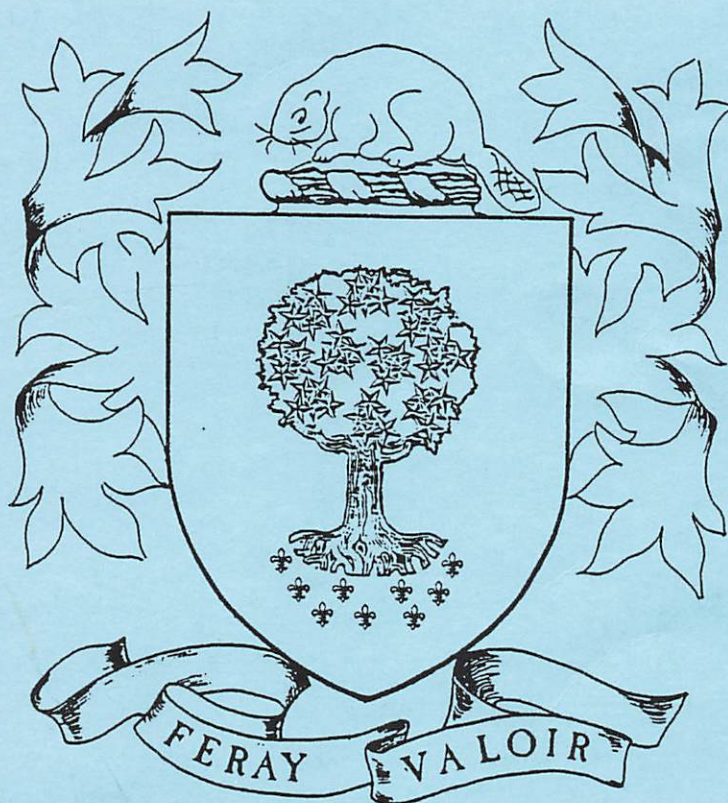


LINKS

Volume 3, No. 1

Issue Number 5

Fall 1998



Journal of the
*Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical
Society*

THE VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society was founded at Burlington, Vermont in March 1996. It holds its weekly Tuesday meetings, and bi-monthly (first and third) Saturday meetings* at the Society's library located at St. John's Club, 9 Central Avenue, Burlington, Vermont. (End of Lakeside Ave.)

The chief objectives of the Society are:

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

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

*Library Hours: Every Tuesday 7 to 9 PM (All Year) and first and third Saturdays of the month 12 Noon to 4 PM (October to May). Out of area visitors may make special arrangements to use the research library at other times. To do so call either Jean-Paul Moreau (802-862-4966), or John Fisher (802-862-8082), or Janet Eno (802-864-6037).

Web Page: [HTTP://MEMBERS.AOL.COM/VTFCGS/GENEALOGY/INDEX.HTML](http://MEMBERS.AOL.COM/VTFCGS/GENEALOGY/INDEX.HTML)

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

LINKS

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Issue Number 5

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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Our 1998 Fall Conference on October 17th was a great success. Our speakers were William (Bill) Marquis, the founder of the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society, who spoke about "That Little Grain Of Truth" and family oral traditions. As expected, he gave a very colorful and interesting talk that was enjoyed by all. Our own Vermont FCGS member, Norman Lavallee, a retired high school teacher, discussed Vermont Name Changes in a very novel way, by giving us a series of five tests (naturally, that's what teachers do!) on the various categories of name changes. It was a spirited lesson and he certainly gets the award for audience participation. Last, but not least, was Gerald LaLonde, the current Treasurer of our other sister society the ACGS (American-Canadian Genealogical Society) in Manchester, New Hampshire. He spoke in depth on the Seigniorial System in New France, the importance of Notarial Acts, the Daughters of the King (filles du Roi), and more. There were lively "Question and Answer" periods for all the talks which added tremendously to the total conference. Many thanks to our speakers for their excellent talks and for the donation of their time and skills. It is people like this that make our society such a success, and I urge all of our members to seriously consider what they can contribute to our society. We all have some talents that will make the society better and even more successful. If you can help or have an idea to improve our society, please see me, another Officer or a Director. A short business meeting was also held, and elections of Officers and Directors were completed. The present slate of officers were reelected for one more year. Elected Directors were Paul Landry and Leo Fleury for 2 year terms. Next year we are planning for a Workshop in April and another Fall Conference in October. Hope to see you all here.

LIBRARY

We have expanded from 8 microfiche viewers to 12 through donations and purchases. This is important because we have the Loiselle File, many of the IGI International Genealogical Indexes, and almost 350 parishes on microfiche. They are easy to use, less expensive and require less maintenance than books. But, we have also acquired many new repertoires and other genealogical reference books, that are a constant challenge to contain within our present cabinets. This amounts to an investment of over \$2800. in the past year alone. These research resources continue to expand due to the excellent efforts of John Paul Moreau, our Librarian, and his wife Mariette; and the Library Committee is working hard to keep all of our resources labeled and indexed so that they can be easily found and used by all members of our society. Many thanks to Pauly and Maurice Labbe, and Gerald LaLonde for books donated so that we can continue to fill in those missing areas of our library. We appreciate their assistance to our young society.

PUBLICATION DEPT

The publication of the repertoire for St Thomas Church in Underhill, Vermont is about 99% complete and should be available very soon. This is Repertoire #1 for our society and it's very important to us. Of course it must go to the printer first and that will add some small delay time. More is on the way.

VISITS

Paul Dumais and I had the pleasure of attending the 25th Anniversary Conference at the ACGS in Manchester, NH. We have both been members there for many years, I myself joined in 1978. The conference was spectacular and first rate. We enjoyed the speakers and all aspects of the day, especially the wonderful people at the society. It's the helpful and friendly people that really make the difference; Roger, Pauline, Al, Gerald, Pauly etc. etc. Had a great day!

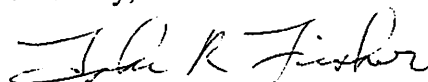
Robert Cota lead George Myers and me to the "Societe d'Histoire du Haut Richelieu" in St Jean, Quebec. I was interested because my mother Marie Anna Bourassa was born there and I had sent info by e-mail that I would be visiting. Nicole Poulin, the president, greeted us and presented me with very much information on the Bourassa Family of St Jean and L'Acadie Quebec, and helped us in many ways throughout the day. Incidentally, she speaks excellent English, but not everyone does. They have an excellent library containing information for most towns south of Montreal, including the Big Drouin and

many unpublished local volumes. Their address is; 203 rue Jacques Cartier Nord, Case Postale 212, St Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec J3B 6Z4 (across the street from St Jean the Evangelist Church) and their e-mail is shhr@qc.aira.com if you have questions about their Societe.

I would like to thank the Board of Directors for their continued guidance and support of our society, all members that have come forward to assist in this great endeavor, and others for their donations of materials, money, time and talent.

Please send any ideas or suggestions on improving our society to me, either by snail mail or e-mail at JRFISHER@IBM.NET

Sincerely,



John R. Fisher (Poissant)
President

FROM THE EDITOR

Well, it seems I just finish one edition of LINKS and another must be started. This one has been fun and I hope that you enjoy the variety of the contents. We have tried to put together all sorts of interesting tidbits. Remember if you would like to see a certain type of article, submit it, or if you have the information submit that and we will try and put together the article for you, or send in the idea and perhaps we can get our researchers to work on it. If you have something in French, that would be of interest to our readers, we will try and get it translated. Of course credit goes to you and the translator, and enjoyment goes to the readers. Véronique Gassette has sent in two Petite Histories that will serve as much more than page fillers since they are glimpses into our ancestors in days gone by. As she says, "Talk with your older relatives and write it down now. Then send the stories in to your *LINKS*."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Anne-Marie Perrault, editor of the American-Canadian Genealogist, has written to say she thinks we are doing a nice job, which we really appreciate. She also pointed out that in the article on François-Charles Miville the first bridge across the Piscaguaquog River is now called Nazaire Biron bridge, and Pinardville is actually a part of Goffstown. Thanks for the feedback, we will update the article prior to the next reprinting.

Betty Bandel, Professor of English Emeritus at UVM, also enjoys LINKS and suggests that many of our new readers may not be familiar with Quebec, nor have access to our research library. She suggests including maps of the areas in articles and features on resources that may be more available to our readers. We have thus begun a series under our TIPS and TRIPS heading to describe resources available in other locations, and will try to print more maps of Quebec and France with the articles. Again, thanks for the ideas.

TIPS and TRIPS

THE AMERICANIZATION OF FRENCH-CANADIAN NAMES

Normand G. Lavallee # 49

When I was growing up, a Francophone neighbor of my family seemed to have a strange way of making "English" names sound French. To him the Benway family name was Benoit, with the correct French pronunciation. At that time I simply dismissed this as an eccentricity of the elderly gentleman. Later, I became aware of various pronunciations of Quebecois French. It occurred to me that this could have an effect on names and that perhaps the aforementioned man's version of the name was not as odd as I had originally thought.

We are aware of the French pronoun "moi" being pronounced "moe" by many of our Quebec friends and relatives. Could there have been a similar vowel variation in the name Benoit that it was pronounced "Benoue"? And if so, what happened when that name was pronounced by an illiterate Francophone to an Anglophone with no knowledge of French? Is it not possible that it would be transcribed as "Benway"?

Other names seem to have undergone a similar process:

1. Many Canadians pronounce the sound "dull" as "dzu" or "dju" Thus, Dumont, often pronounced "Djumont", could very well be the origin of Jimmo, a relatively common Vermont name.
2. In my family, the syllable "ti" was usually pronounced "tsi" – as in Petit-Paul becoming "Tsi-Paul." In like manner Ethier became Hakey.
3. Some Canadians had difficulty with an initial "r." "Rien" was pronounced "ehrien." Thus Renaud or Renault became Erno.

Another type of transformation occurred when names were translated literally. These are obvious to those who have studied a little French. Lemieux became Best or Betters; Villeneuve became Newcity. Some names underwent both transformations. The name L'èveque in some places became Bishop and elsewhere became Levick.

The most unusual transformation I have come upon went through both changes at subsequent times. The beautiful name Beausoleil was first translated to Prettysun. This must have been considered rather awkward as it was later anglicized to Peterson. It now sounds neither French nor English but Nordic! When we look at a name, we must not be too quick to assume its ethnic origin. Following is a list I have compiled over the last ten years. It is not presented as a scholarly, researched document, but as starting point in looking at family names from a different perspective. This list is far from complete and, I am sure, many readers could add to it.

Original Name	Changed to	Original Name	Changed to
Audet, Audette	Hodet	Boivin	Drinkwine
Bachand	Bashaw	Boucher	Bushey
Baillargeon	Badger	Bourgeois	Bushway
Beausoleil	Prettysun, Peterson	Brouillette	Bruyette
Benoît	Benway	Caron	Carrow, Corrow
Beauvais	Bovay	Chagnon	Shonyo
Béor	Beyor	Chartres	Sheltra
Bernier	Banyea	Chevalier	Knight
Berthiaume	Barkyoub	Choinière	Sweeney, Sawyer
Bluteau	Bluto	Côté	Cota, Hill
Boisleau	Drinkwater	Coulombe	Colomb
Boisvert	Greenwood	Courtois	Cootware

Original Name	Changed to	Original Name	Changed to
Cyr, St. Cyr	Sears	Loyer	Lawyer
Daignault	Danyow	Ménard	Minor
Delachance	Luck, Lôcke	Messier	Machia
Desjardins	Gardener	Mongeon	Mosher
Desorcie	Jersey	Maillé	Maley
Dextradeur	Dexter	Moreau	Morrow
Dufresne	Ash	Ouellette	Willette
Dumont	Jimmo	Ouimette	Wimette
Dupré	Dupree, Duprey	Paré	Perry
Ethier	Hakey	Pedeneau	Peno
Gaboury	Gabree	Pelletier	Pelkey
Gagné, Gagner, Gagnon	Gonyea	Peyrat	Parah
Gauthier	Gokey	Pineault	Peno
Gervais	Jarvis	Poirier	Perry
Gingras	Shangraw	Poissant	Fisher
Grandchamp	Grandshaw	Poitevin	Potvin, Pudvah
Grenier	Greenia	Plouffe	Ploof
Hamelin	Hamlin	Raymond	Raymo
Jolin	Sholan	Renaud, Renault	Erno
LaBonté	Labonta, Labounty	Reniere	Ringer
Lacroix	Cross	Rhéaume	Reyome
Lajoie	Lashway	Richard	Rich
LaForêt	LaFar	Riendeau	Yandow
Laroche, Laroque	Stone, Rock	Rocheleau	Rushlow
Lavallée	Valley	Robitaille	Robtoy
Laverdure	Green	Rodier	Rogers
Leblanc	White	Rouet, Rouette	Wheel
Lefebvre	Bean	Roy	King
Lemieux	Best, Betters	Rouleau	Rollo
Lemoine	Luman	St. Hubert	Centabar
L'Espérance	Hope	Valyou	Value
L'Evêque, L'Evesque	Bishop, Levic	Villeneuve	Newcity
L'Hussier, Lussier	Lucia		
Loiselle, Oiselle	Wissell		

Editors Note: *LINKS* would like to expand on the Americanization list. Please send any name changes that you have encountered and we will attempt to publish them.

FAMILY LINEAGE

GRASSET DIT LAGRANDEUR:

PART ONE, IN FRANCE

Veronique Gassette #H

One never ceases to marvel at the fact that it is possible to trace a poor and illiterate family through their itinerant lives in the United States, through a long residence in Canada, and into France in 1651. But most of all it fills me with gratitude that their courageous ventures and hard work are responsible for my having the blessing of enjoying a comfortable old age in the state of Vermont, USA.

Initially the track backwards to "le pionnier" was possible because of the way the Catholic church records were kept, both in the French churches in Vermont, but especially in Canada where the French custom of recording names of parents of bride and groom was followed.

My success in France was possible through the good graces of Mr. Chassin du Guerny, author of CHATEAUX DU GARD and archivist at Archives du Gard at Nîmes. It was he who supplied me with the documents that established the lineage into Canada, and which will be explained further on in this article. It was also Mr. du Guerny who conducted me to the little town of Montfrin, France in 1974, where the great grandparents of the first Canadian ancestor were married, and to Aramon, home of his parents. How fortunate I was to be on this soil, to view some of the chateaux, and to bring home a small olive branch.

The first marriage for which I have a photocopied document is that of Jacques Grasset and Marguerite Dousouline. It is a marriage contract drawn up on the 11th of February, 1651, by the Royal Notary Etienne Donnet, during the reign of Louis XIV, King of France and of Navarre. The contract is between Jacques Grasset, son of deceased Pierre Grasset and of Antoinette Appoticarie, of the "ville" of Montfrin, diocese of Uz  z, on the one part: and "honeste fille" Marguerite Dousouline, legitimate and natural daughter of Antoine Dousouline and Catherine Aulani  re, her parents from M  zou in Provence, and living in the said Montfrin. It states the intention of both parties to be married in the Catholic Church. The contract goes into great detail about the dowry and what is to happen to the possessions of the couple in the event of the death of either. The five signatures do not include either future spouse, nor their parents who are evidently among the other "ill  tr  ."

The next document is a blot on the family honor. It is hard to evaluate it in the light of the times, before the French Revolution. Was the family that poor? Was the father aware of his daughter's thefts? Did her employer have evidence? We do not know. It is good to know that Jacques cared enough about his daughter to pay to avoid her prosecution, and that there were friends of some influence who interceded on her behalf.

The document is dated 10 July 1684, drawn up by Pierre Coulomb, notary of Montfrin. It is between Jacques Grasset and le Sieur Antoine Chamontin. Its purpose is to put an end to the process by which Marguerite Grasset, daughter of Jacques, is to be prosecuted for stealing bread, oil and dry goods from the house of Chamontin where she was a servant. Jacques is to pay 24 "livres" of which he will acquit himself by giving Chamontin his own black aged she-ass and her one year old foal. Chamontin signed and the said Grasset was stated "ill  tr  ."

How apt are the words of Mark Antony: "The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones." (Julius Caesar, Act III, Scene II).

Six years later, 5 August, 1690, under the same Royal Notary Coulomb, with "very Christian prince Louis fourteenth, by the Grace of God king of France and of Navarre" on the throne, Jacques Grasset drew up his will and testament. This was in his home and in the room in which he lay ill, in Montfrin. He owns a vineyard of "deux journaux" which is to go to his wife. (A journaux is the amount of

vineyard a man could cultivate in one day). He leaves six "livres" of money to each of his children to be theirs on reaching the age of 25 or when they are married. He leaves five "sols" to other relatives.

He names his beloved wife, Marguerite Dausolline, and his eldest son, Jean, "légitime et naturel" and his other children Antoine, Marguerite and another Marguerite his legitimate and natural children by Marguerite Dausoline.

This testament reads in places like a religious document but it is definitely meant to be a legal one. Jacques states that it is being drawn up so that there will be no reason for debate among his family members regarding disposition of his goods. Jacques is again stated to be illiterate.

That two daughters were named Marguerite seems odd but is true. The parochial registers for the town of Montfrin show the following baptisms of children of Jacques Grasset and Marguerite Dausoline: Jean, 28 Nov. 1655; Marguerite, 12 Oct. 1659; Pierre, 25 July, 1662; Marguerite, 15 September, 1664; Hélène, 1 November, 1667.

It was natural that the first daughter should be named for her mother, Marguerite. It was also a frequent custom to name a child for her godmother, and the second Marguerite had as godmother Demoiselle Marguerite Valane, wife of Louis Carbonnele. The title Demoiselle connotes a certain social status and continues to be used after marriage, and possibly explains why a second daughter was named for the godmother as a courtesy. Hélène, a younger daughter, also had sponsors of some note, Sieur François Eybert and Hélène Beaumet for whom she must have been named. Was it perhaps these sponsors of some prominence who interceded with Chamontin to cease his prosecution of Marguerite in 1684?

No marriage record has been found for Jean, eldest son of Jacques, who married Louise Poudevigne about 1693 or earlier. The lineage is established, or deduced, from the fact that Jacques Grasset, in his last will and testament, stated that his wife, Marguerite, was to have the vineyard of two journaux "dans le cartier de la Garrigue, terroir de Montfrin" and that at her death it was to pass to his eldest son, Jean.

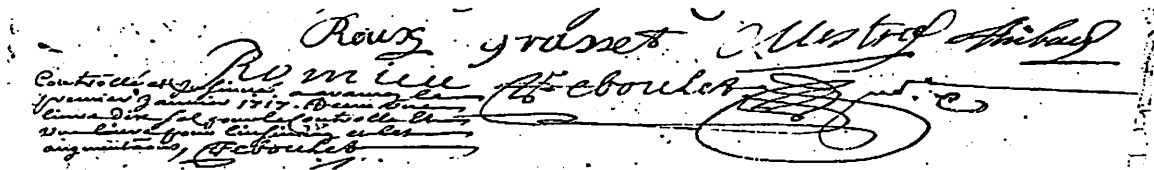
Jean's son was also Jean and he married in 1717 Dauphine Roux. The prior marriage contract states that the father, Jean, gives to the union of Jean and Dauphine a vineyard of two journaux. "Grasset père donne deux journaux de vigne sur celle qu'il a au terroir de Montfrin, appelé la Garrigue."

marriage
 Au Nom de Dieu soit fait, L'an Mil sept
 cent seize, Et le vingt septieme jour du mois de
 Septembre, apres Midy, Regnant sur l'Archeveque
 et Souverain primate. L'oid. par la grace de
 Dieu Roy de France et de Navarre, par et moy
 nos. rojal. sou. la. Et temoins. Les Nommes. Et
 Cptables En leurs per. sonnes Jean Grasset
 l'un des filz d'autre Jean Grasset, Et de
 sa femme Louise poudevigne, Habitant du lieu de
 Montfrin d'une part, Et l'autre fille
 Dauphine Roux Naturelle et legitime de
 son Jean Roux, et de Marthe d'ine, de
 celle ville d'Aranson d'autre Part.

Jean, son of Jean and Louise Poudevigne, was born 2 March 1693 at Montfrin and baptized on the same day. Following is a partial translation of the marriage contract: 27 September 1716 by Reboulet, notary of Aramon in the home of the bride's mother in Aramon:

Jean Grasset, laborer, son of other Jean Grasset and of deceased Louise Poudevigne, inhabitant of Montfrin, on the one part and Dauphine Roux, daughter of deceased Jean Roux, and of Marthe Dive of this village of Aramon on the other part.

The contract describes the goods and the land the bride brings to the union, which land will be hers on the death of her mother, and it states that Grasset, father, gives the two journaux, as stated above. It also states that the future spouses are to live with the father Grasset at Montfrin. Among the signatures are Roux and Grasset, which must be those of the future spouses. This is the first evidence of a Grasset who could sign his name. All signatures here were of family name only.



The marriage act itself took place at Aramon, with banns published in Aramon and in Montfrin, on 7 January, 1717. Children born at Aramon are Raimond, April 30, 1720; Marguerite, 6 October, 1723; Marie, 28 January, 1726; Anne, 25 August, 1728.

The next generation is that of "le pionnier" Joseph Grasset, who crossed the ocean and fathered a line as Grasset dit Lagrandeur. His name does not appear in the list of children above and we have not found his baptismal record, but his marriage record in Canada leaves no doubt that he was the son of Jean Grasset and Dauphine Roux. Recorded at St. François de Verchères, Canada, folio 10V 3 November 1761: On the above date after publication of 3 banns at the High Masses Joseph Grasset, Soldier in the Régiment de Guyenne, son of Jean Grasset and of Dauphine Rouche, his parents of the parish of St. Didier in the bourg of Aramon, diocese of Usez in Languedoc, on the one part; and Françoise Boisselle, daughter of deceased Charles Boisselle and of Marie Thérèse Dodelin, her parents of this parish, on the other part: ... received the nuptial benediction in the presence of Jean Pierre Rolland, of Antoine L'anne, friends of the boy, of goguet, brother-in-law of the girl, of Baptiste Boisselle her brother, and of several other relatives and friends, of whom some signed and others declared themselves unable.

- Signed: Rolland – laLanne
mercereau priest

This completes Part I of the Grasset line. Part II will follow to include Joseph and his descendants in Canada.



ANCESTRAL LINES

Landry Ancestral Line *Paul R. Landry #1*

I	René LeCadet Landry	Marie Bernard	Abt. 1659, Port Royal, Acadia
II	Antoine Landry (René/Marie Bernard)	Marie Thibodeau (Pierre/Jeanne Terriot)	1683, Port Royal, Acadia
III	Antoine Landry (Antoine/Marie Thibodeau)	Marie Blanche Leblanc (Antoine/Marie Blanche Bourgeois)	Abt. 1706, Grand Pre, Acadia
IV	Alexis Landry (Antoine/Marie Blanche Leblanc)	Marguerite Aucoin (Rene/Magdeleine Bourg)	27 NOV 1737, St Charles des Mines, Acadia
V	Charles Landry (Alexis/Marguerite Aucoin)	Marie Josephite Levasseur (Clement/Madeleine Albert)	12 OCT 1772, Kamouraska, P.Q., Canada
VI	Pascal Landry (Charles/Marie Josephite Levasseur)	Marie Geneviève Dufour dit Gilbert (Gilbord)	11 NOV 1805, Kamouraska, P.Q., Canada
VII	Joseph Landry (Pascal/Marie Geneviève Dufour)	Julie Leblanc (François/Louise Emond)	13 OCT 1840, St. Roch, Québec, P.Q., Canada
VIII	William Landry (Joseph/Julie Leblanc)	Christianne Talon dit L'Esperance (Germain/Julie Robidoux)	8 MAY 1876, St. Anne, Woonsocket, R. I.
IX	Lionel (Leo) D. A. Landry (William/Christianne L'Esperance)	Germaine Brien dit Desrochers (Arthur/Marie Louise de la Poudret)	10 JUN 1918, St. Anne, Woonsocket, R. I.
X	Paul R. Landry (Lionel (Leo)/Germaine Desrochers)	Frances Ellen Collins (William/Helen Trudeau)	24 APR 1954, St. Charles, Woonsocket, R. I.

Editor's Note: René LeCadet Landry (born 1634) was one of two Rene Landrys that lived in Port Royal, Acadia (now Nova Scotia, Canada) at the same time. The other René Landry dit l'Aîné (born 1618) married Perrine Bourg and founded another large lineage. The Port Royal recensement de 1671 (census of 1671) lists the second René as l'aîné or the elder even though René LeCadet is not mentioned. It is suspected that this is an omission as other families, including those of LeBorgne and La Tour are not listed either. The census of 1678 lists both Renés, along with their family members that were still living with them, and other children that had started their own households.

A third Landry "pioneer" Guillaume Landry (born about 1586) married Gabrielle Barré OCT. 14, 1659 in Ile d'Orleans, Québec.

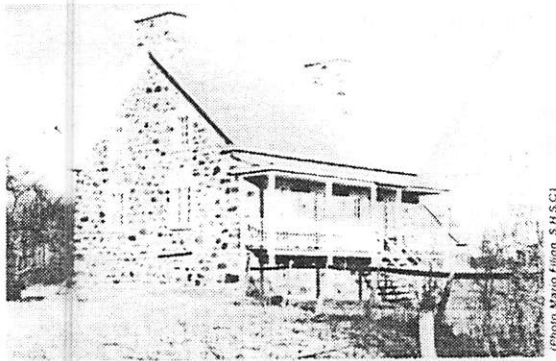
Paul R. Landry has created a database that contains over 14,000 Landry surname descendants of these three pioneers.

VERMONT LIVES

**The First Licensed Female Steamboat Pilot
and the
Daniels Steamboat Family of Vergennes, Vermont
*John Fisher #2***

Captain Louis Daniels Jr.
Captain Philomena (Ostiguy dit Domingue) Daniels
Engineer Fred Daniels
Captain Mitchell Daniels
Captain Helen (Lavigne) Daniels

**Captain Philomena Ostiguy dit Domingue
First Licensed Female Steamboat Pilot**



This beautiful fieldstone house has been the family home of the Ostiguy's for 6 generations now. It is situated in the Point-de-Chemise at Saint-Mathias, Quebec.

Philomena Ostiguy dit Domingue was born on the 14th of September in 1843 at St Mathias, Quebec. Her parents were Laurent Ostiguy dit Domingue and M. Theotiste (Adele) Vient who celebrated their marriage on the 12th of October in 1830 at Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Quebec, which is in the Seigneurie of Monnoir. The Ostiguy family moved south to Vermont sometime in the 1850 to 1857 timeframe. The family appeared as Laurent (occupation blacksmith) and Marie AUSTIN in the 1860 Vermont Census with 6 children; Milania 27, Joseph 21, Philemen 17, Clara 13, Mary 11, and Rose age 8. Two years later, Philomena married Louis Daniels Jr. in Vergennes, Vermont. Members of the Ostiguy family used the names Ostiguy, Austin or Domingue.

**The Burlington Free Press and Times 5 May 1887
THE WOMAN PILOT**

Mrs. Daniels of the WATER LILY, the first woman pilot in the country

Mrs. Daniels, wife of Captain Louis Daniels, of the WATER LILY which plies between Vergennes and Westport, this spring appeared before the inspectors and applied for a license as a pilot of a steam craft on Lake Champlain. After successfully passing a very rigid test before them, she was sent to Dr. Grinnell of this city to be examined for color blindness or any other defect of the vision. She passed a very successful examination, and has received her license as a pilot on the waters of Lake Champlain. Mrs. Daniels is undoubtedly the first woman to receive a pilot's license in this country, if not in the world, no other case being known by the authorities.

Mrs. Daniels is a prepossessing woman of 42 years, and for the past 20 years has lived upon the water during the boating season. For the past 10 years she has been at the helm of the WATER LILY nearly all the time, both in calm and stormy weather and has never met with a mishap. During this time

she has received many encomiums (expressions of high praise) from many passengers for the skill she has frequently displayed. The WATER LILY came down the Otter Creek to the lake Monday when the flats were covered with water, but without the slightest hesitation she kept in the narrow channel, although there were, seemingly, no marks to show where the course should be laid. As the captain himself expressed it, he couldn't stay forward, expecting every minute the boat would be aground.

From the preceding newspaper article we find that Philomena not only received her well deserved license, but that she was no novice, being a very experienced and skillful pilot of her steamboat, the WATER LILY, which was used primarily as an excursion boat on Lake Champlain.

The Ostiguy dit Domingue Lineage

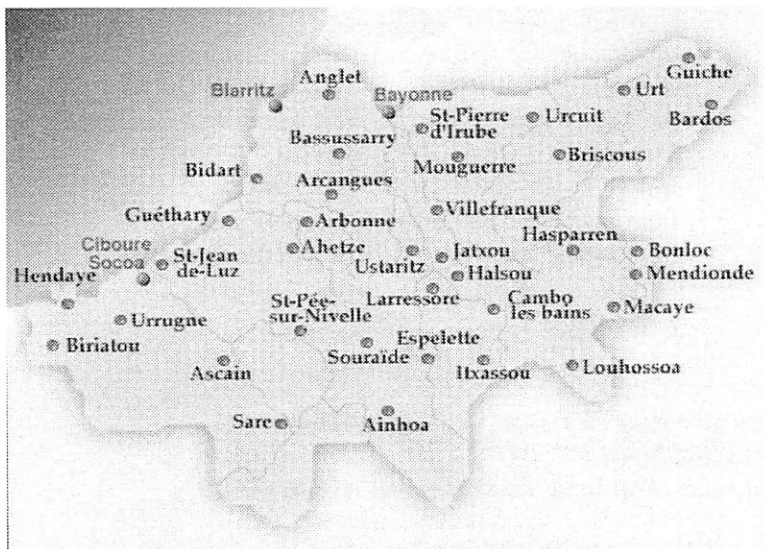
Philomena Ostiguy dit Domingue and Louis Henry Daniels Jr.
Wed 1862

Laurent Ostiguy dit Domingue and Marie Theotiste (Adele) Vient
Wed 12 Oct 1830 at St Marie de Monnoir, Quebec

Jean Marie Ostiguy dit Domingue and Marie Charlotte Masse (Mace)
Wed 18 July 1791 at St Mathias, Quebec

Dominique Ostel dit Domingue and Marguerite Parent
Wed 7 Oct 1754 at La Conception, Quebec (Point Olivier)

Jean Ostel dit Domingue and Catherine Chausse/Cheneri
From Arcangues, Besse Pyrennes, diocese of Bayonne, France



Basque region of South West France. The Atlantic Ocean is the dark area to the North West, Spain is to the South West.

Philomena's first ancestor in Quebec was from the town of Arcangue in the Basque region of France. He was Dominique Ostel or Ostei or Hostel and was born about 1722. He married Marguerite Parent on 7 October 1754 at the parish of La Conception de Chambly, or Point Olivier, today named St Mathias; just as the British Army and Navy and the American Colonists were preparing the invasion of New France. During the spring of 1765, Dominique sowed eight acres of his eighty acre farm and he owned 2 oxen, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 horse and 2 swine. As Captain of the Militia he was prominent in the community, since in this office he not only held regular militia meetings but was also the representative of the governor for the publication of edicts and regulations and often had to act as judge or arbiter. The 1784 chart of the Militias of the Province of Quebec mentions for "Saint Olivier" (now Saint Mathias); Dominique Ostei, Captain; Jean Cary, Lieutenant; Toussiant Alix dit Dumesny, Ensign (former soldier of

the army of Montcalm); four sergeants; 180 married militiamen; and 127 single. Following is Dominique's death certificate:

On December 21, 1795, the body of Dominique Ostigui, also known as Domingue, Captain of the militia, was buried under the first pew in the church of this parish. (St Mathias) The deceased, Marguerite Parent's husband, passed away the nineteenth of this month, at the age of 73, after receiving the last rites. Present were: Jean-Baptiste Bertrand, Michel Gilbert, Louis Trudeau and others. PICARD priest.

Only the most prominent people were buried in the church at that time! Arcangues is in the province of Labourd, in the Basque Country in southwest France and is southeast of Biarritz on the Bay of Biscay. It is on the northern-most part of Basques lands which extend into northern Spain for about 100 miles. I do not know if Dominique's parents were Basques or whether they spoke the Basque language, which is very unique, as the Basque people themselves are unique. Philomena's ancestors stayed in the St Mathias, Marieville, and Chambly area for 3 generations before migrating to the United States just a few years before the Civil War began.

FAMILY of Laurent Ostiguy dit Domingue and M. Adele (Theotiste) Vient

Damase (Thomas Austin) Ostiguy dit Domingue and Marguerite Beaudry
Wed #2 on 29 October 1887 in Vergennes, VT
Laurent Ostiguy dit Domingue and Celina Desautels
Wed 9 October 1854 at St Jean Baptiste, in Rouville, Quebec
Melvina Ostiguy dit Domingue
Joseph Ostiguy dit Domingue
Philomena Ostiguy dit Domingue and Louis Daniels Jr.
Wed #1 1862 in Vergennes, VT
Wed #2 on 13 October 1908 to Charles E. M. Caisse in Vergennes, VT
Laura Ostiguy dit Domingue
Mary Ostiguy dit Domingue
Mary Rose Ostiguy (Austin) and Jubie (Hubert) Daniels
Wed 25 October 1880 in Vergennes, VT



According to grand-daughter Beatrice Daniels Casey, Philomena was bluff, aggressive, vivacious and merry, with a zest for adventure. Philomena was also canny, not easily taken in, thrifty and pleasure-loving. She was rather small in stature but was fashionable and bought most of her clothes in New York. She also frequented the milliner's shops as hats were important to the ladies then. Note the splendid photo of Philomena wearing a huge frilly hat in the pilot's house on the steamboat VICTOR.

