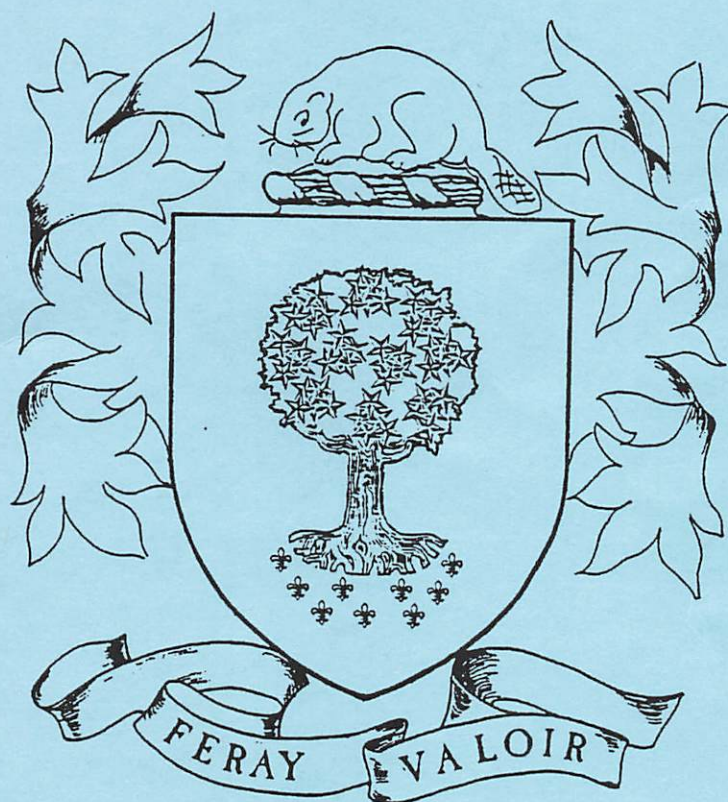


LINKS

Volume 5, No. 1

Issue Number 9

Fall 2000



Journal of the
*Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical
Society*

THE VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society was founded at Burlington, Vermont in March 1996. It holds its research meetings every Tuesday 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).

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

Tax Exempt Status

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

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LINKS is published twice per year. Annual membership in the Society, including annual subscription is \$25 (US FUNDS ONLY). Cost for additional members at the same address is \$5.(only one copy of *Links* will be sent). Individual annual subscriptions to **LINKS** for non-members in the United States are available \$12.; in Canada \$15.; in Europe \$17. For single copies: in the United States \$6.; in Canada \$8.; in Europe \$9. Back issues are available from the Circulation Department.

Please direct subscription inquiries to:

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

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

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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Anyone who has visited our library recently has noticed that our shelves are jammed full. Looking at the cabinet of new books one will notice that we have about one hundred volumes waiting to be merged into these "limited space available" shelves. We will be merging these books into the cabinets and reidentifying them early next year. The planning has already started and we can use your help right away, so don't be bashful, volunteer to help now!

Looking around the library one also notices an impressive amount of microfiche we have at our finger tips. Next in sight is the additions of the computer CD's we are purchasing. But, one does not see the latest addition to our library. We have began to purchase the reels of micro-film starting with the Vermont Vital Records 1871 - 1908. For many these records are the key to begin their search for ancestors. We are now conducting a "BE A REEL GIVER" campaign to purchase the remaining reels in this block. Our first purchase has been 100% funded by donations of our members. You need donate only \$20. to enable us to purchase a single reel of these VT Vital Records! Help us build our Vermont Vital Records Collection! BE A REEL GIVER!

Our library is growing and we are proud of it. There is more to our Society than just a library. We have published marriage repertoires for St. Thomas, Underhill, VT and Holy Family, Essex Junction, VT. We now have the Old Town Winooski/Colchester Marriages Repertoire, 1857-1998, nearly ready for the printer. It will be on our shelf soon. We have The Baptisms of St. Joseph, Burlington, VT well underway, but this is a big job and we are looking for more hands to help with data entry and proofing. We will teach you how to do it so don't be bashful, volunteer. See me and I will get you started on a great way to learn genealogy.

Do you have, extra copies or unneeded birth, marriage or death repertoires on hand that you would like to donate to the Society? Since we are a Non-Profit Organization as specified in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 you can claim fair market value of your donations to the Society as a deduction on your Federal Income tax. We will give you a letter to acknowledge your donation.

Janet Eno
President

FROM THE EDITOR

Fall is surely here, feeling like it will snow again soon. Those gray November days are here and *LINKS* is almost ready. Time to sit in that armchair and work on that genealogy project from last spring so we can have it ready to publish in the next *LINKS*. I hope you enjoy this issue as it contains a variety of articles. We need your contributions to keep the Journal interesting, so if you can think of anything memorable about an ancestor or an interesting twist in your research please send it to us.

DEDICATION

It is with great sadness that we report the untimely passing of Anne Marie Perrault former president of ACGS and more recently editor of that society's journal, *The Genealogist*. Anne-Marie was a great supporter of our publication and contributed much of her time to the genealogical community. We dedicate this issue of *LINKS* to her memory.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The following is the annual financial report for the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society. This report is for the twelve months ending 10/31/2000 (fiscal year). Members are welcome to review a more detailed report during any library night.

INCOME:	
Membership/Dues	\$5,137.50
LINKS	\$137.00
Library/copies/misc. sold	\$405.60
Research	\$85.00
Conference/fees	\$351.50
Society/Special fund/VT reels/St. Thomas & Holy Family Repertoire/Drouin/Interest/Other	\$3,742.03
Misc.	\$40.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$9,898.63

EXPENSES:	
Membership postage	\$94.10
LINKS Postage/printing	\$1,040.51
Library/copier/supplies/repertoires/other	\$1,686.85
Conference/postage/other	\$368.07
Society/ postage/supplies/ P.O. Box/ads/fire insurance/St Tom & Holy Fam repertoire/ Drouin/transfer to savings/other	\$5,851.39
Building contribution/misc	\$640.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$9,680.92*
INCOME -EXPENSES	\$217.71*
* Transfer to Savings	\$3000.00

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
304	Donais, Craig S. cdonais@usa.net	315	Parent, Helen S.
305	Tunncliffe, Merrily N. jbparts @heartland.net	315S	Parent, Roger
306	Bishop, Margaret pbcro@aol.com	316	Royer, Catherine M. cathy.royer@vt.ngb.army.mil
307	Reynolds, David greynold@zoo.uvm.edu	317	Thomas, Virginia ginnyt@iswest.com
308	Chartier, Prof. Armand	318	Shumway, Susan s-shumway@hotmail.com
309	O'Brien, Deborah spacedebb@aol.com	319	Porter, Donna porter@salus.uvm.edu
310	Curran, Ann acurran@vpt.org	320	Goodrich, Jane
311	Bean, Nancy jlpab@prodigy.net	321	Hayes, Nancy nhayes@salus>med.uvm.edu
312	Gascon, David gpadavid@bigfoot.com	322	Dupuis, Jacques jdupuis@global.netisp.wet
313	Baker, Yvonne T. rjbaker@together.net	323	Hussey, Lorraine
313S	Baker, Robert	324	Pratt, Gloria
314	St. Pierre, Tammy tammystp@aol.com	325	Boyle, Barbara boyleloghome@aol.com
		326	Sancibrian, Tucky tucky@scoast.net

HERITAGE

The First Ladies and the Daughters of the King at Ville-Marie (Les Premières et Les Filles du Roi à Ville Marie) Marie-Louise Beaudoin, C.N.D.

