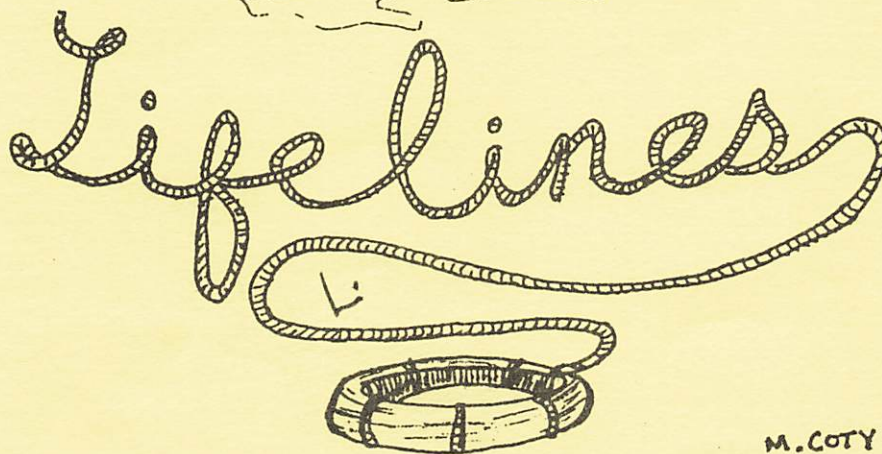
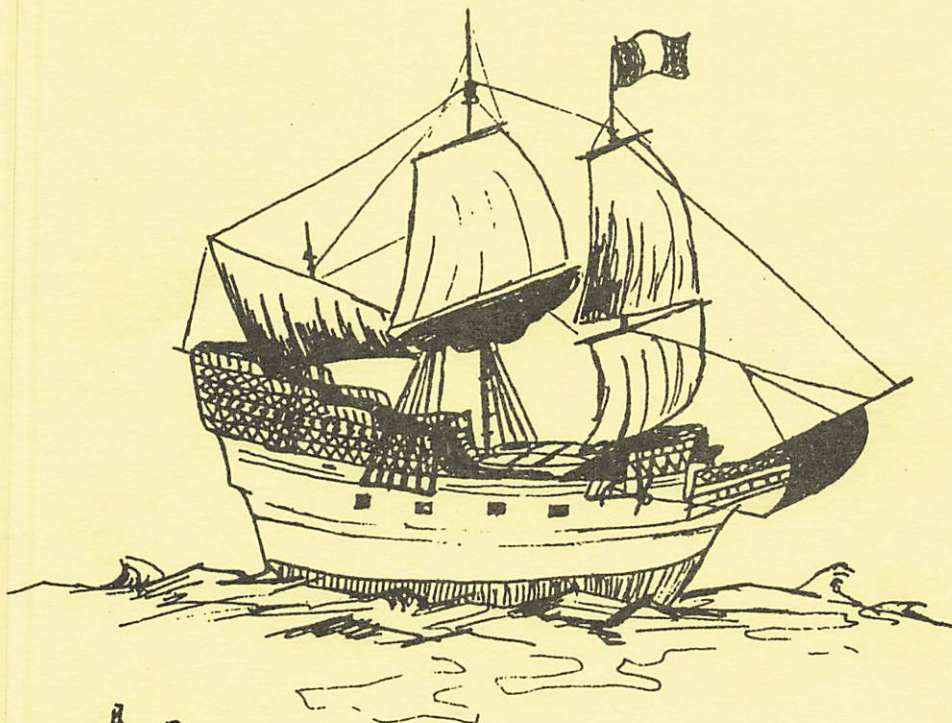


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OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
OF THE  
Northern New York American-Canadian  
Genealogical Society

Founded June 1983 Plattsburgh, New York



M. COTY 84

Volume 2 Number 2  
Whole No. 3  
Fall 1985

#67+68

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Letter-----	pg 1
Letter to Insurance Company-----	pg 2
Our Constitution and By-Laws-----	pg 3
Marriage & Death notices appearing in the American Sentinal,Plattsburgh,N.Y.-----	pg 9
The Union of Genealogy and History-----	pg 11
Journal review-----	pg 23
A Champlain Valley Fortune Lost (Michel Chartier de Lotbiniere)-----	pg 24
The Trails and Tribulations of Michel Chartier de Lotbiniere-----	pg 30
Winners vs Losers-----	pg 32
Bridging the Gap in Clinton County,New York-----	pg 33
Bits of Wisdom-----	pg 40
A Branch of PARROTT-PARROTTE-PERROTTE family-----	pg 41
Book Reviews-----	pg 43
Scottish Settlement in Quebec Province-----	pg 45
Walter Monteith (1781-1864)-----	pg 56
Lineage of Fraser Bushey (a correction from last journal)-----	pg 59
Lineage of Pauline Belair Valyo & John Parry-----	pg 60
Biography of the BELAIR----VETU dit BELAIRE family-----	pg 61
LEBLANC marriages in the parish of St-Henri de Barachois,Westmoreland,Co.N.B.---	pg 63
Bits of Humor-----	pg 68
A Closer Look at Available Printed Sources-----	pg 69
Dairy Valley Baptist Cemetery,Clarenceville,Quebec-----	pg 80
The Seigneral System of Land Tenure in French Canada (a continuation)-----	pg 88
Query Section-----	pg 91

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Volume 2 Number 2

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Dear Members;

PRESIDENTS LETTER

It has been a long and hard year for me and honestly I don't know how I get everything done. I sometimes feel that it's only me in this venture.

We had enough money this year to print two journals and have \$275 left to apply to the 1985/86 membership. We still don't have enough money to buy genealogy books as we should; and until we have 500 members this will continue to be our main problem. In the 1984/85 year we bought one book; "Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles du Quebec" by René Jette and published by the Univ. of Montreal, it cost us \$200. Books cost more every year and it will take us twice as long to build a decent library than it did a society that started ten years ago. We cannot charge \$20 a year for membership although that is the amount it would take to do the job in ten years. I did make a proposal at our last Board of Directors meeting to raise our dues starting with the 1986/87 membership year by \$2½ for each category of membership. This should raise an additional \$500 a year and allow us to buy the same in genealogy marriage repertoires.

In the last three years everything we buy has gone up in price: post office box, envelopes, paper, stamps, photo-coping, and I have just received a notice that the bulk mailing rates will also be going up. Our total operating expenses including running two conferences plus speakers run about \$750 a year plus the big expense of printing two journals another \$1400 a year, so you can see that with 260 members of which 25 are exchange memberships with other societies that membership monies don't go far.

Last fall our society honored Mr. Benoit Pontbriand with a dinner in his honor at the Barnstead Restaurant for 25 years service to genealogist printing over 110 Quebec marriage repertoires and also publishing the Catholic marriages of Clinton Co. to 1880 and also publishing the births and deaths of St-Joseph's of Coopersville, N.Y. (see ad this journal). This year we will be honoring Mrs. Addie Shields the Clinton Co. Historian who probably knows more about the life and times of the county than any of our members. The dinner will be the 26th of Oct same location as last year.

We tried keeping our library open each Saturday this summer but it wasn't worth a member to give up his/her day to keep it open. So I put it on an appointment basis call 518-561-2791 early evening a couple of days before and I'll have it open for you, hope to do better next year.

Sincerely

William H. Marquis  
(President)

Dear Sir;

LETTER TO INSURANCE COMPANY

15 Oct 1985

I'm writing in response to your request for additional information in block No.11 of the accident reporting form. I put "trying to do the job alone" as the cause of my accident. You mentioned in your letter I should explain more fully. I trust that the following details will be sufficient.

I'm an amateur genealogist by hobby and on the day of the accident in question September, Friday the 13th 1985 I was in the public library looking at micro-film and studying marriage repertoires and other genealogical books. When I had finished for the day, I had approximately 200 pounds of books and 10 rolls of film on the table in front of me.

Rather than ask for help putting the books back on the shelf in the adjoining room I decided to "go it alone". Because I was late for my doctors appointment, I decided to carry the books in two loads. I made the first trip successfully although I believe I strained my back. During the second trip to the book-shelf, I dropped a roll of film I was balancing precipitously on top of the load of books I was carrying while temporarily forgetting the books in my arms. I tried to catch the roll of film! Needless to say that was a grave mistake as it put me helplessly off balance. Stepping on the roll of film, my legs went out from under me twisting and dislocating my right hip and breaking my left leg in two places. On the way down, I inadvertently struck my head on the heavy library table which accounts for the concussion I reported on the accident form. As I had previously sprained my back on the first trip, when I let go of the books to catch the film it caused 2 vertebrae in my back to slip out of place. Although I was in terrible pain I regained my sense of mind and reaching up, I took hold of the book-shelf to pull myself up. The book-shelf, unfortunately, was not very steady and at that very moment the whole shelf of books came crashing down on top of me, crushing two ribs and breaking my right arm.

There was a bright side to this incident however. As the ambulance was rushing me to the hospital I glanced up at the name tag of the attendant and querying him discovered he was the great great grandson of the ancestor I've been searching for all these years. And being a genealogist by hobby he had already traced the family back to the old country. He kindly offered to send me the information I had been searching for the day of the accident. I hope I have furnished the information you require as to how the accident occurred.

Sincerely

John Q. Genealogist



NORTHERN NEW YORK AMERICAN-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I NAME:

The name of the society shall be:  
NORTHERN NEW YORK AMERICAN-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

ARTICLE II PURPOSE:

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, the organization is organized exclusively for education purposes and shall not carry on any activities not permitted to carry on by an organization exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

2. No part of the net earning of the organization shall inure to benefit of any member, trustee, director, officer of the organization, or any private individual (except that reasonable compensation may be paid for services rendered to or for the organization), and no member, trustee, officer of the organization or any private individual shall be entitled to share in the distribution of any of the organization assets on dissolution of the organization.

3. No substantial part of the activities of the organization shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation (except as otherwise provided by Internal Revenue Code section 501(h), or participating in, or intervening in (including the publication or distribution of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

4. In the event of dissolution, all of the remaining assets and property of the organization shall after necessary expenses thereof be distributed to such organizations as shall qualify under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or to another organization to be used in such manner as in the judgement of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York will best accomplish the general purposes for which this organization was formed.

ARTICLE III GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

The nature and objectives of the Society's activities and the purposes to be transacted, promoted and carried on are to do any and all things herein mentioned, as fully and to the extent as natural persons might or could do. This is a non-profit organization, its purposes are to preserve genealogical related materials and aids to genealogical research, to encourage genealogical interest in the community, to hold meetings for the instruction and pleasure of its members and other members of the community and to generate funds for our research library.

1. To encourage, aid and engage in education and to hold seminars on genealogy and related subjects.

2. To foster the study of ancestral origins; to encourage research into the history of families; to provide a common access by and for Americans and others with Canadian origins.

3. To disseminate information, knowledge, data and special studies of value to members and other members of the community and to promote contribution of genealogical information to publications and other media.

4. To cooperate and provide aid to members and researches as long as such request conform to normal genealogical practices.

5. To establish and maintain a reference library and research center for the benefit of its members and others (others may be defined as quest, membership is encouraged to provide funds to expand our library).

6. To publish bulletins periodically; to provide members and others with pertinent information concerning the activities of the Society and the decisions of the Board of Directors.

7. To publish genealogical books and other resource materials.

ARTICLE IV MEMBERSHIP:

Eligibility to membership is open to any person upon payment of membership dues and submission of the application for membership one is considered a member.

CLASSIFICATION:

In our Society there shall be six (6) classes of membership.

1. Charter membership: Open to the first fifty (50) members who pay the charter membership fee, there shall be no more than fifty (50) charter members.

**2. Individual membership:** Any one(1)person.

**3. Family membership:** First person in the family will pay regular dues and spouse and all other members of the family under the age of 21 years of age and full time students fifty-percent(50%) of regular dues.

**4. Student membership:** Full time student under twenty-one(21)years of age fifty-percent(50%) of individual membership dues.

**5. Lifetime membership:** Lifetime membership is fifteen(15)times the annual membership dues. A spouse only lifetime membership will be extended for seven(7)times the annual membership fee provided both memberships are applied for at the same time. Lifetime membership is not extended to the remaining non-paying partner on the death of a lifetime member. A payment plan may be provided, providing it does not extend past a two(2)year period; this may be ammended in the by-laws as needed.

**6. Institution membership:** Institution membership shall be one and one half(1½) times the normal membership dues, one delegated member of said institution shall be a voting member.

**DURATION:** Membership shall be for one(1)year; the fiscal year shall be September first(1st) through August thirty-first(31st).

**ARTICLE V DUES:**

The rate of assessment of dues shall be as minimal as possible commensurate with the financial obligations of the Society and the scope of the services provided, when approved by the Board of Directors and presented at the annual business meeting for acceptance by the membership but request for voluntary contributions may be made when unusual circumstances are encountered.

**ARTICLE VI OFFICERS:**

This Society shall have a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary. One person, including any of the directors hereinafter mentioned, may hold two(2) offices simultaneously.

**President:** The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and of the Board of Directors and shall have, subject to the advice and control of the directors, general charge of the business of the Society. The President shall execute with the Corresponding Secretary and/or the Treasurer all contracts and instruments. The President shall carry out such duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors from time to time. The President shall write a minimum of four(4) messages per year, one before and one after each general meeting, two(2) of those messages may appear in the Society journal.

**Vice-President:** The Vice-President shall perform such duties connected with the Society as may be assigned by the President, or the Board of Directors. The Vice-President shall also be vested with all the powers and shall perform the duties of the President, in the case of the disability or unavailability of the President.

**Treasurer:** The Treasurer shall keep all necessary records pertaining to the receipts and disbursements, and balances on hand. The Treasurer shall execute in the name of the Society all certificates of membership. The Treasurer will submit, at the Board of Directors meeting, a written report to be kept on file.

**Recording Secretary:** The Recording Secretary shall keep minutes of all meetings. The Recording Secretary will notify the Board of Directors two(2) weeks prior to all board meetings. The Recording Secretary shall send a resume of the board meeting to all officers and directors who were absent. At the Board of Directors meeting, the Recording Secretary will submit a written report to be kept on file.

**Corresponding Secretary:** The Corresponding Secretary shall have the duties of handling all matters requiring correspondence pertaining to the Society or its members. The Corresponding Secretary shall notify the membership three(3) weeks prior to general meetings. The Corresponding Secretary will file all correspondence.

**Honorary Presidents:** Up to two(2) Honorary Presidents may be chosen at a future date. Honorary Presidents shall have a voice and vote at all meetings for the rest of their lives.

**ARTICLE VII DIRECTORS:**

In addition to the seven(7) Executive Officers of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and two(2) Honorary Presidents, the Board of Directors shall consist of eight(8) Directors.

**MEETINGS:**

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors shall be called at anytime, at a place to be determined by the President. Special meeting may be called at any time on the order of the President or on the order of any three(3) Officers and/or Directors.

**Notice of Meetings:**

Notice of regular or special meetings of the Board of Directors, stating time and place, shall be mailed, or given in person to the members of the board not later than two(2) weeks prior to the meeting. When all members of the board are present at any meeting, any business may be transacted without prior notice.

**Quorum:**

One more than half of the total number of officers and directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting. An affirmative vote of a majority of those present in person shall be necessary to pass any resolution or to authorize any act for and by the Society. Where one person at any time may hold two(2) officers simultaneously, this shall count as two(2) for the person of a quorum but such person shall be entitled to only one vote.

**Compensations:**

No Officer or member of the Board of Directors shall be entitled to salary, bonuses, or other remuneration for the services they perform. However they may, be reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a result of performing some extra-curricular duty which has been ordered by authority of the board. Travel expenses to and from meetings are not subject to reimbursements.

**ARTICLE VIII GENERAL MEETINGS:**

There shall be at least two(2) general meetings of the members of the Society. One shall be held in the spring of the year, the other is to be held in the fall. The fall meeting shall be the annual regular business meeting of the Society and the yearly election of the Officers and Directors shall be held at this time. All meetings of the membership shall be held at a time and place to be determined by the Board of Directors.

**Notice:**

Notice of the date, time and place of the two(2) semi-Annual meetings will be mailed to each member at least three(3) weeks prior to such meetings.

**Special Meetings:**

Special meetings of the members of the Society may be called and held at such a time and place as may be determined by the President, or a majority vote of the Board of Directors, when such a meeting may be deemed to be of vital importance to the membership. Notice of such meeting, stating date, time and place, as well as purpose shall be giving in a like manner as the required notice for regular meetings. Request for a special meeting may be made by petition of twenty-five(25) or more active members. Such request must include the purpose for the special meeting. Upon receipt of such request, the Board of Directors will set a time and place for the meeting. This time should be within forty-five(45) days after receipt of petition.

**Quorum:**

At any meeting where the total membership has been notified, the quorum shall consist of those in attendance, in addition to a majority of the Board of Directors. A majority vote of all those present, including Directors, on any act authorizing the involvement of the Society.

**Elections:**

At the annual fall meetings, the members shall elect, by a plurality of the members present, through a show of hands or secret written ballot if requested, a full slate of Officers and Directors. All Officers will hold office for no longer than four(4) consecutive one(1) year terms. Following a term out of office, an Officer may be elected again to the same office. No waiting period is necessary for an Officer to be elected to a different office. All Directors will hold office for no longer than two(2) consecutive terms. The fall 1984 election will elect four(4) Directors for one(1) year and four(4) Directors for two(2) years. Thereafter, four(4) Directors will be elected yearly for two(2) year terms. A majority vote of those in attendance shall be required for the election of any Officer or Director, or the slate as a whole. Nominations for the Officers and Directors shall be made from the floor at the time of the meeting.

**Vacancys:**

Whenever a vacancy occurs in any office, before the annual election, the post may be filled by a majority vote of the Board of Directors. An Officer or Director thus elected shall serve out the unexpired term until the next election.

**Appointments:**

The Board of Directors shall have the authority to appoint a Journal Editor, Editorial Board, Bulletin Editor, Librarian, Historical or other functional position as may be deemed necessary. Persons thus appointed shall not be restricted to one year of service but shall be in tenure at the discretion of the current Board of Directors. Performance of the duties of such positions shall be without remuneration.

#### ARTICLE IX CHAPTERS:

This Society may see a need in the future to have Chapter Society's to better serve the area of Northern New York not to exclude Vermont State. Should this need arise, this Society through its constitution has the authority to create said Chapters. The rules and maintenance regulations to govern said Chapters will be inserted into the by-laws when appropriate.

#### ARTICLE X AMENDMENTS:

The Constitution and By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at the duly constituted regular business meeting, held annually in the fall. Article II Purpose can not be amended and must stay intact if we are to keep our tax free status.

#### ARTICLE XI DONATIONS:

Donations thereof in the forms of monies, property, books or any other items bequeathed or otherwise are subject to the restrictions in Article II Purpose.

#### END OF CONSTITUTION

#### BY-LAWS

#### ARTICLE I BY-LAWS:

By-Laws may be added to this Constitution, such By-Laws may be adopted, amended or repealed at the regular annual business meeting in the fall. Any adoption or repeal shall require a two-thirds vote of the membership present.

#### ARTICLE II ORDER OF BUSINESS:

The order of business at the annual business meeting shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, corrections if any, and approved.
2. Report of the Corresponding Secretary.
3. Report of the Treasurer.
4. Report of the President.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.
7. Nominations for Officers and Directors (fall annual business meeting only).
8. Elections (fall annual business meeting only).

#### ARTICLE III MEMBERSHIP DUES:

1. Annual dues for individual member: Ten dollars (\$10.00)
2. Annual dues for family member: Ten dollars (\$10.00) with each additional member of said household under the age of twenty-one (21) excluding spouse, will pay an additional Five dollars (\$5.00) including spouse; only the primary member will receive the Society's Journal.
3. Lifetime member One hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) spouse Seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) provided both applied for at the same time, this may be spread out in four (4) equal payments not to exceed two (2) fiscal years. Member will not receive his/her lifetime membership until all payment is received. In the event he/she changes his/her mind before payment is paid in full, all funds paid will apply to future regular individual or family membership. If lifetime membership is applied for again at a future date the fee for such membership at the time of application will apply and monies in reserve left from first application can be applied to the lifetime membership according to the rules of lifetime membership in effect at that time.
4. Annual Student member: Five dollars (\$5.00).
5. Annual Institution member Fifteen dollars (\$15.00)

#### ARTICLE IV FISCAL YEAR REPORT AND AUDIT:

The fiscal year shall be September first (1st) through August thirty-first (31st). At the end of the fiscal year the Society shall be audited and a report thereof given at the annual fall business meeting.

#### ARTICLE V PROPERTY:

The property of the Society be as follows:

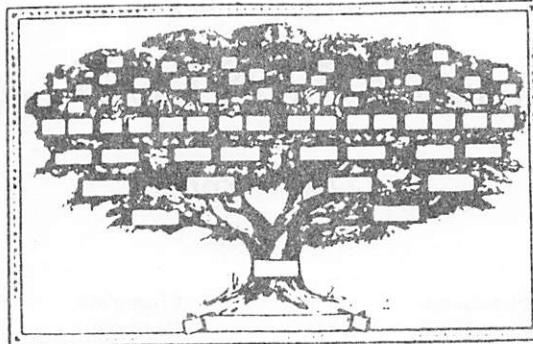
1. The Library consisting of all genealogical, historical and other related matter contained in repertoires, book-form, pamphlets, file cards, newspapers, manuscripts and micro-film.
2. All furniture such as card files, shelving, bookcases, office furniture and supplies.
3. All monies in saving, checking, or investments and cash on hand.
4. Any real estate owned by the Society.

#### ARTICLE VI INVENTORY:

All property will be inventoried at least once a year and a list will be kept by the Recording Secretary. Inventory will consist of all property real or otherwise.

#### End of By-Laws





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No 106

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1985

The following notices were taken from the  
American Sentinel

starting with the week of 1 Feb.1885

I believe ult.means of the past month & inst.means of this month.

Thursday Feb.1,1885

Marriages

In this village Jan.1st 1855 by c.Halsey Esq. John Johnson Esq.  
of Port Jackson, to Miss Mary shortsleeves of Keeseville, N.Y.

By the same, Jan.20th 1855 Barner McFarlin, to Mary Johnson  
both of Plattsburgh, N.Y.

By the same of the 9th inst. peter McAloone, Esq. to Mary Kenefleck,  
both of Keeseville, N.Y.

In Beekmantown, N.Y. on the 31st ult. by O.T. Roberts, Esq. Mr. Almon  
Marsh, to Miss Lucy Ann Hickok, both of Chazy, N.Y.

At Oberlin, Ohio on the 22nd ult. by the Rev. Stephen Cooke, John N.  
Wheat, M.D., to Miss Julia Cooke, (dau. of officiating clergyman)  
all of Oberlin, Ohio.

In Champlain, N.Y. on the 10th ult. by the Rev. B. Bosworth, Mr. Edward  
D. Delamater, of Cleveland, Ohio and Miss Mary H. Beaumont of  
Champlain, N.Y.

At Marshall, Michagan on the 11th ult., by the Rev. M.R. Moore,  
Mr. Franklin Beach, of Keeseville, N.Y. to Miss Ellen Phelps of  
the former place.

At Marengo, Michigan on the 4th ult. Mr Benjamin B. Cook, formerly  
of Keeseville, N.Y. to Miss Mary E. Nelson. Also Mr. Isaac J. Nelson,  
to Miss Clarina C. Cook.

In Malone, N.Y. Jan.25th at the residence of the bride's father,  
by F.A.O'Farrell, Mr. George W. Works, of Jay, N.Y. to Miss Susannah  
Hutching, of Malone, N.Y.

Deaths

died in Clinton, on the 17th ult. Mrs Laura Laflin, wf. of Ira Laflin

On the 11th ult. at the residence of her son-in-law Henry Peescott  
Mrs Phebe Peabody, relict of the late Admiral Peabody, Esq. of  
Plattsburgh, N.Y. Mrs. Peabody died at the advanced age of 86,  
a lingering and painful illness.

At yonkers, N.Y., at the residence of Josiah Rich, Richard H. Peabody  
Esq. of Keeseville, Essex County, N.Y.

Deaths cont.week of Feb.1,1885

Of consumption at his residence in Peru,N.Y. Jan.25th Mr.John H. Cochrane age 47 years.

---

In Keeseville,N.Y.on the 31st ult. Miss Mary Ann Sawyer,dau.of Dr.Asa Sawyer,age 20 years.

---

Trial of Joseph Centerville convicted of murder and rape of Margaret Rock,found guilty,hung at Clinton County Prison Wed. 28th Mar 1855.

---

Thursday Feb.22,1885

Marriages

At Chazy,N.Y. Feb.13th,by the Rev O.J.Squirs, Mr.Henry Hoag, of Grand-Isle,Vt. to Miss Catherine Vantyne,of Chazy,N.Y.

---

Deaths

Died in this village,on the 5th inst. Mr.James Miles,late of Ripton,Vt.,in the 73rd year of his age,papers in Watertown,Conn. please copy.

---

Thursday Mar.1,1855

Deaths

Died on Wed.morning,the 28th ult.at the residence of her son Mr.D.L.Fouquet, Mrs.John Louis Fouquet,in the 74th year of her age

---

In Beekmantown,N.Y.,on the 13th ult. John Wesley, youngest son of Josiah & Jane Guynup,age one year two monts and twelve days.

---

Thursday Mar.8,1855

Marriages

On the 1st inst.at the "Cumberland House"(the residence of the bride's brother Charles H.Jones,Esq.) by Rev.H.Robinson, William Hedding of West Chazy,N.Y. to Mrs.Amanda Evens.

---

In West Plattsburgh,N.Y. on the 22nd ult. by Rev. D.Dobie, Mr.C.D.Vaughn,of Amboy, Lee County,Ill.to Louisa M. dau.of Chester Balch,of this town.

---

Thursday Mar.15,1885

Marriages

At the Adirondac House,Keeseville,N.Y.on the 8th inst.,by Rev. J.Mattocks, Mr.S.H. Brady editor of the American Sentinel, Plattsburgh,N.Y. to Miss M.J.Finch,of the former place.

---

Thursday 22 Mar 1885 & Thursday Mar 29 1885 missing.



The Union of Genealogy and History  
in the Search for Franco-American Roots  
presented by Elizabeth Shown Mills  
at our spring conference May 1985

---

At the turn of the present century a Chicago journalist created one of the most delightful -- and one of the most perceptive -- fictional characters in history: Mr. Dooley. A bartender by profession and a street philosopher by avocation, Mr. Dooley had a knack for sizing up people and stripping away the pretensions of society. Few areas of American life escaped his penetrating wit -- including history. In one pithy commentary, Mr. Dooley told the world exactly why it had never appreciated a study of the past:

I know histhry isn't true Hennessy because it ain't like what I see ivry day in Halsted Street. If any wan comes along with a histhry iv Greece or Rome, that'll show me th' people fightin', gettin' dhrunk, makin' love, gettin' married, owin' the grocery man an' bein' without hard-coal, I'll believe they was a Greece or Rome, but not before.

History -- as the public schools of our century have taught it -- is, by and large, of little interest to the average man on the street. Why? Because formal history, by and large, has failed to portray the average man on the street. To vast numbers of Americans, history does not seem real -- but soap operas do. Traditional history, in essence, has been a recital of the deeds and foibles of this world's demigods -- the Alexander the Greats, the Napoleons, the Abraham Lincolns -- but "Another World" is a mirror-image of our own day-to-day heartaches and triumphs, our blunders, and our secret yearnings.

Today, we stand on the threshold of a new era in history as an academic or popular pursuit. It appears that history is about to be wedded to one of its handmaidens of a by-gone era, one that has in this century been treated as history's "poor country cousin." The offspring of this union cannot help but be a veritable time machine in which the common man shall meet his past and understand his present as he has never before been able.

It is the "pasttime" of GENEALOGY that the more "academic" field of scholarly history is now courting, apparently in earnest. Theirs has been an on-again, off-again relationship throughout the eons of civilization. When an unknown scribe first penned the immortal book of Genesis, the "begats" were an integral part of the history of man. From the time that Samuel Champlain brought his first colonists to Ville Marie through the era that Abbe Tanguay compiled his monumental series of Canadian begats, history and genealogy were still virtually inseparable, dabbled in by men of all callings who had enough education, leisure, and money to study antiquities. But the pair began to drift apart near the turn of this century. History became a social science. Genealogy remained an unstructured hobby, whose existence was merely tolerated or ignored by the "serious historian."