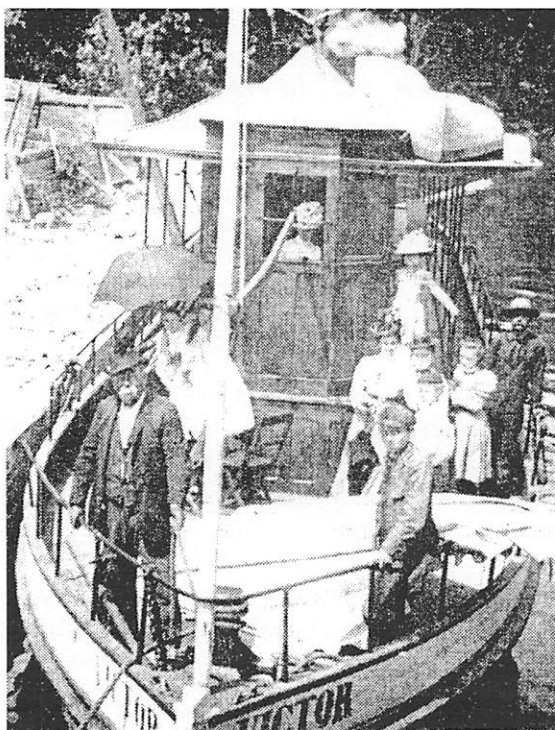
After the death of her husband Louis Daniels, she married Charles E. M. Caisse, a Vermont blacksmith, who was born on October 30 1841 in Canada. They were married on the 13th of October, 1908 at St Peters Church in Vergennes, by the Pastor, Father L. A. Vezina. Mr. Caisse died suddenly in 1916 and Philomena lived in Vergennes with her son Fred Daniels until her death on 29 October 1929 of bronchial pneumonia at age 86. I searched the St Peter's Cemetery in Vergennes and did not find her name on either Louis Daniel's stone, or Charles Caisse's stone but just to the left of Charles' large stone monument there is a small flat stone on the ground that says "Philomene A. Ostiguy, Wife of C. E. M. Caisse, 1842 - 1929", her maiden name! Such a small reminder of the "First Licensed Female Steamboat Pilot in the World."

Captain Louis Henry Daniels Jr.

Louis Henry Daniels Jr. was born on the 8th of December 1833 in Yamaska, Quebec, the son of Louis Henry Daniels and Marie Rosalie Reniere. In his younger days he worked "binding grain, pitching hay and washing sheep in the Panton area," but to paddle his crude rowboat along the curving shores of Otter Creek was his delight. He later worked for William Bixby and Hayes and Falardo and other factories which then clustered about the falls. In 1862 he married Philomena Ostiguy and they lived on North Water Street (now MacDonough Drive) in Vergennes where they raised 2 sons, Mitchell and Fred. Their house can be easily located on the 1871 *Beers Atlas of Vergennes*. This was the center of their steamboat and retail coal businesses which they ran for about 50 years. In 1869 he was a deck-hand on the WATER LILY, a trim 53 foot steamboat then plying between Vergennes VT, Westport NY, and Port Henry NY. His first license as Chief Engineer, dated 1873, was issued as he joined the crew of the 80 foot double decker, CURLEW, but he soon obtained licenses as Master and Pilot. On January 1st 1877, his diary reveals: "Bought the WATER LILY." He bought out his partner, Sam Ives 3 years later with \$150 on 10 June 1880.

With an eye to the future, Louis soon pressed his wife Philomena into service and she became the first woman in the world to secure a license as Master and Pilot of a steam vessel. Deceptively feminine in her rustling taffetas and yards of gold watch chain, but a match for any old salt, with a fund of jollity and a zest for adventure, "Capt Phil" became one of the most picturesque figures in the pageant of steamboating on the Otter Creek and Lake Champlain.

By 1890, the demands of travel and commerce outgrew the WATER LILY, which was only 53 feet long, so for \$30.00 they bought the LITTLE NELLIE. She was at the bottom of Lake Champlain where the historic cyclone of August 1890 had flung her. Salvaged and rehabilitated by Louis and his sons Mitchell and Fred, the graceful steamer was in use until 1897, when the 63.2 foot long VICTOR was built. Then in 1899, Capt Mitchell Daniels built the ALEXANDER which was 58.6 feet long. The VICTOR was handsome, seaworthy and could accommodate 275 passengers. It was the first boat ever built by Mitchell Daniels, being constructed behind his house, and was named for Victor Campeau. The VICTOR went as far north as Isle LaMotte and as far south as Whitehall, NY. Mitchell built the ALEXANDER in 1899 in the basin underneath the falls, naming it after Victor Campeau's brother, Alexander Campeau, from Montreal, who had financed its construction. The Campeau family was well known for their involvement in the fur trade in the Hudson Bay area of Canada.

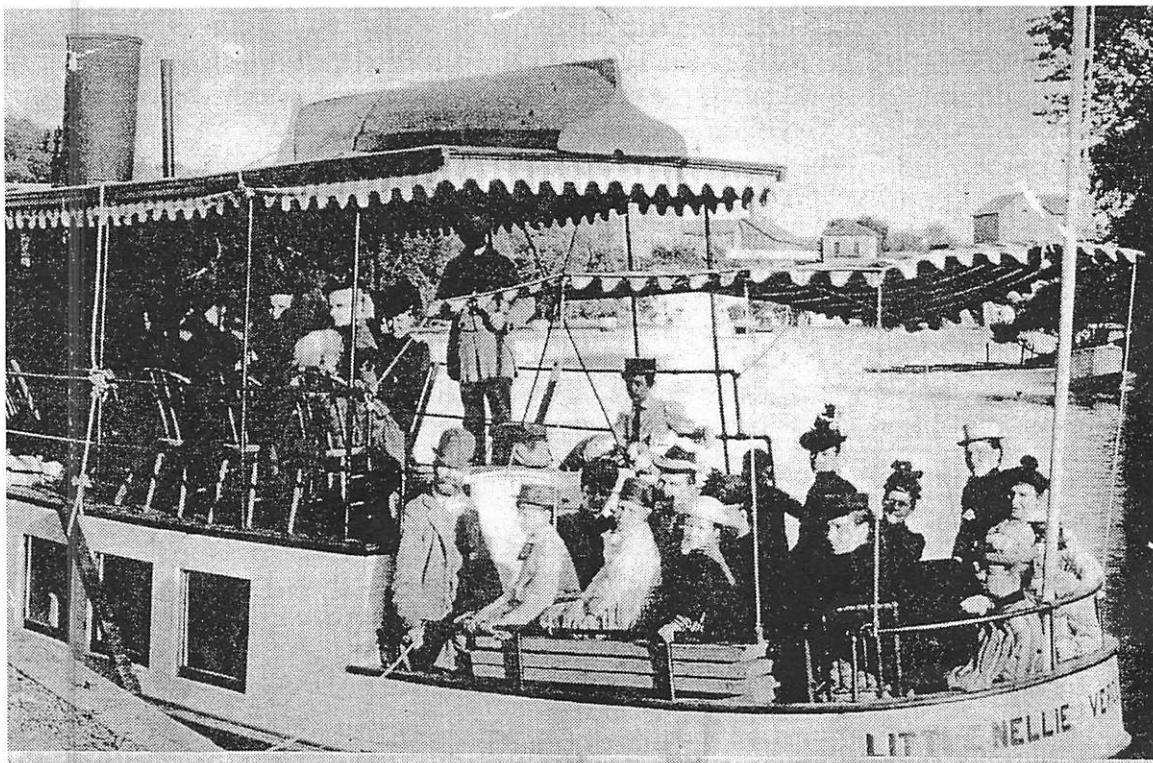


The VICTOR; in bow, left - Louis Daniels, right - Fred Daniels, in wheelhouse - Philomena Ostiguy Daniels, with customary hat.

For many years, the VICTOR and ALEXANDER were seen on the Otter Creek from April to November, since many commodities were handled over waterways in that era. Canal boats laden with coal, iron ore, molasses, sugar, salt, and liquors by the casks were towed up and down the river by the puffing steamers. Passengers would come to Vergennes by rail and take the steamers to Westport and other points in New

York. That is how Vergennes came to be known as "The Gateway to the Adirondacks." Louis Daniels' home and docks were below the falls, where Commodore Thomas MacDonough had constructed his fleet that surprised and defeated the British in the War of 1812. A large brick building and docks were bought in 1894 from a Mr. J.V.B. Campeau of West Boylston, Massachusetts, who was the brother of the Rev P. A. Campeau of St Peter's parish in Vergennes. The steamboat business began to decline with the coming of the automobile and the growth of the railroads, and in 1916 the Daniels Steamboat Line went out of business. The VICTOR was sold to a Mr. Cashman from Burlington who used it to repair the breakwater in Burlington, and the ALEXANDER was chopped up for firewood by Mitchell Daniels.

In looking at the many licenses issued to the members of the Daniels Family, one will notice that most are signed by Captain A. J. Goodhue, the father of Grace Goodhue of Burlington who married President Calvin Coolidge. Captain Goodhue was a staunch friend of the Daniels family and he and Grace were frequent visitors at their home in Vergennes.



The LITTLE NELLIE; "Excursion from Westport June 29th 1891"

Louis had a bad carriage accident on Grand View Mountain (Snake Mountain today) during the summer of 1902 and was in a feeble condition until his death by heart attack on the 16th of April in 1903. An extra-high mass for his funeral was celebrated by the Reverend Fr. P.A. Campeau, Fr. Beauchesne and Fr. Paquette of Milton. His obituary states that "He had a great fund of anecdotes and freely entertained passengers with stories of bygone days on lake and river, it being one of his chief pleasures to point out historic and interesting points on Otter Creek and the familiar shores of Lake Champlain. He will be missed and mourned by a wide circle of friends."

The Daniels Lineage

Louis Henry Daniels Jr. and Philomena Ostiguy dit Domingue
Wed 1862

Louis H. Daniels Sr. and Mary Rosalie Reniere
Wed 18 May 1829 at Yamaska, Quebec

Louis David Daniels and Marie Lambert
Wed 14 Feb 1803 at St Michel of Yamaska, Quebec

Louis Daniels Sr.

Louis Daniels Sr. was born in Yamaska, Quebec about 1810. He and his family must have migrated to the US just before 1840 because in the Vermont 1850 Census, his son Mitchell (most likely Michel, the French spelling for Michael) was listed as the first child born in Vermont and 10 years old, with his 13 year old sister Rose listed as born in Canada. This is about the time of widespread wheat crop failures in the 1830's and of the 1837-1838 Insurrection or Papineau Rebellion which took place mainly in the Richelieu Valley but affected most of western Quebec. Louis was a stone mason and constructed many stone houses in the Panton area near Vergennes and in Addison County. He died on the 3rd of May in 1897 when in his 95th year. Other Renieres that moved to Vergennes changed their name to Ringer. Oral tradition in the Daniels family tells of Mary Rosalie Reniere being an Indian Princess. Another romantic family story is that Louis had saved an Indian chief's son from drowning, so an Indian girl was given to him.

Louis David Daniels

Louis David Daniels was adopted by Louis Theroux dit Plassie and Exupere Goyet, according to his marriage record where he is listed as Louis Theroux, marrying Marie Lambert. More research will be required to get beyond this adoption and may never be completed because adoption information is almost non-existent during this time. The first colonists of the 3 different Daniels lines in Quebec were Thomas who married in 1698, Jacques in 1717, and Jean Baptiste in 1759. To which did Louis David belong?

Engineer Frederick Daniels

Frederick Daniels was born on the 26th of January 1863 in Panton, VT, the son of Louis and Philomena Daniels. He held an Engineering License for steamboats and performed that function accompanying his father Louis on the daily steamer plying between Vergennes and Westport NY, and on other boats in the Daniels business. He never married and died on the 13th of March 1951 at age 88.

Captain Mitchell Daniels

Captain Mitchell Henry Daniels was born on 11 May 1866 in Vergennes, VT, the son of Louis and Philomena Daniels. He held Engineer, Pilot and Master licenses for steamboats, assisted his mother Philomena for many years on the WATER LILY, which was operated as an excursion boat, and actually built the steamers VICTOR and ALEXANDER in Vergennes. On the 15th of November 1886, Mitchell married Helen Mary Lavigne in Vergennes. The ceremony was performed by Father P. A. Campeau, pastor at St Peter's Church. Mitchell and Helen lived next door to his father Louis on North Water Street. He bought a sailing vessel called "The Dancing Feather" and went into competition with his father and mother, but since he was at the mercy of the wind, he could only take cargo that could move slowly. Mitchell died on the 18th of March 1931 in Vergennes where he had lived all of his life. A solemn requiem mass was sung at St Peters Church by Rev George L'Ecuier, assisted by Mitchell's two cousins, the Rev. Fr. Valmore Desautels of St Joseph's Church in Burlington, and the Rev. Fr. Alfred Desautels of Orwell.

Captain Helen (Lavigne) Daniels Second Licensed Female Steamboat Pilot

Helen Lavigne was born on the 19th of February 1867 at Winooski, VT, the eldest daughter of Judge Joseph Lavigne and Adelaide Desautels. Upon the death of Louis Daniels Jr., Helen, the wife of Mitchell and the mother of eight children at home, carried on the family tradition by becoming a licensed woman steamboat pilot on the 11th of June 1903. She carried on this arduous work from June to October for 13 years, while raising her children. Captain Helen is remembered as a small slender woman with a very nice disposition, a refined and vital woman with talents as cook and dressmaker, as well as navigation skills. After her husband's death in 1931, Helen maintained their retail coal business. She was also a charter member of the St Anne's Society. In the passing of Mrs. Daniels, Vergennes lost one of its foremost citizens. She was a liberal contributor and supporter of all civic affairs and loved by a wide circle of friends and neighbors.

FAMILY of Mitchell (Michael) Daniels and Helen Lavigne Wed 15 November 1886 at St Peter in Vergennes, VT

Arthur Louis Daniels and Christine May Vezina
Wed 3 October 1922 at St Joseph in Burlington, VT
Beatrice Marie Daniels and George W. Casey
Wed 1 October 1917 in Vergennes, VT
Isabel Daniels 1892-1893
Marguerite Agnes Daniels and Charles William Barrows
Wed 20 July 1916 in Vergennes, VT
Marguerite Claire Barrows and Ralph Allen
Jane M. Allen and Ronald Vincent
Matthew Gilbert Daniels and Catherine Grinnell
Wed #1 on 29 October 1917 in Vergennes, VT
Wed #2 to Lydia Gee
Martin Daniels 1899-1906 Drowned at age 7
Bernard J. Daniels 1901-1901
Cecile Daniels 1903-1929 Died of Flu/Pneumonia

VERGENNES AND WESTPORT

THE STEAMERS

LITTLE NELLIE

AND

WATER LILY,

CAPTAIN LEWIS DANIELS,

Will run between Vergennes and Westport, daily, as follows,

COMMENCING JUNE 10, '95,

Leaving Vergennes at 9 o'clock, A. M., sharp, and arriving at Westport in season to connect with the train going south.

Returning, will leave Westport at 3:20 P. M., on the arrival of the line boat, arriving at Vergennes in time to connect with the evening train for Boston or New York.

The steamer will touch at any point on the route to land passengers, or when signalled.

Parties desiring to charter one of these steamers for an excursion will be accommodated at reasonable prices.

Vergennes, Vt., June 8th, 1895.

Vergennes-Westport Steamboat Line

RATES OF FARE

Vergennes to Fort Cassin	25 cents
Vergennes to Kimbal's Dock	35 cents
Vergennes to Mile Point	40 cents
Vergennes to Basin Harbor	50 cents
Vergennes to Westport	75 cents

RETURNING

Westport to Basin Harbor	25 cents
Westport to Mile Point	35 cents
Westport to Kimbal's Dock	40 cents
Westport to Fort Cassin	50 cents
Westport to Vergennes	75 cents

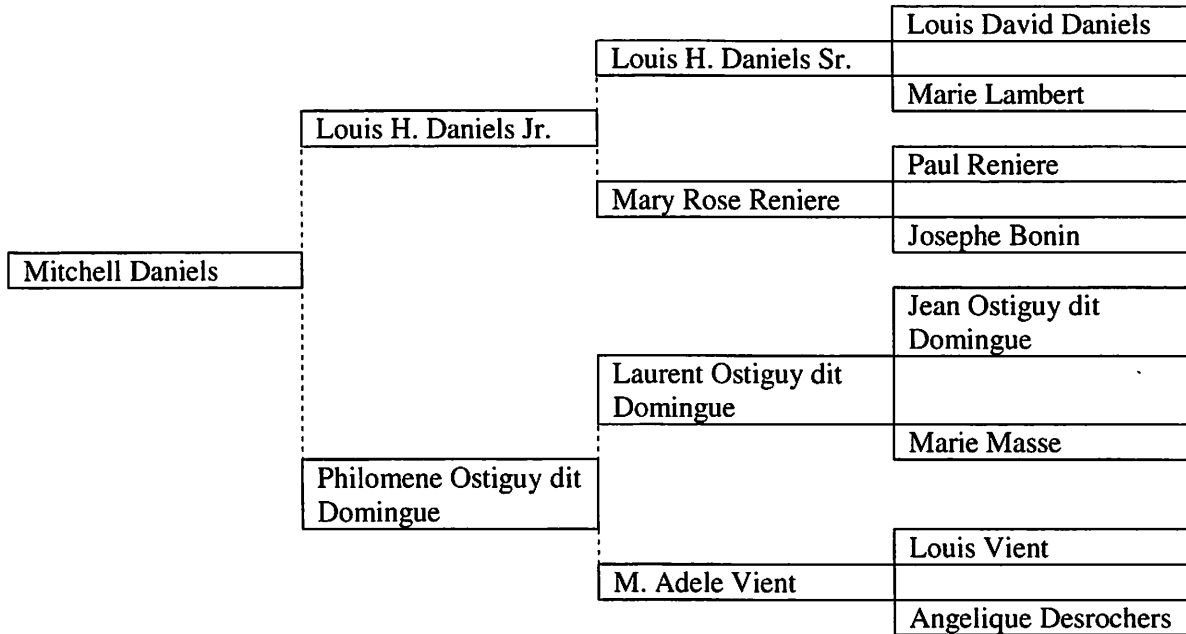
Round Trip, Vergennes to Westport	\$1.00
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M. H. DANIELS, Captain

ANCESTRAL LINES

PEDIGREE CHART OF MITCHELL DANIELS

John Fisher # 2



Thanks to Jane Vincent for her assistance on this project. John R. Fisher 3 Oct 1998



TIPS

OTHER RESOURCES

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARIES

Betty Bandel, Professor of English, Emeritus, at the University of Vermont, has pointed out that some of our readers may live in areas where they can not access our research library. We will thus try to point out other resources that may be closer to you in this and other issues of *LINKS*.

The largest genealogical library in the world is located in Salt Lake City, Utah, and has branches all over the world. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) has had an ongoing program to microfilm primary genealogical research material for some time. The main library houses over 200,000 books, 300,000 microfiches, and over 1.6 million rolls of microfilm. Branch libraries around the world have their own basic research materials and are also able to obtain microfilm/fiche from the main library for a small loan fee. This material must be used at the local branch library.

Branch Family History Library sites can be located by calling the church at 1-800-346-6044, for a menu of connections. Branch sites in the US and Canada have an International Genealogical Index (IGI) on CD ROM that allows look up of individual ancestor names to determine if their name has been extracted from a primary record. Location of a name will direct the user to the original source of the entry. Additionally, the branch centers usually have many resources such as Gazetteers, census records, an ancestry registry and items specific to their local interest group. The Family History Library closest to Burlington, Vermont is at the end of Hershey Road in Berlin, Vermont. Phone 802-229-0482. Call ahead for hours of operation.

VERMONT PLACES

Vergennes Vermont

John Fisher #2

While researching the preceding article on the Daniels / Ostiguy dit Domingue family I kept adding interesting facts about Vergennes throughout. It became apparent that this information needed its own heading so it was collected in the following article:

The City of Vergennes was created by the Legislature of the Republic of Vermont on October 23rd in 1788, composed of parts of 3 towns, Panton, New Haven and Ferrisburg. It is the oldest city in Vermont and the 3rd oldest city of New England. The name Vergennes was given in honor of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Charles Gravier, Count de Vergennes, at the suggestion of Hector St John de Crevecoeur and Ethan Allen. It was based on the idea that Vermont should show her gratitude to the French Patriots of the Revolutionary War by naming some of her towns after distinguished Frenchmen, who had been interested in the struggle of the American Colonies for their independence.

Here is the letter from St John de Crevecoeur, the French Consul at New York, to Ethan Allen, dated the 31st of May 1785: "If the General approves what I told him yesterday concerning National gratitude and the simple tho' efficacious way of showing it to such French characters as have amply deserved it, I will beg of the General that in order to prepare the minds of the good



people of Vermont for that accasion, he would be pleased to get inserted in the Bennington newspaper that part of the N.Y. Gazette which I showed him yesterday. No opportunity can be so favorable as the present one offers. Since new Counties and Districts will soon be laid out, I would propose that the town to be laid out on the first falls of Otter Creek be called the town of Vergennes or Vergennesburg

Charles Gravier, Count de Vergennes

and that which is to be laid out on the first falls of Onion River Castri polis after the name of the Minister of Marine who had a very great share in all the naval expeditions by which final independence has been obtained. And if the General doesn't think me too presumptuous in answer to what he so kindly said yesterday, I would observe that the name St John being already given to many places in that country, it might be contrived by the appellation of St Johnsbury." Note that the city and towns of Vergennes, St Johnsbury and Danville were finally created by the Legislature.

The first objective of the Count de Vergennes was the reassertion of French prestige over England, which was lost at the Treaty of Paris after the Seven Years War in 1763. Charles Gravier was a fine gentleman and opposed the taxes on the poor and suggested heavier taxes on the nobles, but was overridden by King Louis XVI. In 1778, the French King granted financial aid for the American Colonies in the Revolution. The Count de Vergennes' complete title was: Counselor of the King in his Councils, Commander of his Orders, Chief of the Royal Council of Finances, Counselor of State and of his Commands and Finances. He obviously was invested with much power by the French King, Louis XVI. The City of Vergennes became the largest and most important city in northern Vermont by 1812. This was the city that the families of Louis Daniels Jr. and Philomena Ostiguy dit Domingue migrated to in the late 1830's and 1850's.

DOCUMENTS

New France in Vermont

Louis Franquet *Voyages* (Fifth Installment)

The first through fourth installments, covering Franquet's voyage from Fort Saint Jean to Fort St Frederic then to Lake Saint Sacrement and back to Fort Frederic, can be found in the previous issues of *LINKS*. Consult Vol. 1 No. 1 for an introduction to the *Voyages* and Louis Franquet. We thank Dr. J-André Senécal for his ongoing translation of this historical document.

Le 15

Suite du Fort St. Frédéric. On pourra connaître de sa fortification au mémoire à la Cour.

Séjour au fort St. Frédéric

Profité de ce séjour pour visiter encore les fortifications de ce fort, ses bâtiments, ses environs, et pour discourir de nouveau sur tout ce qui paraissait intéresser le service. Comme on en a traité amplement au mémoire de la Cour et même cy-devant, on ne fera mention icy que de ce qui peut être échappé.

Ce qu'on a dit de la redoute et de l'enceinte de ce fort, en fait assez connaître les défauts et les avantages; ainsi on ne s'y arrêtera plus. Il suffira de faire connaître que tous les murs de revêtement sont mal conditionnés, que la plupart, quoique faits depuis 6 à 7 ans seulement, assis sur un fonds solide et avec de bons matériaux, souffrent, sont lézardés et menacent ruine; et enfin que la mauvaise façon qu'on y remarque est une suite de l'imitation qu'on apporte à tout ce qui intéresse les dépenses du service, et du système qu'on s'est fait dans ce pays qu'on peut tromper impunément le roy en vue de s'enrichir.

A l'égard des bâtiments, il n'y a proprement que ceux appuyés à la courtine de l'entrée dans ce fort qui soient durables, leur construction étant en maçonnerie. Ils servent d'un côté à usage de logement pour les soldats, pour un enseigne, pour corps de garde et pour l'hôpital, et de l'autre pour l'interprète de la langue Abénakie, qu'on entretient aux appointements de 300 francs; et pour le lieutenant de la compagnie y détaché, tous les autres bâtiments totalement en bois et à usage de

The Fifteenth

Next installment on Fort St. Frederic. One can find out about its defence works by reading the Memoir addressed to the Court

I took advantage of this stay to visit once again the fortifications of this fort, its buildings, its surroundings, and to comment once again on all that seemed to be of interest to the service. As we have already amply treated the topic in the Memoir addressed to the Court and also, previously, in this travel journal, we will mention here only those things which might have escaped us until now.

What we have said already about the redoubt and the outside walls of this fort was enough to lay bare the faults and advantages of it. So we will comment no further. It will be enough to note that all the outside walls are in poor condition, that most of them, even though they were erected only six or seven years ago, are resting on a solid base, and were built with good materials, are cracked and about to become ruins. And finally, that the poor workmanship that can be admired there is yet another example of the shoddy work that is performed when military contracts are involved. The King can be swindled with impunity when the goal is to enrich oneself.

Concerning the buildings, when all is said and done, only those resting against the the entrance wall of this fort will survive since they are built of masonry. On one side [of the entrance] they are used as lodging for soldiers, for one ensign, for the guard detail and for the hospital. On the other side, to lodge the interpreter of the Abenaki language, who receives a yearly appointment of 300 francs, and for the lieutenant of the company detached to them. All the other structures are

bâtiments.

La chapelle est d'une construction légère, trop petite en égard aux habitants qui n'ont point d'autre église; et les ornementsy sont indécents.

Au dehors de ce fort quelques bâtiments à usage de la régie par économie du domaine du roy; les uns servent d'écurie pour les chevaux et les vaches, et les autres à loger un forgeron, un chartier et une veuve.

A portée de ces bâtiments situés sur la droite de l'entrée de ce fort, et sur les bords de la rivière, sont quelques jardins fermés et séparés par des pieux plantés vraisemblablement au compte du roi. La terre y est bonne, franche, et produit d'excellents légumes, entr'autres, des melons parfaits, mais on voudrait que la culture en fut encore à la charge de sa majesté. Leur entretien occasionne de la jalousie entre le commandant et le garde magasin, d'autant que ce dernier, chargé des dépenses, est soupçonné les étendre à son profit autant qu'il peut et que son jardin s'en ressent.

Mon avis serait pour rétablir le bon ordre dans les dépenses de ces forts éloignés, que le commandant proposa à M. l'Intendant les ouvrages à faire tous les ans en réparations, et d'autres auxquels oblige leur entretien journalier; qu'il les fit exécuter suivant l'ordre qu'il en recevrait, qu'il en arrêta les états de dépenses, et que le garde magasin chargé des fonds délivra de l'argent aux ouvriers, moyennant un reçu en forme, et en présence de témoins au bas des dits états.

Vis à vis de ce fort, de l'autre côté de la rivière, est la pointe à la chevelure; et au nord de la pointe sur laquelle il est établi, est une baie d'une lieue de profondeur; au sud le moulin, et à l'ouest un défriché propre à mettre en culture, mais si peu étendu du côté de la hauteur, qu'on ne pourrait se promener autour de son enceinte, à l'abri des insultes des sauvages.

entirely made of wood and are used exclusively as buildings.

The chapel is cheaply built, too small to service all the civilian population which has no other church. The sacred ornaments of the chapel are indecent.

Outside the walls of this fort, one finds a few buildings that the administration uses to save money for the King. A few are used as stables for horses and cows, the others to lodge a blacksmith, a carter, and a widow.

Close to these buildings, to the right of the entrance to the fort, by the river's (lake's) edge one finds a few enclosed gardens, the plots being separated one from the other by spikes hammered in, it would seem, at the King's expense. The soil is good, unadulterated and it produces excellent vegetables, in particular perfect melons but they there is a movement afoot to have his Majesty pay for the cultivation. The upkeep of the gardens is a source of jealousy between the commandant and the storekeeper, all the more so since the latter, responsible for expenditures, is suspected of making them grow as much as possible and one can see it in his garden.

My advice to reestablish good order in the expenditures of these far-away forts, would be that the commandant propose to the Intendant, on a yearly basis, the repairs to be done and other works which demand daily upkeep. If approved the works would be executed and their costs determined. The storekeeper, acting as the treasurer, would disburse monies to the workers, would demand a receipt to be written in good form, at the bottom of the statements, before witnesses.

In line with this fort, across from the river [lake], one finds the *Pointe à la Chevelure* [Crown Point]. To the north of the point, on which rests the fort, one finds a bay of one league's depth. To the south lies the windmill and to the west, cleared lands ready to be seeded, but so narrow towards the heights that it would be impossible to circulate around its fence and be safe from Indian attacks.

Au dehors de ce fort sur la gauche de l'entrée est une espèce de tranchée pratiquée dans le roc, autant par l'art que par la nature; elle aboutit d'un côté dans le fossé du pont-lévis et de l'autre à la rivière. L'objet de son établissement est de pouvoir aller prendre de l'eau à la rivière dans les circonstances que le fort serait bloqué, mais on observe qu'on ne saurait en faire usage sans laisser le pont lévis et sans exposer ceux qui descendraient par une échelle dans le dit fossé, et au débouché de la rivière, aux risques d'y être assassinés; il fallait au moins pour mettre ce passage en vigueur, le continuer par une galerie souterraine jusque dans le fort, afin de n'être obligé à aucune manoeuvre visible pour le fréquenter; cela n'ayant point été fait lors de sa construction, il faut y renoncer et s'en tenir à la citerne projetée au mémoire de la Cour.

Arrangements

A ordonner au bien du service de ce fort et des établissements établis dans les environs, il faudrait que le commandant fût tenu d'envoyer tous les ans au général un recensement des habitants qui sont répandus le long du lac Champlain, afin de pouvoir juger d'une année à l'autre le progrès de cet établissement.

Que la Cour accorda des vivres à tous les nouveaux établis pour 3 ans, et que le dit commandant arrêta l'état de ceux qui cesseraient d'en recevoir, et des autres à qui on les continuerait pour juger d'un coup d'oeil de l'objet de cette dépense. Que le dit commandant exigea une déclaration des défrichés qu'ils feraient tous les ans, de la quantité d'arpents qui seraient en culture, de grains qu'ils auraient recueillis et de ce qu'ils pourraient en vendre tous les ans, afin de les acheter pour la subsistance de ce poste. Au moyen du moulin qui s'y trouve on les ferait moudre et ils seraient en déduction de la fourniture complète qu'il faut attirer de Montréal; partant, autant de frais de transport épargnés.

Que tous les soldats de cette colonie qui seraient dans le dessein de faire des établissements fussent envoyés dans cette partie; qu'on leur y fournit la ration comme s'ils étaient à la troupe, les outils propres à travailler la terre et les semences pendant 3 ans seulement, à charge par eux de défricher 2

Outside this fort, to the left, one finds a sort of trench carved out of the rock as much by man as by nature. It empties at one end in the moat of the draw bridge and at the other in the river [lake]. It was built to make it possible to go to the river [lake] for water if ever the fort was encircled and under siege. But we observed that the trench could not be used without lowering the drawbridge and without exposing to certain death those who would climb down from it on a ladder, to the said trench and the river [lake]. It would have been necessary, to make this passage operational, to extend it with an underground tunnel leading into the fort so that maneuvers to reach it would be invisible. That was not done when it was constructed. Now it is too late and the projected cistern, mentioned in the memoir to the Court will have to do.

Arrangements to be made:

Orders to be issued for the good of the service at this fort and the settlements in the surroundings: Every year, the commandant should be required to send to the general a census of all the settlers who are spread out along Lake Champlain, so that one can appraise the progress of this establishment.

That the Court assume the charge of feeding all the new settlers for three years, that the said commandant should draw a list of those no longer receiving this allowance, and of those still on the dole, so that the cost of this expenditure could be appraised at one glance. That the said commandant require from the settlers a declaration of the extent of land cleared every year, of the number of acres under cultivation, of the amount of grain harvested, and how much of it could be sold every year so that the said quantity could be bought for feeding the post. The grain could be milled at the mill which is found here and the amount could be deducted from the supplies which must all be gotten from Montreal. In addition, it would amount to that much transportation costs saved.

That all the soldiers of this colony who were contemplating becoming settlers be sent to these parts; that they be given the same food ration as if they were still on duty, the proper tools to work the land and enough seed for no more than three years. In return they would be expected to

arpents par année, de se loger, de se marier, et d'être punis suivant la rigueur des ordonnances pour les déserteurs, au cas qu'ils abandonnassent et passassent ailleurs. C'est le seul moyen de former des habitations, moyen d'autant plus sûr que M. de Frontenac, ancien gouverneur de la colonie, le mit en pratique avec beaucoup de succès. Et enfin, pour ne pas constituer le roi en soldats surnuméraires au complet des compagnies, si l'on était content de leurs travaux, ils seraient congédiés.