Mariette Moreau discovered the following article in "Échos Généalogiques" the "Bulletin de la Société de Généalogie des Laurentides" 185, rue du Palais, Saint-Jérôme, Québec J7Z 1X6. It was authored by Marie-Louise Beaudoin, one of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, Maison Saint-Gabriel, 2146, rue Favard, Montréal, Québec H3K 1Z7 It is reprinted with the kind permission of both groups. The article was translated from the original French version by Mariette Moreau #3S, transcribed by Jean Paul Moreau #3 and massaged slightly by the editor, Mike Sevigny #59

France of the 17th century, filled with religious mysticism, had an increasing interest and curiosity about New France. In fact, history reveals that in 1636 two men, a priest and a layman, had the same visions, the same apostolic aspirations : "Perform God's work in New France." New France at the time, was Quebec founded in 1608; Montreal? was an island, the name of which is barely mentioned on the maps outlined by Cartier and Champlain.

In 1639, without having consulted, without even having known each other, these two individuals, Mr. Olier and Mr. de la Dauversière, travel to Paris to seek information and to find the means to realize their pious plans. (Mr. Olier, founder of the Company of Saint-Sulpice and first cousin of Séguier; Mr. de la Dauversière, founder of the Hospitalers of Saint-Joseph; Mr. Fancamp, a disciple and friend of Mr. de la Dauversière).

This unforeseen meeting occurs at the hotel of the chancellor Séguier on Boulois Street in Paris. They greet each other like old acquaintances and communicate their intentions; "to found a city, to place it under the protection of the Blessed Virgin, on the isle of Montreal."

They gain the interest of Baron Fancamp and other friends, who are well off financially, and found the Notre-Dame Society of Montreal. Soon they number 46; who furnish the necessary sums without any hope of repayment or gain in what we would call today a lost investment. This in direct contrast to the Company of 100 Associates (1627) who only seek to make a profit. They want their enterprise to be at their own expense, without burden to the king, the clergy, or the public, in spite of the expenses that such an ambitious foundation will require.

PART ONE

The Notre-Dame Society of Montreal includes, among its associates, eleven women: grand rich ladies, powerful and generous, the elite of France under Louis XIII. They include Madame de la Peltre, the Ursulines, the duchess of Aiguillon and her Hospitalers, who want to devote themselves to the foundation of this future city which Mr. de la Dauversière has already named VILLE-MARIE.

History has preserved their names:

Madame Claude de Bullion (Angélique Faure)

Charlotte-Marguerite de Montmorency, princess of Condé

Jeanne de Schomberg, marquise de Liancourt

Elisabeth de Balsac de Renty

Madame Marie de Gournay (widow of David Rousseau)

Madame Fabri de Champausay, wife of the active and pious Pierre Séguier

Madame Séguin, friend of Madame Pierre Séguier

Jacqueline Carré (Madame Rémy)

Isabelle Blondeau de Villesavin

Barbe de Boullongne d'Ailleboust de Coulange

Mademoiselle Philippine de Boullongne

equally associated, will come to Ville-Marie in 1643.

Marguerite Bourgeoys in 1658

At the head of the future colony, a competent, brave, prudent, experienced leader is needed. Since it will be Mary's city, he must be virtuous: Mr. de Maisonneuve presents himself as having no other ambition but to serve God and the King. At the port of La Rochelle, all is ready for the 1641 embarkation. Never-the-less, an indispensable assistance which all the money cannot buy is missing: a woman. Yes, a wise and intelligent woman, of courage beyond all tests "to care for dwelling, serve the sick and the wounded" to care for the provisions and the various supplies necessary for the subsistence of the colony. This unexpected assistance comes from Langres, in Champagne: **Jeanne Mance**, which history will call CO-FOUNDRESS of Ville-Marie.

Finally, some forty strong and vigorous men are gathered. Two among them, after forceful insistence, obtain permission to bring along their wives: Jean Gorry and Antoine Damien, respectively the husbands of **Isabeau Panie** and **Marie Joly**. As the ship leaves a brave woman of Dieppe, **Catherine Lezeau**, boards, in spite of the resistance of the authorities. ...She also wants to serve.

Thus these remarkable recruits advance on the Atlantic aboard three ships, then on the St-Lawrence River, stopping at Quebec to pass the winter and have their project treated as a "foolish enterprise."

Luckily, Mr. de Maisonneuve is there to encourage them and maintain the enthusiasm. The winter passes on the fief of Pierre de Puisseaux, near Sillery. As soon as the river is navigable, a group of the recruits leaves for the Isle of Montreal. It is May 8th 1642.

The flotilla carrying these new colonists comprises two barks or long-boats, a pinnace, or small three masted vessel, a flat bottomed barge or flat boat also using sails. It is only on the 17th of May, that the island appears on the horizon. They land on a point of land, formed on one side by the river and on the other by the St-Pierre stream, situated south of Place Royale. (The Place Royale is situated south of Notre-Dame Church, between St-Paul Street and Commune Street).

Pavillions or tents are set up for the night. The next day, the first order of the day for the new comers is to erect a rustic altar at Place Royale, so named by Champlain on May 28th 1611. Madame de la Peltrie, who came to Montreal for the occasion, with Charlotte Barre, her companion, and Mademoiselle Mance charged themselves with dressing it. "These ladies," according to Sister Morin, analyst of the Hotel Dieu, "spent their skills and jewels, doing all that their devotion demanded." Father Vimont, S.J. celebrated the first Mass on May 18th, and delivered a homily that may be called prophetic. Among the colonists gathered around the altar, we count among others, the three women recruits mentioned above and the three improvised vestry-keepers. The annalist continues: "while the men tended to security, the women made prayer their priority." Day after day, without tiring, the colonists get settled. The fort is constructed. New recruits arrive, little by little strengthening the leading force. During the course of the summer twelve additional men arrive, among whom is one named Gilbert Barbier.

