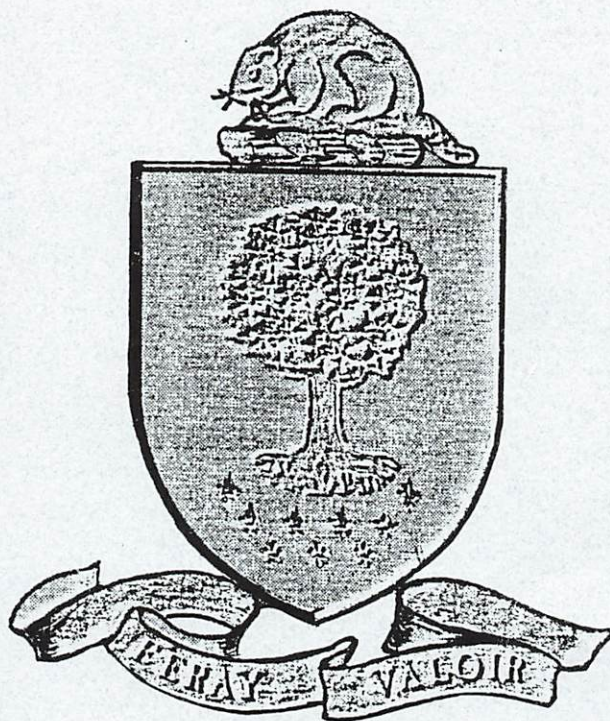


# LINKS

Vol. 1, No. 1

Fall, 1996



PROPERTY OF  
AMERICAN-CANADIAN  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Journal of the  
*Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical  
Society*

# LINKS

*Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society*

Volume 1, No. 1 (Fall, 1996)

## CONTENTS

The President's Letter .....	4
From the Editors .....	5

## FEATURES

Our Coat of Arms .....	6
<i>The Name Vermont</i> by J.-André Senécal .....	8

## DEPARTMENTS

<b>Green Mountain Lives</b>	
<i>Azarie Couillard Després</i> by Jean de Marigny .....	16

<b>New France in Vermont: Documents</b>	
Louis Franquet <i>Voyages</i> .....	18

<b>The Franco-Americans: Documents</b>	
<i>Almanach du Protecteur Canadien</i> (1870): "Vermont" .....	22

## Research-in-Progress Notes

Where in Acadia? by Paul Landry .....	28
Vallière, Valier, Valyear... by George Myers .....	30

Queries by Leo Fleury .....	32
-----------------------------	----

Book Reviews .....	34
--------------------	----

Elizabeth Bentley. *The Genealogist's Address Book*. 3rd ed.  
by Nancy Dusso

Denis Beauregard. *Bibliographie des ouvrages généalogiques sur les Québécois:  
hors Québec. I: Nouvelle-Angleterre*  
by Kenneth Leblanc

Recent Titles .....	36
---------------------	----

Members (1996 Membership) .....	40
---------------------------------	----

## **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 hold its bi-monthly meetings (first and third Tuesdays) at the Society's library located at St. Joseph School, 20 Allen Street, Burlington.

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 ethics, and payment of annual dues.

Library Hours	First and third Tuesdays of the month, 7-9 p.m.
Web Page	<a href="http://members.aol.com/vtfcgs/genealogy/index.html">HTTP://MEMBERS.AOL.COM/VTFCGS/GENEAOLOGY/INDEX.HTML</a>

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## **LINKS**

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

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## ***THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER***

I am writing this letter in lieu of an annual President's Report for the simple reason that we are not yet one year old but we have reached the end of our fiscal year. (In accordance with our by-laws we started a new fiscal year on 1 November 1996).

Our Society saw the light of day last March when a group of 15 researchers decided that it was better to band together to pursue their genealogical studies than to stand apart as individuals. The basic need that brought us together was the lack of a local genealogical library where we could conveniently pursue research, specifically on our rich French-Canadian heritage. We all had private collections of repertoires and histories but they were limited to what we individually could afford. Oh yes, there are several genealogical libraries like those of Montreal, Plattsburgh (Keeseville), New York; Manchester, New Hampshire; and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; but those that are quite close are somewhat limited in scope and those farther away require an overnight stay in order to accomplish much work.

Thus, the first objective of our society is to establish a genealogical library of sufficient size as to permit our members to do most of their research right here in Burlington. We announced our establishment as a society and received an immediate offer of long-term assistance from the American-French Genealogical Society located in Rhode Island, which we accepted gratefully. AFGS donated one copy of each of their published repertoires along with other surplus documentation—more than 50 volumes in all! The American-Canadian Genealogical Society in Manchester, New Hampshire, generously donated 24 repertoires that they have published. Other donations have been received from the Northern New York Genealogical Society in Plattsburgh and from the Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de généalogie in Ottawa.

We also received generous donations from individual contributors: Robert Descouteau of the ACGS in Manchester; Armand and Mary Letourneau of the AFGS in Pawtucket who did not have enough room for their collection in their new Florida home. Members of our own society are donating microfiches to our growing collection and we are purchasing more microfiches. All in all, our library is growing faster than we originally planned but that is a problem we can live with!

Our paid membership is growing. From the initial mass that represents the founding members of VT FCGS, our membership has swelled steadily as the word gets around that we exist. Membership as of 1 October stood at 51 paid members.

The success of VT FCGS to date is due to the hard work and sustained efforts of all the staff members who have worked very hard to bring it about. One basic premise of the founders was to spread the work so no one would be overworked and everyone would enjoy their individual projects as well as helping others.

Thank you all for your efforts in making VT FCGS a success and may the coming year be even more successful!

Paul R. Landry, President

## FROM THE EDITORS

### *Last but not the least*

The American-Canadian Genealogical Society of Manchester, the first Franco-American genealogical society is busy preparing for its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration. During that quarter of a century other groups organized: the American-French Genealogical Society of Pawtucket, Rhode Island; the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Hartford, Connecticut; the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society of Plattsburgh, etc. With groups forming in Maine and Massachusetts, Vermont became the last frontier. But not for long. This spring the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society came into being and already we are bursting at the seams. The Board of Directors was so buoyed by our early success that it decided to proceed with the publication of a journal. Many members have contributed to the launching of *Links* and we take this opportunity to thank them all.

### *Forging strong links*

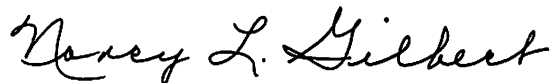
In giving us the mandate to establish a journal, the Board of Directors stressed the goal of bringing people together. *Links* seeks to promote communication among members and with other genealogical groups. To forge strong links we plan to work hard at developing ways to communicate with one another: formally, through interesting feature articles that translate completed research; informally through the query column, notices of meetings and family reunions, the posting of recent titles, letters to the editor, and notes from our members on research in progress.

### *We need your help*

To assist us in our task we very much need your opinions and contributions. We want to stress the informality of *Links* as a medium to establish friendships, to get recognition for your research, and to keep abreast of what's going on nationwide and in Québec, Acadia and the rest of Canada. Above all, we want *Links* to reflect your interests and to promote your work. Do you have family history data to swap? Interesting yarns about life in Vermont in 1930 or in Rhode Island in 1940? Let us hear from you! We want to serve you in as helpful a manner as possible but we can do that only if you answer our call for help and sharing. Do send us articles, research in progress, documents, memories. We will be glad to help you with the editing process. Comments and suggestions will always be welcome.



J.-André Senécal, Editor



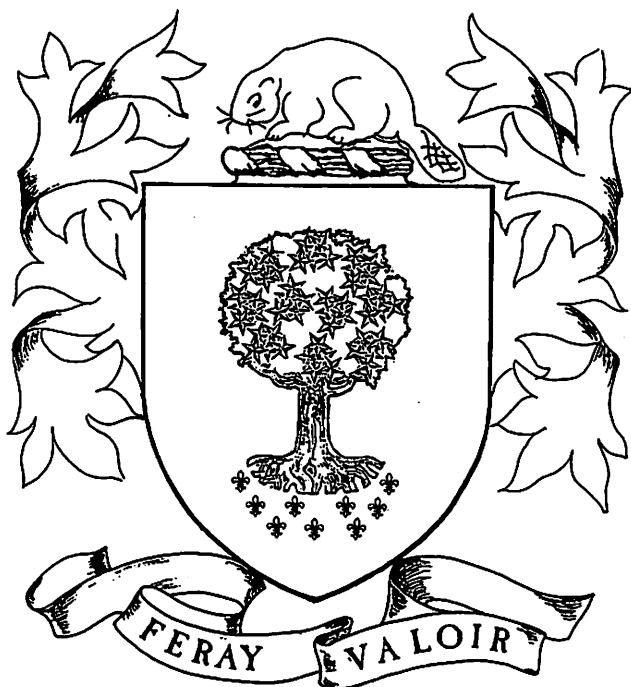
Nancy L. Gilbert, Managing Editor



## OUR COAT OF ARMS

### *The shield*

An azure (blue) field charged with an eradicated oak proper (displaying its roots and depicted with its natural colors), fructed with ten clusters of *quinte-estoiles-or* (bearing ten clusters of five golden stars), growing from a ground of *fleur-de-lis -or* (gold).



The blue field stands for the land of Québec and Acadia, the origin of the Franco-Americans. The oak symbolizes the science of genealogy and the living continuity of the family. Illustrators often use the oak as a graphic device when they lay out a family tree. This particular species stands for majesty, long life, and endurance against adversities, all common Franco-American attributes. The oak is fructed, it displays its fruits. For our purpose, we have lent the noble tree ten clusters of five stars; fifty in all. The symbolism is evident. The fifty stars refer to the present, to our taking root and flowering in all the states of our great country. In the society's depiction of the oak, the tree is shown eradicated, that is, with its roots exposed. We use this device of the bared roots to link the fleurs de lis with the symbolism of the tree and to underline the importance and the continuity of one's ancestry. The roots are imbedded in a field of fleurs-de-lis, the symbol par excellence of France, of Québec, and Acadia. Before all, the *fleurdelysée* field stands for the period of New France, when most of our ancestors made the long crossing to the New World and settled along the Saint Lawrence Valley and the coast of Acadia.

### *The crest*

A beaver.

The beaver reminds us of our Canadian origins. It stresses not only that the word *Canada* was once reserved for the Saint Lawrence lowlands, but that our ancestors staked the entire continent in search of this animal's pelt. It also reminds us that when the basic institutions of the Franco-American community were set up in Vermont, the beaver was a rallying symbol used by the Catholic Church, the various Sociétés Saint Jean Baptiste and other fraternal associations of the nineteenth century. One finds the beaver on the masthead of the *Protecteur Canadien*, the Franco-American newspaper published in St. Albans, Vermont, in 1869-1871. The same symbol decorates the founding documents of the Sociétés Saint-Jean Baptiste of Winooski and Burlington, and the Cercle Champlain of Winooski. In the church of Saint Joseph in Burlington, one can admire a sumptuous carving of a *castor* sculpted in the ceiling of the narthex.

### *The wreath*

The wreath alternates *or* (gold) with *purpure* (purple).

Originally, the wreath was a band of twisted material worn about a medieval helmet. In heraldry, the wreath is depicted, according to all conventions, as having six visible twists of alternate tinctures (colors), the tincture on the *dexter* (the right) always being of a metal: *or* (gold) or *argent* (silver).

### *The mantling*

The mantling is displayed in *gules* (red) with a *purpure* (purple) lining.

The mantling was originally a protective cloth affixed to the helmet. It probably refers to the knight's costume during the crusades when a piece of cloth was worn over the helmet to shield it from the sun's heat. In the society's coat of arms, the mantling is seen as a highly stylized decoration flowing beneath the wreath (in the absence of a helmet). The red of the mantle stands for the heroism of our people, of the thousands who gave their blood for the United States in the Civil War, in the "War to End All Wars," in the war against Japan and Germany, in the Korean Conflict, and in Indochina. It also stands for the thousands: men, women, and children (some as young as eight years of age), who gave their lives, their limbs, their health in the mills. The lining of the mantle is purple, the color of majesty. It consecrates and commemorates the silent deeds of our quiet presence.

### *The motto scroll*

To remain authentic and lend our coat of arms all the authority of tradition, we chose to state the motto in French and to write our inspirational statement as medieval scribes would have: *Feray valoir* ("I will give it meaning and worth"). This phrase is almost as old as the science of heraldry. In modern French, one would add the pronoun "Je" and would write the future of intention and dedication as "ferai": "Je ferai valoir."





## THE NAME VERMONT

Joseph-André Senécal

The first documented use of the word *Vermont* is dated April 11, 1777. On that day, in Philadelphia, Thomas Young addressed a broadside "To the Inhabitants of Vermont, a Free and Independent State."<sup>1</sup> All evidence points to Young as the originator of the word *Vermont*, a translation of the English *Green Mountains*.<sup>2</sup> Young's purpose was probably to honor, in a thinly disguised manner, the bombastic Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys.

Almost all modern historians have accepted the comments of early authorities who associated the word *Vermont* with France's colonial presence in the Champlain Valley. One of the earliest texts to make the association is Zadock Thompson's *History of Vermont* (1842). Thompson comments that the name "Verd Mont" had been applied long before the claimed christening of the state as "Verd Mont" by Reverend Hugh Peters in 1763.<sup>3</sup> One will remember that the earliest European visitor to the state was Samuel de Champlain, who named the lake after himself (1609). He was followed by numerous missionaries, traders, settlers and soldiers who identified rivers and other physical features of the Champlain watershed. Among the many such christenings, let us mention the original European appropriation of what is now Lake George (*Lac Saint-Sacrement*) by the missionary Isaac Jogues in 1645. Pierre Lamotte de Saint-Paul was the first to erect a fort in Vermont, on the island which still bears his name. The French left many traces of their presence in the toponymy of Vermont but *Vermont* is simply not one of them.<sup>4</sup>

The word *Vermont* is not in any historical way connected with the French

presence in the Green Mountain State before 1760. No document (map, travel journal, official correspondence) from the period refers to the Green Mountains or the region as *Vermont* (or *Vertmont*, *Vertsmonts*, *les Monts Verts*, *Verdmont*), or alternate meanings such as *Versmont* (i.e., *vers les monts*: towards the mountains).<sup>5</sup>

The evidence from the days of New France (or rather the lack of it) suggests that *Green Mountains* is not a translation of *Vermont* but rather that it is the French word which is a translation. Where did the original name of *Green Mountains* come from? The dating of the earliest mention of these words might provide some hints. To help us in this endeavor we can summon three types of evidence: the earliest appearance of the words *Green Mountains* on a map; the earliest references to the words in written documents; contemporary (1749-1770)<sup>6</sup> allusions to an oral tradition. An inventory of early cartography (1749-1778), from the earliest map showing English settlements in what is now southern Vermont to the first map displaying the words "State of Vermont,"<sup>7</sup> reveals that the very first map showing "Green Mountains" dates from 1778. The first edition of Bernard Romans' *A Chorographical Map of the Northern Department of North-America* [...] clearly delineates a mountain range with hachures and labels its southern end (diagonally, from Wallingford to Bennington) as the "Green Mountains."<sup>8</sup> The designation "State of Vermont" also appears for the first time on Romans' 1778 map (along with a partisan text on behalf of the Lone Republic which salutes its inhabitants as rightful owners "by the triple title of honest purchase, of industry in settling, and now, lately, that of conquest").<sup>9</sup> The 1779 edition of Claude

Joseph Sauthier's *A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York* [...] is the first one to extend the label "Green Mountains" to the entire north-south spine of the range, from Canada to Massachusetts.<sup>10</sup> It is significant that earlier maps by Sauthier (1776, 1777, 1778) bear no label for the mountain range.<sup>11</sup> Equally eloquent is the fact that prior to 1780, no map based on the surveys or compilations of Samuel Blanchard and Joseph Langdon, Thomas Jefferys, J. Green, William Brasier or John Montresor identifies mountain ranges in the state or include the labels "Vermont" or "Green Mountains."<sup>12</sup> As with French cartographic documents from the times of New France, maps from the British Regime identify few physiographic features.<sup>13</sup> With rare exceptions, only Lake Champlain and major waterways such as the Winooski or the Otter Rivers are labeled. The earliest identification of mountains (1677) in the area designates the White "Hills" of northern New Hampshire.<sup>14</sup> For Vermont, the first mountainous features to be graced with a name are the Halfway Hill in the township of Killington (1755) and Mount Ascutney (1774).<sup>15</sup> If all this information is the final evidence, then the first cartographic record of *Green Mountains* postdates the first written documentation by six years.

The available written evidence reveals that the earliest mentions of the Green Mountains are associated with the appearance of the Green Mountain Boys in the summer of 1772. In a text published in the *Connecticut Courant*, "An Encomium on his Excellency Governor Tryon and his Majesty's Honourable Council of the Province of New York," a text presumed to have been written by Ethan Allen, one reads the earliest known reference to the Green Mountains: "[...] and Capt. Warner's Company of Green Mountain Boys under arms, fired three vollies of small arms, in concert and aid of the glory."<sup>16</sup> The term

"Green Mountain Boys" was brand-new in August 1772. In the summer of 1770, after the June 28 rebuff of the New Hampshire grantees by the Court of Albany County, Ethan Allen and others began to act as bands of armed men.<sup>17</sup> As late as the summer of 1771 these various roving gangs of vigilantes were identifying themselves as "New Hampshire Men." It is only in the spring of 1772 that the most violent elements of resistance began to call themselves Green Mountain Boys. As rumors circulated that Governor Tryon of New York was marching toward Bennington with troops, the committees of safety in and around Bennington began to collaborate more closely and more openly with the most aggressive agents associated with Seth Warner, Ethan Allen, Remember Baker and others. These elements were now calling themselves Green Mountain Boys. In June, news of the Governor arrived, not in the form of an invading army, but in the guise of a conciliatory letter. It is to that development and the rejoicing which it unleashed in Bennington that we owe the encomium (an expression of enthusiastic praise) published in the *Hartford Courant*. We must assume that the term *Green Mountains* predates the rise of the Green Mountain Boys. But by how many years? If one remembers that in 1760, English settlers in Vermont numbered no more than 300, it is unlikely that such a small, dispersed colony had already appropriated its physiography to the degree of identifying and naming the Vermont section of Appalachia or, for that matter, any mountain range. If the designation Green Mountains originated in the 1760s, it must have taken some time to impose itself. Therefore it is likely that the term *Green Mountains* became common a few years before the Green Mountain Boys began to create their mythology, that is, in the late 1760s. A potent argument: no written

mention of the Green Mountains can be found before 1772 in the hundreds of documents which have come down to us. The two words simply do not appear in the landgrants of New Hampshire or New York, nor in any official correspondence dealing with the New York/New Hampshire controversy.<sup>18</sup>

Oral tradition from the earliest days of English settlement could help us in tracing the origin of *Green Mountains* or in refining the date of its earliest use. That testimony would have come down to us in written form and would be subject to great caution. Such evidence is most rare. Late (in 1793) we find the following startling lesson of geography from Ira Allen: "The Green Mountains begin in Canada near the Bay of Chaleur, and one branch runs through Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and ends near New Haven."<sup>19</sup> We can uncover no evidence to buttress Allen's appellation nor does the toponymy of Connecticut or western Massachusetts (at least the written evidence, ancient and contemporary) suggests a basis for such a mental geography. The work of Arthur Hughes lists several Green Mountain and Green Hill, most associated with landmarks in northwestern Connecticut where the Allens and many of the earliest settlers of southern Vermont grew up.<sup>20</sup> However, none of these appellations refers to a mountain range or smaller features which would extend past the confines of one locality. No mountain range in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ever bore the name Green Mountains.<sup>21</sup> At best the comment of Ira Allen suggests that settlers from Connecticut imported the term *Green Mountains* and that they were aware of a north/south mountain range.<sup>22</sup> It does not allow us to refine the date or the circumstances of the christening of the Green Mountains.

Based on a review of the available evidence we can advance with some degree of confidence that the word *Vermont* is indeed a translation of Green Mountains, and that most likely it comes from the fertile mind of Thomas Young, a self-made scholar who probably knew some French.<sup>23</sup> The ultimate question might be why did Young write *Vermont* rather than *Montagnes Vertes* or *Vertsmonts*? In other words: Is *Vermont* good French? The answer is yes. Archaic but excellent French. In the language of France as in English, two words compete to designate mountains: *mont* and *montagne* (mount and mountain). The words come from the Latin *mons/montis* and *montanea*. In French *mont* is much older than *montagne*. The word is documented as early as 1080 and figures prominently in the epic *Song of Roland*: "Roland reguardet es munz e es lariz" (Roland scans the mountains and the hills). However, by the 1700s, *mont* had clearly lost out to *montagne*. This has remained true to this day. Except for writing poetry and geographic naming (such as Outremont) we seldom call upon *mont* in modern French. Even in 1777, *mont* was archaic. However, its use in place naming was well established and carried an aura of antiquity.

Grammatically, the word order (adjective + noun: *vert* + *mont*) and the fusion of the adjective and the noun are perfectly correct. In modern French, one would say in a normal enunciation: *les monts verts*. However the creation of Young is probably not inspired by modern French, even the modern French of 1777. Above all, grammatically speaking, it is not part of a sentence. The word answers the special rules of geographical naming.<sup>24</sup> In the creation of place names one often finds the adjective before the noun and the adjective fused to the noun. For examples: Beaumont, Belmont or,

more to the point, Rougemont. In some cases, one or more letters (such as the final consonant) may disappear. The spelling *ver* for *vert* is well documented. Dauzat verifies a Verfeil (for Verte Feuille); also Verdaches, Verdon, Verdets.<sup>25</sup> In the mountainous regions of Alsace, one will even discover a *Vermont*. However, etymologically speaking, the *Vermont* of Eastern France does not come from *Vert Mont* but from *Louver Mont* (Wolf Mountain).

Vermont was almost named New Connecticut. Instead, like Maine, the Green Mountain State bears a decidedly Gallic name—not to underline the French presence in those parts once claimed by Louis XIV or

#### Notes

1. The text is reproduced, with a brief introduction from Marilyn S. Blackwell, in *A More Perfect Union, Vermont Becomes a State*, Michael Sherman, ed. (Montpelier: Vermont Historical Society, 1991): 186-191. The only extant copy of the broadside is housed in the municipal library of Providence, Rhode Island.

2. See in particular Thomas Chittenden, Ethan Allen, and Joseph Fay's petition to the General Assembly, "For a Grant of Land to the Family of One of the Founders of the State," dated 20 October 1786, in *State Papers of Vermont*, 8, *General Petitions 1778-1787*, (Montpelier: Office of the Secretary of State, 1952): 271-273, requesting a land grant for the widow of Young. The petitioners refer to Young as a "worthy friend [...] to whom we stand indebted for the very name of (Vermont)." The petition was denied. The document is quoted on the back-cover of *Vermont History*, 23: 4 (October 1955). See also Ira Allen, *The Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont, One of the United States of America* (London: J. W. Myers, 1798): 86: "This name [Vermont] was given to the district of the New Hampshire Grants, as an emblematical one, from the French Verd-mont, Green Mountains, to perpetuate the name of the Green Mountain Boys, by Dr. Thomas Young, of Philadelphia."

3. See Zadock Thompson, *History of Vermont* (Burlington: s. ed., 1842): 8. Much earlier, in 1798, Ira Allen had observed that the state had "obtained its name from the French word Verdmont." See *The Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont, One of the United States of America* (London: J. W. Myers, 1798): 259. Soon afterwards, several sources echoed the testimony of Allen. For example a London geography book dating from 1808 explains that "the people had for a long time no other name than Green Mountain Boys, which they Gallicised into Verdmont, and afterwards corrupted into the easier pronunciation of Vermont." [Quoted in "Description of Vermont," *The Burlington Free Press* (August 4, 1859): [2]. (We thank our colleague, Susan Whitebook for bringing this last item to our attention).] A final example: Hall's *Outlines of the Geography, Natural and Civil History of Vermont* (Montpelier: C. W. Willard, 1864): 14, maintains that "the name Verd Mont was applied by those who early visited it."