It was the issue of **scholarship** that drove this wedge between history and genealogy, but the wedge has been somewhat misplaced. Once history elevated itself from the armchair

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## Genealogy and History---Elizabeth Shown Mills

to the university chair, its leadership theoretically bound the profession to a code of academic standards that the genealogical hobbyist is only now adopting. It is understandable that the professional historian, in the intervening decades, has tried to guard the status of his academic discipline by disassociating himself from the so-called "family historian," whose pride has often outweighed his perspective. Yet throughout this conflict, history has also had its own corps of enthusiastic but untrained devotees who have littered library shelves with the fruits of their ineptitude, while a cadre of highly-skilled genealogists has produced works of exemplary scholarship. In retrospect, then, the real difference seems not to be so great between history and genealogy as between those with and without the benefit of advanced historical education and methodological training.

This modern wedge between history and genealogy has also been a wedge with a double edge. Historians with academic superiority have too often set themselves on an intellectual pedestal above the rest of humanity. Too often, they have written for each other, penning erudite works on exotic subjects that have duly impressed their colleagues and turned off the public. In an era when the hobby of genealogy has exploded to unbelievable dimensions, student enrollment in history courses has plummeted, and historians are without work. Moreover, in the historian's search for topics of broad national interest -- that would, not coincidentally, win him broad national acclaim -- he has been content to leave to amateurs those "inconsequential" realms: that is, local history, family history, and sagas of that vast horde of people who lived and died as nonentities. Consequently, many of the historical interpretations that have been developed and accepted in recent decades suffer from a lack of understanding of humanity at its most basic level.

Scholarship aside, the schism that developed between history and genealogy has also been a social one. American historians of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries seemed to be spawned overwhelmingly by the so-called "old families" of America -- a self-applied label that more often than not was synonymous with such words as "English," "Jamestown," and "The Mayflower." Therefore, countless generations of American children of all origins were reared on history texts whose ethnic bias was obvious -- works, for example, that referred to the Seven Years' War as "The French and Indian War" as though those two people were the perpetrators of the conflict as well as the enemy who intruded upon the Englishman's God-given right to the American soil.

Vestiges of such sentiments are still to be found in current textbooks, but those historians of the old regime, whose interest in history was generated by (and openly reflected) their pride in their personal family heritage, have long-since been replaced by another breed of scholars. The Progressive Historians of the twentieth century have been more typically agrarians from the lower South and midwestern frontiers of America. In many cases their families were relatively new arrivals on the American scene. They were a new species in almost every sense of the word. They mistrusted, doubted, and sought to displace the old historic doctrines that had been preached by the Anglo-American aristocracy. Lineage worship had no place in the curriculum of the new twentieth-century historian.

After nearly a century of revisionist history by this genre of scholars, the cycle of academics has almost gone full circle. Historians of both schools have refought all the major wars until there are seemingly no academic battles left within them. They have scrutinized our heroes inside and out -- until they have worn them out. They have pitted social class against social class without reaching any real ideological consensus on their

subjects. So it is that within this last decade, history -- as a viable academic subject -- has been forced to undergo a painful self-evaluation.

From this reassessment, there have emerged at least two important realizations. The sudden mushrooming of academic journals and university degree programs in a new, scientific form of "family history" are an open acknowledgment by academia that the family is the very nucleus around which society is built and that the development of civilization cannot be understood without first understanding the family structure which underpins each society. It has also become obvious that an understanding of the mind of a nation does not come from an autopsy of its George Washingtons or its George Washington Carvers. Rather, it comes from looking into the heart and soul of the common man and woman whose collective voice and needs prompt the Washingtons and the Carvers to action.

Events of the mid-to-late 1970s, in America, forced a turning point in relations between academic and popular history. The perhaps-too-drawn-out celebration of our nation's two hundredth birthday marked a reawakening of our sense of the past. The accompanying pageantry as well as propaganda spotlighted moments of melodrama and events of intrigue. In short, America began to realize that history could be real. Then, on the wave of the Bicentennial there came a newly-revived literary form: the multi-generation historical saga. Alex Haley's Roots may have failed every genealogical test applicable, but America still was ready to believe that any and all of us, no matter how humble our origins, have a personal history more dramatic than any Hollywood fantasy. And so America believed that Haley found his Kunta Kinte. John W. Jake's series of Kent family chronicles and James Michener's Centennial captivated almost as wide an audience, taking us to the hearthsides and into the bedrooms of the Kents and Pascanels who settled America's soil, tamed its wildernesses, and turned its Indian trails into interstates.

Yes, Mr. Dooley, history has become real. The forty million Americans who now pursue genealogical research attest to that. The public is ready to believe in Greece and Rome, Québec and Acadie, because they are finding their ancestors there. And they are finding that they fought and got drunk, made love and maybe then got married, that they owed the grocer and sometimes every one else in Beaufré -- and Montréal to boot.

The changes that have occurred in the academic pursuit of history have had their counterpart in genealogy -- as both a profession and a hobby. It is no longer the aristocracy or the nouveau riche who have the requisite education, leisure, and wherewithal to search for their roots. And the new more plebian genealogist had just as soon find Manon Lescaut in his ancestry as William the Conqueror. He spends less time drawing impressive charts of his illustrious ancestors, and more time reconstructing the life-story and the life-blood of the faceless men and women who produced him.

These shifting cycles of genealogy and history have brought their paths together again. Already there has been an expansion of both and a realignment of activities and goals. Genealogy, as a hobby, as a profession, as a field of inquiry, has developed into an exceedingly complex endeavor. It has reached out into the field of academic history and has been accepted with modification. As a result, the activity once loosely called genealogy is now being pursued in no less than three forms.

1. BASIC GENEALOGY -- in its most restricted sense, this would be the traditional **begats**, the discovery of a chain of relationships that spans generations and

## Genealogy and History---Elizabeth Shown Mills

centuries. Its devotees represent a much smaller segment of the whole than it once did. By and large, practitioners of this activity are to be found in the patriotic and lineage societies; individuals who are principally interested in the activities of the society itself, and who often limit their genealogical pursuits to the establishment of a chain of begats that will qualify them for that society's membership.

2. **FAMILY HISTORY** -- Like genealogy, this field of inquiry also focuses upon the **individual** family. Yet the true family historian goes well beyond mere begats to reconstruct the **historical role of his particular family** and the personalities, lifestyles, contributions, and shortcomings of the myriad family members. In short, he attempts to restage the drama of his heritage in all its pageantry -- and to do it well he must become a student of all of the humanities and many of the sciences as well. Psychology, geography, genetics, art, law, language, music, and folklore are all part of the cultural milieu that he, like the Renaissance scholar, must absorb.
3. **HISTORY OF THE FAMILY** -- Superficially, the difference between this field and that of Family History seems to be a matter of semantics, but the distinction does go much deeper. The History of the Family, as it is taught in universities today, is a highly disciplined academic field, more narrow, more scientific, in which the historian attempts to define **the composite characteristics of family life in a specific society**. This is often accomplished through the reconstitution of all families within a given community and through the statistical analysis of the mass of data that is gleaned from this reconstitution.

The current trend toward historical demography -- the rising number of statistical studies being made of family life -- demands vast quantities of solidly-reconstructed family data from which historical interpretations can be drawn. Yet, the traditional Ph.D. program, through which the academic historian is trained in historical methodology, does not prepare him to do that genealogical work. The good genealogist, hobbyist or professional, currently is far better qualified to perform this basic family reconstitution. He has already developed the highly technical skills that are needed for this work -- skills that a traditionally-trained historian would need years to acquire. Meanwhile, the academician, who has a broader historical perspective, who possibly has training in cliometric methodology, is best suited to draw social interpretations from genealogical data. From interaction such as this, there can emerge a far more accurate portrayal of family life within specific communities, at various times. This more vivid image can provide the historian with a better understanding of society at large -- and it can provide the genealogist with a historical stage upon which his individual family can be placed.

The pioneer work that historical demographers have done in the area of family history, over the past decade and a half, has produced exciting results. Using raw genealogical data in some cases and compiled genealogical studies elsewhere, humanists have already discovered new windows to the past, through which we can see mankind in an entirely different light.

When Louis Hébert of Honfleur, in 1617, sold his furniture, settled up his affairs, and herded his wife, three children, and one brother-in-law onto the Saint-Étienne for who-



knew-what-kind-of-life in New France,<sup>1</sup> what did he leave behind? We family historians of today are no longer naive enough to assume that he left a castle, as well as a title and great fortune that an older brother would inherit. No. We wonder, instead, what quality of life would seem so futile -- or was it merely dull? -- that would prompt a family man to take such an irrevocable action. We wonder about the family that was left behind by this first family of New France. We wonder about Louis' offspring -- why did only three children board the Saint-Etienne. We know from our genealogical studies that at least one of the three was of marriageable age; <sup>2</sup> therefore Louis and Marie had been wed enough years to have had a flock of offspring. After all, large families were the rule in this pre-birth control pill era, were they not?

Traditional history teaches us that they were. Writing in 1864 Frédéric Le Play described in detail the "typical" French family of the preceding centuries. In such a home, one would commonly find:

The heir [to the family estate] and his wife, aged twenty-five and twenty; the father and mother, [who were] the heads of the household, married for some twenty-seven years and now aged fifty-two and forty-seven; a grandfather aged eighty; two unmarried kinsfolk -- brothers or sisters of the head of the family; nine children, of whom the eldest are nearly as old as the brother who is the heir, and the youngest is a baby, often still at the breast; finally, two servants living on terms of complete equality with the other members of the family.<sup>3</sup>

In all, Le Play's "typical" family consisted of eighteen members. Were we to appraise, by this standard, the immigrating Hébert family of only six members, we might well conclude that the bulk of the family remained behind. If, on the other hand, we concluded that the Héberts were atypical, we might wonder about the private relationship between Louis and his wife? Might the exceedingly small number of children be an indication of domestic discord?

If, as genealogists frequently do, we were to draw comparisons between the "typical" family of Hébert's era (as Le Play portrays it) and the "typical" family of today, we might well be disturbed -- as many scholars of the humanities have been -- over the drastic changes that seem to have occurred in the character of families. By comparison to Le Play's example, the modern "nuclear" family of father, mother, and two and a half children must be considered exceedingly small -- an exceedingly restricted, self-centered product of the modern practice of birth control. What of the elderly in today's society who no longer share the family home, what of the unmarrieds who now live alone? Are our present families selfish ones, in which aged parents and spinster aunts have been displaced from their "traditional" and "meaningful" role in the family unit? These are questions, and worries, that many genealogists -- as well as historians and sociologists -- are now trying to resolve in their own consciences.

Pioneer efforts to integrate history and genealogy have already produced unexpected answers to such questions. Stereotypes are being shattered. Some sensibilities are being shocked. Le Play's "typical" family, subjectively painted, is fading into the same scientific obscurity that dissolved the flat-world theory. In 1969, a team of historical demographers and a now-obsolete computer met at Cambridge for an experiment with household-to-house censuses, that marvelous grassroots-level resource that genealogists have tra-

ditionally scoured and historians have traditionally spurned. It was not the Le Play model that they found on these censuses, it was the Hébert model. The typical family of the age of colonization, they concluded, contained "four to six persons, on average."<sup>4</sup>

While the data base used by the Cambridge team might be considered too small to constitute a representative sampling, its findings have been confirmed by a number of subsequent studies. In France, England, New England, New France, and in both French and Spanish Louisiana, historians and genealogists have reconstituted the families of entire communities over extended periods of time, and they have reached the same startling conclusion. Families of the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries were much smaller than we have formerly believed.

Pierre Goubert's fascinating synthesis of the French family in former times, published in 1977 in the Journal of Family History, almost duplicates the Cambridge figure. Goubert reports that households in Bresse, France, at the time of the 1561 census, had an average 5.67 members. A century later, an even smaller figure prevailed in Franche-Comté; the census of 1688 of that region reveals 5.26 individuals per hearth. In almost all studied communities in sixteenth and seventeenth century France, the majority of households were simple or nuclear households. Extended family or multiple-family units were more often found among the economic elite than among the laborers and the petit bourgeois who traded their humble cottage in the Old World for an equally humble one in the new. Rural households in France, Goubert further reports, were larger than urban ones, mountain homes tended to have more occupants than those in the flatlands.<sup>5</sup>

Geographic distinctions such as this are not so easy to delineate for the New World population of the 1600s and 1700s, due to the relative paucity of the population; but it does appear that Old World moulds were transplanted to the New World and then modified by prevalent circumstances. The pattern of small households was even more sharply defined in some colonial French societies, less so in others; but in all such areas, it is the Hébert model that prevailed over that of Le Play.

For example, the 1678 census of Port Royal, suggests that Acadian families were somewhat larger than those found by Goubert. There were a number of multiple-family households, many couples with comparatively large numbers of children, and an average of 6.2 individuals per household. By contrast, my analysis of extant censuses taken of the basically-French population of colonial Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley reveals a range of "average" families from 1.6 to 3.5. If childless households are excluded from the tabulation, then the "averages" for nuclear families ranged from 2 to 5 -- i.e., one parent with one to four children, or two parents with one to three children.<sup>6</sup> Why were the French households in the Southern colony so much smaller than those in the Northern colony?

When I extended my study to a microcosmic look of the Louisiana frontier outpost of Natchitoches, which was peopled by immigrants from France primarily and Canada secondarily, I still found small families, but a surprisingly large number of multiple-family or extended-family households. The nuclear family was the ideal toward which the colonial settler strove, but at its peak this type of family represented hardly more than half of the population. The economic poverty which plagued this settlement throughout the 1700s forced nonrelated couples under the same small roof, the preponderance of unattached male voyageurs and coureurs de bois who needed civilized quarters only on occasion, meant that

many families rented out a corner of their porch in the summer or, in more inclement weather, one of the beds in their one-room maison de bousillage.<sup>7</sup>

The smallness of households in western society in general, in the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, stems from a variety of factors. Again, social historians who are now tracing these patterns, through the use of such genealogical methods as family reconstitution, are drawing much sharper -- and in some cases vastly different -- lines than those of past historians. Obviously, in New France or in Louisiana it may be expected that primitive conditions would result in increased child mortality. This is exactly what Silvio Dumas found, for example, in his study of recorded deaths among the families that inhabited the parish of Notre-Dame de Québec in the 17th century. Some 45 percent of the interred bodies were those of infants under the age of 1 year; 64 percent were under the age of 21.<sup>8</sup>

But what of the mother country, France, where more civilized conditions theoretically existed and infant mortality, theoretically, should have been less prevalent? The genealogical reconstitution of families there still yield shocking statistics. From 20 to 30 percent of the children that our ancestresses bore in France died before their first year, and one-third to one-half would die before the age of five.<sup>9</sup> Why?

The reasons, in some respects, are more disturbing than the statistics themselves: Some historians have noted an increasing incidence of infanticide -- and an increasing tolerance of it by authorities in this period. Death by abandonment and exposure was even more common -- in the latter half of the 1700s in the city of Paris, between 20 and 40 percent of baptized infants were foundlings, infants abandoned by unknown mothers. The foundling hospitals which absorbed this innocent refuse of humanity have been described by historians as "slaughter-houses." The practice of farming out infants into the custody of wetnurses was a prime cause of infant mortality. Among the rich, the custom was popular because mothers wished to be relieved of the chore, and they could easily afford the expenses. Among the underprivileged the reverse was more often the case. According to one historian

The labor contributions of women to peasant and artisanal households were essential. . . . the birth and survival of a large number of children were ordinarily economic liabilities. . . . The mobility of the wife and her ability to work were restricted before and after the birth of a child. . . . Abandoning children and putting them out to nurse. . . . greatly lessened the likelihood that the child would survive [and] suggests that parental sentiment was overruled by economic necessity.<sup>10</sup>

In their efforts to explain the reduced size of our ancestral families, the new breed of genealogically-oriented historians are not only looking at infant mortality but also at maternal fertility. The long-accepted theory of the nineteenth-century historian Le Play taught us that "mothers, over a period of twenty-five years, brought into the world between fifteen and twenty-four children" for the greater glory of the Holy Mother Church and His Majesty's Army (God rest her weary soul!). "It would be easy," Le Play assured us, "to quote many examples of this, in families of which the memory has been preserved in written documents."<sup>11</sup> However, a contemporary authority, Flandrin, begs to differ. Le Play's examples, Flandrin points out, are taken from the aristocratic and bourgeois ranks, but even in these circles small families became increasingly faddish. In fact, Flandrin

presents for us a titillating tableau of methods by which our rich and poor ancestors in sixteenth to nineteenth century France managed to "cheat nature," as they quaintly put it.<sup>12</sup>

Historical demographers, who are currently reconstituting the families within other societies in this period are developing both contrasting and comparative examples which give us an even sharper perspective of our French forebears. The birth-control movement in the rest of western Europe, the so-called "Malthusian Revolution," was almost a century behind that of France. Gallic families had already declined significantly in size before the controversial writings of the English political economist Thomas Robert Malthus, between 1798 and 1820, spurred family limitation in England, New England, and various other western societies. All such movements, once underway, appear to have been motivated by basically the same economic and social factors, but historians have had difficulty to-date in finding a unique explanation for the avant-garde limitation of the French family.<sup>13</sup>

Artificial birth control was not the only means by which families in the era of colonization limited their size. More common was the simple postponement of marriage and prolongation of celibacy -- a prolongation forced upon them by the economic conditions of their era. Great masses of the French populace were landless laborers, and one needs land on which to build houses. Young men did not customarily take brides and crowd them into the parental home. Young women went into domestic service for ten or fifteen years after reaching maturation, hoarding their sous toward the day that they and the man of their choice might be able to afford marriage by putting their nest eggs in the same basket.

According to Flandrin, in the 1620-1700 period the average age at first marriage for females in studied French communities hit twenty-four and kept on soaring.<sup>14</sup> By contrast, my study of 612 marriages catalogued by Tanguay, all of which occurred in the same time frame, all of which represented the bride's first known marriage, and in all of which cases the age of the bride is known, reveals that the average marital age was a full four years younger than that found in France. Yet, these New World marital figures were significantly raised by the inclusion of the many marriages of the filles du roi, spinsters shipped from France as brides for the male Canadians colonists. Comparable figures for age at first marriage among the native Canadian and Acadian population would undoubtedly be much lower. My own reconstitution work in colonial Louisiana in the eighteenth century repeats this New World pattern of earlier marriage; 18 years was the average age at which females on the Louisiana frontier married for the first time. More than a fifth of their number were fourteen or under. In this century when female marital ages in France had risen to an average of 25-29, only 10 percent of the studied Creole population married at so advanced an age, and many of these also were French-born spinsters shipped to the colonies.<sup>15</sup>

Today's genealogist, confronted with these statistics, need not wonder what prompted the 30 year old Barbe le Baron to leave her family behind in Normandy and set sail for New France when the King offered her a dowry and promised her a choice of husbands. Or the 32 year old Marie Berard. Or even the considerably younger Denis Marie, who saw -- at 17 -- what her marital prospects were if she stayed on in Paris.<sup>16</sup>

Over the centuries, popular writers of both Canada and Louisiana have fantasized over and made sport of these jeune filles -- or as we have seen, the often-not-so-jeune filles.



Were they indeed filles de joie as some writers have portrayed them? There can be no one answer. Certainly in Louisiana's notorious John Law era, there were transported brides-to-be who wore at least one fleur-de-lis that would never wilt, although historians will probably never agree whether the Manon Lescauts, these fair flowers of France, were actually framed. What is more important, in retrospect, is the life that they made for themselves on this side of the world.

Unlike many of the founding families of New France, it is a rare family in Louisiana that claims descent from one of these young ladies; and those exceptions, as a rule, descend from a "casket girl" rather than a femme de force! Louisiana's historians have traditionally treaded with delicacy upon the subject, expressing the general consensus that most of the unattached females who arrived in the colony were either unjustly charged or else they led such dissolute lives after deportation that they invariably died young and without progeny.

On the contrary, the current genealogical work that is being done on these young ladies indicates that the majority proved to be both worthy and fertile females. Despite the often-quoted despair of Louisiana's French Canadian governor, Le Moyne de Bienville, that he would never be able to dispose of this "poorly chosen merchandise," statistics are suggesting that his problem was not as difficult as he anticipated.<sup>17</sup> Thus far, I have found record in Louisiana, for example, of 81 marriages for the 96 girls shipped to the colony aboard the Baleine in 1720. Mortality claimed several of the remainder. Documentable incidences of "irregular behavior" in Louisiana by these young women, before or after marriage, are exceedingly rare.<sup>18</sup>

Dumas -- undoubtedly to the relief of many of Canada's "old families" -- reports the same from his study of our Canadian mothers. In an century when illegitimacy in France fluctuated from 1-2 percent on the average, when it bounced between 1.5 to 5 percent in England, Dumas found an illegitimacy rate in Canada of less than one-half percent. In a century when 20 percent of Maryland's (studied) imported and unmarried maidens were brought into court for bearing a bastard child, only 1.5 percent of Canada's comparable population committed such a transgression.<sup>19</sup> Another chapter might have been written in this colonial soap-opera had Dumas taken his study one step further and indicated the provinces of France in which the Canadian transgressors were born. He does present a table of birthplaces for the 774 filles du roi, from which we discover that 46 were from the provinces of Champagne, Savoy and Burgundy<sup>20</sup> -- three provinces in which there prevailed a Gallic version of the quaint Puritan custom of "bundling." Historian Marius Hudry has described for us the Savoy version of courtship on Alpine nights:

On Saturdays and holidays, which most Christians devote to rest and the service of God, it is usual for young peasants to stay up until late at night in the company of marriageable girls, and, pleading that their homes are too far away, they ask for hospitality, and seek to share the girls' beds, which is commonly called "alberger." Having made an agreement that their chastity will be respected, the girls do not refuse, since there is no opposition on the part of their parents: they lightheartedly trust in the boys' loyalty alone in the same bed, albeit still wearing their shirts. In spite of the futile obstacle of the shirt, it very often happens . . . that those who shortly before had been virgins become women.<sup>21</sup>

## Genealogy and History---Elizabeth Shown Mills

This custom "alberger" is but one of the delightful diversities that genealogists encounter as they attempt to recreate the lives of their ancestors. As we look into the distant past through five or ten or even more Franco-American generations our vision is apt to be distorted by our exposure to what is, in truth, a hybrid culture that developed in this new world. Rare is the individual whose entire ancestry is rooted within the borders of present France, but even he has a cultural heritage far more panoramic than he can imagine. The colonists who came to New France from Brittany in northern Gaul did not display the same social characteristics as did those from the Basses-Pyrénées on the southern border of France. Families of Alsace-Lorraine and Burgundy might share more cultural traits with the Palatinates who emigrated to Philadelphia than they did with their fellow Canadians from Saintonge. Immigrants from dissimilar regions of France brought with them widely varying attitudes toward law, family structure and morality. They also brought with them a genetic diversity, since the people of Europe for sixteen centuries had been nomads and pilgrims, crusaders and traders, who spilled their blood and their seed in lands far from home.

As a consequence the family histories that we compile, if we put each family into historical perspective, can be a history of mankind, a diorama of civilization, a reenactment of all the spectacular events in the world. Yes, history can be **very** real, Mr. Dooley. There **was** a Rome, and in 773 the Gallic Charlemagne defended it against the Lombards at the request of his pope, Adrian I. For that emperor's 20 million (conservatively estimated) traceable descendants today, Rome is very real. Yes, there **was** a Greece, seized in the course of the Fourth Crusade by Gallic knights whose modern descendants are legion. There **was** a Samuel Champlain, and he brought with him to the New World a ten-year old lad named Nicolas Marsolet, whom he gave to the Indians as a token of peace. The schoolbook Champlain is very real to the descendants of Marsolet who, like those of Abraham, seem to be as numerous as the stars in the sky. There was a Revolutionary War, and a bloody battle at a place called the Plains of Abraham; the Revolutionary War is very real to the descendants of that volatile old Scotchman, Abraham Martin. Yes, Mr. Dooley, history is **very** real. Every genealogist knows that.

History is eternal. The family is eternal. Finding your family can provide one of the richest emotional dividends you'll ever experience. It yields a sense of continuity, a feeling of belonging. Through the exploration of your heritage you discover how you fit into this world, what your place is; and you find reassurance in the direction in which the world and you are headed. You realize that there is no human problem that the world has not already encountered and survived. And in the pursuit of this knowledge, you find legacies your ancestors left you that seem to speak to you across the generations and help you through your own difficulties.

Such a legacy is the letter which Roland Auger published in his account of the Great Recruitment of 1653. It is a letter that I use often in my lectures to youth on the rewards of family study, for it is youth who seems to feel that each of his heartaches is one the world has never felt before and that the chasm between generations is a new and irrevocable problem. Maurice Averty probably felt that same way in 1653 when he turned his back on his home town of La Flesche and set sail for the New World. He may have still felt that way seventeen years later when he received the following letter:

Genealogy and History---Elizabeth Shown Mills

[In the name of] Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, 25 March 1670

My dear son,

I am flabbergasted to have come upon some people here from your country and to learn that you have not written me by them. It is true, I have found it very difficult to comprehend how I could have a child that I have cherished more than myself, and for him to have no desire for me. I had believed that I would have the good fortune to see you in four or five years after your departure.

My dear son, I beg you, if perhaps you are able to find the opportunity to return to France and to spend two or three months in our good town of La Flesche, where I will meet you, I promise you that you will inherit from your deceased mother and that if you will come to La Flesche you will have some eight hundred livres to squander. That is one reason I have not written to you before of this booty, the other being that the father -- that is, I -- who is never written, is now in the district of Maine. I beg you not to fail to come. However, inasmuch as you have offended me in other things, is it possible for you to send word, even if you do not esteem or honor me by right of my parenthood?

Leger Adverty, your father and (without  
pardon) Marie Le Moine, your mother

[P.S.]

Your uncle Lucas has well recommended himself to you, as has his wife, your aunt, and all your good friends of this good country of Anjou where you can get white wine at just one sol. My son, I do not say "adieu," I still expect to see you in the town of La Flesche before I die. . . .<sup>22</sup>

This is one of the most bittersweet documents I have encountered in my years of work in genealogy. It says so much about the so-called "generation gap," that drives so many parents and children apart, that has prompted untold numbers of our ancestors to leave home, as well as so many youth today. It reflects so plainly the eternal, internal conflict of parents who feel their offspring are irresponsible, who try to convince themselves that it is in no way their own fault. It cries with the heartache of the parent who feels rejected, who tries in one breath to mask his feelings -- perhaps even strike back -- with sarcasm and then, in the next breath, breaks down and says, "I love you anyway, my son."

Yes, Mr. Dooley, history is real. The genealogist never doubts it.

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## Genealogy and History---Elizabeth Shown Mills

### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>An overview of the Hebert family's settlement of New France can be found in Jacques Douville and Raymond Casanova, Daily Life in Early Canada (New York: Macmillan, 1967), 15-16, and Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Français (3 vols., Montréal: Institut Genealogique Drouin, Rev. ed. 1979), III, 1653-57.

<sup>2</sup>Abbé Cyprien Tanguay, Dictionnaire généalogique des familles Canadiennes (7 vols., Québec: Eusèbe Senécal, 1871-1890), I, 301.

<sup>3</sup>Frederic Le Play, La Reforme sociale (Paris, 1864), quoted in Jean-Louis Flandrin, Families in Former Times: Kinship, Household and Sexuality in early modern France (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979), 52.

<sup>4</sup>Flandrin, Families in Former Times, 53.

<sup>5</sup>Goubert, "Family and Province: A Contribution to the Knowledge of Family Structure in Early Modern France," Journal of Family History, 2 (Fall, 1977), 184-86.

<sup>6</sup>Elizabeth Shown Mills, C.G., F.A.S.G., "Family and Social Patterns on the Colonial Louisiana Frontier: A Quantitative Analysis, 1714-1803," (B.A. Honors Thesis, University of Alabama, 1981), 172. For a published translation of the Port Royal census see Rev. Clarence J. d'Entremont, "Census of Port Royal, 1678," French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review, 7 (Spring 1979), 47-66.

<sup>7</sup>Mills, "Family and Social Patterns," 192.

<sup>8</sup>Dumas, Les Filles du Roi en Nouvelle-France, Étude historique avec répertoire biographique, Cahiers d'Histoire No. 24 (Québec: La Société Historique de Québec, 1972), 121.

<sup>9</sup>Flandrin, Families in Former Times, 53. Robert Wheaton, "Introduction: Recent Trends in the Historical Study of the French Family," in Wheaton and Tamara K. Hareven, Family and Sexuality in French History (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1980), 13.

<sup>10</sup>Flandrin, Families in Former Times, 212. Wheaton, "Introduction: Recent Trends," 13, 15, and Étienne Van de Walle, "Motivations and Technology in the Decline of French Fertility," in Wheaton and Hareven, Family and Sexuality in French History, 147.

<sup>11</sup>Quoted in Flandrin, Families in Former Times, 53.

<sup>12</sup>Flandrin, Families in Former Times, 53, 212-42.

