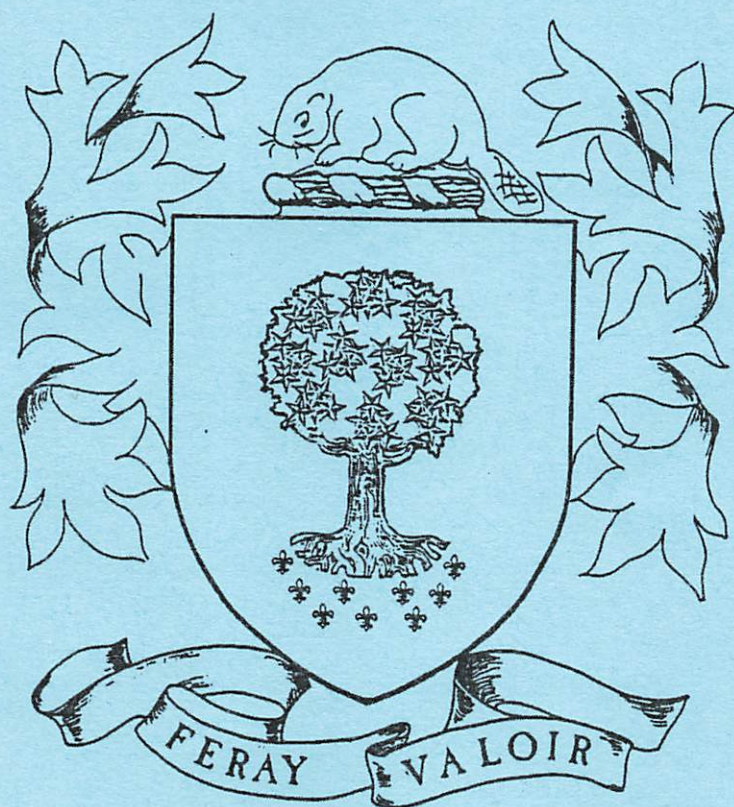


LINKS

Volume 18, No. 1

Issue Number 35

Winter 2015



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 Janet Allard (802-878-8081).

Online Resources

John Fisher: Webmaster for VT-FCGS.org
Bill Craig: Webmaster for VTGENLIB.org
Maureen O'Brien: Facebook Editor

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

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Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

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LINKS is published twice per year. Annual membership in the Society, including annual subscription is \$30 (US FUNDS ONLY). Cost for additional members at the same address is \$6 (only one copy of *LINKS* will be sent). Individual annual subscriptions to *LINKS* for non-members in the United States are available for \$12; in Canada for \$15; in Europe for \$17. For single copies: in the United States \$6; in Canada \$8; in Europe \$9. Back issues are available from the Circulation Department.

Please direct subscription inquiries to:

*Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 65128
Burlington, VT 05406-5128*

To submit Text (electronic files are appreciated but not mandatory):

Mail to above address or e-mail : mail@vt-fcgs.org

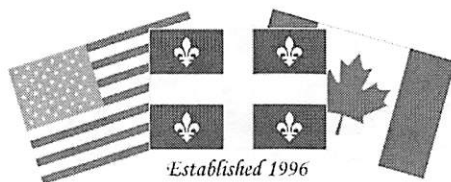
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The editor reserves the right to edit all contributions. The editors will consider, but assume no responsibility for unsolicited material. Letters to the editor may be edited for length or to delete potentially libelous statements.

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Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

Message from the President

Dear Members,

We have had a very successful year once again with plenty of classes to keep our minds churning with the possibilities on ways to find those elusive ancestors.

On the next page you will find a long list of classes which will start in February. Many of these classes will be available later online. Viewing classes online should be very useful to our remote members who live in other states. The instructions to access these classes are on page 5.

In this issue, you will find many interesting stories submitted by members and friends. They have fit their ancestors into history. It is so much fun to gather more than just a list of names.

We now have an online store where you can register for events and pay online. You can even renew your subscription online (www.vtgenlib.org). You can purchase charts, maps, parish books, etc. Parish books are also available payable with a regular check on the www.vt-fcgs.org web site.

The most important people in our organization are the volunteers. We always need more. Please speak with myself or one of the Board of Directors, if you have any time to share with us at the library. Everyone does not need to be the volunteer who helps members do their searches. There are many other small jobs available. And, we are still looking for a Volunteer Coordinator to take charge of the whole process.

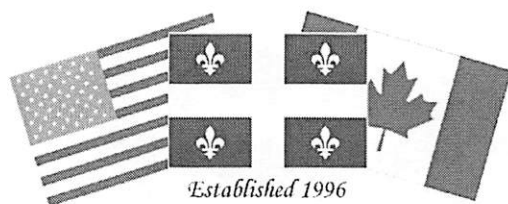
I am already planning the Fall Conference. It would be appreciated if you have ideas for speakers or subjects. Please e-mail me at smorris52@aol.com with your thoughts.

If you were lucky enough to receive a new desk-top computer for Christmas and are wondering what to do with the old one, please remember the library could always use another computer.

Before visiting the library, remember to check our websites in case we are closed for a holiday week-end or inclement weather. You can also call Ed McGuire at 802-310-9285.

Kindest Regards,

Sheila Morris



2015 Class Schedule

All Classes are held at our library – Saturdays, 10:30 AM until Noon

All classes are \$5.00 and are open to the public

This schedule is subject to change.

Please check our library web site at www.vtgenlib.org



Feb 7	Beginning Genealogy – Sheila Morris
Feb 14	DNA Tests: Maternal and Paternal Lines – Ed McGuire
Feb 21	Resources & Tools at VTGENLIB.ORG – Bill Craig
Feb 28	Finding Cousins with Autosomal DNA (Part 1) – Ed McGuire
Mar 7	Online Newspapers: <i>Chronicling America: Using Historic Newspapers in Genealogical Research</i> – Erenst Anip
Mar 10*	Researching Your Irish Ancestors - Irish History Festival *(this class will be on a Tuesday evening at 7pm)
Mar 14	Recording Your Ancestry with Family Tree Maker – Library Staff
Mar 21	Finding Cousins with Autosomal DNA (Part 2) – Ed McGuire
Mar 28	Genealogy Research in New York State – Gloria and Anastasia Pratt
Apr 4	LIBRARY CLOSED (Easter Holiday)
Apr 11	Daughters of the American Revolution: Their History and the DAR Research Process – Carol Schwenk
Apr 18	Using Drouin's LAFRANCE website and its databases – Tom DeVarney
Apr 25	Finding Your Ancestors in Print at <i>GenealogyBank.com</i> – Joanne Polanshek
May 2	Beyond Pension Files! Discover Your Civil War Veterans in Federal Publications – Connie Reik
May 9	Maximizing Your Use of Census Records – Lynn Johnson
May 16	Finding Your Scottish Ancestors – Sheila Morris

Now, You Can Always Make Saturday's Classes

Every time we release our list of 'Upcoming Classes' it's greeted with mixed reactions. Many members are excited about certain topics and immediately mark their calendars. But some find that they already have a commitment on that day. And others are too far away to attend any activities at our library.

If you find yourself unable to attend a talk that you're interested in, please remember that we archive these on our website (www.vtgenlib.org) and you can view them if you have access to the internet.

A couple of examples from Fall 2014

18 OCT 2014	<p>Battle of Lake Champlain <u>HANDOUTS</u> <u>TV SHOW</u></p>  <p>Audio for downloading</p>	David Fitz-Enz
11 OCT 2014	<p>Introduction to Quebec Research <u>SLIDES</u></p>  <p>Audio for downloading</p>	John Fisher

Even if you don't own a computer or know how to use one, you can view any of these archived talks by going to your local library and using their equipment. There is usually someone on their staff who can get you set up, provide a headset for listening and find our website for you!

What do you need to do to access these online classes?? Whether at home or a library you will need to find the material and 'log in' with a User Name and Password. Here is the process:

Find our website by entering this web address or URL: www.vtgenlib.org

Navigate to the 4th tab ('MEMBERS') on the menu bar at the top of the 'Home Page'

After you click on the MEMBERS tab you'll see the following box to sign in:



Enter the generic User Name you received from us in the past (which is: VTFCGS).

Enter the standard password for VTFCGS. If you don't have it, email 'webmaster@vtgenlib.org' or call us at (802) 310-9285.

Once you can see the various options available within our MEMBERS section, select the link for 'Class Handout and Records.' Then just select the class you want to view.

Sit back and enjoy - from the comfort of your home !!

A 30 Year Brick Wall Finally Solved

John Fisher (member #2)

In 1984, I completed my Desany Family book which was my wife's family. I had traced the Desanys, Dassenys, Dasserm, Darcigny, Darsigny, Darsigni and Dastigny dit Barreyre family back to France but could never find the parents of the wife of her great grandfather Jean Baptiste Dasserm (VT Vitals) or Darcigny dit Baraire. Her name was Josephine or Delphine Gendreau or Gendron or Jandro. The Vermont vital record stated that Josephine Jandrow wed John Dasserm or Dassance on 15 Nov 1845 in Ferrisburgh and there was no mention of parents or country or/ State of origin. They were married by a Justice of the Peace. In checking the Ferrisburgh Town records the clerk said the early records were burned in a fire years ago.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s the only source of French-Canadian genealogical information in Vermont was the Tanguay and Drouin books in the UVM library. I also went to the La Salle de Gagnon library in Montreal. I also was a member of the American Canadian Genealogical Society (member #757) in Manchester, NH, and the American French Genealogical Society at La Foyer in Pawtucket, RI (member #237). I visited both to do research. Most of the research then was done using repertoires (index books of church marriages) and using microfilms, which was a very tedious process.

Over the years, as we at VT-FCGS acquired new resources, in the late 1990s such as the Loisel micro-fiche and the Drouin microfiche and each time I researched these I found nothing to assist me in my research. About the year 2000 we began publishing the Marriages and Baptisms of the Catholic Churches in Vermont. When we finished the St Joseph baptisms (a huge effort which included 24,000+ baptisms and was published in 2 volumes of 1502 pages) the baptisms included the godparents, and there were many Gendrons and Gendreaus which were spelled as Jandro or Shandrough etc. In the early 1850s the priests from St Joseph's baptized and married Catholics all around Vermont. Later when we published the Vergennes, Middlebury and Mount Carmel, Charlotte records I noted more Jandros etc. were listed. However, I still could not find anyone with her name.

Now we have a new and amazing resource available at our library, the GenealogieQuebec website with the LaFrance database. In late December when the Genealogy Library was closed and things slowed down at home, I picked up this project again. Using our Baptism and Marriage books I listed all the other Jandros etc. where the godparents were also Jandros etc. and listed the Jandros who were godparents for their children also. I came up with six familiar names and their wives: Louis Gendro, Genevieve Gendreau, Georgina Gondrault, Cyrille Gendron, Samuel Jandron, John/Charles Gendro and Leocadie Gandro. This is how the French Priests spelled the surname. The surnames in the civil records began with J's or Sh's and are not of much use.

Knowing that the real French-Canadian surname was either Gendreau or Gendron I searched LaFrance using gendr% for the surname (this will find both spellings) and each of the above six given names, plus Josephine and Delphine. I restricted the search to the 1800 to 1850 period to limit the results. The results of the search pointed to Montmagny in the early period, Berthier was very common, and later Sorel, Quebec.

I was able to find one of the couples' marriage in Berthier, and another in that family had married a Charles Terrien. Great! This matched another couple because Charles Terrien was now Charles Lander in my Vermont records and his wife Genevieve was called Jane now. Then, my Samuel was born as Anselme and I had the beginning of a family in Berthierville. Assembling the family was more complicated because the mother's name was sometimes spelled Bocage and others Bauchape and Page and there was also a Gendron and Gondrault spelling for the father. Then I found my Leocadie, Cyrille and Georgienne; they were all from the same family!

B. Le dix sept Septembre mil huit cent trente deux
 par moi prêtre soussigné a été baptisé Marie
 Glifire fille même jour du légitime mariage
 Del Bonneau gendron journalier et de Gene-
 vieve Bauchape de cet paroisse. Pâchime-
 moi La liberte, marie scholastique et Paul
 de la croix qui avec le père ont été témoins.
 J. Perrault

However there were no Josephines or Delphines in the family. But there was a Marie Glifire or Clefir or Glifive Gendron depending on who transcribes the writing and she was born on 17 Sep 1832. Josephine's death record had her death as 5 Aug 1832. However, death records are very prone to errors especially when the person is 82 years old. I am very confident that Marie Glifire Gendron was my Marie Delphine Gendreau. She was the only family member with the surname spelled Gendron versus Gendreau. No wonder I never found her name in any previous searches. Was Glifire her real name or did the priest misinterpret what he heard? If it was her real name I can understand why she used Delphine and Josephine. Now I can easily see that my wife and my son's wife who is also a Gendreau, are 7th cousins! In general, the French-Canadian records are very good, but they are not perfect, and they are not always indexed perfectly.

During my research I noted that 3 of the men fought in the Civil War and one of them, Peter Lander actually was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness. Off I go on another exciting tangent.

I hope that all of you are enjoying your research this year! It's very exciting sometimes!

GENEALOGY DAY

“Get Together”

Every Year on August 9 – noon until 8pm

In honor of her relative, Rev. Romeo Trahan, S.S.E, Ceal Moran has planned this annual free “Open House” which travels to different counties around Vermont. In 2015 it will be held at Jay Peak, Vermont at the Jay Town Hall. Check our web site at www.vtgenlib.org for updated information or call Ceal at 802-425-4929.



Father Trahan was one of the founding members of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society formed in 1996. He was an avid researcher of the Trahan family and its relatives. The Rev. Trahan worked on a genealogy book project to the very end (08/09/05). The book was published by **Mike Sevigny** after Father Trahan's death and can be found in the Fletcher Free Library and at the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society library.

Book title: *A Vermont Trahan Family, History and Genealogy, Acadian and Quebec Roots* by Father Romeo Trahan, S.S.E.

Ceal's goal is to encourage folks to consider adding a tradition into their family life by reaching out to someone that they've been meaning to call every year on August 9. Attending the annual Genealogy Day “get together” could be utilized as an informal family reunion where photo albums can be brought and family members who have died can be honored. This traveling event has been providing basic information and support for the amateur family genealogist since 2010. There are handouts from VT-FCGS (pencils, genealogy brochures, charts, membership information etc.) to help get you started.

No matter your age, name or skill level you're sure to come away with a few ideas of ways to energize communication in your family. Bring a friend/relative or both. Plan on fitting this into your busy day as another way to honor ALL your loved ones "both alive and deceased."

A History of Nathaniel and Asa Walker

By Len Lamoureux (member #762), Essex Junction, VT

January 6, 2015

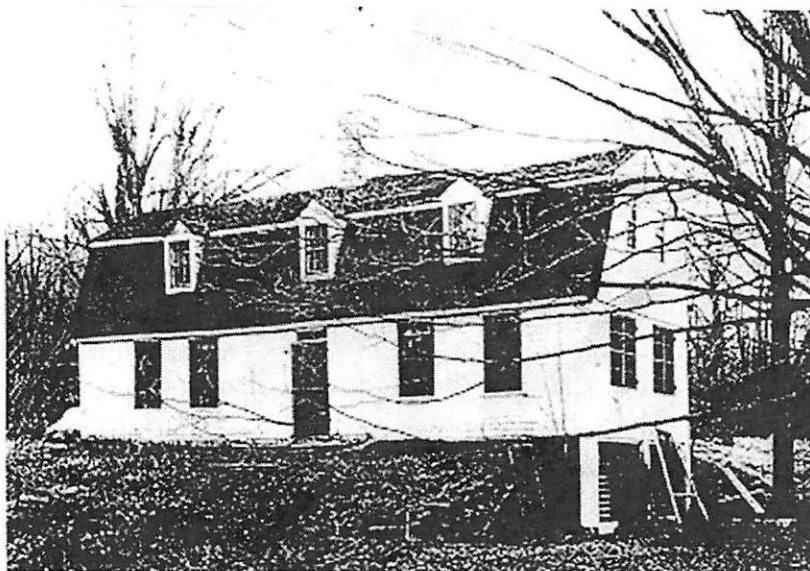
Asa is my wife Ruth's great-great-great grandfather who was born in Weston, Massachusetts on August 2, 1743. Asa was the son of Captain Nathaniel Walker born in Reading, Massachusetts on February 8, 1707, the son of John, the son of John, the son of Samuel, and the son of Richard Walker who was born in 1590 in Newton Stacey, England. Richard was one of the first settlers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He helped lay out the Town of Lynn, Massachusetts in 1630. Richard was a farmer, fur trader, surveyor and military officer. Richard joined the Honorable Artillery Company of London, England in 1622, seven years before he immigrated to Massachusetts Bay. He then joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts as an Ensign in 1638.

It is interesting to note that past President George Walker Bush is also a direct descendent of Richard Walker.

In 1743, Captain Nathaniel Walker's family migrated to south central Massachusetts from the Town of Weston near Boston. At that time, Weston was on the frontier and central Massachusetts was a sparsely populated wilderness with wild game and Indians. People were leaving the Massachusetts Bay area because, with large families on existing farms in an area that was becoming relatively densely populated, the younger families needed more land to settle on. Also, the younger generation was becoming disenchanted with the dominant Puritan theocracy then prevalent in the Bay Colony.

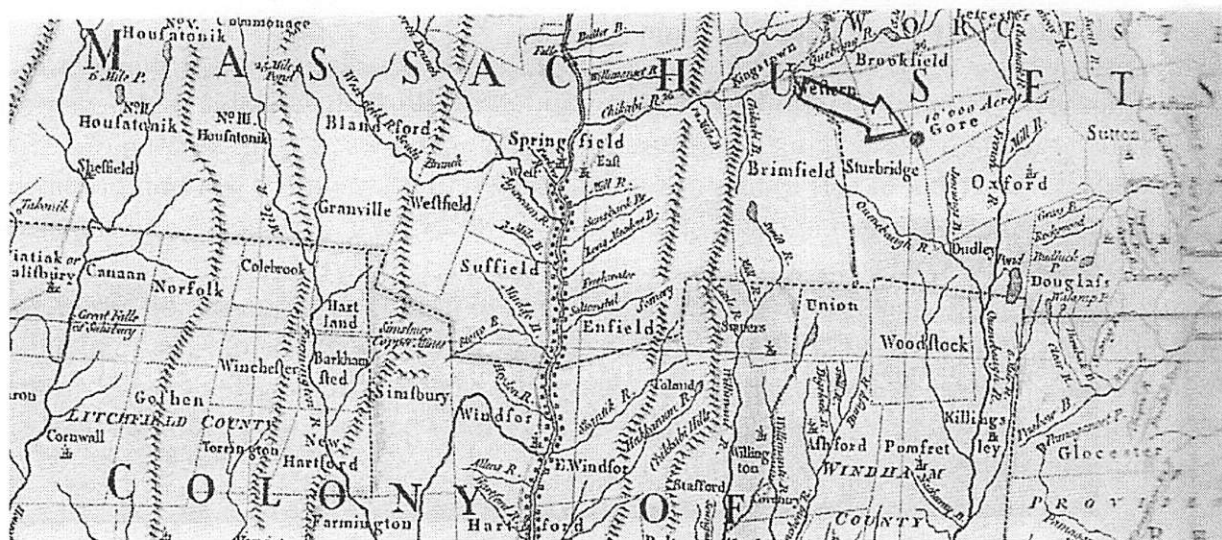
Today the 60 miles between Weston and Sturbridge is easy on the Mass Pike, but in 1740 it was a difficult journey. Nathaniel had to leave Submit and the children in Weston in the early summer and walk or ride a horse on poor roads and foot paths with a pack, gun, ammunition, food and other provisions he could cart to his forested lands. At that time there were numerous bears, wolves, deer and other creatures in those large forests. Nathaniel had to work from sunrise to sunset, eat whatever he could prepare himself, which was perhaps gruel, johnny cakes, frying pan bread, berries and perhaps some wild meat. He had to brave the elements and larger animals and sleep on the ground with very little shelter until enough land could be cleared to plant a few seeds and build a house. He had to work until the weather became too cold in the fall when he had to return home to his family for the winter. He may have had to return again the next summer to complete a suitable homestead for his family.

Nathaniel was one of the first settlers of the Sturbridge, Massachusetts area before it became a town. He resided in that section formerly called "the 10,000 acres Gore" in the northeast corner of Sturbridge as shown on the attached map of one of the earliest surveys of the territory. In 1743, the year that Asa was born, he bought 270 acres beside a pond that was later named Walker Pond. He built a house on the pond and became a successful carpenter and planter and served as deacon and town officer.



Nathaniel Walker Home on Walker Pond

Nathaniel was made a captain of the local militia by Governor Shirley and was called out a few times during the French and Indian Wars. Captain Nathaniel Walker at age 67 was a selectman in the Town of Sturbridge. On June 27, 1774 when the selectmen met to consider what measures could be adopted for the safety and defense of the town due to recent acts of the British Parliament, they voted not to purchase any goods which had to be imported from England. Captain Nathaniel served on the Committee of Safety during the Revolution where he assisted in the patriot cause.



This is one of the first survey maps of New England from the early seventeen hundreds. Nathaniel Walker settled in the 10,000 acres Gore shown on the map with the arrow.

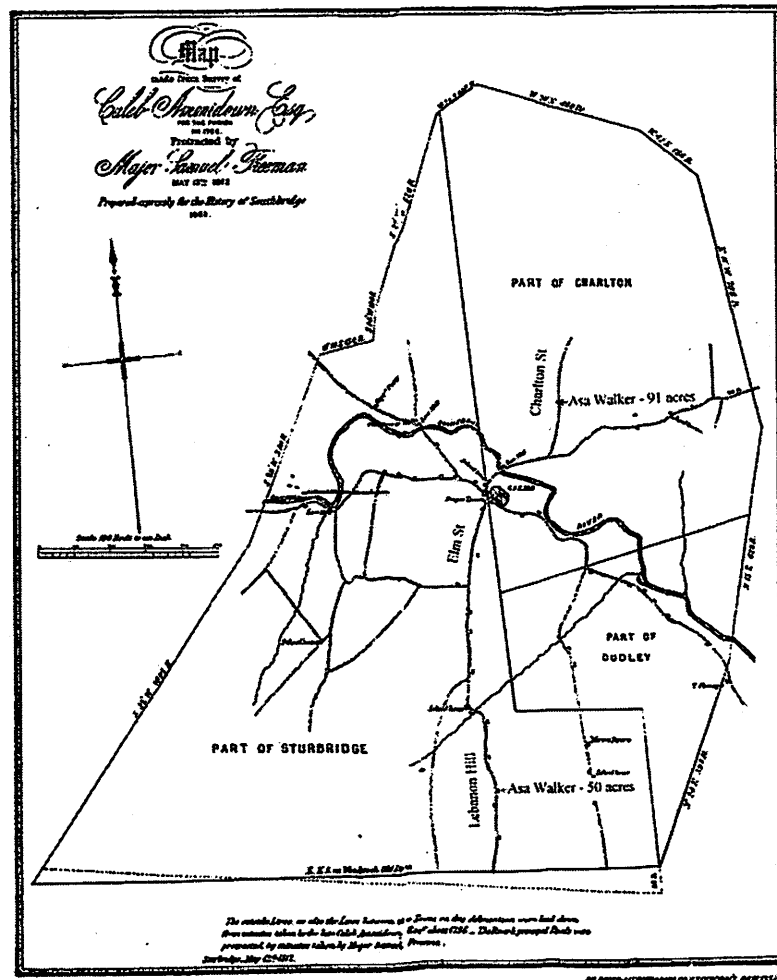
The Captain married Submit Brewer in 1709, and true to her name, they had eleven children. Two of the children were Nathaniel Jr. and Asa who remained in Sturbridge and participated in the Revolutionary War. Nathaniel Jr. was made a 1st lieutenant in the 2nd Sturbridge Co. of Col. Jonathan Holman's regiment which fought against Gen. Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga and other campaigns including at White Plains. On the other hand, Asa who was at the time trying to establish a new homestead, and perhaps was not a warrior like his brother and father, did become caught up in the initial fervor of the war. He responded to the alarm at Lexington and marched from Sturbridge to Concord and on to Cambridge where he enlisted in a company of Col. Sparhawk's regiment during the siege of Boston. Asa Walker resided in Sturbridge, and later was one of the founders of the adjoining Town of Southbridge which was made up of parts of Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley, as presented on the attached copy of Caleb Ammidown's Historic Collections map. In the 1901 edition of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution - Soldiers and Sailors, graves have been designated by the marker of the society and Asa is listed as a veteran from the Town of Southbridge.

At the age of 22, Asa married Prudence Bond in 1765 and in 1766 he bought a 50 acres parcel of land and built a home on top of Lebanon Hill which was then in the southern part of the Town of Sturbridge and later to become part of Southbridge. His father's land on Walker Pond was to remain in Sturbridge. Although the old foundations have disappeared from the Lebanon Hill site, it was written in 1966 that there were still tiger lilies that bloom around the site. Ruth's brother Lemuel remembers that his father Newell showed him Asa's home site and he said there were lilies around where the old buildings were believed to have been located.

A 1966 article from the Southbridge News states that Asa's land was located at the top of Lebanon Hill on the east side of the road. The house was built approximately opposite current number 752 Lebanon Hill. That site commands a magnificent view to the north, east and west. Mount Wachusett, Mount Monadnock, Mount Tom and fourteen churches were said to be seen from there on a clear day. It is also written that Asa Walker was probably the first settler on Lebanon Hill. It is remarkable that Ruth's parents, Hazel and Newell Walker, bought a 100 acres farm on Lebanon Hill in 1941 just up the road from where Asa's homestead was located. Lebanon Hill had very productive soils and Asa had a very good well of water. It is also interesting that Newell and Hazel owned Hatchet Hill in Woodstock, Connecticut which is the only nearby hill that is higher with a more extensive views than Lebanon Hill, but Lebanon Hill has much more productive soils.

In 1774, Asa sold the property on Lebanon Hill. It was likely, because by then they had six children and 50 acres was not enough to sustain the family any longer. Asa then bought a 91 acres parcel on Charlton St. in the southern part of the Town of Charlton which was later to become a part of Southbridge. He built a home on this land on the west side of the road just a short distance north of what is now the Charlton Street School near the Old Catholic cemetery. Asa's houses are shown on the attached 1796 survey map by Caleb Ammidown, showing the three sections of Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley that were combined to form the Town of Southbridge.

Prudence died in 1786 after the birth of their 6th child. Asa married Lydia Haskell in 1788. They had three children, Benjamin in 1788, Joel in 1790, who is Ruth's great-great grandfather, and David in 1792.



Parts of the new Town of Southbridge from a survey by Caleb Ammidown in 1796. The building shown on this plan is the original parish church erected by Maj. William Love in 1797. It was located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Elm, Central and Main Streets where the Baptist church and library are now located.

Life was much simpler in the late seventeen hundreds. Traveling was mostly by walking. The family horse, where there was one, performed his duty by carrying occasionally two, three or four persons to church, a meeting or the market. The husband would be in the saddle, the wife on the pillion and a child on each of their laps was not an unusual spectacle. This was done all year in all types of weather. The citizens of what was to become the Town of Southbridge had to travel six miles or more from their homes to have religious, political and social relations in Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley so they decided to attempt to form a more convenient town around the center village where the village center of Southbridge is now located.

The first meeting to form a town was held at the tavern of Colonel Benjamin Freeman in 1795, located on what is now Elm Street where the fire station is today. There were enormous elm trees growing in this vicinity. Ammidown wrote in 1900 that "The big elm, the glory of the town, was planted by Mrs. Freeman. There is a tradition that Mrs. Freeman cut an elm stick for a riding whip, and on her return home, stuck it in the ground, and from this stick has come the magnificent tree." The Freeman tavern is shown as Brigg's tavern on the map of the combined sections of Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley as surveyed by Caleb Ammidown in 1796.

At this meeting, a committee of seven was chosen from the sections of the three towns. Asa Walker was one of the members of this committee. It was at this time that he owned the 91 acres on Charlton Street in what was then the town of Charlton. The committee was appointed to find a convenient location for a meeting house. The tasks were to determine the principle upon which the house was to be built, how to raise money to build the meeting house, and that every denomination would be equally privileged to use the building.

The committee report signed by Asa and the other six members was submitted on January 29, 1796. Several recommendations were made including securing a grant for the new parish and erecting a new meeting house as soon as possible. The site selected for the meeting house appears to have been just northeast of the present intersection of Main, Central and Elm streets. The work for the new meeting house was performed by Major William Love, commenced in 1797 with the frame raised on July 4th, 1797 and finished and dedicated on July 4th 1800.