The most outrageous exposition of the French colonial origin of the word Vermont was no doubt supplied by one Alexander B. R. Drysdale in his fatuous *Bennington's Book, Being The Complete Chronicle of a New England Village with Various Digressions and Dissertations on Life Which Should Prove of Great Benefit to All Men* (Troy: Troy Times Art Press, 1927). Drysdale not only attributes the region's name to

XV but because English minds in their appropriation of the world (at least the Atlantic World) sometimes resorted to historical antecedents stamped with the fleur-de-lys. In the case of Maine, no one has been able to explain why the region bears the name of a French province.<sup>26</sup> Likewise, who can explain why Green Mountains was translated into Vermont? Because of the francophilia of Young or Ethan Allen? For whatever reason. It matters little to us Franco-Vermonters. It is enough that the quirks of history announced our coming to this state and the significant contribution which we have made to its welfare and progress.



the French but identifies one Napoleon Grandison (Pierre Radisson?) as the originator of "Vert-terre," later amended by Samuel de Champlain to "Vermont." Drysdale's piece combines the racist views of the eugenic elite of Vermont in mid-century with the type of condescending humor which one can still find in certain strata of the state's genteel intelligentsia. Referring to his Napoleon Grandison as "Polie," Drysdale delights his audience with considerations such as these: "The woods in Polie's case had of course been there longer than he had but he had never noticed them before and began to examine them with interest, and, therefore, in the natural course of events and reasoning realized that they were green. At this startling registry in his none too active cerebellum he exclaimed as any Frenchman would upon seeing green, 'Vert.' Ever after he referred to that section of the wilderness which is our state as 'Vert-terre,' or Greenland, and by that name it was referred to by a majority of the population of Quebec" (p. 20). Much later, according to Drysdale, Champlain "a debonair French noble, roue, egotist" came to Quebec and hired Grandison who led him to Lake Champlain. After naming the lake after himself, "the Marquis of Champlain became aware that there were mountains around him and mumbled to himself in French, 'monts.' Then realizing, as Polie had done several years before, that they were green, he exclaimed aloud 'Vermont,' and the entire party were amazed and repeated after him, 'Vermont' (p. 20)." Given the mendacious propensity of the Reverend Hugh Peters, one should reject the claim, made much after 1777, that, in an elaborate ceremony which would have been performed on Mount Pisgah (Killington) in 1763, he christened the state "Verd-Mont." See H. N. Nicholas Muller, "The Name of Vermont: An Afterword," *Vermont History*, 41: 1 (Winter 1973): 80-81.

4. For more details on the actors from the French Regime and their role in the exploration, naming and early settlement of Vermont see Guy Omeron Coolidge, *The French Occupation of the Champlain Valley from 1609 to 1759* (Montpelier: Vermont Historical Society, 1938), (Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society, new series, vol. 6, no. 3). A second edition is available: (Mamaroneck: Harbor Hill Books, 1989).

5. The word *Vermont* or other renderings do not appear in the official correspondence between the intendant or the governor of New France and the colonial authorities in Versailles and elsewhere in France. For a calendar of those documents see the appropriate annual *Report of the Public Archives of Canada*: France, Archives des colonies, Série B: Lettres envoyées [Orders of the King and dispatches] in *Supplément 1899*: 245-548; 1904, Appendix K: 1-312; and 1905, vol. 1, part 6: 1-446. Also, Série C<sup>11</sup>A: Correspondance générale, Canada [General Correspondence, Canada] in 1885: xxix-lxxix; 1886: xxxix-cl; and 1887: cxi-cxxxix. Other allusions to the area which is now Vermont can be found in Série C<sup>11</sup>E: Des limites et des postes [North America-New France, Boundary Regulations], in 1887: cclxiii-cclxxxii; in Série D<sup>2</sup>C: Troupes des colonies [Colonies: Civil and Military Officers] in 1905, vol. 1, part 6, pp. 508-516; Série F<sup>3</sup>: in Collection Moreau de Saint-Méry, in *Supplément 1899*: 9-191 and 1905, vol. 1, part 6: 447-507; in Dépôt des fortifications des colonies, in 1905, vol 1, part 3: 1-44. Consult also the *Ordonnances, commissions, etc., etc., des gouverneurs et intendants de la Nouvelle France, 1639-1706* (Beauceville: L'Éclaireur, 1924) and *Inventaire des ordonnances des intendants de la Nouvelle-France (1705-1760) conservées aux Archives provinciales de Québec* (Beauceville: L'Éclaireur, 1919); the *Inventaire des procès-verbaux des grands voyers conservés aux Archives de la Province de Québec* (Beauceville: L'Éclaireur, 1923); the *Inventaire des concessions en fief et seigneuries, foies et hommages et aveux et dénombremens conservés aux Archives de la Province de Québec* (Beauceville: L'Éclaireur, 1927-1929); and the De Léry papers, *Inventaire des papiers de Léry conservés aux Archives de la Province de Québec* (Québec: s.n., 1939-1940). The word is not to be found in the *Voyages* of Champlain, the documentation of the presence of the Carignan-Salières Regiment in the Richelieu-Champlain area (notably the *Livre de raison de François de Tapie de Monteil, capitaine au régiment de Poitou*; the *Vers burlesques sur le voyage de Monsieur de Courcelles* [...]; the *Mémoire de M. De Salières des choses qui se sont passées en Canada, les plus considérables depuis qu'il est arrivé, 1666*; and Dollier de Casson's *Histoire de Montréal*), and various journals and reports of military officers from the Seven Years War such as the journal of Louis Antoine de Bougainville published in translation as *Adventure in the Wilderness*. The word is also absent from the

Jesuits' *Relations*, their journals, and other documents which mention the Champlain Valley or the rest of the state, notably the *Voyages* of Louis Franquet and the various papers of de Léry, the King's Engineer in New France.

6. The first English settlement in Vermont dates from 1724 (Fort Dummer near present day Brattleboro). However historians note no significant occupation until 1749 when Governor Wenworth made his first grant (Bennington).

7. The first map to show English settlements in present-day Vermont is a plan of Williamstown and Adams, Massachusetts, along with several townships in Vermont (Bennington, Earlington, Glastonbury, Pownal, Sanford, Shaftsbury, Starton, Sunderland and Woodford). The plan was drawn by Nathaniel Dwight in November 1749.

8. *A Chorographical Map of the Northern Department of North America, Drawn From the Latest And Most Accurate Observations* (New Haven: circa 1778). A Dutch edition, almost an exact facsimile of the 1778 original, appeared in 1780 (Amsterdam: Mortier, & Covens junior).

9. The inset "The Townships, or Grants East of Lake Champlain [...]" appears in the upper left-hand corner of the map.

10. *A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York in North America, Divided Into Counties, Manors, Patents and Townships [...]* (London: William Faden, 1779). The range is labeled twice. The most southerly notation follows the spine of a clearly delineated mountain range up to the township of Ludlow. The second label (in bigger type but otherwise identical), can be seen more to the west. The lettering stretches from Rutland to the Winooski River ("Onion R.").

11. "A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York, Divided Into Counties, Manors, Patents and Townships," in Thomas Jefferys, *The American Atlas* (London: R. Sayer & J. Bennet, 1776). "A Topographical Map of Hudson's River, With Channels, Depth of Water, Rocks, Shoals, & c. And the Country Adjacent, From Sandy Hook, New York and Bay of Fort Edward, Also the Communication With Canada by Lake George And Lake Champlain as High as Fort Chambly on Sorel River," in William Faden, *The North American Atlas* (London: 1776). *A Map of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, With a Part of Pennsylvania And the Province of Quebec From the Topographical Observations of C.J. Sauthier* (Augsburg: Mathew Albert Lotter, 1777). *Mappa Geographica provinciae novae eboraci ab Anglis New York dictae ex ampliori delineatione ad exactus dimensiones concinnata in arctius spatium redacta cura Claudie Josephi Sauthier cui accedit Nova Jersey ex topographicis observationibus* (Nuremberg: Homann, 1778).

12. Samuel Langdon, *An Accurate Map of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire* (London: 1756). Joseph Blanchard and Samuel Langdon, *An Accurate Map of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire in New England, Taken From Actual Surveys of All the Inhabited Parts, And From The Best Information of What Is Uninhabited, Together With The Adjacent Countries Which Exhibits The Theater of This War in That Part of the World* ([London]: 1761). J. Green. "A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England Containing the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire With the Colonies of Conecticut [sic] and Rhode Island" [London: 1755], in R. Sayer and T. Jefferys, *A General Topography of North America And the West Indies*. (London: 1768). Captain Holland, "A Chorographical Map of the Country Between Albany, Oswego, Fort Frontenac And Les Trois Rivières Exhibiting All the Grants Made by the French Governors on Lake Champlain and Between that Lake and Montreal" [London: 1775], in T. Jefferys, *The American atlas* (London: R. Sayer & J. Bennet, 1775). John Montresor. "A Map of the Province of New York with Part of Pensilvania [sic] and New England From an Actual Survey by Capt. Montresor" [London:

1775], in William Faden, *The North American Atlas* (London: A. Drury, 1777). William Brassier. "A Survey of Lake Champlain Including Lake George, Crown Point And St. John" [London 1762], in T. Jefferys, *The American Atlas* (London: R. Sayer & J. Bennet, 1776). For other maps published before 1778 see David Allan Cobb, "Vermont Maps Prior to 1900: an annotated cartobibliography, *Vermont History*, 39: 3-4 (Summer and Fall, 1971); *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress* (Washington: The Library, 1909- ); and David C. Jolly, *Maps of America in Periodicals Before 1800* (Brookline, Massachusetts: David C. Jolly, 1989).

13. French maps, especially after the survey of Jean-Eustache Lanoullier de Boisclerc in 1739 (See "Pointe à la Chevelure—1739," Archives nationales du Québec: B-950) and the 1752 map of Louis Franquet ("Carte du Lac Champlain depuis le fort de Chambly jusqu'à la chute des eaux du Lac St Sacrement"), also identify islands in Lake Champlain and peninsulae, labeled invariably as *Pointe à ...: Pointe à Baron, Pointe au Canot*, etc. Hills, when noted (this practice is quite rare) are labeled with the generic "Montagnes."

14. The map made to accompany William Hubbard's *A Narrative of the Troubles With the Indians in New England [...]*, "A Map of New England," (1677) is one of the earliest to note "White Hills" in New Hampshire. Because of an error in the first edition (Boston), that printing of the map is known as the "Wine Hills" edition. The second edition (London) carries the corrected "White Hills."

15. For the first mention of Halfway Hill, see J. Green, *A map of the most inhabited part of New England, containing the province of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, with the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island divided into counties and townships* (1755). It should be noted that Henry Popple's *A Map of the British Empire in America With the French and Spanish Settlements Adjacent Thereto* (1733) includes the label "Champlain Hills" written horizontally at approximately the latitude of the Winooski River. For Mount Ascutney, see Captain Holland's "A Chorographical Map of the Country Between Albany, Oswego, Fort Frontenac and Les Trois Rivières Exhibiting All the Grants Made by the French Governors on Lake Champlain and Between That Lake and Montreal" [London: 1775], in T. Jefferys *The American atlas* (London: R. Sayer & J. Bennet, 1775). The label reads "Ascutnea." One also notes a "Sawyer Mountain" straddling the townships of Fairlee and Thetford.

16. The text is quoted in Ethan Allen. *A Brief Narrative of the Proceedings of the Government of New York Relative to Their Obtaining the Jurisdiction of That Large District of Land, to the Westward from Connecticut River*. Hartford: Eben. Watson, 1774. We consulted a modern edition which will be found in *Ethan and Ira Allen: Collected Works*, J. Kevin Graffagnino, ed., vol. 1 (Benson: Chalidze Publications, 1992): 36-37.

17. The best contemporary (1996) account of the emergence of the Green Mountain Boys can be found in Robert E. Shalhope, *Bennington and the Green Mountain Boys. The Emergence of Liberal Democracy in Vermont, 1760-1850* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996): 52-97; and Charles A. Jellison, *Ethan Allen: Frontier Rebel* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1969). The introduction to J. Kevin Graffagnino edition of *Ethan and Ira Allen: Collected Work*, Vol. 1 (Benson (Vermont): Chalidze Publications, 1992): vii-xxii, will prove useful as will an older work which continues to be most informative: Walter Hill Crockett's three volume *Vermont: The Green Mountain State* (New York: Century History, 1921).

18. See in particular the Vol. 26 of the *State Papers of New Hampshire*, and Vol. VII of the *State Papers of Vermont: New York Land Patents, 1688-1786: Covering land Now Included in the State of Vermont [...]*. (Montpelier: Office of the Secretary of State, 1947). Many of the documents can be found in Vol. 4 of *The Documentary History of the State of New York*, Edmund B. O'Callaghan, comp. (Albany: Weed, Parsons, 1851). See also Vol. 1 of *Collections of the Vermont Historical Society* (Montpelier: 1870); *Memoir of*

Colonel Seth Warner, Daniel Chipman, ed. (Middlebury: L. W. Clark, 1848); and *Vermont State Papers. Being a Collection of Records and Documents Connected with the Assumption and Establishment of Government by the People of Vermont* [...], William Slade, ed. (Middlebury: J.W. Copeland, 1823).

19. Ira Allen, *The Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont, One of the United States of America* (London: J. W. Myers, 1798): 2.

20. See Arthur Hughes. *Connecticut Place Names*. (Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society, 1976). Also: Edmund Burke Thompson. *Maps of Connecticut before the year 1800; a descriptive list*. (Windham (Connecticut): Hawthorn House, 1940).

21. See Charlotte Pease Davis, *Directory of Massachusetts Place Names: Current, Obsolete Counties, Cities, Towns, Sections or Villages, Early Names*, (Lexington: Bay State News, [c 1987]).

22. The mental concept of Appalachia as a physiographic mountain system stretching from Alabama to the Gaspé peninsula is relatively new (early 1900s) and has yet to impose itself universally. See David S. Walls, "On the Naming of Appalachia," in *An Appalachian Symposium: Essays Written in Honor of Cratis D. Williams*, J.W. Williamson, ed. (Boone, North Carolina: Appalachian State University Press, 1977): 56-76; and Karl B. Raitz and Richard Ulack, *Appalachia: A Regional Geography* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1984): 9-29.

23. In addition to French, contemporaries imply that Young could conduct scholarly work in Dutch, Latin and Greek. But this is by no means demonstrated or documented. See Renwick K. Caldwell. "The Man Who Named Vermont," *Vermont History*: 26: 4 (October 1958): 294-300.

24. For the grammar peculiar to place naming in France, one can consult Charles Rostaing, *Les noms de lieux*, 9th ed. rev. (Paris: Presses universitaires de France, 1980). Much foolishness (and embarrassing one at that) has been expounded on this subject by amateurs. See for example Joseph Palermo. "L'étymologie mythique du nom du Vermont," *Romance Notes*, XIII: 1 (Autumn 1971): 1-2. The article was translated by Maurice Kohler (then a Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Vermont) and published in *Vermont History*, 41: 1 (Winter 1973): 78-79, as "The Mythical Etymology of the Name of Vermont." H. N. Nicholas Muller very diplomatically (and charitably) commented on these fanciful varia. See "The Name of Vermont: An Afterword," *Vermont History*, 41: 1 (Winter 1973): 79-81.

25. See the letter "V" in Albert Dauzat, *Dictionnaire étymologique des noms de lieux en France*. 2<sup>e</sup> éd. revue et complétée par Charles Rostaing (Paris: Guenegaud, 1978). Also, Ernest Nègre, *Toponymie générale de la France* (Genève: Librairie Droz, 1990-1991), particularly vol. I: *Formations pré-celtiques, celtiques, romanes*, for place names formed from *veridis*.

26. See Benjamin and Barbara Shearer, *State Names, Seals, Flags and Symbols, A Historical Guide* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1994): 8, and *Illustrated Dictionary of Place Names. United States and Canada*, Kelsie B. Harder, ed. (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1976): 316.



## GREEN MOUNTAIN LIVES

*Azarie Couillard-Després*  
by François de Marigny

It is fitting that the initial installment of *Green Mountain Lives* should be devoted to Father Couillard-Després, the earliest Franco-American genealogist from Vermont and one of the trail blazers of Canadian genealogy. Azarie Couillard-Després was born on March 4 1876 in Saint Albans, Vermont, the son of François-Azarie Couillard-Després, farmer, and Valérie Larose-Chagnon. He traced his ancestry to one of the earliest settlers in New France, Louis Couillard, a family name associated with Louis Hébert, New France's first tiller of the soil. After completing his cursus of classical studies at the Seminary of Saint Hyacinthe, Father Couillard-Després prepared for the Catholic priesthood at the Grand Seminary of Montreal. By 1919, he had attained the enviable post of *curé* and in that function he served the towns of Frelighsburg, Saint Paul of Abbotsford and, finally, Sorel (parish of Notre-Dame). He was widely known for his erudite research on the first families of New France and the settlers of the Richelieu Valley. His work as a genealogist and an historian led to his membership in the Royal Society of Canada. He was also a member of the Société Historique de Montréal, the Société de Géographie de Québec (then the only French-speaking geographic society in North America) and the Historical Society of Canada. In 1925, he was able to consult important collections in the archives of Paris, Rome and London. He died in Sorel on December 8, 1939.

Under the pseudonym A.-C. de Lisbois he wrote *Autour de l'auberge* (1909), a tract, thinly disguised as fiction, against alcohol and the nefarious influence of saloons and inns. *Autour de l'auberge* was to be his

only venture into the field of propaganda fiction. Father Couillard Després' first and most ancient love was genealogy. When still a young boy, the historian-to-be received from the hands of his dying grandmother reams of ancient yellowed documents, the embryonic history in deeds, letters of appointments, and



other papers of the Couillard and the Després in New France and Acadia. Because he ministered in the Lower-Richelieu Valley, and because so many of his ancestors were connected with that area, the *abbé* wrote a history of Sorel and another work on Saint Ours, two municipalities which furnished thousands of immigrants to Vermont and the mills of New England. However, Father Couillard-Després was best known for his voluminous *Histoire des seigneurs de la Rivière du sud* and his ascerbic defense of one of his ancestors: the highly colorful Acadian figure Charles de Saint-Etienne de la Tour. In his *Histoire des seigneurs* [...], l'abbé Couillard-Després lent heroic roles to his

ancestors and their original fief of Beaumont. Through his history of the Rivière du sud area he was one of the first historians to document the large Acadian presence in Quebec. In relating how Pierre-Alexandre Robichaud and other Acadians sought refuge in the area of the Rivière du Sud, Couillard-Després documented how these victims of the *Grand Dérangement* implanted themselves in Montmagny and Cap-Saint-Ignace. In 1922 the Frenchmen Émile Lauvrière published his famous history of Acadia: *La tragédie d'un peuple*. In this melodramatic saga, Lauvrière painted Sainte-Étienne de La Tour as the darkest of opportunists. Father Couillard-Després was to spend the last years of his life refuting Lauvrière and the many who adopted

his interpretation of early Acadian history. His patient work in the archives of Canada and Europe were to translate into *Charles de Sainte-Étienne de La Tour, gouverneur, lieutenant-général en Acadie et son temps, 1593-1666*. The tale of Couillard-Després is fastidious and much too partisan to be cited by historians today but one must remember that it answered an author who was even more vehement and reckless with facts. Despite its shortcoming as a passionate defense, the work of the *abbé* contains a rich documentation and even today we can agree with the judgment of J. Bartlet Brebner who, in 1930, spoke of the most complete fresco, the most vivid tableaux ever to illustrate the heroic times of Acadia.

#### The works of Azarie Couillard-Després

\*: This volume is available from the Bailey/Howe Library at the University of Vermont.

\**La première famille française au Canada, ses alliés et ses descendants*. Montréal: Imprimerie de l'École catholique des sourds-muets, 1906. 363 p.

\**Histoire des seigneurs de la Rivière du Sud et de leurs alliés canadiens et acadiens*. Saint-Hyacinthe: Imprimerie de *La Tribune*, 1912. xvi, 401 p.

*Louis Hébert, le premier colon canadien et sa famille*. Bruges (Belgium): Desclée, de Brouwer, 1914.

\**Histoire de la seigneurie de Saint-Ours*. Montréal: Imprimerie de l'Institution des sourds-muets, 1915-1917. 2 vol.

\**La noblesse de France et du Canada*. Montréal: Le Pays Laurentien, 1916. 73 p.

\**Observations sur L'histoire de l'Acadie française de M. Moreau, Paris, 1873*. Montréal: s. éd., 1919. 149 p.

\**En marge de La tragédie d'un peuple*. Bruges (Belgium): Desclée, de Brouwer, 1925. x, 117 p.

\**Charles de Saint-Etienne de la Tour, gouverneur, lieutenant-général en Acadie, et son temps, 1593-1666*. Arthabaska: Imprimerie d'Arthabaska, 1930. 497 p.

## DOCUMENTS

### New France in Vermont

#### Louis Franquet. *Voyages*

The ancestors of the present-day Québécois and Franco-Vermonters were very much present in Vermont in the days of New France (1608-1760). One year after founding Quebec City (1608), Samuel de Champlain surveyed the lake region which now bears his name. Throughout the middle of the eighteen century, from the 1730s to the fall of Quebec, the French occupied the Champlain Valley. Starting in 1730 they built substantial fortifications at Pointe à la Chevelure (Chimney Point, Addison, Vermont, and Crown Point, New York) and, in the last days of New France, at Carillon (now Ticonderoga, New York). In the vicinity of Fort Saint Frédéric at Pointe à la Chevelure the French colonial government encouraged the establishment of a large civilian settlement. Fort St. Frédéric rose on the Crown Point Peninsula in New York State but the seigneurie of Hocquart, a civilian settlement, grew on the Vermont side of the Pointe à la Chevelure area. To be more precise, the settlers, civilians and retired soldiers and their families, were installed on both sides of Lake Champlain: on the King's domain, now in New York State, along the Crown Point Peninsula, between Saint Frederic and Carillon, and at the seigneurie of Hocquart (now Chimney Point in Addison, Vermont), the grant of the King's intendant, Gilles Hocquart. In its heyday, in the mid 1750s, at the start of the last chapter of the French and Indian War, the agglomeration of Hocquart counted approximately 30 houses, half of the non-military dwellings at Pointe à la Chevelure. The French also started settlements at Swanton and Alburg. We know very little about any of these nuclei of villages, particularly the demographic evolution of the Foucault seigneurie (Windmill Point, Alburg) and the seigneurie of Levasseur at Swanton (the seigneurie of Saint-Armand). The lack of reliable and complete documents from the period lends added importance to the travel journal of Louis Franquet which *Links* is publishing for the first time in English.

Franquet (1697-1768) was commissioned in the army of the King of France at the age of 12. By 1750, when he was dispatched to Canada to examine the defenses of the colony, he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. While chief-engineer for the city-fortress of Douai in Flanders, he was appointed chief-engineer for the fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island (then Isle Royale). His perceptive analysis of the needs for the defense of Louisbourg earned him the rank of lieutenant. In 1752 and 1753, at the request of the Louis XV, he toured the Canadian parts of New France, inspecting fortifications and other military constructions in Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Montreal, the Great Lakes area and the Richelieu-Lake Champlain salient. In addition to many maps and plans, some of which provide us with exceptional details of the Lake Champlain region, Franquet filed two reports which tell us more about the settlement at Hocquart and the region than other eyewitnesses (including the observations of Peter Kalm). F. J. Thorpe says of Franquet that he was "an astute observer not only of fortifications but also of economic conditions, natural resources, demography, and human character." In fact, Franquet was a stickler for details. In Louisbourg he actually had the number of cannon balls counted before filing his report. The Franquet manuscript is now part of the Archives of the Ministry of War in Paris. It was first copied for the Archives of Canada (then known as the Canadas) in 1854. The document was microfilmed and is available for consultation in that format in Ottawa (National Archives of Canada) and Quebec City (Archives nationales du Québec). Despite its ready availability in French (the text of the manuscript was published in 1889 and reproduced several times) the narrative of Franquet has never appeared in English. That omission may explain why no English-speaking historian of Vermont or New York State has ever cited the Franquet text.