<sup>13</sup>Chief among the works of Malthus is An Essay on the Principle of Population, (2 vols., reprinted London: Everyman's Library, 1933). For comparative studies of English and Early American fertility declines see, for example, Lawrence Stone, The Family, Sex and Marriage in England, 1500-1800 (New York: Harper and Row, 1977); Nancy Osterud and John Fulton, "Family Limitation and Age at Marriage: Fertility Decline in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, 1730-1850," Population Studies, 30 (November 1976), 481-94; and H. Temkin-

## Genealogy and History---Elizabeth Shown Mills

Greener and A.C. Swedlund, "Population Transition in the Connecticut Valley: 1740-1850," Population Studies, 32 (March 1978), 27-41.

<sup>14</sup>Flandrin, Families in Former Times, 187.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid. Tabulations from Tanguay, vol. I, have been made by this writer. For Louisiana statistics, see Mills, "Family and Social Patterns," 135-36.

<sup>16</sup>Dumas, Les filles du roi, 177, 181, 293.

<sup>17</sup>Baron Marc de Villiers, "A History of the Foundation of New Orleans," Louisiana Historical Quarterly, 3 (April, 1920), 213-14.

<sup>18</sup>A preliminary discussion of findings on Louisiana's femmes de force appears in Elizabeth Shown Mills, "Social and Family Patterns on the Colonial Louisiana Frontier," Sociological Spectrum 2 (July-Dec 1982), 233-48.

<sup>19</sup>Dumas, Les filles du roi, 96-97; Flandrin, Families in Former Times, 183; Lois Green Carr and Lorena S. Walsh, "The Planter's Wife: The Experience of White Women in Seventeenth-Century Maryland," in Michael Gordon, ed., The American Family in Social-Historical Perspective (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1978), 266-67.

<sup>20</sup>Dumas, Les filles du roi, tableau facing page 45.

<sup>21</sup>Hudry, "Relations sexuelles pré-nuptiales en Tarentaise et dans le Beaufortin d'après les documents ecclésiastiques," Le monde alpin et rhodanien, revue régionale d'ethnologie, I (1974), 95-100, quoted in J-L Flandrin, "Repression and Change in the Sexual Life of Young People in Medieval and Early Modern Times," in Wheaton and Hareven, eds., Family and Sexuality, 34.

<sup>22</sup>Translated loosely from Roland-J. Auger, La Grande Recrue de 1653 (Montréal: Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, 1955), 103-04.

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### Journal Review

A new genealogy publication named "The Melting Pot" is a mixed publication featuring all ethnic groups. 4 times a year published by Delores Lance Dupuis editor/publisher & Laurette Dugas Billig, assistant editor. Subscriptions \$15 annually, USA ; \$17 annually, Can. \$20 elsewhere.

#### Schedule of publication for 1985

Jan, Feb, Mar, features French-Can., French, Irish, Jewish, Swedish.

Apr, May, Jun, " German, Italian, Greek, Danish.

Jul, Aug, Sep, " Amer. Indian, Scotch, African, Spanish.

Oct, Nov, Dec, " Acadian (French), Polish, English, Portuguese.

Make checks payable "The Melting Pot" Mail to PO Box 562, Simsbury, CT 06070. This is a worthwhile publication (not a society)

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The Chartiers de Lotbinière with Asides  
or A Champlain Valley Fortune Lost

by Koert D. Burnham #0006 "Highlands" Keeseville, N.Y.

Michael Chartier, latter the Marquis de Lotbinière, was the Engineer-constructor of the French fort Carillon at Ticonderoga, NY. His somewhat shady perquisites made him rich. He sacrificed fortune and friendships in an unending struggle to establish his ownership of two great properties on Lake Champlain. Most of his ancestors had served their kings as upperclass civil servants or were proficient in fields requiring considerable education. A review of his line follows.

Gen. 1. Joseph Chartier of Dijon, France, was born about 1320, by his wife, Marguerite Amelotte a son is known.

Gen. 2. Philippe Chartier born in Dijon, France about 1345.

Gen. 3. Alain Chartier (1382-1455). Author, Poet, receiver general of accounts & Secretary of State under Charles VI. He was enobled early in the fifteenth century.

Gen. 4. Clemente Chartier born posthumously in 1456 adopted the surname of Lotbinière. Allied to many famous families then and latter, their known blood lines were the most ancient of any who settled in New France.

Gen. 5. René-Pierre Chartier de Lotbinière, died 1654, a councillor in the parlement, physician in ordinary to the king and a royal professor. His wife was Françoise Bourcier.

Gen. 6. Louis-Théandre Chartier de Lotbinière, was born in Paris ca. 1612 in Paris and died 11 Sep 1690 at Québec, having married Paris 1641 M-Elizabeth D'Amours. They emigrated, landing at Québec on 13 October 1651. He held several official positions. In after years he was sometimes called "Father of the Canadian Magistrature", having been its attorney general. Not liked by the clergy, he gave the first Colonial ball on 4 February 1667. The year before he was involved in the scandal involving Ange Bouage dit la Corruble. Returning to France, he sued Marie Lanoir his father's second wife, over inheritance. There he appropriated the funds of his daughter, Marie-Françoise, the widow of Pierre Joybert de Soulangue. The money was consumed by his excesses.

Gen. 7. René-Louis Chartier de Lotbinière, seigneur de Lotbinière, born Paris 14 November 1641, died Québec 3 Jun 1709, having married there Marie-Madeleine Lambert on 24 Jan. 1678. Six of their ten children survived. He married secondly, no issue, on 16 May 1701 to Françoise Zachée. Most of his career was as an attorney. Among his offices was lieutenant general on the bench of the Provost & Admiralty Courts of Québec. As a youth his interests were in hunting and fishing. As a militia Volunteer he was slightly wounded & nearly starved on the foolish winter expedition of 1666 against the Mohawks. He served too on the slightly successful one latter in that year. While unmarried and still living at home he composed the first known Canadian poem. It was a 510 line burlesque of the fouled attempt to punish the Iroquois. He ranked fourth in the Colonial hierarchy, being preceded only by the governor, the intendant and the bishop. Twice more he bore arms, proving that a man of the robe could wield the sword.

Among his children were:

- i Antoine - became Father Valentin, a Recollet priest.
- ii Pierre-Alain - lived in La Rochelle since 1711.
- iii Eustache, born 14 Dec 1688, died 14 Feb 1749.
- vi Angélique - married 1st Jean-François de Lino in 1712. She bore him 4 children before his death in early 1721. She married 2nd 19 Apr 1722 Nicholas-Marie Renaud d'Avène Des Méloizes (1696-1743). Their daughter Angélique married Michel-Jean-Huges Péne on 3 Jan. 1746 and became the paramour of intendant François Bigot. After the conquest she in France did all she could to aid expatriated Canadians.

Gen. 8. Eustache Chartier de Lotbinière born 14 Dec 1688, and died 14 Feb 1749. Married 14 Apr 1711 to Marie-Françoise daughter of François-Marie Renaud d'Avène de Des Méloizes and Françoise-Thérèse Dupont de Neuville. He built the 82'x 38' stone church in his seigneurie helped by his brother, Father Valentin. His wife died 24 Apr 1723 bearing her eighth child, Michel (1723-1799). Ordained a priest by bishop Saint-Vallier on 14 Apr 1726, his 15th

wedding anniversary. Resigned his mundane offices but not others. Issue 8. Three sons & two daughters were alive in 1723.

Among his children were:

- i Louise - became a nun in the Hôpital Général as Saint-Eustache.
- ii Marie-Françoise married Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, seigneur of Beauport.
- iii Eustache - was ordained priest at Angers, France 18 Mar 1741.
- iv François-Louis - Recollet priest ordained Québec 23 Sep 1741. He took the name Eustache. Born 13 Dec 1716, died someplace in the United States after 1785. He also a cordelier (Franciscan) and a Knight of Malta. That order required celibacy but not chastity. Of bad repute everywhere since he was 20, he was expelled from Martinique by the Capucians & the governor. Returned to Québec in August 1768. For a time held a parish under supervision of his cousin d'Esgly the new coadjutor bishop of Québec. Of the less than five Canadian priests favoring the American invading armies in 1775 he was most noticed. Given 1500 pounds with promise of a bishop's mitre. He was chaplain of the Canadians who joined the invaders. Paid by Congress from 1776 to early 1781 he lived for a time with his brother, Michel, latter created marquis, who at that time was living in the future United States.
- v. Michel, who continued the line.

Gen. 9. Michel Chartier de Lotbinière, Marquis de Lotbinière. Born 23 Apr 1723, died 14 Oct 1798 of yellow fever in New York City. Married 20 Nov 1747 to Louise-Madeleine daughter of Gaspard Chaussegas de Léry, king's engineer of Canada, and his wife Marie-Renée Legardeur de Beauvais. A son and a daughter reached adulthood. Educated at the Jesuit college in Québec. Unlike most of his legally minded ancestors, he joined the Canadian regulars. An ensign in Acadian campaign of 1746-47. Earned the



reputation of being a fine, courageous officer. The governor sent him to gather scientific & strategic information to the Great Lakes and after his reports to France in 1750. After three years of studying engineering and artillery fabrication and use he returned as a lieutenant and king's engineer. His cousin, governor Vaudreuil gave him a captaincy as well as assigning him the task of designing & constructing the new fort called Carillon (Ticonderoga, N.Y.). As was customary canteen and similar concessions provided legal wealth.

Pierre Regaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Canadian-born governor-general had been made supreme military commander of New France. Louis-Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm, had been sent by Versailles as the field leader of the French and Canadian armed forces. Natural dislikes became the flames of hatred. At Carillon Pontleroy, a French captain, became its chief engineer on Montcalm's orders. He and his clique hindered Michel Chartier's work. His stream of reports to Patria removed Chartier's credibility in France for twenty years. In letters to the Ministry of War the Canadian was the first to show that it was the Canadians & Indians that had forced the surrender of the English at Oswego. The resultant booty was so needed in Canada. In another report he wrote that it was he and Captain François le Mercier who had proposed the abatis or outer works that had given Montcalm the victory over the giant army of Abercrombie at Carillon on 8 Jul 1758. If one had only read Bougainville's American Journals for 1756-68 one would think Michel Chartier de Lotbinière both a thief and a coward. He had been too ill that July to hold a musket.

On 15 November 1758 he had been granted the seigneurie of Alainville that he named for his admired ancestor, Alain Chartier, who died in 1455. Alain was also one of the three given names of his son, whose descendants are now widely scattered. Some are now members of the elite Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America. Alainville is the only manor or seigneurie in what was once part of New France that the society so honors. This seigneurie took in the north end of Lake George and extended down the west side of Lake Champlain to "la rivière à la Barbe" or Puts Creek in Crown Point. It was three miles greater in depth but stopped short of Schroon Lake. It is probable that the Carillon garrison

lands were an enclave within the grant. It was never correctly registered but contained over 180 square miles of mostly Undeveloped land.

On 7 Apr 1763 Chartier purchased the really valuable augmented seigneurie of Hocquart of 115,000 acres for 8,000 livres. He could not have guessed that by royal decree in the following autumn it was a part of the province of New York set aside for soldiers who had fought against France. This seigneurie took in all or parts of the Vermont towns of Ferrisburgh, Panton, Addison, Bridport, Vergennes, Waltham, Weybridge, Middlebury, New Haven, Monkton & Bristol. First settlement had been in 1730-31. The fort on Chimney Point and the larger one at the New York end of the present Crown Point bridge had automatically cleared some land for structural timbers and firewood. Helped by Gillis Hocquart, the able Intendant who had held the seigneurie from the spring of 1743, numbers of habitants farmed its rich soil. A passable road connecting their houses is now part of Vermont Route 17. Partisan leader, Major Robert Rogers, wrote that there were several small villages housing 300 men. Had women and children been counted, then at least 1,000 lived on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain. When their protection, Fort St. Frédéric was blown up by the retreating French army the habitants burned their houses to flee back to Canada. English settlers were delighted to take over the abandoned farms with their orchards.

Michel Chartier de Lotbinière spent the rest of his life in vain attempts to get British title to the two great properties. Hocquart was really valuable. He traveled from Québec to France to England to New York believing at times he had won. It was impossible since the English had cut them in pieces and granted them to their nationals. In 1784 he was created the Marquis de Lotbinière for his sacrifices and aid to the French during the American Revolution. He left a daughter, Marie-Louise-Charlotte, who was lead into excesses and immorality by her husband, Pierre-Amable De Bonne, whom she married on 9 Jan 1781. De Bonne, a judge and leader of the seignorial faction in the Legislative Council whose power did not deprive him in his various positions when he seduced women. The sole issue of the marriage was a son who died when five months old. The couple separated by mutual consent.

The Chartiers de Lotbinière---Koert D.Burnham

In 1790 she set out for the United States with one of St-Ours, who turned back at the border, and Samuel McKay. She bore the latter's son at Williamstown, Mass. where she died in 1802. Both of the 10th generation, her far different brother follows.

Gen.10. Michel-Eustache-Gaspard-Alain Chartier de Lotbinière (1748-1822). He married at Trois Rivières in 1770. A supporter of the rights of the upper class but so fair minded that he became speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada in Jan.1794. He had been an aide or confidential agent of Governor Carleton. It is not the design of this article to pursue the line to the present. Chartier and Lotbinière family names have been used interchangeably.

References: Everything in the above has been taken from these sources. First: Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vols.1-5, University of Toronto Press 1979-1983. Secondly: Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, edited by O'Callaghan & Fernow, 15 Vols. Albany, N.Y. 1853-87. 7:642. 8:577-70, 669-70. 10:35, 365-68, 493-96, 651, 781, 893. Third: Coolidge, Guy Omeron, French Occupation of the Champlain Valley 1609-1759. 1938, Historical Society of Vermont.

Koert D.Burnham #0006  
Highlands  
Keeseville, New York 12944  
Dated: 14 May 1985

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Editor's Note:

Because I received two articles on the same family and part of the second article was much different than the first I have printed a section of the second article. It was my sad duty though to inform Mr. Champagne who had aligned part of his family on his Chartier side to Michel Chartier de Lotbinière through another Chartier family which was no relation at all. Mr. Champagne was very nice when I told him of the mistake and I told him I would send him the proof ASAP.

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The Trials and Tribulations of  
Michel Chartier de Lotbinière Marquis de Lobinière  
by Alvin Champagne #0239

In 1794 now being an officer in Canada in the service of the King, presented a document to Governor Colden of New York State dated 13 Jul 1764 asking for confirmation of two concessions of land one called De'Alainville consisting of 4 leagues and upwards upon Lake George and part on Crown Point River, and 5 leagues to the east purchased from Mon's Gilles Hocquart in 1762 who had been granted the land in 1743 and 1745 from the King of France.(1)

The situation of Alainville is designated so clearly in my affidavit that it appears useless to add anything thereto. I attach copies of the deed granted to me. Also two copies of deeds to M.Hocquart, commencing on the south side of Lake Champlain in front extends 4 leagues north to 5 leagues in depth. Nothing then remains but to detail my proceedings in regard to them.(2)

At this time the colonies were still owned by England so Michel Chartier presented himself to the Lords of London to ask their help in confirming his claims. He rendered his fealty and homage to the King to add credibility to his claim. He was told the colonies were resisting honoring any claims granted by the King to properties on Lake Champlain. In 1764 he was still in London trying to get a decision but having no luck. He informed Lord Hills-borough when he left England that if he didn't get a decision soon he would be ruined.

Ten or twelve days later he was informed to proceed home without worrying about his lands as they were contacting the Governor of New York to not concede any land on these grants or in the vicinity to anyone until the situation was cleared up. Maicel Chartier eventually recieved a letter from Governor Colden acknowledging receipt of the letter. In 1771 he still had not received a ruling on his claims.

He also sent the Lords of Trade and Plantations a letter with a copy of his grant from Marquis de Vaudreuil then Governor General of Canada. The Grant St.Frederic at Crown Point was recorded in April 1743 and 1745. This grant was land that is now Essex County, New York and Panton, Addison and Bridport in Addison County, Vermont.(3)

## Trials and Tribulations---Alvin Champagne

The King's Attorney General on June 1764 wrote, in a very clear manner, after the capitulation granted to Canada on September 1760 by Treaty of Peace. The country shall be maintained as before. Those in possession of property in the country shall be maintained as before with all rights and privileges and in 18 months be able to sell what they possess in said country.

Michel Chartier then asked the question, if I am to be a subject of the King of England, and in that capacity I am to possess what already belonged to me as well as what I have acquired? Michel continued. These estates were in my possession and had cost me much money and troubles and no one had come forward to question my ownership. How can justice be refused? If this is denied, where will it lead to? How can anyone assure himself of one inch of land in any country as soon as it is conquered if countries sign treaties that do not consider the rights of individuals and their eventual ruin? If I am to be a citizen of the English King, then I should have the rights under his laws to own and keep the property I purchased.

After the revolution the boundaries of the states changed by treaty with England and the land contest by Michel Chartier de Lotbinière was mostly given by Governor Colden to veterans of the war and their families as payment for their services during said war.

Michel Chartier de Lotbinière never did get any of the land in the United States he claimed. He may have received a grant in place of it from the Canadian government. I find no record of it in these books.

In summation of the trials and tribulations of Michel Chartier and his long and fruitless pursuit of his claims, I can't help but think of how the history of the United States and Canada would have been much different if France had been able to hold Canada and sections of what is now the United States to the present day.

### Notes:

(1) This document in full on page 537 of Vol.1 Documentary History of New York printed in 1849. An explanation in detail of claims dated 20 Sep 1771 to Sec.to State Albany.

(2) 1 league = 3 miles approximately.

(3) Map of Alainville, including the names of the settlers living on the land at the time. N.Y.State History, Vol.1.

## Trials and Tribulations---Alvin Champagne

References: Information taken from New York State History(1846)

Editors Note: I can't help but beleive that if the Frence had not burned Fort Frederic, and the settlers also had stayed on the land and not have burned their farms and fled back to Canada. That Michel Chartier de Lotbinière would have maintained his land in the claims. But be it the land and farms were there for the taking, all the English settlers had to do was build new homes on the old foundations and start farming again. The land probable was all partioned of with stone fences, perhaps the land was already planted, also the nice ochards mentioned in the first article by Mr. Burnham. No one can blame the English for resisting giving back land that was handed to them on on a platter, and I'm quite sure Michel Chartier knew in his heart when the land was abandoned and had wished the French settlers had stayed as that would have made it easier to have regained his properties.

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### WINNERS vs LOSERS

The WINNER is always a part of the answer.

The LOSER is always a part of the problem.

The WINNER always has a program.

The LOSER always has an excuse.

The WINNER says, "Let me do it for you."

The LOSER says "Thats not my job."

The WINNER sees an answer for every problem.

The LOSER sees a problem for every ansewer.

The WINNER sees a green near every sand trap.

The LOSER sees two or three sand traps near every green.

The WINNER says, "It may be diffiicult, but it's possible."

The LOSER says, "It may be possible, but it's too diffiicult."

from Ft. Drum retiree bulletin fall/winter 1984

Speech  
Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical  
Society, May 18, 1985  
Bridging the gap in Clinton County, New York  
Virginia Easley DeMarce # 0044C

I apologize for inconveniencing your schedule because the ferry was late. However, in a way it may have worked out better for Mrs. Mills to have spoken first, because it puts what I have to say in a broader context. I am by profession a historical demographer rather than a genealogist. What this means, basically, is that I really have no interest at all in running down every twig and branch of an individual's family tree. What I really like to do is identify 2400 people in one category, or 3600 people in another category, put them into a computer, and make nice graphs and charts about the variables I discover.

What the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society receives from me, primarily, is the fall-out from this process. At the same time, I believe that this fall-out is valuable to you. While it is a truism that each of us needs to learn methodology in order to do our own research, there are various points at which methodology can start. Not everyone who learns to drive a car quite competently feels impelled to order a "classic car kit" and build the car himself--much less to re-invent the wheel. In genealogy, what this really means is that there is no point in every single researcher having to do over again research that has already been done.

The only way to prevent this is the production of adequate research reference tools. Professional historians use them all the time--they consist of bibliographies, inventories, catalogs, and the like. These are, in a certain sense, most useful when they are specialized, whether topically, geographically, or otherwise. Since this is the NNYACGS, I want to concentrate today on the production of reference sources useful for guiding research in the area of the Canadian border with New York and Vermont, particularly for the 18th and 19th centuries. For the 20th century, most families can make their connections without a great deal of difficulty. The exceptions are usually those of adoptions, etc., where general reference tools will not in any case be helpful.

## Bridging the gap---Virginia E.DeMarce

The sample tools I have brought with me this morning, and which I will leave with you for your library, focus primarily on bridging the gap between Canada, Clinton County, and the remainder of northern New York and Vermont. From a demographical perspective, if we are to identify the families of the area, it cannot be done on a one-county basis. From the perspective of settlement patterns (not applicable to every family, of course, but applicable to a great majority of the families), we are dealing with a regional pattern with Lake Champlain in the center. It is, in the U.S., a kind of funnel shape, reaching from St. Lawrence county in the northwest, coming as an arc through Franklin and Clinton counties down the length of the lake to Ticonderoga and Whitehall, and with a similar funnel on the other shore reaching up to Derby in Vermont and comprising the Lake Memphremagog area. On the Canadian side of the border, there is a similar triangle that will reach from Messena and Derby up to the base of the Richelieu River in the Berthier-Sorel region.

Within this diamond on your map, families moved freely. Reference tools compiled on a county or township basis will be helpful, but less helpful than those compiled on a regional basis. I have tracked one man who was baptised at Berthier in 1825. He married at Corbeau in 1845, is missing on the 1850 census, turns up in Dickinson Township in Franklin county on the 1860 census, had moved back to Alburg Vt. by 1870, and finally died in Swanton, Vt. We must overcome the presumptions that people in the past were sedentary. By and large, only landowners remained in the same location from generation to generation. Rural laborers who did not own their own land moved from place to place in search of work. Artisans, in particular, were highly mobile. Boys left home to be apprenticed as shoemakers. My husband is descended from one French-Canadian family who were all stonemasons, and who are to be found, whether in Canada or the U.S., wherever a major construction project was under way.

A full achievement of the aims of these reference tools will involve the cooperation of sizable numbers of people in groups such as this. The final aim will be the achievement of a kind of "dictionary" of the families of the area, covering in each case the immigrant generation, the generation immediately preceding, and the generation immediately following.



Bridging the gap---Virginia E.DeMarce

Over twenty years ago,when I began working in the field of historical demography,one of the items in the usual approach to which I objected strongly when my professors and mentors were guiding me was the "snapshot" approach to the understanding of family history,which concentrated either on one parish(the usual source of data) through time,or else on one census. Because I also had strong interest in genealogy,I insisted that one could never come to understand family dynamics without tracing families through space and through time. In particular,in a country where migration was one of the strongest characteristics,I insisted, in order to understand the family,it would be necessary to look at families on the move and over a space of several decades.

The first project I undertook in the course of doing this was the study of the French-Canadian settlement of Pepin County, Wisconsin. I took this particular group for two quite practical reasons: firstly that it was compact enough to be a manageable research project,and secondly that my husband happened to be a member of it,which gave me access to family members,documents, and other in-groups aids.

As it happened,most of the families in this group came to Wisconsin via either Clinton County,New York,or Grand Isle County, Vermont,which led me back to the Lake Champlain region for the next focus of my research. For the past 20 years,I have been working on such a "dictionary"for Grand Isle Co.,Vt.,and I have brought today for your library a copy of its current status. This will be of interest to some of you because the waters of Lake Champlain,far from being a barrier,functioned more in the category of an interstate highway. Numerous families in this dictionary--Cootware,Populus,Gennette,Bushey,Bleau,and others--had members in both areas. There is an introduction indicating the sources used up to this time,and those remaining yet to be used. I would like to point out that if this compilation has taken so much time,and the assistance particularly of Veronique Gassette and Allen Stratton in addition to my own research,you can see the challenge in achieving one for the much larger area(both geographically and in population) of northern New York.

In order to achieve one,the first question will be,"who are you?" In the spring number of your Lifelines journal,there was an interesting "cookbook genealogy" on the Gennette/Jeanotte family.

## Bridging the gap---Virginia E.DeMarce

In Canada, this family was Giasson, which is very probably why, in one case, the authoress referred to Toussaint Jeannotte as "Jason Jeannotte" and remarked that she didn't know why it had been written this way in the record. (Ed.note: this was my remark not hers as Jason was crossed out and Pason was inserted in) Therefore, I am trying to develop a list of "dit" names and variant spellings particularized to this area as a basic reference, so the beginner can realize quickly that LaBare or Aber really ought to be Hébert, ect. Otherwise, sometimes, it causes a real delay in research while the realization dawns that "Harper" ought to be "Arpin".

I will cite in particular the Wells family in this area. Some of them are Dupuis, but there is one branch which starts out at Berthier as children of a German mercenary soldier named Stern. "Stern" means "star" in German, was translated into French as "Etoile", picked up a dit name of "Noel" because of the inevitable association with the Star of Bethlehem at Christmas time, was mispronounced by the family as "Doualle" or "Doile" (you haven't lived until you have heard French spoken with a German accent--it makes what Anglos do to the language sound positively euphonious), got confused with Anglo name of "Duel" in Grand Isle County, Vt. and called "Dewell", turned into "Nowell" from the dit name, and ended up, both in Grand Isle County and at Colchester, Vt for two different branches of the family, apparently because of an emphasis on the final syllable, as "Wells".

As another preliminary to the compilation of such a "dictionary", it will be desirable to develop for the northern N.Y. area what I have called a "background marriage file." At the moment, it only has about 325 entries, but I left plenty of space on the computer for more. A "background marriage" is the marriage ELSEWHERE of a couple that later in Vermont, for example. I realize that your library has a complete set of Mr. Pontbriand's Canadian repertoires, I have included in this file a number of marriages that almost certainly took place IN Clinton County, but before the opening date of the church registers. This may well prevent a lot of vain searching in Canadian repertoires by the descendants of those couples. For example, I don't think there is much point in searching for the marriage of Benjamin Letellier dit Lafortune and Marie Asselin in Canada, for the circumstantial evidence indicates

Bridging the gap---Virginia E.DeMarce

about 90% probability that it took place right here.

As this file is expanded, it will provide a real shortcut for someone who finds, for example, the baptism of an ancestor at Corbeau, learns the names of his or her parents, and then begins to "wonder where they came from." In other words, it will be a kind of area resource--the more data included, the more people it will help. I do appeal that when you find such a marriage, you notify me for inclusion in the list. I will be glad to print out updates whenever there is enough new data to make it worthwhile.

In general, I urge you to share your discoveries, because particularly in a context where families were large, a discovery by one person may help several dozen other descendants. Your research does no one else any good at all if you keep it at home in a file drawer--all it does is warm the cockles of your heart. I urge each one of you to write up the lines being researched and deposit a copy in the Society library.

Marriages, however, are not the only issue. A background marriage file may save a lot of time, but all connections across the border are not made so simple. One major way to bridge the gap across the border to Canada is simply to sit down with the Canadian parish registers on microfilm, read them, and extract from them all entries that pertain to families resident in the United States of America during the later 18th and first half of the 19th centuries.

This is a time-consuming project. In fact, that sentence is an understatement. However, it can be done, and this next printout contains the product of quite a few years of such an undertaking. Again, it is not complete. Not all parishes have been read. I have used microfilm and for a couple of the important parishes, such as Napierville and St-Valentin, parts of the films were too over-exposed to read. In this case too, the more people who contribute information to the file, the more complete it will become. This is not about all families who later emigrated to the U.S. It is about families that are mentioned in the Canadian record as being U.S.residents. For Clinton County, These entries are not by any means limited to French Canadians. The History of the Town of Chazy by Sullivan and Martin, for example, mentions a Nathaniel Douglass. The Chambly registers record the baptisms of some of his children. One finds references to James Bell, to the baptism of Thurber grandson of Jacques Rouse when an aunt and uncle took him along for a visit to St-Jean-d'Iberville, ect.

Another way to bridge the gap will be the compilation of research projects on individule families. Almost everyone here has probably seen the one that John Bilow did on the Boileau family. This is the first time out in public for my revised edition of the Chartier family of the Lake Champlain area. Here is new thought--you are not obliged only to research your own relatives.(Associates have at various times informed me that I am not really a genealogist,but rather a missing persons bureau. I just LOVE really intractable problems,but once I have a solution to the difficulty,I tend to hand the follow-up research back to the family members.) I'm not related to Chartiers. Not even my husband is related to the Chartiers,and there are times when I think he is related to practically everybody. But they were a very interesting group of people,doing interesting things,so I researched them.

