

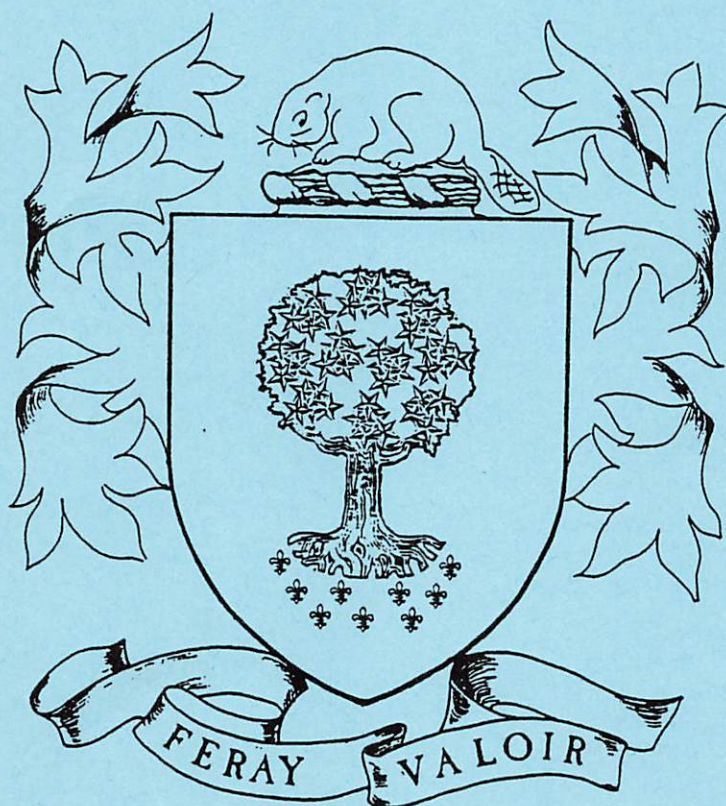
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# LINKS

Volume 14, No. 1

Issue Number 27

Winter 2009



Journal of the  
***Vermont French-Canadian  
Genealogical Society***



# **THE VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society was founded at Burlington, Vermont in March 1996. It holds its research meetings every Tuesday evening and on Saturday afternoons,\* at the Society's library located in Rooms 202, 203 and 204 of Dupont Hall, Ethan Allen Avenue in the Fort Ethan Allen Complex, Colchester, Vermont. Access, including a handicapped ramp, and parking are best in the rear of the building, via Hegeman Avenue.

The chief objectives of the Society are:

- to provide aid to members in their research and to encourage them to learn more about their rich history
- to be a repository for Vermont French-American genealogical and historical data
- to promote the highest standard of ethics among genealogists.

Membership is open to any person, upon submission of application, agreement to the VT-FCGS code of ethics, and payment of annual dues.

Library Hours: Every Tuesday 3:00 to 9:30 PM, and every Saturday of the month 10 AM to 4 PM from September to June and one Saturday a month during the summer. The Library will not be open on a Saturday that falls on a Holiday weekend, including the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

Out of state visitors may make special arrangements to use the research library at other times. To do so call either: Janet Eno Landry (802-864-6037), or John Fisher (802-862-8082).

Web Page: <http://www.vt-fcgs.org>

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***In many of our pursuits we collect things,  
in genealogy we collect ancestors.***

# **LINKS**

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Volume 14 No. 1

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# LINKS

## Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

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## **PRESIDENT'S LETTER**

I begin with a thank you to the VT-FCGS Board of Directors which meets once a month to conduct the responsibilities and activities for the Society. A lot of planning, effort and dedication by these members is the reason the Society is flourishing.

The Board continues to increase the research opportunities and activities for our membership. Seven classes are being offered in the first four months of this year. We are available to speak at other organizations by request. If you know of a group that would like to learn more about starting genealogy research, call me at 846-7897.

Seven computers are available in our computer room for members to do Internet research and there are volunteers to show you how. We also have the Vermont Vital Records with births, marriages and deaths from 1760 to 1941. So, now you can save yourself a trip to Middlesex. Many repertoires have been added to our book collection. We now occupy 3 large rooms and a storage room.

We welcome copies of your family's genealogy to add to our bookcases. Cousins are finding cousins in this wonderful collection. Some have even found their brick wall."

We are invited to visit the American-Canadian Genealogical Society in Manchester, NH on March 20 and 21. A trip is being organized. Visit the library for details.

The Fall Conference is tentatively scheduled for October 23. Location and speakers will be announced. We will have booths in June and July at the Vermont History Expo in Tunbridge, VT and at Vergennes French Heritage Day.

Our "Les Filles du Roi – Soldats du Carignan Program" is progressing nicely. There were 167 marriages between these two groups from 1665 to 1673. You are sure to find one in your ancestry. Earn a beautiful pin by building a family tree back to one of these marriages.

If you have an e-mail address, be sure to send your updated e-mail address to [VTFRGENEALOGY@aol.com](mailto:VTFRGENEALOGY@aol.com). You will receive information sooner and save us some postage.

Please tell others about our Society and please renew your membership if you have not already done so. We depend on memberships to sustain our growing library.

Sheila Morris  
January 25, 2010

## **What was the real SIGNATURE Event of the Champlain Quadricentennial?**

*John Fisher, #2*

In 2009 we celebrated the 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Samuel de Champlain's discovery of Lake Champlain in 1609. Many of these events had been in the planning stage since May of 2004 and maybe even earlier.

In 1909, there were several very dramatic Signature Events in Burlington, VT; Plattsburg, NY; and Isle La Motte, VT. Many high ranking officials from New York, Vermont, Quebec, France and even President Taft attended these huge events. The Signature Event was a massive floating stage, many canoes, and many actors dressed as Native Americans, French and Americans. This stage was towed from location to location among these three cities, and thousands of people witnessed this extravaganza.

The Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society participated in many of the events in the Champlain Valley this past year; first in St Albans on June 20<sup>th</sup>, and then at Champlain College on July 2-3-4 and 5; and next at the Burlington Franco-American Day on 8<sup>th</sup> of July. On July 18 we were at the Vergennes French Heritage Day, and on the 19<sup>th</sup> some of us attended the Champlain Statue re-dedication at Isle La Motte, and we also attended the Crown Point Quadricentennial Day on September 19.

My evaluation of the best Signature Event is based on an actual re-enactment of anything related to Champlain, or lectures or readings of Champlain, or a significant Franco-American activity. Ironically, some of these highly rated Signature Events were lacking in all areas.

By far, in First Place, the Champlain College Symposium on Samuel de Champlain was the most extraordinary event of the year. It was hosted by Willard Stern Randall and Nancy Nahra (his wife), both professors at Champlain College. This event consisted of four days of talks related to Samuel de Champlain and the unveiling and dedication of a new 7 foot bronze statue of Champlain overlooking the lake that he named after himself in 1609. It was created by Jim Sardonis, who also created the "Whales Tails" off Interstate 89 in South Burlington, and it shows a young Champlain using a telescope to view Lake Champlain. The Keynote Speaker was David Hackett Fischer who spoke about his book, "Champlain's Dream." Our society participated in days 3 and 4. We had a huge display on 15 tables in the Hauke Center and our President, Sheila Morris, gave two talks about French-Canadian genealogy. Many people commented about her very professional delivery and graphics. I am not giving this celebration the Number 1 award because of the 4 days of superb meals, lunches and snacks; but it certainly was a great part of this event, which was "Four-Star" in every aspect.

Tied for Second Place were the celebrations at Isle La Motte, VT and Crown Point, NY. In Isle La Motte we were treated by the Society of St Edmund to a great speaker, Sylvie Beaudreau of SUNY Plattsburgh (who also spoke at Champlain College) and then we attended the re-dedication of the Champlain statue, which was created from granite at the 1967 Exposition in Montreal, Quebec. Later we were treated to a BBQ on the beautiful grounds at Ste Anne Shrine, where the Carignan-Saliere Regiment built Fort Ste Anne in 1666.

The other Second Place Event was at Crown Point and hosted by Tom Hughes. It began with a lecture by Professor Frances Sikola Chevalier of Norwich University. She talked about the "La France" sculpture by Auguste Rodin that is imbedded within the Champlain Monument at Crown Point, and its refurbishment this year. Next was an outdoor (a beautiful and sunny day) lecture by David Hackett



Fischer followed by a very generous question and answer period. Very enjoyable. Afterward the Norwich University French Students sang several traditional French songs and I then toured the refurbished Champlain Monument. Unfortunately, I had to leave early to attend a wedding.

On July 18, we participated in the Vergennes French Heritage Festival. This was our 4<sup>th</sup> year at this event and it's much better every year. Marguerite Senecal does a wonderful job of putting this together, and she has a very successful formula. There are great displays, and many wonderful musical groups and singers. This is always a very special event for me. As usual, our 12 by 24 foot tent was swamped with people all day, perusing our many displays on the French Experience, and also our special Champlain project called, "They Walked with Champlain." Many of our members created colorful Family Tree Maker Charts that showed their lineage back to these people that lived during Samuel de Champlain's time before 1635. There were many re-enactors from Montreal and also Don Thompson who portrayed Samuel de Champlain here and also at Crown Point.

Next was the St Albans French Heritage Festival in Taylor Park. This was the second year of this event originally hosted by Chris Rottler, husband of Vermont's French singer Michele Choiniere. He expanded the leadership to many St Albans residents who have greatly expanded the event from the first year, to two celebrations for the Quadricentennial, one in downtown Taylor Park, and the other in St Albans Bay featuring the Lois McClure Canal Boat from the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum in Basin Harbor, VT. There were many displays in Taylor Park and lots of great French music all day. What a treat! We had our usual 24 by 12 foot tent and the same great displays as in Vergennes.

Last but not least was the Franco-American Day in Burlington. Burlington had about 14 days of celebration but no re-enactment, and no great lectures. I had to select from two possible French or historical events to participate in. It was either the History Expo in Battery Park or Franco-American Day. I chose the right event, Franco-American Day, because the History Expo in Battery Park never materialized. I went there but not one historical society in Vermont was there, even though they were all invited. We participated in Franco-American Day with a much smaller display than normal. Day after day, many events were rained out by some very serious rain. We showed up at City Hall Park early in the morning. It had rained the previous evening and threatened all day, and finally did rain quite hard. Luckily, the organizers anticipated this and told us to move into City Hall and find a space. Well, space was tight and when we set up the few displays that we had, other groups complained that we were blocking their displays. We finally worked it out, but it was cramped. We enjoyed listening to the great French music from the Beaudoin Family and other groups. However, the schedules were changed from what had been advertised and many people missed the musical groups they came for. As I stated earlier, Burlington had about 14 days of various acts but 95 percent of them had nothing to do with Samuel de Champlain and what was billed as the great Signature Event for the year was a disappointment to most Franco-Americans. Many good shows but nothing to tie them to this 'once a century' event.

All in all it was an exciting and a very busy year for our society. Our "Walk with Champlain" project which we participated in with Julie Dowd of the Northern New York American Canadian Genealogical Society (NNYACGS) in Keeseville, NY was a great success. Many thanks to all of our members who assisted at these events all year long.

## Champlain Statue at Isle La Motte Rededicated - July 19, 2009

*John Fisher #2*



On Sunday, July 19, 2009 the statue of Samuel de Champlain at Isle La Motte was rededicated. The Edmundite Fathers and Ste Anne's Shrine observed the Quadricentennial by a celebration of the Eucharist at 10:30 am by Bishop Salvatore Matano. Later at 12:30 they celebrated Mass for the New York Knights of Columbus.

Kathy and I toured the grounds and met many other members of VT-FCGS such as Joan Flynn, Rae Laitres and Marge Hennessey as well as Stella and Gaston Tessier and Jeannine Mercure, plus many other Burlingtonians.

At 1 pm there was a talk by Professor Sylvie Beaudreau of SUNY Plattsburgh, who spoke of "Ste Anne of Isle La Motte, the Champlain Tercentenary, and the Construction of Franco American Catholic Identity," which lasted about 45 minutes. Following her talk and slide show,

we all walked to the Champlain Monument which was sculpted at the 1967 Expo in Montreal, and placed here at Isle La Motte afterward. Marilyn Cormier, assistant to the president of St Michaels College, read part of Samuel de Champlain's words as he entered the lake in 1609. She was followed by Father Michael Cronogue who blessed the statue and re-dedicated it.



After this we all attended an excellent and delicious Bar-B-Q consisting of chicken, hamburgers, hot dogs and many salads and extras, which was provided by the Abbey Caterers for the Edmundites. During this meal we listened to the music of the Highland Weavers.

Again, we had a wonderful and sunny day. Although threatened periodically with possible showers, they never materialized and everyone had a great time here at Isle La Motte.



## **VT-FCGS at the Burlington Franco-American Day**

Wednesday, July 8, 2009

*John Fisher #2*

Burlington's Quadricentennial Celebration was a two week event. Wednesday was Franco-American Day and our society volunteered to have a booth at the event. This event began at noon and lasted until about 5 pm. It included some great French musicians and included *Michele Choiniere, Va-et-Vient, Trio Gusto, and Beaudoin Legacy*. It was scheduled to take place at the Champlain Valley Stage which had been set up in City Hall Park in Burlington for about a week. We had some stormy weather for about a week, and for the two days before the big day I was watching the weather real carefully. I arrived at the park at 11 am and soon determined that due to the weather, the event had been moved indoors at City Hall. This was good news because now there was no chance of a rainout, and eventually it did rain later in the day, but it wasn't a serious storm. More good news, as I did not have to erect both of our 12 by 12 foot canopies, and did not have to lug in any tables or chairs because there were plenty inside. The bad news was that we had to squeeze into the foyer of City Hall with another event that had many displays. We finally worked out an agreeable arrangement with them and set up our displays, which were basically what we had in St Albans a few weeks before, and would have at Vergennes on July 18<sup>th</sup>.



We had some generous volunteer members from our society, namely Don and Janice Gendreau, Lynn Landry Johnson, Janet Eno Landry and other members who stopped by, Joan Flynn, Rae Laitres and Carolyn Mongeon. Most visits to our displays occurred during the breaks between the music, and not many people discussed genealogy, but they did pick up our literature and Champlain bookmarks, etc. They mostly checked out our displays on Samuel Champlain, the 'Walk with Champlain' project, our map with the percentages of French people by town, and other historical exhibits while we listened to, and enjoyed the music. Many thanks to our volunteers who took their time to help out.

## VT-FCGS at the St Albans Heritage Festival



On Saturday, June 20 our society hosted a booth at the St Albans Heritage Festival in Taylor Park. We arrived at 8 AM and started setting up the two 12 foot by 12 foot canopies. Next were the four tables for our displays. John Fisher was assisted by four volunteers, Ed McGuire, Alan Cassavoy, Nancy Lecuyer and Lynn Landry Johnson. We set up our display of 4 posterboards for the "They Walked with Champlain" project, and other posterboards about Samuel de Champlain and Franco Americans in Vermont. We also had several types of brochures with info about our society, plus the Tanguay volumes and about 10 of our Marriage and Baptism parish books from the St Albans and Burlington area. On another table, we had a display of books about Samuel de Champlain and the 1909 Tercentenary Celebration (300<sup>th</sup> year) which was a huge endeavor and it was also very well documented.

The weather cooperated with us most of the day with no rain, but the sun was also scarce. The temperature was fine though. We were treated to some great music throughout the day, first by Michele Choiniere; and then the fiddler Don Roy, and folk artist Josee Vachon, as well as Benoit Bourque, and The Fiddleheads. We were one of about 30 or 40 tents or canopies in Taylor Park. We had visitors at our tent for most of the day. The greatest interest by far was the posterboards on our "Walk with Champlain" project. The map of the French population of each town in Vermont was also popular.

We were very surprised to see Gloria Pratt and her daughter Anastasia (Stacey) Pratt of the Northern New York American Canadian Genealogical Society (NNYACGS) of Keeseville, NY and Plattsburgh, NY walking toward our booth, carrying many books and their table. We pitched in and assisted them in putting up their canopy and getting them set up. Anastasia has replaced Addie Shields as the County Historian at the Clinton County Historians Office. It was good for both of our societies to present our information to all our visitors together. We had hours of communication with Gloria and Stacey. I have provided a Link to her Clinton County Historian office at our website at [www.vt-fcgs.org](http://www.vt-fcgs.org). Just click on "Other Internet Resources" on our main page, and then look into the New York section.

The music ended about 4:30 pm and everyone started to break down their tents and canopies, and we did the same; and we were soon on our way home. It was a very successful day. Many thanks to our volunteers who spent the day talking to, and advising our visitors. Hopefully the St Albans French Heritage Festival will continue every year.

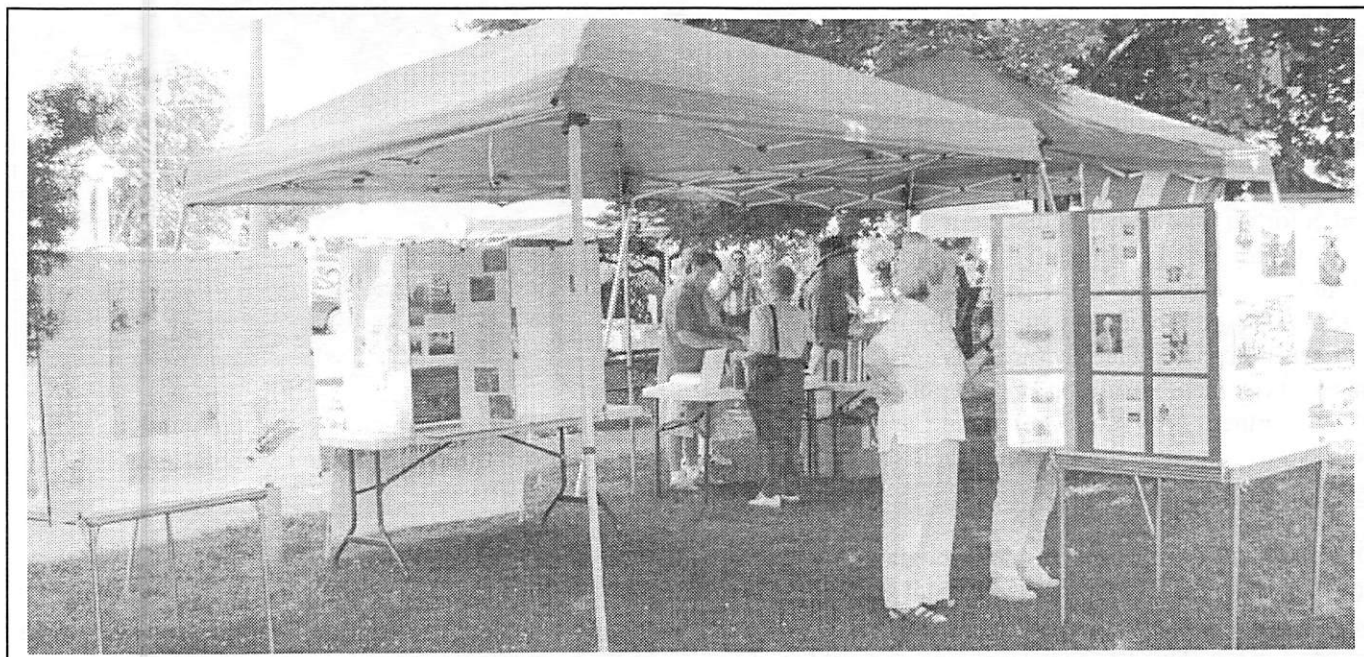


## **The 2009 Vergennes French Heritage Festival** **July 18, 2009**

The Vergennes French Heritage Festival has been my favorite summer celebration for the last few years. Our society, the Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society has been involved since it began. Marguerite Senecal has done such an excellent job in putting this together each year, and she has always added more each year to make it better than the last.



Vermont has been deluged more than usual with many rainfalls and thunderstorms. The weather is critical to any outdoor event in Vermont, and I watched the weather very carefully this year. I watched with trepidation as the radar showed masses of clouds heading for Vermont and Vergennes. There was a deluge of rain all through the early morning on Saturday, a deluge that would have wiped out the whole event. However, when I left for Vergennes at 7:00 am it looked like it might clear as the day drew on.



As Chet Bodette and Lee Gilbert assisted me in setting up our two canopies in the park, the wind stirred the trees and sent the leftover from the leaves onto us and the canopies. However, the sky proceeded to get better and sunnier as the day went on, with a few scary times when it looked like we might get some winds and get rained on sometime soon. It turned out to be a wonderful day after all. We learned later that Shelburne and Williston had a downpour, but luckily it missed Vergennes.



Before 10 am we were assisted by Marge Allard and Janet Landry in completing our setting up. We brought our regular information, our Tanguay volumes and all of our published repertoires of Vermont Catholic Churches, plus several types of brochures and business cards for our society and some Champlain Bookmarks specially made for the event. I normally bring eight posterboards which we install on two card tables, but this year I brought six more posterboards and several large Champlain Maps. People really enjoy looking at our informative posterboards

and they are more likely to stop by and talk to us about what they have read, and then get more interested in our society and genealogy.

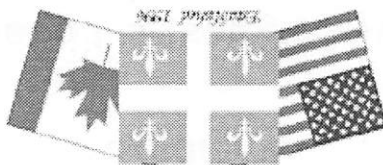
The map of the Champlain Valley, which was made by Professor Andre Senecal when he was at UVM, shows all the Vermont towns and what percent of the inhabitants are of French ancestry. It is the thing that always attracts people first. The towns were later color-coded by Tom and Sheila Morris, making it much easier to see where most of the French Canadians settled in Vermont. The people later go on to view all the remaining posterboards such as our four "Walked with Champlain" boards which are very popular, because they are interesting and colorful; with names such as our Lt. Governor Brian Dubie and his brother Mike Dubie who leads the Vermont National Guard; and even Chelsea Clinton and her mom Hillary are featured, as are many of our members along with members of the Northern New York American Canadian Genealogical Society (NNYACGS), our sister society in Keeseville, NY. It was actually Julie Dowd of their society who began this great project. She also is their webmaster at [www.nnyacgs.com](http://www.nnyacgs.com).

At right: Lausanne Labombarde on fiddle with Accordionist.



Our booth attracted many people throughout the day; actually it was the largest turnout of any event which we attended this year. By 4 pm, we were all very tired from talking to people all day long and we dismantled our booth. My wife Kathy and I attended the French Mass at St Peter's church in Vergennes and then headed home. It was a wonderful day. This has been a very successful Quadricentennial year for our society, thanks to all of our members who assisted at our many events.





# VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

FILLES DU ROI - SOLDATS DU CARIGNAN

## Program Rules

1. This program is intended for French-Canadian descendants to become aware of, appreciate, and experience pride in their rich cultural heritage.
2. Participation is for those who are able to trace their ancestry to a Filles du Roi who married a Soldat du Carignan in New France.
3. The VT-FCGS Filles & Soldats Program begins on October 24, 2009.
4. A \$4.00 application fee must be submitted along with a family tree showing the applicant's ancestral line, by marriages, back to a Filles du Roi marriage.
5. One specially designed pin will be awarded to each successful applicant. Additional pins can be purchased for \$4.00 each.
6. Copies of the family tree should be brought to the VT-FCGS library in Colchester or mailed to VT-FCGS, Filles du Roi Program, P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406.
7. Family trees will be displayed at the VT-FCGS library and on our web site with permission of the applicant.

## Application Form

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town/City \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

Permission for VT-FCGS to display your family tree yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

(Attach check or cash and family tree)

## A Carignan-Salières Soldier who Wed a “Fille du Roi”

~

**Jean Besset dit Brisetout & Anne Seigneur  
Parents of  
Marguerite Besset who married Jacques Poissant**

*By John R. Fisher # 2*

### The Carignan-Salières Regiment



The pleas of the colonists of New France for assistance in their struggle with the Iroquois Indians were answered in 1665 with the arrival of the first French regular troops in Canada, the Carignan-Salières Regiment. Between June and September 1665, some 1,200 soldiers and their officers arrived in Quebec, under the leadership of Lt. General Alexander de Prouville.

The series of forts established by the Regiment along the Richelieu River, including Fort Ste Anne on Isle La Motte, Vermont in 1666; along with the success of its second campaign into the land of the Mohawk Indians, led to a long period of peace for the colony, which permitted it to prosper. However, King Louis XIV's plan included the permanent settlement of many of the soldiers and officers in Canada. Over 400 of these troops, including our stalwart ancestor, remained in the colony, many of whom married the newly arrived “Filles du Roi.”

### The “Filles du Roi” or “Daughters of the King”



The recruiting of *Filles du Roi* took place largely in Paris, Rouen and other northern cities by merchants and ship outfitters. A screening process required each girl to present her birth certificate and a recommendation from her parish priest or local magistrate stating that she was free to marry. It was necessary that the girls be of appropriate age for giving birth and that “they be healthy and strong for country work, or that they at least have some aptitude for household chores.”

The cost of sending each *Fille du Roi* to New France was 100 *livres*: 10 for the recruitment, 30 for clothing and 60 for the crossing itself --the total being roughly equivalent to \$1,425 in the year 2000. In addition to having the costs of her passage paid by the state, each girl received an assortment of practical items in a case: a *coiffe*, bonnet, taffeta handkerchief, pair of stockings, pair of gloves, ribbon, four shoelaces, white thread, 100 needles, 1,000 pins, a comb, pair of scissors, two knives and two *livres* in cash. Upon arrival, the *Filles* received suitable clothing and some provisions.