Que le commandant informa exactement Mr. le général et Mr. l'Intendant des réparations à faire tous les ans en entretien, aux fortifications et aux bâtiments pour que, suivant les ordres qui lui seraient envoyés, on ordonna d'y travailler en évitant par ce moyen leur dépérissement.

Enfin, que comme on oblige tous les soldats factionnaires des compagnies de bûcher tous les hiverts 15 cordes de bois au prix de 20 à 30 sols pour leur chauffage et celui des officiers et de tous les employés dans ce fort, que cette sujétion les révolte et leur fait saisir le dessein de désertir, que 3 l'année dernière et 5 celle-ci ont passé chez les anglais et ont déclaré que cette corvée en était la cause, on serait assez d'avis qu'on les en exempta, et que le bois indispensable au chauffage fut exploité aux frais du roi et en la forme mentionnée au mémoire de la cour.

Le 16

Suite de la route depuis le fort St. Frédéric par le lac Champlain jusqu'au fort Chambly.

Sortis du fort St. Frédéric entre 6 à 7 heures du matin, salué des mêmes honneurs que j'avais reçus à mon entrée; après avoir fait mes adieux à tout le monde, pris congé de Mr. de Lusignan et accompagné de tous les officiers, embarqués tout de suite et cotoyés les terres de l'est.

Vu en passant la sortie des eaux du marais qui contourne la pointe à la chevelure.

clear two acres every year, to build a house, to get married, to be punished as deserters were they to abandon their land and desert. This is the only way to promote settlements, an expedient all proven since the days when the former governor, Monsieur de Frontenac, used it with a great deal of success. Finally so that the King is not left with too many soldiers, his companies being full, they would be discharged if one was satisfied with their work.

That the commander inform precisely Mr. the General and the Intendant about the repairs that need to be made every year for the maintenance of the fortifications and the buildings, so that, orders to do so being dispatched, he would order the work to be done avoiding in the process things falling into disrepair.

Finally, whereas each soldiers on duty is made to cut 15 cords of wood every winter for his heat and that of each officer and every other employee of the fort, whereas this subjection leads them to revolt and causes them to make plans to desert, (three soldiers last year and five the year before did steal to the English having declared that this chore was the reason for it), we believe that it would be a good thing to exempt them from this. The wood supply needed for fuel could be gotten under contract as explained in the memoir to the Court.

The Sixteenth

Next segment of the itinerary from Fort St. Frederic by way of Lake Champlain to Fort Chambly.

We left fort St. Frederic between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning. I was sent off with the same honors as I had received when I arrived. After having said good bye to everyone, I took my leave of Mr. Lusignan and accompanied by all the officers, I immediately boarded and paddled along the eastern shore.

As we passed I saw the outlet of the marsh that forms an oxbow around *Pointe à la Chevelure*.

(Continued on page 25.)

ANCESTRAL LINES

Gaboriau dit Lapalm/Lapan Ancestral Line

Jean Paul H. Moreau #3

France	Pierre Gaboriau	Marguerite Michel	Bordeaux, France
I	Jean Gaboriau (Pierre/Marguerite Michel)	Marguerite Boileau (Pierre/Marguerite Menard)	7 JAN 1732, Chambly, Québec
II	Pierre-Amable Gaboriau (Jean/Marguerite Boileau)	Angélique Besset (François/Marie-Claude Dubois)	13 FEB 1763, Chambly, Québec
III	Lauent Gaboriau (Pierre-Amable/Angélique Besset)	Marie-Ursule Robert (Jacques/Marie-Anne Lareau)	12 JAN 1784, St-Mathias, Québec
IV	Jean Gaboriau (Laurent/Marie-Ursule Robert)	Sophie Thuot (Toussaint/Marie-Josette Remillard))	12 FEB 1828 St-Mathias, Québec
V	Solyme Gaboriau dit Lapan (Jean/Sophie Thuot)	Rosalie Magnan (Joseph/Marie Rainville)	18 NOV 1853, Henryville, Québec
VI	Denise Gaboriau dit Lapan (Solyme/Rosalie Magnan)	Joseph-Napoleon Desorcie (Jean-Baptiste/Julie Magnan)	21 OCT 1872, Swanton, VT (of Highgate)
VII	Sophonria Desorcie (Joseph-Napoleon/Denise Gaboriau dit Lapan)	Ephraim Beauvais (Joseph/Philomene Fortier)	4 JUN 1894, Highgate, VT
VIII	Denise Beauvais (Ephraim/Sophonria Descorcie)	Romuald Moreau (Henry/Euchariste Audet)	21 MAY 1918, Highgate, VT
IX	Jean-Paul H. Moreau (Romuald/Denise Beauvais)	Mariette J. Balthazar (Arthur/Noella Fontain)	23 AUG 1952, Swanton, VT

Gaboriau dit Lapalme became "Lapan:" in Highgate, where Solyme was a blacksmith in East Highgate. All of his descendants, of which there are many, go by the surname "Lapan".

Franquet's Voyages (continued from page 24)

Passé ensuite entre la grande terre et les 2 isles à l'ardoise et dinés à celle du large.

We then traveled along the mainland and came to the two Slate Islands. We ate lunch on the one farthest from the shore.

Na—Que depuis la dite pointe à la chevelure et ces isles, sont 6 autres pointes, entr'autres celle de la Peur, qui est la dernière.

Note: From the said *Pointe à la Chevelure* and these two islands, one counts six other points of land, the last one being the *Pointe de la Peur* [Fear Point].

Rembarqués à une heure après midy; laissés sur la gauche l'isle au Boiteux.

We boarded our canoe again at one o'clock in the afternoon and we left in our wake, to our left, the *Isle au Boiteux* [Island of the Lame One].

(Continued on page 37.)

ANCESTRAL LINES

Descorcy Ancestral Line *Jean Paul H. Moreau #3*

France	François Desorcy	Marie Souvignac	Sceaux, Dist. of Antony, (Hauts-de-Seine), France
I	Michel Desorcy (François/Marie Souvignac)	Françoise de Labarré (Jean/Andrée Bertin)	28 FEB 1656, La Rochelle, France
II	Michel Desorcy (Michel/Françoise de Labarré)	Françoise Garnier (François/Jacqueline Freslon)	7 JAN 1687, Neuville, Québec
III	Joseph-Charles Desorcy (Michel/Françoise Garnier)	Marie-Angélique Fafard (Louis/Marie-Ursule Jacob)	12 JAN 1732, Sorel, Québec
IV	Joachim Desorcy (Joseph/Marie-Angélique Fafard)	Adélaïde Vachon (Louis/Anne-Elisabeth Campagna)	6 FEB 1775, Louiseville, Québec
V	Jean-Baptiste Desorcy (Joachim/Adélaïde Vachon)	Josephte Provençal (François/M.-Josephte Mellier)	21 NOV 1814, St-Leon, Maskinonge Cty, Québec
VI	Jean-Baptiste Descorcie (Jean-Baptiste/Josephte Provençal)	Julie Magnan (Joseph/Marie Rainville)	16 NOV 1841, Henryville, Québec
VII	Joseph-Napoleon Descorcie (Jean-Baptiste/Julie Magnan)	Denise Gaboriau dit Lapan (Solyme/Rosalie Magnan)	21 OCT 1872, Swanton, VT (of Highgate)
VIII	Sophronia Desorcie (Joseph-Napoleon/Denise Gaboriau dit Lapan)	Ephraïm Beauvais (Joseph/Philomene Fortier)	4 JUN 1894, Highgate, VT
IX	Denise Beauvais (Ephraïm/Sophronia Descorcie)	Romuald Moreau (Henry/Euchariste Audet)	21 MAY 1918, Highgate, VT
X	Jean-Paul H. Moreau (Romuald/Denise Beauvais)	Mariette J. Balthazar (Arthur/Noella Fontaine)	23 AUG 1952, Swanton, VT

Time to Renew

Membership renewal for 1999 now due!

To continue to receive *LINKS* and to help us purchase additional research material we need your renewal. Your membership fees and donations purchased over \$2800 in research resources last year alone.

So, if you haven't sent in your check this fall please do so today.

Thanks!

ANCESTRAL LINES

Beaudoin Ancestral Line *Mary C. Plante # 116*

France	Solon Beaudoin (Jacques/Anne Collard)	Anne Gautreau	Abt 1650, Ile de Re, France
I	Jacques Beaudoin (Solon/Anne Gautreau)	Françoise Durand (Pierre/Noëlle Asselin)	24 MAR 1671, (Contract Vachon), Ile d'Orléans, Québec
II	Jacques Beaudoin (Jacques/Françoise Durand)	Catherine Morin dit Valcour (Alphonse/Marie-Madeleine Normand)	6 JUL 1699, St-Thomas, Montmagny, Québec
III	Jacques Beaudoin (Jacques/Catherine Morin dit Valcour)	Marguerite Mercier (Charles/Anne Berthelot)	11 NOV 1727, Ste. Anne, Beauré, Québec
IV	Jacques Beaudoin (Jacques/Marguerite Mercier)	Angélique Destroismaisons dit Picard (Jacques/Madeliene Pelletier)	10 JAN 1752, St-Pierre du Sud, Montmagny, Québec
V	Louis Beaudoin (Jacques/Angélique Destroismaisons dit Picard)	Louise Jolivette (Charles/Louise Gendron)	23 AUG 1785, St-François, Montmagny, Québec
VI	Jacques Beaudoin (Louis/Louise Jolivette)	Christine Lemonde (Louis/Marie-Anne Tanguier)	30 SEPT 1828, St-Hyacinthe, Québec
V	Louis Beaudoin (Jacques/Christine Lemonde)	Rosalie Lussier (Benjamin/Angélique Guyon/Dion)	22 JAN 1855 Ste-Rosalie, Bagot, Québec
VI	Dieudonne Louis Beaudoin (Louis/Rosalie Lussier)	Albina Rondeau (Jean-Baptiste/Hélène Dupont)	27 SEPT 1887, Ste-Rosalie, Bagot, Québec
VII	Charles Oscar Plante (J-Charles/Marie-Alberthe Simoneau)	Marie Aurore (Laura) Beaudoin (Dieudonne Louis/Albina Rondeau)	27 OCT 1920, St-Joseph's, Worcester, Massachusetts

Sources: ACGS; VTFCGS

PETITE HISTOIRE

Mononcle Bleu

My mother had an uncle named Mononcle Bleu. He was known in the family as not inclined to largesse. In those days when relatives arrived unannounced and were welcomed joyfully and were treated to the best available, Mononcle Bleu did not follow the custom. His distant relatives came to know this. When dinner time arrived no one made a move toward preparation. After a suitable time, when it was clear they would not be fed, the hapless relatives went out to the wagon. When they were safely loaded, Uncle Bleu, who had followed them out, said in a reproachful drawl "Tu aurait bien du rester"! (You really ought to have stayed)!

Véronique Gassette

ANCESTRAL LINES

Plante Ancestral Line *Mary C. Plante # 116*

I	Jean Plante (Nicolas/Elisabeth Chauvin)	Françoise Boucher (Marin/Perrine Mallet)	1 SEPT 1650, Québec
II	François Plante (Jean/Françoise Boucher)	Marie-Anne Coignac (Claude/Françoise Simon)	25 OCT 1700, Chateau Richer, Québec
III	Pierre Plante (François/Marie-Anne Coignac)	Marie-Jeanne Letendre (Pierre/Catherine Lamy)	16 NOV 1728, Sorel, Québec
IV	Antoine Plante (Pierre/Marie-Jeanne Letendre)	Marie-Joseph Valois (Jacques/Marguerite Carpentier)	1 MAR 1756, Ile-Dupas, Québec
V	Jean-Baptiste Plante (Antoine/Marie-Joseph Valois)	Marie-Madeleine Germain dit Belisle (Charles/Josette Arcan)	24 FEB 1783, Berthierville, Québec
VI	François-Xavier Plante (Jean-Baptiste/Marie- Madeleine Germain dit Belisle)	Marguerite Dubeau (Jean/Théotste Belanger)	7 JAN 1811, Berthierville, Québec
VII	Ferdinand Plante (François- Xavier/Marguerite Dubeau)	Julie Auré dit Laferriere (Jerome/Rosalie Olivier)	6 JUL 1841, Berthierville, Québec
VIII	Ferdinand Gideon Plante (Ferdinand/Julie Auré)	Marie-Louise-Virginie Jacques (Hyacinthe/Josephite Gilbert dit Comtois)	21 SEPT 1863, St-Barthelémy, Berthier, Québec
IX	J-Charles Octavian Plante (Ferdinand/Marie-Louise- Virginie Jacques)	Marie-Alberthe Simoneau (Elie/Marie-Léonide Roy)	25 NOV 1889 Louiseville, Québec
X	Charles Oscar Plante (J-Charles/Marie-Alberthe Simoneau)	Marie Aurore (Laura) Beaudoin (Dieudonne Louis/Albina Rondeau)	27 OCT 1920, St-Joseph's, Worcester, MA

Sources: Tanguay, ACGS, Family, VTFCGS

PETITE HISTOIRE

Du Pain

My mother was Eva Cartier, born in Canada. She came to Burlington with her family at age ten. She loved to talk about her Canadian relatives. I remember this little story.

It seems she had an uncle who had many sons and daughters. At mealtimes he sat at the head of a long table with his children ranged along the sides, like the scriptural olive branches. At his left elbow was the large loaf of homemade bread, together with the long knife needed to slice it. As the meal progressed and someone ran out of bread he called out "Papa! Du pain!" Papa promptly cut the off a slice of bread and sent it sailing through the air toward the applicant. His aim was unfailingly accurate. The slice landed with a plop in front of the applicant's plate. I wish that I could have seen the event just once.

There is a moral here. I do not know which uncle this was and I do not remember many of my mother's stories. The moral is: Talk with your older relatives and write it down now. Then send the stories in to your *LINKS*.

Véronique Gassette

DOCUMENTS

A French-Canadian "Living Will"

We continue with our glimpses into the life of Louis Gauthier now an "ancien cultivateur" through the courtesy of his direct descendant, Joan Lapointe Flynn. Our previous document, in the Spring 1998 edition of *LINKS*, described the inventory of the farm upon the death of Louis' wife Marie Désilôts. The following document has Louis willing the farm to his son Antoine with the proviso that he be cared for in a manner to which he had become accustomed. Many thanks are due to Mariette Moreau for the translation of the Notary's French handwritten copy .

No. 1551

3 September 1864

**Deed of Gifts
by**

Mr. LOUIS GAUTHIER

—
to

Mr. ANTOINE GAUTHIER, his son

Before the Public Notaries, for this part of the Province of Canada, which formerly constituted that of Lower Canada, residing in the District of Arthabaska; was present Mr. Louis Gauthier, elder farmer, dwelling in the parish of St-David;

Who voluntarily acknowledged and declared, by the present documents, having made a deed of gift, genuine, simple, irrevocable and in the best possible form to be of worth & take place & has promised to guarantee against all troubles, gifts, dowries, debts, mortgages, evictions, substitutions, alienations and all other possible obstacles to Mr. Antoine Gauthier, his son, farmer, dwelling in the aforesaid parish, presently accepting donee for himself and for his representatives in the future, to wit: all parts, claims & undivided rights, whether personal or real estate which he may own by whatever title that could be in the goods hereafter mentioned & designated;

1st. In a certain piece of land situated in the parish of St-David, in the County of Yamaska, being the part south-east of number thirteen and the part north-west of number fourteen of the sixth concession on the road of the Seigneurie Deguire on the River David, from where it arises, with a total content of two arpents frontage by twenty five arpents deep, more or less, bound on the front by the sixth and the seventh roads, and the rear, by the land of Mr. Charles Caron, on the southeast by the land of Moise Fortier, squire, and on the other side toward the northwest, by the land of the representatives of the late Esdras Bourque, all cultivated, together with a house, barns and all other buildings erected on it;

2nd. All the household goods, kitchen utensils, farming tools, wagons, horses & other animals, poultry, money, debts, titles and whatever general personal effects which he may actually own of whatever nature, value and denomination they may be and in whatever place they maybe found, without reserving, excepting nor retaining in any way, all of which are as of this day the full & entire property of the donee without any more detail, than the parties wished to make, as required by the said Notaries;

Such and therefore that all is at present, follows, agrees with and being without other resource by the donor, for his enjoyment and use without being able to lease it to another person, of a garden of twenty square feet, which will be enclosed and manured by the donee, who is bound to do so, at the

demand of the donor & also of another piece of land in a convenient place to erect a building of twelve square feet.

Belonging to the donor and listed above under diverse good titles of the related property of which he has promised to help the donee, or his representatives, if necessary & to deliver on demand authentic copies of the notarized documents concerning the above described piece of land.

This present donation is thus drawn up and the following details by the donee, to which he obligates himself and his representatives, to wit;

1st. To be responsible for the public works and common roads of the piece of land above designated and to pay & clear the assessments and taxes of all sorts & the legal interest, which represents the Signorial dues, of the past as well as the future;

2nd. To pay and discharge as his own, all the debts of the donor, whether due or to be due, to the legal creditors and obtain receipts;

3rd. To furnish and deliver to the donor, for his own use and without his having to lease it, a room of ten feet by twenty feet, in good condition, in front and on the northwest side of the house presently standing on the piece of land described above or one that would replace it, which will be suitably heated by the donee at the need & demand of the donor, cleaned and properly maintained by the former; in which will be placed for the usage and service of the donor & during his lifetime; of his wife, if he remarries, a good bed and all the articles for a good bed, in the usual meaning, with pillowcases, blankets and suitable sheets for the seasons, all clean and in good condition and renewed as needed, an ordinary table, a round table, six chairs upholstered in leather, a small chest, a washbowl, bowl, pot, combs, a mirror, a pail, a water-jug and two glasses; all of these utensils to be washed at the demand of the donor and cared for in a proper and suitable manner by the donee, at his expense; agreed and understood that the donor will have the same right to come and go in all the other parts of the house & in the other buildings as well as the surroundings as freely as he has to the present day, as well as in the garden where he will have the right to take whatever fruits he so desires to eat;

4th. To furnish the donor for his need and at his demand, the best horse of the stable, to harness it with the proper harness to a carriage suitable for the season, & to bring it to the door, so that the donor may wander at his pleasure to his affairs and promenades, all of which he must however take good care and unharness this horse upon his return.

5th. To give food and feed his hay and oats to the horses of relatives and friends of the donor, who come to see him and visit with him in the same manner that the latter did himself;

6th. To take good care of the donor in his old age and his infirmities or illnesses, as a good and loving son should, to give him all the appropriate tenderness, to have him medicated at his request by a good doctor & to pay him, as well as providing him with the assistance of a Catholic priest & of the religion when it becomes necessary;

7th. To nourish the donor, at his table, from his kettle & food as himself, to clothe him & care for him suitably; feast days and Sundays as well as work days & give him light & treat him well, as long as the agreement exists between him and the donee and his representatives;

8th. To furnish and deliver instead of the obligations of the previous paragraph, at a time later to be determined by the said donor; if they cannot or do not wish to live and eat at the same table the following annuity of food & clothing, to wit:

For the food:

Ten minots (39 liters) of nice wheat, dry and clean, one hundred pounds of good pork, ten pounds of lard, thirty pounds of rich beef, four fat hens, two minots of clean cooking peas, ten dozen eggs, twelve

pounds of sugar, two pounds of premium quality tea, three pounds of cranberry or plum preserves, three pints of honey, one minot of salt, one-half pound of pepper, fifteen pounds of candles & fifteen pounds of good smoking tobacco, eight pounds of butter, six pounds of soap, twelve minots of eating potatoes & in money a sum of two dollars; all of which articles are to be delivered the 28th. day of the month of December of each year, with the exception of the eggs and sugar which are to be delivered in the month of May of each year:

For the clothing:

Every year, a pair of red leather boots, three pairs of woolen socks, a pair of gray homespun trousers, two homespun flannel shirts, a common straw hat, one cotton pocket handkerchief, one pair of homespun linen trousers, one pair of red leather mittens lined in material; every two years; one pair of black calfskin boots, one woolen tuque, one pair of mittens fit for Sundays; every three years: a great coat and a vest of gray homespun, one overcoat, one vest & one pair of trousers of light weight material from the stores for summer, to the donor's liking; every four years: a summer hat, in case of necessity, a black silk tie and a nice & becoming fur hat; of which articles that are especially suitable for winter are to be delivered on the first day of the month of December and those for summer, the first day of the month of May in each year that they become due; all of which will be prepared and made suitably and neatly by the donee or at his expense and be delivered ready to be used & later repaired & maintained by the donee at the demand of the donor, to whom he will also furnish six napkins and two homespun tablecloths for his table;

9th. To deliver on the first of May each year to the donor, in the case that the donee pays the pension detailed below, one milking cow that has freshened in the spring, at the donor's choice of those in the donee's stable which will be pastured by the latter with his animals and like his & by him milked for the donor if he requests it, and the milk brought to the intended place in the ordinary way for the use, the advantage and the benefit of the donor; as long as she gives milk and wintered by the donee at his expense.

10th. In the case below to the preceding foreseen paragraph, to furnish to the donor at his demand, one-half dozen tin pans, one pail and one strainer for use in the creamery.

11th. In the case that the donor should live at his lodging, to prepare his food, cooking it with flavorings according to the donee's taste & to serve it soon after his demand on his table in his room, in the plates, dishes and utensils ordinarily used, to remove them when he has finished his meals, to make the butter, salt it, & place it in firkins, to do his cleaning & finally all the manual tasks for the donor, at his demand, that he might be unable to do for himself or that are not ordinarily done by a man, with all the propriety, care, assiduity and attention possible;

12th. At the death of the donor to bury his body in a Catholic Christian ceremony and on the day of the burial to have a common service sung, the solemnity of which the donee will refer to the wishes of the donor, & as soon as possible after the death, to have a quantity of five low requiem masses said for the repose of his soul.

To guarantee the execution & accomplishment of the clauses & obligations above stated, the donee has consented that the piece of land above described remain specially appropriated & mortgaged in favor of the donor by privilege of their lease of the land.

By means of all that the said Mr. Louis Gauthier, donor, above declares, has transferred to the said Mr. Antoine Gauthier, his son, donee, & to his representatives, all the rights of property, names, reasons, & actions, mortgages, and privileged possessions & whatever else he may have, claim & reclaim & especially that which is above donated, in ceding to the profit of the donee, wanting him to enjoy, do and dispose of as he sees fit, in full possession, in perpetuity by virtue of the present documents, on condition of rights, to begin the enjoyment immediately. It has been expressly agreed & resolved between

the donor and the donee that the former cannot sell, exchange or give any of the articles of clothing which will be furnished to him by the donee or his representative, that he will return them to him as soon as the donor no longer wants to use them for his own use, to which the latter has bound himself & promised to comply conscientiously.

And for the execution of the presents documents the donor & donee have chosen irrevocable residence in their present dwelling;

Whereas, & Promising, &

Therefore, &

As required, drafted and passed in the parish of St-Guillaume, study of Mr. Bellemare, Notary, who is keeping the draft under number fifteen hundred fifty-one, the third day of the month of September, after noon, of the year one thousand eight hundred sixty-four & the donee has signed with the said Notaries, the donor having declared to be unable to do so, as required, after the reading.

Signed on the draft:

Antoine Gauthier

G. T. Peltier, Notary

O. N. Bellemare, Notary

*Signé en la minute: Antoine Gauthier
G. T. Peltier, Np
O. N. Bellemare, Np*

DOCUMENTS

Canoeing from Montreal to Philadelphia in 1740

John Fisher #2

Most canoes departing Montreal went west to the Great Lakes but some also headed south through Lake Champlain and the Champlain Valley into New England and even Pennsylvania.

Here my cousin Antoine Bourassa gets his permit in 1740.

8 Juin 1740: Permis du Goveneur de Beauharnois aux nomme Claude et François Bizaillon, Pierre Brosseau Antoine Bourassa d'aller ...de Philadelphie, ville la Nouvelle Angleterre, pour y vaquer ... ses affaires.

8 June 1740: Permit from Governor de Beauharnois to the so-named Claude and François Bizaillon, Pierre Brosseau and Antoine Bourassa to travel to ...Philadelphia, city of New England, to attend to ...business there.

A eux enjoint d'etre de retour ... Montreal dans quatre mois.

They are enjoined to be back ... at Montreal within four months.

Devront passer par les forts Chambly et Saint Frederic tant en allant qu'en revenant, y représenter le present passeport, leur declaration, process-verbal de visite de leurs effets.

They are required to check in at Forts Chambly and Saint Frederic going to and coming back, there they will produce this passport, their declaration, and the certified inventory of their goods and their effects (belongings).

Was this business of Monsieur Bourassa, Bizaillon and Brosseau or was it official business of Governor Beauharnois?

**Charles de Beauharnois de la Boische,
Marquis de Beauharnois
Fort St. Frédéric
1671-1749**

Governor of New France (1726-1747). Persuaded Louis XV and Frédéric Maurepas, his minister, to build a new line of defense against English encroachments at the southern end of Lake Champlain. Ordered the building of a temporary wooden stockade at Pointe à la Chevelure in 1731 and a stone fortress on the northern tip of the Crown Point Peninsula, Fort Saint Frédéric, built from the plans of Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry between 1735 and 1739.



Isle à la Barque
(Bloop Island)
French Buoys

Isle aux Boiteux
(Lame Island)

Îles à l'Ardoise
(Slate Islands)
Rock Island and Mud Island

Pointe de la Peur (Point Fear)

Pointe à l'Habitant
(Habitant Point)

Rivière aux Lou
(Otter River)
Otter Creek

Pointe à la Pousse
(Prow Point)

Pointe de Montréal
(Montréal Point)

Pointe à la Chevelure
(Scalp Point)
Chimney Point

Pointe à Longueuil
(Longueuil's Point)

Pointe à Lacroix
(Lacroix Point)

Pointe à Corbin
(Corbin's Point)

Pointe à Beausier
(Beausier's Point)

Rivière à la Barbue
(False Catfish River)
Perran Creek

Pointe aux Gravois
(Gravelly Point)

Anse à la Boutaille
(Bottle Inlet)

Anse à Cadanarette
(Inlet at the Narrows)
Called variously Ka non do ro

Pointe Carillon
(Bell Chimes Point)

Cap Diamant
(Cape Diamond)

Rivière à Desjardins
(Desjardins River)

An inset of the map
by Andre Senecal
that we are selling
for the society.
\$16.00 + \$3.50 S&H



**Michel Chartier, Marquis de Lotbinière
Fort Carillon or Ticonderoga
1723-1798**

King's engineer. In 1735 Governor Vaudreuil put de Lotbinière in charge of building Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga). Construction of the fortress continued through 1736 and 1737. It was nearly completed when Montcalm defended it the next year. In 1758 Chartier de Lotbinière was granted the seigniorie of Allainville, southwest of Lake Champlain, in the vicinity of the fort he had built.

MAP FOR SALE

"1609 - 1759 NEW FRANCE IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY" Inscribed with place-names used by French Explorers, Soldiers and Settlers in French and English along with vignettes of Louis XV and French Explorers, Seigneurs, Engineers, Governors and Generals.

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PETITE HISTOIRE

The Bergerons from Acadia *Michel Sevigny #59*



Barthelémy Bergeron dit name D'Amboise, was born in 1664, originally from the town of Amboise, Province of Inde-et-Loire, France. He arrived in Canada in 1685 as a volunteer soldier (Marine), and resided in the lower village of Québec, with Pierre Lazeau, shipmaster, from 1685 to 1690. He accompanied Pierre LeMoyne d'Iberville in 5 of his campaigns, the first to Hudson's Bay; and the last to the fort at Pemaquid, Maine in 1692. Barthelémy married about 1695 to Geneviève Serreau dite Sainte-Aubin, who was born in Quebec in 1667, the daughter of Jean and Marguerite Boileau, and perhaps the widow of Jacques Petitpas. At the time of Colonel Church's attack against Port Royal in 1704 Barthelémy and his family were taken in captivity to Boston, where they were held hostage. This would be the second time that Geneviève was taken prisoner by Colonel Church, as she and her family had been captured and taken to Boston in 1692. After his liberation in 1706 he returned to Port Royal and lived in the district of the Cape, near the fort, where he was involved in the cabotage trade. About 1730 he settled on the Saint John River, in New Brunswick, where he became one of the pioneers of Sainte-Anne-du-Pays-Bas, now Frédericton, where many of his descendants have taken the name Damboise. Many had searched without luck for Barthelémy Bergeron and his family in the Port Royal census of 1714. They were, however, found by Placide Gaudet under the dit name of d'Amboise.

Michel Bergeron dit Nantes, born 1702, son of Barthelémy and Geneviève Serreau dite Saint-Aubin, married in Piguid, Acadia (or Pisiguit, now Windsor, Nova Scotia), about 1721 to Marie-Jeanne Hébert daughter of Jean and Marie-Marguerite Landry. He was given the dit name Nantes due to his frequent trading trips to that French city. Michel Bergeron lived in Sainte-Anne on the Saint John River, N.B. during the period of the dispersion. After the peace treaty of 1763 he was sent to Louisiana with his second wife Marie Dugas and most of his young children. The Saint-Jacques, Louisiana census of 1766 lists Marie Dugas with her daughter Anne but not Michel, so we assume he had died. Tanguay lists Michel and Marie-Jeanne HÉBERT on page 228 of Volume 2 with Michel as the I or pioneer generation (even though his parents married in Acadia) and the origin of "Ste-Anne de la Rivière-St-Jean, Acadie."

Pierre Bergeron dit Nantes, born 1722, son of Michel and Marie-Jeanne Hébert, married about 1748 to Marguerite Bourg, daughter of Michel and Marie Cormier of Beaubassin. During the period of the dispersion Pierre dwelt in Sainte-Anne on the Saint John River in New Brunswick. He was a prisoner of the English, as were members of his family, until 1763. Later he resided in Bécancour, Québec (1764) and Saint Grégoire, Nicolet County, Québec (1767). Tanguay lists Pierre twice in Volume 2 on pages 229, and 231. In the first entry he is listed as I or the pioneer generation (as his father had been), origin "Acadien," with his wife listed as BOURQUE, Marguerite. The second entry has no generation indicator and Marguerite's last name is spelled BOURG, which is a spelling variation of this Acadian name. Both entries list a daughter Marguerite and other children. Msg. Richard's book indicates that Marguerite was baptized 14 Février 1761 at Cap-de-la-Madeleine and was buried 11 août 1764 at Berthier, which matches the locations given by Tanguay but he only gives one of these in each citation. The other children listed in the Tanguay citations also match Fr. Richard's list. Pierre is also listed on page 37 of Vol. 2 of LeBoeuf with his second wife Marie-Joseph Lesieur. This notation has an X which indicates that it is not in Tanguay.

Amanda Bergeron, born 1885 in Victoriaville, Québec daughter of Luc Bergeron and Georgine-Anne Poirier, married Arthur Sevigny June 29, 1903 at St. Andre's Church, Biddeford, Maine. They had 8 children that lived to adulthood and 3 that died young. I never met Arthur but do remember visiting mémère with my grandfather. She used to live in a large apartment (she owned the building) with one (or more) of her children who attended to her constantly during my visits. She sat up very straight in the kitchen while my grandfather and his siblings conversed with her, and, unfortunately, I don't remember a word that was said. Perhaps this was because I was only 8 or 9, but more probably because everything was spoken in French.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Bergeron Ancestral Line Michael Sevigny #59

France	Joseph	Marie	Abt 1530, Amboise, France
France	Jean Bergeron 1540 (Joseph/Marie	Gabriel Bardougne	Abt 1564, Chaumont-sur-Loire, France
France	Jean II Bergeron 1570 (Jean/Gabriel Bardougne)	Jeanne Beluche (Antoine/...)	Abt 1595, Notre-Dame-de-Grève, Amboise, France
France	Jean III Bergeron 1598 (Jean II/Jeanne Beluche)	Catherine Douaray	1623, Chaumont-sur-Loire, France
France	Antoine Bergeron 1643 (Jean III/Catherine Douaray)	Claudette Scarron	1664, Chapelle St-Florentin, Amboise, France
I	Barthelémy Bergeron dit Amboise abt 1665 (Antoine/Claudette Scarron)	Geneviève Serreau dite Saint-Aubin 1667 (Jean/Marguerite Boisleau)	Abt 1695, Port Royal, Acadia
II	Michel Bergeron dit Nantes 1702 (Barthelémy/Geneviève Serreau dite Saint-Aubin)	Marie-Jeanne Hébert 1704 (Jean/Magdeleine Dugast)	1721, Piguid, Acadia (Windsor, Nova Scotia)
III	Pierre Bergeron dit Nantes 1723 (Michel/Marie-Jeanne Hébert)	Marguerite Bourg 1724 (Michel/Marie Cormier)	Abt 1748, Beaubassin, Acadia (Amherst, Nova Scotia)
IV	Charles Bergeron 1751 (Pierre/Marguerite Bourg)	Marie Josephte LeBlanc (Alexis/Marie Josephte Provencher)	7 APR 1777, Bécancourt, Nicolet, Québec
V	Jean Charles Bergeron 1783 (Charles/Marie Josephte LeBlanc)	Louise Elisabeth Béliveau 1787 (Charles/Elisabeth Doucet)	17 JUN 1816, Saint-Grégoire, Nicolet, Québec
VI	Olivier Bergeron (Jean Charles/Louise Béliveau)	Hermine [Richer] Picher (François/Marie Poirier)	3 FEB 1845, Saint-Grégoire, Nicolet, Québec
VII	Luc Bergeron (Olivier/Hermine Picher)	Georgine-Anne Poirier (Damase/Aurée Vigneau)	15 JUL 1878, St-Célestin, Québec
VIII	Amanda Bergeron (Luc/Georgine-Anne Poirier)	Arthur Sevigny (François Xavier/Rose Simoneau)	29 JUN 1903, St. André's Church, Biddeford, Maine
IX	Albert John Sevigny (Arthur/Amanda Bergeron)	Catherine Bridget Buckley (John/Katherine Murphy)	3 Sept 1923, St. Mary's Church, Biddeford, Maine
X	Arthur Norman Sevigny (Albert John/Catherine Bridget Buckley)	Rita Jeanne-d'Arc Coutu (Wilfred Joseph/Rose-Anna Becotte)	30 AUG 1947, St. Ignatius' Church, Sanford, Maine
XI	Michael Norman Sevigny (Arthur Norman/Rita Jeanne-d'Arc Coutu)	Jeanne Marie Wilcox (Thomas Henry/Mary Elizabeth [Diehl] Dill)	16 JUN 1979, Braintree, Massachusetts

Sources: Bona Arsenault's *Histoire Et Généalogie des Acadiens*; Father Adrien Bergeron's *Le Grand Arrangement des Acadiens au Québec* Notes de Petite-Histoire Généalogies France•Acadie•Québec de 1625 à 1925; Msg. Cyprien Tanguay's *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes*; Msg. Louis Richard's *Les familles acadiennes de la région de Trois-Rivières et Nicolet*; J. Arthur LeBoeuf's *Complément au Dictionnaire Généalogique Tanguay*; various repertoires; and vague recollections of the author.