*Links* and the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Vermont is proud to publish Franquet's *Voyage* in English for the first time. In doing so, we are not only reclaiming a lost heritage but contributing a documentation which underlines the importance of a French presence in Western Vermont before the arrival of English settlers after 1760. We plan to publish the full text in four installments, over a two-year period.

*Canada 1752. Voyage of Sieur Franquet to Three-Rivers, the Forges of the Saint Maurice River, Montreal, the Indian villages of Sault Saint Louis and Lac des Deux Montagnes [Kahnawake/Kanesatake], forts Saint Jean and Saint Frederic, the falls at Lake Saint Sacrement [Lake George], and two other Indian villages at St. Francois and Becancourt.*

Na.--C'est moins en vue de traduire ce voyage au public que j'écris, que pour me rappeler les objets que j'ai parcouru et me rendre compte du temps que j'ai employé dans cette partie de l'Amérique.

**Le 10 [août]**

Du fort St. Jean et de la route, le 10, 11, et 12 jusqu'au fort St. Frédéric.

La pointe du jour venue, nous nous levâmes afin d'être en état de partir de grand matin. Parcourus le fort tant en dehors qu'en dedans. On se saurait disconvenir qu'il ne soit d'une construction trop forte contre la mousqueterie, et trop faible contre du canon, et comme il n'est pas possible d'y en conduire qu'à grands frais et avec beaucoup de peine, on se contente de n'y proposer que quelques augmentations capables de le rendre à l'abri d'un coup de main. On estime que la rivière y est large de 120 toises.

Na.-Qu'en égard au peu de largeur de cette rivière il faudra faire de la rive de l'est un défriché vis à vis de ce fort, sans quoy, un sauvage y embusqué, empêcherait d'en sortir, et même d'en approcher sans courir les risques d'y être assassinés.

Après avoir remercié Mr. et Mde. d'Artigny de leur bonne réception, et pris congé d'eux, sortis du fort, salués des mêmes honneurs que j'y avais reçus en y entrant, et montés, entre 5 et 6 heures du matin sur un bateau de même figure, et même construction que celui qui m'a été fourni à Québec pour mon voyage. Il faisait un peu de vent du sud ouest, totalement contraire à la route à tenir, mais l'espérance de le voir tomber et l'envie d'aller de l'avant firent que nous nous embarquâmes sans hésiter.

Cottoyés la rive de l'ouest, j'aperçus les arbres *mâtachés*, et tout vis à vis la rivière de ce nom.

Note: It is not so much to relate this voyage to the public that I write, but to remember the sights that I saw and to account for the time that I spent in that part of America.

**10 [August]**

Fort Saint Jean and the itinerary of the 10th, 11th and 12th until Fort Saint Frederic.

At daybreak, we rose so as to be ready to push off in early morning. Appraised the fort inside and out. One would have to agree that it is well constructed to withstand musket fire but too flimsy to withstand canons. Since it would be impossible to bring canons here without incurring heavy expenses and much labor, the administration has been satisfied to propose a few improvements deemed sufficient to foil a daring attack. It is estimated that the river here measures 120 toises (approximately 770 feet) in width.

Note: Given the narrowness of this river [the Richelieu], it would be advisable to clear the land on the east bank across from the fort. Otherwise, a savage planted there in ambush would be able to stop troops from coming out and others from approaching at the risk of certain death.

After having thanked Mr. and Mrs. d'Artigny for their kind welcome and said my good-byes, I took my leave and was given the same honors as had been showed to my person when I arrived. Between 5 and 6 AM we boarded a bateau of the same profile and the same construction as the one which carried me from Québec to Montréal. There was a breeze coming from the southwest, completely contrary to the headway which we needed to make. Despite this, our anticipation of the breeze dying down and the urge to press forward spurred us to embark without hesitation.

We hugged the west bank and spotted the *mâtachés* [the spotted] trees and directly across [on the east bank], the river of the same name.

Na.—Cet endroit est nommé tel pour exprimer que dans un massacre qui s'y commit lors des premières guerres avec les sauvages, il y eut une si grande quantité de sang répandu, que les arbres en furent marqués.

Note. This place is so-called to evoke the massacre perpetrated here at the time of the first wars against the savages. So much blood was spilled that the trees were spotted with it.

De là, passés au petit détroit nommé tel, à cause que dans cet endroit la rivière y est étranglée.

From there we proceeded past the small narrow, so called because the river there is choked by the advancing land.

Repris plus avant les terres de l'ouest, passés devant le débouché de la rivière à Bleury, laissés sur la gauche les quatre petite isles, la rivière du sud, et mis à terre pour diner à pointe à Boileau située par le travers de la grande isle aux noix.

Continued further upstream skirting the western lands and sailed across the estuary of the Bleury River. We left in our wake on the leeward the four little islands, the du Sud River. [We] landed for lunch at Pointe à Boileau which is found diagonally across from the great Isle aux Noix.

Que jusque là les terres de l'ouest sont extrêmement basses et marécageuses

Up to there, the western lands are extremely low and marshy.

Que cette pointe à Boileau tire son nom d'un habitant qui y demeurerait avant la guerre.

The Pointe à Boileau is named after a settler who lived there before the war [1745].

Que la barque de 45 tonneaux que le Roy entretient au fort St. Jean, pour transporter les vivres et munitions au fort St. Frédéric, passe entre la terre de l'est et la dite isle aux Noix.

The 45 tonneaux [45 tons] bark which the King maintains at Fort Saint Jean and which transports supplies and munitions to Fort Saint Frederic sails between the eastern lands and the said Isle aux Noix.

Que le chenal y est balisé, et qu'on estime à 5 lieues depuis le fort St. Jean jusqu'à cet endroit.

The channel is marked and the distance from Fort Saint Jean to the island is estimated at 5 leagues [approximately 17.25 miles].

Après avoir dinés et rembarqués, passés par le travers du barachois de Boileau éloigné de la pointe de ce nom de 400 toises, y traversés la rivière et joins les terres de l'est par le chenal d'entre ses dernières îles, continuées ensuite à les longer; vus du même coté la nouvelle habitation de Mde. De Croisy, scituée dans l'isle Langevin et la grande aux Têtes, et de l'autre le débouché de la rivière à la Colle, passées dans le chenal d'entre les dites terres et les susdites isles aux Têtes. Apperçu encore à l'est l'ancienne habitation de la dite Dame, y saluées d'une vingtaine de coup de fusil que des sauvages assemblés, me tirèrent, et mis à terre un peu au dessous, près de l'habitation du nommé la Bonté.

After our lunch we boarded again and sailed through the lagoon of Boileau which is 400 toises [approximately 2,558 feet] from the point of the same name. At the Point, we crossed the river and rejoined the eastern lands through the channel running through these islands and continued upstream by hugging the eastern lands. On that side we saw the house of Madame de Croisy on Isle Langevin. We also saw the Isle aux Têtes [Heads Island] and on the other shore, the estuary of the Lacolle River. We followed the channel between those lands and the Isle aux Têtes. Eastward we saw the former house of the aforementioned lady. Indians assembled there saluted me with a 20 gun salvo. We put to shore a little below, at the house of a certain la Bonté.

Na.—Que la distance d'entre la grande isle aux Têtes et la petite de ce nom n'est que de 300 toises. On nomme telles ces isles à cause d'un massacre de 14 Agniers par des français qui exposèrent leurs têtes au bout de piques.

Note. The distance between the great Isle aux Têtes and the small one of the same name is only 300 toises [approximately 1,920 feet]. These islands are so named because of the massacre of 14 Iroquois by Frenchmen. Their heads were exposed at the end of pikes.

Et que pour reconnaître la politesse des sauvages, je leur fis délivrer en passant une bouteille d'eau de vie.

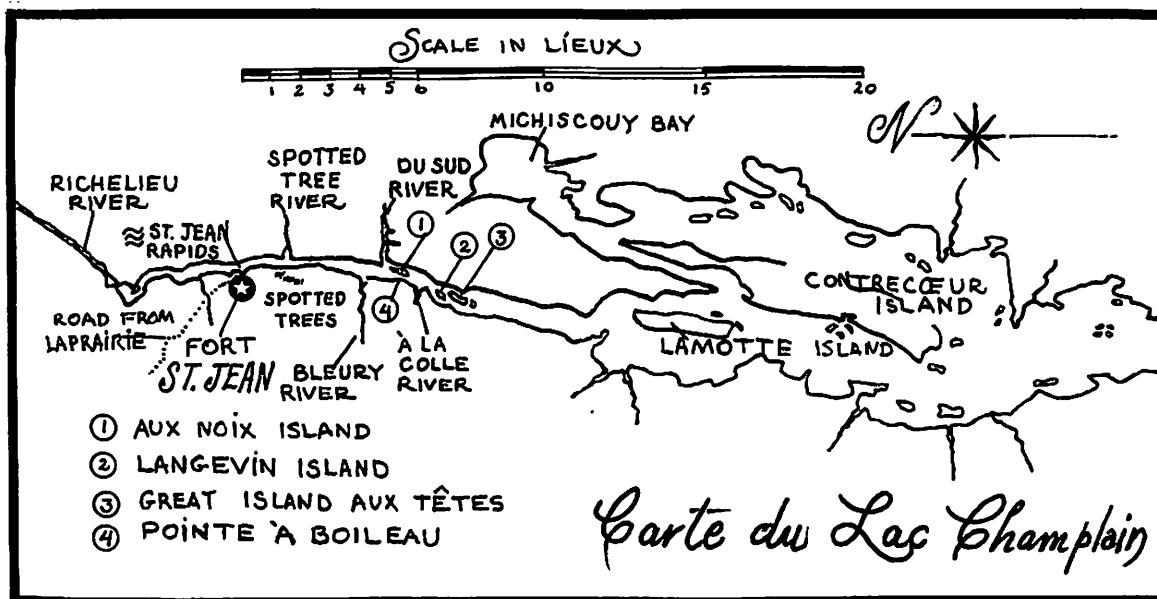
To acknowledge the polite salute of the savages, I sent them a bottle of spirits.

Arrivés chez le dit la Bonté, soupés et couchés dans une grande tente qu'on m'avait fourni à Montréal, essayés un orage des plus terribles toute la nuit accompagné de pluie abondante qui ne discontinua point, et de coups de tonnerre effrayants.

Having arrived at la Bonté's house, we supped and went to bed in a large tent that I had been given in Montréal. We experienced a terrible storm all night—unending, abundant rain and frightening thunder.

On estime 9 lieues du dit fort St Jean à l'habitation du dit la Bonté.

It is estimated that the distance between Fort Saint-Jean and the house of la Bonté is 9 lieues [approximately 31 miles].



The land contours of this map are copied from the Franquet map which is found with the *Voyage*: "Carte du Lac Champlain depuis le Fort de Chambly jusqu'à la chute des eaux du Lac St. Sacrement." The map is kept at the Bibliothèque de l'Inspection du Génie in Paris: Ms f° 210<sup>e</sup>, no. 6

## DOCUMENTS

### The Franco-Americans

#### *Almanach du Protecteur Canadien (1870)*

Several Franco-American directories were published during the nineteenth century. Some, such as Emile-H. Tardivel's *Le guide canadien-français de Manchester, N.H. pour 1894-95* provide a rich documentation for only one center of Franco-American life. Others, like Avilla Bourbonnière's *Le guide français de la Nouvelle-Angleterre* [...] (1887) were the precursors of the famous Bélanger *Guide officiel* which monitored Franco-American society from 1916 to 1946. Until now it was thought that Bourbonnière's *Guide* was the first directory to offer a Franco-American census of the entire country. A recent find leads us to update that information. The first directory published by Franco-Americans dates from 1870 (17 years before the compilation of Bourbonnière) and it was published right here in Vermont, in Saint Albans! Unknown to searchers, the directory lay in the holdings of the National Library of Canada in Ottawa and in the Bibliothèque du Séminaire in Quebec City. The little volume, titled *Almanach du Protecteur Canadien ou recueil de nouvelles, d'annonces et d'adresses, à l'usage des Canadiens et des Français dans les Etats-Unis et dans le Canada. Première année. 1870*, was "discovered" in 1995 by J.-André Senécal, with the help of Michel Brisbois, Director of the Rare Books Department of the National Library in Ottawa. After unearthing more than one hundred issues of the *Protecteur Canadien* of St. Albans (May 1868-September 1871), the first Franco-American newspaper published in New England, Senécal began to annotate the content of this important sheet. Early on, he found numerous remarks and letters to the editors referring to a *Directoire* and a census that was conducted among all Franco-American centers in the summer and early fall of 1869. Further research of library catalogues in North America revealed the listing of one publication matching the title described in the *Protecteur Canadien*. Professor Senécal immediately contacted Mr. Brisbois at the National Library of Canada who located the item and was kind enough to forward a photocopy. Subsequently, a second copy was located at the Bibliothèque du Séminaire de Québec (now part of the Musée de la Civilisation). Mention of a third copy identifies the Collection Lambert of the Association Canado-Américaine. However, this copy could not be located during a site visit in the spring of 1996.

The *Almanach* is a small volume (15 cm) of 247 pages. The first part contains the type of useful information associated with this sort of compendium: a calendar with secular and religious feasts, an historical digest of European, American and (primarily) Canadian history, a list of Catholic dioceses and a directory of government officials. One also finds morsels of common wisdom, encyclopedic facts, etc. There is even a bit of advice to women on the danger of provoking the rightful anger of their lord and master. For good measure, the editor (a priest) includes this useful prayer: "O mon Dieu, donnez-moi de la douceur pour ne pas réveiller les humeurs chagrines endormies à côté de moi. [...]" *Ô temps perdus* ...

The fascinating text in the *Almanach* starts on page 139, with the *Deuxième partie*. One uncovers a little more than 100 pages of statistics and names for all the states of New England, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, even the District of Columbia. The census takers offer an estimate of each center's Franco-American population as well as information on Roman Catholic implantations. For most communities this general information is followed by a list of individual residents, important



members of the community, or merchants and professional men who paid to have their name or business listed.

The first issue of *Le Protecteur Canadien* (The Canadian Guardian) appeared on May 10, 1868. The paper was to last until early October 1871 when a fire destroyed its printing office. Conventions of Franco-American fraternal orders and mutual societies had repeatedly called for the creation of such a newspaper in French. Returning home to St. Albans after the Troy (New York) Convention of 1868, Antoine Moussette, a drygood wholesaler, enticed his pastor to join him in founding a weekly for Franco-Americans. Thus it was that the *Protecteur Canadien* was launched. At first the two men were co-owners and Father Druon, Moussette's *curé*, wielded the pen more frequently than the itinerant merchant who could be relied on to sell subscriptions wherever his trade took him. Moussette traveled far and wide in his yearly rounds. He not only visited Franco-American centers in New England and New York, he also took the train to the mid-west. In 1869 Father Druon became the sole proprietor of the paper and Moussette's role became more distant as new contributors such as Father Paul Savoie and Rémy Tremblay filled the second page of *Le Protecteur*. Late in the life of the newspaper Frédéric Houde was briefly its editor.

The *Protecteur* was patterned closely on the major contemporary newspapers of French-Canada. Its news content was made up primarily of short takes which the editor culled from other papers and from telegraphic dispatches. Featured news filled up far more space (up to thirty column inches). Such treatment was reserved for major religious developments (the First Vatican Council and the invasion of the Papal States by Garibaldi in 1869-1870), the Franco-Prussian War and its immediate aftermath (1870-1871) and rare American events (elections) or national development in Canada (the Northwest Rebellion). For treatment of news which it considered major, the editor would resort to articles published by major newspapers in Canada and France.

At the bottom six inches of the first two pages, spread across all seven columns, the reader could find a novel in serial installments: the "Feuilleton du *Protecteur Canadien*." The most important texts of *Le Protecteur* were letters and reports sent from all over the United States. For a time of great effervescence in Franco-American history, a moment when most Little Canadas took root, the reader can chronicle the beginnings of Franco-American Worcester; Manchester; Concord; Lisbon, Maine; Great Falls, New Hampshire; Troy, New York; etc. A typical item might read as follows: "The marriage of the *Charivari* of Champlain, New York and the *Union Canadienne* [a paper from Vergennes] did not last long. One of the two publishers, Ed Duquet, left town with the cash box of the Société Saint-Jean Baptiste of Vergennes. Description: He tries to speak French like a Parisian but fails miserably." (May 20, 1869 issue: Volume 1, No. 52). The same issue announces the Directory project and contains reports from the corresponding secretaries of L'Union Canadienne of Plattsburgh and the Société Saint Joseph of Whitehall, New York as well as from E.O. Baril with news from Fall River. In the June 10th issue one can find precious news about a little known society from Burlington: "A new Canadian society was recently founded in Burlington under the name of l'Union Saint-Pierre. It already counts many members and is assured much success. The election of officers took place on May 23rd and the following gentlemen were elected: O. Bellemare, President; Israël Lareau, Vice-President; Eusèbe Laberge, Secretary-Archivist; Octave Courcy, Assistant Secretary-Archivist; A. Guilmet, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Rioux, Treasurer; Théophile Laberge, Dues Collector. I am yours truly, Amb. Guilmet. Burlington, Vt., June 7 1869." (June 10, 1869 issue: Volume 2, No. 55).

## STATE OF VERMONT

### ALBURGH

renferme 30 familles et quelques jeunes gens: total: environ 150. La plupart sont journaliers et 3 sont propriétaires.

L'église, qui vient d'être terminée, est desservie par le Révd. J.B. Dupuis de St. Sébastien Canada.

### BARNET

renferme 28 familles et 15 jeunes gens; population totale: 135 personnes. Il y a parmi eux quelques cultivateurs, les autres sont journaliers; quelques-uns sont propriétaires.

Cette paroisse est visitée de temps à autre par le Rev. Stanislas Daniélou de St. Johnsbury.

Mr. Jean Gagnon, agent.

### BARTON

renferme 38 familles et 46 jeunes gens; total: 176. Deux sont selliers, deux forgerons, un cultivateur et les autres sont journaliers. Cinq possèdent une maison et six une terre.

La paroisse est desservie par le Révérend Mich. McAuley de Stanstead, Canada. Messe, une fois par mois dans une maison privée. Il est question de commencer une église.

M. Antoine Vallée, agent, propriétaire,

Joseph Gauthier,  
Ephr. Neau,  
Edouard Houle,  
Dosithée Paquet,  
Olivier Vallée, cultivateur,  
Léon Leclair, forgeron,  
Alfred Benton.

### ALBURG

Thirty families and a few youths. Total: approximately 150. Most of them are day laborers. Three are property owners.

The church [Saint Amédée] which was just completed is staffed by Father J.B. Dupuis from Saint Sébastien, Canada. [See Note 1, end of article.]

### BARNET

Twenty eight families and 15 youths. Total population: 135. The group includes a few farmers, the others are day laborers; a few are property owners.

This parish [i.e., Catholic community] is visited from time to time by the Rev. Stanislas Danielou of St. Johnsbury.

Mr. Jean Gagnon, agent [for *Le Protecteur Canadien*].

### BARTON

Thirty-eight families and 46 youths. Total population: 176. Two are saddlers; another two, blacksmiths; one, farmer. The others are day laborers. Five own a house and six have agricultural land.

The parish is staffed by the Reverend Michael McAuley from Stanstead, Canada. Mass is said once a month in a private home. There is talk of erecting a church. [See Note 2, end of article.]

Antoine Vallée, agent [for *Le Protecteur Canadien*], property owner

Joseph Gauthier  
Ephraim Neau  
Edouard Houle  
Dosithée Paquet  
Olivier Vallée, farmer  
Léon Leclair, blacksmith  
Alfred Benton.

### **BENNINGTON**

renferme 45 familles et 75 jeunes gens; total environ 200. Parmi eux il y a un commerçant, des peintres, des tailleurs, des menuisiers et des forgerons; deux d'entre eux possèdent une maison et un troisième un emplacement.

L'église est desservie par le Rev. Denis Ryan. Messe, tous les dimanches.

M. Léon Lamarre, agent, propriétaire et commerçant.

### **BRANDON**

renferme 132 familles et 30 jeunes gens; total: 643. Les uns travaillent dans les carrières de marbre, les autres dans une manufacture de balances et les reste se compose de journaliers, cordonniers, menuisiers et forgerons. Un assez grand nombre sont propriétaires.

L'église est desservie par le Rév. George N. Caissy. Messe, tous les dimanches.

MM. O. Bellemare, agent,  
constructeur,  
MM Joseph Harpin, menuisier,  
Michel Leblanc, maître des bagages.  
Isaïe Côté, menuisier,  
O. Cabana, menuisier, mécanicien,  
Joseph Gratton, meublier,  
Adolphe Labelle, peintre,

### **BENNINGTON**

Forty-five families and 75 youths. Total population: approximately 200. Among the community, we found one merchant and some painters, tailors, finishing carpenters and blacksmiths. Two residents own their house and a third one, a plot.

The church is staffed by the Reverend Denis Ryan. Mass is said every Sunday.

Léon Lamarre, agent, property owner and merchant

### **BRANDON**

One hundred and thirty two families and thirty youths. Total population: 643. Some work in the marble quarries, others at a scale factory. The rest are laborers, shoemakers, finishing carpenters, and blacksmiths. Quite a few are property owners.

The church is staffed by the Reverend George N. Caissy. Mass is said every Sunday.

MM. O. Bellemare, agent [for the  
*Protecteur Canadien*] builder  
Joseph Harpin, finishing carpenter,  
Michel Leblanc, baggage handler.  
Isaïe Côté, finishing carpenter  
O. Cabana, finishing carpenter, mechanic  
Joseph Gratton, furniture maker  
Adolphe Labelle, painter

### BURLINGTON

renferme près de 600 familles et de 100 à 150 jeunes gens; total: à peu près 3,500 personnes. Les deux tiers sont ouvriers de différentes professions, le reste journaliers. Le commerce du bois et la navigation sur le lac en occupent un grand grand nombre.

Il y a deux écoles catholiques pour les Canadiens, fréquentées par 400 enfants environ.

L'église St. Joseph est desservie par le Rev. H. Cardinal. Le nombre de communians est au-dessus de 2,000. Deux messes, tous les dimanches.

Burlington est une ville épiscopale. Mgr. Louis de Goësbriand en est le premier évêque.

Théophile Deslauriers, meublier,  
mécanicien,  
Ed. Courtois, machiniste,  
Harbourg et Robillard, cordonniers,  
magasin de chaussures, Church Street,  
Arsène Mantelle, groceries de toute  
espèce,  
Joseph Lafalle, commis marchand,  
Israël Larreau, magasin de  
marchandises sèches,  
Joseph Langlois, magasin,  
Alex Godin, forgeron,

Germain Rousseau, cordonnier,  
Fr. Guimond, menuisier et  
charpentier,  
Abraham Massé, faiseur de  
cercueils,  
Joseph Bacon, teneur de *saloon*,  
J.B. Lamoureux, barbier.

### BURLINGTON

Almost six hundred families and 100 to 150 youths. Total: approximately 3,500.

Two third of the population are tradesmen plying various callings while the rest are day laborers. Many are employed in businesses connected with the lumber trade and navigation on Lake Champlain.

There are two Catholic schools for Canadians. Approximately 400 children attend.

Saint Joseph's church is staffed by Father H. Cardinal. [See Note 3 at end of article.] The number of parishioners is above 2,000. Two masses are celebrated every Sunday.

Burlington is an episcopal see. Bishop Louis de Goësbriand is the first bishop to occupy the episcopal throne.

Théophile Deslauriers, furniture  
maker, mechanic  
Ed. [Edouard] Courtois, mechanic  
Harbourg and Robillard, shoemakers.  
Shoe store on Church Street.  
Arsène Mantelle [Nantel], groceries  
of all sorts.  
Joseph Lafalle, clerk for a merchant  
Israël Larreau, drygoods store

Joseph Langlois, store [owner].  
Alex. [Alexandre] Godin,  
blacksmith.  
Germain Rousseau, shoemaker  
Fr. [François] Guimond, finishing  
carpenter and framer  
Abraham Massé, coffin maker

Joseph Bacon, saloon keeper  
J. B. [Jean-Baptiste] Lamoureux,  
barber

### CAMBRIDGE

renferme douze familles et quelques jeunes gens; total: 65 personnes. Il y a un cordonnier, un forgeron, un charretier et un sellier. Quelques uns sont propriétaires.

