

LINKS

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Journal of the
*Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical
Society*

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

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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 Noon to 4 PM (Sept. to May). Occasionally Saturday meetings are not possible due to commitments of the St. John's Club. Out of state 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

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

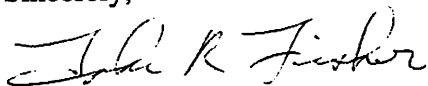
As I near the end of my second and last term as president, I am reflecting on how our society has grown during this time, and what we have accomplished in so many areas. I have enjoyed working with the fine group of Directors and Committee Members who have given so much time and effort to make the society what it is today, and I would like to thank them all for their support. One very enjoyable aspect of being the president is that I have traveled to many Genealogical and Historical societies in our area of New England and Quebec and have had the opportunity to meet and learn more about their presidents, officers and members. They have always been friendly and supportive to our society and myself. Our elections were held at the Fall Conference on October 16th and I look forward to working with our new President, Janet Eno, as well as the Officers and Directors. The Nomination Committee, lead by Carol Mongeon, worked hard on both, understanding our bylaws, and assembling a slate of excellent people to run as Officers and Directors etc. I thank them all for their diligent efforts.

I have always enjoyed assisting our members in their research in our library, and I will surely continue this in the future. Sometimes I think that I get more out of it than they do, and its always interesting to learn of the Trails and Paths they have taken in their research. I am often amazed what even a novice genealogist has put together on their own without knowing of our French Canadian societies and their many, many resources. One of our latest purchases for our library is a set of microfiche of the Burlington City Directories from 1865 to 1901. This makes it easy for our membership to trace where their families lived and worked in Burlington and sometimes Winooski and Essex Jct. I still remember all the time I spent doing this at the Fletcher Library in Burlington many years ago when we had easy access to all the directories. Today, you can only check out one book at a time and consequently it takes much more time, so our microfiche will simplify your search. You can also use this information to find your relatives in our new 1900 Census CD-ROMs of Burlington, Vermont. Of course you can use the New England 1900 Census Index CD-ROM to point right to the Vermont Census CD-ROMs for each County. The Index is not 100% complete but it's a good starting point. The 1900 Census is very useful because, besides every person's birth Month and Day, Age, State or Country, it also gives you the immigration year, and number of years in the US and much more. We now have computers and genealogical programs that our members can try out, and even enter their own database information and take it with them on a diskette. CD-ROM's and the Internet are changing genealogy at a fast pace. I don't miss poring through rolls of microfilm at all, and I enjoy the capability of copying info to a quality printer on a computer, and being able to "Cut and Paste" census and other info into an editor.

I hope that you all enjoy this issue of "LINKS" and I thank Michael Sevigny for being our Editor and for the excellent job he has done on our Journal.

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 dit LaSaline)
President

FROM THE EDITOR

Another Fall and too many projects to do. I don't know about you but I seem to be stretched thin helping distant and close cousins find connections, rechecking my research, and writing/editing *LINKS*. This doesn't even count the time building furniture, fixing sinks and taking my daughter to visit prospective colleges. How many of us say "Ah, that's a winter project" only to find we have created too many, and winter is too short. Well short or not *LINKS* needs your articles, long or short to keep this publication fresh and well rounded. I am happy to

report that we have some first time contributors as well as our regulars this time and hope you are pleased with the results.

You may have noticed that LINKS has been mailed to you using our non-profit imprint. This allows us to save a considerable amount in postage which will be used to buy more research material. Many thanks are due to Lee Gilbert who did the leg work to make this happen.

Michael N. Levinger

Letters to the Editor

WHERE DID THE CAJUNS COME FROM???

We have received an interesting letter from William E. Aubuchon, Jr. who asks why there is no mention in Dr. Don Landry's article, "Ships of the Expulsion" (LINKS Vol. 3, No. 2) of the Acadians that were deported to Louisiana in 1755.

The answer requires three parts to hopefully get it right. The first is that Don's article is primarily related to his direct ancestor, Firmin Landry, who was among the 181 Acadians deported to Oxford, Maryland. Firmin did leave Maryland much later, sometime prior to 1769, and settled in the Attakapas area of Louisiana in 1769-1770. Due to the time lag he and his family are in the numbers that were recorded as sent to Maryland. The second is that there was no reference to direct transport to Louisiana in Don's work which has been extracted from many manuscripts of the time. There is, however, a reference to 300 Acadians dispersed to Louisiana in *A Land of Discord Always* by Charles D. Mahaffie, Jr. in the following table that he extracted from an *Historical Atlas of Canada*. Note that the reference is "dispersed" so it is unclear how, or when, they got there.

Massachusetts	1,050
Connecticut	650
New York	250
Maryland	810
Pennsylvania	400

South Carolina	300
Georgia	200
Nova Scotia	1,250
Saint John Valley	100
Louisiana	300
Britain	850
France	3,500
Quebec	2,000
Isle St. Jean	300
Chaleur Bay	700
Total	12,660

The third reason is that most of the Cajuns of Louisiana arrived there by circuitous means. After the Peace of Paris ended the seven years war in 1763 a few Acadians made their way home, but many more traveled from the colonies and their refuges in the Caribbean to Louisiana. Even though it had been ceded to Spain as a condition of the peace it was still a French speaking and Catholic area with land available for the Acadians. Another large group of Acadians took a very long time to get to Louisiana. The following is taken from Mahaffie's book referenced above, pp 259-260:

"Louisiana's Cajuns also trace their ancestry to the Acadians whose exile took them to Europe. Indeed, it was those Acadians whose migrations were the longest of all. The group shipped out of Virginia in 1756 spent seven years in Britain. Then, when peace came, the government of France arranged their repatriation to what was naively thought to be the home they pined for, France itself, where they were to join the others Lawrence had

expelled during the war and make up a sturdy new peasantry. It did not work out that way. Acadians would be no one's peasants. True to their natures, they would not do what they were told. After a century and a half, they were their own people, and they would not meld into the docile masses. French society was not ready for people so far from the norm—people who were indifferent to authority, who ignored taxes, who refused to fight wars. It was as though the Acadians had dropped from another planet. In 1785, after twenty-two years of frustration, the ministers of King Louis XVI gave up and let them go off to Louisiana . . . King Charles III of Spain paid their way. His new province needed people, even if they were, to be sure, very difficult people."

We thus see that very few of the Cajuns appear to have arrived directly in the 1755-1756 timeframe. Hopefully this will answer the question.

MÉZOU - MÉZAN

Véronique Gassette has received a communication from Suzanne Lagrandeur Clayton concerning the article on the Grasset origins in France that was described in **LINKS** Vol 3, #1, Fall 1998, page 8, Suzanne has stated her opinion that the word **MÉZOU** should be **MÉZAN**, both because there is a place of that name in Provence, France, and because she so reads it in a copy of the handwritten original document. This word applies to the Dousouline name, not to Grasset.

PETITE HISTOIRE TO CONTINUE?

Véronique Gassette has contributed another "Petite Histoire" to us. She says she is running low on ideas so we need our other readers to contribute their stories to keep this department going. We need your stories about your relatives and their memorable moments to share with our readers.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The following is a 12 month financial report for the Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society. This report is for the twelve months ending 9/30/99.

Members are welcome to review a more detailed report during any library night.

INCOME:	
Membership/Dues	\$4,288.00
LINKS	\$288.00
Library/copies/misc. sold	\$608.48
Research	\$31.00
Conference/fees	\$430.00
Society/Special fund/ VT reels/St. Thomas Rep./Other	\$1,527.37
TOTAL INCOME	\$7,172.85
EXPENSES:	
Membership supplies	\$42.49
LINKS Postage/printing	\$1,455.01
Library/copier/supplies/ repertoires/other	\$2,649.16
Conference/postage/ speakers/other	\$288.51
Society/ postage/supplies/ P.O. Box/ads/fire insurance/St/ Thom. repertoire/other	\$2,333.33
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$6,758.50
INCOME -EXPENSES	\$414.35

BOARD MEETINGS

We welcome any and all members to attend our monthly Board of Directors meetings which are held on the second Wednesday of each month from 7:00 PM to about 9:00 PM. Come and share ideas you may have on how the society can improve in what we do.

FAMILY LINEAGE

GRASSET DIT LAGRANDEUR - PART THREE, THE LINEAGE I Joseph Grasset Dit Lagrandeur married Françoise Boisselle

by Véronique Gassette #H

In this installment Véronique begins a listing of the many descendants of Joseph, the Pioneer, and his wife Françoise Boisselle. The previous two segments (LINKS Vol. 3 Nos. 1 and 2) introduced us to the Grasset dit Lagrandeur family origins in France and the pioneer's settlement in New France.

Preamble: As we go into the information on Joseph's five sons and one daughter it is puzzling that they all seem to have gone their separate ways. Hopefully someone from each lineage will be curious enough to get the answers by delving into marriage contracts, land records, census records, wills, contracts and other sources. Perhaps the paternal properties could no longer be subdivided into properties large enough to afford a living to large families. Although Joseph the pioneer owned property in Verchères at one time, none of his sons settled there after marriage. Why did Joseph, the eldest son, choose to settle in Sorel? The next one, André, stayed in Canada and left the most descendants and when these left Canada they settled in Vermont near the Canadian border. Marie married in Canada and her line has not been followed here. François presumably is the one who came to northeast Vermont, Louis to Vermont briefly and on to northeastern New York. Nicolas died in Canada and his son settled in Vergennes, Vermont. Obviously the families could not keep in close touch, but at the marriage of Louis II.6, in St. Hyacinthe in 1801, his father and three brothers were present.

Such a marriage record is one to delight the heart of a researcher. Only the early priests gave such details, not only naming the witnesses but also their relationship to the groom and bride. These details are helpful to a researcher tracing backward to the pioneer but they were gold to this searcher who, in desperation, was forced to begin with any early Grasset and work downward.

It is interesting to reflect on the reverence with which the French-Canadians regarded their pioneer ancestors who became the ultimate goal in genealogy. These were the men who were first of the name to arrive in Canada, from France or elsewhere. Our U.S. pioneers, who came here to find a better life for their families, years later appeared as defectors in Canada.

There is no attempt in the following lineages to include all the Grasset dit Lagrandeur families, but only my own research. It is offered in the hope that it will be helpful to those who have not had the opportunity of reading the original church registers as deposited in the public archives of Canada. These are now available only on microfilm.

THE LINEAGE

I.1 Joseph Grasset dit Lagrandeur & Françoise Boisselle m. St F X de Verchères 3 Nov 1761

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF GENERATION II

II.2 Joseph m. 1789
St Pierre de Sorel

II.3 André m. 1796
St Marc, Verchères

II.4 Marie m. 1797
Notre Dame du Rosaire, St. Hy.

II.5 François m 1799
N D du Rosaire

II.6 Louis m 1801
N D du Rosaire

II.7 Nicolas m 1810
La Présentation, St. Hy.

LINEAGE OF Joseph II.2 (1765-1834)

II.2 Joseph Grasset de St Charles(Joseph & Françoise Boisselle)

(M1) m. 9 nov 1789, St Pierre de Sorel

Marie Chauvin (François & Marie Caré)

Present: Joseph Grasset, Louis Poulin, François Chauvin, Charles Miet

II.2 Joseph Grasset dit Lagrandeau, veuf de Marie Chauvin, de St Pierre de Sorel

(M2) m. 16 Oct, 1827 St Jude

Emilie Beaudreau dit Graveline, min. (Antoine Beaudreau dit Graveline & Marie Esther Moris dit Lafantasie)

Note: The groom had only a friend as witness, the bride had six family members.

Joseph died 29 April 1834, age 70, husband of Emilie Graveline, and was buried 1 May at St Pierre de Sorel.

Children of Joseph II.2 & Marie Chauvin:

III.11 Joseph/Paul baptized as Joseph 27 June 1790 at Sorel with Marianne Caré as godmother. First child to marry, 1818.

Named Paul at marriage.

III.12 François bap. 20 Feb. 1795, Sorel

III.13 Jean Baptiste bap. 25 Feb. 1798, Sorel

III.14 André bap. 25 Oct. 1803, Sorel

III.15 Victoire bap. 4 April, 1807, Sorel, died 1810.

III.16 Heleanor born c 1811, died 1813, Sorel.

III.17 Louise baptized and died 1816

Children of Joseph II.2 and Emilie Graveline:

III.18 Marie Lagrandeur bap. 6 Oct. 1828. (Father recorded as Joseph Lagrandeur)

III.19 Antoine bap. 8 Sept 1830

III.11 Paul Grasset dit Lagrandeur, of age, carpenter of this parish (Joseph & Marie Chauvin) of Sorel

M1 m. 16 nov 1818 Notre Dame de Montréal

Geneviève Dabat, authorized by Louis Provandier, her uncle and guardian, minor daughter of deceased Jean Baptiste Dabat, day worker, and of Marie Anne Ferriol

Present: André Lambert, Louis Provandier, Pierre Provost

The persons who signed this record were: Louis Provandié, Ignace Plamondon, Joseph D Provandié, François Juneau/Pruneau?, Samuel Walker, Julie Provandié. Their ability to sign suggests a degree of education and prestige of the Dabat family.

III.11 Paul Grasset: Legrandeur, widower of Geneviève Labatt

M2 m. St Pierre de Sorel, 2 May 1836

Clotilde Duteau: Grandpré (deceased Louis Duteau: Grandpré and Marie Louise Cadet)

Note: The name variation to Labatte and other spellings in the above marriage are not type errors. This marriage record was copied from the repertoire produced by La Fabrique of that parish. It is copied "as is" to show the variations one must expect in French-Canadian records.

Children of Paul III.11 and Genevieve Dabat:

- IV.20** Gresset, Paul, né hier, bap. 4 oct 1822 St Pierre de Sorel
died, age 3 months, 12 nov 1825, (most likely age is in error)
- IV.21** Gresset, François, bap. 28 sept 1824
Note: Suzanne Lagrandeur Clayton says this man is thought to have moved west. Signed his name La Grandeur at St. Ann's, Somerset, Wisconsin in 1881.
- IV.22** Edouard Gresset, born yesterday, bap. 11 nov 1826 St P., Sorel
- IV.23** Cyrille Lagrandeur, bap. St Pierre de Sorel, 17 Sept. 1828
- IV.24** Paul Grasset dit Lagrandeur, age 21 months, born c. 1830, buried Sorel 3 Aug 1832
- IV.25** Marie Léonard Grasset dit Lagrandeur, born Nov. 11, 1832 in Montréal, bap. nov 19, 1832 St Pierre de Sorel,
- IV.26** Ubalde Grysette, born & bap. 4 oct 1834 St Pierre de Sorel. died the 18 buried the 20 Jan, 1838 Sorel.

Children of Paul Grasset dit Lagrandeur & Clothilde Grandpré

- IV.27** Philomène Grasset dite Lagrandeur, born Feb 27, bap the 28 1837 with Julie Grasset dit Lagrandeur as godmother, married as a minor Aug 18, 1857 at Notre Dame de Montréal to Michel Filion.
- IV.28** Paul/Clovis born and bap. 22 nov 1838, St Pierre de Sorel.
Died 19, buried 21, 1841. Mother recorded as Adelaide Grandpré
- IV.29** Joseph, born and bap 2 oct 1840. (from La Fabrique) Sorel,
- IV.30** Marie Adelaide Grasset, bap 30 Sept. 1845 St Pierre de Sorel. (mother recorded as Adelaide Duteau). Evidently same person who married 8 Jan. 1862 at St Aimé, mother Adelaide Duteau Grandpré, to Magloire Blanchette (Eusèbe & Félicité Roberge)
- IV.31** Paul Clovis, bap 8 Aug 1846, St Pierre de Sorel - mother recorded as Clothilde Grandpré.

-
- III.14** André Graçet, charpentier, de cette paroisse, fils majeur de Joseph Graçet et feu Marie Chauvin de la paroisse de Sorel.
m 9 jan 1826 Notre Dame de Montréal
Marie Sophie Poupart dite ¹ Lafleur, fille mineure de feu Nicolas Poupart dit Lafleur, scieur de long, et de Marie Magdelaine Berthiaume, consentante en qualité de Mere et de tutrice, de cette paroisse.

Present: Charles Poupart dit Lafleur, frère de l'épouse, Nicolas
Poupart dit Lafleur, aussi son frère, Henri Matha, Louis Ganse?

- IV.32:** Sophie Grasset, born c. Feb 1827, died March 2, aged 26 days, buried 6 March, daughter of André Grasset, day laborer, and of Sophie Poupart dite Lafleur, of this parish, Notre Dame de Montréal.

André proved to be a pioneer (like Joseph I.1) since he left Canada to settle in the US and raise his family in Whitehall, NY. His marriage in Montréal is included above to show the richness of detail in the French-Canadian church registers (helpful to researchers) and to show the variations in name spellings, the importance of occupations, and the casualness with which families used either the family name or the "surnom." In Whitehall, NY, we find this family as Grasset or Lagrandeur in church records and as Grant in census records. André, a carpenter, must have been drawn to Whitehall (known as the birthplace of the US Navy) by the job opportunities in the shipyards there.

The above is the last information I have from Canadian records and the following records are pieced together from various sources. There is good evidence that this is the family that appeared in the 1840 New York census for Whitehall, NY, where only numbers are given and this "head of household" is

Andrew Grant. By 1850 the New York census gives names and ages, occupation and place of birth. This last item was sometimes influenced by a father's desire to have his children considered to be US born. The 1860 census appears to be more factual in that regard. The names will be listed and numbered as children of **André Grasset III.14** and **Sophie Poupart**. The Catholic church records were obtained from a typed list by Kay Labier, secretary of Notre Dame des Victoires, Whitehall, who said the church registers were not open to researchers.

6 Aug. 1850 census, Whitehall, NY Dwelling 598, Family 628:

III.14	Grant, Andrew	-	46	- Ship's carpenter - born Canada
	"	Sophia	-	41 - born Canada
IV.33		Marcellus	-	19 - ship's carpenter - born VT
IV.34		Mary	-	17 - born VT
IV.35		Andrew	-	16 - born NY
IV.36		Jane ?	-	12 - born NY
IV.37		Alice	-	9 - born NY
IV.38		Francis	-	7 - born NY

1860 census Whitehall, dwelling 1062, - Family 1075:

III.14	Andrew Grant , age	65,-	ship carpenter
	Real Estate \$700 - Personal \$100	-	born Canada
	Sophie , wife, -	50	- born Canada
IV.35	Andrew	-	24 - born Canada
IV.38	Francis	-	16 - born Canada

1900 Census NY- Soundex:

IV.35	Andrew Grant ,	62,	- born NY July 1837
	Nancy , wife,	61,-	born NY Aug. 1838
	Sophia , mother,	95	- born NY April 1805

From the registers of Notre Dame des Victoires, as read by K. Labier:

IV.34	Marie La Grandeur (Grant) (parents not recorded) married 1851 N.D. des Victoires, Whitehall, NY Lucien Desautels (Doty) Jr. (Lucien & Marie Salomee Munié dit Jolicoeur)
IV.38	François de Sales Grasset (Andre & Sophia Poupent) born 29 July 1843, bap. 1 Oct 1843 N.D. des Victoires
IV.39	Gracet, Eleanor Louisa , 9 months, bap. Feb 14, 1847 (Andre & Sophia) N.D. des Victoires
IV.40	Julie Grasset , 10 weeks, bap. 2 July, 1850 N.D. des Victoires (André & Sophie Poupent)

This concludes the line of **Joseph Grasset II.2** as far as I have carried it. Doubtless more information is available. Mrs. Jack Clayton (Suzanne Lagrandeur of 28 Callingham Road, Pittsford, NY 14534) is of Joseph's line and has researched it. She has more information on Grasset and on Ferriol & Dabat and will be glad to share.

Caution has been necessary in the northern NY records because some descendants of **Louis II.6** are also in the area, and since we are now in the US we often find marriage records where parents are not named.

The next article will attempt **André Grasset II.3** who married **Isabelle Constantino** and now has many descendants in the US.

¹ Some priests erroneously tried to make dit into dite to agree grammatically when it referred to a female, thus this is not a typo.

FAMILY HERITAGE

AN ACADIAN FAMILY

by Maurice Beliveau # 51

I will start with the history of my Acadian ancestors of which I was not aware until July, 1984, the date of the Beliveau Reunion in Three Rivers, Quebec. Then I will go into the family history I have always known. Neither my father, my grandfather nor their wives knew about their Acadian ancestry.

In late 1755 my ancestors in Acadia (Nova Scotia) who had been living there over one hundred years were rounded up and put on ships to be scattered along the east coast of America from Massachusetts to the Carolinas. (See pp. 10 - 17 of *LINKS* Issue No. 6). The houses, barns and crops were burned so no one could return for the winter, especially those who escaped. Many books have been written about this, so I will not elaborate. It is quite certain that many Beliveau family members were on a ship which was blown into Boston Harbor by a bad storm. The port authorities inspected the ship and found the drinking water foul and the provisions only half of what was required for the trip farther south. The captives were ordered to debark. It was then October or November of 1755. My ancestors were "fanned out" to families in need of domestic and farm help in the small villages around Boston. A small stipend was paid, as well as room and board. After many petitions to the state and Boston authorities, and eleven years of waiting, my ancestors were finally allowed to leave. They made their way north, walking and canoeing down Lake Champlain.¹ The few who had saved a little money could go by ship. They settled south of the St. Lawrence River and north of Vermont.² My father (Élie Béliveau), his father and my great grandfather lived on farms in this area. My grandfather's farm was well known to me as we lived there for several months in 1928 on our way to Vermont. I might still be there if my father had accepted the farm, which was offered to him.

After my father and mother married in 1911, my father worked as a laborer in various mills in and north of Three Rivers, but when the Québec government opened up land for settlement hundreds of miles north and near the Ontario border, my parents agreed to live there on one hundred acres on both sides of the new railroad. The village was named Macamic, from the Indian words for "wounded beaver." It is about 150 miles from James Bay. The virgin forest consisted of spruce trees. After clearing an area my father built a log cabin (1916) for the family of four. I was born there (1919) and remember that cabin well. The floor was made of split logs and my rocking chair jumped at every joint. Four years later we moved to a new and larger house, which my father also built.

The forest was pushed back as trees were cut for pulp and shipped out by the freight cars. Grain was sown around the stumps and harvested by scythes. Later on my father blew up the stumps with dynamite. Boxes of dynamite were kept in the kitchen because it needed to be kept dry. I remember sitting near those wooden boxes. The caps and fuses were hidden somewhere else, so there was no danger of an explosion.

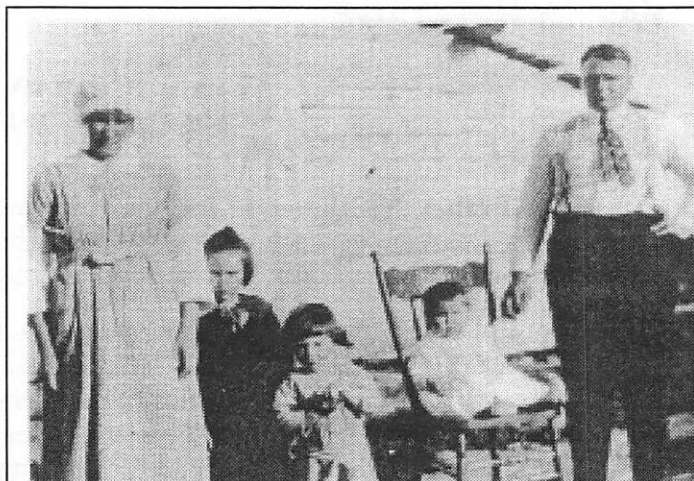
The climate in this area is too severe for most crops except cereal grains, root vegetables, and tubers. Any July night might bring frost. We never saw sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, pumpkin, etc. before we came to Vermont.



1916 Macomic (or Makamik)

In the early twenties pulpwood and wood for lumber were selling so well that my father hired several wood cutters to help, but in 1927 a depression came and we could not sell the cords and cords of pulpwood piled in the yard. Most of the neighbors decided to stay and depend on subsistence farming for a living: a couple of cows, some laying hens, pigs, potatoes and carrots in the cellar.

By that time my parents had built a four-bedroom house for the family of six children. We also had an automobile, a 1926 Chevrolet touring car which came by freight (\$600). My father did not know anything about cars, but he finally got it running and in gear. But it was the reverse gear, so he drove home (1/4 mile) in reverse. Because of the climate, and no antifreeze, it was put on blocks in September and taken out in June when the clay road was sufficiently dry. Later we sold the car to my uncle but he didn't keep it because he could not slow it down by pulling back hard on the steering wheel!



Laurette Roland
Angelina Maurice Élie Béliveau
Leclerc Béliveau

It was now late summer in 1928 and we were on our way to Vermont. We lived with my mother's brother and his family, near Vergennes, until my father bought a farm in Waltham, just south of Vergennes. Every neighbor was in dairy farming so we did the same. It involved the whole family as we children grew large enough to do the work. But the variety of food we could grow was amazing to us!

