aulnay was the principal colonizer of Acadia.

The Brault name is derived from Gaul-Germanic Beroaldus, and is a very old name borne by many French families in this area.[2] The Brault's of LaChausse may have originated in an area called Brault near the village of Derce in Viennes. Le Chateau de Brault, is a stone country house that dates from the sixteenth century.

In the mid 1600's the way to get from La



Chausse to La Rochelle, took about a week by foot and was approximately 112 miles long. The most common route was a road that went by Poitres and Niort to La Rochelle, a town on the western side of Poitou on the Atlantic Ocean. It was a convenient place for Emmanuel Le Boegne, d'Aulnay's business agent, to live since La Rochelle monopolized shipping to Acadia during this time. Vincent Brault most likely took this route to la Rochelle where he became an engagé, i.e., he signed a document before a notary, to work exclusively for an individual for a specified period of time. Many of these agreements still exist and. Undoubtedly the contract provided for passage to Acadia. Routinely the engagé received half his wages in advance to buy clothes and tools before embarking on the trip to Acadia. Records show that hundreds of colonists, i.e, recruits, passed through La Rochelle, France on their way to Acadian ships. They usually set sail at Easter time to ensure a safe return well before winter.

While many surely dreamed of a better life in Acadia, the passage on board the ship took its toll on everyone. Often passengers waited in port for weeks before setting sail. Once underway the voyage usually lasted about two months. As no passenger ships existed in the seventeenth century, square-rigged galleons or pinnaces made the trips to the colony.

Noblemen and clergy fared better on board, in the captain's quarters, than the colonist. The colonists slept with the animals in tight, confined space where sickness such as dysentery, yellow fever, scurvy, and sea sickness plagued them. Piracy was always a great risk on the sea. In times of war, being taken a prisoner by the enemy was, also, a threat. Routinely ships left La Rochelle traveled northwest along the French coast, where at Brittany, they headed west for Newfoundland's Grand Bank.

Acadian Life

Port Royal at the Bay of Fundy was an early settlement of the French. Later, during the reign of Queen Anne, the British renamed the town Annapolis Royal after her.

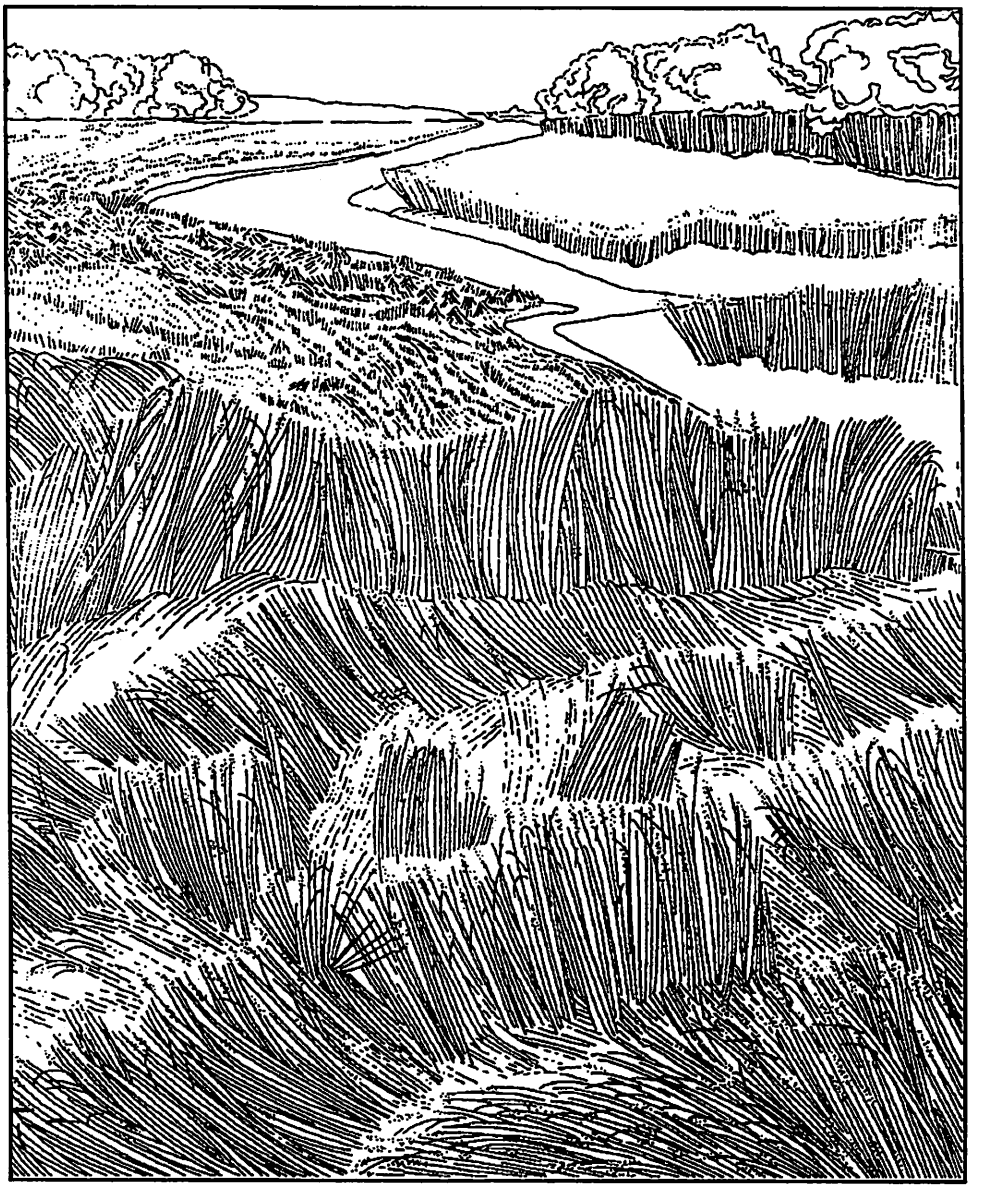
In 1650, approximately 300 French people lived in and around Port Royal. About half of these numbers consisted of families. The seigneurial, or French feudal ownership of land, came to the colony as well. A seigneur is a title of distinction frequently of nobility, very often presupposing ownership of land and a certain fiscal, judicial and political authority. The implication of kinship, patronage, and service binding one man to another extended into the roturier class. A peasant who was a copyholder or tenant-farmer was to some extent regarded as the vassal of his seigneur.[3] Many colonists owned land through

d'Aulnay, they paid dues and owed duties to him. There is a good chance that Vincent Brault, as an engagé, farmed the land owned by d'Aulnay. In Acadia, d'Aulnay's chief rival, Charles de la Tour, dropped out of sight in 1645, and d'Aulnay, himself, died in a canoeing accident in 1650. In 1654 the English seized control of Acadia under Oliver Cromwell, which they held until 1670. The French, in a series of moves, fled away from the English by going further up the river. However, the Treaty of Breda of 1667, restored Acadia to France and by 1670, the French controlled the colony once again.

The census of 1671, revealed that the Acadian population totaled 500 people. Vincent Brault, age 40, had a family consisting of his wife, Marie Bourg, age 25, and their four children: Marie, age nine; Antoine, age five; Marguerite, age three; Pierre, age one; nine head of cattle, seven sheep, and four arpents of plowed land. Vincent Brault died in 1686 at the age of fifty-five years. Marie Bourg, his widow, stayed in Port Royal with her son Jean Brault, born in 1675. According to the census of 1714, they still lived in the vicinity of Port Royal. Marie Bourg, died at the age of 86 on September 19, 1730.

Eventually, along the Annapolis River small villages, largely made up of families, flourished. The Acadians hunted, gathered berries, fished, and farmed the land. They used salt to preserve meat and fish for use during the winter. Bark canoes comprised the most popular form of travel, and most learned to manage one skillfully.

About 1670, when the French regained control of Acadia, some young Port Royal settlers decided to make a fresh start. They migrated up the Bay of Fundy to the Chignecto and Minus Bay area. In 1707, 580 people



Tidal Saltmarshes used by the Acadians

resided in these areas.

The settlers planted oats, wheat, peas, and other vegetables in the tidal marshland and apple orchards in the countryside. The Acadians also, took part in trade with New England merchants. The merchants traveled up the Bay of Fundy seeking to barter tools, textiles, sugar, and spices for Acadian furs, fish, surplus grain, and livestock.

In 1701, Vincent Brault's sons joined the earliest settlements in these areas. My ancestor Francois Brault, born in 1674 at Port Royal, moved with his brothers, to Rivere-aux Canards near Grand Pre. In those days, it was common to see closely grouped farms with the same family name villages. In 1755, the Villages des Brault, at Rivere-aux-Canards, included twenty different families.

Nearly all Acadians farmed the lands. The tidal marshes were remarkably fertile. Acadians drained the tidal marshes, because the tide (could surge to 46 feet) often covered the land in the Minas Bay and the Bay of Fundy. The Acadians reclaimed the land by building dikes at low tide. Deep clumps of turf comprised the dikes. These clumps were banks of overturned turf about five feet high and ten feet wide at the base, and tapering to one or two feet wide at the top, efficiently stopping tidal waters. Grass grew over the top of the low causeway. Sluices cut into the wall to channel the water, and were fitted with clapper valve gates. They permitted in fresh water from streams and rainfall, but prevented sea water from seeping back in at high tide.[4] However, it took rainfalls of up to two or three years to wash away the remains of the salt water.

The Acadians were clannish. More often than not, married sons lived in their parent's houses. Respect for elders, especially parents, played an important role in Acadian society. Families living in a proximity to each other, often banded together to do work for the family as a unit. Acadian hospitality, and deference to parent's religious devotion portrays the deeply rooted virtues of the Acadians. Somehow after doing my research I more fully understand my ethnic roots.

Grand Pre population grew rapidly between 1686 and 1714. It grew from 57 persons to 1,000 in only 28 years. Therefore, new arrivals settled further up the Minus Basin in two parishes called l'Assumption (now Windsor) and Saint-Famille (now Falmouth). The Braults settled in these new areas.

By 1700, an entirely new set of traditions developed separately from the original French settlers that were now Acadian. When no priest was available the oldest member that could be found celebrated a "White Mass," that is, led the group in religious services.

Normally, Acadians built their homes of logs filled with clay. These simple houses became popular by the uncertainty of the times. In the event the Acadians had to leave the enemy could find nothing of value left behind. When their enemies appeared, the settlers fled to the woods with their few belongings and their cattle. As there were no roads to speak of, the waterways were the chief mode of transportation among the Acadians. The early Acadians were very successful at fishing, hunting, lumbering, and live stock breeding. The Acadians being so resourceful and successful at the salting of fish and meat, were able to send surpluses regularly to France.

The Acadians tanned their own leather, made their own soap, furniture, and spun their own clothing using either wool or flax. When spring arrived the maple sap ran freely, and the Acadians gathered it and boiled it into syrup. They also enjoyed spruce beer. Still, they relied on outsiders for goods such as metal for bars, guns, ammunition, and salt needed for fur trading with the Indians.

In 1701 the first school opened its doors in Port Royal under the direction of Sister Chausson, a French nun. Long before the school opened French missionaries taught the

Acadian youth. Through 1714, French secular priest organized education for the children.

Important church feast days were celebrated with processions and hymns. The Acadians were happy self-reliant people of Gallic background. They always clung to the nature of the French, living more day to day than thinking about the future. It is said that Acadians enjoyed "violent horse racing," and adventurous fishing expeditions. Among the virtues of the Acadians were courage, being practical, thrifty, sober, healthy, hospital, interested in social equality, marital fidelity, religious piety, and cheerfulness. During the long winters, the tradition of many old French songs and dances were kept alive with there frequent use by the Acadians. Acadian descendants still enjoy these traditions today.

Acadian Deportation

Seventeen-ten, marks the moment of decline of French power in North America. That year Port Royal fell and shortly afterward the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 recognized British sovereignty over most of the territory known today as Nova Scotia. However, the area of Cape Breton Island remained a French possession, also the territory later known as New Brunswick and Maine.

Under these circumstances the French urged the Acadians to migrate to Cape Breton, but few persons took this advice. Giving up a stable life for one of uncertainty did not appeal to the Acadians. The struggle for power in Acadia between the French and English manifested itself in raids by French upon English settlements and shipping. Through these disputes Acadians tried to remain neutral. The English in Nova Scotia recognized representatives of the Acadians. Notaries and deputies played an important role by representing Acadian interests.

Matters grew increasingly complicated by French plans to build a high fortress city on the western part of Cape Breton, named Louisbourg. Construction of Louisbourg began in 1720. It was important to the French strategically. It was at the entrance to the Cabot Strait, the establishment of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River. Therefore, Louisbourg became a symbol of French power in North America. For twenty years France poured vast sums of money into building the most advanced military fortress to protect French interests in North America.

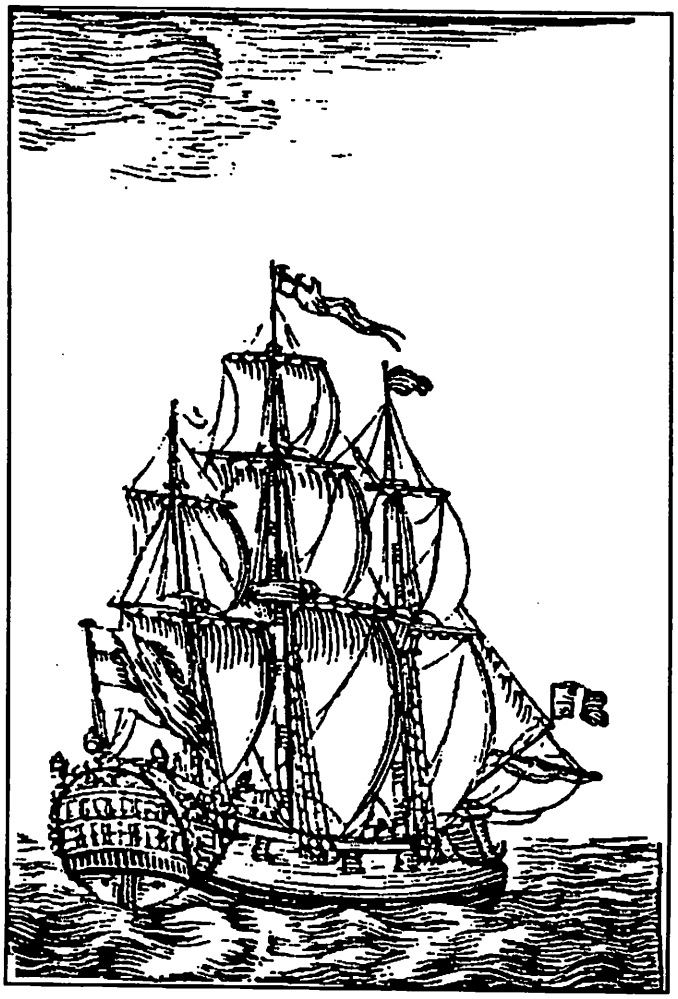
Inevitably, the English in Nova Scotia requested the Acadians to take an Oath of Allegiance to the English Crown. Their efforts were largely unsuccessful, as the Acadians would not raise a hand against France.

In 1745, invaders from New England, consisting of over five thousand troops, attacked and captured Louisbourg. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, returned control of Louisbourg to France, but peace did not last. Hostilities began again in 1754 with the French and Indian War. British forces came from Massachusetts and Nova Scotia to invade and capture French outposts in the Chignecto Isthmus, namely Fort Beausejour and Fort Gaspereau. The British considered the newly built French outposts to be located on British land. The British intended to isolate Louisbourg from Quebec, as the French forts encircling British strongholds were proving to be a threat to them.

Problems began for the Acadians when they said they would take an Oath of Allegiance to the King of England. The French, of Acadia, said they would take the oath under the condition that they would never take up arms against France. The Acadians said that if forced to take an unqualified oath they would voluntarily leave their homeland rather than fight against France. The Acadians who stayed in Nova Scotia persevered to the end refusing to take the unqualified oath of allegiance to the English king.

It all began on July 16, 1755, when the

inhabitants of Annapolis Royal (formerly Port Royal) met and drafted their answer to Charles Lawrence, Governor of Nova Scotia. Upon receipt of the Acadians refusal to take the oath, Lawrence told the Council that the Acadians would no longer be subjects of Britain, as they had been since 1710. The English



had tolerated the Acadian position for twenty-five years, because they were dependent on the Acadians for food. Fear that the Acadians would join the French forces at Louisbourg led the British to declare deportation of the Acadians.

On July 28, 1755, on Governor Law-rence's orders and under Lieut. Col. Winslow's command, Massachusett's volunteers executed Lawrence's orders of deportation. Approximately 9,500 Acadians inhabited the territory at that time. The deportation was called *Le Grand Derangement*, or *The Great Uprooting*. The first round-up of Acadians took place at Fort Beausejour, followed by Annapolis Royal, Pisquid (Fort Edward), and Grand Pre.

Lawrence gave the orders to Lieut. Col. Winslow, but kept them secret so that the inhabitants would not take their cattle and escape before deportation. At deportation, the English took all the Acadians livestock and grain to help pay for their passage to the English colonies.

The ships filled with the Acadians, had several destinations, including: North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Connecticut.

Lawrence was ruthless in removing the Acadians. He ordered Lt. Col. Winslow to deprive those who escaped deportation by burning all their property and possessions. Therefore, they had no means of substance in Acadia. Moreover, he told Murray, another of his men, that he should take whatever measures necessary if the Acadians put up a fight.

On August 9, 1755, Acadians still inhabited Pointe Beausejour on the Isthmus of Chignecto. Lawrence ordered a meeting. Upon arrival all persons became prisoners and were put aboard ships, and not all peacefully. On August 26, 1755, Lt. de Boishebert, the French commander, with the help of a group of Indians made a surprise attack on two hundred English troops. They had been burning villages on the Peticodiac River. This episode enabled two hundred families to escape deportation. They fled to the St. John River, New Brunswick, and Quebec.

The events at Grand Pre truly illustrates the brutal reality of the Acadians deportation. A proclamation by Gov. Lawrence said that all Acadians should attend a meeting, September 5, 1755, at the church in Grand Pre. When the meeting commenced Winslow took everyone prisoner. He told them they had to give up all their possessions except personal items that could be carried on board ship. The Acadians did not know the destina-

tion of the ships. More often than not families became divided. They boarded different ships and never saw each other again, because the ships had different destinations.