Le Révérend P. Savoie de Bakersfield visite cette mission de temps à autre.

M. Jean Labonté, agent, forgeron et propriétaire.

### CAMBRIDGE

Twelve families and several youth; total: 65. There is a shoemaker, a blacksmith, a carter (wagoner) and a saddler. Several are landowners.

Reverend P. Savoie of Bakersfield visits this mission from time to time.

John Labonté, agent [for *Le Protecteur Canadien*], blacksmith and landowner

### COVENTRY

renferme 14 familles et neuf jeunes gens; total: 86; quelques-un sont cultivateurs, les autres journaliers ou hommes de métier. Trois d'entre eux sont propriétaires.

Le Rév. Mich. McAuley de Stanstead, Canada, visite cette place quatre ou cinq fois par an.

MM. Louis Mangeau, agent, forgeron et propriétaire.  
Onésime Mongeau, forgeron et propriétaire.  
Gédéon Turcotte, forgeron.

### COVENTRY

Fourteen families and nine youths; total: 86; some of these are farmers, others are laborers or tradesmen. Three are landowners.

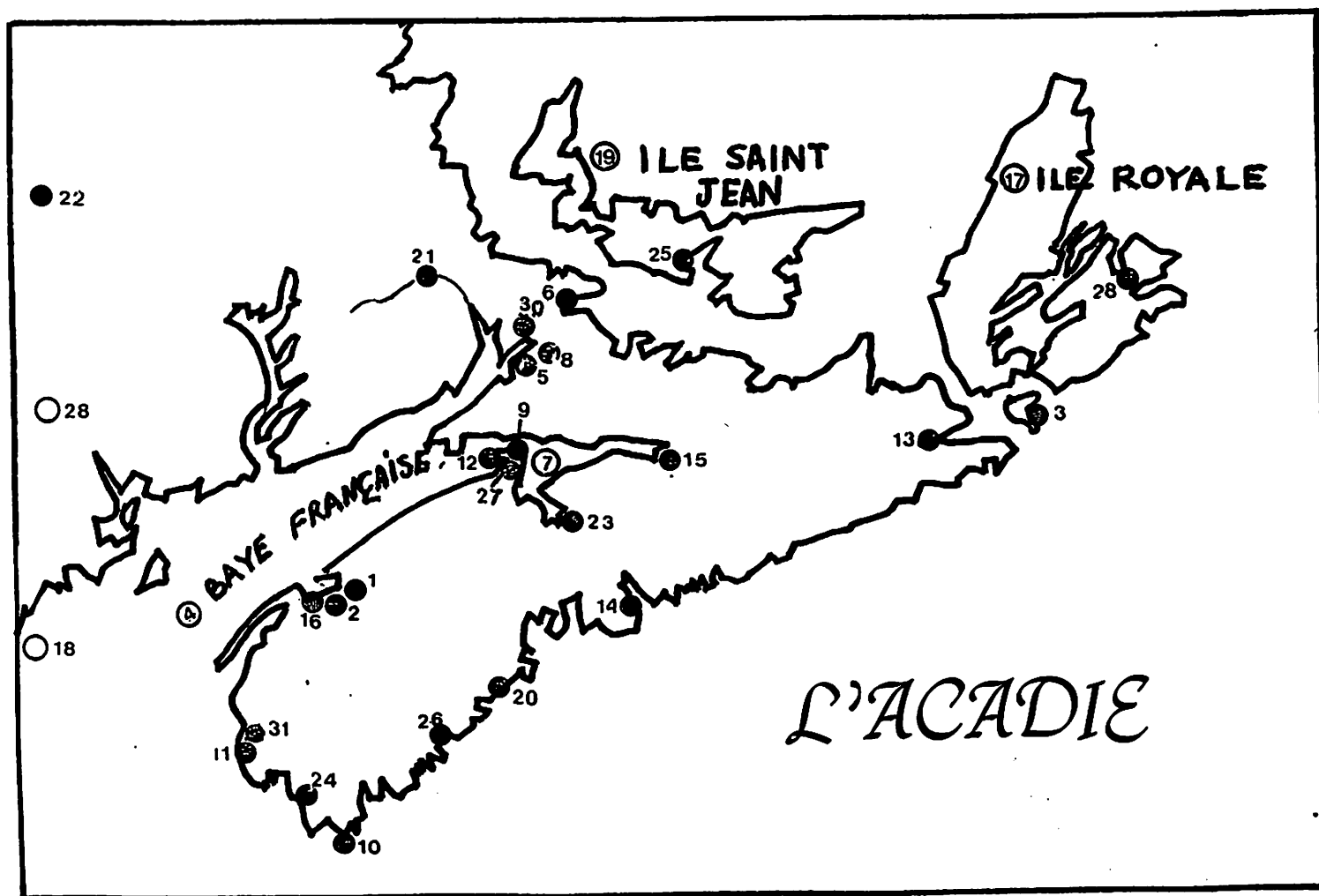
Rev. Michael McAuley of Stanstead, Canada, visits four or five times per year.

Louis Mangeau, agent [for *Le Protecteur Canadien*], blacksmith and landowner  
Onésime Mongeau, blacksmith and landowner  
Gédéon Turcotte, blacksmith

*Next issue:* Danby, Derby Line, East Rutland, Enosburg Falls, Factory Point, Fairfax, Fair Haven, and Grand Isle.

### ENDNOTES

1. Father Jean-Baptiste Dupuis, pastor of Saint-Antoine-sur-le-Richelieu (1858-1877). He was born in Contrecoeur in 1804 and studied at the Seminary of Montréal where he was ordained in 1832. He ministered at various sites in the Montreal diocese but mostly in the Richelieu Valley. He taught theology at the Grand Seminary and did missionary work in the Temiskaming Region of northern Quebec. He was also director of the classical college at Chambly and L'Assomption and publisher of *Les Mélanges Religieux*, the organ of the Montréal Diocese. He died in 1879. Father Dupuy was never pastor of Saint Sébastien. He may have served that locality as a missionary before a canonical erection.
2. Father Michael McAuley was born in Donaghmayne, Ulster, in 1833. He studied for the priesthood in Sainte Hyacinthe where he was ordained in 1859. He served in Sainte-Pie-de-Bagot, Granby, Saint-François-Xavier-de-Shefford, Stanstead (1868-1883) and Coaticook.
3. Father Hervé Cardinal was the fifth pastor of Saint Joseph (1857-1869). The parish was founded by Father Joseph Quévillon (1850-1854) who was replaced by the Oblates Eugène Cauvin and Augustin Gaudet (1854-1856). Upon their abandonment of the parish, Bishop de Goësbriand personally ministered to the parishioners of Saint Joseph (1856-1857). Father Cardinal was replaced by Father Jérôme Cloarec.



## WHERE IN ACADIA?

*Compiled by Paul Landry*

### Place Names in Acadian History and their Modern-day Equivalent

<i>Original Names</i>	<i>Modern Names</i>		
1. <i>Annapolis-Nord</i>	Grandville, N.S.	17. <i>Ile Royale</i>	Cape Breton Island
2. <i>Annapolis-Sud</i>	Annapolis Royal	18. <i>Ile Sainte-Croix</i>	Dorchester Island
3. <i>Annarechaque</i>	Arichat, N.S.	19. <i>Ile Saint-Jean</i>	Prince Edward Is.
4. <i>Baie Française</i>	Bay of Fundy, N.S.	20. <i>La Hève</i>	La Have, N.S.
5. <i>Baie-Maringouin</i>	Cumberland, N.S.	21. <i>Le Coude</i>	Moncton, N.B.
6. <i>Baie-Verte</i>	Cumberland, N.S.	22. <i>Médicté</i>	Woodstock, N.B.
7. <i>Bassin-des-Mines</i>	Minas Bassin, N.S.	23. <i>Pisiguid</i>	Windsor, N.S.
8. <i>Beaubassin</i>	Amherst, N.S.	24. <i>Pobomcoup</i>	Pubnico, N.S.
9. <i>Cap Baptiste</i>	Cap Blomidon, N.S.	25. <i>Port-Lajoie</i>	Charlottetown
10. <i>Cap Fendu</i>	Cape Split, N.S.	26. <i>Port-Rossignol</i>	Liverpool, N.S.
11. <i>Cap Fourchu</i>	Yarmouth, N.S.	27. <i>Rivière-aux-Canards</i>	Canning, N.S.
12. <i>Cap-de-Sable</i>	Barrington, N.S.	28. <i>Sainte-Anne</i>	Fredericton, N.B.
13. <i>Chedabouctou</i>	Guysboro, N.S.	29. <i>Sainte-Anne de la Baie-des-Espagnols</i>	Sidney, N.S.
14. <i>Chibouctou</i>	Halifax, N.S.	30. <i>Tintamarre</i>	Sackville, N.B.
15. <i>Cobequid</i>	Truro, N.S.	31. <i>Tracadie</i>	Carleton, N.S.
16. <i>Gaspereau</i>	Cornwallis, N.S.		



## VALLIÈRE, VALIER, VALYEAR ...

Submitted by George Myers

The following was forwarded to me by H. T. Valyear, 50 Sandrock Road, Buffalo, NY. It is a copy of a clipping found on file at the State Library in Albany. The copy was made in July 1996 by Linda Valyou Briel. Handwritten notations on the clipping indicate that it came from the December 29, 1937 issue of the *Enterprise & News* of Saint Johnsville, NY.

George Myers, #37

Today in sections of Quebec, northern New York, Ontario, Michigan, and the midwest generally, there are many families bearing the surname Vallier in several variations of spelling. Mr. A. Fauteaux, chief librarian of the Montreal Public Library has this to say concerning their origin. "The Vallières may have spelt their name Vallières, Valières, Valière, and even Valier, but they all descend from Pierre Vallière who came from the province of Saint-Onge in France and who was married to Anne Lagou at Quebec in 1670."

"I don't think that Pierre Vallière had any coat of arms because he came here as a simple soldier and was apparently of an humble extraction. He had as direct descendant, Rémy Vallières de St. Réal who was a remarkable man and became Chief Justice of Lower Canada. Nobody knows with what authority the Chief Justice added to his family name the one of St. Réal."

A Canadian census for 1667, published in Sulte's *Histoire des canadiens-français*, shows "Piere Vallere, 20" living with the family of Paran in the village of Notre Dame des Anges on the St. Lawrence river. Tanguay's *Dictionnaire des familles canadiennes* shows that he was the son of Louis Valiere and Perinne Fournier of the diocese of St. Pierre in the village of Segonzac, near Saintes, in the province of Saint-Onge, France. He married Marie Anne Lagou or Lajoue at Quebec on September 8, 1670. She was baptized in 1656, the daughter of Pierre Lagou and Marie Boisscochin of the diocese of St. Etienne in the village of Mans, the province of Maine, France.

In 1681, another census published by Sulte shows the family living in the seigneurie de Maure. [today: Cap Rouge near Québec City]. Pierre had just died and, in accordance with French custom, his wife is listed under her maiden name: "Anne Lagou, veuve, 32; enfants: Pierre 9, Marie 8, Madeleine 6, Rémy 2, Jean 2, 3 bêtes a cornes: 4 arpents en valeur."

As far as the records show there were eight children born to Pierre Vallière and Anne Lagou including a set of twins, a posthumous son, and two children who died in infancy.

Pierre, baptized October 15, 1671

Marie Anne, baptized October 26, 1672

Pierre, baptized December 1, 1673

Marie Madeleine, baptized April 7, 1676

Remy, baptized February 24, 1678

Jean, baptized February 24, 1678, buried March 24, 1678

Jean, baptized December 2, 1679

Pierre, posthumously baptized November 1, 1681, October 20, 1711

From these records it would appear that Pierre Valiere was born at Segonzac around 1647 and died at the seigneurie de Maure at the age of 34, no earlier than the spring of 1681.

Joseph Rémy Vallières de St. Réal, to whom Fauteaux alludes, was a powerful figure in Lower Canadian politics a century ago. Educated by Bishop Plessis of Quebec, he was said to have been one of the most learned men of his day in Canada. In his Canadian report to the government of Queen Victoria, the Earl of Durham called Vallières de St. Réal "the ablest French lawyer in the province."

At first associated with the famous Papineau who sponsored the Canadian Rebellion, he later opposed Papineau. He was speaker of the House of Assembly in 1823 and as a judge at Three Rivers took part in the so-called "insurrection of the bench," following the Canadian Rebellion. For this he was suspended by the royal governor but was later reinstated and became chief justice in 1842.

His adoption of an additional surname was not entirely without precedent in the family. Some of the Vallieres in colonial Quebec called themselves Valliere la Garenne, while a Vallier who was an army captain in Louisiana during the Spanish regime affected the title "Don Joseph Valliere d'Hauterive," but for the most part the Vallieres lived simple lives as farmers, river men, lumbermen, blacksmiths, and similar occupations.

The name may be found on military lists in practically all the wars involving what is now the United States and Canada. In the Canadian census of 1851 for District 4, the Township of Richmond, Lenox county, Upper Canada, the following record was found at Canadian Archives in Ottawa:

"Elizabeth Valier, 30 years old, born in Canada West; Catherine, 13; Mary, 11; Andrew, 9; Nathan, 6; Peter N., 2; and Susannah, 1 year old."

Very probably Peter Valier or Valyear, the husband in this family, had died within the year. A family tradition relates that he was one of several sons of Joseph Valliere, a lumberman and shipbuilder on the St. Lawrence river, near Quebec. A lumberman and river driver by trade, Peter Valyear apparently came out of the province of Quebec around 1837. He married Elizabeth Ann Lasher, a girl of Dutch stock, living in the Bay of Quinte region. At that time, as perhaps even now, lumbermen, harvesters, and men of similar seasonal occupations used to work their trades on both sides of the border. The Valyear family lived at or near Ogdensburg, NY, and at Forest Mills, Ontario.

It is said that Andrew Valyear was the only child of the family born on the American side of the border. From the Bay of Quinte, the Valyear \_\_\_\_\_ [unreadable but guessing is "family migrated to North-] \_\_\_\_\_ ern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Western Canada. A grandson of Peter Valyear who bore his name enlisted in the Canadian Army during the World War. He died in training camp at Bermuda and by a curious error his name was inscribed as "P. Valiere" on a memorial marker in his home town and all unknowingly the name of the distant progenitor of the clan was thus perpetuated.

## QUERIES

*Leo Fleury, #8*

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

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	m.	married	wid.	widow, widowed

### Query #1. GERMAINE/MARTIN

Seeking marr of Paul GERMAINE c1850 to Amelia MARTIN prob near QUE/US border; daug Louisa b 20 May 1856 in Richford-Montgomery, VT area. Also need death dates & places for Paul & Amelia not found in VT Vitals. (Leo Fleury #8, 164 Saratoga Ave, Burlington, VT 05401)

### Query #2. ROUSSEAU-BROOKS/RIVERS-LARIVIERE

Seeking marr of Joseph BROOKS (ROUSSEAU) to Malina RIVERS (LARIVIERE) c1870s in QUE.; parents names not given on his death rec. Malina b. c1854 CAN; death rec. gives parents as Evey? & Lacasta LARIVIERE; Joseph & Malina settled in CT before 1900. (Mark Tonn, 3005 Marigold Dr, Fairfield, CA 94533)

### Query #3. BOMBARD-BOMBARDIER-LABOMBARD/CHENEY

Seeking birthdate & place for Moses A. BOMBARD (LABOMARDE-BOMBARDIER) given as 1 Aug 1838 Alburg, VT but no VT Vital rec found yet; would like to confirm with birth/baptismal rec; parents were Charles & Matilda (Domitilde) (Cheney) who marr Marieville, QUE thru VT to settle in Clinton Cy, NY. (Leo Fleury #8)

### Query #4. ST AMOUR-ST. ARMAND/LAFLEUR/DORE

Seeking marr Francis Xavier ST. AMOUR (aka François ST. ARMAND) to Marie Anne LAFLEUR (aka Marion FLORENS BOYER/MILLER). François b CAN & Marie Anne b NY; one child b 1850 Merrickville,

NY; daug Octavia ST AMOUR marr Leandre DORE 18 Sep 1876 St Joseph, Burlington, VT. (John R. Fisher #2, 1595 North Ave, Burlington, VT 05401)

**Query #5. LATOURELLE/VASSEUR-LEVASSEUR**

Seek marr place, date & ancestry of gg grandparents Henri/Domitien LATOURELLE to Emelie VASSEUR/LEVASSEUR. Henri b 18 Aug 1834 (where?) Son of Joseph & Marie ?. He died Keeseville, NY 17 Mar 1914; Emelie b c1830 NY daug of Benjamin & ?; she died Keeseville 15 Sep 1908. (Gerald O. Lesperance #28, 98-864 Laelua Pl, Aiea, HI 96701)

**Query #6 BLONDIN/LAFLAMME/PERRON**

Need to verify parentage ggf Joseph BLONDIN; they could poss be Louis-François PIERRE-dit-BLONDIN & Catherine RICHARD who marr 20 Apr 1807 St-Jean Bapt de Rouville, QUE. Joseph marr Marie or Abigail LAFLAMME? place & date unknown. Their son William BLONDIN marr Philomene PERRON 6 Jun 1881 St Albans, VT. (Gerald O. Lesperance #28)

**Query #7. WEST-OUEST-WEISS/BROWN-LEBRUN**

Seeking marr of Joseph WEST (OUEST-WEISS) to Adeline \_\_\_\_?; daug Angele b c1836 VT or QUE marr Louis BROWN-LEBRUN 3 May 1852 St Joseph, Burlington, VT. (Gerald O. Lesperance #28)

**Query #8. LAVALLEE/CROSS-LACROIX/VACHON**

Seek parentage of Demathilde LAVALLEE who marr Joseph CROSS/LACROIX. Their son Joseph CROSS marr 10 Oct 1864 Fairfax, VT (VVR shows Fairfield, VT) to Ada (Edesse) VACHON. (Bert R. King, P.O. Box 30, Gardiner, NY 12525)

**Query #9. BRUNELLE/KING**

Need parents of Philomena BRUNELLE who marr 12 Dec 1864 Milton, VT to Jedediah KING. She was born in CAN. (Bert R. King)

**Query #10. JANDREW-JANDRO-JANDREAU-GAUDREAU/PLUDE**

Seeking parentage & ancestry of Sophronia PLUDE b VT who marr Herbert JANDREW b Vergennes, VT. He was son of Samuel (b VT) whose parents were Lewis (b CAN) & Roseannah BISHOP (b VT). (Gary W. Coats, 81 State Street, Holley, NY 14470)

**Query #11. TANGUAY**

Seeking births, marriages & family info on Andrew & Andre & Marie TANGUAY in Burlington, VT c1850s. (Gary Novak, 81 Commercial St, Adams, MA 01220)

**Query #12. BRUNELLE**

Seek info on George BRUNELLE who reportedly was a French soldier from CAN via Alsace-Lorraine. During French & Indian Wars (1755-1762) he settled in Grand Isle, VT where he is buried. Need marr info and descendants. (Shannon Brunell, 12420 N. Copper Queen Way, Tucson, AZ 85737)

**Query #13. BRUNELLE/JOLIECOUR-MEINER/DUFOUR**

Seek marr of Oliver Louis BRUNELLE to Genevive JOLIECOUR (or MEINER); became citizens 20 Oct 1860. Children, Eli b 1846; Louis b 1851; and Oliver b 1854 d 1857; (Eli marr 13 Apr 1863 St. Peter, Plattsburgh, NY to Henriette DUFOUR according to Repertoire). (Shannon Brunell)

## BOOK REVIEWS

Bentley, Elizabeth. *The Genealogist's Address Book*. 3rd ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1995. x, 653 p.

The third edition testifies to the popularity of this work which competes with many others as a compendium of useful information for genealogists. The 650 page volume is arranged in four parts: national addresses; state addresses; ethnic and religious organizations; and research centers and special resources. The repertory also includes a general index as well as an index to periodicals and newsletters.

The first part lists all the information (address, e-mail, phone, fax, contact persons and titles) necessary to contact vital records offices, major libraries, historical and genealogical societies with a national focus as well as national archives and other government departments and agencies.

In the second part, arranged alphabetically by state, each entry (state) includes the following categories where applicable: archives and libraries with holdings in genealogy, genealogical societies, independent publications. The entry for Vermont is most complete.

Part three offers material arranged primarily by ethnic group. One unfortunate editorial decision has been retained from previous editions: that of listing French-Canadian under "French." In all fairness, one will note that a similar slight has been prepared for all Spanish speakers outside of Spain. Mexicans, Latin Americans, etc., must look under "Spain." The logic of the editor becomes even more baffling if one looks up "Japanese" ("See Asian"). Incomprehensibly, Irish and Jews have their own entry. Despite this lack of cultural awareness, the searcher will find a comprehensive listing of Franco-American

regional archives and libraries under "French." In a second subpart, under "Religious Archives and Organizations," the Franco-American reader will find only "Roman Catholic" and "French Protestant" (with a cross-reference to the "Huguenot" section in Part 4). This treatment is somewhat better (all is relative) than the one reserved to Jews who are sent back to the subpart on ethnic groups.

Part four proves most helpful in its assembly of miscellaneous but hard to find information on many secondary research tools. It offers a comprehensive listing for lineage and hereditary societies, surname and adoption registries and search groups, immigration research centers, computer-related organizations and services, publishers (print, film, electronic), genealogical booksellers.

This volume is worth its weight in gold. No one should start digging without it.

Nancy Dusso

Beauregard, Denis, with the collaboration of Suzanne Ducas. *Guide des ressources en généalogie hors Québec. 1: Nouvelle Angleterre*. Sainte-Julie-de-Verchères: L'Auteur, 1994. xii, 118 p. Spiral binding.

This little gem deserves more recognition that it has received so far. It offers a comprehensive guide to existing documentary resources for Franco-American genealogical research. The geographical coverage in this first volume is restricted to New England. The word guide needs to be emphasized for Beauregard's compilation is not a bibliography. It is, first and foremost, an inventory of the documentation available in the Province of Québec, primarily in the Greater Montréal region. In his search for material on the Franco-Americans of New

England, Beaugregard inventoried the holdings of the ACGS (the American-Canadian Genealogical Society) at Manchester, the Société généalogique canadienne-française of Montréal, the Archives nationales du Québec at Montréal, the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec (Montréal), the famous Salle Gagnon of the municipal library of Montréal, and the municipal libraries of Laval (the largest city in Québec after Montréal), Boucherville, St-Hubert, St-Léonard, and Longueuil. Beaugregard also consulted what the Mormons have made available on the subject. Finally, he scrutinized (selectively) several depositories including the catalogues of the McLennan-Redpath Library of McGill, the Bibliothèque des sciences sociales et humaines of the Université de Montréal, and the holdings of the Archives nationales du Québec at Québec City. We print this long list only to underline the sheer dimension of the Beaugregard project. Consolidating all this material the compiler lists birth, marriage and burial repertoires, census indexes, city directories, etc. The result is comprehensive if not exhaustive.

The material is arranged by state and, for each state, by county, town and, when applicable, by parish. Using the chapter on Vermont as our example, we find first of all information on vital records and useful addresses: the Vital Records Office and the Division of Vital Statistics, the State Archives, the Vermont Genealogical Society. Beaugregard then lists titles dealing with the entire state of Vermont (genealogical guides, directories of churches, inventories of historical records, census indexes, etc.). This overall introduction is followed by listings for counties. Under "Chittenden," for example, the reader finds a list of census indexes for the whole county and a list of every city and town in the county. Under selected town names one notes a list of parishes and other entities. For example,

under "Burlington," the reader will come across Christ the King, Immaculate Conception, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, St. Mark and Elmwood-Meunier Funeral Home. Entries supply the official date of the erection of a parish and various quotes. Under "St. Joseph" the compiler has listed three references: 1° "Mariages: 1834-1930"; 2° "Chez Bergeron-50 par: V. Gassette"; and 3° "Mariages [...]: note: supplément". For each of the entries, the reader will find call numbers indicating who, among the inventoried depositories, holds the volume or microfilm.