BOOK REVIEWS

By Leo Fleury #8

"THE BATTLE ON SNOWSHOES"

95pp s/c 1997

by Bob Bearor

\$15.+\$4. p&h

published by Heritage Books, Inc. 1540-E Pointer Ridge, Bowie, MD 20716

Bob Bearor recreates a lively account of one brief battle in the French & Indian War which is also known as the Seven Years War. It was March 13, 1758 when Ensign Jean-Baptiste LEVRAULT de LANGIS de MONTEGRON of the Compagnie Franche de la Marine faced off with Rogers' Rangers. LANGIS was a gifted Canadian partisan leader who was never bested in all his confrontations with Robert Rogers and his Rangers. The "Battle on Snow-shoes" was no exception and Bob Bearor shows us how and why from extensive research and personal experience as a re-enactor. This battle took place in the snow-covered mountains of the Adirondacks near Fort Ticonderoga.

Over the years, the ROGERS' RANGERS have become larger than life much like the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont. However, this punishing defeat at the hands of this capable and underrated French partisan, Langis, puts a new slant on early history in this area and makes interesting reading for those interested in one background story in this time and place. This battle turned out to be a disastrous prelude to the equally disastrous summer campaign led by Major General Abercromby.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury (#8)

"WEST HILL CEMETERY, BARRE TOWN, VT"

11pp 1996

"SHERMAN CEMETERY, BARRE TOWN, VT"

1pp 1996

inventoried by Robert M. Murphy & daughter (both)
35 Birchwood Park Drive, Barre, VT 05641-8653

\$3.postpaid

Cemetery records and listings continue to be among the outstanding gaps in Vermont resources for genealogists and others. The cemeteries in some towns have been well documented through the inscription listing projects by many volunteers; others remain to be done. The recording of cemetery inscriptions is an urgent need as the markers continue to deteriorate from acid rain, vandalism and old age.

The Murphy family of Barre, namely Robert and his daughter, inventoried the West Hill and Sherman cemeteries in Barre Town. Their listings are neat, orderly, and easy to follow. The larger West Hill cemetery listing is plotted by row and number with the complete inscriptions giving the surnames in upper case. The entire listing is then indexed by surname, which is a great help.

We are thankful to the Murphys for completing this project and marking the data available.

In scanning the index, I did not see any names of obvious French Canadian background; however, if you have any Anglo connections in that area, this list is worth checking. We are always pleased to add any cemetery lists to our growing library.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury (#8)

“VERMONT FAMILIES IN 1791” Volume #2

304pp h/c 1997

edited by Scott Andrew Bartley

\$30.00+\$5. p&h

published by Genealogical Society of Vermont, PO Box 1553, St Albans, VT. 05478

In this second volume, the Genealogical Society of Vermont continues its long term project of publishing the mini-genealogies of the families in the first Vermont Census of 1791. This census came in the year of Vermont statehood and one year after the 1790 U.S. Census.

The membership of GSV has continued to compile and submit these sketches into the second and third generations from 1791, and they are closely scrutinized and edited by Scott Bartley. Scott has Vermont roots and a long-term association with GSV, even though he presently resides in Boston where he is a staff member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Association.

Although the VT French Canadian Genealogical Society library does not yet have Volume I of this series, we are pleased to receive this Volume 2 to add to our Vermont resources. In this Volume 2, there are 107 households featured, which includes 1,000 surnames and 9,900 references. The all-important index, compiled by Christopher Norris, includes an every name index and a place index.

This series presents the sketches in a clear, concise and standardized format. All material is well annotated with sources for further study. It continues to be a very important series in bringing together the background of the first Vermont families. Although it does not cover the French Canadians, who came later, perhaps some of us, now or in the future, will connect with one of these Anglo lines.

It is important to me personally to see this publication project continued, and I understand that Volume 3 is being prepared. As a founding member of GSV in 1971, I was its vice president at the time when this project was first discussed and approved. At the GSV 25th anniversary in 1996, I was pleased to be one of the recipients of an honorary lifetime membership.

=book reviewed by Leo Fleury (#8)

Franquet's Voyages (continued from page 25)

Na— Que depuis l'isle au Boiteux jusqu'à celle-cy sont cinq anses et qu'après avoir doublé la ditte rivière est une autre anse de son nom, fort étendue et à titre de grand marais.

Note: From *Isle au Boiteux* to these [Slate Islands] one finds five inlets and after having crossed the mouth of the Otter River there is another inlet bearing the same name which is very large and known as the great marsh.

Et que cette rivière aux Loutres remonte au moins 30 lieues dans les terres, qu'elle est navigable en canot, et qu'elle présente des facilités pour pénétrer chez les Anglais.

This Otter River goes inland at least 30 leagues, it is navigable by canoe and it can be used as a road by the English.

Au delà, cotoyant toujours la grande terre, passés par le travers du dit marais et mis à terre pour coucher dans l'anse au Chevreuil, située sur la gauche du débouché de la petite rivière aux Loutres.

Further, still hugging the mainland, we travelled across the said marsh and we landed to sleep at Deer Inlet (found to the left of the outlet of the Little Otter River).

On estime depuis le dit fort St. Frédéric jusqu'à cet endroit 7 lieus; comme le vent était contraire on fit peu de chemin ce jour là.

The distance between the said Fort St. Frederic and this place is estimated at 7 leagues. As the wind was contrary, we progressed little that day.

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 #89 ST-AUBIN/RENAUD

Seek marr. c1840's Jean Baptiste ST AUBIN & Esther RENAUD, where? Also need parentage of both & birth dates/places.

(Lillian A. Kearns, 794 Washington St Apt. D, Haverhill, MA 01832 or LKearns596@aol.com)

Query #90 GRAVELINE/SMITH

Seek parentage of Antoine GRAVELINE who marr. Jane SMITH; where& when?; they had at least eight children born Underhill, Cambridge, VT area incl. son, George b. 1856 Underhill)

(Thomas P. Boudreau, 65 Tunnel St, Readsboro, VT 05350 or tboudreau@rocketmail.com)

Query #91 GRAVELINE/GAMIEL

Seek parentage of Francis GRAVELINE who marr. Catherine GAMIEL (poss GARNEL OR DUHAMEL) at Montpelier, VT 2 Dec 1838. (Thomas P. Boudreau, (address above)

Ps. Mr Boudreau has given VFCS a 1995 computer printing of his 'DESCENDANTS OF URBAIN BAUDREAU DIT GRAVELINE' work as well as "INDEX TO MASSACHUSETTS BIRTHS, DEATHS & MARRIAGES FOR ALL GRAVELINES & BAUDREAU'S."

Query #92 BASILIERES

seek marr. of Philios (aka Willy) BASILIERES (b. Can. c1864) who marr. Ist. c1880atVt. woman-, they had two sons, Thomas & William-, After her death, Thomas adopted by CHASE family & William by BREAUULT family. Philos marr2 to Emma Charlebois of Malone, NY.

(Philip Basiliere, 5 Waverly Drive, Hummelstown, PA 17036)

Query #93 PARADIS-PARADY/PERIA-POIRIER

seek birth of Edward PARDIS (c1849 Can. par. Edouard & Margaret Masse) who marr. 4 Jan 1869 St Joseph, Burlington, VT to Julia PERIA-POIRIER (b. Shelburne, VT 15 Jan 1851 Peter & Julia Podvin)

Edward apparently outlived his wife who died 16 Apr 1911 Montpelier-, the couple had ten children.

(Kimberly Paradis Grimes, 1014 Westview Terrace, Dover, DE 19904 or grimes@inet.net)

Query #94 FOSBURGH/VOSBURGH

seeking researcher of above surnames in VT (esp. Franklin Cy) & QUE esp. Noyan area.

(Deanna Smith, 18 Redfield Ave, Whitesboro, NY 13492 or dee@borg.com)

Query #95 SIMARD/PERRAULT

seek children of Narcisse SIMARD (b. 2 Nov 1872) who marr. Marie Louise PERRAULT at ND Anges, St Sebastien, QUE 4 Jun 1895; need childrens' names, birth dates/places & any marriages.

(Wayne Simard, PO Box 186, Witherbee, NY 12998 or simards@westelcom.com)

Query #96 BEAN/ABERCROMBIE

seek parentage of Mary BEAN (b. 4 Dec 1792 Wheelock, VT? or Canterbury, NH) who marr. Robert Spence ABERCROMBIE (b. 9 Aug 1789 Whately, MA d. Jan 1877 Drummond, QUE) marr. 27 Mar 1820? poss. Wheelock, VT.
(Bob White, PO Box 1419, Davidson, NC 28036 or RTWhite412@aol.com)

Query #97 DANSEREAU

seek parentage of Dr Pierre DANSEREAU (b. 27 May 1813 Contrecoeur, Vercheres, QUE); he migrated before 1840 to Thibodeau, LA with relatives Hercule & F. P. DANSEREAU). (Linda L. Cobine, 4257 Stableford Lane, Naperville, IL 60564)

Query #98 STE MARIE/FIELD

seek parentage of Monique STE MARIE (b. cl 793 Deux Rivieres, Champlain Cte, QUE) who marr. c. 1830's prob. QUE to John FIELD (b. 1790 ENG; par. unk.) John died Can. bef. 1850 & Monique d. 17 May 1877 Windsor, VT. Daug, Philomene FIELD (b. 10 Feb. 1841 Can.) marr. Pierre GERVAIS/JARVIS (Joseph & Rosalie Nolin) on 11 Jun 1860 St Alexandre, Iberville Cte, QUE. Pierre & Philomene both d. Windsor, VT.
(Gerald Jarvis Rice, HC72 Box 148, Windsor, VT. 05089 or G.JRICE@vermontel.com)

Query #99 OUELLETTE-WILLETTE/GUERIN

seek QUE marr. of Pierre OUELLETTE (b. 1853 CAN son of Syles & _) to Cecelia GUERIN (b. 1854 CAN par. unk.) Their son, Fred OUELLETTE/WILLETTE b. 9 Sep 1895 Burlington, VT. (Mary Krause, 3 Cathedral Square, Apt 7A, Burlington, VT 05401).

Query #100 SEVIGNE-SEVIGNY/CABANA

seek marr. of Jean/John A./B. SEVIGNE-SEVIGNY (b. c1840 CAN) to Matilda CABANA (b. 22 Nov 1845 St Eustache, QUE Charles & Marie-Julia FORTIER). First child bapt. St Johnsbury, VT 24 Mar 1867; Marr. poss. QUE or VT. (Margaret Sevigne Kolenda, 38 Fenderson Circle, Charlestown, NH 03603-4710)

Query #101 SEVIGNE-SEVIGNY

seek parentage & birth of Jean/John A./B. SEVIGNE-SEVIGNY (c. 1840 QUE poss. Montreal or Becancour area). He died 7 Jun 1891 Weathersfield, VT age 51y 2m 15d & buried Windsor, VT.
(Margaret Sevigne Kolenda, address above)

Query #102 LAPEAN-LAPIENE-LAPINE

looking for any of these surnames esp. in Catholic Cemetery, Montpelier, VT esp 1790's to 1840's.
(Gordon LaPeau, 23 Doncaster Dr, Rome, GA 30161 or lapean.gordon@mailexcite.com)

Query #103 CLICHE/GILBERT

seek parentage info for Ernest T. CLICHE (b. 6 Oct 1901 QUE poss Frampton). par. poss. Esdras CLICHE & Philomene? POTOIUS?). Ernest marr. Oct. 1927 Hardwick, VT to Evelyn L. GILBERT (b. 2 Aug 1905 Craftsbury, VT Eugene & Gladys RICHARDSON). Ernest & Evelyn d. Berlin, VT) (Gerald Kegler, 12135 24th Ave. No., Plymouth, MN 55441 or pierOI95@tc.umn.edu)

Query #104 CHRISTIAN-CHRETIEN

seek marr. Anthony/Antoine CHRISTIAN-CHRETIEN (b. 1806 QUE. parents unk) to lanthan? (b. 1817). marr. c. 1834 poss. QUE, ONT, VT. son, George (b. 1843 VT?) also had children, Amelia, Jeanette, Margaret, James all b. ONT. (Joyce Scott, 5301 Lakevale Terrace, Bowie, MD 20720 or Joyce864@concentric.net)

Query #105 PROULX/ROUTTE

seek children of Philas Edward PROULX & Marie Helene ROUETTE. Had children, Irene Elizabeth, Beatrice, Rachel, Francis & others. Philas b. 18 Apr 1869 Roxton Falls, QUE (Guillaume & (Marie? Denise BRUNELLE/BRUNET), Marie Helene ROUETTE b. cl 868 where? d. cl 946 VT daug of Charles & Anna SHARP). (John PROULX, 501 Wagman Drive, San Jose, CA 95129 or CPA49er@aol.com)

Query #106 BERGERON

seek parentage of George BERGERON b. 1845-50's VT. father from QUE and mother from NY. also had brother, Emery. George left VT prior to 1870 & Jun 1870 marr Anna WEBEL in Cleveland, Ohio. (Christiana Wilson, 2511 T. St., Sacramento, CA 95816)

Query #107 MAILLOUX/ETHIER

seek marr. & parents of Jean-Louis MAILLOUX & Marie ETHIER prob. QUE. c1890.
(Mary C. Plante, 1510 Richmond Road, Hinesburg, VT 05461) 11/15/98

Query #108 LACROIX/AMELOT

seek marr. QUE or VT c1850's of Pierre LACROIX & Marie AMELOT (AMIOT/AMYOT/
LAMOTHE) son, Fabrian b. c1858 VT? & marr. 9 Feb 1886 Cesarie BLEAU; Fabrian res. Winooski &
d. 14 Apr 1933. (Debra Solarz, via e-mail, respond to VFCS attn: L.Fleury)

Query #109 LAFERRIERE/DAUDELIN-DUDLEY

seek birth date/place QUE c1822 of Pierre LAFERRIERE (Jean Baptiste & Louise/Esther PLANTE)
Pierre marr. Angelique/Juliette DAUDELIN/DODLIN/DUDLEY (b. 1825 St Marc de Richelieu, QUE)
(Louis & Marie Francoise LEBOEUF). Marr. 19 May 1846 St George, Henryville, QUE. Their son,
David LAFERRIERE b. c1858 E.Middlebury, VT. who subsequently moved to Lowell, MA.
(Sr Karen Agnes, OSC, 1954 Long Ridge Road, Stamford, CT 06903-3232 or KATMSC@aol.com)

Query #110 CURRY/CURRIE

seek anyone working on these surnames in VT or QUE esp. desc. of Henry R. CURRY/CURRIE
(b. 1827 St Armand, QUE James & Charlotte) ; seek Henry's first marr. prob. Can to (unknown).
He subseq. Marr 2d Mary Anne WHEELER (b. 1832 Russelltown, QUE) & 3rd Nancy Marie HICKS
(b.1839 Westford, VT Hiram & Jemima) & 4th to Anna W. PLOOF 9 Sep 1896 at Jericho, VT. (Kevin
Trickey, 312 Jackson, Delta, OH 43515-1505)

Query #111 BERTRAND-BURTON/BAUDREAU-GRAVELINE

seek marr. & par. of Louis BERTRAND (later BURTON) marr. prob. QUE c1830's to Eulalie (Julia)
BAUDREAU dit GRAVELINE; they had several children with the early ones b.from 1836 St Jean Bapt.
of Rouville, QUE; the later ones from 1840-50's poss. b. VT.
(Kathy Fuhrman, 601 Park St., Combined Locks, WI. 54113-1233)

Query #112 JACKSON/BROOKS

seek par. of Mary Elizabeth JACKSON (b. Montreal, QUE 17 Aug 1832); did she have Indian origins?
marr. Thaddeus E. BROOKS (b. 1831 Westminster, VT Montgomery Brooks & Eunice Reed). Mary res.
Rutland, VT at time of marr. 20 Oct 1860 at Westminster. (Raymond H. Brooks, 688 Massachusetts
Ave. Apt 1, Boston, MA 02118-40050 or RHBrooks@aol.com)

Query #113 SYRIAC-TIRIAC/LAFOREST-LAFARR/NEVEU

seek marr. Louis SYRIAC-TIRIAC later aka Louis LAFOREST (LAFARR) who marr. QUE/VT? Julia
NEVEU. Their dau. b. 12 Apr 1885 Swanton, VT; family subseq. moved to Thorndike, MA. What are the
origins of SYRIAC/TIRIAC?
(Clyde LaForest MacKenzie, 908 Thompson Circle, Winter Haven, FL 33881)

Query #114 PLANTE/DUTOIR

need birth/bap. dates & places & death dates & places for both Pierre PLANTE (b. c1800 QUE
Jacques & Anastasie GIROUARD) & wife, Antoinette DUTOIR (b.-- QUE, J.B. & Antoinette
SURPRENANT); Pierre & Antoinette marr. 21 Nov 1826 Napierville, QUE.
(Leo A. Fleury, 164 Saratoga Ave., Burlington, VT 05401 or LFLEURY@prodigy.net)

Query #115 CARON/OUELLET

seek birth/bap. of Jean Baptiste CARON (b. after 1807 St Roch Aulnais?, QUE Louis Caron & Felicite
OUELLET). who marr. 11 Apr 1842 Lothbinere, QUE to Emelie OUELLET (b. 1820 QUE par. J.B. &
Marceline Trhebert). Seek dates & places of death for both; I have list of 16 children born to this
couple 1843-66 in QUE. Their son, Zepherin, came to VT & changed his name to Joseph CORROW.
(Leo A. Fleury, address above)

Query #116 BOMBARD/LAFLASH

need marr. & par. of Zeb BOMBARD (b. 8 Dec 1831 NY/VT?; d. 1907 W.Bangor, NY) marr. c1850's
QUE/NY? to Julia LAFLASH (Etienne & Marie HELIE); have list of their sixteen child.
(Julia Strong via e-mail; respond to VFCS attn L. Fleury)

Query #117 FRANCIS/NANTZ/RAYMOND

see marr James FRANCIS SR to Martha NANTZ (b. Germany); their son, James JR lived & died in Burlington. Also seek info on William FRANCIS (William & Marie VIENS) who marr. Julia RAYMOND (Joseph & Victorine LEFEBVRE) At St Joseph, Burlington, VT 3 Sep 1895.
(Laurette J. McSweeney, 1106 N.Hart Blvd, Harvard, IL 60033 or e-mail YENEEW@aol.com)

Query #118 TREMBLY/DAIGLE

need marr. & par. Joseph TREMBLAY (b. c1845) to Virginia DAIGLE (b. c1847 pars?); Their daug. Elise (b. 1868 VT d. MA.) marr. Joseph BOITEAU (b. 1865 St Marc de Richelieu, QUE Jean Bapt & Rosalie MESSIER)
(Robert P. LaRochelle, PO Box 14 Bridge Rd., Roaring Branch, PA 17765-0014)

Query #119 MESSIER/PAULHUS?

seek marr. Francois MESSIER (b. c1800 Francois & Marie Louise MORIN) marr. 1844 St Hughes, Bagot, QUE to Margaret PAULHUS? (c.1814 parents??); Also would like birth/bapt. dates & places for both. (Robert P. LaRochelle, address above)

Query #120 PROVOST/VINCENT

nedd par. & marr. of JOSEPH L. PROVOST (b. 1903 VT) marr. VT?QUE? to Alice Irene VINCENT (b. c1902 St Chrystome, QUE Isaie & Rosanna GAMELIN)
(Laurie E. Gilbert-Parshall, via e-mail; respond to VFCS attn L. Fleury)

Query #121 GILBERT/ARSENSAULT//GADUE/MOUSSEAU

Seek marr. Antoine GILBERT (b. Chambly, QUE c1800+) to Louise ARSENAULT (b. QUE? Par. unk.) also marr. of Frank GADUE to Maude MOUSSEAU. Their daug. Yvonne marr. Into GILBERT family. (Laurie E. Gilbert-Parshall, address above)

Query #122 SEVIGNY/GUILMETTE

Seek marr. & par. Of Joseph Alcand SEVIGNY (b. Quebec) marr. VT?QUE? About 1896 to Marie-Arthemise (Hattie) GUILMETT (b. Wolfestown, Quebec) Their children b. Island Pond, VT
(Robert Sivigny, robesiv@regent.edu)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name:			Maiden Name:		
Spouse's Name:					
Address:				Tel. No.	
City:	State:	Zip:	E-Mail:		
Applicant's Birth Date & Place:					
Father:				Mother:	
Date & Place of Applicant's Marriage:					
Date & Place of Parents' Marriage:					
Spouse's Father:				Spouse's Mother:	
Date & Place of Spouse's Parents' Marriage:					
Type of Membership: (US Funds)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular \$20.00 annually (Single)			<input type="checkbox"/> Additional member same household \$5. ea		
<input type="checkbox"/> Institution \$30.00 annually			List name(s) of above:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime \$300.00					
<input type="checkbox"/> Donation...\$					
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you do not want your name given to other groups					

New Members

Listed below are members that have joined since our last issue of *LINKS* with e-mail addresses if given on the application form.

<i>Member</i>	<i>Last Name, First, MI</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Last Name, First, MI</i>
<i>#</i>	<i>e-mail</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>e-mail</i>
202	Kolenda, Margaret S.	202S	Kolenda, Alfred A.
203	L'Esperance, Elaine	203S	L'Esperance, Francis
204	Larkin, Hilma W.	205	Wright, Marie L.
205S	Wright, Normand C.	206	McKeown, Rita
206S	McKeown, Albert	207	Layo, E. Jane
207S	Layo, Mathew	208	Blanchard, Judith bijuent@juno.com
208S	Blanchard, William R.	209	Palardy, Lionel J. lpalardy@zoo.uvm.edu
210	Smith, Deanna	211	Pinette, Roy C. cpinette@dallas.net
212	White, Patricia M. patwhite@prodigy.net	213	Sivigny, Robert J. robesiv@regent.edu
214	Swanson, Jana Janan864@aol.com	215	Greenwood, Charles tntsg@primenet.com
216	Allen, Lawrence F. allenl@westelcom.com	217	Ruszas, Elizabeth S. ruszas@vbimail.champlain.edu
218	Nicastro, Thelma D. oilsir@aol.com	219	Stebbins, Robert P. Stebbins@cyberenet.net
220	Persinger, Kathleen F.	220S	Persinger, George F.
221	Belanger Armand T. abelange@interlinx.qc.ca	222	Metcalf, Susan M. sburlflyer@aol.com
223	Webster, Cecile		

FAMILY FILE

A system of surname/family file folders has been established as an adjunct to the shelves in the society library for bound books, etc. The files are intended for the deposit of charts, family group sheets, clippings, unbound family genealogies or histories and photographs. We encourage members and nonmembers to send such material to the librarian using: VT FCGS, PO Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406-5128.

Preferably, the material should be of letter size (8 ½ x 11) unless a folded chart. Clippings and other material of newsprint should also be photocopied for long-term preservation and of letter size for standardization. Photocopies of photographs, with appropriate identification, are also preferred instead of original prints. As this collection grows, it will be useful in net-working with others of the same surname and provide an alternative researching tool for researchers in answering queries. It will serve as an alternative place to deposit copies of family material and estate collections.

As the first step, we encourage our members to send copies of their family pedigree charts and group sheets as they exist at this time, to help others in their research.

=submitted by Leo Fleury, Research Chair

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



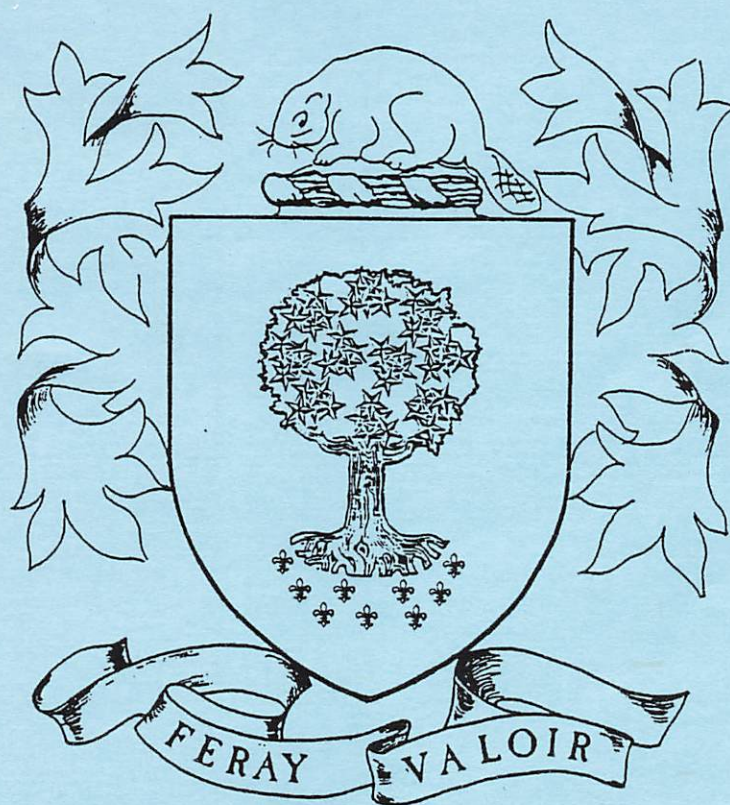
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American-Canadian Genealogy Soc.
P.O. Box 6478
Manchester, NH 03108-6478

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Volume 3, No. 2

Issue Number 6

Spring 1999



Journal of the
*Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical
Society*

LINKS

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

Editor	Michael Sevigny
Queries Editor	Leo Fleury
Contributors	Janet Sweet Allard, John Fisher, Leo Fleury, Véronique Gassette, Lee Gilbert, Dr. Don Landry, Paul Landry, Mary C. Plante, J-André Senécal, Michael Sevigny
Proof Readers	John Fisher, Leo Fleury, Vera Fleury

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

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

*Mail to above address, or
FAX number 802-655-3849 Attn: M. Sevigny, or
e-Mail: sevignym@biotek.com
or, VTFCGS@AOL.COM*

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

Volume 3, No. 2 (Spring, 1999)

Issue Number 6

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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

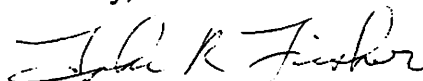
In March, we began our fourth year of assisting our membership in the search for their French Canadian roots. Our library has grown steadily during the last three years and we have just finished a complete reorganization of the library and its contents. A significant event for our society was the completion of our first repertoire, the Marriages of St Thomas Parish in Underhill, VT. Paul Landry chaired this effort with his fine team of assistants, who are working on other marriage and baptism repertoires. I would like to thank everyone that helped to make this happen and I ask that everyone consider helping out in other areas such as the library, or assisting Leo Fleury in the research department, or in any area that we may need your help. Please ask how you can help our society.

I would like to encourage everyone to bring in their family sheets and pedigree charts and any Family History or Genealogy books or pamphlets that they generate. This is a way to share our work with one another and to preserve our efforts. Our Library will be an archive of all of the Vermont Franco-American experience. We will gladly accept copies of your genealogy program diskettes, Zip disks and CDs that you may want to back-up and preserve, lest they be lost in some way in the future. We have all heard the horror stories where, after the death of a husband or wife, all their papers and personal belongings, diaries, pictures and genealogy were just taken to the dump by their child or relative who had no appreciation of these kind of items. Thus the hard work of the genealogist was lost.

Yes, we enjoy seeing everyone making headway in the family research, but we enjoy it even more when we all work together as a team to make our library and society the best that it can be. I also encourage everyone to reach out to their friends and neighbors to tell them about us, and about the quality of our library. Enjoy this edition of our journal, LINKS, and come visit us in our library.

Please send any ideas or suggestions on improving our society to me, either by snail mail or e-mail at JRFISHER@IBM.NET

Sincerely,



John R. Fisher (Poissant)
President

FROM THE EDITOR

Spring is here and time for LINKS. Most of you probably want to be outside all day but hopefully we can bring you somewhere else for a few hours with our stories, hints and lineages.

I hate to nag but I need your stories for the next edition. Tell us how you broke a logjam in your research, found a lost ancestor or learned that they did something of interest in their life.

As John Fisher pointed out that there are many changes at our library so if you can please visit and see the improvements.

We are also very proud to announce the publication of our first Repertoire "The Marriages of St-Thomas, Underhill, Vermont" which will be of aid to many researchers, and the first group of ANSWERS TO QUERIES! A question is incomplete without an answer.

Letters to the Editor

Claude Magnant, #164, writes that he enjoyed the discussion at our Fall seminar, and the article by Normand Lavallee, #49, on Americanization of French-Canadian names. He gives two additional examples that he has found in his family background:

DuBois became Wood, and
Lajeunesse became Young.

The first of these reminded me of a Massachusetts Marriage Certificate of my great-grandparents which prompted me to write the short Trips article on page 21.

Thanks for the letter.

PUBLICATIONS

The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

proudly presents

The Marriages of St. Thomas of Underhill, VT

1869 to 1991

Underhill, Vermont, in the middle of the 19th century, was an important way-station for French and Irish Canadians who were migrating to the United States in search of employment and future opportunities. Many stopped here, married and bore children before continuing their journey to the bustling industrial regions to the south. Today, many families may find vital statistics from this book that bear the lineage of their ancestors from St. Thomas Church.

The Church records were expanded by several of our researchers who added additional information from vital records of neighboring towns, family Bibles, and personal records to increase the value of this reference work. The book includes several marriages found in the town records which are not recorded in the church records. Additionally, there are marriages in the church records that are not found in the local Town Archives. This document contains the data and their sources to provide the most information possible.

This repertoire has 143 pages, is wire bound and is priced at \$30.00US per copy with \$5.00US for handling and shipping (for both U.S. and Canada) Please allow 3 weeks for delivery.

Mail requests to:

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

ANCESTRAL LINES

Fleury Ancestral Line

Leo Fleury #8

France	Simon Fleury	Marie Mouton	France
I..	François Fleury (1631-1688) (Simon/Marie Mouton)	Jeanne Gilles (Pierre/Anne Merta)	24 AUG 1670 contract ST. Augustin, Québec
II.	Jean-Baptiste Fleury (1684- --) (François/Jeanne Gilles)	(2) Marie-Louise Dulignon de Lamirande (Pierre/Marguerite deGerlaise)	17 OCT 1728 Louiseville, Maskinongé Cty., Québec
III.	Joseph Fleury (c1730-1811) (Jean-Baptiste/Marie-Louise Dulignon de Lamirande)	Marie Lapierre (Michel/Madeleine Quessy)	13 OCT 1760 Louiseville, Maskinongé Cty., Québec
IV.	Joseph Fleury (c1765-1812) (Joseph/Marie Lapierre)	Marie Agathe Brisset (François/Agathe Mailloux)	1 JUL 1789 Maskinongé, Québec
V.	Benoni Fleury (1809-1873) (Joseph/Marie Agathe Brisset)	(2) Matilda Plante (Pierre/Antoinette Dutour)	11 FEB 1850 St-Valentin, Québec
VI.	Aristide "Ira" Fleury (1856-1936) (Benoni/Matilda Plante)	Valerie Therrien (François/Adelaide Tetreau)	17 OCT 1874 St- Francis-Xavier, Winooski, VT
VII.	Leo Augustus (1900-1945) (Aristide/Valerie Therrien)	Adeline Laura Dumas (Edward V./Sophie A. Vasseur)	26 AUG 1929 St- Joseph's, Burlington, VT
VIII.	Leo A.. Fleury Jr. (Leo Augustus/Adeline Laura Dumas)	Vera Agnes Thomas (Franklin H./Esther M. Bombard)	18 OCT 1958 Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception Burlington, VT

NOTE: Leo is building a database on the surname FLEURY and its variations. If you have any connections, please send the related family information to:
Leo Fleury , 164 Saratoga Ave., Burlington, VT 05401-1132.

FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS

Fournier Association and Reunion

Amelle Fournier has informed us that the first "Encounters of the Fournier Families in America" will be held on 28-29 August 1999 at St-Thomas-de-Montmagny, Québec, which is the birthplace of three lines of the Fourniers. There will be a commemoration of the third centenary of the death of Guillaume Fournier, pioneer-founder of Montmagny, who died on October 24th 1699, and other events.

The Association of the Fourniers in America is working on a genealogical dictionary of all of the descendants of Guillaume Fournier and Françoise Hébert (Baptisms, Marriages and Burials) as well as the other nine original Fournier families in North America.

You are welcome to contribute, or request information from the Association, who can be reached at their web site <http://www.geocities.com/Pentagon/Bunker/3790/AFAAccueil.html> (English and French) or by mail at The Association of the Fournier in America, P.O. Box 6700, Sillery, Que., Canada G1T 2W2.

FAMILY LINEAGE

GRASSET DIT LAGRANDEUR PART TWO, NEW FRANCE

I JOSEPH GRASSET DIT LAGRANDEUR - LE PIONNIER

Born France c 1725 - died 17 Dec. 1809 La Présentation, Québec, Canada

by Véronique Gassette #H

No baptismal record was found in France for Joseph, unless it is that of another son where the name Joseph was not included. It is tempting to speculate on the name both as Grasset and as Lagrandeur. It has been suggested that Grasset comes from "gras" meaning "fat" and would indicate that Joseph was somewhat fat. That he chose the "surnom" la grandeur suggests that he was tall. We have no evidence of either. It is intriguing to find that one of his sons was stated to be a "voltigeur". P. Larousse defines this, as a name given, before 1870, to soldiers of small stature forming an elite company placed on the left of the battalion.

Joseph arrived in Montreal in 1755 with the Guyenne Regiment during the Seven Years War. There are three other Grasset men listed as soldiers of this war but none of them are of the same parents as Joseph and he is the only one of the name of the period of his arrival. The picture shows two members of that Regiment in uniforms that seem to be too ornate to be that of ordinary soldiers.

Joseph is in the records of Hotel Dieu of Montreal as having entered that hospital 1 September 1756, discharged 9 December. He is stated to be "Grasset dit la Grandeur, soldier, company of M. du Bousquet, Jean de Carey, captain, Régiment de Guyenne." This is the first record I have found in which the "surnom" Lagrandeur is used.

Mrs. Marthe Faribault Beauregard, longtime president of the Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, also had the information that Joseph took part in the battle of the Plains of Abraham, 13 September, 1759. Here again only his family name is listed, no given name, which suggests that it was not needed, since he was the only Grasset on the scene.

The Regiment de Guyenne was formed in 1684 and a detachment arrived in Canada June 23, 1755, and took part in the battle of the Plains of Abraham 13 September 1759. Joseph continued as a soldier in this regiment at least until his marriage. One wonders if the following marriage may have led up to his own, since the bride of 1757 proved to be the sister of his future wife:

Martin Monet dit Belhumeur, son of Jean Baptiste Monet and of Rose Motard, ¹

Soldier in the Regiment Royal Roussillon

married at Verchères 2 May 1757

Marie Josephite Boisselle, daughter of deceased Charles Boisselle and of Thérèse Daudelin

Being in winter quarters in the parish of St Charles de Chambly on the Richelieu River.

And now Joseph Grasset dit Lagrandeur is duly installed as the progenitor of the Canadian line:

Joseph Grasset, Soldier in the Régiment de Guyenne, son of Jean Grasset and of Dauphine Rouche, ²

of the parish of St Didier, bourg d'Aramon, Diocèse d'Usey, Languedoc,

married: St. François Xavier de Verchères 3 Nov. 1761 (folio 10V)

Françoise Boisselle, daughter of deceased Charles Boisselle and

of Marie Thérèse Dodelin, her parents of this parish.

Present:: Jean Pierre Rolland et Antoine laLanne, friends of the groom;

Jacques, brother-in-law of the bride; Baptiste Boisselle, her brother.

Signed: Rolland lalanne

mercereau priest



Régiment de Guyenne - 1755

The name of Jean Pierre Rolland became more interesting as the search progressed and he proved to be a fellow soldier in the Regiment de Guyenne.

The first three children born to this couple died young. I do not have their baptismal records, only their burials. The first child was Joseph Romain, born c. 1762, buried at Verchères 18 July 1765, at age three, son of Joseph Grasset LaGrandeur and Françoise Boisselle; Pierre, 14 months, buried 4 April, ?1763; Marie Françoise Agnès, 4 ½ months, buried at Verchères 5 July 1764.

The first child to survive and marry was Joseph Ignace, born and baptized at Verchères July 31, 1765, just thirteen days after the burial of the first Joseph. Naming him Joseph followed two customs, that of naming the first son for his father, and that of memorializing the loss of a child by naming the next child in his or her honor. After Joseph came André, Louis, Marie, François and Nicolas, but not necessarily in that order since a few baptisms are lacking.

Meanwhile an interesting development in the family's fortunes had taken place in 1769. Joseph the pioneer, soldier, married, and now the father of at least two children, bought property in the Seigneurie de Cournoyer on the Richelieu River. There are maps of that Seigneurie at different periods of its development as portions were sold off but I did not find one that shows the Grasset holding.

The first puzzlement on reading the old style handwriting was the statement that this was a document of sale from Joseph Mimeau and his wife to Joseph Gracette dit lagrandeur "demeurent à la Bausse du present en cette paroisse". There had been no inkling thus far that Joseph had been anywhere near Beauceville or any Bausse area. He was then living in the parish of St. Charles.

At the public archives in Montreal I was fortunate to find a history entitled SAINT-MARC-SUR-RICHELIEU 1792-1992 by La Fabrique de Saint-Marc in which the subject is discussed: "En 1786 ... a Cornoyer, de construire une église Les habitants de la Bausse, paroisse de Verchères, présentent des requêtes verbales et une écrite, afin de demeurer rattachés à leur paroisse initiale."

Obviously the term La Bausse fell into disuse in this parish but we find it in common use in the records of the period. In the "Minute de la vente de Joseph mimau à Joseph gracette" the parcel of land in question is guaranteed free of problems, debts or other obstacles, to be of three "arpent" frontage by thirty in depth, situated in the "seigneurie de cornoier" at the limits of sixty "arpent" from the Richelieu River, its depth reaching to the orchard, bordering on one side by land of Jean Poulin and the other a non-conceded parcel. The price was two hundred "livre" one shilling (chelin) of which a portion had already been paid and the remainder due) the following August. The "Minute" closes with the statement that it was passed in the study of the undersigned notary in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, the 16th december in the afternoon in the presence of the undersigned dufrenne and Jacque Bourbonnier pierre quatrefage Joseph Tetrot who signed, and the seller and buyer have declared that they do not know how to write nor sign, reading carried out, two words crossed out as void.

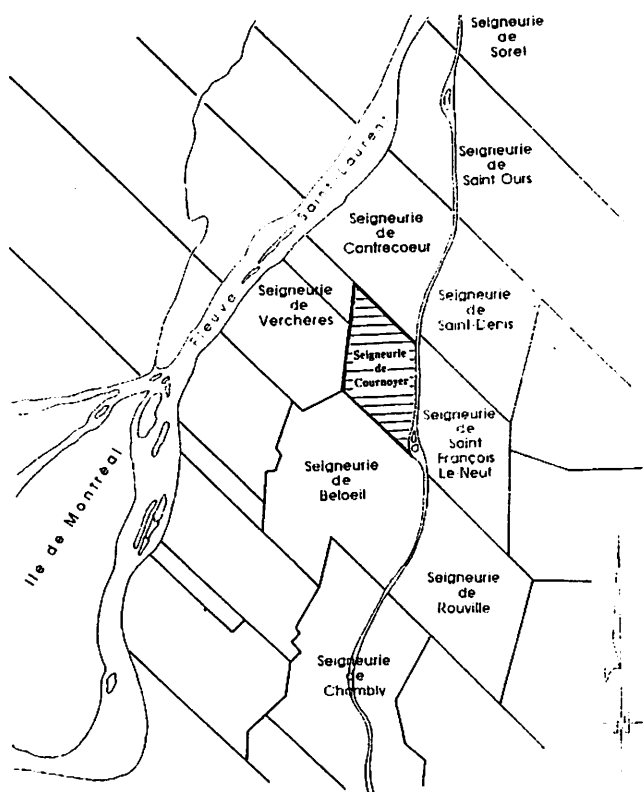
In the document there are no signatures other than that of Pierre Quatrefage and of Mondelet. Note the casual spelling, the absence of s on the plurals and the curious lack of capital letters in family names in the following extracts from the document.

This Mondelet had a son, Jean who also was a notary, but the above was the father who had the prestige to be able to sign simply Mondelet as shown at the end of the second extract from the document. His full name was Dominique Mondelet dit Bellefleur whose records date from 1760 to 1785.

[Handwritten text, likely a French document, written in cursive script. The text is mirrored and appears to be bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It contains several lines of text, including what looks like a signature at the top and a date '1769' at the bottom.]

The map of the seigneuries of the Richelieu valley by Marc Aubin as it was at the end of the XVII century shows the Seigneurie de Cournoyer to be diamond shaped and marked off into 18 sections. At the northern point it is bound by the seigneuries of Contrecoeur and Verchères which border the St. Lawrence River at the southern point is the Seigneurie de Beloeil which borders the Richelieu, as does the Seigneurie de Cournoyer, and across the river is the Seigneurie de Saint François Le-Neuf.

The Joseph Mimaut who sold to Joseph Grasset in 1769, had obtained the concession 15 nov 1767 from Jean Baptiste Guion dit Dutilly, habitant of the parish of St Charles on the Richelieu, in the name of and as procurator for Joseph Hertelle-Cornoier-Lafrenierre, "ecuyer, cadet a l'aiguillette dans les troupes de la Marine" and seigneur in part of the fief and seigneurie de Cournoyer, demeurent en la ville des Trois Riviere, à Joseph Mimaut of the parish of St Charles (Jean Baptiste Guion dit Dutilly is also Jean Baptiste Dion, procurator).



Les seigneuries de la vallée du Richelieu à la fin du XVII^e siècle
Graphisme: Marc Aubin

How long Joseph Grasset retained his holding in the seigneurie is not clear to me but there is an interesting document of the 15th of January 1771, which raises the question of why Joseph's wife was not mentioned in the sale of 1769 when he had been married since 1761. Must have been an oversight. Again the notary is Mondelet in 1771 and the document is a contract between Joseph grassette dit lagrandeur living in this parish and his wife françoise Boiselle and Sr pierre Rollant merchant in la Bauce. Joseph and wife acknowledge owing Pierre Rolland the sum of five hundred and sixty "livre", one shilling for merchandise advanced to them, with which sum the debtors are satisfied to be correct and promise to pay the creditor the said sum of one hundred and fifty-six shillings as soon as requested. This obligation annuls a bill agreed to by the said Joseph grassette as owed to sr pierre rollant³ in date of the third of october one thousand seven hundred and seventy. For security and guarantee the said debtors risk their whole present and future and particularly a piece of land three "arpent" frontage by thirty deep in the seigneurie de cornoier and for the execution of this contract the debtors have chosen their domicile in the said parish st charle made and passed in the study of the said notary undersigned one thousand seven hundred and seventy one, afternoon the fifteenth of january in the presence of the sr Joseph tetrot Basille Rivard witness who signed with the creditor and the said debtors declared themselves unable to write or sign, reading made.

Here again there is no signature but that of Mondelet, but there is the mark of Joseph grassette. I like that mark. It is with the notation "ainsi signee marque" and appears as:

I have never seen one done quite like that. It is as if that was Joseph's "parafe" - a way of verifying a signature used by those who could sign.

(continued on page 18)

ACADIAN HERITAGE

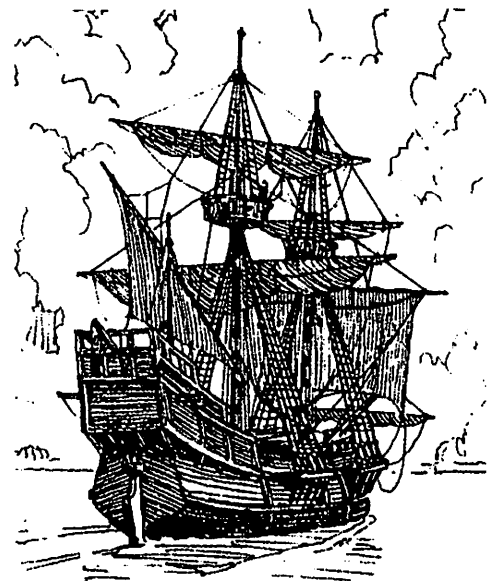
Ships of the Expulsion

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We begin a new series in which we will publish excerpts from a monograph that Dr. Don Landry has compiled on the "ships" of the Acadian expulsion. The conditions under which many of our ancestors left Acadia were disturbing to say the least. In this installment Dr. Don describes some of the information related to the events on shore, the ships used and the crowded conditions therein. Much of what follows are snippets gleaned from various historical accounts of the events. They are intended to give the flavor of the expulsion and are not necessarily a continuous, nor an all encompassing account of the events that took place. There are some sections that add information to the previous sections with variations from different references. The Editor has also added information and reformatted sections of the article. Future installments will include details of each transport and escort vessel, including embarkation and destination locations. There will also be sections dealing with variations in ship types and their construction.

Ships of the Expulsion

It appears that the ships used for the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia (Acadia), were a variety of makeshift second hand cargo vessels, making up a fleet of about 24 sailing vessels. Governor Shirley and Colonel Lawrence had contracted, or chartered these vessels, by the month, for a flat fee per head, from Charles Apthorp and Thomas Hancock of the Boston Mercantile firm of Apthorp and Hancock. After they were outfitted and converted in Boston to hold 2 persons per ton (in some cases 300 to 500 persons), they were brought over from Boston to Nova Scotia. The transports were ready to sail on the 11th of October.¹



The conversion of a schooner of 150 tons cargo, is described by William Faulkner Rushton² as follows:

"Before leaving Boston the ships had been renovated by removing the ballast stones and the bulk heads of the holds. In the case of a ship designed to carry 150 tons of cargo, the hold that usually measured approximately 24 feet wide and 48 feet long was lengthened by approximately 12 feet, creating a large area in the hold of the vessel measuring approximately 24 feet wide by 60 feet long. The removal of the floor timbers and the ballast stones increased the height to approximately 15 feet high. This enlarged hold space was then divided into three levels of just at or slightly over 4 feet high without windows for light or ventilation. The holds were locked creating a prison with no windows for light or ventilation, no sanitary conditions and no heat, except that of the huddled bodies."

Since the ship was designed to hold 150 tons of cargo, and Lawrence had ordered his field commanders to load the ships at 2 persons per ton, 300 people, some times more, were crowded into this space for a voyage in rough seas for up to 3 months. Given the existing measurements of the hold, only one half of the passengers could lie down shoulder to shoulder, the rest would have to sit or stoop, and since the holds had only just over 4 feet high ceilings, a grown person could not stand erect in the hold of the ship.

Most of the other deportation vessels' cargo holds were much smaller than the space on the schooner described above, yet they were filled with over 5,000 prisoners during the fall months of 1755. In each case, their rations consisted mainly of bread, water and flour. They lacked sufficient clothing for an Atlantic voyage in the middle of the winter, and since there were no sanitary facilities available, outbreaks of typhus and smallpox occurred.

Carl A. Brasseaux writes: "Severe overcrowding into the dank, dark holds of small non-seaworthy British cargo ships, denied knowledge of their destinations, given substandard food and water, preventing them practicing any sort of personal hygiene, resulted in outbreaks of smallpox and other devastating diseases."³

"The Acadian deportees were a miserable lot indeed. In fact the ships were so overcrowded the exiles could not even lie down. As the Acadians exiled to Pennsylvania recalled: 'we were so crowded on the transport vessels, that we had not room even for all our bodies to lay down at once, and consequently were prevented from carrying with us proper necessities.'" ^{4, 5}

The Acadians were kept below deck, in the hold, during the entire voyage and only six at a time were allowed to come on deck every hour and a half alternating.⁶

These statements are amply supported by extant documentation revealing that most of the British transports carried approximately one-third more passengers than they were designed to hold, resulting in rapid depletion of the ships' stores. The detrimental effects of overcrowding and poor diet had devastating effects upon the formerly robust health of the exiles. The general decline in the exiles' state of physical well-being was exacerbated by the detrimental effects of stress and sea sickness, produced by storms and heavy seas that plagued the voyage. It is thus hardly surprising that epidemics, (usually typhus and smallpox), broke out among the exiles either during the voyage, or upon their arrival at their destinations.⁷

The crowding of more than their complement on board the transports was a double injury to the exiles. It made their situation less comfortable and more dangerous to health and at the same time prevented them from carrying with them as much of their household goods as they could have done. They were allowed to take their money and only such clothing and bedding, etc. as could be without further overcrowding the vessels.

In order to hasten the task of deporting the Acadians, the ships were overloaded, and to make room for even more, the Acadians were forced to leave practically all of their goods on shore, where they were found still lying on the shore by the English settlers who came six years later.

This crowding was discussed by Captain Alexander Murray commander of Fort Edward in a letter to Col. Winslow, dated October 19, 1755, stating his need for additional transports. "My people are already and if you think I may venture to put the inhabitants on board Davis (captain of the ship Neptune), I will do it. Even then, with the three ships and this schooner, they will be stowed in bulk, but if I have no more vessels, I will put them all aboard, let the consequences be what it will."⁸

However, it was reported that: "The government of Nova Scotia had adopted a policy respecting the transportation of the people that, had it not been for the miscalculations and the failure of the contractors, would have made it unnecessary for Winslow, Murray and Handfield to overcrowd any of the ships as, with the winter approaching, they did in order to expedite the departure of the people."⁹

By comparing the Acadians' experience aboard these ships to a seaman's life aboard a British ship, one can imagine the hardships the Acadians were made to endure aboard these British vessels. An 18th century British warship, is described as having cramped quarters, bad food and hard accommodations, even during peace time. In war, especially during the American Revolution, it was at times unbearable. Because of this, the British navy lost some 60,000 men by desertion and death between 1774 and 1780.

Because of corruption, the ships were not built as well as they should have and repairs were neglected. Ship supplies were sold for politicians' profit, and even the normally sparse rations were frequently short or spoiled. Prisoners of war who fell into the hands of the British were placed aboard prison ships. Suffocating in the heat of summer, freezing in winter, the hapless prisoners had only a small chance to survive the "nauseous and putrid atmosphere." Many soldiers preferred death to capture.

Naomi E. S. Griffiths¹⁰ gives the following account of the deportation: "On the 29 Octr 1755 the Fleet sailed from the Rendezvous in the Bason of Mines under the Convoy of His Majestys Ship the Nightengale Captain Diggs - the Snow Halifax Captain Taggart - the armd schooner Warron Captain Adams - with the Transports as follows":

From Pissiquid

Sloop Ranger	Capt. Piercy	91 tons	182 Men (323 aboard)
Sloop Dolphin	Capt. Farnam	87 tons	174 Men (227 aboard)
Schooner Neptune	Capt. Davis	90 tons	180 Men
Schooner Three Friends	Capt. Carlile	69 tons	138 Men

From Mines & Canard

Sloop Seaflower	Capt. Donnell	81 tons	180 Men
Sloop Hannah	Capt. Adams	70 tons	140 Men
Schooner Leopard	Capt. Church	87 tons	174 Men
Sloop ----	Capt. Milbury	93 tons	186 Men
Sloop ully & Sarah	Capt. Haslum	70 tons	140 Men
-- Mary	Capt. Denny	90 ½ tons	181 Men
-- Prosperous	Capt. Bragdon	75 tons	150 Men
-- Endeavor	Capt. Jn Stone	83 tons	166 Men
-- Industry	Capt. Goodwin	86 tons	172 Men
-- --	Capt. Puddington	80 tons	160 Men

[Editor' Note: Other accounts indicate that Capt. Milbury commanded the Elizabeth.]

In an account of the embarkation, manuscripts show that the authorities considered the Acadians being "shipped" with no more concern than they would have in the shipping of cattle. The lack of, or disregard for the ships' manifests, shows that they didn't appear to be concerned with names, only numbers.

"(N.B.) I have made some blunder by the loss of the principal list of those who embarked - but the number of souls that embarked on board of these transports were 2921 - how many embarked afterwards I know not." ^{11, 12}

Because of the lack of manifests, or passenger lists, there is no record of those Acadians who died at sea. Only, that they mysteriously disappeared from any record, or census following the expulsion. In addition to those lost to sickness and despair, it is suspected that one (or two) vessels sank in violent storms at sea, two were driven to San Domingo and a fourth was taken by the Acadians on board and returned to Acadia.

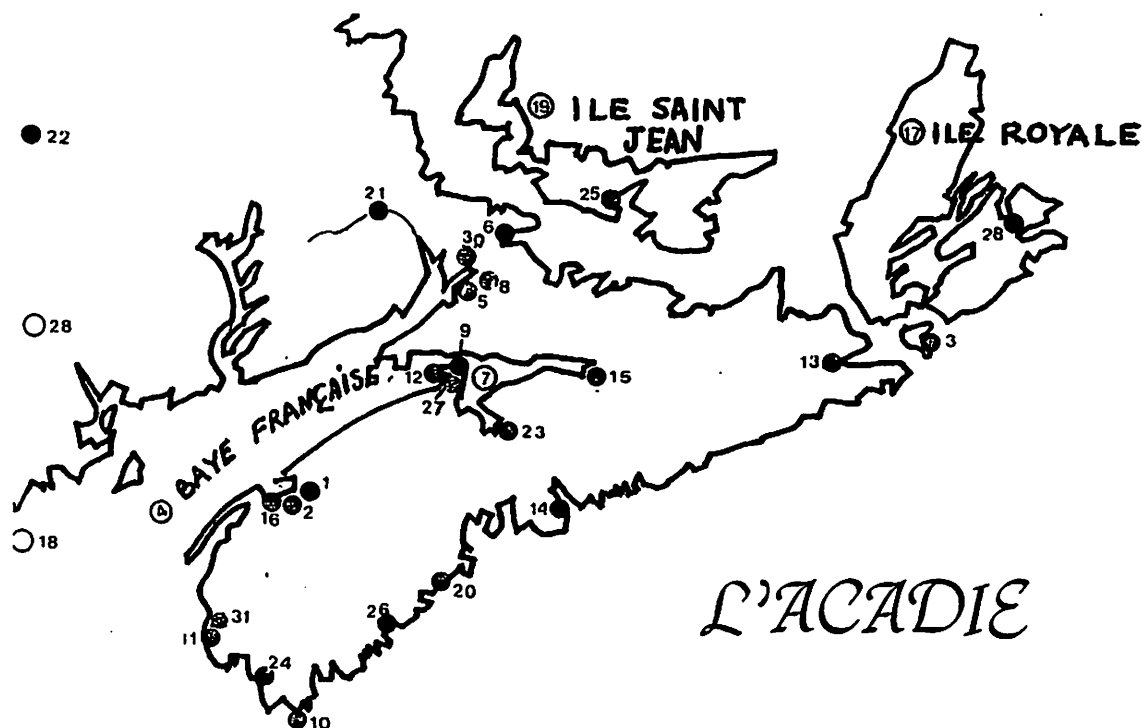
"At the time of weighing anchor, the wind being at East South East - soon blew a violent gale of wind - it overtook them immediately after they passed Cape Porcupine or Blowmedown - both men & women became sick unable to move, which together with the Darkness of the night prevented their design - and they remained sick until they were so far in the ocean as to be out of their knowledge what course to steer when the Storm was over it blew excessive hard at North West. Winter coming on, that many of the transports were obliged to send before the wind." ¹³

It is believed that some of the overcrowded ships sank during the storm. The fleet sought shelter in Boston Harbor on November 5, 1755 and on November 7, 1755, the harbor authorities removed 134 Acadians to reduce the cargo to 2 persons per ton. ¹⁴

The number of livestock left behind by the Acadians were: 43,500 horned cattle; 48,500 sheep; 23,500 pigs, 2,800 horses. and countless chickens. ducks, geese, etc. ¹⁵

According to Al Lafreniere, "those who were exiled from Chignecto (Fort Beausejour) were separated from their families purposely. This was to punish the Acadians for participating in the battle with the English at Fort Beausejour. The other areas of Acadia did not experience a purposeful separation of families, although some families were separated during the expulsion."

During the Fall of 1755, the Acadians deported to the colonies were as follows: 900 to Massachusetts; 675 to Connecticut; 200 to New York; 700 to Pennsylvania; 860 to Maryland; 290 to North Carolina; 955 to South Carolina and 320 to Georgia. Virginia refused to accept the 1,150 Acadians that were sent to them, so they were sent to England.



Acadian places mentioned in this article (with their current names): 2. Port Royal (Annapolis Royal, N.S.); 4 Baye Française (Bay of Fundy); 7 Minas/Minas Bay/Bason of Mines/Mines (Minas Basin, N.S.); 8 Beaubassin (Amherst, N.S.); 14 Chibouctou (Halifax N.S.); 15 Cobequid/Coquebid/ Cobequit (Truro, N.S.); 19 Ile Saint Jean (Prince Edward Island); 23 Pisiguit/Pisiquit/Pisiquid/Pissiquid/ Pizaquid/Piziquid/ (Windsor, N.S.); 27 Canard/Riviere-Aux-Canards (Canning, N.S.); East of 27 Grand Pre; East of 30 Chignecto, Fort Beausejour (Aulac, N.B.). (Map courtesy of Paul Landry)

Chronology:

THE EMBARKATION:

The embarkation began on September 10, 1755 and continued until the 28th of October. Although orders were given to load the vessels with two to the shipping ton the ships were overloaded to make room for even more than that number in order to hasten the undertaking. The Acadians were forced to leave practically all of their goods on shore, where they were found still lying on the shore by the English settlers who came six years later.

Monday - Aug. 25, 1755 - The story of the "Expulsion of the Acadians" from Pizaquid was in the days of cruel deeds and cruel laws when people were hanged for robbery, imprisoned for debt and governed by arbitrary officials. Commenting on the expulsion a letter appeared in the New York Gazette under the date Monday Aug. 25, 1755, which gives the viewpoint of the English people then in this Province: "We are now upon a great and noble scheme of sending the neutral French out of the Province who have always been secret enemies and have encouraged our savages to cut our throats. If we can effect their expulsion it will be one of the greatest things that ever did the English in America."

Sunday - August 31, 1755 - The British ships Endeavor - Captain John Stone; Industry - Captain George Goodwin; and Mary - Captain Andrew Dunning, arrive and go to Pisiguit. Capt Jonathan Daves of the NEPTUNE was replaced as master OF THE NEPTUNE by the owner William Ford.

September - The SEAFLOWER left Kittering Point Maine for Grand Pre in the beginning of the month and used a few weeks to transport 206 Acadians from Grand Pre to Boston.

Tuesday - September 2, 1755 - Colonel John Winslow, of Massachusetts, posts a summons at Grand Pre, requiring all male inhabitants over the age of 10 to meet at the church on Friday the 5th -no excuse to be accepted for non attendance, default of real estate being the penalty.

Friday - September 5, 1755 - 418 men enter the church to hear Winslow speak the King's final resolution to the Acadians. All livestock, land and buildings are to be forfeited to the Crown with only their money and personal effects to be kept by them. They are also to be expelled from Acadia and must remain in custody until they are embarked.¹⁶

Friday - September 5, 1755 - When the Acadians were taken into custody, Lieutenant Colonel John Winslow ordered their villages, homes and farms destroyed so they could not return. Winslow's own journal records in one section the burning of: 255 homes, 276 barns, 155 outhouses, 11 mills and one church.¹⁷

The Acadians were made to gather on the shore, where the sight of their homes, farms and church could be seen burning as they left. The beaches were piled with boxes, baskets, bundles, weeping children, some crying for their mothers. mothers looking for their children. sick men and bedridden women being carried by strong maidens or carts. The flames roared for six days before the eyes of the 900 Acadians still held at Grand Pre and later deported in December, 1755.

In the distance they could see the fires in Grand Pre, Pisiquid and Coquebid, where 700 houses, 2 churches, 11 mills, and all of the barns and outbuildings were burning. It took the British 6 days and nights to set the fires.

Saturday - September 6, 1755 - The LEOPARD - Captain Thomas Church arrives at Minas Basin.

Wednesday - September 10, 1755 - "Winslow had to wait for provisions and more transports before he could ship the people away, but he detected a restiveness among his prisoners and decided to begin embarking them, to put those he thought might be most troublesome on board the ships he already had." The men at Grand Pre were made to gather at the churchyard. Colonel Winslow's soldiers fixed bayonets and forced 230 of the young men to walk 1½ miles board ship. Thus began the embarkation, under force, and at great duress.¹⁸

Friday - September 19, 1755 - 230 prisoners had embarked and 300 or more returned from Halifax and were placed aboard ships. The whole population of Minas, about 2,000 (excluding Cobequit and Piziquid) was under armed force of 363 men. The wives and mothers of the captives were allowed to go aboard the ships to bring food.

Wednesday - October 8, 1755 - The first group of women and children at Grand Pre were made to board. Winslow writes "went of Very Solentarily and unwillingly, the women in great Distress Carrying off Their Children In their arms. Others Carrying their Decript Parents in their Carts and all their Goods Moving in great Confussion and appeared a Scéen of woe and Distress."¹⁹

Wednesday - October 8, 1755 - Firmin Landry and his family (his wife (Elizabeth) Francoise and their three children) are deported along with all of the other residents of Pisiquid when three additional ships were sent. Murray loaded 1,100 Acadians aboard 4 ships.

Thursday - October 9, 1755 - Removed the several men that were embarked in three different vessels so as to commode each neighbour for their families to join them when other transports arrived.²⁰

Saturday - October 11, 1755 - The transports were made ready during the months of October and November, 1755, in the midst of mass hysteria and Franco-phobia. Much of this was caused by the prejudicial reporting of the defeat of Braddock by the Maryland Gazette. When the excitement was on the increase, and the minds of the people of Maryland were occupied with these real or imaginary dangers, that were supposed to be so near at hand, the sailing of the ships of the expulsion began the operation of transporting some 913 Acadians to Maryland.

Monday - October 13, 1755 - The sailing orders for the Leopold were given to Captain Thomas Church by John Winslow. The same orders were given to Captain Milbury of the Elizabeth.

Tuesday - October 14, 1755 - Although Captain Murray, "longed much to see them embarked," on the 8th of September, it was not until the 14th October he was able to get the first lot away. He writes on that fateful Oct. 14th: "I am at this moment embarking the people on board two sloops: the "Three Friends" and the "Dolphin"

and had I vessels they should all go on board tomorrow. The third Sloop you said you would send me has not yet arrived. I earnestly entreat you to send her with all dispatch. The season advances and the weather is bad, as for Davis, he is gone away without my knowledge by which means I can do nothing. I am afraid the Governor will think us dilatory. My people are all ready and if you think I may venture to put the inhabitants on board "Davis" I will do it. Even then, with the three sloops and his schooner they will be stowed in bulk." ²¹

Tuesday - October 14, 1755 - Fort Edward. The vessels here are two sloops of 156 tons, Davis schooner 90 tons. This cannot do. ²²

Thursday - October 16, 1755 - Captain Murray further states: "Two days later, (on October 16, 1755), the other transport "Ranger" arrived (in Pisiquid). Davis was captain of the "Neptune" and he was replaced by the owner William Ford as master." ²³

Sunday - October 19, 1755 - Captain Murray wrote Colonial Winslow reporting on the overcrowding of the vessels assigned to him for the debarking of the Acadians and requested additional transports. ²⁴

Tuesday - October 21 1755 - Captain Alexander Murray was in charge of the embarkation of the Ships Ranger and Dolphin from Pisiquid. About 1000 Acadians were gathered at Pisiquid on or about Tuesday 21 October, 1755. It is believed that they were embarked or deported to the colonies along the Atlantic seaboard on transports from the Public Landing Place on the King's Warf, which was located at the north end of the Pisiquid river near the junction of the Avon and St. Croix rivers and at the foot of Fort Edward. After the expulsion, the tidal marshes at the base of Fort Edward were dyked and turned into farmland, so that today the location of the expulsion site is well inland and located at the foot of King Street (Windsor), N.S. ²⁵

Tuesday - October 21, 1755 - On that date, Winslow reported that the commander at Fort Edward had arrived off Grand Pre with upwards of 1000 people in Four vessels. The ships remained in the Minas Basin until the other transports carrying Acadian inhabitants from the Grand Pre area were ready to sail and "fell down under the convoy of Captain Adams...." ²⁶

Thursday - October 23, 1755 - It is reported that Captain Murray has shipped from Pizaquid his whole and upwards of eleven hundred. ²⁷

Note: The two references above have dates that conflict with earlier reports which have the ships being loaded on October 27, 1755 and embarking on October 28, 1755.