In 1643 Mr. Louis d'Ailleboust brings a troop of new colonists, namely Jean de Saint-Pere, Lambert Closse, etc.

During the summer of 1644, after the death of Louis VIII, Anne d'Autriche, the Queen Mother, sends a Company of 60 soldiers joined as new recruits to form the Associates of Montreal.

Life is organized, families are settled, households are formed. History mentions again some who came in the following years:

Barbe de Boullongne, wife of Louis d'Ailleboust de Coulange.

Mademoiselle Philippine de Boullongne.

Nicolas Godé (Godet), carpenter, killed by the Iroquois at Pointe St-Charles [1657], and **Françoise Gadois**, his wife.

Their children: François marries Françoise Bunion, on the 11 January 1649. Françoise marries Nicolas Desroches, on 18 November 1647, she will be the mother of the first boy, Jean, to survive in the new colony and to attend Mère Bourgeoys' school. Mathurine, marries twice, first to Jean de Saint-Pere on 25 September 1651 (contract Closse 18 Sept. 1651). Saint-Pere is killed [along with his father-in-law] by the Iroquois in 1657. Her 2nd marriage is to Jacques Lemoyne, (brother of Charles) on 12 November 1658. (contract Basset 5 Nov. 1658). Their daughter, Agathe, marries Pierre le Gardeur de Repentigny.

Nicolas Godé, sieur de la Montagne, marries on 12 November 1658, Marguerite Picard (Picaud), the companion of Mère Bourgeoys. (contract Basset 5 Nov. 1658).

Their daughter, Françoise, entered Hotel Dieu of Montreal and was its 9th. superior.

The Godé family was the first to settle and found a line of descendants at Ville Marie. Pierre Gadois, the first grantee of Ville Marie marries **Louise Mauger** known as La Gadoise.

What is Life like at Ville Marie from 1642 to 1653?

At Place Royale, in the fort or near the fort, near the river, a few hastily built cabins do not protect their owners well against the severe winter as yet unknown to these Frenchman, suddenly cast in a climate that is new to them. The wind is glacial. For heat logs are piled in fireplaces. Thank God, wood abounds nearby. For nourishment there are some provisions brought from France to which are added, for nearly twenty years corn, pork, salted eel and pumpkins for holiday menus. Hunting and fishing relieve the ordinary fare on certain days. On the first Christmas, an unlucky thaw causes the St-Pierre River to rise, flooding the fort. Anguish ... and then promise ... Mr. de Maisonneuve raises the first cross on the mountain....

Providence is vigilant; according to the historian no one was ill the first winter. He adds: "It is almost miraculous. The Indian does not appear, another miracle!"

It won't be long. By the second year, that enemy appears. He sneaks behind trees and stumps, even close to the habitations. Mr. de Maisonneuve orders the colonists to gather together at the sound of the bell, whether at work or at meals; forbidden to go outside their dwellings at night. In spite of these precautions, colonists were attacked, some were tortured and even killed. Fear invades the households. Pilote's dog's barking warns of the enemy; he must be removed at the risk of perishing.

Must we recall the martyrdom of the Jesuit priests, the destruction of the Hurons? According to the historian Faillon: "During the year 1651-1652 the country is at bay; everyone wanted to leave Canada, all were preparing to leave; nothing else mattered" In one laconic phrase, Dom Albert Jamet gives us an estimate of the extreme anguish of the hours, the days without end. "The Iroquois so near, says he, a terrifying proximity that poisoned all existence"

What to do in such danger? Most of the colonist are refuged in the fort. Mademoiselle Mance herself, no longer feeling safe in her hospital, joins them. On her advice, Mr. de Maisonneuve will go to France. To solicit help from the government or the state? No! Thanks to the generosity of Madame de Bullion, an unknown benefactress, governor de Maisonneuve will raise the Grande Recrue of 1653: A hundred men, "sincere people, able to defend the colony."

With these soldier-colonists, more women came, fifteen "marriageable girls" according to the expression of the times. To lead them a strong woman, "without a farthing, a little bundle under the arm": it is Marguerite Bourgeoys. According to Abbe Tessier, "a woman who, alone, was worth more than all the men together."

Marguerite Bourgeoys comes to teach school. But there are not yet many children. Mr. de Maisonneuve, in the house at the fort, assigns a small apartment for her and the little Dumesnil, a ten year old orphan entrusted to her by Mr. de la Dauversière. Before school, other work is pressing; Marguerite bravely takes charge of everything. One thing follows another: Mending, laundry, housework, nothing is repulsive to her. Most of the colonists are not married and request her help (the first children born in the country did not survive.)

At the governor's house, Marguerite will be as much a housekeeper as manager. Marguerite Bourgeoys belongs to everyone, to the destitute, to the child soldiers, who will receive her last blankets, to the one or the other of the fifteen "marriageable girls." They have found homes among the families: sharing is difficult in these days of misery but one knows about sharing. However it is to Sister Bourgeoys that they return, as to a mother, their protectress. And Mother Bourgeoys, the great educator, not just a tutor, all the while being the social assistant before teacher, will not hesitate to visit them, and assist them.

When night comes, in the fort's chapel, tirelessly vigilant, Marguerite Bourgeoys prolongs her prayers. "Isn't she the little Saint Genevieve of Canada!"

Marguerite Bourgeoys later wrote to Mr. Tronson, superior of St-Sulpice in Paris, that there are few girls among the passengers of the 1653 Recruit. With the help of research by Father Godbout, OFM and R. J. Auger, archivist, it is possible to establish a list of their names:

Chédeville, Marie of Picardy, marries at Montreal, on 7 January 1654, André du Mée (Dumets) (Demers), of Dieppe (marriage contract, Closse, 11 December 1653.) The marriage act is in Latin, signed Claude Pijard S.J

Pinson, Marie-Marthe, of LaFlèche, marries, on 7 January 1754, Jean Milot, master tool maker (marriage contract, Lambert Closse, Royal Notary, 29 December 1653.)

Soldé, Jeanne, 21 years, of La Flèche, Marries at Montreal, 7 January 1654, Jean Beauvais dit St-Gemme, of Normandy (marriage contract Closse, 7 December, 1653.)

Ancestors of Cardinal Paul-Emile Leger.

Renaudin de la Blanchetière, Marie marries at Quebec on 10 September 1654 Nicolas Levieux of Upper City, (marriage contract Audouart, 9 September 1654.) Marie was brought to the country by Mr. de Maisonneuve with the Ursulines. This Qualified her as a **Fille du Roi**.