The entry for St. Joseph reveals the major flaw of this work: the absence of a bibliographic address for most sources cited. The author is most often missing or abridged (as in "V. Gassette" above). The title of a publication is almost never cited. We are only given the information that it is a marriage repertory, etc. (as in "Mariages: 1834-1930" above). The full title and the rest of the address (place, publisher, year) and the collation are also missing or, in rare cases, drastically abridged (as in the mention "chez Bergeron" above). For the three citations already cited, a true bibliography would supply the following information:

1° Gassette, Véronique. *Mariages de St-Joseph de Burlington, Vermont, 1834-1930*. Montréal: Éditions Bergeron, 1978. xxxii, 269 p.

2° Goss, William. *Supplement to Repertoire of marriages of St. Joseph Parish, Burlington, Vermont*. S.l.: s.n., [1986?]. 11 leaves.

One must mention other limitations. Franco-American parishes are not identified; neither are mixed parishes. What is more, Franco-American parishes are listed only under a late English name. Précieux-Sang or Notre-Dame du Perpétuel Secours of Holyoke, Massachusetts, for examples, will

be found under Precious Blood and Perpetual Help. Somewhat arbitrarily one finds in the indexes "Espirito Santo [Portuguese]" or "Holy Cross [Polish]" but never Immaculée Conception [Franco-American]. This handicap is partly remedied by one of the indexes: "Counties, towns, parishes" (with the subtitles: Catholic, Protestant, Municipalities/Town Clerks, Cemeteries, Funeral Homes, Newspapers), Catholic Cultural Parishes "by Race" [we underline with the quotation marks] ). In the index, Franco-American parishes (the compiler has found 68 of them for all of New England) are listed under "French." Gerard Brault's (*The French-Canadian*

*Heritage in New England*) appendix, "Selected Franco-American Parishes," repertories more than double Beauregard's 68 and a tally of listings in the last *Guides officiels des Franco-Américains* would bring the number even higher.

Having said all this, one is left with a sense of great admiration at the scope and thoroughness of Beauregard's inventory. None of the handicaps of the work detract seriously from its usefulness in lieu of a regional union catalog.

Keith Leblanc

## RECENT TITLES

\* A review will appear in our Spring 1997 issue.

### *Repertories: Quebec and Canada*

\*Asselin, Fleurette and Jean-Marie Tanguay. *Les mariages: transcriptions d'actes notariés au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle*. Longueuil: Éditions C.G.L., 1995- ----, Vol. 1-7 have appeared. 29 \$CAN/volume.

Transcriptions of notarized marriage contracts before 1700.

#### *Order from:*

Éditions C.G.L.

C. P. 21027, succursale Jacques Cartier  
Longueuil (Québec) J4J 5J4

Croteau, Louise. *Répertoire des naissances, mariages, annotations marginales et sépulture: paroisse Sainte-Marthe, Thetford Mines, 1959-1994*. Thetford Mines: Société de généalogie et d'histoire de la région de Thetford Mines, [1995]. 284 p. ISBN:2-921320-10-X 20 \$CAN

\*Faribault-Beauregard, Marthe. *Missions des Cantons de l'Est: baptêmes, mariages, sépultures, 1826-1846*. Montréal: Société généalogique canadienne-française, 1995. 272 p. ISBN: 2-920761-47-1 27 \$CAN

Forget Brisette, Berthe. *Saint-Faustin, baptêmes, 1886-1910, décès, 1886-1992; Mt-Tremblant, décès, 1935-1991; Val des Lacs, décès, 1935-1992; Lac Carrés, décès, 1943-1992; Lanthier, décès, 1953-1992*. Lafontaine: B. Forget Brisette, [1995]. 251 p. ISBN: 2-921224-26-7 30 \$CAN



Forget Brisette, Berthe. *Saint-Rémi d'Amherst, baptêmes 1883-1911, décès 1883-1938-1947, cimetière Lac des Plages, 1949-1992; Vendée, baptêmes, 1905-1908, décès, 1905-1992*. Lafontaine: B. Forget Brisette, [1995]. 133 p. ISBN: 2-921224-27-5 17 \$CAN

Forget Brisette, Berthe. *St-Adolphe d'Howard, baptêmes, 1882-1910, décès, 1882-1992; Bréboeuf, baptêmes, 1905-1910, décès, 1905-1992*. Lafontaine: B. Forget Brisette, [1995]. 110 p. ISBN: 2-921224-25-9 15 \$CAN

Lavergne Giguère, Yvette. *Paroisse Saint-Étienne des Grès, 1857-1990: répertoire des baptêmes*. [Saint-Boniface: Y. Lavergne Giguère], 1995. 3 vol. ISBN: 2-922002-00-4 16 \$CAN per volume.

Lavergne Giguère, Yvette. *Paroisse Saint-Étienne des Grès, 1873-1987: répertoire des sépultures*. [Saint-Boniface: Y. Lavergne Giguère], 1995. 2 vol. ISBN: 2-922002-00-4 16 \$CAN per volume.

Rivest, Lucien. *Mariages du comté de Gatineau (du début des paroisses à 1960 inclusivement)*. Joliette: Société de généalogie de Lanaudière, 1995. 3 vol.

Reprint of the edition published in Montréal in 1972.

Simmons, Marlene, comp. *Sutton, Quebec, area cemeteries: an index to gravestone inscriptions*. Pointe-Claire: Quebec Family History Society, 1996. 296 p. Includes 4 pages of maps. 30 \$CAN

*Order from:*  
Québec Family History  
C.P. 1026, succursale Pointe-Claire  
Pointe-Claire (Québec) H9S 4H9

Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais. *Mariages de Saint-Raymond-de-Pennafort de Hull (1944-1991)*. Hull: Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais, 1995. 193 p. ISBN: 2-920667-34-3 25 \$CAN

Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est. *Immaculée-Conception, Sherbrooke, comté de Sherbrooke: naissances, sépultures, 1909-1992*. [Sherbrooke]: Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est, 1996. 404 p. ISBN: 2-920199-38-2

*Order from:*  
Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est  
275, rue Dufferin  
Sherbrooke (Québec) J1H 4M5

Tellier-Riquier, Denise, et al. *Sainte-Geneviève de Berthier: baptêmes, mariages, sépultures. Joliette: Société de généalogie de Lanaudière, 1992-*. 4+ vols. (Société de généalogie de Lanaudière: no. 38; 43; 55; 65). Vol. 1-4: 200 \$CAN

Alternate title: *Paroisse Sainte-Geneviève de Berthier*.

Will include 6 volumes:  
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*Order from:*  
Société de généalogie de Lanaudière  
C.P. 221  
Joliette (Québec) J6E 3Z6

### *Family Histories*

Bates, Réal. *A la recherche de nos ancêtres: tableau d'ascendance des sept enfants de Paul-Émile Bates et Marie-Jeanne Motard*.

[Montréal: Diane Brassard], 1995, 389 p.

Not for sale. The legal deposit copy is available from the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec (Montréal).

Beauchemin Bolduc, Gisèle and Jean-Gilles Beauchemin. *1843-1995. Répertoire des descendants de Jules Beauchemin*. Longueuil: J.-G. Beauchemin, 1995. 302 p. ISBN 2-9804862-0-5 50 \$CAN

*Order from:*  
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2755 de la Marquise  
Brossard (Québec) J4Y 1P1

Bégin, J.E. Gilbert. *Les Bégin à travers l'histoire...* Sainte-Germaine: Ghislain et Richard Bégin, 1995. 5 vol. ISBN: 2-9802713-2-2  
8 \$CAN per volume.

*Order from:*  
G. Et R. Bégin  
C.P. 37  
Sainte-Germaine (Québec) J0Z 1M0

Boulanger, Léopold. *De racines en rameaux: notes de généalogie et d'histoire sur la famille Boulanger (Lefebvre dit Boulanger), branche de Ste-Luce et Luceville*. [Pointe-au-Père: L. Boulanger, 1994]. 210 p. 40 \$CAN

*Order from:*  
Léopold Boulanger  
286, place des Mouettes  
Pointe-au-Père (Québec) G5M 1J8

Branconnier, Roland. *La vraie histoire de la famille Braconnier*. Montréal: R. Branconnier, 1995. 248 p. ISBN: 2-9804771-0-9

*Order from:*  
Roland Braconnier  
6359, 12<sup>e</sup> avenue  
Montréal (Québec) H1X 3A6

Charron, J.G. Gilles. *Charron-Matte: plus de 330 ans d'histoire...* [Sainte-Thérèse: Editions J.G. Gilles Charron, 1996]. 356 p. 20 \$CAN

*Order from:*  
Gilles Charron  
30, rue Vaillancourt  
Sainte-Thérèse (Québec) J7E 1T9

Cyr, Ernest-Léo. *Dictionnaire généalogique des Fournier, Fournier dit Préfontaine*. Montréal: E.-L. Cyr, [1995]. 4 vol. 80 \$CAN per volume.

Vol. 1 was published in 1991 under the title *Les fondateurs de la colonie de Madawaska, Nouveau-Brunswick*.

Vol. 2: Les hommes, A-K.  
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*Order from:*  
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Montréal (Québec) H1L 1P6

Desrosiers, Georges. *Antoine Desrosiers et Anne du Hérisson en Nouvelle-France, 1636-1711*. 2<sup>e</sup> éd. Laval: G. Desrosiers, 1995. 131 p. ISBN: 2-9804835-0-8 15 \$CAN

*Order from:*  
Georges Desrosiers  
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Laval (Québec) H7G 1N9

Gauthier, Alain. *Ligne directe des Chayer, 1665-1989*. [Montréal: Alain Gauthier, 1995]. 19 p.

Gauthier, Alain. *Lignes directe des Saint-Germain dit Gauthier, 1677-1988*. [Montréal: Alain Gauthier, 1996]. 17 p.

Héroux, Florent. *L'histoire généalogique des familles Lafond: Étienne de Lafond et Marie Boucher, mariage le 30 janvier 1645 à Québec: 350 ans, 1645-1995*. New Liskeard (Ontario): F.J. Héroux, 1995. 347 p. ISBN: 0-9680298-0-9 60 \$CAN

*Order from:*  
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New Liskeard (Ontario) P0J 1P0

Savageau, Jean-Guy. *Généalogie des familles Mayrand en Amérique: deux souches, Deschambault, Louisville, 1688/1772-1988*. [Grondines]: Editions Jadis et naguère, [1995?]. 328 p. ISBN: 2-920032-06-2

*Order from:*  
Jean-Guy Sauvageau  
407, rue Principale  
Grondines (Québec) G0A 1W0

St-Onge, Florence. *De nos ancêtres à nos jours ...: généalogie St-Onge*. Pointe-au-Père: Editions Marie-Flore, 1995. 199 p. ISBN: 2-8904776-0-5 30\$CAN

*Order from:*  
Florence St-Onge  
345, rue Pierre Rouleau  
Pointe-au-Père (Québec) G5M 1N9

Sylvestre, Raymond. *Douze générations de la famille Sylvestre*. Joliette, [R.U. Sylvestre], 1995. Multiple paging.

*Order from:*  
Raymond Sylvestre  
1083, rue Louis-Cyr  
Joliette (Québec) J6E 7A8

Tessier, G.-Robert. *Généalogie des familles-souches de Saint-Casimir*. Saint-Casimir: Société d'histoire et de généalogie de Saint-Casimir, [1996]. 439 p. 47 \$CAN

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Société d'histoire et de généalogie de Saint-Casimir  
C. P. 127  
Saint-Casimir (Québec) G0A 3L0

*Miscellaneous*

Fédération des sociétés d'histoire du Québec. *Répertoire des membres...* Montréal. La Fédération, 1995 - . 5 \$CAN

Also available on diskette. MacIntosh: Filemaker Pro 1.0

Ribordy, Geneviève. *Les prénoms de nos ancêtres: étude d'histoire sociale*. Sillery: Septentrion, 1995. 181 p. ISBN: 2-89448-049-0 18 \$CAN

Robert, Normand. *Nos origines en France, des débuts à 1825*. Montréal: Société de recherche historique archiv-histo, 1984- 11+ volumes

1: Béarn et Casagogne. 2: Guyenne et Périgord. 3: Angoumois et Saintonge. 4: Aunis. 5: Poitou. 6: Comtat-Venaissin, Comté de Foix, Dauphiné, Languedoc, Lyonnais, Provence, Rousillon et Savoie. 7: Normandie et Perche. 8: Auvergne, Berry, Bourbonnais, Marche, Limousin et Nivernais. 9: Alsace, Bourgogne, Champagne, Franche-Comté et Lorraine. 10: Anjou, Maine, Orléanais et Touraine. 11: Ile-de-France. Volume price ranging from 19-27 \$CAN

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33	Olson, Theresa
34	White, Thomas Clayton
35	Aines, Elizabeth M.
36	Cota, Robert James
37	Myers, George Eugene
38	Gauthier, Lynn Jackson
39	Normandin, Jon Alan
40	Hennessey, Marjorie H.
41	Marcotte, Lorraine
42	Ellis, Floyd J.
43	Finn, John
44	Bergin, Marion F.
45	Perron, George Charles
46	Eno, Janet
47	Collins, Elizabeth A.
48	Allard, Janet
49	Lavallee, Normand G.
50	Tinker, Charles E.
51	Beliveau, Maurice
52	Ward, Richard W.
53	Fortin, Richard L.
54	Chase, Claire B.
55	Newell, Constance L.
56	Murphy, Ronald C.



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# LINKS

Vol. 1, No. 2

Spring, 1997



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Journal of the  
*Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical  
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# LINKS

*Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society*

Volume 1, No. 2 (Spring, 1997)

## CONTENTS

Letter from the President .....	4
From the Editors .....	5

## FEATURES

<i>From Portneuf County to Winooski, Vermont</i> by Jean Paul Moreau .....	6
<i>Franco-Vermonters on the Eve of the Millenium</i> by J.-André Senécal .....	8

## DEPARTMENTS

<b>Green Mountain Lives</b>	
<i>Joseph Henri Frenière</i> by François de Marigny, Pauline Cusson, and John Fisher ....	12

<b>Documents: New France in Vermont</b>	
Louis Franquet, <i>Voyages</i> .....	14

<b>Documents: The Franco-Americans</b>	
<i>Almanach du Protecteur Canadien</i> (1870): "Vermont" .....	17

## Research-in-Progress Notes

Vallière, Valier, Valyear, Part II by George Myers .....	19
--	----

Queries by Leo Fleury .....	21
-----------------------------	----

Book Reviews .....	24
--------------------	----

Alfred W. Yelle. *The Roy Family*  
by Leo Fleury

Marthe Faribault-Beauregard. *Missions des Cantons de l'Est*  
by Nancy Dusso

Francine Fortin. *Family histories index*  
by Keith Leblanc

*Bottin québécois des chercheurs en généalogie*  
by J.-André Senécal

Fleurette Asselin and Jean-Marie Tanguay. *Les mariages: transcriptions  
d'actes notariés* by Weston Lafountain

Recent Titles .....	27
---------------------	----

New Members .....	31
-------------------	----

## **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 bi-monthly meetings (first and third Tuesdays) at the Society's library located at St. John's Club, 9 Central Avenue, Burlington, Vermont.

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 ethics, and payment of annual dues.

Library Hours: First and third Tuesdays of the month, 7-9 p.m.

Web Page: [HTTP://MEMBERS.AOL.COM/VTFCGS/GENEALOGY/INDEX.HTML](http://members.aol.com/vtfcgs/genealogy/index.html)

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## **LINKS**

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

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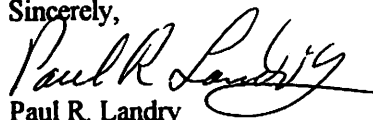
## **THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER**

Spring is here and the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society celebrated its First Anniversary on 12 March! We had much to celebrate as we have met or exceeded the goals we set for ourselves one year ago. Our membership has reached 100 and we have a library collection of books and repertoires which requires three large steel cabinets, plus an additional cabinet to store our three microfiche readers and the microfiche collection. Our library has enjoyed beneficial use by many members on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. Some members traveled long distances and braved inclement weather to use the facility. We also initiated a trial extension of library hours by opening the library on the first and third Saturdays of the month through May, to accommodate members who work and cannot utilize the library during regular Tuesday evening hours. Attendance at the library has been good. Our Fall Genealogical Conference was a success and our first issue of our semi-annual journal, *Links*, received high praise. All of this success is the result of the excellent work by all of our dedicated staff and active members pulling together to achieve our goals. My sincere thanks to all of you individually and collectively!

We are in the process of establishing our new goals and determining how to achieve those goals during our second year of existence. Our original and continuing objective is to establish and maintain a genealogical data and historical reference library of our French-Canadian heritage and make it available to our members and guests to conduct their research without the need to travel to distant libraries. One of our principal goals for the coming year is to raise sufficient funds to permit us to purchase the Loiselle Files in microfiche form for our library. These files contain data on some one million marriages, mostly in the Quebec Province, which will help immensely in tracing many lineages. We must also increase our membership for it is the dues that members pay that are the principle means of funding for our library acquisition program. Our Spring Genealogical Conference is scheduled for mid-April, with the publication and distribution of the second edition of *Links* to follow shortly thereafter.

Spring is also the time for change and we, too, must change with the times! We will in all probability have to move our library to a new location, as the meeting room we are presently using in Saint Joseph's School will be reverting to a classroom and will no longer be suitable for our library use. We may be able to relocate in the same building, but we are now searching for suitable space, preferably close to the present location as it is fairly central in location for our members. We are grateful to the Principal of St. Joseph's School for allowing us to use the room for our library during our most vulnerable formative period. And now, we will go forward on stronger footing to bigger and better things.

Sincerely,



Paul R. Landry  
President

## FROM THE EDITORS

### *Cruising speed*

With this second issue we are reaching our cruising speed: two issues a year. Steady as she goes! We were very heartened by the good reception which our members reserved for *Links*. Readers have been most appreciative of the mix of genealogical material, historical documents, and book reviews, as well as the expected rubrics. In this issue we become repeat offenders. The readership will find the second installments of Franquet's *Voyage* (we allow him to reach Fort Saint Frederic this time) and of the *Almanach* du Protecteur Canadien. Green Mountain Lives focuses on Rutland. We wanted to underline how widespread the early Franco-American presence was in Vermont. Rutland once boasted two French-speaking Catholic parishes. It saw the first French-speaking parochial school in all of New England. Monseigneur Bourget of Montreal, in concert with Bishop de Goezbriand of Burlington, elected Rutland as the center of an ambitious missionary program which was to spread a French language religion to all corners of New England. Evidence of the passage of J. Henry Frenier in Rutland reminds us of this neglected chapter of our past. Jean Paul Moreau's contribution on the origins of some Winooski families reminds us how important genealogical tracing is to historical science. Someday, with hundred of contributions like Moreau's, we will be able to get the big picture and to plot the origins of the Quebec immigration to the Green Mountain State.

### *The Editor Moves On*

This is my last issue as editor of *Links*. New duties at the University of Vermont will leave me little time to attend to the fortune of this journal. I step down with confidence, aware of the talent waiting to foster *Links* and make it ever better. I thoroughly enjoyed working with the directors and Nancy, a very professional managing editor. My disappearance will not be total of course and you can expect that I will continue to add my footnotes to things and, now and then, a book review. To all those who so willingly and ably supported this first year of *Links* and who showed me so much confidence I say "merci."

### *We continue to need your help*

As *Links* reaches cruising speed it relies on more and more contributors. The pool will need to renew itself frequently. If we all share our work, if we all make an extra effort to finish a long lasting research, the journal will continue to grow. Send us something. Non-members are welcome to our pages. What better way to convert you? As always, we will be glad to help you with editing details. Keep sending those suggestions and comments. You are simply wonderful!

  
J.-André Senécal, Editor

  
Nancy L. Gilbert, Managing Editor

## FROM PORTNEUF COUNTY TO WINOOSKI, VERMONT

by Jean Paul Moreau

In the Spring 1990 issue of *Lifelines* Richard Ward of the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society published documents under the title "Certificates of Birth, State of Vermont. Children delivered by Dr. J.A. St-Germain." [See bibliography]. The records submitted by Mr. Ward were taken from an original book of stubs kept by Joseph Arthur Saint Germain, M.D., who practiced in Winooski at the turn of the century. After recording birth certificates for the state Doctor Saint-Germain filled out stubs for his own records. It is a book of such stubs which was obtained from a Vermont antique dealer. Mr. Ward assures us that the documents will eventually be placed in the Special Collections of the Bailey-Howe Library at the University of Vermont.

The stub book documents ninety-six births. The first entry is dated 9 October 1898 and the last 1 August 1901. These births involved eighty-nine couples, eighty from Winooski, seven from Burlington, and one each from South Burlington and Mallets Bay (Colchester). Of the couples listed as parents, seventy included at least one partner who was born in the province of Quebec. An enumeration shows that in thirty-six cases both parents were born in the Province. In thirty-four cases, one parent was born there. Among the thirty-six couples with both husband and wife born in Canada, eleven were born in Portneuf county. Of the thirty four where one parent only was born in Quebec, seventeen mothers or fathers were born in this county which has been an administrative unit of the province of Quebec since 1860. [From 1792 until 1860 the

county was known as Hampshire]. These place-of-birth findings show strong ties between Portneuf county and Winooski. Could the ties be even stronger? How many of the twenty-eight couples were married there? Checking the marriage *repertoire* of Benoit Pontbriand, it was found that eight of the twenty-eight couples were married in Portneuf county, mostly in the new parishes cropping up along the rail line of the Canadian Pacific. Sainte-Famille-de-Cap-Santé was erected as a Roman Catholic parish in 1714 but records had been kept for that location since 1679. Registers exist for Sainte-Jeanne-de-Neuveville at Pont-Rouge (Red Bridge) from 1769 onward. Saint-Casimir was detached from Saint-Charles-des-Grondines in 1836 but the registers were not open until 1847. That same year the records of Saint-Basile were also started. Notre-Dame-de-Portneuf was created in 1861. The following list identifies the eight couples married in Portneuf County. Note that two children are listed for Denis Toutan and C. Dusablon.

As a footnote we also added the name of Dr. Saint-Germain and his wife, neither of whom were born or married in Portneuf county. A observant disciple of Aesculapius, the good doctor entered the birth of his own first child.

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Richard Ward. "Certificates of Birth. State of Vermont. Children Delivered by Dr. J.A. St-Germain, M.D.," *Lifelines*, 7: 1 (Spring 1990)[Whole Number: 12]: 77-82.