In general,this type of project is most useful when it deals with a family of fairly early settlement date and with many descendents. Next on the agenda,with the cooperation of Peg Barcomb,the historian at Rouses Point,who has been furnishing me with pages and pages of documents,will be an article on Jacques Rouse that we hope will make all prior researches happy by demonstrating that they were ALL right: he was French in that hs father was born in France. He was Acadien in the sence that his father settled in Nova Scotia as a merchant and married an Acadian women. He was from Quebec in the sence that after the expulsion,the family settled as refugees at Yamachiche,and it was from that parish that he and his father joined the American army.

The records that I have cited above dealing with American families are scattered from a dozen and a half parishes. A dream we all have,I know,is that eventually some of the New York missionary records will turn up. They haven't as yet. They may. This collection that I transcribed,and that Joy Reisinger published in the May 1985 issue of Lost in Canada?,was at Notre-Dame-des-Anges of Stanbridge and pertains mostly to families of northern Vermont between 1846 and 1853. I must confess it--I looked at the Stanbridge records entirely by accident,doing a favor for a friend and having no idea that the missionary entries would be there. I turned them up entirely by serendipity.

## Bridging the gap---Virginia E.DeMarce

I have some ideas about where the early missionary records are likely to be hiding since they are not in the logical places, such as Chambly. One idea focuses on the archives of the Archdiocese of Montreal, particularly the correspondence of Bishop Lartigue. Another focuses on the Archdiocese of New York. I have not been able to find the time to pursue either of those possibilities. I know there were registers at St. Joseph's of Corbeau prior to 1843, for the Rondeau family of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, has a marriage certificate issued from that church in 1839 for François Rondeau and Eleonore Lepine. There must be others preserved in families with packrat tendencies.

All of the above types of project are limited in scope--on the computer, each of them is what I call an "information file". Each information file created contains all, or as much as possible, information from a particular source and on a particular topic. Not all possible information files for the region have yet been computerized--the census records are on file only through 1840 at the moment, and I have not computerized the cemetery records compiled by the McLellans. I still have not done the research to create information files from land records, or school records of the region.

Eventually, what will be created is a master index of all possible information files. Of this, I have brought you only a sample. The advantage is that it is using a program, adapted from one developed by the department of demography at the Sorbonne, which cross-indexes name variants and then files them all under a master name, but preserving the orthographical variants in the way the name is printed out. The index contains no information per se--it just tells the researcher that some information on this person will be found in one particular information file on such and such a date. At the moment, the index contains only references to adult males. Wherever possible, however, they are identified by name of wife, which permits an easier distinguishing between several men of the same name.

To be a little technical, up to now the project has been working with floppy disks on a Zenith Z150 microcomputer, which is IBM compatible. I hope in the foreseeable future to be able to add a hard disk for storage, preferably on with removable Cartridges. When this is done, the indexing process will become simultaneously faster and easier.

## Bridging the gap---Virginia E.DeMarce

For me, the disadvantage in attempting to accomplish all these things is simply that I am not "on the spot" or anywhere close to being "on the spot". Yesterday, over in Vermont, I was attempting to arrange the microfilming of some church records, offering the parish priest computerized indexes of his parish records in return. He asked, logically enough, "And what will you get out of all of this." I told him, quite honestly, that in the process of indexing the records, I would count them and make nice charts of how many baptisms there were by year and by decades, ect. He looked at me as if to say that there was certainly no accounting for tastes, but he was cooperative. However, the project will not move an inch until the microfilming is done, and there is nothing I can do to speed it up.

Therefore, I have to end with an appeal for maximum cooperation: raw data--I need more raw data to feed into the files. Every time there is enough to make it worthwhile, I'll poke the "printout" button and send an updated version up here for you to use. Cooperative efforts is important. Families hand down documents in various ways. One person may have a valuable clue that will remove a roadblock for a dozen others. Pool your data!

Finally, I would like to thank Bill Marquis and the NNYACGS for the invitation to speak to this meeting, and to have a chance to meet you all in person.

---

### Bits of Wisdom

"If you get all the facts,  
your judgement can be right,  
if you don't get all the  
facts, it can't be right."

Bernard M. Baruch

"A celebrity is a person who  
works hard all his life to  
become well known, then wears  
dark glasses to avoid being  
recognized." Fred Allen

"The wise man draws more  
advantage from his enemies,  
than the fool from his  
friends." Ben Franklin

"I could never understand why  
a gravestone should carry  
mention of the only two  
events (Birth & Death) in the  
career of the deceased with  
which he had absolutely  
nothing to do, unless he  
committed suicide."

Irvin S. Cobb

"Ambition has its disappoint-  
ments to sour us, but never  
the good fortune to satisfy  
us." Ben Franklin

"The family is one of nature's  
masterpieces." Geo. Santayana

A BRANCH OF THE PARROTT-PARROTTE-PERROTTE FAMILY

by

Dorothy Parrott Drake # 0252-R

(Anyone who can correct or supplement the information on this family please contact Dot at 6925 Marilyn Ave. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109)

ESPRIT-FRANÇOIS PARROTT, called FRANCIS PARROTT was born on May 24, 1801 at St. Philippe de Laprairie, Quebec, the son of Louis Parrott and Marie-Genevieve Dupuis. Louis, like his brothers, was probably a farmer in the fertile plain south of Montreal and near the Richelieu River.

Louis' father was ALBERT PAROT or PARROTT, who came to the new world as a soldier with the Royal-Roussillon Regiment from the south of France in 1759. He probably fought at the Battle of Quebec in September of that year. Electing to remain in Canada after the War, he settled on property along the La Tortue River in St. Philippe where he farmed for approximately 40 years.

FRANCIS PARROTT married Marguerite Meloche, daughter of Paul, on July 12, 1830 at St. Philipe. They apparently moved to New York state about 1837 when large numbers of French-Canadians left Quebec during the Papineau Rebellion. We do not know what part, if any, he took in the unrest, but the fact that he and several brothers and cousins came to the US in that year, indicates that they were fearful of some reprisal by the English government in Canada.

Francis and Marguerite had the following children:

1. MARIE-AURÉLIE/HARRIET, b Oct 8, 1830 St. Philippe, PQ; worked in Plattsburgh, NY many years as a housekeeper, seems never to have married.

2. FRANÇOIS/FRANK, b Mar 27, 1833 St. Remi, PQ, m. Elise Langevin/Bergevin Feb 4, 1856 St. Pierre/Peter, Plattsburgh, NY\*

3. LOUIS, b Mar 1838 Valcour/Peru, NY, m. Jane/Jeanne Johnson ca 1858 NY, d May 10, 1910, buried Chazy, NY\*

4. ALEXANDRE/ALEXANDER, bc 1840 NY, m. Marie-Odinas/Emelie Bergevin Nov 16, 1863 St. Martine, Chateaugay County, PQ\*

5. ALFRED, bc 1845 NY, m. Marie Lavallee Feb 13, 1879 St. Mary, Champlain, NY\*

Parrott-Parrotte-Perrotte---Dorothy Parrott Drake

6. MARIE/MARY, bc 1847 NY, m. Pierre Rocheleau June 14, 1875 St. Pierre, Plattsburgh, NY, perhaps moved to Worcester, MA.

7. ROSALIE, bc 1850 NY, m. Michel Prevost May 19, 1872 Holy Name, AuSable Forks, NY.

8. REBECCA, bc 1852 NY, m. Emory Duval Dec 28, 1871 St. Pierre, Plattsburgh, NY.

9. ALBERT, bc 1854 NY, m. Anna Chamberland/Chamberlain Aug 9, 1874 Vergennes, VT\*

2. FRANK PARROTT married Eliza Bergevin and they lived in Altona and Plattsburgh, NY. He probably was a farmer in the area. Frank died Feb 9, 1904 and Eliza then lived with her son Joseph. She died between 1920-1925. They had the following children: ELRICK/ELRIC, bc 1856 Morrisonville, NY, m. Elinor ? about 1880 and m. perhaps Veronique Lambert Mar 29, 1880 St. Pierre, Platts. JOHN H. (perhaps does not belong to this family) b Feb 1862 NY, m Josephine Bushey ca 1896 NY, soldier with Hospital Corps at Plattsburgh Barracks ca 1900 JOSEPH, b April 12, 1870 Rutland, VT, married Eva May Lynch Sept 12, 1908 Platts NY. He was a conductor on the street railway and janitor at Hamilton school. LOUIS, b April 1873 NY, m. Maud Lecuyer/Lagoy, lived Plattsburgh, NY.

3. LOUIS PARROTT married Jane or Nancy Jane Johnson, ca 1860 NY. Louis worked at the lime plant in Chazy. He died May 10, 1910; Jane died in 1920; they are buried in Riverview cemetery at Chazy. Children: WILLIAM, b April 30, 1860 Valcour, NY, m. 1st Anna Lajoie/Lashway ca 1885, m. 2nd Lottie Frost St. Albans, VT. a farmer lived at Grand Isle, Vermont. FRED A., b Mar 4, 1865, m. Synthia/Sadie Allen and lived in Chazy, NY. He was a farmer and died at Whitehall, NY in Feb 1936. GEORGE, b Aug 1869 NY, m. Margaret Cassavant/Cassavaugh ca 1890 and lived at West Chazy. George was a fireman at a lime kiln and died in 1944. LOUIS JR. bc 1876 NY, m Harriet/Hattie Brothers of Chazy, NY ca 1895. Louis was also a farmer and lived in Chazy. JOHN, bc 1886, m Rose Jarvis ca 1907. They lived in Chazy; John was fireman at a lime kiln. In 1925 they lived on Stratton Hill in Black Brook, NY.

4. ALEXANDER PARROTT was born about 1840 in Ellenburg, NY. He married Emelie Bergevin/Langevin or Lashway on Nov 16, 1863 at St. Martine, PQ. They lived in West Plattsburgh. He was probably a carpenter and many of his children and grandchildren were also carpenters. Alex died April 2, 1906. Children: FRANCIS/FRANK, bc 1868 NY, m Dalvina Demers/Desmarais before 1893. He was a carpenter



Parrott-Parrotte-Perrotte---Dorothy Parrott Drake

and lived in Plattsburgh. He died Dec 16, 1910; Dalvina moved to Springfield, MA. EMMA, bc 1880 NY, m Pliny Passinault/Passino who was a coachman and bus driver in Plattsburgh. WILLIAM, b Dec 1882, m Nelly Gaulin/Golden, EDWARD b Feb 1888, m Lillian Lashway 1916 Plattsburgh, NY, EVA, b Feb 1895, m Chester Davis 1913 Plattsburgh, NY.

5. ALFRED PARROTT was born in May 1847 NY. He married first Marie Lavallee Feb 13, 1879 St. Mary, Champlain NY who probably died soon. Did he marry again?

9. ALBERT PARROTT was born in August 1855 Beekmantown, NY. He married Anna Chamberland Aug 9, 1874 Vergennes, VT. They lived in Plattsburgh from about 1910. Albert may perhaps have been a farmer and carpenter. Children: Edward b 1875, m. Katherine McLean, Alexander b 1879, m Edith and cousin Bessie Parrott, Francis, Anna, Clara m. Wilmer Brothers, Maud m. ? Brothers.

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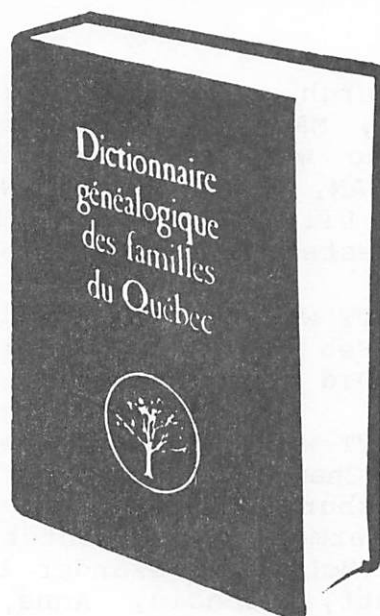
Book Review

For a first book Dorothy did a remarkable job. Although no one find all the decendants of any family she found hundreds of Parrott's and their variations to list in her book. She gives a detailed discription of how the family recieved the family name. There are many pictures and the book is very well laid out and easy to understand. Starting with Albert Parot and M-Louise Letourneau of St-Philippe de Laprairie,Quebec. Dorothy did not list the price of her book. She donated a copy for our library. Write Dorothy Parrotte 6925 Marilyn Ave.NE,Albuquerque,NM 87109.

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Book Review

"They Conquered the Wilderness" author Alvin Champagne. This book mostly comprises the four families of Champagne,Nadeau, Carpentier and Choquette. Section 1.the Champagne History, Section 2 the Nadeau Family History, Section 3 the Choquet (Shackette) Family History. Section 4 The Carpenter Family History. Mr.Champagne has gone into much detail on these four families. There are pictures of family and grave stones and charts through out the book. The only section I know to be faultly is the section on Chartier family in reference to Michel Chartier as he has the wrong family & mistaking relating this family to Michel Chartier-de-Lotbiniere,this section he made a mastake. I have informed him of this fact. Most of that section 2 pages 6 thru is correct only the part refering to Chartier-de-Lobiniere is incorrect and the section refering to Rene-Louis Chartier (son of Louis-Theander does not belong in this book. The page 6 and almost all of page 7 Section 2 is correct. Alvin did not list the price of his book,he donated a copy to of library. Write Alvin Champagne,467 Locust Grove Rd. Greenfield Center,NY 12833.



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Speech  
Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical  
Society, May 18, 1985  
Scottish Settlement in Quebec  
David J. McDougall  
Quebec Family History Society

When your president first asked me to talk to you, he did so in the mistaken understanding that I was an authority on Scottish families in Quebec. I know a little about a few Scottish families but to try to cover even part of them is an almost impossible task, so I will try instead to outline Scottish settlement in this province. That too is a large subject and I will have to treat some parts very briefly.

One way to approach the problem is to attempt to answer the questions of "When?", "Where?" and "Why?" of Scottish emigration and settlement in Quebec. "When" began around 1620 with the arrival of one of Champlain's men, Abraham Martin dit L'Ecosais, the ancestor among others of the Cloutiers, Cotés and Racines. Since then, in large or small numbers, Scots have been settling in Quebec for the last three and three-quarter centuries. "Where" is just about everywhere in the province and I will outline something more to say about that later. "Why" is more complex and I will outline something about the geography and population of Scotland and some historical events in Great Britain which have brought Scots to Canada.

Scotland can be divided into the Lowlands on the south and east, and the Highlands, consisting of the mountainous mainland and the Western Isles, to the north and west of the Lowlands. The populations of these two parts were (and to some extent still are) distinctly different. The Highlanders spoke Gaelic and were proud of their hardy and barbarous ways, while the Lowlanders, who spoke a variety of English called Scots, were generally wealthier and lived in a more civilized fashion. In addition, many but not all of the Highlanders were Roman Catholic, while the Lowlanders were frequently but not exclusively Presbyterian. By the early 1700's the Lowlands had started to become industrialized but the Highland clans clung to their old ways, with every man a warrior who owed allegiance to the chief of the clan. This combination of religion and loyalty to the clan chieftan, which also in most cases implied

## Settlement of Scots---David J.McDougall

loyalty to the Scottish monarch, set the stage for one of the first major reasons for emigration.

Before 1600, Scotland and France had been intermittently allied against England (the Auld Alliance) and Scots served as mercenaries in the armies of France (and other European states). However, after centuries of war between Scotland and England, the last of the Tudor monarchs, Elizabeth I of England, died in 1603 and was succeeded by James Stewart (the son of Mary Queen of Scots) who was simultaneously James VI of Scotland and James I of England. This dual monarchy continued for a little more than a century, most of it a time of turbulence for the Stewart monarchs, one of whom was beheaded and two others forced to relinquish their throne. The Stewart line ended with the death of Queen Anne in 1714, and because she left no descendants, the succession passed to German and Protestant House of Hanover. There were still other Stewarts whose ancestry gave them an equal or better claim to the throne but because they were Roman Catholic they were not acceptable to the British Parliament. In addition, the Act of Union of 1707, had joined England and Scotland into one nation so that Queen Anne and her successors were monarchs of Great Britain rather than dual monarchs of England and Scotland which made a subtle change in the Stewarts claim to the throne.

In 1715, shortly after the accession of George I of Hanover to the British throne, a rebellion broke out in the Highlands in favour of James Stewart, (the son of James II) who was known to his supporters as James III and to his opponents as the "Old Pretender". This rebellion was put down almost immediately and many of the rebels were sent as prisoners to Great Britain's North American colonies (mainly the Carolinas) others became refugees in France and other European countries and some of the latter came to New France (Canada) as soldiers in French regiments. A second rebellion broke out in Scotland in 1745, this time led by "Bonnie Prince Charlie", the son of the "Old Pretender". After some success this uprising ended disastrously at the battle of Culloden in 1746 and Prince Charles' adventures before he was able to escape to France, are stories of high romance. The rebellion of '45 was put down even more vigorously than the previous one with the execution of several of the rebel leaders,

## Settlement of Scots---David J.McDougall

many Scots sent as prisoners to North America and those who remained forbidden to possess arms or wear their traditional dress.

Great Britain already had a number of Scottish regiments, one of which was the Black Watch which had been originally raised as a police force for the Highlands, and about a decade after Culloden, began raising kilted highland regiments for foreign service during the Seven Years War with France (known in the United States as the French and Indian War). One of these was Fraser's Highlanders raised in 1756, which fought the French in North America on several fronts and was one of the British regiments in Quebec when New France capitulated in 1760. The regiment was demobilized in 1764 and some-what more than one hundred and fifty N.C.O.'s and privates took their discharge in North America. Many but not all of them settled along the lower St. Lawrence river below Quebec, some on the north shore at Murray Bay (La Malbaie) others on the south shore near Rivière du Loup (part of which is still known as Fraserville) and a few along the south side of the Gaspé peninsula.

About twelve years later in 1775, as a defensive measure against the revolting Americans, a regiment called the Royal Highland Emigrants, was raised in Quebec, Nova Scotia and the American colonies. Most of the men in this regiment were Scots who had previously been in Fraser's Highlanders and other British regiments at the end of the Seven Year War, and when the American Revolution ended many of them settled (or resettled) in Quebec, along with Scots from other British regiments and Scottish refugees from the American colonies. Both before and after the American Revolution well-to-do individuals living in Quebec acquired seigneuries and by 1788 nearly a quarter of Quebec's seigneuries were owned by Scots and who in turn often had Scottish "Censitaires" (tenants) on their land. One of these Scottish seigneurs was Donald McKinnon who had been a sergeant in Fraser's Highlanders and then a lieutenant in the Royal Highland Emigrants. After the American Revolution he purchased the Seignury of Matane on the south shore of the lower St. Lawrence river and he and his successors established Scottish settlers at both Matane and the adjoining Seignury of Metis. In addition to Scottish soldier-settlers, a number came to Quebec as merchants, most of whom settled

### Settlement of Scots---David J.McDougall

in the towns of Quebec and Montreal. They were involved in commerce of many kinds, perhaps most notably in the fur trade which in turn made them the explorers who first saw many parts of western Canada. One such Scottish partnership, the North West Company, was famous both for its competition with the English Hudson Bay Company and the partner's combination of hardship and baronial styles of living during the latter part of the 1700's and the early 1800's.

A necessity of settlement is the availability of land and before the 1790's practically the only land where settlement was permitted in Quebec was seigneurial for which the seigneur was effectively a tenant of the Crown and in turn had tenants on his land. There were a few exceptions to this, notably an area to the southwest of Montreal and parts of the Gaspé coast, but the only settlers were the Loyalists (including some Scots) on the Gaspé coast. To provide more land for settlement a large number of townships began to be surveyed in 1792 in areas where settlement had been previously discouraged. The largest number of townships were east of the Richelieu river and north from the U.S. border (the Eastern Townships) plus a few west of Montreal and others along the Ottawa river. This township land was granted in "free and common socage" meaning that a man could own his land outright instead of being a tenant. Large blocks of land in these new townships were granted to individuals who were expected to establish settlers on them and by 1814 at least a fifth of these grants had been made to men with Scottish names, but relatively few of them were successful in creating permanent settlements.

From about 1800 in Scotland (and elsewhere in Great Britain) several factors had been at work to create a pool of potential emigrants. Many of the large Scottish estates were being cleared of tenants and converted to sheep farms and the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1814 resulted in the discharge of large numbers of soldiers and sailors. By about 1820 Great Britain was in an economic depression and the numbers of unemployed became so pressing that for the first time the British government began to encourage people to emigrate. As a result Scottish immigration to Quebec began on a considerable scale in the 1820's, reached a peak in the 1830's and '40's and then began to subside. In 1834, a

## Settlement of Scots---David J.McDougall

company called the British American Land Company acquired large areas of unsettled land near the U.S.border in Brome,Stanstead and Compton counties and actively sought out and brought settlers from Scotland and other parts of Great Britain to Quebec. One group the company brought from Scotland were Gaelic-speaking Scots who had been evicted from their tenant farms on the islands of Lewis and Harris and settled in Compton county. Other counties where Scots settled in substantial numbers during this period were: Argenteuil on the Ottawa river;Huntington,on the U.S.border southwest of Montreal;Megantic in the northeastern part of the Eastern Townships;Bonaventure on the Gaspé coast;and Pontiac in the lumbering district on the upper Ottawa river.

In Montreal,prior to the middle of the 1800's a number of Scots were engaged in a variety of commercial activities but after 1850 their numbers were substantially increased following the development of the hydraulic power potential of the Lachine Canal to the west of the original town. The new industries which developed required skilled tradesmen and mechanics and many were brought to Quebec from the industrailized Scottish Lowlands and other parts of Graet Britain. In addition,the Grand Trunk Railway had completed its lines eastward from Montreal in 1853,and Richmond in Richmond county was a major junction point where one branch west northeast to Levis across the St.Lawrence river from Quebec City and another went south to Portland,Maine. Substantial numbers of Scots settled in this county,many of whom were skilled railway men. A hydraulic power development at Sherbrooke,similar but on a smaller scale to that at Montreal,also brought skilled workman from Scotland.

By the 1860's the flow of immigrants into Quebec from Scotland had decreased but by then several Quebec counties had noticeable populations of Scots and their descendants,in a few cases one of every four people in the county. The censuses og 1851 and 1861 are only partially helpful in analysing this population because although the number of Scots in each county was recorded,these were the people who had been born in Scotland and their descendants were included under a gereral heading of "Non-French Natives of Canada".However,the census of 1871 expanded its classifications or origin by adding a table on the origins of the people which gave the number of Scots and their descendants in

## Settlement of Scots---David J.McDougall

each community within a census district and a total for the census district. However, it can be presumed that the origin of a family was that claimed by the father, so that many individuals with a Scottish mother or grandmother had their country of origin shown as France, England, Ireland, ect.

In 1871, the percent of the population of Scottish origin for the whole of Quebec can be calculated to have been 4.1% and just under 1% for those born in Scotland (down from just over 1% in 1861). I have calculated the percentages for each of the eighty-two census districts and it varies from slightly over 25% to very small percentages, with only the census district of Bellechasse south (162) having no resident Scots. At the same time it should be noted that although the census districts were usually the same as the counties of the time there were many exceptions. Since then the boundaries of several counties have been changed and new counties have been created so that many of the 1871 census districts do not correspond to present day county names.

Table I: list the census districts with large populations of "Scottish Origin" and are arranged in four groups: over 20%; 15%, 10% to 15%; and 5% to 10% (in each case the percent of the population of the census district). To this has been added columns of the percent of "Scottish Born" in each census district and the total population of the district. The bracketed numbers following the census district name is the district number on the accompanying copy of the 1871 census district map of Quebec.

In almost every case where the population of Scottish origin was more than 10%, the percentage of Scottish born was more than 2% which, in actual numbers, meant that in these census districts between one out of every three and one out of every five Scots had been born in Scotland. In the 5% to 10% group, the proportions are very similar for Montreal, Sherbrooke and Megantic and in both groups seems to represent a large number of Scottish immigrants in the period from 1840 to the time of the census. The census district of Montreal West where one of every three had been born in Scotland included the industrialized area along the Lachine Canal which reflects the large number of skilled Scottish tradesmen who came after 1850. The census districts with between 1% and 2% "Scottish Born" includes those where substantial immigration began about 1820 and many of the first settlers



### Settlement of Scots---David J.McDougall

had died. These include Bonaventure on the Gaspé peninsula; Mississquoi, Brome and Stanstead along the U.S. border; Soulange and Beauharnois on the St. Lawrence river west of Montreal; and Pontiac North, Ottawa West and Ottawa Center on the upper Ottawa river.

None of these census districts with the exception of Montreal were places where there had been any appreciable settlement of Scots before 1800. Table II is a partial listing of census districts with 1% to 5% Scottish population, specifically those where members of Fraser's Highlanders are known to have settled, and for this purpose, Rimouski East in the previous table also has to be considered.

The census district of Rimouski East included the old seigneuries of Matane and Metis where Scottish settlement had been begun by Donald McKinnon in the 1780's. In Gaspé, the census district of Gaspé Center included Gaspé Bay where Scottish settlement began about 1765. Quebec City is a special case because although it had a Scottish population from at least the 1760's, unlike the other census districts in this group where farming and fishing were the main occupations, it was a center of government, commerce, shipbuilding and transshipment of timber as well as the point of arrival of most immigrants. As a result the percentage of Scottish born residents corresponds more nearly to census districts with much larger Scottish populations. In the census district of Temiscouata, the largest concentration of Scottish origin was at Ile-Vert, followed by Rivière du Loup and Fraserville, all three of which had been settled by Frasers before and just after the American Revolution. On the other side of the river, in the census district of Charlevoix, virtually all of the population of Scottish origin were French-speaking and were concentrated in the adjoining communities of Murray Bay and Ste. Agnes where soldiers of Fraser's Highlanders had settled about 1763. With the exception of Quebec Center and Quebec West the percentage of Scottish born in this group is under 1%. The actual proportions of Scottish born to origins varies from about one in three in Quebec Center and Quebec West; one in sixteen in Rimouski East; one in twenty-two in Gaspé; and one in thirty-eight in Temiscouata; while in Charlevoix there was only one man who had been born in Scotland.

## Settlement of Scots---David J.McDougall

In addition to the census districts listed in Table II, there were another nineteen in which the percentage of Scottish people was between 1% and 5% and fifty-five in which the percentage was under 1% and except near Montreal and Quebec City, this last group were the old French seigneuries. The census districts with populations of Scottish origin greater than the provincial average of 4.1% were almost exclusively in the townships and were the home of 85% of the Scottish population.

It is not my objective to discuss genealogical research in any detail except to note that from a purely statistical point of view an individual living today, whose forebears came from a part of Quebec were Scots had settled from the 1760's onward has a high probability of having a Scottish ancestor, even though they may consider their origins to be French, English, Irish or some other nationality. Some factors active at the time may have reduced this probability because language was occasionally a barrier to marriage and both the Roman Catholic church and the Protestant churches discouraged intermarriage. Despite such obstacles, either love or propinquity frequently found ways to overcome these obstacles with the result that a Presbyterian Scot who settled in Quebec may have Catholic descendants or a Catholic Scot may have Protestant descendants. Such a situation can sometimes pose a problem for the genealogical researcher but, once the Scottish ancestor in Quebec has been found, a greater problem may be getting across the ocean to Scotland. As some help to overcome that, I will conclude this talk with a short list of historical references, some of which give considerable detail on the names of Scottish settlers and where they came from. Some of these books may be difficult to find except in libraries and historical museums in Quebec. However, if they are in print, they may be obtainable through the Double Hook Canadian Books, 1235-A Green Ave., Westmount, Quebec. A few other sources are the Quebec Family History Society, and county historical museums such as the Mississquoi Museum (Stanbridge East, Quebec), the Brome Museum (Brome Lake, Quebec) and the Richmond Museum (Melbourne, Quebec).