The English deported Village des Brault from Grand Pre on October 27, 1755. Alexis Francois Brault, born September 22, 1721, at Rivere-aux-Canards on the Minas Basin, was among those deported from Grand Pre. He had married Marguerite Bariault in 1745 at Grand Pre. About 6,000 Acadians left Acadia between 1749 and 1752 on their own volition.

Conditions on the ships were intolerable, with overcrowding being one of the greatest problems. Many sick and elderly died during the voyage to the English colonies. The most traumatic event was leaving behind everything they had known. Many Acadians hid quantities of money and other effects that were of value to them. Often the English found these valuables and confiscated them. The Acadians were forced to leave homes, churches, land, and cemeteries that they had known for several generations.

This tragic episode in history inspired the American writer Henry Wadsworth Long-fellow to write the poem, *Evangeline: A Tale Of Acadia"* in 1847. It is the story of a maiden's thirty year search for her fiance after the deportation in 1755. She finally finds him on his deathbed.

The deportation of Alexis and Marguerite Brault along with many others in the family led them to Hingham, Massachusetts in 1755. Naturally, life in Protestant Massachusetts was far from idyllic for the Acadians. The townspeople disliked the responsibility thrust upon them. Often families had to move several times to find a home. Acadians found limited employment opportunities. Men and boys found work on farms, fishing, and as laborers. While the women and girls worked as spinners, weavers, and as servants. Some friendships developed between the English and the Acadians, but the many years of bitterness between the two adversaries inhibited many good relationships. Also, anti-Catholic sentiment made life very difficult for the Acadians.

After the Treaty of Paris in 1764, the Acadians given the opportunity to move at their will, went the French settlements of Quebec, Louisiana, or the Canadian Maritimes.

Alexis Brault played an important role in obtaining permission for Acadians to migrate to Quebec. Alexis served as a member of a delegation chosen by the Massachusetts legislature sent to Quebec in March of 1766. There he obtained permission on April 28, 1766, from Gov. Murray allowing the Acadians to migrate to Quebec.

The entire family except for their son, Firmin, who moved to Louisiana, migrated to L'Assumption, Quebec north of Montreal. Firmin went on to found Breaux-Bridge, LA. My ancestor, Charles Alexis Brault, son of Alixis was probably born in Hingham, MA about 1757.

Three years later, in 1770, Alexis Brault and his family settled in L'Acadie, Quebec. According to the Brault genealogical history, four generations lived in L'Acadie until the migration to Clinton County in New York State.

Another branch of the Brault family left on a ship from Pointe Beausejour for Halifax, but they never arrived. During a storm the ship sailed off course and landed on the Island of Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland. Once they arrived safely on the Island, none wanted to leave. Eventually this family migrated to the St. Lawrence Valley region.

Migration to the United States

Samuel de Champlain discovered and gave name to the north-south waterway, we still today, call Lake Champlain. Settlement of

lands on the western shore, by other than Amerindians, was by the French-Canadians in areas around their forts, previous to 1755. There were some Yankee settlement prior to the American Revolution of 1776-81, but the major influx of Yankees came after the War when land grants were given by the new government to pay for the favors of war.

French migration to Clinton County in northern New York is the result of geographical and historical events. Lake Champlain lies strategically between the Green Mountains in Vermont and the Adirondack Mountains in New York. The Indians called the Champlain Valley *Canadiere Guarunte*, meaning Gate to the Country. The Champlain Valley was the logical route of migration as Lake Champlain is connected to the Richelieu River, which flows into the St. Lawrence, on through Cabot Straight, and then to the Atlantic Ocean. Geographical factors such as the extreme elevation of the Adirondacks to the southwest blocked traffic flowing in these directions. This extreme elevation sloping to the northeast created a very narrow lake plain.

Point au Roche settled in 1783, was settled

Frech Canadians fought on the side of the Colonists, serving honorably in *Congresses Own.*

by French-Canadian soldiers and their families returning, victorious, from the American Revolution. They had manned for the famed *Congress Own Regiment.* These soldiers and their families were outcasts in Canada because of their allegiance to the Americans during the Revolution, and as such could not go home. The new American government rewarded these faithful servants with land grants upon which to settle, in April of 1783. These tracts were called the Canadian and Nova Scotia Tract.

One hundred thousand acres comprised the tract, running west of the village Plattsburgh, north to the Canadian border, and east to the lake. It included the present towns of Plattsburgh, Schuyler Falls, Saranac, Dannamora, Altona, Mooers, and Champlain. Surveyors measured the wildly forested lots of land assigned to each soldier. Language was a barrier, as unfortunately, the surveyors did not speak French. Locating the surveyors, who were often in the wilderness doing their job, and then trying to communicate their needs was a frustrating experience for the French-Canadian setters. Much of the land, given to the returning soldiers, was inaccessible wilderness, often looked upon by the owner as inhabitable. Moreover, often the French soldiers had no money with which to pay for the services of the surveyor. Many of the French lots were not redeemable by the French for one reason or the other, or they were traded by the refugee-soldier for food and clothing. For all these reasons the French refugees were ripe to be targeted for exploitation. So many lost the rights to the land they had earned through their faithful, courageous, and steadfast efforts.

For the those refugees who did settle their lands, they brought their skills with them. They were lumberjacks, harness makers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, shipwrights, carpenters, and boatmen. Although they were skilled, most could neither read nor write, and the language barrier, their French culture, and their Catholic faith made life in the Champlain Valley very difficult. They usually were forced to take lower pay than an American, and for the same work. Through all this, the church was their salvation.

Beginning around 1840, the industrialization of Plattsburgh, Clinton County, New York began. This was the answer to the plight of many Canadians, who because of high birth rates, economic depression, and shrinking land resources were in desperate straits in their homeland. Thus began the movement of Canadians, among them many Acadian, to northern New York

Although from 1850 to 1880 economic growth had steadily increased the number of skilled artisans had decreased. With the arrival of the industrialization the status of the craftsman had eroded away steadily. Therefore, those French-Canadians who had arrived unskilled, and learned a skill to elevate themselves economically lost in the end because mechanization took over most of the skilled artisans' workloads.

The 1850 census of Plattsburgh, revealed that most of the French-Canadians owned no real property. The 1880 census shows that three-quarters of the French-Canadians owned nothing. There was no change in the tax rolls of 1886. Clearly the reasons why French-Canadians had not been nearly as successful as their Yankee neighbors was due to their ethnicity. Anglo perception of the French was one of resentment. Language, religion, a different culture, different social mores (the French liked to drink, a habit thoroughly disliked by the Anglo) were all to be held against the French in their struggle to co-exist with the Anglos.

Nativism to a high degree became the source of fear. Native born Americans, especially those old stock Yankees, felt increasing fear of the waves of immigrants flooding the American shores. Among the elite, the social

Darwinist philosophy and economic ideology equated the poverty of the immigrant classes with their failure to embrace the capitalist doctrines of hard work and self-discipline.[5] Although, these conclusions could logically be drawn by Yankees, the reasons why French-Canadians did not assimilate the Yankee cultures are, no doubt, based upon their heritage over hundreds of years. Instilled over the course of several hundred years were their pre-industrial peasant values. Their clannishness and sense of family came first.

Traditional society focused upon families living close to each other, depending on one another to survive. They worked together for the common good of the family. In rural surroundings raising oneself economically had become relatively easy to do. When the French migrated to Plattsburgh, the traditional way of life changed for the most part. Prejudice and suspicion took economic opportunity away from the French-Canadians. The Anglos paid low wages to the French and it was often only the less welcome jobs that were available to them.

Through all of this, the Catholic Church served the people. They served them best by providing schools where French children could be given a bilingual education. This was unheard of in the Yankee common schools.

Resentment continued, and little opportunity was given by the Anglos to the French. Some French anglicized their names in order to get better jobs and have a better standard of living. But, throughout, the 19th and 20th centuries the French lived among themselves. They remained French in culture and tradition. Plattsburgh, as well I'm sure did other areas or cities that had a large concentration of French, had a section that is still called *Little Canada*.

Alexis Brault's son, Alexis, born in 1805, probably at L'Acadie, PQ, had moved from L'Acadie to La Prairie by 1831. Sometime between 1850 and 1857, Alexis left La Prairie for Dannemora, New York (sixteen miles west of Plattsburgh). He had married Emilie Giroux on November 21, 1831, in La Prairie. The St. Peter's Church census of 1857 lists Alexis as 51 years old. The 1860 US census finds Alexis and family in Plattsburgh, New York.

By 1900, the people of French descent were the majority of the total population in Northern New York.

The Story Continues...

It is safe to conclude that Alexis Brault farmed in Canada before moving to Plattsburgh, and moved because word had reached him that economic opportunities were better in the United States.

Born April 10, 1871, my great-grandfather, Francois Alfred Brault, became quite successful in Plattsburgh. A Franco-American guide, written in 1925, states that Fred (short for Alfred) Brault was an entrepreneur. He, also, owned land and participated in elections. Fred and John B. Boissey started a contracting and building business in 1903. They also manufactured concrete building blocks. Boissey and Brault built the chapel portion of St. Peter's Church and the Ecole St. Pierre (boy's school — known as the green school) in 1906. Francois Alfred Brault married Roseanne Desmarais at St. Peter's Church September 23, 1893. My grandmother, Mary Grace Brault, came into this world, at home, on August 11, 1909, in Plattsburgh. She recalls her grandmother living in her house with her immediate family. Treatment and up bringing of boys and girls in her family was essentially equal. Her sister, Catherine, who lives in Arizona, and one of her brothers, played the piano. All the children in her family attended D'Youville Academy (girl's school) and Ecole St. Pierre (boy's school) at St. Peter's. Catholicism involved all facets of the life for the family. Before dinner Grace was always said. As a teenager, she enjoyed going to the movie theater on Sundays. The family owned

cars, including a Studebaker and a Nash.

The family routinely listened to the radio. My grandmother remembers listening to Franklin Roosevelt on the radio. She classifies him as a wonderful President.

The events of World War I seemed far away to my family, and we were not touched in a personal way by its effects.

Prohibition had a great effect on Clinton County. In the early 1920's, the federal boarder patrol began stopping illegally smuggled liquor from entering the United States from Canada. One route commonly used, ran from Quebec to Plattsburgh, then south to Albany. The waterway, of lake Champlain, was also used for the transport of illegal alcohol.

Bootleggers came in many forms. They were so called because they often hid a flask of liquor in their boot. There were the professional, as spoke of above, who was likely to be an outsider. A local person might traffic for more than his personal use. He might be your neighbor, even a relative. Most local people who trafficked were known by the community. Proving it was an other matter. There were also the casual bootlegger, those who might go across the border, get a drink or two there, then bring some back home for later. As you might imagine many skills were employed in the smuggling of booze.

The depression of the 1930's lowered wages, and many lost their jobs. My family did not suffer as much as others. My mother recalls that on their farm, where she grew up, there was always plenty to eat. Money raised from the sale of milk yielded very little, so that even though there was an abundance of food, money was very scarce. Bartering was often a way of getting what was needed.

No one in my family served in World War II. When I spoke to my mother about this era, she told me some very interesting things directly related to the war. She was a school girl during that time. As many fathers were off to war, the school children were allowed to go

Many hands were needed on the farm

home at noon to help with chores for the family. Sugar was one of the items that was very scarce. My maternal grandmother was in the habit of providing her family with baked goods, so when the stores had a supply, she hurried off to get as much as she was allowed. At nighttime some of the townspeople (air wardens) volunteered to keep a lookout for enemy planes. They, also, made sure the local people kept a "blackout," that is, when the alarm sounded, no light could be seen from your home. A minimum of light was used and drapes and shades were drawn. If any light was visible from outside the warden would come to the door and let you know, and the situation was corrected. During the time of a blackout, cars were required to drive without lights, or with a special light. It was all very serious. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor had shocked everyone, including my mother. It made everyone realize how vulnerable the United States was to attack.

My father served in the Korean War, or as it was called *police action*. He was a marine.

Whenever I spoke to him about fighting in the war, he eluded to the fact that he did not much care for the Koreans. The experience of battle in Korea made him feel this way. He does not have anything good to say about going to fight in a war.

All six children of my parents attended college. I feel that is quite an achievement considering that my ancestors lived by very modest means as farmers and tradesmen. Education did not seem to be a main concern to them, but the better times struggled for over many generations has finally paid off. Not to say that the quality of life is necessarily any better; however I think education and a more active role in society translates to a more fulfilling life.

Endnotes

1. Brault, Gerard J., *The French Canadian Heritage in New England*, page 111.
2. Ibid., page 112.
3. Goubert, Pierre, *Louis XIV and 20 Million Frenchmen*, page 321.
4. Brault, page 119.
5. Ouellette, Susan, *Lifelines*, vol. 8; No. 1, 1991 page 12.

Bibliography

- *The French Canadian Heritage in New England* by Gerard Brault.
- *History of the Acadians* by Bono Arsenault.
- *New England's Outpost* by John Bartlet Breber; Hamden: Archon Books, 1965.
- *A Short History of France* by Herbert Batterfield, D. W. Brogan, H. C. Darby, J. Hamton Jackson; Cambridge University Press 1961.
- *Louis XIV and Twenty Million Frenchmen* by Pierre Goubert; New York Pantheon Books 1966.
- *Lifelines* Vol. 8 No. 1 1991, page 12 by Susan Ouellette.
- 1857 Census St. Peter's Church, Plattsburgh, New York.
- Introduction by Addie Shields.of *Marriage Records of Clinton County 1830 — 1880* Vol. 106 by Benoit Pontbriand

Brault Ancestor Chart

Vincent BRAULT	m. ca. 1631 Port Royal, Acadia	Marie BOURG
Francois BRAULT	m. ca 1702 Riviere-aux-Canada	Marie COMEAU
Alexis BRAULT	m. ca 1745 Acadia	Marg. BARIAULT
Charles BRAULT	m. 18 Oct 1779 Lapraire, Que	Marg. CLOUATRE
Alexis BRAULT	m. 23 Jan 1804 L'acadie, Que	Felcit. TROMBLAY
Alexis BRAULT	m. 21 Nov 1831 St Philippe, Lapraire, Que	Emilie GIROUX

Fr. Xavier BRAULT	m. 14 Oct 1862 St. Martine, Que	Marg. LEFEBVRE
Fr. Alfred BRAULT	m. 23 Sep 1893 Plattsburgh, NY	Roseanne DESMARAIS
Mary Grace BRAULT	m. 17 Mar 1928 Plattsburgh, NY	Lawrence BAKER
Richard BAKER	m. 29 Nv 1952 St Matthews, Black Brook NY	Florence TREMBLEY
Lynette BAKER	m.Jul 1988 West Palm Beach Fl	Paul DOW

GENEALOGIST HAVE LOST A DEAR FRIEND

BENOIT PONTBIAND

of Sillery, Quebec

Died 30 May 1995 — age 75 years old

Member #17 of our NNYACGS

He was loved by many and will be missed by all.

Ben, as he like to be called, was the publisher of many Canadian marriage repertoires. He was resonsible for the marriage repertoires of Clinton County, along with most of the birth and death repertoires of Clinton County. Without Ben our Society would not have been able to function.

GOOD BYE BEN

We will miss you!

My Story

by

Stanley Albert Patrie, Sr.

November 1992

The Beginning

My name is Stanley Patrie. I was born in Champlain, New York on February 5, 1912. This town is in the Northeastern corner of the state, about a mile from the Canadian border. I turned 80 this year, so that makes me the oldest member of the family. I was asked to jot down some of the memories of my earlier years. However, I am not the only one who has memories to share. It might be a good idea if others would do what I have been asked to do. The youngsters could also do the same as they become older. In this way, some sort of record of the family can be passed on and a few generations down the road there will be a history of one's ancestors.

The events that follow are not necessarily in the order that they happen, but as they come to mind.

I remember, I remember
The day when I was born.
When the sun came shinning
Thru the window
In the early morn

I don't really remember where I learned this rhyme, but it probably came from a McGuffy Reader I had in first grade.

That is not how it was. My earliest recollection was on my fifth birthday, February 5, 1917. My Uncle Arthur Duquette and Aunt Ida lived in a tiny hamlet called Perrys Mill, about four miles West of Champlain, on what was then Route 11. Aunt Ida came in a horse and cutter. Sometime that afternoon, someone came to the door to tell Aunt Ida that her home was on fire. In those days it was hard to get water for fire-fighting, so the house burned to the ground.

Some time later, I went in the general store in Perrys Mill. It smelled of leather horse collars and harnesses. There were farm tools, lanterns, bolts of cloth, clothing, etc. There was food, but very little was packaged. The packaged cereal was either corn flakes or shredded wheat. The later always had a picture of Niagara Falls on the box.

The best part of any store was the wide array of penny candies, under a rounded glass case. It usually took most kids a long time to make up their minds, but for me it was the licorice any time. There were long licorice whips, licorice cigars with paper bands around them, and licorice pipes with curved stems. Ma would get the whips and cut them in short lengths. In that way a penny could be stretched quite a bit.

Another early memory was when I was around six years old, in 1918, some soldiers camped in the hay field across the road from our house. I went over to see them and one of the soldiers took off the red white and blue cord that was on his hat and he put it around my neck. I was very proud of that souvenir.

My first Home

My first home was a small four-room house, just off the dirt road leading to the Canadian border, about a mile away. On the first floor there was the kitchen with a coal and wood burning stove, a sink with a cold water tap, and a trap door in the floor for access to the dirt floor basement. The other room was the bedroom for Ma and Pa. An enclosed stairway led to the second floor where there was another bedroom and a storage room.

A woodshed was attached to the back, and the winter toilet was attached to the rear. It was a two-holer, with real fur seats to keep your bottom warm in cold weather. Further back was the barn with the summer toilet. These toilets should rightly be called outhouses. In them there were always outdated Sears and Ward catalogs. They provided good reading, but there primary purpose was far different. Reading time was usually limited when it was cold outside, or on hot summer days when one was in a hurry to get out into fresher air. In back of the barn was the Rutland Railroad.