<u>Date &amp; Place of Birth</u>	<u>Child</u>	<u>Father's Name Mother's Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Parents' Birthplace</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
04/17/1899 Winooski	Female child 1	Napoleon Allard Phemie Langlois	40 37	Portneuf, PQ Portneuf, PQ	Laborer
Napoleon Allard son of Joseph & Mary Colston m 07 Jul 1879 at Portneuf to Euphemie Langlois dau of Prosper & Desanges Fiset (List shows first child. Married 20 years. Is there a digit missing or an error in the date of the marriage in the repertoire?)					
06/05/1899 Winooski	Female child 1	J Helleberg Lida Chastonner	34 39	Gothenburg, Sweden St-Basile, PQ	Fireman
John Augustin Helleberg son of Hugh Anderson & Anna Simonson m 13 Apr 1896 at St-Basile to Lida Chastenay dau of Honoré & Henriette Thibodeau					
12/13/1899 Winooski	Male child 2	Denis Toutan C Dusablon	44 34	Ste-Anne, PQ St-Casimir, PQ	Laborer
Denis Toutant, widower of Clephire Perusse & s/o Prisque & Aurelie Belanger m 14 Apr 1896 at St-Casimir to Clara Dusablon, dau of Alexandre & Emerance Ricard					
01/10/1900	Male child 1	Dolphis Germain Florance Matte	25 19	St-Basil, PQ St-Casimir, PQ	Harness maker
Delphis Germain s/o Flavien & Virginia Leclerc of Portneuf m 11 July 1898 at St-Casimir to Florance Matte dau of Joseph & Sophie Tessier					
04/26/1900 Winooski	Female child 1	Adolphe Valle Celanire Daigle	28 35	St-Casimir, PQ St-Louis de Lotbiniere	Carpenter
Delphis Vallee s/o of Octave & Vitaline Perusse m 9 July 1894 at Deschambault to Celanire Daigle dau of François & Rosalie Martel of St-Casimir					
06/09/1900 Winooski	Female child 4	Ferd Matte O Paquette	28 32	Cap-Sante, PQ Cap-Sante, PQ	Pressman
Ferdinand Matte s/o Edouard & Celina Paquet of Vermont m 27 Aug 1894 at Cap-Sante to Aurelie Paquette dau of Etienne & Adeline Derome					
11/22/1900 Winooski	Female child 3	Denis Toutan C Dusablon	45 35	St-Anne, PQ St-Casimir, PQ	Laborer
(see birth 12/13/1899 of their male child)					
12/12/1900 Winooski	Male child 2	Elie Faffard L Descareaux	50 23	Cap-Sante, PQ Cap-Sante, PQ	Laborer
Elie Fafard widower of M A Estelle Marchand and s/o Louis & Reine Page m 28 Sept 1896 at Cap-Sante, P Q to Leontine Derome (dit Descareaux) dau of Alfred & Adeline Tourangeau					
12/24/1900 Winooski	Female child ---	Oswell Bertrand L Richard	45 26	Cap-Sante, PQ St-Johns, PQ	Laborer
Oswald Bertrand s/o Joseph & Reine Delisle of Cap-Sante, PQ m 06 Apr 1891 at Pont-Rouge to Lorette Richard dau of Edmond & Exhilda Frenette					
*02/28/1900	Lucienne (F) child 1	J A St Germaine, M D Josephine Bessette	30 24	Winooski, VT St-Alexandre, PQ	Physician
Joseph Arthur St-Germaine s/o Felix & Delphine Gaudet of Fall River, MA m 31 Jan 1899 at St-Alexandre dau of Antoine & Philomene Choquette Dispensation III Consanguinity					



## FRANCO-VERMONTERS ON THE EVE OF THE MILLENIUM

Tales from the 1990 Census

Joseph-André Senécal

In three brief years history as we count it will reach that extraordinary milestone: *Anno Domini 2000*. For Franco-Americans in Vermont the year will prove doubly *mirabilis* for it will also mark the 150th anniversary of the founding of Saint Joseph of Burlington: the first French-speaking parish in the Green Mountain State, in the northeastern United States. On the eve of the anniversary we can take stock of the progress and trials of the last hundred and fifty years by noting the composite portrait of ourselves which the 1990 Census reveals.

The "French Spoken at Home" indicator of the Census confirms a long standing trend, the steady decline of the French language and its impending disappearance among the Franco-Americans of Vermont. In 1990, among the population five years and older, a little more than 17 000 persons spoke French at home. [See note *a*]. This mortuary statistic translates into 3.3 % of the state's population. Other indicators tell us that most of these 17 000 Vermonters belong to an aging population: fifty years and older. There are no children in these households, no seeds of hope to make the number 17 000 multiply. By the year 2000 many of these households will have been broken up by death or relocation to nursing homes. On the whole, the remaining French-speaking population will be made up of recent immigrants from French-speaking countries and Vermonters whose mother-tongue is not French but who, for one reason or another, elect to speak French at home. In other words, statistically speaking, by the

year 2000 the observer will find no significant difference between the Franco-American and the non-Franco-American populations of Vermont in so far as the French language is concerned. The French fact in Vermont, the very *raison d'être* of *la survivance* will have had a history of one hundred and fifty years, from the founding of French-speaking parochial communities like Saint Joseph to the vanishing of the last generation to have worshipped in French in those parishes.

To help us understand the importance of this milestone and its portent for the future of the French language in North America, the observer can compare Vermont trends with those from the rest of New England. In 1990 some 17 000 Vermonters spoke French at home. In 1980, the figure was more than 20 000. In one decade (1980-1989), the change was -14 %, as high as the decline in Maine but lower than the loss in New Hampshire (- 17 %) or the dramatic fall in Rhode Island (- 22 %). In 1990 one could find the largest number of citizens speaking French at home, 125 000, in Massachusetts. However that highest number made up only 2.2 % of the state's population. The second largest population of home French speakers resided in Maine: 81 000 respondents or 7.1 % of the state. The next largest concentration was found in Connecticut (54 000 persons or 1.8% of the state's total). In 1990 New Hampshire could still count some 51 000 persons speaking French at home (5 % of the state's population). In terms of percentage, Vermont compares with Rhode Island where 3.4 % of the inhabitants speak French at home (3.3% in Vermont). However, Rhode Island's 3.4% translates into 32 000 souls.

These statistics, as gloomy as they are, prove to be no more final than the

decline of French in the Canadian Atlantic provinces (French as the first learnt language in Newfoundland: 0.4%; in Prince Edward Island: 4.2%; in Nova Scotia: 3.8%) and in the west (Manitoba: 4.3%; Alberta: 2%; Saskatchewan: 2%) [See note b]. In fact, French could soon be a foreign language even in *la Belle Province*. Quebec now "enjoys" one of the lowest birthrates in the Western World. *Québécois* and *Québécoises* are not replacing themselves. When Yvette and *le beau Jean-Louis* get together, they manage to produce but a mere 1.58 *bébé*, far less than the 2.2 to even begin to register a population growth. [See note c]. Attempts so far at enticing recent immigrants to opt for French are most discouraging. Unless these two trends are reversed imminently we may be witnessing the historical high for the French-speaking population of Québec. Today, French-speakers (the vast majority of them are descendants of immigrants who came to New France) make up 82% of the total population of the Province of Quebec. Our children will see that 82% drop to the seventies and their children, to the fifties. How long will French survive in Quebec when less than 50% of the population can speak it? Fifty some years ago, in 1940, more than 50% of Winooski could speak French.

Statistics from the 1990 Census do more than document the irreversible decline of the French language among the Franco-American population of Vermont. They confirm the importance of the group in the ethnic profile of the state. Franco-Vermonters make up the largest ethnic group in the Green Mountain State. Over 29% of all Vermonters report French or French-Canadian as one of their ancestry (165 623 out of a total population of 562 758). The next largest group is the English (26%)

followed by the Irish (17%) and the Germans (10%) [See note d].

The ethnic weight of Franco-Americans in the population of Vermont can be derived from the French and French-Canadian ancestry data collected by the census takers. Those statistics need a hefty introduction. The data on ancestry are derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons replying to the 1990 Census. In Vermont one out of six households were asked item 13. Respondents were allowed to answer with complete freedom. They were given a modicum of guidance. The full text of instructions for question 13 reads as follows: "What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, *French Canadian* [my emphasis], Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)." Census takers recording the answers were given the following guidelines: "Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question. Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish). Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; *French Canadian* [my emphasis], from Canadian; and Dominican from Dominica Island. A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry."

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review and

coding operation. Specialists used a code list containing over 1,000 categories, the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with ethnic experts. Question 13 allowed respondents to report more than one ancestry and the majority of answers listed more than one ancestry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were counted and coded. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes. In certain cases, and this is most important for us, hyphenated ancestry were assigned a single code to reflect their status as a unique ancestry. For example, Scotch-Irish or French-Canadian. If that person reported "Scotch-Irish" and "French-Canadian," he or she received two codes and was counted as a multiple ancestry. However, if a respondent listed, in that order, "Irish-English" and "French-Canadian," he or she was coded only for Irish and English.

One will note that the French-Canadian option was somewhat encouraged or prompted since it was "suggested" in the brief instruction given to the respondent and it appeared a second time in the instruction given to the Census taker. A person of French-Canadian ancestry could elect several options for item 13. The first group of options ("I don't know"; "Adopted"; "I'm an American"; "I'm multinational"; etc.) represents of course an imponderable. However it should be noted that only 9.31% of all Vermonters failed to provide a codable answer to item 13. A second group, far more difficult to identify, includes persons who are not aware of a French-Canadian ancestry and who assumed, based on their last name, that they were English or German, etc. Thousands of persons who have lost their ties with the past simply do not know their true ancestry. How many Newhouse (Villeneuve),

Burbank (Bourbeau), Garrick (Garringues), Bosley (Beausoleil), White (Leblanc), Little (Petit), Baker (Boulanger), Lahey (Lahaie), Pelky (Pelletier) know that sometimes they descend from immigrants who first settled along the Saint Lawrence River?

Having accounted for all these variables which contribute to an under-reporting of the French-Canadian ancestry, one is left with a most unsatisfactory conglomerate of data: French-Canadians who reported their ancestry as "Acadian," "French-Canadian" and "French." In Vermont a mere 74 persons counted themselves as Acadians, 132,622 souls reported a French ancestry and only 33,123 a French-Canadian origin. Knowledgeable observers will see immediately that something is amiss here. The Winooski dossier can be used to better illustrate the problem. Some 3,647 Winooski residents selected "French" or "French-Canadian" as a first ancestry (54.8% of the population). Any one who knows the population make-up of Winooski will be startled to read in the Census report that 2,095 Winooskiites claim a French ancestry while only 1,552 claim a French-Canadian descent. The aberration can be explained in two ways. A great many of the 2,095 respondents probably chose to state their eventual provenance as France. This group reasoned that in 1667 say, Ancestor X came from France to Canada. Hence a French ancestry report. A second group, how large we cannot estimate, with a very negative self-image, resorted to the French option to mask their French-Canadian origins.

What percentage of the 2,095 respondents directly trace their ancestry to France, with no ties to French-Canada? We simply do not know. However, available evidence allows us to estimate that number at

less than 5% of the 2 095 persons. A first indicator which we can consult accounts for the first generation: persons who can trace their ancestry back to France because they themselves were born there and immigrated to the United States sometimes in our century. Those numbers are extremely low. The highest concentration is found in Chittenden County: 124 persons; the lowest in Orange and Grand Isle Counties where the tally is zero. The total number for Vermont is 416 (0.07% of the total population). In contrast, the number of Vermonters born in Canada stood at 7 572. The precise extent of the historical immigration from France to America, never mind to Vermont, is impossible to ascertain. [See note *e*]. For the 17th and 18th centuries, there are no valid estimates. American projections for the 19th and 20th centuries (770,000-780, 000) are simply too high. French figures are equally unreliable. The best that one can say with some degree of confidence is that the United States population of French ancestry is less than 5%. Assuming a sort of demographic Brownian movement effect, one could pretend that 5% of the population of Vermont is of direct French ancestry. This precaution would be most conservative (the percentage is probably far lower) and we have adopted it.

The interference of the French data presents a problem not only for Winooski but for almost every reporting site in Vermont. We have dealt with this issue by adding together the French and French-Canadian percentages and ascribing the total to French-Canada. In doing so we are confident that our margin of error does not exceeds 5% of the total.

There are other ways of approaching the data so as to gain other partial insights. They are found in the presentations of the

data based on the responses themselves rather than the responders: the so-called "first" and "second ancestry reported" data. The first ancestry reported includes the first response of all persons who volunteered at least one codeable entry. The count for "French" or "French-Canadian" would include all those who reported only that ancestry and those who reported it first and then, some other group. One will note that it was possible for respondent to answer French *and* French-Canadian or vice versa. The second ancestry reported includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "French" or "French-Canadian" includes all persons who reported one or the other ancestry regardless of the first ancestry reported. *Tape File 3A* of the 1990 Census reveals that 104 079 Vermonters reported "French" as a first ancestry; 29 453 listed "French-Canadian." The combined totals accounts for 133 532 Vermonters (23.7% of the state's population). Among those 133 532 Vermonters, 52 039 ("French") and 23 360 ("French-Canadian") were reporting a single ancestry. A total of 28 543 Vermonters listed "French" as a second ancestry; another 3 670, "French-Canadian." When we add this group to the first ancestry report we count 165 745 responses listing "French" or "French-Canadian," 29.4% of the state's population.

In terms of geographic distribution the highest concentrations of French/French-Canadian ancestry are found north of the area bounded by Interstate 89 as it crosses the state from Hartford to South Burlington. By order of importance we find Norton (64%), Swanton (60%), St. Albans Town

*(continued on page 32)*

## GREEN MOUNTAIN LIVES

*Joseph Henri Frenière*

by François de Marigny, Pauline Cusson, and John Fisher

Joseph Henri Frenière, known in his later life as J. Henry Frenier, was born in Saint Dominique, Quebec, a parish on the outskirts of Saint Hyacinthe. In his early thirties, J. Henry emigrated to Vermont and soon distinguished himself as one of the state's most ingenious inventors. Born August 19th, 1853, he left the agricultural parish of Saint Dominique for the railroad center of Saint Césaire, a small town west of Laprairie. There, at a very early age, he apprenticed as a molder and pattern maker. Of a studious and ambitious nature, the young Frenière taught himself mechanical drawing and English. By 1868, the precocious inventor had designed Canada's first mowing machine. Three years later he earned praise for his automatic shingle maker. Fascinated with modernity, he constructed for himself a velocipede, the ancestor of today's bicycle. We do not know what first brought Joseph Henri Frenière to Vermont but we find him in Burlington in 1872. That year, on 3 June, he married Octavie Ménard at Saint Joseph. Later he was attracted by the quarry centers of the Rutland area. There, in 1885, in partnership with Léon Leblanc, he founded a stone working machinery company. He obtained patents for no less than eight inventions. He designed a sand-pump and a stone-sawing machine. A miniature of the latter, inspected by the U.S. Patent Office, was pronounced a marvel of miniaturization. The ten by sixteen-inch model could saw a small piece of marble at a speed proportional to the full-size instrument. Rutlandites soon grew accustomed to J. Henry's flamboyance and ready espousal of the latest contraption. He was the first to own a typewriter in Rutland (the machine was eventually purchased by Henry Ford for his museum), the first to purchase a player-piano,

and the first to terrify burghers and horses with several models of automobiles: a Haynes-Apperson, a Covert, a Stoddard-Dayton, etc.

J. Henry Frenier was a dedicated bibliophile and genealogist. He collected first editions and was known for his impressive collection of history, genealogy, and science books. He accumulated an impressive inventory of Canadian titles written in French and English, as well as a very complete collection of Franco-Americana. John-Parker Lee wrote an eulogious article on Frenier, the bibliophile, for the *Rutland Herald* (May 4th, 1927). Several publications, including *The Stone Magazine* of New York, *La Presse* of Montreal and *Le Courrier de Saint Hyacinthe* saluted his fiftieth anniversary in business in 1936.

His son, Maxime O. Frenier, inherited his love for books, genealogy, and invention. He contributed several articles on the history of Franco-American newspapers to *La Justice* of Holyoke. A dedicated Republican, he carefully drew a list of all Franco-American mayors in the United States and published it in the *Bulletin de la Société Historique Franco-Américaine* of Boston. He also wrote about his father and his ancestors. His most complete notes on those subjects will be found in the *Vermont* ("J. Henry Frenier of Rutland, Vt.") pages 227 to 229 of the November 1936 issue (Vol 41, no. 11) and "Notes sur les familles Donais-Frenière" for the *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques* published by the Archivist of the Province of Québec. Maxime Frenier's death was not to receive the same public notice as that of his father. By the time he passed away in 1966, the Société Historique Franco-Américaine was so moribund that it did not celebrate his life's accomplishments. Caretakers, unfamiliar with the value of the library that two generations of Freniers had amassed, allowed it to be dispersed and destroyed.

Frenière, Maxime-O. "J. Henry Frenier of Rutland, Vt.: A genius in the Field of Mechanical Achievements," *The Vermonter* 41: 11 (November 1936), pp. 227-229.

Frenière, Maxime-O. "L'évolution du nom Daunet en Amérique du Nord," *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, 39: 9 (Août 1933), pp. 509-511.

Levesque, Rosaire-Dion. "Maxime O. Frenière," *Silhouettes franco-américaines*. Manchester (New Hampshire): Publications de l'Association Canado-Américaine, 1957, pp. 327-329.

Husband	Wife with Parents	Date/Place of Marriage
	France	
Louis Daunay ↓	Jeanne GAVATTE	Luçon, Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou, (Vendée)
	I	
Antoine Daunay ↓	Marie RICHARD (Pierre & Anne Masson)	24 Aug 1669 ct. Rémy Boucherville, PQ
	II	
Antoine Daunay ↓	Marie ROBERT (Louis & Marie Bourgery)	6 Nov 1702 ct. Tailhandier Boucherville
	III	
Jean Daunais-Freniere ↓	M-Josette PEPIN (Jean-Bte. & Marg. Casavant)	16 Nov 1739 Boucherville
	IV	
Joseph Daunais-Freniere ↓	M-Madeleine PLOUF (Frs. & M-Louise Lapierre)	12 Sep 1791 Beloeil
	V	
Charles Daunais-Freniere ↓	M-Tharsile POULIN (Pierre & M-Reine Larivière)	26 Jul 1819 Beloeil
	VI	
Isaac Daunais ↓	Bibianne RIVARD (Alexis & Cécile Fontaine)	4 Oct 1852 Marieville (Ste-Marie-de-Monnoir)
	VII	
John Henry Frenier-Daunais ↓	Octavie MENARD	3 Jun 1872 Burlington, VT (St. Joseph)
	VIII	
Maxime Frenier		

## DOCUMENTS

### New France in Vermont

## Louis Franquet. *Voyages* (Second Installment)

The first installment, covering Franquet's journey from Fort Saint Jean to Isle aux Noix (his itinerary of August 10, 1752) will be found in the first issue of *Links*. One should also consult those pages for an introduction to the author and the *Voyages*.

### Le 11 [août]

Levés de grand matin et embarqués à bonne heure.

*Na.*-- Que les sauvages de la veille se trouvèrent à mon départ, sous prétexte de me saluer et de rapporter la bouteille vide, mais plus vraisemblablement par l'envie d'en avoir une autre pleine que je leur fis distribuer.

Que cet habitant [La Bonté] n'est point encore bien établi, qu'il travaille à des défriches, mais qu'il est gêné par le pacage de ses bestiaux, le propriétaire de la seigneurie sur laquelle il est établi, et ceux des voisins ne voulant pas qu'ils les étendent ailleurs que sur le terrain qui lui a été concédé; selon moi, il faudrait que la Cour prononça sur cet objet, et que pour accélérer les établissements sur ces seigneuries et autres, elle autorisa d'y paccager partout, néanmoins jusqu'à temps seulement qu'elles seront pourvues et fournies d'une vingtaine d'habitants.

Suivis assez le milieu de la rivière, vus sur les terres de l'ouest, la pointe au Pin, et sur celle de l'est des vestiges de quelques habitations ruinées pendant la guerre, la pointe de l'Algonkin sur laquelle est établi un moulin à vent pour bled et tout joignant une anse du nom de la dite pointe.

*Na.*-- Cette pointe est nommée telle par l'assassinat qu'un sauvage de cette nation y fit de 6 iroquois, de 7 qu'ils étaient; comme l'aventure est aussi hardie que singulière, on va la rapporter ici:

### [August] the eleventh

Rose and embarked early.

Note: The savages from the night before appeared at our departure under the pretext of saluting us and returning the empty bottle. More probably they were looking for a refill so I had more alcohol distributed to them.

This settler [La Bonté] is not well established yet. He is working at clearing his land but his progress is hindered by the limited pasture land available to his animals. The owners of the seignioric on which he is settled and the neighbors object to the animals roaming outside the boundaries of the plot conceded to this man. I think that the court [Versailles] should rule on this matter. To accelerate the settlement of these seignories and others, the court should authorize open grazing, at least until the population of a seignioric reaches twenty or so well-established settlers.

We sailed more or less in the middle of the river and saw Pointe au Pin [Pine Point] on the western shore. On the eastern side we noticed the remains of a few dwellings destroyed during the war. Algonquian Point on which is erected a windmill to grind grains, and, adjoining, an inlet with the same name as the aforesaid point.

Note. This point is so named after an Algonquian who killed 6 out of 7 Iroquois there. Since this adventure is as bold as it is extraordinary, I will retell it\*:



Cet algonkin était prisonnier et attaché à un poteau sous la garde d'un des iroquois, et sa mort était assurée pour le retour des 6 autres qui étaient allés en chasse: il avait une femme assez jolie de laquelle son gardien devint amoureux. Il s'en aperçut et peut être sa femme plus que lui: quoiqu'il en soit, il lui dit de se prêter aux mouvements de son ennemi et que s'il lui restait encore de l'amitié pour lui, c'était une occasion de le remettre en liberté, qu'à cet effet elle n'avait qu'à répondre aux empressement de l'Iroquois, et que lorsqu'il serait entièrement livré à ses transports, de le percer d'un coup d'halène à l'endroit qu'elle lui sentirait battre le cœur; ensuite, qu'elle s'en débarrasserait et viendrait lui couper ses liens. Ce conseil suivi à la lettre et mis à exécution bien adroitement, l'algonkin détaché acheva de mettre à mort son gardien d'un coup de casse tête. Il se saisit du fusil de son ennemi et s'en fut attendre les autres à leurs retour de la chasse; heureusement pour lui qu'ils s'en revinrent tous l'un après l'autre. Il tua le premier qui parut, et de son fusil il assassina le second, et successivement trois autres. Quand au dernier, il ne fit que le désarmer et le renvoya au village de sa nation pour y porter la nouvelle de la défaite de ses camarades.

Au delà, rangés insensiblement les terres de l'ouest suivant le tracé marqué à la carte, vus sur la gauche l'isle à la Motte, celle située à la pointe du nord, et à droite, le débouché de la grande et de la petite rivière de Chagy, et l'anse plus proprement parler baye, d'entre ces deux rivières.

*Na.*—Que dans le fonds de cette anse, l'on découvre les ruines de quelque habitations.

Que sur l'une des pointes de l'ouest de l'isle la Motte, l'on aperçoit les vestiges de l'ancien fort français.

Que le débouché des rivières susdites se découvre au large par l'éclaircy que forment leurs cours dans l'épaisseur du bois.

Plus loin, suivis toujours les mêmes terres, y vus les pointes à la nazarde, et du detour, et sur la gauche la grande île de contre cœur, les quatre autres aux bois blancs et le chenal qui

This Algonquian was prisoner and tied to a stake, under the guard of one of his Iroquois captors. His death was assured as soon as the six others would return from the hunt. The Algonquian had a rather beautiful wife to whom the guard was attracted. He noticed this and his wife also, perhaps more than he did. At any rate he told her to encourage the advances of his enemy. If she still loved him, it was the occasion to win his freedom. To do this she had only to answer the ardor of the Iroquois. When the two of them would be in the throes of passion, she could stab him to the heart with a sharp dagger. Afterwards, she could push the dying suitor off her body and come to untie him. She followed these instructions to the letter and adroitly carried out the plan. With a tomahawk, the freed Algonquian dispatched his guard. He took his guns and laid in ambush, waiting for the others who would return from the hunt. Fortunately for him, they returned one after the other. He killed the first one and borrowing his gun, he dispatched the second and in succession, the three others. As far as the sixth is concerned he did no more than disarm him and send him back to his village where he could announce the defeat of his comrades in arms.

Further on, we proceeded imperceptibly alongside the lands to the west as I followed their outline on the map. To my right we saw Isle à la Motte and another island at the northern point. To my right the estuaries of the Little and the Great Chagy [Chazy] and the cove (it is really a bay) between these two rivers.

Note. In the back of this cove, one sees the ruins of some form of dwellings.

On one of the western points of isle La Motte one notices the remains of the ancient French fort.

The place where the two aforementioned rivers empty is marked by gaps in the wooded shoreline, caused by the wide expanse of the estuaries.