Imagine going to an English-only school and speaking only French. At first we did a lot of arithmetic but after one year we could easily converse in English. The schoolmates and the teacher were so pleasant that we enjoyed school.

¹ P. 168, *History of the Acadians*, Bona Arsenault

² Pp. 82 and 161, *Les Acadiens du Québec*, Pierre Maurice Hébert

Below: A part of the village of Makamik in 1917



ANCESTRAL LINES

Béliveau Ancestral Line *Maurice Béliveau # 51*

I.	Antoine Belliveau ¹	Andrée Guyon	About. 1645 Port Royal, Acadia
II.	Jean Belliveau (Antoine/Andrée Guyon)	Jeanne Bourg (Antoine/Antoinette Landry)	About 1672 Port Royal, Acadia
III.	Antoine Belliveau dit Blondin (Jean/Jeanne Bourg)	Marie Terriot (Claude/Marie Gauterot)	About 1702 Port Royal, Acadia
IV.	Joseph Belliveau ² (Antoine/Marie Terriot)	Marie Gaudet (Antoine/Marie Bourg)	12 OCT 1733 Beaubassin, Acadia
V.	Joseph Béliveau (Joseph/Marie Gaudet)	Marguerite Bibeau (Antoine/Marguerite Ritchotte)	11 JAN 1773 St-François-du-Lac, Nicolet Cty., Québec
VI.	François Béliveau (Joseph/Marguerite Bibeau)	Marguerite Poirier (Joseph/Louise Morin)	19 JAN 1818 St. Grégoire, Nicolet Cty., Québec
VII.	François-Olivier Béliveau (François/Marguerite Poirier)	Flore St. Laurent Noël/Geneviève Boudreau)	25 OCT 1847 St. Norbert, Arthabaska Cty., Québec
VIII.	Leopold Béliveau (François-Olivier/Flore St. Laurent)	Georgianna Hébert (Moïse/Mary Proulx)	12 JUN 1888 St. Valère, Arthabaska Cty., Québec
IX.	Élie Béliveau (Leopold/Georgianna Hébert)	Angéline Leclerc (Philippe/Victoria Tourigny)	4 SEP 1911 St. Samuel, Nicolet Cty., Québec
X.	Maurice Béliveau (Élie/Angéline Leclerc)	Evelyn Vinton (Brainerd/Catherine French)	1953 North Conway, New Hampshire

¹ From La Chaussée (dept. de la Vienne), France, arrived in Acadia about 1644.

² The children of Joseph and Marie Gaudet were probably victims of the expulsion. In June 1776 Joseph signed a request to return to Canada from Boston. (Genealogical Dictionary of Béliveau by Frère J. Hervé Béliveau, S. C., p. 831.)

Publications for Sale

The *Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society* has the following publications for sale:

- The Marriages of St. Thomas of Underhill, VT 1869 to 1991 \$30. plus \$5. Shipping & Handling
- Holy Family Marriage Repertoire, Essex Junction, Vermont 1893-1998 \$35. plus \$5. S&H
- Map "1609 - 1759 NEW FRANCE IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY" - Size = 22 by 34 inches.
\$16.00 each plus \$3.50 S&H
- LINKS \$ 5. each plus \$1. S&H - Numbers 1 to 6 are available

Send requests with a check, in US \$, to our PO Box listed in the front of LINKS.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Brouillet-Bernard Ancestral Line

submitted by Leo Fleury #8 on behalf of C. J. Fleury #179

France	Jacques Brouillé	Renée Valziere	of Gouex, Poitou, France
I.	Michel Brouillet dit Laviolette (1645-1712) (Jacques/Renée Valziere)	Marie Dubois (Guillaume/Isabelle LaSoeur or Casseur)	3 NOV 1670 Ft. St. Louis, Chambly Québec
II.	Bernard Brouillet (1671-1712) (Michel/Marie Dubois)	Marie Chartier dit Robert (Guillaume/Marie Faucon)	* JUN 1697 Pointe-aux-Trembles, Québec
III.	Jean Brouillet dit Bernard (1700-1772) (Bernard/Marie Chartier)	Marie-Thérèse Lorion dit LeFort (Jean Lorion/Marie-Anne Tellier)	11 MAY 1731 Pointe-aux-Trembles, Québec
IV.	Jean-Baptiste Brouillet dit Bernard (1738-1790) (Jean/Marie-Thérèse Lorion)	Marie Victoire Millet (Jean/Marie-Barbe Janot)	31 JAN 1763 Pointe-aux-Trembles, Québec
V.	Raphael P. Brouillet dit Bernard (1771-1886) (Jean-Baptiste/Marie-Victoire Millet)	Marie-Josette Vaudry (Nicolas/Jos. Belique)	14 FEB 1792 Chambly, Québec
VI.	Alexis Brouillet dit Bernard (1799-1886) (Raphael/Marie-Joseph Vaudry)	Sophie Choiniere dit Sabourin (Jean-Baptiste/Marguerite Remi)	25 NOV 1823 Beloeil, Québec
VII.	Joseph Alfred Bernard (1841- 1918) (Alexis/Sophie Choiniere)	Martha Gratton	14 JUL 1866 Chicago, Illinois
VIII.	James Napoleon Bernard (1881-1960) (Joseph Alfred/Martha Gratton)	Josephine A. Umhoefer (Joseph/Mary Ann Liffing)	14 FEB 1912 Anthon, Iowa
IX.	Mildred Martha Bernard (James Napoleon/Josephine Umhoefer)	David William Macken (James Joseph/Mary Lillian Griffin)	1 OCT 1949 Anthon, Iowa
X.	Michelle Marie Macken (David William/Mildred Martha Bernard)	Christopher John Fleury (Leo A. Jr./Vera A. Thomas)	6 AUG 1994 Rochester, Minnesota

* Exact date varies depending on reference: Loiselle and Tanguay 24 JUN; Jetté, and "les Brouillet-Bernard" 29 JUN.

RESEARCH REQUESTS

We are pleased to announce the formation of a volunteer research committee, and that they 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 the 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 Society's address in the front of *LINKS*. 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

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

FIVE GENERATION GENEALOGICAL CHART

Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Death	Place of Death
1.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
2.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
3.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
4.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
5.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
6.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
7.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
8.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
9.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
10.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
11.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
12.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
13.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
14.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
15.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
16.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
17.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
18.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
19.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
20.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
21.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
22.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
23.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
24.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
25.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
26.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
27.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
28.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
29.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
30.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.
31.	b.	p.b.	m.	p.m.

ACADIAN HERITAGE

Ships of the Expulsion

Dr. Don Landry

6512 Schouest Street

Metairie, Louisiana 70003

We continue our series in which we will publish excerpts from a monograph that Dr. Don Landry has compiled on the "ships" of the Acadian expulsion. In this section we will continue with the chronicle of the expulsion and begin to describe in detail the various types of ships used. Also see the letters section of this edition of LINKS for information on where the Acadians were dispersed to.

1756

Firmin Landry and his family were among the 181 Acadians that had been "unceremoniously" dumped on the wharf at Oxford Maryland on Monday December 8, 1755. Firmin and his family stay in Maryland, where his first wife Françoise, dit Elizabeth, the mother of Joseph Landry, dies sometime after the July 7, 1763 census of Oxford, Maryland. Firmin leaves Maryland sometime prior to 1769 when he emigrates, with his family, to Louisiana. Firmin Landry was the first Landry to settle in the Attakapas region 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).

In Baltimore, some exiles lived in an abandoned 2 story house, able bodied men hired out as fishermen and longshoreman or other day-laborers, while the old and disabled lived on charity.

Monday February 2, 1756 - Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania wrote to Sharpe and discussed the granting of leaves for Acadians that had been separated from their families to go and search for them in the other colonies.¹

Monday March 16, 1756 and again on Sunday April 19, 1756 - The Governor of Maryland refers to the condition of the Acadians and requests by Callister and others for reimbursement for the expenses they incurred taking care of them. He sends a copy of an Act of the Pennsylvania Assembly which regulates the conduct, movement and activities of the Acadians and suggests that they be made to support themselves by their own labors.²

Thursday April 23, 1756 - In Pennsylvania, the Assembly passed an act on Thursday April 23, 1756 "An Act to empower the Justices of the several County Courts to make provisions for the late inhabitants of Nova Scotia, and for regulating their conduct." The Acadians had regarded themselves as prisoners of war and entitled to be supported as such, but the authorities would not accept this because it would be their responsibility to care for them. With this Act the Acadians were required to labor for their own support, or be compelled to do so, except for those unable to because of infirmity. The children of those unable to support them were bonded out to those who could or would do so. Likewise, the orphans were also bonded out. The Acadians were also ordered to render an exact list of their men, boys and girls and were not allowed to wander more than ten miles from their abode, or out of the county where they resided without a pass from the Provincial or County Magistrate describing the person, residence and time and place of destination.

Thursday May 14, 1756 - In Acadia, Lawrence set up a bounty of 30 pounds sterling for each male scalp over 16, and 25 for younger males or women and children. Although this was ostensibly limited to Indians, in practice, the English paid the bounties without inquiring into the race of the original owners of the scalps.

Wednesday May 27, 1756 - The Acadians were quartered virtually as prisoners, not to leave town without a written permit of the selectmen under penalty of five days in prison or ten lashes. They depended on the cold hand of the public for food clothes and lodging and were given some provisions.^{3,4}

On July 11, 1756 - an order was given by Governor Sharp to destroy any and all vessels that had been prepared by the Acadians for their return to Acadia.⁵

August, 1756 - While at Oxford, the Acadians petitioned the Maryland legislature for relief at Talbot County Court: "...setting forth that Joseph Bujale, Fermee and Charles Landree, French neutrals, have each three small children, the oldest of which is not over five years of age... that they cannot support their families, and can hardly get bread for themselves."

The justices of the court allowed each 500 pounds of tobacco, then used as money in Maryland, in modern terms about \$20.00. Later they allotted 750 pounds of tobacco to Abraham Landry.⁶

Note: According to Dickson J. Preston, Fermee was obviously Firmin

1758

July of 1758 - After the fall of Louisbourg it was decided that the Acadians of Ile Royale (now Cape Breton), and Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) were to be transported to France.

November, 1758 - The transports were assembled to move those from the islands listed above, however, soon after their departure, the transports were delayed in the Gut of Canso until November 25, 1758 when they finally set sail for France. After three days at sea a storm blew at night with rough and high seas and sleet and rain, and these conditions separated the ships. The storm lasted a couple of days, and it is believed that at least three of the transports with all of the Acadians aboard perished. It is estimated that some 1,300 Acadians were lost at sea during the voyage to France in the winter of 1758. An account of the three ships that are believed to have sunk with all of the Acadians aboard, can be found in the Acadian Genealogy Exchange,⁷ in the AGE,⁸ and in the publication "The Acadian Exile in St. Malo" where Steven White and Father d'Entremont discuss the sinking of the Duke William and the Violet.

December 10, 1758 - Very stormy conditions separated the ships and on the 10th the DUKE WILLIAM came upon the VIOLET that was listing and in danger of sinking. While assisting the Violet, there was a violent explosion aboard the DUKE WILLIAM. The Violet sank on December 12, 1758 and the DUKE WILLIAM sank on December 13, 1758. Some survivors from the DUKE WILLIAM reached the seaport of Penzanet England in a life boat. Of the 346 aboard the Duke William only 4 Acadians and a priest survived. It was reported that 199 Acadians disembarked from the DUKE WILLIAM at St. Milo on November, 1758. This caused some confusion, and implies that there were two ships named DUKE WILLIAM. After the loss of the DUKE WILLIAM and VIOLET, 9 ships were reported to be in the convoy.

September 8, 1758 to November 5, 1758 - It was believed that 2,200 Acadians were embarked on 16 ships destined for France during this period.

1759

January 23, 1759 - The Acadians that were shipped directly to France, disembarked at St. Malo from the "five ships," later identified as the YARMOUTH, MATHIAS, RESTORATION, PATIENCE and JOHN SAMUEL.

1761-1763

In the years that immediately followed, Fort Edward was a place of detention for those French who had escaped the first deportation. In 1761 there were 82 Acadian prisoners at Fort Edward, and in the next year 91. Acadian families at Fort Edward, Oct. 5, 1761, 231 and 217 on Oct. 11, 1762. Between June

1763 and March 1764 the average number victualled at the fort here was 343. These were all eventually removed from Windsor making a greater total than were sent from Grand Pre.

1763 After the Peace of Paris ended the seven years war a few Acadians made their way home, but many more traveled from the colonies and their refuges in the Caribbean to Louisiana. Even though it had been ceded to Spain as a condition of the peace it was still a French speaking and Catholic area with land available for the Acadians.

1763 The Acadians who were turned away from Virginia in 1756 were repatriated to France after seven years in Britain. The government of France assumed they would be sturdy peasants willing to serve their King. They however, proved to be a head strong lot not willing to do what they were told. "After a century and a half, they were their own people, and they would not meld into the docile masses. French society was not ready for people so far from the norm—people who were indifferent to authority, who ignored taxes, who refused to fight wars. It was as though the Acadians had dropped from another planet."⁹

1785

1785, Twenty-two years after the repatriation the ministers of King Louis XVI gave up and let the Acadians go off to Louisiana. King Charles III of Spain paid their way as he needed settlers for his new colony.¹⁰

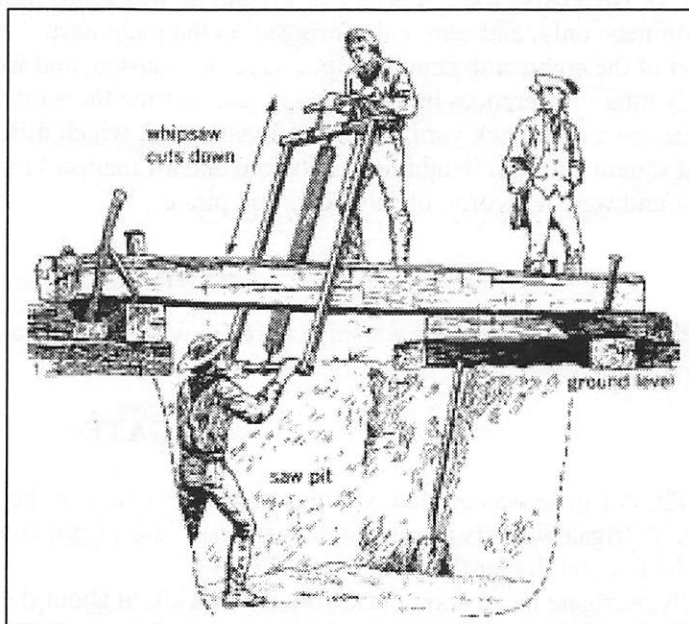
THE TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE EXPULSION

INTRODUCTION:

In researching my family history and genealogy, I became curious about the transport vessel that was used to transport my ancestors from Psiquid, Nova Scotia (Acadia) to Maryland on October 28, 1755. So, I attempted to gather as much information as I could on the ships of the expulsion.

WHAT WERE THE COLONIAL SAILING VESSELS LIKE?

According to Howard I. Chapelle, in *"THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN SAILING SHIPS"*, the methods employed by the shipbuilding in the early days were crude. All of the planking used in building, was sawn by hand by two men, one in a pit and one straddling the log. The heavy timber was shaped and fitted by use of an adze, broadaxe and plane. As a result of this crude and laborious process, the bulk of the colonial sailing vessels were small.



CLASSIFICATION, TYPE, OR DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS USED.

It is difficult to find detailed information on all of the types or classification of ships used during the mid-eighteenth century. The general classifications of type and rig that were popular with the colonists are easily listed, as they are often given in the records. But some allowances must be made for ignorance of the recorder, for the listing of a single vessel as a "bark," a "ship" and a "brigantine" in a single paper is not at all uncommon. Generally speaking, there were seven classifications of vessels in the colonial

records. Ships, Sloops, Pinks, Brigantines, Shallops, Ketches and Barks, are all noted in these records up until 1717, when Schooners were added to the list as a separate class. The types, or class, of colonial vessels correspond in design and appearance with their counterparts in England. The largest classification of vessels in the lists are Sloops from twenty to seventy tons burden. The next in popularity, were Brigantines, from 30 to 150 tons.

The rigging of a Brigantine at this time is open to argument, as they were sometimes rigged as Brigges, and possibly as Schooners before a distinction was made for the Schooner's rigging.

Following are descriptions of the different types of sailing vessels that made up the fleet, or convoy, of ships used for the Acadian expulsion of 1755.

BARK

BARK: Barks were square-sterned vessels, usually flush docked, and like the Pinks had no special rig. The name "Bark" was not applied to the rig, but to the hull type. The name was very loosely applied in colonial records, and is often used in place of ship or vessel. Most of the colonial Barks seem to have been Brigantines, although some were rigged as Ships or Ketches.

A bark was a three masted vessel square-rigged except for the mizzenmast, which is fore-and-aft rigged. This vessel was also called a Barque.^{11, 12}

BRIGGE or BRIGANTINE

BRIGGE or BRIGANTINE: A brigge or brigantine was a two masted square-rigged vessel that had sails on the foremast only, and fore-and-aft rigged on the mainmast.¹³ The Brig and Snow came into use in the early part of the eighteenth century. Both were two masted, and were square rigged on both masts. There were only minor differences in their rigging, and in time the word Snow went out of use.

A brig carried a cross jack yard instead of a main yard, which differentiated it from the snow, which carried a square mainsail in addition to its fore and aft mainsail that was rigged on a try-sail mast. Brigs were fast and were a favorite of privateers and pirates.¹⁴

CORVETTE

CORVETTE: A corvette was a warship equipped with sails and a single tier of guns, which ranked next below a frigate.¹⁵

FRIGATE

FRIGATE: A frigate was originally a light and swift vessel of the Mediterranean, propelled by both oars and sails. A frigate was also an old-style war vessel used from 1650 to 1840. A frigate was smaller than a ship of the line, but larger than a corvette.¹⁶

Originally, a frigate had a short deck, forward and aft, at about the same level, and a lower long deck amidship. Later they were constructed to have a continuous platform running from end to end of the ship without a break. This type of construction was called "frigate fashion."

A frigate was a term used to describe smaller types of warships that had from 24 to 50 cannons that were carried on these flush decks. They were designed for speed and were particularly efficient as commerce destroyers.¹⁷

GOELETTE

GOELETTE: - It is sometimes difficult to differentiate between closely related types of vessels and perhaps no fine distinction can be made between the two masted rig the French called a goelette and that which was commonly designated as a schooner. The word Goelette comes from the Breton word for sea gull (gwelon or goelan).¹⁸

Emile Lauvriere in his "La Tragedie D'Un Peuple"¹⁹ in referring to some of the vessels used in the expulsion, refers to the sloop Dove, as "la goelette Dove," schooner Racehorse as "la goelette Race Horse" and schooner Ranger as "la goelette Ranger." And, following a long list of other vessels he refers to one as "Une Goelette." I am not sure if he means that this vessel was named "une Goelette," or if he is referring to an unknown schooner by the French name goelette, or an unknown sloop as a goelette.

MAN-O-WAR

MAN-O-WAR: Any naval vessel armed for active hostilities.²⁰

SCHOONER

SCHOONER: Schooners were small vessels that evolved in New England. Schooners were constructed with a square stem and fitted with two masts bearing a sloop sail on each, a bowsprit and a jib. These sails were set fore and aft of the masts and parallel to the keel. In later years schooners were designed with as many as seven masts. The schooner was very economical to operate, requiring fewer men to sail her, than any other sailing vessel. Schooners were used in shallow waters and narrow harbors for coastal trade, but could also be used in the open sea.²¹

SHIP

SHIP: Ships were full rigged sailing vessel with three or more masts, with square rigging on all three masts with a spanker on the mizzen as well. A full rigged ship was best for long voyages, where square sails could be set in the trade winds and left untouched for days. Except for the jibs and a little steering sail at the stem, called a spanker, all sails on a ship were square sails and were set athwartship on three masts. Only a craft so rigged could be properly called a ship.²²

SLOOP

SLOOP: As noted before,²³ the majority of the colonial sailing vessels were small. And the largest proportion of vessels in the lists of colonial sailing vessels are sloops, from twenty five to seventy tons burden.

Sloop rigging during this time was fore-and-after; one mast, carrying a gaff mainsail, two to three headsails, a square topsail, and "course" (square lower sail). Below the main deck of the sloop were two short decks or "platforms," the forward for the accommodation of the galley fireplace, and in merchant vessels, the crew. Aft of this, in merchantmen, was the cargo hold, but in men-o-war this space had a portable deck for accommodation of the large crews that were required in that class of ship. Aft was the "great cabin" and after "platform" forming state-rooms or "bedplaces" for the officers. A large hatch was over the hold and a ladder-way and sometimes a skylight was over the after platform, which completed the list of deck openings.

In the stem there was a short raised quarterdeck, formed by the roof of the "great cabin." The entrance to the cabin was through a doorway in the bulkhead at the fore end of the quarterdeck, opening on the main deck, and covered by a domed hatch. The floor of the "great cabin" was sunk below the level of the main deck so that the quarterdeck would not be excessively high. The sloop was steered by a long tiller on the quarterdeck, which had open wooden rails. There was usually a figurehead at the stern or a simple carved billet

The illegal trade business required a sharp and fast vessel. The first mention of sharp and fast vessels appears to be in 1730s, and were probably sloops, but soon schooner rigging was adopted.

Naval records are vague at times as to ship descriptions. A Naval-Sloop could be a vessel of almost any rig, as long as it carried her guns on a single deck, or was commanded by an officer one grade below a Captain in rank. It seems that a Naval-Sloop is more a description of rank and battery than of rig.

In old navies, a Sloop-of-War was a vessel rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between 18 and 32 guns; later any war vessel larger than a gunboat and carrying guns on one deck only.

There are no sloop classification in modern navies. The escort ship Baltimore was designated as a Sloop/War vessel.

The Royal Navy's brigantine or snow "SWIFT" was called a "sloop." It measured 60 feet long by 19.2 feet in width, and was 90½ tons.

In most accounts, sloops are described as a single masted fore-and-aft rigged sailing vessel, having a fixed bowsprit and carrying at least one jib; it is now used principally as a racing vessel.

There were a considerable number of sloops used as transport vessels during the expulsion. The Schooners and Sloops used in the expulsion ranged from a low of 69 tons to a high of 91 tons, and as mentioned above, the term sloop and schooner may have been used interchangeably when referring to the type of vessel used in transporting the Acadians.

Emile Lauvriere ²⁴ refers to a number of the two masted rigs that were commonly designated as schooners by the French name "goelette," as well as referring to a sloop as a "goelette."

SNOW

SNOW: A snow was a large two-masted square rigged vessel characterized by having a trysail mast close behind the mainmast. The Snow and the Brig had a common ancestor, and it was difficult to distinguish between the brigs and the snows. ²⁵ The Snow and the Brig came into use in the early part of the eighteenth century. Both were two masted, and were square rigged on both masts. There were only minor differences in their rigging, and in time the word Snow went out of use.

A shipping or marine ton is equivalent to 100 cubic feet and the gross tonnage of a vessel refers to the cubic capacity of a vessel, including that of the hull and superstructure, with the exception of certain spaces, such as the pilot house, galleys and companion ways.

The net tonnage is the space that remains after the cubic capacity of the engine rooms, ballast tanks and crew's quarters are excluded from the gross tonnage, and could be used for either cargo or persons. ²⁶

Therefore, it is fair to say that Lawrence's intention was to ship 2 people in a space measuring 100 cubic feet, that is, a space actually measuring approximately 5ft. 1 inch by 4 feet on the surface and 4 feet 11 inches high.

LISTING OF TRANSPORT SHIPS

As stated in the previous installment, 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. ²⁷

BOSCOWAN

Schooner 95 tons

CHIGNECTO TO PENNSYLVANIA

The schooner BOSCOWAN, 95 tons, David Bigham, Captain, sailed to the Minas Basin and joined the fleet that was in the Bay of Minas. The Boscowan departed from Chignecto on October 13, 1755 with 190 exiles, destined for Pennsylvania. The date of arrival in Pennsylvania is unknown.

See NOTE 1.

BOSCOWAN

Schooner 63 tons

CHIGNECTO TO MINAS - NOT USED

The schooner BOSCOWAN, 63 tons, James Newell, Captain, was among the transports that were sent by Col. Charles Lawrence to Chignecto for the use of Col Moncton. When the Boscowan was not needed at Chignecto, Col. Moncton sent the Boscowan to Minas on October 13, 1755. While at Minas, the Boscowan ran aground at Pisiquid, and was not used as a transport.^{28, 29}

See NOTE 1.

EDWARD CORNWALIS

Ship 130 tons

CHIGNECTO TO SOUTH CAROLINA

The ship CORNWALIS, 130 tons. Andrew Sinclair, Captain, departed from Chignecto on 13 October, 1755, with 417 exiles under the direction of Col. Moncton. The Cornwallis arrived in South Carolina on 19 November, 1755, with 207 exiles.³⁰

"Half of the people shipped on the Edward Cornwallis, destination South Carolina, died on Route."³¹

"210 dead, 207 in health"³²

See NOTE 1.