(See table and map on preceding pages)

Table I

<u>Group</u>	<u>Census District</u>	<u>% Scottish Origin</u>	<u>% Scottish Born</u>	<u>Population of District</u>
20% and over	Huntington West (114)	25.3	4.9	7,470
	Argenteuil (96)	25.1	5.1	12,806
	Compton (142)	24.0	8.4	13,665
15% to 20%	Richmond (138)	16.7	4.8	11,213
	Bonaventure (169)	15.7	1.7	15,923
	Chateauguay (112)	15.4	3.6	16,166
10% to 15%	Huntington East (113)	14.6	4.3	8,834
	Pontiac South (91)	13.0	2.3	14,591
5% to 10%	Montreal (City) (104,105,106)	9.2	2.9	107,225
	[Montreal West (106)]	[14.3]	[4.5]	[55,670]
	[Montreal Center (104)]	[6.5]	[2.0]	[5,264]
	[Montreal East (105)]	[3.4]	[1.0]	[46,291]
	Brome (126)	9.1	0.8	13,757
	Sherbrooke (140)	9.1	2.6	8,516
	Stanstead (141)	7.7	0.9	13,138
	Beauharnois (111)	7.2	1.8	14,757
	Megantic (156)	6.9	2.2	18,879
	Soulanges (110)	6.7	0.4	10,808
	Ottawa Center (94)	6.0	0.9	5,282
	Mississquoi (125)	5.8	0.7	16,922
	Rimouski East (168)	5.7	0.3	12,958
	Pontiac North (92)	5.6	0.9	1,214
	Ottawa West (93)	5.4	0.8	23,794

Table II

<u>Group</u>	<u>Census District</u>	<u>% Scottish Origin</u>	<u>% Scottish Born</u>	<u>Population of District</u>
1% to 5%	Gaspé (170,171,172)	4.9	0.2	15,557
	[Gaspé Center (171)]	[8.0]	[0.4]	[5,278]
	[Gaspé South (172)]	[4.2]	[0.1]	[7,296]
	[Gaspé West (170)]	[1.1]	[0.0]	[2,983]
	Quebec City (145,146,147)	2.1	0.8	59,699
	[Quebec West (145)]	[4.3]	[1.3]	[13,206]
	[Quebec Center (146)]	[4.2]	[1.2]	[18,188]
	[Quebec East (9147)]	[1.8]	[less than 0.1]	[28,305]
	Temiscouata (166)	1.5	Less than 0.1	22,491
	Charlevoix (149)	1.1	Less than 0.01	15,611

## A Short List of References Concerning Scottish Settlement in Quebec

### Scottish History

- "The Lion in the North- One Thousand Years of Scotland", John Prebble 1971, Penguin Books. (A readable general history of Scotland).
- "A History of the Scottish People - 1560-1830", T.C. Smout, 1969. William Collins and Sons Ltd. (A social history).
- "Scottish Clans and Tartans", Ian Grimble, 1873. Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd. (150 clan tartans with short clan histories).
- "The Whiskies of Scotland", R.J.S. McDowall, 1967, reprinted 1968, 2nd edition 1971, 3rd edition 1975. John Murray (Publishers) Ltd. (What would Scotland be without Scotch?).

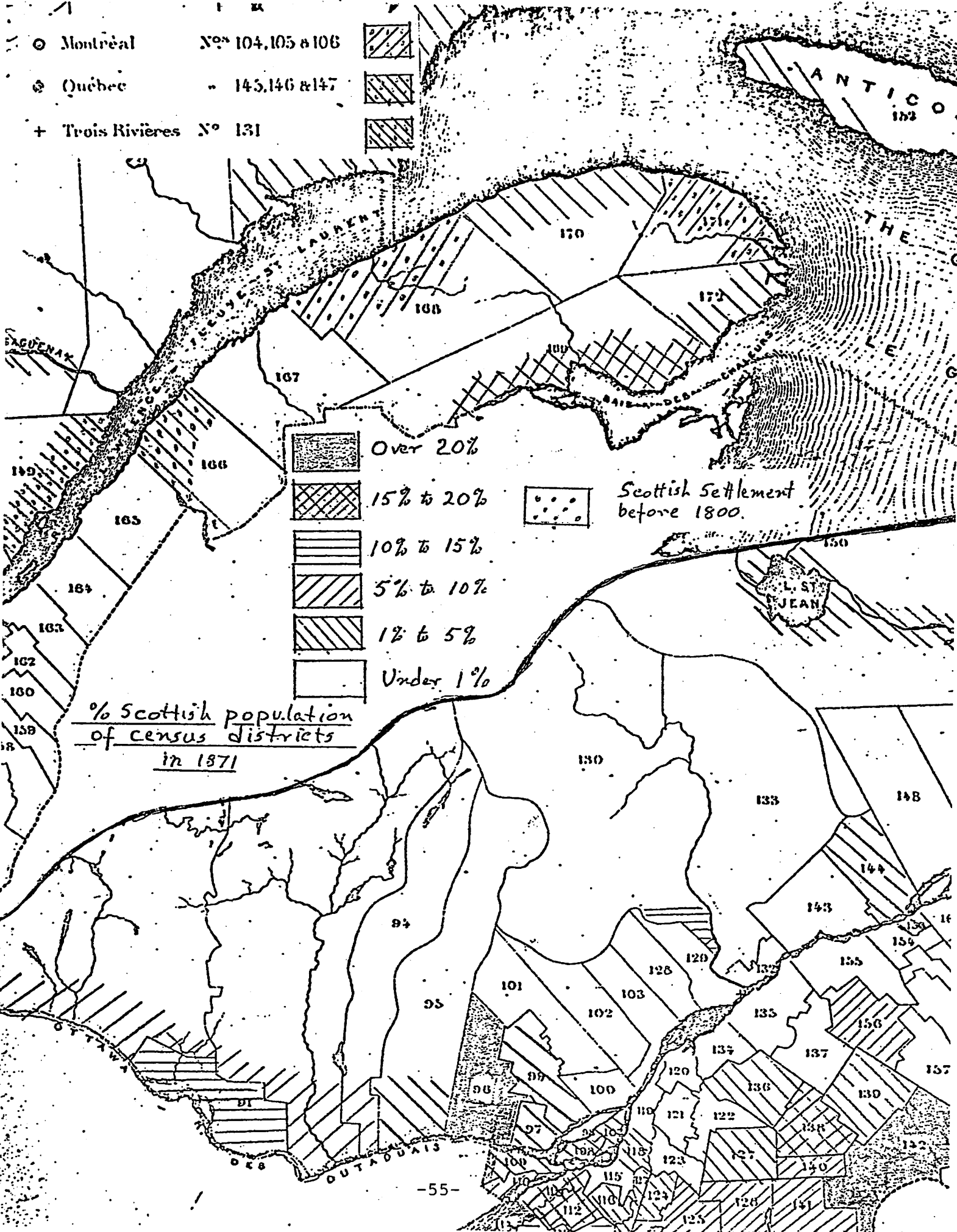
### Scottish Settlement in Quebec

#### General

- "The Scottish Tradition in Canada", Stafford Reid (editor) 1976. Minister of Supply and Services Canada - Government catalogue number C144-3/1976 (A series of essays on settlement, religion, military tradition, occupations, culture, politics).
- "The Fraser Highlanders", J.R. Harper, 1979. The Society of the Montreal Military and Maritime Museum, P.O. Box 1024, Station A, Montreal. (A history of the Fraser Highlanders (78th Regiment of Foot) and later regiments).

### County Histories

- "History of the counties of Argenteuil, Quebec and Prescott, Ontario", C. Thomas 1896. Reprinted by Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, Ontario in 1981 (A detailed history of settlement).
- "The Megantic Outlaw", Bernard Epps, 1973. McClelland and Stewart. (A Scottish fugitive in Compton County).
- "Cultural Retention and Demographic Change - Studies of the Hebridan Scots in the Eastern Townships of Quebec", Laurel Doucette (editor) 1980. National Museums of Canada, 300 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ontario. (Life on the islands of Lewis and Harris, Scotland; Emigration and settlement in Compton county; Pioneer life; Demographic change).
- "Treasure Trove in Gaspé and the Baie des Chaleurs", Margaret C. McWhirter, 1918, reprinted in 1975 by Imprimerie de la Baie des Chaleurs, New Richmond, Quebec. (A local history of Gaspé and Bonaventure counties and part of the north shore of New Brunswick).
- "Cascapedia Bay Heritage - A History of New Richmond and Environs" New Richmond Heritage Group, 1980. Sea Coast Publications, New Carlisle, Quebec. (A local history with many names of settlers).
- "The History of Huntington and the Seigneuries of Beauharnois and Chateaugay" Robert Sellers, 1888, reprinted 1975 by Huntington Gleaner Inc. (A very detailed local history).
- "Annals of Megantic County, Quebec", Dougal McKenzie McKillop, 1902. Reprinted 1966, Mrs. Arthur Minnaud (Cora McKillop), Inverness, Quebec (A detailed history of settlement).



% Scottish population  
of census districts  
in 1871

Walter Monteith (1781-1864)

by

Rev. Charles R. Monteith Sept. 1985 NNYACGS # 0137-R

HELP WANTED in determining parentage of Walter, and his residence(s) prior to his marriage 22 May 1831.

1. Burial Information

On 22 July 1964 my wife and I, accompanied by my father, Melvin Pearl Monteith, found the cemetery on a hilltop, following directions of Uncle Persus Monteith. Called "Sweet Burying Ground", Draper Hill, Sutton Junction, Quebec, the gravestone was badly broken. I took snapshots of the stone and the cemetery. The information on the stone was as follows:

Walter Monteith, died May 16, 1864, age 82 yrs, 5 mos.

Elizabeth, his wife, died Dec. 16, 1867, age 55 yrs, 7 mos.

I initiated a drive to replace the broken stone, and in 1966 E. H. Jenne, Sutton, Que., for \$150, provided and set a smaller headstone of more permanent design with the following inscription:

Walter Monteith, 1781-1864; His Wife, Elizabeth, 1812-1867.

2. FAMILY BIBLE

Dated May 1827, Oxford, Samuel Collingwood & Co., 52 Halton-Garden, J. Bird, Binder. On the back side of the Title Page for the New Testament is the following information:

Anjuline Monteith, born St. Johns feb(correct) 18th, 1832 and died at St Armons Apr 13th 1834.

George W Monteith Born St Armons Nov 8th, 1838.

Mary E. Monteith Born St Ammons July 30th 1840, died St Ammons Nov 7, 1840.

Martha J. Monteith Born June 24, 1843 and Died May 23th 1844.

John Monteith Born Sutton Apr 8, 1845.

Joseph Monteith Born Sutton Dec 20, 1847.

3. MARRIAGE RECORD

Extracted from Parish Records of the St-Jean-Sur-Richelieu Anglican Church (may 22nd, 1831). Marriage Act of: Walter Monteith with Eusebie Masson.

On this Twenty second Day of May Eighteen Hundred and Thirty One Walter Monteith(or, Monteath) of this parish, Blacksmith, and Eusebie Masson of Saint Athanase were married by Banns with the Consent of her Parents, his being dead, and both being of Age, in Presence of the subscribing Witnesses by me.

Walter Monteath

her

W. D. Baldwyn

Eusebie x Masson

mark

Witnesses John D\_\_\_\_\_

Jas Noxon

I have photocopy of the above document.

4. CHILDREN'S BAPTISMS

1. Marie Angelique Monteith, bapt 18 Feb 1832, born same day, Father = Walter Monteath, blacksmith of this parish, St. Athanase

Monteith----Rev.Charles R.Monteith

d'Iberville, Iberville, Que. Mother = Eusebie Mochon; witnesses: Marie Angelique Mochon & Jean B. Bouchard. Page 7.

2. George Monteith (margin says "George Washington") bapt. 12 Feb 1839, born 8 Nov. 1838, son of Walter Monteath, blacksmith of St. Armand; mother = Eusebie Mochon; baptized at St. Jean de Dorchester, St. Jean, Que. Page 118.

3. Marie Elizabeth Montys, bapt. 29 Aug. 1840, age 1 month; Father = Water Montys (signed Monteith), farmer, township of St. Armand; Mother = Eusebie Mochon; witnesses Frs. Mochon; Marie Morin. P. 192 of St. Athanase Church records.

4. Marie Martha Genevieve Montieth, bapt. 28 July 1843, born 24 June, to Walter Montieth, blacksmith of this parish, St. Athanase d'Iberville, Iberville, Que.; Mother = Elizabeth Mochon. Witnesses = Jean Baptiste Gosseline & Angelique Mochon. Pages 34-35, St. Athanase Church records.

5 & 6 = John Monteith & Joseph Monteith, both born Sutton, Que., and no baptismal records have been found as of now.

5. a. Great Uncle Joseph Monteith in the summer of 1926 told the Monteith reunion that Walter Monteith's father arrived from Scotland in New Hampshire at the time of the American Revolution. He reported that he fought four of the seven years! To date no record has been found to substantiate that.

b. Great Uncle George Washington Monteith married three sisters. (1) 22 May 1856 at Richford, Franklin Co., VT Geo. W. Monteith and Julia Banam of Sutton, Canada East were married by J. G. Paeeell(?), Justice of the Peace. (2) 9 Oct 1907 George W. Monteith and Lydia Secor were married by Wm. E. Douglass, M.E. Clergyman. George resided Richford, white, age 68, 2nd marriage, widowed, a cabinet maker, born St. Armand, Que., to Walter Monteith, born New Hampshire and Elizabeth Mochon, born Canada. Her license showed her white, 68 yrs, 3rd marriage, widowed, born Dunham, Que.. Father = Bozel Bono, born Canada; Mother = Mary King born Dunham, PQ. (3) 29 Apr 1918 declaration of intention of George W. Montieth of Richford, Vt., white, no occupation, 3rd marriage, born Canada, age 79, Father = Walter Monteith, born New Hampshire, and Mother = Elizabeth Cuchon, born Canada. Bride was Mary Ann Rauville, nee Mary Ann Boneau; residing Richford, Vt. 3rd marriage, not divorced; white; age 73; born Canada; Father = Bosele Boneau; born Canada; Mother = Mary King, born Canada.

c. When John Monteith moved to Vermont from Sutton, PQ 1888 and 1890, according to his son Melvin, my father, he went to be naturalized and was told he was already a citizen because his father Walter was a citizen. Basis for this is unknown to me. Prior to this all three sons of Walter had fought in the American Civil War (George W, John and Jospeh). The three sisters all died young.

6 . 1851 Census, Missisquoi County, Quebec, #C-1127, copied by

Monteith----Rev.Charles R.Monteith

Carol Sinclair Lewis provided the following information:

Dunham, District 2 (pg. 65-121)

page 71 =

Walter Monteith family on line 33 through line 37; they live in a frame house of 1 1/2 stories; 1 family lives in house.

Walter Monteith, blacksmith, born U.S., Methodist religion, age 75. Eliza Monteith, born Canada \* (could find no explanation for the askerick:CSL), Roman Catholic, age 43.

George Monteith, born Lower Canada (Quebec), Cath., 12

John Monteith, " " " " 8

Joseph Monteith, " " " " 4

Walter Monteith was not in the agricultural census (this was a list of land owners with information on crops produced, etc.)

7. Baptismal Record of Marie Eusebie Cochon, bapt. 9 May 1810 at St. Joseph de Chambly, Chambly, PQ, born same day to Charles Cochon, farmer of this parish; and Therese Daigneau; with witnesses Basile Poudret & Marguerite Garaut.

8. Ancestry of Marie Eusebie Cochon, as researched by Charlotte Easter of Salt Lake City, Utah:

I. Jean-Jehan Cochon, from St. Jacques de Dieppe, diocese of Rouen, Normandie, m. 1617 at Dieppe Marguerite Coiterel from St. Jacque de Dieppe, diocese de Rouen, Normandie.

II. Jean Cochon (Jehan Cochon & Marguerite Coiterel), m. 20 Nov. 1652 at Quebec Madeleine Miville (Pierre Miville & Charlotte Maugis (p. 960, Drouin).

III. Charles Cauchon dit Lamothe (Jean Cauuchon & Madeline Miville), m. 16 Sept. 1708, Contrat Notaire Jacob, Jeanne Racine (Noel Racine & Marguerite Gravelle), p. 1127, Drouin.

IV. Charles Cauchon Lamothe (Charles Cauchon & Jeanne Racine), m. 12 Nov. 1736 at Chateau-Richer, to M-Francoise Guyon (Jean-Baptiste Guyon & M-Madeleine Trudel), p. 637, Drouin.

V. Pierre Cauchon dit Lamotte (Chas. & M.-Frse Dion), m. 10-2-1777 at St. Joseph de Chambly to Judith Sansoucy (P. & Madeleine Simon).

VI. Charles Cauchon dit Lamotte (Pierre Cauchon dit Lamotte & Judith Sansoucy), m(1) Therese Daigneau, 27-7-1807 (Jcqs. & M.-Therese David), at St. Joseph de Chambly. m(2) Marguerite Benoit (Frs & Mag. Barabe) 30-6-1812 at St. Joseph de Chambly. m(3) as Charles Lamothe, Vf Marg. Benoit, to Anne Pepin (Ls & M-ng. Roch, 13-9-1814, at St. Joseph de Chambly.

(Editor's Note: We usally don't  
print queries this long but it  
looked worth printing, any help??  
out there write----->

**Rev. Charles R. Monteith**  
**P.O. Box 748**  
**Rockland, Maine 04841**



"CORRECTED COPY"

The following lineage is that of Fraser Bushey a life long resident of Mooers Forks. He was born 2 Sep 1905 Mooers Forks, he was a mail carrier from 13 Oct 1930 to 31 Jan 1960 and the Post Master of Moores Forks from 1 Feb 1960 to 30 Nov 1969. # 0180-F Lineage by William Marquis

- I BUSHEY, Fraser (son of Albert & Leda Fraser)
  - 1) REOME, Elmira (dau. of Frank & Nancy Benjamin)  
Married: 20 Oct 1925 Mooers Forks, N.Y. St. Ann's
  - 2) PRATT, Ruby (Antoine & Exzina Beebe)  
Married: 20 Sep 1933 Mooers Forks, N.Y. St. Ann's
  - 3) DANIELS, Irene (dau. of Peter & Jennie Wells)  
Married: 16 Dec 1976 Lyon Mtn. N.Y. St-Bernard's
- II BUSHEY, Albert (son of William J. & Scholastique (Calista) Tromblay)  
FRASER, Leda (dau. of Malcolm & Sara Vosine)  
Married: 10 May 1893 Indian Orchard, MA
- III BOUCHER, William J. (son of Antoine & Reine Dupuis dit Dunord)  
ORYELL, Scholastique (Calista) (d/o Christopher & Scholastique Tromblay)  
Married: 8 Sep 1868 Mooers Forks, NY St. Ann's
- IV BARBEL dit BOUCHER, Antoine (son of Antoine & M-Josephite Joly)  
DUPUIS dit DUNORD, Reine (dau. of Pierre & Reine Brousseau)  
Married: 20 Jan 1824 Berthier, PQ Ste-Elisabeth
- V BOUCHER dit BARBEL, Antoine (son of Antoine & M-Therese Rondeau)  
JOLY, M-Josephite (dau. of Joseph & M-Josephite Paris dit Lemagdeleine)  
Married: 12 May 1794 Berthier, PQ Ste-Elisabeth
- VI BOUCHER, Antoine (son of Jean-Bte. & M-Madeleine (Catherine) Gladu)  
RONDEAU, M-Therese (dau. of Nicolas & Marie Normand dit Jolicoeur)  
Married: 10 Nov 1766 Lanoraie, PQ
- VII BOUCHER dit BARBEL, Jean-Bte. (son of Charles & Marg. Agnes Pelletier)  
GLADU, M-Madeleine (Catherine) (dau. of Nicolas & Marie Laporte)  
Contract: 29 Nov 1737 marriage contract by Delafosse
- VIII BOUCHER, Charles (son of François & Florence Gareman)  
PELLETIER, Marg. Agnes (dau. of François & Marg. Madeleine Morisseau)  
Married: 7 May 1685 Berthier-en-Haut, PQ (living in Sorel)
- IX BOUCHER, François (son of Marin & Julienne Baril)  
GAREMAN, Florence (dau. of Pierre & Madeleine Charlot)  
Married: 3 Sep 1641 Quebec, PQ Notre-Dame-de-Quebec
- X BOUCHER, Marin ( )
  - 1) BARIL, Julienne (dau. of Jean & Raouline Crête)  
Married: 7 Feb 1611 St-Jean-de-Mortagne, France, Perche Province
  - 2) MALLET, Perrine (dau. of Pierre & Jacqueline Liger)  
Married: c.1628/1629 St-Langis-Les-Montagne, France, Perche Province

Note: Marin Boucher, born c.1589 at Langy-de-Montagne, France established himself at Riviere-St-Charles, sur les ci-devant des Récollets, died 29 Mar 1671 at Château-Richer, PQ. He married twice both times in France.  
(Ref: Tanguay)

"Belair----Vêtu dit Belaire"

The following lineage is jointly held by # 0029-C John Parry and # 0108-R Paula Belair Valyo, both members of the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society---Parental lineage of # 0108-R and Maternal of # 0029-C.

- IA BELAIR, Paula (d/o Wallace John & Mary Catherine Ashley)  
VALYO, Michael B. Jr. (s/o Michael B. & Alice Appen)  
Married: 31 Aug 1968 Massena, New York
- IB PARRY, John E. (son of John Edward & Laurette BELAIR)  
MICAUD, Joan W. (d/o Norman T. & Jeanette M. Nault)  
Married: 2 May 1964 Arlington, Mass.
- IIA BELAIR, Wallace John (s/o Ambroise Gilbert & Mary Bertrand)  
ASHLEY, Mary Catherine (dau. of James D. & Minnie Mae Merkley)  
Married: 25 Apr 1938 Massena, NEW YORK
- IIB BELAIR, Laurette Annette (d/o Napoleon Joseph & Alma Mary Daigle)  
PARRY, John Edward (s/o Edward & Eliza Dawson)  
Married: 26 Nov 1936 Salem, New Hampshire
- IIIA BELAIR, Ambroise Gilbert (s/o Ambroise & Philomene Gauthier)  
BERTRAND, Mary Catherine (d/o  
Married: ca. 1892 Blue Pond, New York
- IIIB BELAIR, Napoleon Joseph (s/o Ambroise & Philomene Gauthier)  
DAIGLE, Alma Mary (d/o Leandre P. & M-Rosalie Gagné)  
Married: 31 Oct 1904 Indian Orchard, Mass.
- IV BELAIRE, Ambroise (s/o Jean-Marie & Olive Grenier)  
GAUTHIER, Philomene Elize (d/o François-Xav. & M-Louise Vêtu-Belaire)  
Married: 16 Apr 1861 St-Bernard-de-Lacolle, PQ
- V BELAIRE, Jean-Marie Vêtu dit (s/o Jean-Marie & Marguerite Dandurand)  
GRENIER, Olive (d/o François & Marie-Louise Carrier)  
Married: 14 Oct 1834 St-Valentin, PQ
- VI BELAIRE, Jean-Marie Vêtu dit (s/o Jean-Marie & Françoise Poulin)  
DANDURAND, Marguerite (d/o Michel & Marguerite Durbois)  
Married: 25 Nov 1811 St-Luc, PQ
- VII BELAIRE, Jean-Marie Vêtu dit (s/o Joseph-Marie & Catherine Boisselle)  
POULIN, Françoise (d/o Pierre & Josephete Labrecque)  
Married: 5 May 1783 St-François-Xavier, Vercheres, PQ
- VIII BELAIRE, Joseph-Marie Vêtu dit (s/o Jacques-Philippe & M-Anne Laroche)  
BOISSELLE, Catherine (d/o Charles & M-Thérèse Daudelin)  
Married: 27 Jul 1750 St-François-Xavier, Vercheres, PQ
- IX BELAIRE, Jacques-Philippe Vêtu dit (s/o Jacques-Philippe & Mad. Feret)  
LAROCHE, Marie-Anne (d/o Jean & Madeleine Lureaux)  
Married: 26 Feb 1724 Notre-Dame de Montreal, Montreal, PQ

"Belair---Vêtu dit Belaire"

This branch of the Belair family line begins with Jacques-Philippe Vêtu dit Belaire arriving in Montreal pre 1723, having left his parents Jacques-Philippe and Madeleine Feret behind in France. Jacques takes as his wife Marie-Anne Laroche, the daughter of Jean and Madeleine L'Heuriot (Lureaux), in Feb. 1724 at Notre-Dame de Montreal and thence establishes a new generation in a new country. Jean Laroche, also an emigré to Montreal, was born the son of Robert LaRoche and Jeanne Souillon, both of whom remained in France. He married Madeleine L'Heuriot, the daughter of Simon and Suzanne Jaroussel (both of France) at Notre-Dame on 19 Jul 1683.

Little is actually known about the manner in which the family of Jacques and Marie were raised, but successive generations increased the size of their families and took to the fields of southern Quebec as farmers and farm laborers. And so it remained through a number of generations, with an occasional son becoming a skilled butter maker or learning the carpenter trade.

Ambroise Belaire was born in St-Valentin, PQ in 1840, a 5th generation descendant of Jacques-Philippe and Marie-Anne. Raised in the tradition of his family and the generations before him, Ambroise began work as a farm day laborer at a young age and by April 1861 had met and married his cousin, Philomene Gauthier in the area of Lacolle dominated by St-Bernard's parish. Ambroise has the distinction of having shortened the family name to Belaire, with his children further modifying the name to Belair as they reached adulthood. During the period 1862 to 1881, this family grew to 14 children (12 surviving) and Ambroise became a boatman, operating a ferry service from St-Valentine on the Richelieu to Ile aux Noix (the Isle of Nuts).

In 1884, with the prospect of improving their lifestyle, Ambroise and his family departed for the dense woodlands of the Adirondacks in upper New York. With several healthy, large sons, they all became loggers for the St. Regis Paper Company and remained in that area through 1895 as the family slowly dwindled in size. At the turn of the century Ambroise and Philomene had 3 children remaining with them and had finally settled in the area of Springfield, Mass. where the textile mills were in full operation.

Belair ----Vêtu dit Belaire cont.

Ambroise Gilbert, known as "Gil" or "A.G.", son of Ambroise and Philomene Gauthier, met and married Mary Catherine Bertrand in the 1890's at Blue Pond, N.Y. The early years of their marriage were spent in the Santa Claire-St. Regis Falls region of New York State. In 1912, they moved to Massena, N.Y. along with Mary's brother, Willie Bertrand, and his young family. There they opened businesses in an adjoining building. A.G. continued his career as a barber, retaining a pool hall in the back of his establishment.

A.G. and Mary Catherine Bertrand had four children, three of whom survived to adulthood: Lily Mary (1900), Lulu Fredalinr (1906) and Wallace John (1912). They remained in Massena all their lives. Lily and Lulu who never married, became beauticians and also performed many church and community services. Wallace married a local girl, Mary Catherine Ashley, in 1938 at Sacred Heart Church in Massena. Wallace, known as Gus, was a well known area musician in his early years. He owned a general store and worked at Alcoa as a machinist until his death in 1967.

Wallace and Mary Catherine Ashley had four children: Gil James (1939), Paula Anne (1947), Susanne Marie (1953), and Philip Jon (1955). All four children live in New York State.

A.G.'s younger brother Napoleon Joseph met and married Alma Daigle in the Indian Orchard district of Springfield, Mass. in 1904 having been in the textile mills for several years. Like so many others of that era, he developed skills as a weaver that remained with him his lifetime. And so it was that he brought his family to Lawrence, Mass. in 1912 remaining with the textile mills raising 10 children to adulthood.

Laurette Belair, the 4th of those 10 children, was born in 1911 in Methuen, Mass. She met and married John Parry, a career military man, in 1936 and subsequently bore 5 children. The entire Parry family transferred with the military to California in 1948 where most of them remain today. Most co-incidentally, 2 other members of the Belair family had already established themselves in the same area of California in the 1940's and today many cousins are residing within calling distance of one another. John Parry and Laurette Belair now reside in Orleans, Vermont and run a general store.

## LEBLANC MARRIAGES

Extracted From

The Parish Records of St-Henri de Barachois, Westmoreland, County,  
New Brunswick (1820-1870)

(Includes Didiche, Baboiyagan and Sacré Coeur de Aboujagane)

Extracted by Mr. & Mrs. John Coderre, Ottawa, Ontario

- 
1. Children of Amable Leblanc & Madeleine Cormier
    - a. Obeline m. Hyppolite Robichaux (s/o Anselme Robichaux & Therese Theriau on 12 Jan 1860.
    - b. Luce m. Dunstan Babino (s/o Pierre Babino & Marguerite Cormier) on 3 Mar 1862.
    - c. Denys m. Marie Leger (d/o Olivier Leger & Anne Landry) on 3 Mar 1862.
    - d. Olive m. Calixte Cormier (vf of Marcelline Gallang) on 21 Feb 1870.

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  2. Children of Augustin Leblanc & Theotiste Ouellet
    - a. Susanne m. Francois Leblanc (s/o Maximin Leblanc & Scholastique Leger) on 21 Jan 1832.

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  3. Children of Charles Leblanc & Marie Dugay
    - a. Thaddée m. Marie Liret (ve of Benoni Bourk) on 5 Aug 1829.
    - b. Françoise m. Gabriel Leblanc ( vf of Judith Bourk) on 16 Nov 1840.

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  4. Children of Charles Leblanc & Marguerite Leblanc
    - a. Louis m. Marie Leblanc (d/o Thibaud Leblanc & Julie Dupuis) on 2 Oct 1842.

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  5. Children of Damase Leblanc & Pelagie Leger
    - a. Domitille m. Charles Belliveau (s/o Cyprien Belliveau & Marguerite Landry) on 3 Mar 1862.