All of the *Filles du Roi* first landed at Québec City where 560 remained, with 133 being sent to Montréal and 75 to Trois-Rivières. While awaiting marriage, they were lodged in houses in dormitory-style settings under the care of a female chaperone or directress where they were taught practical skills and chores to help them in their future household duties. Suitors would come to the house to make their selection, and the directress would oversee the encounters.

When selecting a *Fille du Roi*, the suitor looked beyond outward appearances and considered the practical attributes of a bride that would be adapted or disposed to the rigors of the colony. The preference seems to have been for peasant girls because they were healthy and industrious, (and not afraid of hard work) as opposed to city girls who were often considered lightheaded and lazy. Marie de l'Incarnation, mother superior of the Ursuline convent at Québec City and one of Québec's early female founders, requested in 1668: "From now on, we only want to ask for village girls who are as fit for work as men, experience having shown that those who are not raised [in the country] are not fit for this country."

Every *Fille du Roi* had the right to refuse any marriage offer that was presented. In order to make an informed decision to accept a would-be husband, the girls asked questions about the suitor's home, finances, land and profession. Having a home of one's own was one of the most important considerations for a *Fille du Roi*. According to Marie de l'Incarnation, "The smartest [among the suitors] began making an *habitation* one year before getting married, because those with an *habitation* find a wife easier. It's the first thing that the girls ask about, wisely at that, since those who are not established suffer greatly before being comfortable." After agreeing to marry, the couple appeared in front of a notary to have a marriage contract drawn up, and the wedding ceremony generally followed within 30 days. For the *Filles du Roi*, the average interval between arrival and marriage was four to five months, although the average interval for girls aged 13 to 16 was slightly longer than fifteen months.

In addition to any dowry of goods that the bride may have brought with her from France, each couple was given an assortment of livestock and goods to start them off in married life: a pair of chickens and pigs, an ox, a cow and two barrels of salted meat. The King's Gift of 50 *livres* is believed to have been a customary addition to the dowry, but only 250 out of 606 known marriage contracts make reference to an additional dowry given by the King. Once married, there was an incentive to have large families. A yearly pension of 300 *livres* was granted to families with ten children, rising to 400 *livres* for 12 children and more for larger families.

[Source: *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673* by Peter J. Gagné. Pawtucket, RI: Quinton Publications, 2001. pp 15-42]

Most of the millions of people of French Canadian descent today, both in Quebec and the rest of Canada and the USA, are descendants of one or more of these courageous women of the 17th century.



*John Fisher to Carignan Soldier 'Jean Besser' and Fille du Roi 'Anne Seigneur'*



Jean Besset dit Bissat

**Jean Besset dit Bissat**  
**Anne Seigneur**  
 Married: 03 Jul 1655  
 in Fort St. Louis, Chamblay, Quebec

**Marguerite BESSETTE**  
**Jacques POISSANT**  
 Married: Est. 1658-1660  
 in Saguenay or Chamblay, Quebec

**Pierre POISSANT**  
**St. Angélique GIRON**  
 Married: 16 Age 1736  
 in Saguenay, Quebec

**Pierre-François POISSANT**  
**St. Catherine MONET**  
 Married: 17 Age 1763  
 in St. Philippe, Quebec

**Pierre-Amable POISSANT**  
**Marie-Joseph LONGTIN**  
 Married: 05 Jul 1792  
 in St. Philippe, Quebec

**Laurent POISSANT**  
**Marguerite L. DEMERS**  
 Married: 10 Feb 1822  
 in Saguenay, Quebec

**Laurent David POISSANT**  
**Juhenne ROBERT**  
 Married: 13 Jan 1851  
 in St. Edouard, Quebec

**Napoléon POISSANT**  
**Esther (dit Lanckneux) SOREL**  
 Married: 02 Apr 1878  
 in St. Edouard de Saguenay, Quebec

**Joseph Arthur POISSANT-FISHER**  
**Océvie DORÉ**  
 Married: 27 May 1904  
 in Burlington, VT at St. Joseph Church by Fr. J.A. LeClerc

**Arthur Joseph FISHER**  
**Marie Anna FOURASSA**  
 Married: 15 Aug 1928  
 in St. Francis Xavier, Wausau, WI

**John Richard FISHER**  
**Kathleen Claire DEAN**  
 Married: 24 Jan 1965  
 in Burlington, VT



Jean Besset arrives in Quebec 19 June 1665 on 'Le Vieux Sineon'



Anne Seigneur arrives in Quebec in 1668



Jean is in the 'Latour' company of the Carignan Salieres Regiment



Blessed Brother Andre Bessette

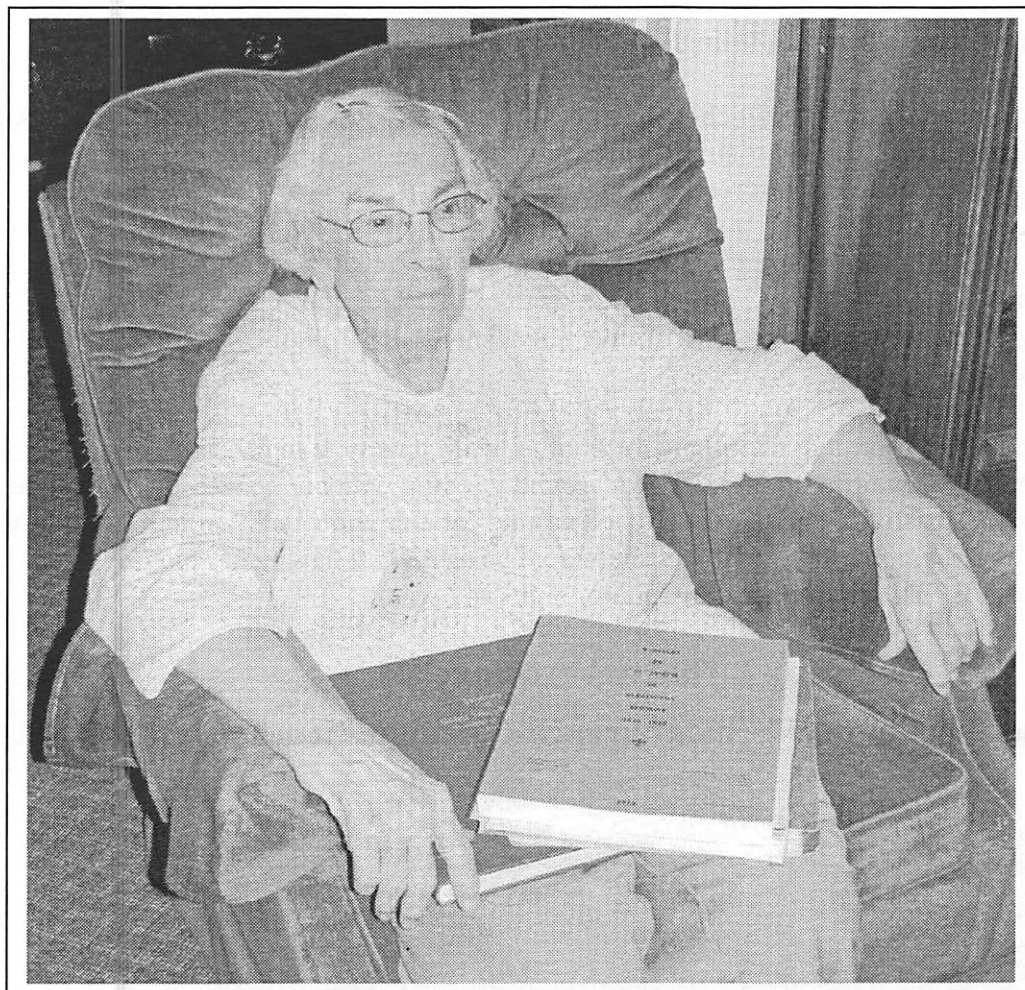


Fort St. Louis & Chamblay at Chamblay, Quebec



St. Joseph Oratory Montreal, Quebec

## Veronique Gassette Celebrates her 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday!



Veronique is a very special lady. She is an Honorary Member of our society and she celebrated her 100<sup>th</sup> birthday on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2009. She lead the way for all of us French Canadian genealogists here in Vermont.

I visited her recently at the Pillsbury Gazebo apartments in South Burlington and though I went directly to her room, alas she was not there. After asking around, I found that she was on a walk outside of the building and I went in that direction, finally catching her re-entering the building on the far end, with her wheeled walker. We walked back inside

together and began our little visit which lasted for almost two hours.

Veronique was born on 22 Oct 1909 and was baptized on 24 Oct 1909 at St Joseph church. She was the daughter of Joseph Gassett and Eva Cartier, and her godparents were Francis Gassett and Philomene Gassett. Veronique mostly kept to herself through the years because she was usually on a mission, which always involved genealogy. In the photo above, she has some of her works that she completed over these many years of effort on her part.

I believe that her most important effort was the St Joseph, Burlington, VT repertoire of marriages from 1834 to 1930. She completed this huge task and the book was published in 1978 by "Editions Bergeron & Fils enr'g of Montreal, P.Q." This book which contains 4,004 marriages has been the lone repertoire in Vermont for many years.

In 1985 she collaborated with Virginia DeMarce and Allen Stratton on the book, "Notebook: French Canadian Settlement in the Champlain Islands, Grand Isle County, Vermont, before the year 1880." The work is also displayed online on the Internet at Rootsweb at <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vtgrandi/demarce/intro.htm> and it's a valuable resource for research in Northwest Vermont.

Being an early parishioner of St Joseph church in Burlington, Veronique responded to a call to pull together a history of the parish. She made a significant contribution to this book which was published in 1988 as "History of Saint Joseph Parish, Burlington, Vermont 1830 – 1987."

In 1994, Veronique published the "French-Canadian Names: Vermont Variants" for the Vermont Historical Society, which contained some particularly interesting treats of the corruption of French Canadian names as they appeared in Vermont records.

While she was researching in Washington, DC, Veronique noticed that they had indexed her St Joseph repertoire book under 'church history.' She notified them of the error and suggested that it be re-indexed in the genealogy section. She was proud to receive an official letter from them, explaining that her book had been re-indexed correctly.

After an hour of our visit, Veronique took me for another walk, this time to check on her mail and to visit her other neighbors in the waiting room. She gets around just fine with her walker and she knows most of her neighbors well. Prior to visiting her, I searched around for any photos of Veronique and found only one very old one in a parish book. I thought that she would be shy about having her picture taken but she was very gracious about letting me take as many photographs as I wanted.

**Happy Birthday Veronique!!!**

**From all the members of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society.**



### **New Cemetery Database - Woonsocket, RI Area**

Announcing a new Database section has just been added to the American-French Genealogical Society website.

It contains Cemetery data for a number of local cemeteries in and around Woonsocket, R.I. USA

This is a free database with a persons name and could also contain, place of birth, Parents, Parents place of birth, spouse, military involvement (W.W.I, W.W.II, Civil war, etc.), Undertaker, Cemetery, Plot and lot numbers and also miscellaneous information.

Over 107,000 Searchable listings, both by Surname and Maiden name.

<http://www.afgs.org/AFGS-Databases.html>



## **Fall Conference - October 24, 2009**

The Conference was held again at the comfortable space provided by BioTek of Winooski. A huge thank you goes to Mike Sevigny who works at BioTek.

Registration began at 9:30 am with the program commencing at 10 am. Over eighty members and guests were in attendance. Lynn Gauthier and Janet Landry's capable hands took charge of the food. Coffee, donuts, and cider were served in the morning, with lunch provided later for a small donation.

The speakers were incredibly good. Professor Vince Feeney spoke in the morning, much to the delight of many members. When the professor asked for a show of hands for those with Irish ancestors at least 1/3 of the audience responded. Just recently Images From the Past published his "Finnigans, Slaters and Stonepeppers: A History of the Irish in Vermont." In 2000 the Winooski Historical Society published his "Great Falls on Onion River: A History of Winooski, Vermont."

Past President John Fisher presented a Certificate of Appreciation to retiring treasurer, Lee Gilbert. Lee has generously served as the VT-FCGS treasurer since the beginning of the society in 1996. John Fisher also told of his visit to present another award given to our honorary member, Veronique Gassette, on her 100<sup>th</sup> birthday.

President Sheila Morris explained the new program "Filles du Roi – Soldats du Carignan" which is being promoted by the VT-FCGS. Anyone with French Canadian ancestry can submit a list of marriages (beginning with their parents) back to a marriage between a Fille du Roi and a Soldat du Carignan, along with an application fee of four dollars. This will entitle them to receive a special pin.

Joan Flynn, chairwoman of the nominating committee, read the slate of officers and directors nominated for 2010. Members voted and approved the nominations.

Member Linus Leavens brought in his impressive collection of baskets and Abenaki artifacts for all to admire. He answered questions and provided information about his 20 years of research.

Members Tom Devarney and Sally Nadeau tended the new "Beau-Tique" shop where maps, charts, Parish Books, etc. were for sale. Look for a future showcase for these items which will be displayed at the VT-FCGS library.

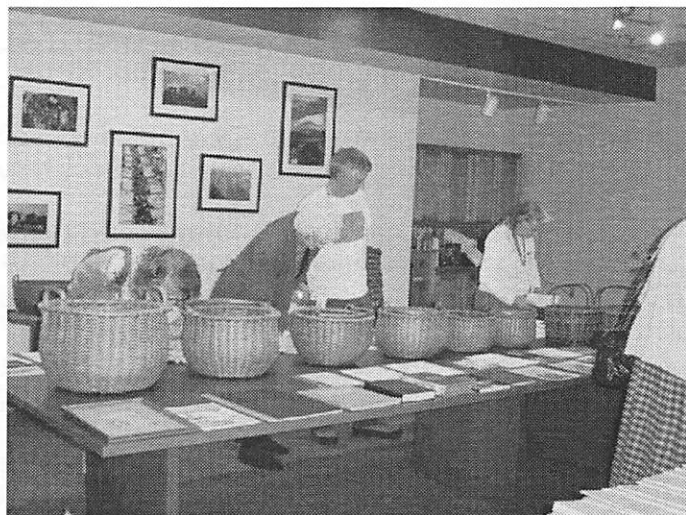
Samuel de Champlain and his wife Héléné Boullé paid a visit to our Conference in full period dress. David and Louise Graham from NY State spoke as their characters and visited with attendees.

In the afternoon, Professor Fred Wiseman showed a film which depicted the native perspective of Samuel de Champlain's visit. Within the last two decades, the native experience in the Northeastern United States has become the focus of his scholarly and community activity. During this time, he has published many articles and books dealing with the history, craft arts and inter-racial politics of the Vermont Abenakis and their neighbors. The professor also displayed a suit of armor like Champlain might have worn and other artifacts from 1609 – native and French.

At the end of the day, Professor Kenneth Wade presented information about the Filles du Roi – who they were and why they came. They were not princesses, but women given a dowry by the King of France to marry once they arrived in New France. Professor Wade also dispelled rumors they might have been women of the streets. He read actual accounts of what they endured on the ships which brought them across the ocean and said we should be extremely proud of these "daughters of the King" who made a giant contribution by helping to populate New France.



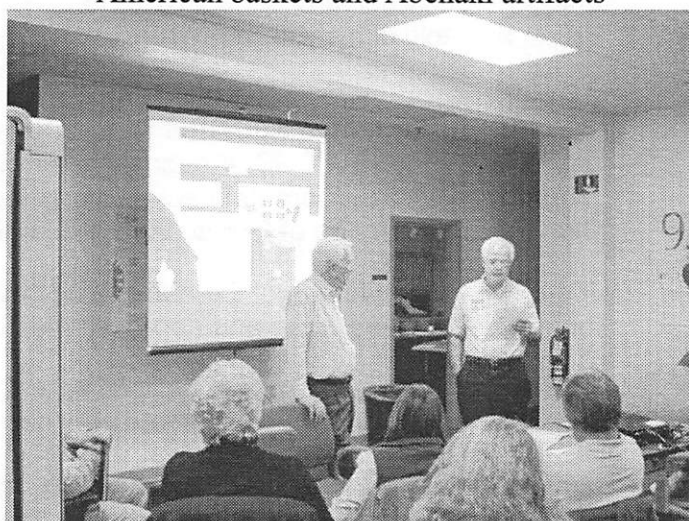
Sheila Morris addressing Society members the VT-FCGS annual Conference in October



Linus Leavens and his awesome display of Native American baskets and Abenaki artifacts



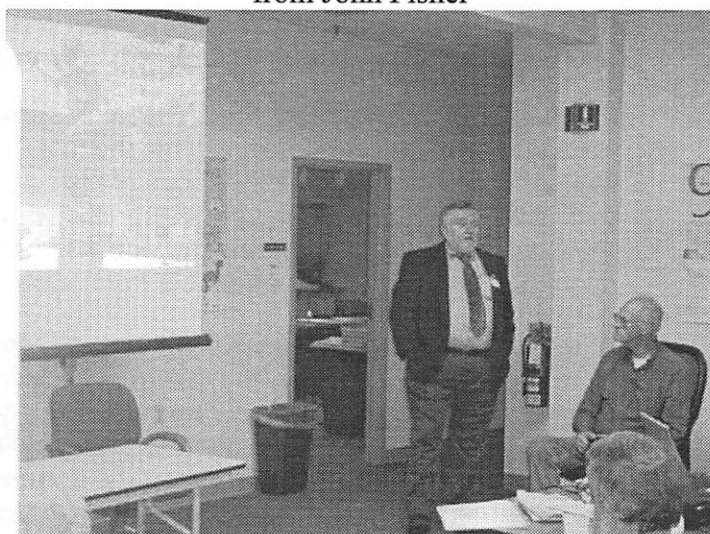
"Samuel de Champlain and his wife Hel  ne Boull  "  
(David and Louise Graham)



Lee Gilbert receives his Certificate of Appreciation from John Fisher



Professor Fred Wiseman



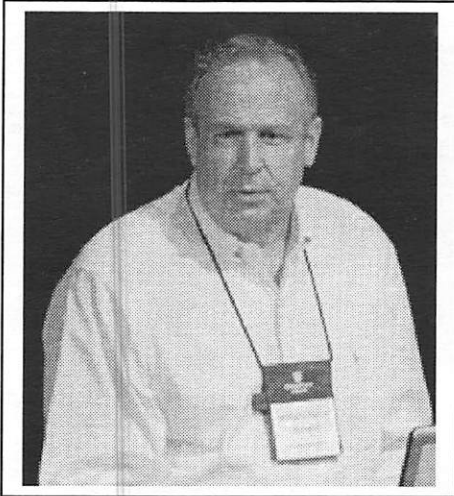
Professor Kenneth Wade

## VT-FCGS at the Champlain College Quadricentennial Symposium

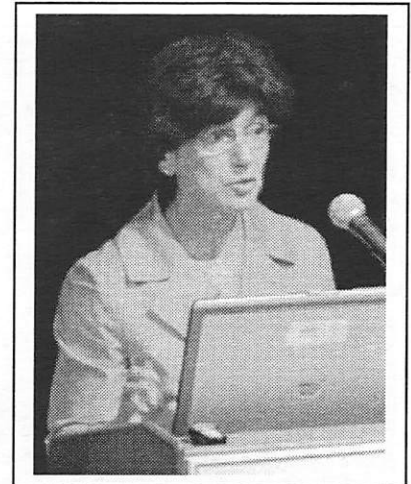
Thursday thru Sunday, July 2-5, 2009

**John Fisher #2**

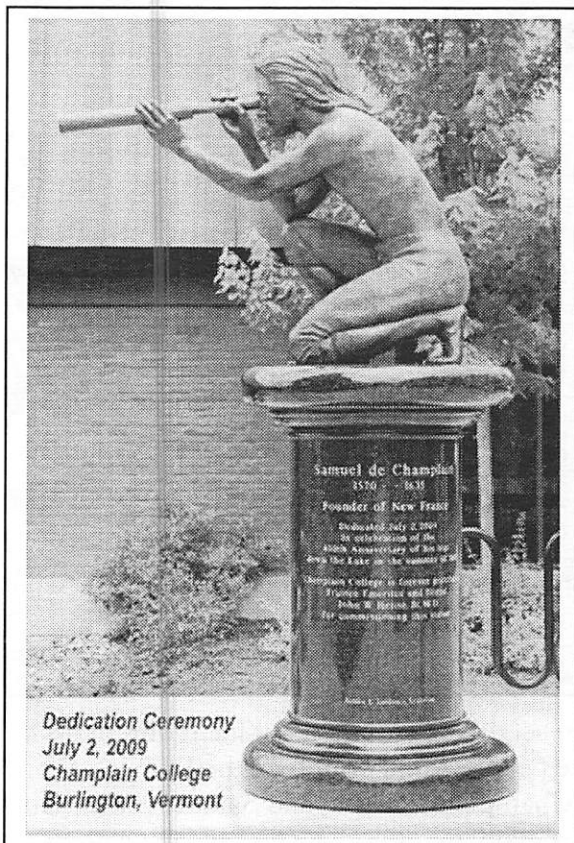
### When the French Were Here ... and they're still here!



I believe that this event was the foremost event of the 2009 Quadricentennial. It was years in preparation by Professors Willard Stern Randall and his wife Nancy Nahra of Champlain College. Congratulations to Will and Nancy for their excellent symposium.



We were fortunate that Sheila Morris, John Fisher and Janet Landry (representing the Ethan Allen Homestead) were able to attend all of the events for four days. We also had a surprise guest ticket and Ed McGuire joined us for a few days.



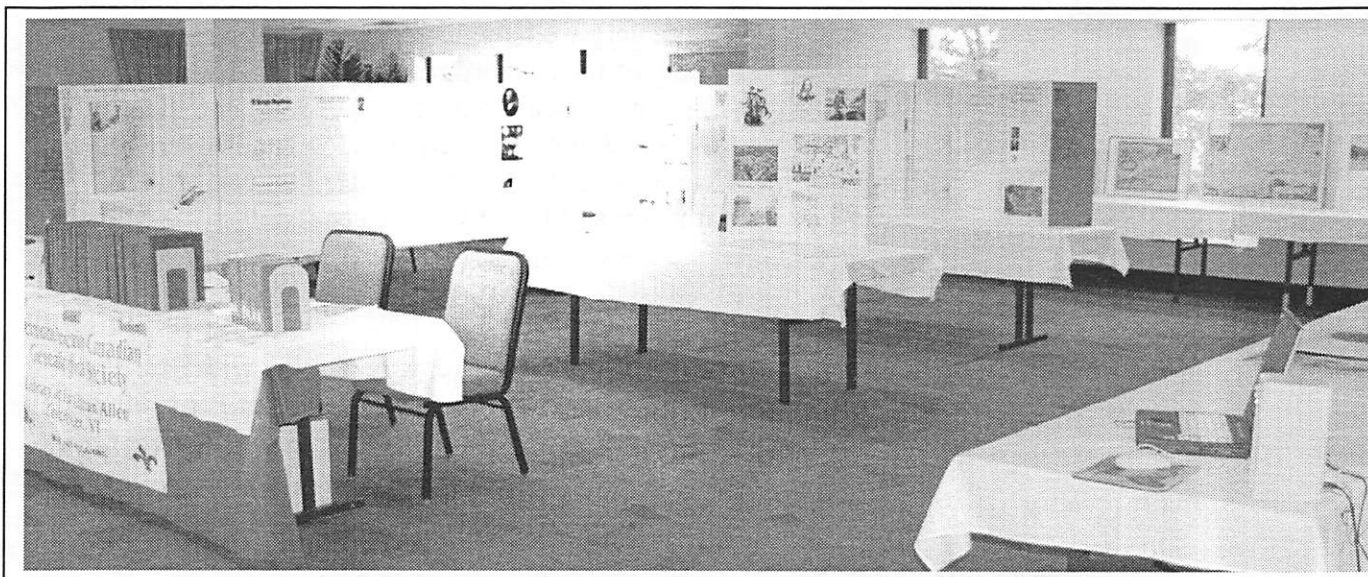
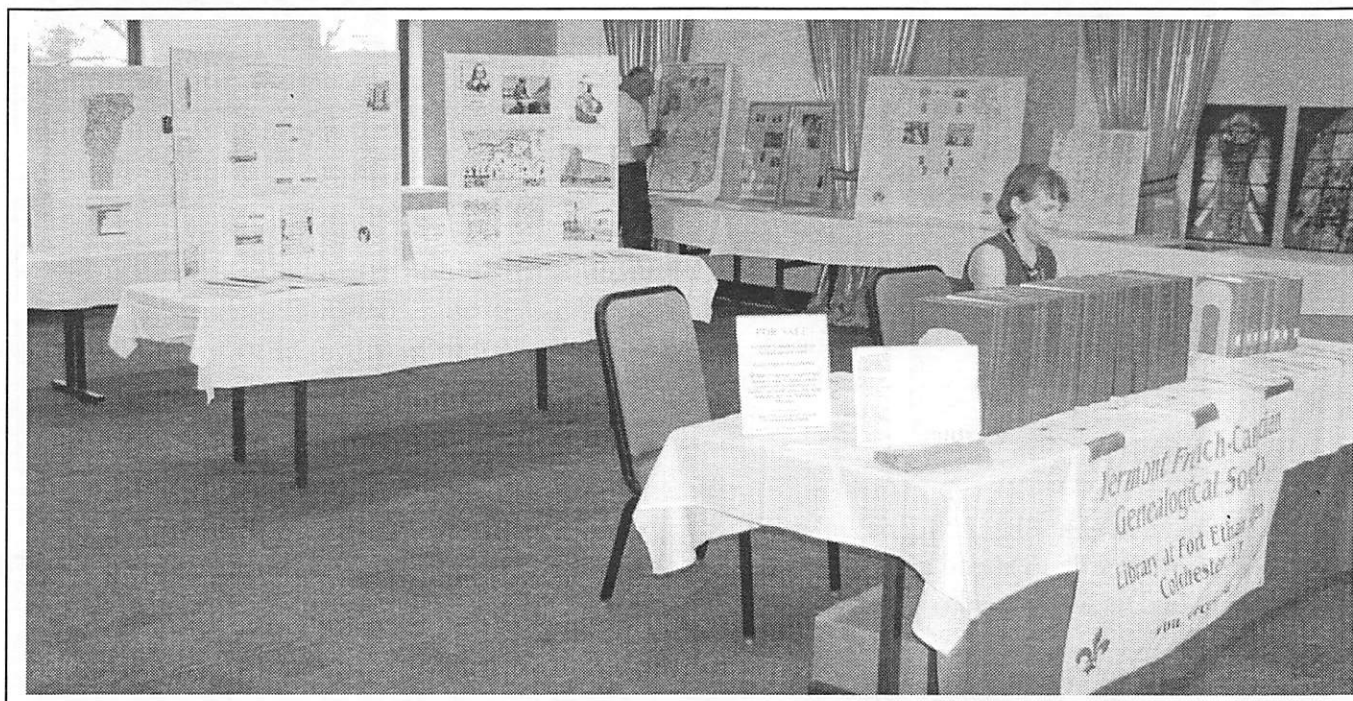
On Thursday we attended the talk by Keynote speaker, David Hackett Fischer, author of "Champlain's Dream." All keynote speaker talks were open to the public and were very well attended. Later we observed the unveiling of the new bronze monument of Samuel de Champlain that was created by Jim Sardonis; then we went to the reception where there was food and beverages. At 7 PM we went to the IDX Dining Hall on campus for "Champlain's Order of Good Cheer" dinner. As you can imagine it was a spectacular meal, and a great ending to a great day.