It's interesting to note that these determined people planned and built a meeting house when they weren't even sure if they were going to have a town. In fact, they petitioned to separate from the town of Sturbridge in 1796, 1798 and again in 1800, and were denied each time. It's understandable that some people in Sturbridge did not want to give away a large section of their town. So the petitioners next turned their attention to the formation of a poll-parish instead of a town, with a new petition prepared and signed by eighty-seven inhabitants of the southeast part of Sturbridge, the southerly part of Charlton and the westerly part of Dudley, and it was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts. Asa Walker from the town of Charlton was one of the petitioners.

On February 26, 1801 the State approved the Act creating the poll-parish by the name of “the Second Religious Society in the Town of Charlton” (the meeting house was located in the town of Charlton). Thus, they had a parish and this was what they would eventually work politically into the Town of Southbridge. The first parish meeting was held on March 31, 1801 to elect officers, raise money to supply the teaching and to pay expenses, and Asa Walker was one of five persons chosen to supply preaching for the coming year in their new meeting house.

The parish was informally named *Honest Town* and continued to be known by this name for fifteen or twenty years or until this land was incorporated as the Town of Southbridge. At a meeting on October 16, 1800 at the new meeting house, some 60 persons who had contributed to building the new meeting house met to register and pay for pews. Asa bought pew number 38 for \$36. The value of Asa’s 91 acres was assessed at \$819. The congregations sharing this new place of worship included Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists and Methodists.

The Congregational Society forming the first Congregational Church in *Honest Town* was established by twenty-one members, including Asa Walker, as an act of the Legislator on February 28, 1801. The population of *Honest Town* in 1801 was between 450 and 500. They met at the meeting house which was owned and occupied by the different denominations, and it was always a question that if a minister was to be installed, of which denomination should it be. There was a great deal of partisan wrangling for the next fifteen years and in 1816 the Congregationalist sold their interest in the meeting house to the Baptists and those associated with them. They then were incorporated by the Massachusetts General Court in December 13, 1816 as the “Congregational Religious Society in Southbridge” and held their meetings in member houses until the South meeting house was erected on Elm Street in 1821.

There was a new movement on November 11, 1811 by a petition by the people of the poll parish to the parish assessors for a meeting to institute proceedings in favor of a town. Asa was again asked to serve on a committee of six prominent citizens to prepare a plan to form a town to be sent to the Massachusetts General Court. In June of 1814, the parish presented a petition “To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled: The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Parish set off from the towns of Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley, in the county of Worcester.” It appears that all the landowners in the parish signed this petition including, Asa Walker. After several studies and reports, the Act establishing the Town of Southbridge was approved on February 15, 1816.

Five generations later, Ruth’s brother, Lemuel Walker and his family live in Sturbridge and continue in the long tradition as members of the “Congregational Religious Society in Southbridge.”



Joel Walker's grave marker

Oak Ridge Cemetery in Southbridge

In 1804, Asa Walker was included as one of the 44 original proprietors of the new one acre rectangular shaped burialground located on the south side of Main Street in Southbridge across and just easterly of the new meeting house. Asa died on November 4, 1817 at the age of 74. Asa Walker was a man of local politics and of God. He was a farmer who was very active in the community and the church.

Len and Ruth and her brother Lemuel, have not been able to locate Asa's grave stone. However, Asa's son, Joel's stone is found in the front of the cemetery near the Main Street gate. It is assumed that Joel was buried on a portion of Asa's original plot.



The Oak Ridge Cemetery was first called "God's acre." It was well maintained, with the grass trimmed by various animals and a stone wall built around the perimeter. Later, the beautiful stone arched gate was erected.

Joel's grave marker is located near the curb just to the left of the arched gate.

The Sturbridge Cemetery

The Sturbridge cemetery lies on a historically scenic knoll of land across the street from the Town Common in the center of the village of Sturbridge. In a place of prominence in this cemetery stand the grave markers of Asa's father, Captain Nathaniel Walker and his brother Lieutenant Nathaniel and their families.

*Captain Nathaniel Walker
born 1707 - died 1783*



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"Genealogy Roadshow"

The PBS Family History TV series will return for its second season beginning on Tuesday, Jan. 13 at 8 p.m.

Genealogy experts, Kenyatta D. Berry, D. Joshua Taylor and Mary Tedesco explore guests' family history mysteries and legends. There is an introduction to the guest, then the guest sits down with the expert and the expert reveals the truth behind the family story. Shooting locations and highlights for the six episodes in season two are:

- **Jan 13, New Orleans:** A couple with ancestry in the same small Italian town explore whether they're related, a woman wants to find out who committed a murder in her family's past, a home held in one family for more than a century has a fascinating story, and a woman discovers her ancestor's journey from slavery to freedom.
- **Jan 20, St. Louis:** A woman discovers her mother's life-changing secret, a woman finds out if she's descended from the pirate Blackbeard, a mother and daughter want to know if they're related to a famous author, and a young man seeks connection to the Mali tribe of Africa
- **Jan. 27, Philadelphia:** A man learns about the historic event that drove his family to Philadelphia, another may be a Viking descendant, a family wants to know its involvement with one of history's biggest scams, a man hopes to confirm his link to a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and two sisters learn their ancestors were part of the great Irish migration
- **Feb. 3, New Orleans:** A local man wants to recover history washed away in Hurricane Katrina, a woman discovers connections to both sides of the Civil War, another unravels the mystery behind her grandfather's adoption, and a man explores a link to New Orleans Voodoo Queen Marie Laveau
- **Feb. 10, St. Louis:** A musician hopes to find family connections to a famous St. Louis jazz composer, two sisters find out if they're related links to a survivor of the Donner party disaster, and an Italian-American woman learns whether she's related to Italian royalty
- **Feb. 17, Philadelphia:** One woman's ancestor may have inspired labor laws, a pastor may have an outlaw in her family tree, DNA testing helps a woman find answers about slavery in her family, and another woman learns her ancestor may have helped people escape the Holocaust

You can see photos from each filming event, which also included a family history fair with vendors, on the show's website (genealogyroadshow.org). Guests were cast earlier this year, after a call for genealogists to submit their family mysteries.

Front Porch Forum

Why does the Society use Front Porch Forum?

This effort to keep neighborhoods informed has really shown a high return in terms of class attendance and new members. We have 21 members submitting postings but we would love to blanket a six county area. It's easy to use and it's free!

Who can help?

You must live in a forum in order to submit postings to it. You need to do this on a computer.

How does one go about doing this?

If you haven't already done so go to www.FrontPorchForum.com and sign up.

Lynn will write an ad and send it to you by email.

Sometime that week you copy it onto the **Front Porch Forum** submission form and post to your forum. Clicking on neighboring forum helps too! (Lynn can send more "how to" details.)

How often do I need to do this?

We would love to advertise every class or event, along with the occasional reminder that we are here, but you just post when you can, and don't worry if you are away or just cannot do one.

Where do we need help?

The following are the towns where we need help;

Chittenden County:

There are 20 forums in Burlington. We need help with 14 of them.*

There are coverage gaps in Colchester, Essex and So. Burlington.*

It is very important that we try to cover the rest of these forums. The remainder of Chittenden County is covered by current volunteers.

Franklin & Grand Isle Counties:

Grand Isle County is covered.

Help is needed for Bakersfield, Berkshire, Enosburg, Fletcher, Franklin, Highgate, Montgomery, and Richford.

Lamoille County:

Belvidere, Cambridge, Eden, Elmore, Hyde Park, Johnson, Waterville, Wolcott.

Addison County:

Help is needed for Addison, Bridport, Cornwall, Granville, Hancock, Lincoln, Orwell, Panton, Shoreham, Vergennes, Waltham, Weybridge, Whiting.

Washington County:

Waterbury is the only town currently being covered.

How do I start?

Contact Lynn Johnson at ALJOHN1927@aol.com.

Thank you for your consideration. *Lynn Johnson*

* Sorry but **Front Porch Forum** does not give out the names of the individual forums in towns that have multiple forums, but Lynn can let you know which forums we already have coverage for.

From Italy to Burlington, Vermont: The Family of Louis Izzo and Concetta Perrotta

by Louis Mario Izzo, member #761



Figure 1 Louis and Concetta Izzo family, with their children, Silvio, Mario, Alphonso, Frances and Philomena, c1925.

This is one short story, out of thousands that could be told, about a family that came to America, settled into the community, and set up roots for their descendants.

In the early 1900s, the economic system in Italy was deteriorating. Fascism was on the rise – and so was emigration. 1914 was the peak year for Italian emigrants (283,738), mostly from southern Italy. In 1922, there were 40,319 emigrants from Italy, 80% from southern Italy, including my paternal grandparents, Louis Izzo (no middle name), Concetta Perrotta, and their 5 children.

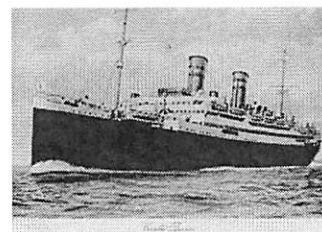
Louis was born 25 Jun 1881, Concetta on March 31, 1887, both in Paolisi, Italy which is located in Benevento Province in the Campania Region in southern Italy (30 miles northeast of Naples, Italy, 140 miles southeast of Rome). Louis first came to the U.S. in 1896 at the age of 15 and lived and worked in Montpelier, Vermont. I haven't discovered yet who accompanied him; perhaps he came by himself. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen on 1 Sept 1904, and returned to Italy in 1905. He married Concetta Perrotta in Paolisi, Italy around 1906, and around 1909, they moved to Civitavecchia, Italy (a port city 45 miles northwest of Rome, known as the Port of Rome) and raised 5 children. Family lore has it that Louis and Concetta ran a store that sold stationary and other goods. Louis's passport indicates that he returned to Vermont from 1911 – 1914 perhaps to maintain his U.S. citizenship.

Figure 2 Black dot indicates the location of Paolisi in southern Italy



Louis had one brother, Dominic, and 2 sisters, Maria Carmina and Theresa, who also immigrated to the USA and settled in White River Junction, Vermont. There is possibly another brother, Ralph, who stayed in Italy and became a tailor in Rome. Concetta had two brothers, Alfred Perrotta and John Perrotta, both of whom emigrated from Italy and resided in Burlington.

Louis brought his family (see Figure 1) to the U.S., departing from Naples, Italy on the *SS Conte Rosso* (see Figure 3), arriving at Ellis Island on May 26, 1922. It is an interesting side note that, on 24 May 1941, the *SS Conte Rosso*, converted from a passenger ship to a military troop transportation ship by the Italian Government for WW II, was sunk by a British submarine.



SS Conte Rosso

1 "From Europe To America: Immigration Through FamilyTales"
<https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~molna22a/classweb/politics/Italianhistory.html>

2 *SS Conte Rosso*; Wikipedia; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_Conte_Rosso

At that time, immigrants to the U.S. needed to have a sponsor. In attempting to identify the person(s) who sponsored Louis and his family, there are three persons identified by family lore; Louis Fucci (husband of Louis' sister, Theresa Izzo); Alfred Perrotta (Concetta's brother); Domenico Falzarano (husband of Louis' sister, Maria Carmina). Alfred Perrotta arrived in the U.S. in 1891 and was naturalized in 1902. He became a very successful banker and entrepreneur in the Burlington area. Louis Fucci immigrated to the U.S. in 1902 and worked for the railroads in White River Junction. Domenico Falzarano immigrated in 1893 and was a successful entrepreneur. Family lore indicates that Louis Fucci loaned Louis Izzo the money to start the grocery businesses in Burlington, but because Alfred Perrotta resided in Burlington, I feel he would be the most likely person to have sponsored Louis and his family.

Census and passenger list records indicate that Louis's family first resided on 16 Cherry Street in Burlington, then 17 South Champlain Street in Burlington in 1930 (current site of the Federal Courthouse); in the 1940 census, their residence is indicated as 14 South Champlain Street. Around that time, Louis and Concetta purchased a series of houses and apartments from 38 Pearl Street (corner of Pearl and North Champlain Street) to 58 Pearl Street (just west of Bove's Restaurant) (see Figure 4). Louis and Concetta resided at 58 Pearl Street (see Figure 5), while Mario's family lived at 40 Pearl Street, Silvio's family at 42½ Pearl Street, Alphonso's family at 44 Pearl Street, and Frances and her husband at 46 Pearl Street. Philomena was the only one to not live in that residential block since she was married in 1941 and resided on North Avenue.

Louis and Concetta hosted the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners for the entire family, with home-made pasta, vino, and Italian desserts such as cannolis and sugar-coated honey dough balls pronounced *chay-shi*. After dinner, San Pelegrino mineral water and anisette aided the digestion, and some men occasionally smoked the small, powerful Parodi cigar. I never dared to smoke one when I was younger, but I'm on the lookout to try one.

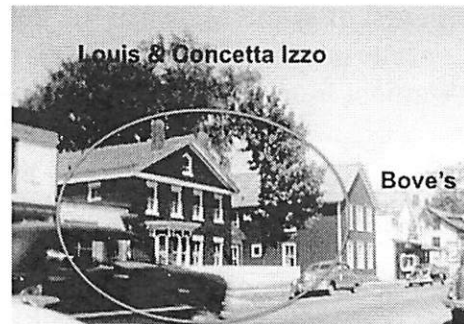


Figure 4 38 Pearl Street to 46 Pearl Street

Louis and Concetta ran a grocery store at 38 Pearl Street and at 77 Pearl Street, known as Perrotta and Izzo's Markets. In 1942, the store at 38 Pearl Street was rented to the George family and became "George's Cash Market" (see Figure 4). Izzo's Market at 77 Pearl Street became the sole family business. Izzo's Market specialized in Italian foods such as Genoa salami, prosciutto, ricotta cheese, mortadella, provolone cheese (hanging from racks), local meats, and garden vegetables and fruits, many of which were grown in the large garden in the back of Louis and Concetta's house (now the location for the U.S. Social Security Office). When Izzo's started their Market in the 1920s, the entire family worked there. Louis's daughters left the store when they were married. Concetta retired in 1960, and Izzo's Market closed around 1975 when Alphonse, Mario, and Silvio retired and sold the store to the Merola family. The physical space remains, and is the site of Radio Deli.



Figure 6 Izzo's Market at 77 Pearl Street.

Even though Louis and Concetta never spoke fluent English, they made sure that their children were bilingual, and they also made sure that all the children graduated from Cathedral High School. Since then, many of Louis and Concetta's descendants have undergraduate and graduate college degrees, and many have been successful in business and trades.

All the Izzo houses on Pearl Street were razed in the late-1950s / late -1960s as part of the Burlington Urban Renewal Project. The families moved to nearby Burlington residences on North Champlain Street, Sherman Street, and Cherry Lane. By that time Frances Izzo Bossi had died and her husband, Frank, returned to Milan, Italy. Louis and Concetta had also passed away. Most of the descendants of Louis and Concetta have remained in the Burlington area.

Needless to say, I am proud of my Italian roots, and while I continue to research my maternal Canadian-French roots, I am always searching for Italian vital records for my paternal great-grandparents, Alfonse Izzo and Francesca Perrotta (Louis' parents), and Louis Perrotta and Philomene Moralla (Concetta's parents).

Direct Descendants of Louis Izzo and Concetta Perrotta

1 Louis Izzo (1881-1949)

+ Concetta Perrotta (1887-1966), m. Italy

2 Frances Izzo (1909-1953)

+ Frank John Bossi (1908-1970) m. 18 Oct 1937, Burlington, VT

3 Louis John Bossi (1941-1941)

2 Alphonse Frank Izzo (1910-1999)

+ Antoinette Marie Schettino (1915-2006); m. 19 Oct 1941, White River Jct, VT

3 Marie Concetta Izzo

+ James Leo Bonnette; m. 15 Sep 1962, Burlington, VT

4 Kimberly Ann Bonnette

+ Matthew Richard Nealy; m. 21 May 1988, Burlington, VT

4 James Leo Bonnette, Jr.

4 John Bonnette

4 Karen Bonnette

+ David Dvorak

4 Thomas Bonnette

3 Carol Ann Izzo

+ Gary Anthony Audette; m. 4 Nov 1972, Essex Junction, VT

4 Nicole Audette

+ Karl Anton Meyr; m. 6 Jul 2002, Shelburne, VT

5 Bradley Meyr

4 Bradley Audette

+ Carly

3 Patricia Rose Izzo

+ James Edward Jasmin; m. 29 Jun 1974

4 Matthew James Jasmin

4 Kevin Michael Jasmin

- 4 Sarah Danielle Jasmin
- 4 Bethany Marie Jasmin
 - + Daniel Paul Langevin; m. 22 Aug 2004, Stowe, VT
- 4 Brett Stephen Jasmine
- 2 Mario Ralph Izzo (1914-1981)
 - + Thelma Janet Proulx (1919-2008); m. 11 Aug 1941, Burlington, VT
- 3 Louis Izzo
 - + Carol Ann Niquette; m. 19 Jun 1965, Winooski, VT
- 4 Anthonio Dominic Izzo
 - + Stacy Lynn Thurm; m. 23 May 1998, Tucson, AZ
- 5 Evan Micah Izzo
- 5 Ari Thurman Izzo
- 4 Maria Concetta Izzo
 - + Ronald E. Walker; m. 23 Sep 2000, Burlington, VT
- 5 Lucia Caroline Walker
- 5 Nicolas Edward Walker
- 5 Silvia Kate Walker
- 4 Gianna Brigida Izzo
 - + Armand Barney Messier; m. 27 July 2002, Plattsburgh, NY
- 5 Madeleine Jeanette Messier
- 5 Theodore Jean-Luc Messier
- 3 Frances Mary Izzo
 - + Stephen Elliot Roth; m. 19 Jun 1971, Burlington, VT
- 4 Forrest Stephen Roth
- 4 Zachary Fairbanks Roth
 - + Heather Mealey; m. 11 Oct 2003, Norwich, NY
- 5 Zachary Thomas Roth
- 5 Zoe Noelle Roth
- 2 Silvio Joseph Izzo (1916-1992)
 - + Rose Mary Gallo (1915-1988); m. 16 Dec 1945, White River Junction, VT
- 3 Anthony Ralph Izzo
 - + Debra Ann Bessette; m. 22 Aug 1970, Burlington, VT
- 4 Joel Anthony Izzo
 - + Sarah Elizabeth Buell; m. 14 Aug 1993, Essex Jct, VT
- 5 Rachel Elizabeth Izzo
- 5 Zachary Buell Izzo
- 4 Justin Nicholas Izzo
- 3 Thomas Louis Izzo
 - + Judith Clarinia Thompson; m. 14 Jun 1975, Burlington, VT
- 4 Todd Thomas Izzo
- 4 Matthew Izzo
- 2 Philomena Antoinette Izzo (1919-1998)
 - + Salvatore Giovanni Lanzetta (1917-1999) m. 21 Apr 1941, Burlington, VT
- 3 Sally Jean Lanzetta
 - + Raymond Albert Dion; m. 17 Sep 1966, Burlington, VT
- 4 Barbara Jean Dion
 - + Mark Endres; m. 25 Jun 1994, Burlington, VT
- 5 Lydia Endres
- 5 David Endres
- 4 John Phillip Dion

- + Stephanie Lorraine Webster; m. 18 Jun 2005, Colchester, VT
 - 5 Adela Rae Dion
 - 5 Greta Sophia Dion
- 3 John Louis Lanzetta
 - + Margaret Ann Hauke; m. 10 Oct 1970, Burlington, VT
 - 4 John Louis Lanzetta, Jr.
 - + Heather Joy Morris, m. 22 Sep 2001, Burlington, VT
 - 4 William Hauke Lanzetta
 - 4 Allison Barbara Lanzetta
 - + Joseph Aaron Martaniuk, m. 3 Aug 2007, Essex, VT
- 3 Christine Ann Lanzetta
 - + Ralph Mario Barbone (1945-1993); m. 15 Jun 1973, Burlington, VT
 - 4 Elizabeth Barbone
 - + Greg Meuer
- 3 James Edward Lanzetta (1948-1961)
- 3 Kathryn Mary Lanzetta
 - + Seth Owens Harris; m. 28 Feb 1987, Williston, VT
 - 4 Kristen Marie Harris
 - 4 Kara Mia Harris
- 3 Edward Francis Lanzetta
 - + Karen Marie Chadwick; m. 14 Nov 1984, Burlington, VT
 - 4 Jennifer Ann Lanzetta

Acknowledgements:

I would like to thank Clementina Filosa-Morton, Bethany Fucci, and Michael Filosa for contributing family lore, Robert Guarino for the photo of the Louis Izzo family, Frances Izzo Roth for photos of the neighborhood, and proofreading, and John Fisher and Antonio Izzo for proofreading.

A Young New Englander's Role in the War for Independence

By Stefan Fetterhoff

Early Life

The Mead family was already very established in America by the outbreak of the Revolution. It is believed that Gabriel Goodman Mead was the first of the family to settle in the new world. Gabriel left his hometown of Lydd, Kent, England during the Protestant Reformation on a ship destined for America. The exact date of arrival is unknown. It has, however, been recorded around the year 1635.

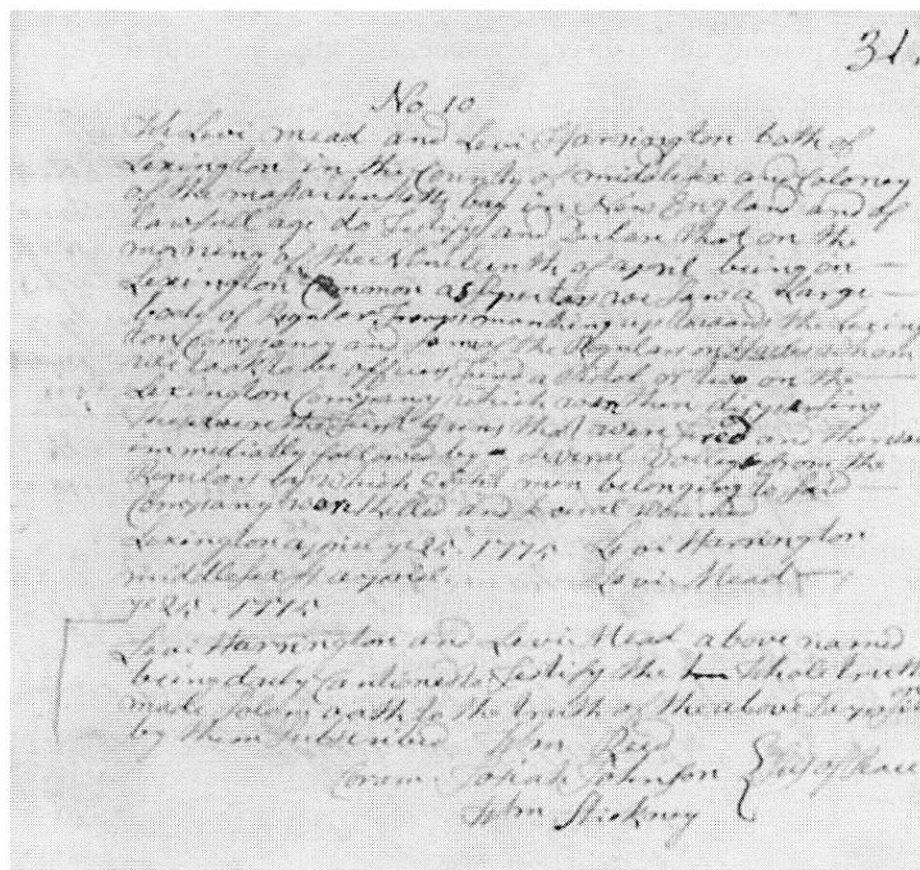
Gabriel's son, Matthew Mead, was the first of this family to be born in America. In early records from the town, we find him working as a tythingman. A tythingman was an affluent position in the Church. A person in the position would assure that the services went without incident, thus keeping the peace.

Levi Mead was born on August 14, 1759 in the small village of Lexington, Massachusetts. On the 16th of September in 1782 he married Betsy Converse, who was a resident of Bedford, Massachusetts. The wedding service was held in the Trinity Episcopal Church in Boston, and the Reverend Samuel Parker was the celebrant for the mass. This church still stands in the Copley Square section of the city, and is still used for special occasions.

Levi's house in Lexington must have been of great size because it was referred to as the mansion. As grand as mansions are, this one unfortunately, met with tragedy. On the fateful date of April 19, 1775, this house was ransacked by the British. Obviously, Levi had strong feelings when he watched with horror as the British destroyed his property, which was carried out by burning items. In later years, it was recorded that a desk and of chest of draws had escaped molestation by the British, and proudly sat in Levi's tavern, in Chesterfield, New Hampshire.

Participating in the Cause for Liberty

Levi's feelings towards the British atrocities probably fueled his desire to enlist in the Continental Army. Living in Lexington, Levi was close to the fighting on April 19, 1775, and was probably curious, as any young man would be. While it is not known if he was in the ranks during the Battle of Lexington, he definitely witnessed this engagement. Years later, a formal disposition was written in a first-hand account given by Levi and his friend.



In the winter of 1776, Levi appears on a list for a short time as a private in Captain Caleb Brook's Company, under the command of Colonel Dike. During this three month service, Levi was in Boston and Dorchester, guarding stores.

There had been a standing militia in existence since the Puritan settlement. At most, soldiers were only required to serve a period of sixty days or less. This system was very primitive, and men were allowed to come and go at their leisure. Men who fell under this proclamation would likely be farmers, an occupation which accounted for half the population in the eighteenth century. This old system was still in practice at the time of the Lexington battle, and didn't change until June of 1775, when Washington became commander. This new organization, named the Continental Army, was more like the United States Army of today, and some of its early practices are still taught in today's military.

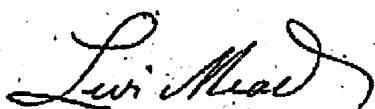
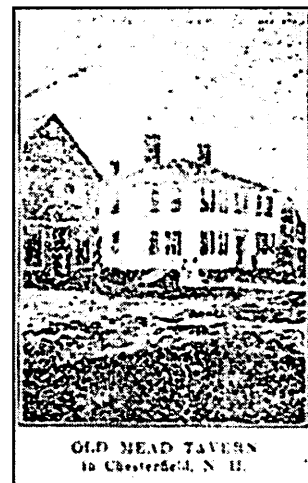
After his brief service under the old system, Levi was filled with the spirit of liberty. He subsequently enlisted in four separate regiments, which were all organized under Washington's newly formed Continental Army. On October 30, 1781 Levi finally made his way home to Lexington, after helping win independence, and ultimately creating a new nation.

In all, he took part in many important engagements, including the battle of Monmouth, and the Battle of Saratoga, which was a turning point in the war. It was during this engagement that the beloved general Benedict Arnold caught a mini ball, which shattered his side. The battle of Saratoga was the last battle that Arnold would favor the American Cause.

To Later Life

In 1818, Levi applied for a pension, from his new residence in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. At this point in his life, he had acquired a tavern, which became quite prominent; and stood close to the town center.

Upon his death on March 4, 1839, it was calculated that the pension office had paid him a total of \$281. 94. As was normal during the eighteenth century, many people could not read or write. Levi probably had some schooling, as is evident by his signing his own name, rather than making his mark.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Levi Mead". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid, with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

It is interesting to note Levi's connections to Vermont. He was still remembered years after his passing. Larkin G, the father of famed Vermont sculptor is noted as reviewing Levi's pension for accuracy, and a statement from Larkin is included among Levi's papers.

Acknowledgements

This article would not have been possible without the resources of National Archives Online Public Access website. The National Archives has preserved these documents, and made them accessible on the internet. In doing so, I was able to validate Levi's role during the battle of Lexington.

One of the most essential tools was his pension, which is accessible through most libraries through www.heritagequest.com. The pension was important as it was written as a first-hand account and because it supported all of the other documentation that I discovered. I have also used these sites, and found a good deal about my ancestors who served in the Pennsylvania Militia.

Also of mention are the Valley Forge Muster Roll Project, and the Daughters of the American Revolution website. These two sites help me begin my research with Levi Mead. The Daughters of the American Revolution, or DAR.org helped me confirm his lineage, and facts about his family. The Valley Forge website led me to search for Levi's pension, and gave more of a picture as to his service in the Continental Army. I was then compelled to learn more, and subsequently learned about other enlistments and his essential facts about his life.

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Sherlock Holmes Solves a Family History Mystery

By Jane Duchesneau Whitmore

What do trying to read a handwritten document from 1903 and reading a Sherlock Holmes detective story have in common? In our search to discover as much as we can about family members who lived more than a century ago we often encounter stumbling blocks.

A recent search to understand the children in a particular family turned up the sad, but not unexpected, handwritten death record of a 4 month old infant in 1903, just two months after his 34 year old mother died. The cause of the infant's death was difficult to read. It was one word written in cursive and looked like "Q-u-a-i-n-t-i-o-n," "Quaintion," I could not find a word that was even close to this via Google, on-line dictionaries, and even a word finding tool for Scrabble players that allows one to insert blanks for various letters in whatever position one chooses. I set the record aside, came back to it later, and still could not make it out.