Monday - October 27, 1755 - 14 transports carrying 1,600 Acadians from Grand Pre and about 1,300 from Pisiquid and Coquebid, joined 10 transports in the Bay of Fundy with 1,900 Acadians. Many of the Acadians at Pisiquid had gone to Ile Saint-Jean. Captain Murray had arrested 180 Acadians and was attempting to take as many as he could into custody. He wrote to Winslow: "You know our soldiers hate them, and if they can but find a pretext to kill them they will."

Monday - October 27, 1755 - (or sometime before November 5, when they are reported in Boston Harbor), 493 Acadians from the parishes of St. Famille and L'Assomption in Pisiquid -and 420 Acadians from the parishes of St. Charles in Grand Pre and Riviere-Aux-Canards and St. Joseph in Grand Pre (for a total of 913 Acadians) boarded six ships, with orders that two persons per ton burden were to be placed on the transports, and sailed for Maryland. Among them were the Ranger, (90 tons burden, Francis Peirey, master) with about 323 (or 263), 83 over her compliment aboard, and the Dolphin (87 tons burden, Zebad Farman, master) with 227 (or 230), 56 over her compliment aboard. These two ships embarked from Pisiquid, under the direction of Captain Alexander Murray.

It is believed that in Pisiquid, the Acadians were permitted to live in their homes until the transports arrived. This probably accounted for the fact that the Acadian buildings on both sides of the Pisiquid River were not burned, as was the case of Grand-Pre. Because they were not held prisoner in one central location, as at Grand Pre, it is impossible to establish an accurate list of the persons who were deported from Pisiquid. ^{28, 29}

October 28, 1755 When the transports that had been assigned to the Minas Bay area were loaded, all 24 ships of the expulsion departed.³⁰

This fleet of 24 ships (14 ships, with 1600 exiles from Grand Pre and 10 ships with 1300 from Beaubassin) were escorted by 3 British warships the "Nightingale," the "Halifax" and the "Warren," and sailed through the Bay Of Fundy transporting the exiles to the eastern seaboard of New England

VOYAGE TO MARYLAND:

November 5, 1755 and on November 7, 1755 - It is believed that some of the overcrowded ships sank during the storm. The fleet sought shelter in Boston Harbor where the harbor authorities removed 134 Acadians to reduce the cargo to 2 persons per ton.³¹

Wednesday - November 5, 1755 - Six transports with French Neutrals aboard that having met with a furious gale after their departure from Minas Basin, had entered the harbor of Boston, to seek shelter for a number of days. This delay further depleted their supplies which were low since the beginning of the voyage. Among these five ships were the Ranger and Dolphin. The Ranger - Captain Piery, evidently a smaller vessel than either of the other two, arrived with 208, or eighty one persons beyond the proper complement.³²

While in Boston, the vessels were inspected and it was reported that the passengers aboard the Dolphin were "sickley, occasioned by being to much crowded, 40 lying on deck;" and those on the Ranger were "Sickley and their water bad. They want an allow'e of Rum &c." "Their provisions were reported as short, being 1 lb. of beef, 5 lb. Flour and 2 lb. Bread per man per week and too small a quantity to that allowance to carry them to the Parts they are bound to especially at this season of the year; and their water is very bad"³³

In addition to the overcrowded conditions and sickness it was reported that aboard the Ranger, "the water was found to be very bad."³⁴

Fresh water and minimal supplies and assistance was given to the passengers by the Massachusetts Bay authorities and the vessels sailed southward.

Tuesday - November 18 and Thursday - November 20. 1755- One of the four ships that left from the Minas Bay never arrived at its destination in Pennsylvania and was reported to have been lost during a hurricane and disappeared with all on board, when only three arrived on November 21 and 22, 1755.³⁵

Thursday - November 20, 1755 The Maryland Gazette announced the arrival of the Leopard (87 tons burden, Thomas Church, master) with 178 passengers, an excess of 4, in Annapolis harbor on November 20, 1755, followed by the Elizabeth (93 tons burden. Nathaniel Milbury, master), with 242 passengers, an excess of 56 over her complement. These two ships carried the Acadians from Grand Pre.³⁶

Thursday - November 20, 1755 - The Maryland Gazette reported that two ships with Neutral French had arrived at Philadelphia.

This fleet of 24 ships were escorted by 3 warships and carried to the eastern seaboard of New England.

ARRIVAL AND EXILE IN MARYLAND:

Sunday - November 30, 1755 - In all, five transports, bearing some nine hundred and thirteen people, ascended Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis, most of them overcrowded and with their burden of sick people. These were the inhabitants of the Minas Basin region, 493 from Pisiquid and 420 from Grand Pre.³⁷

Al Lafreniere believes, by the process of elimination, that my ancestor, Firmin Landry and his family, arrived in Maryland on the sloop Ranger, Francis Piercy master, November 30. 1755. He believes that the only way to know for sure is to obtain the ship's passenger list. which probably does not exist.

When the Acadian exiles were landed at Annapolis, Maryland, Governor Sharp was away attending a governors' conference in New York. The Council, not knowing what to do with them, held an emergency meeting of the Provincial Council and ordered the Acadians dispersed from Annapolis and scattered them throughout the colony.

"Two vessels were sent to the Eastern shore, sending one ship to Somerset and a second to Wicomico counties (the Wicomico River) on the lower Bay. Another was sent to Oxford in Talbot County, another to the Pauxent River on the lower Eastern Shore and another to the Choptank River and one to Baltimore, the fifth was permitted to land its passengers, about one hundred and seventy, at the provincial capitol"^{38,39}

They were distributed as follows: 169 at Oxford, 157 at Port Tobacco, 78 at Annapolis, 77 at Baltimore, 68 at Georgetown and also Snow Hill, 58 in Upper Malboro, 44 at a place called Newton, 33 at Princess Anne, and 26 in Lower Malboro.^{40,41}

Monday - December 8, 1755 - Firmin Landry and his family were among the 181 Acadians exiles that were "unceremoniously" dumped on the wharf at Oxford Maryland.

Firmin and his family stayed in Maryland, where his first wife Francoise, dit Elizabeth (the mother of Joseph) dies sometime after the census of July 7, 1763. Firmin leaves Maryland sometime after January 1766 and prior to 1769 when he emigrates, with his family, to Louisiana. Firmin Landry was the first Landry to settle in the Attakapas where he took land on the upper Bayou Vermilion in 1769-1770. He is married a second time to Theodiste (dit Sally) Thibodeaux (Charles Thibodeau and Brigitte Breaux).

Tuesday December 9, 1755 the inhabitants of Port Royal and the remaining 900 from Grand-Pre were deported.

Saturday - December 13, 1755 - In Grand Pre, there were some Acadians deported on the schooner DOVE and about 200 on the Brigantine SWALLOW.

Saturday - December 20, 1755 - 120 Acadians were deported on the schooner RACEHORSE and 112 on the schooner Ranger, for a total of 732 that were embarked on the wintry nights of December, 1755 from Grand Pre.

The Acadians were deported as follows: 900 to Massachusetts; 675 to Connecticut; 200 to New York; 700 to Pennsylvania; 860 to Maryland; 290 to North Carolina; 955 to South Carolina and 320 to Georgia. Virginia refused to accept the 1,150 Acadians that were sent to them, so they were sent to England.

Next issue: Chronology for 1756-1758, and the beginning of the specific ships listing.

ENDNOTES

¹ Basil Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" *Maryland Historical Magazine* Vol III #1 March 1908: p. 7.

² William Faulkner Rushton, *The Cajuns: From Acadia to Louisiana* New York: Noonday Press: p. 5.

³ Carl A. Brasseaux, *Scattered To The Wind - Dispersal and Wanderings of the Acadians 1755-1809*: p 9.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Laurence Henry Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* New York: Alfred A. Knopf: Vol. VI, p. 283, [quoting from a petition printed in full in T.C. Haliburton's *An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia*: 1, 183-195]

⁶ Rushton, *The Cajuns: From Acadia to Louisiana*: p 51.

⁷ Brasseaux, *Scattered To The Wind - Dispersal and Wanderings of the Acadians 1755-1809*: p 9

⁸ Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" p 7.

⁹ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, footnote p 279

¹⁰ Naomi E. S. Griffiths *The Acadian Deportation: Deliberate Perfidy or Cruel Necessity?* Toronto Copp Clark 1969: p. 9.

¹¹ Ibid., p143 [quoting a manuscript account of Brown compiled in 1760's]

¹² Edourd Richard *Acadia* Vol. 2, Chapter XXXI, pp. 120-121

¹³ Griffiths *The Acadian Deportation: Deliberate Perfidy or Cruel Necessity?* p. 144.

- ¹⁴ Rieder *Acadian Exiles in the New England Colonies*
- ¹⁵ Richard *Acadia* Vol. 2, Chapter XXXI, p. 125.
- ¹⁶ Winslow's Journal, 5 Sept. 1755, Placide Gaudet "Acadian Genealogy and Notes" *Report Concerning Canadian Archives for the Year 1905* p. 20.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Charles D. Mahaffie Jr. *A Land of Discord Always Acadia from Its Beginnings to the Expulsion of Its People, 1604-1755*. Camden, Maine: Down East Press, 1995 p. 254.
- ¹⁹ Winslow's Journal, 8 Oct. 1755, Placide Gaudet "Acadian Genealogy and Notes" *Report Concerning Canadian Archives for the Year 1905* p. 29.
- ²⁰ "Expulsion of Acadians Organized at Windsor" *The Hants Journal* of Windsor Hants County, Nova Scotia, Wednesday, May 12, 1937. VOL. LXX No. 52, pp. 1 and 12
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² Ibid.
- ²³ Ibid.
- ²⁴ Sollers "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" p. 9.
- ²⁵ John V. Duncanson - *Newport - A Rhode Island Township*, p. 4.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ "Expulsion of Acadians Organized at Windsor" pp. 1 and 12.
- ²⁸ John V. Duncanson, - *Falmouth - A New England Township in Nova Scotia* p. 7.
- ²⁹ John Wilson, president of Windsor, West Hants Historical Society on videotape
- ³⁰ Albert N. Lafreniere "Acadian Deportation Ships." *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol 6. Published by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut.
- ³¹ Rieder *Acadian Exiles in the New England Colonies*
- ³² Nova Scotia Doc., 1, pp. 42-44.
- ³³ Sollers "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" p. 9.
- ³⁴ Canadian Archives. Report (1905). 11. Appendix A. Part 111, E, p. 81.
- ³⁵ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, p. 309.
- ³⁶ Sollers "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" p. 7.
- ³⁷ Lauvriere., *La Tragedie d'un peuple*, 11, 103).
- ³⁸ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, pp. 304-305.
- ³⁹ Brasseaux, *Scattered To The Wind - Dispersal and Wanderings of the Acadians 1755-1809*: p 16.
- ⁴⁰ Affaires Etrangères, Angleterre, 450, folio 436.
- ⁴¹ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, footnote no. 98, p. 308

Joseph Grasset dit Lagrandeur in New France

(continued from page 9)

Presumably Joseph was able to take care of his obligations since I could find no evidence of legal claims against him. In 1792, 15 January there was a census of the parish of St Charles. In the list appears Joseph Grasset as well as Dq. Mondelet députée. On the 18th the curé and the archiprêtre were at odds on whether the depth of the Seigneurie Cournoyer measured one "lieu" ⁴ or one and ¾ lieu.

Joseph Grasset's burial was at La Présentation December 19, 1809. The church record states that he died two days earlier at the age of 84, husband of deceased Marie Françoise Boissell, fortified by all the comforts of the church. The service was sung.

The 5 sons and 1 daughter of Joseph Grasset and Françoise Boisselle married and settled in various parts of Canada and on into New York and Vermont. They will be the subject of the next part of Grasset. It will be necessary to begin a system of numbering. Joseph, of course is generation I and he is I.1

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Motard, also as Liotard and Votard.
- ² Rouche, seen as Roache.
- ³ The creditor, Jean Pierre Rolland (Rollant) was buried at Verchères 5 dec 1788 as "capitaine de milice".
- ⁴ Une "lieu" or "lieue" - fem. Measure of length that varies.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Molleur dit L'allemand Ancestral Line
Janet Sweet Allard #48

Germany	Joseph Molleur	Catherine Joseph	Of Sralissa or Escolis, év. Ulm, Bade, Germany
I	Pierre Molleur dit Lallemand (Joseph/Catherine Joseph)	Jeanne Gueneville (Mathurin/Jeanne LaTouche)	3 NOV 1671 Notre Dame, Québec, Québec Cty.
II.	Michel Molleur dit Lallemand (Joseph/Jeanne Gueneville)	Marie-Françoise Sivadier (Louis/Agnès Olivier)	19 JUL 1694 St-Laurent, Ile d'Orléans, Montmorency Cty.
III.	Jean-Baptiste Molleur dit Lallemand (Michel/Marie-Françoise Sivadier)	Marie-Josèphe Tessier (Pierre/Marie-Anne Vivier)	6 JUN 1730 Charlesbourg, Québec Cty.
IV.	Jean-Baptiste Molleur dit Allemande (Jean-Baptiste/Marie-Josèphe Tessier)	Marie Hélène Meunier (François/Antoine Girard)	30 APR 1764 Contrecoeur, Verchères Cty.
V.	François Molleur (Jean-Baptiste/Marie Hélène Meunier)	Marie-Archange Dubuc (Pascal/Hélène Renaud)	14 OCT 1793 Chambly, Chambly Cty.
VI.	Louis Molleur (François/Archange Dubuc)	Marie-Angèle Mailloux (Pierre/Geneviève Landry)	12 NOV 1821 L'Acadie, St-Jean Cty.
VII.	Paschal Molleur (Louis/Angle Mailloux)	Euphémie Many (Antoine/Flavie Lanoue)	25 JUL 1859 Henryville, Iberville Cty.
VIII.	Zoroide Molleur (Paschal/Euphémie Many)	Louis Rocheleau (Pierre/Julie Savaria)	22 OCT 1878 St-Sébastien, Iberville Cty.
IX.	Orel Joseph Rocheleau (Louis/Zoroide Molleur)	Marie Corinne Moreau (Samuel Frederic/Sara Duchesneau)	26 SEP 1927 Swanton, Franklin Cty., Vermont
X.	Lucille Mary Rocheleau (Ore Joseph/Marie Corinne Moreau)	Joseph Rene Bedard (Joseph/Marie Anne Marcotte)	26 SEP 1949 Christ the King, Burlington, Chittenden Cty., Vermont
XI.	Faye Marie Bedard (Joseph Rene/Lucille Mary Rocheleau)	William Joseph Allard (Peter Paul/Janet Gail Sweet)	20 JUN 1992 St. Albans, Franklin Cty, Vermont

Mea Culpa

In the last edition of *LINKS* I made a few mistakes which I wish to correct below:

- In Jean-Paul Moreau's Desorcy Ancestral Line I managed to add a letter or two to the name. The correct spelling is DESORCY for generations FRANCE to V. and DESORCIE for generations VI. to VIII.
- In my Bergeron Petite Histoire I called myself Michel and only my Memere Rose called me that.
- In Query #122 I misspelled Robert Sivigny's ancestor's name. The corrected name is Joseph Alcard Sevigny.

The Editor

VERMONT LIVES

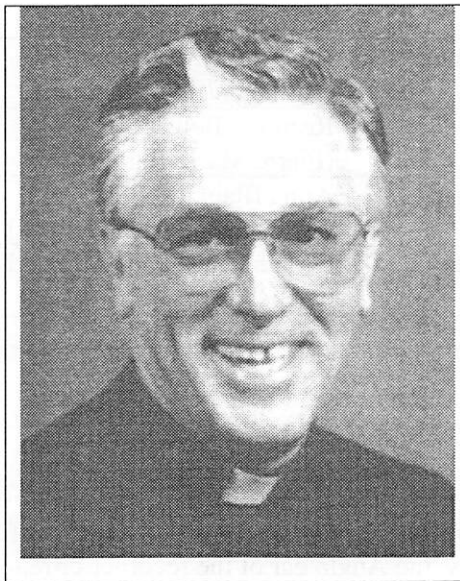
Father Bernard Henry Messier

John Fisher #2

Bernard Henry Messier was born 7 March 1931 in Barre, Vermont, the son of Richard Messier and Anna Blais. He attended grammar school in Orange, Vermont and graduated from Spaulding High School in Barre in 1948. Bernard completed two years of study at St Michael's College in Winooski, Vermont and then studied for the priesthood at St John's Seminary in Brighton, Massachusetts. It was from there that he was ordained to the priesthood on 2 February 1956 by the Most Reverend Edward F. Ryan, D.D., Bishop of Burlington. Bernard had two sisters, Therese who married Michael Monty; Flora who married Raoul Martineau; and a brother Euclide Messier.

Father Messier began his priestly ministry as a parochial vicar at St. Mary Star of the Sea Parish in Newport, Vermont. From 1961 to 1966, he was assigned to St. Stephen Parish in Winooski. After a year at St. Anthony Parish in White River Junction, where he was chaplain of the Veterans Hospital, Fr. Messier was assigned as Pastor of St. Ann Parish in Middletown Springs. While in this Parish, Fr. Messier built two churches and established a rectory. From 1969 to 1973, Fr. Messier was Pastor of Assumption Parish in Canaan, Vermont.

In 1973, he was assigned as part of a Team Ministry approach to care for the people of St. Joseph in Burlington. This was the first time that this approach was tried in the Diocese of Burlington. During his ministry, all areas of church life at St. Joseph's were enriched; Spiritual, Visitation, Anointing Of The Sick, Parishioner Involvement using their Time and Talent, Committees and Organizations. The Church, Rectory, Convent and School were refurbished, and much attention was paid to improvements to the School Board, the Home and School Association, Teachers and



Staff. All areas of the Parish benefited from the continuous efforts of Father Messier and the five Team Ministries he participated in. From 1983 to 1987 a massive project commemorated the 100th anniversary of the building of the church, with \$600,000 being raised to complete major projects including a new copper roof, refurbishing the steeple, installing new windows, an elevator, a fire sprinkler system, etc. Much of his energy was devoted to saving energy, in the area of heat, electricity and water in all the parish buildings.

Father Messier always had the time that his parishioners needed and he spent much of his time visiting the sick. He was known for his kindness to people at all stages of life as well as his untiring devotion to his priestly duties. His devotion to the Eucharist and the Church has inspired many people to love Jesus. Father Messier was the Diocesan Chaplain for the Boy Scouts of America from 1961 to 1966, the Diocesan Chaplain for the Daughters of Isabella after 1959, and was among the charter members of the Priests' Senate of the Diocese of Burlington.

In 1991, he was assigned as Pastor of St. Monica Parish in Barre and Dean of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the Capital Deanery. Father Messier died on Saturday morning, 28 December 1996 while Pastor of St. Monica's Parish in Barre, Vermont. He is buried in the St. Sylvester cemetery in Graniteville, Vermont.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Messier Ancestral Line
John R. Fisher #2 & Paul Dumais #3

France	David Messier	Marguerite Bar	c 1619 St. Denis le Tiboult, Rouen, Normandy
I.	Michel Messier, Sieur de St. Michel	Anne Lemoine (Pierre/Judith Duchesne)	25 FEB 1658 Montreal, Quebec
II.	Francois-Michel Messier, Sieur de St. Francois	Marie Anne Amiot (Jean-Baptiste/Genevieve Guyon)	6 FEB 1706 Varennes, Quebec
III.	Augustin Messier	Marie-Charlotte Mongeau (Christ/Marie-Charlotte Provost)	7 NOV 1740 Varennes, Quebec
IV.	Augustin Messier	Marie Louise Girard (Joseph/Marie Cadieux)	3 FEB 1766 Varennes, Quebec
V.	Joseph Messier	Francoise Laforme (Pierre/Elizabeth Parent)	10 FEB 1800 Varennes, Quebec
VI.	Joseph Messier	Louise Jodoin (Jacques/Therese Petit)	1 OCT 1822 Varennes, Quebec
VII.	Charles-Adelard Messier	Rose-de-Lima Richard (Abraham/Julia Choquet)	25 OCT 1864 Varennes, Quebec
VIII.	Eusebe Messier	Resulme Belisle (Pierre/Marie Remy)	1 JAN 1899 Ste-Madeleine, Quebec
IX.	Richard Eusebe Messier	Anna Blais (Arthur/Alphonsine Perron)	24 AUG 1926 Barre, Vermont
X.	Bernard Henry Messier	Ordained a Catholic Priest by Bishop Ryan	Ordained 2 FEB 1956 Burlington, Vermont

TIPS AND TRIPS

Name Variations in US Records
by Michael Sevigny #59

French names were often incorrectly recorded in US records due to the confusion or illiteracy of the individual, reports that were made by a third party, the Anglo ear of the recorder or reporter, or the wish to make the name more acceptable in the community. These cases can cause confusion and at times may make it almost impossible to be sure what the correct name of an ancestor was without other evidence.

An example that I found concerns my maternal grandfather, Wilfred Coutu, and his parents. Wilfred's birth certificate, from North Smithfield, Rhode Island (born May 21, 1903, recorded 1904), incorrectly lists his name as Wilfred Couture. His parents, Moise Coutu and Exilia Dubois, are listed as Moses Couture and Exilia Dubois in this record. They were married on April 14, 1902 in Blackstone, Massachusetts. A "Copy of Certificate of Marriage" lists them as Moses Coutu and Exilia Wood, and their parents as Desire Coutu/Selina Charboneau and Joseph Wood/Belzemire Turjon. So in these two records Coutu is listed as Couture twice in one; Charboneau is missing an n; Dubois is Wood twice in one; and Turgeon is Turjon. While some of these are "minor" spelling variations, some indicate different family names.

Another potential source of error is that the person that issued the record may have made a mistake when writing or typing it, or may not have been able to read the handwriting of the original recorder. The lesson here is to search for records with similar names if the one you are looking for is not found, being aware of the phonetic sounding of names, and their translations as you look.

RESEARCH REQUESTS

We are pleased to announce the formation of a volunteer research committee, and that will begin to accept research requests from members and non-members. All fees will be used by the society to purchase additional research material.

The fee for researching family lines back to France is \$25.00 each. If a line cannot be completed the fee is \$3.00 per marriage with a minimum fee per line of \$10.00. Collateral information, such as baptismal or death dates will be provided when readily available.

Please fill out the form on the next page (or use a photocopy) with as much information as possible, including dates and locations, if known (indicate that a date/location is speculative with a ?). Clearly indicate which line or lines you want researched. Include the appropriate fees and mail to the Research Committee at the society's address above. Response time is dependent on the number of requests that have been submitted and the difficulty of the searches.

Submit requests for single births, marriages, or deaths to the Queries editor, see Queries page of *LINKS* for guidelines.

Our library has extensive marriage repertoires for Quebec, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. We have some for Connecticut, Maine, New York, and Vermont.

We also have the Loiselle microfiche, the early reference works by Tanguay, Jetté and Drouin, and many family files.

FAMILY FILE

A system of surname/family file folders has been established as an adjunct to the shelves in the society library for bound books, etc. The files are intended for the deposit of charts, family group sheets, clippings, unbound family genealogies or histories and photographs. We are now also accepting computer disks.

We encourage members and nonmembers to send such material to the librarian using: the above address. Preferably, the material should be of letter size (8 ½ x 11) unless a folded chart. Clippings and other material of newsprint should also be photocopied for long-term preservation and of letter size for standardization.

Photocopies of photographs, with appropriate identification, are also preferred instead of original prints. As this collection grows, it will be useful in networking with others of the same surname and provide an alternative researching tool for researchers in answering queries. It will serve as an alternative place to deposit copies of family material and estate collections.

As the first step, we encourage our members to send copies of their family pedigree charts and group sheets as they exist at this time, to help others in their research.

=submitted by Leo Fleury, Research Chair

FIVE GENERATION GENEALOGICAL CHART

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 p.m. Place of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

1.
 b.
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

2.
 b. (father of No. 1)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

5.
 b. (mother of No. 2)
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

6.
 b. (father of No. 3)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

3.
 b. (mother of No. 1)
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

7.
 b. (mother of No. 3)
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

8.
 b. (father of No. 4)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

9.
 b. (mother of No. 4)
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10.
 b. (father of No. 5)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

11.
 b. (mother of No. 5)
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

12.
 b. (father of No. 6)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

13.
 b. (mother of No. 6)
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

14.
 b. (father of No. 7)
 p.b.
 m.
 p.m.
 d.
 p.d.

15.
 b. (mother of No. 7)
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

16.
 b.
 m.
 d.

17.
 b.
 d.

18.
 b.
 m.
 d.

19.
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24.
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25.
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26.
 b.
 m.
 d.

27.
 b.
 d.

28.
 b.
 m.
 d.

29.
 b.
 d.

30.
 b.
 m.
 d.

31.
 b.
 d.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Simoneau Ancestral Line

Mary C. Plante #116

France	René Simoneau	Marguerite de LaPraye	Of l'île de Bouin, ar. Les Sables-d'Olonne, év. Nantes, Poitou (Vendee)
I.	René dit Sanschagrin Simoneau* (René/Marguerite de LaPraye)	Jeanne Moreau (Jean/Anne Couture)	23 NOV 1699 St-Laurent, Ile d'Orléans, Montmorency Cty., Québec
II.	Michel Simoneau (René/Jeanne Moreau)	Marie-Angélique Renaud (Pierre/Marie-Florence Lambert)	7 JAN 1737 St-Nicolas, Lévis Cty., Québec
III.	Michel Simoneau (Michel/Marie-Angélique Renaud)	Josephte Marot dit Labonté (Jean-Baptiste/Amable-Jeanne DuBois)	7 JAN 1794 Nicolet, Nicolet Cty., Québec
IV.	Michel Simoneau (Michel/Josephte Marot dit Labonté)	Esther Grenier (Joseph/Josephte Gagnon)	1 JUL 1839 Yamaska, Yamaska Cty., Québec
V.	Elie Simoneau (Michel/Esther Grenier)	Marie-Léonide Roy (Charles/Domithilde LeMaitre)	8 JAN 1867 Louiseville, Maskinongé Cty., Québec
VI.	Marie-Alberthe Simoneau (Elie/Marie-Léonide Roy)	James-Charles Octavian Plante (Ferdinand/Marie-Louise Virginie Jacques)	25 NOV 1889 Louiseville, Maskinongé Cty., Québec
VII.	Charles Oscar Plante (James-Charles Octavian/Marie-Alberthe Simoneau)	Marie Aurore (Laura) Beaudoin (Dieudonne Louis/Albina Rondeau)	27 OCT 1920 Worcester, Massachusetts

* Soldier in the Martin company.

Sources: ACGS, VTFCGS, Tanguay, Jetté

Simoneau Ancestral Line

Michael Sevigny #59

France	René Simoneau	Marguerite de LaPraye	Of Ile de Bouin, ar. Les Sables-d'Olonne, év. Nantes, Poitou (Vendée)
I.	René dit Sanschagrin Simoneau* (René/Marguerite de LaPraye)	Jeanne Moreau (Jean/Anne Couture)	23 NOV 1699 St-Laurent, Ile d'Orléans, Montmorency Cty., Québec
II.	René dit Sanschagrin Simoneau (René/Jeanne Moreau)	Marie-Françoise-Geneviève Lambert (Jean-Aubin/Marie-Anne Houde)	4 FEB 1727 St-Nicolas, Lévis Cty., Québec
III.	Pierre-Noël Simoneau (René/Marie-Françoise-Geneviève Lambert)	Marie-Charlotte Boucher (Joseph-Charles/Marie Charlotte DuBois)	14 NOV 1774 St-Nicolas, Lévis Cty., Québec
IV.	Pierre Simoneau (Pierre-Noël/Marie-Charlotte Boucher)	Marie-Josette Guérin dit St. Hilaire (Augustin/ Marie-Josette Demers)	21 JAN 1797 St-Nicolas, Lévis Cty., Québec
V.	Benjamin Simoneau (Pierre/ Marie-Josette Guérin)	Brigitte Couture (Louis/Marie-Angélique	2 SEP 1828 St. Joseph, Lévis Cty., Québec

	dit St. Hilaire)	Lambert)	
VI.	Rose Simoneau (Benjamin/Brigitte Couture)	François-Xavier Sévigny (Antoine/ Angélique Aubin)	3 OCT 1865 St. Ferdinand, Mégantic Cty., Québec
VII.	Arthur Sevigny (François Xavier/Rose Simoneau)	Amanda Bergeron (Luc/Georgine-Anne Poirier)	29 JUN 1903, St. Andre's Church, Biddeford, Maine
VIII.	Albert John Sevigny (Arthur/Amanda Bergeron)	Catherine Bridget Buckley (John/Katherine Murphy)	3 Sept 1923, St. Mary's Church, Biddeford, Maine
IX.	Arthur Norman Sevigny (Albert John/Catherine Bridget Buckley)	Rita Jeanne-d'Arc Coutu (Wilfred Joseph/Rose-Anna Bécotte)	30 AUG 1947, St. Ignatius' Church, Sanford, Maine
X.	Michael Norman Sevigny (Arthur Norman/Rita Jeanne- d'Arc Coutu)	Jeanne Marie Wilcox (Thomas Henry/Mary Elizabeth Dill)	16 JUN 1979, Braintree, Massachusetts

* Soldier in the Martin company.

Dupont Ancestral Line

Mary C. Plante #116

France	Guillaume Dupont	Marie Guillebault	Of St-Jean-de-Monts, ar. Les Sables-Olonne, év Luçon, Poitou (Vendée)
I.	Guillaume Dupont (Guillaume/Marie Guillebault)	Suzanne Métayer (François/Françoise Charon)	30 JAN 1693 Québec, Québec Cty., Québec
II.	Nicolas Dupont (Guillaume/Suzanne Métayer)	Angélique Parent (Jacques/Louise Chevalier)	5 NOV 1720 Beauport, Québec Cty., Québec
III.	Charles Dupont (Nicolas/Angélique Parent)	Josephte Meunier dit Lapierre (François/Antoinette Giard)	12 OCT 1761 Verchères, Verchères Cty., Québec
IV.	Louis Dupont (Charles/ Josephte Meunier dit Lapierre)	Josephte Bérard (Jean-Baptiste/Josephte Lamont)	12 AUG 1788 Contrecoeur, Verchères Cty., Québec
V.	François Dupont (Louis/ Josephte Bérard)	Angélique Leduc (Jean-Baptiste/Marguerite Hogue)	14 FEB 1820 St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe Cty., Québec
VI.	Hélène Dupont (François/Angélique Leduc)	Jean-Baptiste Rondeau (Jean-Baptiste/Euphrosine Casavant)	16 OCT 1849 Ste-Rosalie, Bagot Cty., Québec
VII.	Albina Rondeau (Jean-Baptiste/Hélène Dupont)	Dieudonne Louis Beaudoin (Louis/Rosalie Lussier)	27 SEP 1887 Ste-Rosalie, Bagot Cty., Québec
VIII.	Marie Aurore (Laura) Beaudoin (Dieudonne Louis/Albina Rondeau)	Charles Oscar Plante (James-Charles Octavian/ Marie- Alberthe Simoneau)	27 OCT 1920 Worcester, Massachusetts

Sources: ACGS, VTFCGS, Tanguay, Jetté

DOCUMENTS

New France in Vermont

Louis Franquet Voyages Canada 1752 (Sixth Installment)

The first through fifth installments, covering Franquet's voyage from Fort Saint Jean to Fort Saint Frederic, then to Lake Saint Sacrement and back to Fort Saint Frederic, can be found in the previous issues of LINKS. Consult Vol. 1 No. 1 for an introduction to the Voyages and Louis Franquet. We thank Dr. J-André Senécal for his ongoing translation of this historical document.

Le 17

Passés par le travers de la petite rivière aux Loutres, doublés le cap au Chevreuil, cotoyés la grande terre de la baye des trois îles, et passés entre elle et l'isle à la Peur.

Au delà, rangés les terres de l'est des isles des Quatre vents, laissés à droite la baye des Serpents, la pointe au Plâtre, celle au Calumet, l'isle au Rodziou, la pointe à la Miscoine, l'île Woinoustic, celle d'Ouinousky, et plus loing celle à la Souris, cotoyés les terres de l'est de l'isle aux Cèdres et y descendus pour déjeuner.

Na-Qu'étant à l'isle aux Cèdres, on y prit des connaissances de tout ce qui intéresse le chenal qui conduit de la baye de Michiscouy que j'avais envie de pénétrer, mais que comme le vent étant tant soit peu forcé, et d'ailleurs contraire, les canotiers craignirent de l'y trouver trop fort, et ils me déterminèrent à ranger les terres de l'ouest de la grande isle de Contrecoeur; et qu'entre la rivière au Sable et Ouinousky, c'est l'endroit le plus large de celle de Champlain; on y estime quatre à cinq lieues d'un bord à l'autre.

Rembarqués une heure après, cotoyés la dite isle, ensuite celle de la pointe au sud de la dite isle de Contrecoeur, laissés à gauche le rocher Rodziou et l'isle de la Providence, rangés les terres de l'ouest de la grande isle, et dinés dans la seconde des anses, qu'elle forme dans cette partie jusqu'au chenal qui la traverse.