The house was not insulated, so Pa would put up some boards, about a foot from the house and fill the space between the boards and the house

with garden soil to keep the house warm in winter.

My early school years

When I was around seven years old, it was decided that I should go to the convent to begin my schooling. I don't remember much of my first day, but it was enough to scare me to death, the nun being a very formidable teacher. When I got home after class I told Ma that I would not go back there. Ma then enrolled me at the public school in Champlain. It was on the corner of Route 11 and Prospect St. Mr. Codding was the principal at the time. I remained there until I came down with meningitis in February of 1921. Miss Dudley was my teacher in those days. She was the aunt of one of my friends, Charles Dudley.

The Hut

I had several good friends in Champlain. They were Homer Gamache, Homer Duquette, Kenneth Stickney, and Charles Dudley. We decided that we needed a club house, so we rounded up some stray lumber and made a little shack on the Dudley property. Then, we brought some supplies for our larder. It was a fun place. One day as we were going to the shack we saw smoke coming out of the chimney. This called for a pow-wow. My friends decided that I should be the one to go and investigate. "Moi?" "Oui!" So I approached the shed and when I got near I hollered, "Get out of there." To my surprise, two men ran out and disappeared into the woods. I stood stock still until the others came along and patted me on the back. I was surprised that I could be that brave.

A Brush With the Law

One day as Charles and I were on our way home from school we saw the town policeman crossing the street. He was rather short and a bit stout, and he walked with a waddle. I turned to Charles and in a loud voice, I said, "Look at the cop, fat cop, fat cop." The fat cop turned and looked at us, and said, "I will have you arrested right away!" We froze, and then started running as fast as we could...over the bridge, past the power house, through fields and woods to Charles' house.

We hid in the bushes...and sure enough we heard a car coming along the road. It came up the driveway, and a man got out. It was a garage man. What a relief! I never told Ma, because she would have been mad at me, and Pa might have given me a licking. Charles and I kept that secret to ourselves, and from then on we were careful to respect the law.

A Can of Worms

There was a pond on the Dudley farm. One day Charles and I decided to go fishing. We dug up some nice fat worms, enough to fill a tin can. We put the can of worms on the porch while we got our poles ready. Then Charles saw his baby sister eating *our* worms! He let out a yell and Mrs. Dudley came running out to see what was the matter. When she saw the baby's mouth all dirty, she grabbed her up and hustled her inside. Charles was mad at losing so many fat worms, but his mother's concern was something else.

A Close Call

Back in the early days most of the traveling was by horse and wagon. So one day I went with Ma and two other ladies to Perrys Mill by wagon. As we were crossing the railroad tracks, near the old water tank, the horse slipped on one of the rails. The ladies tried to get the horse back on its feet, but were not able to do so. Then a man came along. He unharnessed the horse, it then got up, and the man pulled the wagon off the tracks. A few moments later a freight train came around the bend. That is what I call a close call.

The Dry Years

Starting some time in the 1920's (I'm not sure of the exact date) the United States went dry, or it was supposed to be, but, there was always plenty of "Canadian refreshment" to be had, if you knew how to get it. Pa worked long hours and when he got home he always poured himself a jigger of gin to relax. The gin came in dark green bottles. They were square, and wider at the top than at the bottom. Occasionally, he would take some friends and me across the border, about a mile away, using his Star touring car (made by Durant, I think). He would park just inside the border, and we would walk across to a tavern. There, we would have a beer or two and then come back home.

One cold winter day Uncle Arthur went up in his Model T. In those days the cars were the open type and cold in winter, so long, roomy overcoats were always worn. On his way back home he was stopped by some revenuers (they were always lying in wait), and they asked Uncle Arthur if he had brought anything across the border. He said that he had, patting his ample tummy. "Right here," he said. So, they waved him on. When he got home he took off his overcoat, and pulled a bottle

out from under his belt. It pays to be honest!

Rum running was a profitable business, but it was a risky one. They usually worked at night. They would load up in Canada and head south with their headlights off. Revenuers were nearly always waiting, and they would give chase. Sometimes the rum runners got away, and sometimes they got caught. Getting caught meant that the booty would get smashed on the rocks below the bridge, with many of the villagers lining the rail watching that awful loss. I wonder if the fish got drunk.

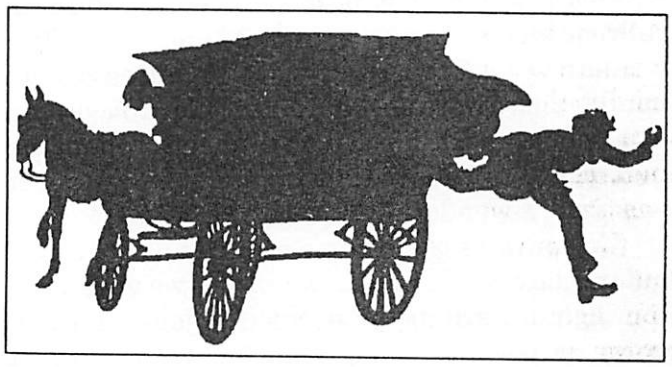
Pa often made his own home brew. He would mix a batch of hops and other stuff, let it ferment, and bottle it. He would store the bottles in the cool dirt floor of the cellar, but sometimes during the night he would be awakened by a loud "pop.". Then he would light a lantern, go down to the cellar and finish off the bottle that had blown its cap. The proper way to open a bottle safely was to hold it in a dish pan, with someone else holding another dish pan upside down over the first. Then Pa would remove the cap and a geyser of foam would shoot up and hit the upturned pan. In that way there would be no loss. He especially liked to break a raw egg in his glass of beer, then take a long swig until the egg slipped down his throat.

Ma was not to be outdone, she would make really great root beer, using a special extract, yeast and sugar. When bottled, it was just as good as the store bought stuff.

The Runaway

Among the many stores and shops in Champlain, there was a bakery where one could buy fresh bread, rolls, etc. The bakery had a delivery wagon with doors on both sides, and a glass front. There were shelves for the baked goods. A young fellow loaded the wagon and drove around the outlying areas, selling bread to housewives.

One day this young fellow asked me if I wanted to go for the ride, so I climbed in. On the way back to town, he saw a choke cherry bush along the side of the road. He hopped out and told me to wait while he cut some of the loaded branches from the bush. Then, for no apparent reason, the horse bolted and ran at full speed down the road. I grabbed the reins and pulled hard and yelled, "Whoa, Whoa," but, the horse kept on going. Some distance ahead there was a 90 degree turn in the road, and if the wagon took the turn going as fast as it was, it would be sure to overturn. So, I dropped one of the reins and pulled hard on the other, and the horse veered into a hay field and stopped.



The young fellow came running up and asked if I was all right. "Oh sure, sure I'm fine," I replied. The next day Ma and I went for a walk, and stopped to talk to a lady. After a few minutes, the lady turned to me and asked how I liked my ride yesterday. Ma turned to me and asked, "What ride?" That was the last time I ever had reins in my hands, except on a merry-go-round.

My Pets

One evening as I was sitting on the steps with Ma, one of the Lucas "boys" came over with a baby crow. They had been cutting down a tree and found the crow. The mother was nowhere around. So, they asked if we wanted the bird. Ma said *no*. The Lucas boys said that they would have to kill it if we did not want it. I begged Ma to let me have the crow, and finally she said I could have it.

I named it *Cole*, and made a nest for him in a box and fed it bread crumbs soaked in milk, and dug up many worms. Cole grew fast and in no time was flying around, but stayed close to home.

Cole soon found out that there was another crow in the area, and then they were always together. The neighbors soon began to miss small articles, and one day the owner of the other crow found a pile of shiny things, clothes' pins, and other things in the barn loft. By now, the area housewives began to demand that the crows be confined on Mondays, wash day. So, Cole had to stay cooped up in the barn until the laundry was safely inside.

One day Cole followed me to school without my knowing it. Then, when class was in progress, Cole appeared on the open window sill. All the

kids started to laugh except one. The teacher looked around the room and asked me if it was my crow. "Yes, Mam." "Then get it out of here!" I got up and went to the window, but Cole flew in, picked up a piece of chalk, and flew away.

There was a crew of men working replacing railroad ties in the area, and at lunch time Cole was sure to visit them and wait for hand outs. But, one day there were no hand outs. Then Cole picked up a pebble and dropped it on the head of one of the men. Hard to believe, but the men swore that it was true. I wonder!

Cole always came home at the end of the day, but one day he did not show up, and we never saw him again. Perhaps he decided to join a flock of crows, or perhaps, being tame, he was the target of boys with a BB gun. We never knew.

Not long afterwards I had another pet. It was a baby chipmunk. Pa made a two-story house for him, but he had the run of our home. I named him *Chip*. He would often squirm under the bed covers at night, and he liked to ride around in my breast pocket with his head sticking out. I often took him down to the village that way, and I would always have bunch of people admiring him

Ma would save pumpkin seed and other goodies for Chip, but she soon found out that her indoor flower pots started sprouting pumpkin plants. So, she told me that if I should see Chip digging in her pots, I was to shoo him away. Then, one day I saw Chip digging, so I called him and stamped my foot. Quick as a flash Chip jumped down and he was in the wrong place when my foot came down...That was a very sad day for me.

A Civil War Veteran

My recollections of Grandpa and Grandma Patrie are very meager. I don't remember Grandma at all, but, I do know that she died of cancer. They lived where 16 Moore Street is now. Grandma's maiden name was Harriet Martin. She was born in Canada. Grandpa went by two first names. Some called him Felix, while others called him Philip. He enlisted in the Civil War and was in the 147th Regiment, New York Volunteers. We have no record of the battles he served in.

When I was little, I was told that once he had his cap shot off his head when he looked over a boulder from behind which he had taken cover. In those days he used muzzle loading muskets. A ramrod fitted in clips underneath the gun barrel. This ramrod was used to load the musket with a little square of cloth, gun powder, and a musket ball. It was Grandpa's habit to stick his ramrod in the ground between loadings. During one battle, his regiment was ordered to retreat, and when a new line was formed he found that he had left his ramrod behind, sticking in the ground. He sneaked back to get it but was captured. The prison compound was just a barb-wire enclosure with no shelter, and with very little food. At night a black man would sneak up to the fence and slip bags of cornmeal to the prisoners. He risked his life doing this.

Sometimes I would ask Grandpa about the war. I even asked if there were airplanes then, he would think for a while, then say that he did not remember. When he passed away I attended the funeral. He had full military honors. If any readers have more to add to this, please pass it along.

The Drummer

The next door neighbors were the Lucas family. The two Lucas boys went overseas during the first World War. One of them had a drum and often sat on the front steps on pleasant evenings and played tunes on the drum. The one I liked best was the sound of a train. At first, the sound was very faint, as if the train was far away, then, as the train came closer and closer, the sound became louder and louder. finally, the sound became very loud as the train passed by, and then it became fainter and fainter as the train disappeared in the distance.

They operated a wagon repair shop that was located in front of their home. It had a long over hang in front where wagons were kept while waiting their turn to be repaired. Quite often the boys could be found sound asleep after having had a bit too much "Canadian refreshment."

February 14, 1921

On the morning of February 14, 1921, I told Ma that I had a sore throat and that I did not feel well. She told me to go back to bed. Around 9 that morning she came upstairs and asked if I wanted anything. My head was buzzing by then and I had a hard time understanding her. Those were the last words I ever heard. We spoke French most of the time in those days. This was only nine days after my ninth birthday.

Around noon, she came upstairs again. I could see her lips moving, but there was no sound. I had

completely lost my hearing in those short hours. When Pa came home from work that evening she told him what had happened. He then left the house to call Dr. Briggs who lived part way up the hill near the convent.

The doctor took a big watch from his vest pocket and held it close to my ears, with no response. He then banged a pan, but still there was no response from me. He concluded that I was deaf, and for a week he could not decide what was wrong with me. He called a doctor in Montreal who immediately decided that I had spinal meningitis. About all that I remember during that time was that I had to take a bitter medicine. The rest of my illness was a blank for as long as it lasted.

The one night I woke up. Around the room I could see the priest, my family, and some neighbors. The next morning I began to get better. finally, I was able to get up and use the crutches that Pa made for me. I don't know how long I was sick, but it was spring when I first went outside.

When it was school time again in September, Ma took me to see Mr. Codding to get me enrolled again, but he told her that they could not take me because I was deaf. So, for the next two years or so I did not go to school, but I borrowed just about every book that I could get my hands on. I am sure that helped me later on.

I don't remember just when, but a lady came to our place. She had heard about me and she said that I should go to the School for the Deaf in Malone, 50 miles west of Champlain. Her name was Amy L. Huggard. So, Pa drove me there. I did not want to stay, but I had no choice. So, that was where I resumed my schooling, and where I graduated in 1931. I'll relate more about my days in Malone later on.

Brother André

During the summer of 1921, Pa took me and Ma to Montreal to see Aunt Liz, and then he dropped us off at a small hotel at the foot of Mt. Royal. By then, Brother André had started, his dream, to erect an Oratory in honor of St. Joseph on Mount Royal. Before Pa left to go back to Champlain, we had a snack at a little restaurant off to one side of the Oratory. We had bologna sandwiches, but what impressed me most was the glass of ice cold milk. At home there was no refrigeration of any kind, so I had never had milk so cold.

For the next two weeks, Ma and me walked up the long stairway to the Oratory that was a one-story building made of Canadian granite. Inside there was a large pile of wheel chairs, crutches, and canes that had been left behind after their owners had been cured of their handicaps. After praying there we went to a small building off to one side of the Oratory where Brother André saw the pilgrims who sought cures. He would touch my ears with a metal of St. Joseph, then he would put a few drops of holy oil in my ears, and then pray. After two weeks of this, he said that he could not help me because I did not have enough faith.

In a way, perhaps that was for the best, because if he had cured me, I would not have gone to Gallaudet College, and I would not have met Jean, and Stan, Bob, and Carol (our children) would not be here. So, I am happy that things turned out the way they did.

After those two weeks Aunt Liz took us to her summer home in St. Faustin, in the Laurentian Mountains north of Montreal. We went by train. That was my first ride on a train, I kept my nose glued to the window, and, marveled at the scenery and the locomotive as it rounded the many curves in the mountains.

Aunt Liz's home was on Square Lake, so named because it was almost square. One side of the roof had an American flag worked into the shingles, while the other side had a Union Jack.

Many years later I took Carol and her chum Linda Stoddard to Montreal where Carol had an interview at McGill University. We then went to St. Joseph's Oratory. By then the dome was in place. It was built on top of the original one-story Oratory. This dome is second in size only to St. Peter's in Rome.

To this day I can remember what Brother André looked like. He was born in 1845, and was 76 years old when I saw him. Although he was a sickly man most of his life, he lived until the age of 91. In time, I'm sure he will be declared a Saint.

The Twins Arrive

Late in September of 1921, things happened that had me really puzzled. first, Ma went to bed very early. Then, Aunt Ida came over and went in the bedroom, and then Dr. Allen came and disappeared into the bedroom. Pa came in and out. He seemed worried, and I kept wondering. Ma had

been all right, so why was the doctor here.

After a while Aunt Ida came out of the bedroom holding, what seemed to be a tiny baby. It looked rather blue. Aunt Ida had some warm water ready, and she started to wash the baby. Pa lit a lantern and said I should go to bed. He said that Ma was very sick. All conversation took place in French. Pa took me up stairs, saw me safely in bed, and took the lantern back down stairs. What in the world was gong on?

The next morning Pa told me to get dressed, and then I went down stairs. Pa took me in the bedroom, and there was Ma in bed with two little babies. *Two* babies!!! Where did they ever come from? I had never given it a thought, and now there they were. Pa said that one was a boy and the other was a girl. Not long after that they were baptized. The boy was named Leonard, and the girl was named Sylvia. Their birthday was September 27, 1921.

A Visitor From the Sky

One day during the summer of 1928, the whole town of Champlain was all agog with the expected visitor from the sky. Several bed sheets had been laid out in a pasture in a form of a large "T." Soon, a dot appeared in the sky. It was an airplane headed our way from Montreal. It circled the field and landed. What a big airplane it was! It was a Curtiss Jenny, used as a trainer during the first World War.

The pilot got out. He was a dashing figure in his leather helmet, jacket, jodhpurs, and boots. After getting help in pouring gasoline into the tank, he started to take passengers up for rides over the village at five dollars a head. For most of us that was a lot of money. Any way, the pilot made a good profit that day. That airplane was the first one I ever saw, and it was the first and last one that Pa ever saw.

June 12, 1937

I was a full two months late in returning to Gallaudet for my senior year, because I had been laid up with a broken pelvis. This was a result of a motorcycle accident. So, late in October of 1935, I took a train from St. Johns, Quebec, and headed south fro Washington, D.C. That evening there was a Halloween party in the old gym. I hobbled over on my crutches and watched the goings-on.

Back then the student body numbered about 150, so everybody knew everybody else. It was just like one big family, but at the beginning of each school year there were some new faces. When I looked around at the new faces I saw one in particular, a striking red head. I told myself immediately that I need look no further. This red head was Jean Johnston, from Saskatchewan. At one year of age she had had scarlet fever, which left her deaf. We soon got acquainted and started dating, under the watchful eye of Miss Peet.

. To make the long story short, we got engaged on New Years Eve, 1937. Jean had been given a two year scholarship by the Western Canada Association of the Deaf, but her father, a wheat farmer, was having a hard time with poor crops, and could not afford to foot the college expenses after those two years. That meant that Jean would have to drop out of college.

In June of 1937, we drove up to Champlain, and went to Father Dufort to see if he could marry us before Jean headed back home. He said he would have to consult with the Bishop in Ogdensburg. The idea was that it would be easier for Jean to return to the States if she was married to a U.S. citizen.

When we went back to see Father Dufort, he said that the Bishop had given us permission to get married. So on June 12, 1937, we were wed, but we put off telling our families for awhile. I drove Jean to Montreal where we visited Aunt Liz and then I saw Jean off for Saskachewan.

The paper work started, and on December 1, 1937, Jean reentered the United States, and I paid the ten dollars head tax. So, now in this year, 1992, we will observe our 55th wedding anniversary.