Several hours later I was reading a Sherlock Holmes story. Dr. Watson was explaining that sometimes Sherlock would be so engrossed in solving a particular case that he would forget or refuse to eat or drink until he fainted away from...inanimation. INANITION! I-N-A-N-I-T-I-O-N, that was it! That was the word in the child's record. I looked up the definition in the M-W online dictionary.

Definition of INANITION: the quality or state of being empty:

a: the exhausted condition that results from lack of food and water ...

...First Known Use of INANITION - 14th century

I returned to the record and saw that I had mistaken the cursive capital "I" as a "Q" and misread a few lumps and bumps. Mystery solved!

We never know when or where the answers to our questions in our genealogical research will come from. What are the chances of finding a word I had not heard or seen before in a random story in a book I had selected just a few hours after encountering the mystery word in a family document?

All I can say isThanks, Sherlock!

Tracing the West Family

Compiled by John Fisher (member #2) 11-25-2014

A friend of mine was born Carol West here in Johnson, VT. I thought about this and seeing that her mother was a Rochon, I wondered if the West family was also from Quebec, and if so, was the surname derived from some French family in Quebec? This is a classic example of how some amateur genealogists get going on a tangent, versus following their own family.

I remembered that one of our members had gone down this path and researched the West family and at St Joseph church the surname was spelled as Ouesse. I never knew if Jerry had completed his quest on this family line. The West family research in Vermont was easy and was traced to Bedford, Quebec where John West and his wife Anna Morris were actually wed as Jean Baptiste West and Anna Maurice, and as they say at Staples, "That Was Easy."

But then the going got tougher; all of a sudden I saw names like Weiss, Weils, Welch, Welsh, Wels, Wells, Wethe, Wyse, Welts, Welhts etc and one Weiss mistakenly indexed as Vail. Truly, the French Canadians had a problem spelling this family name and therefore the surname must not have been a typical French name.

After finding another generation I found Joseph Weiss and Genevieve Olivier of St Jean-sur-Richelieu, PQ. But then, with the West name continually changing I could not find an Olivier with anything that appeared like West, Weiss, Wels etc. The Olivier surname had many dit names but none that were used with this family, and I was at a brick wall.

Finally I thought I would check back with Jerry Lesperance who I knew had researched this line and had a really hard time with it. Did Jerry solve the problem? I emailed Jerry who lives in Hawaii and waited a few days. Then I received a response, and he had found that Genevieve Olivier was previously Genevieve Mulotte when she married Joseph Wells on 8 Nov 1825 at St Genevieve de Berthier, D'Autry, Quebec. Jerry also had the final marriage of **Joseph Welts of Alsace, France & Marguerite Marion who were wed on 3 May 1784 at St Genevieve de Berthier, D'Autry, Quebec.** He was actually Josef Weltz or Wolz, according to his signatures, and his marriage record stated he was from Alsace, France and he was a Grenadier in the German Troops. He participated in the Revolutionary War for Canada and Great Britain.

Information at the NosOrigines website states that Joseph Bernard Welts was in the Brunswick Corps in the Von Barner Light Battalion and in the Captain Ludwig Thomae company. They fought and were defeated at the battles of Bennington, VT and Saratoga, NY. The Brunswick Corp was commanded by Major-General Friedrich Adolf Riedesel. The region of Alsace, France is on the France & Germany border. So, was Joseph Welts actually French or German? Probably a German living in Alsace, France?

Christophe Welts and Marie Tims of Alsace, France
Joseph Welts of Alsace, France & Marguerite Marion of St Genevieve de Berthier, D'Autry, PQ Grenadier with German Troops - Military Service in American Revolutionary War, Canada Wed 3 May 1784 at at St Genevieve de Berthier, D'Autry, Quebec Occ: Farmer Parents were Christophe Welts and Marie Tims of Alsace, France
Joseph Wells & Genevieve Mulotte aka Olivier Wed 8 Nov 1825 at St Genevieve de Berthier, D'Autry, Quebec Joseph born 5 Jul 1804 at St Elizabeth, D'Autry, Quebec 1851 Census of Canada: Joseph Welhts Occ: day laborer & Genevieve Olivier and children Louis age 20, Selina age 12, Marie age 10, & Victoire.
Trefle Weiss & Marie Choiniere of Iberville, PQ Trefle born 28 Apr 1832 at Beloeil, Quebec Wed (#1) 8 Oct 1850 at St Athanase Church, Iberville, PQ Parents were Joseph Weiss and Genevieve Olivier of St Jean sur Richelieu, PQ Wed (#2) Trefle West & Adele Morin of Iberville at Bedford, PQ Note: Trefle's son Trefle wed to Adeline Pelletier on 15 Sep 1873 at St Ann, Milton, VT Trefle Weiss & Marie Choiniere were godparents at St Ann, Milton VT 6 times
Jean Baptiste West & Anna Maurice Wed 7 Jan 1874 at Bedford, Quebec Both were living in Bedford, PQ Parents were Trefle West and Marie Choiniere of Bedford
Louis West, resident of Johnson, VT & Antoinette Coulombe born St Sebastian, PQ Wed (#2) 23 Feb 1909 at Bedford, Quebec Wed (#1) Pearly Fournier, deceased before 1909 Louis born 19 Jul 1880 at New Britain, CT Died at age 63 on 26 Nov 1943 of a cerebral hemorrhage and Worked in Talc Mill in Johnson, VT Parents were John West and Anna Morris of Canada
Raoul Charles Augustin West & Lucille Rochon Wed 29 Dec 1936 by Fr. Mooney, Troy, VT Parents: Lewis West, born New Britain, CT & Antoinette Colombe born St. Sebastian, PQ
Curtis Echo and Carol West Father: Raoul West Mother: Lucille Rochon Wed 7 Feb 1959 by Fr Carrigan, Hyde Park, VT

Ban mil sept cent quatre vingt quatre apres la publication de
 trois bans de mariage faite au pres du Seigneur Lesage et de
 velle fils de christophe velle et de marie fims la pere et
 mere natif Dalsace, cy devant grinaier dans les troues alle
 mandes, d'une part, et marguerite marion fille de françois marion
 et de marie angelique Colin les pere et mere de cette parois, d'aut
 re part, sans qu'on ait decouvert aucun empchement au dit
 mariage, le sousigné pretre curé mess. de Berchier, a pris avoir
 reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage, leur ai donne la
 benediction nuptiale avec les ceremonies de la dite eglise en pre
 sence de Louis regas dit la grade, Jean Baptiste Desroches
 et Pierre rondau qui ont avec le pretre declare ne pouvoir signer,
 de ce enquis. Le pretre a signe avec nous. Pourquet.

Marriage Of Joseph Welts and Marguerite Marion

Baptisms at St Joseph Church, Burlington, VT

Name	Father	Mother	Date Born	Place of Birth	Date Baptized	Godfather	Godmother
Bergeron, Melanie	Bergeron, Jules	Lebrun, Melanie	20 Aug 1870		18 Sep 1870	Lebrun, Louis	Ouesse, Angele
Lebrun, Auguste	Lebrun, Louis	Ouesse, Angele	07 May 1861		10 Nov 1861	LeMoine, Auguste	Nord, Comelie
Lebrun, Joseph	Lebrun, Louis	Ouesse, Adele	13 Nov 1866	Burlington, VT	25 Nov 1866	Robidoux, Joseph	Babu, Marie
Lebrun, Emilie	Lebrun, Louis	Ouesse, Angele	20 Jan 1859		3 Apr 1859	Herpin, Antoine	Fonteneau, Angele
Lebrun, George	Lebrun, Louis	Ouesse, Angele	23 May 1868		06 Jun 1868	Ouellet, Louis	Archambault, Alophe
Lebrun, Joseph	Lebrun, Louis	Ouesse, Angele	27 (...)		15 Aug 1870	Dongnon, Michel	Chalby, Sara
Lebrun, Theophile	Lebrun, Louis	Ouesse, Angele	17 Mar 1865		09 Apr 1865	Lessard, Theophile	Bouteillier, Catherine
Ouesse, M. Anne	Ouesse, J. Bte.	Maunce, Anna	4 Aug 1887		11 Sep 1887	Ouesse, Henn	Maunce, Emma
Ouesse, Guillaume	Ouesse, Treffe	Choigner, Mane	16 Aug 1870	Milton, VT	8 Aug 1871	Ouesse, Treffe	Ouesse, Angele
Pager (Page), Jean	Pager, Jean	Ouesse, Victoire	16 (...)		23 Mar 1868	Masse, Alexandre	Pager, Philomene
Ouesse see Weiss							
Weiss see Ouesse							

Baptisms at St Anne, Milton, VT

Name	Father	Mother	Date Born	Place of Birth	Date Baptized	Godfather	Godmother
Fortier, Darnell Eugene	Fortier, Adnen	Robar, Rita	03 Jan 1941	Milton, VT	19 Jan 1941	Chamberlin, Frank	West, Minnie
Fortin, Louis	Fortin, Joseph	Lucier, Sara	21 Jan 1885		3 May 1885	Lerose, Mathew	West, Mane
Lussier, Leonore	Lussier, Romeo	West, Mary	21 Aug 1880		12 Sep 1880	Bombert, Isaac	Charette, Julie
Lussier, Thomas	Lussier, Romuald	West, Mane	11 Jan 1871	Milton, VT	19 Feb 1871	Lussier, Thomas	Choiniere, Mane
Myers, Marie Rosalie Elizabeth	Myers, Frederck	Martel, Delima	5 Oct 1904		16 Oct 1904	West, Treffe	Pelletier, Adeline
Paunin, Mane Hattia	Paunin, Louis	Picard, Julie	31 Jul 1886		16 Sep 1888	Lemoine, John Bapt	West, Marie
Pelletier, Charles Eugene	Pelletier, Alexandre	Lavallee, Jeanne	20 Jul 1879		18 Sep 1879	West, Treffe	Pelletier, Deline
Pelletier, Mane Dora	Pelletier, William	Surprenant, Delima	3 Mar 1902		9 Mar 1902	West, Treffe	Pelletier, Adeline
Robere, Anna Gurtie	Robere, George	West, Minnie Louise	17 Jan 1905		12 Mar 1905	West, Treffe	Pelletier, Adeline
Robere, Mary Lila Sylvia	Robere, George	West, Minnie	4 Apr 1909		6 Jun 1909	Pelletier, George	Brouillette, Louise
Robere, Rita Janne	Robere, George	West, Minnie	16 Sep 1917		21 Nov 1917	West, George	Surprenant, Rosalie
West, Frederck Jerard	West, George	Surprenant, Rosalie	8 Jul 1908		10 Jul 1908	(...)	Surprenant, Delima
West, Lina Edith	West, George	Surprenant, Mary	2 Apr 1902		13 Apr 1902	Pelletier, George	Brule, Louise
West, Margaret Lauretta	West, George	Surprenant, Mary Ursule	13 Apr 1905		23 Apr 1905	West, George	West, Minnie (Robere)
West, Mary Lucretia	West, George	Surprenant, Rosalie	29 Jan 1901		3 Feb 1901	West, Treffe	Pelletier, Adeline
West, Adeline Aurore	West, George D	Surprenant, Rosalie	1 Jul 1903		5 Jul 1903	Baril, Alexander	Brunelle, Sophie
West, William Irving	West, Levi	Fournier, Perle	10 Jul 1900		12 Aug 1900	West, George	Surprenant, Rosalie
West, Leona Mane	West, William	Chartrand, Melina	21 May 1904		14 Aug 1904	West, Treffe	Pelletier, Delima

Story from World War II

US Army Sgt. Floyd J. Cota

As told by nephew, Bob Cota member #36

Weddings Mark

Miss Leona Riley, Becomes Bride of Floyd Cota Today

Miss Leona Margaret Riley, daughter of Mrs. Rose Riley of 229 Elmwood Avenue will become the bride of Floyd J. Cota, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cota of South Burlington in a quiet ceremony at 5 this afternoon in St. Joseph's Church. The Rev. Joseph E. Pariseau will officiate.

The bride who will be given in marriage by her mother, will wear a redingote of timber green wool. Her coat will be decorated with braid and her accessories will be in rust. She will wear a corsage of orchids and will carry a rosary, gift of the groom.

Mrs. John L. Patneau of Clairmont, N. H., will attend her sister as matron of honor. She will wear a redingote in a cocoa brown shade with accessories of Kelly green. Her corsage will be of yellow chrysanthemums and she will also carry a rosary.

The bride's mother will be gowned in a black alpaca jacket dress trimmed in white with black and white accessories. Her corsage will be of pink roses.

John Patneau of Clairmont, N. H., brother-in-law of the bride, will serve as best man. Ushers will be Eugene L. Fagga, also a brother-in-law of the bride and William H. Patneau. Mrs. Charles Nichols will be organist.

The bride presented her matron of honor with an alligator handbag and her mother with a ring. The groom presented his best man with a tie clasp. Ushers also received tie clasps.

The couple will leave immediately on a trip through New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Upon their return here September 2, they will make their home at 229 Elmwood Avenue.

The bride was graduated from Burlington High School and is employed at the Royal.

The bridegroom also attended Burlington High School and is employed as shipping clerk at the Whiting Company.

Out-of-town guests will include Mrs. Howard Riley and Miss Ruth Faith of Saranac Lake, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. John L. Patneau of Claremont, N. H.

Gunner C



Floyd Cota

Floyd served as a Sergeant, 396th Bomber Squadron, 41st Bomber Group, Medium, U.S. Army Air Forces during World War II.

He resided in Chittenden County, Vermont prior to the war.

He enlisted in the Army Air Corps on January 31, 1942 in Rutland, Vermont. He was noted as being employed as a Filling Station Attendant and also as Married.

Floyd was declared "Missing In Action" near Taroa Island during the war and was awarded the Air Medal and the Purple Heart with one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Like so many other brave young men, Floyd Cota enlisted in the US Army in 1942.



Individual Report for Floyd James Cota

Individual Summary: **Floyd James Cota**

Sex: Male

Father: Edward Charles Cota

Mother: Della Bella Amoor

Individual Facts:

Birth: 20 Nov 1919 in Lime Kilm Road So. Burlington, Vermont (At Home)

Baptism: 23 Nov 1919 in St. Joseph Catholic Church Burlington, Vermont

Godparents: 23 Nov 1919 in James Mathieu & Josephine Marchand.

Fact 2: 11 Feb 1944 in Missing in Action (Shot Down)

Death: 11 Feb 1944 in Taroa Island, Marshall Island, South Pacific

Fact 1: 18 Jan 1946 in Grave Marker Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Burlington, Vermont

Religion: Roman Catholic

Military Service: U. S. Army Air Forces

Medals: Air Medal

Graduation: Attended Burlington High School Burlington, Vermont

Cause Of Death: B25 aircraft shot down during WW II

Age At Time Of Death: 24 years, 2 months, 22 days

Shared Facts: **Leona M. Riley**

Marriage: 30 Aug 1941 in St. Joseph Catholic Church, Burlington, Vermont

Children: [no children with Leona M. Riley]

Notes:

Person Notes: No children.

Grave marker at Mt Calvary Cemetery, Burlington, Vermont has a death year of 1946. This is the year that the War Department formally declared him as deceased. I elected to use the date he was shot down as the eye witness to the crash stated that no survivors were seen and the aircraft hit the water at a 30% angle. Floyd was a member of the 396th Bombardment Squadron (M). The 396th arrived in Oahu October 20, 1943, Departed Oahu December 16, 1943 and arrived Tarawa December 24, 1943.

Taken from the US Army Air Corp official report of the mission shown below. He was wounded on Mission No. 90, when returning from a bombing mission to WOTJE ISLAND. The squadron was attacked by F6F's aircraft from US Naval Task Force. Extract from mission report: "Approximately 2 minutes after 1st pass, 2 other Hellcats made a pass at A/P 825 and A/P 616 which was flying on right wing of A/P 825. Pass came from 3 o'clock, both Hellcats opening fire at 800 yds and continuing until pass was broken off to their left. All during pass, Pilot was sending "H's" with Aldis lamp pointed directly at attacking Hellcats. A 3rd pass was made at 7 o'clock position and broken off level at 400 yds. No fire directed at any Hellcat at anytime." " Sgt Cota, Floyd J. 11055713, armorer-gunner on 616, right lens of glasses shattered in eye during jar received in plane." On 31 January 1944, Colonel Bywater presented the Purple Heart to Sgt. Floyd J. Cota.

US Army Air Corps official report of the mission Floyd was listed as Missing in Action is given below.

HEADQUARTERS 41ST BOMBARDMENT GROUP

(M)

APO 240

MISSION REPORT

Summary of Mission Based upon Information received from the War Department on my Uncle Floyd Cota

Mission: Nine B-25 bombers left Mullinix Field, Bonriki Island at 1021 10z to attack shipping, aircraft, warehouse, storage and other facilities on Taroa Island.

Results: Airfield and support building bombed. Light to moderate anti-aircraft fire received.

Losses: Two planes (A/P 277 & A/P616) observed to crash on return flight after initial attack. No survivors spotted from either plane. Casualties included 6 officers

Military Honors Are Accorded at Service For Sgt. Floyd Cota

Memorial services for Sgt. Floyd J. Cota (shown here) were held in St. Joseph's Church yesterday morning at 8.

A solemn high mass was sung by Rev. William LaLiberte, with Rev. James Petty, president of St. Michael's College, as deacon and Rev. J. E. Pariseau, sub-deacon. Rev. Bernard Spears of St. John Vianney parish, South Burlington, was in the sanctuary.



Full military honors were accorded by American Legion Post No. 2, and Mrs. Leona Riley Cota, wife of Sgt. Cota, was presented with the flag by Samuel Dobbins, first vice-commander.

Sgt. Cota, who has been missing since Feb. 11, 1944, was recently proclaimed dead by the war department. He enlisted Jan. 30, 1942, receiving his preliminary training at Columbia Air Base, S. C., and was graduated as an aerial gunner at Myrtle Beach, S. C., ranking second in his class. He was awarded the good conduct medal and in Oct., 1943, he was sent to the Pacific area. In Jan., 1944, he was wounded in combat over the Marshall Islands and awarded the purple heart.

The services were largely attended by relatives and friends.

12-B

Sgt. F. J. Cota Declared Dead By U. S. Army

Sgt. Floyd James Cota, of the Army Air Corps, who has been missing in the Pacific since Feb. 11, 1944, was officially proclaimed dead Jan. 18, according to word received by his wife, Mrs. Leona Riley Cota of 229 Elmwood Avenue.

A gunner on a B-25, Sgt. Cota was on a bombing mission to Taroa Island when his plane was seen going down at a location about one mile south of that island, the War Department reports. No report concerning him or members of his crew has been received since.

Sergeant Cota entered the Army Jan. 30, 1942 and went overseas in October 1943. He had received the purple heart award for wounds received over enemy territory in January 1944.

Besides his widow, he leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cota, Lime Kiln Road, South Burlington; three sisters, Mrs. George Myers of White Street, South Burlington, Miss Hilda Cota, South Burlington, and Mrs. Fay Bruce, Williston; three brothers, Leonard, Archie and Armand Cota, all of South Burlington.

A memorial mass will take place in St. Joseph's Church, Tuesday morning, Feb. 5 at 8.

Sgt. Floyd Cota Missing a Year, Proclaimed Dead

War Dept. Has Sent
Wire to His Wife,
Mrs. Leona R. Cota

Mrs. Leona Riley Cota, 229 Elmwood ave., has received word from the war department that her husband, Sgt. Floyd James Cota, AAC was officially proclaimed dead Jan. 18. He has been missing in the Pacific since Feb. 11, 1944.

The war department stated that its information indicates Sgt. Cota who was a gunner on a B-25, took part in a bombing mission to Taroa Island. His plane was seen to go down at a location about one mile south of that island. No report concerning him or members of his crew has been received since.

Sgt. Cota entered the service Jan. 30, 1942, and went overseas in Oct. 1943. He was wounded over enemy territory in Jan., 1944, and received the purple heart award.

Besides his widow, he leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cota, Lime Kiln rd., South Burlington; three sisters, Mrs. George Myers of White st., South Burlington, Miss Hilda Cota, South Burlington, and Mrs. Fay Bruce, Williston; three brothers, Leonard, Archie and Armand Cota, all of South Burlington.

A memorial mass will take place in St. Joseph's Church, Tuesday morning, Feb. 5 at 8.

Sgt. Floyd Cota, Aerial Gunner, Missing in Action Telegram Received Here by His Wife Leona Riley Cota

Sgt. Floyd James Cota, aerial gunner, has been reported missing in action since Feb. 11 in the Central Pacific region, according to a telegram received last night by his wife, Mrs. Leona Riley Cota, 229 Elmwood ave.

Received Purple Heart

Sgt. Cota was awarded the purple heart Jan. 31 for injuries received over enemy territory. He entered the service Jan. 30, 1942, and received training at Myrtle Beach, bombing range, Myrtle Beach, S. C., and Columbia army air base, Columbia, S. C. He has been overseas since the last of Oct., 1943. Sgt. Cota is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cota, South Burlington.

A Search for Grandpa's Birthplace

And How We Found So Much More

By Jane Duchesneau Whitmore (member #486)

I've worked on and off on my paternal genealogy since first starting to ask questions about our ancestors in the 1970s. Until just a few years ago I had very little information about where in Canada our Duchesneau relatives had lived; how, when or why they emigrated to the U.S. to settle in Lewiston, Maine.

As I thought about visiting various places in Quebec over the years I knew that a stumbling block for me would be my lack of skill in speaking and understanding spoken French, particularly in the small towns and villages. Though my parents spoke French as their native tongue, they rarely spoke it in the presence of me and my five sisters, except to keep secrets. Lucky for me, I have a cousin - Felicia Garant from Falmouth, Maine - who grew up speaking French at home. She was interested enough in our shared family history to plan our first, joint, week-long trip to various parts of Quebec to see what we could learn about our family roots.

Our trip in 2013 was the second of three annual trips thus far that have brought so much of our family history to life for both of us. There is no substitute for walking where our ancestors walked, seeing the land where they lived, and learning from the locals, museums and historical sites about life "back then." With each visit we have explored different areas, sought answers to new questions, and learned more than we ever could have by searching the Internet, exploring databases, or poring over books. I'll share just one of the many incredible experiences we have had with you here.

For many years all I knew about where my great grandparents lived when my grandfather Emery Duchesneau was born was found in his obituary. It said he was born in "Brompton County, Quebec." My father has been gone for more than 20 years and his parents died in the 70s. My last surviving aunt on this side of the family did not know much about her grandparents' origins. There was no one else to ask. Through some old notes my cousin had and my own research, I eventually located Emery's baptismal record in the village of St-Francois-Xavier-de-Brompton in Richmond county in Quebec. This village is located about 30 minutes north of Sherbrooke. Felicia and I planned to stay for a few days in Sherbrooke and would take several day trips from there.

On a gorgeous early July Saturday morning we drove into St-Francois-Xavier and headed straight for the church. There were a number of cars in the parking lot and the doors were open. This was an unusual situation from our earlier experiences in other rural Quebec towns. We walked into an event underway and were warmly welcomed. We had stumbled into a celebration of the 125th anniversary of this village! There were commemorative trinkets and booklets for sale, with old photos from the local area. As we talked quietly with a few people about the reason for our visit the morning part of the program ended and we were invited to return at 2 PM for the afternoon session.

One man told us he had old land records at home that he would check for any mention of our great grandfather, Charles Duchesneau, and return after lunch with anything he had found (turned out his records did not go back far enough).

Others explained that they knew the surname Duchesneau, but that no one in town now carried our name. We left to find a place to picnic and take photos of the rolling open farmland while exploring a few of the roads in town.

The afternoon program was about the history of the parish and the pipe organ in the choir loft - only one of two of its kind in Canada. Felicia had trouble understanding the speaker due to the acoustics and was not able to translate the content for me. After music that followed we approached the speaker and Felicia introduced us and asked if she might consider sharing the text from her talk with us via email so that we could translate it and understand thoroughly the history she had relayed and how our relatives had fit into the past of this village and parish. She happily shared her email address and we all agreed we'd be in touch.

The next day we traveled a little further north to the town of Richmond. The small museum there was having an "English Tea" that I had learned about via the Internet while we were planning our trip. We thought the museum might hold some treasures from the late 19th century that would be informative for our family history. We arrived too early and someone setting up for the tea kindly directed us to a restaurant a few miles away where we could have a nice lunch. Following their directions we entered a busy restaurant in an old railroad station and looked for a place to sit. We peeked around a corner and who was there but the woman and her husband from the celebration the day before in St-Francois-Xavier-de-Brompton! Denyse Morin and her husband Gerard Messier had just arrived and invited us to join them for brunch. What a treat! We talked for almost two hours with Felicia translating when I got totally lost, as neither Denyse nor Gerard speak any English. They were headed for the "English Tea" too, so we continued our visit with them there. When it was time to say goodbye we said we felt like we had met some long lost cousins, hugged and confirmed that we'd be in touch again.

Denise had mentioned the names of her ancestors who first arrived from France. Their names sounded familiar to me. When we got home, I checked and, yes, the same two people appear in our family tree. It turns out we are 6th cousins once removed. (And recently we have found another connection!)

Shortly after we got home Denyse sent me a photo of a number of men from St-Francois-Xavier from the early 1900s with a banner indicating they were members of the Societe St-Jean Baptiste. My great grandfather, Charles Duchesneau is in the photo! I recognized him from another photo I have, but I did not have this photo. The banner in the photo hangs in the village church today.



1906 Charles Duchesneau in Societe St-Jean Baptiste group in St-Francois-Xavier-de-Brompton, QC - 2nd row from top, 2nd from left

Needless to say, my email communication with Denyse continues. Our question during our visit about the local burial place of one of my grandfather's siblings prompted her to research the two old cemeteries that no longer exist in this town. She had a bronze plaque made for the current cemetery listing the many names of the people buried long ago, who would otherwise be forgotten. She published a booklet about her findings as well. I send her information I uncover in our joint family history and she does the same for me. She keeps me up-to-date on the restoration of the parish pipe organ - a project she has poured her heart and soul into by raising the essential funds. I treasure our growing friendship and hope to visit with her again one day.

When you have the chance, leave the books, the databases, the Internet research behind and go visit the places where your ancestors lived. You never know how a visit will provide some real links to the past that you wouldn't find any other way.

Sharing Family Information

By Peg Eddy (member #792)

You know the scenario: You have reams of pedigree charts, family group sheets, copies of census records and various and sundry other interesting documents related to your growing collection of ancestors, not to mention the encyclopedia of family information in your head. And that's wonderful, but have you ever shared the results of your research with your family? We all spend countless happy hours digging into our family histories, but if you're anything like me, you keep delaying sharing the information with others until you "find that one last date" or "figure out great-great-grandma's maiden name." However, there will always be unanswered questions and one more fact to find, so maybe it's time to realize you're not immortal and the time to start sharing what you have is NOW.

OK, great idea, but where to start? There are, no doubt, as many formats and ideas as there are ancestors and the sheer amount of information we have can be overwhelming, but I'd like to tell you how I've started to share what I've learned with my family.

In an effort to bite off a piece small enough to deal with, I chose to tell the story one couple at a time. I began with my maternal grand-parents and their children, as I had enough information about them to make it interesting, but not so much that I or the reader would be overwhelmed by a lengthy document.