Friday was a full day, beginning with Eric Thierry, the keynote speaker from the Sorbonne in Paris, who spoke of "Champlain and the Iroquois." He was followed by twelve speakers throughout the day. It went like this; each speaker talked for 20 minutes and took a couple questions afterward. But, every hour there was a break and we were always surprised by a wonderful layout of coffee, tea, juices and desserts at this time. There was a great diversity of speakers and topics, and the day went by quickly and was very enjoyable. Dinner was at 5 pm and I left for home afterward. Others stayed and were shuttled to the "Northern



Lights” boat and they were treated to an evening sail with food, drink and music as they watched the Burlington fireworks.

Saturday was our work day because we presented our special display all day Saturday and a half day on Sunday. We began the setup at 8 am. Ed McGuire and I unloaded the truck and then Mike Sevigny, Ceal Moran (seen below,) Sheila Morris and Janet Landry assisted in setting up the displays and manning the booth. We were in Hauke Hall which was very spacious.



They had set up 15 tables with white tablecloths for us, and also set up the other side of the room for Sheila’s talk, plus two more tables with laptop computers where people could search on the Internet. We filled the tables with our posterboards about the “Walked with Champlain” charts, and Samuel Champlain displays and many others on our Franco American heritage, plus many maps and posters and genealogy charts.



We also displayed many books about Champlain, Franco Americans, Acadians and the Champlain Tercentennial of 1909. In the background we played Cajun music all day. Because we had five volunteers, we were able to attend some of the talks that day also. The keynote speaker was Raymonde L'Italien who published the book, "Champlain, the birth of French America." There were thirteen other speakers that day. That evening we attended the "French Banquet" which included a four piece Chamber Music group. The Entrées were; Smoked Duck Breast with Bigarade Sauce, Rabbit Loin with Local Chanterelles and Vermont Bacon, Salmon Coulubiach, and Succotash with Maple. The meal was so very special and delicious. It was 9 pm when we finished, a very long day.



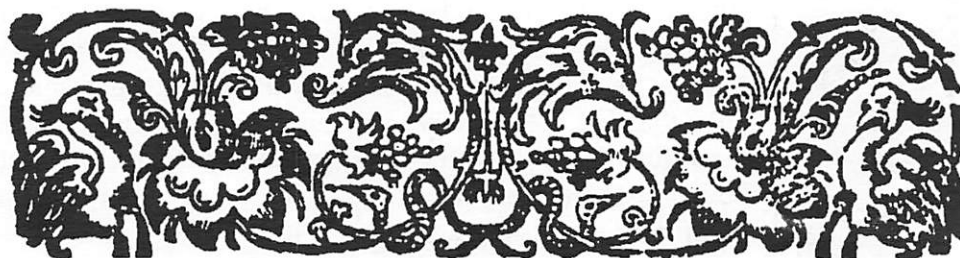
We were back on Sunday at 9 am. Volunteers were Joan Flynn and her assistant Loraine Cavanaugh, Marge Allard, Janet Landry and Sheila Morris. Sheila gave her second talk and we attended some of the four talks that day. At noon, we had the last of our nine meals at the college in these four days, all with great desserts and lots of coffee etc. At 1 pm we began disassembling the exhibit and loading up the truck again. We completed our task at 2 pm.

Visits to our display were mostly during the breaks and at lunch time, with a few walk-ins now and then. It was heartening to hear their comments about the high quality display we had presented. Most of the attendees were historians and professors, writers etc, many who had Doctorate Degrees. Thank You to all of our volunteers who made this event so special and successful.



## MAURICE BELIVEAU - VT-FCGS #51

- Maurice Beliveau, 90, of Jericho, Vermont, died June 23, 2009, of congestive heart failure in Fletcher Allen Health Care in Burlington after a long and rich life. He was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather, with many admirers and no enemies. He was born on March 8, 1919, in a log cabin in northern Quebec, to homesteaders Elie and Angeline Beliveau. The family moved to Waltham, Vt., to run a dairy farm when Maurice was 9, providing a total immersion experience in learning English. In 1938, Maurice graduated from Vergennes High School and began mechanical engineering studies at UVM, hitchhiking back to Waltham on weekends to help on the farm. He served for two years in India during World War II in the U.S. Army Air Force, then returned to complete his UVM degree in 1948. He met Lyn Vinton, a Vassar College student, on a blind date, where he dazzled her with his ability to navigate back roads by the stars. They married in 1953. He worked for 30 years as a mechanical engineer at IBM in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Essex Junction. Like his father, he designed and built his own house. His retirement lasted nearly as long as his working life. He devoted many hours to investment research, frequently volunteered in the schools, and delivered for Meals on Wheels, as well as traveling twice around the world. He was a lover of classical music and Citroen automobiles. Physically active throughout his life, at the age of 89 he single-handedly moved a six-ton boulder with a car jack, a crowbar, and a comealong. Maurice was inventive, dependable, exceptionally capable, and often unconventional. If you could break it, he could fix it. He practiced thrift and recycling long before they were fashionable. A pioneer in the field of energy conservation, he had an enthusiasm for turning off lights that frequently left family members reading in the dark. Maurice was an early member of the VT-FCGS, contributing family trees to *LINKS*.





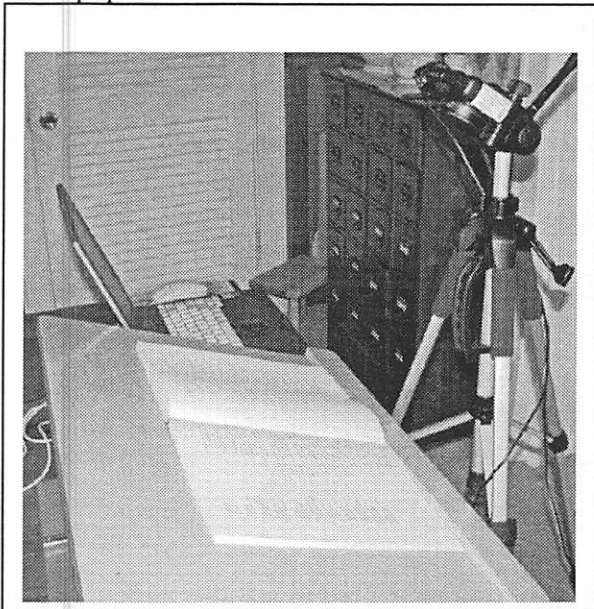
## ***Our Diocese Project Goes Paperless***

*John Fisher #2*

Since we began our Vermont Diocese publishing project in 2004, we have been using our own copier and copiers at the various church rectories (when available) for copying the Marriages, Baptisms and Burials. Our volunteers used these paper copies for Data Entry and Proofing of the records.

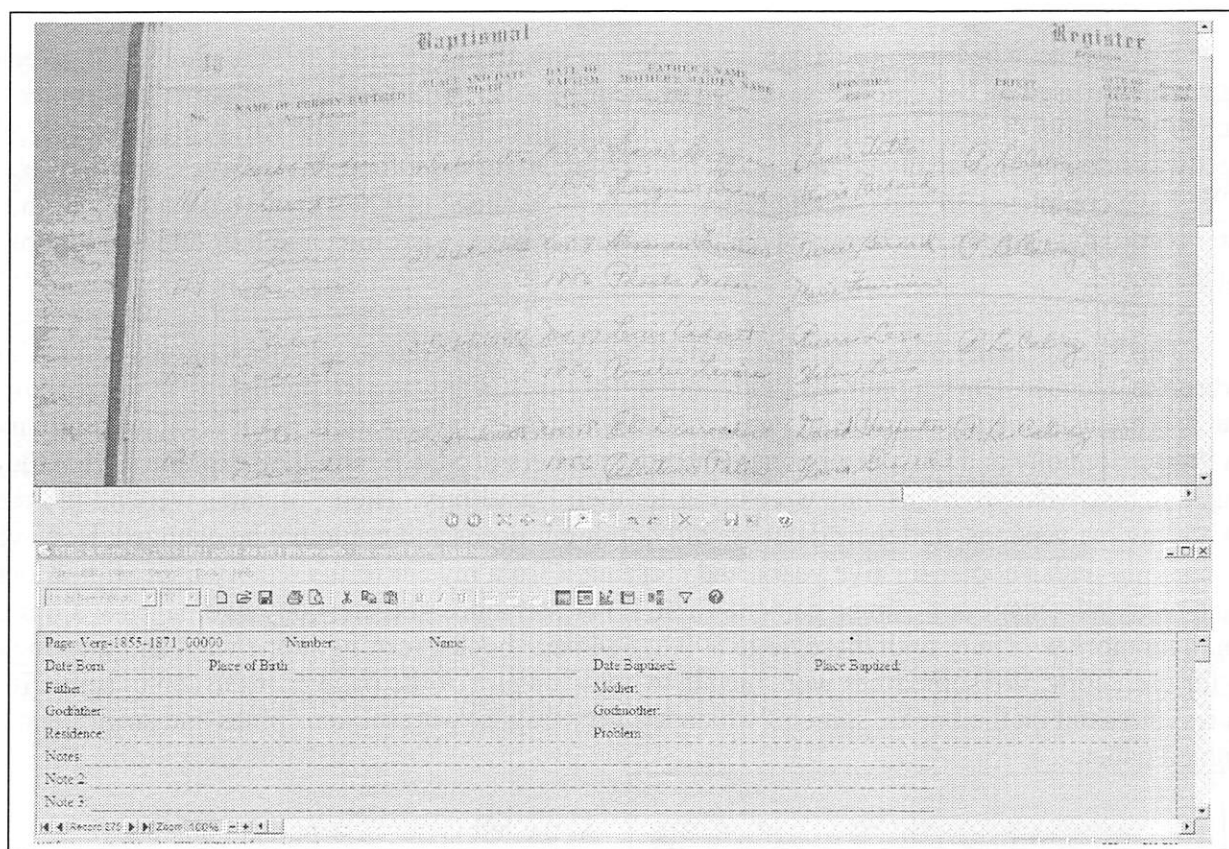
Now we have begun to use a camera to photograph all the records, and the photos are saved on CDs which are used by the volunteers instead of the paper. This will save a lot of paper and copier toner which is expensive. It will also enable us to provide an electronic copy to the Parish and Diocese. We have always donated our many copies, many boxes of them, to the Diocesan Archives, and they are piling up. We have completed 35 books using paper. Another advantage is that we will have a copy of the master record available in our library. Today, a researcher has to visit the church or Diocese to look at the original record.

This spring, many of our members visited the 'Société de Généalogie des Cantons de l'Est' in Sherbrooke, Quebec. During their visit they found that the SGCE was also publishing many repertoires, but they were using cameras and computers for collecting their information. Soon I began communicating with Pierre Connolly and Guy Letourneau who are members of SGCE, and they explained what they were doing, and also what programs they were using for their Data Entry. Their programs were all in French with no English versions, and their database did not fit our needs and could not be changed. However, after copying with a copier for five years, and carrying it from my car to the rectory many times, I could see the many advantages of using a camera. First, it is faster since you can copy two pages at a time, and second, no more wrestling with these large 500 to 684 page books, turning it one way, and then the other way for each copy. We sometimes were unable to copy the part of the page near the center spine. It's also a lot less stressful on the books, some of which are very fragile, with broken spines and strings and crumbled paper.



At the left is our new parish book copying setup. It consists of a book platform, camera & tripod and laptop computer. The camera is connected to the computer which uses Remote Data Capture. The book is displayed on the computer screen at all times and when the start button is pressed the photo is transferred to the computer immediately and then saved to a Folder. All the camera settings and photo naming and folder selection are done ahead of time and the numbers are indexed automatically. Depending on the lighting conditions, you can selectively use the flash. The initial setup takes about 20-30 minutes but after that it's very fast.

After much experimenting, I finally settled on using the default Microsoft Picture Display Program along with our MS Works program using a restructured database. We now have to use newer versions of Works, since the old version's screen cannot be resized. Our Data Entry and Proofing volunteers will now have both the picture displayed and the database displayed on their computer screen at the same time. This may take a little getting used to, but once learned, it will be easy.



The computer screen above is what our volunteers will use for their data entry and proofing. No more packets of paper and the old diskettes. Everything now will be on 1 CD. The top part of the screen can be scrolled in any direction and can also be zoomed in or out easily.

If you have a computer and some time, please consider being a volunteer for this very important project of our society. E-mail me at [mail@vt-fcgs.org](mailto:mail@vt-fcgs.org)

## The Making of a Repertoire A Letter from John Fisher

Hi everyone,

You have all done either data entry or proofing on the 1860-1936 Cathedral baptisms so I thought that I would provide you with the latest status of the project.

There were 37 packets of data which were all entered and proofed, a very big effort on your part. As I have been receiving the finished packets, I have reviewed each one 100% for correctness.

I now have all 37 packets and have combined them into one large database of 10,591 records. First I cleaned up the Birth and Baptism dates for all 10,500 records. I found many cases of extra spaces in the middle or end of the fields and some months with more than 3 characters like Sept. or April, which are the biggest offenders. Next I sorted the birthplace and baptism place fields and fixed any spelling and comma errors.

I then sorted them by Father and Mother and reviewed them. Some parents had 5 to 12 children and it's easy to spot spelling errors probably introduced by the priest. There are so many variations for these Irish names. It took me about 18 hours to go thru the 10,500 records. Next I sorted by Mother and Father and did the same. I found a lot of errors to correct on this pass, sometimes small spelling errors and sometimes large errors. An example is the Younes surname which is sometimes spelled as Union, Unis, Unan and Unin. All this took about 50 hours so far. There were so many errors found that I resorted by Father & Mother again and quickly proofed them again. It should be quicker now.

After I will sort by godparents, both ways. Even with 2 proofings there are still many question marks to resolve. Then I will clean up all the errors in the 3 note fields; marriages etc.

Finally I will migrate the Microsoft Works database to Microsoft Access database and write the detailed report that will be used to format all the data.

I get help on the names by using my city directories for this time period, and the Cathedral marriage database. The Cathedral 1830-1859 database has not been much help. [www.Findagrave.com](http://www.Findagrave.com) has helped a little.

After all the proofing is done, I create the Book header with names of all the volunteers, the church history etc. Then I will merge the database and the book header into 1 large (probably about 600 pages) Adobe Acrobat file that Mike Sevigny will proof and then I will send it to the printer in Agawam, MA. It usually takes them 2 weeks to print the books and ship them back to Burlington.

So, maybe another 50 hours to go.

I have stopped using a copier at the parishes. After learning from the Sherbrooke Society, we have purchased a camera and will use it with a laptop computer and we will now photograph the parish registers.

We have also developed a way for the data entry and proofing people to display the page at the top of the computer screen, and enter the data at the bottom of the screen. Only one person is currently doing this, Judy Welna who lives in Milton. I tested the use of the camera by copying the 1930-1955 marriage records at St Joseph, in Burlington and Judy has been entering about 1500 records on her computer. Eventually, after I copy more parishes, I will work with more people to do this type of input and proofing. It's a little more complicated, but Judy has said that "This is definitely the best way to do the data entry." You can magnify or enlarge the photograph of the register for those hard to read names. I will provide CDs with 40-50 sheets on each, and you can just email the finished database back to me.

Many thanks to all of you who are making this very worthwhile project a success!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! We can not do it without you.....

John



## Reunion of the Fortin Family Association

The next annual family reunion of L'Association des Familles Fortin d'Amerique will be held on Saturday 10 July 2010 in Rimouski, Quebec. All the activities are held in French and English with arrival on Friday. The activities start on Saturday morning and end on Sunday with the annual meeting and election officers. They also have a fine bulletin entitled "Fortinfo" which is also in French and English. This will be the 9th reunion of the Association and we would like to see more attendance from Fortin's from the U.S. For more information on AFA go to their web site at [www.afa@fortin.com](http://www.afa@fortin.com) or contact the local U. S. representative Richard L. Fortin G. A. E at [rlfortinnh@aol.com](mailto:rlfortinnh@aol.com). (180 Woodbury St. Apt 61, Manchester, NH, 03102, USA, Tel. 603-622-7117)



## DONATIONS

*The following is a listing of recent contributions of research materials, cash and other items. Many thanks to all who contributed and please let us know if we missed listing you so we can acknowledge you in the next LINKS.*

Sheila Morris	Blank CDs, page protectors, Maps, 2 books on Joseph Brant
Tom Devarney	Eastern US State Map, 3 baptism repertoires St. Joseph, Cohoes, NY
Janet Allard	3 Books on VT history,
Drew Bartley	Repertoire complete County Richmond,
Chet Bodette	Derby land records index, Derby-Salem land records,
Andre Nadeau	Holy Family – Essex Junction – Census
Anastasia Pratt	Of the People, History of Clinton Offices
Mike Sevigny	Archives Notarial Records Index – Vols. 14 & 15
Janet Landry	Breeding Better Vermonters – Gallagher (2 copies),
ACGS	Heritage of Peace
Janet Landry & Lynn Johnson	5 books Rhode Island Parishes
John Fisher	Peals Politics and Power
Elaine C Hinckley	Several books and periodicals
Gloria Pratt	6 Family Histories
Rae Laitres	16 books
Leo Fleury	15 books
Janet Landry	"Who Am I" book
Mary Kinville	Historical Atlas of Canada
Lynn Johnson	The Acadians of the Maritimes (from estate of Paul Landry)
Daniel DeL'Etoile	Genealogies of Quebec
Bruce Poquette	19 inch LCD Monitor
Robert Yandow	Computer with Windows XP Professional
Alyce Piche	Computer
Charlene Gaboriault	Monitor

**Research Department  
Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406  
e-mail: [jallard65@yahoo.com](mailto:jallard65@yahoo.com)**

**How to request a search**

Using the *standard 4-generation pedigree chart* provided on the next page, supply as much information as possible. Indicate clearly the one line to be searched. Include name of both parents and dates of birth, marriage and death if known.

List sources for all known information and include copies of documents you may have.

Mail your request to the address above. Allow 4-6 weeks for a reply. If you are a member, **always** include your member number.

**Fees – Effective January 1, 2010**

Direct Line: \$35/members; \$55/non-members (10 generations).

Primary source documentation: add \$20 per line.

Single event: \$10/members; \$20/non-members.

Translation of a Québec Vital Record: \$10/members; \$20/non-members.

**Minimum fee:** \$10/members; \$20/non-members - **payable in advance.**

**No research will begin without the minimum advanced payment. Client will be notified of the balance due for final payment. Copies of all references used to trace your line are included with your research package.**

**Volunteers**

Our Research Department is made up of members who volunteer their time and talent to do genealogical research for other members. A fee is charged for this service to provide funds for the acquisition of equipment and other resources.

**Canadian Resources**

We have millions of Quebec marriages on microfiche (*Drouin and Loiselle*) indexed by both men and women, plus repertoires of many Catholic Church records. We are also acquiring Protestant Church records. One of our computers has a fully indexed data base with PRDH records dating back to the early 1600's and up to 1799 for New France (Québec).

We have Tanguay's *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles Canadiennes*; Drouin's *Dictionnaire national des Canadiens-français* and Jette's *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*.

**Vermont Records**

Our library has the Vermont Vital Records for births, deaths and marriage from 1760 to 1941.

Our VT-FCGS has published 35 books transcribed from original Catholic Church records in Vermont. It is an on-going effort, but all will eventually be completed.

**United States Records**

We have on-line access to U.S. Censuses from 1791 to 1930 and Canadian Censuses from 1851 to 1911.