One of their daughters, a St-Joseph's Sister, died at the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec.

Arthus, Michelle marries at Quebec, 5 October 1654, Jean Descarries dit Lehoux of Montreal (marriage contract Audouart, 23 September, 1654.)

Renault, Marie, 20 years, of St-Paul of Orléans, marries at Quebec, 5 October 1654, Mathurin Langevin dit Lacroix (marriage contract Audouart, 27 September 1653), widowed, he marries 9 October 1684, Marie-Thérèse Martin.

Lorion, Catherine first marries at Montreal on 13 October 1654, Pierre Villain of Poitou (contract Closse, 27 September 1654.) After the death of her husband, crushed by a tree, Catherine marries Jean Simon, on 29 June 1655. Widowed again, she marries for a third time, on 9 April 1657, Nicolas Millet dit le Beauceron, carpenter and farmer. A fourth marriage unites Catherine to Pierre Désautels on 23 November 1676.

Rousillier, Jeanne, 19 years, of Brouage in Saintonge, marries at Montreal on 13 October 1654, Pierre Gaudin (Godin) dit Chataillon of Langres (contract Closse, 27 September 1654.) In the 1666 census, this couple is registered at Montreal and at Charlesbourg; In 1686 they are listed at Port-Royal, Acadia.

Mairé (Merrin or Méré), Jeanne, 18 years, of Poitiers, first marries at Montreal on 9 November 1653, Eloi Jarry (contract Closse 31 October 1654.) A second marriage at Montreal, on 18 July 1661 to Henri Perrin. (contract Basset, 16 July 1661.) A third marriage at Montreal, on 20 June 1672 to René Moreau. (contract Basset 19 June 1672.)

Védié, Jeanne, 16 years, marries at Montreal on 9 November 1654, Jean Dumets (Dumay) of Dieppe (contract Closse 4 October 1654.)

Hureau, Catherine, 15 years, of Laflèche, marries at Montreal on 13 October 1654, Jean Lemercher (Le Mercier) dit Laroche, of Paris, a carpenter and joiner (contract Closse 27 September 1654.)

Lorgueil, Marie, 16 years, of Normandy, marries at Montreal on 23 November 1654, Toussaint Hunault of Beauvais.

Dumesnil, Marie, of Laflèche, entrusted to Marguerite Bourgeoys by Mr. de la Dauversière, marries at Montreal on 9 November 1654, André Charly dit Saint-Ange, of Paris (contract Closse 31 October 1654.) Four of their daughters enter the Notre-Dame Congregation. One of them, Marie, was the intimate friend of Jeanne LeBer. The eldest, Élisabeth, was married to Joseph Montenon de Larue, an officer of the troops. When her husband was killed by the Iroquois, (2 July 1690) Madame de Montenon followed the example of Marie de l'Incarnation. She had a son and placed him in reliable hands and joined her sisters, Catherine and Françoise in the Congregation.

Godard, Jeanne, of Soissons, first marries at Montreal on 23 September 1658, Simon LeRoy of Laflèche area, a farmer(contract Basset 14 September 1658.) This colonist was killed by the Iroquois with Major Closse, on 5 February 1662. Jeanne marries a second time, at Montreal on 20 November 1662, Pierre Pigeon (contract Basset 8 November 1662.)

Mousnier, Périnne, 32 years, came with her husband Claude Daubigeon, and they had a daughter, Catherine, born 10 days after their arrival.

The Fifteen girls of the 1653 recruit were not the only ones, in these years of 1654-1659, to share the solitude and labors of the first colonists.

Thierry dit Primot, Catherine, adopted daughter of Antoine Primot, marries at Montreal on 24 May 1654, Charles Lemoyne who gave his name to Pointe Saint-Charles.

Their children brought honor to the colony; the foremost among them must be mentioned, the famous d'Iberville.

Besnard, Françoise, first marries at Montreal 30 August 1655, Marin Jannot dit Lachapelle, a carpenter. She marries a second time at Montreal on 20 July 1665 Guillaume Bouchard.

Archambault, Marie, daughter of Jacques and Françoise Toureau, marries at Montreal on 27 November 1656, Gilles Lauzon, of Caen, a coppersmith by trade.

Their daughter Michelle, marries 12 October 1670 Jean Caron.

Boissil (Boissel), Marguerite, marries at Quebec on 23 July 1657, Estienne Bouchard, of Paris, a Montreal surgeon (contract Audouart.)

Moyen, Élisabeth, one of the orphans from Ile aux Oies, returned after capture by the Iroquois, marries at Montreal 12 August 1657, Lambert Closse, major of the Island.

Lemoyne, Jeanne, Sister of Charles, marries at Montreal on 7 January 1658, Jacques LeBer, a merchant. She is buried in the Montreal church on 8 November 1682. Jacques LeBer was the father of our famous recluse, Jeanne, surnamed "Angel of Ville-Marie" and of Pierre LeBer who painted the (post mortem) portrait of Mère Bourgeoys.

Lemoyne, Anne, sister of Jeanne, marries at Montreal on 7 January 1658, Paul Messier.

Gobinet, Isabelle Élisabeth, marries at Montreal on 16 September 1658, Paul Benoist dit Nivernois, a carpenter.

Sauviot, Marguerite, of Tours, marries at Ville-Marie on 16 September 1658, Jacques Mousseaux dit Laviolette, of Touraine. "Jacques Mousseaux, a resident of Boucherville, places his daughter with René Fezeret, husband of Marie Cartier, for one year to serve them to the best of her ability and in all that she may be judged capable of doing."

Garnier, Louise, from near Laflèche, marries at Montreal on 16 September 1658, Jean Pichard, from Rouez in Champagne. Our weaver and land clearer had received at Pointe Saint-Charles, a grant of a farm situated between those of Louis Fontaine and Jacques Primot and abutting on that of the widow of Jean de Saint-Père.

Lagrange, Jacqueline, of Boulogne, marries at Montreal on 16 September 1658, Michel Théodore dit Gilles, master mason of Tours (contract Basset 15 September 1658.) A soldier in the 16th. squad of the Sainte-Famille Militia, our mason-farmer was killed by the Iroquois hiding in ambush at Longue-Pointe, as he returned from hunting on 4 May 1664. Jacqueline marries a second time, Laurent Glory on 23 July 1664.

Autreuil, Marthe, marries at Montreal 16 September 1658, Pierre Chauvin dit le Grand Pierre of Solesme, district of Laflèche (contract Basset 15 September 1658.)