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  6. Children of David Leblanc & Flavie Boudrot
    - a. Sylvain m. Philomene Gautru (d/o Joseph Gautrau & Marguerite Cormier) on 4 Nov 1858.
    - b. Marcelline m. Malcolm Cormier (s/o Michel Cormier & Gertrude Giroir) on 3 Mar 1862.

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  7. Children of David Leblanc & Marguerite Leger
    - a. Ambroise m. Marie Boudrot (d/o Pierre Boudrot & Marie Brun) on 7 Feb 1854.
-

Leblanc marriages---Cont.

8. Children of François Leblanc & Anastasie Bourgeois
  - a. Thomas m.Luce Liret (d/o Joseph Liret & Marguerite Gueguen) on 13 Sep 1830.
  - b. François m.Euphrosine Hebert (d/o François Hebert & Catherine Vieno) on 29 Sep 1834.

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9. Children of François Leblanc & Lucie Mahiet
  - a. Laurent m.Victoire Hebert (d/o Joseph Hebert & Victoire Leblanc) on 4 Sep 1843.

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10. Children on François Leblanc & Isabelle Leblanc
  - a. Philip m.Pauline Richard (d/o Jean Richard & Genevieve Gotrot) on 6 Aug 1850.

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11. Children of François Leblanc & Suzanne Leblanc
  - a. Osite m.Maxim Dugay (s/o Joseph Dugay & Osite Melanson) on 23 Jan 1854.

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12. Children of Gabriel Leblanc & Judith Bourk
  - a. Appoline m.Jean Arsenault (s/o Jean Arsenault & Madeleine Godet) on 10 Feb 1840.
  - b. Madeleine m.Jude Liret (s/o Lucien Liret & Charlotte Forest) on 11 Jan 1847.
  - c. Hilarion m.Madeleine Brun (d/o Jean Brun & Nannette Brun) on 12 Jan 1852.

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13. Children of Joseph Leblanc & Modeste Richard
  - a. Pierre m.Marie Alain (d/o Joseph Alain & Marie Desrochers) on 15 Feb 1825.

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14. Children of Joseph Leblanc & Isabelle Landry
  - a. Modeste m.Jean-Bte Bourgeois (s/o Jean-Bte. Bourgeois & Appoline Bourk) on 20 Apr 1830.

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15. Children of Joseph Leblanc & Marie Pellerin
  - a. Moyse m.Marie Gotrot (d/o Cyprien & Marguerite Godet) on 10 Jan 1837.

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16. Children of Joseph Leblanc & Nathalie Leger
  - a. Richard m.Marie-Blanche Leblanc (d/o Moyse Leblanc & Marie Cormier) on 23 Oct 1861.

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17. Children of Luc Leblanc & Isabelle Bourgeois
  - a. Marcelline m.Dosithé Leger (s/o Moise Leger & Marie Leblanc) on 27 Apr 1869.

Leblanc marriages----cont.

18. Children of Marcel & Appoline Dupuis

- a. Pierre m. Marie Hebert (d/o Joseph Hebert & Victoire Leblanc) on 19 Nov 1832.
  - b. Marcelline m. Thaddée Cormier (s/o François Cormier & Marguerite Landry) on 17 Nov 1835.
  - c. Sixte m. Marie-Anne Landry (d/o Jean-Bte. Landry & Blanche Leger) on 9 Nov 1835.
  - d. Scholastique m. Thaddée Hebert (s/o Joseph Hebert & Victoire Leblanc) on 24 Jun 1839.
  - e. Marie m. 1st: Toussaint Dieu-le-Veut (s/o François Dieu-le-Veut & Anne Cudenee on 10 Jan 1842. m. 2nd: André Cormier (s/o Sylvain Cormier & Pelonis Leger) on 28 Jun 1853.
- 

19. Children of Mathurin Leblanc & Suzanne Arsenault

- a. Julienne m. Joseph Leger (s/o Simon Leger & Elisabeth Leblanc) on 15 Sep 1828.
  - b. Susanne m. Eusebe McGraw (s/o Alexis McGraw & Anne Liret) on 9 Jul 1832.
  - c. Damase m. Pelagie Leger (ve of Hilarion Bourk) on 5 Feb 1838.
- 

20. Children of Mathurin Leblanc & Barbe Arsenault

- a. Madeleine m. Honoré Landry (s/o Jean-Bte. Landry & Blanche Leger) on 9 Jan 1843.
  - b. Rosalie m. Olivier Landry (s/o Jean-Bte. Landry & Blanche Landry) on 10 Jan 1854.
- 

21. Children of Maximin Leblanc & Scholastique Leger

- a. François m. Suzanne Leblanc (d/o Augustin Leblanc & Theotiste Ouellet) on 21 Jan 1832.
  - b. Victor m. Julienne Leger (d/o François Leger & Blandine Dupuis) on 6 Nov 1832.
  - c. Joseph m. Marguerite Bourgeois (d/o Pierre Bourgeois & Henriette Thibaudeau) on 20 Nov 1832.
  - d. Marcelline m. François Dugay (vf of Claire Brun) on 29 Jan 1838.
  - e. Barbe m. Ancelme Bourgeois (s/o Pierre Bourgeois & Henriette Thibaudeau) on 25 Nov 1839.
  - f. Moyse m. Osithe Bourk (d/o Maximin Bourk & Veronique Dorion) on 25 Nov 1839.
  - g. Jude m. Elisabeth Leger (d/o François Leger & Blandine Dupuis) on 14 Jan 1850.
- 

22. Children of Moyse Leblanc & Marie Cormier

- a. Marie-Blanche m. Richard Leblanc (s/o Joseph Leblanc & Nathalie Leger) on 23 Oct 1861.
-

Leblanc marriages----cont.

23. Children of Nicolas Leblanc & Charlotte Leblanc  
a. Marguerite m.Sauveur Melancon (s/o Dominique Melancon & Isabelle Poral) on 22 Nov 1830.
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24. Children of Nicolas Leblanc & Marie Poral  
a. Rosalie m.Maximin Dorion (vf Marcelline Leblanc) on 26 Nov 1850
- 
25. Children of Pacifique Leblanc & Marianne Landry  
a. George m.Domitille Cormier (d/o Joseph Cormier & Madeleine Liret) on 26 Oct 1858.
- 
26. Children of Paschal Leblanc & Suzanne Arseneau  
a. Marie m.Jude Leger (s/o Moyse Leger & Marie Leblanc) 7 Jan 1854.  
b. Jude m.Marcelline Goutro (d/o Jean Gautro & Modeste Leger) on 6 Sep 1860.  
c. Anselme m.Scholastique Godet (d/o Dominique Godet & Rosalie Leger) on 3 Mar 1862.
- 
27. Children of Pierre & Louise Poral  
a. Theotiste m.Jacques Bourk (s/o François Bourk & Cecile Melancon) on 23 Nov 1842  
b. Amand m.Osithe Bourk (d/o Maximin Bourk & Marguerite Arseneau) on 11 Feb 1850.
- 
28. Children of Pierre Leblanc & Elisabeth Brun  
a. Laurent m.Marguerite Leger (ve Pierre Poirier) on 10 Feb 1836.
- 
29. Children of Raphael Leblanc & Julie Caissey  
a. Dolphée m.Sophie Terriot (d/o Hilaire Terriot & Salomé Lassoer) on 9 Nov 1867.
- 
30. Children of René Leblanc & Charlotte Girouard  
a. Theotiste m.Thomas Caissy (ve of Marguerite Doiron) on 9 Jan 1837.
- 
31. Children of Silvain Leblanc & Ursule Bourk  
a. Amable m.Domitille Haché (d/o Maurice Haché & Gertrude Despres) on 19 Feb 1849.
- 
32. Children of Simon Leblanc & Marguerite Poirier  
a. Paschal m.Suzanne Arsenault (d/o Remi Arsenault & Perpetuée Leblanc) on 8 Feb 1830.  
b. Thomas m.Marguerite Arseneau (d/o Joseph Arseneau & Marie Comeau) on 2 Aug 1853.
-



Leblanc marriages----Cont.

33 Children of Thadée Leblanc & Marguerite Landry

- a. Eugene m.Emelie Bourgeois (d/o Placide Bourgeois & Susanne Melanson) on 12 Jun 1859.
- 

34. Children of Thibaud Leblanc & Julie Dupuis

- a. Marie m.Louis Leblanc (s/o Charles Leblanc & Marguerite on 2 Oct 1844.
- 

35. Children of Victor Leblanc & Isabelle Leger

- a. Jean m.Marguerite Bourk (d/o Joseph Bourk & Modeste Como) on 26 Nov 1833.  
b. Modeste m.Jean-Chrysostome Doiron (s/o François Doiron & Marguerite Boudrot) on 31 Jan 1842.
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36. Marriages in which parents are not listed

- a. Ozithe Leblanc & Israel Richard,both of Shediac,m.31 Jan 1855.  
b. John Leblanc & Marthe Saulnier,both of Shediac,m.31 Jan 1855  
c. Mathilde Leblanc & Marc Arseno,both of Botsford,m.15 Jan 1855.  
d. Raphile Leblanc & Clemence Richard,both of Botsford,m.5 Feb 1855.  
e. Marcelline Leblanc & Dominique Leger,both of Shediac,m 11 Aug 1855.  
f. Syvain Leblanc & Marguerite Bourk,both of Botsford,m 29 Jan 1856.  
g. Emelie Leblanc & Able leger,both of Shediac,m.14 Oct 1856.  
h. Henriette Leblanc of Shediac & Simeon Dugay of Botsford m.14 Jan 1857.  
i. Raphael Leblanc of Moncton & Genevieve Boudrot of Shediac m.10 Feb 1857.  
j. Gertrude Leblanc & Gregoire Leger,both of Botsford,m.11 Jan 1858.  
k. Plicide Leblanc of Dorchester & Crescence Leger of Shediac m.12 Jan 1858.  
l. Delphine Leblanc & Jean Gallant both of Botsford,m.18 Jan 1858.  
m. Pierre Leblanc & Modeste Gotreau,m.24 Oct 1865.  
n. Jude Leblanc & Helene Boudrault m.6 Nov 1866.  
o. Ambroise Leblanc widower,m.22 Nov 1853,Marie Porel (d/o Jean Porel & Pelagie Leger).  
p. Nathalie Leblanc of Shediac & Urbain Arseneau,widower,of Shediac,m.3 Nov 1853.  
q. Frosin Leblanc of Botsford & André Bristol of Botsford, m.22 Nov 1853.  
r. Antoine Leblanc & Euphenie Doiron both of Cape Bald,m.7 Feb 1854.  
s. Beloni Leblanc & Nathalie Boudrot both of Shediac,m.2 May 1854.  
t. Justine Leblanc & Marcel Landry both of Shediac,m.28 Nov 1854.  
u. Marie Leblanc & Joseph Vieno both of Botsford,m.15 Jan 1855.  
v. Domitille Leblanc & John Doiron both of Botsford,m.15 Jan 1855.

Leblanc marriages----cont.

- w. Charles Leblanc (widower in 2nd m.of Marie Dugay)m.22 Sep 1829  
Marguerite Gueguen (widow o Joseph Liret).
- x. Gabriel Leblanc (widower of Judith Bourk)m.16 Nov 1840  
Françoise Leblanc (d/o Charles Leblanc & Marie Dugay).
- y. Françoise Leblanc (widow of Paul Leblanc)m.26 Oct 1852  
Simon Liret (widower of Marie Gautier).
- z. Jean Leblanc (widower of Marguerite Bourk)m.4 Jun 1868  
Marguerite Leblanc (widow of Philip Bourk).
- aa. Denis Leblanc (widower of Marie Leger)m.7 Jul 1868 Euphemie  
Galland (d/o Joseph Galland & Marie Bonnevie).

The End

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Bits of Humor

American Sentinel Plattsburgh,N.Y. Thursday February 1,1855

Decently Buried

A person of inferior degree recently died in Rochester,NY. He had a trifle over \$100 in the savings bank. His wife directed that this should be withdrawn,when he died in order to secure to him a "decent burial". The money was taken out,and the funeral. The Democrat gives the followin "Bill of Items" for the expenses of the wake.

Mr.name not given

Jan,15 1855

To. Director

5 gal.wiskey	\$ 1.88
4 gal.dark brandy @\$3	12.00
1 gal.wine	2.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound tea	.38
5 pounds crackers	.40
10 pounds Cheese	1.60
3 pounds tobacco	.48
6 dozen pipes	.24
4 pounds sperm candles	1.50
	<u>\$20.48</u>

The expenses at the cemetery,including the priest's charge of \$1.00 were \$20.25 mass at the church,undertaker's fees etc. reached \$20.00 more.

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH:  
A CLOSER LOOK AT THE AVAILABLE PRINTED SOURCES

by

Joseph Carvalho III  
M.A., M.L.S., C.G.R.S.

Copy of speech given at the second annual spring  
Conference Keeseville, NY 18 May 1985

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The 1970's witnessed a resurgence of public interest in history and in particular, family history. The nation's bicentennial and Alex Haley's Roots with its serialized television dramatization all combined with the general trend in reconizing the contributions of ethnic groups in the development of the United States. Haley popularized family history research by taking genealogy from what was perceived to be the exclusive domain of the hereditary societies and placed it before our ethnically and racially diverse citizenry. Blacks, Italian-, Polish-, German-, Jewish-, French Canadian -Americans, and a multitude of other groups began to look at their origins with keen interest. In this study, the published record of French Canadian genealogy and biography is discussed. It is hoped that this guide will provide the novice with an overview of the important literature available to them in their search for their roots in Canada and France.

For any beginner, family research must begin with interviews of relatives. This should be followed by a through search through the informal family archives of letters, diaries, bible records, photographs, and official documents which the family may have accumulated over the years. Names, dated, and places are the grist of further genealogical research. However, other substantive biographical information should not be neglected.

The most important bit of information for Americans of French Canadian descent is the location in Canada where their ancestors lived prior to their emigration to the United States. Their need for this information may lead them through the traditional search of town records, census schedules, wills, deeds, city directories, newspaper obituaries, ect. With this information in hand, the very nature of their search changes. Even more so than the Yankee families of New England, the families of French Canada have been extensively documented with much of their genealogical information appearing in published form. This impressive record of publication

### A Closer Look----Joseph Carvalho III

for the novice and accessible to the general public at a number of repositories throughout New York, New England, and Canada.

To date there is no comprehensive bibliography which list all of the important published sources for French Canadian genealogical research. However, there are useful bibliographies in a number of publications which taken together provide an overview of the available literature. One of the most accessible lists is the bibliography provided by Timothy Field Beard and Denise Demong in their book, How to Find Your Family Roots (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1977. pp.651-7). This volume may be found in almost every public library. Eunice Baker (Searching For Your Ancestors in Canada. Ottawa: Heritage House, 1976) and Eric Jonasson (Canadian Genealogical Handbook. Winnipeg: Wheatfield Press, 1976) have contributed bibliographies for the prospective researcher. In addition, the Canadian government has contributed a helpful research pamphlet written by Patricia Kennedy, Jean-Marie LeBlanc, and Janine Roy (Tracing Your Ancestry in Canada. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1980) which provides a quick reference to location and availability of documents useful for genealogical research in Canada.

### Early Settlers: Major Compendiums

There are several compendiums which bring together genealogical data for 17th and 18th Century French Canada. Although Cyprien Tanguay published his seven volume study of French Canadian families over one hundred years ago, the Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes. Montreal: Eusebe Senecal & Fills, 1871-89, is still the most comprehensive collection of genealogical information available in one set. Covering the period from 1608 to 1760 with some information up to the 1780's and beyond, Tanguay's work contains birth, marriages, and death records interspersed with other pertinent biographical data. The strength of this set is its coverage of Quebec Province. One of its special features is a key to names which carry aliases, "dit" names, or which have been transmuted over the span of time. J. Arthur Leboeuf compiled an "8th volume" to the set (Complement au Dictionnaire Genealogique Tanguay. Montreal: Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, 1957-64) which attempted to complete Tanguay's coverage up to 1799. This was a noble effort which fell far short of its goal.

### A Closer Look----Joseph Carvalho III

Rene Jette's one volume work (Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec. Montreal: Univ.Montreal Press) revises Tanguay's work for the earliest years up to 1730 and is especially good for Indian-French marriages;for single individuals without progeny;and New England captives. Jette is easier to use and is more reliable than the earlier province-wide compilations. Nevertheless,don't throw away Tanguay! Take time to evaluate the information in both works.

To this basic foundation is added the Institut Drouin three volume set (Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Francais,1608-1760. Montreal; Institut Genealogique Drouin,1965). The first two volumes contain a unique alphabetical arrangement of marriage records for French Canada from 1608 to 1760 with some entries dating into the 1790's. Although much of this duplicative of information provided in the Tanguay set,there are a number of features which make this a valuable addition to any genealogical reference collection. Each record has a cross-reference for maternal lines often difficult to follow in the Tanguay set. Attention is also paid to aliases,nicknames,noms de guerre, transmutations,and spelling variations. In additions,the Drouin set provides a quick reference source for marriage records which are the major genealogical records upon which the vast majority of French Canadian research is based.

A recent and continuing publishing effort of the university of Montreal is the monumental Repertoire des Actes...du Quebec Ancien edited by Hubert Charbonneau and Jacques Lezare (Montreal: University of Montreal,1980- ).To date,there are twenty-six volumes. The first seven volumes cover the period from the founding of Quebec to 1699 while the next ten volumes cover 1700 to 1729. The editors plan to compile all of the baptisms, marriages,deaths,and census enumerations for Quebec Province up to 1850 in one massive printed set. If and when this monumental undertaking is completed,it will comprise the most comprehensive set of genealogical records ever published for any group of people. The cost of this set is already prohibitive for all but the largest libraries which specialize in French Canadian genealogical research.

Early Settlers: Specialized Sources

Much has been written in French, and English about the early settlers of New France. Most of the writings have focused on the historical events and in particular the conflict between the English and French colonies in the New World. However, a number of extremely helpful genealogical studies have been published in both languages concerning these early settlers.

An essential volume has been contributed to the literature by Archange Godbout with Ronald-J. Auger entitled Vieilles Familles de France en Nouvelle France (Quebec: Centre Canadien de Recherches Genealogiques, 1975). This provides an alphabetical list of the oldest families in Quebec with their origins in France, the location of their earliest settlement, alternate spellings of names, and other genealogical and biographical information. Both Godbout and Auger were known as careful researchers and the information contained in this publication is reliable. For those who find it difficult to read French, Reginald L. Oliviers's book (Your Ancient Canadian Family Ties. Salt Lake City: Everton Publishers, Inc., 1972) furnishes the researcher with quick, concise genealogical entries for early settlers, although it is not as thorough and authoritative. A very readable nine volume set providing numerous biographies of early settlers was compiled by Jacques Saintonge and Gerard Lebel (Nos Ancestres. La Revue Ste-Anne de Beaupre, C.P. 1000, Ste. Anne-de-Beaupre, Quebec G0A 3C0). Thomas LaForest is now authoring an English translation of the set (Our Ancestors. Lisi Press, P.O. Box 1063, Palm Harbor, Florida 33563). To date, only three volumes are available \$12.00 per volume postpaid.

Among the many specialized texts available on early settler genealogies, Roland-J. Auger's La Grande Recrue de 1653 (Montreal: Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, 1955) stands out as one of the best and most useful monographs. Other publications of Silvio Dumas (Les Filles du Roi en Nouvelle-France. Quebec: La Societe Historique de Quebec, 1972), and Elmer Courteau (King's Daughters. Sparta, Wisc.: Canadian-American Queries, 1979). These provide information on the "filles du Roi" who married colonists in New France: Dumas in French, Courteau in English.

## A Closer Look----Joseph Carvalho III

### Marriage Records: Regional Cumulations

As mentioned before, marriage records are the major sources of genealogical studies for French Canadian families and there are four multi-volume regional compilations of marriage records which approach the comprehensiveness and scope of Tanguay, Drouin and Jette. Three of these sets were compiled by Eloi-Gerard Talbot (Genealogie des Charlevoix et Saguenay, 6 vols. Chateau Richer: Societe Historique de Saguenay, 1941; Genealogie des Familles Originaires des Comtes de Montmagny, L'Islet, et Bellechasse, 16 vols. Chateau Richer: author, 1974; and Recueil de Genealogie des Comtes de Beauce, Dorchester, et Frontenac, 1625-1946, 11 vols. Beauceville: College de Sacre-Coeur, 1949-55). Each set cumulates the marriage records of several counties of Quebec Province into alphabetical arrangement with a unique cross-reference system. Talbot's arrangement is straightforward in approach and can be easily followed by those without the ability to read French.

Henri Langlois contributed a very useful regional compilation of marriage records for the French Catholic diocese of Edmundston, New Brunswick and Aroostook County, Maine (Dictionnaire Genealogique du Madawaska..., 8 vols. St-Basile, Madawaska: author, 1971).

### Marriage Records: Individual Parishes

The number of published parish "repertoires" of marriages for French Catholic parishes in Canada and New England is too large to allow a volume by volume discussion and description of each one. The following is a listing of the most prominent and prolific publishers of French Catholic parish marriage records.

Perhaps the most important and widely recognized publisher of this type of record is Benoit Pontbriand (2390 Marie-Victorian, Sillery, Quebec G1T 1K1). He has published the marriage records of over one hundred Quebec parishes. The arrangement of the records within each volume is generally alphabetical by surname, however some volumes do have chronological listings with an alphabetical surname index at the end of the text. Another publisher of parish records is the Editions Bergeron which published the marriage records of over seventy parishes. The volumes generally cover only one parish and surnames are arranged alphabetically.

The following group of publishers specialize in French Catholic

### A Closer Look----Joseph Carvalho III

Parishes located in New England. Youville Labonte (P.O.Box 243, Auburn, Maine) is the most active compiler/publisher of Maine French Catholic parish records. Fernand Croteau (172 Belmont Street, Manchester, New Hampshire) and Pauline Giroux-Methot (282 Coolidge Ave., Manchester, New Hampshire) are the most active compiler/publishers of New Hampshire French Catholic parish records. Together, they have published the marriage records of over thirty-six parishes in New Hampshire including several parish listings of baptisms and death. The only publication to date for Vermont French Catholic parishes is the publication of St. Joseph's parish marriage records by Veronique Gassette which also includes a history of the parish, one of the earliest in New England (marriages de St. Joseph de Burlington, Vermont 1834-1930. Montreal: Editions Bergeron & Fils, 1978). The most prominent compiler/publisher of French Catholic parish marriage records for Rhode Island is Robert Quintin (Quintin Publications, 28 Felsmere Ave. Pawtucket, Rhode Island). He also publishes and compiles other types of records such as his two volume set, Franco-American Burials of Rhode Island, published in 1980. There are no comparable efforts for either Connecticut or Massachusetts. Although repertoires do exist for Bristol, Connecticut, three Fall River parishes, St. Joseph's of New Bedford, and three volumes of Precious Blood Parish of Holyoke, Massachusetts.

### Acadian Records

Because of the dislocation of the French settlers by the British conquest of the French colonial settlements in Acadia, Acadian-French genealogical research is somewhat more difficult than the research in the Quebec Province. However, there are several publications which can assist those with Acadian ancestors. For many years the most comprehensive coverage of the earliest settlers and their descendants was the set authored by Bona Arsenault (Histoire et Genealogie des Acadians, 6 vols. Quebec: Editions Lemeac Inc., 1978 [reprint]). The first volume 2 through 6 contain genealogical and biographical information arranged by areas of Acadian settlement, eg. Port Royal, St-Pierre et Miquelon, Louisiana. Le Grand Arrangement des Acadiens...1695-1925 by Adrien Bergeron (Montreal: Editions Elysee, 1981) is an eight volume set that contains short histories of Acadian families followed by compilations of genealogical data based primarily on



### A Closer Look----Joseph Carvalho III

Marriage records. This is an excellent set written in French providing information in an easier format than Arsenault's study.

Janet Jehn is authoring and publishing a multi-volume genealogical study of Acadian families with information dating from the 17th to the 20th Century (Acadians Descendants, 5 vols. Covington, Kentucky: author, 1972-1980). This Acadian families with her continued publication of the Acadian Genealogy Exchange Newsletter (Covington, Ky.: Janet Jehn, 1971-.quarterly). This journal covers a wide range of topics of interest to "Acadians in the Falklands," "French Canadians in Illinois," "Trahan and Thibideau" genealogies, "Holy Rosary of Ledet Records of Births," etc. To these contributions, Albert H. Ledoux has added a valuable genealogical study of Acadian families which settled in the Nicolet and Yamachiche regions of Quebec Province (Les Mariages Acadiens du Quebec: Les Colonies Acadiennes de Nicolet et Yamachiche. State College, Pa: author, 1981). In this volume, Ledoux has extracted and arranged in one alphabet all identified Acadian marriage records for the counties of Nicolet, Yamaska, Drummond, Richelieu, St. Maurice, and Maskinonge in Quebec Province.

### General Periodicals

The genealogist must not neglect the wonderful material provided in periodicals. One of the most useful periodicals for French Canadian genealogical research is the French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review (Quebec: Societe Genealogique de Quebec, 1968-, quarterly). Its quality was ensured by the superior editing of the late Roland-J. Auger. The journal regularly contained in-depth articles on early settlers of New France and their descendants. Articles are noted for their accuracy and for the new research presented. The Review frequently carried articles providing new information from sources in France, not a regular feature in other Canadian genealogical publications. Publication ceased with the untimely death of our good friend, Roland-J. Auger.

Perhaps one of the most informative genealogical periodicals for New England French Canadian-Americans is the Genealogist (Manchester, N.H.: American-Canadian Genealogical Society, 1975-, quarterly). This English language journal is wider in scope than New England but has traditionally concentrated on this area. Historical, biographical, genealogical and research sources articles are presented, with some unusual articles occasionally appearing,

## A Closer Look----Joseph Carvalho III

eg."Irish in Quebec," "Genealogy in Prince Edward Island,"ect. Quality state and regional journals are now appearing,such as the Connecticut Maple Leaf (French Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, P.O.Box 262,Rockey Hill,Ct. 06067) and the Society's own journal Lifelines.

Joy Reisinger edits and publishers an interesting journal provocatively titles Lost in Canada?: Canadian American Query Exchange (Sparta, Wisconsin: Reisinger, 1975- , quarterly ).It contains a large section for inquiries with specific genealogical requests accompanied by the name and address of the person requesting the information. The journal also includes a wide range of extracted genealogical information from Canadian sources. This publication covers all provinces of Canada and all ethnic groups,but has been primarily French Canadian in focus during its first six years of publication.

### Specialized Sources

The following items have been chosen for this list because of their utility as reference tools which access large collections of material important to genealogical research. The first item is the Catalogue of Census Returns on Microfilm,1666-1881 by Thomas A. Hillman (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada,1981). This is a full listing of available Canadian census schedules for the 17th, 18th,and 19th centuries. Towns and settlements are arranged alphabetically within provincial groupings. For American researchers,this list serves as a guide to microfilm available through inter-library loan from the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa,Ontario with reel numbers provided in order to facilitate loan request.

Another specialized reference source is the Preliminary Survey of the French Collection compiled by Russell Jensen (No.5 Finding Aids to the Microfilmed Manuscript Collection of the Genealogical Society of Utah, Roger H.Haigh,editor. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press,1980). This is a listing of the microfilm holdings of the LDS Library in Salt Lake City. It is arranged alphabetically by the departments of France (records listed for only 25 of 90 departments). Inclusive dates and the number of microfilm reels are provided. These can be loaned through a branch library of the Mormon church. The microfilms listed in this Preliminary Survey contain the key to further

A Closer Look----Joseph Carvalho III

research into the pre-1600's family history of French Canadians. In addition, the researcher should also consult the Dictionary of Canadian Biography (Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Press, 1966- ) for further biographical data on notable ancestors.

This paper provides a brief overview of the basic literature available to the Franco-American genealogist. This is by no means a complete listing. The Springfield City Library's French-Canadian Connection (5th edition) provides a fairly complete listing of the individual parish repertoires available in print. However, there is a vast legacy of excellent historical, biographical, and genealogical studies published in French. The ability to read French texts will open the genealogist to a rich heritage of secondary and primary source material. French Canadian genealogy is an exciting area of genealogical research. One in which we see important new material published every year.

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R. P. Julien Deziel, President, Societe Genealogique  
Canadienne-Francaise, said of Gerard Lebel's NOS ANCETRES...

"The author is an expert on original documentation. He has searched the archives and knows the best sources. Many of the ancestral biographies that he presents are little known, others more so. However, in this sort of research, facts often suffer in the telling and become swallowed up by legend and folklore. Not so with Father Lebel. He sticks to the historical truth when combing his sources. Even the professional genealogists will have a great deal to learn from this welcome little book."