# Four Generation Pedigree Chart

Chart No. \_\_\_\_

Name:  
Address:  
City/State/Zip:  
Date:

Abbreviations  
b. Birth date  
bp. Birth place  
m. Marriage date  
mp. Marriage place  
d. Death date  
dp. Death Place

<div>1</div> <div>b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.</div>		<div>2</div> <div>b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.</div>		<div>4</div> <div>b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.</div>		<div>8</div> <div>b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.</div> <div>(continued on Chart No.)</div>	
		<div>5</div> <div>b. bp. d. dp.</div>		<div>9</div> <div>b. bp. d. dp.</div> <div>(continued on Chart No.)</div>			
<div>(Spouse)</div> <div>b. bp. d. dp.</div>		<div>3</div> <div>b. bp. d. dp.</div>		<div>6</div> <div>b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.</div>		<div>10</div> <div>b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.</div> <div>(continued on Chart No.)</div>	
		<div>7</div> <div>b. bp. d. dp.</div>		<div>11</div> <div>b. bp. d. dp.</div> <div>(continued on Chart No.)</div>			
		<div>12</div> <div>b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.</div> <div>(continued on Chart No.)</div>		<div>13</div> <div>b. bp. d. dp.</div> <div>(continued on Chart No.)</div>		<div>14</div> <div>b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.</div> <div>(continued on Chart No.)</div>	
		<div>15</div> <div>b. bp. d. dp.</div> <div>(continued on Chart No.)</div>					



## Jön Alan Normandin VT-FCGS #463

### Four Main Family Lineage Chart

Mowry	Knight	Noel	Piszez/Piscze
Roger Mowry & Mary Johnson Abt. 1636 Roxbury, Norfolk, Massachusetts	Richard Knight, Sargent & Sarah Rogers 16 January 1647/1648 Newport, Newport, Rhode Island	François Noël & Nicole Legrand 22 October 1669 Quebec City, Québec, Canada	
Nathaniel Mowry & Joanna Inman After 28 August 1666 Providence	Jonathan Knight & Hannah Bennett 17 July 1674	Philippe Noël & Marie Rondeau 5 November 1692 St. Pierre, Ile d'Orléans, Québec, Canada	
Henry Mowry & Mary Bull 27 November 1701 Providence	Joseph Knight & Mary Stone	Ignace Noël & Marie-Agnès Crépeau Abt. 1723 St. Pierre, Ile d'Orléans, Québec, Canada	
Uriah Mowry & Urania Paine 1724 Smithfield, Providence, Rhode Island	Jonathan Knight & Zelpha Bucklin	Ignace Noël & Marie Louise Hines 4 July 1777 Montmagny, Québec, Canada	
Gideon Mowry & Dorcas Smith ? Rhode Island	Joseph Knight, Colonel & Elizabeth Knight	Ignace Noël & Marie-Ozite Beaudoin 12 October 1813 St. François-Riviere du Sud, Québec, Canada	
Smith Mowry & Sarah Smith ? Rhode Island	George Knight & Mercy Stone	Louis David Noël & Marie-Zoe Roy 5 October 1842 St. Michel, Québec, Canada	
Scott Winsor Mowry & Amy Hunt 9 April 1846 Troy, Rensselaer, New York, USA	Daniel Richmond Knight, Reverend & Susan Colvin March 1825 Exeter, Washington, Rhode Island	Joseph Noël & Melvina Doiron 23 August 1875 Armagh, Bellechasse, Québec, Canada	Pawel Piszez & Katarzyna
Herbert Winsor Mowry & Emma Adelaide Mason 8 November 1880 Providence, Providence, Rhode Island	Sheldon Tillinghast Knight & Sarah F. Greene 10 March 1861 Exeter, Washington, Rhode Island	Joseph A. Noël & Angélique Ricard 14 April 1902 Natic, West Warwick, Kent, Rhode Island	Joseph Piszez & Anna Wujcik 4 July 1896 Chicopee, Massachusetts
Walter Scott Mowry & Grace Lillian Knight 3 October 1907, Providence, Providence, Rhode Island		Wilfrid Angenos Noël & Jennifer Alice Pisczc 9 August 1924, West Warwick, Kent, Rhode Island	
Sheldon Scott Mowry & Jeanne Louise Noel 6 August 1949, Phenix, West Warwick, Kent, Rhode Island			
Jön Alan Normandin & Alice Jean Mowry 3 May 1974, Rutland, Vermont			

**Richard Myers VT-FCGS # 606****Four Main Family Lineage Chart**

MYERS DIT MAHER	HEBERT DIT ABARE	BARRON	WARD DIT GUERIN
	Nicolas Hebert & Catherine Puiant 1647	Francois Baron & Suzanne Sureau bef 1639 France	
	Paul Hebert & Marie Francoise Michel Dit Michaud  February 8, 1685 Quebec, P.Q.	Leger Baron & Marie Ann Baudon November 28, 1679 Boucherville, P.Q.	
	Pierre Paul Hebert & Suzanne Laport  July 25, 1717	Dennis Baron & Suzanne Brunel November 29, 1711 Boucherville, P.Q.	
Jean Maher & Elizabeth McDonald March 10, 1788 Montreal, P.Q.	Joseph Hebert & Marie Charlotte Bourgaud dit Lacroix  July 21, 1755 Contrecoeur, P. Q	Joseph Francois Barron & Marie Francoise Gamache  July 30, 1753 Lachenaie, P.Q.	
Felix Maher & Marguerite Villemair  April 9, 1820 Mascouche, P.Q.	Francois Marie Hebert & Marie Angelique Giard  August 28,1780 Contrecoeur, P. Q.	John Baptiste Barron & Collette Gaboriault dit Lapalme  May 2, 1810 L'Acadie, P.Q.	Mitchell Ward Guerin) & Josphine Pridre bef 1829 Canada
Etienne Myers & Virginie Berard Abt 1845	Marie Joseph Hebert & Angelique Guyon  November 5, 1810 Vercheres, P.Q.	Francois Xavier Barron & Archange Matte  October 29, 1838 Henryville, P.Q.	Gabriel Ward (Guerin) & Addeline Perrault bef 1858
George Myers & Mary Gaudet January 1, 1866 St Joseph Burlington, Vermont	Lambert Hebert & Marie Edwidge Piette February 28, 1870 Winooski, Vermont	Louis Barron & Marie Emmelie Lange January 10, 1872 Notre Dame de Standbridge, P.Q.	William Joseph Ward (Guerin) & Mary Ploof December 30, 1883 Burlington, Vermont
Joseph Alphonse Myers & Elizabeth D. Abare September 20, 1892 St. Francis Xavier Winooski, Vermont		Ovila Barron & Henriette M. Ward (Guerin) June 6, 1905 St. Joseph Burlington, Vermont	
	Raymond George Myers & Irene Hariette Barron June 25 1928 St. Francis Xavier Winooski, Vermont		
	Richard William Myers & Kristina Grace Moulton June 27, 1970 St. Stephen Winooski Vermont		

## Richard Myers VT-FCGS # 606

### Four Main Family Lineage Chart

<b>MOULTON</b>	<b>CHAFFEE</b>	<b>SPRAGUE</b>	<b>STAGG</b>
John Moulton & Ann Green September 24, 1623	Nathaniel Chaffee & Experience Bliss August 19, 1669 Swansea, MA		
Lt. John Moulton & Lydia Taylor March 23, 1666	Jonathan Chaffee & Hannah Carpenter 11/23/1703 Rehoboth, MA		
Daniel Moulton & Mary _____ Bef 1699	Nathaniel Chaffee & Rebeckah Mason 12/12/1734 Rehoboth, MA		
Daniel Moulton & Phoebe Philbrick December 27, 1721	Nathaniel Chaffee & Ruth Mansfield 10/15/1755 Rehoboth, MA		
Noah Moulton & Patience Lock November 16, 1749	Comfort Chaffee & Lucy Stow 9/25/1781 Grafton, MA		
Noah Moulton & Pricilla Barron January 7, 1781	Ruben Chaffee & Sally Danforth 9/27/1807 Berkshire, VT		
Jonathan Moulton & Fanny Taylor Bef 1825	Samuel L. Chaffee & Ursula James 9/21/1835 Berkshire, VT		
Seth Moulton & Harriet Doud Bef 1851	Reuben Chaffee & Ermina Towle 10/12/1864 Franklin, VT	Hiram Sprague & Mary Stimpson Bef 1877	Josiah N. Stagg & Harriet L. Grandy January 10, 1856
George Moulton & Ellen Rockwood Hunt January 26, 1880 New York	William J. Chaffee & Carrie L. Hodges 2/5/1887 Enosburg, VT	George W. Sprague & Elvira Kellogg Bef 1898	Elbert L. Stagg & Ida May Norton Bef 1904
Ray Abner Moulton & Grace Maude Chaffee August 12, 1914 Enosburg, Vermont		Robert H. Sprague & Bessie L. Stagg April 24, 1920 Addison, Vermont	

Harold Ray Moulton & Barbara Stagg Sprague June 20, 1940 Middlebury, Vermont
<b>Kristina Grace Moulton &amp; Richard William Myers</b> June 27, 1970 Winooski, Vermont



**William E. Rotax VT-FCGS****Four Main Family Lineage Chart**

<b>Rotax</b>	<b>Stil(l)son</b>	<b>LaFo(u)ntain(e)</b>	<b>Kelsey</b>
	Vincent Stil(l)son & Mary Prindle Couch, 1676, Milford, New Haven Co., Connecticut	Jean Francois Larioux dit La Fo(u)ntain(e) & Catherine Viel-Denoyers, Feb 18 1715/1716, St-François Xavier de Batiscan, Quebec	William Kelsey & Mrs. William Kelsey, about 1620 Connecticut/Massachusetts
	Moses Stil(l)son & Charity Gridley Bailey, Mar 17, 704/1705, Newtown, Fairfield Co., Connecticut	Joseph Larioux dit La Fo(u)ntain(e) & Ursule Adams, Sep 29, 1744 St-François Xavier de Batiscan, Quebec	Daniel Kelsey & Mary Ste(ph)(v)ens, Abt 1640 Connecticut/Massachusetts
	Moses Stil(l)son & Anna (Mary) Beers, Abt 1730 (prob. N.Y.)	Toussaint-Augustin Larioux dit La Fo(u)ntain(e) & Francoise Ayot(te)\ Hayot(te), Jan 15 1775 St-Genevieve, Batiscan, Quebec	William Kelsey & Mrs. William Kelsey Abt 1670?
Christoph Ro(d)(t)ax & Mrs. Christoph Ro(d)(t)ax, aft 1640 Clausthal, Neidersachen, Preussen, Prussia (Germany)	Enoch Stil(l)son & Free Love Stil(l)son Oct 31, 1754 Cousin, Delaware Co., New York	Amable Larioux dit La Fo(u)ntain(e) & Marie Angelique Dontigny Canada	Gamaliel Kelsey & Drusilla Manl(e)y, Vermont
Johann Heinrich Christoph Ro(d)(t)ax & Dorothee Elizabeth Kingebiel bef. 1770 Astfeld, Braunschweig, Germany	Beers Stil(l)son & Eunice Dodge Abt 1801 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont	Alphonse Larioux dit La Fo(u)ntain(e) & Marie Emile Ayot(te)\Hayot(te), Canada	Elias Isaac Kelsey Sr., & Pamson\Tamsen Jones, Vermont
Adolph Carl Ro(d)(t)ax & Dorothee Sophie Luise Filter Abt 1810/1811 Goslar, Neidersachen, Germany	Alpheus Stil(l)son & Betsey Ann Follette, Abt 1813/1815 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont	Amede Larioux dit LaFo(u)ntain(e) & Laura P(a)(e)ro\ Per(r)(i)(o)n Canada	Gamaliel Kelsey & Elizabeth Mary Soper Dec 13, 1805 Rutland, Rutland Co., Vermont
Frederick Rotax & Bertha Lena Rotax Abt 1856/1857 Goslar, Neidersachen, Germany	Martin J. Stil(l)son & Phe(o)be Ann Spear Jan 31 1856 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont	Andre Supernault dit Larioux dit LaFo(u)ntain(e) & Henriette Ostisgui dit (Domingue) Doning, Jul 25 1860/1880, Canada	John Jones Kelsey & Charity Angeline Soper Abt 1839 Vermont
Adolphus Frederick Herrman Rotax & Augusta Uraina Rotax 1884 Goslar, Germany	Walter Martin Stil(l)son & Alice Adele Whittemore, Dec 30 1884 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont	William Waitsfield LaFo(u)ntain(e) & Alice F. Greenough Abt 1881 French Canada	Julius Edward Kelsey & Sarah Maud Wright Dec 19 1895/1896 East Middlebury, Vermont

Frederick Carl Rotax & Bessie Belle Stil(l)son Oct 10 1912, Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont	Arthur Greenough LaFo(u)ntain(e) & Julia Evelyn\Ethel Kelsey Abt 1912/1914, Bristol, Addison Co., Vermont
Adolphus Frederick Rotax & Mary Ellen LaFo(u)ntain(e) 7/4/1952, Ferrisburgh, Vermont	
<b>William E. Rotax</b> b. 1953, Middlebury, Vermont	

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

The following is the annual financial report for the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society. This report is for the twelve months ending 10/31/2009 (fiscal year). Members are welcome to review a more detailed report at our library.

<b>INCOME:</b>		<b>EXPENSES:</b>	
Membership/Dues	\$6,097.50	Membership - postage, supplies	\$210.95
LINKS	214.00	LINKS- Postage, printing	1,741.79
Library-copies, Beautique store sales, Guest fees, Sale of excess volumes	1,073.40	Library- Equip maintenance/repair Beautique store expenses Library acquisitions	2,108.25
Research fees	240.00	Conference	803.42
Conference	1,362.00	Society- Postage, class supplies, Internet connection, Advertising, Diocese book expenses, Insurance, Christmas party	9,195.16
Society-Special fund/VT reels/ Diocese book sales, savings interest, Christmas party, Champlain buttons	10,428.08	Building rent	2,475.00
<b>Total INCOME</b>	<b>\$19,414.98</b>	<b>Total EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$16,534.57</b>
		<b>Net INCOME</b>	<b>\$2,880.41</b>
		Checking	\$4,325.31
		Savings	\$10,675.20
		Certificate of Deposit	\$11,320.85
		<b>Net Worth as of Oct 31, 2009</b>	<b>\$26,321.36</b>

Barb Mercure Treasurer

**QUERIES****Janet Allard, #48**

We encourage our members to submit free queries for publication as space permits. Queries should be brief and concise, typed or printed clearly. Queries from non-members should include a \$3.00 check for each query. Queries should be sent to VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, Attn.: Query Editor, P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406-5128. Please send a copy of all replies to our society for its archives-library and publication.

<b>anc.</b>	ancestors	<b>dau.</b>	daughter	<b>par.</b>	parents
<b>b.</b>	born	<b>desc.</b>	descendant	<b>poss.</b>	possibly
<b>bp.</b>	baptized	<b>d.s.p.</b>	died without issue	<b>ref.</b>	reference
<b>bro.</b>	brother	<b>d.y.</b>	died young	<b>rel.</b>	related, relative
<b>bur.</b>	buried	<b>div.</b>	divorced	<b>rem.</b>	removed
<b>ca.</b>	circa	<b>fam.</b>	family	<b>res.</b>	resided, lived at
<b>ch.</b>	child, children	<b>fl.</b>	lived, flourished	<b>sis.</b>	sister
<b>c.r.</b>	church record	<b>g.s.</b>	gravestone	<b>twp.</b>	township
<b>co.</b>	county	<b>info</b>	information	<b>w.</b>	wife
<b>d.</b>	died, death	<b>marr.</b>	married	<b>wid.</b>	widow, widowed

**Query 434 GOOSEY**

Looking for information on Mary Goosey abt. 1818 who married Frances Laraway they resided in Johnson, VT and what is her relationship to George Goosey son of Charles C. Goosey and Julia Sherman. W. Trombley, 3 Rickwood, Granby, CT 06035

**Query 435 PERRAULT/BERTHELET**

Looking for b. or bpt. of Francoise Perrault/Parent abt. 1857 daughter of Constant Perrault/Parent/Paro and Marie Fiset. Also looking for her marriage to Jean-Baptiste Berthelet between 1872-75. Nicole Tessier, nptessier@synpatico.ca

**Query 436 CADIEU/BLAIS**

Trying to find the marriage about 30 June 1838 believe vicinity of Troy, VT of Joseph Henry Cadieu. 15 Oct. 1808, France and Mary Jane S. Blais b. 26 May 1820. Serge Blais, jys.blais@videotron.ca

**Query 437 HOPKINS**

Looking for the birth record of Clara A. Hopkins dau. of David Hopkins and Priscilla Blake approximate date 2 July 1850, Brattleboro, VT. Clara's marriage to John F. Wilson found Compton Methodist Church, Sherbrooke, Que. Canada on 7<sup>th</sup> of April 1869. Laurice Corbitt 256 Hickory Lane, Fort Valley, VA 22652

**Query 438 HOPKINS**

Searching for the birth record of David Hopkins born 26 Aug. 1804, Brattleboro, VT. son of John Hopkins Jr. and Pheobe Dunwell. Laurice Corbitt 256 Hickory Lane, Fort Valley, VA 22652

**Query 439 STEBBINS**

Looking for the birth or baptism record of Lewis Stebbins/Stebenne abt. 1842 son of Louis Stebenne and Pauline Durocher of Vergennes, VT. Parents marriage 18 Oct. 1841, Burlington, VT. Barry Veillette 15 Burnt Hill Rd., Hebron, CT 06248

**Query 440 DANDURNAD**

Searching for the baptism records for George ( ca. 1859), Joseph E. (ca. 1860) and Julie (ca. 1857) Dandurand/Dandrow. They were the children of Joseph/Joel Dandurand and Julie LaFrance. Mary Winder



209C Madison Lane, Monroe Twp., N.J. 08831	
<b>Query 441 HARPER</b>	Would like to find information Daniel Harper/Harpin/Arpin b. ca. 1843 Sheldon, VT (son of Dominic Harpin and Rosalie Cauty) and marriage to Zellemma Durant abt. 1875. Norman Harper, 45 Russel St. Keene, N.H. 03431
<b>Query 442 BISNET/BEAUVAIS</b>	Looking for the marriage of Joseph Bisnet/Bisnett/Bissonnette and Celina Beauvais between 1868-1871 Brandon, VT. B. DeMase, 8306 David Lee Lane, Charlotte, N.C. 28227
<b>Query 443 MCNAMARA/CLIFFORD</b>	Looking for the marriage of Roger McNamara ( son of Cornelius and Anna McNamara) to Bridget Clifford ca. 1850 Poultney, VT his second marriage around 1856 to a Mary. By 1860 he is living in Minnesota. K. Mullin, 2422 S. 40 St., Omaha, NE 68105
<b>Query 444 STEBINS/DUROCHER</b>	Looking for the d. or bur. record for Polly Durocher who married Lewis Stebbins in Vergennes, Vt. She is found in the census records in Maine in 1860 and 1870. Barry Veillette, 15 Burnt Hill Rd., Hebron, CT 06248
<b>Answer Query 386 (Spring 2006) &amp; Query 421 (Fall 2008)</b>	
Baptism of <b>Sophia Delorme</b> 26 Sept. 1826 at St. Athanais, Iberville, Que., CA establish her parents as <b>Etienne Delorme and Marie Josephte Vigier dit Taupier</b> <b>Laurence Delorme</b> , 6 Preston Ave, Pittsfield, Mass 01201	

## **New Repertoires Purchased from AFGS August 2009**

### **Massachusetts**

Baptisms of Notre-Dame de Lourdes, Fall River	1874-2001	3 vol.
Baptisms of Sacred Heart, Fall River, MA	1892-1995	1 vol.
Burial Records of Turgeon Funeral Home, Milbury, MA	1919-2000	1 vol.
Census of Franco Americans of Fall River, Mass.	1888	1 vol.
Civil Marriages of Milbury, MA	1844-1905	1 vol.
Civil Marriages of Uxbridge, MA	1844-1905	1 vol.
Civil Marriages of Warren, MA	1845-1910	1 vol.
Civil Marriages of W. Brookfield, MA	1860-1910	1 vol.
Marriages Town of Blackstone, Mass.*	1845-1995	2 vol.
Marriages of Hopedale, MA		1 vol.
Marriages of Northbridge, MA	1844-1905	2 vol.
Marriages of St. Roch	1899-1982	1 vol.
Marriages for Swansea, Mass.		2 vol.

### **Rhode Island**

Burial Records of the Dipardio Funeral Home		1 vol.
Burials of Holy Family, Woonsocket, RI	1902-1987	2 vol.
Burials of the Lauzon Funeral Home, Woonsocket, RI	1896-1976	1 vol.
Burials of Manning & Heffern Funeral Home Pawtucket, RI	1874-1980	3 vol.
Deaths in the Town of Bellingham, MA	1883-1992	1 vol.
Franco American Burials of the Woonsocket, RI area & Ascendance to Canada		6 vol.
Our Lady of Good Help, Mapleville, RI	1906-1981	1 vol.
St. Anthony's in Woonsocket Baptisms, Marriages, Burials	1925-1996	1 vol.

## DELORME FAMILY SEARCH

*By Janet Allard #48*

"Thank you immensely for the help you gave me with the Sophie Delorme information back in March 2009 and most recently in October with the revelation of the Delorme-Simon connection and the data taking me five generations back to France (1626)."

"By following-up my finding of Etienne Delorme and Josette Vigeant's baptismal record of their daughter Sophie (1826) at the Athanace-de-Bleury, Iberville, I subsequently found other children of this marriage on Ancestry.com (Drouin Collection 1621)." "Most important was a son Joseph born 5 Mar 1824 and baptized 6 Mar 1824 at St. Mathias, a perfect match. This concluded my great-grandfather's missing family origin." These quotations are from Lawrence A. Delorme, VT-FCGS member #542 (letter of Oct. 28, 2009).

Mr. Delorme had been looking for the right parents for years. His ancestor Joseph known to have a sister Sophia (born 24 Sept. 1826, bapt. 26 Sept. 1826, St. Athanais Iberville) who married a William Corbier/Kirby on the 29 Nov. 1846 at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, VT. No parents were given. This was quite the problem when two Sophia Delormes appear in the census and the same area at the same time. Through persistent research Mr. Delorme was able to piece together from related families and probate records the correct Sophia. Then search for the baptisms of siblings, many who came to reside in Vermont. Also known to Mr. Lawrence Delorme was the fact that Joseph and Sophia's father was an Inn keeper. This fact is mentioned in the baptism of Joseph, confirming that this is the right parentage.

We appreciate very much Mr. Lawrence Delorme sharing his family genealogy with all of us.

## DELORME ANACESTRAL LINEAGE

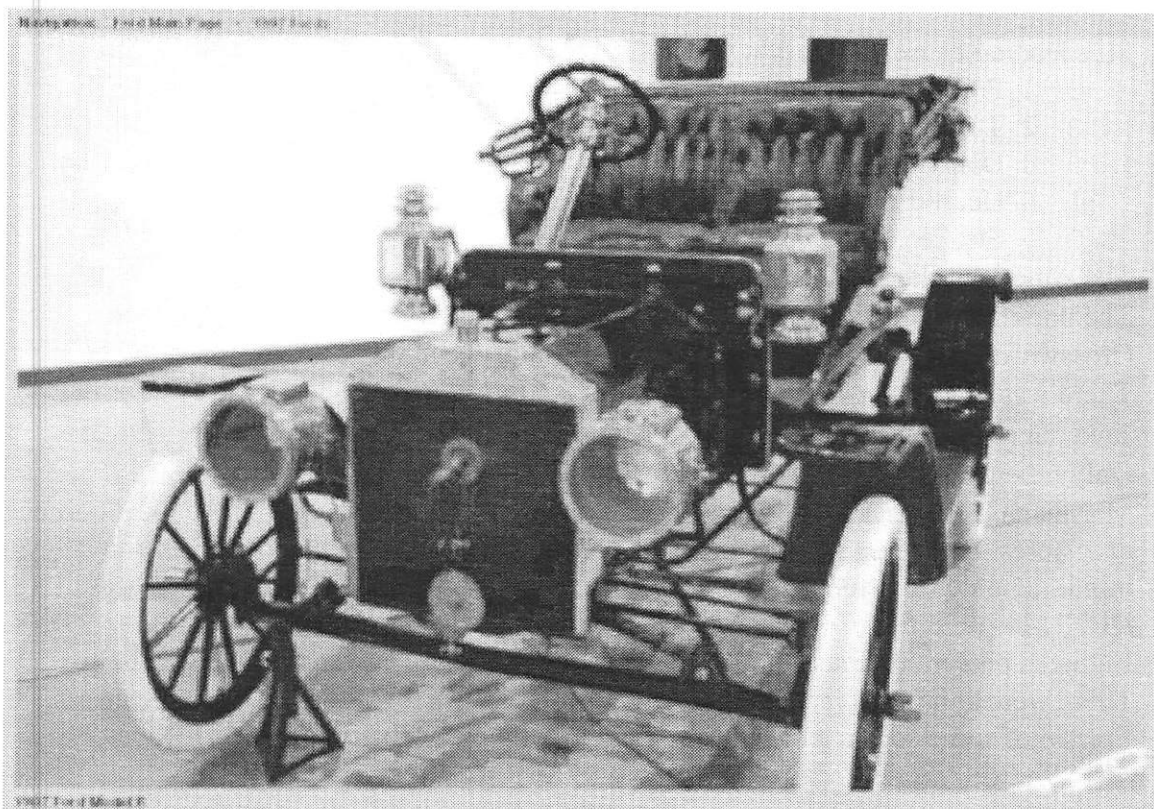
*By Janet Allard #48*

Hubert Simon Lapointe (Guillaume Simon & Sebastienne Doublet)	M. Marthe Vie Lamothe (Robert Vie & Sainte Paulin)	27 Nov. 1659 Quebec.
Pierre Simon Delorme dit Lapointe (Hubert Simon Lapointe & M. Marthe Vie)	M. Anne Hardy Chatillen (Jean Frs. Hardy & Marie Poire)	3 Feb. 1687 Neuville
Francois Simon Simon Delorme dit Lapointe (Pierre Simon & M. Anne Hardy)	M. Anne Brunet Belhumer (Francois Brunet & M. Anne Menard)	7 Jan. 1727 Terrebonne
Etienne Simon Delorme dit Lapointe (Francois Simon & M. Anne Brunet)	M. Marguerite Menard (Jean Louis Menard & Marthe Marg. Franche)	24 Jan 1757 Montreal
Simon Etienne Delorme (Etienne-Simon Delorme & Marguerite Menard)	Helene Beland (Joseph Beland & M. Anne Capellier/Lapellier dit Laviolette)	3 Sept. 1781 Montreal
Etienne Delorme (Simon Etienne Delorme & Helene Beland)	M. Josephte Vigeant dit Taupier (Francois Vigeant & M. Louise LaFleur)	2 Oct. 1809 St. Mathias, Rouville
Joseph Delorme (Etienne Delorme & M. Josephte)	Adeline Caya/Cadieux (Peter Caya/Cadieux & Francoise)	8 Feb. 1846 Burlington, VT

Vigeant)	Trudeau)	
Joseph Delorme (Joseph Delorme & Adeline Caya)	Emma E. Goulden (Samuel & Martha H. Beers)	27 Nov. 1884 Christ Church Bridgeport, CT
Joseph Harrison Delorme (Joseph Delorme & Emma E. Goulden)	Catherine Gelson (Francis Gelson & Mary Agnes Stokes)	23 Nov. 1914 Bridgeport, CT



*Editor's Note: The following was forwarded to me and, it looked like, a major portion of the internet last year. Thought our readers might find it interesting.*



**1909 FORD Model R**

### **THE YEAR 1909**

This will boggle your mind, I know it did mine! The year is 1909. One hundred years ago. What a difference a century makes! Here are some statistics for the Year 1909:

- The average life expectancy was 47 years.
- Only 14 percent of the homes had a bathtub.