Further on we hugged the same lands and noticed the Pointe à la Nazarde [Nose Point?] and the Pointe du Détour. On the left, the

coupe cette première; passés ensuite par le travers de l'anse à la grosse roche, et assez près d'un cap fort élevé. Là les rives sont hautes et deviennent montagneuses.

*Na.*—Qu'à ce cap se trouve ordinairement des serpents à sonnettes et que c'est le commencement du pays qu'ils habitent.

Cet anse et le dit cap doublés, passés par le travers de la Baye du Pérou, qu'on estime à 3 lieues enfoncée dans les terres; doublés aussi la pointe de l'islette de ce nom. De là, mis à terre à la pointe au canot, scitué à peu près à même hauteur que les isles aux 4 vents.

On estime vingt lieues depuis l'habitation du dit la Bonté jusqu'à la dite pointe au canot--; il y eut jusqu'à huit heures du matin du calme, ensuite un vent de nord est qui permit de porter la voile, de manière qu'on allait grand train et qu'on arriva encore quoi-qu'on eût fait beaucoup de chemin fort à bonne heure.

#### **Le 12 [août]**

Embarqués à 4 heures du matin par un temps assez calme, rangés toujours les terres de l'ouest, y aperçus le débouché de la rivière à Baquet, et de l'autre côté les isles Woinoustic et Rodziou, doublés la pointe qui, forme la dite rivière, et de là parvenus au rocher fendu, nommé tel à cause d'une fente dont il est traversé. Apperçus, assez vis à vis, l'Isle à la Peni, la Baye des 3 isles et la petite rivière aux loutres; passés ensuite par le travers de la petite anse à St. Martin. Plus loing, laissé à gauche le débouché de la grande rivière du nom de cette dernière, les isles à Sabrevoix, à la barque, au boiteux, et à droite la grande anse due nom de cette baye, et encore à gauche les isles à l'ardoise, et enfin parvenus au fort St. Frédéric.

Grande Isle of Mr. Contrecoeur and four others with white wood. Also, the channel which goes through the first mentioned above [Grand Isle]. We then navigated across the À la Grosse Roche cove [The cove of the Large Rock] and fairly close to a very high cape. There the banks are quite elevated and become mountainous.

Note. At this cape one can usually find rattle snakes. It is the limit of those parts which they are known to inhabit.

Leaving this cove and cape behind we crossed the bay of Pérou which, it is estimated, encroaches some 3 leagues [10.3 miles] inland. We also passed the point and the small island of the same name. Afterwards we landed at Pointe au Canot [Canoe Point] which is in line with the Isle aux 4 vents [Four Winds Island].

The distance from the house of la Bonté to the said Pointe au Canot is 20 leagues [69 miles]. It was calm until 8 this morning. Then a wind from the northeast allowed us to deploy our sail in such a way that we progressed at a good clip. In such a fashion we arrived early even though we had a long way to sail before reaching destination.

#### **[August] the twelfth**

We boarded our boat at four in the morning. The weather was rather calm. Continued to hug the western shore where we saw the outlet of the Baquet River and, on the other side of the lake, the Woinoustic and Rodziou Islands. We passed the point of the Baquet River and from there, we made our way to Split Rock, so-called because of a slit which traverses it. We saw, more or less in line with Split Rock, the À la Peni Island, the Three Island Bay and the Small Otter River. Next we crossed Saint Martin's small cove. Further on, to our left, we left in our wake the outlet named after the Great River and the islands of Sabrevoix, Barque and The Limping Man. Still on the left: Slate Island. Finally we reached Fort Saint Frédéric.

\*Note. The original version of this narrative is from the pen of Father François le Mercier, Jesuit at Québec. It will be found in his preface to two letters sent by missionaries to the Five Nations: *Copie de deux lettres envoyées de la Nouvelle-France, au Père Procureur des missions de la Compagnie de Jésus en ces contrées*. Paris: Sébastien Cramoisy, 1656. The text, with an English translation, will be found in Reuben Gold Thwaite's *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. Vol. XL: Lower Canada, Iroquois: 1654-1656*. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company, 1899, pp. 213-215. [J-AS].

## DOCUMENTS

### The Franco-Americans

#### *Almanach du Protecteur Canadien* (1870)

The first installment of information from the *Almanach*, covering Alburg through Coventry, will be found in the first issue (Fall, 1996) of *Links*.

#### DANBY

renferme onze familles et 35 jeunes gens: total 62. Deux d'entre eux possèdent chacun une maison et un moulin.

Le Révérend Mr. Gafney de Dorset visite la paroisse une fois toutes les six semaines.

MM. H. Minet, agent, voiturier,  
Louis Peltier, forgeron

#### DERBY LINE

Il y a dans cette place et les environs un assez grand nombre de familles. Une église est en voie de construction à Albany et il y en a une autre à Lowell, toutes deux desservies par le Révd. Mich. McAuley.

#### EAST RUTLAND

Renferme 190 familles canadiennes et 40 jeunes gens: total: 920 personnes. Ils exercent toute espèce de métiers. Une vingtaine sont propriétaires.

La paroisse est desservie par le Révérend Père Gagnier. L'église est en voie de construction. Messe, tous les dimanches.

MM. Toussaint Delisle, agent,  
Louis Valiquette, magasin de  
chaussures,  
Jos. Gamaché, forgeron.

#### DANBY

Eleven families and 35 youths. Total: 62. Two from the group own their house and one is a mill owner.

The Reverend Gafney from Dorset visits the parish [i.e., the site (Derby Line is not erected as a parish in 1870)] once every six weeks.

H. Minet, agent [for the *Protecteur Canadien*] and carrier.  
Louis Peltier, blacksmith

#### DERBY LINE

One finds quite a few families here and in surrounding parts. They are building a church in Albany and another is to be found in Lowell. The Reverend Michael McAuley ministers at both sites.

#### EAST RUTLAND

One hundred and ninety Canadian families and 40 youths. Total population: 920. They practiced all types of trades. Approximately 20 are property owners.

The Reverend [Louis] Gagnier ministers to the needs of the parishioners. The congregation is building a church. Mass is celebrated every Sunday.

Toussaint Delisle, agent [for the  
*Protecteur Canadien*]  
Joseph Gamache, blacksmith

Jér. Larreau, menuisier charpentier  
Auguste Cyr, voiturier et peintre  
Moïse Rochelcau  
François Aubertin.  
Louis Marchessault, faiseur de  
chaudières à vapeur

### ENOSBURG FALLS

Renferme 60 familles et 80 jeunes gens:  
total: 360 personnes. La plupart sont  
journaliers ou cultivateurs. Quelques-uns  
possèdent une terre ou une maison.

L'église est desservie par le Révérend Pierre  
Savoie. Messe, tous les 15 jours.

Joseph Dwyer, forgeron.

### FACTORY POINT

Renferme 21 familles et 20 jeunes gens:  
total: 131 personnes. L'église la plus voisine  
est celle de Dorset où réside le Révérend  
Thomas Gaffney.

MM. Joseph Lugène, forgeron et  
propriétaire, agent.  
Léon Gosselin, charretier et  
propriétaire.  
Edouard Contant, employé dans un  
moulin à pierre.  
Homère Cloutier, employé sur le  
chemin de fer.  
Joseph Ménard.

### FAIRFAX

Le village renferme 40 familles et une  
vingtaine de jeunes gens: total: 150  
personnes. Quelques-uns sont propriétaires  
ou cultivateurs; les autres journaliers ou  
hommes de métier.

Le Révérend Magloire Pigeon de Milton  
visite cette paroisse une fois par mois.

Jérémie Larreau, framer and  
finishing carpenter  
Auguste Cyr, carrier and painter  
Moïse Rochelcau  
François Aubertin  
Louis Marchessault, boiler maker.

### ENOSBURG FALLS

Sixty families and 80 youths. Total  
population: 360. Most of them are day  
laborers and farmers.

A few own a farm or a house.

The church is staffed by Father Pierre  
Savoie. Mass every other Sunday.

Joseph Dwyer, blacksmith.

### FACTORY POINT

Twenty-one families and 20 youths. Total  
population: 131. The nearest church is at  
Dorset, the residence of Father Thomas  
Gaffney.

Joseph Lugène, blacksmith, property  
owner and agent [for the *Protecteur  
Canadien*]  
Léon Gosselin, carter  
Edouard Contant, employee at a  
stone plant  
Homère Cloutier, railroad worker  
Joseph Ménard.

### FAIRFAX

Forty families and approximately 20 youths.  
Total population: 150. A few are property  
owners and farmers. The others are day  
laborers or tradesmen.

Father Magloire Pigeon from Milton visits  
this parish once a month.

**VALLIÈRE, VALIER, VALYEAR... Part II**

*Submitted by George Myers, #37.*

The following was forwarded to me by H. T. Valyear, 50 Sandrock Road, Buffalo, NY. Copy of clippings were found on file at State Library in Albany, NY, July 1996 by Linda Valyou Briel. Handwritten notations on the clippings indicate that they came from the Saint Johnsville, NY, *Enterprise & News*, issues of December 29, 1937 and February 2, 1938.

The Canadian historians Sulte and Bryce both mention the royalist colony of the Comte de Puissaye in Upper Canada. DePuissaye, together with the Comte de Chalus, General de Farcy, and several other French noblemen who were refugees from the French Revolution, obtained a grant of land from the British government near York, the present city of Toronto. According to most authorities, this was at Markham, but Bryce places it at Oak Ridges, about twenty miles away. De Chalus had been a major general in the royal French army and the other colonists were also of high rank in France. Sulte shows that among the French Cadians (Canadians) hired by de Puissaye for service in his colony were blacksmiths Vallière and Garreau with their wives. Canadian Archives has a record showing that John Blackwood, the agent for de Puissaye, engaged Jean Baptiste Vallières and his family on 22 April 1799.

The following court record, taken from Ontario Archives, is from the session for the Home District, Town of York, Upper Canada, April 10, 1800 at 11 a.m.:

An agreement between Joseph Count de Puissaye and Jean Baptiste Valiere was produced by the parties vizt: Rene Augustin Count de Chalus, Attorney for the said Count de Puissaye and J.B. Valiere, which after a hearing of the parties and a due investigation of the said agreement, 'The court adjudges that the sum of Twenty-two Pounds fifteen shillings and three pence provincial currency is

the just and true Balance due by said Joseph Count de Puissaye, to the said Jean Bapte. Valiere and his family and that the said Jean Baptiste Valiere and his family, are from henceforth discharged from the service of the said Joseph Count de Puissaye.'

The journal of the Rev. William Jenkins of Richmond Hill, published (in) the Ontario Historical Society, (the ne)ws that members of the Valliere (fam)ily were living in that vicinity as (lat)e as April 10, 1828, when he per(for)med the marriage ceremony for (a H)enrey Valeire and Sary MacQuere" (wi)th Jesse Berd and Elizabeth Mon(---)aw as witnessses. The fact that (thi)s Valliere was married by a Pro(tcs)tant clergyman, whereas the family (in) earlier days had been Catholic, (w)ould be of little significance as (m)any French Catholics married into (Pr)otestant families in the Ontario and the (Am)erican midwest. The Rev. Wil(lia)m Jenkins had gone into Ontario (fr)om New York state. Richmond (Hi)ll where he lived was about five (mi)les from Oak Ridges and ten or (---)teen miles from Markham.

Writing in 1862, some fifteen years (af)ter the death of Chief Justice Val(lie)res de Saint-Real, one of his no(-----sentence not readable-----) now weather he had been born in (th)e old French settlement at Mark(h)am or at Quebec in a house which (s)tood where the parliament building (w)as later erected. Actually he was (b)orn October 1, 1787 at Carleton on (---)c Bay o(-----?---). His descent (fr)om the immigrant Pierre

Valière is (a)s follows:

1. Pierre Valière born 1647, married (M)arie Anne Lajoue.
2. Pierre Valière born 1673, married Maguerite Gaboury.
3. Jean Baptiste Valière born 1713, married Marie Françoise Dubeau or Dubocq.
4. Jean Baptiste Valière born 1756, married Marguerite Cornelier dit Grandchamp.

On April 22, 1799 the children in the family of the blacksmith Jean Baptiste Vallières were Marguerite, 16; Elizabeth, 14; Joseph Rcmi, 12; Charles Aloire, 8; Guillaume Henry, 6; Pierre Ignace, 4; Damase Cleandre, 17 months. It is possible that Guillaume Henry or William Henry Vallières who was six in 1799 was the same Henry Valière who married Sary MacQuere in 1827 when he would have been thirty-four.

Joseph Rcmi Vallières de Saint-Réal married Louise Pezad de Champlain, the daughter of a Canadian (-)eigneur, and after her death married Esther Elora Hart of Three Rivers. It is now believed that he received the inspiration for his fictitious title from his boyhood contact with the French nobility at Markham. After his father's death he was taken into the home of Bishop Plessis who educated him intending that he should become a priest. There was a noted French historian named Abbé César Vichard de Saint-Réal whose works were most probably in the Bishop's library and it is possible that his foster son, young Vallières, created his own patent of nobility from this ---.

In any case he carried his pseudo-nobility very well. His biographers agree that he was unusually well educated and he appears to have been popular personally, especially during his residence at Three Rivers, where he lived in the old deGannes house erected in 1754. Morgan thought that Vallières de Saint-Réal showed unusual courage in opposing the governor, Sir John Colborne, in 1839. There is some correspondence, bearing on this incident, between the Castle of St. Louis at Quebec and Downing Street, London, among the State papers at Canadian Archives in Ottawa. Some of his personal letters are available in the Neilson Papers and in the published correspondence between Vallières de Saint-Réal as speaker of the Lower Canadian House of Assembly and the then governor, Lord Dalhousie. Very probably more could be found among the Viger and Papineau Papers or in the archives at Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers.

Although highly respected as a lawyer and legislator, he was not without his human faults. The assumption of the title would seem to indicate a strong inferiority complex. Also, he was somewhat vain as is shown by the fact that he once drew up a mortgage law composed in its main features from a similar law in the Code of Napoleon. The law passed and he accepted the popular acclaim as its author. He was an early supporter of Papineau but a rivalry sprang up between them after Vallières de Saint-Réal once defeated a measure introduced by the former in open debate on the floor of the House of Assembly. He died as chief justice at Montréal on February 17, 1847.

## QUERIES

Leo Fleury, #8

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

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	m.	married	wid.	widow, widowed

**Query #14. BRAULT/ROBERT/  
MEUNIER**

Seek mar. & d. recs. of Octavie BRAULT (d/o Joseph & Marie-Francoise MEUNIER) wid. of Isidore ROBERT who d. 31 Jul 1866 St. Alexandre, QUE.

Mar. & d. recs. of Louis-Isadore ROBERT b. 7 Sep 1861 Henryville, QUE.

Mar. & d. recs. of Celine-Octavie ROBERT b. 15 Jan 1858 St. Alexandre, QUE.

Mar. & d. recs. of Marie-Zoe ROBERT b. 21 June 1866 St. Alexandre, QUE. (Three above are children of Isidore & Octavie BRAULT ROBERT) (Marianne J. Moreau, #3S)

**Query #15. BOUCHER/PAGÉ  
CAMARAIRE/VALOIS**

Seek mar. of Jean-Bte BOUCHER & Marie Pagé; their son, Oliver m. 6 Jul 1848 Coopersville, NY to Adeline CAMARAIRE (d/o Moise & Françoise VALOIS) (J-P

Moreau, #3)

**Query #16. PENELL/ADAM/GIROUX**

Seek m. of Joseph PENELL & Flavie ADAM (Phoebe Adams); their dau., Elizabeth, m. 25 Apr 1903 Swanton, VT to Joseph Giroux (s/o Jules & Mary Smith); Flavie ADAM supposedly b. Pike River, QUE. (J.P. Moreau, #3)

**Query #17 PORO/PORREAU/COLLINS**

Seek m. of Antoine PORO/PORREAU & Marguerite COLLINS; Antoine b. 1829 Canada & d. 1888 Pittsford, VT. (David Poro, Box 333, Wallingford, VT 05773)

**Query #18. GAUTHIER/LACROIX**

Seek further info on Francis GAUTHIER & Caroline LACROIX. Their dau., M-Louise b. 1883 bp. 13 June 1884 St. Mary Church, Champlain, NY, witnesses: Joseph GAUTHIER & Mathilde GAGNE. (Lynn J. Gauthier, #38)



**Query #19. GAUTHIER/DUQUETTE  
/LAROCHE**

Seek further info on George GAUTHIER (1899-1984) (s/o Joseph & Emelie DUQUETTE). George M. Yvonne LAROCHE (1903-1972). They are bur. St. Bernard de LaColle Parish Cemetery. (Lynn Gauthier #38)

**Query #20. LATOUR**

Seek b. & d. Info on both Jean/John LATOUR (b. NY?) who m. Josephine \_\_\_\_\_ (b. QUE?) 21 Dec 1873 at St. Pierre, Plattsburgh, NY; also need par. of both. (Janet Allard, #48)

**Query #21. DANDURAND-DANDROW/  
PATNODE**

Seek b. & mar. info on Jean-Baptiste DANDURAND (John Dandrow) b. ca. 1828 m. Esther (Laura) PATNODE. Lived in Keesville, NY bef. migrating to Swanton, VT. (Carolee Reynolds, #58)

**Query #22. REYNOLDS/MORITS**

Seek info on Rufus REYNOLDS b. ca. 1819 from QUE who m. Sarah Maariah MORITS in 1842 Milton, VT. Sarah supposedly full-blooded Abenaki. They moved back to QUE then Franklin, VT. (Carolee Reynolds, #58)

**Query #23. GEBO/SPOOR**

Seek b., d. & mar. recs. of Joseph GEBO (b. ca. 1838) & wife, Julia \_\_\_\_\_ (b. ca. 1839); their dau. Julia b 14 Oct 1857 d. Mooer Forks, NY; m. ca. 1877 to Eber SPOOR. (Kenneth M. Spoor, 20 Taylor Dr., Springfield, VT 05156-2216)

**Query #24. LASHUA/BLAKE/POREAU**

Seek info on Susan BLAKE (d/o Alec & Susan POREAU) b. 1841 Burlington, VT; Susan m. Michael LASHUA?; also had sis. who m. Charles LASHUA?. (Connie Newell, #55)

**Query #25. DENEHU**

Seek info on gggr, Michael DENEHU, to US thru Three Rivers, QUE to Burlington, VT; orig. from Co. Kerry or Co. Cork, IRELAND. (Kathleen Ehlen, 21512 15th St., Union Grove, WI 53182)

**Query #26. FISCHER-  
FISHER/FAUCIER/DOUGLAS**

Seek info on par. of Julia FISCHER-FISHER (formerly FAUCIER) b. Brandon, VT 14 Jul 1860 (d/o Anthony b. ca. 1834 & Mary DOUGLAS b. ca. 1840); were parents b. VT or QUE? (Gail Stevenson, 17 High St., Middlebury, VT 05753)

**Query #27. LACLARE/WILSON**

Seek mar. of Ida LACLARE (d/o Charles) b. 25 Sep 1860; d. 27 Jun 1893 Chester, VT) marr. ca. 1879 where? To Fred Earl WILSON (s/o Nathaniel Earl WILSON) b. 11 Nov 1858 Colchester, VT. (Alfred Ems, 7022 So. Lamar St., Littleton, CO 80123)

**Query #28. LAVALLEY-  
LAVALLEE/GOODSPEED**

Seek info on Frank (François) LAVALLEE/LAVALLEY who m. 7 Sep 1897 St. Joseph's, Burlington, VT to Marie GOODSPEED. Did they res. in VT? Did they die in VT? Where are they buried? (Robert D. Lavalley, 409 Van Roen Rd., Utica, NY 13502-2414)

NOTE: Robert LaValley has research for over thirty yrs. esp. in VT, No. NY & QUE. He has also formed LAVALLEY GENEALOGY GROUP. He requests your data on this surname and is willing to share. (Address above; also Boblava @AOL.COM)

**Query #29. FLEURY/FLEURI**

Seek addl. info for my database on immigrant ancestor, François FLEURY who m. Jeanne GILLES in QUE. If you have any connections to FLEURY (or one of its many spelling variations) would appre. copy of this data. (Leo Fleury, #8)

**Query #30. RIVERS-  
LARIVIERE/PECOR-PICARD**

Seek mar. of my ggp, John RIVERS (LARIVIERE) b. CAN ca. 1836 d. 16 Mar 1908 Randolph, VT who m. (when & where?) bef. 1860 to Sophia PECOR (PICARD). Also need parentage. (Leo Fleury, #8)

**Query #31. RUSSELL/SEARS**

Seek info & background on Luke G. RUSSELL prob. b. ca. 1830's where? d. 13 Jan 1890 Williston, VT, bur. Georgia, VT. Mar. I to Emily P\_\_\_\_\_ 28 Jul 1851 Rockinham, VT & res. thereafter Keene, NH? Mar. II ca. 1860's (where?) to Julia SEARS (b. ca. 1837). 1860 census res. Georgia, VT & 1880 census res. Ferrisburgh, VT. (Claire M. Pouliot, #95)

**Query #32. FRAPPIER/FRAPPIED/  
DURAND/GUIMOND/BOISVERT**

Seek mar. John FRAPPIER (from Three Rivers, QUE) to Mary DURAND (b. 1794 St. Louis, Lotbiniere, QUE). She died ca. 1881 & bur. prob. Barnston, QUE. Their son, Joseph (b. 1828 Nicolet, QUE) (d. 1902) res. Kingscroft, Stanstead, QUE. He m. ca. 1848 Adda GUIMOND (b. 1826 QUE; d. & bur. Compton, QUE). Their dau. Louisa Jane (b. 1857 Barnston, QUE) m. ca. 1848 Alex Francis BOISVERT. (Cheryl A. Todd, #94)



## BOOK REVIEWS

Yelle, Alfred W., comp.

*The Roy Family*. Vol. I. Gagnon Brothers Publications, 1992. By Leo Fleury, #8

If you have a ROY/LE ROY ancestor in your line, you should consult or have this book. It is a major effort to compile data on this surname. The first section includes the biographies of four Roy/Le Roy immigrant ancestors.

The mini-histories of Simeon Le Roy dit Audy and of Nicolas Le Roy are reprinted here, with permission, from Thomas LaForest's series *Our French-Canadian Ancestors*. The brief story of Michel Roy dit Chatellerault by Raymond Douville is taken from the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* published by the University of Toronto Press. The last and most comprehensive piece on Antoine Roy-Desjardins, written by Aurore Dionne Eaton in 1989, includes documents, a chronology, and selected bibliography.

The next section of Births and Deaths are arranged by Roy/Le Roy given names and includes, where known, the date of event, place, and name of spouse.

The Marriage section, which follows, gives the parents of both parties, if known, as well as date and place of the marriage or contract. Altogether, about 10,000 births, deaths, and marriages are included in this book, which is entitled "Volume I."

The Roy Family Group section lists the Roy males who had issue. The final section is a spouse index which is a valuable cross-reference.

The compiler of "THE ROY FAMILY" was Alfred W. Yelle, who married Pauline Marie Roy in 1948. The introduction was written by

Jean Pellerin, a former president of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society. The editor was Richard J. Gagnon, whose family firm GAGNON BROS. PUBLICATIONS published this volume in 1992. Its 500 pages are neat and easy to read with a perfect binding in a soft cover. Gagnon Brothers Publications specialize in genealogical publications including everything from concept to marketing. We thank Richard J. Gagnon for a review copy which will be added to the VFCS library. In addition, Mr. Gagnon has donated a few copies which our society can sell for its benefit at the list price of \$35.00 each. If you are interested in obtaining your own personal copy of *The Roy Family*, please send a check to the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406. During this limited offer, the society will cover the cost of shipping and handling.

Faribault-Beauregard, Marthe. *Missions des Cantons de l'Est: baptêmes, mariages, sépultures, 1826-1846*. Montréal: Société généalogique canadienne-française, 1995. vii, 272 p. ISBN: 2-920761-47-1 27 \$CAN. By Nancy Dusso

How often do we trade stories of deep frustration? We do everything right, trace back a family line to the eve of the Civil War in Vermont or upper New York State and then, bingo! just like that, the screen goes blank. No church registers, no trace in the civil records. The trail simply disappears. Marthe Faribault-Beauregard's last repertory will not solve all our problems but, from now on, it will be impossible to work on the Eastern Townships and the Chateauguay Area before the founding of Catholic parishes, or the 1830s and 1840s in Vermont and northwestern New York without consulting this curious work of salvage. But first a little bit of history.