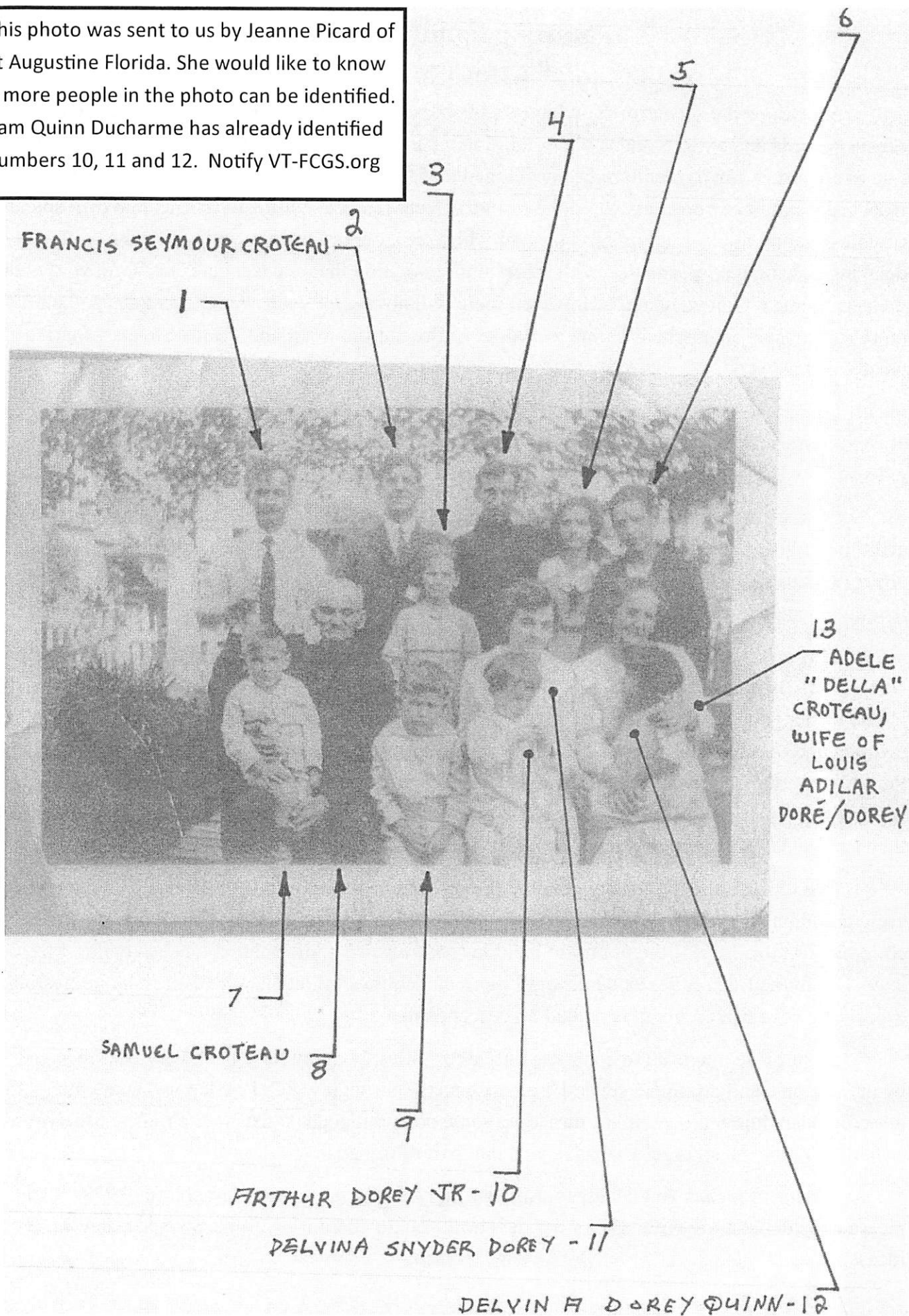
I began with an overview of my grandfather's life: names of his parents, when and where he was born, and a list of his siblings with their birthdates. Then I moved on to what I knew of his life as a young man, occupation, military service, marriage to my grandmother, illness and death at a young age. I included any anecdotes I'd gleaned from relatives, as well as photos of him and the family, their home, gravestone, and images of documents. Including these things has the added advantage of distributing copies of these documents over a wide swath of the family to help ensure they survive, at least in digital form.

Then I did the same for my grandmother, filling in whatever information I had. After covering grandma and grandpa, I included a brief bio of each of their children (birth, marriage, death, children). At this level, I did not try to include *comprehensive* information on each child. I felt I'd leave that to their direct descendants, but I did include items I thought were especially interesting, especially if the person in question had no descendants.

So far, I've managed to complete only two stories, but they have been very well received by my cousins, and prompted several "reminiscences" through which I've learned some things I'd not previously known. And it has turned up some potential genealogists in the ranks of the younger family members, so I feel I've advanced that part of my goal.

Whatever means you decide to use, I strongly encourage you to start sharing NOW. And, please consider sharing with "Links" readers how you go about it - we're always looking for new ideas!

This photo was sent to us by Jeanne Picard of St Augustine Florida. She would like to know if more people in the photo can be identified. Pam Quinn Ducharme has already identified numbers 10, 11 and 12. Notify VT-FCGS.org



What's in a Name?

By Gary Nokes (member #729)

What's in a name? Absolutely everything when it comes to genealogy! We would be completely lost and utterly clueless without clearly defined lineages to trace our ancestry, and French-Canadian lineages are often cloudy at best. Today our efforts have been greatly facilitated by the works of Drouin and Jetté, not to mention the wonderful databases of the *Programme de Recherche en Démographie Historique* (PRDH) and others. But it is often the case that we hit brick walls in our quest to uncover our heritage... Frequently frustrating, but sometimes leading us to enlightenment. If you go by the family name of Boisvert, Boulanger, Champagne, Labounty, Lacroix, Lapointe, Laramy or Sansoucy, just to mention a few, *you may not really be who you think you are!*

Every culture in the world has its own unique form of identifying its members. These forms of identity can be dictated by religious beliefs, societal structure or legal mandate. They can be individual-oriented, family-oriented or clan-oriented. Regardless of how identity is organized, it is imperative to the successful functioning of any given society. We tend to take naming conventions for granted nowadays, as the system we are accustomed to in the United States functions rather smoothly; however, things were not always thus with French and French-Canadian conventions!

In Anglo-Saxon and other Germanic societies, families are identified by surnames and individuals within these families are then identified by their given or "first" name... also known as their "Christian" name, the one they were given at their christening. Children are often named in honor of their father or mother, and in Germanic societies, these individuals are easily identified by the suffix "Junior" or by Roman numerals such as II, V et c. This applies mostly to male offspring as they are the ones "continuing" the bloodline. Therefore, it is easy to understand how *John Johnson* begets *John Johnson, Junior*, who then begets *John Johnson III* and so on. Generations are clearly defined and these individuals can easily trace their lineage back to the original "John Johnson."

In Latin cultures, there is no way of indicating "Junior" or any other descending form of identification between generations. Spanish and Portuguese societies have gotten around this handicap by mandating that offspring be known by *both their father's and mother's surname*. For example: Juan Amilhat marries Catarina Cabirol; their son is named "Guillermo" and is known as **Guillermo Amilhat y Cabirol** and grows up to marry *Isabelle Olis y Barat*; their son, "Guillermo" is christened **Guillermo Amilhat y Olis**. It is also acceptable to substitute a *hyphen* for the "y" in these instances, leading to **Guillermo Amilhat-Olis**. In this manner, an individual's identity is clearly delineated through the ages.

Germanic societies will occasionally endorse similar naming practices when the social status or heredity of an individual is at stake. In such cases, offspring go by both parents' names, father's first, separated by a hyphen: John Johnson-Williams.

In French culture, it is particularly difficult to denote subsequent generations: *It is entirely possible to have 7 generations of François Le Clercs in a row... with considerable overlaps in their lifetimes!* It is also quite possible to have 7 François Le Clercs born to the *same mother and father* in the *same generation*. One might occasionally find a François Le Clerc, *l'aîné*, or François Le Clerc, *le jeune*, indicating “*the elder*” or “*the younger*” respectively. *This may indicate a father and a son*; however, it may just as well indicate “*François Le Clerc, the older brother*” and “*François Le Clerc, the younger brother.*” Context is extremely important here and if you do not know it, you could become very lost.

So how can François Le Clerc differentiate himself from *his father*, François Le Clerc, and from *his son*, François Le Clerc, and from *their cousin*, François Le Clerc? *By adopting a “dit” name that enables other members of French society to tell them apart.* A **dit/dite** (masculine/feminine) name translates merely as a “*said*” name and is the easiest way for individuals or families to differentiate themselves from like-named, if not related, others. François Le Clerc, *the father, lives in a valley*: François Le Clerc, *the son, lives on a mountainside*. François, the father, becomes *François Le Clerc dit La Vallée* and François, the son, becomes *François Le Clerc dit La Montagne*. Their offspring *can* maintain their father’s dit name *if they wish*, but they are free to select *their own* once they reach the age of majority. Are you sufficiently confused yet?

A dit/dite name can be descriptive of one’s origins or home environment, as in the paragraph above. It can be the name of one’s hometown (Jean-de-Paris), home province (Languedoc) or patron saint (Saint-Laurent). It can describe one’s character (La Pensée), abilities (Le Fort) or personal attributes (La Jeunesse).

A dit/dite name can be a “nom-de-guerre,” chosen or earned while in combat. Sometimes aliases were used to prevent unflattering information from reaching a soldier’s family and friends back home. In such cases, the soldier’s true surname was dropped entirely: Going only by his nom-de-guerre, the soldier became completely anonymous thereby shielding himself and his family from possible reprisals and repercussions of battlefield events. A dit/dite name nom-de-guerre can also be a friendly or respectful nickname that one earns while in military service: *Jean Garceau dit Tranchemontagne*, a soldier sent to Acadia to protect the colony from British aggression, *earned his nom-de-guerre for his ability to easily traverse rough or mountainous* “*Trenchemontagne*” literally means “*cuts through the mountain.*”

Dit/dite names have been known to become swapped with a family’s actual surname in subsequent generations. François Le Clerc dit La Vallée’s great-grandson might wind up being known as “*François La Vallée dit Le Clerc,*” or even just “*François Vallée*” as time progressed. This evolution seems to have increased in frequency during the late 18th Century as individuals forgot the purpose or true meaning of their particular dit/dite name. Things got even worse when French-Canadian families began migrating to the United States in the 19th Century. Terrible phonetic bastardizations often ensued when newly-arrived Frenchmen interacted with indifferent and frequently hostile Yankee town or city officials. Federal census takers were particularly good at butchering both given and surnames of our French-Canadian

forebears. Dit/dite names only served to further complicate matters!

Here are several cases in point: Prior to the advent of Railroad pensions and Social Security retirement benefits, the computer age and 9/11, a person's identity could, for a variety of reasons, be quite fluid. Just because one was born and baptized "*John Johnson*," did not mean that one could not live their entire adult life as "*William Smith*." Unless you were confronted by family members or old acquaintances, *who would ever know that you were not "William Smith?"*

Médard Caille dit Biscornet was born on June 17, 1808 in Châteauguay, Québec. He married *Marguerite Dessaint dite Sanspitie* on September 12, 1831 at Châteauguay. Their son, *Médard Caille*, was born on July 17, 1834 in Châteauguay, Québec. The family ultimately moves to Swanton, Vermont via Boston in the late 1840's, and along the way, the father, *Médard Caille*, becomes "*Peter Medor*" and the mother, *Marguerite Dessaint dite Sanspitie*, becomes "*Margaret St. Peter*." *Médard Caille, the son*, also becomes "*Peter Medor*" and goes on to marry "*Mary Freemore*" in Swanton. What a transformation!

Dit/dite names are often used conversely with proper surnames even among siblings within the same family. "*Mary Freemore*," who is mentioned in the paragraph above, is also an English bastardization: Her actual name was *Marie Fumas dite La Jeunesse*. Her father, *Jean-Baptiste Fumas dit La Jeunesse*, was born on March 23, 1787 in Saint-Mathias, Quebec. He moved to Swanton, Vermont in the 1830's and ultimately became "*John Freemore*." His wife, *Marie Charbonnier dite Saint-Laurent*, became "*Mary St. Lawrence*." In the official town record books, this couple's children are recorded under various surnames, "*Freemore, Fremat, Fremault, Fremont, Lajeunesse, Jeunesse and Young*." Beyond the obvious errors, the Town Clerk's use of "*Lajeunesse, Jeunesse and Young*" are prime examples of the confusion that ensues when a dit/dite name gets swapped for a proper surname... exacerbated by ignorance and indifference.

Here is an example of when someone chooses a unique dit/dite name to differentiate themselves from numerous like-named families in the same location and how that name can take on a life of its own. *Guillaume Hogue* was born on July 2, 1841 in Sorel, Québec. At the time of his birth, there were many "*Hogue*" families living in Sorel. In order to differentiate himself from the other "*Hogues*," Guillaume adopted the dit name of "*Jean-Marie*," *the name of his grandfather and great-grandfather who headed his particular clan*. *Guillaume Hogue dit Jean-Marie* moved to Swanton, Vermont and married Clara Bourgeois on January 7, 1875. Son George was born on July 13, 1878 and William, who would later become an Edmundite Priest and founded Saint Michael's College in Colchester, Vermont, on December 8, 1882.

The boys grew up and sometime along the way, decided to drop their family surname, "*Hogue*," and use their dit name of "*Jean-Marie*" as their surname. Over time, "*Jean-Marie*" was corrupted into "*Jeanmarie*" and then "*Jemery*," which George and William used as their surname until their deaths. *Jemery or Jeanmarie Hall at Saint Michael's College* was named in honor of founder, *Father William Jemery*, who was born *William Hogue dit Jean-Marie*, and continues to serve the college to this day.

Here are some common dit/dite name associations with their proper surnames for the family names mentioned in the first paragraph of this article:

Dit/dite Name	Surname
Boisvert	Jobin
Boulangier	Lefebvre
Champagne	Lambert
La Bonté (Labounté, Labounty)	Clement
La Croix (Lacross, Cross)	Février
La Jeunesse (Lajeunesse, Young)	Gregoire
La Pointe (Lapointe, Lapoint)	Audet
Laramée (Laramie, Laramy)	Aupry
Sansoucy	Surprenant

This table presents a representative selection for your information and does not indicate the many associations possible for each of the dit/dite names presented. In-depth research is required to determine your particular surname-dit/dite name association, if any exist.

Another complication to be prepared for once you discover your true identity, or if you already know it, is surname spelling variations. The sad truth is that most of our French-Canadian ancestors were illiterate and relied upon parish priests, notaries and other officials to record their names in documents that we are very fortunate to have access to today; however, this meant that the spelling of one's name was dependent upon the knowledge and ability of the scribe... *and some were more gifted than others*. The surname "*Daigneault*," which appears to have coalesced in this form in the 19th Century, has been written over the years as *Dagnault*, *Dagnia*, *Dagne*, *Dagnot*, *Dania*, *Denault*, *Deniault*... and many more versions depending upon who was doing the writing—*were all attached to the exact same family*. It is quite possible to find children in the same family with wildly different variations on their surname: *The key is that they will have the same parents and searching for married couples in such cases will be your salvation*.

Given names, like surnames, could be quite fluid in the past: If one did not like the name that their parents had chosen for them at birth, they could simply go by a name that they preferred. Fortunately for us, the Catholic Church was appropriately pedantic about their records on this subject; however, every once in a while, someone slipped through the cracks. On July 2, 1901, Méderic Lefebvre married *Exire Jackson* at Lacolle, Québec. The marriage record clearly gives the bride's given name as "*Exire*" and lists her parents. Searching for "*Exire's*" birth record proved fruitless and frustrating. There *was* another "*Exire Jackson*" born in the same parish around the appropriate time, but to *different parents*.

This “Exire” proved to be the first cousin of the “Exire” in question. The “Exire” in question, as it turns out, was actually born on August 6, 1884 and baptized “Marie Philomène,” although she went by “Exire” all of her life.

At first glance, the variety of given names in old Québec can appear somewhat limited. It is guaranteed that you will have a plethora of men named Jean-Baptiste, Joseph, Pierre and François in your French-Canadian ancestry. It is even more likely to find myriads of women named “Marie” or “Marie” in combination with other names such as Marie-Joséphine, Marie-Louise, Marie-Anne and Marie-Marguerite in your lineage. Children were often named after parents or grandparents, saints or the King of France and other assorted nobles. *It is absolutely possible to find multiple children with the same given name born to the same parents, so choose your Marie or Joseph carefully!* There was a reason for such repetitive naming and it is explained by the Université de Montréal in the following paragraph:

“Among Catholics, choice of first name wasn’t left to chance or parents’ imagination. On the contrary, the church liked to control the attribution of first names to ensure that on the day they were baptised, children received the name of a saint who would guide them throughout their life. In the Rituel du Diocèse de Québec, which laid out the rules to follow for writing baptismal, marriage and burial Québec, Monsignor de Saint-Vallier stipulated ‘The Church forbids Priests from allowing profane or ridiculous names to be given to the child, such as Apollon, Diane, etc. But it commands that the child be given the name of a male or female Saint, depending on its sex, so that it can imitate the virtues and feel the effects of God’s protection.’ A list of acceptable names—1251 for boys and 373 for girls—was published in an appendix to the Rituel.” (Desjardins)

A thorough understanding of the purpose and use of dit/dite names and French-Canadian naming conventions are critical to the accurate research of French-Canadian genealogy. While murky at the best of times, dit/dite names can often be the only link available to uncover a true ancestor. Once grasped, dit/dite names can become a lifesaver! What’s in a name? A lot more than is often imagined. Each surname is a direct link to a fascinating heritage and occasionally to historical events and illustrious people who, although long-gone, have shaped our lives to this very day... whether we know it or not.

Note: This article was originally published in the Societe des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan's Journal Sent by the King."

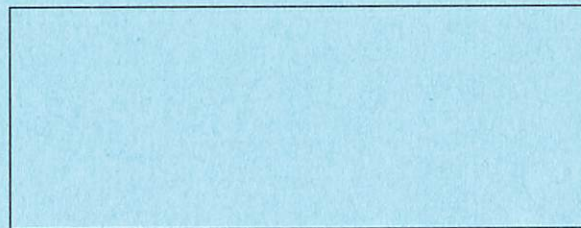
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Le Program de Recherche en Demographie Historique. (n.d.). Retrieved October 9, 2012, from <http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/fr/nomsPrenoms.htm>

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Genealogical Society*
P.O. Box 65128
Burlington, VT 05406-5128

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LINKS

Volume 18, No. 2

Issue Number 36

Fall 2015



Journal of the
*Vermont French-Canadian
Genealogical Society*

THE VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Vice-President	<i>Janet Allard</i>
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Library Volunteer Coordinator	<i>Kim Beauchemin</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: Ed McGuire (802-310-9285), or Janet Allard (802-878-8081).

Online Resources

John Fisher: Webmaster for VT-FCGS.org
Bill Craig: Webmaster for VTGENLIB.org
Maureen O'Brien: Facebook Editor

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.***

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Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

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LINKS is published twice per year. Annual membership in the Society, including annual subscription is \$30 (US FUNDS ONLY). Cost for additional members at the same address is \$6 (only one copy of **LINKS** will be sent). Individual annual subscriptions to **LINKS** for non-members in the United States are available for \$12; in Canada for \$15; in Europe for \$17. For single copies: in the United States \$6; in Canada \$8; in Europe \$9. Back issues are available from the Circulation Department.

Please direct subscription inquiries to:

*Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 65128
Burlington, VT 05406-5128*

To submit Text (electronic files are appreciated but not mandatory):

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Our Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society was officially founded in March of 1996. Next year we will celebrate our 20th Anniversary.

In March of 1996 a core group voted to establish our society. Seven people showed up for the first meeting on the first of January 1996: John Fisher, John Moreau, Paul Landry, Bernie O'Day, Leo Fleury, Paul Dumais and Elaine Riley. At the next meeting on February 27 the following people signed in: John Fisher, Robert L. Picher, Lee & Nancy Gilbert, Kerra Desseau, Paul R. Landry, Paul Dumais, Elaine Riley, John Moreau, Alyce Piche, Bernard W. O'Day, John Cretien, Maureen Wheeler, André Senecal, Fr. Romeo Trahan, Jon Normandin, Paul W. Truax, Coleen M. Truax, Gaston A. Tessier, Stella S. Tessier, Mariette Moreau, Leo Fleury, and Lisa Lesperance. It was in March that a name was chosen and formal meetings were held. Dues were set at \$20 per year.

How quickly we have changed from a cabinet in St. Joseph School where our shared documents were stored. To date we have more than 500 active members. We have a computer room with 13 computers which can access online databases, a book room, a class room, a large storage space, a shipping office and an office for the treasurer and the librarian. The dues have only increased to \$30 per year. We have two web sites (vt-fcgs.org) and (vtgenlib.org) and a Face Book page. We also have genealogy classes in the Spring and Fall which are well attended.

We have expanded our research capabilities beyond just French-Canadian genealogy. You can find help with England, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, etc. If you are interested in DNA research, Ed McGuire can answer all your questions and point you in the right direction.

On Saturday, September 12 there will be an Open House at our library in Colchester. I would love to see every one bring a friend. With your help we can grow our membership

With the leadership of John Fisher and his team of volunteers, we have published over 50 Vermont Catholic Parish books. These books are invaluable to many researchers who have found information on ancestors that could not be found anywhere else. Libraries across Canada and the U.S. have purchased these books.

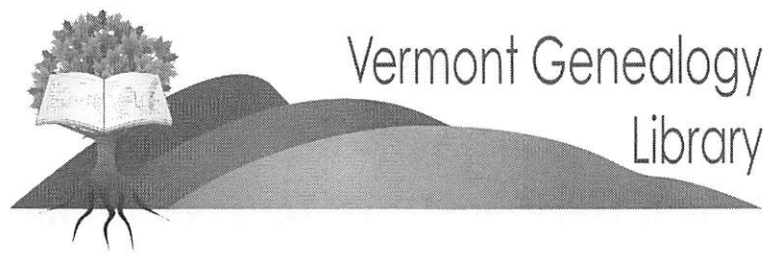
Member, Ceal Moran managed to convince the Vermont House of Representatives to declare August 9, 2015, as Genealogy Day in Vermont. Every year Ceal visits a different Vermont Town on August 9 and presents a Genealogy Day exhibit to honor the late Reverend Trahan, one of our founding members.

We are lucky to have some very talented volunteers. A heartfelt thank you is due for all the hard work of our present volunteers. Of course, we always need more volunteers so please get in touch with me if you have some spare time to help out. We could be even better with more volunteers.

We always appreciate donations. Because we are a non-profit organization, we have tax exempt status. Donors may deduct contributions to us – bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts are deductible for Federal and gift tax purposes. Laptop computers and printers are always needed (not old ones).

NEW MEMBERS SINCE LAST EDITION OF LINKS

Member	Town	State	Member	Town	State
Julie Hunton	Green Valley	AZ	Robert Kurth	Essex Junction	VT
Peter Hunton	Green Valley	AZ	Sarah Lynch	Essex Junction	VT
Tess Collins	Fort Valley	GA	Barbara Nason	Essex Junction	VT
Robert Russell	Essex Junction	NC	Sally Russell	Essex Junction	VT
Steve Grabowski	Pappillion	NE	Nancy Specht	Essex Junction	VT
Krista B Cayea	Boyceville	NH	Linda Wilds	Essex Junction	VT
Walter L Barton	Gilmantown	NH	Ann L Yandow	Essex Junction	VT
Juliane Hegle	Lebanon	NH	Tamar Bouchard	Grand Isle	VT
Lawrence Gould	Dayton	OH	Dawn Brown	Hinesburg	VT
Jeffrey Nicklaw	Huntersville	SC	Kelly Brown	Hinesburg	VT
Albert J R Lacross	Garland	TX	Jane Keir	Richmond	VT
Tina Gibbs	Fair Haven	VT	Marla Handy	Shelburne	VT
Andrea Ogilvie	Huntington	VT	Cora A Kramer	South Burlington	VT
Forrest Manning	Middlebury	VT	Patricia Myette	South Burlington	VT
Donald Alexander	Burlington	VT	Chris Westerfield	Westford	VT
Mary Alexander	Burlington	VT	Raymond Brown	Williston	VT
Elizabeth Hedding	Burlington	VT	Cynthia Coy-Ginsbury	Williston	VT
Dorothy Lesem	Burlington	VT	Candace Pratt	Williston	VT
Ken Lesem	Burlington	VT	Michelle Spence	Saint Albans	VT
Aileen B Chutter	Charlotte	VT	Richard Heaps	Isle La Motte	VT
Robert W Chutter	Charlotte	VT	Diane Leyden	South Hero	VT
Joan Atkins	Essex Junction	VT	Richard Leyden	South Hero	VT
Chris Centracchio	Essex Junction	VT	Christopher Martin	Graniteville	VT
Elizabeth Combs	Essex Junction	VT	Crista Ordway	Graniteville	VT
Joanne Finnegan	Essex Junction	VT	Anna Wright	South Royalton	VT
David W Gray	Essex Junction	VT	Diane Willson	Newark	VT
Mary Pauline Gray	Essex Junction	VT	Denise Wilkins	North Troy	VT
Susan E Hale	Essex Junction	VT	John Colvin	West Rutland	VT
Constance Knodt	Essex Junction	VT			



OPEN HOUSE

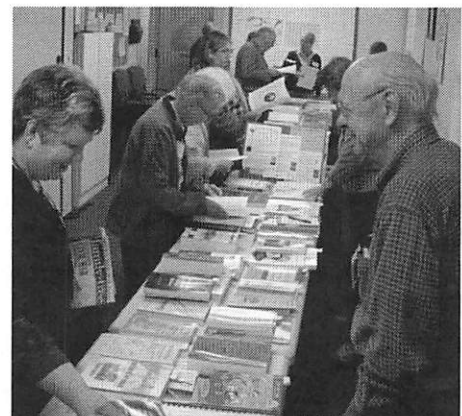
Saturday, September 12th 10 am to 4 pm

30 minute demonstrations

- *Family Tree Maker* for the PC
- *DNA Tests* – which tests? which companies?
- *Using VTGENLIB.org* - online Forums & ‘Members’ area

View & discuss our many new books

Internet subscriptions in the NEW Computer Room



Family History Book Sale

- Vermont, New York, Quebec & New England Research
- English, French-Canadian, Irish, Scottish, German & Italian guides
- Books on using census, probate, property, estate & courthouse records
- Books & Guides on DNA Testing & Interpretation

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC - BRING YOUR FRIENDS

French Heritage Day Moves to Winooski



Above: (L to R) Jane Whitmore, Lynn Johnson and Denise Gaudreau greet our visitors.

The Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society (VT-FCGS) has taken part in the Vergennes French Heritage Day for the past 9 years. The Addison County Chamber of Commerce made this a perennial event; but due to financial difficulties they had to drop one of their events and the French Heritage Day was selected. Sue Hoxie knew its importance to the French Canadian community and she sought a group to continue the effort. The Winooski Historical Society stepped up and Steve Norman took the reins.

The event moved from Vergennes McDonough Park to the Oval in Winooski on July 11; just in front of the Winooski Historical Society. John Fisher led a team of volunteers to set up our canopies and displays, and 2 shifts of volunteers to greet and talk to all visitors. During the setup, John was assisted by John St. Denis of St Albans. The 10am to 1pm shift included Kim Beauchemin, Marge Allard and Lynn Landry Johnson; and the 1pm to 4pm volunteers were Denise Gaudreau, Jane Whitmore and Ed McGuire. This second group also assisted in breaking down our canopies and displays.

It was a sunny and 86 degree day, just the right weather for the French Heritage Day. We were very busy talking to visitors throughout the day and the event was a success as usual.

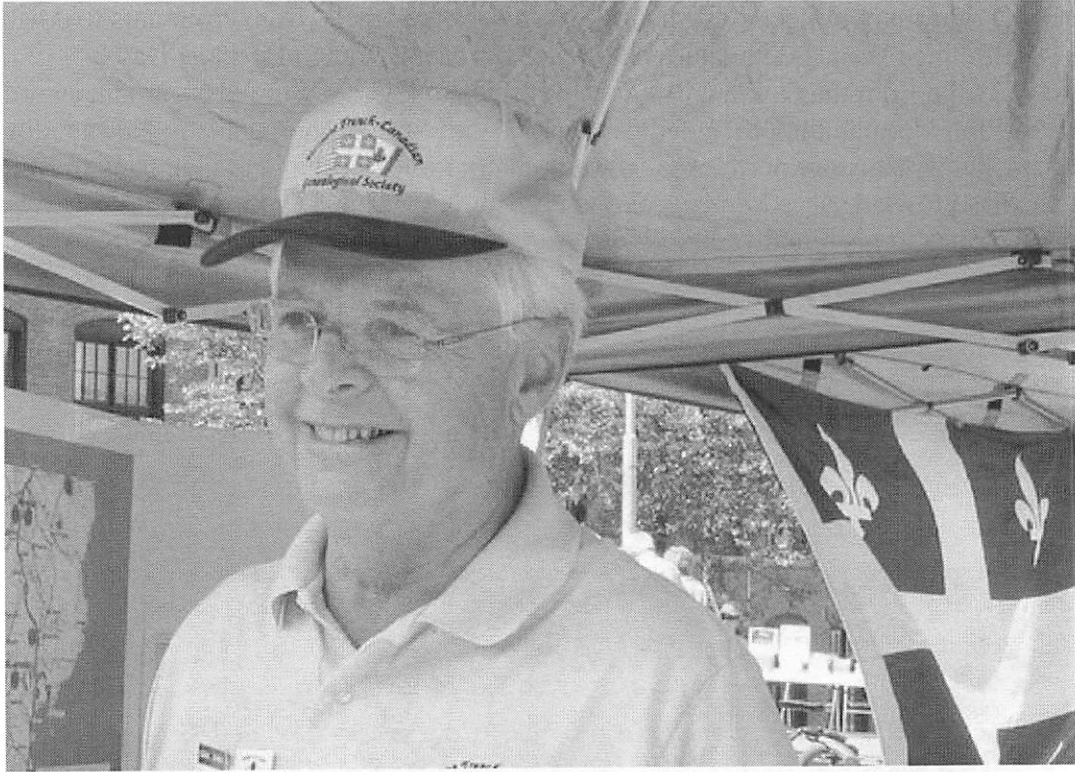
From the Burlington Free press - by Joel Baird

WINOOSKI – From poutine and fresh curds to step-danced reels, from croissants to African fabrics — all things French circulated with flair Saturday at French Heritage Day in Winooski. Visible from the Onion City's fabled roundabout in his plumed tricor hat, sword and leather vest, Jon Normandin, 68, hailed passersby. With little encouragement, Normandin outlined his family's history north of the current international border and then back to Europe. In Québec he has prowled sub-basements and land records for clues. He says he has found traces of Barbary pirates in his bloodlines.