DOLPHIN

Sloop 87 tons

PISIQUID TO MARYLAND

According to copies of accounts, dated ---, 1756, transmitted by Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock, of Boston Mercantile Company Apthorp and Hancock, to Governor Lawrence, the Sloop Dolphin, 87 tons Zebad Forman (Farnam) Master, was chartered from Apthorp & Hancock of Boston "from 25 August to 20th February, 1756 to carry 230 Neutrals, 56 more than his complement of two to a ton, at 9s. per two Hallifax Curry, pr Capt Murray Directions."^{33, 34} Some accounts have 174 men aboard the Dolphin.

Sloop Dolphin, 87 tons, Captain Farman arrived in Pisiquid from Port Royal on 12 October, 1755 and embarked on 10-12 October. The Dolphin departed from Pisiquid on 27 October, 1755 and arrived at Annapolis, Maryland on 15-30 November, 1755 with 230 (56 surnombres) passengers.³⁵

The monthly charter fee for the Dolphin for 5 months and 26 days was 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot, plus provisions. The amount of provisions for the transports were included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence and was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb. of beef 2 lbs. bread and 5 lbs. of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked.³⁶

On October 14, 1755, Captain Alexander Murray writes: "On this fateful Oct. 14th: I am at this moment embarking the people on board the two Sloops: the "Three Friends" and the "Dolphin". The shipping point was at the north end of Pisiquid at the junction of the Avon and St. Croix rivers."³⁷

The Dolphin (87 tons burden, Zebad Farman, master) with 227 (or 230), 56 over her compliment aboard, had embarked from Pisiquid, under the direction of Capt. Alexander Murray on October 27, 1755 and arrived in Maryland on 30 November, 1755.

Some accounts have Captain Murray loading the ships on October 27th and the ships leaving the harbour on October 28, 1755. However, records show that the Sloop Dolphin - Zebad Forman, master left Pisiquid with 227 aboard.

While at sea, The Dolphin, along with 5 other transports, met with a furious gale after their departure from Mines Basin, and entered the harbor of Boston, on November 5, 1755. The fleet of six transports with French Neutrals aboard sought shelter for a number of days, and this delay further depleted their supplies which were low since the beginning of the voyage.³⁸ Because of the dreadful overcrowding and the delay in Boston due to the storms, the ships' stores were depleted.

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 their water bad. They want an allow'e of Rum &c." and "The vessels are to much crowded; their allowances of Provisions short ...". Following the inspection at Boston, 47 passengers were removed due to overcrowding and/or health conditions reducing the number of exiles to 2 per ton. Fresh water and minimal supplies and assistance was given to the passengers by the Massachusetts Bay authorities, and the vessels sailed southward. The Dolphin, continuing its voyage, reached Maryland on November 30, 1755 with 180 aboard.^{39, 40, 41}

Edouard Richard refers to the Dolphin as "Corvette Dolphin" 87 tons Captain Zebad Forman, was used to transport 174 Acadian exiles (56 additional).⁴²

The Dolphin with 230 exiles and the Ranger with 263 exiles followed the arrival of the Elizabeth and Leopard in the Annapolis Harbor. The two vessels carried 493 men, women and children transported from Pisiquid under the directions of Captain Alexandre Murray.

On the last 2 days of the months, the other 3 sloops were anchored in the Severn, but their captains seemed most anxious about the Maryland council's refusal to permit immediate landing in the absence of Gov. Sharpe, who was attending a conference of colonial executives in New York.⁴³

In a letter dated 17 February, 1996, Stanley Piet of Bel Air Maryland, writes that the "NOTARY PUBLIC RECORD BOOK 1774-1778 in the Hall of Records for the state of Maryland, located at 350 Rowe Blvd, Annapolis Maryland 21401, shows the arrival of the ships in Maryland, but there are no people identified. Information listed on the ships Ranger and Dolphin is as follows:

"Ranger - Wm. Burkman, Caines Bay, owner, Francis Peirey, Captain, Order from Alexander Murray, Commander of his Majesty's Troops at Pisgate arrived Severn River, Annapolis 29 November 1755. Sent to Oxford Maryland."

"Dolphin - Zebediah Farnman, master, Sent to Lower Marlborough, Patuxent River".

Next issue: Continuation of the specific ships listing.

NOTE 1. These vessels were probably chartered for a monthly fee (per ton), plus a pilot's fee and provisions, by Governor Lawrence, from Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock, of the Boston Mercantile Company of Apthorp and Hancock, to be used as a transport for the removal of the Acadian Exiles to the eastern seaboard. The amount of provisions for the transports were included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence and was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb of beef 2 lbs bread and 5 lbs of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked. (SELECTIONS FROM PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, Published in 1869. by resolution of the House of Assembly on March 15, 1865, p. 280) also (Albert N. Lafreniere - "ACADIAN DEPORTATION SHIPS" - *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, volume 6, published by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.)

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- ¹ Laurence Henry Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* New York: Alfred A. Knopf: Vol. VI, footnotes on p 308.
- ² Basil Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" *Maryland Historical Magazine* Vol III #1 March 1908: pp.12-15.
- ³ 27 May 1756 Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland -[Baltimore, 1930] 24: 542 ff.
- ⁴ Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" p 18.
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- ⁶ Oswald Tilghman, comp., *History of Talbot County Maryland*, 2 vol., Baltimore, 1915, v.II, p. 500.
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- ⁸ AGE Vol XIX # 2 1990 p. 38-40
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- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Henry Brundage Culver, (text), Gordon Grant (drawings) *The Book of Old Ships*, Garden City Publishing Co, Inc. - 1924, pp 181, 267 and 273
- ¹² Howard I. Chapelle, *The History of American Sailing Ships*
- ¹³ Culver, *The Book of Old Ships*, p. 229 and 239.
- ¹⁴ Ibid., 229, 230.
- ¹⁵ Ibid., 249.
- ¹⁶ Ibid., 173, 225.
- ¹⁷ Ibid., 173.
- ¹⁸ Ibid., 257.
- ¹⁹ Emile Lauvriere, *La Tragedie D'Un Peuple - Histoire du Peuple Acadien - des origines a nos jours - 1923 - Editions Bossard - 43 Rue Madame, Paris. Tome I - 12th edition Chapter XIV "Le Grande Derangement" pp. 457-513.*
- ²⁰ Culver, *The Book of Old Ships*, p. 153.
- ²¹ Ibid., 253
- ²² Ibid., 243
- ²³ Chapelle, *The History of American Sailing Ships*
- ²⁴ Lauvriere, *La Tragedie D'Un Peuple*, pp. 457-513.
- ²⁵ Culver, *The Book of Old Ships*, p. 235.
- ²⁶ Edwin Tunis, "Shipbuilding" *The Young United States 1783-1830* pp. 81-87; 134-136.
- ²⁷ Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" p. 7.
- ²⁸ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*
- ²⁹ Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships." *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol 6. Published by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut.
- ³⁰ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*
- ³¹ Andrew Sinclair, Master, "Report of the Edward Cornwallis" In Council Records, Columbia. sc. 480 - 17 November, 1755
- ³² Naomi E.S. Griffiths, - "The Contexts of ACADIAN HISTORY" 1686-1784, p. 93
- ³³ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia*, published in 1869, by resolution of the House of Assembly on March 15, 1865, p. 285 - 293
- ³⁴ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, p. 278
- ³⁵ Lauvriere, *La Tragedie D'Un Peuple*
- ³⁶ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia*, p. 280.
- ³⁷ "Expulsion of Acadians Organized at Windsor" *The Hants Journal* of Windsor County, Nova Scotia, Wednesday, May 12, 1937, VOL. LXX No. 52, pp. 1 and 12.
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- ⁴⁰ Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland", p. 9.
- ⁴¹ Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships."
- ⁴² Edouard Richard, *Acadia* Vol. 2, Chapter XXXI, p. 121
- ⁴³ Gregory Wood *Acadians in Maryland - A Guide to the Acadians in Maryland in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.*—

FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS

La Force Descendants' Family Reunion

The Canadian La Force family descendants will be holding a family reunion in Burlington, Vermont during August 3, 4, 5, & 6 in the year 2000.

If you are wondering which of the two major La Force lines that evolved in the United States you descended from contact the group and they will try and help you. The Canadian group is planning this reunion.

Thursday evening and Friday will bring all descendants together while allowing smaller group meetings and a chance to tour historical sites in the Burlington area. Saturday and Sunday will allow mingling, eating and presentation of La Force family history. Your indicated interest will help determine the detailed program.

Please let the group know if you are interested in attending so they can forward specific details of the gathering. Contact can be made at: <http://laforce2000.att.net> or,

Roberty Growney
2922 Route 72 East
Shoreham, VT 05770
Tel: 802-897-7921

Rendez-Vous Payeur 2000 Payeur, Payer, Bayeur, Pyer

The Payeurs of North America will hold a family reunion for all the descendants of Johann Christoph Bayer and Marie Madeleine Gendreau on July 8th 2000. This event will take place at the Patro de Charlesbourg, 7700 3rd Avenue East, Charlesbourg, Québec, 10 minutes from the Québec town center. Come to complete your family tree, your genealogy and meet many cousins. The cost of registration, including lunch and dinner, is \$25.00 per person payable before May 31st.

For more details contact:
Jean Thomas Payeur
1203-10 de Bernières Avenue
Québec, G1R 5B2
418-523-1300
tpayeur@globetrotter.net

Registration in care of:
Guy Payeur
125 Abbé Ruelland Street
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Le Programme de recherche en démographie historique, (The Research Program in Historical Demography) at the University of Montreal, has undertaken an exhaustive reconstruction of the records related to the population of Quebec from the beginning of French colonization in the 1600s. The result is a computerized population register which includes biographical files on all individuals of European ancestry who lived in the St. Lawrence Valley prior to 1800. The file for each individual gives the date and place of birth, marriage(s), and death, as well as family and conjugal ties with other individuals. Information is complemented by socio-demographic characteristics drawn from documents: socio-professional status and occupation, ability to sign his or her name, place of residence, and, for immigrants, place of origin.

The database has now gone on-line with several subscription options. The basic information can be searched for free with a very limited response. This allows researchers to determine if the record(s) of interest are in the database. More extensive searches, with detailed information, are available by subscription based on "hits" in the database. There are six levels of subscription service available: 150 hits = 17.95\$CDN; 500 hits = 34.95\$CDN; 1,000 hits = 57.95\$CDN; 2,500 hits = 114.95\$CDN; 5,000 hits = 172.95\$CDN; 10,000 hits = 287.95\$CDN. Payment can be made by check, money order, Visa or MasterCard.

TIPS AND TRIPS

Gonthier dit Bernard

by Michael Sevigny # 59

I spent several years trying to unravel the mystery of Cyprien Bernard's parents. The first step was finding that, even though his daughters had married under Bernard, the family name is really Gonthier dit Bernard. Due to a host of reasons it would take some time for me to learn the Gonthier connection. Since Cyprien had married in 1861 I was being deprived of many an ancestor until I figured this one out.

My confusion originated in the Repertoire for the county of Arthabaska where Cyprien is listed as marrying Emelie Therrien under the name Gauthier/Bernard (under Bernard we are told voir aussi or see also Gauthier/Bernard) in St. Norbert on 4 Feb 1861. Here I found that Cyprien's parents were frs. & favotte audet/lapointe, which did not look good as I had never seen anyone named Favotte in any repertoire. This couple was not listed as being married in Arthabaska county so I had to go to a more general source, the "Big Drouin," to try and find them.

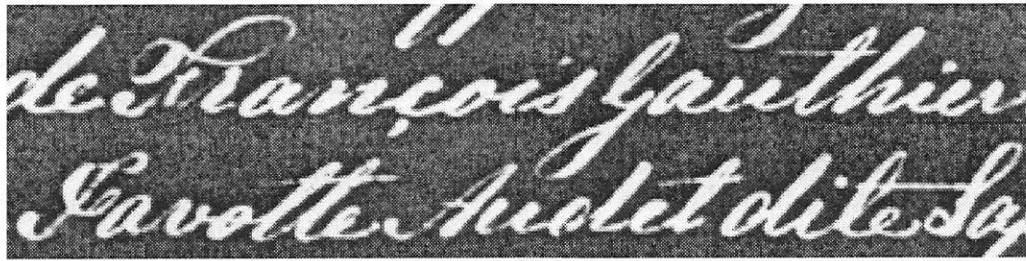
The Big Drouin for the men lists Cyprien's marriage under "gauthier bernard" and his parents as frs. –audet lapointe javotte. There is only one marriage of a François Gauthier/Audet in the right time frame, however, that being to Adélaide Audet on 25 nov 1823 in eboulements. Since Adélaide did not sound even remotely like Favotte or Javotte I had more work to do. Next I looked in the Femme Big Drouin under Audet. There are two entries for Audets married to François Gauthiers, or so it seemed. The marriage of Adélaide was listed and in addition there was a Geneviève who married another François on 10 janv 1826 in st-gervais. Why were there two here and only one listed in the Homme book? It would be some time before I knew the answer but it was really right before my eyes.

Since Geneviève did not sound much like Favotte or Javotte, I next decided to look through all the Gauthier marriages in the Big Drouin for possible siblings of Cyprien. I discovered that there are many pages of Gauthiers in the book and after an hour or so decided that this was another dead end. What to do next, why go on to another line where there may be more luck, or try all of myriad dit names for Gauthier.

Next came a random finding that, while it did not solve the mystery, caused me to start looking again. I was looking through the VTFCGS' copy of Father Gerard's Genealogies of the counties of Montmagny-L'Islet-Bellechasse and came across the family name Gonthier. There they were, François Gonthier, not Gauthier, and Geneviève Audet married in S. Gervais. The only child listed for their family, however, was Geneviève married to Jean Godbout on 13 Aug 1855 in S. Gervais. Since this type of genealogy usually lists only those who married in the area stated there could still be other children's marriages which are not listed.

Reexamining the Audet listing from the Big Drouin I realized that only one François Gauthier marriage to an Audet was recorded since the second François was a Gonthier dit Bernard.

So even though the Gauthier/Gonthier issue was resolved was Favotte/Javotte really a nickname for Geneviève, or had the priest heard the name wrong? I went to the Salle Gagnon at the Montreal Public Library and looked up the microfilm of the original record of Cyprien and Emelie Therrien's marriage.¹ The family name was given as Gauthier dit Bernard in the record! It seems that the participants could not write, as they did not sign the record, thus the priest was left to interpret what he heard so Gonthier became Gauthier. And yes indeed the record at first glance seems to list the mother as Favotte, but after careful study of the Gs and Fs on the page I agree with Drouin that the name is Javotte! See the "blown-up" excerpt which follows, and you decide.



The marriage record, in French of course, listed the brother of Cyprien, present at the wedding, as George and that their parents came from Ste. Agathe. Oh, no not Lotbinière county, where it seems many of my ancestors came out but I could not find where they went in. Also, this was not where François and Geneviève were married, so could there be another couple not recorded at all?

I researched in the Big Drouin under Bernard, Gauthier/Bernard and Gonthier/Bernard for a marriage record of George and found none. I then checked the baptismal records for St. Gilles with no luck. Next I went to the repertoire for Ste. Agathe, which did not start until 1857, the area being a mission of St. Gilles for some years prior to then. I was rewarded here with a record of a marriage that occurred on April 22, 1872 of Marie-Cézarie Gonthier (of majority) to Louis Demers. As I had hoped Marie's parents were François Gonthier and Geneviève Audet-L. Thus this is most likely the marriage I had been seeking.

While one can never be sure with these types of name inconsistencies, we must consider the circumstantial evidence as a major factor in favor of a decision that this is the link we are looking for.

The real message here is somewhat the opposite of what I normally find in my research. I usually find that there are many spelling variations for one surname. My problems in this research were first the assumption that Gonthier was a spelling variation of the more often seen Gauthier, and second the use of what appears to have been a nickname for Geneviève.

¹ I also looked at the microfilm record at the National Archives in Montreal and found that the records are slightly different from that at the Salle Gagnon. Evidently the archives copy is the one that was sent to the civil authorities annually by the parishes while the copy at the Salle Gagnon is a microfilm of the parish's records. In this case Favotte/Javotte looked the same, but researchers who are stuck may wish to look at both records in hopes of some variation.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Gonthier dit Bernard Ancestral Line *Michael Sevigny # 59*

France	Jean Gonthier	Marie Lay	of St-Severin, Paris, France
I.	Bernard Gonthier (Jean/Marie Lay)	M1: Marguerite Pasquier dit Paquet (Méry/Vincente Beaumont) M2: Marie-Françoise Forgues (Jean-Pierre/Marie Robineau)	M1: 20 JAN 1676 Notre-Dame de Québec M2: 4 NOV 1698 Beaumont, Québec
II.	Jean-Baptiste Gonthier (Bernard/Marguerite Paquet)	Geneviève Roy (Louis/Marie Ledran)	18 JUN 1708 Beaumont, Québec
III.	Louis Gonthier (Jean-Baptiste/Geneviève Roy)	Marie-Madeleine Couture (Jean-Baptiste/ Marie-Madeleine Casse)	15 FEB 1745 Beaumont, Québec

IV.	François Gonthier dit Bernard (Louis/Marie-Madeleine Couture)	Marie-Anne (Hélie) Élie dit Breton (Jean-Baptiste/ Madeleine Pouliot)	26 JAN 1802 St. Michel, Bellechasse Cty., Québec
V.	François Gonthier dit Bernard (François/Marie-Anne Elie dit Breton)	Geneviève "Javotte" Audet dit Lapointe (Augustin/ Marie Dierce dit Beaulieu)	10 JAN 1826 St. Gervais, Bellechasse Cty., Québec
VI.	Cyprien Gonthier dit Bernard ¹ (François/Geneviève Audet dit Lapointe)	Emelie Therrien (Nicolas Stanislas/Charlotte (Ensler) Hensler ²)	21 APR 1861 St. Norbert, Arthabaska, Québec
VII.	M1: Exilia Bernard (Cyprien/Emelie Therrien) M2: Marie-Annabella Bernard (Cyprien/Emelie Therrien)	Ferdinand Michel dit Bécotte (Pierre/ Virginie Luneau)	M1: 21 JUL 1885 St. Norbert, Arthabaska, Québec M2: 30 JUL 1898 St. Norbert, Arthabaska, Québec
VIII.	Rose-Anna Becotte (Ferdinand/Marie-Annabella Bernard)	Wilfred Joseph Coutu (Moise/Exilia Dubois)	19 JUN 1922 St. Ignatius' Church, Sanford, Maine
IX.	Rita Jeanne-d'Arc Coutu (Wilfred Joseph/Rose-Anna Becotte)	Arthur Norman Seigny (Albert John/Catherine Bridget Buckley)	30 AUG 1947 St. Ignatius' Church, Sanford, Maine
X.	Michael Norman Seigny (Arthur Norman/Rita Jeanne- d'Arc Coutu)	Jeanne Marie Wilcox (Thomas Henry/Mary Elizabeth Dill)	16 JUN 1979 Braintree, Massachusetts

¹ Name given as Cyprien Gauthier dit Bernard in marriage record, mother's name listed as "Favotte" (or Javotte) see the scan of a section of this document on the previous page.

² Charlotte Hensler's father's name was Georges Essleur or Usler. Her grandfather was Christopher Hessler whom came to Canada in 1777 as a soldier in the Hesse Hanau Infantry. Other variations of the name are Eisler, Esler, Esleron, Emsler, Esseler, Esseleur, Essleur, Osler, Aulseley.

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ANCESTRAL LINES

Landier dit Lesperance Ancestral Line *Gerald Lesperance # 28*

France	Jean Landier	Marie Crose/Bosse	Dolmac, Diocese of Agens, Province of Guyenne, France
I.	Jean Landier dit Lesperance (Jean/Marie Crose/Bosse)	Suzanne Brien dit Desrochers (Louis/Catherine Desrochers)	29 MAY 1758 L'Assomption, L'Assomption Cty, Québec
II.	Jean-Baptiste Lesperance (Jean/Suzanne Brien dit Desrochers)	Angelique Gauthier (Jean/Josette Archambault)	11 JAN 1791 L'Assomption, L'Assomption Cty, Québec
III.	Narcisse Lesperance (Jean/Angelique Gauthier)	Sophie Barnabe dit Martin (Cyprien/Judith Rocheleau)	19 OCT 1830 St. Esprit, Montcalm Cty, Québec
IV.	Joseph Lesperance (Narcisse/Sophie Barnabe dit Martin)	Emilie Latourelle (Henri/Emilie Vasseur)	1 NOV 1863 St. John the Baptist, Keeseville, New York
V.	Oliver Lesperance (Joseph/Emilie Latourelle)	Philomene "Nellie" Blondin (William/Philomene Perron)	30 MAY 1903 St. Monica, Barre, Vermont
VI.	Freeman E. Lesperance (Oliver/Philomene Perron)	Elizabeth Bedard (Henri/Rosale Belhumeur)	21 SEP 1929 St. Joseph, Burlington, Vermont
VII.	Gerald O. Lesperance (Freeman/Elizabeth Bedard)	Jeanne Anne Tessier (Eddie/Eleanor Goulet)	12 JUN 1954 Submarine Base Chapel, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii

PETITE HISTOIRE

The Diet *by Michael Sevigny # 59*

Albert John Sevigny, born 1905 in Biddeford, Maine, was in the first generation of his line of Sevignys to be born in the US, and the seventh generation born in North America. I remember pepere as stubborn, but kind, and fluent in both French and English. Pepere loved many things in life, his Boston Red-Sox that he would take an early evening nap for, so he could listen to a west coast game, the horse races at Scarborough Downs, and of course, food. He was never a slim fellow, that I remember, and was supposed to keep his weight down due to his diabetes. My aunt Doris was trying to get her father to diet and thought she was on the right track when she got him to try one of those milkshake type diet supplement drinks called "Metrical." Well pepere didn't seem to be making any progress, in fact he was gaining weight when Aunt Doris asked about the Metrical. Since pepere had his own stubborn view of how things were supposed to work it should have come as no surprise when he said "That diet drink doesn't work, I have it with my regular lunch and I still don't lose any weight."

HERITAGE

Sacagawea and Jean-Baptiste Charbonneau On the New Dollar Coin *By Mike Sevigny #59*

A new dollar coin will be issued by the US Mint in the Year 2000. This coin will honor the Lemhi Shoshoni Indian guide and interpreter, Sacagawea, who led the Lewis and Clark expedition across America to the west coast and back.

Sacagawea is seen looking back over her right shoulder with her infant son, Jean-Baptiste as the mint says, strapped to her back. We know, however, that he is Jean-Baptiste Charbonneau.

Roland Auger wrote an interesting Ancestral Biography about Toussaint Charbonneau, the father of Jean-Baptiste which can be seen in *FRENCH CANADIAN AND ACADIAN GENEALOGICAL REVIEW* Vol. VIII, Nos 1-2, 1980, pp. 31-33. The ancestry of Jean-Baptiste per Auger is listed below.



ANCESTRAL LINES

Charbonneau Ancestral Line *extracted from work of Roland J. Auger*

I.	Olivier Charbonneau ¹	Marguerite Garnier ¹	ABT 1656 Marans, Aunis, France
II.	Michel Charbonneau (Olivier/Marguerite Garnier)	Marguerite De Noyon (Jean/Marie Chauvin)	12 NOV 1692 Boucherville, Québec
III.	Michel Charbonneau (Michel/Marguerite De Noyon)	Geneviève Babin-Lacroix (Pierre/Madeleine Richaume)	12 OCT 1722 Boucherville, Québec
IV.	Jean-Baptiste Charbonneau (Michel/Geneviève Babin-Lacroix)	Marguerite Deniau (Pierre/Angélique Reguindeau)	1 MAR 1756 Boucherville, Québec
V.	Toussaint Charbonneau (Jean-Baptiste/Marguerite Deniau)	Sacajawea (Shoshoni Chief/...)	8 FEB 1805 Mandane, or Bismark North Dakota
	Baptiste Charbonneau (Toussaint/Sacajawea)		born Feb 11, 1805 Mandane, North, Dakota

¹ Came to Montréal, Canada, with the group of recruits of 1659 on board the ship *Saint André*. The family originated from MARANS, (Charente-Maritime) in the ancient province of Aunis in France.