- Only 8 percent of the homes had a telephone.
- There were only 8,000 cars and only 144 miles of paved roads.
- The maximum speed limit in most cities was 10 mph.
- The tallest structure in the world was the Eiffel Tower!
- The average wage in 1909 was 22 cents per hour.
- The average worker made between \$200 and \$400 per year.
- A competent accountant could expect to earn \$2000 per year,
- A dentist \$2,500 per year, a veterinarian between \$1,500 and \$4,000 per year, and a mechanical engineer about \$5,000 per year.
- More than 95 percent of all births took place at HOME.
- Ninety percent of all doctors had NO COLLEGE EDUCATION! Instead, they attended so-called medical schools, many of which were condemned in the press AND the government as 'substandard.
- Sugar cost four cents a pound.
- Eggs were fourteen cents a dozen.
- Coffee was fifteen cents a pound.
- Most women only washed their hair once a month, and used Borax or egg yolks for shampoo.
- Canada passed a law that prohibited poor people from entering into their country for any reason.
- Five leading causes of death were:
  - 1. Pneumonia and influenza ,
  - 2. Tuberculosis,
  - 3. Diarrhea,
  - 4. Heart disease,
  - 5. Stroke.
- The American flag had 45 stars.
- The population of Las Vegas , Nevada, was only 30!!!!
- Crossword puzzles, canned beer, and ice tea hadn't been invented yet.
- There was no Mother's Day or Father's Day.
- Two out of every 10 adults couldn't read or write.
- Only 6 percent of all Americans had graduated from high school.
- Marijuana, heroin, and morphine were all available over the counter at the local corner drugstores. Back then pharmacists said, Heroin clears the complexion, gives buoyancy to the mind, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is, in fact, a perfect guardian of health! (Shocking? DUH!)
- Eighteen percent of households had at least one full-time servant or domestic help.
- There were about 230 reported murders in the ENTIRE! U.S.A.! (Mainly because there was a firearm of some sort in almost every home! An armed society is a POLITE society!!)

I am now going to forward this to someone else without typing it myself. From there, it will be sent to others all over the WORLD - all in a matter of seconds! Try to imagine what it may be like in another 100 years.

**IT STAGGERS The Mind!!!**

## NEW MEMBERS

The following members have joined our Society since the last edition of *LINKS*:

690	Tessier, Nicole P.	<a href="mailto:nptessier@sympatico.ca">nptessier@sympatico.ca</a>	24 Pinetrail Crescent, Ottawa, ON K2G 5A1
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## New and in-process Parish Repertoires

The VT-FCGS project to record and preserve local parish baptism, marriage and death records was started in 2004. It is intended to preserve the original records while allowing easy access to the wealth of data that they contain. The following is a summary of the two most recent repertoires that we have published and those that are in currently in process.

**Baptisms of Saint Mary's Cathedral, Burlington Vermont 1858 – 1936 – Containing 10,541 baptisms.**

Credits:

2000 Baptism Pages Copied by: John Fisher

Data Entry of 37 packets by: Janet Lanou, Ann McCluskey, Gloria Reynolds, Charlene Gaboriault, Nancy Lecuyer, Ann-Marie Gemin, Claire Couture, Joan Proulx, Judy Welna, Barbara Mercure, Lee Gilbert, Barbara Matthews, Chet Brunell

Proof-Reading of 37 packets by: Janet Lanou, Ann McCluskey, Gloria Reynolds, Tom Devarney, Barbara Mercure, Lynn Gauthier, Joan Flynn, and Nancy Lecuyer

**Baptisms – Rutland Immaculate Heart of Mary 1869 – 1936 – 362 pages - repertoire has been printed and is now available**

**Baptisms – Vergennes St Peters data entry almost complete (1<sup>st</sup> repertoire done with new paperless process)**

**St Mary of St Albans town data entry is in process.**



# Gaspard Boucher to Ralph Mitchell

**Gaspard Boucher**

**Nicole Lemaire**

M: 12 Dec 1619 in Perche,France

**Marie Boucher**

**Etienne Lafond dit Pepin**

M: 30 Jan 1645 in Quebec City Quebec

**Genevieve Lafond**

**Jean Baptiste Trottier**

M: 24 Jun 1667 in Cap-de-la-Madeleine,Quebec

**Genevieve Trottier**

**Jean Rivard**

M: 05 Sep 1703 in Batiscan,Quebec

**Francois Rivard**

**Marie Francoise Grenier**

M: 29 Oct 1743 in St.Nicolas,Quebec

**Francoise Rivard**

**Etienne Gregoire**

M: 27 Jan 1766 in Berthier, Quebec

**Alexis Gregoire**

**Catherine Casaubon Didier**

M: 20 Nov 1804 in Ile Dupas, Quebec

**Marie Catherine Gregoire**

**Peter Sylvester**

M: 30 Jan 1827 in St.Cuthbert,Quebec

**Mary Sylvester**

**Aiken Billings**

M: 27 Oct 1855 in Burlington,Vermont

**Anna Billings**

**Joseph LaMotte**

M: 17 Aug 1881 in Plattsburg,New York

**Sidney LaMotte**

**Maud Bruso**

M: 10 Aug 1909 in Fair Haven,Vermont

**Anita LaMotte**

**Raymond Mitchell**

M: 22 Apr 1946 in Grand Isle,Vermont

**Ralph Mitchell**

**Jeannette Guay**

M: 29 Apr 1978 in Mooers,New York







LA JW

# LINKS

Volume 14, No. 2

Issue Number 28

Summer 2010



Journal of the  
***Vermont French-Canadian  
Genealogical Society***



# **THE VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

President	<i>Sheila Morris</i>
Vice-President	<i>Ed McGuire</i>
Treasurer	<i>Barb Mercure</i>
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Genealogical Researchers	<i>Janet Allard, John Fisher, Leo Fleury, Lee Gilbert, Tom DeVarney</i>
Acquisitions Committee:	<i>Janet Eno Landry, Lynn Johnson</i>

The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society was founded at Burlington, Vermont in March 1996. It holds its research meetings every Tuesday evening and on Saturday afternoons,\* at the Society's library located in Rooms 202, 203 and 204 of Dupont Hall, Ethan Allen Avenue in the Fort Ethan Allen Complex, Colchester, Vermont. Access, including a handicapped ramp, and parking are best in the rear of the building, via Hegeman Avenue.

The chief objectives of the Society are:

- to provide aid to members in their research and to encourage them to learn more about their rich history
- to be a repository for Vermont French-American genealogical and historical data
- to promote the highest standard of ethics among genealogists.

Membership is open to any person, upon submission of application, agreement to the VT-FCGS code of ethics, and payment of annual dues.

Library Hours: Every Tuesday 3:00 to 9:30 PM, and every Saturday of the month 10 AM to 4 PM from September to June and one Saturday a month during the summer. The Library will not be open on a Saturday that falls on a Holiday weekend, including the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

Out of state visitors may make special arrangements to use the research library at other times. To do so call either: Janet Eno Landry (802-864-6037), or John Fisher (802-862-8082).

Web Page: <http://www.vt-fcgs.org>

## ***Tax Exempt Status***

The Internal Revenue Service granted the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society tax exempt status April 15, 1997 (Ref. Case # 117050081). The determination letter reads, in part: "Donors may deduct contributions to you as provided in section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to you or for your use are deductible for Federal and gift tax purposes if they meet the applicable provisions of sections 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the Code." Please request a receipt when making a donation of cash or material items.

***In many of our pursuits we collect things,  
in genealogy we collect ancestors.***

# **LINKS**

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# LINKS

## Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

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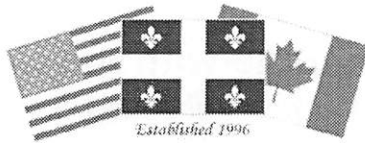
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## Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

### Message from the President

July 2010

Despite the economic slowdown, genealogy enthusiasts continue to join our Society. Our membership has increased which has enabled us to make many new purchases for our library, which are listed in this issue.

Your Board of Directors has been busy planning and organizing events throughout the year. We meet the second Wednesday of every month at 7 pm, except July. All are welcome to visit anytime.

Our Fall Conference will be held at BioTek in Winooski again on Saturday, October 23, 2010. There will be three very interesting speakers. We will also have an annual meeting and election of officers and directors that day. Changes are being made to our by-laws and we will ask you to approve them. You will receive a copy in the mail before the meeting.

Also, in this issue you will find a list of the classes being offered. Starting with Saturday, August 14 when I will talk about "Les Filles du Roi" and show you how to earn a Filles du Roi – Carignan Soldat pin. Most everyone with French-Canadian Ancestry has an ancestor who was a "daughter of the King" that married a Carignan soldier so you can earn the pin.

On June 25 and 26 we were at the Tunbridge History Expo and at the Vergennes French Heritage Day on July 10. We have made two research trips this year – one in March to The American-Canadian Genealogical Society in Manchester, NH and another in May to Société d'histoire du Haut-Richelieu in St. Jean, Quebec.

We are always looking for volunteers at the library and help for other events so if you feel you could help in some way please contact me at 846-7897.

Please remember to update your e-mail address by sending it to [vtfrgenealogy@aol.com](mailto:vtfrgenealogy@aol.com). This has become a very effective way to keep you informed. To date we have over 400 names in this database.

In June, I was a guest speaker at a UVM retreat and spoke twice, first about "How to Get Started in Genealogy" and then about "Les Filles du Roi." Last year we were part of the Champlain College "Champlain Quadricentennial Symposium" where John Fisher presented an impressive Samuel de Champlain exhibit and I spoke about "Finding your Connection to Champlain." I am always available to speak at libraries, historical societies or any organization interested in genealogy, so please don't hesitate to ask.

*Sheila Morris*

## **Having Trouble with the Name?**

*By Janet Allard #48*

One of the biggest problems in genealogical research is the fact that many of our ancestors could neither read nor write; therefore the spelling was given largely to the scribes who recorded it.

Crossing the border from Canada to the United States often caused a name change because of the language difference. The adopting of "dit" names by the French-Canadians often causes complications in tracing families with alternate surnames. I will briefly try to explain some of these changes.

### **Dit Names**

When we get into French-Canadian genealogy we encounter the "dit" name. The word means "to say" and can be translated as "called" or "that is to say." Some of the names that we find used were in reference to their professions, geographic origin, or personal attributes, etc. Some examples: Charles Faucher dit St. Maurice (of St. Maurice), Antoine Leblanc dit Jolicoeur (happy hearted), Jacques Labonte dit Couturier (the clothier). This practice took place up until the 1870s when the families took to using just one name.

### **Maiden Names**

All official records in French-Canadian records record the woman's maiden name. In the United States the official records change to the woman's married name. Such as a woman Mary Lefebvre married a Pierre Jodoin, in the United States would be know as Mary Jodoin but in legal records for Canada she would still be Mary Lefebvre.

### **Given Names**

Given names seem to have fewer changes. They used nicknames and name variations. We have seen Angelique as Angele or Desanges. Some name changes are in the anglicized name as the families immigrated. For example the name Etienne becomes Steven, Pierre is changed to Peter, Apolline to Polly, Jean to John, Narcisse to Nelson and Isabelle to Elisabeth. In many cases all the daughters had the first name Marie or the sons Joseph so the middle names became the identifying name.

### **Spelling Variations**

Other problems are in the common spelling variations. Some priests did not see the importance of spelling. The spelling of Pelletier might be Peltier; Jarret as Garrais; Thibeau as Tibeau/Tebo, etc. Some great changes came about in the crossing of borders. We have to keep in mind the French pronunciation and how the name was heard by scribes writing the record. Some priests also wrote down what they thought the name was not realizing that two family names were different. An example is Gauthier for Gonthier.

The Anglicization of the name often causes us to simply translate the name from French to English. Examples of this are Roi to King, Boisvert to Greenwood, Lemieux to Better, Lefebvre to Bean etc.

So, take a deep breath, and look for variations and interchangeable names as part of your search if you hit a "brick-wall." We have several excellent resources in our library that list dit names, name variants and name changes in Quebec and Vermont.

## Jean Poissant # 2

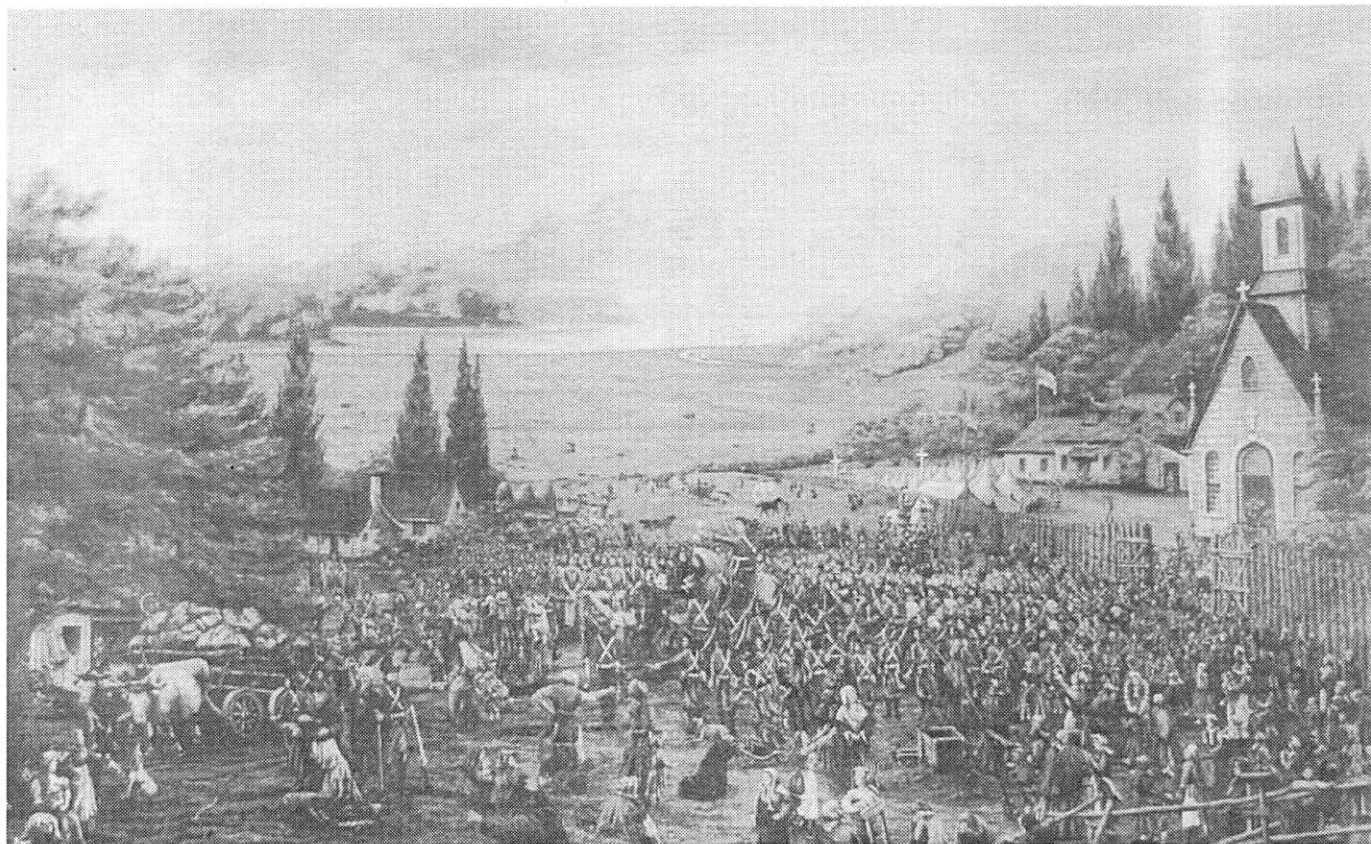


Night falls at the same time on the sea and in the hearts. Barking, sinister bellowsings still groan, from the directions of the fields. Then the martyrs carry to the depths of their eyes like a supreme vision of their homeland, the bleeding glow of a fire that devours barns, houses, church, with the dark mass of Cape



Blomidon beyond. Despite orders at Grand-Pré, at Pigiguit, at Chignecto, Port Royal, economic measures take precedence over any concern for keeping families together.

It was only December 20<sup>th</sup> when the last Acadians leave from the River Gaspereaux onboard a ship heading for Boston and the other in the direction of Virginia. Lawrence can rub his hands and congratulate his officers for their fine work. The 'plague of Egypt' has left the country, what a deliverance!



**George Craig 1893 - Acadian Museum of Moncton University**

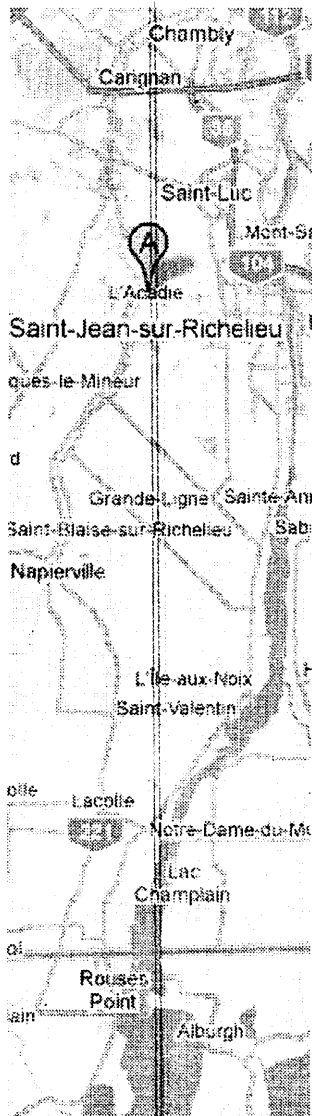
## **Scorched earth**

The soldiers carry their torches. Winslow has the village of Rivière aux Canards and Grand-Pré set on fire between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of November, with the exception of the areas occupied by the Germans. For six days, one by one, all the wooden houses of the cheerful Acadian villages blazed, which were built by the joyful work of four generations, writes Lauvrière. When the winter winds had scattered the heavy clouds of smoke and thick ash of this colossal fire, nothing else ruled in the empty darkness but silence. Nothing remained on the fertile lands of Grand-Pré, Mines, and all of the once green Basin, except the wells [poisoned by the British and not by the Acadians], blackened stone chimneys, seemingly useless dams and willows which in the sadness of the scene seemed to weep in mourning of a nation destroyed. For several consecutive nights, cattle gathered around the smoking ruins and seemed to await the return of their masters, while the faithful guard-dogs howled near the deserted homes.

In November, Winslow, who finished his work, took stock of his great house cleaning. The firebrand has a lot to crow about! At Gaspereaux, 49 houses, 39 barns and 19 outbuildings burned. At the Rivière aux Canards and Rivière des Habitants, 130 houses, 156 barns and 103 outbuildings, one church and 11 mills

burned. The other villages are likewise prey to the flames. The 'Bostonian' sent with full ship-holds some 1,510 Acadians to Pennsylvania, Maryland and other British colonies to the south. As for Murray, he loaded 1,100 of his "worthless" on transports. By November 3<sup>rd</sup> 1755, Winslow and Osgood had already deported 2,242 inhabitants. With them, the Acadians took the soul of their country!"

### **After Eleven years, the Acadians get permission to return to Quebec**



On 31 July 1756, some Acadians from Annapolis Valley wrote: "we are about to leave for Canada, because the food is very scarce here ..." Several Acadian ancestors escaped the mass deportation of 1755 to New England. They took refuge on Canadian soil during the subsequent years. This is the case of Cyr families. With the approval of Governor Murray, the first Boston schooners finally arrived at Quebec, overloaded with Acadians, on June 26, 1766.

By becoming Canadians, they who lost everything can at the very least keep their language and their religion. Let us step back a little. In March 1766, the Massachusetts legislature had delegated Etienne Hebert and Alexis Breau to Quebec, to solicit from Governor Murray the permission to immigrate to the province. Leaving as scouts for the Acadians, did Alexis Breau and his travelling companion Étienne Hébert make the trip from Boston to Quebec, on foot or by boat? The historian Pierre Brault leans toward the first option. Bernard's letter to Murray is dated 25 February and the response from Murray, 28 April 1766. What is in this letter? "I think it will be a benefit for the British Empire and especially for this province to settle these Acadians here on the same footing as Her Majesty's new Canadian subjects, and for this reason I will not hesitate to receive them." There was a span of a month and a half between these two letters. The mystery thickens when one learns that Alexis returned alone to Boston with the expected authorization.

Where is Étienne? Mystery! Since it is on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June that the Acadians thank the Governor of Boston for writing to Murray, we can assume that Alexis Brault took the same time to return as it took to go. At age 35, our Alexis is a famous walker; he crossed 1,600 km in three months. We know his age by his burial at L'Acadie. Before the departure of the Breau families, in 1767, they were ordered to the town of Bingham. The whole family immigrated to Canada, to L'Acadie except for Firmin who we left in Breaux Bridge in Louisiana. And others, how do they reach Quebec? Indeed, only God knows.

There are as many possible routes as there are exiled groups. Many ancestors walk all the way here! Every navigable waterway allows them to advance more rapidly than in the tangled forests. They must travel by canoe, on rudimentary rafts, flat-bottomed boats, sometimes even on schooners they themselves built. Remember that the Acadians were able men of the sea. As we have seen, the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763 cedes India and Canada to England. Voltaire is jubilant. Had he not written: "I'm like the commoner, I love peace more than Canada and I believe that France can be happy without Quebec."

Our ancestors arrive therefore in an English Canada. Thousands of Acadians survive miserably in the St Lawrence valley by building makeshift shelters and digging caves in the sand along the rivers. They are taken in by villagers with big hearts but sometimes just as poor. They hire out where they can. While

waiting to build a cabin, the stay with this one or that one, when it is not but in a barn or in merchant's shed.

The Acadians will only benefit from greater assistance when a lasting peace and prosperity will be reestablished in the country. On August 27, 1768, Mr. Desligneris of La Prairie writes to his bishop: "There are about 80 Acadians that arrived eight days ago today, appearing to want to settle in this place. [...] Monsignor, for the moment, many Acadians appear to have married in [New] England in their manner, that is to say, before a witness. But among others one named Joseph Hebert, who took as his wife about three years ago, Anne Hebert, his first cousin. They are children of two brothers and the parents told me they believed that they did the right thing, seeking thereby to remove the possibility of her marrying a man of a different profession [religious]. I will without doubt do thereupon whatever your Lordship orders me. I think I should say that these people are exhausted of money upon arriving here. Hebert says he already has a child and the second one is near birth." The Acadians were able to stop on the edge of the little L'Acadie River instead of continuing on to La Prairie from Lake Champlain.

In 1767, after a long and arduous journey, the family Brault settles at L'Acadie. The old parents died in exile, but the family of two brothers seems to be fully united. Pierre Clouatre and his wife, separated from each other during the dispersion, are in the same place. We discover in part the route of this second exile by the acts of marriage and birth. That same year, 1767, 90 exiles from Massachusetts arrived in Quebec. Fifty exiles took refuge in Vermont. They served in the Army during the American invasion. After fighting their former oppressor, England, they are rewarded with land where they settled. We have seen that the Royal Proclamation of September 15, 1766 advises all the Seigneurs To "take care of the Acadians, to set them up on land not granted by the Seigneurie, to the best possible conditions and to provide them with one month provisions even from the King's stores."

## **Many Exiled Acadians obtain Concessions or Land Grants in L'Acadie, Quebec**

**L'Acadie is approximately 7 miles west of St Jean sur Richelieu.**

### **Concessions Granted to Acadians**

It should be noted that many Acadians have squatted on their land before obtaining the concession.

**Location Legend for the table below:**

(B) Barony of Longueuil.

(J) Seigneurie of the Jesuit Fathers of La Prairie de la Magdeleine.