Jon Normandin, 68, of Burlington, greets a visitor Saturday to French Heritage Day in Winooski. (Photo: JOEL BANNER BAIRD/FREE PRESS)

Maps of several kinds lay on tent-sheltered tables. Some were facsimiles of those that Samuel de Champlain had so expertly drawn. Others maps showed the movement of generations: family trees called "fan-charts," drawn in what looked like ripples of a pond-dropped pebble. "That was the old-fashioned way, the hard way," said John Fisher, a charter member of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society. The society now boasts about 450 paying members, he added. Not only do members benefit from subscriber databases, but they rub shoulders in unexpected ways at the Fort Ethan Allen library. "They find connections just by being in there," Fisher said. "They'll compare notes about someone and then you'll here, 'Oh — I'm related to them!'"



John Fisher, 74, of Burlington discusses his genealogical work Saturday at French Heritage Day in Winooski. (Photo: JOEL BANNER BAIRD/FREE PRESS)

The library has broadened its scope to accommodate the genealogical needs of folks with roots in Germany, Scotland, Holland and England. "Nobody's 100-percent French," Fisher said. Consulting with Fisher on Saturday were Carol and Giles Boissonneault of St. Albans, who planned to trace their family's history with greater specificity back to France. Generations of his relatives in Quebec still farm on Orleans Island, upstream from Quebec City, and Giles and Carol visit fairly frequently. "French was my first language," he said. "I never spoke English to my dad." Many others at the Winooski festival spoke little or no French, citing their parents' and grandparents' eagerness to assimilate into an English-speaking culture.

The Renovations of the Computer Room are Completed!



There are new chairs and computer tables with shelves for your personal notes and possessions.

We have thirteen computers; one dedicated to an installed PRDH database and twelve that are connected online to major genealogy databases including Ancestry.com (Library Edition), NEHGS (New England Historical Genealogical Society), LaFrance and the Civil War Database.

USB flash drives are now allowed on all computers on the left wall. You can now download an image and take it home for further study. In addition if you are using a Genealogy program such as 'Family Tree Maker' or 'Reunion' the download can easily be incorporated.

Member, Bill Craig did an excellent job in making the tables; really professional and they look great. After Bill installed the tables, members Ed McGuire and John Fisher helped move and install the computers and printers.

Due to the efforts of these three men, we have many more resources available.

350th Anniversary of the Arrival of the Carignan-Salières from an article by Gabriel Racle - EXPRESS - Week of July 21 to July 27, 2015

This year marks the 350th anniversary of a historic event which undoubtedly marked the history of present-day Canada, claiming and ensuring the French presence.

June 21 was the arrival in New France of the first contingent of this prestigious regiment, to be followed by other landings in August and September, the last taking place September 14, 1665.

When they arrived in New France, Carignan-Salières were already a prestigious regiment. This royal regiment had the distinction to jointly address the Prince of Carignan and the Marquess of Salt, due to the merger of two regiments.

To provide assistance to the colony of New France threatened by the Iroquois, Louis XIV decided to send 1,300 soldiers (about 1200 troops and 80 officers) of the Carignan-Salières regiment. The regiment comprised twenty companies under the command of Alexander Marquis Prouville Tracy, who came to expel the Dutch Caribbean in 1664, and was appointed Lieutenant General of New France by the king.

The regiment came to fight the Odinossonis called Iroquois by the French, and particularly the tribe of Annierronnons then called Mohawks, often allied with the English to the fur trade.

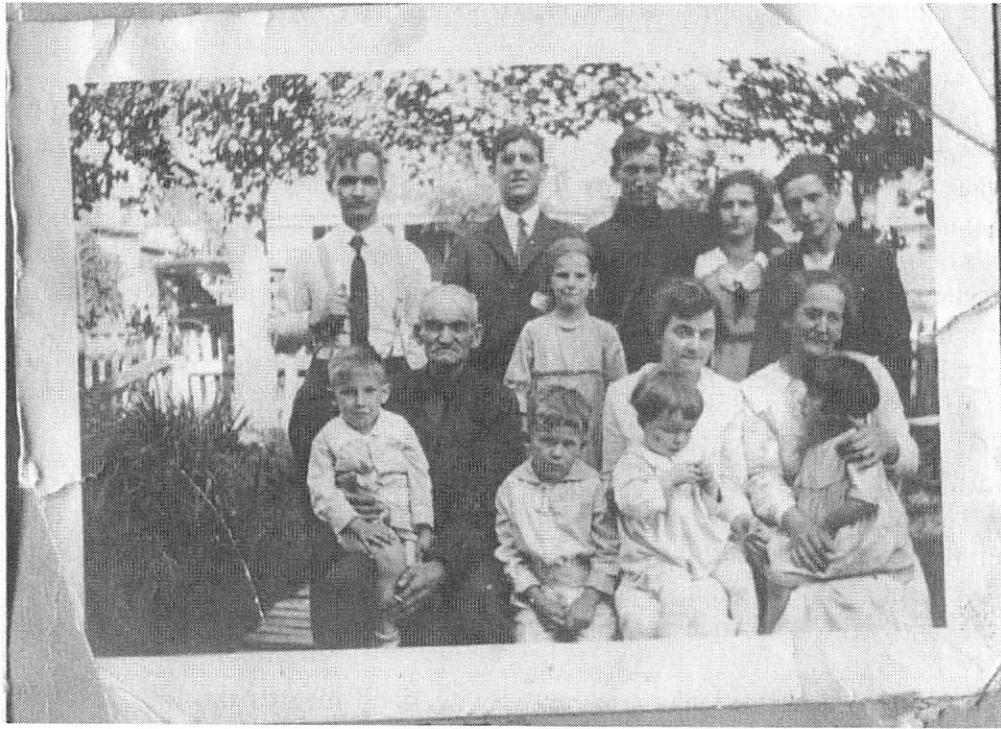
The first mission of the Carignan-Salières in New France was to build a series of forts along the Richelieu River to lock the Iroquois invasion route. The Saint-Louis forts, Richelieu and Sainte-Thérèse were erected in the autumn of 1665 and the soldiers were divided into those forts along with Quebec City, Montreal and Trois-Rivières.

Subsequently, two expeditions against the Iroquois followed. At the first, in 1666, from 500 to 600 soldiers and Indian allies make incursion into Iroquois territory, without causing much destruction, but by displaying their strength. This results in the conclusion of peace with some Iroquois nations, without the troops involving significant losses.

The second operation will be much more brutal. 600 and Allied soldiers burned the villages of the Mohawks, who were warned of the arrival of the French troops, and fled. Lieutenant General Tracy arrives demonstrating military superiority without real battle. The Mohawks made peace with the French.

Their mission complete, the Carignan-Salières regiment returned to France in 1668. In order to promote the settlement of the colony, the king offered land to soldiers and officers who wish to settle there. There are nearly 400 to be demobilized and enjoy this possibility. Of these, 283 were married in subsequent years, especially with the Daughters of the King.

CAN YOU IDENTIFY ANY OF THE “UNKNOWN” PEOPLE IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH?



Back Row, Left to Right:

1. Louis Adilar Dorey (Alexander Dorey & Marie Loiselle), Husband of Della Croteau
bn 1-13-1870 bp 1-14 Ste-Philomene, Chateauguay
2. Francis Simon dit Francis Seymour Croteau (Samuel Croteau & Rosalie Jasmin)
bn 5-25-1885 bp 5-31 Saint Rose of Lima, South Hero, Vermont
3. **UNKNOWN**
4. **UNKNOWN**
5. **UNKNOWN**

Middle Row

1. Little girl about 12 years old – **UNKNOWN**

Front Row, Left to Right

1. Elderly man – Samuel Croteau (Leon Croteau & Esther Lucie Bricault dite Lamarche)
bn 8-11-1841 Benson, Vermont, Husband of Rosalie Jasmin
2. Little boy sitting on Samuel's lap – **UNKNOWN**
3. Little boy seated on Samuel's left – **UNKNOWN**
4. Marie Emilienne Delvina dite Delvina Rose Snyder (Edward Snyder & Emelie Gravel)
bn 6-7-1896 bp 6-8 St-Lambert, Chambly
Wife of Joseph Arthur dit Arthur Joseph Dorey (Louis Dorey & Della Croteau)
bn 12-11-1895 bp 12-13 St-Joseph, Burlington, Vermont
5. Little boy sitting on Delvina's lap – son Arthur Dorey, bn 8-3-1916 Burlington, Vermont
6. Marie Sophronie Adele dite Della Croteau (Samuel Croteau & Rosalie Jasmin)
bn 8-10-1868 bp 10-5 Ste-Ann, Milton, Vermont
Wife of Louis Dorey
7. Little girl on Della's lap – daughter Dalvina Alma Adile dite Delvina Adele Dorey
bn 2-6-1915 bp 2-7 St-Joseph, Burlington, Vermont

Finding Your Living Relatives and Roots through the Internet

A Real Life Story by Bruce Dumelin - member #938

Both of my father's parents were Swiss. Growing up I was often told that it was my responsibility to carry on the family name of "Dumelin" as I was the only male offspring in the family. I knew my father's ancestors came from a small city in northern Switzerland named Frauenfeld. My father had many old photographs from the late 1800s/early 1900s and a painting of Rudolph Dumelin from the early 1800s. In addition to family photos, I knew my grandfather came to the United States around the turn of the 20th century as an engineer hired to work on the turbines at Niagara Falls. Also, family lore said the Dumelin name came from French Huguenots who fled to Switzerland. These Huguenots were originally named DuMoulin or "of the mill" (Miller) since the family coat of arms has a half millwheel on it. This family lore later proved to be false, as I will explain.

Fast forward to 1998. Just before my father's death at the age of 97, I began to become interested in genealogy. My father was 38 when I was born, however I have two sisters that were interested in the family before I got the bug and they had spent time with my father identifying people in my father's photos. Also, my father's younger sister (10 years younger) is still alive today. I attempted to research the family through Ancestry but made little progress over what I already knew.

Now it was time to do traditional research. Switzerland records the lineage of its citizens in the Canton (similar to our states) in a book called The Burgerbuch. My father owned a copy of this book dated 1910 from the Canton of St. Gallen. Unfortunately, this proved of little help as my grandfather changed his citizenship from the Canton of Thurgau (where Frauenfeld is located) to St. Gallen in the late 1800s. Thus, prior Dumelin lineage is not recorded in St. Gallen. I also knew my father had visited Switzerland several times and attempted to locate living Dumelins in Frauenfeld. He did correspond with a Heinz Dumelin who retired in Florida but reading their letters they concluded that they were not directly related.

I guess I had hit my brick wall.

In 2010 my wife and I planned a trip to Switzerland. I tried researching the Dumelin name in Switzerland on Google and found a Dumelin in the town of Huggliten (about three miles from Frauenfeld). This Dumelin had a farm and decorated carriage rides for weddings and other events. I attempted to call them, but the person answering the phone only spoke German. Next I tried the name on Facebook and found an Erich Dumelin, a world-renowned biochemist who was my age. I contacted Erich through Facebook and he responded with a question whether I had a son named Joe who had attended Quinnipiac University and recently wrote a blog on a trip he and his wife made to base camp at Mount Everest. Yes, this was my son. Unbeknownst to me, Erich had discovered Joe when as a student at Quinnipiac Joe appeared in a school news article on the internet. They corresponded regarding the Dumelin name but they lost touch with each other. I told Erich that I was planning on visiting Switzerland and asked if we could meet. Unfortunately, Erich had planned a trip to Austria during the week we were going to be in Switzerland but he volunteered to make an introduction to several cousins in the Frauenfeld area; Alfred Dumelin and Ursula Dumelin Trauffer.

Off to Switzerland and an overnight stay in St. Gallen. From St. Gallen we took a small train to Frauenfeld where we were to meet Alfred Dumelin in the center of town at the train station. We arrived at the train station and waited at an outdoor café when suddenly my wife spotted a man who had a remarkable resemblance to my nephew. It was Alfred. Alfred drove us to his house. Along the way we could not believe the resemblance of the Frauenfeld area to Vermont! At Alfred's house

we were treated to a wonderful lunch that included the best cheeses I have ever had. We met Ursula who spoke very little English but was considered the family genealogist. I shared with her a copy of the family coat of arms (virtually identical to the one she had) and photos of my grandfather. She gasped when at one of the photos as it was almost identical to a photo she had of her father. I also learned that one of her uncles was Heinz Dumelin who my father had found in Florida. I quickly learned that the Swiss are very guarded in meeting strangers and had it not been for Erich's introduction, I may have never met Alfred and Ursula. Alfred showed us photos of his three children; two males and one female. My wife was shocked to see that their youngest son Sam, approximately 19 years old, had a striking resemblance to our younger son Bryan. My wife asked if she could take a photo of Sam's photo. Ursula then handed me an 11x17" three page hand written family tree of research she had done tracing my family back to 1500! This was mine to keep! She also explained that the Frauenfeld Dumelins and the Huttlingen Dumelins are probably related but she could not prove it through her research as she could not go further back than 1500 and could not find a common Dumelin in either her family tree or mine. The Town of Frauenfeld had published (in German) a history of the town that included the origin of the name Dumelin who were among the earliest residents and probably came from the name Tumelin and Tummeli. Ursula was anxious to make a connection between the families.

After our return to the United States we were showing our photos of Switzerland to my wife's mother when she remarked, "What is Bryans picture doing in your photos of Switzerland?" It was the photo of Sam. Next, I heard from Alfred that his 20-year-old daughter Anja and a friend were planning a trip to New York City. I wrote back with some advice regarding New York City. Her father Alfred was happy to hear of our offer to meet Anja and her friend in New York City. We took Anja and her friend out to lunch at Carmines in New York and tried to give some guidance on what to visit and where they should not go alone. Two years later we returned to Switzerland and were surprised that Alfred asked us to spend two nights at his house. We celebrated Swiss Independence Day, August 1st, with his family and Ursula and her husband. It was a memorable trip that included fireworks that could be seen in surrounding villages from a mountainside restaurant where we ate dinner as well as a massive bonfire that was easily twenty feet tall. Ursula invited us to her home and she spoke fluent English on this visit. Ursula had continued her research and gave me copies of documents pertaining to my grandfather changing his citizenship to St. Gallen. We also spent time with Erich and his wife Ruth who live in Zurich.

Fast forward to 2013, Sam and his girlfriend Anne were coming to the United States and were visiting a friend in New Haven, Connecticut (our primary home is North Haven, Connecticut near to where my wife's 94 year old mother lives). It turned out that Sam and Anne were staying with a friend who had spent time in Switzerland. We also later learned that their friend was the daughter of one of our friends! Sam and Anne were touring New England and we convinced them to spend time with us in our home in Hinesburg, Vermont. They loved Vermont and are anxious to return.

Shortly after their visit I began to learn about DNA testing from my wife's cousin Ed McGuire. I took the Y-37 DNA test through FamilyTreeDNA and discovered that my haplogroup was J2-M172. There were no matches to my test results in their database. Further research revealed that this group is a very small segment of the European population that may have originated in the Middle East, migrated through Turkey, Greece and into Italy. The group today is found in areas where Rome had outposts at the time the Empire crumbled. Could the predecessor of the Dumelin name (Tummeli) have been Roman soldiers? As I learned more about DNA I became convinced that a Swiss Dumelin should take the YDNA test. Sam Dumelin volunteered and I had him take the Y-25 test. The results came back and we were identical on the first 12 markers and also for 23 of 25 markers with the two markers that differed being off by one digit, most likely a mutation.

I later expanded the test to 37 markers and found on these next 12 markers we matched on all except on one marker, (I was 34-39 AND Sam was 36-39). FamilyTree indicated there was a 96% chance of a common ancestor within 24 generations! Now Sam and I are the only two exact Y-DNA matches for 12 markers within our haplogroup of J2-M172 in the FamilyTreeDNA database. This is very strong evidence that we are related.

As a side note, while in Switzerland I wanted to visit another small town named Gottlieben with a population of approximately 300 people. It is very picturesque with a famous "timber framed onion dome house" that my great grandmother Matilde Hippenmeyer grew up in. We arrived in town on a Friday morning, the day after Swiss Independence Day. We were informed that the "tourist office" would open at 3pm for an hour. At 3pm we arrived at the tourist office to find it dark, probably due to the long holiday weekend. I rang the bell and started walking away. A young woman poked her head out the door and asked if she could help (later we learned that she was the Town Mayor). I explained I was looking for information on the Hippenmeyer family as my great grandmother grew up in town. She looked down the street and pointed to a woman and her husband saying "that's Barbara Hippenmeyer coming down the street." We introduced ourselves and discovered that Barbara and her husband live in Germany and come to Switzerland for two weeks a year to look after the family home. She is a distant cousin and invited us into her home where we saw paintings of ancestors and learned that the Hippenmeyers had owned not only the house with the onion dome but also the building that was now a hotel where we were staying, and a 12th century castle in town. Since then Ursula has sent me documents where my great great grandfather Rudolph Dumelin bought the house with the Onion dome and the castle from Johann Hippenmeyer (my great grandmother's father) in bankruptcy. This Hippenmeyer had been an advisor to Napoleon III who attempted to regain his grandfather's status in France. We also learned that an ancestor, Conrad Hippenmeyer founded the Bank of Austria. It a pretty fair assumption that my great grandfather Edward Dumelin met Matilde Hippenmeyer as part of the real estate transaction in Gottlieben.

The quest continues. I have found records related to two Dumelins from Frauenfeld who are listed as French Army pensioners in the 1800s, probably Swiss mercenaries. They both had families in France with daughters that retained the paternal surname that is common in Europe. I also found a record of Dumelins from Switzerland in a castle in a small town of Devonshire in England in the late 18th century, possibly servants. In early 1900 a Charles Dumelin from Frauenfeld, Switzerland married a woman from this town in England and immigrated to Detroit, Michigan where he died in 1966 leaving no children. Hoping to learn more, I have established a Dumelin DNA project. Ursula continues to do research in Switzerland where she speaks the language and can spend time researching local records. Together we hope to solve the Dumelin mysteries.

In conclusion, do not overlook internet resources, and do not be afraid to make contact with individuals who you may be related to. I am proof that brick walls can be broken and new relatives can be found. Next, I hope to also write of my wife's experience of finding her Italian relatives. I wonder how much of these experiences are due to research, luck, or fate!



DUMELINS IN SWITZERLAND



Acquisitions Update

By Acquisitions Chairperson, Lynn Johnson

The following is a list of new books that the committee has purchased for the library in this calendar year. This assortment covers quite a range of territory and time frames. Many are repertoires, but a number are research guides.

If you have been frustrated in searching for answers in New York State, as many unfortunately are, the research guide that we picked up was published this year and it has numerous tips as well as current information for contacting town historians, libraries and town offices. It is sure to be helpful to many.

Vermont

Bibliography for Vermont Genealogy by John A. Leppman, Genealogical Society of Vermont
History of the Town of Marlborough, Vermont by the Rev. Ephraim H. Newton
Pittsford's Second Century 1872-1997 by The Pittsford Historical Society

New England

Burials of the Courchesne Funeral Home, Worcester, Mass., 1930-1988 by AFGS, 1999
History of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut by Henry R. Stiles, 2 vol. set
Families of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut by Henry R. Stiles, 2 vol. set
Piscataqua Pioneers: Selected Biographies of Early Settlers in Northern New England, (Maine/New Hampshire) The Piscataqua Pioneers, 2000

New York State

New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer by New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 2015, First Edition

North Dakota and western Canadian Provinces

North West Half-Breed Scrip 1885 by Gail Morin, Quintin Publications, 1997
Assumption Parish, Pembina, North Dakota, 1848-1896, Baptisms, Marriages & Burials, by Gail Morin
Our Lady of Sacred Heart, Olga, North Dakota, 1882-1919, Baptisms, Marriages & Burials, compiled by Gail Morin

U.S.

Researching American Religious Records by Kyle Betit & Beverly Whitaker

Canadian Research

Finding Your Acadian Ancestors by Lea Normandeau-Jones
Finding Your Ancestors in English Quebec by Althea Douglas
Finding Your Ancestors in New Brunswick by Althea Douglas
Name Variations, French Canadian Surnames Variations, Dit, Anglicization, etc.
French Canadian Given Names English Variations, Anglicization, Latin by William G. Pommenville, published by The American-French Genealogical Society, 2002

Donations

In addition to these purchases the library has continued to benefit from donations of any number of books from members. Sometimes people are downsizing their collections, sometimes they purchase a title they know we don't have and then donate it to us once they have completed their own research. No matter how books come to us we are grateful for all. Even duplicate titles are beneficial to us as we sell those at our conference.

Sharing Family Information

by Peg Eddy, Member # 792

In an earlier issue of Links I described one method I've used for sharing family information (one couple and their immediate family at a time), and now here's another possibility.

After preparing my information sheet for our Civil War Pin project, I was looking through the book of others' submissions and noticed that some people had enhanced their application sheets with photos and graphics of Civil War flags, guns, etc. Realizing that there were quite a few soldiers in our family, I thought they might be of interest to my two great-nephews (age 17 and 21), so I created a book I called "Our Family's Service." Beginning with a page generated on Family Tree Maker showing how the boys are related to the soldier, I then added information about when and where the soldier served; whether he was wounded or killed; if he came home, if he married and had children; when he died; photos of the soldier and/or his gravestone, or anything else of interest. Considering my audience, I tried to keep it short but meaningful and they really did seem to be interested in it.

One particularly exciting discovery had to do with 2 of the boys' 6th great-grandfathers. During the American Revolution, 21 year old Hezekiah Tyrrell served for Connecticut and 17 year old Edward Whitmore was serving for Massachusetts. In October 1780, both men were present at the hanging of Major John Andre at Tappan, NY. Andre was a British Army officer who was hanged as a spy for assisting Benedict Arnold's attempted surrender of West Point to the British. I wonder if Hezekiah and Edward ever crossed paths. Wouldn't they have been amazed to think that 233 years later, they'd have descendants in common who were their exact ages!




I still have some soldiers to add to the book, but have at least made this start and I must say, the boys do seem to be engaged by it, so perhaps the genealogical seeds have been sown. Fingers crossed!

The following pages are the results of my family's "soldiers" research.


Walter Orrin Osborne - US Marine Corps

Walter Orrin Osborne (#4) is the 2nd great grandfather of Kevin Michael Willey

2nd great grandfather

	Walter Orrin Osborne (#4) b: 23 Jun 1886 Gloversville, Fulton, New York d: 19 Feb 1981 Saratoga Springs, Saratoga, New York			Zetta Mary Reynolds (#5) b: 02 Nov 1895 Cranberry Creek, Fulton, New York d: 05 Jan 1957 Johnstown, Fulton, New York
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Great grandfather

	Marvin William Osborne (#2) b: 04 Feb 1914 Johnstown, Fulton, New York d: 30 Aug 1986 Gloversville, Fulton, New York
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Maternal grandmother

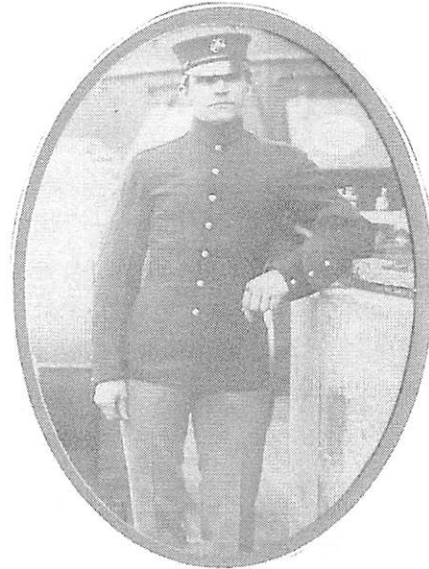
	Kathleen Marie Osborne (#1b) b: 17 Apr 1942 Amsterdam, Montgomery, New York d:
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Mother

	Linda Ann Jensen* b: 04 Apr 1964 Washington City, District Of Columbia, District of Colum d:
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Self

	Kevin Michael Willey b: 12 Feb 1996 Newark, Essex, New Jersey d:
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*Walter enlisted in the US Marine Corps in 1907.
At the time, he was a 21 year old husband and
father of a baby daughter.*

*He was a Marine Guard in Co. M
during boot training at Brooklyn Naval Yard.
In April 1907 he was transferred to the USS New Jersey.*

*Between Dec 1907 and Feb 1909, he was part of
President Theodore Roosevelt's Great White Fleet,
which circumnavigated the globe to
demonstrate American sea power.*

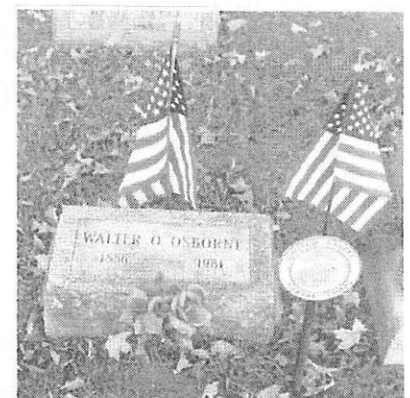
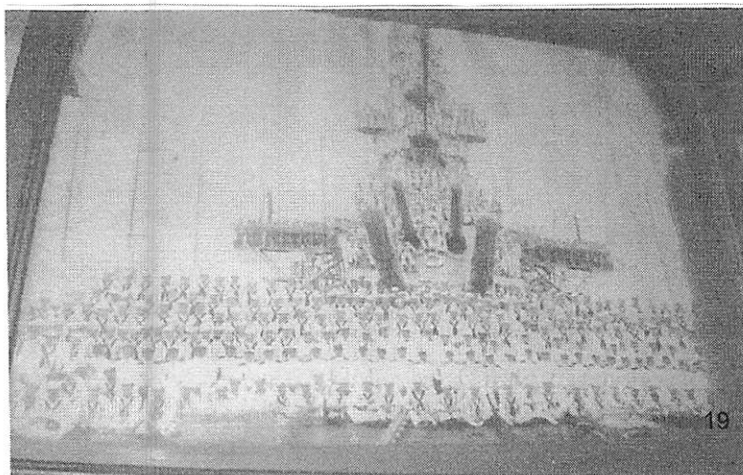
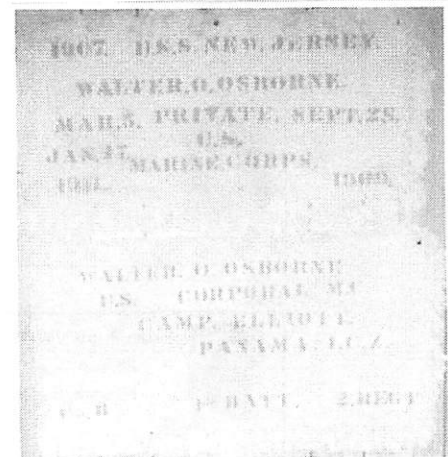
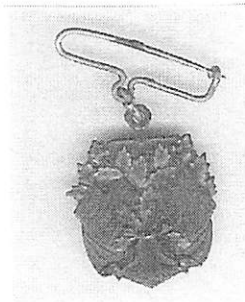
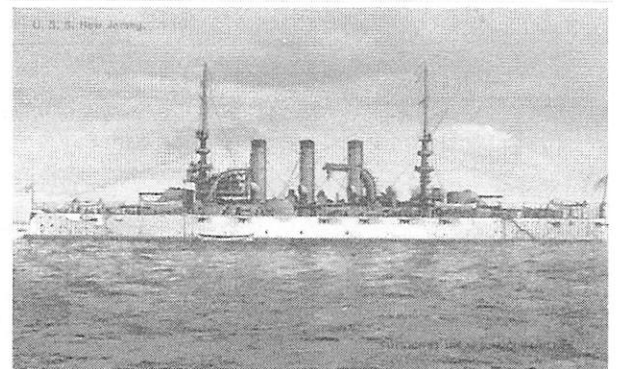
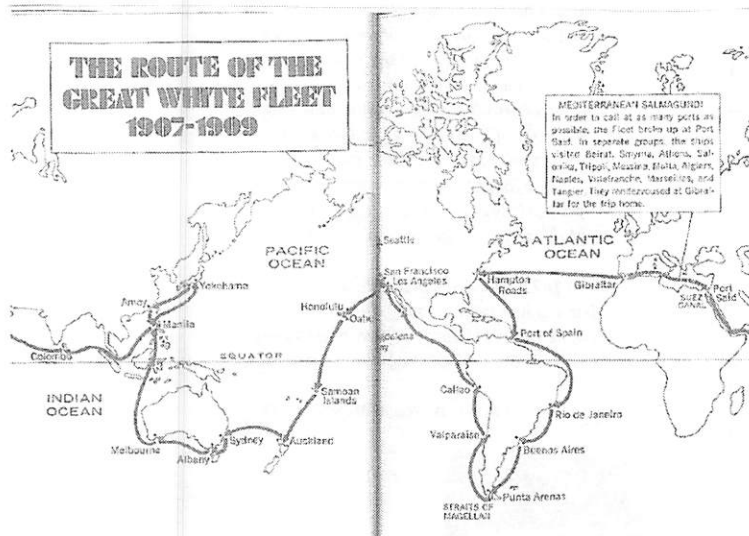
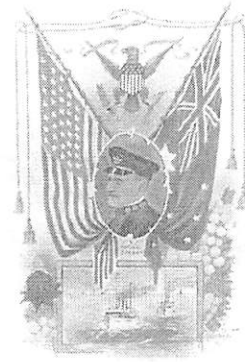
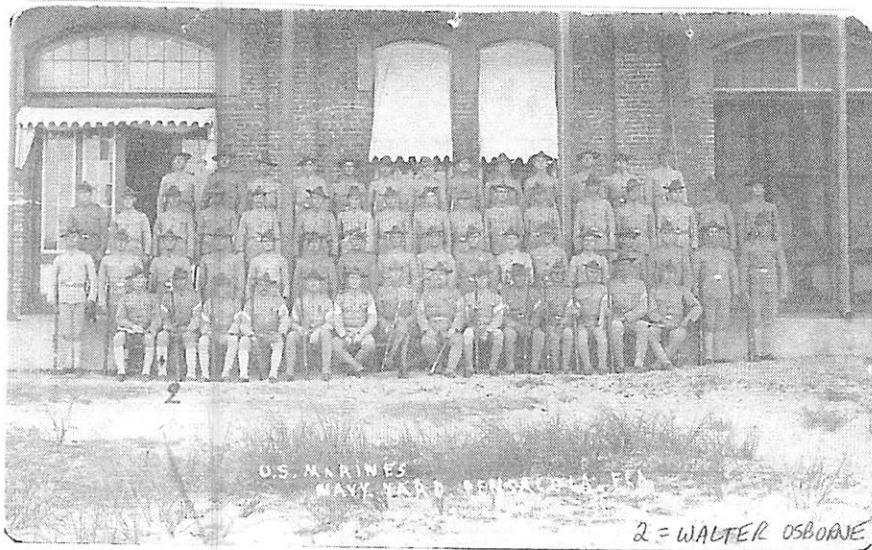
*In 1910, Walt was promoted to Corporal.
He was honorably discharged in
January 1911 in Pensacola, Florida.*

*In Sept 1911, he married 16 year old Zetta Reynolds
and they had 8 children, one of whom was Marvin.*

He died in 1981 and is buried in Mayfield, NY.