Auger lists the name of the wife of Toussaint Charbonneau as Sacajawea and her son as Baptiste. She was also know as La Canotière, or the canoe-rower.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Plante Ancestral Line

Leo A. Fleury #8

France	Nicolas Plante	Elisabeth Chauvin	
I.	Jean Plante (1621-1706) (Nicolas/Elisabeth Chauvin)	Françoise Boucher (Marin/Perrine Mallet)	1 SEPT 1650, Château Richer, Québec
II.	Claude Plante (1652/3-1729) (Jean/Françoise Boucher)	Marie Patenotre (Nicolas/Marguerite Breton)	7 NOV 1678 Ste-Famille, Ile d'Orleans, Québec
III.	Augustin Plante (1694-Before 21 JUL 1755) (Claude/Marie Patenotre)	Geneviève Chartier (Charles/Louise Lemaître)	26 JUL 1718 Grondines, Québec
IV.	Pierre Plante (1728/9-____) (Augustin/Geneviève Chartier)	Marie-Jeanne Martin (Louis/M-Jeanne Rondeau)	21 JUL 1755 St. Ours, Québec
V.	Jacques Plante (1773-____) (Pierre/Marie-Jeanne Martin)	Anastasie Girouard (Claude/M. Bernard)	27 FEB 1797 L'Acadie, Québec
VI.	Pierre Plante (c1800-____) (Jacques/Anastasie Girouard)	Antoinette Dutour (Jean-Baptiste/Antoinette Surprenant)	21 NOV 1826 Napierville, Québec
VII.	Matilda Plante (1832-1920) (Pierre/Antoinette Dutour)	Benoni Fleury (Joseph/Agathe Brisset)	11 FEB 1850 Henryville, Québec
VIII.	Aristide "Ira" Fleury (1856-1936) (Benoni/Matilda Plante)	Valerie Therrien (Francois/Adelaide Tetreau)	17 OCT 1874 St. Francis Xavier Church, Winooski, Vermont
IX.	Leo Augustus Fleury (1900-1945) (Ira/Valerie Therrien)	Adeline Laura Dumas (Edward V./Sophie Vasseur)	26 AUG 1929 St-Joseph's, Burlington, Vermont
X.	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, Vermont

Give a Reel

The VTFCGS now has a microfilm reader at the Society library and we have begun a campaign to purchase Vermont vital statistics reels to broaden our research capabilities. Your help is needed to make this possible thus we ask that you be a Reel Giver. We will begin with the 1871 to 1908 reels and will procure specific reels, in this or other time periods, at the request of the donor. The cost is \$18. per reel, please specify if you have any preference in what we procure. Please send a check to the society's address in the front of LINKS and specify that it is for this fund drive.

PETITE HISTOIRE:

FAMILY EDUCATION

by Véronique Gassette

When Joseph Cartier brought his wife and five children to Burlington in 1881 he was a man who valued education. He and his forebears in Canada for the most part could read and write and signed records with a flourish. Now it was a question of how to educate his children. My information is scanty on exactly what was done for the boys, but I know that my mother, the eldest, was enrolled at Old St Mary School, here in Burlington, where she remained for about two years. When her mother died she became the family housekeeper. I believe the boys must have had elementary education at St Mary's or at Nazareth School. All were more or less bilingual because their mother was English speaking. I know that at least one of the boys was sent to boarding school in St. Hyacinthe, and think it likely that all had a period there.

Following Canadian custom Joseph had to see that his sons knew a trade. Probably all of them learned blacksmithing in their father's shop. Certainly the eldest was accomplished in the trade which he carried on into car repair when horse shoeing was no longer needed. Recently I saw a metal rose he had fashioned and was amazed at his skill and artistry. (His father had been a ferrier as well as blacksmith).

Continuing the custom of passing on a trade, Joseph sent another son to his brother in Rhode Island to learn watch making. I have a watch he gave to my mother. He had a talent for the work and followed the trade. He became known as always able to get work but not able to keep it because of a personal weakness.

The third son died while still in grade school. The youngest son became a caretaker and later a gardener and estate worker.

Now Joseph had remarried for the second time and his daughter was no longer needed as housekeeper. He proposed sending her to St. Jean d'Iberville, P.Q., to his sister who ran a tailoring business. His daughter told him somewhat tartly that she understood his choice since he had four sons. She preferred to learn dressmaking. With amusement he saw her point and arranged with a local dressmaker for his daughter to be taught the business. She became a skilled hemmer. When it became clear that this was to be the extent of her training and that her skill in hemming was being used for the benefit of the dressmaker, Joseph and the dressmaker had a lively discussion and the arrangement was terminated. When my mother told me this story she added that she realized later that her father's choice of tailoring for her had been the right one, something she discovered in making clothing for her son and daughter. Like Joseph she valued education and wanted it for her children.

CD ROMS

We have recently acquired several CD ROMS that could be helpful in your research. They are available for use here at our library.

- 1900 US Census - Vermont - Contains images of the original handwritten pages for all of Vermont arranged by county.
- 1900 US Census - New York - Clinton, Essex and Franklin Counties, Contains images of the original handwritten pages for these counties.

BOOK REVIEWS

"DICTIONNAIRE GÉNÉALOGIQUE DES FAMILLES ACADIENNES"

First Part 1636 to 1714 - 1,615 p, two volumes in French, Canada\$195. h/c by Stephen A. White
Centre D'Études Acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, N. B. E1A 3E9
www.umoncton.ca/etudeacadiennes/centre/cea.html

This new work is a must see for any who have Acadian roots. Steven White has been researching this well documented book for some time and provides us with ample sources to ensure its accuracy. Almost every section has a corresponding list of "Documents officiels" including census, church and civil records; "Sources secondaires" including books and articles; notes from specific books/articles, "Notes historiques" and "Notes de S.A. White." These later groups are quite helpful since it is here that Steven lists many historic notes and the reasons for his or other researchers determinations of relationships or involvement in events. Information, such as the level of dispensations given to various marriages, often tell if those involved were closely related.

Of course the infamous use of "sans doute " by previous researchers should be a red flag that says "Whoa, I think that this jump may be true but watch out." So far I have found at least one major error of this type in my previous research by using Steven's book.

I have found at least five errors in my previous research using this new work and I have not fully explored the books. We have this excellent reference work here at the society's library for all to use.

These first two books, in what is expected to be a twelve book series, have raised my concern that errors may have occurred in the information compiled by earlier researchers for the period after 1714. In my estimation there should be fewer errors in this time period since the original sources were much better. We can only wait for the next books to see what surprises are in store for us.

=review by Mike Sevigny #59

"INDEX TO KNOWN CEMETERY LISTINGS IN VERMONT" (Fourth Edition)

Compiled by Joann H. Nichols, Patricia L. Haslam & Robert M. Murphy, 1999 67pp s/c published by & available from Vermont Historical Society Bookshop, 109 State St., Montpelier, VT. 05609 @\$9.90 + \$2.00 p&h.

The first edition of this "finding aid" was a modest list compiled and published by Joann H. Nichols of Brattleboro. As the president of the Genealogical Society of Vermont for eighteen years and a long time records researcher, Joann had attempted to fill the gap in locating cemetery inscriptions listings which had been done up to that time. Her original 1976 listing was updated and reprinted in 1982. As cemetery listings continued to be compiled or come to light, Patricia Haslam of Stowe, who is a professional genealogical records researcher and a trustee of the Vt Historical Society, joined Joann in updating the third edition which was published by VHS in 1995 for the first time. By 1999, VHS saw the need for another update and Robert Murphy, a VHS volunteer, joined Joann and Pat in this latest effort.

Cemetery listings can be found in major Vermont repositories and other sources including Vt. Historical Society Library, LDS Family History Library, DAR, and the New England Historical & Genealogical Library of Boston. Some have been published in past issues of "Branches & Twigs," the former journal of the Genealogical Society of Vermont.

This "Index" is arranged first by Vermont county and then alphabetically by town and finally by cemetery name. Each county listing is accompanied by a clear, concise outline map provided for this publication by the Vermont Center for Geographic Information. Although this index is primarily for

Vermont, it does include three pages at the end of cemetery listings for some of the border areas especially New York (upstate), New Hampshire and Quebec. Many of these are copies of the McClellan family lists which may be found in the Vt. Historical Society Library. The Quebec listings include Clarenceville; Brockville-St Sebastien; Covey Hill; Hemmingford; Hereford; Noyan and Odelltown.

VFCGS is pleased to have this "INDEX TO KNOWN CEMETERY LISTINGS IN VERMONT" for review and placement in our society library. We encourage our members and readers to come forth with any additional cemetery listings for future editions. In addition, we hope that someday a team effort can compile the inscription listings from Catholic parish cemeteries which are noticeably absent.

=review by Leo Fleury #8

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.

Member #	Name e-mail	Member #	Name e-mail
252	Treece, Patricia Patttreece@juno.com	263	Poquette, Bruce H.
253	Honsinger, Brian A. bhemond@together.net	264	McGuire, Susanne G. mcguires@together.net
254	Casey, Suzanne M. s-st-germain@yahoo.com	265	Daniels, Shirley danielss@flash.net
255	Brodeur, Richard V.	266	Delorey, Jr., Arthur H. ahdelorey@aol.com
255S	Brodeur, Pauline G.	267	Benedict, Barbara 49azvt@azstarnet.com
256	Bessett, Carolyn G. carl10@accessvt.com	268	Diette, Sandra L. mosand@hcr.net
257	Barre, Donna M. donnaken@together.net	269	Adams, Rita M. meemee@unicomp.net
257S	Barre (Miller), II, Kenneth J.	270	Lathrop, Alan
258	Wah, Janet joy@tekstar.com	271	Meunier, Charles E. chasmeun@together.net
259	Philips, Roxana R. babgirl@together.net	272	Constantine, David G.
260	Gault, Sheila overbank@aol.com	273	Bodette, Chester Lee grmntnboys@aol.com
261	Adams, Matthew S. dawg51264@aol.com	274	Morin, Carol bncmor@ttlc.net
262	Bessette, Norman nbessett@together.net	275	Stark, Chris Harz bbbayou@gte.net
262S	Bessette, Christine	276	Labreche, William J. wslabreche01@snet.net

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 #149 MOSIER/MINOR

Seek parentage of Alexander MOSIER b. Chambly, QUE 1828 and d. W. Berkshire, VT 24 Sep 1913; father's name unk but mother was Fanny MINOR b. QUE bet. 1798-1805. Surname var. for Mosier also seen as MOSER.

(Duane E. Chase, 80 Chase Rd., Jeffersonville, VT. 05464-9766)

Query#150 SIVIGNY/GUILMETTE

Seek parentage of Joseph Alcand SEVIGNY-SIVIGNY b. QUE 1863 d. 16 Jul 1932 Swift Current, SASK. who marr. Marie Arthemise GUILMETTE (Joseph & Venerande Gosselin) b. 3 Mar 1868 Wolfestown, QUE d. 1934 Littleton, NH. Date & place of marriage unknown.

(Robert Sivigny =reply to VFCGS Attn Leo Fleury)

Query # 151 DUBE/HENAIRE/PROVENCHER

Seek marr & birth/death info on Amedee DUBE who marr. Delima HENAIRE. Their son, Albert DUBE b. 11 Sep 1896 Derby, VT. Albert marr. Albina PROVENCHER 26 Dec 1922 Berlin, NH. Albina b. 25 Jan 1901 Drummond, QUE. Parents unknown.

(Mr Rosario Dube, 2217 Mount Hope Ln, Toms River, NJ. 08753)

Query#152 COREAU-CARON/PRATT

Seek marr. Angelina COREAU (CARON/CORAN) to Lester PRATT. Angelina b. c 1848 & d. 25 Dec 1942; Lester from Ste-Hyacinthe, QUE. They lived in Coventry, VT for awhile. Children incl. Lester Jr, Joseph & twin sister, Josephine, Luna, Israel, Arthur & others) Angelina also had sisters "Katy" Turcotte from Newport, VT & another who marr. a Pelkey.

(Edmond T. Caouette, Box 839 Ryder Rd., Corinth, VT 05039)

Query#153 VESEAU

Seek parentage & birthdate c1890's Ludlow, VT of Francis VESEAU. Also interested in hearing from anyone researching this surname. (Cheryl DaSilva; reply to VFCGS Attn Leo Fleury)

Query#154 VINCELET/BESSET

Seek to confirm birth dates & places of Napoleon VINCELET b. c 1840 and his sister, Celina VINCELET b. 18 May 1844 supposedly at Waterville, VT area. Their parents Pierre VINCELET (b. c 1791 St Cesaire, QUE) & Scholastique BESSET (b. _ QUE) They married 25 Aug 1817 St Mathias-sur-Richelieu, QUE & died in Rhode Island.

(M.A. Chute, PO Box 382, Ctr.Conway,NH 03813)
<p>Query#155 DANIS/PARADIS Seek birth of Amanda DANIS poss. Danville,VT area c 1830's who marr. Louis PARADIS Jun 1852 St Johnsbury,VT. Amanda appears in Danville,VT 1850 census as Marguerite age 62. (Norma Smith, reply to VFCGS Attn Leo Fleury)</p>
<p>Query#156 SHORTSLEEVE-COURTMANCHE/BEAU-BLOW Seek parentage, birth, death, marr. info of Raymond SHORTSLEEVE (Courtmanche?) to Hazel BLOW-BLEAU. Raymond b. 7 May 1929 & died May 1981 lived in Vt. all his life; his father believed to have lived on Indian Reservation near Trois Rivières. (Pebbles Wasilewski, 74 Smith Rd., Milton,VT 05468)</p>
<p>Query#157 BASHAW-BACHAND/BEAUREGARD/LETOURNEAU Seek birth John BASHAW c. 1865 son of Charles BASHAW/BACHAND & M. Zepherine LETOURNEAU. John marr. Sophia A. BEAUREGARD 18 Feb 1901 & may have one two prev. marriages. (Carol Bashaw Morin, 11 Boulder Brook Dr. Unit 5, Exeter,NH 03833)</p>
<p>Query #158 BURKE-BOURQUE/GAGON-GODDARD Seek marr. Eusebe BURKE/BOURQUE (b.1834-38 CAN) to Zoe GAGON/GODDARD (b. 1839-40 CAN) marr. VT/QUE c1855-60 then moved to MA c1867 then CT c1877. (Rene H. Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic,CT 06357)</p>
<p>Query#159 THIBODEAU/LACOMBE Seek parentage of George THIBODEAU & his wife, Marguerite LACOMBE. George in 1881 Census at Warwick,QUE age 31 & b. U.S.; Marguerite age 34 b. QUE. Seek their marr. QUE/VT; their son, Eusebe b. 19 Apr 1869 Newport,VT; Another infant son d. 1871 Kingsey,QUE. George remarr. 1886 Warwick,QUE to Celina LaBrecque apparently after the death of Marguerite. (Brian Hamilton, 307 W.Wimer St., Knob Noster,MO 65336)</p>
<p>Query#160 MASSE-MACE/RATEL Seek parentage & marr. of Jean Baptiste MASSE (MACE) (b. bef. 1820) to Marcelline RATEL. Their children, Joseph b. 1843 & Hilaire b. 1845 Burlington,VT area & bapt. at St Georges, Henryville,QUE. & Emelie (aka Melvina) b. 15 Jun 1847 Clinton Cy,NY & bapt. St.Joseph,Coopersville,NY 9 Feb 1850. (Giles W. Casaleggio, 19 Juniper Terrace, Ringwood,NJ 07456)</p>
<p>Query#161 BOUCHER-BUSHEY/PAGE-LEPAGE Seek parentage & marr. of Joseph BOUCHER (BUSHEY) b. c 1774 d. 1874 St Albans,VT & wife, Marie LEPAGE (PAGE) b. c. 1790-1800 & d. 1892 St Albans,VT. Two of their children were Marguerite (b.c 18 10) who marr. Pierre DUGUAY; & Oliver (b.c 1822) who marr. Adelina CAMERAIRE, at No.Hero,VT c 1847 & rehab. 1848 St Joseph,Coopersville,NY. (Giles W. Casaleggio address above)</p>
<p>Query #162 TRANQUE-TRANK/DESFORGES-DEFORGE Seek marr. of Charles TRANK (TRANQUE/TRINQUE) (b.c 1823) and Adeline "Clara" DESFORGES/DEFORGE (b. 1833 d. 1903). Also marr. of Jean (aka Jake/Jackson) TRANK (b.c 1777) res. So.Burlington,VT & wife, Marie SMITH prob. marr. 1830's. Also marr. of Joseph DESFORGES/DEFORGE c 1850's to Adeline who may have lived in Colchester,VT (Carol Mongeon, 7 Locust Lane, Essex Jct, VT 05452)</p>
<p>Query#163 BELHUMEUR/PICARD Seek birth/death info for Louis BELHUMER (dit Geoffroy) son of Eustace & Rosalie Riel who marr. Angelique PICARD (dit Destroismaisons) daug of Louis & _; marr. 30 Oct 1837 St Valentin,QUE. Their daug, Catherine (1849-1912) marr. Joseph V. DUMAS 9 Aug 1875 St Francis Xavier, Winooski,VT. (Leo Fleury, 164 Saratoga Ave., Burlington,VT 05401-1132 or email LFLEURY@prodigy.net)</p>
<p>Query#164 CARRIER/GAGNE Seek info on Louis Augustin Carrier (b. 4 Apr 1927 Inverness, QUE) marr. 1948 Biddeford, ME to Claire Gagne (b. 12 Oct 1927 Valcourt, QUE) (See Answer which follows.)</p>

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

This is our second group of answers to queries which were published in "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#137 YANDO-RANDO (RIENDEAU)/LORETTE

Robert A. Yandow has supplied us with a partial answer to this Query. Source was Vermont General Services, Vital Records, Middlesex, VT Microfilm reel #VR-287, p. 49.

Joseph Yando, age 24, Farm Laborer, (his father Peter Yando) b. Canada, marr. 20 OCT 1861 Mary Lorette by Catholic Priest at Pittsford, VT || Emery Yando, age 22, blacksmith, d 20 JUN 1860 at Pittsford VT, b. Canada || Felix Riendeau or Yando, b 16 JUN 1870 Rutland VT, Mother: Adea St. Onge, Father: Joseph Riendeau or Yando || Felix Riendeau or Yando b. 17 SEP 1870 Rutland, VT, Mother: Maria ___, Father: Felix Riendeau or Yando.

ANS#164 CARRIER/GAGNE

The ancestral line below gives an answer to this query. Mike Sevigny found the information for the last three marriages in this line at the library of the Franco-American Genealogical Society of York County Maine. Ralph Courtois, one of that society's active genealogists, provided assistance in this search. The compounding issue was that at least five of the six persons who married in Biddeford or Lewiston, Maine were born/ baptized in Canada. Mike is still searching for the marriage and ancestry of Philibert Sevigny/Delvina Boilard who may have married in Inverness, Québec.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Carrier¹ (Lebrun dit la Carrière) Ancestral Line *Michael Sevigny # 59*

France	Jean Lebrun	Catherine Caffier ² , or Catherine Gautier ³ , or Catherine Gostier ⁴ , or Rosalie LaSerre ⁵	of Boulogne-sur -Mer, Picardie, France
I.	Noël Lebrun dit la Carrière (Jean/Catherine Caffier...)	Anne Brochu (Jean/Nicole Saulnier)	4 FEB 1697 St. Jean, Ile d'Orleans, Québec
II.	Noël Carrier (Noël/Anne Brochu)	Ursule Roy (Nicolas/Marie-Renée Rivière)	6 AUG 1743 St. Vallier, Bellechasse Cty, Québec
III.	Joseph Carrier (Noël/Ursule Roy)	Marie-Charlotte Lapierre (Charles/Louise Fradet)	27 NOV 1769 St. Charles, Bellechasse Cty, Québec
IV.	Joseph Carrier (Joseph/Marie-Charlotte Lapierre)	Marie-Anne Fortier (François/Marie-Anne Gagné)	3 OCT 1796 St Henri, Québec
V.	Joseph Carrier (Joseph/Marie-Anne Fortier)	Martine Grégoire (François/Marie Charlotte Rhéaume)	11 JAN 1842 St. Marie, Québec
VI.	Joseph Romuald Carrier (Joseph/Martine Grégoire)	Marie-Anastasie Bilodeau (Thomas/Thérèse Beaudoin)	28 JUL 1868 St. Bernard, Québec

VII.	George Carrier (b 2 MAR 1876 St. Bernard , Québec) (Joseph Romuald/Marie- Anastasie Bilodeau)	Fédora Goulet (witnesses George & Cyrille Goulet)	14 NOV 1899 St. Joseph's Church, Biddeford, Maine
VIII.	Louis Joseph Carrier (b 8 DEC 1902 St. Narcisse, Québec) (George/Fedora Goulet)	Yvonne Albertine Seigny (b 30 SEP 1902 Inverness, Québec) (Philibert/Delvina Boilard)	21 JUN 1926 St. Louis Church, Auburn, Maine
IX.	Louis Augustin Carrier ⁶ (b 27 APR 1927- Inverness, Québec) (Louis/Yvonne Seigny)	Cecile Gagne (b 12 OCT 1927 -Valcourt, Québec) (Alfred/Aldea Gagne)	12 JUN 1948 Biddeford, Maine ⁷

¹ The family may be found under either Lebrun or Carrier depending on which repertoire is used.

² Catherine Caffier per "Recueil de Généalogies des comptés de Montmagny-L'Islet-Bellechasse" by Frère Éloi Gérard, p268.

³ Catherine Gautier per "Dictionnaire généalogique des familles Canadiennes" by Cyprien Tanguay, Vol. 1, p. 359

⁴ Catherine Gostier per "Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec" by René Jetté, p. 674.

⁵ Rosalie LaSerge per "Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Français" by the Drouin Institute p. 792.

⁶ Also listed as Louis Joseph Carrier Jr. on other certificates and records.

⁷ Marriage not found in repertoires of any of the three Catholic Churches of Biddeford, but known to have been performed by Father Nadeau in Biddeford, per State of Maine archives records. This marriage may have been conducted at the St. Francis College Chapel.

If you would like to become a member of our society, please submit the following membership application form and a check payable in US funds to VT-FCGS, ATTN: Treasurer, P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406-5128. Membership is open to any person, upon submission of application, agreement to the VT-FCGS code of ethics, and payment of annual dues. Note that the questions are intended to help us with ancestral information only, you do not need to include information that you consider to be too personal.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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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:			
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<input type="checkbox"/> Institution \$30.00 annually		List name(s) of above:	
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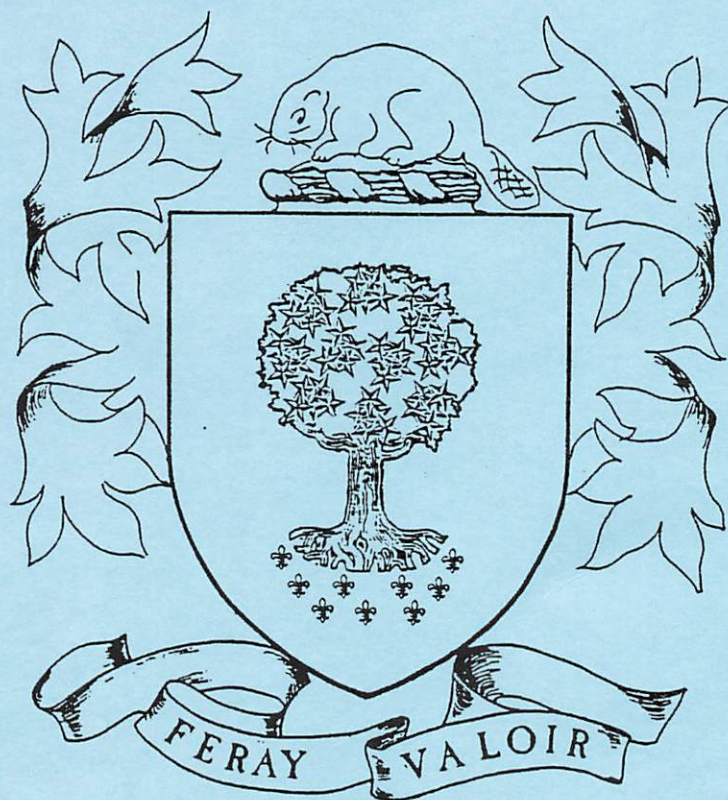
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LINKS

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LINKS

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THE VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society was founded at Burlington, Vermont in March 1996. It holds its research meetings every Tuesday and on the First and Third Saturdays* of the month, 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 9:30 PM (All Year) and First and Third *Saturdays of the month Noon to 4 PM (Sept. to May). Occasionally Saturday meetings are not possible due to commitments of the St. John's Club. Out of state 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).

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

LINKS

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

Editor Michael Sevigny
Queries Editor Leo Fleury
Contributors Janet Sweet Allard, Shirley A. Daniels, Leo Fleury, Véronique Gassette, Lee Gilbert,
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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Spring of 2000 finds our Society continuing to grow. Our membership is steadily growing. The library usage is increasing constantly. We are growing to the extent that we are now cramped for space. We now have twelve bulging cabinets, twelve microfiche viewers, a dozen trays of microfiche, including Drouin. Our librarian, John Moreau, is constantly surveying the areas to be covered. The addition of two computers and many CD's also add new areas for research. We recently obtained two microfilm readers and are now collecting to buy reels of microfilm. We continue our campaign to "Be a Reel Donor". The aim is to purchase VT vital records so that we can conduct research without having to go to Middlesex.