For the names of the Notaries who wrote the contracts - see Notary Index below]

### **Notary Index for the table below:**

Fp L.	Francois Leguay, father
I.G.B.	Ignace Gamelin-Bourassa
J.B.G	Jean Baptiste Grise
L.B.	Louis Barbeau
M.G.G.	Michel Gamelin-Gaucher
N.B.D.	Nicolas Benjamin Doucet
P.L. d M	Pierre Louis Panet dit Mehru; district of Montreal
P.L.2	Pierre Lalanne
W. S.	William Saxe, Surveyor

## Concession Table

Simon Barillaux of Grand-Pré	(B) 1783-03-06 J.-B. G. & (B) 1778-05-12 P. L.2.
Antoine Boudreau of Pigiguit	(B) 1784-08-09 J.-B. G.
Charles Boudreau of Grand-Pré deported to New York	(J) 1772-06-16 P-L. d M & (B) 1782-08-06 Fp.L.
Firmin Boudreau	(J) 1773-03-12 M.G-G.
Jean-Baptiste Boudreau of Grand-Pré, deported to New York	(B) 1782-08-02 Fp.L.
Joseph Boudreau of Rivière aux Canards	(J) 1784-08-09 M.G-G.
Marie Boudreau	(J) 1773-03-12 M.G-G.
Pierre Boudraux of Rivière Hébert, deported to New York	(B) 1779-02-09 P. L.2.
Pierre Bourgeois of Beaubassin, deported to Connecticut	(B) 1782-10-08 Fp. L.
Brault	(B) 1800-02-28 W. S.
Alexis Brau of Grand-Pré, deported to Braintree Mass.	(J) 1773-03-12 M.G.G.
Amant Brau of Rivière aux Canards, deported to Braintree Mass.	(J) 1773-03-13 M.G-G. & (B) 1783-03-04 J.-B. G.
Jean Anselme Brault of Rivière aux Canards, deported to Braintree Mass.	(B) 1773-05-07 P. L.2.
Jean-Baptiste Brault of Grand-Pré, deported in New England	(B) 1771-05-03 P.L.2 & 1778-05-06 P. L.2.
Joseph Brau of Grand-Pré	(J) 1771-05-04 P-L. d M, (B) 1771-05-04 P.L.2 & (B) 1771-05-06 P. L.2.
Laurent Brault	(B) 1799-10-00 W. S. (B) 1783-03-23 Fp. L.
Joseph Clouatre	(B) 1778-05-11 P.L.2, 1778-05-13 P.L.2 & (B) 1783-08-07 J.-B. G.
Vital Clouâtre	(B) 1783-03-07 J.-B. G.
Bénoni Comeau	(B) 1779-05-03 P. L.2.
Joseph Comeau of Pigiguit	(J) 1773-03-12 P-L. d M & (J) 1773-03-12 M.G.G.
Jean-Baptiste Cire	(B) 1783-02-07 J.-B. G.
Jean-Baptiste Cyr & Laurent Roy	(B) 1783-02-24 J.-B. G.
Jean-Baptiste Cyr.& Laurent & Alexis Roy	(B) 1783-03-04 J.-B. G.
André Dupuis	(J) 1786-10-23 W. S.
Olivier Dupuis	(B) 1783-03-04 J.-B. G.
Jean-Marie Faille	(J) 1774-06-16 M.G-G.
François Faye	(B) 1800-02-28 W. S.
Charles Granger of Port-Royal deported to Guilford. Connecticut	(J) 1772-09-15 M.G-G. & (B) 1787-07-24 J.-B. G. & (B) 1810-03-16 L.B.
Charles Granger, son	(B) 1778-05-22 P. L.2.
David Granger & François Bourassa	(B) 1830-10-09 N-B.D.
David Granger	(B) 1830-10-18 N-B.D.
Jean Granger	(B) 1801-06-00 W. S.
Pierre Granger, deported to Connecticut	(B) 1783-03-06 J.-B. G. &

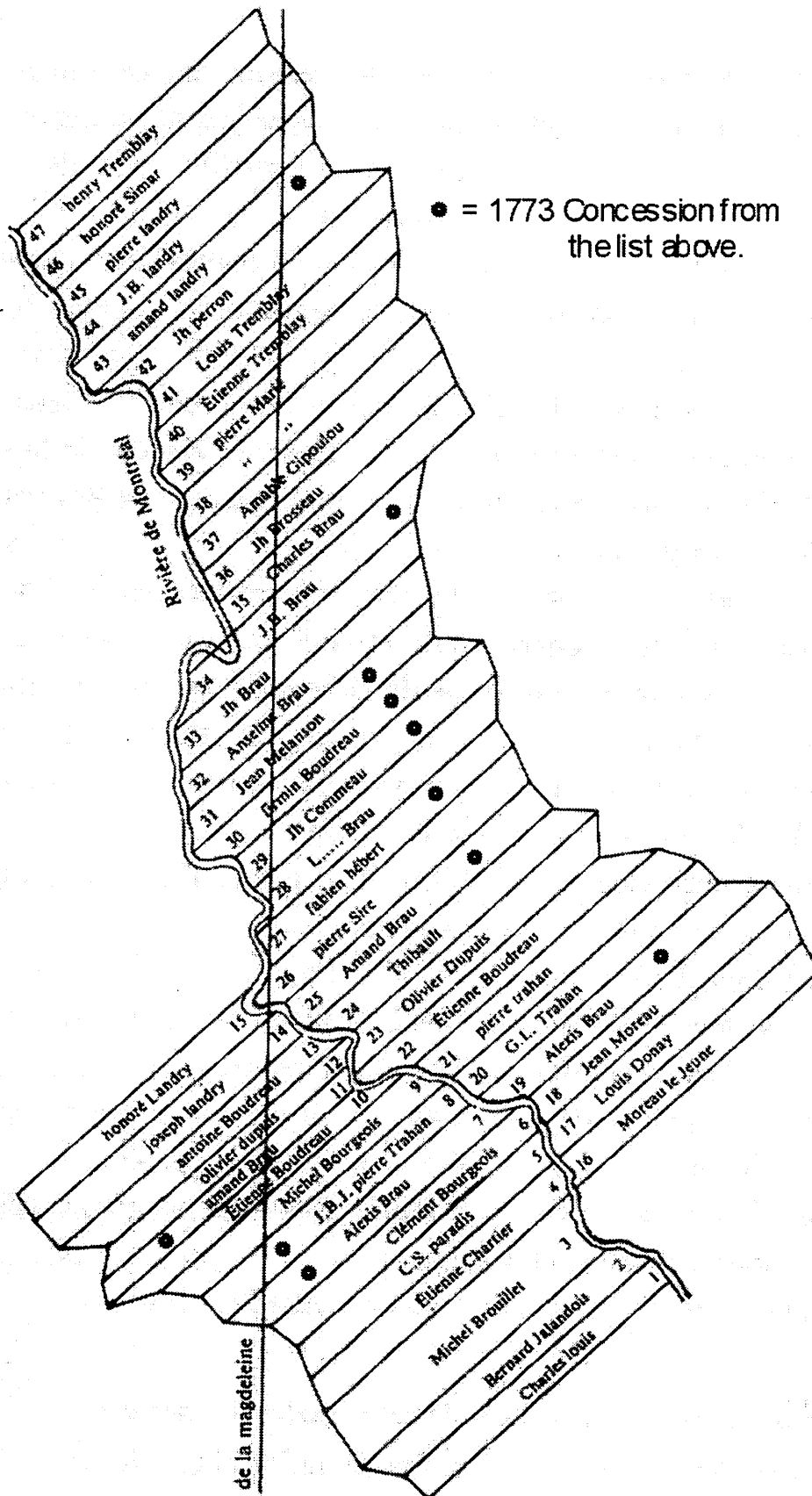


	(B) 1787-01-31 J.-B. G.
Fabien Hébert of Grand-Pré, deported to Connecticut	(J) 1773-03-13 M.G-G.
Firmin Hébert	(J) 1773-03-12 P-L. d M
Jacques Hébert of Grand-Pré, deported to Andover Mass.	(B) 1782-02-24 J.-B. G. & (B) 1783-02-24 J.-B. G.
Joseph & Olivier Hébert	(B) 1778-07-09 P. L.2.
Joseph Hébert & James York	(B) 1778-07-09 P. L.2.
Joseph Hébert, of Grand-Pré, deported in New England	(B) 1778-07-09 P. L.2.
Joseph Hébert of Grand-Pré, deported to Connecticut	(B) 1780-12-21 P.L.2 & (B) 1783-03-10 Fp.L.
Joseph Hébert, son of Jacques Hébert	(B) 1783-02-24 J.-B. G.
Olivier & Joseph Hébert	(B) 1778-05-10 P. L.2.
Olivier Hébert of Grand-Pré, deported to Watertown Mass.	(B) 1778-05-10 P.L.2, (B) 1783-03-06 J.-B. G. & (B) 1790-03-18 I.G.B.
Pierre Hébert, deported to New Haven Conn.	(B) 1778-05-11 P.L.2 & (B) 1783-03-06 J.-B. G.
Simon Pierre Hébert of Grand-Pré, deported to Connecticut	(B) 1783-08-19 Fp. L.
Alexandre Landry of Beaubassin, deported to Maryland	(B) 1783-03-06 J.-B. G.
Amand Landry of Grand-Pré	(J) 1773-03-12 M.G-G. et (J) 1773-03-12 P-L. d M
Honoré Landry of Beaubassin	(B) 1783-03-06 J.-B. G.
Joseph Landry	(B) 1771-06-13 P. L.2.
Charles Lanoue of Grand-Pré, deported to Connecticut	(J) 1772-09-15 M.G-G. & (B) 1778-05-22 P. L.2.
François Lanoue of Grand-Pré, deported to Connecticut	(J) 1772-09-16 M.G.G., (B) 1778-05-10 P.L.2 & (B) 1783-03-06 Fp. L
François Lanoux & Jean-Baptiste Simard	(B) 1778-10-05 P L.2.
Michel Lanoue deported to Connecticut	(B) 1778-05-12 P L.2.
Pierre Lanoue of Saint-Laurent parish in Acadie, deported to Connecticut	(B) 1778-05-11 P.L.2 & (B) 1783-03-08 J.-B. G.
François Lord deported to New York	(B) 1799-10-00 W. S. & (B) 1800-03-00 W.S.
Jean Melansson deported to Lancaster & Weymouth Mass.	(J) 1773-03-12 M.G-,G.
Jean-Baptiste Trahan of Grand-Pré	(J) 1773-03-11 M.G-G.
Jean-Baptiste & M. Trahan	(J) 1773-03-11 P-L. d M
Marie Trahan	(J) 1773-03-11 M.G-G.
Pierre Trahan of Pigiguit, deported to Scituate Mass.	(J) 1773-03-11 M.G.G & (J) 1773-03-11 P-L. d M.

Translated by Tom Devarney from the book, "L'Acadie du Haut-Richelieu" 1762-2001 by Nicole Martin-Verenka. Collection de la Societe d'histoire de La Prairie de la Magdeleine.

The concessions marked on the map below are assumed.

NOTE: At our Fall Conference in October 2010, Jacques Boudreau will speak about the Acadians. Please plan on attending.



Plan figuratif de 1773

## VT-FCGS visits SHHR



President, Nicole Poulin of **Société d'histoire du Haut-Richelieu** invited the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society to visit their library on Friday, May 14. Nine members went on a one day research trip and were given a fine genealogist's welcome. Nicole and two of her helpers spoke "good enough" English and our Tom Devarney had a pleasant time conversing in French. We found Nicole and her staff very helpful. They have

computers where you can research all the cemeteries in Quebec plus genealogy information inputted by other societies which includes recent information. They also have many, many repertoires. Since our visit, our researchers have begun a fruitful relationship between the two societies helping one another with research. Don't hesitate to visit this unique library located in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. It is only 1 ½ hours away from our Colchester library. If you cannot make the trip, come into our library and ask our researchers to contact Nicole.

Société d'histoire du Haut-Richelieu

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J3B 6T3

Tél. : 450 358-5220

[shhr@qc.aira.com](mailto:shhr@qc.aira.com)

[www.genealogie.org/club/shhr](http://www.genealogie.org/club/shhr)

City of St Jean: <http://www.ville.saint-jean-sur-richelieu.qc.ca/cgi-bin/index.cgi?page=y1>



## VT-FCGS FALL CONFERENCE

We will hold our annual Fall Conference on Saturday October 23, 2010 at BioTek Instruments, Tigan Street, Winooski, Vermont. Great Speakers, Election of Officers, and voting on By-Law changes.

See our website for more details.

## **Grandfather Aubin**

*Sheila Waite Morris*

My grandfather died when I was two years old so I was never able to meet him, but I am lucky enough to have a mother still living with a vivid memory.

My grandfather, Henri Charles Aubin, was born in Lacolle, Quebec in 1889. He traveled to Vermont with his family who ran a farm in Grand Isle, Vermont. He married Marie Alma Duchaine, the daughter of another family they knew who had also left Lacolle to run a farm in Alburgh, Vermont. Henri and Alma were married in Alburgh, but returned to Quebec after having their first 3 children in Vermont. Grandfather Henri grew up on a farm, but did not like farming and told everyone he had six daughters and one son, so how could he be a farmer? The family settled into a small house on the Richelieu River in Noyan, Quebec and Henri became a fisherman or "un pêcheur."

During the great depression, families were struggling everywhere. Grandfather Henri had several ways to keep his family fed and clothed. My mother Blanche was the third child in a family where their parents spoke both English and French. Henri spoke only French to the children and Alma spoke only English. They felt it was important for their children to speak both languages. My mother told me the following story about her father.

"Papa had a license to fish with nets in the Richelieu River and sold fish. He made his own nets from a material called hardley, which was a heavy white twine. To make his nets he first placed a nail into some wood and working with a flat wooden hook, made a series of knots until he had a long, round net. The net was then soaked in tar to prevent rotting.

The idea was for the fish to swim into the net and be trapped at the end. The net was placed in the water from his boat. Long leaders made of the hardley twine extended from two sides of the net. Rounded tree saplings kept the net rounded at the front. Lead sinkers were attached to the bottom of each leader to hold the net in place. Round wooden floats held the top of the leaders near the surface of the water. Small limbs from trees pushed into the river bottom held the leaders in place.

Hardley twine was difficult to find at a fair price, so Papa ordered it in catalogs from the states where it was the least expensive. He and other neighbors kept several mailboxes along the Quebec side of the Line Road. This road in Alburgh, Vermont runs along the border. The northerly side touches Quebec for a few miles.

It runs from the Richelieu River east towards the Customs Offices. The U. S. postman would deliver the mail to these boxes. Papa and his neighbors never had to cross the border to get the mail, but nobody really cared back then.

The fish were kept alive in a wooden box with small cracks which he had made. The box was pointed at one end, flat on the bottom, and flat at the other end. People would come to our house to buy fresh fish which we always had plenty of. Sometimes Mama and I would put fish into the Model T Ford and deliver fish to homes in Noyan and Clarenceville.

I don't know why, but Mr. Morton from Alburgh asked my father to bring him any odd looking fish that he might find in his nets. The fish had to be alive. We did bring him plenty of odd looking fish.



Papa was handy at lots of activities. He cut ice from the River in the winter and shared the ice with a farmer who let him borrow a horse to drag the ice to the shore. He had a small motorized saw that he used to cut the ice. A hole was dug in the ground and the ice was stored there along with sawdust. He also sold some of this ice.

He made and sold axe handles. He also made two boats for himself. One was pointed at the front with a flat bottom and used for tending the nets. The other boat had a small motor and moved very fast through the water because of the "V" bottom. It was the envy of the neighbors who wanted him to make one for them. He never agreed to it, but I don't know why.

Other food came from a vegetable garden that my father planted and tended every year. He usually bought a small piglet which we fed our table scraps. In the fall he would hire someone to butcher the pig and we ate every part. My mother even used the head to make "head cheese." Papa smoked his own ham with a wooden wine barrel held over the smoke from burning corn cobs. Some of the pork was salted and stored.

We ate what Papa brought home. Anything else we needed was purchased with the money he earned. Milk was purchased from a neighboring farmer. It was used for cooking, we never drank it. I remember the sweet molasses purchased in a gallon jug – how I loved it. When I married and moved to the "States" it was very disappointing to taste the molasses made here.

Papa was also an avid hunter and brought home deer, pheasants, turkeys, and rabbits. He also was a paid guide for men from the city – usually Montreal – showing them where to fish and hunt. They never left empty-handed. We children did not like to see them come because we would end up cleaning their catch. To this day, I don't care if I see another fish."

## **DONATIONS**

*The following is a listing of recent contributions of research materials, cash and other items.*

*Many thanks to all who contributed and please let us know if we missed listing you so we can acknowledge you in the next LINKS.*

Marge Allard	5 Books on Canadians
Ed McGuire	CD of Champlain, Quebec
	5 repertories printed -
	book Google Your Family Tree
	4 books on Federal Census Rolls
Tom Devarney	4 Parish books on Maine
	American Indian Myths & Legends
Janet Allard	9 books on Native American History
Champlain College	2 books "When the French Were Here – and they are Still Here"
Chet Brunell	19 inch LCD Monitor
Leo Fleury	7 miscellaneous books
Bob Cota	3 Colchester Annual Reports
	9 <sup>th</sup> edition Family Tree Maker
	St Ann's Church – Sat Ann's Catholic Church, Milton 1859-2009
	Also items missed in the last <i>LINKS</i> (sorry)
Barb Mercure	Seguin Family CD &
	St. Catherine of Siena, Shelburne 2007 Parish Directory

Continued on page 34

## George (Frenchy) Leclair

*By Yves Chartrand*



Like fellow Vermont native Jean Dubuc, George Leclair was a right-handed pitcher of French-Canadian descent. The two were actually teammates for a short time with the Montreal Royals, but Leclair lacked Dubuc's obvious talent, and his life was not destined for the long and interestingly varied flavor of his teammate's. Following three mediocre minor league seasons, George pitched in a short-lived third major league known as the Federal League, compiling a 7-12 record and 3.36 ERA during its only two years of existence. After three more seasons in the minors, Leclair returned to Quebec. There a flu epidemic snuffed out his short life before his 32nd birthday.

According to Total Baseball, George Lewis "Frenchy" LaClaire was born in Milton, Vermont, on November 15, 1886 to Minnie Peltier and Lewis Laclair. The spelling of his last name appears to be an anglicization of the common French name Leclair; George himself preferred the French spelling, and that is what appears on his tombstone at the St. Romuald Roman Catholic Cemetery in Farnham, Quebec.

By the time of George's tenth birthday his family was living in Farnham, not far from the Vermont border. According to local historian Alban Berthiaume, Leclair's parents, Louis Leclair and Emelie Pelletier, operated a shoestore. Next to nothing is known about young George's childhood. In fact, the first we know anything about him is when he emerged as a young baseball star.

On Opening Day of the independent Eastern Canada League's 1906 season, George pitched Farnham to a 9-2 victory. Two weeks later he recorded 16 strikeouts in a 5-4 win over St. Jean. After the season Leclair married Annie Choquette, the sister of the Farnham team's manager.

In his five seasons with Farnham, George Leclair pitched well enough to earn his first shot at organized baseball in the fall of 1910. He even signed a major-league contract that fall, and the man who made that possible was Larry Gardner. The two Vermonters had met while playing together on the Farnham team during the summer of 1906.

After the Boston Red Sox played an exhibition game in Burlington on October 10, 1910, manager Patsy Donovan announced that he was signing a local player on Gardner's recommendation. "The new man is George L. LeClair," the *Burlington Free Press* reported, "a native of Farnham, P.Q., who did the twirling at some hard games for Montreal during the past season."

Actually Leclair had pitched in only a single game for Montreal. On the last weekend of the 1910 season, he started the second game of a doubleheader against Rochester, champions of the Eastern League. After striking out the leadoff man, a nervous Leclair was hit hard by four consecutive batters, resulting in two runs. He regained his composure, however, and allowed only two hits over the next four innings. The Royals scored once in the bottom of the first and four times in the fourth to give Leclair a rain-shortened 5-2 victory in his professional debut.

Whatever happened to George Leclair's contract with the Boston Red Sox remains a mystery. On March

27, 1911, he arrived at spring training with the Montreal Royals in Newport News, Virginia. Accompanying Leclair was Jean Dubuc, who had been retained as special correspondent by *La Presse*, one of Montreal's French-language daily newspapers.

On April 1, Leclair pitched six strong innings for the regulars in a 9-1 victory over the rookies. Playing right field for the rookies, Dubuc picked up two of his team's four hits but was still impressed by the Vermonter's performance. "Leclair is making a very good impression," he wrote in *La Presse*. "He just has to keep going to secure a place on the team."

Apparently Leclair kept going because he was one of Montreal's six pitchers when the regular season opened on April 21. But he did not pitch until the ninth game of the season, when *La Presse* reported that he was the only hurler to do well in a 6-3 loss to Jersey City. Over the course of the 1911 season, Leclair pitched in only ten games for the Royals, pitching 29.1 innings.

Montreal invited him to spring training again in 1912, and again he made the team. But before the season was a month old the Royals shipped Leclair to Bridgeport of the Class-B Connecticut League. The following year Montreal released him after only one spring training appearance.

Leclair spent the 1913 season with LaCrosse, Wisconsin, of the Class-C Northern League. He finished with the league's worst winning percentage, prevailing in just two of his 16 decisions and yielding 161 hits in 133 innings. His career in baseball appeared to be headed downward -- yet days in the big leagues were just around the corner.

After operating as a minor league the previous season, Federal League owners decided to compete with the two existing major leagues in 1914. To bolster their credibility they signed a number of established major leaguers. George Leclair's teammates on the 1914 Pittsburgh Stogies, for example, included Rebel Oakes, formerly of the Cardinals; ex-Tiger Davy Jones; and Howie Camnitz, a former Pirate. Still, that Leclair could make a Federal League roster may say more about the circuit's quality of play than the quality of his pitching.

The Milton native signed with Pittsburgh in April but did not make his major-league debut until June 5, 1914. The Stogies were already down 6-0 to the Baltimore Terrapins that day when he entered in the fifth inning. The game ended as a 14-3 Baltimore rout, with George finishing out the massacre. It was a typical game for the Stogies, who finished seventh in an eight-team race. Leclair fared better than his teammates, compiling a 5-2 record in 22 games, mostly in relief.

George saw several new faces when he returned to Pittsburgh in 1915. Over the winter the Stogies had stolen the crosstown Pirates' corner infielders, slugging first baseman Ed Konetchy and slick-fielding third baseman Mike Mowrey. Even though Pittsburgh improved to second place that season, Leclair's record actually suffered; he was only 1-2 when the Buffeds acquired him in late June.

In Buffalo Leclair joined Bob Smith, the only other Vermonter to throw in with the Feds, but the two were teammates for less than a month when George was dispatched to the last place Terrapins. Wearing the uniform of his third Federal League team of the season, Leclair actually pitched much better for Baltimore than his dismal 1-8 record reflects. For the entire 1915 season, he pitched in 33 games, gave up 123 hits in 132.2 innings and finished with a 2.85 ERA.

The demise of the Federal League after the 1915 season meant the end of George Leclair's career as a

major leaguer. In the Feds' peace settlement with the traditional circuits, Leclair's rights went to the American League's St. Louis Browns.

The Browns assigned Leclair to Little Rock of the Southern Association to begin the 1916 season, but he pitched poorly in his infrequent appearances. In September he was demoted to Peoria of the Class-B Three-I League. George was pitching well as a regular starter for Peoria in 1917 when World War I caused the Three-I League to disband on July 8. His performance slipped somewhat after Peoria transferred to the Central League. Still, when Leclair returned to Farnham to pitch in a postseason exhibition, La Presse reported that he had won both ends of three doubleheaders that summer and several International League teams were interested in his services.

After pitching for Elmira of the New York State League in 1918, Leclair returned to Farnham in the offseason and found work with the Canadian Pacific Railways. He died suddenly on October 14, four days short of his 32nd birthday, a victim of the Spanish Flu. Contrary to reports, the flu epidemic did not wipe out Leclair's entire family. In fact, George's wife gave birth to a daughter seven months after his death, and his namesake grandson, Georges Leclair III, lived in Iberville, Quebec as of 2000.

### **Sources**

A version of this biography originally appeared in *Green Mountain Boys of Summer: Vermonters in the Major Leagues 1882-1993*, edited by Tom Simon (New England Press, 2000).

It was also previously published in the SABR Baseball Biography Project at <http://bioproj.sabr.org>.

### **New Publications at our Library**

Below you will find a list of new books recently purchased or donated by members of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society. They are on our shelves for you to peruse.

Births, Marriages, Deaths, Cumberland, Maine  
Annals of Richmond Co. Quebec and vicinity  
Indians of Canada by John Price  
Picture Gallery of Canadian History - Jeffords  
Quebec Nastaligie - Atkinson  
St. Josephs, Lewiston, Maine  
St Patricks, Lewiston, Maine  
St Peters and St Paul, Lewiston, Maine  
National Directory of Morticians 2003  
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Baptisms, Rutland, Vermont  
St. Ignatius, Sanford, Maine  
Holy Family, Sanford, Maine  
Notre Dame, Springvale, Maine  
St. Michael, So Berwick, Maine  
Our Lady Queen of Peace, Berwick, Maine  
Ste. Rose DeLima, Jay, Maine  
St. Francis Xavier, Winthrop, Maine



## My Relationship to Elisabeth Casse/Corse, captured at Deerfield, Ma. John R. Fisher # 2

At the beginning of "Queen Anne's War," an attack was made on the town of Deerfield Massachusetts on March 11, 1704 (Gregorian Calendar) by 200 French and Indians (including 142 Mohawks & Abenakis in English accounts); (French accounts say 50 French and 200 Abenakis & Caughnawagas) led by the Sieur Jean Baptiste Hertel de Rouville and his 3 younger brothers. The party traveled on snowshoes over the deep snows from the Montreal area. The attack occurred in the early morning several hours before dawn when the sentinels were probably tired and the three foot deep snow crackled underfoot. Aided by the snow piled up against the stockades the attackers went into the town at 2 AM. There was an added contingent of twenty soldiers from Boston to protect the town. The night watch on patrol of the town failed to give the alarm. The attack was swift and the warriors spread to many houses. The local defense, aided by some men from Hadley and Hatfield, could not repel the attack. After burning 17 of the 41 houses, killing 54 persons, they took 111 captives. Mary Baldwin, wife of John Catlin, was spared and not taken captive because she cared for a wounded French officer by giving him water. Some of the houses were burned, but not that of John Catlin the town clerk so the town records were saved from destruction. About 93 captives reached Canada, some of the original 111 having been killed en route when they were unable to keep up. In the attack the French & Indians lost about 40 killed, of which 3 French died and some 20 were wounded. (Ref: Roger Lawrence, 'Indian captives in Canada')

One of these captives was a young girl named Elisabeth Corse, aged 8 years (born in 1696), who survived the trek back to Canada in early March and April of 1704 in the deep snow. Her father, James Corse, was born about 1666. He moved to Deerfield, Massachusetts, before 1690 and there married Elizabeth Catlin, the daughter of John Catlin and Mary Baldwin. He died 15 May 1696, aged about 30. Her mother, also named Elisabeth Catlin Corse, did not survive the grueling trip up the Connecticut and Winooski Rivers, up Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River to the St Lawrence River to the Indian villages. She died on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of this journey. Most captives were ransomed from the Indians by the French-Canadians and taken into their homes, although a few stayed and lived at the Indian Villages. Elisabeth lived at the home of Pierre Roy and Catherine Ducharme of Cote St Lambert, Laprairie. Most captives were freed or traded with English captives, but Elisabeth stayed in Quebec for the rest of her life and died in 1766 at 70 years.