*Interesting Note: Walt would have been surprised
to know he and the Admiral of the Great White Fleet,
Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry,
were 6th cousins, once removed!*





William N Reynolds - Civil War

William N Reynolds (#10) is the 3rd great grandfather of Brian Patrick Willey

3rd great grandfather



William N Reynolds (#10)

b: 16 Mar 1840
Mayfield, Fulton, New York
d: 03 Mar 1926
Cranberry Creek, Fulton, New York



Mary Elwilda Parmenter (#11)

b: 26 Jun 1857
Northville, Fulton, New York
d: 08 Apr 1934
Johnstown, Fulton, New York

2nd great grandmother



Zetta Mary Reynolds (#5)

b: 02 Nov 1895
Cranberry Creek, Fulton, New York
d: 05 Jan 1957
Johnstown, Fulton, New York

Great grandfather



Marvin William Osborne (#2)

b: 04 Feb 1914
Johnstown, Fulton, New York
d: 30 Aug 1986
Gloversville, Fulton, New York

Maternal grandmother



Kathleen Marie Osborne (#1b)

b: 17 Apr 1942
Amsterdam, Montgomery, New York
d:

Mother



Linda Ann Jensen*

b: 04 Apr 1964
Washington City, District Of Columbia, District of Colum
d:

Self



Brian Patrick Willey

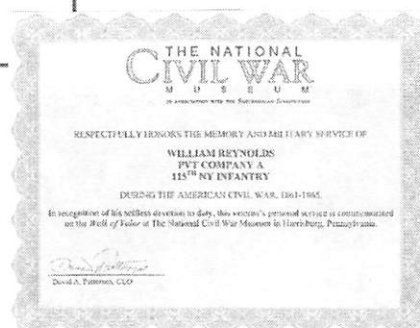
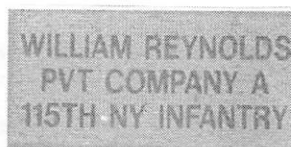
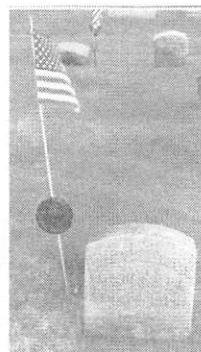
b: 26 Sep 1992
Newark, Essex, New Jersey
d:

William enlisted in Co. A of the 115th NY Infantry, "The Iron Hearted Regiment", on July 24, 1862 at age 21, probably with his future brother-in-law, Nathan Tyrrell. Their unit was captured at Harper's Ferry, VA in Sept 1862 and paroled the next day.

William was wounded at Chaffin's Farm, VA in Sept 1864, and also at the Battle of Fair Oaks, VA in Oct 1864. His wounds were listed as: total loss of use of one arm, partial loss of use of one leg, and loss of 2nd and 3rd fingers of his right hand.

In 1872, William's first wife died, leaving him with 2 young daughters. In 1874, he married Mary Parmenter and they had 8 children, the youngest of whom was Zetta.

He died in 1926 and is buried in Mayfield, NY.



New England Regional Genealogical Conference

Navigating the Past: Sailing into the Future

Providence RI, April 15-18, 2015

Kim Beauchemin Member #849

I had the most amazing opportunity to be around a large group of strangers who were just like me! No, it wasn't a family reunion, but it sure felt like one!

I was one of over 960 attendees from the United States (21 from VT) and Canada that attended The 2015 New England Regional Genealogical Conference. Workshops were available each day for attendees with many subjects or tracks to choose from. Individuals could jump from topic to topic such as the "Skillbuilding" Track offering workshops in *Overcoming Spelling Problems and Unlocking the Power of Names* (I wanted to take, but didn't) or *Timelines: Placing your Heritage in Historical Perspective* (which I did!). This last workshop, presented by Laura Prescott, explained that by placing ancestors in a formatted timeline, it assists the genealogist in visualizing their ancestors in history and what possible events might have affected or changed their lives. Websites were reviewed offering free timeline formats to download and software that can pull the pieces together. Ms. Prescott also pointed out how, by using a timeline, errors will become more evident such as a great-great grandmother's death date listed in your tree is 2 years before the birth of her son, your great grandfather! There is a mistake somewhere that needs to be verified and corrected that might have gone unnoticed!

A few of the other tracks offered at the conference were; Technology, Photographs, Telling Family Stories, Military Research, DNA, Researching New England and several Ethnic Genealogy topics among others. One track called They Went West offered a workshop named *Western Migration from New England to New York*. This workshop wasn't quite what I was expecting but it ended up being very interesting and led me in a different direction in trying to find my wayward English ancestor. I still haven't found the elusive John Jonas Hardy born in VT but by taking the workshop, I have new resources to try, come winter (with more time). But more importantly, the information I learned in the workshop gave me a different perspective, or you could say, helped me to think differently about how my ancestors ended up in VT from southern New England.

Outside of the 15-40 workshops to choose from depending on the day, NERGC also offered lunch and dinner (additional cost) with topics/speakers. I was only able to attend one meal, since the conference coincided with visiting my daughter who lives in Providence, but it was an interesting event! The luncheon I chose was set up with tables that had designated topics with moderators. The moderators were "experts" in the topic and were available to answer questions and possibly lead guests in a new research direction. The table I chose was *Researching in England's Records* moderated by Liz Loveland. Liz came prepared with a handout of important dates in English Record-Keeping and a copy of *The Phillimore Atlas & Index of Parish Registers* by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith for the

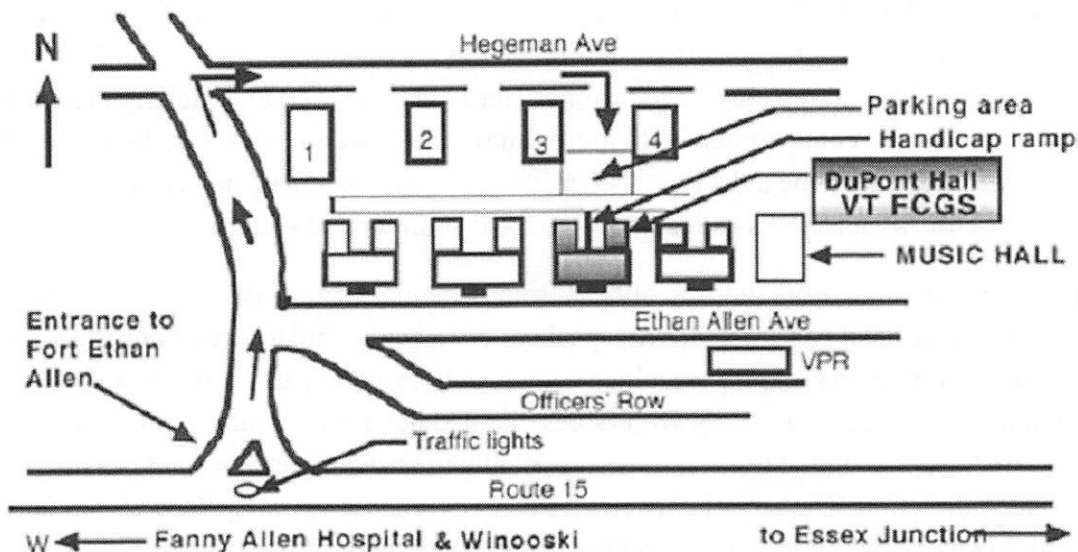
luncheon guests at her table to review. Again, with the lively discussion of English records and Ms. Loveland's extensive knowledge of the topic and resources, I might be able to jump the pond and find more ancestors, once I find John Jonas Hardy's parents!

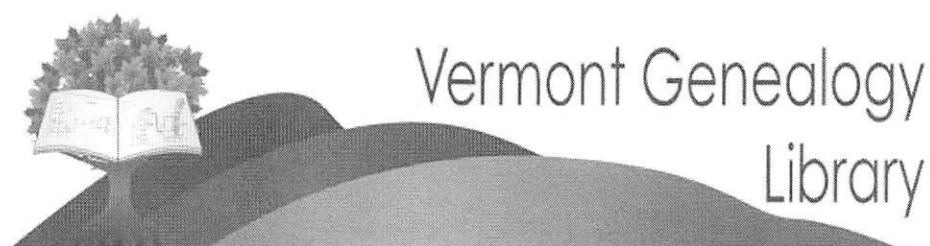
There were other opportunities to meet and greet other genealogists to trade ideas and stories. Thursday evening offered Special Interest Groups that were open to the public, Social Hour with a cash bar and Society Fair and the Grand Opening of the Exhibit Hall. The Exhibit Hall offered vendors with books and research paraphernalia for sale as well as other genealogy societies such *Find my Past*, *American Ancestors*, and genealogy societies from Maine, CT, RI, among many others. Friday & Saturday offered the Exhibit Hall, Social Hour and dinner as well.

This was my first genealogy conference but not my last. I had a great time being around people that had the same interests as me and who didn't have that all too well known "blank stare" that most of us are familiar with when talking to a "non-keeper of the family tree"! The workshops were fascinating and informative and sometimes it was difficult to choose which workshop to attend! But now that I have experience, I will be ready for the next NERGS Conference on April 26-29, 2017 at MassMutual Convention Center in Springfield, MA.



DIRECTIONS TO VERMONT GENEALOGY LIBRARY





2015 Fall Classes

Dates:

12 Sep	Genealogy Library Open House (bring your friends)
19 Sep	Beginning Genealogy (Sheila Morris)
26 Sep	Reading French Vital Records (Tom DeVarney)
3 Oct	What is a "Reasonably Exhaustive Search?" (Joanne Polanshek)
10 Oct	Loyalists in the Eastern Townships (Jacques Gagne)
17 Oct	Fall Conference - St John Vianney, So Burlington
24 Oct	Introduction to DNA Testing (Ed McGuire)
31 Oct	Using Notarial Records to Find Land Sales (John Fisher)
7 Nov	OPEN
14 Nov	Basic German Genealogy (Ed McGuire)
21 Nov	Efficiently Tracing Your Roots in Quebec (Jane Whitmore)
28 Nov	Thanksgiving (library closed)
5 Dec	"50 Ways to Prove He's Dead" (L. Johnson, P. Eddy, J. Lemay)

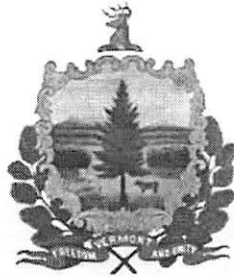
All Classes are held at our Genealogy Library and are open to the public.

Members and the public pay a \$5.00 Fee to offset printing expenses.

Classes start at 10:30 am and end at noon.

State of Vermont

House of Representatives



Montpelier, Vermont

Concurrent House Resolution

H.C.R. 78

House concurrent resolution designating August 9, 2015, as Genealogy Day in Vermont

Offered by: Representatives Yantachka of Charlotte, Brennan of Colchester, Cole of Burlington, Dakin of Colchester, Devereux of Mount Holly, Ellis of Waterbury, Evans of Essex, Hebert of Vernon, Lewis of Berlin, Martin of Wolcott, Pearson of Burlington, Purvis of Colchester, Ram of Burlington, Sullivan of Burlington, Sweaney of Windsor, and Townsend of South Burlington

Offered by: Senator Baruth

Whereas, genealogy is the tracing of an individual's or family's ancestry through a line of descending generations, and

Whereas, in cities and towns across Vermont, professional and amateur genealogists are busily, enthusiastically, and patiently combing through vital and other records in town halls, historical societies, libraries, and places of worship in search of their family's origins and original arrival in Vermont, and

Whereas, genealogical research can result in the documentation of centuries of family history and the discovery of previously unknown relatives, and

Whereas, one of the most ardent proponents of genealogical research in Vermont was the late Reverend Romeo Trahan S.S.E., who in 1996 cofounded the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society, and

Whereas, Mike Sevigny published posthumously the Reverend Trahan's research as the book *A Vermont Trahan Family, History and Genealogy, Arcadian and Quebec Roots*, and

Whereas, Cecile Moran, a relative of the late Reverend Trahan, has extended his work through her introduction of genealogical research to a broader audience, and

Whereas, annually, on the 9th of August, Cecile Moran travels to a different Vermont location to present a Genealogy Day exhibit, and

Whereas, her goal is the encouragement of family genealogical gatherings as well as helpful guidance in pursuit of the attendees' personal family ancestry, and


Whereas, the 2015 edition of Cecile Moran's Genealogy Day will take place at the Jay Peak ski resort, and

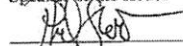
Whereas, just as The French-Canadian Genealogical Society's library is now known as the The Vermont Genealogy Library @ the Fort in Essex/Colchester, Genealogy Day should be an encouragement for even more Vermonters to engage in their own genealogical adventures, now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:

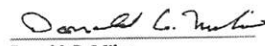
That the General Assembly designates August 9, 2015, as Genealogy Day in Vermont, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary of State be directed to send a copy of this resolution to Cecile Moran and to the Genealogical Society of Vermont.


Shapleigh Smith, Jr.
Speaker of the House


Philip B. Spott
President of the Senate

Attested to:


Donald G. Milne
Clerk, House of Representatives



Special Interest Groups for 2015

These groups meet every month (except July and August) at 6:30 pm at the VT-FCGS Genealogy Library

Bring a list of your favorite websites and resources along with your 'brick walls' and questions.

1st Tuesday - Scottish

2nd Tuesday - French

3rd Tuesday - Irish

4th Tuesday - DNA Testing

Mark Your Calendars 2015 Events

- September 19, Classes begin at our Genealogy Library
- August 22, Quechee Scottish Festival - We will have a booth
- September 12, Open House at our Genealogy Library
- October 17, Annual Fall Conference , St John Vianney Parish Hall, S. Burlington
(VT-FCGS GENEALOGY LIBRARY CLOSED THAT DAY)
- December (date to be announced) Annual Christmas Dinner

Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society - Publications For Sale
Effective 06/04/2015

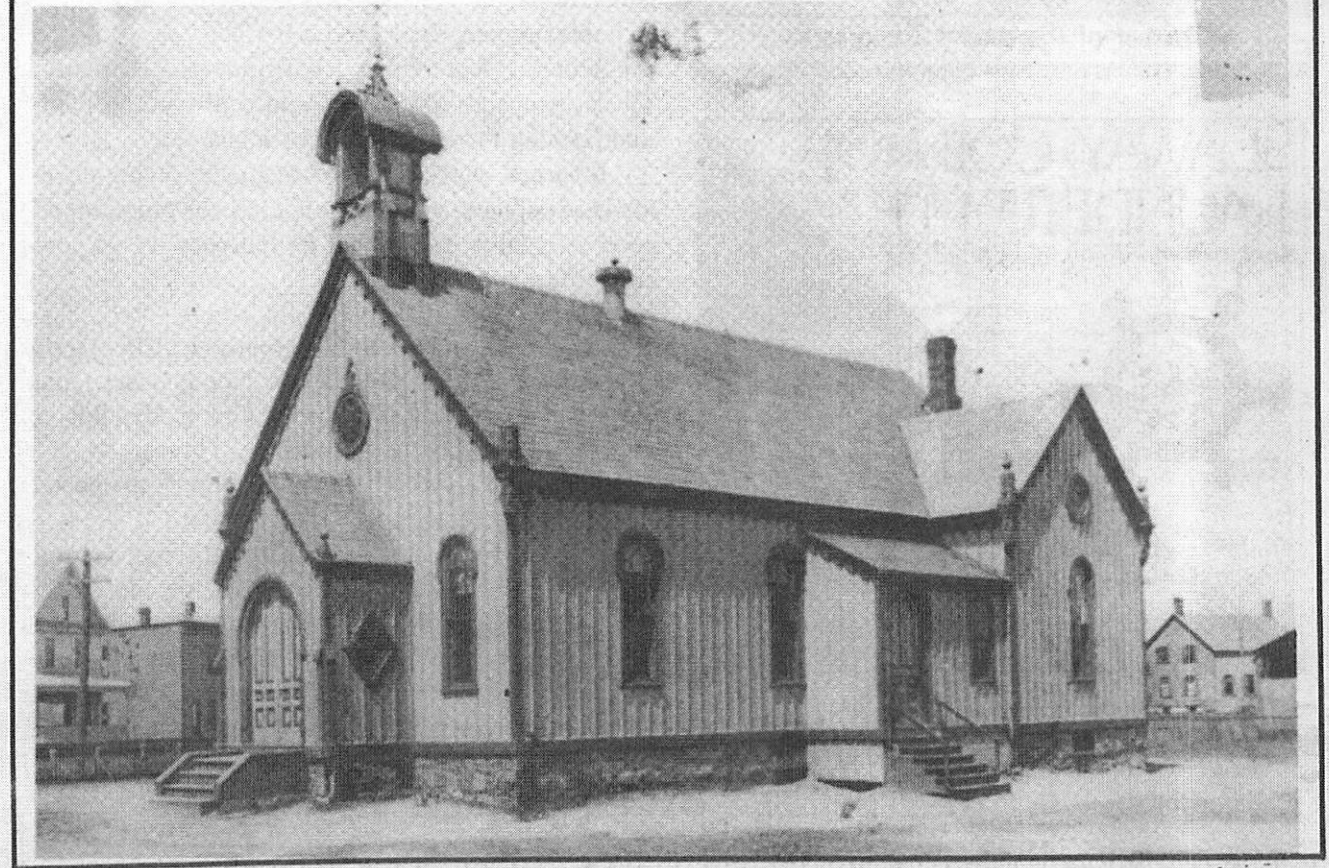
Description of Publications (Newest books listed first) (All books have Hard Covers) All Churches are in the Vermont Catholic Diocese	BMD	Record Years	Num. Pages	Cover Type	Year Pub	Cost \$US
St John Bennington, VT Baptisms and Marriages	BM	1875-1955	206	Hard	2015	\$35
St Joseph Burlington, VT Marriages	M	1930-1955	464	Hard	2015	\$50
St Michael's Catholic Church, Brattleboro, VT	BM	1855-1942	588	Hard	2015	\$65
St Louis & Seven Dolors Fair Haven; St Paul, Orwell; St John, Castleton; St Joseph, West Castleton	B	1859-1959	521	Hard	2014	\$65
St Mary, Brandon Baptisms & St Monica, Forestdale	B	1856-1948	391	Hard	2014	\$55
Northwest Baptisms (Alburgh, St Amadeus; Isle La Motte, St Joseph; No. Hero, St Benedict; Grand Isle, St Joseph; So. Hero, St Rose)	B	1860-1934	331	Hard	2013	\$50
St Patrick, Fairfield 1850-1930 - St George, Bakersfield 1868-1966 Baptisms	B	1850-1966	317	Hard	2013	\$50
Notre Dame & St Aloysius, St Johnsbury Baptisms 1858-1942 7,932 baptisms	B	1858-1942	628	Hard	2013	\$65
St Elizabeth, Lyndonville, VT Baptisms & Marriages 1874-1950	BM	1874-1950	289	Hard	2012	\$40
St Mary, Newport, VT Baptisms 1874-1930	B	1874-1930	313	Hard	2012	\$40
St Augustine, Montpelier Baptisms (Our 41st book published)	B	1856-1930	389	Hard	2011	\$45
Assumption Middlebury – St Bernadette Bridport Baptisms	B	1845-1949	492	Hard	2011	\$55
St Joseph, Burlington, VT – 3 Mt Calvary cemeteries – Stone Inscriptions & maps	C	1878-1990	326	Soft	1991	\$15
St Marys, St Albans Baptisms and Burials	BD	1847-1934	372	Hard	2010	\$45
St Peter, Vergennes Baptisms 1855-1945	B	1855-1945	320	Hard	2010	\$40
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Rutland, VT 1869-1939	B	1869-1939	362	Hard	2010	\$40
Cathedral, Burlington, VT Baptisms 1858-1936	B	1858-1936	664	Hard	2009	\$60
Holy Angels, St Albans Baptisms, Burials, Cemetery	BDC	1872-1942	730	Hard	2008	\$65
St Thomas, Underhill Baptisms	B	1855-1991	353	Hard	2008	\$45
St Francis, Sacred Heart, Bennington and Lourdes, Pownal, VT	M	1859-1950	414	Hard	2008	\$50
St Francis, Sacred Heart, Bennington and Lourdes, Pownal, VT	B	1859-1954	532	Hard	2008	\$55
Swanton Baptisms & Highgate Baptisms & Marriages	BM	1853-1949	682	Hard	2008	\$65
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)	See left	1868-1951	441	Hard	2007	\$60
St Ann, Milton Baptisms & Marriages	BM	1859-1943	281	Hard	2007	\$45
St Stephen, Winooski & Missions	BM	1882-1936	664	Hard	2007	\$60
St Andrew, Waterbury, VT	BM	1894-1936	205	Hard	2007	\$35
Holy Rosary, Richmond, VT	B	1857-1931	214	Hard	2007	\$35
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Charlotte, VT	BMD	1858-1946	236	Hard	2006	\$40
St John, Northfield Bap to 1930; Marr. To 1951	BM	1870-1951	306	Hard	2006	\$50
St Mary Cathedral, Burlington, VT, 1st VT Church 8,943 Baptisms	B	1830-1858	607	Hard	2006	\$60
St John, Enosburg Falls, VT	BMD	1872-1946	242	Hard	2006	\$45
Holy Family, Essex Junction, VT	BD	1893-1997	463	Hard	2006	\$55
Central Vt Parishes (Brandon VT, St Mary; Fair Haven VT, Seven Dolors & St Louis de France; Castleton VT, St John; Orwell VT, St Paul; and Shoreham VT, St Genevieve)	M	1857-1953	453	Hard	2006	\$60

St Francis Xavier, Winooski	B	1868-1930	513	Hard	2006	\$55																																
St Peter's, Rutland, VT	M	1855-1930	425	Hard	2005	\$55																																
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Rutland, VT	M	1869-1930	236	Hard	2005	\$40																																
Cathedral of the Imm. Conc, Burlington, VT - 1 st VT Church	M	1830-1930	792	Hard	2005	\$70																																
St Bridget, West Rutland, VT	M	1857-1930	225	Hard	2005	\$40																																
St Mary Star of the Sea, Newport, VT	M	1873-1930	248	Hard	2005	\$45																																
Nativity of the BVM, Swanton, VT	M	1854-1930	285	Hard	2005	\$45																																
St John the Evangelist, St Johnsbury, VT	M	1858-1930	437	Hard	2005	\$55																																
St Augustine, Montpelier, VT	M	1855-1930	268	Hard	2005	\$45																																
St Peter, Vergennes, VT	M	1856-1947	232	Hard	2005	\$45																																
St Mary, St Albans, VT	M	1850-1930	212	Hard	2005	\$40																																
Holy Angel, St Albans, VT	M	1873-1930	374	Hard	2005	\$50																																
Holy Rosary, Richmond, VT	M	1859-1930	124	Hard	2005	\$25																																
Assumption BVM, Middlebury, VT	M	1845-1930	258	Hard	2005	\$40																																
St Joseph, Burlington, VT, 2 Volumes – 25,409 baptisms; 8000+ marriages	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 soft cover	M	1893-1998	250	Soft	1999	\$35																																
St Thomas, Underhill, VT, Reprinted 2005	M	1869-1991	245	Hard	2005	\$30																																
"1609 - 1759 MAP of New France in the Champlain Valley" 22 X 34 Inches Inscribed with place-names in French, English, and Indian Names	\$10 plus \$3.50 S&H & tube. (\$5.00 for Canada)																																					
Copies of our journal LINKS are \$5.00 apiece	S&H is \$2.00 for 1 st issue, add \$1.00 for each additional																																					
<table><tr><td colspan="4">Estimated Shipping and Handling Charges (Includes delivery confirmation & Insurance) New Prices Effective Mar 3, 2015</td></tr><tr><td>From</td><td>To</td><td>United States S&H Charge</td><td>Canada S&H Charge</td></tr><tr><td>\$0.00</td><td>\$50.00</td><td>\$8.00</td><td>\$21.00</td></tr><tr><td>\$51.00</td><td>\$100.00</td><td>\$10.00</td><td>\$43.00</td></tr><tr><td>\$101.00</td><td>\$150.00</td><td>\$12.00</td><td rowspan="5">Contact us for S&H estimate</td></tr><tr><td>\$151.00</td><td>\$200.00</td><td>\$14.00</td></tr><tr><td>\$201.00</td><td>\$250.00</td><td>\$16.00</td></tr><tr><td>\$251.00</td><td>\$300.00</td><td>\$21.00</td></tr><tr><td>\$300.00 PLUS</td><td colspan="2">Contact us for S&H estimate</td></tr></table>							Estimated Shipping and Handling Charges (Includes delivery confirmation & Insurance) New Prices Effective Mar 3, 2015				From	To	United States S&H Charge	Canada S&H Charge	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$8.00	\$21.00	\$51.00	\$100.00	\$10.00	\$43.00	\$101.00	\$150.00	\$12.00	Contact us for S&H estimate	\$151.00	\$200.00	\$14.00	\$201.00	\$250.00	\$16.00	\$251.00	\$300.00	\$21.00	\$300.00 PLUS	Contact us for S&H estimate	
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Mail requests to: The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society P.O. Box 65128 Publications Department Burlington, VT 05406-5128 E_mail: mail@vt-fcgs.org			B=Baptisms, M=Marriages and D=Burials C=Cemetery Make CHECKS or MONEY ORDERS payable to VT-FCGS ALL CHARGES IN US DOLLARS Please allow 3 weeks for delivery.																																			
When contacting us, be sure to include the following: Your Name & Shipping Address: Contact Info: TEL: () - E mail:																																						

French Baptist Church in Burlington

Unsuccessful As a Mission the Building Became a School Then a Family Home

Landmarks



First Baptist Church in its original location and original condition taken when it was a school building

Burlington has very few structures in the Gothic Revival style of architecture. In the decades after 1850 this style became one of the most popular in the country, but conservative Burlington never took to it and stuck with the familiar Greek Revival and Italianate styles until well after the Civil War. One of the few built in Burlington in the “Carpenter Gothic” style that still exists is at 74-76 Lafontaine Street. This is not its original location; it first stood at the end of Elmwood Avenue on the site of the H. O. Wheeler School.