Nadereau, Françoise Jacqueline, of the Isle d'Orléon, marries at Montreal on 23 September 1658, Michel Louvart dit Desjardins, a miller from the vicinity of Laflèche (contract Basset 15 September 1658.) During the night of 24 June 1662, he was cruelly assassinated on his door step by drunken "sauvages Loups" (Indians).

Bédard, Marie, of Alençon, marries at Montreal on 23 September 1658, Honoré Danny dit Tourangeau, from near Tours. Marie died prematurely and was buried on 17 June 1664. Our colonist then marries on 10 March 1666 Périnne Lapierre, 20 years of age. On 19 March 1705, the widow Danny marries at Lachine, Yves Lucas.

Lopé, Renée, of Mans, marries at Montreal on 23 September 1658, Jean Valliquet dit Laverdure, of Sarthe, armourer and locksmith(contract Basset 10 September 1658.) This colonist was given the rank of corporal of the 19th. squad, when Mr. de Maisonneuve raised the Sante-Famille Militia in 1663.

It is not without emotion and much interest that we read the yellowed pages of our registers at the Montreal Archives, the marriage acts and contracts of this generation taking root at Ville-Marie. Most of the details relating this heroic period are quoted from the book "Le Grande Recrue de 1653," by Roland-J Auger.

(to be continued)



"Maison Saint-Gabriel - Site Historique"
Home of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame

HERITAGE

Oral History *Raymond Ashline #247*

When I was a senior in high school in 1983, I was fortunate enough to take a quarter semester English course, entitled Oral History 101. It was so popular that I was the only one in the class. I thought it was great because I only had to meet with my teacher once a week, to discuss my progress.

Little did I know that nearly twenty years later I would cherish the results in the form of a composition of the stories and legends about my Grandfather, i.e.: What was life like during the depression?, How he first met my grandmother, their first date, etc.. I accomplished this through the use of a tape recorder, and questions I had already drawn up. Unfortunately my Grandfather didn't really directly answer most of my questions, but that was made up for when he got rolling with his stories.

Where things got really interesting was when my grandfather retold stories about his father that were told to him by family members. My Grandfather barely knew his father because he died tragically when my grandfather was only eight years old. The gist of my Great-grandfather's stories, was that he was a very, very strong man, and ironically, his last name was Samson. There were tales of him such as, while in college in Canada, he would take on entire teams of men in wrestling matches. There were tales of him lifting a Model A Ford out of a ditch, entirely by himself. ("How much do I owe you Mr. Samson?" the fellow asked. "Nothing at all," Samson said. "Here; have a cigar" insisted the fellow.): (Excerpt from my composition). My Grandfather also concluded that his father although a very strong man, never looked for fights; he only fought in self-defense. Everyone told him "Samson, never give up your name."

An integral part of genealogy, besides the need to find our pedigrees, is the need to find out what our ancestors did for a living, What clothing and costumes did they wear? What were their life stories? What events in history occurred during their lifetimes? Many of us do not know what our ancestors' lives were like two generations ago and beyond, due to fact that nothing was written except in church and civil documents, and the occasional family bible records.

It is extremely important for those of us, who now study our heritage, to also write our life histories, also, what we might know about our parents and grandparents, not just vital statistics, but interesting stories, legends, accomplishments, disappointments and hardships. These stories along with our dates of birth, marriage, death, will give our descendants a great sense of knowing who we are, an understanding of how we lived, what we lived through, and what was going on in the world around us.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Samson Ancestral Line *Raymond Ashline#247*

France	Toussaint Samson	Catherine Chevalier	30 Nov 1641 St. Gatiens-des-Bois, France
I.	Gabriel Samson (Toussaint/Catherine Chevalier)	Françoise Durand Martin/Françoise Brunet)	9 Nov 1669 Québec City, Québec
II.	Jean-Baptiste Samson (Gabriel/Françoise Durand)	Marie-Charlotte Lecours (Michel/Louise Ledran)	26 Apr 1706 Lauzon, Lévis, Québec
III.	Étienne Samson (Jean-Baptiste/Marie-Charlotte Lecours)	Madeleine Charron (Jean-Baptiste/Geneviève Dupuis)	03 Feb 1739 Bellemont, Bellechasse, Québec
IV.	Joseph Ambroise Samson (Étienne/Madeleine Charron)	Marie Marguerite Letourneau (Antoine/Marguerite	11 Feb 1765 St. Pierre du Sud, Montmagny,

		Destroismaisons)	Québec
V.	Étienne Samson (Joseph Ambroise/M. Marguerite Letourneau)	Marguerite Picard dit Destroismaisons (André/Angèlique Blouin)	01 Jul 1800 St. Pierre du Sud, Montmagny, Québec
VI.	Joseph Samson (Étienne/Marguerite Picard dit Destroismaisons)	Celeste Monty (Joseph/Louise Vary)	01 Feb 1848 Henriville, Iberville, Québec
VII.	Joseph Janson Samson (Joseph/Celeste Monty)	Melvina Frechette (David/Olive Corriveau)	15 Sep 1873 St. Athanase de Bleury, Iberville, Québec
VIII.	Olidase Samson (Joseph Janson/Melvina Frechette)	Eveline Fontaine (François/Philomene Goyette)	01 Jun 1897 St. Alexandre, Iberville, Québec
IX.	Maurice Albert Samson (Olidase/Eveline Fontaine)	Lucille Benoit (Albert/Marie Robert)	10 Jul 1939 St. Albans, Vermont

OTHER RESOURCES

Drouin Microfilm Look-Up Service *summary by Mike Sevigny #59*

Have you ever wondered if there was a mistake in the repertoire or other reference work you used to look up a marriage, birth or death? Most of these reference works were transcribed from handwritten originals, some clear, some cryptic, and some contain much more than the reference works. I have spent many hours in Montreal looking up original records using the Drouin collection of microfilms and in one case was able to break a major research log-jam by finding the town that the parents were from in an original marriage record.

In the 1940s the Drouin Institute created these microfilms of church records, notarial acts and other documents from the origins until 1940/1942 from both Catholic and non-Catholic records. They are different from the microfilms in the LDS (Mormon) libraries as these were taken in 1976 and only cover to 1876. About 80% of the Drouin microfilms are from Quebec, 8% cover Ontario, 3% represent Acadia (New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), 1% the US and the last 8% is "other."

The American-French Genealogical Society is offering a very interesting "look-up" service for the 2,366 microfilms of the Drouin collection. For a fee of \$7.50 (members \$5.00) their researchers will attempt to find and, if it exists, send a copy of the original record (event) to you. Postage and handling is \$2.50 for the first event and then \$1.00 for each additional event sent at the same time. There is no charge if the record cannot be found. They also have translation services available for a reasonable fee as many of the records are in French and a few in Latin. You must be able to supply some basic information about the event as most of the films are not indexed. They do not have enough volunteers to conduct general searches at this time so information, including the date of the event, is required.