*OB*  
*Elisabeth*  
*Casse*  
*Angloise*

Le mardi quatorzième jour de juillet de l'an mil sept cents cinq les  
 ceremonies du baptême ont été par moi Prêtre Soussigné Suppléer à Elisabeth  
 Casse laquelle née à Deerfield en la Nouvelle Angleterre le 1<sup>er</sup> Mars mil sept  
 de l'an mil six cents quatrevingts seize du mariage de deffunt Jacques Casse  
 et d'Elisabeth Catlin ses deux indépendants aiant été prise par les Indiens  
 de l'an mil sept cents quatre et conduite en Canada comme chez Pierre  
 Roy Habitant de la Prairie Saint Lambert. Elle a eu pour parrain Gilbert  
 Maillet Maître d'école et pour marraine Catherine du même lieu de la  
 Prairie Saint Lambert on a déclaré ne savoir signer de ce qu'on  
 Merviel Prêtre

**Baptism of Elisabeth Casse – English**

**(Drouin document at Ancestry.com)**

*On Tuesday the 14<sup>th</sup> day of July of the year 1705 the ceremonies of baptism were supplied by me the undersigned priest to Elisabeth Casse who was born at Deerfield, in New England the 16<sup>th</sup> of December of the year 1696 of the marriage of the deceased James Casse [Corse] and of Elisabeth Catlin, both Independent [Protestants], before being captured the eleventh of March of the year 1704 and coming into Canada, living at the home of Pierre Roi, habitant of LaPrairie St Lambert. She had for godfather Gilbert Maillet, master mason and for godmother Catherine Ducharme, wife of the said Pierre Roi, who have declared not knowing how to sign as required.*

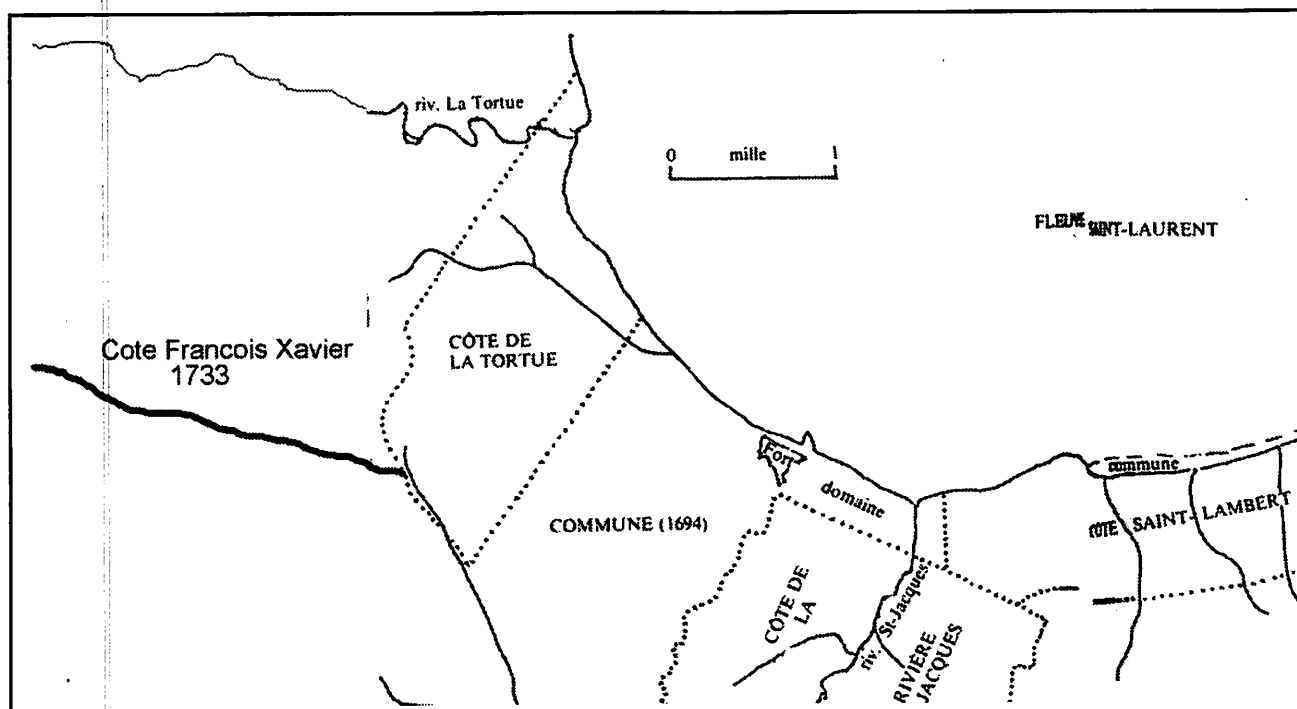
*Meriel, priest.*

In 1710 we see that Elisabeth Coss [sic Casse/Corse] was naturalized along with 52 other English. PRDH # 401438. This is a great list of English & Irish people in Quebec at that time. On 6 November 1712, she marries Jean Baptiste Dumontet dit Lagrandeur at LaPrairie. They have 8 children together. After his death, Elisabeth marries on 19 January 1730 Pierre Monet dit Laverdure at LaPrairie and they have 6 more children.

Ironically just 2 years later, her daughter Marie Elisabeth from her 1<sup>st</sup> marriage is married in 1732 to her new husband's brother, Francois Monet dit Laverdure. I trace my own lineage back to Marie Elisabeth and Francois by two different lines from my Poissant side.

All these marriages and the baptisms of their children are in the PRDH records, and if you look at the godparents and witnesses, it is a microcosm of people in cote La Tortue and cote Francois Xavier of LaPrairie; and many many of them were from the Bourassa family which is my lineage on my mother's side. See the following chart.

**Laprairie, Quebec Map of Seigneuries of La Tortue, Francois Xavier and St Lambert**



**La Tortue Concessions in 1714 (Ref: Notarial act - reduction of land depth)**

Years in the chart below indicate a witness or godparent in that family to a Casse event.

<b>Commune</b>		
Pierre Herve	Marie Leber (1 <sup>st</sup> husband Frs Bourassa died 1708)	1712, 1712, 1715, 1720, 1731, 1737
Clement Lerige de La Plante Sr		1712, 1712, 1717, 1722, 1724, 1725
Pierre Roy		1717, 1725, 1732
Antoine Rougier-Lafrance		
Widow Moquin - Suzanne Beaujean		
Jean Baptiste Toulouze dit Remond		
Rene Dupuy		1733
Jean Lefort dit LaPrairie		1717
Jacques Poissant	Marguerite Besset	
Jacques Lacroix		

**Neighboring St Francois Xavier Concessions in 1733 Census**

Laurent Olivier-Perrier		
Francois Monet – Laverdure		1720, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734
Jean Dumontet – Lagrandeur		
Etienne Bizaillon		1737
Clement Lerige de La Plante Sr		1731
Guillaume Barrette		
Pierre Lefebvre		1727, 1727
Francois Longtain		
Joachim Destailis		

The Bourassa family lived next to the Commune which was an area used for the common grazing of their animals. Their concession of land was originally ceded to the Bariteau family, but later Mr. Bariteau and Francois Bourassa swapped this plot for a plot in Chambly. Francois and Marie Leber were married in 1684 at Fort St Louis, Chambly. Francois died in 1708 during an epidemic, and his son died a few months later. His spouse Marie Leber remarried to her third husband, Pierre Herve in 1714. Marie Leber lived a long life and died at the age of 90 years. This was the first and only Bourassa family in the Montreal area at this time. The Bourassas began their family about 24 years before the Poissant family. They were godparents and witnesses many times.

Jacques Poissant received his concession here in 1694 and married about 1699. They were the only Poissant family in Quebec at that time. The Poissant family was closer in age to the Monet family, which probably explains why they were never godparents or witnesses to Elisabeth's families; however they did marry into the same families.

The Rougier-Lafrance, Moquin, Toulouze dit Remond, and Lefort dit LaPrairie families also received their concessions from the Sulpicians in Montreal about the same time as Jacques Poissant. Most of them were previously French Marines who came to Quebec with Denonville about 1684.

## Inter-Marriages of the Monet, Dumontet and Poissant Families

<b>Jacques Poissant-Lasaline &amp; Marguerite Besset Marr. ca 1699 9 children</b>		<b>Francois Monet-Laverdure &amp; Marie Dumas-Rencontre Marr. 1699 7 children</b>		<b>Jean Dumontet-Lagrandeur Elisabeth Casse (Marr#1) 1712 8 children (3 died young)</b>
		(1) Francois (2)	1732	Marie Elisabeth
Jacques Poissant	1730	Marie Angelique		
Marie Agatha Poissant	1739	Jean		
		Pierre	1730	(Marr#2) Elisabeth Casse & Pierre Monet-Laverdure 6 children (5 died young)
<b>Note1: Elisabeth Casse and her daughter both married into the Monet family</b> <b>Note2: Jacques and Marie Agatha Poissant both married into the Monet family</b> <b>(1) (2) – Two of my lineages go back to this marriage. See below.</b>				

### A Link to another captive:

When Elisabeth's first husband, Jean Dumontet, died in 1729, one of the witnesses was a Moise Dupuis. Moise was married to Marie Anne Christiansen who was also a captive from the Albany, NY area. Later she was also naturalized in 1710. It appears that she may have been captured and brought to Quebec, and met Moise Dupuis and they married in Albany, and then moved back to Quebec about 1697. My Dupuy/Dupuis lineage is also traced back to Marie Anne and Moise.

- Born: Abt 1675-1676, Corlaer (Schenectady), NY, US
- Baptized: 12 Jul 1699, Notre-Dame-Cathédrale, Montréal, Québec, Canada
- Marriage: Moise DUPUIS 21 Jul 1697, Reformed Dutch Church, Albany, NY, US
- Died: 26 Oct 1750, Laprairie, Québec, Canada
- Buried: 27 Oct 1750, La-Nativité-de-la-Bienheureuse-Vierge-Marie-de-Laprairie, Québec, Canada
- Ref: Mark Robidoux at Many-roads.com

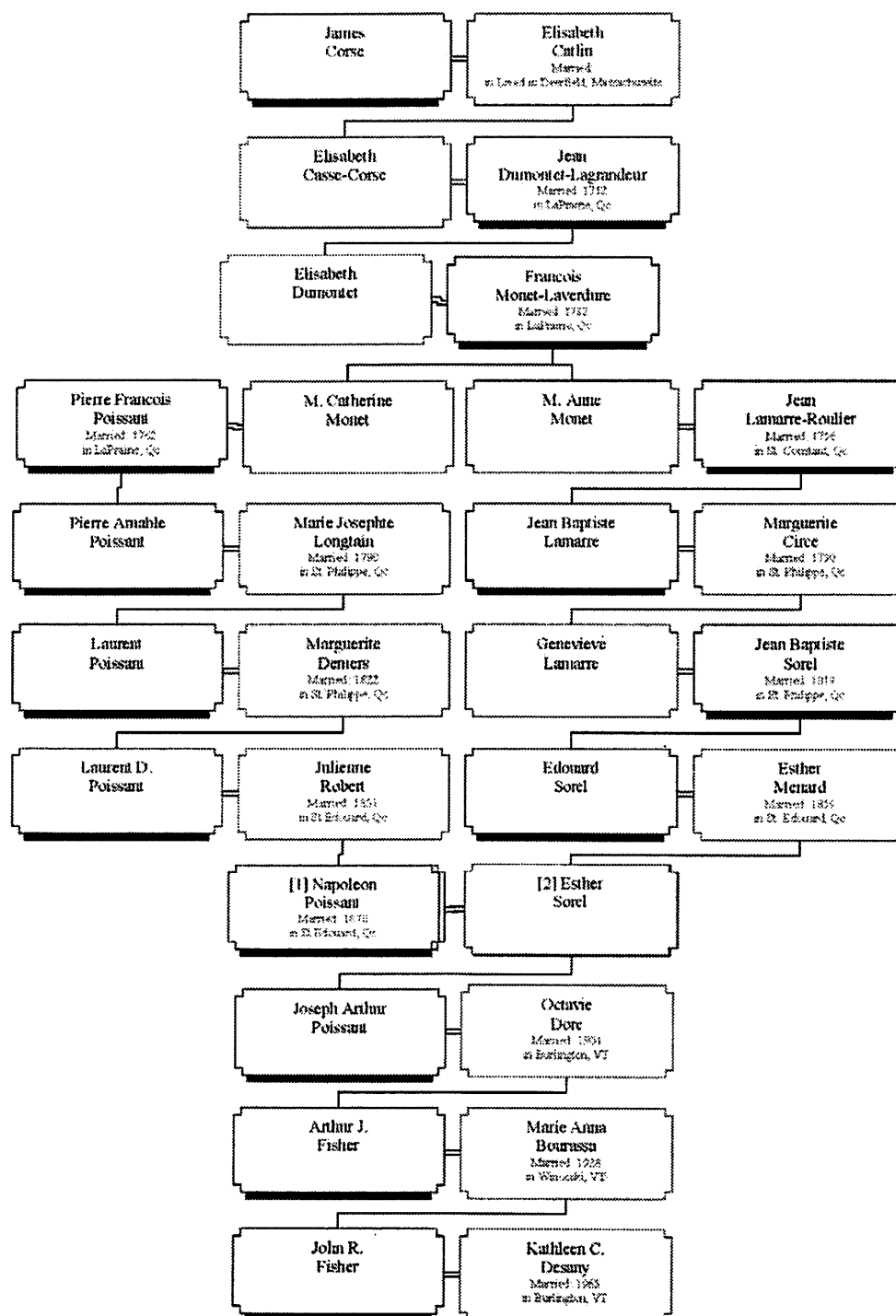
### Many links to Elisabeth's guardians:

I mentioned earlier that Pierre Roi and Catherine Ducharme took in Elisabeth Casse until she was married. Note that I have three lines that can be traced back to Pierre and Catherine.

In fact, most of my French lineage goes up to the Laprairie and Chambly, Quebec area. The next largest section are my Acadian lines beginning with the Hebert and Leblanc families from L'Acadie, Quebec, and there is also a good portion from the Ile d'Orleans in Quebec.



*Deerfield, MA. Captive - Elisabeth Corse/Casse to John Fisher*



Elisabeth Casse and her daughter Elisabeth Dumontet both married into the François Monet family, as did Jacques and Marie Agathe Poissant, and Elisabeth Dumontet's daughter married Pierre Poissant.

## **NORTH AMERICA'S FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH PAPER MONEY: CARD MONEY IN NEW FRANCE**

**By Martin Masse**

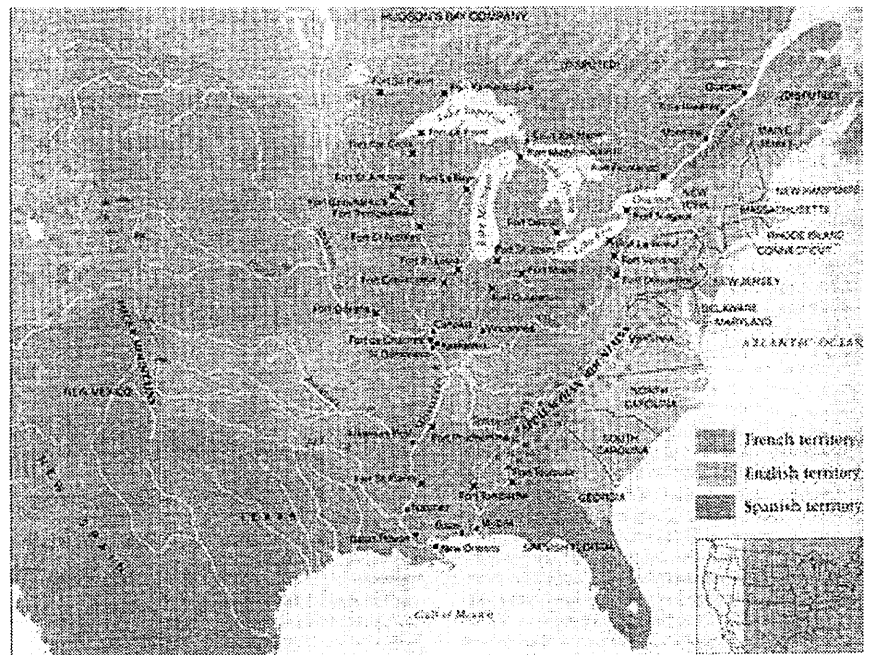
*Editor's note: I was researching Playing Card Money, knowing that it was an early form of exchange used by our ancestors in New France, when I came upon a much more comprehensive explanation of not just the form of currency but also its implications for the nation. The following is reproduced from the website [www.quebecoislibre.org](http://www.quebecoislibre.org) with their kind permission.*

*This presentation was delivered at the Austrian Scholars Conference organized by the Ludwig von Mises Institute on March 18, 2006, in Auburn, Alabama.*

Everybody knows that New Orleans was founded by the French. But the area where we stand in Alabama also used to be part of the French North American empire in the 18th century. Not far from here, north of Montgomery, was a military fort called Fort Toulouse. The French controlled one third of the continent at the time.

The reason why I have to deliver this presentation in English today, however, is of course that the French lost most of their empire in 1763, at the end of the Seven Years' War – or what Americans call the French and Indian War.

The French were great explorers but, as the saying goes, their empire was a giant with clay feet. Although France was by far the largest country in Europe – it had 20 million inhabitants in 1700, compared with six million for England and Wales – it sent very few settlers across the Atlantic. Most of the ten million or so French Canadians who live in Canada and the U.S. today are descendants of only some ten thousand settlers who stayed on this continent.



Huguenots were forbidden to settle in the colony and hundreds of thousands went elsewhere in Europe and North America instead. But the main reason why so few Frenchmen crossed the Atlantic is that there was not much to do in Canada – not because of the weather, to which colonists quickly adapted, but because of the abysmally stupid French economic policy.

Mercantilism was of course the official doctrine in France, just like in England. The colony was seen as a source of raw materials for the benefit of the mother country. The fur trade with the Indians was its main economic activity. This could have allowed colonists to accumulate some capital to develop other

activities. But during most of the period, it was in the hands of a monopoly, and profits went to France instead of being reinvested in Canada.

There weren't many opportunities for investments anyway. There was very little that could be profitably produced in Canada. Apart from small-scale crafts, manufacturing was forbidden when it would bring competition to metropolitan producers. The prices of various goods were controlled. And silliest of all, trade with the neighbours – the English colonies to the south – was forbidden, although contraband was widespread.

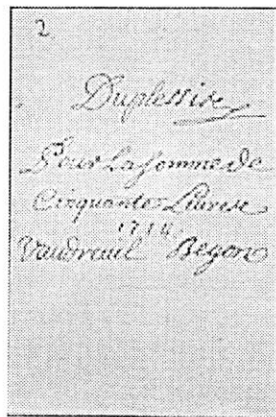
One thing the French managed particularly badly was money. Until the 1660s, when there were still only about 3,000 French settlers in the St. Lawrence Valley, economic exchange in the colony took place primarily by barter. Beaver pelts constituted the most commonly traded commodity, but other types of pelts, as well as liquor, served as alternative media of exchange. Religious orders brought some money to the colony, and once a year, the King would send a large sum to pay for the administration and the soldiers stationed in the colony. Most of that money was paid to metropolitan merchants for imported goods and brought back to France.

The government started manipulating the money in 1661, by ordaining that the value of currencies circulating in Canada should be 25% higher than their nominal values in France. This was designed to induce currency imports, favour the monetization of economic exchange and integrate colonial economic activity with that of the mother country. But of course the revaluation had its perverse effects. It led to an inflow of poor quality French coins containing a large proportion of copper, while merchants only accepted gold and silver coins as payment. By most accounts, the price level in Canada gradually increased to accommodate the revaluation so that the purchasing power of metropolitan currency was unchanged in the long run.

In his *History of Money and Banking in the United States*, Murray Rothbard writes that apart from medieval China, the world had never seen government paper money until the colonial government of Massachusetts emitted a fiat paper issue in 1690. In a footnote however, he explains that the only exception was a curious form of paper money issued five years earlier in Quebec, which became known as "card money."



**Playing Card Money  
1685-1728 (front)**



**Playing Card Money  
1685-1728 (back)**

You won't be surprised to learn that war and protectionism had something to do with the appearance of paper money, in both New France and Massachusetts. To simplify a bit, the two empires were then vying for control of the Great Lakes area, which at the time was the new frontier of the fur trade. The Dutch and English merchants in Albany, New York, were able to offer a higher price than the French for the pelts and were attracting some of the Indian allies of the French, as well as French adventurers who were selling fur in contraband. They were also arming their Iroquois allies and encouraging them to attack French parties and their Indian allies.

The French were constantly at war with the Iroquois. In 1684, new soldiers had arrived from France for another campaign against them. However, in the fall of that year, the annual appropriations failed to arrive. The *intendant* of the colony, Jacques de Meulles, had no funds to pay colonial officials and troops. (The *intendant* was what could be called the top bureaucrat in the colony, second only to the governor who represented the king.)

In June 1685, he decided to issue his own credit notes. Because good paper was rare, he collected the playing cards in the colony and, with his seal and signature, issued them in various denominations as paper money. By an ordinance, the cards became legal tender and merchants had to accept them.

***"It is perhaps just a coincidence, but it is certainly fitting that inflationary paper money, which is often called 'funny money,' appeared on this continent as playing cards with a bureaucrat's signature on them."***



It is perhaps just a coincidence, but it is certainly fitting that inflationary paper money, which is often called "funny money," appeared on this continent as playing cards with a bureaucrat's signature on them. At first however, the issue of card money was not inflationary. The cards were backed by funds that were supposed to arrive from France, and were fully redeemed when those funds arrived. From the point of view of the authorities, they also had the advantage of being worth nothing to New Yorkers and New Englanders. They could not be used for trade and did not contribute to any outflow of currency – trade and currency outflow of course being bad from a mercantilist perspective.

Five years later, the French and the English were again at war with each others. In 1689, during the Glorious Revolution, William of Orange had acceded to the English throne, and James II had fled to France. In North America, there were raiding parties on both sides of the border and major invasion plans were drawn up. A French plan to invade the city of New York and deport its population never materialized. But in the summer of 1690, a flotilla of 32 ships with 2000 men left Boston, while 2500 English soldiers and Indian fighters left on foot to invade the St. Lawrence Valley. Fortunately for my ancestors, bad weather, luck and an epidemic of smallpox among the troops saved New France.

The English had to return to Boston without any booty. Soldiers were grumbling for their pay and there was fear of a mutiny. The Massachusetts government tried without success to borrow from Boston merchants. In December 1690, it decided to print £7,000 pounds in paper notes and, as Rothbard explains, pledged "that it would redeem them in gold or silver out of tax revenue in a few years and that absolutely no further paper notes would be issued. Characteristically, however, both parts of the pledge went quickly by the board: The issue limit disappeared in a few months, and all the bills continued unredeemed for nearly 40 years." Massachusetts would again issue massive amounts of paper money after another failed expedition against Quebec in 1711.

As might be expected, in Canada too, the *intendant* got into the habit of issuing card money. As confidence in the new money grew, the population began to regard it as a stable asset and to retain a proportion instead of redeeming their entire holdings every year. But instead of keeping currency reserves to cover the card money still in circulation, colonial authorities increased their spending. They also started to issue card money in excess of the French government's annual appropriation. The cards were very



useful but prices started increasing as people realized that there were more and more of them in circulation.

In the early 1700s, the War of the Spanish Succession extended to the French and English colonies in North America. Military spending rose continuously and the growth in the supply of card money far outstripped that of the colonial budget. In 1705, the French Crown refused to redeem all of the card money presented to it, which amounted to a devaluation. The colonial authorities responded by creating more. Inflation was running rampant and the colonial economy was in disarray. In 1714, the Crown decided to get rid of this system and to buy back the cards at half their face value.