Champlain, As It Was

Although, I was born and spent my earlier years in Champlain, I have spent most of my life away from home. first at the Malone School for the Deaf, then at Gallaudet College, and then teaching in schools for the deaf at Universities and Community Colleges from 1938 to 1986. So, the Champlain of today is very different from the way it used to be.

Back then, there were many stores and services. I'll try to list the ones that I remember best. The town had its own electric power plant. The generators were powered by water turbines that got their water from a canal that started where a dam used to be. The canal, just a short walk from

my home, was the town's favorite swimming hole, and I spent many summer afternoons there.

The village had its own laundry, bakery, butcher shop, a drug store, two department stores (Glaude's and Pearl's), two grocery stores (Grand Union and the A&P), a beauty shop, a barber shop, an hotel, and a hardware store.

There were other establishments that I have forgotten. At the southern end of the village was located a smallish store, St. Maxim's, across the street from the convent. It always had licorice, and it was the only store that carried my favorite pulp magazine, *The Liberty Boys of '76*. I could hardly wait for the next issue to see how Dick Slater and his Liberty Boys would foil the Red Coats.

Trombley's auto dealership and garage were, at the top of the hill, south of town. That's were I bought my used 1936 Ford V8. It was a great car.

Besides the stores already mentioned, there was Paquette's Law Office, where Bernie [Leonard's wife] worked for many years. Mr. Paquette did not want her to go because he said she knew more about the business than he did.

There was a movie house run by the Kennedy's of Champlain. The seats were folding chairs. A pianist was always in one corner pounding away at the keys. The films were "silent" in those early days. Every so often a slide would be projected on the screen to make announcements, such as, "Coming Attractions," or to let the movie-goers know that the film had to be rewound.

The town had two churches, two schools, and there was a library, where I borrowed many books after the village school told Ma that they could not take me back. Light was furnished by Civil War muskets with light bulbs screwed into the muzzles.

Let's have a look inside a typical grocery store. There was no self service or shopping carts. The stores were quite small, with shelves along the walls. You gave the grocer your shopping list, and he would get what you asked for. Corn flakes and shredded wheat were always on the top shelf, and the grocer used long handled tongs to get the boxes down. Peanut butter came in large tubs, and had to be stirred with a paddle to distribute the oil. It was then ladled into little "boats" and wrapped in special paper. Lard was dispensed in the same way. On the counter would be a cast iron "bee hive" that held a large ball of string. The string went up to the ceiling and then down to the counter where packages were tied.

Coffee beans were weighed and then poured into a hopper on top of the red coffee grinder. The coffee was ground by turning a crank on a large wheel. Crackers came in barrels, and cheese was cut to order from large wheels. It was good cheese too!

There were no pre-cut meats in the butcher shops. Whatever your order was, the butcher would go to the cooler in the back where the sides of meat hug on hooks. Through a large window you could see him cut the meat you ordered.

One of the places I remember best was Falcon's Drug Store. As soon as I recovered from my illness, Ma started taking me to morning Mass. Afterwards we went to Falson's Drug store where she ordered an ice cream soda for me. Although the soda cost only five cents, she never ordered one for herself. She would talk to Mr. Falcon to while away the time. He was a kindly looking man with a white mustache. The store sold only drugs. There were no shoes, candy, or toys. The building still stands, but many of the others are gone. fire took some of them, and they weren't replaces. Now all the stores are located at the top of the hill on Route Nine.

This narration would not be complete without mentioning the Sheridan Iron Works, better known as simply the "shop." Pa worked all his life there, and Walton and Leonard (brothers) retired after working there for many years. The shop and the milk station were the main employers of the town. Both are gone now. Champlain is no longer what it used to be.

Although, there was more to village, this sums up what I remember best.

My first Plane Ride

In the early days of aviation, an airport might consist of a small hangar, or even a shed, with a grass runway. Paved runways could be found only at large commercial fields, but the aprons were usually unpaved.

The airport in Malone, NY, had a small hangar with a grass runway. The pioneer aviator there was Clarence "Duke" Dufort. The field was situated on the highway to Tupper Lake.

Since I was always interested in aviation, I would often borrow a bike and pedal over to the field on week ends, and make myself useful by

sweeping out the hangar, or washing the black and orange Stinson Jr that belonged to Duke. He, also, had a blue and silver OX5 Travelair open cockpit.

One day he asked me if I would like to go up for a ride. first, I had to get written permission from Ma. Another Malone pupil also got permission from his family. So, on May 4, 1930, we were driven to the field, Duke belted us in and gave us leather helmets to wear. Duke started the motor by swinging the prop and taxied to the end of the field where he got out, lifted the tail of the plane and turned it around. Once in the air, Duke would slap the side of the plane to get our attention. He pointed out such places as the St. Lawrence River, the Adirondacks,. The School for the deaf, and so on. Without landing brakes, Duke "fish-tailed" to slow the plane down and make a perfect three point landing. I have never forgotten that ride.

Other rides I had there were in the Stinson Jr and in a Stinson Detroiter. Duke said that he would have given me a ride to Washington, to start my first year at Gallaudet, if he had been able to get a paying passenger, but. alas, none showed up. Later, I was very saddened to learn that Duke had lost his life, when his Stinson Jr crashed, during a winter storm.

Other Early flights

After my first flight in an open cockpit biplane, in Malone, I had several others that have been noteworthy in some way or other.

While I was at Gallaudet, in the early 1930's, I walked from one end of Washington, D.C. to the other. Street car fares were cheap, but every penny counted. I often walked to the Washington-Hoover Airport to watch the planes. One day I asked one of the pilots if he could take me over the city. He took me up in a Fairchild F-71 high wing cabin plane seating four passengers. This plane had folding wings for storage. The Air and Space Museum have what is, probably, the only one of its kind left. This airport is now the site of the Pentagon.

I got some beautiful shots of Gallaudet, the Capitol, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Memorial Bridge. As we flew over the Anacostia Naval Air Station, the pilot turned to me, pointed down, and shook his head. But, I sneaked a shot anyway. Back then, there were no restrictions about flying over the city, so I was lucky to have been there when I was. This flight took place on October 22, 1933.

My next flight of note was in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, during the summer of 1939. A Ford Tri-Motor was touring the country advertising Holsum Bread, and the fare for a ride over Baton Rouge was a Holsum Bread wrapper. So, Jean and I paid our "fare" and had a nice ride over Baton Rouge. Jean was pregnant with Stan at the time, so we might say that this was his first flight, too.

This plane had fourteen wicker seats in two rows, so everybody had a window seat. After the ride, the place did a loop-the-loop, and it traveled across the field on one wheel, with one wing tip just brushing the ground. The Air and Space Museum have one of the planes, and the flying Lady museum, south of San Jose has another.

A Fight Over Niagara Falls

During my 27 years of teaching at the Rochester School for the Deaf, I was also the Scout Leader, and took the Scouts on many outings and trips.

One of these trips was to the Niagara Falls A.F.B. Several bus loads of hearing Scouts were with us. The highlight of this trip was a flight in an Air Force "Box Car." This was a twin-engined plane with twin booms extending from the wings to the tail with a rather short, stubby fuselage between the booms.

All of us were issued parachutes, and once we were up in the air, we took turns going forward for a look-see in the cockpit. The flight took us over Niagara Falls — a beautiful view!

One evening we were taken to the Canadian side to see the flood-lit Niagara Falls at night. Some of the hearing Scouts bought fireworks to take home, but the Scouter in charge found out and he made them get off the bus, and they provided us with an unscheduled fireworks display before heading back to the U. S.

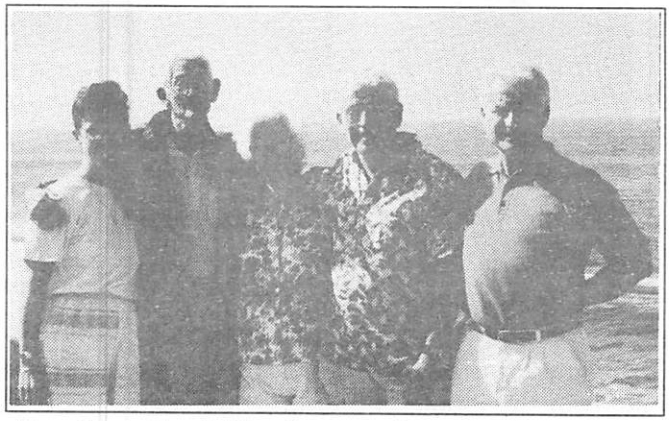
More Air Rides

As the years went by, Jean and I have flown in a variety of airplanes, but the ones that amazed us the most were the 747's. They are so big that it does not seem possible that they can fly at all. We have flown across country, to Europe, and to Hawaii in these planes.

In December of 1991, we had a helicopter ride over the red hot lava flows of Kiluea Volcano on the Big Island of Hawaii. This flight was very low,

and we could feel the heat from the hot lava. This was a very thrilling ride.

I had a brief flight in a tethered hot air balloon at Morgan Hill, a bit south of San Jose. Bob had taken us to see the balloons, and we were near by when it landed. Our grandsons, Scott and Greg, were just kids at the time. The balloon pilot invited them for a "hop." After they were in the basket, the pilot said that they were too heavy, and he suggested that they spit over the side, and presto...the balloon rose! I had my turn along with



Daughter Carol, Me, Jean, and sons Bob and Stan

Stan, but I didn't have to spit. It was a smooth ride

Finally, in 1985, I got a chance to take over the controls of a plane. Denny and Ann Moore, of Bowie, Maryland, are good friends of Carol. Denny has a six-passenger Cessna, and one day he invited Carol, Kurt (Carol's husband), and myself to go up for a ride. After taking off, he told me to take the wheel, so I took the wheel and held on tight as we headed out over Chesapeake Bay.

After a while Denny said, "Go somewhere." So, ever so gently, I headed north towards Baltimore. We flew over the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, and as we neared Baltimore, I turned around and headed back over the bridge and towards Annapolis. Denny told me to avoid the city because flights are not allowed to fly over the Naval Academy. Nearing the runway, I handed the controls back to Denny. After we landed, Carol said that she did not know that I could fly. I told her that I did not know either, but I did not tell her that the Cessna can practically fly itself. Anyway *I flew*.

Skiing

In 1970, we moved from Rochester, New Yordk to Massachusetts. For the first two years we lived in a townhouse in Sunderland, just across the Connecticut River from Deerfield, and just a few miles from Amherst, where I started my new job at the University of Massachusetts.

When winter came along, we noticed that nearly all the cars had skies strapped to their roofs. Then we found out that a group of deaf skiers would be competing at the Haystack Ski area, in Vermont, so we went over to have a look. We had never been in a ski area before, so we were surprised at the ease and grace of the skiers coming down the slopes. It looked very inviting.

We went to the Mt. Holyoke ski area between Springfield and Amherst. There we rented equipment, and went part way up an easy slope, using the T-Bar. Once there, we had a sudden change of mind about skiing. We tumbled most of the way down. The only way we could stop was to run into someone or something.

We went up for another try, but seeing a member of the Ski Patrol, I asked how to get down to the bottom. He said, "Slow and easy, slow and easy." That did it.

Later we went to a ski area in Pittsfield, and enrolled in a class. We were given three foot long skies, but no poles. We were shown how to jump up a few inches and twist one way or the other. So easy! We graduated in half a day.

We got outfitted with good 150 cm. skis and went to Killington, Vermont. From the summit we took the five mile long trail to the bottom, dropping 3,000 feet. We now considered ourselves expert beginners, but total control was still to be achieved. At Haystack, Jean was going a bit too fast to get in line for the lift. She fell and mowed down the line of skiers in front of her. They all came down in a heap with skies, poles, arms, and legs pointing every which way. I wonder what those people said!

We skied in many areas in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, all within a half hour car ride from home.

The Mt. Sunapee area in New Hampshire was often visited by Senator Kennedy's son. This ski site let handicapped skiers use the slopes for free. Most of these are handicapped by the lost of a leg or arm, and some are blind skiers, who are told when to turn or when to stop. As deafness is not visible, we were issued red bibs with the word "Deaf" on the front and back. I hated those bibs,

and once on the slopes, I tucked mine in my pocket.

I was 59 years old when we learned to ski, and I couldn't get enough of the sport.

The Mountains

New England has its share of beautiful mountains. There are the Berkshires in Massachusetts, the Green Mountains in Vermont, and New Hampshire has the White Mountains, etc. Route 2, better known as the Mohawk Trail, crosses the Berkshires, just north of where we lived. One fall a friend of ours from Rochester, Addie Peterson, deemed the splendor of fall as *"a bouquet to God."* This is a fitting description that we have never forgotten.

The Appalachian Trail traverses these mountains, and I have hiked and climbed many miles of this famous trail. It all began when I saw an announcement in the U. of Mass. student newspaper, stating that there would be a climb of Mt. Monadnock in NH, and that anyone was welcome. The only requirement was to be self sufficient. I got hold of a knapsack, loaded it with food and drink and joined the group of about 10 or 12 other people.

Arriving at the mountain, all those people put on climbing boots. Oh, well, who needed climbing boots? I soon learned that street shoes were not suitable, and I lagged far behind. At the summit, I found many people there. I had not seen them on the way up. Was there maybe another trail? Now came the hard part — going down the steep rocky trail. I soon found it was easier to sit and slide down in some spots. By the time I got home I swore off mountain climbing. I lost three toenails, I had a hole in the seat of my pants, and my wallet was ruined.

Sometime later, Jean found a map of the trails on Mt. Monadnock. There were many, many of them — that accounted for all the people at the top. We bought some boots and decided to give it a try, *at our own pace*. From then on I was hooked. Jean climbed with me some fifteen times, but I went up more than 30 times. Stan, Bob, and Carol, also, tried it.

Stan and Jean Patrie, 1995

Monadnock is a mountain that stands alone, so from the 3,500 foot summit one can see all six New England states. Even Boston, over 75 miles away can be seen. I have also climbed Mt. Greylock, the tallest mountain in Massachusetts. A climb up Mt. Washington was aborted because of the weather. We managed to get to our first leg at *Mitzpah Hut,* but the rest was canceled. For this I was grateful, as the climb was much more difficult than I had thought it would be. For this mountain I recommend the cog railway or the paved highway to the summit. These modes of transportation are closed in the winter.

❑

Patrie Ancestoral Chart

André PATRY Rene & Reine Couisinet Airvault, LaRochelle, Fr.	m. 23 Jul 1675 Quebec, PQ	**Henriette CARTOIS**[1] Lambert & M. Lambert St Bartheliem, Paris, Fr.
Rene PATRY Andre & Henriette Cartois	m. 2 Feb 1713 m. 26 Nov 1721 Beaumont, PQ	m-1 Charlotte Dubois **m-2 Catherine GIRARD**
Louis PATRY Rene & Charlotte Dubois	m. 15 Nov 1754 Lauzon, PQ	**Geneivive TURGEON**
Joseph PATRIE Louis & Geneivive Turgeon	m. 24 Oct 1780 St Marie de Beauce, Que	**Angelique FAUCHER**

Fabian PATRIE[2] Joseph & Angelique Faucher	m. 28 Sep 1819 Moskinange, Que	**Agnes GAGNE**
Philippe PATRIE[3] Fabian & Agnes Gagne	m. 2 Apr 1843 Champlain, NY	**Harriet MARTIN**
Louis PATRIE[4] Philippe & Harriet Martin	m. 20 Jan 1903 Champlain, NY	**Emma Louise PHANEUF**
Stanley PATRIE Louis & E.L. Phaneuf	m. 12 Jun 1937 Champalin, NY	**Jean JOHNSTON**[5] Saskatchewan, Can.

1 First Patrie family in the US
2 Fabian was a stone mason.
3 Worked at saw mill and lumber yard.
4 Worked at Sheridan Iron Works in Champlain.
5 Children:

Stan — graduated from the US Air Force Academy in 1962. He became a Commander of a B-52, he has been a commercial pilate for 25 years, and is presently with US Air. He married Mary Ann Ford of Atlanta, Georgia. They have two children, Greg and Andrea.

Bob — has a M.S. degree from Rensselaer Poly Tech at Troy, NY. He is a micro-chip engineer in Silicon Valley, California. He has two children, Scott and Meg. He is presently married to the former, Toni Hill.

Carol — has a Ph. D. from the University of Maryland. She teaches interpertation for the deaf at Galedette University, where her parents met. Her daughter, Renée, graduated from the University of Maryland in June of 1995. Her son Kurt is still in high school.

[Most of the information in the Ancestoral Chart was gleaned from Bobby Patrie's story *My Family History* from Volume 8, Number 2 of NNYACGB]

LIBRARY CORNER

LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS

This year our library underwent a facelift and an expansion. From all accounts at the last convention, in June, both were well received.

We carpeted the floor in our original room, and the walls have been painted in color coordinated soft tones. A set of bulletin boards has been added along the front wall, and instead of using locked metal cabinets for our genealogical publications, ten new bookcases were purchases for this purpose and installed along the west wall. The books are on shelves identified by state, province, or country to make it easier for those doing research. The general history and resource books remain in the back cupboards.

Another improvement was the expansion of our library into an adjoining room.through a connecting door. It is in this room that the microfiche and microfilm readers have been put. Hopefully, we will soon be able to have this room carpeted also. Now that we have carpets a new Dirt Devil was added to help in the maintainence of the room. A big improvement over the previous arrangement.

As a help at our conferences, we had a lectern built and it is now in use. Also, added to the main library is a new rack built for pamphlets and other informational material.

Thanks go to all the members and their families who helped to make all this possible...and ready in time for the conference.

...We are always looking...
for new publications from the local areas, such as: town or church histories. Our collection of repertories of marriages of Quebec is almost complete. If you would like to recommend a book or any other resource call either of the two librarians at the numbers published in the front of the book. You may also write to them in care of the society.