More information and forms can be obtained from the AFGS website <http://www.afgs.org/filmlook.html>

BOARD MEETINGS/CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

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 7:30 PM to about 9:00 PM. Come and share ideas you may have on how the society can improve in what we do.

We also have an opening for a corresponding secretary to help communicate with our members and others. If interested please contact any officer or board member.

FAMILY LINEAGE

GRASSET DIT LAGRANDEUR - PART FIVE, THE LINEAGE CONTINUES

II.4 Marie Grasset marries Jean-Baptiste Lescarbeau

II.5 François Grasset marries Marie-Thérèse Guillaume

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 daughter Marie and third son François. 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 and fourth segment (LINKS Vol. 4 Nos. 1 and 2) 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.

II.4 Marie Magdeleine Grasset dit Lagrandeur, only daughter of Joseph Grasset and Françoise Boisselle to marry, has a short Grasset lineage but her career is sufficiently confusing to need explanation.

Baptism was at St. Charles sur Richelieu Feb. 1, 1771 under name of Marie Madeleine Lagrandeur and her parents were given as Joseph Lagrandeur and Françoise Boisselle. No mention of the name Grasset, but this Joseph Lagrandeur is clearly Joseph Grasset of the Régiment de Guyenne.

Marie Grasset-Lagrandeur (Joseph Grasset-Lagrandeur & M. Boisselle)

m. 2 oct 1797 at Notre Dame du Rosaire of St. Hyacinthe,

J. B. Lescarbeau, widower of M. Marcourelle, (Guillaume Lescarbeau & Catherine Collet)

(Transcription at St. Hyacinthe says Marie Marc-Aurèle,

Leboeuf says M. Madeleine Marcourelle)

Note: Marie was Lescarbeau's third wife. Marie's brother, François II.5 married Thérèse Lescarbeau, daughter of Marie Grasset's husband, J. B. Lescarbeau. Thérèse and François carried on the line of Grasset, as Thérèse married her step-mother's brother.

II.5 François Grasset dit Lagrandeur, born yesterday,
baptized 19 March, 1774 St. Charles sur Richelieu (Joseph & Françoise Boisselle),

Godparents: Joseph Vetu & Marie Dutelle (signée).

François Grasset (Joseph & M. Françoise Boisselle)

m. 14 Oct 1799 Notre Dame du Rosaire, St. Hyacinthe

Thérèse Guillaume-Lescarbeau (Jean Baptiste & M. Anne Maheu)

Children of François II.5 & M. Thérèse Guillaume:

- III-101 Marie Magdeleine Grasset dit Lagrandeur**
born June 18, 1800 at St. Jean Baptiste,
baptism at St. Hyacinthe de Rouville June 19 (François Grasset dit
Lagrandeur, farmer of this parish and Thérèse Guillaume).
Godparents: Jean Baptiste Gaboury and Marie Antoine Leduc
Died 30 June 1800, aged 12 days. Buried 5 July.
- III.102 Thérèse Grasset**
born Dec. 13, 1801, bap Dec 14, Notre Dame du Rosaire, St. Hyacinthe.
(François Grasset, laborer, & Thérèse Guillaume)
Godparents: Pierre Guillaume & Joseph Chapeur, all of this parish.
Thérèse Grasset-Lagrandeur, minor dau of (François and of Thérèse Guillaume)
m. 26 Feb, 1821 N.D. du Rosaire of St. Hycinthe
François Gauthier-Landreville (Joseph and Marie Lucier)
- III.103 François Grasset**
born this day, bap 23 March 1803 (François & Marie Thérèse Guillaume)
God parents: François Guillaume & Marie Louise Moisan,
Died 20 April, buried 22, 1803. Record shows name as Gresset and age as one year and the
mother is recorded as Thérèse Lescarbeau.
- III.104 Pierre Nicolas Grasset**
baptized June 4, 1804 St. Hyacinthe (François & Thérèse Guillaume)
Godparents: Nicolas Mongo & Marguerite Jared
Buried June 25, 1804, aged 22 days. Name recorded as François Nicolas.
- III.105 Marie Grasset**
born Oct 25, Bap. Oct 28, 1805
(François Grasset, farmer & Thérèse Guillaume)
Note: Unfortunately I neglected to copy name of parish and godparents.
Marie Grasset-Lagrandeur (François & Thérèse Guillaume)
m. St Damase Nov. 26, 1833
Felix Vetu-Belair (Jean Marie & Magdeleine Codere-Lacayade)

Based on the records I was able to find in Canada or in the United States, this terminates the line of François Grasset II.5, since only the girls lived to marry, but I include a line of Grassets in northeastern Vermont in the hope that someone will be able to prove or disprove that it does indeed continue the line of François II.5 Geographically it seems logical the children living in Cantons de L'Est would have moved down into the St. Johnsbury, Vermont area. Stronger than that is my feeling based on the validated marriage in Vermont of a François, whom I believe could have been François II.5 himself. He would have been 87 when his marriage was validated but his children in Vermont were born in 1857 to 1870, and none of them were named Francis. One would need to find the death record of Thérèse Guillaume-Lescarbeau and some record connecting François of the U. S. to Thérèse or to his parents. Finding his death record might help, or more search of census records and town records.

- T-II.5 Grasset, François**
marriage validated 14 May, 1861 at Notre Dame des Victoires, St. Johnsbury, Vt. by
Father S. Danielou
Marie Blanchet
Witnesses: Ovid Lemire & Marcelline Blanchet

Children of Francis Grasset, laborer, born Canada East, and wife, Mary Blanchard, born Canada East, as recorded at Montpelier Vital Statistics, now filed at Middlesex, Vermont:

T-III.106 Adeline,

born June 15, 1857, town of Burke, VT - Book C, page 1

Adelaide Grasset, of Burke, age 18*, 1st m., born Burke (Francis & Mary Blanchard)

m. Nov. 7, 1873, Burke by H. Michaud, pastor

Charles Philips, age 22, 1st m. born Westfield, residence Burke

(Thomas Philips & Mary L. Simons)

T-III.107 Théophile Grasset,

born Nov. 1, 1857*, baptized July 25, 1858, by Rev. S. Danielou,

First recorded baptism at Notre Dame Church, St. Johnsbury, VT

Parents: François & Marie Blanchet

Godparents: Théophile Genette & Elizabeth Belval

Theophile Grasset (Francis & Mary Blanchette) of Vermont

m. 12 June 1888 at Kinsey Falls, P. Q.