April 15, 2000 was the date of our Spring Conference. We had three wonderful speakers, first, Robert A. Decoteau of the American Canadian Genealogical Society, Manchester, NH spoke of the Canadians that fought in the American Revolution. Lawrence O'Keefe's topic was "Tracing Your Irish roots in New England /Vermont – Going back to the Old Sod". He included many humorous stories that enhanced his talk. Last but not least, Paul Landry spoke of "The Computer and Genealogy." He gave us a good comparison of many computer genealogy systems. The Conference was well attended, and congratulations to Larry O'Keefe and Pauline Landry who won the "door" prizes of 1 year free society membership.

The wealth of our Society is the membership. The people that maintain the society, Lee Gilbert, treasurer, John Moreau, librarian, Mike Sevigny, editor of *LINKS*, are constantly on the job. Joan Flynn served as Conference chairperson. Carol Mongeon and Janet Allard keep the public informed of library hours and other information. Leo Fleury takes on the Queries. There are members who help the librarians setting up or taking down equipment. And of course there is John Fisher, Paul Laundry and John Moreau, who are gave birth to this society and nurture in its growth.

Any ideas or suggestions for this society are always appreciated.

I wish everyone a good summer and happy genealogical research.

Janet Eno

FROM THE EDITOR

Spring is late here in Vermont, and so is this edition of *LINKS*. It seems there are more things to do as our children grow-up, not fewer. I am keeping some of the outdoor activities at bay long enough to finish this edition of *LINKS*.

We are fortunate to have some first time contributors and I would like to encourage all of you to send in your stories, lineages and questions. Contributions of any kind are encouraged as that is what makes this publication all that it can be.

Have a good summer!

BOARD MEETINGS

We welcome any and all members to attend our monthly Board of Directors meetings which are held on the second Wednesday of each month from 7:00 PM to about 9:00 PM. Come and share ideas you may have on how the society can improve in what we do.

WARNING OF CHANGES TO BYLAWS

We have had a dedicated group working on updating our bylaws. Some changes are necessary due to our growth, some are due to intended rules not being present, and others are due to the changes from a start-up organization to an established one. This is an official Warning that the bylaws enclosed as loose pages with this copy of *LINKS* will be brought to a membership vote at the General meeting Fall of 2000. Please review them and submit any noted errors or omissions, ahead of time if possible, or at the meeting for discussion by all.

MONDAY MARRIAGES

Whether you realize it or not there was a habit of marrying on Mondays or, a bit less on Tuesdays, in Quebec and in Acadia. The other days of the week were exceptions .

It all started with the bishop of the Quebec Diocese (all of New France And Acadia) and the Quebec Synod of 1690.

Let's consider .the choice of a day of the week. Fridays and Saturdays were bad days because of the Catholic obligation, at the time, to fast and therefore, not feast. Sundays was not good either because you had to attend -church in your own parish, so you would not easily have attended a marriage in a far parish, even your own. Then the 1690 Synod decreed that Monday would be best. The priests were told that they should only marry in the morning after having made sure that the bride and groom had had Holy Communion the day before. They were forbidden to marry them the same day that they had Holy Communion (these good people thought that it was incorrect to have God and sex on the same day).

On the practical side of things, since most people had farms and animals, taking care of them was an every day chore, so no day was really free or ideal.

The custom remained until around World War II. It appears that people started having Saturdays off more often. Before this century, about 50-60 % of the marriages are on Mondays, about 25 -30 % on Tuesdays and the rest spread about evenly on the other days. L 'Assomption (near Montreal) had its own regular habit of Tuesday marriages .

All of this is explained in Yves Landry's book "Les Filles du roi au XVIIe siècle", page 186 which is also, by the way, the definitive book on les Filles du roi, it tells all.

(Reprinted with the kind permission of the American-French Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2113, Pawtucket, RI 02861.)

HERITAGE

The Twist and Turns of A Tree Branch *by Shirley A. Daniels #265*

For almost 100 years, from the mid 17th century to the mid 18th century, the border colonies in New England and New France were ravaged by warfare. Indian allies of both mother countries raided the colonies of the enemies of their ally. The impact on one family has been pieced together and follows:

In 1704 Deerfield, Massachusetts was a frontier settlement. Homes were built within a stockade to protect the settlers from marauding bands of Indians. Samuel Carter had settled in Deerfield and built a home within the stockade.¹ (Figure 2) He was my 8th great grandfather.

He had been born in New England to settlers of the Connecticut colony.² There was a fanciful story circulated about Samuel. He had been kidnapped in London and pressed into service in the navy. The origins of the story are not clear, but were probably an attempt to rouse more sympathy for Samuel as he became a tragic figure in the settlement of New England.

Samuel married Mercy Brooks³, my 8th great grandmother, whose father William⁴ was a settler in Northfield before it was abandoned because of repeated Indian attacks. Mercy and Samuel had six children, Samuel, Ebenezer, John, Mercy, Thomas and Marah. When Marah was born, her mother died in childbirth.

A widower with six small children, Samuel sought another wife. He married Hannah Weller shortly after the death of Mercy³. Hannah and Samuel had a son Thomas who lived only a week. A year later another baby followed. In the winter of 1704 there were now 7 young children in the Carter family.

The year 1704 was a leap year. It was also a year of bitter cold and deep snow. The snow piled up almost to the top of the stockade making it easy to breach the stockade wall.⁵

Toward the end of February an Indian scouting party had been spotted. Nothing was done as it was thought that these were Indians friendly to the settlers. Besides the settlers posted a sentry every night to guard against surprise attacks.

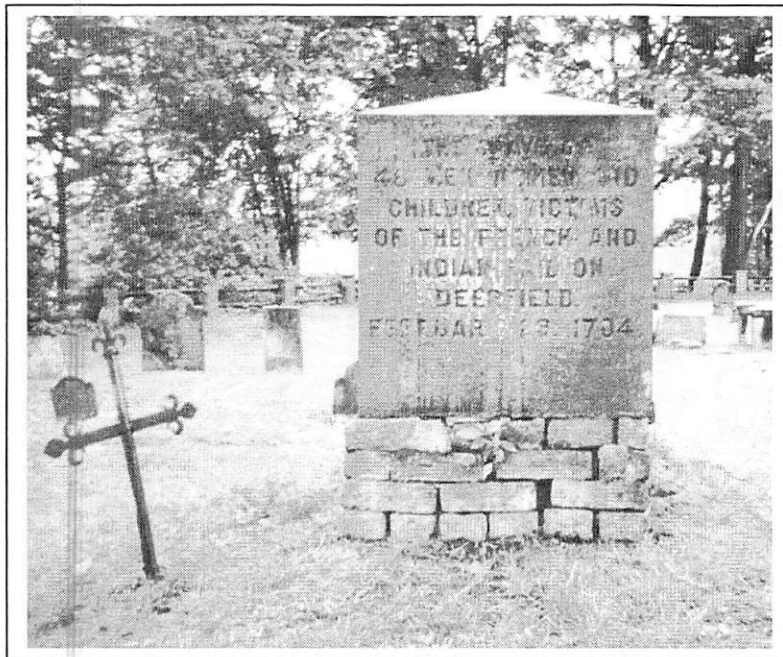
Samuel had business in Hatfield and was away from home on the night of the 29th of February. He had no cause for alarm - his young family were safely housed within the stockade and there were look outs. His oldest son was 12 and could help defend the family if it were needed.

The settlers slept well that night. The Indians and French soldiers approached under cover of darkness. The deep snow against the stockade provided easy access and the settlers awoke to the screams of terror of their neighbors and war cries of the Indians.

Houses were looted and burned. Residents were killed during the raid. Others were taken prisoners, approximately 110 in all. Taken by surprise the captives were poorly dressed for what was to follow.

Neighbors from nearby communities mounted a rescue effort for the captives now being marched north. Others gathered the broken bodies of those who had been killed and buried them in a mass grave in the old Deerfield cemetery. (Figure 1.) Samuel had returned home to find the bodies of his young son Thomas and his young daughter Marah murdered. He found their bodies at the door entry. They too were interred in the mass grave.

The captives were being hurried north to a rendezvous point on the Connecticut River where supplies had been placed by the Indians and French. Poorly prepared for the march and traumatized by their capture, the captives were miserable to say the least.



**"THE GRAVE OF
48 MEN WOMEN AND
CHILDREN VICTIMS
OF THE FRENCH AND
INDIAN RAID ON
DEERFIELD
FEBRUARY 29, 1704"**

(Figure 1 to left)

Now came the time when the Indians began to weed out the weak and old. Those who could not keep up the pace of the march were swiftly dispatched with an Indian tomahawk to the head.⁶

Hannah only a few weeks from childbirth knew it was only a matter of time before she would be killed. On the fourth day of the March she and her baby Hannah were killed and left on an ice floe in the Connecticut River. There was no torture involved - just a swift dispatch from this life.

Four Carter children were now being marched northward. All four had become the property of Indians. After days of marching up and over the frozen Green Mountains, canoeing Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River, the captives and their captors reached New France. There began a separation of the family. Mercy now went with her Indian captor to the place later named Chambly.

Samuel, Ebenezer and John were purchased from their Indian captors by concerned French settlers and began life in New France. The three boys were well treated by the French. John and Samuel adopted the faith of their French protectors. Their last name was changed to Chartier and John became Jean Joseph Chartier, my 7th great grandfather.

Father Samuel in the meantime was doing everything which he could to ransom his children from captivity. As the years went by, the three boys matured. Samuel became engaged to marry. Unfortunately, he drowned in the St. Lawrence River.

Men acting for the father in 1714 were trying to obtain the release of the children. The Governor of New France said that they were free to return to New England if they wished. Mercy absolutely refused to return and was betrothed to an Indian. Ebenezer chose to return to his father. John (Jean Joseph) could not make up his mind. First he said he would return and then decided to stay. The men negotiating for the release of the captives gave up in disgust and escorted Ebenezer to Connecticut where his father now lived with his 3rd wife.⁶

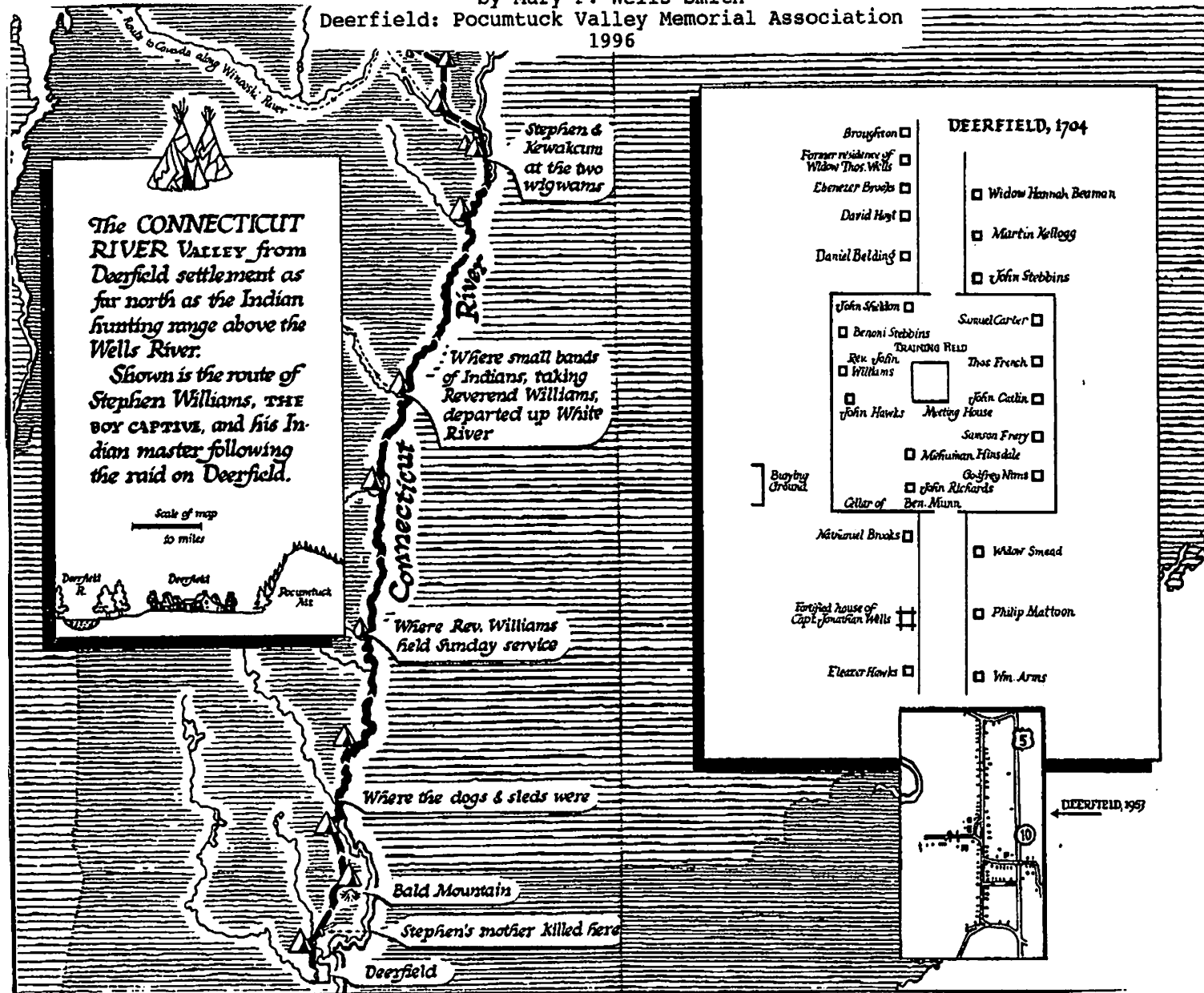
The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield

by Mary P. Wells Smith

Deerfield: Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association
1996

Map from "The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield" is reproduced with the kind permission of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 10 Memorial Street, Deerfield, Massachusetts 01342.

Figure 2



Time passed and Jean Joseph fell in love with a young French woman, Marie Courtemanche, the daughter of Antoine Courtemanche and Marguerite Vaudry. In 1718 the contract of marriage was signed and a church ceremony soon followed.

Jean and Marie Settled in Pointe aux Trembles and raised a large family. Jean had received a grant of land from Michel Hertel.

Jean and his sons visited Samuel in Connecticut as did the sons of Mercy. On one of Jean's trips in 1751 the British soldiers suspected Jean and his son of spying for the French.

After the British took over New France from the French, many of the French inhabitants were poorly treated. Anger played into the hands of the American colonists when the American Revolution began. Many of the French joined forces with the Americans against the British. Entire families became refugees in New York State at that time.

John's sons all fought on the side of the colonists in the American Revolution. One, Theodore, commanded a regiment under Colonel Livingston.⁷ His sons, the grandsons of Jean, fought in the war. Theodore would consent to their involvement and his young son Samuel participated at the age of 13.⁷

At the end of the American Revolution, the British still controlled Canada. It was very difficult for the refugees to return home. All the Chartier men received bounty lands in the area of Chazy, New York.⁸ They did not remain in Chazy, but scattered into other communities. Two, Joseph and Pierre, settled in Vermont in communities tied to Lake Champlain.

Samuel had continued to hope for repatriation of his children and left in his will inheritances for the children if they would come and reside in New England. Only Ebenezer had returned. Family relations were maintained by visits. Ultimately, many of Samuel's grandchildren and great grandchildren did return and settle in the colonies.

Research Resources

1. The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield, Vol. 1 and The Boy Captive in Canada, Vol. 2, by Mary P. Wells Smith
2. Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England by James Savage
3. Vital Records of Deerfield, Massachusetts to the year 1850
4. History of the Town of Northfield for 150 years by J. H. Temple
5. A History of Deerfield, Vol. 1 & 2 by George Shelton
6. New England Captives Carried to Canada, Vol. 1 & 2 by Emma Lewis Coleman
7. Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War, Pension Files
8. A History of the Town of Chazy, Clinton County, New York by Nell Jane Barrett Sullivan and David Kendall Martin

Transcribers Wanted

We continue to add many names and facts to our databases of baptisms, marriages, and burials. This information will eventually be published for our fellow genealogists use. If you have time, even a few hours a week, we need your help in transcribing information from the original hand written sheets. Please contact Paul Landry, 260 Laurel Hill Drive, So. Burlington, VT 05403, Tel: (802) 658-0189 or E-Mail at Landrypr@aol.com

FAMILY LINEAGE

GRASSET DIT LAGRANDEUR - PART FOUR, THE LINEAGE CONTINUES

II.3 André married Isabelle Constantino

by Véronique Gassette #H

In this installment Véronique continues a listing of the many descendants of Joseph, the Pioneer, and his wife Françoise Boisselle through their second son André. The first two segments (LINKS Vol. 3 Nos. 1 and 2) introduced us to the Grasset dit Lagrandeur family origins in France and the pioneer's settlement in New France, the third segment (LINKS Vol. 4 No. 1) began the lineage.

THE LINEAGE

I.1 Joseph Grasset dit Lagrandeur & Françoise Boisselle
m. St F X de Verchères 3 Nov 1761

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF GENERATION II

II.2 Joseph m. 1789
St Pierre de Sorel

II.3 André m. 1796
St Marc, Verchères

II.4 Marie m. 1797
Notre Dame du Rosaire, St. Hy.

II.5 François m 1799
N D du Rosaire

II.6 Louis m 1801
N D du Rosaire

II.7 Nicolas m 1810
La Présentation, St. Hy.

LINEAGE OF André II.3 (1767-1853)

II.3 André Grasset dit Lagrandeur

André-Philippe Grasset was born May 24, and baptized May 26, at St François Xavier de Verchères in 1767:

Parents: Joseph (I.1) & M-Françoise Boisselle

Godparents: Athanase Guyon & M-Catherine Boisselle, aunt of the child.

André died at St. Damase (St. Hyacinthe) age 86, April 10 1853, buried April 12.

married Oct. 10, 1796, St Marc de Verchères

Isabelle Constantino (Joseph Constantino and Angelica Alain)

André Grasset (Gresset) age of majority, of this parish, son of Joseph Grasset dit Lagrandeur and of deceased Françoise Boissé, of St Hyacinthe.

Married: Isabelle Constantino, minor daughter of deceased Joseph Constantino and of Angelica Alain

Witnesses: Antoine Laflamme, François Lussier, Etienne Poulin, Jn-Bte Bourque.

In addition to the church record or marriage acte, above, we know that André followed the French-Canadian custom of the time of obtaining a marriage contract.

Children of André II.3 and Isabelle Constantino:

(note: Isabelle & Elizabeth are interchangeable in French records)

III.41 André baptized at St. Hyacinthe 16 April 1799, died Feb. 5 1801

III.42 Joseph bap. St. Hyacinthe 15 May, 1801

III.43 Dominique bap. St. Hyacinthe 24 March 1803

- died, age 67, at St. Pie, Dec. 22 1870, apparently single
III.44 Louis bap. 27 June 1805, died or buried May 11, 1825
 drowned at about age 19.
III.45 Isabelle born probably about 1806,
 married at Beloeil 9 Nov. 1824
Louis Brodeur
III.46 Jean Baptiste born probably about 1814
III.47 Pierre born 1816, buried Jan 4, 1818 St. Hyacinthe, age 16 months

- III.42 Joseph Grasset** of this parish, age of majority, farmer, son of André Grasset dit Lagrandeur (II.3)
 and of Isabelle Constant, of the parish of St. Damase.
 M1 married Sept 20, 1825 St Jean Baptiste (St. Hyacinthe)
Catherine Hébert, minor daughter of Joseph Hébert, farmer, and of Marguerite Degrez dite Précourt,
 of this parish
 Present: André Grasset dit Lagrandeur, father of the groom; Joseph Provost, friend; Joseph
 Hébert, father of the bride; Jean Baptiste Beaudry, friend, undersigned.
 L Gagné, prêtre.

Children of Joseph III.42 and Catherine Hébert:

- IV.48 Joseph** bap. St. Jean Baptiste, Aug 21, 1826,
 Godparents: Joseph Hébert, grandfather of the child; Sophie Robert
 died yesterday, age 6 years, buried 12 Aug 1832
IV.49 Louis Maxime died yesterday, age 2 years, buried 12 August 1832
IV.50 André born May 7, bap. May 8, 1828, St Damase,
 buried 19 Dec. 1902, age 85 Frelighsburg, P.Q.

- III.42 Joseph** day laborer, age of majority, widower of Catherine Hébert of this parish.
 M2 married 16 July 1833, St Jean Baptiste of St. Hyacinthe
Marguerite Josephine Descardonets, age of majority, daughter of Joachim Pepin Descardonets
 and of deceased Isabelle Tetreau, of this parish.
 Present: André Gresset, father of the groom and Guillaume Dainaut, witness for the groom.
 Joachim Pépin Descardonets, father of the bride; Antoine Pépin Descardonets, uncle of the
 bride; Lafrance, ptre

Children of Joseph III.42 and Marguerite Josephine Descardonets:

- IV.51 Césarie** born & bap 10 May, 1834, St. Jean Baptiste, married 1854 at Dunham Joseph Rival,
IV.52 Joseph born & bap. March 2, 1838 St. Damase
 died, age 6 months, 10 Oct 1838, buried the 12th at St. Pie
IV.53 Mary Grisset bap. July 29, 1841 at St Mary Church, Burlington Vermont. Parents recorded as
 Joseph & Marg. Peppin and godparents as Peter Martin and Theatis Pepp. This record
 happened upon by accident but listed here because it could well be the Marguerite
 Grassette, dau. of Joseph and Marguerite Pepin, who married at Dunham, P.Q. 11
 July, 1865 to Eusèbe Plourde.

- III.45 Isabelle Lagrandeur** age of majority, daughter of André Lagrandeur (II.3), day laborer,
 and of Isabelle Constantino, of the parish of St. Damase,
 married 9 November, 1824, at Beloeil
Louis Brodeur, age of majority, son of Louis Brodeur, farmer, and of Marguerite Cadieux,

of this parish.

Present: Louis Brodeur, father; Joseph Yon, friend of the groom; Joseph Lagrandeur, brother;
Louis Lagrandeur, also brother of the bride.

Belanger, prêtre

III.46 Jean Baptiste Grasset-Lagrondeur (André (II.3) & Elizabeth Constant)
married Sept 24, 1844 at St. Damase
Flavie Bordua (Jean Baptiste & Anastasie Brodeur)

Children of Jean Baptiste III.46 and Flavie Bordua:

IV.54 Marie Louise or Eliza born July 8, bap July 9, 1852, at St Damase
married 12 Feb. 1872, St Damase
Joseph Choquet

IV.50 André Grassette age of majority, son of Joseph Grassette (III.42) and of Catherine Hebert, of Dunham
Married 16 Feb. 1852 Dunham
Marie Gagnier age of majority, daughter of deceased Joseph Gagnier and of Marie Reital,
also of Dunham,
Present: Joseph Grassette, father of the groom; Basille Laclaire, acting as father of the bride.

Children of André IV.50 and Marie Gagnier:

V.55 Joseph born Nov. 18, 1852
V.56 Rose born April 15, 1853
V.57 Marie born Nov 18, 1858
married at Dunham 1885
Amable Goyette
V.58 Charley (?Eusebe) born c. 1859-60
V.59 Elvire born c. 1862
married at Dunham 1884
Louis Godhu
V.60 Edouard no information on age except "fils majeur" at m. in 1897
V.61 Catherine
married at Dunham 1877
Moise Lafrenière

V.55 Joseph Grassette bachelor
M1 married St Armand East, Church of England, 30 Oct. 1875
Anna Alberta Tyler spinster, minor age

Child of Joseph V.55 and Anna Alberta Tyler:

VI.62 Sarah Grassette (Joseph, mason, & Anny Tyl..)
married 1899 at Frelighsburg
Charles Fontaine of Montgomery

V.55 Joseph Grasset age 40, 2nd m-, stone mason, born St. Armand, PQ,
(Andrew Grasset (IV.50) & Mary Sharrow (?/error for Gagnier)
M2 married Franklin, VT, Nov 30, 1893 by Edwin Prouty, Clergyman

Melvina (Fountain) Grasset 24, 2nd m. born Enosburg, VT

V.55 Joseph Gracette widower of Anny Taylor
M2 married Frelighsburg March 1, 1923

Malvina Fontaine widow of Eusèbe Gracette (note: see V.58 Charley Grassette)

The above marriage record, taken from the Loiselle file, carries the statement
"rehabilitated because married before a minister"

Note: A family member when interviewed in August 1965, listed the children as follows: Evalina (VI.80), Ada (VI.79), Josephine, Irene (VI.63), Gilbert (VI.64), Julia, Ella & Ellen, Annette, Joseph. Evidently this included the children of Malvina in her previous marriage to Eusebe/Charley Grassette.

We have marriage records for only 3 children of *Joseph V.55 and Malvina Fontaine*.