Après le diner pris le large pour laisser sur la droite les isles aux Bois blancs, aperçus par le travers du chenal de la pointe du sud de l'isle la Motte, et celle du nord de la dite de Contrecoeur, la pointe de la baye de Michiscouy, rangés les

The Seventeenth

We passed across the mouth of the Little Otter River and past the *Cap au Chevreuil* [Deer Cape], we hugged the mainland of Three Island Bay and we passed between it and the *Isle à la Peur* [Fear Island].

Further on we hugged the eastern lands of the *Isles au Quatre Vents* [Four Wind Islands], and we left in our wake to our right the *baye des Serpents* [Snake Bay], the *pointe au Plâtre* [Plaster Point], the other named Calumet, the *Isle Rodziou* [Rodziou Island], the *pointe à la Miscoine* [Miscoine Point], the *isle Woinoustic* [Woinoustic Island], the Ouinousky one, and further on, the *Souris* one [Mouse Island]. We followed the shore of the *isle aux Cèdres* [Cedar Island] and went ashore to eat breakfast there.

Note: While we were on Cedar Island we explored to learn all that we could about the channel which leads to Michiscouy Bay which I wanted to penetrate. However as the wind was a bit strong and in fact contrary, the canoe men were fearful that we meet too strong a wind and they convinced me to follow the western shore of the large island of Contrecoeur. Also, between the au Sable River and the Ouinousky, one finds the largest width of Lake Champlain which is estimated to be four to five leagues across, from one shore to the other.

We got back into the boat an hour later and followed the shore of the island, the southern point of the said island of Contrecoeur leaving in our wake, to the left, the Rodziou rock and the *isle de la Providence* [Providence Island]. We followed the western lands of the *grande isle* [Grand Island] and we ate lunch at the second inlet which it forms in this part of the channel which traverses it.

After lunch we made for the middle of the lake so that we could go to the right of the *isles au bois blancs* [White Wood islands]. We saw through the channel at the southern point of Isle La Motte and the Northern point of the one of Contrecoeur the *Baye de Michiscouy*. We

terres de l'ouest de la ditte isle la Motte, vers les deux isles de sa pointe du nord, et suivis au delà le milieu de la rivière, et descendus à l'habitation du nommé la Bonté.

Na—Que depuis le lac St. Sacrement jusqu'à la pointe à l'Algonkin, les bords de la grande terre et les isles dont on a parlé, sont couvertes de toutes sortes de bois comme: érable, plaigne-espèce d'érable-, frêne, cèdre rouge, cèdre blanc, chêne rouge, chêne blanc, hêtre. épinette blanche, épinette rouge, prûche, pin rouge, pin blanc, bois blanc, et quantité d'arbrisseaux, entr'autres des cotonniers, des vinaigriers et des genévriers; que cette rivière est extrêmement poissonneuse, qu'elle fournit abondamment des masquinongés, des carpes, des achigans, des barres, des poissons dorés et quantité d'autres excellents à manger.

Qu'en voyageant sur cette rivière, on rencontre toujours des canots sauvages qui vont chez les Anglais ou en reviennent, et que même comme il y en a toujours quelques uns cabannés le long des petites rivières qui débouchent dans celle-cy; ils se présentent pour vendre des quantités de chevreuil, ou de l'ours, qui sont très communs dans ce canton.

Qu'après avoir raisonné de nouveau avec le dit la Bonté sur son établissement, j'entraî chez lui; je fus surpris d'y voir une jeune chevreuil apprivoisé comme un agneau, sautant, gambadant d'un lit à l'autre et léchant et caressant comme un chien. L'envie me prit de l'acheter. Son petit caractère, joint à la singularité de sa robe qui était matachée de blanc et de rouge, m'invitèrent à proposer au maître de l'acheter et de me le céder; il eut peine à y consentir et ses enfants encore plus; mais, à la vue de deux écus de 6 livres, il fut à moi.

Et que Mde. Croisy, dont on a fait mention. vint me présenter de la part de Mr. de Noyan, major de Montréal, deux canards branchus, nommés tels à cause qu'ils perchent sur les arbres; le mâle est d'un plumage curieux, gros, et la femelle, beaucoup plus mince. Je les acceptai pour les porter en France.

Le 18

Sortis de chez la Bonté à 6 heures du matin, passés tout le long des terres de l'ouest de la

followed the western lands of the aforementioned Isle La Motte aiming for the two small islands at its northern point. From there we stayed in the middle of the river and went downstream as far as the house of the man named La Bonté.

Note From Lake St. Sacrement to the Algonquian Point, the shores of the mainland and the islands that we mentioned are covered with all sorts of trees such as: maple, *plaigne* (a type of maple) [spelling should be *plaine*. The tree is known in English as red maple], ash, red cedar, white cedar, red oak, white oak, beech, white spruce, red spruce, hemlock, red pine, white pine, white wood and a large quantity of small trees, among them: cotton plants, sumacs, junipers. This river lake is full of fish. It yields an abundance of muskellunges, carps, *barres* [?. The word is not found in dictionaries of the period or modern historical dictionaries. Based on other meanings of the word, it could refer to a striped fish or one whose upper mouth is fleshy], bass, pike, and quantities of others that are excellent to eat.

As one travels on this river [lake], one always meets with Indians who are going to the English settlements or are returning from them. There are always some who erect bivouacs along the small rivers that empty into this one [Lake Champlain]. They appear to sell quantities of deer or bear meat, animals which are common in these parts.

After having exchanged views with the aforementioned La Bonté concerning his settlement, I went into his house. I was surprised to see there a young deer as domesticated as a lamb, jumping, prancing from one bed to the other and licking and caressing like a dog. I suddenly wanted to buy it. His cute personality along with his singular coat which was spotted rust and white moved me to make an offer to his master. He had great difficulty and sorrow in accepting, his children even more. But when he saw two coins of six pounds, the deer was mine.

Madame de Croisy whom we have already mentioned came to present, on behalf of Mr. de Noyan, major at Montreal, two perching ducks, so-called because they perch on trees. The male has a curious plumage and is big. The female is a lot slimmer. I accepted them with the intention of taking them back to France.

The eighteenth

We left La Bonté's at six in the morning and passed along all the lands on the western side of the *Grande Isle aux*

grande isle aux Têtes, laissés à droite celle de Langevin, à gauche le débouché de la rivière à la Cole, au delà, encore à droite, la grande isle aux Noix, et les deux islets de sa pointe d'amont et d'aval, la rivière du Sud, les quatre petites isles, et à gauche, la rivière Bleury; un peu au dessous est l'endroit nommé le petit détroit.

Passés par son milieu, en laissant d'un côté à gauche, les arbres matachés, et de l'autre coté la rivière de ce nom, et arrivés à onze heures du matin au fort St. Jean.

Têtes [Great Head Island], left in our wake on the right Langevin's Island, on our left the outlet of the La Cole River and beyond, still on my right the great *Isle aux Noix* [Nut Island] and the two small islands, upstream and downstream from it, the *Rivière du Sud*, the four little islands and to my left, Bleury's River. Farther downstream a little one comes to the spot named the little narrow.

We made our way through the middle of it and we left in our wake to the left the spotted trees and on the other side, the river of the same name. We arrived at Fort St. Jean at eleven in the morning.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Allard Ancestral Line Janet Sweet Allard #48

France	Émery Allard* (.../Louise Migeaud)	Julienne Brilloux (Jehan/Marie Delaporte)	25 FEB 1647 St-Jean-de-Montierneuf, Poitiers, Poitou, France
I.	Simon Allard (Emery/Julienne Brilloux)	Catherine Lacombe (Jean/Marie-Charlotte Millet)	12 JAN 1705 Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, Montreal Cty., Québec
II.	Joseph Allard (Simon/Catherine Lacombe)	Marie-Jeanne Plouffe (Jean/Marie Picaud dit Chapacou)	5 MAR 1753 St. Antoine, Verchères Cty., Québec
III.	Simon Allard (Joseph/Marie-Jeanne Plouffe)	Véronique Davignon dit Beauregard (Jean-Baptiste/Madeleine Massé)	22 NOV 1779 St. Mathias, Rouville Cty., Québec
IV.	Pierre Allard (Simon/Véronique Davignon)	Marie-Josephte Touin (Pierre/Marie Ravenelle)	9 JAN 1815 St. Mathias, Rouville Cty., Québec
V.	François Allard (Pierre/Marie-Josephte Touin)	Cecilia Gordon (Patrick/Catherine Fraser (Farrell))	5 JUL 1855 St. Joseph's, Burlington, Vermont
VI.	Christophe Allard (François/Cecilia Gordon)	Zoe Pariseau (Charles/Mary Turnan)	19 JUN 1878 St. Mary's, Burlington, Vermont
VII.	Thomas Henri Allard (Christophe/Zoe Pariseau)	Abbie Lefebvre (Joseph/Helene Lantagne)	21 NOV 1904 St. Joseph's, Burlington, Vermont
VIII.	Alexandre Allard (Thomas/Abbie Lefebvre)	Celina Rose Latour (Narcisse/Louise Denis)	6 OCT 1930 St. Joseph's, Burlington, Vermont
IX.	Peter Paul Allard (Alexandre/Celina Latour)	Janet Gail Sweet (Bernie E./Vera Spauding)	1 MAY 1965 St. Joseph's, Burlington, Vermont

* Of St-Germain, v., ar. et év. Poitiers, Poitou (Vienne)

REQUEST FOR A MICROFILM READER

We are very much in need of a microfilm reader so we can add to the types of material available at our research library. If you know of one that is available please advise John Fisher at:

JRFISHER@IBM.NET

Thanks

VERMONT HERITAGE

**The Franco-Americans in Vermont
A Chronology After the Revolution**

compiled by *Joseph-André SENÉCAL* University of Vermont faculty

The following are notes from a presentation to the American-Canadian Genealogical Society. It is reprinted with their permission. They can be reached at P.O. Box 6478, Manchester, New Hampshire 03108-6478.

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| <p>1782 Farmers from the Richelieu Valley, who joined the invading force of Ethan ALLEN, are given land in New York State, along Lake Champlain.</p> | <p>1850 Father Joseph QUÉVILLON, a priest from the Joliette (Québec) region, establishes the first French-language Roman Catholic parish in New England: St. Joseph of Burlington. Petitioners for the new parishes, families from Burlington and Winooski, number over 300.</p> |
| <p>1815 A Catholic priest from Boston visits Burlington. Father François MATIGNON encounters French-Canadians who have emigrated to Vermont. The Lake Champlain region entices French-Canadians connected with the transportation network along the Richelieu-Lake Champlain-Hudson axis. Others, primarily youths, are attracted to Vermont by the seasonal demands of agriculture and brickyards.</p> | <p>1856 The Catholic population of Swanton is numerous enough to support a bilingual parish: The Nativity of the Virgin. By 1890, 230 out of 240 Catholic families in Swanton (population 3,079) are Franco-Americans. The local parochial school (St. Anne's Academy: 1,873) teaches in the French and English languages and educates 240 girls at the primary level.</p> |
| <p>1838 Fleeing repression from the British colonial authorities in Canada, <i>Canadiens</i> who took part in the 1837-1838 insurrection take refuge in Vermont: St. Albans, Burlington, Middlebury, Swanton. On February 28, Robert NELSON, one of the leaders of the <i>Patriotes</i>, launches an invasion of Canada from Alburg and declares the birth of the "Republic of Lower Canada."</p> | <p>1858 The French-speaking population of St. Johnsbury are granted episcopal permission to found a parish. The congregation erects the church of Notre-Dame-des-Victoires (Our-Lady-of-Victories). Most of the local Franco-Americans are employed in the factories of St. Johnsbury. By 1890, the parish includes 1,700 souls (population of St. Johnsbury: 5,806). The local priest ministers to a satellite congregation of 75 families in Lyndonville. A religious staff of nuns and brothers provide a bilingual education to 300 students in the parish's schools. The French-speaking community of St. Johnsbury will also support a large private hospital.</p> |
| <p>1839 Ludger DUVERNAY, a <i>Patriote</i> and the founder of <i>La Minerve</i> (a Montréal newspaper), publishes <i>Le Patriote Canadien</i> in Burlington. It is the first French-language newspaper published by Canadian immigrants in the United States.</p> | <p>1859 The Franco-Americans of Burlington establish a St.-John-the-Baptist Society. The community also supports a St. Joseph Society.</p> |
| <p>1840 Over 20% of the population of Burlington is of Québec (French speaking Québec) origin.</p> | <p>1860 Franco-Americans, including Franco-Vermonters, enlist or are called into the Union armies. Near the end of the</p> |
| <p>1848 Franco-Americans from St. Albans establish the Jacques CARTIER Society for mutual aid.</p> | |

century Franco-American veterans will hold their private commemorative ceremonies in villages such as Enosburg Falls.

- 1865 The Franco-American emigration takes on vast proportions. Between 1865 and 1930, Québec loses roughly a third of its population to the United States. Some French-speaking *Quebecois* will resettle in New England and the state of New York. In 1868, 2,300 immigrants pass through Swanton in the period of one month. Immigrants are drawn to the quarries of the Rutland area, the centers associated with the rail network (St. Albans, White River Junction, Island Pond, Rutland) and manufacturing centers such as Burlington, Winooski, Middlebury, Vergennes, Bennington. In 1870, the Directory of the *Protecteur Canadien* enumerates sizeable French-speaking groups in Alburg, Barnet, Barton, Bennington, Brandon, Burlington, Cambridge, Coventry, Danby, East Rutland, Enosburg Falls, Dorset (Factory Point), Fairfax, Fair Haven, Grand Isle, Highgate, Johnson, Ludlow, Lyndonville, Milton, Monkton, Montgomery, Montpelier, Newport, Northfield, North Pownal, Orwell, Shoreham, St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, Sutherland Falls, Swanton, Underhill, Vergennes, West Rutland, White River, Whiting, Williston, Winooski and Woodstock.

- 1868 The Franco-American community of Winooski erects a French-speaking parish: Saint François-Xavier (St. Francis Xavier). By 1890, half of the population of Winooski Falls is of Québec extraction. Over 350 students attend a bilingual parochial school. The community will soon support a hospital (Fanny Allen) and a Catholic College (St. Michael's) which, in the early years, promotes its French vocation.

The first successful Franco-American newspapers in the United States, *Le Protecteur Canadien*, is launched in St.

Albans, Vermont. The owners are the Vicar-General of the Diocese of Burlington, Father Zéphérin DRUON, and a local merchant, Antoine MOUSSETTE. The paper soon counts a large readership with distribution points in half the American states. In 1870, the paper undertakes the first census of the Franco-American population in the United States. The results are published in the *Almanach du Protecteur Canadien*. The Directory estimates the Franco-American population of Vermont at over 329,760. [NDLR: information missing from original document]

- 1869 Father Louis GAGNIER is the first priest to be sent to the United States by the newly founded Catholic Missionary Society of Montréal. The Society sets up its New England headquarters in Rutland. Soon, Father GAGNIER establishes three French-speaking parishes in the area: Sacré-Coeur (Sacred Heart) of East Rutland, Saint-Coeur de-Marie (Holy Heart of Mary) of West Rutland and St-Louis de France of Fairhaven. The pastor attracts a contingent of nuns from Montréal to staff a French school in Rutland.
- 1871 The French speaking Catholics of St. Albans establish the parish of *les Saints-Anges* (the Holy Angels). Twenty years later, some 2,290 parishioners (population of St. Albans: 7,195) support a parish school where some 350 students learn in the French and English languages.

- 1872 The retired bishop of Cleveland, Monseigneur RAPP, a native of France and a friend of Bishop de GOESBRIAND, establishes a string of parishes for the primarily French-speaking population of Alburg, Saint Amédée (St-Amadeus), and Isle LaMothe, Saint Joseph. He also ministers to the growing French population of Enosburg.

- 1875 The French-speaking community of Newport is large enough to lay the foundation of a parish: Sainte Marie, Étoile de la Mer (Our Lady, Star-of-the-Sea).
- 1886 The Franco-Americans of Rutland host the 16th convention of the Franco-Americans in the United States. Nuns from Canada (Sisters of the Presentation of Mary) open a bilingual school in Island Pond.
- 1887 The *Guide français de la Nouvelle-Angleterre*, an official directory, counts 29,000 immigrants in Vermont (population of the state: approximately 332,325). They make up almost 75% of the Roman Catholic population of the Green Mountain State.
- The new church of St. Joseph (Burlington), the largest temple in Vermont, opens for worship,
- 1890 The United States Census returns show 38,556 Vermonters who were born in French-Canada (population of Vermont: 332,422).
- 1891 The third edition of the *Guide français* identifies large Franco-American populations in Bellows Falls, Bennington, Bloomfield, Brandon, Franklin, Highgate, Island Pond, Milton, Montpelier, Richford, Shoreham, White River Junction, Windsor, Vergennes, as well as Burlington, Winooski, St. Johnsbury, Swanton, St. Albans and Rutland. City officials supply William MACDONALD (*The French-Canadians in New England* with the following statistics for their Franco-American population: Burlington: 5,000; Winooski: 2,900; Rutland: 1,500.
- The Franco-American census conducted by BOURBONNIÈRE identifies 55,000 French-speaking Vermonters who were born in the Province of Québec.
- 1900 The Vatican begins to discourage the establishment and perpetuation of national parishes (parishes functioning in a language other than English) in the United States.
- 1901 Rudy VALLEE, the most famous Franco-American entertainer, is born at Island Pond.
- 1908 Leaders from the Franco-American community of Vermont (they represent almost 3 out of 4 Catholics in the State) unsuccessfully lobby for a Franco-American bishop.
- 1916 The French-speaking population of many Vermont towns is listed in BÉLANGER's *Guide franco-américain*: Barton: 50; Bennington: approximately 500 (160 families); Island Pond: 600; St. Albans: 2,355; St. Johnsbury: 2,440; Winooski: 2,800. The following centers support a bilingual school: Barton: 75 students; Bennington: 125; Burlington: Island Pond: 200; St. Albans: 341; Winooski: 500.
- 1917 The xenophobic fires lit by anti-German propaganda sweep the country and imperil the survival of many ethnic cultures. Washington sets up a surveillance network, the Foreign Language for American Unity bureau. A "Racial Advisor" is assigned to monitor Franco-American newspapers (they number over 50) and organizations.
- 1918 The cabinet of Woodrow WILSON, along with the Conference of State Governors, promotes the eradication of foreign language newspapers and bilingual schools. The Secretary of the Interior launches a "Program of Americanization." The measure is endorsed by the business and intellectual elite of the country. Respected voices such as the CARNEGIE Foundation, the American Federation of Teachers and the *New York Times* lend their support to the endeavor. The Governor of Connecticut outlaws the teaching of

foreign languages. The Governor of Iowa pronounces it illegal to make religious sermons in a foreign language. In New Hampshire a "Public Safety Committee" initiates a review of bilingual Catholic schools in the state. Thirty-two ethnic organizations, including Franco-American delegations, organize a silent protest before the tomb of Washington who had relied on the decisive action of France to win the American Revolution.

- 1919 The Vermont Senate considers a bill to proscribe teaching in foreign languages even though only a few parochial schools dispense a truly bilingual education. The bill is encouraged by the political elite of the state, including major racist voices: Governor EDMUNDS, and Senator DILLINGHAM of the Infamous Dillingham Report.
- 1923 Citing Article 14 of the Constitution, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidates legislation which had sought to outlaw the teaching of foreign languages in a private school.
- 1927 The Vatican excommunicates Franco-American Catholics who had rebelled against the authority of the bishop of Rhode Island. The crisis deeply splits the leadership of the Franco-Americans, including representatives from Vermont of such groups as *L'Union Saint-Jean Baptiste-d'Amérique* and the *Association Canado-Américaine*.
- 1929 The proponents of accommodation with the Irish episcopate of New England, members of the *Union Saint-Jean-Baptiste-d'Amérique*, hold their convention in the new Memorial Auditorium of Burlington. The meeting has come to symbolize the end of a French faction in New England.
- 1931 BÉLANGER's *Guide officiel des Franco-Américains* provides the following counts for French-speaking

Catholics in Vermont. Population: Alburg: 340; Barre: 1,150; Barton: 119 families; Bennington: 1,000; Bristol: 420; Burlington: 6,365; Enosburg Falls: 600; Essex Junction: 850; Fairhaven: 345; Graniteville (Barre): 1300; Hardwick: 475; Highgate Center: 340; Island Pond: 600; Lowell: 750; Lyndonville: 500; Morrisville: 500; Montgomery Center: 435; Montpelier: 1,000; Newport: 2,800; Norton: 385; Rutland: 1,500; Sheldon Springs: 300; St. Albans: 2,591; St. Johnsbury: 2,000; Swanton: 2,100; Vergennes: 1,200; Winooski: 3,200.

Bilingual school population: Barton: 119; Bennington: 125; Burlington: 850; Graniteville: 145; Island Pond: 200; Newport: 450; St. Albans: 365; St. Johnsbury: 350; Swanton: 425; Winooski: 394.

- 1937 In his study, the sociologist Elin ANDERSON, estimates that the Franco-American population of Burlington makes up 40% of the city's population (total population of Burlington: 24,789).
- 1938 BÉLANGER's *Guide officiel des Franco-Américains* provides the following counts for French-speaking Catholics in Vermont. Population: Alburg-Isle LaMothe: 540; Barre: 1,150; Barton: 900; Bennington: 1,000; Burlington: 8,850; Enosburg Falls: 600; Essex Junction: 850; Fairhaven: 345; Graniteville (Barre): 1300; Hardwick: 475; Highgate Center: 340; Island Pond: 600; Lowell: 750; Milton: 750; Morrisville: 500; Montgomery Center: 435; Montpelier: 1,000; Newport: 2,000; Norton: 385; Rutland: 1,500; Sheldon Springs: 300; St. Albans: 2,416; St. Johnsbury: 2,000; Swanton: 2,100; Vergennes: 1,200; Windsor: 50; Winooski: 3,200.

Bilingual school Population: Barton: 125; Bennington: 125; Burlington: 1,225; Graniteville: 145; Island Pond: 200; Newport: 375; St. Albans: 402; St

Johnsbury: 250; Swanton: 425;
Winooski: 400.

1950 Parishes which were strongholds of French life slowly begin to accommodate the needs of parishioners who no longer speak French. In a report prepared for *La Vie Française en Amérique* Adrien SIMAYS, a Burlington lawyer, documents the rapid decline of the French-speaking community and institutions of Burlington and Winooski.

1970 The 1970 census identifies 33,095 Vermonters whose mother tongue is French (13.6% of the state's population). French-speaking Vermonters, almost all Franco-Americans, are found primarily in the northern third of the state, in Caledonia (11.9% of the county's population), Chittenden (12.8%), Essex (25.8%), Franklin (17.6%), Grand Isle (15%) and Orleans (24.8%) counties. Barre, Burlington, Essex, South Burlington, St. Albans and Winooski all list a French mother-tongue population in excess of 10%

1975 Johnson State College offers a pioneering course on the history of Franco-Vermonters.

1976 The University of Vermont sponsors the first course (anthropology) devoted to the culture of the Franco-Vermonters.

1990 The United States Census counts 17,000 Vermonters (3.3% of the total population) who speak French at home. Only one city, Burlington, can count more than 1000 French home speakers (1,310 or 4% of the total population). For Vermont 134,000 respondents (23.7% of the total population) list "French" or "French-Canadian" as their first reported ancestry. Centers with important proportions of French/French-Canadian ancestry include Burlington: 12,133 (26% of the population); Barre: 4,728 (27.9%); Bennington: 3,121 (18.9%); Brandon: 982 (23.2%);

Brattleboro: 2,650 (21.6%); Colchester: 6,572 (44.6%); Enosburg: 1,792 (46.1%); Essex: 9,406 (37.7%); Highgate: 1,076 (35.6%); Middlebury: 1,283 (15.9%); Newport: 2,097 (47.2%); Rutland: 3,770 (20.6%); South Burlington: 3,832 (30%); St. Albans: 5,896 (49.3%); St. Johnsbury: 2,480 (32.6%); Swanton: 2,746 (48.7%); Vergennes: 968 (37.5%); West Rutland: 766 (31.2%); Williston: 1,097 (22.4%); Winooski: 3,647 (54.8%).

TIPS

OTHER RESOURCES US National Archives

Continuing with our series of "other resources" that may be helpful to our members near and far we will say a few words about the US National Archives and the records they have available for genealogical researchers.

The National Archives is a massive repository for our country's records with branches throughout the US. They have a very extensive series of web pages, including an interesting Genealogy Page, at <http://www.nara.gov>. Researching what is available for public review, as listed in this internet site, seems to indicate that the following documents are available at the branches that I will list later.

Census Records

Microfilm copies of the existing Federal population census records, taken every ten years, from 1790 to 1920 (1890 is mostly missing). An automatic Soundex Machine is available for coding family names at the Genealogy Page.

Military Service, Pension, and Bounty Land Warrant Records

Microfilm copies of the above for Revolutionary War soldiers and various other records for soldiers from other times.

Immigration and Naturalization Records

Microfilm records may be more regional for this category. The Massachusetts facilities have New England indexes; others may differ.

Passenger Arrival Records

Microfilm copies of ship manifests of passengers into the ports of Boston (1820-1943), New York (1820-1957, and Philadelphia (1800-1820). Records of other regional arrivals including those that entered through St. Albans, Vermont from Canadian Atlantic and Pacific ports. (These may also vary by branch Archive location; I did not check all).

Other Records of Interest

Genealogical research is also possible on some Native American populations, through various microfilm publications.

National Archive Locations

The National Archives has locations around the country including several Presidential Libraries. Only some of the sites listed on their web page have records of interest to genealogists. Specific information, including directions and the holdings for each site, can be accessed through the web page previously listed.

The abbreviated site list below is for locations that will have records of interest to genealogists. You should call first or refer to the specific web page for each to determine if the record type you are interested in is available there.

Alaska	NARA's Pacific Alaska Region 654 West Third Ave Anchorage, Alaska 99501 Telephone 907-271-2443
California	NARA's Pacific Region 24000 Avila Road Laguna Niguel, CA 92677 Telephone 949-360-2641 NARA's Pacific Region (San Francisco) 1000 Commodore Drive San Bruno, CA 94066 Telephone 650-876-9009
Colorado	NARA's Rocky Mountain Region Building 48, Denver Federal Center Denver, CO 80225 Telephone 303-236-0804
District of Columbia	National Archives and Records Administration, 7 th Street and Pennsylvania Ave, NW

	Washington, DC 20408 Telephone 202-501-5400
Georgia	NARA's Southeast Region 1557 St. Joseph Ave. East Point, Georgia 30344 Telephone 404-763-7477
Illinois	NARA's Great Lakes Region 7358 South Pulaski Road Chicago, IL 60629 Telephone 773-581-7816
Massachusetts	NARA's Northeast Region 10 Conte Drive Pittsfield, MA 01201 Telephone 413-445-6885 NARA's Northeast Region 380 Trapelo Road Waltham, MA 02452 Telephone 781-647-8104
Missouri	NARA's Central Plains Region 2312 East Bannister Road Kansas City, MO 64131 Telephone 816-478-7079
New York	NARA's Northeast Region 201 Varick Street New York, NY 10014 Telephone 212-337-1300
Ohio	NARA's Great Lakes Region 3150 Springboro Road Dayton, Ohio 45439 Telephone 937-225-2852
Pennsylvania	NARA's Mid Atlantic Region 900 Market St Philadelphia, PA 19107 Telephone 215-597-3000
Texas	NARA's Southwest Region 501 West Felix St. Building 1 Fort Worth, TX 76115 Telephone 817-334-5525
Washington	NARA's Pacific Alaska Region 6125 Sand Point Way NE Seattle, WA 98115 Telephone 205-526-6507

It should also be noted that various Universities and other institutions may also have limited census records available for researchers.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Rocheleau/Rochereau Ancestral Line
Janet Sweet Allard #48

I.	Michel Rochereau *	Marie (Bagot) Bigot dit LaMothe (François/Marguerite Drapeau)	Abt 1664 Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Champlain Cty., Québec
II.	François Rochereau (Michel/Marie Bigot dit LaMothe)	Marie-Anne Baret (Guillaume/Louise Charrier)	15 JAN 1690 contract Cusson, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Champlain Cty., Québec
III.	François Rocheleau dit Baret [Barrett] (François/Marie-Anne Baret)	Marguerite Provencher (Louis/Simone Massé)	24 JAN 1724 Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Champlain Cty., Québec
IV.	Antoine Rocheleau dit Baret [Barrett] (François/Marguerite Provencher)	Marie-Anne Dubord dit Clermont (Charles/Anne LaMothe)	16 JUN 1766 Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Champlain Cty., Québec
V.	Pierre Rocheleau (Antoine/Marie-Anne Dubord dit Clermont)	Amable Ménard (Joseph/Amable Daragon (Dragon))	22 SEP 1801 St-Joseph's, Chambly, Chambly Cty., Québec
VI.	Pierre Rocheleau (Pierre/Amable Ménard)	Julie Savaria (Benjamin/Julie Decelles)	16 OCT 1838 St-Marie-de-Mennoir, Marieville, Rouville Cty., Québec
VII.	Louis Rocheleau (Pierre/Julie Savaria)	Zoroide Molleur (Paschal/Euphémie Many)	22 OCT 1878 St-Sébastien. Iberville Cty., Québec
VIII.	Orel Joseph Rocheleau (Louis/Zoroide Molleur)	Marie Corinne Moreau (Samuel Frederic/Sara Duchesneau)	26 SEP 1927 Swanton, Franklin Cty., Vermont
IX.	Lucille Mary Rocheleau (Orel Joseph/Marie Corinne Moreau)	Joseph Rene Bedard (Joseph/Marie Anne Marcotte)	26 SEP 1949 Christ the King, Burlington, Chittenden Cty., Vermont
X.	Faye Marie Bedard (Joseph Rene/Lucille Mary Rocheleau)	William Joseph Allard (Peter Paul/Janet Gail Sweet)	20 JUN 1992 St. Albans, Franklin Cty, Vermont

* Of Lagord, près v., ar. et év. La Rochelle, Aunis (Charente-Maritime), France. Blacksmith

FALL CONFERENCE

UVM Professor Emeritus **Malcolm Bevins** will present
an informational program keyed to Local Vermont Towns

"PICKING THE BRAINS OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHERS DEAD AND ALIVE"

To be held Saturday, October 16, 1999
At The Saint John's Club, 9 Central Avenue, Burlington, Vermont (our Library location)
Annual business meeting at 10:00 AM, Professor Bevins will speak at 10:30 AM
A separate conference session will be held in the afternoon

Speaker's Honorarium paid by the Vermont Council on the Humanities

ANCESTRAL LINES

Boucher Ancestral Line*Extracted by Leo Fleury #8 from "The Boucher Heritage" by Laurent Boucher, C.S.C.*

I.	Marin Boucher (c1587-1671)	1 Julienne Baril (Jean/Raoulline Creste/Crète) 2 Perrine Malet (Pierre/Jacqueline Leger)	7 FEB 1611 St-Jean, Mortagne, France 1629 St-Langis, Mortagne, France
II.	François Boucher (1617-c1678) (Marin/Julienne Baril)	Florence Gareman (Pierre/Madeleine Charlot)	3 SEP 1641 Québec City
III.	Denis Boucher dit Desrosiers (1660-1723) (François/Florence Garemen)	Jeanne Miville (François/Marie Langlois)	21 NOV 1689 Québec City
IV.	Jean-François Boucher dit Desrosiers (1693-1757) (Denis/Jeanne Miville)	Geneviève Fréchet (François/Anne Lereau)	7 Aug 1719 St-Nicolas, Lévis Cty., Québec
V.	Michel Boucher (1735- __) (Jean-François/Geneviève Fréchet)	Marie-Louise Bourassa (Louis/Marie-Françoise Boucher)	14 FEB 1757 St-Nicolas, Lévis Cty., Québec
VI.	François Boucher (Michel/Marie-Louise Bourassa)	Marguerite Benoît (Jacques/Marguerite Davignon)	24 FEB 1794 St-Antoine, Longueuil, Québec
VII.	Alexandre Boucher (1800- __) (François/Marguerite Benoît)	Desanges Houle (Jean-Louis/Agnes Granger)	12 APR 1826 St-Athanase, Iberville, Québec
VIII.	Louis Boucher (1830-1871) (Alexandre/Desanges Houle)	Mathilde Lanoue (Medard/Ursule Phaneuf)	23 FEB 1857 St-Georges, Henryville, Québec
IX.	Medard/Medor Boucher (1857- 1934) (Louis/Mathilde Lanoue)	Phebee Raymond (André/Basilice LaCroix)	6 NOV 1882 Henryville, Québec
X.	Rene P. Boucher (1896-1979) (Medard/Phebee Raymond)	Imelda Choquette (Adelard/Martha Poulin)	14 AUG 1917 Ste-Sabine, Québec
XI.	Eleven children descended from this couple, the first three were born in Ste-Sabine and the rest in Highgate, Vermont. Brother Laurent C. c.s.c.; Germain A.; Reverend Maurice U. s.s.e.; Hertel R.; Claire T.; John G.; Lucille M.; Paul E.; Bernard G.; Yvette J.; and Gilbert A. Boucher.		