Books — A partial list of new publications follows:

1. *Atlas of Essex County,* Reprinted in 1977 from an 1876 original.
   This atlas carries detailed maps of every township in Essex County, NY. Each industry and business is named and the names of the present owners of land lots are included. There is no index.
2. *Brown Family Genealogy,* Vermont.
3. *Cemeteries; Champlain, Perry's Mills, Honey Mooers Corners, Waters and Wiley.*
   This is an interesting loose-leaf book filled with drawings of each stone and indexed by family name and cemetery. There is a short explanation about the history of each graveyard.
4. *Clinton County, an Index of Cemeteries and St. Joseph's, Massena, NY.*
   This loose-leaf book contains the family names of those buried in the above mentioned cemeteries. Each name is cross referenced to the correct cemetery by number.

continued on page 85

The Acadian Migration

by
Robert G. LeBlanc

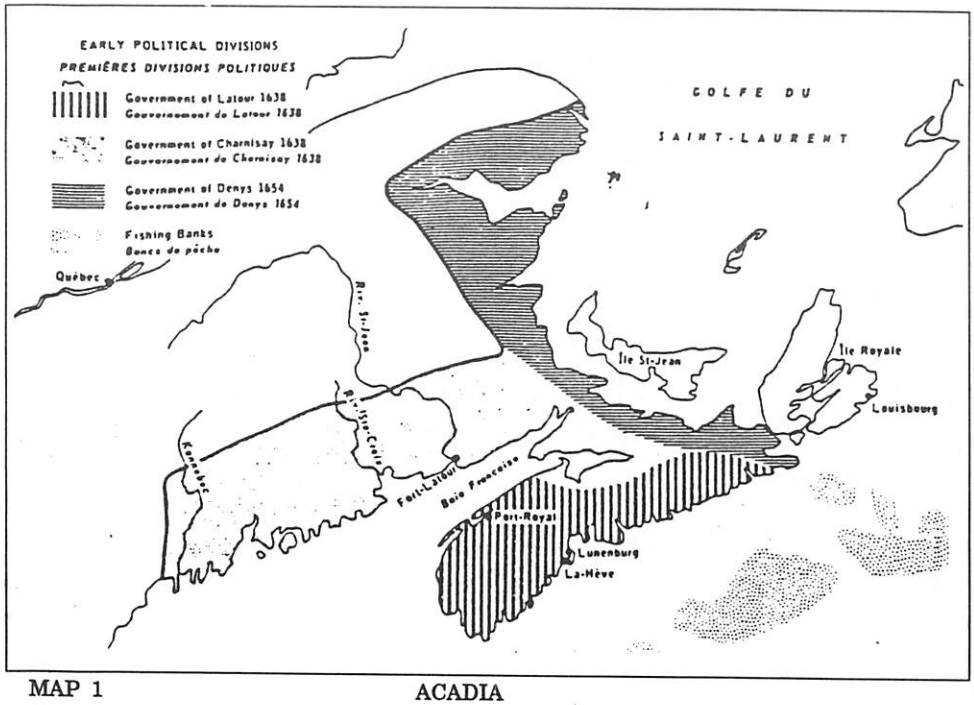
This article first appeared in the *Proceedings of the Minnesota Academy of Science*, Volume 30, number 1, 1962, pp. 55-59. It is with their permission that it is printed here. It is, also, with the permission of the Cahiers de Geographie de Quebec that we include the maps with this article. We are in appreciation to these two societies for their generosity.

The cultural diversities of people and shifting national boundaries have often led to political instability by the creation of enclaves and enclaves of minority groups. One measure by which such problems may be resolved is the forced migrations of people across international boundaries. Perhaps the most recent and well-known examples of this were the measures taken in the Central European "Shatter Belt: following World War II to eliminate the minority problems that existed there before the War. The colonial history of North America provides a comparable situation. During the course of the Anglo-French struggle for control of North America, a new boundary was placed on the political map of the continent. The Acadians, French and Catholic, formerly within the French colonial empire suddenly found themselves political members of the British Empire. The political instability generated by this new status eventually led to their expulsion in 1775, on the eve of the culminating struggle between the British and the French. For many years thereafter, the Acadian exiles sought either reparation or a new homeland. They moved across the map always seeking but seldom finding a permanent home. Their efforts toward reparation were ultimately frustrated. Not until 1800 did the Acadians finally achieve some measure of locational stability. This paper will concern itself with the Acadian migrations, their ephemeral homes and their final settlement pattern.

The Situation of Acadia

Acadia was settled by French colonist early in the 17th century. Its location along the littoral of the Baie Francaise (Bay Of Fundy) is important to an understanding of its history (see map 1). First, Acadia was isolated from the major French settlement in the St. Lawrence Valley. There was little contact between the two and there gradually emerged a cultural distinctiveness despite the common antecedents of both groups. Acadian contact with France was at a minimum. There was little increment to the Acadian population via immigration from France after 1671 (Richard, 1895:32).

More important was the location of Acadia relative to the New England colonies. In a sense the French and the English faced each other from the opposite sides of a lake (the Gulf of Maine) which provided easy accessibility. Some relatively peaceful contacts generally of a commercial nature were made. Although the Acadians were primarily agriculturists, they carried on some fishing activities and as a result contact and sometimes conflicts occurred with the New Englanders on the fishing banks. Increasingly, Acadia became a battlefield. The French garrison at Louisburg was the most important military objective but the vulnerable position of Port-Royal, the major Acadian settlement in the 17th century, made it the object of plunder by New Englanders on several different occasions. By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 Acadia was ceded to Britain, and the Acadians were made nominal

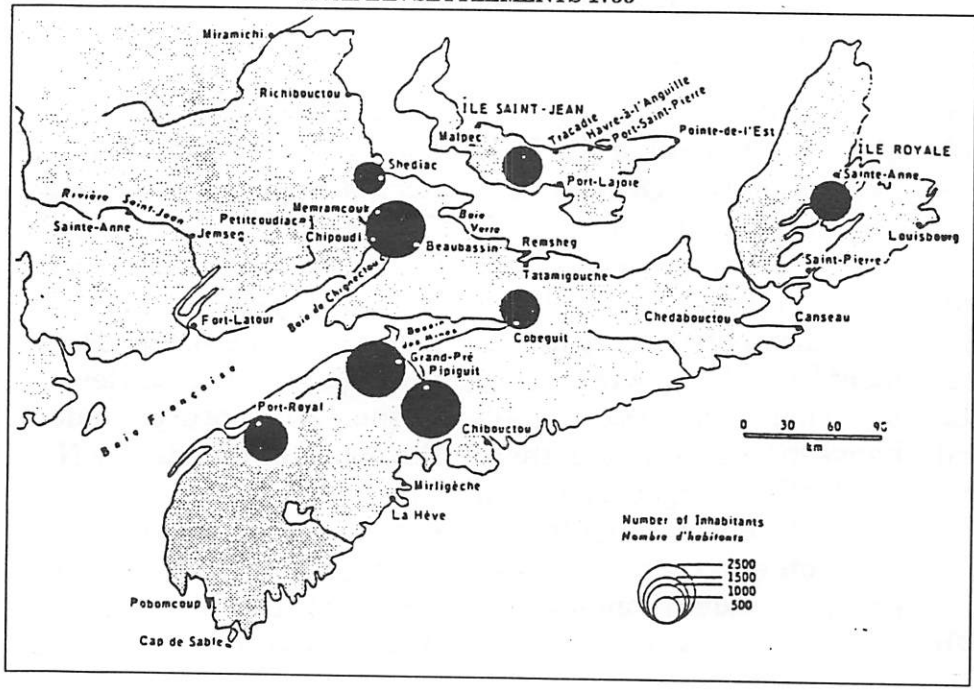


MAP 1 ACADIA

subjects of the British Crown.

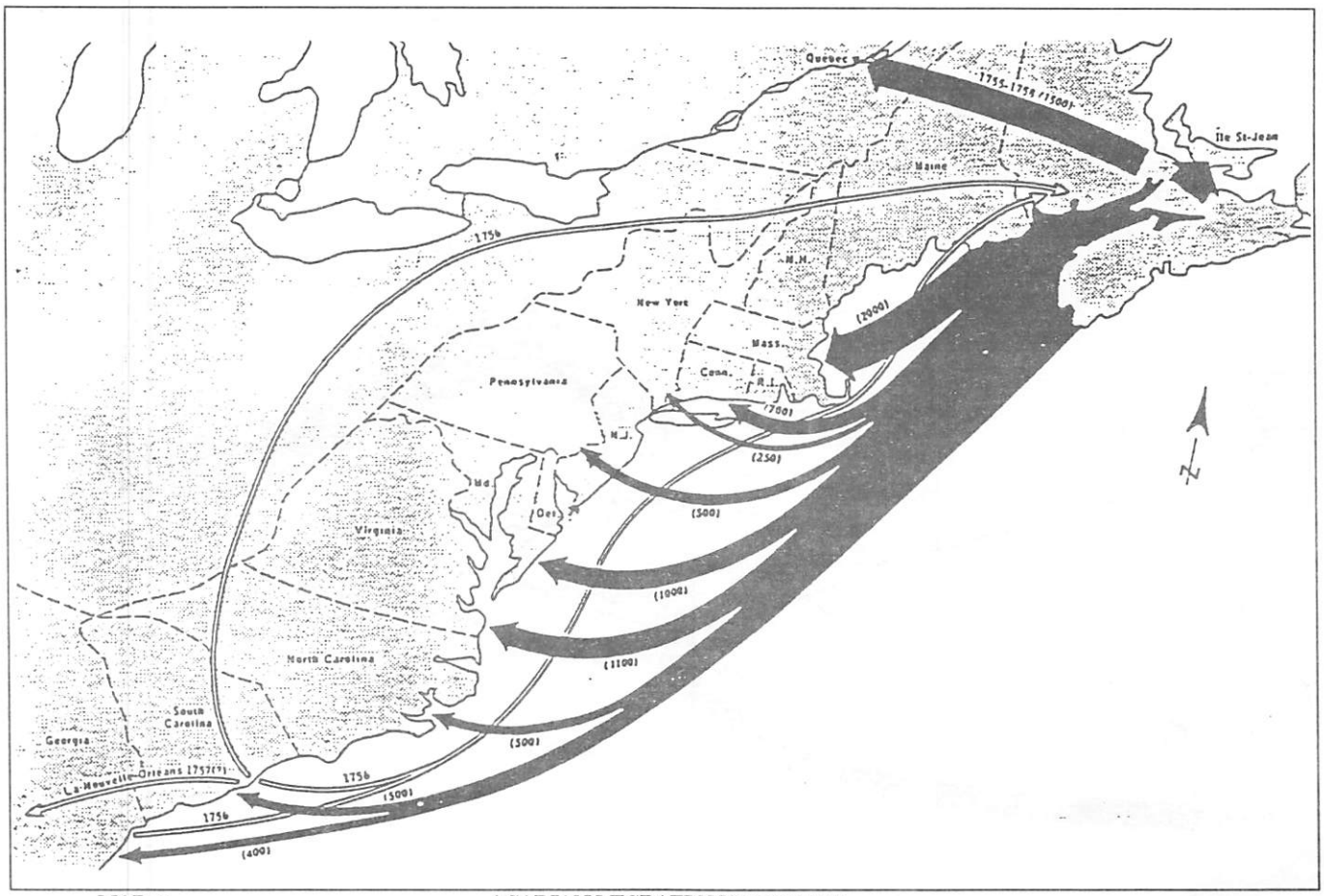
With the peace there began a period of prosperity for the Acadians. Their number increased from 2,000 in 1710 to 8,000 in 1739 (Rameau, 1877:354). New settlements were formed at the northernmost extremities of the Baie Francaise. As the Acadian population grew, so did the anxiety of the British. Their tenuous control of Acadia was highlighted by the potential threat of renewed hostilities with the French and the fact that their recalcitrant French subjects refused to take an oath of allegiance to the British crown. The events leading up to the expulsion became increasingly complex and cannot be dealt with here. Suffice it to say that Governor Law-rence made the decision without the approval of the British government (Some authors have not accepted political expediency as the cause for the expulsion, but rather point to the greed of Governor Lawrence. See, for example, Richard, 1895: 60-63.). In late summer and fall of 1755 the exile was carried out.

MAP 2 ACADIAN SETTLEMENTS 1755



The Migrations 1755-1757

Of the total of 16,000 Acadians in 1755 only 50% were under British jurisdiction (LeBlanc, 1961, see map 2). Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island, and present day New Bruns-wick were retained by the French in 1713. These were not the major areas of Acadian settlement but served as a refuge for many who fled the large settlements in anticipation, especially in the period 1749-1754 (Harvey, 1926: 133-34). Approxi-



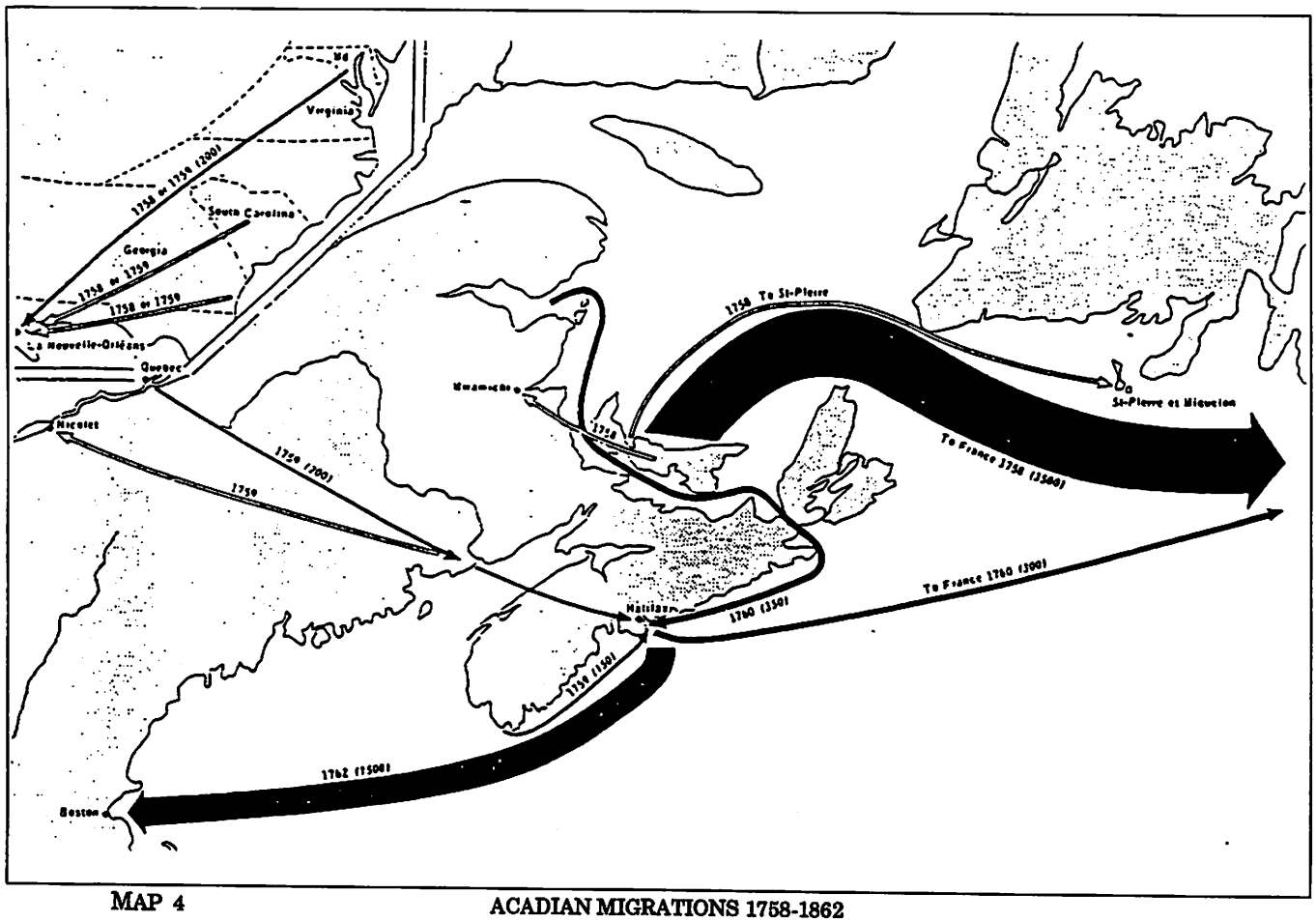
MAP 3 ACADIAN MIGRATIONS 1755-1757

mately 7,000 Acadians were exiled; the remaining 1,000 fled to safety. Map 3 shows the salient features that characterized the migrations of this period. First, peninsular Acadia was depopulated. Those who were forcibly removed were distributed throughout the American colonies where they were not as a general rule given a very cordial welcome. The Virginia colony "at public expense" soon shipped off to England its allotment of 1,100 exiles. South Carolina and Georgia made no effort to prevent (and in some cases aided) the Acadians in their attempts to return to Acadia by sea. Some few exiles were able to escape and made their way overland to the St. John River (New Brunswick). Otherwise most of the exiles were scattered throughout the colonies, dispersed in small groups in many towns.

During this period nearly 2,000 Acadians removed themselves to the refuge area of the Ile Saint-Jean. Another 1,500 sought refuge in the Quebec City area. With the exception of this latter group which was soon established on the seigneuries of the St. Lawrence, the Acadians were in places which would not provide a permanent home. To the fear and distrust of the British colonists for the Acadians we must add the ambition of the exiles to leave their prison-like homes. For those who sought peace on Ile Saint-Jean it was to be but a temporary home.

The Migrations 1758-1762

The major migrations during the period 1758-1762 are illustrated on map 4. Most of the movements took place in Acadia and French Canada. Political and military events were rapidly reaching the culminating point in the Anglo-French struggle for North



MAP 4 ACADIAN MIGRATIONS 1758-1862

America.

In July of 1758, the fort at Louisburg fell and with it fell the hopes of the nearly 5,000 Acadian refugees on Ile Saint-Jean and Ile Royale. By the end of the year, the British authorities had embarked 3,500 of the Acadians for transport to France. Of these, 700 perished when two ships sank in an Atlantic storm.

The capitulation of the French forces at Quebec, in September of 1759 gave encouragement to some of the refugees in that city who sheltered the hope of returning to their homeland. More than 100 took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the British Crown and were given permission by the authorities to return to Acadia. Upon arrival in Acadia they were imprisoned by Governor Lawrence. Most of these Acadians as well as others who had been captured by British raids at Cap de Sable and Baie des Chaleurs were sent to France in 1760.