VI.63 Irene born 1896,
married Frelighsburg 20 June 1916

Alexis Emile Piette

VI.64 Gilbert A. Sr. born Frelighsburg Feb 9, 1898
married

Ida Fountain

VI.65 Oliver A. b. Frelighsburg Aug 22, 1911
married

Bernadette Geoffroy

V.56 Rosa (André IV.50 and Marie Gagne)

Because of lack of records and lack of information on the part of family members the following information is somewhat speculative in places, but it seems clear enough that Rose's children belong in this section of the family. Apparently Rose told a relative that she, Rose, had had an early marriage with a foreigner, who died leaving three children. She kept the children under the name of Grasset to prevent their being claimed by her husband's parents. Another possibility is that her first union was with a Grasset to whom her relationship would have constituted an obstacle to marriage in the Catholic church at that period. Her relative gave the names of the three children.

VI.66 John
married -No record

Marie Real

VI.67 Gertrude
married Aug 2, 1898 Swanton, VT

Arthur Husband

VI.68 Octave E. "Peen" born c. 1878 in Frelighsburg.

V.56 Rosa (André IV.50 & Marie Gagne)
married. 24 Oct 1887 Frelighsburg

Jean Baptiste Lapointe

VI.66 John Grassette
married - No record
Marie Real

Children of John VI.66 and Marie Real:

- VII.69 Loretta Eileen** 5 April 1909- 1928 bap Feb 6, 1925 Swanton, Vt.
VII.70 Melissa born NY 23 March, 1913, bap Swanton, VT Feb 6, 1925,
 married Sept 23, 1931 at Church of the Nativity
 Arthur Lafar
VII.71 Andrew Thomas born Jan. 26, 1915, Highgate, VT, bap. May 20, 1925, Swanton, VT
-

- VI.68 Octave E. "Peen"** barber of this parish, age of majority parents unknown.
 married St. François d'Assise, Frelighsburg, 14 Feb. 1898
 Emma Archambault of the parish of Sweetsburg, minor daughter of Pierre Archambault, a butcher,
and of
 Marie Boucher. dispensation from Banns .
 Present: Nicolas Vincelette, J. Prayston?
 . Signed by O. E. Grassette & Emma Archambault

Note: In 1914 Octave was a livery man and horse dealer. A family member reported that he had 9 children.
Following are records of most of them, probably not all in order of birth:

Children of Octave E. VI.68 and Emma Archambault:

- VII.72 Marie Anna Gracette** born the 4th, bap 10th of June, 1898.
VII.73 Marie Louise Cecilia born 12 Dec. 1899, bap the 17th at St. François d'Assise, Frelighsburg
 Married 23 Aug, 1943 at Cathedral of St Hyacinthe
 Charles Arthur Maynard
VII.74 Lionil Georges Gracette born the 8th, bap the 23 Dec, 1900 At Frelighsburg
VII.75 Joseph Hector Francis Xavier Gracette born the 25th, Bap. the 31 July 1904, Frelighsburg

VII.76 Clara M. Grassette born April 19, 1907, Frelighsburg
 married
 Burnett Hamilton Information is from obituary.
VII.77 Beatrice M. Grassette born Dec. 9, 1916, Frelighsburg.
 Her obituary states that she was the youngest child. She had a 10th grade education, was a
 teacher in Cowansville and worked in the mills. She became a secretary in Montreal, worked as
 a decoder for the Canadian government during WWII.
 married in 1946
 Wilfred H. Chaffee and moved to Montgomery, VT.
 In 1950 she became a US citizen in order to vote. She was a selectman in Montgomery and was
 known in Vermont for the excellent Chaffee maple syrup she made and continued to make after
 her husband's death. Her funeral was from St. Isadore Church, Montgomery Sept 14, 1998
VII.78 Blanche Grassette mentioned in Clara's Obituary as her sister, Blanche Stabler, of
 Enosburg Falls, VT in 1988
-

- V.58 Charles Grasset** 22, 1st m., born Frelighsburg PQ and living there
 (Joseph Grasset (IV.50) & Mary Gomge? = Gagne)
M1 married Berkshire, VT April 9, 1880 by a minister
 Elvina Tyler

V.58 Charley/Eusèbe of Enosburg, VT, age 27, born Frelighsburg PQ
 (Andrew Grasset (IV.50) & Mary) laborer, 2nd marriage

M2 married Enosburg, May 5, 1888 by Rev. Edwin Prouty
Melvina Fountain 18, 1st m., of E. Franklin, born Enosburg (Gilbert Fountain & Mary Duso)

Note: This seems to be the Charles who died in Enosburg of sunstroke on Sept 24, 1892, married, no age stated.

Children of Charley/Eusèbe V.58 and Melvina Fountain:

VI.79 Ida Grassette (Charles (V.58) & Malvina Fontaine)
married at Frelighsburg 28 Sept, 1908
Henri Domingue

VI.80 Evalena born Sept 15, 1889,
married Sept 15, 1903 at Montgomery
Homer Kennett

V.60 Edouard Gracette of this parish, age of majority, (André IV.50 & Marie Gagnier)
married 29 June, 1897 Frelighsburg
Marie Louise Vincent age of majority (Elie & Emelie Hebert)
dispensation of three banns.
Present: Julien Maillot & Delima Godin

Children of Edouard V.60 and Marie Louise Vincent:

VI.81 Emelia
married 23 Jan. 1917, Frelighsburg
Mederic Loiselle

VI.82 M. Louise
married 10 Dec. 1932, Frelighsburg
Alphonse Bacon

VI.83 Henriette
married 3 Sept 1923, Frelighsburg
Wm John Henessey

VI.65 Oliver A. Grasset age 21, 1st M. of E. Berkshire, born Frelighsburg
(Joseph V.55 & Melvina Fountain, born Enosburg)
married Aug 22, 1936 Berkshire Rev. J. M. Mooney, Cath. priest
Bernadette Geoffroy age 21, of Lowell, VT born Canada
(Seraphin & Marie Louise Asselin of St Jean de Matha)

Note: Oliver died at age 83 on March 15, 1995 in Newport VT, residence Derby, VT. His obituary states that the funeral was from St. Ignatius Church and that he had been a driller in the asbestos mines in Lowell and was the first fire chief of the Lowell Fire Department.

Children of Oliver VI.65 and Bernadette Geoffroy:

VII.84 Priscilla (Mrs. William Denton)
VII.85 Geraldine (Mrs. George Amyot)
VII.86 Geoffroy (wife Joanne)

VI.64 Gilbert A. Grassette (Joseph (V.55) & Malvina Fountain) b. Frelighsburg

married

Ida Fountain

Child of Gilbert A. VI.64 and Ida Fountain:

VII.87 Gilbert A. Grassette, Jr.

VII.86 Geoffrey Joseph Grassette Waterbury, VT

(Oliver A. Grassette (VI.65) & Bernadette Geoffroy, both born Can.)

married Feb 7, 1981 - Civil ceremony, Waterbury, VT

Joanne C. Bean, Waterbury, born May 4, 1947

(Francis C. Griffin, b. VT & Mary E. Gendreau, b. VT)

VII.74 Lionel Grasset (Octave (VI.68) & Emma Archambault) of Frelighsburg

M1 married 27 Nov. 1926, ST. Alexandre, Iberville

Marie Handfield (Philius & Anna Loiselle)

VII.74 George Lionel (Octave (VI.68) & Emma Archambault)

M2 m. Sept 7, 1935 ST. James Anglican Church, St Johns

Edith Lillian Borden (Grant & Winifred Ingalls)

Not having any records other than the death of William Andrew Grasset I am guided by statements of family members that their father was William and their grandfather was Joseph and that William had a sister Sarah. It seems clear enough that the Joseph is the one who married Anna Alberta Tyler in 1875 and Melvina Fountain in 1893. This would place William Andrew in Generation VI. Said to have had 2 half-brothers.

VI.88 William Andrew Grasset (Joseph (V.55) & Anna Tyler) Born June 30, 1876
Dunham/Frelighsburg,

died May 1930.

married

Florence Ryea

Children of William Andrew VI.88 and Florence Ryea:

VII.89 Isabel born Frelighsburg, died in 1969, leaving husband and two daughters

married

Ernest M. Brown

VII..90 Earl born Dec. 25, 1909 Montgomery Center, VT, died Dec.4, 1974, Hardwick.

married

Gertrude Bohannon

Daughters Gloria VIII.98, and Wanda VIII.100, Son David VIII.99.

VII.91 Chester of Arlington VT,

married

Hazel Bohannon

VII..92 Kenneth

VII.93 Orden Cambridge, Mass.

VII.94 Bernice (Mrs. Wood)

VII.95 Hazel (Mrs. Belonsky) Cambridge, Mass.

VII.96 Marjorie (Mrs. Johnson) Randolph, Vt.

VII.97 Ronald Wayne Grassette, born Nov. 11, 1923, Richford, VT. Died Dec 28, 1964.
Married April 10, 1944
Helen Blanchard
Daughter, Rhonda Lee.

VIII.98 Gloria Jean Grasset (Earl W.VIII.90 & Gertrude Bohannon) born Morrisville VT. July 8, 1927, Graduate of Johnson College, Class of 1966 died Edem VT Sept 20, 1997, private funeral United Methodist. Was an elementary school teacher. Survived by brother, David.

married Feb 9, 1946

Stewart L. DAige

VIII.99 David Grasset (Earl W.VIII.90 & Gertrude Bohannon) of Delaware

VIII.100 Wanda Grasset Ainsworth (Earl W.VIII.90 & Gertrude Bohannon) died in 1995

The next installment of the Joseph Grasset dit Lagrandeur & Françoise Boisselle lineage will continue with one of the remaining sons.

DONATIONS

We would like to acknowledge the following for their major donations to the VT-FCGS.

The estate of Lottie B. Michaud donated \$1000. to the Society. Ms. Michaud's niece, Jeannine S. Picher is an active member of the VTFCGS and selected us to receive this generous gift.

Many thanks to Lottie and Jeannine.

Paul Landry donated \$1000. as the initial payment for the microfiche version of the "new" Drouin Men's marriages described below. This gift made it possible to start the purchase process.

Thanks Paul.

Also many thanks go to all the rest of you that give what you can to continue our efforts.

DROUIN Microfilm Acquisition

The VTFCGS is pleased to announce that we have acquired a microfiche version of the "new" Drouin Men's marriages. This resource contains more than 1,100,000 Quebec province marriages spanning from 1760 to 1930, with a few earlier ones mixed in. The pages on the fiche were photographed from an original set of the books. This original consisted of 49 volumes with 300 to 500 legal size pages per volume. While the typewritten page reproductions are sometimes hard to read a hit can often mean tracing the lineage back through many Quebec church marriage records to France. This is an excellent complement to the Loiselle file which we previously purchased. The initial portion of the cost was donated to the society by Paul Landry. Many thanks Paul.

PETITE HISTOIRE

The Cruiser *by Mike Sevigny #59*

My cousin, Guy Sevigny, used to live in an apartment above an elderly landlady of French-Canadian heritage in Biddeford, Maine. He told us that she had commented to one of the neighbors that he was a very nice young man, but the police were always at the house. Perhaps she should have paid more attention to his clothes at lunchtime, as he was always in full uniform when he parked his police cruiser in front of the house.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Bombard/Bombardier/Labombard

Leo Fleury #8

France.	Jean Bombardier	Marie-Françoise Guillin	France
I.	André dit Labombarde or Passepartout Bombardier * (1679-1754) (Jean/M.-Françoise Guillin)	Marguerite Demers (Jean-Baptiste/Cunégonde Masta)	12 JUN 1706 Montréal, Québec
II.	Jacques Bombardier (30 AUG 1714- ____) (André/Marguerite Demers)	Françoise Thibault (Nicolas/Marie Paquet)	19 MAY 1738 Pointe-aux-Trembles, Québec
III.	Jacques Bombardier II (Jacques/Françoise Thibault)	Charlotte Goguet (Claude/Louise Lefort)	30 MAY 1763 Chambly, Québec
IV.	Pierre Bombardier (Jacques II/Charlotte Goguet)	Charlotte Hébert (Joseph/Charlotte Dame)	27 JUN 1789 Chambly, Québec
V.	Charles Bombardier (c1790-____) (Pierre/Charlotte Hébert)	Marguerite Laporte (Jean-Baptiste/Marie Lagiroflée)	26 NOV 1810 St. Mathias, Québec
VI.	Charles Bombard (1811-1860) (Charles/Marguerite Laporte)	Domithilde Cheney (Charles/Amable Germain)	21 JAN 1834 Ste. Marie Monnoir, Marieville, Québec
VII.	Moses A. Bombard (1838-1935) (Charles/Domithilde Cheney)	Amelia Sawyer (Alexander/Emelie Amell)	27 JAN 1868 St. John Baptist Church, Keeseville, NY
VIII.	Thomas Edward Bombard (1871-1925) (Moses/Amelia Sawyer)	Suzie A. McDonald (Peter/Elizabeth Kane)	14 MAY 1898 Peru?, NY
IX.	Esther Mary Bombard (1905-1967) (Thomas Edward/Suzie A. McDonald)	Franklin Harry Thomas (Harry R./Mary Ella Corrow)	22 OCT 1932 Plattsburgh, NY
X.	Vera Agnes Thomas (Franklin Harry/Esther Mary Bombard)	Leo A. Fleury Jr. (Leo Sr./Adeline L. Dumas)	18 OCT 1958 Cathedral Immaculate Conception, Burlington, VT

* Soldier in the Company d'Aloigny. From St-Sauveur, v. et ar. Lille, év. Tournai, Flandre (Nord), France.

NOTE: Variations of this surname including BOMBARD; LABOMBARDE; BOMBARDIER and others are recorded and used interchangeable by members of the same family.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Mius d'Entremont Ancestry of B. E. Shorey #186

I.	Philippe Mius d'Entremont * (b abt. 1609 Normandy, d 1700 Grand Pré, N.S.)	Madeleine Hélie (b abt. 1626, d bef. Census of 1678)	Abt. 1649
II.	Jacques Mius d'Entremont (b abt 1654, d bet 17 JUL 1735 & 28 JUN 1736) (Philippe/Madeleine Hélie)	Anne de Saint-Étienne de La Tour (n abt 1661, d aft. 15 SEP 1738) (Charles **/Jeanne deMatin Charnisay or Motin de Reux)	Abt. 1678
III.	Jacques Mius d'Entremont (Jacques/Anne de La Tour)	Marguerite Amirault (François/Marie Pitre)	30 SEP 1723 Port Royal, Nova Scotia
IV.	Joseph d'Entremont (Jacques/Marguerite Amirault)	Agnès Belliveau (Charles/Agnès Gaudet)	21 NOV 1762 Massachusetts
V.	Charles Celestin d'Entremont (Joseph/Agnès Belliveau)	Marie Boudreau (Michael/Marguerite Pothier)	14 OCT 1799
VI.	Timothy d'Entremont (Charles/Marie Boudreau)	Matilde Belliveau (Charles/Sara Babin)	16 NOV 1824
VII.	Elizabeth Helene d'Entremont (Timothy/Matilde Belliveau)	Robert Newell	Abt. 1845 Nova Scotia

Editors Notes: * Philippe Mius d'Entremont arrived in Acadia about 1651 with his wife, Madeleine Hélie, and daughter, Marguerite. He was granted a fife and became Baron of Pobomcoup. He was a lieutenant-major and commander of the troupes as well as a royal attorney.

** Charles de Saint-Étienne de La Tour is descended from Charles I dit Charlemagne King of France through Louis IX King of France who married in 1234 AD to Marguerite de Provence. Louis' mother was Blanche of Castille, her father was Alphonse VIII of Castille (Spain) and her mother was Eleanore of Angleterre (England, one of her brothers being Richard the Lionhearted, another "evil" Prince John). Eleanore's father was Henry II (Plantagenet) King of England, her mother was Eleanore Duchess of Aquitaine (France). It is through these French, Spanish and English lines that de La Tour is descended from most of the early royal families of Europe. We will explore these tangled relationships more fully in a future issue of LINKS.

Publications for Sale

The Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society has a number of publications for sale.

- VT 4-5 • *The Marriages of St. Thomas of Underhill, VT 1869 to 1991* \$30. plus \$5. Shipping & Handling
VT 4-6 • *Holy Family Marriage Repertoire, Essex Junction, Vermont 1893-1999* \$35. plus \$5. S&H
- Map "1609 - 1759 NEW FRANCE IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY" - Size = 22 by 34 inches. \$16.00 each plus \$3.50 S&H
 - LINKS \$ 5. each plus \$1. S&H Numbers 1 to 7 are available

Send requests with a check, in US \$, to our PO Box listed in the front of LINKS.

The money received for these works offsets the society's publishing costs with the balance going towards the purchase of new research works.

WHO IS SHE?



Recently, while surfing the E-Bay® online auction network under "Vermont," I found this great photograph by the LANGLOIS STUDIOS of Winooski, VT. I thought that the readership of "LINKS" might be able to identify this little lady.

If she really came from Winooski, there is a better than fifty percent chance that she has French-Canadian or Irish connections.

If anyone has any clues to her identity, please contact me, Leo Fleury, 164 Saratoga Ave., Burlington, VT 05401-1132, 802-86202941, or e-mail LFLEURY@prodigy.net

ACADIAN HERITAGE

Ships of the Expulsion

Dr. Don Landry

6512 Schouest Street

Metairie, Louisiana 70003

We continue our series in which we will publish excerpts from a monograph that Dr. Don Landry has compiled on the "ships" of the Acadian expulsion. In this section we will continue to describe the specific ships used to transport the Acadians to other places. An introduction and brief chronicle of the events was published in LINKS Vol. 3 No.2. The beginning of the ships list can be found in LINKS Vol. 4 No. 1. Also see the article which follows the present one entitled "Where Did the Cajuns Come From?".

DOLPHIN

Sloop 90 tons

CHIGNECTO TO SOUTH CAROLINA

The sloop DOLPHIN, 90 tons, William Hancock, Captain, departed from Chignecto with 121 Acadian exiles on 13 October, 1755, destined for South Carolina and arrived in South Carolina on 19 November, 1755.

See Endnote 1.

DOVE

Sloop 87 tons

GRAND PRÉ (POINTE DES BOUDRO) TO CONNECTICUT

The sloop DOVE, 87 tons, Samuel Forbes, Captain, departed on 8 (or 13) December, 1755 from Pointe des Boudro (Grand Pré) with 114 exiles, destined for Connecticut and arrived in Connecticut on 30 January, 1756.²

Departed on 18, December, 1755 per Emile Lauvrière.³

The Dove was probably chartered for a fee by Governor Lawrence from Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock of the Boston Mercantile Company.¹ However, in his instructions on 11 August, 1755, Lawrence suggests: "If it is not very inconvenient I would have you send the Sloop Dove to Annapolis to take on board part of the inhabitants there destined for Connecticut to which place that vessel belongs."⁴

Emile Lauvrière,⁵ in listing some of the vessels used in the expulsion on page 500, refers to the Dove, referred to by others as a sloop as "la goelette Dove, destined for connecticut" and two other vessels, referred to by others as schooners as "la goelette Pace Horse, destined for boston" and "la goelette Ranger, destined for virginia", probably indicates that some the ships listed as schooners, or sloops were actually goelettes or vice-versa.

EAGLE

Sloop

Captain McKown

Halifax to Boston

According to Al Lafreniere, the Sloop EAGLE, Captain McKown, a commercial vessel, carried some of the stragglers, believed to be the LeBlanc family (4 members and possibly others) from Halifax, leaving on April 1, 1756 and arriving in Boston on May 29, 1756.

EDWARD

Snow 139 tons

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL TO CONNECTICUT

The snow EDWARD, 139 tons, Ephram Cooke, Master, departed from Annapolis Royal with 278 exiles (41 men, 42 women, 86 boys and 109 girls) on Monday 8 December, 1755 destined for Connecticut and was blown off course by violent storms. It eventually put into Antigua and continued on to Connecticut where it finally arrived on May 22, 1756 with 180 exiles.

EDWARDS, 278 persons, for Connecticut. ⁶

The snow Edward, 139 tons destined for Connecticut, for a 28 day voyage with 41 men 42 women,, 86 boys and 109 girls for a total of 278 passengers. ⁷

During the voyage, almost 100 had died of malaria and when they arrived in Connecticut their personal items such as blankets, cushions, etc were ordered burned, further adding to their grief. ⁸

The Acadians at Annapolis Royal were shipped off from Goat Island at 5:00 o'clock in the morning on Monday 8 December, 1755.

According to copies of accounts transmitted by Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock, of Boston Mercantile Company Apthorp and Hancock to Governor Lawrence ⁹ - The "Snow Edward" Ephm. Cook Master was chartered from Apthorp and Hancock from 9th October, 1755 to 29th June, 1756 (Boston Sept 7th, 1756) (New York 22, May 1756).

The charter of the Edward was for 8-2/3 months at a fee of 9s sterling per ton per month - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot, plus provisions. The amount of provisions for the transports were included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence and was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb of beef 2 lbs bread and 5 lbs of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked. ¹⁰

Note: Lucie LeBlanc Consentino writes: "An interesting piece of history..."

The snow, EDWARD, Captain Ephraim Cooke, left Annapolis Royal with 278 exiles and blown off course by violent storms. It finally put into port at Antigua and then continued on to Connecticut, arriving on May 22, 1756 with 180 exiles. Malaria had killed almost 100 exiles. Upon their arrival in New London, Connecticut, their personal items consisting of blankets, cushions and such were burned causing further dismay and grief to the deported. Among those known to be aboard the EDWARD were Marie BOURG (Bourque), widow of Charles LANDRY with their seven children.

ELIZABETH

Ship 166 tons

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL TO CONNECTICUT

According to Al Lafreniere, ¹¹ the Ship Elizabeth replaced the TWO SISTERS that never left Annapolis Royal. The TWO SISTERS was supposed to carry 280 French (42 men, 40 women, 95 boys and 103 girls).

The ship ELIZABETH, 166 tons, Ebenezer Rockwell, captain, departed from Annapolis Royal on 8 December, 1755 with 280 exiles (42 men, 40 women, 95 boys and 103 girls) destined for Connecticut and arrived in New London Connecticut on 21 January, 1756 with 277 exiles. The Elizabeth left with 280 and three died en route.

The Acadians at Annapolis Royal were shipped off from Goat Island at 5:00 o'clock in the morning on Monday 8 December, 1755.

See Endnote 1.

ELIZABETH

Sloop 97 (93) tons

GRAND PRÉ TO MARYLAND

Sailing orders were given to Captain Milbury of the sloop Elizabeth by Col. Lawrence on October 13, 1755. The sloop ELIZABETH, 97 tons, Nathaniel Millbury, Captain, departed on 27 October, 1755 from Grand Pré with 242 exiles, (52 more than the complement of 2 persons per ton) destined for Maryland and arrived in Maryland on 20 November, 1755 with 186 men aboard.¹²

The sloop ELIZABETH, 93 tons, Nathaniel Millbury, Captain, arrived in Grand Pré from Boston on 4 September embarked 186 exiles on October 8 and departed on 8 October, 1755 from Grand Pré with 242 exiles, and arrived in Maryland on 15-30 November, 1755.

On November 20, 1755 - The Maryland Gazette announced the arrival of the Elizabeth (93 tons burden Nathaniel Milbury, master), with 242 passengers from Grand Pré, an excess of 56 over her complement.¹⁴

Edouard Richard listed a Corvette ____, 93 tons with 186 exiles and with a Captain Milbury listed as master.¹⁵ (Although he does not list the name of the ship, Captain Milbury was the master of the 97 ton sloop Elizabeth)

According to copies of accounts transmitted by Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock, of Boston Mercantile Company Apthorp and Hancock to Governor Lawrence.¹⁶ The Sloop Elizabeth, Nathaniel Milberry Master was chartered from Boston Mercantile Co. Apthorp and Hancock to transport the French inhabitants from Nova Scotia to Maryland from 20 August 1755 to 20th March 1756 - 52 persons more than Complement of 2 to a ton, at 5s.4d. (---, 1756).¹⁷

The charter of the Elizabeth was for 7 months at a fee of 49 12 per month, pounds sterling - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot, plus provisions. The amount of provisions for the transports were included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb. of beef 2 lbs. bread and 5 lbs. of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked.¹⁸

Nathaniel Milberry, master of the sloop Elizabeth, with its 242 exiles aboard, was the first to file a complaint, arguing that he was unfairly ordered to the Wicomico River area of the Eastern Shore to wait Sharpe's return, but that no provisions were made for any compensation for food and supplies.¹⁸

ENDEAVOR (ENCHEREE)

Ship 83 tons

POINTE DES BOUDRO TO VIRGINIA

The Endeavor - Captain John Stone, arrived from Boston on Saturday - August 30, 1755 and anchored at the entrance to the Gaspereau River.