The area of the province of Quebec that borders on New York State and Vermont is now dominated by a French presence and only the historian and the attentive observer will note the subtle signs which remind the tourist that the Eastern Townships and the regions to the west were first settled by English speakers into Quebec (Protestants mostly). Once we cross the border we penetrate several concentric time zones where, before 1890, 1870, 1860, ..., there were no Catholics, not enough of them to support a church anyway. The parish registers of Saint Sébastien do not open until the 1850s, the first occupants of Henryville were good old Yankees from Vermont, Hazen and all that. The first French-speaking Catholics to venture into those English-speaking provinces faced the same fate as their brothers and sisters who filtrated down the lake or the crude roads to Swanton, Malone, New York, Enosburg Falls, Barton, Derby, ... They quietly changed their name or they kept to themselves living a whole life as itinerant journeymen, tanners, farm hands, stevadores on Lake Champlain, miners in Essex County, New York, or brickmakers in Winooski. They left no trace. Except, that is, for a happy few who were fortunate enough to encounter one of the traveling missionaries which the bishops of Quebec dispatched to cater to the spiritual needs of lost souls in the Townships.

Marthe Faribault-Beauregard unearthed several registers kept by these missionaries who labored in the 1830s and 1840s. Miraculously their precious records survived in the dust of rectories in Saint-Patrice de Hinchinbrooke, in Saint-Jean-Chrysostome, in the county courthouse of Sweetsburg (Cowansville). Could it be that these twenty-one priests catered to isolated Catholics in Vermont and New York State, validating their marriages, christening the first Franco-American children? I was nervous as a high school senior pining a prom corsage when I finally opened this very predictable repertoire.

*Missions des Cantons de l'Est.* I did not have to search long. On page 9, at the 74th entry I read "BEAUDIN, Gédéon. Baptised 11-01-1839. Two month old. Joseph and Angélique Gagnon. Farmer from the state of New York. Godfather: Augustin Lefebvre. Godmother: Marguerite Breaux. J. Dallaire, priest." And then many more appeared. Over one hundred baptisms from Franklin, Milton, Swanton, "Ennesburgh, diocèse de Boston," Alburg, Highgate, Holland, Berkshire, Malone, Champlain. Sometimes, the note simply records "Jardinier du Vermont" or "Du Vermont," or "Du diocèse de New York," or "Du diocèse de Boston." In a few entries, the celebrant simply wrote "City." The registers record marriages across the border and even across faith as we discover in this baptism entry: "CULVER, Elizabeth Cynthia, 22. Baptized 07-06-1840. Wife of John Bishop (Jean Levesque), farmer from Vermont. Godfather: Daniel Gallagher. Godmother: Margaret O'Neil. J. Falvey, priest."

From now on, it will be impossible to work on the period 1830-1850 without consulting this crucial *repertoire*. We need to thank Marthe twice. She collected most of these entries when she first started doing genealogical work, many decades ago. In the last days of her life, as she prepared her final journey, she took the time to correct her work of youth and publish it. As she did so she discovered that many of the records which she had copied before the age of microfilms had disappeared. She held the only evidence. Had she not published this repertory, much of the documentation would have been lost forever.

Fortin, Francine, with the collaboration of Micheline Da Prato. *Family Histories Index = Index d'histoires de familles*. Lachine (Québec): F. Fortin, [1994]. xv, 276 p. ISBN: 2-9803293-4-7 33\$CAN. By Keith Leblanc

Order from: Francine Fortin, 1720, rue Sainte-Antoine, app. 4, Lachine (Québec) H8S 1V2

The cardinal rule of genealogists worth their salt is to begin all inquiries by checking what previous searchers have already published on a given ancestry. Unfortunately this golden rule often goes unheeded and many are the neophytes (and veterans) who have triumphantly put the finishing touch to a long search only to find out that someone else has already traveled the trail and marked it well. The likelihood of committing this ultimate blunder is multiplied when genealogists deal with documentation written in another language. This situation applies to many if not most of the Franco-American genealogists of 1997. It's one thing to struggle with *repertoires* but quite another to plunge into a family history and a parish monograph written in French. What is one to do?

From now on, we will all have to light a candle to Francine Fortin and Micheline Da Prato who have greatly simplified our work and reduced our anxieties by publishing their *Family History Index*. The sub-title gives a good preview of what the work offers: "catalogue of family books, collections of ancestors, bulletins of family associations, magazines of societies." The first part of the compendium contains an alphabetical catalog of French-Canadian and other Quebec family books. A typical entry includes the surname, the author of the family history, an abbreviated title, the year of publication and a list of selected depositories (major documentation centers in the Montreal area are listed). The repertory inventories over 3,000 titles including an excellent selection of works published in English by Franco-American genealogists. The second part is an important list of works containing information on more than one family or surname. The inventory is arranged alphabetically by surname. For a typical entry one will find the surname, the title of the work (no page number for the selection), the author of the work and a list of selected depositories. For example, one discovers that, for Julien Fortin

dit Bellefontaine, a long notice appeared in the first volume of *Nos ancêtres*, a multi-volume series which contains, for each tome, the history of several families. The next section is a real gem. It contains a very complete list of families who publish bulletins, newspapers and other periodical literature devoted to the history and news of one family or surname. In a final section, the reader will find the titles of almost 250 periodicals dealing in some ways with Franco-American genealogics. The work also includes a bibliography.

Fédération québécoise des Sociétés de généalogie. *Bottin québécois des chercheurs en généalogie*. 2e éd. Sainte Foy (Québec): Fédération québécoise des Sociétés de généalogie, 1996. ISBN: 2-9802184-4-8. By André Senécal, #27

This directory will prove very useful to anyone who might have a need to contact a Quebec genealogist. The first part provides a repertory of some 2709 researchers in genealogy. The listings include addresses (without phone or E-mail numbers) and affiliations. The second part lists 2392 patronyms which are matched with the researchers listed in the first part. Most researchers are conducting work on more than one patronym of course. The third part offers a selected subject index. The repertory contains over 180 subjects. An appendix provides special treatment for a few selected topics including Quebec regions, Amerindians, and Irish Quebecers. Another appendix yields the name, address, and other vital information (size of membership, dues, etc.) of all the member institutions of the Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie as well as other useful coordinates (national and provincial archives, private archives, etc.).

Asselin, Fleurette and Jean-Marie Tanguay. *Les mariages. Transcriptions d'actes notariés au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle*. Longueuil: Les Éditions C.G.L., 1995- 7+ vol. By Weston Lafountain

These volumes, long awaited, make up the first installment of an ambitious project which seeks to provide a printed, scientific transcription of all notarized marriage contracts drafted in Québec in the 17th and 18th centuries. The work comes highly recommended by no less an authority than René Jetté. Fleurette Asselin and Jean-Marie Tanguay are among the most respected paleographers in Québec today. Their reading of these old documents is most reliable. The care taken in laying out and proofreading the text ensured that the conscientious work of the compilers-paleographers would not be undermined in the publishing process. All the extant marriage contracts of the seventeenth century are included in these volumes. The presentation is alphabetical by surname. To facilitate the reading of the old texts, couched with the quirks and abbreviations of seventeenth century notaries, the editors have included a brief but very enlightening introduction to punctuation, the use of upper case, and the most common abbreviations.

## RECENT TITLES

### Repertoires and census documents

Gallant, Patrice. *Les registres de la Gaspésie (1752-1850)*. Montréal: Société généalogique canadienne-française, 1961 [i.e. 1996]. 311 p. (Publications de la Société généalogique canadienne-française; no. 3). ISBN: 2-920761-62-5 25\$CAN

Laliberté, Serge. *Naissances et décès, paroisse Ste-Anastasie, Lachute, 1878-1899 = Births and deaths, parish Ste-Anastasie, Lachute, 1878-1899*. [Saint-Jérôme: Serge Laliberté], 1996. [105 p]. ISBN: 2-98033728-4-6 10\$CAN

Order from: Serge Laliberté--475, rue Lachaine--St-Jérôme (Québec) J7Z 6P8

Langlais, Guylaine, Pierre Rioux and Christian Fournier. *Ste-Flavie et St-Joseph-du-Grand-Remous: recensement 1851, district de Rimouski*. Rimouski: Société généalogique de l'Est du Québec, 1996. 44 p. ISBN: 2-921848-01-5 12\$CAN

Lavergne Giguère, Yvette and Lucien Bellemare. *Paroisse Saint-Léon-le-Grand: répertoire des mariages, 1802-1992*. [Shawinigan]: s.n., 1996. 198 p. ISBN: 2-9220022-05-5

Lavergne Giguère, Yvette and Lucien Bellemare. *Paroisse Saint-Léon-le-Grand: répertoire des naissances/baptêmes de 1802-1992*. [Shawinigan]: s.n., 1996. 3 vol. ISBN: 2-922002-02-0

Lavergne Giguère, Yvette and Lucien Bellemare. *Paroisse Saint-Léon-le-Grand: répertoire des sépultures, 1802-1992*. [Shawinigan]: s.n. 1996. 308 p.. ISBN: 2-922002-03-9

Mailhot-Morissette, Marie-Paule. *Répertoire des baptêmes, mariages, sépultures de la paroisse Ste-Marie-de-Blandford, diocèse de Nicolet, 1872-1993*. Trois-Rivières: Société de généalogie de la Mauricie et des Bois-Francs, 1996. 234 p. ISBN: 2-920545-58-2 18\$CAN

Osahe 'takénrat [Bernard], Pierre. *Répertoire de décès de la paroisse L'Annonciation de la Bienheureuse Vierge Marie d'Oka, de 1721 à 1942*. Kanesatake [Oka]: P. Bernard, 1996. 139, 139 p. ISBN: 2-9803776-4-3 50\$CAN

Order from: Pierre Bernard--405, rang Sainte-Germaine--Kanesatake (Québec) J0N 1E0

Osahe 'takénrat [Bernard], Pierre. *Répertoire de naissances. L'Annonciation d'Oka, de 1721 à 1942*. Kanesatake [Oka]: P. Bernard, 1996. 269, 269 p. ISBN: 2-9803776-5-1 75\$CAN

Osahe 'takénrat [Bernard], Pierre. *Répertoire des naissances des Métis et Amérindiens(nes). Extrait du P.R.D.H., du début de la colonie à 1765*. Kanesatake [Oka]: P. Bernard, 1996. 466 p. ISBN: 2-9803776-8-6 65\$CAN

Richard Lacroix, Noella. *Index des conjointes paraissant dans les "Mariages du comté de Labelle" par Lucien Rivest*. Hull: Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais, 1996. 89 p. ISBN: 2-920667-37-8 25\$CAN

[Includes updates to Rivest's repertoire in addition to the index of spouses].

Rioux, Pierre. *Répertoire des décès et sépultures: Biencourt (1932-1994), Esprit-Saint (1937-1994), Lac-des-Aigles (1932-1994), Saint-Guy (1936-1994), Saint-Médard (1929-1994), Trinité-des-Monts (1939-1994)*. Rimouski: Société généalogique de l'Est du Québec, 1996. 110 p. ISBN: 2-921848-02-3 18\$CAN

Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais. *Le livre des âmes de la mission de Saint-Boniface d'Egan à Bois-Franc, 1888*. Hull: Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais, 1995. 37 p.

Société de généalogie de Québec. *Complément aux répertoires de mariages de la région de Québec et du comté de Portneuf*. Sainte-Foy: Société de généalogie de Québec, 1996. 2 vol. ISBN: 2-89120-077-2 95\$

Société de généalogie de Québec. *Répertoire des mariages, Beauport, 1671-1992*. Sainte-Foy: La Société, 1996. 303, 298 p. ISBN: 2-89120-076-4 45\$CAN

Société de généalogie de Québec. *Répertoire des mariages, comté de Montmorency, 1661-1992*. Sainte-Foy: La Société, 1996. 368, 362 p. ISBN: 2-89120-075-6 50\$CAN

Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est. *Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Sherbrooke, comté de Sherbrooke: naissances, sépultures, 1885-1992*. Sherbrooke: Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est, 1996. 386, 180 p. ISBN: 2-920199-39-0

Société de recherche historique archiv-histo II. *Paroisses Saint-Mathias et Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Rouville. Montréal: Archiv-Histo, 1996*. 83 p. ISBN: 2-920480-33-2 15\$CAN

[Census of 1851].

Société d'histoire et d'archéologie des Monts. *Répertoire M.R.C. Denis-Riverin: baptêmes, mariages, sépultures, 1800-1980*. 13 vol. Sainte-Anne-des-Monts: Editions de la S.H.A.M., 1996 [1990].

[The administrative unit Denis-Riverin includes the following agglomerations: Cap-Chat; Capucins; Coulée-des-Adolphe; La Martre; Marsoui; Mont-Albert; Mont-Saint-Pierre; Rivière-à-Claude; Sainte-Anne-des-Monts; Sainte-madeleine-de-la-Rivière-Madeleine; Saint-Maxime-du-Mont-Louis; and Tourelle].

Price per volume ranges from 10\$ to 15\$CAN



St-Pierre, Maurice and Daniel Côté. *Répertoire des naissances et baptêmes de St-Eugène (1938-1993), St-Fabien (1848-1993), St-Fabien-sur-Mer (1866-1993). Version revue et corrigée.* Rimouski: Société généalogique de l'Est du Québec, 1996. 256 p. ISBN: 2-9803120-6-1

St-Pierre, Maurice and Daniel Côté. *Répertoire des naissances et baptêmes de St-Mathieu (1866-1993), St-Simon (1836-1993). Version revue et corrigée.* Rimouski: Société généalogique de l'Est du Québec, 1996. 250 p. ISBN: 2-9803120-4-5

Talbot, Eloi-Gérard. *Recueil de généalogies des comtés de Charlevoix et Saguenay depuis l'origine jusqu'à 1939. Nouvelle édition revue et augmentée.* Roland Bélanger and Noel Tremblay, eds. Chicoutimi: Société historique du Saguenay, 1996. 2 vol. ISBN: 2-921889-02-1 80\$CAN

[The original edition was published at La Malbaie by the author [s.n.] in 1941. The present edition includes corrections and addendum compiled by Léonidas Bélanger]

### Family Histories

Allard, Paul. *Les Allard de la Gaspésie et des maritimes (1769-1996).* 2<sup>e</sup> ed. Charny: P. Allard, 1996. 119 p. ISBN: 2-922168-00-X 20\$CAN [Restricted distribution].

Order from: Paul Allard, 9000-2 rue de l'Attisée, Charny (Québec) G6X 1H8

Aubin, Georges and Réal Aubin. *Les Lambert-Champagne-Aubin: 800 actes notariés, 1663-1799.* Joliette: Editions Aubin-Lambert, 1996. 787 p. ISBN: 2-9804981-0-6 49\$CAN

Beaupré, Marie-Aurore and Bertrand L. Fleury. *Beaupré, 1637-1996.* Montréal-Nord: Editions Prince-Fleury, 1996. 501 p. Portraits, maps, coat-of-arms. ISBN: 2-922133-01-X 40\$CAN

[Descendants of Bonhomme dit Beaupré].

Order from: Marie-Aurore Beaupré--6396, rue de Beaucourt--Montréal-Nord (Québec) H1G 2G4

Bernier, Cyril. *Dictionnaire généalogique des Bernier.* Saint-Eustache: Cyril Bernier, 1996. 2 vol. [845 p] ISBN: 2-9201177-36-2 50\$CAN

Order from: Cyril Bernier--227, rue Foisy--Saint-Eustache (Québec) J7P 4B5

Côté, Colette. *Avant que les phlox ne se fanent: une histoire de la famille Côté de 1634 jusqu'à nos jours.* Val d'Or: D'ici et d'ailleurs, 1995. 617 p. Illustrations, maps, portraits. ISBN: 2-921055-70-8 25\$CAN

Forest, Gilbert. *Supplément au Dictionnaire de la famille Forest (no 50).* Joliette: Société de généalogie de Lanaudière, 1996. 51 p. (Publications S.G.L.; no 66) ISBN: 2-921246-47-3 5\$CAN

Gilbert, Louis-Phillippe. *Les ancêtres Gilbert (1737-1996).* Saint-Georges: L.-P. Gilbert, 1996. 389 p. ISBN: 2-9805219-0-6 50\$CAN

Labrecque, Huguette. *Lucien Robert, de Saint-Constant à Normandin.* Albanel: H. Labrecque, [1996?]. 75 p. Portraits, maps. ISBN: 2-9805104-0-8 25\$CAN

Order from: Huguette Labrecque--1122 route 373--Albanel (Québec) G8M 3P3

Marchand, Berthe. *Généalogie de la famille Sarrazin*. [Saint-Gabriel-de-Brandon]: B. Marchand, [1996]. 302 p. ISBN: 2-9802930-3-2 65\$CAN

Messier, Jean-Jacques and Claire Lavertu Messier. *Les Messier: glanures I*. Laval: J.-J. Messier, 1996. 201 p. ISBN: 2-9803992-1-3 15\$CAN

Order from: Jean-Jacques Messier--443, rue De Bourges--Laval (Québec) H7N 5E6

Pelletier, Louise. *La migration des Pelletier*. Sorel, s.n., 1996. 86 p. 15\$CAN

Pepin, Jean-Pierre-Yves. *La descendance de Trefflé Gingras et ses deux épouses: Ludivine Girard et Wilhelmine Thibault: notes, photos et documents généalogiques*. Longueuil: Société historique de Marigot, 1996. 2 vol. Portraits, maps. ISBN: 2-920313-35-5 and 2-920313-36-3 100\$CAN

Order from: Société historique de Marigot--440, chemin de Chambly--Longueuil (Québec) J4H 3L7

Prénoveau, Jean-Jacques. *Dans le sillage de Mathieu Rouillard, Jeanne Guillet et leurs descendants, du 16e au 19e siècle*. [Laval]: J.-J. Prénoveau, 1996. 354 p. 25\$CAN

Order from: Jean-Jacques Prénoveau--149, chemin de la Normandie--Laval (Québec) H7G 2A7

## **New Family Newsletters**

Bulletin. *Association des familles Labrosse dit Raymond*. 7 juin 1993- .

Irregular [According to vol 1, no. 2: four times a year]. Free.

Order from: Association des familles Labrosse dit Raymond--C.P. 32059, Les Atriums--Montréal (Québec) H2L 4Y5

*Foisygramme. Association de la famille Foisy = Foisygram*. Foisy Family Association. Vol 1 (Décembre 1994) - .

Three times a year. The place of publishing varies: Orleans (Ontario), L'Assomption (Québec). ISSN: 1205-576X 2.25\$CAN/issue

Order from: Association de la famille Foisy--1176, boul. L'Ange Gardien nord--L'Assomption (Québec) J5W 1N4

*Souvenances: journal des familles Gareau*. Vol. 1, no 1 (Septembre 1995) - .

Four times a year. Boucherville. ISSN: 1205-9498 2\$/issue

Order from: Association des familles Gareau--619, rue de Verrazano--Boucherville (Québec) J4B 7P9

## **15th ANNUAL FRENCH HERITAGE GATHERING** *Hardwick, Vermont      Saturday August 9 1997      11:30-5:00*

French-Canadian Music--Fiddling--Dancing--Storytelling  
Chicken barbeque--Hamburgers--Hot Dogs--Beverages  
Admission \$5 Children under 12 free  
Call Roland Renaud 802 472 6380/ vtrealtr@sover.net

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58	Reynolds, Carollee	91S	Brown, Nancy L.
59	Sevigny, Michael	92	Lamora, Thomas J.
60	Labbe, Pauline	92S	Lamora, Elizabeth L.
61	Sawyer, Richard P.	93	Overland, Christabel
62	Matthews, Barbara W.	94	Todd, Cheryl
63	DuPrat, George A.	95	Pouliot, Claire M.
64	King, Bert R.	95S	Pouliot, Joseph R.
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66	Yandow, Virginia L.	96S	Lamothe, Sandra P.
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68	Dawson, James C.	97S	Mason, Susan R.
69	Winter, Virginia B.	98	Niquette, Karen Ann
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71	Botten, Elizabeth	99S	Burbo, Marguerite A.
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73	Moody, John	100S	McHugh, Thomas
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77	Snyder, Jared Mark	102S	Hebb, Edith
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78	O'Brien, M.D., Robert E.	103S	Bernier, Loretta M.
79	Bachand, Denis	104	Benoit, Pauline L.
80	Barton, Helen G.	105	Pelland, June T.
81	Maynard, Janice	105S	Pelland, William
82	Devoe, Gwendolen Young	106	Gosselin, James F.
83	Antle-Archivist Miss. Hist. Soc.	106S	Gosselin, Nancy B.
84	Privé, Rev. François R.	107	Gilbert, Wendell C.
85	LaMothe, Eugene A.	108	Barrett, Faustina
85S	Lamothe, Cecile	109	Lanou, Janet G.
86	Spaeth, E. Edmond	110	Smith, Elaine B.
87	Bourgeois, Joseph R.	110S	Smith, Paul H.
88	Liccione, Vincent G.	111	Gilman, Willis S.
89	Library, Plattsburgh Public	112	Benware, Diane
		113	Bluto, Jean

## FRANCO-VERMONTERS ON THE EVE OF THE MILLENNIUM

*Continued*

(57%), Sheldon (56%), Winooski, Isle Lamothe, Montgomery and Brunswick (55%), Georgia, Canaan (53%), Averill (51%), Victory (50%). Most of these percentages are of little significance as a proportion of the state's population. However, keeping in mind this last factor, one will be astonished upon discovering some of the percentages: South Burlington (30%), the city of Barre (36%), St. Johnsbury (31%), Vergennes (33%), Burlington (28%), West Rutland (35%). And what are we to make of Springfield (27%), Bennington (20%), or Brattleboro (17%)? These numbers will not surprise historians.

They continue to find a high concentration of folks of French-Canadian ancestry where immigrants from Quebec fixed themselves between 1860 and 1930. Most of these sites were significant manufacturing centers. The industrial vocation of some of the towns and villages have been largely forgotten by outsiders. Consider Barton (45%) or Bradford (32%) or Brownington (28%). French Canadians also migrated to replace exhausted Yankee farmers of course, and it is such rural presence which explains the high percentages for places like Berkshire and Franklin (45%), Orwell (34%), Ferrisburg (33%) or Shoreham (32%). The map also hints at a final trend, the movement of the French-Canadian ethnic group away from cities and towns to the suburb. Such terminology might seem out of place for Vermont but how else will we explain the high concentrations around Bennington or north and east of the Burlington-Winooski nucleus?

## NOTES

<sup>a</sup>All our statistics on language results from the 1990 U.S. Census are taken from an unpublished paper (and accompanying tables) read by Professor Emerita Madeleine D. Giguere at the Eleventh Colloquium of the French Institute of Assumption College (June, 1994): "Francophone Dimensions of New England." Professor Giguere directs the Franco-American Heritage Collection at the University of Southern Maine (Lewiston-Auburn College).

<sup>b</sup>Our data is taken from the results of the 1991 Canadian census as reported in *Profile of Language Groups*. Ottawa: Census Canada, 1995.

<sup>c</sup>This birthrate of 1.58 per couple is for the year 1995. It appeared in the December 1996 issue of *Statistiques*, the journal of the Bureau de la statistique du Québec (p. 16).

<sup>d</sup>All statistics on ancestry results from the 1990 Census will be found in *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3A*. Statistics for this article were retrieved and prepared by the Center for Rural Studies of the University of Vermont. Major tables for the state and counties can be found in *1990 Census of Population. Social and Economic Characteristics. Vermont*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1993..

<sup>e</sup>The best discussion of French migration to the United States will be found in Patrice Louis René Higonnet's article, "French" prepared for the *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Group*, Stephan Thernstrom, ed. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1980, pp. 379-388.





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