This apparently arbitrary action on the part of Governor Lawrence was not without its reason. It had long been his plan to resettle the vacated Acadian lands with New Englanders. He was determined to keep the Acadians away from their original homes until his scheme had been achieved. The deportation of the Acadians in January of 1760 was in fact on the very eve of the fruition of his plans. In June of 1760 the first contingent of 650 families from Boston and Rhode Island arrived to take up the vacated Acadian lands (Brebner, 1937). By 1763, 12,500 New Englanders had been successfully settled in old Acadia.

Despite the resettlement of their homeland or perhaps out of ignorance of this fact, the Acadians were continually turning up in Acadia. Their growing numbers arou-

sed an anxiety in English officialdom. Lt. Governor Belcher, Lawrence's successor, wrote in asking permission to expel the returning Acadians:

> "there are many of the Acadians in this Province who, although they have surrendered themselves, are yet ever ready and watchful for an opportunity...to disturb and distress the new settlements lately made and those now forming; and I am perfectly well convinced from the whole course of their behavior and disposition, that they cannot with any safety to this province become again the inhabitants of it" (cf. Akins, 1869:32).

Once again the decision was made to remove the Acadians. In August 1762, 1,500 left Halifax on five transports bound for Boston. The Massachusetts legislature which had continually objected to the dumping of exiles in their colony, now refused to allow the new arrivals to disembark. They subsequently were returned to Halifax.

It was during this period that Acadian refugees coming from the St. John River established settlement in the Trois-Riviéres district of Québec. This same area was to eventually attract numerous refugees from New England in 1767. This period also marks the establishment of Acadians in Louisiana. The prospect of joining with their French brethren proved attractive to many of the exiles, especially those in the southern American colonies.

The Migrations 1763-1767

The location of the Acadians in 1763 is shown in Table 1. It has been compiled from a variety of sources and includes some estimates of this writer wherever figures were not available.

With the exception of the Acadians in Quebec and Louisiana, nearly all were in localities where forces were operating to dictate their removal. This is reflected on Maps 5 and 6. As concerns the numbers involved, the migrations of this period were second only in importance to the original expulsion in 1755. The spatial dislocation was even greater.

MAP 5 ACADIAN MIGRATIONS 1763-1767

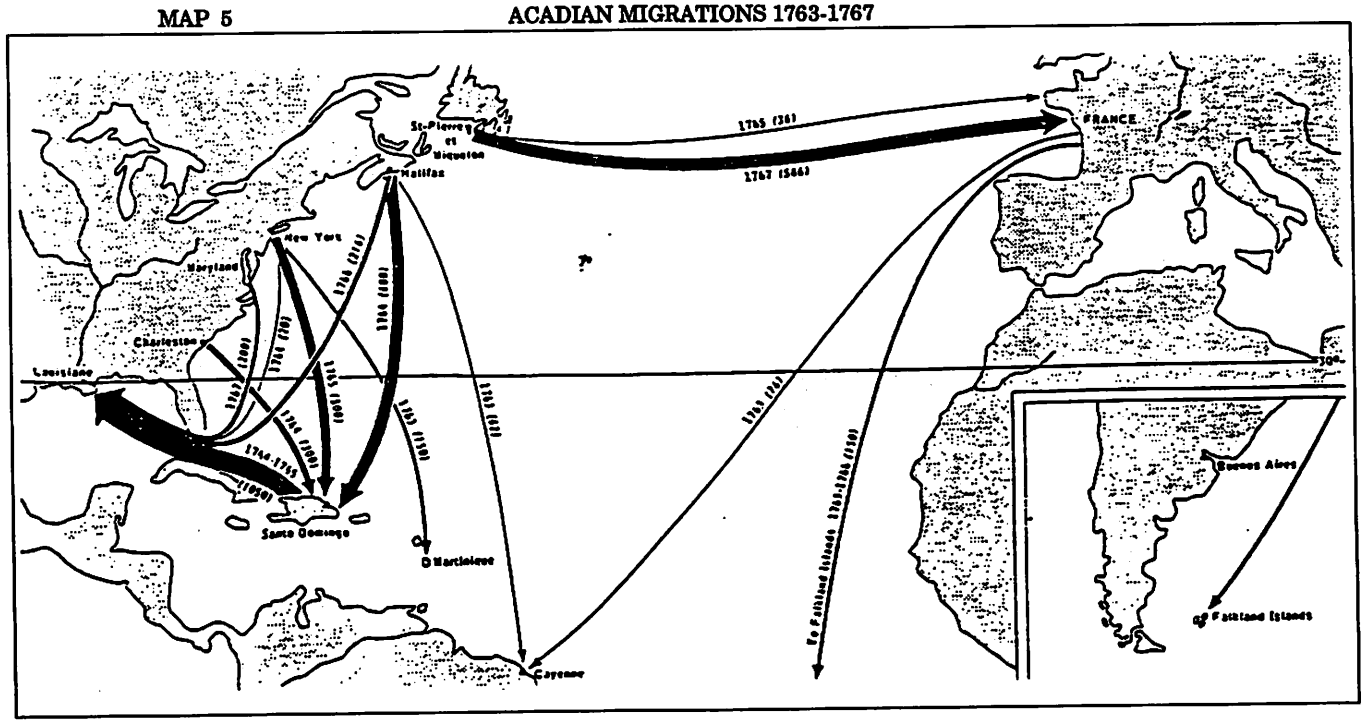


Table 1 Location of Acadians in 1763

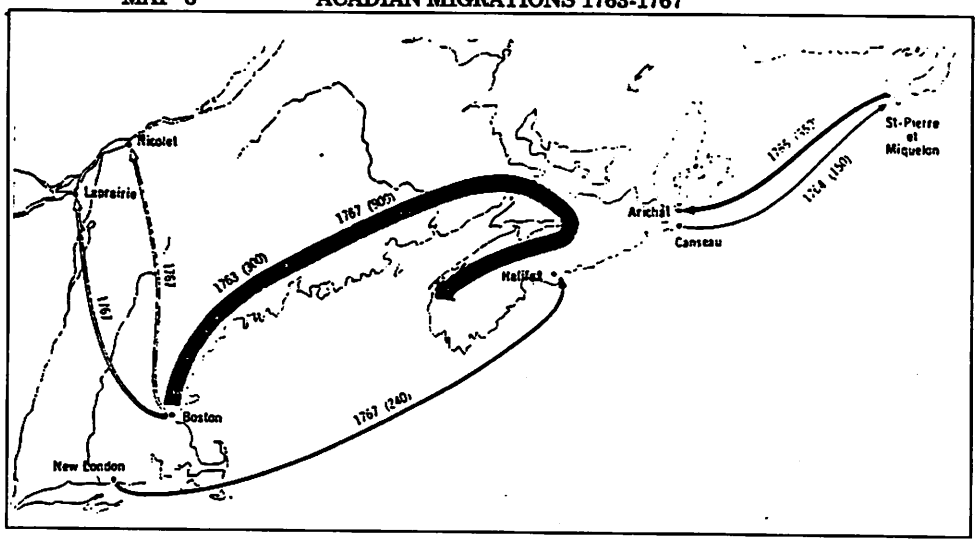
Place	Number
Massachusetts	1,043
Connecticut	666
NewYork	249
Maryland	810
Pennsylvania	383
SouthCarolina	280
Georgia	185
NovaScotia	1,249
ST.JohnRiver	87
Louisiana	300
England	866
France	3,400
Quebec	2,000
PrinceEdwardland	300
BaiedesChaleurs	700
Total	12,618

Acadian movements during this period fall into three general categories. First, there was a continued exodus of Acadians out of Nova Scotia. Paradoxically this occurred at the same time that many of the refugees were returning to Acadia in large numbers, primarily from the American colonies. Finally, the Caribbean area became increasingly a focus of Acadian movements.

Most of the 3,600 exiles remaining in the American colonies left during this period. The attempts made by local authorities to disperse them in many communities were not successful, as the Acadians continually turned up in major port cities. Boston, New York, New London, and Charleston served as such gathering points. Large groups left Boston overland for Acadia or the St. Lawrence Valley. From the middle and southern colonies the movement was to the Caribbean area, either directly to Louisiana or to that refugee haven via Santo Domingo. By this time news of favorable treatment and prosperity of the first arrivals in Louisiana had reached nearly all Acadians.

The Treaty of Paris in 1763, ended the hostilities between England and France in North America. If there was some semblance of a return to political stability, the treaty meant little to the circumstances of the Acadians in Nova Scotia and of the many others returning in this period. Lt. Governor Wilmot genuinely feared the Acadians. He sought permission of his superiors to send the exiles to the West Indies, but was refused. The Lords of Trade insisted instead that they be given land agreeable to themselves. Of course, the only land falling into this category would have been old lands on the Bay of Fundy, lands which were now occupied by thousands of New Englanders. Attempts to resettle the Acadians generally failed. The inferior lands allotted to them and the restrictions placed upon their grouping led, eventually, to their dissatisfaction and voluntary migration to the West Indies, Louisiana, and Saint-Pierre, and Miq-uelon (retained by France in 1763).

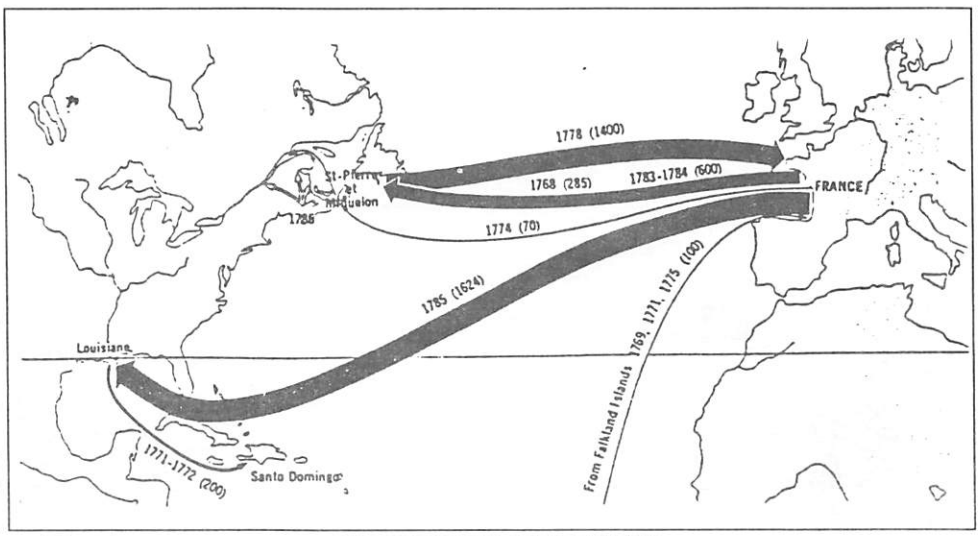
MAP 6 ACADIAN MIGRATIONS 1763-1767



THE Migrations 1768-1785

In 1768, there remained only two major areas of Acadian instability (Map 7). By 1767 the facilities of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon were so strained by the stream of refugee Acadians that some were encouraged to leave for

France (see Map 5). It was not long after their arrival in the French ports that many expressed the desire to return to the tiny archipelago in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Two hundred and eighty-five made the return in 1768. By 1775, the population of the islands numbered 1,500, again placing a strain on local resources (most of the exiles had to be supported by the government). A new turn of political events provided a temporary solution to this problem.



Map 7 ACADIAN MIGRATIONS 1768-

The sympathy of France for the American cause in the Revolutionary War eventually led to French support of the American military effort in 1778. The British in retaliation sent an expedition to the strategic archipelago and deported to France 1,400 Acadians. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon were retroceded to France and soon after 600 Acadians returned once more from France (Lauv-riere, 1924: 2:210-215).

France, surprisingly, did not serve as a permanent home for the exiles. The large number of Acadians which arrived from Ile Saint-Jean in 1758 was the nucleus of an exile group which remained in France for nearly 30 years. In 1763, the Acadian group in England (of the original 1,100 from Virginia only 866 remained) was brought to France, while some of the Acadian arrivals from Saint-Pierre and Miquelon throughout this period remained behind. Various attempts to settle the Acadians in France, Corsica, the Falkland Islands, and French Guiana all failed. For the greater part of this period in France, the exiles were supported at government expense. The destitution of the Acadians, the desire of the French government to solve a problem which was a sever drain on the treasury, and the eagerness of Spain to strengthen its claim to Louisiana by active colonization all lead to the last of the major Acadian migrations. In 1785, more than 1.600 were transported to Louisiana by the Spanish (Winzerling, 1955).

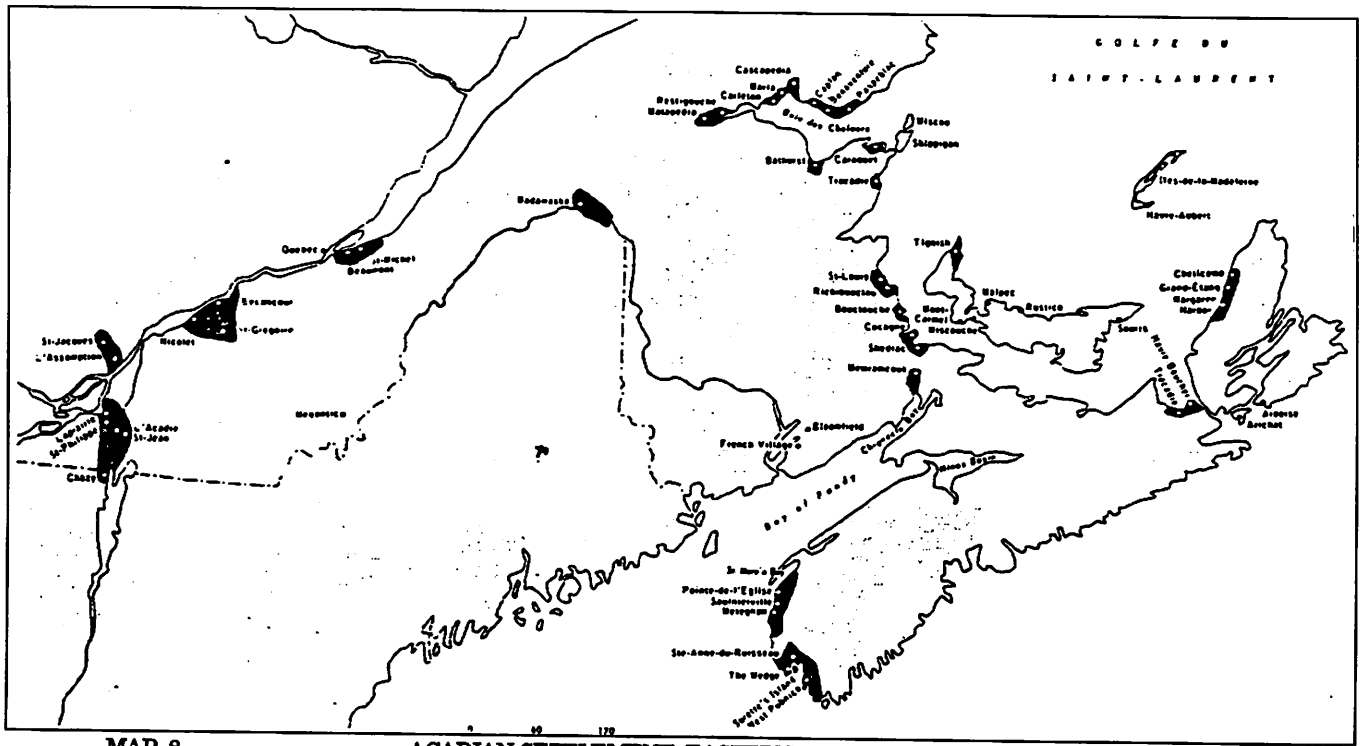
The Final Settlement Pattern

By the end of the 18th century the location of the Acadians had taken on some measure of permanency. With the exception of a few subsequent moves involving small numbers, the fifty-year period of migration had come to an end. With the exception of the Acadian population of the Maritime Provinces based on an accurate ecclesiastical census in 1803, only estimates are available for the numbers of each major area (Rameau, 1877: 360-61). Table 2 gives an approximation of the Acadian population and its location in 1800.

Table 2 Acadian population in 1800

Place	Number
Maritime Provinces	8,400
Quebec	8,000
Louisiana	4,000
United States	1,000
France	1,000
Not specified	1,000
Total	23,400

More than 80% of the Acadians were located in two areas, Eastern Canada and Louisiana. Scattered elsewhere in the United States,



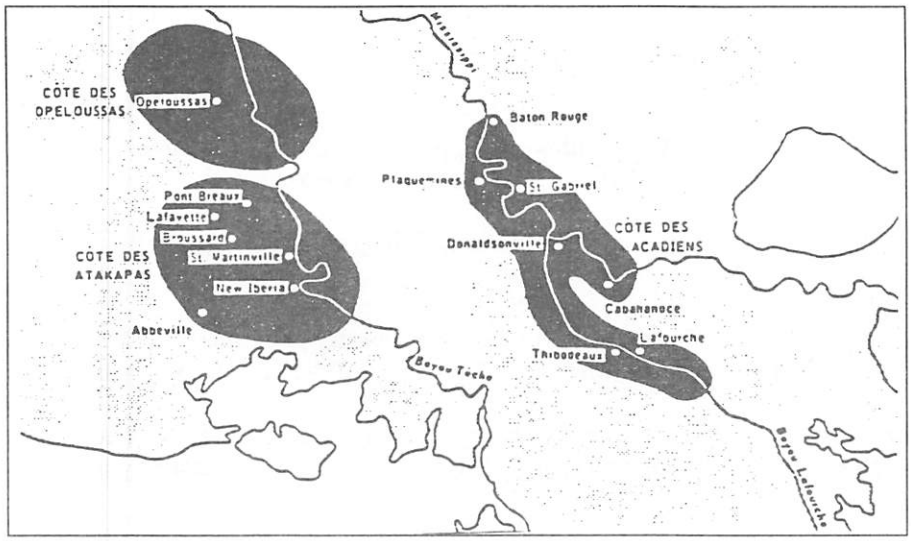
MAP 8 ACADIAN SETTLEMENT, EASTERN CANADA 1800

the French ports, and the Caribbean were another 3,000.