The ship ENDEAVOR (ENCHEREE), 83 tons, John Stone Captain departed 27 October, 1755 from Pointe des Boudro (Grand Pré) with 166 exiles for Virginia and arrived on 11 (or 13) November, 1755.²⁰ Had 166 men aboard.²¹

The ship ENDEAVOR, 83 tons, John Stone Captain arrived at Grand Pré (Pointe des Boudro) from Boston on August 30 and embarked on 19 October. The Endeavor departed 27 October, 1755 from Pointe des Boudro (Grand Pré) with 166 exiles for Virginia and arrived on 15-30 November, 1755.²²

The Endeavor was one of the six transports that took shelter from a fierce winter storm in the Boston Harbour on November 5, 1755. While at Boston to seek shelter for a number of days, the vessel was inspected and an undisclosed number of Acadians were removed to reduce the number aboard to 2 persons per ton.

The delay in the voyage when they were in the Boston Harbour for a few days further depleted their supplies which were low since the beginning of the voyage. So fresh water and minimal supplies and assistance were given to the passengers on board the Endeavor by the Massachusetts Bay authorities and the vessels sailed southward.²³

Edouard Richard mentions a "Corvette Endeavor," 83 tons, with a Captain Stone as master being used to transport 166 exiles.²⁴

According to copies of accounts transmitted by Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock, of Boston Mercantile Company Apthorp and Hancock to Governor Lawrence²⁵ - The Sloop Endeavor (also known as Encheree), John Stone master was chartered from Boston Mercantile Co. Apthorp and Hancock from hence to Minas & Virginia to carry off French inhabitants from 21 August to 11 December.

The charter of the Endeavor was for 3 months 21 days at a fee of 44 pounds 54 pr month , pounds sterling - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot , plus provisions. The amount of provisions for the transports included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb. of beef 2 lbs. bread and 5 lbs. of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked.²⁶

According to the publication "The Acadian Exile in St. Malo" the governor of Virginia refused to accept the 1500 Acadians that were allotted to Virginia, and those who arrived there on October 25, 1755 were not allowed to disembark. Many of them died aboard the crowded ships during the 4 months that the ship were anchored in Williamsburg harbor. They were then transported to England and placed in concentration camps in the port cities of their arrival. There they languished until after the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, when they were released and repatriated to the French maritime ports of Normandy and Brittany.

ENDEAVOR

Sloop 96 tons

CHIGNECTO TO SOUTH CAROLINA

The sloop ENDEAVOR, 96 tons, James Nichols, captain, departed from Chignecto on 13 October, 1755 with 121 exiles destined for South Carolina and arrived in South Carolina on 19 November, 1755.

Al Lafreniere lists an ENDEAVOR, James Nichols, master, as arriving at South Carolina with 121 exiles. It is not known how many exiles boarded at Chignecto.²⁷

See Endnote 1.

EXPERIMENT

Brigge 136 tons

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL TO NEW YORK

The Brigge EXPERIMENT, 136 tons - Benjamin Stoddard, captain departed on 8 December 8, 1755 from Annapolis Royal with 250/200 exiles (40 men, 45 women, 56 boys and 59 girls) for New York and arrived 30 May, 1756.

The Experiment, 136 tons destined for New York for a 28 day voyage with 40 men 45 women, 56 boys and 59 girls for a total of 200 passengers.²⁸

EXPERIMENT, 200 persons, for New York.²⁹

Al Lafreniere states that the EXPERIMENT, Benjamine Stoddard, master, was blown off course as was the EDWARD and arrived in New York, via Antigua with 200 exiles. The Experiment left Annapolis Royal with 250 exiles.³⁰

The Brigge Experiment, Benjamin Stoddard Master 136 tons was chartered from Boston Mercantile Co Apthorp and Hancock from 10th October 1755 to 27th May 1756.³¹

The charter of the Experiment was for 7 months 16 days at a fee of 9s sterling per ton per month, pounds sterling - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot , plus provisions. The amount of provisions for the transports included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb. of beef 2 lbs. bread and 5 lbs. of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked.³²

HANNAH

Sloop 70 tons

GRAND PRE AND GASPEREAU TO PENNSYLVANIA

The Sloop HANNAH, 70 tons, Richard Adams, Captain, departed on 27 October, 1755 from Grand Pré and Gaspereau with 140 exiles destined for Pennsylvania and arrived in Pennsylvania on 19 November, 1755.³³

Sloop HANNAH, 70 tons, Adams, Captain, arrived in Grand Pré from Port Royal on 10 October departed on 27 October, 1755 from Grand Pre and Gaspereau with 140 exiles (2 surnombres) destined for Pennsylvania and arrived in Pennsylvania on 15-30 November, 1755 with 137 exiles.³⁴

Al Lafreniere states that the HANNAH, Richard Adams, master left Grand Pre with 140 exiles, and arrived in Pennsylvania with 137 exiles.³⁵

Upon their arrival in Pennsylvania, the colony was in the grips of raging Francophobia, which soon translated into Pennsylvania's governor Robert H. Morris placing the exiles under armed guard aboard the three vessels, (the HANNAH, THREE FRIENDS and the SWAN) that brought them from Nova Scotia. Because of this, the Acadians on board the three vessels succumbed to epidemic diseases. Because of this, they were quarantined aboard their vessels until legislation on March 5, 1756 provided for their dispersal throughout the easternmost Pennsylvania provinces.³⁶

Edouard Richard mentions a "Corvette Hannah," 70 tons, Captain Adams, was used to transport 140 exiles.³⁷

The Sloop Hannah, Richard Adams, Master was chartered from Boston Mercantile Apthorp and Hancock from hence to Annapolis Royal & Philadelphia., to carry off French inhabitants from 20 August, 1755 to 23 December, 1755.³⁸

The charter of the Hannah was for 4 months 3 days at a fee of 37 pounds 6s 8d per month, pounds sterling - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot, plus provisions. The amount of provisions for the transports were included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence and was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb. of beef 2 lbs. bread and 5 lbs. of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked.³⁹

Sloops HANNAH, THREE FRIENDS and SWAN reached the Delaware River about 18 November, 1755 with 454 aboard and were quarantined on Province Island until their diseases ran their course. They were later sent to Bucks, Chester, Lancaster., and Philadelphia Counties. The exiles declared their plight to be far worse than the old Testament world of Egyptian or Babylonian captivity.⁴⁰

HELENA

Ship 166 tons

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL TO MASSACHUSETTS

The ship HELENA, 166 tons, Samuel Livingston, Captain, departed from ,Annapolis Royal on 27 October, 1755 with 323 exiles (52 men, 52 women, 108 boys and III girls) destined for Boston Massachusetts and arrived in Boston on 19 November, 1755.

HELENA, The other transports were the HELENA, with 323 persons for Boston ... ⁴¹

The Helena, 166 tons, destined for a 28 day voyage with 52 men, 52 women, 108 boys and 111 girls for a total of 323 passengers. ⁴²

See Endnote 1.

HOBSON

Ship

HALIFAX TO ANNAPOLIS ROYAL TO SOUTH CAROLINA

The ship HOBSON, Edward Whitewood Master departed on 8 December, 1755 from Halifax with 342 exiles (42 men, 46 women, 120 boys and 134 girls) destined for South Carolina and arrived in South Carolina on 15 January, 1756.

HOPSON, 342 persons, for South Carolina. ⁴³

The Hopson. 177 tons destined for South Carolina, for a 42 day voyage with 42 men 45 women. 120 boys and 134 girls for a total of 342 passengers. ⁴⁴

The Ship Hopson, Edward Whitewood Master, was chartered from Boston Mercantile Co Apthorp and Hancock from Halifax to Annapolis and South Carolina with French inhabitants from October 10th, 1755 to 13th April, 1756 (---, 1756). ⁴⁵

The charter of the Hobson was for 6 months 4 days at a fee of 76 pounds 19s, sterling per month, - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot, plus provisions. The amount of provisions for the transports included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence and was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb. of beef 2 lbs. bread and 5 lbs. of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked. ⁴⁶

INDUSTRY

Sloop 86 tons

POINTE DES BOUDRO TO VIRGINIA

On Saturday - August 30, 1755 Sloop INDUSTRY, 86 tons- George Goodwin, Captain arrived from Boston and anchored at the entrance to the Gaspereau River. On 27 October, 1755 she departed from Pointe des Boudro with 177 exiles arriving in Virginia on 13 November, 1755. (Some records list 172 men as passengers)

Sloop INDUSTRY, 86 tons- George Goodwin, Captain arrived from Boston and anchored at the entrance to the Gaspereau River, Pointe-aux-Boudreaux. On 30 October, 1755 embarked with 177 exiles Pointe des Boudro destined for Williamsburg Virginia. ⁴⁷

The sloop Industry was one of 5 transports that departed from Grand Pré and Gaspereau to Pennsylvania. ⁴⁸

Edouard Richard mentions a "Corvette Industry," 86 tons, Captain Goodwin, used to transport 172 exiles.⁴⁹

The Sloop Industry, George Goodwan, Master was chartered from the Boston Mercantile Co Apthorp and Hancock from the 20th August to 26th December, 1755 to carry French inhabitants from Minas to Virginia. (---, 1755).⁵⁰

The charter of the Industry was for 4 months 6 days at a fee of 45 17 4 per month, pounds sterling -plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot, plus provisions. The amount of provisions for the transports included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb. of beef 2 lbs. bread and 5 lbs. of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked.⁵¹

According to the publication "The Acadian Exile in St. Malo" the governor of Virginia refused to accept the 1500 Acadians that were allotted to Virginia, and those who arrived there on October 25, 1755 were not allowed to disembark. Many of them died aboard the crowded ships during the 4 months that the ship were anchored in Williamsburg harbor. They were then transported to England and placed in concentration camps in the port cities of their arrival. There they languished until after the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, when they were released and repatriated to the French maritime ports of Normandy and Brittany.

JOLLY PHILLIP

Schooner 94 tons

CHIGNECTO TO GEORGIA

The schooner JOLLY PHILLIP, 94 tons- Jonathan Waite, Captain, departed from Chignecto on 13 October, 1755 with 129 exiles destined for Georgia and arrived in Georgia with approximately 120 exiles on 30 December, 1755. This Schooner was from Falmouth (now Portland) Maine.⁵²

See Endnote 1.

LEOPARD

Schooner 87 tons

GRAND PRÉ TO MARYLAND

The schooner LEOPARD (also known as Leonard, Leynard), 87 tons burden, Thomas Church Master, arrived at Minas Basin from Boston on September 6, 1755, and was given sailing orders by John Winslow on October 13, 1755. She departed from Grand Pré on 27 October, 1755 with 178 exiles (an excess of 4 over her complement) destined for Maryland and arrived in Maryland November 20, 1755 with 174 men aboard.

The schooner LEOPARD (Leonard, Leynard), 87 tons- Thomas Church Master, arrived in Grand Pré from Boston on 6 September and embarked 178 exiles on 8 October. She departed from Grand Pré on 27 October, 1755 with 178 exiles (an excess of 4 over her complement) destined for Annapolis Maryland and arrived in Maryland on 30 December., 1755 with 174 exiles aboard.⁵³

When the Leopard landed at Boston, the Acadian exiles disembarked. Captain Church reported: "There arose a great dissention among the French and they all rose, forced their way on shore with their baggage and it was not in my power to proceed . . ." ^{54, 55}

Edouard Richard mentions a Schooner Leopard, Captain Church, 87 tons being used to transport 174 exiles.⁵⁶

The Schooner LEYNORD, THOMAS CHURCH MASTER was chartered from 20th August 1755 to 10th February 1756, is 5 months 21 days at 46 pounds 8 lawful money pr. month., etc.⁵⁷

The charter of the Leynard (Leopard) was for 5 months 21 days at a fee of 46 pounds 8s lawful money per month, pounds sterling, - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot, plus provisions. The amount of provisions for the transports were included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence and was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb. of beef 2 lbs. bread and 5 lbs. of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked.⁵⁸

The arrival was announced on November 20, 1755 by the Maryland Gazette.⁵⁹

The Leopard was newly constructed in New England and registered on April 10, 1755 at Cambridge. The schooner was owned and captained by Thomas Church, who alone of the four seemed adequately prepared to wait in Severn for Maryland officials to decide the proper disembarkation of a group practically equal to the population of Annapolis.

The Leopard, with 178 passengers aboard, was the first to anchor in Annapolis Harbor, on November 24, 1755.

On the last 2 days of the month, the other 3 sloops were anchored in the Severn, but their captains seemed most anxious about the Maryland council's refusal to permit immediate landing in the absence of Gov. Sharpe, who was attending a conference of colonial executives in New York.⁶⁰

The Passengers of the Leopard were dispersed to Baltimore and Annapolis, Maryland

Later when the Leopard was transporting troops under the command of General Preble from Halifax to Boston, they picked up 70 exiles at Pubnico that were destined for North Carolina.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ These vessels were probably chartered for a monthly fee (per ton), plus a pilot's fee and provisions, by Governor Lawrence, from Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock, of the Boston Mercantile Company of Apthorp and Hancock, to be used as a transport for the removal of the Acadian Exiles to the eastern seaboard. The amount of provisions for the transports were included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence and was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb of beef 2 lbs bread and 5 lbs of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked. (SELECTIONS FROM PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, Published in 1869, by resolution of the House of Assembly on March 15, 1865, p. 280) also (Albert N. Lafreniere - "ACADIAN DEPORTATION SHIPS" - *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, volume 6, published by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.)
- ² Laurence Henry Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* New York: Alfred A. Knopf: Vol. VI, p 280.
- ³ Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - vol 1 Libraire Henry Geulet, Paris, 1924.
- ⁴ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia*, published in 1869, by resolution of the House of Assembly on March 15, 1865, p. 273
- ⁵ Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple - Histoire du Peuple Acadien - des origines a nos jours* - 1923 - Editions Bossard - 43 Rue Madame, Paris. Tome I - 12th edition Chapter XIV "Le Grande Derangement" pp. 457-513.
- ⁶ Placide Gaudet "Charles Belliveau et les seins durant la Deportation et apres; Prises de batreaux anglais par les Acadiens", apparently written in 1922 and given near Annapolis Royal. The article appeared in *AGE* Vols 11, 1973 p. 4.
- ⁷ Emile Lauvrière - *La Tragédie D'un Peuple*, vol 1, p. 485
- ⁸ Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships" *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, volume 6, published by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.
- ⁹ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* p. 285 - 293.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p 280.
- ¹¹ Albert N. Lafreniere - "Acadian Deportation Ships" Information that supports this can be found in the Connecticut Gazette (copy in the Yale University library).
- ¹² Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* pp. 279, 304.
- ¹³ Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924.
- ¹⁴ Basil Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" *Maryland Historical Magazine* Vol III #1 March 1908: p. 7.
- ¹⁵ Edouard Richard *Acadia* Vol. 2, Chapter XXXI, p. 121.
- ¹⁶ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* p. 285 - 293.
- ¹⁷ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* pp. 278-279.
- ¹⁸ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* p. 280.
- ¹⁹ Gregory Wood *Acadians in Maryland - A Guide to the Acadians in Maryland in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*
- ²⁰ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* p. 300.
- ²¹ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* p. 277.
- ²² Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924

- ²³ Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"
²⁴ Edouard Richard *Acadia* p. 121.
²⁵ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* pp. 285-293.
²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 280.
²⁷ Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"
²⁸ Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924, p. 485.
²⁹ Placide Gaudet "Charles Belliveau et les seins durant la Deportationet apres"
³⁰ Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"
³¹ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* pp. 285-293.
³² *Ibid.*, p. 280.
³³ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* pp. 277-278.
³⁴ Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924.
³⁵ Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"
³⁶ Carl A. Brasseaux, *Scattered to the Wind: Dispersal and Wanderings of the Acadians, 1755-1809* p. 19.
³⁷ Edouard Richard *Acadia* p. 121.
³⁸ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* pp. 285-293.
³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 280.
⁴⁰ Gregory Wood *Acadians in Maryland* p. 18.
⁴¹ Placide Gaudet "Charles Belliveau et les seins durant la Deportationet apres"
⁴² Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924, p. 485.
⁴³ Placide Gaudet "Charles Belliveau et les seins durant la Deportationet apres"
⁴⁴ Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924, p. 485.
⁴⁵ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* pp. 285-293.
⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 280.
⁴⁷ Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924.
⁴⁸ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* pp. 277, 300.
⁴⁹ Edouard Richard *Acadia* p. 121.
⁵⁰ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* pp. 285-293.
⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 280.
⁵² Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"
⁵³ Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924.
⁵⁴ Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland", p. 7.
⁵⁵ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* pp. 277, 298.
⁵⁶ Edouard Richard *Acadia* p. 121.
⁵⁷ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* pp. 285-293.
⁵⁸ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* pp. 280.
⁵⁹ Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland", p. 7.
⁶⁰ Gregory Wood *Acadians in Maryland*.

PETITE HISTOIRE

The Errand by Véronique Gassette #H

My uncle, Joe Cartier, son of Joseph, the blacksmith who came to Burlington, was of course trained in the same trade. As a young boy in Canada he was sent on an errand one day. He was to go to a neighbor to borrow two tools. Because his mother was half Irish all the children spoke English and more limited French. My mother enjoyed telling me how Joe went off reciting loudly to himself something that sounded like "LE TOURONRIN PI LE VIRBARQUIN, LE TOURONRIN PI LE VIRBARQUIN" on and on.

This musical phrase has been a song in my head all these years. Only today did it come to me that such tools might be listed in my old dictionary of 1857. It is not there as spelled above. No doubt Joe's rendition was incorrect, or my mother's memory was faulty. I am confident that Joe got the right tools. Does anyone know what they might have been?

ACADIAN HERITAGE

Where Did the Cajuns Come From?

by Mike Sevigny #59

In the previous edition of LINKS we attempted to answer a question posed by William E. Aubuchon, Jr. related to when the expelled Acadians arrived in Louisiana. The only reference I was able to find in the time available was from the work "A Land of Discord Always" ¹ by Charles D. Mahaffie Jr. This work lists 300 of the 12,660 Acadians as being dispersed to Louisiana as stated in the Historical Atlas of Canada.

Since then I acquired a copy of "Scattered to the Wind" by Carl A. Brasseaux ² which has several interesting tables and more information on the dispersal. The first of the tables on this subject is on page 7 and is extracted from a work by Andrew Hill Clark ³. It is a listing of the Acadian Deportees, 1755 to 1760:

ACADIAN DEPORTEES, 1755-1760

<u>District</u>	<u>Number</u>	
Grand Pré	2182	
Annapolis-Royal.....	1664	
Pisiquid.....	1100	(approximate)
Beaubassin.....	1100	(approximate)
Total	6050	(approximate)

Since the population of Acadia was estimated to be between 15,000 and 18,000 at the time it would appear that about one-third to one-half were deported.

On page 8 there is a table of the Acadian Exiles in 1755 which follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF ACADIAN EXILES, 1755

<u>Colony</u>	<u>Number</u>
Georgia	400
S. Carolina	942
N. Carolina	50
Virginia	1500
Maryland	913
Pennsylvania	454
New York	344
Connecticut	731
Massachusetts	735
Bound for N.C. but escaped	<u>232</u>
Total	6301

This table appears to be made up of the total that were embarked for each location, rather than those that landed. I base this assumption on the numbers that Dr. Don Landry lists in his monograph *The Ships of the Expulsion*, which is extracted in this and previous editions of LINKS, showing some of the same numbers as embarked but many fewer as landing.

The next table, which Brasseaux extracted from several sources ⁴, lists the number of Acadians in Exile in 1763.

ACADIANS IN EXILE, 1763

Massachusetts	1043
Connecticut	666
New York	249
Maryland	810
Pennsylvania	383
South Carolina	280
Georgia	185
Nova Scotia	1249
St. John River, N.B.	87
England	866
France	3400
Quebec	2000
Prince Edward Island	300
Baie des Chaleurs	700

This listing totals up to 12,218 and reflects that some of the deportees were not accepted by their designated colony, as was the case of the 1500 destined for Virginia who were sent to France. It also lists a great number of Acadians who escaped on their own to Quebec and other areas from both the colonies and Acadia. We still, however, find none of the deportees in Louisiana in 1763.

The next table from Carl A. Brasseaux's work ⁵ describes where the Louisiana Cajuns came from:

ACADIAN MIGRATIONS TO LOUISIANA, 1764-1788

<u>Place of Origin</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number of Exiles</u>
New York	1764	20
Halifax	1764-1765	311?
Maryland & Pennsylvania	1766-1770	689?
France	1785	1,596
St.Pierre/Miquelon	1788	19
TOTAL		2,635?

One final small group of Acadians arrived in New Orleans with a group of 10,000 refugees from Saint-Domingue in 1809. They had lost most of their ethnic identity over the long years of exile and melded into the city's Creole culture. ⁶ This ended the wanderings of the Acadians, 59 years after they had begun.

¹ Charles D. Mahaffie Jr., *A Land of Discord Always: Acadia from its Beginnings to the Expulsion of its People, 1604-1755*, (Down East Books, Camden, Maine, 1995) ⁵ Brasseaux "Scattered to the Wind": p 6

² Carl A. Brasseaux, *Scattered to the Wind: Dispersal and Wanderings of the Acadians 1755-1809* (University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana, 1991)

³ Andrew Hill Clark, *Acadia: The Geography of Early Nova Scotia to 1760*, (Madison, Wis. 1968) p346.

⁴ Robert Leblanc, "The Acadian Migration," *Proceedings of the Minnesota Academy of Science*, XXX (1962), p. 15; Milton P. Reider and Norma Gaudet Rieder, comps., *The Acadian Exiles in the American Colonies, 1755-1768*. Mataire. La., 1977; Janet Jehn, comp., *Acadian Exiles in the Colonies* (Covington, Ky., 1977).

⁵ Brasseaux "Scattered to the Wind" p 67.

⁶ Brasseaux "Scattered to the Wind" p 69.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Guévin dit Liévin, Clément, Fournier Ancestral Line *Janet Sweet Allard #48*

Belgium	Antoine Fournier	Anne Gourdon	Of Maurage, terre of Raux near Mons, Hainault, Belgium
I.	Liévin/Lyvrain/Jean-Baptiste Fournier (b. 1676-s 16 May 1776) (Antoine/Anne Gourdon)	Marie Suzanne Fauteux (Pierre/Marie-Jeanne Péronne Bulté)	6 APR 1728 Neuville, Québec
II.	Clément Liévin/Guévin * (Liévin-Jean-Baptiste/Marie Fauteux)	Catherine Houde (Jean/Angélique Bourguignon)	5 FEB 1770 Nicolet, Nicolet, Québec
III.	Jean Magloire Liévin (Clément/Catherine Houde)	Magdeleine Lacharité dit Laspron (Michel & Magdeleine Pinard)	25 SEP 1797 Nicolet, Nicolet, Québec
IV.	Antoine Lievain/Clément (Magloire/Magdeleine Lacharité)	Marguerite Anne Thérrien (Louis André/Marie-Anne Bourgouin)	14 FEB 1825 Nicolet, Nicolet, Québec
V.	Antoine Clément/Guévin (Antoine/Marguerite Anne Therrien)	Marie Baron (Joseph/Louise St. Pierre)	20 APR 1858 St. Célestin, Nicolet, Québec
VI.	Rose Anna Guévin (Antoine/Marie Baron)	Romuald Bedard (Ephrem/Bertille Beaudet)	8 JUL 1890 St. Célestin, Nicolet, Québec
VII.	Josephat Henri Bedard (Romuald Bedard/Rose Anne Guévin)	Marie Anne Marcotte (Joseph/Celanise Cote)	30 MAY 1927 St. Anthony's Church, Burlington, Vermont
Many of the Bedards in Vermont today are descended from the families in VI and VII and from two children from Romuald 's first marriage.			

This Guévin Ancestral line took on many first and last name changes.. It took me quite a bit of time to find the first clue that Clément was a name change for Guévin and I was then lucky that most of the marriage records were found in the Nicolet County repertoire. Be sure to check your dit names and look for name changes.

* Note under Liévin in Tanguay Vol. V. page 413 states "Voy. Grenier, 1764, vol. IV, p. 370-Le vrai nom est Fournier." Clément's first marriage is listed under Grenier not under Liévin.

Give a Reel

The VTFCGS now has a microfilm reader at the Society library and we are continuing a campaign to purchase Vermont vital statistics reels to broaden our research capabilities. Your help is needed to make this possible; thus we ask that you be a Reel Giver. We will begin with the 1871 to 1908 reels but will also procure specific reels at the request of the donor. The cost is \$18. per reel. Please specify if you have any preference as to which reel we procure.

FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS

Gilmet, Guilmet-te, Guillemette Annual Gatherings

Two annual gatherings of the Gilmet, Guilmet-te, and Guillemette families, descendants of Nicolas Guilmet and Jeanne Santé, will be held in the year 2000. The first will be held 30 July 2000 at the Lake Carmi State Park in Franklin, Vermont. The second will be on the 19th and 20th August 2000 at L'Isle d'Orléans, Québec, Canada. For more information contact Stanley Curtis Guilmette, 432 Wightman Hill Rd, Richford, VT 05476 Phone 802-848-7664.