BOOK REVIEWS*By Leo Fleury #8***"THE BOUCHER HERITAGE"**

by Laurent Boucher, C.S.C.
2343 Gore Road, Highgate Ctr, VT. 05459
(privately published)

300pp s/c 1999
US\$18+\$3. p&h

In 1634, two Boucher families were part of the pioneers who settled in New France. The fathers of the immigrant Marin Boucher and Gaspard Boucher were apparently cousins from the same locality in

France. Marin was born about 1587 in Mortagne-au-Perche, France. He had two marriages in France and his seven children from each marriage are listed in this first generation family. Gaspard Boucher was married in France about 1619 to Nicole Lemaire. This book lists his eight children with special focus on son, Pierre, who became known as the "Founder of Boucherville."

However, Brother Laurent devotes most of this book to his direct line which descends from Marin in the first generation and then branches out in the second through his son, Francois, who married Florence Gareman in Quebec City in 1641. Their direct descendants, into the twelfth generation, are tracked from Quebec City to St-Nicolas, Longueuil, Iberville, Henryville and Ste-Sabine before crossing the border into Franklin County and beyond. In Vermont, there is a major connection to the Rainvilles. Among the many connecting lines are MIVILLE, FRECHET, BOURASSA, BENOIT, LANOUE, RAYMOND and CHOQUETTE.

A historical diversion worth noting is that Elisabeth, the daughter of Francois and Florence, married Denis GUYON. The eldest Guyon daughter, Marie-Therese was married in 1684 to Gascon Antoine de La Mothe, who called himself Sieur de Cadillac. He founded Detroit and in 1701 his wife, Marie-Therese, left Quebec to join her husband there.

In the early generations, Brother Laurent intersperses some historical narrative about the locations involved and the conditions at that time. Some of these sketches include a narrative on the Early Colonial Life in New France in which his pioneer ancestors found themselves. In addition, historical sketches, with maps and charts in some instances, for the Company and subsequent Seigneurie of Beupre as well as the Seigneuries of Lauzon and Bleury, are included. Narratives also cover the turbulent period prior to 1760 and the French & Indian Wars.

Brother Laurent, in his foreword, admits that this book is not a comprehensive study of the Boucher surname in North America, but for the most part it is his direct lineage. His work was aided by permission to include material from "Our French Canadian Ancestors" by Lisi Press and the research of Marcel Rivet. The charts and maps from Marcel Trudel's work and the drawings from the publication of Brasserie Labatt Ltd. add greatly to this book. The format of "The Boucher Heritage" is clear and easily followed, although it lacks any kind of index, especially of the connecting, or female lines. Like Brother Laurent's previous volume on "The Loisel Heritage" which was published in 1993, this new volume is a welcome addition and key resource for French Canadian researchers for the pioneers Boucher and their descendants through one of its branches.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury (#8).

"GEORGIA, VERMONT VITAL RECORDS"

compiled by Peter S. Mallett

published by the Genealogical Society of Vermont

PO Box 1553, St. Albans, VT 05478

305pp h/c

\$30. + \$5. p&h

Peter Mallett is previously well-known for his work in restoring the cemeteries of Georgia and compiling his first work, "Cemeteries of Georgia, VT" in 1982. This book, for the town historical society, compiled and published the inscriptions as well as other material relating to town burials for which no markers presently exist.

Peter brought together a first rate team including Cheryl Sweeney and Lee Juairé, to produce this compilation of the Georgia Town vital records. Church records, which are often allusive, were located and included.

In summary, this book is a massive index being alphabetically arranged, very readable and easy to follow. The primary town birth and death records conclude in 1910 and the marriage records end in 1908 in this

book. Interspersed among these family records are references found in the church records of the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, and Methodist denominations. The Congregational Church Records, which are preserved in UVM Library Special Collections, span 1815 to 1910. the Emmanuel Episcopal Church records are preserved in the Diocesan Library at Rock Point. The Georgia Methodist Church records cover 1856 to 1960 and the Georgia Plains Baptist Church from 1893 to 1946.

Georgia is one of Governor Benning Wentworth's charter towns in 1763. The first organizing meeting was held in 1788. In the first census after statehood in 1791, the Georgia population was 390 and by 1800 was larger in numbers than Burlington and St. Albans. Since it did not have a harbor like Burlington or become a rail center like St. Albans, Georgia remained a quiet agricultural town which, in later years broadened to become a bedroom community for St. Albans and the Greater Burlington area. Its vital records reflect the overlapping of some families from St. Albans in the north and Milton in the south.

This book summarizes the records of over 950 primary families surnames. Many surnames have apparent French-Canadian derivations and therefore, it can be valuable for our family research. In the future, I will provide a roster of those surnames which I can easily identify as being French.

Peter Mallett's book, published under the auspices of the Genealogical Society of Vermont, is an excellent model which hopefully will be used by researchers in other towns as guidance for their work.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury (#8)

"VERMONT CITY DIRECTORIES IN VERMONT REPOSITORIES"

compiled by Robert M. Murphy 1997 26pp s/c \$5.95 + 1.25 shipping
published by & available from Vermont Historical Society Bookshop,
109 State St., Montpelier, VT 05609-0901.

Another "finding aid" for researchers on Vermont is now available. Under the auspices of the Vermont Historical Society, Robert Murphy has identified the collections of directories in the major repositories in Vermont. The collections include those at the VHS Library and the Vt. Department of Libraries, both in Montpelier, as well as the local libraries at Barre, Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, and Burlington. In addition, the collections at UVM Bailey-Howe Library, the St Johnsbury Athenaeum and the Bennington Museum are included.

Directories for many Vermont cities and towns have been published since the mid-19th century. Certain directories for the "border" towns also include listings for neighboring states. They are useful to researchers for providing a listing of residents and businesses for a given year.

"Vermont City Directories in Vermont Repositories" is arranged alphabetically by city/town with many cross-references to multi-town editions. This listing then gives the publisher, edition year, volume number and in which repository each may be found. Directories can be a valuable source for family researchers but are sometimes overlooked.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury (#8)

GREENMOUNT CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS (BURLINGTON, VT) (1986)

Extracts of apparent French & French-Canadian surnames

This cemetery is located Colchester Avenue on the crest of the hill which descends to the bridge which crosses into to Winooski. It is the oldest public burial ground in Burlington and within its grounds in 1789 the remains of General Ethan Allen were buried. A large monument to him was erected by the State of Vermont.

ALLARD	Joseph W. died Feb 3, 1884 age 84 yrs	p71
	Lorette E. daug of Joseph & Malinda died Oct 28, 1849 age illegible	"
	Joseph A. son of J&M Allard died Feb 21, 1811 ae 2y	"
	Infant daug of Joseph & Malinda died Aug 6, 1812 age illegible	"
ASHLINE	Victoria C. 1859-1919 (wife of George A. Beede 1852-1929)	p45
AUBREY	William H. 1836-1867	p37
	Almira Blish Aubrey 1805-1865 (wife of Albert Aubrey)	"
	Anna S. 1848-1865 (daug of Albert Aubrey)	"
	Augusta 1827-1910 (wife of George W. Styles 1825-1909)	p38
	Catherine A. Styles 1848-1867 (daug of George W. Styles)	"
BEAN	Bert M. 1890-19__ & wife, Ila M. (Parker) 1893-1918	p44
BERGER	Susie daug of Henry & Katie Berger, died Aug 9, 1882 ae 2y8m	p71
BERNARD	Edgar 1863-1928 & wife, Cora (Morgan) 1876-19__	p30
BERNOR	Joseph 1834-1918 ; Co. L. 1st VT Cav.	p67
BISSONETT	Alfred M. 1863-1915; wife, Blanche E. 1873-1948	p64
	Everest, (son) 1894-1897	"
BORDEAUX	Elizabeth E. Mar 26, 1848-Feb 20, 1910 (wife of Geo. W. Austin)	p58
BURLETT	Louis died Jan 9, 1867 & wife, Theresa died Feb 21, 1875 ae 76y	p34
BURLETT	Mary 1836-1918 (wife of S.W. Giffin 1832-1897) & children	p70
	Teresa daug. of A. & M. Burlett died Apr 10, 1861 ae 2y6m20d	p24
DUPAU	Mary A. (wife of Jacob Morrison) died Feb 10, 1861 ae 38y9m18d	p32
DUPAW	Josiah 1841-1918 Co. L 5th Vt Inf. & wife, Emily (Myers) 1838-__	p71
	Josiah Jr 1860-1912 Oliver 1864-1932	"
	Oliver 1885-1913	"
	Catherine (Callahan) Dupaw 1864-1939	"
DUPAW	Edward J. 1887-1946	p71
	Henry 1825-1909 & wife, Louise (Traversa) 1840-__	p71
	Lilley 1870-1877; Henry 1872-1877	"
	Andrew d. 1879 & wife, Mary d. 1877	"
DUPAW	William 1843-1924 & wife, Mary Gosslin 1850-1925	p45
	Jessie Mae Burgess 1886-1970	
DUPAW	S.D. 1842-1918 & wife, Lillian 1853-__	p31
	C.B. 1837-1908 & Elenor (Barrow?) (dates illegible)	
DUVAL	Alfred F. 1885-1939 & Ada I. 1887-1969	p68
FOUNTAIN	Alice C. Sep 22, 1852-Jun 12, 1882 (wife of Geo. E. Allen)	p61
FRANCIS	Capt. H.W. Co. D 51 NY Vols died Nov 30, 1874 age 45 yrs	p34
	Antoinette L. wife of Capt H.W. died Dec 2, 1882 ae 50y 3 mos	"
FRENYEAR	Cyprian P. 1816-1897 & wife, Flavia (Monseau) 1818-1887	p55
GAUVREAU	Viola E. (Potter) wife of Sgt. O. Gauvreau 1897-1918	p64
GILBERT	Emma 1876-1938 (wife of Frederick S. Thompson 1874-1938)	p50
GILBERT	Natalie 1883-__ (in RICHARDSON Family Lot)	p51
GILBERT	Otis R. 1858-1918	p47
GOSSLIN	Mary 1850-1925 (wife of William Dupaw)	p45

GRANGER	Julia A. b. Mar 1856 d. Jun 1926	p63
LAFOUNTAIN	Mary J. 1853-1901 (wife of Edmund L. Payne)	p64
LAMPHIRE	Eliza T. (wife of Paschal P. Lamphire) died Feb 2, 1818 ae 19y	p 1
LAROCK	Mary died Feb 20, 1922 age 70	p46
LAVALLEE	Alfred P. 1867-1911 & wife, Emma A. (Pollinger) 1871-1961	p68
	Eva J. 1909-1966; Earl F. 1895-1975	"
LAWYER	Howard C. Died May 13, 1922 ae 48 yrs & wife Nina 1874-__	p44
LONGE	Frank D. 1873-19__ & wife, Glenna S. 1874-1925	p44
LONGE/MACHIA	Walter C. 1870-1943; Belle E. 1874-19__	p49
	Isabelle D. 1856-1922; Moses T. 1847-1929	"
	(note: surnames not given for each individual)	
MANOR,	Mary 1845-1915 (wife of Andrew C. McBride 1839-1911)	p41
MANOSH	Edith 1890-1947 (buried in MacArthur family lot)	p58
MAYHEW	Mary b. May 11, 1854 d. May 16, 1936 (buried in EDMUNDS lot)	p42
MONSEAU	Flavia 1818-1887 (wife of Cyprian P. Frenyear)	p55
MOSSEY	Peter died Dec 15, 1882 age 31 yrs	p71
MYERS	Joel, son of John & Frances Myers died Aug 15, 1861 ae 1m15d	p32
	Mary E. (wife of Loomis Wright) d. Jan 3, 1885 ae 35 yrs	p64
	Emily 1838-__ (wife of Josiah Dupaw)	p71
PATNAUDE	Jennie 1897-1956 daug. of John McAllister	p66
PATNOD	Harriet A. 1861-1925 (wife of Augustus C. Stoughton 1849-1930)	p55
PRUNIER	Frank 1848-1920 & wife, Emogene 1863-1933	p48
RUBADO	Melena b. Feb 21, 1877 d. Sep 5, 1969 (buried in DEAL Lot)	p20
RUELL	Janet M. died Feb 14, 1936	p49
ST LOUIS	Louis A. 1859-1922 & wife, Margaret S. (Stoddert) 1877-1956	p50
TERRAULT	Josephine 1877-19__ (wife of Chauncy M. Goodrich 1875-1945)	p77
THUOTTE	Alfred 1889-1951 & Nina M. 1876-1966	p44
TOOTELL (?)	Katherine 1865-1939 (wife of Wallace B. Wells 1855-1937)	p68
TRUAX	Eliza J. 1828-1905 (wife of Rev. McKendree Petty)	p65
VINCENT	Gladys M. 1906-1969 (buried in IGNASZEWSKI lot)	p69

Note: The original inscriptions were listed in 1986 as an eagle scout project by Brad Nordmeyer as suggested by myself as Cemetery Board Chair. At that time, many old markers were gone leaving many blank and unknown lots. Subsequently, about two years later, this cemetery suffered more lost and broken stones through vandalism. (LAF)

=submitted by Leo A. Fleury (#8) as part of his occasional series of extracts of French & French-Canadian names from various sources.

New Computer

We recently installed our first computer in our library. We will use it for the following:

1. Regular use of Family Tree Maker and Family Origins programs by members who do not have them at home and would like to try them.
2. Members may scan CD-ROMs available via the Family Tree Maker program for ancestors etc.

We only have a few CD-ROMs at this time. If anyone has some Family Tree Maker CD-ROMs, or other genealogical CD-ROMs and would like to donate them to our library, we would be happy to accept them.

Many Thanks, John Fisher

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 and publication.

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

Query #123 ASSELIN/BOURDEAU

Seek date of birth/bapt c1800 prob. Chateaugay, QUE area for both Jean Baptiste Bellefleur ASSELIN (Jean-Bapt & Isabelle Primeau) & wife, Louise BOURDEAU (Dominique & Louise Robidoux) who marr. 16 Oct 1826 St Joachim, Chateaugay, QUE
(Amy Stewart, 825 Robin Wood Place, Greencastle, IN 46135)

Query #124 DORAIS

Seek death date/place of Jean Louis DORAIS (Jacques & Marguerite Lunegan) b. 11 Nov 1780 Can. He died in Canada. Marr. Josephine Brisson 29 Apr 1816 in Chateaugay, QUE..
(Polly Noble, 1028 Copper Falls Ct., Modesto, CA 95355)

Note: Polly has info on the NOBLE family from England beg. 1760 & on WILKINSON line from 1856 for mutual exchange. She has also sent extensive charts on her BESSETTE & DORAIS lines.

Query #125 BEAUREGARD/PION

Seeking desc. of Alfred/Adolph BEAUREGARD (Pierre & Joseph Handy) b. QUE 13 Jul 1840 who marr. Philomene/Phoebe PION (Joseph & Angeliqye Gauthier) at St Hyacinthe, QUE 31 Jan 1859. Their children incl. sons, George & Arthur Alexander. Alfred also had siblings Peter & Joseph Beauregard.
(Diane Lamothe, 4085 Kittell Rd., Enosburg Falls, VT 05450)

Query #126 PELTIER/BLACK

Seeking birth/bapt. & parentage of Louis Lawrence PELTIER (poss. b. Milton, VT cJun 1853-54 Marr. Mary Anne BLACK 1879 in Montreal, QUE. He lived in Canada working for the Grand Trunk Railroad; Prob. orig. Catholic but subsequently assoc. with Methodist Church. Louis d. 7 Mar 1939 & buried at Thunder Bay, ONT. IGI index shows a Louis b. 16 Feb 1855 Rutland, VT son of William & Mary (St Jacques); Is there a connection?
(Brent Scollie, c/o Leo Fleury, Vt French Canadian Genealogical Soc.)

Query #127 FOURNIER/GIROUX

Need info on ancestors & desc. of Joseph FOURNIER (Noel & M. St Onge) who marr. Philomene GIROUX (Michel & Julie Larocque) 23 Nov 1863 St Jean d'Iberville, QUE. Children incl. Francis Xavier c1866; George 1870; William 1868, Hector, Louise, Eugenie, Emma & David Jean-Bapt. Some of them b. Rutland Cy, VT (Alan Woodyard, 7407 Muirfield Valley, Houston, TX 77095)

Query #128 STONE/CASAVANT

Seek marr. Louis/Lewis STONE (Louis & Angeline Samson/Lamson) b. 1816 QUE. Marr. c1850 to Marie/Mary CASAVANT (b. 1833). Her name variations include Casavoy, Casavad, Casavaw etc. (Janet Franklin Ross, 5495 Camino de la Culebra, Tucson, AZ 85750)

Query #129 CHURCH/PAPINEAU/BLANCHARD

Seeking death of Delia, wife of Charles Church, who died between 1884-1907 as well as her birth & parentage. She was b. c1850 VT/QUE & marr. Charles 7 Feb 1867 at Moretown, VT. Charles remarried in 1907 & subsequently died at Moretown, VT. Prior to marriage, Delia's surname appears on recs. as PAPINEAU & BLANCHARD.

(Ryan D. Wood, PO Box 5, Lunenburg, VT 05906)

Query #130 BOWEN/CAMPEAU

Seek marr. Of James BOWEN (b. c1822 Cy Meath, IRE) & d. ? where?. Marr. c1850 VT/ONT to Harriet CAMPEAU/COMPEAU (b. c1816 QUE & d. 1904 Mich.) Son, Harvey b. c1850's VT/ONT & settled in Michigan.

(Lance Sandler-Bowen, 453 East Marshall, Ferndale, MI 48220)

Query #131 MINOR-MENARD/COURTMANCHE

Seek info/birthplace of Joseph MINOR-MENARD (Pierre Menard & Julia Roberts) b. 13 Mar 1857? QUE (recs. vary St Athanase d'Iberville; St Antonas; St Jean; St. Noix & St Croix). Joseph d. 20 Apr 1923 Hartford, VT. He marr. Josephine COURTMANCHE (Joseph & Sophia Roberts) b. c1864-65 Dunham, QUE? Marr. Hartford, VT 27 Nov 1881 as Joseph Minor & Josephine Coutemmarsh.

(Elaine C. Hinckley, PO Box 672, Williamstown, VT 05679)

Query #132 TETREAU/CORBEILLE-KIRBY

Seek marr. & parents of Jean-Baptiste CORBEILLE & wife, Josephite ROBIN prob. QUE. Daug. Adelphine (aka Delia Kirby) marr. Pierre TETREAU dit DUCHARME 8 Nov 1858 Burlington, VT

(Marcia J. White, 92 Ryan St., Gardner, MA 01440)

Query #133 DEMAS/DUMAS

Seek parents of Erastus DEMAS/DUMAS reportedly b. "St Johns, Canada". Marr1. Ann Steward 10 Feb 1847 Monpelier, VT & marr2 Mary P. Hill 12 Mar 1883 Morristown, VT.

(Marcia J. White, address above)

Query #134 YOUNG/LAJUENESSE/BLODEAU/SEBEAUNY

Seek marr. (John?) Francis YOUNG marr. Catherine/Katherine SEBEAUNY c1820's poss. Sorel, QUE area. In US Census 1830 & 1840 at Georgia, VT. Son, Edward F. YOUNG b. 25 Nov 1836 Georgia, VT & marr. Katherine BLODEAU 20 Jul 1856 St Albans (St Marys). both buried North Troy, VT

(Duane C. Young, c/o Leo Fleury, Vt French Canadian Genealogical Soc.)

Query #135 BOSSE'

Seek birth of Georgiana H. BOSSE' b. c1880-81 VT/NH daug. of Joseph Peter BOSSE' Also seek connections to BOSSE' (aka Bussa; Busse; Bussey) of St Helena, QUE area. (Joanne Grant Breuning, 4049 W. Wathen, Fresno, CA 93722)

Query #136 BURLETT/BEROLET/BERTHOLET/ROE

Seek birth & parents of Louis BURLETT/BEROLET (BERTHOLET?) b. QUE c1800 & marr. 13 May 1827 Burlington, Vt. to Theresa ROE. Both are buried in Green Mtn Cemetery, Burlington as Louis Burlett d. Jan 9, 1867 & wife, Teresa d. Feb 21, 1875 ae 76.

(Debby Sublett, 2722 Maxey Ln, Louisville, KY 40245--1930)

Query #137 YANDO-RANDO (RIENDEAU)/LORETTE

Seek birth & parents of Felix-Phelix YANDO/RANDO b. 1 Jan 1842 QUE d. 12 Nov 1919 Wallingford, VT. Marr VT? To Mary LORETTE b. 1847 VT & d. 1921 VT. Some children incl. Phelix b. 1870, Selina 1869 & Frederick 1883.

(Shirley A. Rando, 625 Ellsworth St., Altamonte Springs, FL 32701-6803)

Query #138 TROVILLE-TOURVILLE/BORDO

Need birthplace of Joseph E. TROVILLE/TOURVILLE (Narcisse & Adeline-Celine Durand) poss. b. Grand Isle Cy, VT 1 Dec 1846. Marr. 15 Sep 1874 Plattsburg, NY (St Peters) to Julia BORDO.

(Barbara Seguin, 90 Eddy Rd., Mooers, NY 12958-3400)

Query #139 BLANCHARD/O'DOWD

Seek family info/anc. of Henry L/C BLANCHARD (Ambrose & Ella Morris) b. 27 Apr 1855 Vergennes, VT. He marr. Mary Alice O'DOWD c1872 where? Children incl. Owen; John Henry 1875-1955, Alexander L., Mame & Elizabeth. Henry's poss. brother to Alexander Ambrose BLANCHARD b. c1851 VT/QUE who marr. Mary Dugan c1872 res. Clinton Cy, NY 1880 & Vergennes, VT 1900. & d. 1931. (Judith P. Blanchard, 189 N.E. Royce Ave., Port St Lucie, FL 34983)

Query #140 GUYOT

Seek birth & parents of Peter/Pierre GUYOT/GUYO b. c1800-15 QUE? & marr. Josephine MOUSCHANG (b. c1800-15 Paris, FR?) Their sons, Solomon/Solistine b. 14 Oct 1835 Akron, OH & Peter b. 12 Apr 1837 Akron, OH. (Shirley Westwood, 1110 Brown St., Alameda, CA 94502-7936)

Query #141 GAINLEY/CLEMENT

Seek marr. & parents of Frank GAINLEY b. Can 1820-23 & marr. Praxide CLEMENT in VT/QUE. Subsequently lived & died in No. Adams, MA. (Merit Gainley, 12148 Jollyville Rd #1523, Austin, TX 78759)

(ANSWER: Leo A Fleury research of QUE MARR INDEX)

Francois Gagne' (Antoine & Angelique Coiteux) marr. Prexede Clement (Clement & Elizabeth Frambes) at St-Cesaire, QUE 1844 29/1. The Gagne' line was thus continued back from this point.

Query #142 ST AUBIN/RENAUD

Seek parents & marr. of Jean Baptiste ST AUBIN at QUE/NY to Esther RENAUD (ARNAULT). Son, Cyprien St. Aubin b. 31 Jul 1854 Champlain, NY. Marr. Rosalie Gibeau (Antoine & Rose Langevin) 19 Nov 1872 prob. Ellenburg or Champlain, NY. (Lillian Kearns, 794 D Washington, St., Haverhill, MA 01832)

Query #143 GILBERT (JALBERT)/MALAHOIT?

Seek marr. Of Antoine GILBERT (JALBERT) to Adeline MALAHOIT? abt 1855 poss. St Jean, Port Joly, QUE area.; Subsequently res. Derby, VT 1860. (Lee Gilbert, 32 Dewey Dr., Burlington, VT 05401)

Query #144 DELPHIA-DELPHY/MATHEWS

Seek parents Louis DELPHIA-DELPHY b. 25 Dec 1836-37 prob Can. d. ;7 Jan 1913 Bridport, Vt. Marr. Elizabeth MATHEWS (b. 18 Dec 1842 Potsdam, NY d. 15 May 1923, Bridport, Vt. Children incl. William H.; Louisa; Josephine; Charles E.; Gertrude & Elizabeth "Libbie" who marr. George H. MATOTT. (Melvin Mattice, 18 Holt St., Concord, NH 03301-2925)

Query #145 BRUNELLE/BOISVERT/PLANTE

Seek info on other children of Jean-Baptiste BRUNELLE (Louis & Francoise Rival dit Bellrose) who marr. Josephte BOISVERT 20 Oct 1828 Ste-Elisabeth, Joliette Cy, QUE. Have only one daug. so far, Caroline Brunelle, b. ____ QUE c1836. who marr. Francis Xavier PLANTE 1 May 1852 Coopersville, NY. Caroline d. VT 1909. (Leo Fleury, 164 Saratoga Ave., Burlington, VT 05401)

Query #146 DUMAS/CHARRON

Seek birthplace/dates of children of Jerome DUMAS & Marie Louise CHARRON. Their son (my gggf) Edouard (Jacques Edouard) b. c1827 St Athanase, QUE but need info on other ch. Jerome (III); Toussaint; Marie & Jean-Baptiste. The family reportedly came to VT c1845. (Leo Fleury, address above)

Query #147 BESSETTE/TETREAULT

Seek marr. of Hubert BESSETTE c1863 VT/QUE to Sophronie TETREAULT & birth/parent info on each. Their son, Moses Bessette b. abt 29 Mar 1868 prob. VT. Other ch. Salomee Bessette b. c1864 marr. 1884 Farnham, QUE & daug. Clara Bessette b. c1865 marr. 1905 Farnham, QUE (Bernie Nixon, PO Box 122, Hinsdale, NH 03451)

Query #148 TATRO/PLANTE

Seek marr. of Moses TATRO to Marie/Mary PLANTE abt 1838 QUE/VT. First two ch. b. QUE, Harriet c1839 & John c1841; others b. VT Joseph 1843; Thaddeus 1845 & Zoe 1848 prob. Milton, VT area. Is this Moses the same as Francis Moyse b. 10 May 1814 of Francis Tetreau & Victoire Dubuc of St Charles -sur-Richelieu, QUE?

(Harry Tatro, 118 Brantford Cr. NW, Calgary, Alberta, CAN T2L 1N8)

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

This is the first installment of answers to queries which were published in previous issues of "LINKS." We would appreciate copies of any replies to queries for the society archives, for the benefit of future researchers and subsequent publication in this journal. Your help in providing answers to these queries is greatly appreciated.

ANS #52 Persis Yates Boyesen answered this one in extensive detail since the **GIRARD/BLAIR** line is also her own. In summary, **John BLAIR (BLAISE)** marr. 23 Jul 1860 Highgate, VT to **Mary GIRARD** (her name appears on marr. rec. as **GERO**). daug. of **Joseph GIRARD & Priscille PEDNEAU**. Mary's birth c1840-43 not yet verified.

ANS #87 Florian Bernard of Quebec provided the lineages of **Francois SAVOIE** (b. Port Royal c1710 Francois & Marie Richard) & **Marguerite THIBODEAU** (b. 1718 Charles Thibodeau & Francoise Comeau) & their marr. abt 1736 at Chipoudy.

ANS #94 In conjunction with her original query on **VOSBURGH**, Diana Smith (18 Redfield Ave., Whitesboro, NY 13492) has sent our archives a printout of her work on the "Descendants of Ira Fosburgh." She continues to have an interest in exchanging info on **VOSBURGH/FOSBURGH** & variations in VT & QUE.

ANS #108 John Fisher researched this query in Winooski & VT Vital Records and was able to supply the birth, death, obit & marriage of **Fabian LaCroix** and some children including marr. of **Marcel LaCroix** to **Mary Albertine Simard**. Meanwhile, Debra Solarz Inman found the marriage intention of **Pierre LaCroix** to **Marie** in W. Boylston, MA. The mystery of Marie's actual surname remains since it appears differently in var. recs. as **Amiot/Amyot/Amelot/Lamothe**.

ANS #113 Gloria Pratt of N. Y. reported that the marr. of **Lucius/Lucas LAFARRAR** (David & Susan Cota) to **Julia NEPHEW/NEVEU** (Abram & Sarah Devarney) as 14 Nov 1884 Isle LaMotte, VT. and recorded in Swanton, VT. Jean Paul Moreau reports the marr. from the Swanton recs. As 17 Nov 1884 as **Lucius LaFarrar** (aka **Lucius Tiriace**) age 20 b. Swanton, son of David (Xavier) & Susan Cota (aka **Suzanne Cote**). Jean Paul compiled a lineage of **TIRIAC dit LAFOREST-LAFAR** from Veronique Gassette's previous work on this surname and other sources which is now on file in the VFCGS library.

ANS #125 Jean Paul Moreau found the marr. of **Pierre BEAUREGARD** (Claude & M. Catherine Bachand) (2d marr) 7 Aug 1838 LaPresentation, QUE to **Josephite HANDY** (Bernard & Angelique Racine) of St-Jude. Pierre marr 1st 17 Jan 1826 at LaPresentation to **M. Elizabeth COTE** (Pierre & Mad. Ouvrard).

PETITE HISTOIRE:

LITTLE DOODLE

He was ten years old. From puppyhood he had been the companion of a little girl, also age ten, my mother Eva Cartier. His whole life had been on a stony farm in a small village, St-Alphonse de Granby, in Canada, with Eva and her four younger brothers.

On a day in the fall of 1881 the family emigrated. The trip began by wagon from the farm to the railroad station in a distant town. It must have been a full wagon, with driver, mother, five children, little black Doodle and the luggage. The father, who had gone ahead some time earlier, awaited them in Burlington, Vermont.

Then came the panic of transferring to the train. Only after they had settled in and the train had started was it discovered that Doodle was not on the train. That was it. Nothing more was ever heard of Doodle. There was speculation that he did not make it through the revolving doors at the railroad station. He cannot be called an immigrant but his memory surely came across the lines to be mourned for many years.

My sympathy should have been for the little girl who came to a strange country and to city life without her beloved Doodle. I did appreciate that, even though I was very young when my mother told me the story. But I could not accept the fact that nobody did anything to find Doodle. I blamed my grandmother and grandfather. My mother indignantly explained that her mother was alone to see to luggage, fares and five children, ages 3 to 10. There was no telephone and no time or money available for searching for a lost dog.

But I pictured the panic and terror of that little old dog as his family left him alone in a strange town. Did he chase the train until he dropped? Did he find his way back to the farm and starve? Did the station master look after him while he mourned himself to death? I never forgot Doodle. His is the minor tragedy of an immigrant family's arrival in Vermont.

Véronique Gassette 4/25/99

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name:			Maiden Name:		
Spouse's Name:					
Address:				Tel. No.	
City:	State:	Zip:	E-Mail:		
Applicant's Birth Date & Place:					
Father:			Mother:		
Father of Spouse:			Mother of Spouse:		
Date & Place of Applicant's Marriage:					
Date & Place of Parents' Marriage:					
Date & Place of Spouse's Parent's Marriage:					
Type of Membership: (US Funds)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular \$20.00 annually (Single)			<input type="checkbox"/> Additional member same household \$5.00		
<input type="checkbox"/> Institution \$30.00 annually			List name(s) of above:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime \$300.00					
<input type="checkbox"/> Donation...\$					
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you do not want your name given to other groups					

New Members

Listed below are members that have joined since our last issue of *LINKS* with e-mail addresses if given on the application form.

#	Name Web Address	#	Name Web Address
223	Webster, Cecile	238	Faulkner, Janice J. samjan@coopresoueces.net
224	Parshall, Laurie legparshall@hotmail.com	239	Beaupre, Stephen
225	Valyou, Jr, LeRoy N. abacus-colonel@prodigy.net	240	Preston, Laura HJBPAB691@aol.com
226	Waldbauer, Ruth Y. grammy@olg.com	241	Bandy, Patricia Ann HJBPAB691@aol.com
227	Free Library, St. Albans stalbans@dol.stat.vt.us	242	McDonald, Elizabeth Jane jag4847@yahoo.com
228	Myers, Carl cmyers@ibm.net	243	Lavigne M
229	Lavato, Patricia M.	244	Lamothe, Diane rodeelam@together.net
230	Noble, Alberta P. noble@modesto.com	245S	Ducharme, Brien A.
231	Miner, Carol A. cminer5735@aol.com	245	Ducharme, Jeanne jeanne@plainfield.bypass.com
232	Solarz Inman, Debra reinman@snet.net	246	Sublett, Deborah Burlett Burlett@sublett.win.net
233	LaRochelle, Robert P. LAROC@epix.net	247	Ashline, Raymond ashcom3@compuserve.com
234	Guyette, Randy rscamper@aol.com	248	Johnson, Francelia fran.johnson@snet.net
235	Levi, Sara C. mlevi@borg.com	249	Teague, Robert L.
236	Zinaman, Yvette yzcornel@frontiernet.net	250	Kellaheer, Audrey D. akellaheer@aol.com
237	Godin, LeeAnne D. leegodin@aol.com	251	Kearns, Lillian A. lkearns596@aol.com
237S	Godin, Allen R.		

NECROLOGY

We are sorry to report the passing of the following members:

1S Frances Ellen (Collins) Landry, wife of the society's first president, Paul Landry, after a long fight with the complications of diabetes.

159 Robert L. Rioux

The Board of Directors and members send our sincere sympathy to their families.

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