Map 8 shows most of the places where Acadians were located in Eastern Canada in 1800. In the three areas of settlement in the St. Lawrence Valley, near the cities of Quebec, Trois -Riviéres and Montreal, the Acadians generally lived side by side with French Canadians. Elsewhere, along the shores of the Baie des Chaleurs, Eastern Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the settlements are more distinctly Acadian. One striking feature of the location of the Acadians in the maritime region is their absence from their old homeland on the shores of Baie Francaise.

Of the new areas of Acadian settlement following the migrations, none, in the course of time, became as distinctive as southern Louisiana (Map 9). The major areas of settlement were in the Attacappas, the Opeloussas, along the Mississippi River South of Baton Rouge, and along Bayou La Fourche. The physical isolation of most of these settlements permitted a high degree of culture retention by the Acadians.

In 1800, for the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the Acadians were located in areas where they were free to pursue their agrarian life, and where there was a considerable measure of security from the vagaries of international politics, of which they had so often been the victims, and of which they had been so ignorant. Their anomalous position in the first half of the 18th century, a French population in British territory at a time when England and France were struggling for supremacy in the New World, must be cited as the most important factor which precipitated their migrations. The hostile reception they received in the American colonies combined with their resignation to return to Acadia precluded from the very beginning any permanent home for them on the Atlantic seaboard. France, by virtue of the strong cultural ties which existed between the French and Acadians might have proved a permanent home for the exiles had not the treatment they received there been little better than that received in the American colonies.



MAP 9 ACADIAN SETTLEMENTS, LOUISIANA 1800

The new Acadian settlements in the New World afforded the stability which had been lacking in the American colonies or France. In the maritime regions of Canada they appropriated land which was not previously settled. With land allotted to them or provided for their use in the St. Lawrence Valley they were rapidly incorporated with their French brethren. All of these Acadians were still, one might say, squatters on British territory, but by this time the Anglo-French struggle for North America had been resolved and the French settlers no longer posed a serious threat, whether real or imagined. The Acadians of Louisiana were well received by the Creoles and achieved there the peace and security which had long eluded them.

The terminal date for this study is 1800. It was selected because it was not until the end of the 18th century that the map of Acadian locations began to show some measure of stability. The half century period of their migration had come to an end. The locational stability of the Acadians, however, was by no means permanent. The Acadian map for 1968 would find them scattered in various locations over most of the United States and Canada.

The new migrations of the Acadians were distinct from those of the 18th century because of a new motivating force. No longer were the Acadians moved about with little consideration given to their own desires. They now became willing participants in movements which had as their goals an improvement in economic conditions, the same motivation, in fact, which propelled the large migrations of European people to the United States in the latter part of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The fountainhead of the migrations was the Acadian population of Eastern Canada. From 1850 until 1900, Acadians, principally from the Iles de la Madeleine in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, established settlements on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River east of Sept-Iles, on the Island of Anticosti, in Labrador, and in Newfoundland. By far the most important of the new migrations was the large scale movement from the St. Lawrence Valley to the growing industrial centres of New England, which began around 1860. It has been most common to treat this migration as one made up entirely of French Canadians. The likely reason is that the Acadians are so similar in cultural to the other French inhabitants of the St. Lawrence Valley that there seemed little point in distinguishing one from the other, assuming that researchers have been aware of the distinction at all. It seems reasonable to assume that the Acadians contributed to this migration in numbers reflecting their relative numerical strength in Quebec. Of the 800,000 Franco-American in New England in 1923, one authority (Lauvriere, 2:525) claims that 50,000 were Acadians. Elsewhere, and in smaller numbers they are found today in much of Anglo-America. ☛

Bibliography

Arkins, Th. B. *Selections from the public documents of the province of Nova Scotia,* Published under a resolution of the House of Assembly passed March 15, 1865, Halifax, N.S., Annaud, 1869, 755 pages.

Brebner, J.B., *New England Outpost; Acadia before the Conquest of Canada,* New York, Columbia University Press, 1927, 293 pages.

Harvey, D.C., *The French Régime in Prince Edward Island,* New Haven, Yale University Press, 1926, 265 pages.

Lauvriere, E., *La tragedie de ses origines a nos jours,* Paris, Goulet, 1924, 2 tomes.

LeBlanc, Robert G., *The Acadian Migrations,* M.A. Thesis unpublished, University of Minnesota, 1961.

Rameau De Saint-Pére, E., *Une colonie féodale en Amérique; l'Acadie 1604-1710,* Paris, Didier, 1877, 367 pages.

Richard, E., *Acadia, missing links of a lost chapter in American History,* Montreal, Lowell, 1895, 2 tomes.

Winzerling, O.W., *Acadian Odyssey,* Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1955, 224 pages.

❑

LIBRARY CORNER continued...

2. *Ces Gens du Mon Pays*
   This wonderful publication came and went in 3 issues. It took famous contemporary people with French-Canadian backgrounds and traced back their family trees. Did you know that Madonna has French-Canadian roots? I found out that my children shared common ancestors with her, the Dionne quintuplets, famous hockey players and TV stars. Finding that ancestor brought me back a couple more generations in a couple of cases. It is too bad that there will be no more issues.
3. *Everton's Genealogical Helper*
   The format is about the same with some update resources.
4. *Sent By The King*
   A new publication that should be of interest to those who have filles de roi or Carignan soldiers in their background. For more information contact: Michele Kolbe, 6210 W Desert Hills Drive, Glendale Arizona *5304-2512 or at Annabel @aol.com

Microfiche:

1. *Acadians and their Descendants* ❑

LIBRARY CORNER continued...

5. *Clinton County, a pictorial history* by the Bicentennial Committee
   This is a history of Clinton County, NY from the time of Samuel de Champlain to the present. The pictures are wonderful. There is representation given to all the different ethnic back grounds in the county. More emphasis could and should have been placed on the importance of French settlement from the 1600's through the late 1700's. Also, missing were the presence and impact of the French schools of this century.
6. *Fairfield, Vermont Reminiscences* by the Fairfield Bicentennial Committee
   This book contains many pictures of local interest from times past to the present, with stories to go with them. There is a fold-out map in the back of the book giving a layout of the town and the names of all the landowners at the ime of the bicentennial.
7. *French Canadian Genealogical Research.* by John P. Dulong, PhD.
   This small book is available for sale from our library. It is written and bound in the style of the Our French Canadian Ancestors series by Thomas Laforest. Many genealogical resources are named with how-to's on how to get information.
8. *Marriages of Montmagny, Bellechase, Dorchester and Beauce* (Vols 1 & 2) *counties in Quebec*
   These are new publications. We have old publications on each of the above counties, but there are additions and deletions in these new books. We have decided to leave the old and new sets on the shelf. We have also replaced several volumes that were sent out for rebinding.
9. *Marriages of St. Joseph de Burlington 1834-1930*
   This is a list of marriages from the original parish records.
10. *Mooers Forks Union Cemetery*, Mooers Forks, NY
    This is a loose-leaf binder of drawings, descriptions and names on the early gravestones.
11. *Old Mooers Cemetery, Mooers NY*
    This another loose-leaf binder of drawings, descriptions and names on the early grave stones.
12. *Our French Canadian Ancestors,* Volumes 1-20 by Thomas J Laforest
    These volumes contain anecdotal histories of early French settlers in Canada. The source information comes from existing documents and is laid out like a life history of each individuals.
13. *St. Anne's Cemetery, Mooers Forks NY*
    A loose-leaf binder of drawings, descriptions and names on the early gravestones.
14. *St. Joseph's Church, Coopersville NY*
    A loose-leaf binder of drawings and descriptions of the cemetery stones in the old part of the cemetery from 1818.
15. *Stowe, Walker and Riverside Cemeteries, Mooers and Mooers Forks area NY*
    A loose-leaf binder of drawings, descriptions and names on the early gravestones.
16. *Traite de Genealogy* by Rene Jette
    This book is full of useful information on how to do genealogical searches. The only drawback is, is that it is written in French.
17. *Vermont Yearbook, 1988* Published by the National Survey, Chester Vt.

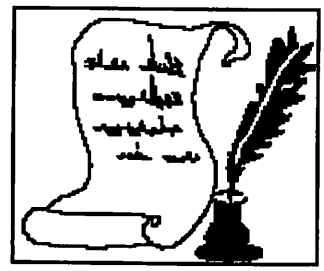
Periodicals:

1. ***Branches and Twigs* 1972 to 1994**
   Bulletin of the Genealogical Society of Vermont
   (We received a complete set of this publication through an exchange program with our publication.)

continued on page 84

QUERIES

... ask, and you shall receive



Q-712 LeMONDE/LAMONDIE/LAMONDAY BAUDIN/BEAUDIN/BODA

Need par. and/or siblings of Louisa LeMONDE/LAMONDIE/LeMON-DAY. Louisa was b. c.1813, m. in Malone NY to James William BAUDIN/BEAUDIN/BODA. Seek spelling of James name at time of m. c.1830-34. Last contact in Chateaugay NY in 1850 census.
Lois L. Bodeau #578 2345 Vale Crest Road, Minneapolis MN 55422

Q-713 VIEN/VIENS/VIENT/CUMM/COME

Need par. and b. record of William VIEN/VIENS/VIENT/CUMM/-COME b. probably Oct 1870, Champlain or Rouses Point, Clinton CO, NY. Records may be under the name of Nelson COME. par. may have been Jeremie VIEN and H. CADETTE.
Donna J. Joyal #458 2582 Bernice Ct. Melbourne FL 32935-3415

Q-714 VIEN/VIENS/VIENT/CUMM/COME VAINCOUR(T)/VAILLANCOUR JOHNSON/ JOHNSTON

Need m., about 1895, of William VEIN/VIENS/VIENT/CUMM/COME to Margaret Phebe VAINCOUR(T)/VAILLANCOUR, dau. of Theo-phile VAINCOUR/ VAILLAN-COURT and Pheobe/Flavie JOHNSON/-JOHNSTON. They resided in Franklin, Huntingdon CO, Que. May have m. at Christ Church (Church of England), Franklin Center or at St. Antoine Abbe, both in Huntingdon CO, Que. Also, need m. of Theophile VAINCOUR and Phoebe Johnson, about 1860.
Donna J. Joyal #458 2582 Bernice Ct., Melbourne FL 32935-3415

Q-715 LEMAY LANGTAGNE

Seek name of spouse, date and location of m. of Nazaire LEMAY, and any other info. He was b. on 25 Mar 1879 at St. Fortunout, Wolfe CO, Can. par. were Joseph LEMAY and Melina LANGTAGNE. Nazaire settled in the Troy-Cohoes area in the 1920's-1930's.
Armand Lemay #719 14 Blaney Circle, Seekonk MA 02771-4801

Q-716 LEMAY MEYETTE

Seek par. of Moses LEMAY b. 1816, Can. Also, date and location of his m. to Rose MEYETTE A son. Jeremiah LEMAY was b. 7 Sep 1846 in Lansingburgh, No. Troy NY. Moses d. 6 Oct 1889, Lansinburgh, No Troy NY.
Armand Lemay #719 14 Blaney Circle, Seekonk MA 02771-4801

Q-717 LaMOUNTAIN BOHANNON

I'm looking for the family of Lillian LaMOUNTAIN, she was b. in Altona, Clinton Co. NY on 11 Nov 1886, her f. came from NY, her m. from Can. She was called Lily, she m. Fred BOHANNON, and they lived on a farm in Hyde Park, Vt. She was an Indian, as was her m. She d. in 1962 at Altona.
Victoria Hoadley #771 PO Box 145 Eden VT 05653

Q-718 SANTEMORE/SPAULDING

Seeking the family of Samuel SANTEMORE/SPAULDING, he was b. 4 Sep 1844 in Malone, NY. The story was that the Indians killed his pars. and a Dr. Spaulding adopted and brought him up. This man was my gr-grandfather. I would like info on him and would like to hear from any Santemore.
Victoria Hoadley #771 PO Box 145 Eden VT 05653

Q-719 MAZURET dit LAPIERRE/FLINT HAINAULT/DESCHAMPS FANEUF

Could my ancestor Joseph MAZURET dit LAPIERRE (a.k.a. Joseph FLINT) be the son of Joseph Amable MAZURET dit LAPIERRE and AGATHE HAINAULT/DESCHAMPS, m. 7 Jul 1782 in Repentigny? Possibly Joseph could be their child, J. Marie b. 8 Dec 1803 at L'Asspmption parish? Joseph m. Marie FANEUF (widow of ? PERREAULT) ca. 1838, possibly in Western NYS. Their children who lived to adulthood were: Maximillian b. ca. 1838/39, Erie or Monroe CO. NY; Adolphius/ John b. ca. 1845, Ohio; Sophie b. 4 Mar 1847, Cincinnati OH; Joseph Napoleon b. 3 Dec 1852, bap 6 Feb 1853. St Jean le Baptiste, Keeseville NY; Marie Anselme b. 20 Sep 1855 Keeseville NY. Joseph and Marie were possibly the pars. of Amable Joinville M/L, b. 11 Sep 1850 and buried 2 Feb 1852 in L'Assomption parish. Amable Joinville's godparents were Sophie M/L and Lois M/L, both children of J. Amable and Agathe H-Deschamps.
Virginia Latta Curulla, Ph.D. #467 9050 Meridian Pl. No., Seattle, WA 98103-4153

Q-720 AUSTIN/AUSTIN BARBER BEEMAN BULL CURTIS DELONG DENETT DOUGLAS GRAY HALL HARMON HOFF HUGGINS KREMBLE LATOUR MARTIN McALLISTER McCOY McDOUGAL NORTON PLUMMER SEXTON SIMPSON SMITH STALKER STICKNEY STRONG TAYLOR WADE WASHBURN WESTON WHITE

I am interested in corresponding with anyone doing research on these surnames, to compare notes and share information:
AUSTIN Essex NY/VT 1788-; AUSTIN, Richard England 1598 (these AUSTINS are not related); BARBER Hartford CT 1687; BEEMAN VT/England 1792; BULL Essex NY ca 1790; CURTIS Essex NY/VT 1844-1958; DELONG Essex NY ca. 1830-1873; DENETT Essex NY/Can ca. 1817-1897; DOUGLAS PQ< Can/Scotland ca 1810; GRAY Scotland ca 1815; HALL Essex NY 1825-1942; HARMON VT/CT 1653-1851; HOFF VT/CA 1790; HUGGINS NH ca 1642; KREMBLE MI?Germany ca. 1822-1947; LATOUR Essex/ Clinton NY/Can ca. 1830; MARTIN Hartford CT ca. 1642; McALLISTER Es, NY/Can/ Sot 1811-; McCOY Es/Wash NY ca. 1819-1945; McDOUGAL Essex NY ca. 1813-; NORTON CT/MA/England ca. 1583-1782; PLUMMER ? (NY) (VT) ca. 1820; SEXTON VT/MA/Ireland ca. 1604-1834; SIMPSON Essex NY/Can/Scot ca. 1820; SMITH CT/MA/ England ca. 1561-1733; STALKER Es, NY/Can/Sct ca. 1815-; STICKNEY ? (NY) (VT) ca. 1790; STRONG MA/England ca. 1490-1759; TAYLOR Essex NY/VT ca. 1778-1947; WADE Essex NY/VT ca. 1826-1912; WASHBURN Essex NY/VT ca. 1790-1886; WESTON Essex NY/VT ca. 1780-1878; WHITE Essex NY/VT ca. 1790-1889.
Bruce Austin #689 PO Box 4581, Spokane WA 99202-0581

Q-721 NORTHLEE DeFOER/DuFOUR

Seeking par. of Lucy NORTHLEE who m. Joseph Basil DeFOER/Du-FOUR; lived in Clinton Co., NY 1860-1870.
Dave Hammer #691 PO Box 113, St. Thomas ND 58276-113

Q-722 PAGE SMITH

Seek info on par. of Joseph PAGE, b. 1788 in Quebec, Can. and Mable/Mary SMITH b. 16 Feb 1811 in Vermont. They m. in Moncton, VT, 1820 — Census has Joseph, Mary and 5 children living in the Moncton area.
Raymond L. Page #735 3123 Buckingham Road, Endwell, NY 13760

Q-723 GIBBS

Oliver W. GIBBS, b. ca. 1810 in "Canada East," and wife Catherine, b. ca. 1816 in same; resided in Bangor, Franklin Co., NY with children, including son McDonough GIBBS b. ca. 1838, in NY from at least 1850 until ca. 1865. They are not on the 1870 census of Bangor. Where did McDonough GIBBS go?
Gerald P. Feeley #492 22 Juniper Hills Drive, Coventry, RH 02816-6434

Q-724 TOUGAS GAUTHIER dit ST. GERMAIN CHAMBERLAND GARROW

On 26 Feb. 1816 at LaPrairie, Que., Louis TOUGAS, of the age of majority, widower of Veronique GAUTHIER dit ST GERMAIN m. Marquerite CHAMBERLAND, minor, dau. of Louis CHAMBERLAND and the deceased M-ANNE GARROW. Among those present was Francois GARROW, maternal uncle of the bride. Who were the par. of M-Anne and Francois GARROW?
Rita P Frampton #97 9914 Montauk Ave, Bethesda MD 20817-1626

Q-725 GARROW SHEPHERD

Church records for LaPrairie contain several references to John GARROW and Nancy SHEPHERD from 1814-1817. In one entry they are described as "of Boucherville." He is also described as a school master. Would like to know their par.
Rita P Frampton #97 9914 Montauk Ave Bethesda MD 20817-1626

Q-726 ROUGEAU/BERGER TOUGAS CHAMBERLAND

Need par of Antoine ROUGEAU dit BERGER, mar 16 Nov 1847 to Flavie TOUGAS, dau of Louis TOUGAS & Marguerite CHAMBER-LAND at LaPrairie, Que.
Rita P Frampton #97 9914 Montauk Ave. Bethesda MD 20817

Q-727 SPENCER BALCOM

Anyone with information on Polly SPENCER, Mar. 1816-Jul 1868 (wife of Caleb BALCOM) BURIED AT HAGUE NY. In this graveyard is Mary wife of Robert SPENCER, Robert having d. in WI. Robert and Polly are believed to be brother and sister. *Nina Jackman #588 15550-29 Mile Road, Ray, MI 48096*