M. Virginie Cayer (Samuel & Henriette Desrochers) this information taken from Pontbriand

Repertoire. Same marriage below is recorded at West Burke Town Clerk, Book E, Page 6

Tuffel Grasset, age 30, farmer born Burke, VT, son of Francis Grasset and Mary Blanchard,

married at Kinsey Falls, P.Q., June 12, 1888 G. E. Cavour, R. C. priest, to

Jennie Cahier of Kinsey Falls, PQ born in Barton, Vermont.

* The birth-dates for Adeline and Théophile, are obviously incorrect. According to her age, as recorded at marriage, Adeline would have been born in 1855. Perhaps she overstated her age in order to be of age of majority. His birth-date is too soon after her's.

T-III.108 Omnisantus Napoleon

born April 6, 1859, baptized 23 August 1859 at Notre Dame des Victoires, St. Johnsbury, VT

Parents: François & Marie Blanchet

Godparents: Toussaint Baudry & Philomene Blanchet

Note: Omnisantus is the Latin for Toussaint. According to birth-date this child is the Mark Grasset as follows and is recorded at Vital Statistics as Marcus Napoleon, born 4/12/1859 at Burke. About 1957, an elderly gentleman of Burke told me that Mark was the son of Francis and Mary Blanchard and that he married Ada Way, daughter of Frank Way. Also, that in 1921 Mark sold his farm to Joseph Cloutier and that he died around 1950. He had two daughters, Gladys and Ethel. Ethel married a Hutchins and was living in Henecook, NH

T-III.109 Marie Merance Grasset

born 29 May 1860, bap. June 12 N. D. des Victoires, St. Johnsbury, VT

Parents: François & Marie Blanchet

Godparents: Philip Florel & Merance Courtois

Mary Gasset, age 22, born Quebec, Canada, residence Lyndon, VT

Father: Frank Gasset Mother: Mary Blanchet

m. July 5; 1882 by Rev R D Osgood, Congregational, Lyndon

James Lock, born Quebec, Canada

Father Joseph Lock, Mother Julia (Seymour) Lock

Isaac W. Sanborn, Town Clerk, Lyndonville, VT

T-III.110 Philomene Lagrandeur

born 14 June 1862, bap 1 March 1864 at N. D. des Victoires, St. Johnsbury VT

Parents: Francois & Marie Blanchet

Godparents: Antoine Lavallée & Philomène Courtois

T-III.111 Emma Grassette, (Francis & Mary Blanchet)

m. Kingsey Falls 24 Sept 1890

Edward Crawley (John & Helen Finlay)

Note: Not sure whether this is the same Emma born 1/29/1864 in West Burke per town records. I thought there was also a note that that Emma died 8/28/1864.

T-III.112 Pierre Ferdinand Grasset

born 7 July 1864, bap 5 Aug at N. D. des Victoires, St. Johnsbury, VT

Parents: François & Marie Blanchet

Godparents: Ferdinand Gosselin & Delia Brunel

Town Clerk record says Peter, born 7/17/1864 West Burke

T-III.113 Florina Grassette (French),

born May 6, 1866 Town of Burke

Father: Francis Grassette, born Canada East, laborer.

Mother: Mary Blanchard (Blanchier), born Canada East

Flora Grasset, born Burke, VT of St. Johnsbury, age 26, 1st m.

Parents: Alfred (sic) Grasset & Mary Blanchard

m. Dec 22, 1892 at St. Johnsbury by Rev M. C. Henderson

Elmore E. Wheelock, age 39, 3rd m., born Fairfield, VT to Addison Wheelock & Mary Stebbins

T-III.114 Alfred Grasset (Same as Alfonse), born 10/14/1867 West Burke (Francis & Marie Blanchette)

m. St. James Catholic Church, Island Pond, VT. 20 May 1889

Rebecca Guilmette (Peter & Elizabeth Davis)

Rebecca Died at age 22, 24 April 1890 as Mary Rebecca Guilmette, Spouse: Fred Grasset

Note: The above record was taken from the Repertoire of the parish. The following was taken from Montpelier Vital Statistics:

Alfred Grasset, of Island Pond, born Burke, age 22, 1st M. (Francis & Mary Blanchard)

m. May 18, 1889 Brighton, by C.D. Trottier, Catholic Priest

Rebecca Guilmette (Peter & Elizabeth Davis)

T-III.115 Elzada Grasset

born Dec. 7, 1868 Town of Burke

Parents: Francis & Mary Grasset (Blanchard), residence Burke,

both born in Three Rivers, Canada East

Note: I was unable to find either birth at the Three Rivers Court House

Sarah Grasset, age 19, born Burke, residence Granby

Father: Francis Lagrandeur (sic) Mother: Marv Blanchet

m. May 1, 1887 Notre Dame des Victoires, St. Johnsbury, VT

by J. A. Boissonnault, Catholic Pastor

Myron Perreault, age 24, of New York:, born Gouverneur, living Granby, 1st m.

Parents: Myron Perreault & Maggie Lewis

Witnesses: David Frechette & Philippe Florel

The next installment of the Joseph Grasset dit Lagrandeur and Françoise Boisselle lineage will continue with another of the sons.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Dumas Ancestral Line

Leo Fleury #8

France	François Dumas	Anne Rollin	France (Nanteuil-en Vallée, ev. Poitiers)
I.	François Dumas (1640-1714) (François/Anne Rollin)	Marguerite Foy (1636-1717) (Pierre/Catherine Blanchard)	5 JUL 1667 (ct Gilles Rageot) Isle d'Orleans
II.	Charles Dumas (1671- ____) (François/Marguerite Foy)	Marie Guignard (a1685- ____) (Pierre/Jeanne Guillemet)	21 AUG 1702 La Durantaye, Bellechasse Cty., Québec
III.	Etienne Dumas (1704-____) (Charles/Marie Guignard)	Félicité Chene (Jean Baptiste/Élisabeth Boucher)	1 NOV 1731 St-Antoine-de-Tilly, Lotbinière Cty., Québec
IV.	Jerome Dumas (Etienne/Félicité Chene)	Marguerite LaMarguerite (Claude/Josephthe Demers)	7 OCT 1793 L'Acadie, Québec
V.	Jerome Dumas II (Jerome/Marguerite LaMarguerite)	Marie Louise Charron (André/M-Agathe Balthazar)	2 JUL 1821 St-Mathias, Rouville Cty., Québec
VI.	Edouard Dumas (1827-1912) (Jerome II/Marie Louise Charron)	Henriette Lessard (Louis/Isabelle Giroux)	7 JAN 1851 St-Athanase, Iberville Cty. Québec
VII.	Joseph V. Dumas (1854-1896) (Edouard/Henriette Lessard)	Catherine Belhumeur (Louis Geoffroy-Belhumeur/ Angèlique Destroismaisons- Picard)	9 AUG 1875 St. Francis Xavier Winooski, Vermont
VIII.	Edward Vital Dumas (1881-1956) (Joseph/Catherine Belhumeur)	Sophie Adeline Vasseur (Joseph Alfred/Sophia Rivers)	15 SEP 1903 St. Francis Xavier Winooski, Vermont
IX.	Adeline Laura Dumas (1905-1987) (Edward/Sophie Adeline Vasseur)	Leo Augustus Fleury (Ira-Aristide/Valerie Therrien)	29 AUG 1929 St. Joseph Burlington, Vermont
X.	Leo A. Fleury Jr. (Leo Sr./Adeline L. Dumas)	Vera Agnes Thomas (Franklin Harry/Esther Mary Bombard)	18 OCT 1958 Cathedral Immaculate Conception, Burlington, VT