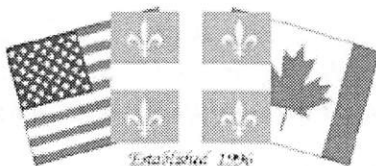
For some years, the monetary situation reverted to what it had been before 1685. Various attempts were made to provide the colony with a stable currency, which only ended up creating more confusion. In 1729, a new issue of card money was made. By this time however, it wasn't the only form of paper money, nor the most important. The government started issuing promissory notes, which were redeemable by a bill of exchange on the Naval Treasury, in outlying regions where currency and even card money was in short supply. Unlike card money, they could be issued by any number of military officers and control of their supply lay beyond both the *intendant* and the metropolitan government. The inflation thus created amounted to a tax to finance military expenditures. (Robert Armstrong)

The situation deteriorated until the fall of Quebec City and Montreal in 1759 and 1760, which brought about the final end of the French regime. The war years were marked by economic breakdown and something close to hyperinflation. During the peace negotiations, France agreed to convert card money and Treasury paper into interest-earning debentures, with discounts ranging from 50 to 80 per cent. However, with the French government essentially bankrupt, these bonds quickly fell to a discount and, by 1771, they were worthless.

A Quebec historian, Gérard Filteau, wrote (my translation):

“What is remarkable about the Canadian financial system is that it inaugurates a new kind of money destined to have a great future: the cards are the first banknotes in circulation. Another remarkable fact is that the country has no asset, no monetary reserve to guarantee the value of its paper money. This money is nothing but a representative sign, which gets its value from the honesty of the government and the goodwill of the royal treasury. Such a guarantee, based solely on morality, is insufficient in that it ties the value of money to the good behaviour of a few bureaucrats, and imposes on it fluctuations that depend on the integrity of some men and the vicissitudes of politics.”

At the time of the conquest, there were only 70,000 colonists in New France, as opposed to more than a million in the English colonies to the south. Paper money helped to destabilise and slow down the economic and demographic development of New France. It contributed to the downfall of the French empire in North America. Later, it would play a substantial role in the French and America revolutions. Today, unfortunately, it is used the world over and continues to distort economic calculations.



## VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

### FILLES DU ROI - SOLDATS DU CARIGNAN

#### Program Rules

1. This program is intended for French-Canadian descendants to become aware of, appreciate, and experience pride in their rich cultural heritage.
2. Participation is for those who are able to trace their ancestry to a Fille du Roi who married a Soldat du Carignan in New France.
3. The VT-FCGS Filles & Soldats Program begins on October 24, 2009.
4. A \$4.00 application fee must be submitted along with a family tree showing the applicant's ancestral line, by marriages, back to a Fille du Roi marriage.
5. One specially designed pin will be awarded to each successful applicant. Additional pins can be purchased for \$4.00 each.
6. Copies of the family tree should be brought to the VT-FCGS library in Colchester or mailed to VT-FCGS, Filles du Roi Program, P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406.
7. Family trees will be displayed at the VT-FCGS library and on our web site with permission of the applicant.

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#### Application Form

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town/City \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

Permission for VT-FCGS to display your family tree    yes \_\_\_\_\_    no \_\_\_\_\_

(Attach check or cash and family tree)

## **New Online Cultural Heritage Atlas for Champlain-Richelieu Region**

*Forwarded by Jim Brangan, Assistant Director, Champlain Valley  
National Heritage Partnership, Lake Champlain Basin Program*

The Quebec Labrador Foundation (QLF) and Missisquoi Museum recently unveiled an online atlas that seeks to map the cultural and historic heritage of the areas surrounding the Richelieu River and Missisquoi Bay ([www.atlas-richelieu-missisquoi.org](http://www.atlas-richelieu-missisquoi.org)). The website displays a map of the Richelieu-Missisquoi region (viewable in road, satellite, or terrain formats) where points are used to represent events or places with cultural significance. These points of interest form a rich and growing database that celebrates the rich history of the region.

How are these points created? Who decides what information to include? The answer is you, the user. The Richelieu-Missisquoi online atlas is designed using a participatory approach: beyond exploring the atlas, users who register (for free) can contribute historic and cultural points, and append information and multimedia to each point. They can also post comments on any point of interest, for example to make an addendum. Moreover, the forum section allows users to discuss, collaborate, and disseminate information within the user community.

Now is an ideal time to participate, as we are currently implementing the first step of the project: gathering data for the atlas. All contributions are welcome, but they must apply to at least one of the following themes: the military ("The Making of Nations"), civic life ("Here to Stay"), commerce ("Corridors of Commerce"), or culture ("Recreation, Arts and Culture").

Based on a grant for official language minorities from the Department of Canadian Heritage to QLF, the atlas will focus on the history and culture of English-speaking and bicultural communities during the first phase of the project. Despite the significant mark left by these communities on the social life and cultural landscapes of Richelieu-Missisquoi, their contributions are less-known than those of other Anglophone communities in Quebec. For that reason, the Canadian Heritage grant will shed light on a rich, but relatively unsung chapter of Canadian history. In later stages of the project, the contributions of other communities may be incorporated into the atlas.

Following a few months of data acquisition, QLF and Missisquoi Museum will embark on the second phase of the project: verifying and approving the user-submitted data by qualified historians. This will not immediately prevent the addition of new data, but the website will eventually emerge as a finished product.

With that in mind, any documents, maps, or photographs that could help validate the data would be greatly appreciated. By the end of this project, the aim is to present a comprehensive and reliable online database to students, researchers, visitors, and citizens of the Richelieu-Missisquoi area.

If you want to know more about the Atlas, call François Guillet at the QLF's office in Montreal at (514) 395-6020, extension 223, or send him an email at [fguillet@qlf.org](mailto:fguillet@qlf.org).

The QLF is a not-for-profit organisation that fosters long-term leadership development among individuals and communities. Its programming includes environmental conservation, stewardship, and community service in rural regions, with projects operating in Quebec, New England, the Maritime Provinces, and abroad.

The Missisquoi Museum, located in Stanbridge East, features exhibitions and education programmes exploring the individuals and events that contribute to the historic development of Missisquoi County.

## QUERIES

**Janet Allard, #48**

We encourage our members to submit free queries for publication as space permits. Queries should be brief and concise, typed or printed clearly. Queries from non-members should include a \$3.00 check for each query. Queries should be sent to VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, Attn.: Query Editor, P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406-5128. Please send a copy of all replies to our society for its archives-library and publication.

<b>anc.</b>	ancestors	<b>dau.</b>	daughter	<b>par.</b>	parents
<b>b.</b>	born	<b>desc.</b>	descendant	<b>poss.</b>	possibly
<b>bp.</b>	baptized	<b>d.s.p.</b>	died without issue	<b>ref.</b>	reference
<b>bro.</b>	brother	<b>d.y.</b>	died young	<b>rel.</b>	related, relative
<b>bur.</b>	buried	<b>div.</b>	divorced	<b>rem.</b>	removed
<b>ca.</b>	circa	<b>fam.</b>	family	<b>res.</b>	resided, lived at
<b>ch.</b>	child, children	<b>fl.</b>	lived, flourished	<b>sis.</b>	sister
<b>c.r.</b>	church record	<b>g.s.</b>	gravestone	<b>twp.</b>	township
<b>co.</b>	county	<b>info</b>	information	<b>w.</b>	wife
<b>d.</b>	died, death	<b>marr.</b>	married	<b>wid.</b>	widow, widowed

### Query 445 JOHNSON

Looking for information on **John Johnson** born June 1879 Albany, Orleans, VT of Irish parents **Thomas P. Johnson** and **Catherine "Kate" Gallagher**. Not found beyond the 1880 census. **Pete Jennings**

### Query 446 BAILEY/BILLY

Looking for information on the parents of **Anna Bailey/Billy** born Bridgton/Island Pond, VT on 2 Dec. 1877 to **Adolpheus Bailey** and **Mary Renard** both born Canada. **Anna Bailey** later married **Chauncy Massy**. **Richard W. Jack**

### Query 447 DENNIS-THIBEAU

Looking for the m. around 1862 possible N.Y. or Canada of **Louis Denis/Dennis** b. Ca. 1842-47 Canada and d. 5 Sept. 1914 Burlington, VT and **Elisabeth/Elise/Alice Thibeau/Tebo** b. ca.1851 Lacolle, St. Jean, CA and died 11 Nov. 1940 Burlington, VT. (Louis's parents **Joseph** and **Julia Terreault**. Elise/Alice's parents given only as **Oliver Tromblay** and Alice second marriage?). **J. Allard**

### Answer Query 316 CLINE

**Antoine Cline/Klein** born 14 Mar 1787 at Hochfelden Schaffhausen, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France the illegitimate son of **George Klein** and **Theresia Bernhard**. He married **Mary Catherine Stebbenne** (Charles Stebbenne and Marie Therese Sené) 11 Oct. 1819 St. Mathias, Rouville, Quebec, CA. **RobertCook** — See article - next page.

### Answer Query 430 LAROSE

**Joseph DAVELUY-LAROSE** mj (**Isidore & Vitaline PICHE**) marriage: 28 Nov. 1882 Repentigny (La Purification-de-la-B-V-M) to **Louise Elodie MEUNIER** (**Amédée & Delima RIVEST**). Death record from Quebec ICQ (death 1926-1996) **Emma LACROIX** b.: 9 May 1880 – d.: 6 Dec. 1949 in Montreal. **Amédée Donat LAROSE** b.: 18 Aug. 1884 – d.: 9 Jan 1950 Montreal. **Pierre-Yves Cartier** St. John's Quebec



## **CLINE/KLINE**

### ***From Robert F. Cook***

You may remember me from a couple years ago. I was at your centre looking for information on the family of Antoine Cline and his wife Cathrin of Fletcher and Fairfax, Franklin County, Vermont. Antoine died there about 1855.

This is what I have found and some of your members may find it of interest since it also answers *Query #316*.

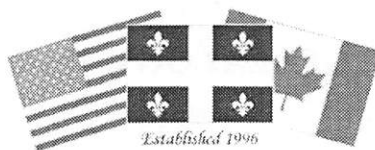
Antoine Cline/Klein was born 14 Mar 1787 at Hochfelden Schaffhausen, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France. Hew was the illegitimate son of George Klein and Theresia Bernhard (daughter of Antoine Bernhard and Ursula Nicolas). He was drafted into Napoleon's Army (27<sup>th</sup> Line Regiment on February 23, 1807). His regiment number was 3511. He was apparently captured and given a choice....go to a prisoner's camp for the duration of the Napoleonic wars...or enlist in the Demeurons Regiment, a Swiss regiment of mercenaries who had been hired by King George III to fight Napoleon and the Americans in the latter part of the War of 1812. Demeurons fought for the British against the Americans at the Battle of Plattsburgh New York in September 1814.

Antoine was discharged from the army at Fort Chambly, Quebec about 1816 and married Mary Catherine Stebbenne/Stepense/Stebbens (born 24 July 1800 at St. Mathias, Rouville County, Quebec) on 11 Oct 1819 at St. Mathias, Rouville County, Quebec. Catherine was the daughter of Charles Stebbenne and Marie Therese Sené.

The Quebec Stebbenne/Stebbins family was descended from Joseph Stebbins who was taken as a 5 year old as a captive in the Deerfield Raid (Massachusetts) in 1704. Joseph was the great-grandson of Rowland Stebbins who immigrated to Roxbury Massachusetts from Bocking, Essex, England on November 12, 1634.

Antoine and Catherine's first born was Cedarie (known as Sarah in Vermont) who was born 04 Aug 1820 at St. Mathias, Quebec. She married George H. St. Lewis/St. Louis. The second child was Onesime Kleine/Cline born 17 Feb 1822 also at St. Mathias. The third child was Lewis Cline born 10 Jan 1823 at Fairfax, Franklin, Vermont. This indicates that the family moved to Franklin County, Vermont between 1822 and 1823. I have found no birth or baptismal record for the children born in Franklin County Vermont except for Pierre/Peter whose baptismal record of 6 Jul 1834 says he was the son of Antoine Klein and Catherine Stepense of Fairfax, Franklin County, Vermont. Antoine died about 1855 and is buried either in Fletcher or Fairfax, Vermont...possibly at the Sanderson Corners Cemetery where Sarah Cline St. Louis, her husband and children are buried (two of her sons died in the U.S. Civil War).

Hope this is of use to you and your members. Thank you for the critical lead in finding Pierre Cline's baptismal record.



**VT- French Canadian Genealogical Society**

P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406-5128

**2010 Fall Class Schedule**

All Classes held at our library  
Saturdays 10:30am until noon  
(\$10 donation appreciated)

*the public is invited*

Les Filles du Roi Is your ancestor a "daughter of the king"	Sheila Morris	Aug 14
Beginning Genealogy Tips on getting started	Sheila Morris	Sept 11
Using Drouin & Loiselle files Finding Quebec marriages	Janet Allard	Sept 18
Using Notarial Records Finding personal information	John Fisher	Oct 02
Using Google.com to find ancestors Great Internet tips	Ed McGuire	Oct 16
Using Ancestry.ca "Wild Cards" Quebec marriages/baptisms/deaths	Tom Devarney	Oct 30
Using Newenglandancestors.org Finding your New England ancestors	Ed McGuire	Nov 13

This schedule is subject to change. Check our web site for any changes.

[www.vt-fcgs.org](http://www.vt-fcgs.org)

## **Subject: Visit with Ceal etc. in AUGUST !!! GENEALOGY DAY**

**WHEN:** Monday, August 9th 2010

**WHY:** Promote International Genealogy Hobby

**WHERE:** This year it is being held in Swanton Church Hall (please note: next year it'll take place in another Vermont city) located next door to the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary 65 Canada Street, Swanton

**WHAT TIME:** 12 (noon) till 8 (eight) pm with "OPEN HOUSE" format (final time schedule still pending)

**CONTACT:** Cecile (Bonnette / Laramée / Trahan) Moran 802 – 425 – 4929

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We celebrate many days every year that hold special meaning. This will be another day we can pencil into our calendars to remind us (mid year) to reach out and touch someone in our family that we haven't been in contact with as much as we'd like. Everyone can join in---plus, this is a day we can promote the many fun ways of doing research.

August 9th marks the 5th death anniversary of the King of Genealogy (for the TRAHAN family) and this day will always be dedicated to Rev. Romeo A. Trahan, S.S.E. --- whose work continues to this day. It's noteworthy to mention that Father Romeo Trahan grew up in Swanton where he returned as a priest and was active in the Historical Society. He created (with the help of many) a book that is on the shelves in the Fletcher Free Library in Burlington, along with the French-Canadian Genealogical Society in Colchester (where he was a charter member). This treasured family history keepsake is complete with pictures and stories about many places of interest that serves as a true inspiration of just what can be compiled. Membership information will be available to promote this wonderful "one stop shopping" place. Did you realize you can get Middlesex records from here? What a time saver!

Come once or stop in a few times during the course of the day. It'll be a chance to talk up this wonderful hobby with folks that share a love of "FAMILY," Consider it a modern day Thanksgiving without the food! Tables will be filled with paperwork, binders, books and maybe even a cassette player with "Uncle Romeo" talking away as background noise.

As a tried and true Genealogist, or up and coming Genealogist, this day will be a jumping-off point to strike up a conversation with older relatives about traditions, share stories that are getting lost because they're stored away just waiting sometimes for a friendly face who is willing to take the time to "interview" them. Of course specific dates of births, marriages and deaths could be sprinkled into the stories. And before leaving (if you're lucky enough to be at their home) be sure to ask for a picture of any relative that you can have or get copied to add that little bit of life to your genealogy project. Remember: Mark Your Calendars "Each Year" And Use This Day To Connect With A Relative!

Even if you can or can't attend the function in Swanton - Spread The Word To Promote August 9th As Genealogy Day To Family & Friends.)

## Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society - Publications For Sale

*Effective 10/07/2009*

<b>Description of Publications (Newest books listed first) All Churches are in the Vermont Catholic Diocese</b>	<b>BMD</b>	<b>Record Years</b>	<b>Num. Pages</b>	<b>Cover Type</b>	<b>Year Pub</b>	<b>Cost \$US</b>
<b>Immaculate Heart of Mary, Rutland, VT 1869-1939</b>	B	1869-1939	362	Hard	2010	\$40
<b>Cathedral, Burlington, VT Baptisms 1858-1936</b>	B	1858-1936	664	Hard	2009	\$60
<b>Holy Angels, St Albans Baptisms, Burials, Cemetery</b>	BDC	1872-1942	730	Hard	2008	\$65
<b>St Thomas, Underhill Baptisms</b>	B	1855-1991	353	Hard	2008	\$45
<b>St Francis, Sacred Heart, Bennington and Lourdes, Pownal, VT</b>	M	1859-1950	414	Hard	2008	\$50
<b>St Francis, Sacred Heart, Bennington and Lourdes, Pownal, VT</b>	B	1859-1954	532	Hard	2008	\$55
<b>Swanton Baptisms &amp; Highgate Baptisms &amp; Marriages</b>	BM	1853-1949	682	Hard	2008	\$65
<b>Northwest, VT (Sheldon, St Anthony BMD; Franklin, St Mary BMD; Fairfield, St Patrick M; Bakersfield, St George M; Alburgh, St Amadeus M; Isle LaMotte, St Joseph M)</b>	See left	1868-1951	441	Hard	2007	\$60
<b>St Ann, Milton Baptisms &amp; Marriages</b>	BM	1859-1943	281	Hard	2007	\$45
<b>St Stephen, Winooski &amp; Missions</b>	BM	1882-1936	664	Hard	2007	\$60
<b>St Andrew, Waterbury, VT</b>	BM	1894-1936	205	Hard	2007	\$35
<b>Holy Rosary, Richmond, VT</b>	B	1857-1931	214	Hard	2007	\$35
<b>Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Charlotte, VT</b>	BMD	1858-1946	236	Hard	2006	\$40
<b>St John, Northfield Bap to 1930; Marr. To 1951</b>	BM	1870-1951	306	Hard	2006	\$50
<b>St Mary Cathedral, Burlington, VT, 1<sup>st</sup> VT Church 8,943 Baptisms</b>	B	1830-1858	607	Hard	2006	\$60
<b>St John, Enosburg Falls, VT</b>	BMD	1872-1946	242	Hard	2006	\$45
<b>Holy Family, Essex Junction, VT</b>	BD	1893-1997	463	Hard	2006	\$55
<b>Central Vt Parishes (Brandon VT, St Mary; Fair Haven VT, Seven Dolores &amp; St Louis de France; Castleton VT, St John; Orwell VT, St Paul; and Shoreham VT, St Genevieve)</b>	M	1857-1953	453	Hard	2006	\$60
<b>St Francis Xavier, Winooski</b>	B	1868-1930	513	Hard	2006	\$55
<b>St Peter's, Rutland, VT</b>	M	1855-1930	425	Hard	2005	\$55
<b>Immaculate Heart of Mary, Rutland, VT</b>	M	1869-1930	236	Hard	2005	\$40
<b>Cathedral of the Imm. Conc, Burlington, VT - 1<sup>st</sup> VT Church</b>	M	1830-1930	792	Hard	2005	\$70
<b>St Bridget, West Rutland, VT</b>	M	1857-1930	225	Hard	2005	\$40
<b>St Mary Star of the Sea, Newport, VT</b>	M	1873-1930	248	Hard	2005	\$45
<b>Nativity of the BVM, Swanton, VT</b>	M	1854-1930	285	Hard	2005	\$45
<b>St John the Evangelist, St Johnsbury, VT</b>	M	1858-1930	437	Hard	2005	\$55
<b>St Augustine, Montpelier, VT</b>	M	1855-1930	268	Hard	2005	\$45
<b>St Peter, Vergennes, VT</b>	M	1856-1947	232	Hard	2005	\$45
<b>St Mary, St Albans, VT</b>	M	1850-1930	212	Hard	2005	\$40
<b>Holy Angel, St Albans, VT</b>	M	1873-1930	374	Hard	2005	\$50
<b>Holy Rosary, Richmond, VT</b>	M	1859-1930	124	Hard	2005	\$25
<b>Assumption BVM, Middlebury, VT</b>	M	1845-1930	258	Hard	2005	\$40
<b>St Joseph, Burlington, VT, 2 Volumes – 25,409 baptisms; 8000+ marriages</b>	B	1834-1963	1502	Hard	2004	\$120



Winooski & Colchester VT, 2 Volumes 10,041 marriages Reformatted	M	1856-1998	1485	Hard	2007	\$110
Holy Family, Essex Junction, VT, Spiral bound	M	1893-1998	250	Soft	1999	\$35
St Thomas, Underhill, VT, Reprinted 2005	M	1869-1991	245	Hard	2005	\$30
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Nicole Poulin	of Societe d'histoire du Haut-Richelieu
	Hosted members' "field trip"
Thomas Niksa	Framed poster "Grand-Pre Noms de familles acadiennes au XVIII siecle"
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**Research Department  
Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society  
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**How to request a search**

Using the *standard 4-generation pedigree chart* on page 37, supply as much information as possible. Indicate clearly the one line to be searched. Include name of both parents and dates of birth, marriage and death if known.

List sources for all known information and include copies of documents you may have.

Mail your request to the address above. Allow 4-6 weeks for a reply. If you are a member, **always** include your member number.

**Fees – Effective January 1, 2010**

Direct Line: \$35/members; \$55/non-members (10 generations).

Primary source documentation: add \$20 per line.

Single event: \$10/members; \$20/non-members.

Translation of a Québec Vital Record: \$10/members; \$20/non-members.

**Minimum fee:** \$10/members; \$20/non-members - **payable in advance.**

**No research will begin without the minimum advanced payment. Client will be notified of the balance due for final payment. Copies of all references used to trace your line are included with your research package.**

**Volunteers**

Our Research Department is made up of members who volunteer their time and talent to do genealogical research for other members. A fee is charged for this service to provide funds for the acquisition of equipment and other resources.

**Canadian Resources**

We have millions of Quebec marriages on microfiche (*Drouin and Loiselle*) indexed by both men and women, plus repertoires of many Catholic Church records. We are also acquiring Protestant Church records. One of our computers has a fully indexed data base with PRDH records dating back to the early 1600's and up to 1799 for New France (Québec).

We have Tanguay's *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles Canadiennes*; Drouin's *Dictionnaire national des Canadiens-français* and Jette's *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*.

**Vermont Records**

Our library has the Vermont Vital Records for births, deaths and marriage from 1760 to 1941.

Our VT-FCGS has published 35 books transcribed from original Catholic Church records in Vermont. It is an on-going effort, but all will eventually be completed.

**United States Records**

We have on-line access to U.S. Censuses from 1791 to 1930 and Canadian Censuses from 1851 to 1911.

## *Le Desert*

*A number of years ago my mother and I visited my great-aunt Eva in Saint Charles-sur-le Richeleau, Quebec. Aunt Eva was already in her nineties and delighted in telling me all about the "old days" in Saint Charles where she lived at the edge of the river all of her life. Her talk came around to the cold winter evenings when winter sports were the pastime of her husband, Leon, and her brother-in-law, Azaire. My great-uncle Leon and his brother were retired sleigh-makers and for fun they used to go ice-skating on the frozen river. Other members of the family also enjoyed ice-skating on the river. Often, they would have a party of friends and family that would spend the evening on the river skating and sailing the ice-boats – and then, my aunt declared "they would come home to 'le desert'! What was "le desert" I asked? Aunt Eva explained that "Oeufs et sirop" made a fine winter desert popular in the region was favored because it was simple to make and simply delicious. These maple-flavored eggs were just the right thing to warm you insides when coming in from the cold.*



### **Tante Eva's Maple-Flavored Eggs**

1 quart maple syrup	1-2 fresh eggs per person
Several cookies per person	Apple cider, 8 oz per person
Honey, 1 tablespoon per person	Cinnamon stick for each person

Bring the syrup to a low boil. Break eggs into the boiling syrup. Stir the contents until the eggs are well mixed into the syrup and completely cooked. Serve on a plate with several cookies.

### **Hot Mulled Cider**

Heat apple cider slowly on stove, add honey and serve in cup with cinnamon stick stir.

*Serve the eggs and cookies with the hot mulled cider and voila! **Le desert!***

*P. S. This is not a desert for diabetics.*

**-Recipe and reminiscences by Paul Landry**

*Editors Notes: This recipe was submitted by Paul Landry many years ago when our Society was trying to publish a cookbook. We didn't have enough recipes to create the book so I will try to add one to each LINKS.*

*A high-school friend of mine, Andre Turcotte, told me that when he was a young boy his grandfather asked him how many maple-eggs he wanted. Andre replied 3 of course as he had an appetite and could easily eat three eggs for breakfast. Needless to say his grandfather was upset with the two left over eggs as the maple syrup quickly overtakes a hearty appetite.*



# Four Generation Pedigree Chart

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name:  
Address:  
City/State/Zip:  
Date:

Abbreviations  
b. Birth date  
bp. Birth place  
m. Marriage date  
mp. Marriage place  
d. Death date  
dp. Death Place

1	b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.	2	b. bp. m. mp. d. Dp.	4	b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.	8	b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.  (continued on Chart No.)
				5	b. bp. d. dp.	9	b. bp. d. dp.  (continued on Chart No.)
						10	b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.  (continued on Chart No.)
						11	b. bp. d. dp.  (continued on Chart No.)
						12	b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.  (continued on Chart No.)
						13	b. bp. d. dp.  (continued on Chart No.)
		3	b. Bp. d. dp.	6	b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.	14	b. bp. m. mp. d. dp.  (continued on Chart No.)
				7	b. bp. d. dp.	15	b. bp. d. dp.  (continued on Chart No.)

(Spouse)

b.  
bp.  
d.  
dp.



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