Q-728 DeLISLE GRENIER ROBITAILLE

Need m. and par. of Joseph DeLISLE and Ursule GRENIER, dau. Ursule DeLISLE m. Claude ROBITAILLE 16 Oct 1832 in Lavaltrie, PQ, Can. Family has stated Ursule Grenier was an Indian. *Carol A. Senecal #136 RR2 Box 2926 Whitehall NY 12887*

Q-729 CADRON/CARDRON/CARDARONI FROMENT ROBITAILLE

Need m. and par. of Pierre CADRON and Charlotte FROMENT. Dau. Charlotte CADRON/CARDRON/CARDARONI dit St. Pierre m. Claude ROBITAILLE 31 Jan 1774 in Lavaltrie, PQ. Can.
Carol A. Senecal #136 RR2 Box 2926 Whitehall NY 12887

Q-730 JOURDAIN FONTAINE ROBITAILLE
Need m. and pars. of Thomas JOURDAIN and Anne FONTAINE; dau. Geneveive m. Pierre ROBITAILLE, 15 Jan 1732 at Lorette, PQ, Canada.
Carol A. Senecal #136 RR#2 Box 2926 Whitehall NY 12887

Q-731 POLIQUIN/POLICAIN OUELLET ROBITAILLE
Need m. and pars. of Jean POLIQUIN and Marie OUELLET; dau., Charlotte POLIQUIN/POLICAIN (possibly Indian), m. Claude ROBITAILLE, 1 June 1808, Cont. Raymond, St. Paul, Jolliette, PQ, Can. *Carol A. Senecal #136 RR#2 Box 2926 Whitehall NY 12887*

Q-732 ROD/RODD/RHODES ROULEAU GELINEAU-DANIELS
Need m. and pars. of Pierre ROD/RODD/RHODES and Sophie ROULEAU; son, Pierre Solomon RHODES/RODD mar. Marie Louise GELINEAU-DANIELS, 17 Aug 1827 at Napierville, PQ, Can. *Carol A. Senecal #136 RR#2 Box 2926 Whitehall NY 12887*

Q-733 GENDREAU/GENDRON/MINELLE RHODES/RODD
Need mar. and pars. of Pierre/Peter GENDREAU/GENDRON/MINELLE to Marie Helen RHODES/RODD. He was b. about 1834 and she was b. about 1837 in Canada. They had children and died in Whitehall, NY. The first child, Joseph, b. 3 Dec 1857 in Whitehall, NY; second child was Peter Honore.
Carol A. Senecal #136 RR#2 Box 2926 Whitehall NY 12887

Q-734 PRISCOTT/OLIVIER/AYOT/LAVICTOIRE BEAUDOIN DE LA FONTAINE
Thomas OLIVIER/AYOT dit LAVICTOIRE mar (?) Marie Anne BEAUDOIN on 22 Oct 1810 at St. Denis, PQ, Can. Need his pars. Their dau, Margaret PRISCOTT/OLIVIER mar. Louis de la FONTAINE.
Carol A. Senecal #136 RR#2 Box 2926 Whitehall NY 12887

Q-735 LA HUE/LAGUE ROBETAILLE
Need pars. of Virginia/Eugenie LA HUE/LAGUE, b. about 1838 at St. Jean, PQ, Can. according to her obituary. She mar. Joseph ROBETAILLE on ? at Whitehall, NY
Carol A. Senecal #136 RR#2 Box 2926 Whitehall NY 12887

Q-736 PARENT ST. MARIE MENARD
Seek m. of Amable PARENT to Marie ST.MARIE, m. before 1800 and m. of Joseph PARENT and Appoline MENARD m ca. 1820. These PARENTs may be cousins, they are not father and son. *Richard L. Ducharme #367 RR2 Whycocmagh NS Can B0E 3M0*

Q-737 FISCIAU/FISSIAU LaFONTAINE dit SUPERNANT
Seek m. of Thomas FISCIAU/FISSIAU to Marie LaFONTAINE dit SUPERNANT, m. ca. 1770. Their dau, Veronique m. 9 Feb. 1795 at St. Mathias.
Richard L. Ducharme #367 RR 2 Whycocomagh NS Can. B0E 3M0

Q-738 TATRO DUNTLEY GOUGH

Seeking pars. and/or info on Joseph TATRO a.k.a. Alfred Eugene TATRO. NYS 1855 census says b. Canada, 21 yrs of age (1834). He mar. Jane Celestia DUNTLEY of Lewis T/S, Essex Co., NY in 1852, dau. of Joseph & Sarah GOUGH DUNTLEY. Later info lists his name as Alfred Eugene Tatro, b. 5 May 1822 on Atlantic Ocean two days out from Paris, France - mother dying at birth. Obit. states family came to Essex Co., NY, where he lived until mar., then moved to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and finally Spencer, Iowa. He used the name Joe or Uncle Joe. I'm interested in info on him in Essex Co previous to 1852.

Gladys N. Bodah #736 P.O. Box 338 Tully, NY 13159-0338

Q-739 TYRELL/TERRIL EVANS

Looking for descendents and info for my uncle, Millard TERRIL/TYRELL, b. Sep 1884, Peru NY, father, James TYRELL, mother Turzah EVANS. He left the area of Clinton Co., NY between 1900 and 1905.

Henry J. Tyrell #726 1355 North Star Road Mooers, NY 12958-3430

Q-740 BOUCHARD VACHON ROBEAR/ROBERT

Seek parents and death/burial dates of Louis BOUCHARD/Marie VACHON, m. 26 Dec. 1871, Keeseville, NY. First child, Henry m. Anna ROBEAR/ROBERT, 1895 in Burlington, Vt. The only other known child, Alfred (Salatius Willfredus), bap. 14 Nov 1880, Keeseville, NY, d. 1895, Burlington, Vt.

Craig Elkins #247 3311 N. Higley Rd. Ogden, UT 84404

Q-741 DEFAILLET/FAILLE TABEAU PAQUET HERTAUT

Need marriage date (ca 1760) and place of Pierre DEFAILLET, s/o Claude-Joseph FAILLE and Catherine TABEAU, m. 14 may 1726, Laprairie, Que, to Josephte PAQUET, d/o Noel & M- Anne HERTAUT.

R. Donald LaPointe #251 61 Liberty St. Montpelier, VT 05602-2420

Q-742 GODIN/GODDA

Need info on GODIN/GODDA, b. ca. 1808, Canada, and his wife Flavie. She was last listed on the 1880 Fed. Census in 1892 as 84 yrs. old and living in Ausable with son Charles Godda. Where is their final resting place?

F. Goddeau #755 143 Kendall St. Ludlow MA 01056-1052

Q-743 MENARD/MINER FREGEAU DUMAS

Seek info on Julius MINER/Julien MENARD, listed Fed. Census as living in Ticonderoga, Essex Co, NY, 1860, age 49. He mar Sophie FREGEAU in St Valentin, 10-2-1834. His par. listed as Pierre MENARD and Suzanne DUMAS. Where was he born? Any info on his pars. would be appreciated. Thanks.

F. Goddeau #755 143 Kendall St. Ludlow MA 01056-1052

Q-744 MINER KELLY

Need info on the MINER family. Dennis MINER b. 25 Mar 1855, maybe in Ausable Forks, NY, m. 1873 to Phoebe KELLY. He d. 22 Jan 1917 in Tupper Lake, NY. His father was Peter, mother unknown.

Carol Miner #746 PO Box 104 West Brookfield MA 01585-0104

Q- 745 LEGARE TREPANIER MINER

Need info on Joseph LEGARE and Leontine TREPANIER, m. 25 Nov 1872 in Notre Dame, Montreal, Que. They had a dau, Paula Regina who m. George MINER, 19 Oct 1909 in Tupper Lake, NY. George was b. in Ausable Forks or Keene Valley, NY.
Carol Miner #746 PO Box 104 West Brookfield, MA 01585-0104

A-685 KRANS-FRENCH

A partial answer to this querie: Under KRAUS in *Protestant Marriages In The District of Bedford, Que 1804-1879* compiled by R. Neil Broadhurst 1991, is the m. of KRAUS?KRANS, Rosina, spinster, resident of St. Armand West, m. 3 Jul 1849 at St. Armand West, Church of England, William H. FRENCH. The cross index shows FRENCH, William H., bachelor of Noyan, m. 3 Jul 1849 at St. Armand West... This .m. was at Philipsburg. The Anglican church records for St. Armand West 1809-1825 can be found in LDS microfilm #1430757 or microfilm #M-124.4 from the Archives Nationales du Que at Sherbrooke, Que. These microfilm numbers are the same for the Anglican records at St. Armand East, Frelighsburg.

At this point I cannot tell you who the pars. were of Rosina KRANS. I am researching the KRANS surname as my grandmother's sister married a KRANS. The grandparents of Rosina were Petrus CRANTZ/KRANS and Rosina KERNER (found in one record in Can. as GARDNER). They were from Dutchess CO NY to St. Armand after 23 Jun 1799. At that date they were sponsors at a bap. in Kinderhook, Columbia CO NY. The following children b. to them were bap. at St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Red Hook (records of the church published 1971 by Arthur C.M. Kelly, Kinship, Rhinebeck NY): Anna Marie b. 22 Nov 1776; Elizabeth b. 10 Aug 1774; John b. 23 Nov 1776; Petrus bap. 27 Sep 1778; George bap. 29 Oct 1780; Rosina bap. 9 Mar 1783; Catherine bap. 20 Mar 1785; Lena b. 20 Mar 1787; and David bap. 7 Jun 1789.

One of the four males was the par of Rosina. David m. 11 Mar. 1810 at St. Armand West, Catherine Moore, dau. of Nicholas MOORE. George m. 16 Apr 1816 at St. Armand West, Mary HOLSAPPLE, dau of William HOLSAPPLE. John m. Catherine LUKE, before 1809 as son, George LUKE was b. 6 Jun 1809 and bap. 25 Apr 1810 at Frelighsburg. That m. may be recorded in the records of St. Armand West, Anglican, 1804-1808, missing 1805, LDS microfilm #1430756 or Quebec Archives M-124.3. I have not researched this film.

Persis E. Boyesen 485 RD # Box 369, Ogdensburg NY 13669 ❑

Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society
PO Box 1256, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-0120

DUES — SUBSCRIPTIONS

Yearly dues are in $US; countries other than the U.S. & Canada must add $4.50US funds to each classification below to cover additional postage:

1. Individual — $20US or equivalent.
2. Family — 1st member, $20US; $5 for each additional family member in same household.
3. Full-time Student — $7.50US
4. Institutional — Libraries, genealogy societies, etc. $25US
5. Lifetime — $300US (15 x individual dues)
6. *Lifelines* back issues — $8 each; five or more, $6 each; the complete set, $5 each.

The subscription year is from September 1st to August 31st. All who join prior to June 1st will be credited with the current membership year and will receive the previous Fall and current Spring Journals; their dues will be subject to renewal on August 31st. All who join after June 1st will receive the subsequent Fall and Spring Journals; they will be credited for dues in the new subscription year.

— CORRESPONDENCE —

If you want a quick reply, a self-addressed, stamped, large envelope will ensure faster response.

For address change see page 13

— QUERIES —

Queries should be brief; **please type or print.** Ask *specific* questions; give dates and places where possible. Each member is allowed two free queries per issue; additional queries are $3 each. For non-members, the charge is $5 per query.

— SUMMER LIBRARY HOURS —

Summer library hours at our Keeseville Genealogical Center are:
Wednesdays 2–7 pm Saturdays 11am – 4 pm
&
by appointment year around, two weeks notice appreciated

— ARTICLES ENCOURAGED —

We encourage our members to submit articles concerning family history and/or data, stories bearing on genealogical pursuits, and problems or unusual happenings in their search for family genealogy. When you submit an article please also give your **membership number** (this is appreciated in any of your correspondence with the Society). The article should be typed or printed double space if practicable.

If you submit an article that has been written on a computer, please also submit both the hard copy and the disc. In addition, label the disk with your name, member #, article title, and type of system & software used. We can only read 3.5 discs. Please format your articles using the tabs on your computers.

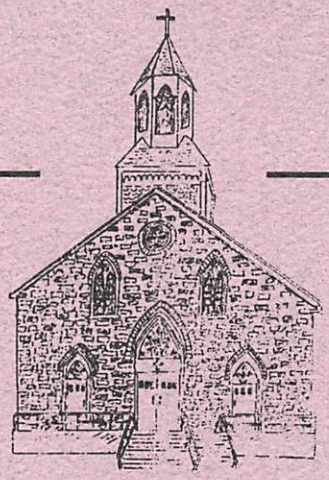
Additionally, the Journal now makes use of a scanner to enter photographs, line drawings, sketches, and other graphics such as cemetery maps. Black or red ink on white paper is preferred for scanning; blue ink is a diaster! Size of graphic materials should be less than 8 inches wide and less than 10 inches high.

— EDITORIAL POLICY —

The editors of *Lifelines* reserve the right to edit all contributions submitted by authors. We will edit [with the exception of original documents quoted] for spelling, form, grammar, obvious error, and to shorten lengthy articles to fit the available space. Contributors are responsible for the accuracy of their information, and for their opinions. ❑

Indices — Répertoire

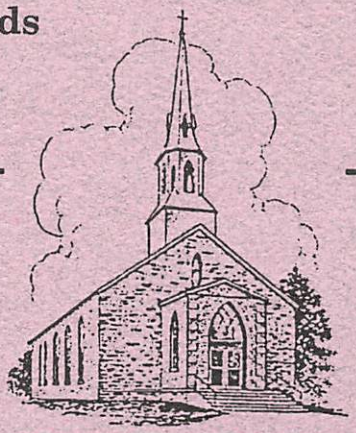
of Parish Records



Assumption of Mary Parish
Redford, New York
Baptisms 1853 — 1910 Baptêmes
Marriages 1853 — 1923 Mariages
Burials 1853 — 1923 Sépultures
& CEMETERY RECORDS

Extracted & compiled by
Rev. Francis Maurus Kearns
&
Dianne Wood #303
Published by
Northern New York American-Canadian
Genealogical Society

$20us + $3us shipping/handling



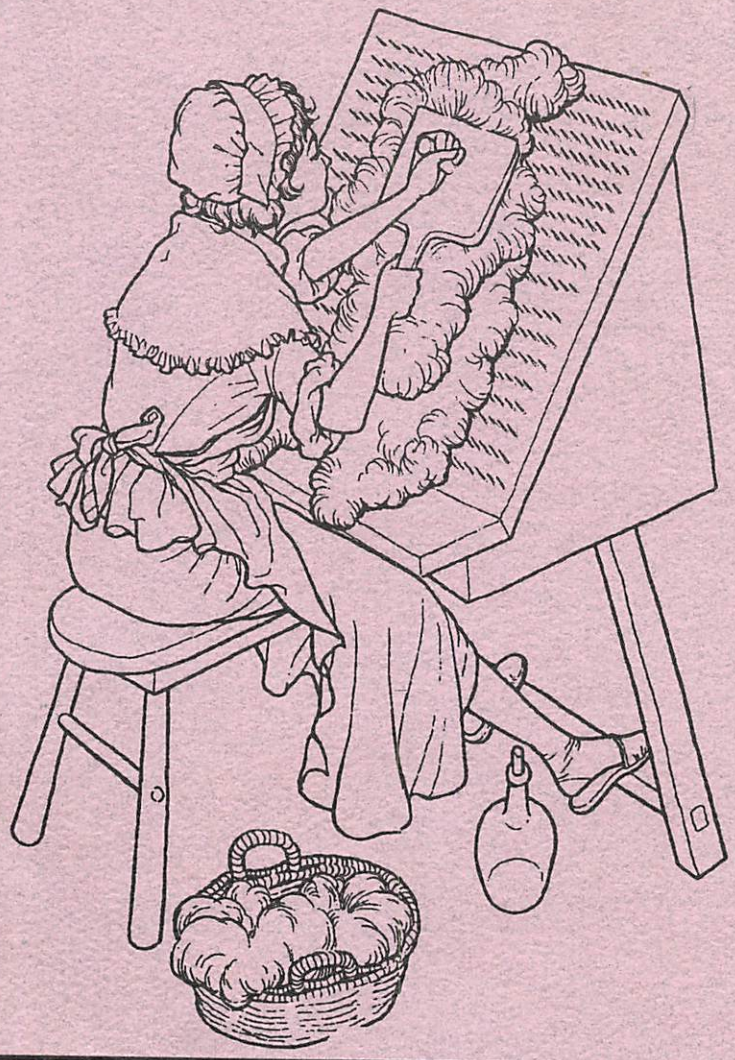
BAPTISMS & BURIALS
St. Edmund's, Ellenburg, NY
St. Philomene's, Churubusco, NY
St. James, Cadyville, NY
Clinton County
1864 — 1881

compiled by Virginia Easley DeMarce
microfilm by Benoit Pontbriand
and
LDS Family History Center
Salt Lake City, Utah
On behalf of the
Northern New York American-Canadian
Genealogy Society
1988
$34.50 us Postage Paid

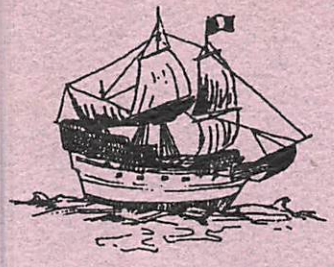
Ste Anne de Centreville
Moores Forks, New York
Vols. I & II
BAPTISMS 1861-69 & 1874-77
BURIALS 1861-69
Extracted by Virginia Easley DeMarce
1986
Microfilm by Benoit Ponbriand
On behalf of the
Northern New York American-Canadian
Genealogical Society
$16us + $3us shipping/handling

St. John The Baptist
Keeseville, New York
Baptisms & Burials 1853—1880
Extracted by Virginia Easley DeMarce
Microfilm by Benoit Pontbriand
1987
On behalf of the
Northern New York American-Canadian
Genealogical Society
$15us + $3.50us shipping/handling

ORDER FROM
Northern New York American-Canadian
Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 1256
Plattsburgh NY 12901-0120
make checks payable in US$ to:
NNYACGS



Northern New York American-Canadian
Genealogical Society
PO Box 1256
Plattsburgh, NY 12901-0120



American-Canadian Gen. Soc.
PO Box 668
Manchester, NH 03105