During the latter half of the 20th century French Canadians migrated to Vermont in numbers more constant than newcomers from any other country. Many of these settled in the northern part of Burlington to be employed in the lumber yards and factories then springing up in town. This situation was viewed with alarm by some Protestants as a “threat to their Protestant Republic” for these newcomers were almost without exception Roman Catholics. However, some Protestant sects viewed this migration as a new mission field opening up. The Baptists, while not the first to attempt the conversion of the French Canadians from their ancestral Church, made the most organized effort to do so.

During the winter of 1870-71 the local Baptists converted some 58 French Canadians from their Faith. Encouraged by this they established a French Mission in the north end, in the midst of the newly built tenements where the French Canadians were living. Mrs. Eliza Buell, a Congregationalist and a member of the College Street Church, donated a lot at the end of Elmwood Avenue (then called Locust St.). With money donated by Deacon Mial Davis, a prominent Baptist, and local lumber baron, the French Baptist Chapel was built and dedicated in 1873. The *Burlington Free Press* had this to say concerning the dedication ceremony: "*A noticeable feature of the exercises was the entire absence of words or thoughts that could give any just offense to any one among the audience.*"

The Rev. A. C. Therrien of St. Pie, Quebec, was invited to become the Missionary to "labor" among the French Canadians of Burlington and area. Accepting on October 14, 1873 he took up the work the next month.

Despite the promising beginning, the destiny of the effort was to fail. Therrien's first converts, only six in number, were not followed up by a wholesale movement to the Baptist Church. There is no record of any more converts.

Financial embarrassments led Therrien to seek aid from the American Baptist Home Mission Society in 1876 and 1878. Finally he accepted a call to the Grand Ligne Mission Center in the Province of Quebec, a Baptist project engaged in the same work in Canada. Resigning in July of 1879 Therrien left Vermont October 1, 1879.

For a short time his place was taken by the Rev. J. D. Rossier, a native of Switzerland, who had until then been working as a missionary in Montgomery Center, Vermont. Rossier had no more success than did Therrien. Burlington's French populations disliked him immensely and referred to his congregation as "Les Chiniquy" or "Les Suisse" in contempt.

The mission functioned fitfully under Rossier, but by 1885 it was served only one Sunday a month by a Missionary from the Grande Ligne Mission Center. By 1888 the building stood empty and unused and in February of that year Mial Davis sold it to Eli Johnson for \$1800, who in turn sold it to the City of Burlington for the same price.

The north end of the city had been growing rapidly during the decade of the 1880s and the city needed another school house to relieve the pressure on the others. With little renovation the Baptist Mission was converted into a school house, the transepts serving as recitation halls. The new school opened in January of 1889 with two teachers and 73 pupils.

However, by 1904 the area had grown so much that a larger school building was needed and the structure was sold to J. E. Lanou, Sr. on condition that he move the building. Removing it to its present location Lanou converted it into a four family dwelling, taking off the bell tower and vestibule and adding a two level front porch. Otherwise, the cruciform structure was little changed on the outside. Margaret Muller, a local authority on Gothic Revival architecture in Vermont, believes that the ornamental leafy frieze under the eaves is unique in the Burlington area.

Printed in The Burlington Citizen (delivered free to Burlington Homes) Vol. 9 No. 16 December 1983

Jacques and Gillette

by Judy Welna Member #114

My grandmother had no idea that she was descended from people who were publicly executed for murder. Neither did she know that her maiden name, Preston, had been changed from Cusson before her ancestors migrated from Quebec to Vermont.

Once I discovered this name change in 2012, I began extensive ancestor-hunting in Quebec, where records are well preserved and readily available at several online sites. Much research had already been published and well documented, making my initial work fast and exciting, like time travel at warp speed. In minutes I went back generations, following line after line into cities and towns in Quebec and France. Finally I was able to fill in the large pie-shaped section of the chart which had been blank since I began working on it in the 1970s.

When I came to my ninth great grandparents, Jacques Bertault and Marie Gillette Banne, I noted their death dates were the same. Thinking this was an error, I took a second look, and learned that they were both executed on 9 June 1672 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in Quebec City. Executed for the murder of their son-in-law, Julien Latouche.

Suddenly I didn't care about their parents, or how quickly I could fill in the empty section of the tree. I saved my work, and left the genealogy sites for Google, which found their story. Gillette was born in 1636 in the Normandy region of France. She came to Quebec in 1649, one of 262 single girls who immigrated to New France between the years of 1634-1662. These young women, known as the *filles à marier** (marriageable girls), needed to be of marriageable age (12-45), and have signed a marriage contract before their departure. They were expected to marry a French pioneer already settled in New France.

Gillette was contracted to Marin Chauvin, whom she married shortly after her arrival. A daughter was born in 1650, and Marin died in 1651. Because Gillette had come to New France to help build the colony, she knew she would be expected to marry again. On July 27, 1653 she married Jacques Bertault at Trois-Rivieres.

They had six children, four of them girls, which meant Jacques would need to arrange marriages for each. He made an unfortunate match when he chose Julien Latouche, age 30, to marry his daughter Elisabeth, just 12, in 1671.

Julien and Elisabeth had a daughter the following year, a time during which Elisabeth endured the abuse of her alcoholic husband. He was lazy and domineering, and rarely able to put food upon their table, Elisabeth relying upon her parents for meals. Jacques spoke to his son-in-law about his behavior, but it didn't change.

In desperation, the three hatched a plan: Gillette knew of an herb which was said to kill hogs. She believed it could be mixed into a soup and given to Julien, killing him, and solving everyone's problem. The soup was prepared and served, but Julien was unaffected by the poison.

The following day Gillette found her son-in-law in the barn, and the two began arguing and insulting one another. Gillette grabbed a hoe and struck Julien, who turned on her, causing her to scream for help. Jacques came running into the barn, grabbed the hoe, and beat Julien with it until he was dead. Jacques, Gillette and Elisabeth dragged Julien's body to the river in an effort to hide the crime.

But someone had heard the victim's screams, and the crime scene told the story. Both Gillette Banne and Jacques Bertault were sentenced to death by the criminal court of Québec City for the murder of their son-in-law. Elisabeth was sentenced to watch the execution of her parents. The details of the hearings and the execution are available (by simple Google search), but are not for the faint of heart.**

With regard to Jacques and Gillette, I know only about how they came to Quebec, that they married, that they had six children, and that they died by execution for murder. This is how they appear on our family tree. I think of their victim, Julien Latouche, and of his descendants' family trees, which will state that he died at the hands of my ancestors. I'm not happy about this, but we are forever connected in this way. I know more about them than my grandmother did, but this only leaves me wondering: surely they lived their lives for more than just to murder Latouche, for we cannot be defined by a single event. I want information which would round out Jacques and Gillette.

Behind each name on the tree are complex, tangled tales worth knowing. Stories that emerge during times we might get sidetracked in our research because we followed a hunch, dug a bit deeper, or asked that one odd question that revealed a side of an ancestor we might never have seen. What was it like to leave your homeland, knowing you would never see your family again? How did you say good-bye forever to a son or daughter who was barely beyond a teenager? What joys or sorrows marked their lives? What occupations or talents did they have? What made them laugh? What good things did they do, or (as in this case) what crimes might they have committed?

I want to gain a sense of these people whose DNA I carry. It makes me yearn to travel to small towns in France or Ireland or England, to walk where they did, as if I might absorb even more of them into my being. What precious things our stories are!

NOTES: * Information regarding the *filles à marier* is readily available by way of simple online searches, which often end in someone's family tree. Although not always sourced, the facts seem to be distilled from Peter Gagné's work, *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634-1662*, (Pawtucket, RI: Quinton Publications, 2002).

**I have not located primary sources for the descriptions of Julien Latouche, his murder, court proceedings, and the executions of Jacques and Gillette, yet they appear in numerous family trees online, accessible through simple Google search. There is an accounting of the story, including the crime and the ensuing trial, in Peter Gagné's book, mentioned above.

The Frigate Hermione visits Castine, Maine

John Fisher Member #2

In mid October, 2014, I heard that the Frigate Hermione (L'Hermione in France) was coming to America in 2015, making 10 stops along the East Coast, and the last stop was to be at Castine, Maine. I had read about this ship before, noting that construction of an exact replica of the Marquis de Lafayette's ship had begun in 1997 in Rochefort, France, just 14 miles from Marennes, France where my ancestors had lived in 1661. After 17 years of construction and 34 million dollars it was finally undergoing its break-in cruises and the visit dates were now set.

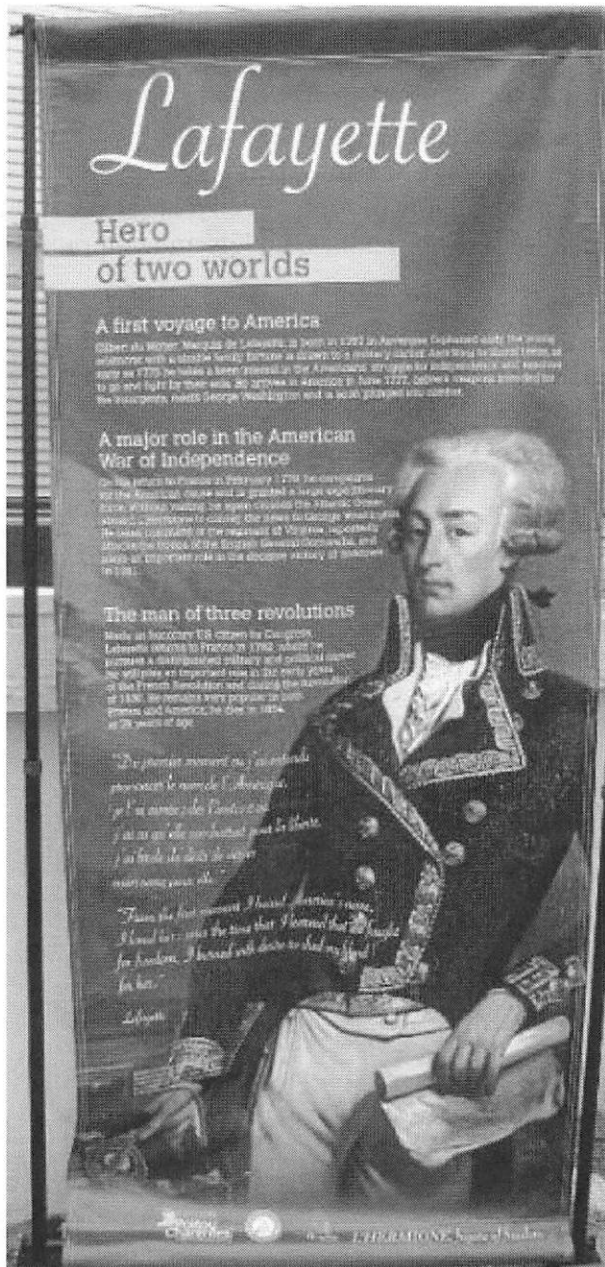
I immediately reserved a room at the Manor Inn in Castine, ordered tickets to board the ship, and ordered 2 books about Gilbert Motier the Marquis de Lafayette. The first was "Lafayette" by Harlow Giles Unger and the second was "Adopted Son" by David A. Clary. I enjoyed Unger's book the most. What an incredible life he lived. In case you have forgotten your history, Lafayette was called "one of our Founding fathers" and he was George Washington's informal adopted son. George never had a son and Lafayette's father died when he was age 2. Lafayette came to our 13 colonies at the age of 19 as a Major General, as recommended to Washington by Silas Dean and Benjamin Franklin who were recruiting the French soldiery for assistance in our Revolutionary War. He told George that he was here to learn and would serve free of any pay. Lafayette and Washington developed a deep and personal friendship in the next few years and were friends for life after that.



On July 11 the VT-FCGS team set up for the Winooski French Heritage Day and we spoke to visitors from 10am until 4pm and then we dismantled it all and brought it back to the library. The next day my wife Kathy and I drove to Castine, Maine, about a 7 hour drive mostly on Route 2 through VT, NH and many miles in Maine. Castine is at the mouth of the Kennebec River and is about a one hour drive east of Bangor. It is a little remote because it is about one half hour to a grocery store in Bucksport, Maine. A few weeks before our trip I called the Hotel (11 rooms) to confirm my reservation only to find that we had been upgraded and we would be staying in the largest hotel room in Castine; very good news. I think there are two hotels there. We now had a king size canopy bed, lots of room, even a large veranda; but no a/c, no TV or telephone; but we had Wifi so we were all set for our phones, tablets and computer. Cell service was poor to non-existent.



Castine is very small, about 1,400 people. It is the home of the Maine Maritime Academy which has a beautiful campus of about 850 students. It is also a very historic old town. The Castine peninsula appears on a 1612 chart submitted to King Henry IV of France by Samuel de Champlain, who called it the Pentagoet Peninsula. As part of Henry's program to defend Acadia, Castine was founded in the winter of 1613, when Claude de Saint-Etienne de la Tour established a small trading post to conduct business with the Tarrantine Indians (now called the Penobscots). It was an early capital of Acadia and over the years was occupied by the French, Dutch and English. Many forts were built in the area of Castine. Do a Google of Castine and look at the Wikipedia link. It is very interesting.



The first couple of days we took a walking tour of Castine and listened to 3 different talks. The first was by Laura Auricchio, the author of "Lafayette Revisited". She was an excellent speaker and both my wife and I enjoyed her talk very much. Next was Don Cyr who spoke about the Acadians, and then Curt Viebranz, the president of Mt Vernon spoke of Lafayette's life, followed by Dean Malissa who portrayed George Washington and spoke of the relationship of George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette. At the same park, we watched children assemble and paint a paper-mache ship that they carried in a parade to the park after the ship had docked.

There was a pre-assembled Bow and Stern of the ship and the children carried about 16 side sections with gun-ports between the bow and stern. What a great idea and a great sight in the parade. Also there was the Castine Historical Society who sponsored the entire event. Their exhibit on the Hermione, Castine and the Penobscot area was excellent!

On the 15th of July we watched the Hermione come up the Penobscot Bay and into port at Castine, firing 12 cannon shot on the way. It was escorted by many smaller sailboats and motorboats and whaleboats and even kayaks. What a beautiful sight it was! The ship is 177 feet tall, almost 18 stories high, and many of the crew were up on the masts and spars more than a hundred feet high. Since the frigate had already visited Yorktown, Annapolis, Mt Vernon, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, Greenport, and Boston; we knew what to expect.

Back in last October I had set two Google Alerts, one for "Hermione" for US news organizations, and one for "L'Hermione" for French organizations; so I was receiving news about the ship from everywhere daily.



The next day, Kathy and I went to the port early in the morning and boarded the *Hermione*, spoke briefly to a crew member, and took many photographs. We kept busy during the day at the Wilson Museum and came back in the evening to watch the ship depart. It was leaving early for Lunenburg, Nova Scotia because of a coming storm. We listened to many French music groups and they had a Steel Band of youngsters for the last hour. It was a very special occasion for us and we were sad to see it leave.

Our meals were excellent all four days and we enjoyed our hotel and its employees very much. I told the owner that his hotel and the Castine area reminded me of Mackinac Island, a place we visited in 1983 at a Franco-American Conference. One employee was a sophomore at UVM and I met another UVM grad while there. The Marquis had a son named George Washington Lafayette, who had 2 children, but there are no descendants from the Marquis.

On the 50th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary War the president contacted Lafayette, who was 66 at that time and he invited him to come to the US, which had 24 states by then, and be celebrated all over America. Lafayette came in 1824 and he visited about 600 towns and cities in all 24 states. In some places he was celebrated for 2 or 3 days by all kinds of events, parades, dinners etc. He especially enjoyed meeting the soldiers that had fought with him during the War. The Marquis entered Vermont at White River Junction, visiting towns on the way to Montpelier and toward Burlington. He entered Burlington, Vermont on 29 June 1825 where he dedicated the cornerstone of the UVM Old Mill building. Lafayette belonged to the Masonic Order as did most of our early presidents. He knew our first 7 presidents very well. John Purple Howard had a statue of Lafayette erected at the north end of the UVM green.

I urge you all to read more about the Marquis de Lafayette. If you would rather not read a book, then go and Google "Lafayette" and read about his life at Wikipedia. You will find yourself reciting many facts about him to individuals that you meet.

Visit my website at: <http://www.johnfishersr.net/Hermione.html> and view the link "The Visit of Lafayette to Vermont in 1825" for a description of the towns visited by Lafayette and the speeches made, plus other related information. It was documented in 1879 when the Vermont Governor was Van Ness. It is very interesting.

Marriage Contract in New France according to *La Coutume de Paris* / The Custom of Paris

Suzanne Boivin Sommerville, FCHSM member, s.sommerville@sbcglobal.net

The France from which the original colonists of New France emigrated allowed many different legal “customs” for the use and inheritance of property after a marriage. By 1664, *La Coutume de Paris* / the Custom of Paris was chosen as the one “custom” to be followed in *Nouvelle France* and *Acadie*, Canada. This did not change after the British took over the government of Canada (the Quebec Act of 1774 protected *La Coutume de Paris*); and it also applied to all the French settlements across the Detroit River in what became Ontario, and in what is now the United States: along the Mississippi, in *Louisiane*, at Michilimackinac, at Fort St. Joseph (Niles, Michigan), *etc.*, and definitely in the Detroit / Monroe areas. Modifications or changes were made under Spanish and American rule in *Louisiane* and elsewhere under United States law, and, after 1837, in Canada; but the basic provisions of the Custom of Paris continued to be chosen by many couples in Canada to the extent that the law provided.

The marriage contract was a legal document, usually - but not exclusively - drawn up before the marriage. It appears also to have been an occasion for celebration by the family and friends who were present to witness and sign the act. Since lawyers were banned from New France, this legal document (as well as many others) was drawn up by an official called a NOTARY. In distant settlements, the marriage contract could be written by a priest or a *commandant* of a post, to be delivered to a notary at a later date. Thousands of these marriage documents survive and they preserve a fascinating window into the society of New France.

TERMS and DEFINITIONS

INTITULÉ / Title: *Contrat de mariage entre X et Y*. Contract of marriage between X and Y.

The first section of the text identifies the parties appearing before the notary to contract marriage, their ages, parents names, parishes of origin, current domiciles, professions or occupations. This is usually followed by the names of those in attendance to counsel the couple and witness the document and often an indication of their relationship to the future bride and groom.

The future spouses promise to solemnize their marriage *in facie ecclesiae* (Latin) / *en face de l'église* (French): before witnesses and a representative of Holy Mother Church, Catholic, Roman and Apostolic, as soon as possible, which was French law at the time.

The next section usually identifies the extent to which the couple will observe the Custom of Paris. Since the Custom allowed important variations, this is where any such choices would be indicated. Even if a marriage contract was not written, all marriages were established under the basic provisions of the Custom, but most couples, of all social classes, filed a contract, some spelling out the variations to be in effect. Unless otherwise stated, all couples owned property after marriage under a *communauté de biens*.

COMMUNAUTÉ DE BIENS / Community of commonly held marital property, both movables, *biens meubles* (household goods, tools, animals, clothing, *etc.*), and *conquêts immeubles*, those immovables (usually real estate) acquired during the marriage. The *communauté de biens* did not include the immovables, called *acquêts* (usually real estate), inherited by a wife before or during the marriage.

As for variations, Hans W. Baade describes one: “[T]he most extreme [of the variations allowed within the Custom of Paris] is the stipulation of separation of property [*séparation de biens*] to the exclusion of community property. That clause was fairly frequent in contracts of second marriages, especially where one of the spouses had children from what was colloquially called the ‘*premier lit*’ (literally, “first bed”).” (Baade, p. 16)

A *séparation de biens* could also be legalized after a marriage if conditions warranted (e.g., because of misuse of funds by either spouse or for other reasons, such as the absence of a spouse). Couples could even petition for a *séparation de corps*, bodily separation, although divorce was, of course, not sanctioned by the Church and remarriage would not have been canonically allowed.

Some marriage contracts expressly state the Custom would be followed even if the couple changed their domicile:

The future spouses shall be in common as to their movable goods and immovable acquisitions according to the **Custom of Paris**, by which their community shall be regulated and apportioned, even though afterwards they come to establish their domicile or make acquisitions in countries with contrary customs, laws and usages, which they hereby expressly alter and renounce. (Baade, p. 16.)

The next clauses usually include provisions for:

PAYMENT OF PRIOR DEBTS:

“Ne seront tenus des debtes l’un de l’autre faits et créés avant le futur mariage ainsy aucunes y a seront payées et acquittées par celui qui les a faits et créés et sur son bien.”

The future spouses were not liable for debts incurred prior to the marriage. These would be paid by the one who contracted the debt and from his or her property. This clause would sometimes be followed by a declaration of the assets brought to the marriage by both the future wife and the future husband, and whether some or all of these were to be considered *propres*, the legal possessions of the owner, therefore not entering into the marital community.

DOT (pronounced /duht/): the equivalent of the English Law bride’s dowry, but not subject to the rules of English law. Under the Custom of Paris, a future bride could stipulate that some or all of her *dot* would remain her *propres*, hers legally to hand on to her heirs or to be returned to her family in the case of her death without children. The *dot* was usually a gift of the bride’s

parents, sometimes real property or goods to help the couple become established, or in the case of the *Filles du Roi*, from the king, Louis XIV. (The *Filles du Roi* were marriageable women sent from France between 1663 and 1673.) Sometimes the *dot* was an advancement of inheritance.

DOUAIRE, either *douaire coutumier*, customary dower (one half of the community property and the right to use the community property during the lifetime of the widow, *usufruit*), or *douaire préfix*, *une fois payé*, a stated amount. The *douaire* was provided by the future husband, to be granted to his widow at his death before any debts owed to the community were subtracted. The choice of type was the widow's. Sometimes the contract states that the future husband will *hypothéquer*, establish a type of mortgage, for his current possessions to satisfy this future indebtedness. Although this term *douaire* has sometimes been translated as dowry, it is really "dower" rights, or the rights granted to the widow of a marriage, and it was far more generous under the Custom of Paris than under English law. In case of a separation of property resulting from bankruptcy, the *douaire* could not be seized by the persons who were owed money. (From "Le contrat de mariage et le statut des femmes en Nouvelle-France": "En cas de séparation de biens découlant d'une faillite, le douaire ne peut être saisi par les créanciers.")

PRÉCIPUT: a right of either surviving spouse to a specific amount of money or possessions at the death of the other spouse, and before any division of the estate. Often this sum was one-half of the *douaire*. Prospective spouses also reserved the right to keep their personal *linge, hardes, et bijoux joyeux* (linens and clothing, tools and other possessions, such as firearms, and jewelry) and the wife was allowed to keep her *lit garni*, her furnished bed.

RENONCIATION of the marital community by the wife (or later by children of the marriage). "This clause specified that the wife or children renouncing the community could recover (*reprendre*) that which the wife had brought into the community (*apporté*), in addition to the *douaire* and the *préciput* where stipulated." (Baade, p. 17) A renunciation of the marital community sometimes occurred if the debts of the community were substantial.

DONATION entre vifs, mutuelle, égale, et réciproque: "The donation clause generally stipulated a reciprocal gift to the survivor of all or part of the predeceasing spouse's estate, either in full property or in usufruct, and conditioned upon the absence of children of the marriage at its termination by death." (Baade, p. 18) A widow in New France was thus protected from eviction and destitution. She did not have to petition any court to enjoy the use of the community property. This clause was often followed by the *insinuation* clause: "To have these presents registered where necessary, the parties give all power to the bearer thereof."

After the formal language concluding the contract and a statement that it was read aloud, the future spouses signed the contract, if they were able to do so, or sometimes affixed their crosses, and witnesses who chose to do so also signed. It is interesting that some contracts include signatures by individuals not mentioned as witnesses in the text of the contract.

Inheritance Laws under the Custom of Paris

Each child of a marriage, male and female, inherited equal shares of one half of the marital community property at the death of a parent. Often an inventory was taken first. If a child of a marriage predeceased the parent and had children of his or her own, those children inherited the share their parent would have received. If children were under legal age, twenty-five in *Nouvelle France*, a *tuteur*, guardian, was appointed to safeguard their interests until they came of age. This guardian was often, but not always, the surviving parent. At the death of the surviving parent, the remaining marital community of that union was dissolved and transmitted to surviving heirs.

Second (and third ...) marriages further complicated the situation, and contracts for remarriages often indicate that the children of the prior marriage would be brought up, fed and clothed, and provided education at the expense of the new marital community, without jeopardizing their inheritance rights from the former community. Other variations were possible, such as that the widow of the second marriage would be treated as if she were a child of the first for inheritance purposes, especially if she was young or had no children of her own.

If a wife died without legal children, her *propres* and any *dot* reverted to heirs in her birth family. Wills and Final Testaments were thus rarely needed in New France, except by *celibate* or unmarried individuals who chose to stipulate who would receive specific gifts from their estate. Illegitimate children were sometimes provided for through a Last Will and Testament.

It would require an examination of the extant contracts to spell out the other variations. I have learned more from reading the contracts themselves than from any published commentary, and I am still learning.

As can be readily seen, adopting the Custom of Paris as the legal code for New France assured the protection, first, for children born to a marriage, then for widows, and also for the families of wives who died without leaving any issue. This “custom” may have been chosen because of pioneer conditions facing the first settlers, the relative scarcity of women, and a belief that those who cannot easily help themselves must be provided assistance. It is not surprising, then, that begging and destitution were relatively unknown in New France.

Married women were required to have the permission of their husbands to engage in business or legal matters, and single, underage women, permission of their fathers or guardians. A husband could alienate property without his wife’s consent, although he could not alienate any income from property she owned, her *inalienable* right. The provisions of the Custom compensated a married woman for the liberties a husband could take with their common property. Once a woman attained her majority as a single woman or became a widow, though, she was free to engage in legal matters in her own name, and far more than you might imagine did become business women, even engaging in the fur trade.

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There are other sources, but these are the ones I found most helpful for this presentation, and I wanted to limit this handout to two sheets of paper, back-to-back. Geneviève Postolec has written about the transition stage in the nineteenth century when some of the rights of women in Canada were curtailed. See also Bettina Bradbury, "Debating Dower: Patriarchy, Capitalism and Widow's Rights in Lower Canada" at <<http://www.ghm-mhg.mcgill.ca/publications/ppi/bradbury.html>> Visit the Web site of *Les Archives Nationales du Québec* [now *Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec* (BAnQ)] for addresses to obtain photocopies of marriage contracts by mail. Most of the older contracts will be found at the Québec, Montréal, or Trois-Rivières branches. One good source for dates of marriage contracts and the notaries involved up to 1730 is René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730*, Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983. PRDH (Programme de recherche en démographie historique / Program of research in historical demography) also sometimes cites marriage contracts. <www.genealogy.umontreal.ca>

Ages of Majority in Quebec and France

When we are reading the French marriage records, they always mention if the bride and the groom are minors [mineur(e)] or one who had reached the age of majority [majeur(e)]. What exactly were the ages of Mineurs or Majeurs at the time the marriage was celebrated? It varies. The following information was translated from the Montreal SGCF Society "Memoires" journal, Vol 56, Book 243, Spring 2005, page 31 article written by Helene Lamarche & Guy Desjardins.

Marriage and Civil Ages of Majority in Quebec & France Comparison Table			
	Puberty Legal Minimum age for marriage; Parental Consent Required	Marriage Majority Legal age from which lawful Parental Consent is no longer required	Civil or Civic Majority Legal age from which a person can fully exercise all their rights
Canon Law of the Catholic Church			
Before 1917	Girls: 12 years Boys: 14 years		
Beginning 1917	Girls: 14 years Boys: 16 years		
Beginning 1983 Canon 97	Girls: 14 years Boys: 16 years		
Quebec - Civil Law			
Begin to 1 Jan 1765 French Regime	Girls: 12 years Boys: 14 years	Girls: 25 years Boys: 30 years	Generally 25 Years
1 Jan 1765 British Regime		Girls & Boys: 21 Years	Girls & Boys: 21 Years
1866 Civil Code of Quebec	Girls: 12 years Boys: 14 years	Girls & Boys: 21 Years	Girls & Boys: 21 Years
1 Jan 1972 Civil Code Bill 66	Girls & Boys: 18 Years (16 Yrs with Parental Consent)	Girls & Boys: 18 Years	Girls & Boys: 18 Years
France Civil Law			
1556 to 29 Sep 1792 Royal Legislation	Girls: 12 years Boys: 14 years	Girls: 25 years Boys: 30 years	Generally 25 Years
29 Sep 1792 to 30 Ventose Year 12 *	Girls: 13 years Boys: 15 years	Girls & Boys: 21 Years	Girls & Boys: 21 Years
30 Ventose Year 12 * to 21 Jul 1907	Girls: 15 years Boys: 18 years	Girls: 21 years Boys: 25 years	Girls & Boys: 21 Years
21 Jul 1907 to 5 Jul 1974 Civil Code	Girls: 15 years Boys: 18 years	Girls & Boys: 21 Years	Girls & Boys: 21 Years
Since 5 Jul 1974		Girls & Boys: 18 Years	Girls & Boys: 18 Years
* = (1803) Republican Calendar			

Common Words in French Records

English	French
banns	publications, bans
baptism	baptême
birth	naissance, né, née
burial	sépulture, enterrement, enterré, inhumé, enseveli, funèbre
Catholic	catholique romaine
child	enfant
christening	baptême
civil registry	registres de l'état civil, mairie, maison communale, hôtel de ville
death	décès, mort, expiré, inanimé, défunt
father	père
husband	mari, époux, marié
index	tables, répertoire
Jewish	juif, juive, israélite, hébreu
marriage	mariage, alliance, unir, épouser
month	mois, mensuel
mother	mère
name, given	prénom, nom de baptême
name, surname	nom, nom de famille
parents	parents, père et mère
parish	paroisse, paroissiaux, paroissiale
Protestant	protestant, réformé, huguenot, R.P.R., luthérien, calviniste
town, village	ville, village, hameau, commune
wife	femme, épouse, mariée
year	an, année, annuel

QUERIES - Janet Allard, member #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 VT 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.