Submitted by Stanley C. Guilmette #149

Stockwell Family Association Reunion

The 25th Annual Stockwell Family Association Reunion will be held at the Mason Hall, Ipswich, Massachusetts, August 12-13, 2000. Two days of family fun, genealogy, research, kids games, entertainment and an old fashioned New England cookout are planned. For further information contact: e-mail Flagman @ LR.Net, or jvstrees@yahoo.com. Or call 978-597-2358 or 603-726-3813. Plan your vacation now with your immediate family and cousins from around the United States.

Submitted by Etwalla Stockwell-Thompson #122

La Force Descendants' Family Reunion

The Canadian La Force family descendants will be holding a family reunion in Burlington, Vermont during August 3, 4, 5, & 6 in the year 2000. If you are wondering which of the two major La Force lines that evolved in the United States you descended from contact the group and they will try and help you. The Canadian group is planning this reunion. Thursday evening and Friday will bring all descendants together while allowing smaller group meetings and a chance to tour historical sites in the Burlington area. Saturday and Sunday will allow mingling, eating and presentation of La Force family history. Your indicated interest will help determine the detailed program.

Please let the group know if you are interested in attending so they can forward specific details of the gathering. Contact can be made at: <http://laforce2000.att.net> or, Roberty Growney, 2922 Route 72 East, Shoreham, VT 05770, Phone: 802-897-7921

Rendez-Vous Payeur 2000 - Payeur, Payer, Bayeur, Pyer

The Payeurs of North America will hold a family reunion for all the descendants of Johann Christoph Bayer and Marie Madeleine Gendreau on July 8th 2000. This event will take place at the Patro de Charlesbourg, 7700 3rd Avenue East, Charlesbourg, Québec, 10 minutes from the Québec town center. Come to complete your family tree, your genealogy and meet many cousins. The cost of registration, including lunch and dinner, is \$25.00 per person.

For more details contact: Jean Thomas Payeur, 1203-10 de Bernières Avenue, Québec, G1R 5B2

Phone 418-523-1300, tpayeur@globetrotter.net

Registration in care of: Guy Payeur, 125 Abbé Ruelland Street, Beauport, P.Q. G1E 5L4 Canada, Phone 418-667-4821, guypa@globetrotter.net

Fortier Family Association Reunion

The first Fortier family reunion of the new Fortier Family Association (L'Association des familles Fortier) will be held in the Quebec City area on July 15, 2000. For more details, contact Eric Fortier, efortier@dsuper.net. The Association has a web site in French and English at <http://familles.fortier.net/>

Submitted by Albert

(Al) Fortier, Chestnut Hill MA

ANCESTRAL LINES

Caron Ancestral Line

Leo Fleury #8

I.	Robert Caron (c1612-1656)	Marie Crevet (Pierre LeCrevet/Marie LeMercier)	25 OCT 1637 Notre Dame, Québec, Québec
II.	Robert Caron II (1647-1714) (Robert/Marie Crevet)	Marguerite Cloutier (Jean/Marie Anne Martin)	14 NOV 1674 Château Richer, Québec
III.	Augustin Caron (1682-1757) (Robert/Marguerite Cloutier)	Marie Madeleine Gaulin (Robert/Élisabeth Létourneau)	21 NOV 1712
IV.	Augustin Caron II (1714-1770) (Augustin/Marie Madeleine Gaulin)	Marie Thérèse Guyon/Dion (Claude/Catherine Blouin)	4 AUG 1738 Ste-Famille, Île d'Orléans, Québec
V.	Aug.-Denis Caron (Augustin/Marie Thérèse Guyon)	Marie Charlotte Morin- Valcourt (Augustin/Charlotte Langlois)	7 FEB 1763 L'Islet, Québec
VI.	Louis Caron (Aug.-Denis/Marie Charlotte Morin)	Félicité Ouellet (Jean Baptiste/Modeste Gagnon)	9 NOV 1807 St. Roch Aulnaies, Québec
VII.	Jean Baptiste Caron (Louis/Félicité Ouellet)	Emelie Ouellet (Jean Baptiste/Marcelene Thebert)	11 APR 1842 Lotbinière, Québec
VIII	Zephirin Caron (aka Joseph Corrow) (1853-1923) Jean Baptiste/Emelie Ouellet)	Louisa Germaine (Paul/Emelie Martin)	c1870 Vermont?
IX.	Ella Mary Corrow (1876-1914) (Zephirin/Louisa Germaine)	Harry Russell Thomas (Benjamin Franklin/Marion Bailey)	23 JAN 1897 Hardwick, VT
X.	Franklin Harry Thomas (1899-1944) (Harry R./Mary Ella Corrow)	Esther Mary Bombard (Thomas Edward/Suzie A. McDonald)	22 OCT 1932 Plattsburgh, NY
XI.	Vera Agnes Thomas (Franklin Harry/Esther Mary Bombard)	Leo A. Fleury Jr. (Leo Sr./Adeline L. Dumas)	18 OCT 1958 Cathedral Immaculate Conception, Burlington, VT

BOOK REVIEWS

"VITAL RECORDS OF PUTNEY, VT TO THE YEAR 1900"

compiled & edited by Kenneth Stevens & published 1992 by the Genealogical Society of Vermont; order from the society at PO Box 1553, St Albans, VT 05478-1006 406pp H/C \$30.00 plus \$3.00 P&H.

In the history of Colonial America, few people realize that the site of the present Town of Putney was once a fort established by the Province of Massachusetts as an outpost for the defense against Indian attack. The town was initially chartered on December 26, 1753 by Benning Wentworth, Royal Governor of New Hampshire. It was subsequently chartered by New York, thus becoming part of the area involved in a jurisdictional battle between the two colonial provinces which later became the states of New York and New Hampshire.

The first town meeting was held in Putney on May 8, 1770. However, the earliest vital records, being marriage intentions, were not entered until October 1776. Mr. Stevens and his helpers have done an outstanding job in compiling this volume from many local sources including town records, church records, and cemetery records. The material is more neatly and concisely arranged than the original records. In the 130 pages which are devoted to Birth Records, I estimate nearly 600 principal family surnames are represented. Intermingled with these records, are the various pastoral baptismal records of Protestant clergy who served the area.

Another 124 pages are devoted to Marriages and Marriage Intentions while 109 pages cover Death and burials. This latter group includes the cemetery inscription listings of about fifteen Putney burial grounds. Another separate unique listing is included covering the "Warnings Out" which, heretofore, are seldom seen. These warnings represent an early legal form of relieving the town of responsibility for the welfare of new arrivals should they become indigent. It is a good indicator of the approximate date of arrival of new residents.

The final section of this book is the census tables for the Head of Households from 1771 through 1840 which is a valuable resource in this combined form.

Again, the Genealogical Society of Vermont deserves high praise for its ongoing effort to publish special Vermont material of permanent genealogical value.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury #8

Baptisms and Burials Clinton County 1864-1881 St. Edmund's, Ellenburg, NY; St. Philomene's, Churubusco, NY; St. James, Cadyville, NY. Compiled by Virginia Easley DeMarce 1990. 304 pp, s/c published by and available from Northern New York Genealogical Society, PO Box 1256, Plattsburgh, NY 12901 @ \$31.50 + 3.00 S&H.

This is an interesting publication for those that may have ancestors that settled permanently or passed through this immigration corridor of northern New York. Notes outline which records have been transcribed and those that appear to have been lost based on gaps in the existing records. There are excellent cross reference indices of the Baptisms including Maiden Names of the Mothers, Godfathers and Godmothers. The Burials section is cross indexed by names of the Fathers, Mothers and Spouses. We thank the society for this generous contribution to our library.

=reviewed by Mike Seigny #59

St. Peter's Church Census Records Plattsburgh, Clinton County, New York 1857-1865-1881 including St. Peter's Mission. published by and available from Northern New York Genealogical Society, PO Box 1256, Plattsburgh, NY 12901 @ \$20.00 + 3.00 S&H.

This work contains several census listings of the various communities that were served by the order of priests, Oblates of Mary Immaculate, who came to northern New York in 1853 to serve the needs of the French-speaking Canadians that had migrated to the area after the Papineau Rebellion.

1857- This census gives the place, and lists each family number including their age and usually the wife's maiden name. Occasionally additional information is added.

1858- This is the Dannemora census which took place over the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861.

1865- This census gives more information than those previous to it and notes the men and boys who were serving in the war.

1881- This last census was difficult for the transcribers to read due to the quality of the ink. It gives some information other than the names and address however.

We thank the society for this generous contribution to our library.

=reviewed by Mike Seigny #59

NEW MEMBERS

Listed below are members that have joined since our last issue of *LINKS* with e-mail address if listed on their application form.

Member #	Name e-mail	Member #	Name e-mail
277	Isham, Mary Lynn adamsisham@yohoo.com	278	Clough, Eva C.
279	Moore, Gigi C. gcmoores1@juno.com	280	Avery, Robert zraver@dellnet.com
281	DeCapua, Dave ddecapua@delphia.net	282	Gagne, Nicole
282S	Gagne, Marcel	283	George, Dr. Valerie S. vgeorge@interaccess.com
284	Fletcher Free Library	285	Lee, Jean jlee089@ibm.net jeanida@juno.com
286	Valway, Robert G.	286S	Valway, Christine D.
287	Findling, Judy	288	Johnston, Dixie
288S	Johnston, Wayne	289	Breuning, Joanne M.
290	Pepin, Jim jkpep@together.net	291	Amyot, Robert G. ramyot@mindspring.com
292	King, Charles H.	293	Graeter, Robert L. bgrater@together.net
294	Benway, Frank D. fbenway@aol.com	295	Anger, Ann B abanger@vbimail.champlain.edu
296	Bean, Steven H. beaner3138@aol.com	296S	Bean, Dianne G.
297	Halihan, James F.	298	Reilly, Kathryn E. kathryn-reilly.couhse.edu
299	Morgan, Tracy H.	299S	Morgan, Lillian
300	Turmelle, Paul A. pturmell@together.net	301	Collum, Scott W.
302	O'Neal, Wanda J.	303	Salsbury, Suzanne J.
303S	Salsbury, Robert D.		

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	marr.	married	wid.	widow, widowed

Query #165 PAGE/TARIO

Seek marr. & parentage of George Frank PAGE (b. 1862 Pt Henry, NY of French ancestry) & wife, Jennie TARIO (b. Vergennes, VT 1864); George & Jennie prob. marr. c1882. They subsequently lived & died in Syracuse, NY. (Sheila Page Gault, 2776 Chain Bridge Road, Vienna, VA 22181)

Query #166 BLANCHETTE

Seek parentage of Jean-Baptiste BLANCHETTE & his brother, Alexandre as well as info on other siblings prob. in VT during 1850-1880 period. (Robert Gagné, 151 Engle St., Englewood, NJ 07631)

Query #167 LAMPHIER

Seek info on Lloyd Lamphier b. Addison Cy, VT c1833, who migrated to Indiana & served in Union Army from that state. He had at least one son, William Victor Lamphier, who also res. Indiana. (Scott D. Stout, PO Box 1115, Radcliff, KY)

Query #168 PELLERIN

Seek contact with others researching this surname. (William Pellerin, e-mail pell75nh@ttlc.net or reply to VFCGS attn: Leo Fleury)

Query #169 CHAPPELLE/LA FRANCE

Seek info on James Rafael CHAPPELLE who settled in Shoreham, VT from Canada. Need his marr. to Mary LA FRANCE; their twin sons, John & William Henry b. Shoreham 1/5/1848. James was a stonecutter whose name appears on cemetery monuments and church statuary as well as cut into some buildings in Shoreham. (Careleton Chappelle, reply to VFCGS attn: Leo Fleury)

Query #170. TISDELLE/MARRIÉ

Would like to correspond with desc. of Charles TISDELLE (b. 19 Jan 1852 son of Charles & Therese Roy b.c1802 St Louis) who marr. Catherine MARRIÉ (b.c1826). (Mary Plante, 1510 Richmond Rd., Hinesburg, VT. 05461-3153)

Query #171 PLANTE/PRATT

Would like to hear from desc. of Ludger PLANTE & his sister, Elmire (Toussaint & Marie-Agathe Lussier) who were known as PRATT when Agathe marr. Joseph PRATT 7 May 1832 St-Denis, Ste-Hyacinthe, QUE. Ludger b. c1822 QUE. marr. Pauline SURPRENANT 28 Oct 1845 St Joseph, Clinton Cy, NY. Their children incl. Ludger II b. 1846; Pauline b. 1848; Adelaide b. 1850; Joseph b. 1852; Elmire b. 1854; Nancy b. 1855; Louis b. 1858; Philanda b. 1860; Antoine b. 1863; George b. 1865; Emmett b. 1870 ALL KNOWN AS PRATT. (Mary Plante, see address in prev. query)

Query #172	OLIGNY/OLENA
Seek info. & contact with desc. of Madore OLENA (aka Medard Oigny) b. 1841 prob. St Jean, QUE son of Raphael & Olive Tremblay who marr. 1833 at L'Acadie, QUE. Madore marr. prob. at Manchester, NH 1869 to Adrienne RAVENELLE and settled in St Albans, VT. Only two of their several children lived to adulthood incl. Albert. and only he is known to have had children. (Kenneth R. O'Lena, 1223 Pine Valley Rd., North Myrtle Beach, SC 29582)	
Query #173	BALL
Seek any ancestry & desc. info on Orestus Joseph BALL who is reportedly b. Stanstead, Brome Cy, QUE or Northern VT. (Anna W. Ball, 9101 Lot 155 Steilacoon Rd. S.E., Olympia, WA 98513)	
Query #174	BUSHEY-BUSHA/GREENO-GREGNON
Seek marr. & parentage of Francis/Frank BUSHEY-BUSHA b. c.1822 QUE who marr. Elmira GREENO b. c.1829 QUE. Records also give her name as Almiere, Amanda, & Julia. They had several children incl. Julia Bushey b. 1853 Swanton, VT who marr. Eli PARAZO-PARIZEAU in Easthampton, MA Jul 1872. (William J. Labreche, PO Box 263, Stafford Sps, CT 06076)	
Query #175	GORRIE
Seek marr. of a Mr. GORRIE (Gourre?) to Margaret FITZGERALD. In Sep. 1876, Margaret remarried James E. LYNCH of Burlington. Who was her first husband, Gorrie, and did they have any children? (John McGreal, reply to VFCGS attn Leo Fleury)	
Query #176	GRIGGS/BEST
Seek marr. & parentage info on Amanda Agathe BEST (b. Can. 1835 daug of Alexander Best. b. Can.) who marr. Ambrose GRIGGS c.1850's. Lived and died in VT. (Lorraine Griggs Vanderbeck, 1390 Island Dr., Merrill Island, FL 32952-5834)	
Query #177	ST CYR/PARADIS
Seek exact of death Florida (Paradis) St Cyr (Mrs Alfred) who d. Feb 1947 Barre/Graniteville, VT area. Seek marr. of Doria St Cyr to Donat D'Auteuil aft. 1939 Barre/Graniteville, VT area. Seek marr. of Gracia St Cyr to Elwin Salley c.1930's in same area. (Richard L. Fortin, 22 Adeline St., Manchester, NH 03102)	
Query #178	SHOREY/KING
Seek marr. Joseph L. SHOREY (b. c.1824 Montreal) to Mary E. KING (b.1831 Montreal) marr. c.1852; both died Plainfield, VT Joseph d. 25 May 1891 & Mary d. 2 May 1905; their son, Nelson C. Storey b. Can. 25 Nov 1852. (B.E. Storey, 4900 Chancellor St. N.E., St Petersburg, FL 33703)	
Query #179	BOUCHER-BOUCHA
Seek birthplace & siblings of Issac BOUCHER aka BOUCHA b. 3 Aug 1843 prob. Montreal or VT. Par. Joseph Boucher & Julia BOVA. Isaac's obit states his mother became a widow when he was 6mos old & moved back with him to Montreal. Also seeking confirmation of Joseph's marr 10 Jun 1873 Montreal to Caroline BLATES (her par. unk.). Joseph & Caroline settled in St Ignace, Mackinac Cy, Mich. in 1876. Had seven child Melina b. 1876 Can.; Florence, Joseph, Isaac, Arthur, Josephine May, Dora & Arbestine all b. Mich. Caroline d. 22 Jan 1925 Milwaukee, WI. (Dixe Johnston, PO Box 123, Delton, MI 49046-0123)	
Query #180	LAVIGNE/VIENS-COME
Seek marr. & parentage of Henry LAVIGNE & Marie (Delia) Desange VIENS/COME at Burlington, VT 1870. Henry b. c. Aug 1851 Winooski, VT & Marie b. May 1852 St Mary's, Que. Henry d. Apr 1913 Fair Haven, VT & death of wife unknown. One daughter, Louise LaVigne b. c.1872 Winooski marr. Albert Sheppard. (Cathy Fauchon, 55 Brookside Village, Enfield, CT 06082)	
Query #181	MOORE/DESLISLE
Seek marr. & parentage of John MOORE & Delima DESLISLE. Children incl. Eliza Mary Moore b. c. Nov 1874 Burlington, VT; Frank b. Can. c.14 Jan 1879; Delia b. ___ c. Apr 1880; & Joseph Phillip b. 26 Aug 1882 Winooski, VT. (Georgette C. Moore, 11210 Villas on the Green Dr., Riverview, FL 33569)	
Query #182	BESSETTE/MUIR
Seek marr. birth & parentage of John or Joseph BESSETTE to Josephine MUIR prob. VT and info on their descendants. (Jenni Gale, reply to VFCGS attn. Leo Fleury)	
Query #183	VEO/DESCHAMPS
Seek marr. & parentage of Joseph VEO Sr & Louisa DESCHAMPS both b. Can. East. Son, Joseph Jr b. c.1855 in	

<p>Roxbury,VT. Family in 1860 census at Roxbury with six children. (Louise Brown, 708 Bradley St., Mamaroneck,NY 10543-1701)</p>
<p>Query #184 SEEMS-COUTURE/BLAKE-BLAIS Seek marr. & ancestry of both Bruno Jonas SEEMS & Philena BLAKE/BLAIS. Bruno b. 4 Jan 1830 Champlain, NY or "Hart", Can.East & d. 18 Jun 1908 Brattleboro,VT. Philena b. 5 Aug 1835 Plattsburg,NY or QUE. & d. 23 Apr 1905 Sharon,VT. Is Philena the daug. of Mathurin Blais & Julie Belanger who had children bapt. 1826-1833 at Napierville,QUE & who likely moved to Clinton Cy,NY? It is speculated that SEEMS is derived from COUTURE. (Drew Bartley, 258 Shawmut Ave. #4, Boston, MA 02118-2143)</p>
<p>Query #185 METIVIER/DEROCHER Seek death dates & places for Cleophas (Peter) METIVIER & wife, Philomene (Abbe) DEROCHER who marr. 15 Sep 1862 Compton,QUE. Children incl. Fred & Marie Adele (Ella) both b. Island Pond, VT. in 1870's. Cleophas b. 1835 Three Rivers,QUE son of Charles & Marie Anne (Peltier) Antaya. He died 6 Dec 1922 where? Philomene b. Barton,VT date unk, daug of Andre & Tecle Gagnon Derocher. She d. 15 Jan 1905 where? (David Metiver, 2 McQuillians Hill Dr., Gorham, ME 04038)</p>
<p>Query #186 BEZIO-BISAILLON/SURPRENANT Seek parentage of Joseph BEZIO/BISAILLON & wife who is prob. Celanire Surprenant who marr. 1 Aug 1879 Keeseville,NY. Joseph b. 10 Jul 1856 Keeseville may be son of Francois Xavier & Esther Perron dit Desnoyers both from Quebec. Joseph d. 14 Dec 1937 Keeseville,NY but birth, death & parentage for Celanire unknown. Some of their children aka BEZIO settled in Chittenden County,VT and Worcester,MA. (Maggie Quntela, reply to VFCGS attn: Leo Fleury)</p>
<p>Query #187 TATRO/PLANT Seek parentage of Moses TATRO & wife, Mary A. PLANT. Prob. Marr. QUE. in 1830's for children, Harriet b. c1839; John b. c1841 in "French Canada" while Joseph b. c1843; Thadeus b. c1845 & Zoe b. c1848 were born in Vermont prior to family departure c1850 to Wisconsin and then Minnesota & Dakota Territory. Is this Moses the same as one b. 10 May 1814 St Charles sur Richelieu,QUE to Francois Tetreau dit Ducharme & Victoire Dubuc? (Harry Tatro, 118 Brantford Cres. NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2L 1N8)</p>
<p>Query #188 BURGESS Seek maiden name of M.Eleanor ____ who marr. Antoine BURGESS bef. 1870 in VT? He b. 8 Jul 1832 & Eleanor b. 7 Jul 1835 & d. 11 Dec 1891; also seek death date for Antoine & burial place for both. Their daug. was Mary Alice b. 5 Jan 1870 Victory,VT. Other mem. of extended family used BURGEN/BURGIN. Was this family anglicized from BOURGEOIS? (Mrs Alice Last, 24391 Emmons Rd., Columbia Station,OH 44028-9636)</p>
<p>Query #189 GAMET Seek to confirm birth of William Henry GAMET 22 Apr 1789 Pownal, Bennington Cy, VT. Vt.Vital Recs. could not find record; his father could be Jeremiah or Paul Gamet. Is this a French name, if not, can anyone identify its origin? (Halvor P. Hansen, 7032 Village Commons Way, Midvale, UT 84047)</p>
<p>Query #190 LABONTÉ Seek marr. info. for Norbert A. LABONTÉ b. Nicolet,QUE 13 Sep 1885 son of Hercules & Marie ____ . Addl info on parents needed. Norbert prob. marr. VT for his son, Rudolph J. LaBounty b. 1908 Barton,VT; who is believed to be one of 12 children; Norbert d. Barton,VT 1966. (Claudia L. Naccarato, 937 Blue Mountain Rd., Saugerties,NY 12477)</p>
<p>Query #191 MALLET Seek info on the old Capt. MALLET for whom Mallett's Bay in Colchester,Vt was named. According to Abby Hemenway's "Vermont Historical Gazetteer" Capt. Mallet came to that area early. He subsequently left and prob. went back to Quebec. Would he be the same Jean Mallett who died 1818. His wife could have been Francoise Morin who d. c1812. Any addl info appreciated. (Jean-Michel Hermans per letter from FRANCE; please reply to VFCGS attn Leo Fleury)</p>
<p>Query #192 RONDEAU/BROSSARD Seek marr. & ancestry of Michel RONDEAU & his wife, Marguerite BROSSARD. Their daug. Marie Josephte marr. 22 Feb 1819 Lanoraie, Berthier Cy,QUE to Francis DESROSIERS. (Mrs Elaine Smith, 72 Heineberg Rd. Apt 222, Burlington,VT 05401-2558)</p>
<p>Query #193 MOORE/HOULE/DAIGNEAULT</p>

Seek grandparents of Julia Houle marr. 18 Feb 1901 W. Warren, MA to Joseph Phillip Moore. Her Parents were François Houle and Louisa Daigneault (Georgette C. Moore addr. in #181 above)

Query #194 **BLONDIN/LAFLAMME**

Seek ancestry of Joseph Blondin marr Marie Laflamme, raised fam. in St. Albans area 1840/1850/1860. Joseph's sister Catherine marr. Joseph Lajeunesse at St. Joseph's, Burlington 1841.
(Jerry Lesperance lesperanj001@`awaii.rr.com)

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

This is our third group of answers to queries which have been published in "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.

Correction!!! This is a correction to the answer published in LINKS Vol. 3, No. 2 (Spring 1999) with the corrected name underlined.

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

ANS #193 Jean Paul Moreau found **Julie Houle's** grandparents were **François Houle (LeHoux)** marr. **Julie Langelier** 19 Feb 1855 Ste Rosalie, Bagot, PQ. He also found that **Louisa Daigneault** is listed as **Lumina Daigneault** dau of **Hubert** and **Lumina Dumaine**.

ANS #194 John Fisher looked up the marr. of Catherine (Joseph's sister) **Joseph Lajeunesse**, son of **Ant. & ...** wed 2 OCT 1841 to **Catherine Blondin**, dau of **Ls & ...** Rehabilité par Guillaume Labbe otre missionnaire.

If you would like to become a member of our society, please submit the following membership application form and a check payable in US funds to VT-FCGS, ATTN: Treasurer, P.O. Box 65128, Burlington, VT 05406-5128. Membership is open to any person, upon submission of application, agreement to the VT-FCGS code of ethics, and payment of annual dues. Note that the questions are intended to help us with ancestral information only. You do not need to include information that you consider to be too personal.

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 \$25.00 annually (Single)			<input type="checkbox"/> Additional member, same household \$5.00		
<input type="checkbox"/> Institution \$30.00 annually			List name(s) of above:		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you do not want your name given to other groups					

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