Sister of Our Lady circa 1653



An early Jesuit priest circa 1650



## FACTS FOR PRESS RELEASE OR BOOK REVIEW

OUR FRENCH CANADIAN ANCESTORS, Volume Three, 1985, by Thomas J. Laforest. Paperback, stiff cover, 6X9, xiv + 296 pages, illustrations, maps, references, bibliography, index of names. ISBN 0914163-03-5. Distributed by The LISI Press, P.O. Box 1063, Palm Harbor, FL 34273. Price \$12.00 postpaid.

This is the third of a continuing series, translated from the French version entitled, NOS ANCESTRES, by Gerard Lebel. Chapters 3 - 26 of Volume Three contain 24 biographies of the following ancestors and their families: Francois Allard, Guillaume Bauche dit Morency, Claude Bouchard, Mathias and Pierre Campagna, Etienne Charles dit Lajeunesse, Jean Crete, Pierre Dagenais dit Lepine, Pierre Duguay dit Lafranchise, Joseph-Mace Gravel dit Brindelliere, Jacques Gueret dit Dumont, Jean Lalonde dit Lesperance, Jean-Baptiste Legendre, Clement Lerige dit Laplante, Simeon Le Roy dit Audy, David Letourneau, Laurent Levasseur, Jacques and Nicolas Marcotte, Julien Mercier, Louis-Auguste-Frederic Parrot, Isaac Pasquier dit Lavallee, Philippe Plamondon dit Lafleur, Jean Prou, Nicolas Quentin dit Lafontaine and Pierre Tremblay.

Chapter 1 continues to provide background information on Life in New France. Whereas Volume 1 discussed the Structure of Society and Volume 2 treated the Seigneurial System, Volume 3 considers the Role of the Church.

Chapter 2 continues to feature material peculiar to the social structure. In Volume 1, the Kings Daughters were explained. In Volume 2, The Role of the Carignan Regiment was discussed, while in Volume 3, the Origin of Family Names and the use of the "dit" surnames are developed.

Appendix A, contains a lengthy list of names in support of Chapter 2. Not only are the origins of names brought out, but, most importantly for Americans of French Canadian descent, the Americanization of these names is interpreted.

Volume 3 also features illustrations of coats of arms, portraits of the ancestors, maps of their land holdings and sketches of their homes. The book concludes with an annotated bibliography for each ancestor plus a comprehensive index of names.

This series is intended, not only for those French Canadians seeking their family roots, but also for those who would like an appreciation of their North American heritage.

DAIRY VALLEY BAPTIST CEMETERY CLARENCEVILLE, PQ

Copied by

Mrs Beryl Trembaly & Albert Smith

with notes: by Darby G. Livingston

The dividing lines mark everything on one stone

1. Harland M. Brown 1876-1949 wf. E. Mae Sheffield 1883-1965  
Browne E. E. S. 1883-1965 E. M. B. H. M. B.

---
2. Sarah J. Adams wf. of James E. Bullock Nov. 17, 1892 ae 59-6-7  
-----  
Their child: Winney M. Bullock Sep. 5, 1873 ae 5mo  
Samuel Jul. 3, 1872 ae 1yr-9mo

---
3. David E. Bullock Mar. 22, 1884 ae 25yrs

---
4. Harvey H. Beerwort Nov. 7, 1874 ae 48-9  
his wf. Huldah M. Terry Apr. 18, 1878 ae 47  
-----  
Martha Ann dau. of H. H. & H. M. Beerwort Oct. 19, 1872 ae 19-4  
Ella Malinda dau. of H. H. & H. M. Beerwort Jun. 24, 1969 ae 3yrs

---
5. John Beerwort Jul. 2, 1803--Dec. 17, 1882  
wf. Miranda Clark Oct. 7, 1807--Oct 25, 1873  
Miranda E. Beerwort 1854-1931  
Irma Beerwort Miller 1914--1973  
George E. Beerwort Aug. 26, 1828--Feb. 7, 1877  
wf. Sarah A. Greene Jun. 30, 1832--Oct. 27, 1905  
Emmet E. Beerwort 1866--1944 wf. Addie L. Young 1875-1932

---
6. Carrie E. Beerwort 1870--1936

---
7. Lester G. Beerwort 1860--1933 his wf. Eurette A. Fairfield 1862-1918

---
8. Capt. Gilbert Bush Aug. 5, 1875 ae 81 yrs-5mo  
wf. Lovicy Smith Aug. 8, 1874 ae 74yrs-20dys

---
9. Leonard Bush Mar. 19, 1837--May. 28, 1877 wf. Almira J. Derick  
Aug. 30, 1840--Nov. 29, 1921 (widow of Semour Salls)

---
10. Mary Brown dau. of Herbert & M. 1921-1921 ae 5dys

---
11. David A. Brown Oct. 15, 1861--Mar. 26, 1943  
wf. Mary J. Doherty Aug. 22, 1868--Oct. 8, 1944  
children: Harvey Brown 1892-1910, Henry Brown 1898-1898,  
Archey Brown 1897-1908, Florence Brown 1901-1941.  
-----  
Archie son of David & Mary Brown Oct. 18, 1908 ae 10-9-23

---
12. Lewis Boardwin Dec. 26, 1866 ae 37 yrs

---

Dairy Valley Baptist Cemetery----Clarenceville,PQ Cont.

13. Walter E.Boardwin 1896-1939 father(s/o Levi Boardwin & Carrie Johnston)  
Eva M.Wright 1898-1954 mother  
Levi Boardwin 1861-1939(s/o Lewis & Susan Boardwin)  
wf.Carrie Johnston 1875-1955
- 
14. Sarah A.Chilton wf.of Charles H.Gordon Jun.29,1845-Feb.13,1932
- 
15. P,C.Chilton May.27,1830--Jan.16,1907  
wf.Emeline Creller Nov.2,1835--May 20,1910  
Sylvine S.Chilton Jun.18,1853--Jul 10,1913  
Allen B.Chilton Dec.9,1881--Mar.14,1913  
Henry M.Chilton Aug.1,1855--Sep.13,1914  
his wf. Letta J.Carter Sep.14,1857--Jul.27,1906
- 
16. George S.Chilton Mar.20,1821--Jul.6,1906  
his wf.Emeline M.Blodgett Feb.25,1824--Feb.26,1883
- 
17. Col.William Chilton Sep.8,1816--Jan.12,1903  
his wf. Rosile Wheeler Feb.14,1820--Jun.10,1903
- 
18. Herbert M.Chilton 1868--1952 wf.Harriet E.Beerwort 1872--1963  
George J.Chilton Jan.12,1841--Jan.6,1925  
his wf. Jane E.Miller Mar.1,1839--Jan.31 1913
- 
19. Martha G.Gipson wf.of Charles M.Clow Apr.10,1900 ae 65-10  
-----  
dau. of Charles & Martha Clow, Hattie A. Jan.14,1874 ae 5yrs.
- 
20. W.J.Curtis Jul.30,1859--Mar.17,1919  
wf.J.B.Schoolcraft Jul.24,1867--Oct.14,1936  
son David J. Jul.20,1893--Jan.24,1909
- 
21. Jennie Curtis 1849--1946
- 
22. Elijah S.Curtis May 13,1870 ae 70-1-23  
his wf. Lucinda M.Wheeler Sep.6,1854 ae 41yrs.
- 
23. James E.Curtis 1908--1967  
baby Lilla 1925-1926
- 
24. S.Palmer Curtis 1872--1954 wf.Olive Bohannan 1880-1957  
dau.Eliza Curtis 1900-1901
- 
25. Ensign Curtis 1884--1976 wf. Lila Hopson 1886--1964
- 
26. Esil J.son of C.E. & N.M.Curtis 1919-1923
- 
27. Thomas E.son of Stephen & Eliza Curtis Feb.27,1867 ae 2yrs  
Henry J. " " " " " " Feb 21,1867 ae 5yrs
- 
28. Lucinda Davis Oct.15,1816--Nov.22,1877
-

Dairy Valley Baptist Cemtery----Clarenceville,PQ Cont.

29. Lucinda Davis Oct.15,1816--Nov.22,1877  
George A.Davis Dec.3,1848--Feb.15,1897  
his wf. Isabel M.Miller,May.12,18\_\_ Oct.24,1836
- 
30. Willie H. son of George & Isa Davis Mar.16,1884 ae 1lmo 15dys
- 
31. Beulah M.Johnson wf.of W.J.Demore 1887-1920
- 
32. Jesse J.Derick 1864-1942 wf.Amy Louise Glasglow 1869-1948  
son Donald Arthur Derick 1890-1934 wf.Bessie M.Emrick 1893-1962 \*  
Robert G.Derick 1901-1959 wf.Mabel I.Bush 1905-1966  
\* Bessie M.Emrick (dau.of Freemont Emrick & his wf.Lizzie Darby)
- 
33. Robert Ellis 1836-1919 wf.Sarah E.Proctor 1840-1917
- 
34. David Fairfield,Sep.11,1836--May.26,1911  
wf.Eliza A.Mosher Dec.16,1838-- 1935
- 
35. C.H.Fairfield,Jul.22,1867--Oct.16,1954  
wf.L.Estella Iby,Jun.10,1868--May.15,1945  
Lydia M.Young May.24,1841--Jul.10,1926  
-----  
dau.Ruby Estella Fairfield Jan.17,1893--Jun.23,1893
- 
36. took out (put somewhere else)
- 
37. William H.French Jul.22,1816--Oct.19,1891
- 
38. James Gibson died Dec.27,1898
- 
39. Fred.A.Glasglow Sep.14,1872--Mar.16,1941  
wf. Louise Emily Sandys Aug.12,1872--Dec.4,1959
- 
40. Arthur M.Glasgow 1869--1940 wf. Eva L.Jones 1873--1945
- 
41. Robert Glasgow 1851--1938 wf.Sarah M.Brown 1883-1972  
Dorothy 1905-1909
- 
42. John Glasgow Nov.15,1853--Oct.26,1931  
wf.Jennie Dopp Dec.8,1843--Jun.30,1915  
Floyd Glasgow 1885-1964 wf.Edna E.Driscoll 1894-1964  
dau. Joan I.Glasgow 1928- Hus.David J.Schoolcraft 1919-1982  
(at his home in Clarenceville s/o George C.Schoolcraft & Lillian  
C.Cheeseman.see Clarenceville Union Cemetery)
- 
43. Lottie Jane Greenway May.26,1890--Sep.27,1924
- 
44. Sara Ann Chilton wf.of Charles Gordon Jun.29,1845--Feb.13,1932  
infant dau. no name or date.
- 
45. Peter Guerin Oct.6,1842--Feb.18,1916 wf.Annie Miller Jun.10,1846--



Dairy Valley Baptist Cemetery---Clarenceville,PQ Cont.

46. Infant son Ernest H.Guerin 1898-1899  
" " of F.J.& E.B.Guerin 1901-01
- 
47. Milo Hislop 1878-1950 wf.Ella Roy 1882-1971
- 
48. Robin Jameson infant s/o Murray & Enid J. died 1955
- 
49. Henry Johnston died Dec.31,1891 ae 65-8
- 
50. William Johnston 1857-1932 (s/o Henry Johnston)  
his wf. Carrie M.Boardwin 1863-1952(dau.of Lewis Boardwin & Susan)  
dau.Susan M.1885-1890  
-----  
dau.Ida Bell Johnston d/o Wm.& Carrie died Mar.10,1890
- 
51. Rolla A.Lake 1881-1954 wf.Etta M.Roy 1881-1943
- 
52. Horace M.Lake 1872-1935 wf.Alice A. Mandigo 1877-1940
- 
53. Hawley W.Lake Feb.10,1835--Jan.10,1924  
wf.Agnes N.Miller Jun.9,1841--Apr.19,1913  
-----  
Rufus Lake son of H.W. & A.N.
- 
53. Floyd E.Lake s/o John & Louise died Aug.10,1880 ae 3mo 5dys.
- 
54. Arvide H.Martin 1833-1911 wf.Alvire J. 1843-1916  
Charlotte Martin Leach 1865-1901 her dau. Lottie Leach died 1901.
- 
55. Bob & Thomas Little sons of Bob & ?
- 
56. Ella M.Coon wf.of Conrad M.Mandigo died Oct.12,1889 ae 44-10
- 
57. Walter E.Mandigo Jan.16,1849--Dec.2,1937  
wf. Mary E.Johnston May.8,1859--Sep.6,1919 (d/o Henry Johnston & )  
-----  
Emma L.Mandigo d/o W.E. & M.E. Jan.1893-Feb.1893
- 
58. Sarah Nichols wf.of Henry W.Manning Feb.8,1828--Aug.12,1912  
dau. Mary E.Manning Jul.14,1871--Mar.21,1891 (d/o Henry W.& Sarah Manning Jul 14,1871--Mar.21,1891)
- 
59. Charlotte Beerwort wf.of A.H.Martin died Jan.17,1863 ae 24yrs 2mo.  
Avis A.Martin 1862-1932
- 
60. John McGovern 1887-1977 wf.Grace W. 1893-1966
- 
61. Jeremy McKillop Oct.25,1973-Feb,28,1974 son Robert & Jill
-

Dairy Valley Baptist Cemetery----Clarenceville,PQ Cont.

62. John McIntyre died Feb.25,1883 ae 59yrs.  
James s/o John & Mary McIntyre died Aug.28,1870 ae 14-2  
James W.Draffin died Nov.25,1925 ae ?  
wf. Elizabeth C.Tetreau 1882-1956 Henry J.Tetreau 1875-1954
- 
63. Edwin H.McCormick 1913-1974 wf.Hazel Lester
- 
64. Samuel McCormick 1827-1902 wf.Catherine McGlashin 1847-1922  
William J.McCormick 1875-1967 wf.Gerta Farquhar 1886-1932
- 
65. Mary Mandigo wf.of H.J.Meiklejohn d.Jun.1,1903 ae 39yrs
- 
66. Jennie McMullin d.Mar.17,1879 ae 25-6-25
- 
67. Rose E.McMullin wf.of James P.Miller died May 20,1890 ae 36yrs
- 
68. George McVicker died Sep.8,1875 ae 54yrs  
wf.Isabelle Miller Sep.15,1819--Jan.27,1900  
Children:Isabelle d.1856 ae 2-3-17,Maggie d.Dec 13,1879 ae 17-6-10  
Etta M.Vosburgh wf.of James H.Clarke d.Sep.1,1897 ae 22-5-12  
(dau.of E.M. & Jennie)  
Mary Smith d.jan.10,1881 ae 43yrs  
Emma Smith d.Jul 10,1882 ae 18-4-4
- 
69. Adam C.Miller Aug.1,1844--Jan.14,1917
- 
70. Watson Miller 1887-1961
- 
71. Beatrice Miller 1891-1979
- 
72. Henry C.Miller Feb.3,1815-Feb.11,1868
- 
73. J.P.Miller May.18,1849--Apr.14,1912 (see 67 prob.1st wf.)  
wf.Ada E.Manning Dec.28,1857--Apr.7,1882  
dau. Louva B.Miller Mar.25,1880--Apr.30,1899  
Peter Miller Jan.1,1807--Nov.1,1889  
his wf. Jane A.Johnston May.18,1823--May 3,1892
- 
74. Henry M.Miller died Jul.2,1881 ae 83yrs
- 
75. William C.Miller Nov.15,1833--Nov.13,1908  
his wf. Phebe Ann Johnson May.18,1844--Feb.11,1930  
Children: Jeannette Louise;Beulah Anna;John William.  
John W.Miller 1870--1955 wf.Alice M.Sillence 1869-1947
- 
76. James E.Miller Dec.10,1835--Jul.25,1862  
Emery H.Miller 1855-1927 wf.Janette L.Miller 1863- ?  
John Miller Nov.15,1805--May 14,1891  
his wf. Jenny Baird Mar.24,1814--Apr.24,1898
-

Dairy Valley Baptist Cemetery----Clarenceville,PQ Cont.

77. Samuel Miller died Sep.2,1877 ae 74  
his wf.Frances Adams died Mar.29,1890 ae 76yrs 9mo  
James Miller Sep.6,1845--Mar.6,1890 wf.Emmer Miller d.Nov.4,1910  
Parker Miller Oct.25,1853--Mar.12,1898  
Margret Miller wf.of Williams Sep.11,1841--Jul.20,1915  
Frances C.Miller May.18,1837--Oct.24,1886  
  
(Samuel Miller died 2 Sep 1877 ae 73yrs 11mo Burial records  
from the Church of the Messiah at Sabrevois,Iberville Co.Que.  
He was born in Ireland.)  
  
(Frances Miller wf.of Samuel Miller church records from the  
Messiah at Sabrevois,Que.Canada show her to have died Mar.29,1890.  
She was born in Ireland).  
  
(Parker Miller s/o Samuel & Frances Adams Miller)  
(James Miller s/o Samuel & Frances Adams Miller)
- 
78. Ann Burgess wf.of Lewis Pelkie died Aug.28,1882 ae 54-3-16
- 
79. M.A.Morin Jul.18,1861--Feb.16,1934  
his wf. Clara M.Paroult Oct.25,1869--Jan.18,1918  
dau. Annie Jun.17,1894--Sep.20,1895
- 
80. John Roy died Mar.14,1920 ae 52 wf.Lizzie Miller 1866-1929  
Alfred Roy Aug.16,1895--Mar.28,1973 wf.Agnes Derrick 1898-1970
- 
81. Arthur N.Roy 1872-1946 wf.Ella M.Larraway
- 
82. Lewis N.Roy 1865-1950 wf.Myre E.Martin 1869-1962  
Children Donald 07-76;Lula 97-78;Mildred 02-80
- 
83. Bert L.Roy Feb.22,1878--Nov.25,1941
- 
84. Edward Roy died Apr.4,1920 ae 73  
wf.Sarah A.Cook died May 23,1895 ae 44yrs  
son Edson died 1yr 2mo
- 
85. George C.Rodger 1870-1961 wf.Rena D.1888-  
Frank U.Rodger 1912-1975 wf.Etta V.Roud 1898-1975
- 
86. Ann J.Miller wf.of Edward G.Regan died Nov.30,1883 ae 81yrs 5mo  
Infant dau.of Edward & Ann J.Regan died Nov 25,1880??  
James W.s/o Edward G.& Ann J.Regan died Jan.11,1884 ae 3mo 20 dys  
(Perhaps the dates are wrong for the above children or the are the  
children of a couple with the same first names)
- 
87. Charles H.Scriver Mar.5,1836--May 29,1901  
wf.Martha G.Clark 1841-1908  
Fred Scriver 1861-1938
- 
88. David J.Schoolcraft 1850-1911 wf.Dora Eden 1864-1951
-

Dairy Valley Baptist Cemetery---Clarenceville,PQ Cont.

89. Glendon Schoolcraft 1901-

---

90. Herrick Schoolcraft Feb.19,1829--Sep.23,1914  
his wf. Lucy A.Brown Oct.20,1840-- Nov.7,1886  
2nd wf.Jennie B.Curtis May 3,1849--Nov.10,1946  
John S.Brown 1884-1960 wf.Hazel E.Schoolcraft 1893-1979  
(Herrick Schoolcraft son of Issac & Diadona Miller Schoolcraft)  
(married Lucy Brown Jan.21,1865 at Alburg,Vt she the dau.of  
John Brown & Lucy)

---

91. William F.Stewart 1894-1974 wf.Glenna E.Miller 1898-1960

---

92. Alexander Seaton died Apr.13,1891 ae 76yrs  
his wf. Jane Henry died Jan.4,1892 ae 75yrs

---

93. John Smart,Royal Canadian Rifles died May.23,1883 ae 61yrs

---

94. Edward Sawyer died Feb.15,1876 ae 61yrs  
his wf. Almire Greene Sep.17,1822--Jul.27,1902

---

95. Moses Tetreau 1839-1912 wf.Mary McIntyre 1849-1911  
Children: Carrie 1872-1878;Jessie L.1880-1891;Thomas F.1881-1896

---

96. Peter Tatro 1825-1897 wf.Delia Latour 1835-  
dau.Alice N.Tatro of P.A. & H.M. Jun.26,1898--Apr.8,1900

---

97. Edna M.Tetreau Apr.5,1871--Dec.1,1961  
Henry J.Tetreau 1875-1954

---

98. Mary Ann Trepania wf.of Peter Odette Jan.14,1832--Apr.5.1877

---

99. Milic Dragoslav 1906-1975

---

100. Kenneth Clayton McCullough 1896-1975  
wf.Mary McLachlan-Adams 1909- son Clayton Eugene 1939-1939

---

101. George P.Vosburgh 1878-1898

---

102. Wallace son of E.B. & G.F.Vosburgh Dec.18,1905-Feb.19,1906

---

103. Howard Wheeler 1899-

---

104. Palmer Wheeler died May 3,1887 ae 75  
wf.Sarah Chilton died Dec.23,1891 ae 73

---

105. Gertrude L.Johnston wf.of Elvin A.Wheeler 1877-1964

---

106. Eva M.Boardwin Wright 1898-1954

---

107. Lydia M.Young May 24,1841-Jul.10,1926

---

108. Margaret Miller wf.of William Adams 1841-1915

---

Le CENTRE  
de la  
GÉNÉALOGIE  
de  
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AVIS AUX CHERCHEURS EN GÉNÉALOGIE.  
NOTICE TO SEARCHER IN GENEALOGY.

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LES FAMILLES SUIVANTES:

S'IL VOUS PLAÎT, DE NOUS AIDER , ENVOYEZ  
NOUS VOS INFORMATIONS ET NOUS VOUS ECHANGERONS LES NOTRES.

WE HAVE IN OUR COLLECTION INFORMATION ON  
THE FOLLOWING FAMILIES:

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED , SEND US YOUR INFORMATION  
IN RETURN WE WILL EXCHANGE WHAT WE HAVE IN OUR POSSESSION



AUBERTIN  
CRETE  
CHAMBERLAND  
COUILLARD  
CARDIN/ LOISEAU  
DESY/ MonPlaisir  
GILBERT  
GAULIN  
HEHERT  
GAGNE/ Belleavance  
LEPAGE/STAMAND/PAGESI  
Léger/Légère  
LONGUE Epée  
LeBuis/Lavergne  
Parisien  
Rondeau  
Ratel  
Raymond  
Sirard

Toupin/DuSault  
Talbot  
VanDePutt  
Wells  
Birtz/ DesMarteaux  
DuPuis  
DuPuit  
DuPuy  
DePuis  
DuPouy  
DuPeux  
DePew  
et/ and variations

autres à suivre prochainement.  
other families to follow soon.

Le Centre de la Généalogie de Montréal

Nom de famille  
Family name

C.P. 724, Succ. C.  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada  
H2L 4L5

Merci/Thank You

*Gaston DuPuis*  
.....  
Gaston DuPuis président

## THE SEIGNEURIAL SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE IN FRENCH CANADA

Rene' du Fort #007

Cont. from last Journal

As a genealogist searching French-Canadian records, particularly for the period from 1665 to 1760, you are bound to find references to the seigneurial system whenever your search takes you to the rural areas of Quebec. References in family documents to "foi et hommage", "acte de concession", "arriere-fief", "cens et rente", among others, are definite clues that the seigneurial system of land holding is a part of your family's history. These references are found often in the notary records (see bibliography) that can provide so much background about your early ancestors in Quebec. Once you have traced your family back to France, you essentially have a "pedigree" chart enumerating names, dates of birth, marriages, and burials - but you may know very little about the every-day lives of those people. Armed with an overview of the seigneurial system and access to notary records, the French-Canadian genealogist can infer quite a bit of historical and geographical color to add to one's description of family history.

The seigneurial system of land tenure in the three governments of the colony along the St. Lawrence River, i.e. Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, is one that is rooted in the old feudal system found in France at that time. But the expression of that system was quite different in the New World for many reasons, not the least of which was the geographical reality of the main artery of communication - the St. Lawrence River. It is no surprise, then, that the main feature of land survey along the river stressed the value of river frontage with its characteristic "long lot" extending back from the river for considerably more distance than that of its frontage. Large seigneuries were conceded by the King (thru his representative in the Colony) to men of stature and means. The Seigneur, in turn, was to recruit families to clear the land and place it into production of both food crops to make the Colony self-supporting and, hopefully, to ultimately provide export goods to France.

As you research the notary and archival documents pertaining to your ancestors, certain words may appear frequently; some of the more common ones are given below (from Richard C. Harris, 1968)

- Arriere-fief - a seigneurie conceded within a larger seigneurie, and held from the seigneur of the larger seigneurie rather than from the king
- Aveu et denombrement - a list of the landholdings within a seigneurie, including the buildings, cleared land, and livestock
- Cens - a token cash payment always levied on rotures
- Censitaire - one who paid cens for a roture
- Foi et hommage - a statement of loyalty owed by a seigneur to a seigneur of higher order from whom he held his land
- Rang - a row of rectangular rotures with the short side fronting on the same river or road
- Rente - a charge which a seigneur frequently levied for a roture held from him

Roture - a concession of land which could not be subconceded, and which was held by a censitaire from a seigneur  
Tenir feu et lieu - to keep home and hearth, i.e. to live on the land

As an example of the kind of information one can glean from land tenure registries of the seigneurial system, the following entries pertaining to Prudent Bougret dit DuFort was found in the Inventory of Notary Registers - in this case an entry recorded by Antoine Adhemar who practiced in Montreal and Three-Rivers from 1668 to 1699. The original entries are in French, of course, but I give an approximate translation here.

"June 18, 1692

Act of pledge and homage of Prudent Bougret Dufort, living at Ville de Marie, Ile Montreal, made for and in the name of Jacques Bougret, his son, with respect to the ceded rights of Jacques Senelle, son of Jean Senelle, of St. Ann, Mathurin Gouin and other grantees of Jacques Lemaire, lately of St. Ann, for half of a fiefdom seigneurie called the Isle Dupas, Isle of Vaches along with adjacent islands along with other fiefdoms called Chicot, the foregoing fiefdoms of the foresaid deceased Lemaire acquired conjointly with Jean Vinet, of Boucherville, by adjudication of lieutenant general of Three-Rivers, the 12th of July, 1683, at the request of Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, and the other half of the said fiefdom of the Isle Dupas, le Chicot, Isle aux Vache and the small islands adjacent belonging to said Jean Vinet, of Boucherville".....(becomes illegible)

Since these place names can easily be identified within the present day parish of Boucherville, one can become aware of the exact "ancestral lands" that were farmed by one's ancestors. Also, further research can be done by referencing records of concession maintained by the Seigneurie in question - in this case, Boucherville. (See bibliography for Roy's Inventory of Concessions).

The seigneurial system of land tenure in French Canada provides the framework for historical records which are similar to the civil records of freehold found in American court houses. But unlike the more familiar civil records, those of French Canada are rooted in a medieval fuedal system based on the principal of "no land without a lord." The King of France, during the last century of the French regime in Canada, ceded large tracks of land to seigneurs who had the obligation to swear loyalty and homage to the King. The practical effect of this system was to grant land to those deemed most fit to entice others to settle there, clear the forest land, plant crops, become self-sustaining without further help from the homefront, and ultimately return some riches to the King's treasury.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Harris, Richard C., *The Seigneurial System in Early Canada*, Madison: University

of Wisconsin Press, 1968. Although the author takes the historical geographer's point of view, several general chapters provide a broad understanding of the seigneurial system. Includes a detailed bibliography on the subject.

Hamelin, Jean; *Guide de l'étudiant en histoire du Canada* (Student's guide to the history of Canada), Quebec: Les Press de L'Université Laval, 1965. This reference is broad in scope and provides listings of most archival sources of primary documents available.

Eccles, W.J.; *The Canadian Frontier 1534-1760*, New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1969. Provides a broad-brush understanding of the social and historical context in which the Canadian seigneurial system existed.

Roy, Antoine & Pierre-Georges; *Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Régime Français* (Inventory of the Notary Registers of the French Régime), Quebec: Archive of P.Q., 1941-1960, 20 volumes. An index of the records of more than fifty notaries preserved as part of the archives of the Province of Quebec. Entries are crossed-indexed to the names of the persons involved in the entries. This is a "must examine" reference for the serious genealogist who wishes to add background material to his/her family history.

Roy, Pierre-Georges; *Inventaire des Concessions en Fief et Seigneurie Fois et Hommages et Aveux et de Nombrements conserve aux Archives de La Province de Quebec* (Inventory of primary & secondary Concessions and Oaths of Hommage and Holdings maintained at the Quebec Archives); several years and volumes. (Montreal Library Call Nr. 345.5 Q3inr v.'n') A listing of the documents of land tenure preserved by the Province of Quebec Archives for the French period.



QUERY SECTION

Q-130 BAUTER Seek info.on Bauter/Porter families living in  
PORTER northwestern N.Y.State in early 1800's  
(Montgomery & Jefferson Counties)Frederick  
WILCOX and wife Sarah(Porter)Bauter emigrated to  
Wisconsin late 1850's. Write Mrs.Helen M.Wilcox  
Box 556,Mellen,WI 54546.