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

Query 457 CUMMING

Looking for the m. abt. 1861 of Sumner Cumming b. abt. 1840, VT and Mary A. b. 1832-1837, VT. Both d. Wilson, Winona, Minnesota.

Marc E. Riensche, 11308 Canyonlands Rd., SE Albuquerque, NM 87109

Query 458 DAUDELIN/ROY DIT DESJARDINS

Any information on children of Michel/Jacques Daudelin and Judith Roy dit Desjardins m. 1 July, 1804. Children are Etienne b. 1810, Boucherville, Celeste b. 1811, Boucherville, Marie Olive, B. 1817, Boucherville, Jn. Bpt. B. 1820, Longueuil, Lucie b. 1829, Longueuil and Micel b. 1822, Longueuil.

Forest Manning: fcmvt@sover.net

Query 459 DUROCHER, DESROCHES/CAMPBELL

Looking for m. abt. 1857 of Elezar Durocher (Joseph and Mary) and Emelie Permella Cambell (Antoine Cambell and Emilie Alexandre).

Robert Petit: rpetit@gmavt.net

How to Request Research

Research Department
Vermont Genealogy Library
P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406
e-mail: sales@vtgenlib.org

Using the standard 4 Generation Pedigree Chart, 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. To e-mail use the order button below to make your deposit and either scan your pedigree chart and e-mail it to sales@vtgenlib.org or mail your pedigree chart to the above address. Alternatively you may mail your request with a check made out to VT-FCGS to the above address. Allow 4-6 weeks for a reply. If you are a member, ***always*** include your member number.

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. Our library is funded by member dues.

Fees – Effective March 21, 2015

- 1) Direct Line using secondary sources: \$35/members; \$55/nonmembers
- 2) Primary source documentation: Add \$20 per genealogy line.
- 3) Single event: \$10/members; \$20/nonmembers - whether successful or not.
- 4) Translation of a Québec Vital Record: \$10/members; \$20/non-members.
- 5) For extended research: \$25 for one hour – no matter what the outcome.

All Fees: 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.

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) plus Canadian Censuses from 1825 to 1921. 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. We also have online access to LaFrance.

Vermont Records

Our library has the Vermont Vital Records for births, deaths and marriage from 1760 to 1941. Our VT-FCGS has published 49 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 Ancestry.com, American Ancestors at NEHGS, United States Censuses from 1791 to 1940 and other data bases.

When we first embarked on genealogical research, I'm sure we all thought we'd somehow remember what sources we'd already obtained and what remained to be found. And that worked ... for a time. Now, 40 years after I began, I find myself unable to remember whether I found great-grandpa in the 1880 US Census or was it in the 1892 New York State Census? Or both? A year or so ago, I decided I needed a chart that would tell me "at a glance" what sources I already had and which I was still looking for.

To that end, I created an Excel spreadsheet (which will surprise no one who knows me!), a sample of which is below. Briefly, it lists my direct ancestors down the left side, with columns for abbreviated Birth/Marriage/Death date and place, followed by columns for the most commonly used sources: Birth Certificate / Marriage Certificate / Death Certificate, Obituary, Gravestone, Will, US Censuses from 1790-1940, some State Censuses, 'Other'. You can also continue the chart ad infinitum, the only consideration being size if you want to print the chart. My actual chart has many columns to the right, added so I could include City Directories.

My finished chart looks like this:

#	Name	Birth	Mar	Death	BC	MC	DC	Obit	Grave stone	Will	US 1790	US 1800	US 1810	US 1820	US 1830	US 1840	US 1850	US 1860	US 1870	US 1880	US 1885	US 1890	US 1900	US 1910	US 1920	US 1925	US 1930	US 1940	Other
2	Osborne, Marvin William	1914 NY	1937 NY	1986 NY	x	x	x	x	x	x													1915NYS	x	x	x			SSDI
3	Osborne, Dorothy Elizabeth Noane	1910 NY	1937 NY	1977 NY	x	x	x	x	x																x	x	NRF		SSDI
4	Osborne, Walter Orrin	1886 NY	1911 NJ	1981 NY		x	x	x	x													1915NYS		x	x	x	x		SSDI
5	Osborne, Zetta Mary Reynolds	1895 NY	1911 NJ	1957 NY		x		x	x													1915NYS	x	x	x	x	x		
6	Noane, Martin Stephen	1884 NY	1902 NY	1919 NY	x	x	bible	x	x														x	x					
7	Noane, Sarah Frances Stanton	1882 IRE	1902 NY	1944 NY	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x	x	NRF	x	SSDI
8	Osborne, Marvin N	1858 NY	1883 NY	1893 NY		?	x											x	x	x									
9	Osborne, Jennie Bailey (Cole)	1865 NY	1883 NY	1912 NY		?	x	x																					
10	Reynolds, William N	1840 NY	1874 NY	1926 NY			x	x	x								x	x	x	x				x	x	x			
11	Reynolds, Mary Elwilda Parmenter	1857 NY	1874 NY	1934 NY			x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x	x		
12	Noon, Michael E	1853 NY	1878 NY	1923 NY		x	x		x					1855NYS		1875NYS		x		x				x	x	x			
13	Noon, Bridget Monaghan	1857 IRE	1878 NY	1938 CT		x	x	x	x								1875NYS	x		x				x	x	x		NRF	
14	Stanton, Thomas	1857 IRE	IRE	1903 NY			x																	x					
15	Stanton, Sarah Reynolds	1861 IRE	IRE	1927 NY			x	x																x	x	x			
16	Osborn, Orrin	1820 NY	1853	1898 NY			x										x	x	x	x		1855NYS							
17	Osborn, Diadama Coons	1824 NY	1853	1917 NY			x	x									x	x	x	x		1855NYS	x	x					
18	Bailey, John?																												
19	Bailey, Mary Jane Coon (Martha?)																												
20	Reynolds, Ransom H	1807	c1835	1877			x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x										
21	Reynolds, Betsey Tyrrell	1817	c1835	1897			x										x	x	x	x									
22	Parmenter, Mills C	c1836 NY															x	x	x	x									
23	Parmenter, Harriett Murdock																	x	x										
24	Noon, Michael	1818 IRE	c1843 NY	1895 NY						x				1855NYS		1875NYS		x	x	x		1892NYS							
25	Noon, Mariah Greer	1822 IRE	c1843 NY	1912 NY										1855NYS		1875NYS		x	x	x		1892NYS	x	x					
26	Monaghan, John																												
27	Monaghan, Margaret Martin																												
32	Osborn, Seba	1785 CT	1809 CT	1870 NY				x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x		1855NYS							
33	Osborn, Mehetabel Goodyear	1784 CT	1809 CT	1858 NY			x	x							1855NYS		x												
34	Coons, John Jr	1787 NY	1809	bf 1850 NY																									
35	Coons, Elizabeth Rossman	1790 NY	1809	1867													x	x											
42	Tyrrell, Gersham	c1796 NY												x	x	x	x		x										
43	Tyrrell, Lucinda Dutcher	c1798 NY		1865 NY													x	x	x										
44	Parmenter, Daniel	1771 MA	1818 MA	1860 NY							x						x	x	x										

It's helpful to shade in items that would not apply to a given person (e.g., for someone who lived from 1842-1925, you'd shade in the US Census 1790 thru 1840, plus 1930 & 1940, since the person was not alive then.) Once all the shading is in place, you can quickly tell what sources you have yet to locate.

It is also helpful to keep a "Key" of your abbreviations. What is totally obvious to you today may be a head-scratcher in a few years, or to someone else trying to read your chart. For example, in my sample above, SSDI = Social Security Death Index and NRF = No Record Found. [In the case of the NRFs, I KNOW where my mother and her siblings and their mother were living at the time of the 1930 Census, but cannot find them in it. I have read through the entire Census for the town where she lived and the town next door as well, line by line, street by street, so I must conclude that they were simply "missed" that time around. It's very frustrating but I wanted to document that I'd looked, since it's not something I'd care to do again!]

This chart is also useful as a handy reference for dates and places of birth, marriage, and death when I just need a quick reminder. And it can be adjusted to suit whatever your particular needs might be. I've found it to be invaluable and wanted to share it with others.

EVENTS AND LIBRARY CLOSINGS FOR 2015

April 4	Library closed for Easter
May 23	Library closed for Memorial Day weekend
July 4	Library closed for Holiday weekend
July 11	Winooski French Heritage Day (the library will be open)
August 9	Ceal Moran's Genealogy Day
August 22	Quechee Scottish Festival and Celtic Fair
September 7	Library closed for Labor Day
September 12	VT-FCGS Open House
September 19	First class of the fall season (Beginning Genealogy)
October 17	VT-FCGS Annual Fall Conference (Library closed)
November 28	Library closed for Thanksgiving
December	Annual Christmas Party (date to be announced)
December 22*	Library closed for Christmas holidays

*Last day we will be open is Dec. 19. We will be closed Dec. 22, 26, 29 and Jan. 2. We will re-open on January 5, 2016.

EVENTS AND LIBRARY CLOSINGS FOR 2016

Jan. 5	Library opens
January	Winter/Spring schedule of classes (first day to be determined)
March 26	Library closed for Easter
May 28	Library closed for Memorial Day weekend
June 25	Winooski French Heritage Day (the library will be open)
June ?	Vermont History Expo (Tunbridge)
July 2	Library closed for holiday weekend
August 9	Ceal Moran's Genealogy Day
August ?	Quechee Scottish Festival and Celtic Fair
September. 3	Library closed for Labor Day weekend
September 10	VT-FCGS Open House
September 17	First class of the fall season
October 22	VT-FCGS Annual Fall Conference (end of third full week)
November 26	Closed for Thanksgiving holiday
December 20*	Closed for Christmas holidays

*Last day we will be open is Dec. 17th. We will be closed Dec. 20, 24, 27 and Dec. 31. We will re-open on January 3, 2017.

We need your recorded family histories
to place on the shelves as reference
material in our Colchester library.

Many members have benefited by
finding that others have already found
the missing Links in their research.

We do share common ancestors.

After all, we are cousins.

Bring, E-mail, or mail to the Vermont
French-Canadian Genealogical Society.

President, Sheila Morris

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We love to receive Family Histories to add to our collection. A whole section of our library has been devoted to this collection. These Family Histories have been very useful in helping members and friends solve their “brick walls” by looking through the Family Histories of others. Donate your Family History whenever you can. Please have them prepared as a book, in a ringed binder or anything already prepared. We cannot accept stacks of pages. It must be organized and ready to place on our shelves. Janet Allard, our librarian will be happy to help you.

A big “Thank You” to the Van Voorhees Family for their donation of a 3 volume leather- bound set including a CD which covers a Dutch Family History from 1660 into the mid 1900s. The Books are titled: The Van Voorhees Family in America and are on our shelves now.



Alyce Piche

We have proudly accepted the donation of THE FIRST IMMIGRANTS OF THE PICHE FAMILY from one of our founding members, Alyce Piche, Member # 10.

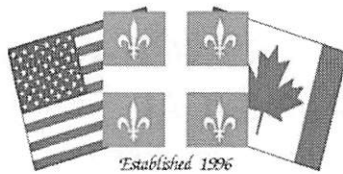
Over the years, Alyce has donated many articles and books to our Genealogy Library including “St. Francis Xavier Cemetery, Winooski, Vermont” and “Memoirs of Campbell Kins and Findings.”

Notes Historiques sur L Orgiine de la Famile Audet
 The Genealogy of Ethan Allen
 Brother Andre Miracle Man of Mount Royal
 Ascendance of Abner/Lemelin
 Ayres Family Tree
 Les Babin du Poitou a Baie-de-Chaleurs 1993
 Lewis Barttro-Franco - American in the Civil War
 des Familles Beaulieu du Grand Madawaska
 Benois of Enosburg Falls
 Brunelle - Pinney Line of Vermont
 Familles Biron
 Jacques Bourdon
 Gen. of Boudette
 Boucher Family
 Boucher Heritage Supplement
 Brodeur Family
 Bourdreau - Fournier Family
 Bourbeau - Beauchesne
 Bourgeois Family History
 Brouillet dit Laviguer
 Brouillet dit Bernard dit Lavaiolette
 Burelle - Burel
 Descendants of John Blow
 Brault Desautels Guimond
 Descendants of Pioneer Acadian, Vincent Brault
 Over Cram Hill
 Burbo Family in Northern Vermont
 Richard G. Bolio 111 to Filles du Roi & Carignan Soldat
 Genealogy of James Bourke & Anne O'Neill
 Dictionnaire des Bouvier
 Bassett Family Register
 The Baldwin Genealogy
 Proving the Parentage of John Bettis
 Capt. Joseph Buck of Fairfax, VT and Dunham, QC
 The Story of the Bloods
 Ancestors & Descendants of Andrew Boileau (Bilow)
 Butlers and Kinfolk
 Bluto Family of Grand Isle, Vermont
 Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon
 Genealogie des Caron d'Amerique
 The Carpentier
 The Charron & Durcharme Families 1997
 The Clifford Family
 Repertoire des Mariages - Famille Croteau
 The Sire (Cyr) Family in the New World
 Genealogy of the Paternal Branch of the Cote Family
 The Chartier Families
 Memories of Campbell Kins & Findings
 Couture Genealogy
 Couture Family Genealogy
 The Croteau Line
 The Charron's
 The Culver Family - Edward Culver Line
 La Corne St. Luc - His Flame

Dictionnaire des Mariages des Charbenneau
 Canadian Ties: The Chenards & Chouinares
 Descendants of Claude Chappuis
 D-M-Anne Albertine (Lavoie) Corriveau Family
 Known Descendants of Guillaume Colan Campbell
 Abraham Cote Family Part 1 & 2
 Courchene & Brunelle
 Up From Maple Street
 Cote Genealogy - Vol. 1-5
 Jean Cote Family Tree
 Cusson Family Tree
 Cote Cota Family Trees
 Fete des familles Cote
 The Daniels Steamboat Family of Vergennes, VT
 North American Registry 1656-1998 Vol. 1
 Desforges dit Picard
 Descoteux et Decato
 The Desany Family History
 The Des Autels Family 1529-1965
 Demers & Bombardier
 The Dore/Dorey Family in Vermont
 Repertoire de Mariages des Familles Dubois
 Francois Duboise & Anne Guillaume
 The Daigles of Madawaska & Acadia
 A Genealogical History of Louis Defoy / Fraser
 le Dict de Gregoire deBlois
 Les Familles Ducharme
 Survival of Families in Beekmantown
 Lewis/Louis Demerse
 Dupont Family, Volume 1 & 2
 Dashnaw dit Dagenais Family Tree
 The Drowns & Sunderlands of Canaan, Hills, NY
 Descendants of Edmond Dupuis & Salomee Hebert
 Biography of Mrs. Catherine M. Day
 Desjardin's Family Reunion
 Jack Davey Genealogy Book 1 & 2
 Eli EmardAmore Family, part 1 & 2
 The Esleles Genealogy
 Fournier Family - Lloyd Chatwick
 Nicolas Fremont or Freneau Family
 Frechette Family
 My Ancestry - John Fisher dit Poissnt
 Gingras Family Marriages
 Gravel
 Robert Giguere le Tourouvain 1616-1711?
 Verret/Gravel
 The Gravels
 Otto Stephen George of S. Barre, VT (1889-1956)
 Aux Sources d une Histoire Les Gautreau d Amerique
 Les Familles Gilbert
 Alexander Giard alias Jerd & Pierre Giard
 The First Giguere Family
 Un Giguere (a la Guerre avec Iberville
 La PremiereFamille Giguere

La terre de Robert Giguere
 Raphael Giroux Architect
 The Gilmans of Hingham, England
 Germain dit Langlois Family
 Sister Mary Sophie Amy Gervais
 Galvin and Hussey Genealogy
 Holland family
 Louis Houde & Sa Descendance, Volume 1-4
 Bulletins of Houle & Boucher Families
 Descendants of William Holton 1610-1691
 Hemenway Genealogy
 The Life of Levi W. Hancock
 Hoover-Thompson A Genealogical
 Ephrem Jutras et Cordelie Allard
 Jiguere/Ginguere Family Tree
 King Family
 Kellogg Family (Descendants of Nicholas Kellogg)
 Descendants of Nathaniel Kingsbury of Keene, N.H.
 The Story of Our Ancestors (LeclercKing) 1735-1943
 Descendants of Joseph Killgore 1690-1764
 Kilgour Appendices
 Laforce Descendants in North America
 Pierre Larochelle
 Lawrence in New England
 Lebeau dit Beaufile (Caza)
 L'Heritage Loiselle (English & French)
 Ancestors of Pauline Helene Lusignan
 Gen Roy-Desjardins dit Lauzier
 Genealogie des Lefrancois & Roberge Families
 Jerome LeRoyer de la Dauversiere
 Legrand
 Lemieux Family
 Famille de Monsieur et Madame Omer Laverdiere
 Felix Laramee Family
 Laurin Family Genealogy 1629-1995
 Rollo, Quebec et la suite! Tome 1-11-111
 LaRevue d'histoire de la La famille Landry
 LeRevue d'histoire
 Ladd Family Tree (Descendants of Daniel Ladd)
 LaGrave Family Tree (Descendants of Louis LaGrave)
 LaFontaine Family Tree
 Lashway/Langevin Family (Desc. of Mathurin Langvin)
 Descendants of Pascal Landry
 Lamberts from Highgate, Vt & Relatives in Civil War
 Background Material For La Salle: Expedition II
 Our Magnant Family Line & Supplement
 James Curtis malaney Genealogy
 Genealogical Dictionary of the Marcotte Families
 The Messiers Among Us including Machias
 Family of Joseph & Mathilda Myres
 Ancestors of Marie Marguerite Monbleau
 Martel & Audet dit LaPointe
 Morin (Murray) Family of Conn. & VT/Allied Family
 Le Maire Nelson Motte et l'histoire de Saint Jean
 Papiers de Pudent L. Mercure
 The McCooey's and their Footprints
 The Diary of John Jersey McFadden in the yr. 1872
 Nicholas Metivier Family Tree
 Descendants of (...) Maher
 Maher/Myers Supplement
 Descendants of Commodore Thomas MacDonough
 Two Soldiers of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment
 Bridget Anne Hart: An Irish Legacy
 Pliny Moore: North Country Pioneer

Magnan dit Champagne
 The Genealogy of Melanson-Melanconan Family
 Children of Stephen Niles
 An Ormsbee Odyssey
 Parent / Parrent Biographical Dictionary
 Jehan & Pierre Poirier Descendants
 Poissant/Fisher & Smith/Rheaume Families Vol. I
 Charles Pothier
 The Pratt Directory
 Home A 20th Century American Construction
 Witness to Our Beginnings - Martin Prevost
 Ancestry of Mae Agnes Provost 15 Generations
 Decendants of Martin Prevost & M. Olivier Sylvestre
 Le Memorial Papineau
 Descendants of De Michel Petit & Lucie Huet-Dulude
 Desc. of Francois Plantier
 Patch Family - William Patch Line
 The Perron Families of Glover, VT a genealogy
 Louis Poulin alias Spooner (1844-1921)
 Pratt/Dupras Family Tree
 Perron Family Tree
 Lies Poitevin dit Laviolette
 Descendants of Jehan Pelletier
 First Immigrants of the Piche Family
 Pierre Quesnel
 Rainville to Renville From Quebec to Minnesota
 The Wilfrid Rainville Family Ancestors & Descendants
 A Short History- Rousseau Family in N. Eastern Vermont
 Six generations of the Famille Roux - 1982
 The Roy Family - Vol. I
 The Robidou Genealogy
 The Robidous - A Breed Apart
 Beaver Tales
 The Rocheleau Family
 The Ancestors of Charles Francis Richelieu
 Souches et Racines
 Rossman/Roschmann Genealogy
 Seward and Related Families
 Descendants of David Staples
 Schneider/Limoges/O'Brien/Bombard
 Senet/Senna Family Tree
 Storrs Family Tree (Descendants of William Storrs)
 Our Sorel Family
 St. Jean and Trahan Families
 The Penobscot Spencers
 Tetreau - Tetreault - Tatro Family 1663-1991
 Les Tremblay
 Le Terrien
 Ancestry of Margaret Ann (Fritchey) Trahan
 Les Familles de Caraquet
 The St. Jean & Trahan Families
 A VT Trahan Family Hist. & Acadian / Que Roots
 The book of Tardiff's
 Les Therrien" Bulletin Genealogy
 Tetreau and Villeneuve Family History
 Philip Towle, Hampton New Hampshire
 Genealogique des Thibault d'Amerique, Tome 1 & 2
 Vassar Family Tree - Perron Family Tree
 Genealogy of Pierre Vasseur & Marie Corriveau
 Van Voorhees Family: First six generations Vol. 1
 Van Voorhees Family: 7th & 8th Generations Vol. 1 & 2
 The Welker Family Heritage Book
 White Family Papers
 Paquet, Rousseau, St. Aubin Genealogy
 Ancestors of Celina Yergeau



VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL FALL CONFERENCE

Saturday, October 17, 2015

St. John Vianney Church, Parish Hall - 160 Hinesburg Rd, South Burlington, VT

- 8:30 am Registration - Displays - Book Sales
- 9:30 am Michelle Arnosky Sherburne – St. Albans Raid
- 10:30 am Break and Browse
- 11:00 am Mona Rainville - Quebec Cadastral Records
Quebec Land Records Digitized
- NOON Break for Lunch
- 1:30 pm VT-FCGS Members Annual Meeting
- 2:00 pm Anne Renaud - Story of Grosse Ile
Inspection & Quarantine Station for European Immigrants 1832-1937
- 3:00 pm Break and Browse
- 3:30 pm Jacques Boudreau - Illinois-born Moisant Family

Bring Your Friends - This Event is Open to the Public - Lunch can be purchased on site.

Registration - \$30 at the door OR Pre-Register for \$25 using the form on our website at vtgenlib.org.

The Vermont Genealogy Library will have books for sale to help you find French, Irish, German, English and Protestant ancestors in addition to other genealogy related topics..

DIRECTIONS

From I-89 take exit 14.
Go 1/2 mile east on
Route 2 (Williston Road).

Turn right onto
Hinesburg Road.

St. John Vianney Church is on
Left at 160 Hinesburg Road.

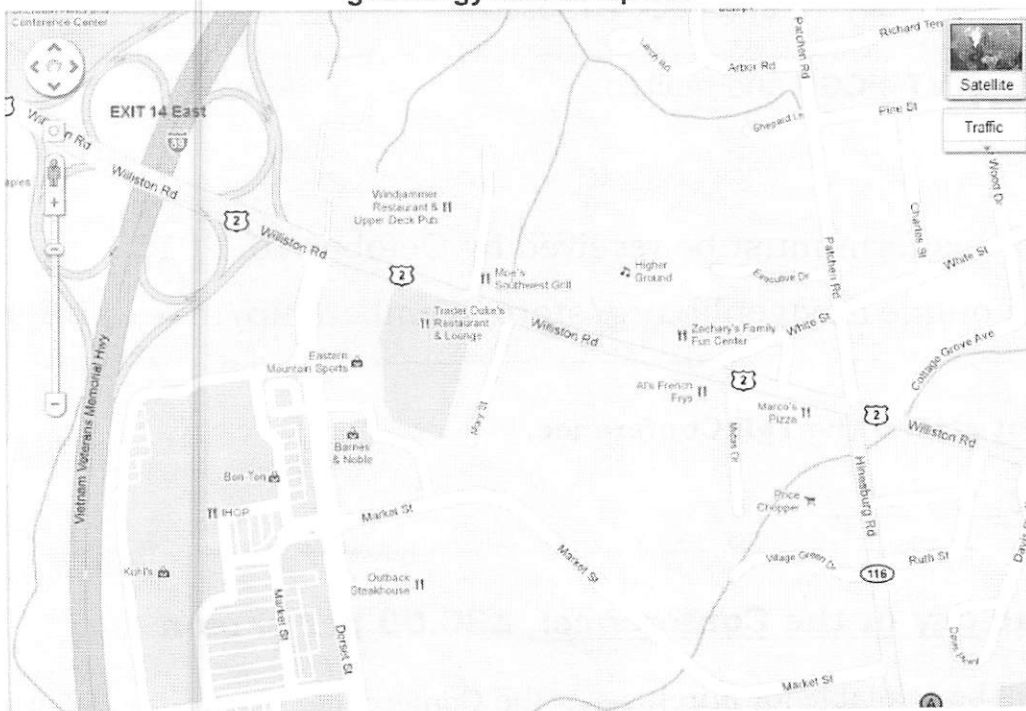
There is a large parking lot
behind the church and facilities
for handicapped.

Watch for the VT-FCGS signs
along the way.

Questions? 802 310-9285

Hotels near Exit 14 or 16:

Sheraton 888 627-7125
Holiday Inn 800 315-2621
Days Inn 800 903-1871



VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Saturday, October 17, 2015

Fall Conference

Pre-Registration Form

Name _____ Member # _____

Guests' Names _____

Address _____

City/Town _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone # _____ e-mail _____

Conference Early Registration: \$25.00 per person

No. _____ Persons attending the 2015 Fall Conference (\$25 each) \$ _____

Annual Renewal dues of \$30 included (VT-FCGS members only) \$ _____

Additional dues of \$6.00 for each household member \$ _____

Donation \$ _____

My Total (check enclosed) \$ _____

Please make checks payable to **VT-FCGS** and mail to:

P.O. Box 65128

Burlington, VT 05406-5128

Checks along with this form must be received by October 10, 2015

Payments also accepted online at vtgenlib.org/store/membership/index.php

I'm/we're sorry I/we cannot attend the Fall Conference.

Enclosed is a Donation of \$ _____.

Registration the day of the Conference: \$30.00 per person

Lunch will be available for purchase at the Conference

EARN A PIN PROGRAM

Many of our Members have Earned This Pin

You must be able to trace your ancestry to a Fille du Roi who married a Soldat du Carignan in New France.

Les Filles du Roi

The Filles du Roi, or King's Daughters, were some 770 women who arrived in the colony of New France (Canada) between 1663 and 1673, under the financial sponsorship of King Louis XIV of France. Most were single French women and many were orphans. Their transportation to Canada and settlement in the colony were paid for by the King. Some were given a royal gift of a dowry of 50 livres for their marriage to one of the many unmarried male colonists in Canada. These gifts are reflected in some of the marriage contracts entered into by the Filles du Roi at the time of their first marriages.



The Filles du Roi were part of King Louis XIV's program to promote the settlement of his colony in Canada. Some 737 of these women married and the resultant population explosion gave rise to the success of the colony. Most of the millions of people of French Canadian descent today, both in Quebec and the rest of Canada and the USA (and beyond!), are descendants of one or more of these courageous women of the 17th century.

Soldats du Carignan-Salières

The pleas of the colonists of New France for assistance in their struggle with the Iroquois 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 1200 soldiers and their officers arrived in Quebec, under the leadership of Lt. General Alexander de Prouville, Sieur de Tracy.

The series of forts established by the Regiment along the Richelieu River, 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 450 of these troops remained in the colony, many of whom married the newly arrived Filles du Roi.

Most persons of French Canadian descent can claim one or more of these brave soldiers as ancestors. In addition to the list of soldiers and officers on the official "roll" of the Regiment, there were many others who participated in the successful campaign against the Iroquois, including many militiamen who resided in the colony but whose names were not recorded for posterity. We honor all these 17th century men who paved the way for growth and prosperity of New France.

To learn more about this program contact Sheila Morris at smorris52@aol.com. Volunteers are available to help with your research. The library also stores copies of the family trees of members who have been successful earning their pin. Other members have even found some of their missing ancestors in these trees. This has been a fun project and the pin is very attractive.

*Vermont French-Canadian
Genealogical Society*
P.O. Box 65128
Burlington, VT 05406-5128

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