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Q-132 DENIO Seeking info.on Ephram Denio b.ca.1835 PQ,  
DENO lived in Ogdensburg,N.Y. until 1901. Also  
DAIGNEAULT seeking info.on François(Frank)Daigneault/  
DAIGNAULT Daignault b.ca.1810 in France and lived in  
Trois-Riviers or Lachine,PQ.(Editors note:  
DeNIO perhaps b.in Quebec) Write Arthur E.DeNio  
PO Box 1257 Carefree,AZ 85377.

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Q-133 Trombley  
Tromblay  
Tremblay  
GERVAIS  
BERGERON  
VERBACHE/  
VERBONCOUR  
  
RHEAUME

Seek pts.of both Abraham Trombley/Tromblay Sr.  
and Rose-Anne Chagnon who were m.along with his  
sister Marie and Louis-Pierre Gervais in a  
double wedding 15 Oct 1829 1829 in Lake  
Champlain,Clinton Co.N.Y. Unable so far to  
find this marriage record to trace to Canada.  
All children b.to this marriage in N.Y.State:  
Mathilde,Adelaide,Elizabeth,Laure,Rosalie,  
Abraham Jr.,Edesse-Zoé,Amable and Josephine.  
MN death certs.say Abraham born Can.and Rose-  
Anne maybe in N.Y. 1850 US Cen.Albany Co.  
Cohoes Twp.,Town of Watervliet,NY list  
Abraham as 45,b.in Can.and Rose-Anne as 40,  
b.Can.,and list all above children. Also need  
b.cert.for Abraham Jr.for 1842 in N.Y. his wife  
M-Emerance Bergeron(dau.of Edward & Dehlia  
Verbache/Verboncour)b.13 Jul 1847 Can.also  
need their cert.of marriage.(Editors note:  
I find two ch.of Abraham & Rose Chagnon m.  
in Clinton Co. Adélaide m.12 May 1849 to  
Mathilde Desmarais and Elisabeth(17) m.  
28 Oct 1851 Louis Vivier(20) both married  
at St-Joseph's Coopersville,NY. I find no  
births there. Listed under Tremblay)  
Write Mrs Harold Rhéaume Rt.1,Box 76AA Lester  
Prairie,MN 55354.

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Q-134 DUPUIS  
MONETTE  
CHAMPAGNE  
RHEAUME

Looking for m.of grmoFlorence Florence Dupuis  
b.24 Aug 1845 dau.of François & Florence  
Monette at St-Edward de Napierville. She m.  
Joseph Champagne ca.1867 and son Joseph was  
b.23 Nov 1867 & d.16 Nov 1889. Do not know  
where this all took place, but have been unable  
to find record of m.in Can.or what happened  
to Joseph Champagne Jr. They lived in for a  
time in Manchester, NH. She m.2nd my grfa Louis  
Vanhoff/Venoff in Hancock, MI in 1884. 1900 MI  
US Cen.says she came to US in 1867 & m.in N.Y.  
Write Mrs.Harold Rheaume Rt 1, Box 76AA Lester  
Prairie, MN 55354. -91-

Queries Cont.

Q-135 DUBOIS Antoine Dubois(Wood) b.14 Oct 1840 Perry Mills,  
WOOD NY m.Lena Forkey. Obit states he was survived  
FORKEY by 3 bros.& 3 Sisters. Have record of only 2 of  
each: Ezra,Joseph,Aurelie & Louise all b.Can.  
NICHOLS Could missing Bro.& Sis.have bee born in N.Y.S.  
along with Antoine? (Editors Note:Antoine & his  
wf are buried in Ste.Ann Cemertary Moores Forks  
N.Y. he d.14 Apr 1907 66yr & 5mo, she d.  
7 Nov 1916 70yrs & 5mo.)Write Harold & Marion  
Nichols P.O.Box 836 12986.

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Q-136 ROUKEY Would like info.on Augustine Roukey/Routhier/  
ROUTHIER Routier/Ricky m.Sarah,Sally,Victorie Boileau  
ROUTIER Also seek infor.on any Routier/Routhier/Ricky  
RICKY of Up State N.Y. Write Mrs Betty Sundeen  
BOILEAU 1952 N.Elm St.Manchester,NH

\*\*\*\*\*

Q-137 CHOUINARD Seeking info.on Jean-Bte.Chouinard a.k.a.  
SWEENOR John Sweenor a.k.a.Peter Rock. 1st wf.Ellen  
ROCK (Henen)Landry,need m.date.2nd wf.Addie Lewis  
LANDRY m.23 Aug 1892 St-Peter's Plattsburgh,NY.  
LEWIS He worked for Plattsburgh water dept. had 4 ch.  
William,Eli,Mary Jane,& Gordon. Served in army  
and Navy in 1864-68. Military records say  
he was a full blooded indian b.St-Tours Turraine  
CEOFFRION- I believe once lived in Ellington,NY. Where did  
CUMMINGS he come from before USA ? He list pts as  
John Sweenor & Marguerite Proulx ?? Had aunt or  
cousin name Serafin or however she lived to  
106 and her pts outlived her,her maiden name  
Rocheftort she was m.for one day & hus.pos.d.  
Anyone having info.write Mrs Violet Ceoffrion-  
Cummings PO Box 401 Feeding Hills,Ma.01030.  
(Editor's Note: In the Clinton county m.repertoire  
list Chrysostome Chouinard no pts listed  
m.Helene Landry 21 Jan 1866 St-Peter's Platts-  
burgh)???

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Q-138 PAUL Need b.place m.& pts for Peter Paul wf.Caroline  
BUSKEY know ch.Emmore;Peter m.Buskey;  
ROBEAR Mary m.Robear/Roberge.Living in Beekmantown,  
ROBERGE Clinton Co.NY in 1850's (Editor's Note: I find  
ROBERT in the Clinton Co.marriage repertoire,Marie Paul  
m.3 Oct 1875 to Charles Robert.Caroline Paul m.  
7 Jan 1873 Michel Garand & Elize Paul m.  
13 Apr 1878 to Joseph Pinsonnault all m. at  
St-Peter's in Plattsburgh,NY no pts listed  
only wit.'s) Write Craig Elkins 958 E.125 Street  
ELKINS Ogden,UT 84404.

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Q-139 BARCOMB Seeking info.on Nelson Barcomb(Narcisse  
BERTHIAUME Berthiaume) and Matilda Gravelin wit.at m.of  
GRAVELIN Justime Berthiaume & James Dunn at Malone,NY  
DUNN 1 Nov 1853. Is this Justine's sister Mathilde  
b.31 Sep 1835 at Ste-Martine,Chateaugay Co.PQ??  
(Editor's Note: Ste-Martine is the name of the  
town & the church.) Write Rita P.Frampton  
FRAMPTON 9914 Montauk Ave.Bethesda,MD 20817.

Queries Cont.

Q-140 BOURDON Seeking info.on Alexis Bourdon/Boudreau/Bourdon  
BOUDREAU m.Margaret/Marguerite LeDoux both b.about  
BOURDEAUX 1820 Can. Ch.b.to this couple starting in  
LEDOUX 1840,Philomene 1840;Margaret 1843;Alexis 1846;  
LEDUC Dematella(Matilda 1847;Mary Ann 1850;Henry 1853  
Alexander 1854;John-Bte.(John)1856,the last  
3 ch.b.in Muskegon Michigan. Where in Can.did  
the Bourdon/Boudreau(x) family come from?  
(Editor's Note: All the counties north of  
north of Clinton Co.NY in Canada have a lot  
of Boudreau & Boudreaux families) Write  
Mrs Florence T.Meron 103 North Third St.  
Manistique,MI 49854.

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Q-141 JOLICOEUR Seeking info.for Clarisse/Clorinda Jolicoeur  
CHAUVIN who m.William Chauvin Feb.1854 Whitehall,NY  
obit stated came from Can.thru Essex Co.NY  
fth.James mth.unknown any help out there??  
(Editor's Note: Write Northeastern New York  
Genealogical Society RD 1 Comstock Rd.Whitehall  
NY 12887 They are recording the church records  
of Whitehall.) For query ansewer Write Judy  
Shovah 1965 Falkner Pl.Oxnard,CA 93033.

\*\*\*\*\*

Q-142 RICHARD Need fam.of Sophrina Richard m.Moise Dupuis ca.  
DUPUIS 1846. Moise 1st m.Marguerite Ducharme 21 Oct  
DUCHARME 1844 she d.6 Jul 1845 Mooers,NY he m.2nd  
TROMBLAY Sophrina in upstate NY or VT or Can.Moise pts.  
Rene & Josette Tromblay from St-Philippe,PQ.  
some ch.Moise & Sophrina 1850 Cen.are  
Alexandrine 3ys & Moise 5mo. listed in 1861  
Can.cen.Magog,PQ other sibs.Francois 1854;  
Philomene 1852;John 1857;Sophrina 1862;Jacques  
Marscille 1864.latter 2 bap.St-Patrice,Magog.  
Other ch.bap.Coopersville records Lisa;Alex;  
Garand;Jos-Alexandre & Rose Hurtubise;Edmond &  
Cecile Lussier.Would like to correspond with  
anyone researching Richard family. Write  
Marilyn Belleville 517 Coven Ave. Modesto,Ca  
95354 phone 209-526-2978.

\*\*\*\*\*

Q-143 ROY Looking for m.of Andry Roy(King) & Catherine  
KING Robert also Eustache David & Celeste Varry;  
DAVID their son and dau.m.at St-Peter's Plattsburgh  
VARRY 13 Aug 1865. Also looking for pts.of both  
DUQUETTE Joseph Duquette & Mathilda St-Louis,who m.  
at St.Peter's Plattsburgh,NY 7 Feb 1870  
Any help out there?? Write Norman Buskey  
30 Concord St. Needham,Ma 02194.

\*\*\*\*\*

Q-144 PATNODE Need pl.of birth of grmth Cordelia Patnode  
LAFOUNTAIN m.Arthur LaFountain 9 Jan 1888 Red Lake Falls,  
PERET dit MN.her fth.Joseph Patnode mth.Marguerite Peret  
LAPENSEE dit LaPensee. she was b.6 Feb 1864 cen.& death  
cert.says NY. Write Ione Gaudette Kilgore  
307 E.17th Apt.7 McMinnville,OR 97128.

Queries cont.

Q-145 PELTIER Alice Leocadie Peltier d/o Médare Peltier  
 PELLETIER m.Jean-Bte.Wilcott(Wolcott)who was b.1821 at  
 ANGER Vercheres,PQ & d.in Keeseville,NY 7 Apr.1889.  
 ANGIER Seek info.on the Peltier/Pelletier ancestry &  
 WILCOTT their Auger,Angier cousins. Write Mr.Koert D.  
 WOLCOTT Burnham "Highlands" Keeseville,NY 12944.  
BURNHAM (Editors note: Wilcott in french might be spelled  
 Ouellcott)

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Q-146 BOURDON Seeking m.rec.of Alexis Bourdon and Margaret  
 BURDOUX (Marguerite)LeDoux both b.ca.1820 Can.but  
 LeDOUX ch.b.to couple starting in 1840:Philomene 1840;  
 Margaret 1843;Alexis 1846;Dematella(Matilda)  
 1847;Mary Ann 1850;Henry 1853;Alexander 1854;  
MERON John-Bte.1856;the last three born in Muskegon,  
 MI. Where in Can.did this Bourdon/Bourdoux  
 family come from? Any info.write Mrs Florence  
 T.Meron 103 North Third St.Manistique,MI 49854.

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Q-147 OUELLET Emile Ouellet b.1841 Saguenay.pts Joseph  
 LaVOY Ouellet and Ida LaVoy(LaVoye) both b.ca.1820.  
 LaVOYE Need info.on these pts.  
 LaLONDE Alexander(re)(Alexis)LaLonde b.1838(?) m.  
 CAMPEAU 1 Jun 1863 Parish Curran (Hull?) to Julia  
NICHOLS Campeau.Need his pts. For the above two queries  
 Write Mr.Harold Nichols c/o Stuart Nichols 44  
Park Street Tupper Lake,NY 12986

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Q-148 DENTON Looking for Denton families in Clinton Co.  
 ALDRIDGE N.Y. Specifically Cebern Denton b.1815 Brooklyn  
 Kings,N.Y. m.Emily Aldridge,resided Chazy,N.Y.  
DENTON 1836. Have Denton information would like to  
 exchange. (Editors note: write Addie Shields  
 Clinton Co.Historian,Clinton Co.Govt.Bldg.  
 Plattsburgh,N.Y.she might be able to help)  
 Any infor.write Mrs.Jean Denton 10901 So.Inez  
Street,Whittier,CA 90605.

\*\*\*\*\*

Q-149 RANDLE Seeking contact with anyone who has info.on the  
 RANDAOUL following persons: P.R.Randle/Randaoul,b.Can.  
 PATRAW Prob.Que.before 1812,later resid.in northern NY  
 PETRIN dau.Susan Randle b.in VT ca.1832,m.Peter Patraw  
 POITRAS (Pierre Poitras) b.ca.1830 in Vercheres,PQ  
 GAUTHIER- s/o of Charles Poitras & Lorraine(Marie-Reine  
 LANDREVILLE or Marie-Lorraine Gauthier dit Landreville)  
 ch.of this m. Mary,Eliza,Caroline,William,  
 Judson,Mary Jane,Edwin,Anna,Alzara and Winifred  
ZAMELIS all b.in.Dickerson,Franklin Co.N.Y. Any infor.  
 Write Joyce(Ovitt)Zamelis 2335 S.S.H.525  
Coupeville,WA 98239.

\*\*\*\*\*

Q-150 MORRIS Seeking info.on Edward Charles Morris b.Chatham  
 LUND Eng.ca.1831.m.Mary Lund from Nova Scotia b.1834  
 They lived in Calis,ME in 1854,resid.New Auburn  
BROWN Wis.at time of death.Any info.write Mrs Hugh C.  
Brown 7500 Hwy 26 S.,Linden,CA 95236.

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Queries cont.

Q-151 BARJEROW Would like to hear from anyone searching  
 BARGAROW Barjerow,Bargarow,Badgrow,Badgerow,Badgero,  
 BADGROW Buggarow,Bergereau,in New York State,Canada,  
 BADGEROW Michigan. Mary Barjerow m.Jeremiah Stryker  
 BADGERO about 1808 Seneca Co.N.Y. Any help out there  
 BUGGAROW Write Mary Lou Orr 2620 48th,Lubbock,TX 79413.  
 BERGEREAU

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Q-152 DORE Seeking info.on Joseph Doré(Doray/Dorey/Doree)  
 DORAY b.7 May 1840 Canada. Resid.in Natural Dam near  
 DOREY Govenor & Corinth,N.Y. m.1st Betsy MacKinvin,  
 DOREE 2nd m.Virginia Caroline Presseau d. 1889.  
 MacKINVIN One son by 1st wf.,10 ch.by 2nd wf.Lumberman  
 PRESSEAU possible Roman Catholic orig.but appears to be  
 SMITH protestant after 1st m. left Canada between  
 1864-70 Any help write Nancy Smith RD 1  
 Box 360,Peru,N.Y.12972.

\*\*\*\*\*

Q-153 DUPUIS Looking for m.of Moise Dupuis & Sophrina  
 RICHARD Richard. They m.in Mooers,N.Y. in 1844/46.  
 She d.1845. Moise first son was bap. in 1850  
 and is in records in Coopersville St-Joseph's  
 church. Moise also had dau.b.in 1847 but dont  
 know where.I have the family of Moise Dupuis  
 and am looking for the family of Sophrina  
 Richard.(Editor note: If Sophrina Richard d.in  
 1845 it seems odd ch.being bap.1850 and b.1847.  
 If Sophrina d.in 1844 than I find a Moise  
 Dupuis s/o René & Josette Tremblay m.Marguerite  
 Ducharme 21 Oct 1844 in St.Joseph's Cooper-  
 Ville. And Coopersville is where the first m.  
 prob.took place perhaps in 1842 which is in  
 area of lost records.) Any help Write  
 Marilyn Belleville 517 Coven Ave.Modesto,CA  
 95354.

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Q-154 PELLERIN My fth. Henry(Honoré)P.Pellerin b.20 Jan 1887,  
 LORD Whitehall,NY m.Laura Zoé Dussault,20 Sep 1915  
 at Cohoes,NY d.8 May 1957,Cohoes,NY. Grfth  
 Joseph Pellerin b.Mar.1856,Ellenburgh,NY  
 m.Philoméne Lord,2 Dec 1877,at St-Jacques  
 de l'Achigan,PQ d.5 Dec 1919,Cahoes,NY.  
 MILEON Accord.to mar.of St-Jacques de l'Achigan  
 by Benoit Pontbriand,Joseph's pts Olivier  
 Pellerin and Lucie Lirette,both deceased at  
 time of his m. Prob.decendant of François or  
 Etienne Pellerin brothers setteled in Acadia  
 ca.1654 and 1674. And help connecting back  
 please write Gabrielle Pellerin Mileon,  
 6 Sunset View Ave. Troy,NY 12180.

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Q-155 CARMEL Seek correspondance with des.of Peter Carmel &  
 LARAMY Matilda Laramy of Blackbrook,NY Peter b.5 Sep  
 GOOLEY 1830 d.9 Apr 1882. Matilda b.28 Dec 1837 & d.  
 GOULA 20 Mar 1908. Also seeking info.surnames Gooley  
 LARAMEE (Goula) & Sequin.Write Bailey Rogers 10018  
 ROGERS Regency Ct. Cincinnati,OH 45239.

Queries cont.

Q-156 MENARD Looking for the following two marriages.  
FORCIER Joseph Menard & Gertrude Forcier/Fevrier,  
FEVRIER m.1785-1790 Sorel,PQ area. Also looking for  
LaCOY m.of Antoine LaCoe (Lucault/VanCoe ??) &  
LUCAULT Margaret(Marguerite) St-John m.1780-1800  
VanCOE Sorel,PQ area. Any help write Betty Clarke  
St-JOHN Sharon Park,Crown Point,NY 12928.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Q-157 ION Seeking beginings of my grgfth and his two  
RITCHERSON brothers. Tradition says they came across to  
New York City from Eng. The story is one bro.  
stayed in NYC and the other came to Ontario,Can  
The third they know not where he went.  
ROSS Thomas Anthony Ion b.ca.1826 m.Hannah Richerson  
also Eng.m.in Can.?? ca.1847 understood ariv.  
ca.1845-46.Any infor.write Mrs Hazel K.Ross  
RR 4, Ingersoll,Ontario,Canada N5C-3J7.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Q-158 LAUGHLIN Would like any & all info.on John Laughlin/  
LAFLIN Lafin/Loflin/McLaughlin b.Can.ca.1824 and his  
LOFLIN wf.Emily Lumby b.VT.in 1850 they lived Chazy,NY  
McLAUGHLIN in 1860,the family is listed in Potsdam,  
LUMBY St.Lawrence Co.NY. John inlisted from  
Plattsburgh,NY in the civil War and was in Co.  
"B"16 NY Inf. Their ch.were Edward b.1846 Vt,  
Maria(Mirah)b.1848 NY,Anna M.b.1851 NY,Sarah b.  
GEDLINSKE 1858 NY.(Editors note: I find the following  
m.Laughlin in Clinton Co.m.repertoire no pts  
listed in Clinton Co.m.repertoire by Pontbriand.  
Nancy m.Francis Doherty 4 Apr 1861,Sara m.  
Michael Hagan 22 Sep 1875,Jacob m.Anna Hogan  
21 Apr 1868,Elizabeth m.Jacob Holland 19 Jun  
1865 & William m.Mary McKenna 14 Feb 1871  
Elizabeth m.in Cadyville,NY rest m. at St.Peter  
in Plattsburgh,NY) Any help write Pauline  
Gedlinske 511 Upland Ave. Iowa City,IA 52240.

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Q-159 TERRY Seeking info.on John Terry(Jean-Bte.Tardif)b.ca  
TARDIF 1813 Can. m.Josette Martineau ca 1831 Can.  
MARTINEAU d.1 Jun 1890 West Chazy,NY. Ch.John b.1834  
GADBOIS m.Philemina Gadbois/Gadwa ca.1907. Michael b.  
GADWA 1838 m.Catherine McDonald ca.1876,Joseph b.1841  
McDONALD m.1st Emilia Jabaut/Jabault & 2nd m.Pheobe  
JABAUT Gumlaw & 3rd Louise Sweenard/Choiniere d.1931  
JABAULT VT.Sophia b.1843 m.Magloire Willette/Ouellette,  
SWEENARD Marine b.1859 m.Narcisse(Nelson)Aubin,Francis  
CHOINIERS (Franois)(Frank) b.1863 m.Martha Cootware  
WILLETTE (Cootwar),Joseph m.Hiram Webber. Anyone  
OUELLETTE wishing to exchange or add infor.write  
AUBIN Pearl Sauer RD 4 Box 289A Taberg,NY 13471.  
COOTWARE  
COOTWAR

SAUER

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Queries cont.

Q-160 POITRAS Seeking name of pts, places & dates of birth &  
 SICOTTE m. of (Pierre ?) Dominique Poitras b. Can. ca. 1798  
 GIBEAU & wf. (Flavia) Sylvia Sicotte b. Can. ca. 1804 &  
 GIBault living in Beekmantown, Clinton Co. N.Y. Fed. Cen.  
 BOYER 1840 and 1850. Ch: son b. ca. 1828 name unknown.  
 Tradition went to state of WA. at young age! dau.  
POITRAS name unknown, dau. Flavia b. ca. 1836 m. François  
 Gibeau/Gibault 12 Jan 1857 St. Peter's Platts-  
 burgh, NY, dau. Angelique b. ca. 1845 m. Ovide  
 Gibeau/Gibeault 31 Aug 1862 St. Peter's Platts-  
 burgh, NY, Dominique b. 1848 m. Celina Boyer  
 26 Feb 1876 St. Peter's Plattsburgh, NY. Any help  
 write Alice Dowd Poitras, 4 Dublin Ave. Nashua, NH  
03063.

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Q-161 SQUIRES grgrfth Henri Squires, a maker of sails for tall  
 CAREY ships in Que. between 1830-44. m. Que. N.D. Que.  
 CARRY 1823. His dau. m. N.D. Que. in 1844 and his gr-dau  
 CARRE in 1878. His dau. m. a John Carey/Carry/Carre.  
 John Carey's pts may have been b. Que. any help  
SNYDER out there write Mrs Gilbert Snyder, 821-204  
 East Brighton Ave. Syracuse, NY 13205.

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Q-162 SHOEN Need death date of William Shoen ca. 1770  
 SHEPARD wf. Salley Shepard m. in Can., lived on Stacey's  
 Island around 1800. Interested in sharing info.  
VAN LERBERG on Shoen family. Write Cleo Shoen Van Lerberg,  
 5147 Mansfield Lane, Shawnee, KS. 66203.

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Q-163 OUELLET Seeking area of b. in Que. and pts of Claude  
 OUELLETTE Ouellet/Ouellette sometimes spelled Houalet/  
 WILLET Willette. b. ca. Aug/Sep 1803. m. Nov. 1819  
 WILLETTE St-Philippe de Laprairie, Que. no pts listed.  
 HOUALET Also his last name not listed. m. Catherine  
 CHAPERON Chaperon both supposed of that parish.  
HEBERT Any help out there write Barbara Hebert,  
 1337 Worcester St. Indian Orchard, MA 01151.

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Q-164 BLANCHARD Looking for info. on Pierre (Peter) Blanchard  
 BROCK 1746-1823 d. Chazy, NY & Martha Brock 1758-1848.  
 BURNHAM Also Louis Burnham 1791 b. Can. d. Chazy, NY &  
 Martha Blanchard b. 1789 d. Chazy, NY dau. of Peter  
CLARK ?? Any info. write Alan Clark 822 W. Lancaster,  
 Orlando, FL. 32809.

\*\*\*\*\*

Q-165 DeFOER Joseph DeFoer/Dufour b. ca. 1800 Que. m. Lucy  
 DeFOY Tromblee/Tromblay in Que. d. 28 Apr 1888 age 87yr  
 DuFOUR in Hubbard Minn. listed on Saranac Township,  
 TROMBLEE Clinton, Co. NY 1850 Fed. Cen. sons John & Joseph  
 TREMBLAY Jr. both Civil War vets. need the names of his  
 pts and his wf's pts also son Joseph Jr m.  
BLODGETT Alice Defoer/Dufour his cousin need her pts  
 names. Write Marjorie Blodgett PO Box 94,  
 Washougal, WA. 98671.

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Queries cont.

Q-166 GAGNON Need ch.of Isaac Gagnon(Gonyo) and Marie Marquis,  
GONYO lived in West Chazy,Clinton Co.N.Y. ca 1837.  
MARQUIS Also her birth and death date and place.  
(Editors note: In the marriages of Clinton Co.  
by Mr.Pontbriand I only find one ch.of Isaac  
Gagnon & Marie Marquis,there may be others with  
pts not listed. Louis s/o Isaac & Marie Marquis  
m.Rose Carry 15 Aug 1848 St.Joseph's Coopers-  
ville,NY).Any other help write Betty Plombon,  
403 Franklin,Stanley,WI.54768.

PLOMBON

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Q-167 REGNIER Searching for death & burial of Isaac Regnier,  
in the 1880 census he is living at Champlain,NY  
with his dau.Delphine he was about 80 yrs than.  
Write Dorothy Mayou Hartley,17405 So.Woodland  
Road,Shaker Heights,OH 44120.

HARTLEY

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Q-168 LAFOUNTAIN Searching for pts of Adolph Lafountain who m.  
FOUNTAIN Julia Roy before 1843 and his brother(?).  
Alfred Lafountain who m.Amelia ?,both settled  
in Redford,Clinton Co.NY.Write Lynne Moretti  
231 Brigantine Circle,Norwell,MA 02061.

MORETTI

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Q-169 PATNODE Need the exact place of b.of Cordella Patnode  
PATENAUDE (Patenaude) b.6 Feb 1864 N.Y. Also need vitals  
PERET dit on Marguerite Peret dit LaPensee who m. Joseph  
LaPensee Patnode/Patenaude.Write Ione Gaudette Kilgore,  
319 E.17th #1,McMinnville,OR 97128.

KILGORE

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Q-170 FECTEAU Need info.on Abraham Fecteau/Filteau/Fecto,b.ca  
FACTEAU 1810 Lower Can.d.1895 Saranac,NY.To USA Saranac  
FILTEAU Clinton Co.N.Y. ca.1830 He is assumed to have  
FECTO been m.2x's 1st Millissa ? and 2nd wf was  
Marcelline Brault. almost 20 ch.between the 2  
wf's. Also might be Facteau. Write Guy Facteau,  
Box 351 Dannemora,NY 12929.

FACTEAU

\*\*\*\*\*

Q-171 PALMER Would like to correspond with any Palmer that  
has a Amos Palmer b.before 1780 in their line.  
Write Dorothy M.Baley 2706 N.Russet,Portland,  
OR.97217

BALEY

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Q-172 DAUDELIN Trying to locate date & p.o.death of Mary  
BLANCHARD Daudelin, wf.of Joseph Blanchard,who d.in  
New Orleans in the Civil War in 1864. She was  
in the Blackbrook,Clinton Co.NY area at one  
time. b.ca.1820 Can.9 dau's & 1 son Peter.  
Write Mrs Robert G.Gates,3616 Northeast 115th,  
Seattle,WA 98125.

GATES

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## Queries cont

### Ansewer

Q-93 RAND

Olivier Rand 1857-1933, Eva Rand 1862-1929. She was the dau. of David L. Rand 10 Jul 1906 b. Nova Scotia; son of David Rand & Sarah Heaton Nova Scotia. Write Evelyn Tyler Courtemanche, 13 Madison Ave., Troy, N.Y. 12180 for additional information. Thank you Evelyn.

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This is our third journal, back issues are available at \$5.00 each with current year membership. Please submit your queries now for the spring 1986 journal due out May 1986. One free query per journal & \$3.00 each additional query (for members) \$5.00 each query non-member \$2.00 additional if a copy of that journal containing the query is wanted. I may have misspelled a word here and there because in some cases it was hard to read the writing also I may have left out a query or two not on purpose. I found a couple of queries I had missed last journal and I printed them this time. If I missed a query bring it to my attention and I'll print it in the spring journal. Please fill out the questionnaire as it will help make a better journal to serve you the members better. Please if you answer a query in our journal send us a copy of the answer so we can print the answer in our next journal therefore helping not only the person who entered the query but others who may be looking for the same.

Editor

The end

**Northern New York American-Canadian  
Genealogical Society**

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