Transcribers and Proofreaders Wanted

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

VERMONT HERITAGE

Preavy (Privé)/ Mongeon (Mosia) Ancestry by Bob Holland

The following is an extract from the work of Bob Holland, of Essex Junction, Vermont and Kissimmee, Florida. He forwarded a copy of his work to a distant cousin in Vermont in early 1979 instructing him to spread it through his family. Bob, a former employee of GE Burlington, stated he had been working on the compilation for 25 years having acquired an interest in genealogy from his grandmother Mary Elizabeth (Dupaw) Holland. She was born in Winooski, Vermont in 1861 and died in Rutland, Vermont in 1957. She was a granddaughter of Margaret Privé Wright who was a sister of Lucy Privé Mongeon. Carol Mongeon, a member of VT-FCGS, acquired a copy of the document and felt it would be helpful to members of the Privé and Mongeon families. She has tried to contact Bob Holland with no luck so we are not sure if this work has been published elsewhere.

The Family of Preavy (Prive)

Margaret Preavy, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (John) Preavy, was born in the year 1813, by family tradition, at Ste. Rosalie, St. Hyacinth County, Quebec. On Sept. 1, 1838 at Westford, Vt., she married Benjamin Wright, son of William and Joanna (Inman) Wright. She resided in Winooski, Vt. most of her adult life and died in Burlington, Vt. Dec. 28, 1901 aged 88 years by her death certificate. Burial was in the Loomis Wright lot in Green Mountain Cemetery, Burlington, Vt.

The United States Census taken in Vermont during the year 1850 for Colchester Town, visitation # 56, reveals the parents and sisters of Margaret (Preavy) Wright to be as listed below:

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Place of Birth
Joseph Privey	56	M	Laborer	Can.
Margaret Privey	57	F		Can.
Eliza Privey	19	F		Can.
Lucy Privey	11	F		Vt.

Referring to the above tabulation and the Marriage Records of Colchester, Vt., Lucy Privey (above) married at age 19 years, 1 Mo. on June 24, 1859, Joseph Mosia (Mongeon). The family of Mongeon, currently residing in the vicinity of Burlington, Vt. (1839 - 1978) identify Lucy (Privey) Mongeon as being a sister of Margaret (Preavy) Wright thereby confirming two family traditions. 1) That Joseph and Margaret Privey above were parents of Margaret Preavy Wright, and 2) that Margaret (Preavy) Wright was born in Canada. Other members of the Privey family were Victoria who married a Mayo or Mayhew of Brandon, Vt. and a sister who married Francis le Clair, Town Representative of Colchester, Vt. in 1882. Joseph and Margaret Privey did not have sons. Their children were all daughters and the family surname ceased with their demise.

Referring to Margaret Privey, a Colchester Death Record found in Vol. I, page 328 reveals: Margaret, Prevey, aged 74, died in Colchester Jan. 26, 1865. Her place of birth is given as Montreal and her parents are given as Wessa John and Mary.

Another Colchester Death Record provides evidence Joseph Prive died Dec. 3, 1885 aged about 100 years. His occupation is listed as a laborer and place of birth. Canada. The identity of his parents is not recorded. He is buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Winooski, Vt.

Referring to Census of 1850, tabulated above, Joseph and Margaret (John) Privey immigrated to Vermont from Canada between the years 1831 and 1839. (Daughter Eliza aged 19 born in Canada and daughter Lucy aged 11 born in Vt.) The period between the years 1831 - 1839 includes the Papineau Rebellion in Quebec, a time of great unrest.

Family tradition, confirmed and supported by Mongeon family tradition, places the Canadian origin of Joseph and Margaret (John) Prive in association with Caughnawagna, Quebec. Caughnawagna, meaning

"at the rapids", is an Iroquois Indian Reservation located on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River on Lake St. Louis about 10 miles above Montreal. Margaret (John) Privey was reputed to be half American Indian and an accepted member of the tribe located at Caughnawagna.

The ancestors of the Caughnawagna Indians were Iroquois who were converted to Christianity by the early Jesuit Missionaries from France. The Caughnawagna Indians were characterized by the English as "French Mohawks" and were a source of continuous dread to the early English settlers of New England.

The Caughnawagna Community dates from the year 1667. At this time, several French families at Laprairie, across the St. Lawrence River from Montreal, grouped themselves around a small rustic dwelling and a chapel dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. Jesuit plans for a mission at this location matured rapidly by the arrival of a Huron Indian convert, Pierre Tonsohoten. Father Jacques Bruyas had found Pierre Tonsohoten among the Oneida Indians in present central New York State when he went to live among them. Tonsohoten had been baptized in the Huron Country, the east shore of present Lake Huron, before the dispersion of the Huron Nation by the Iroquois Nation in 1649.

The Jesuit Relation of 1667 states some of the Oneida Tribe were asked to serve as guides by Charles Bouquet for a journey to Montreal. Charles Bouquet was a lay volunteer in the service of the Jesuits and about to journey to Montreal on business for the Jesuit Mission established with the Onieda Indians. Tonsohoten needed remedies which could only be obtained at Montreal. He seized on the opportunity to make the journey along with his wife Gandeokteua and five other members, of the Oneida Tribe. They arrived safely at Montreal and were received by Father Raffeix. Tonsohoten and Gandeokteua were destined to be the foundation and beginning of the Caughawagna Community which has lasted to our time.

The group of Oneida Indians accepted the invitation of Father Raffeix to settle at Laprairie. Augmented by the arrival of five others, they spent the winter of 1667 - 68 at St. Xavier Mission. The mission was called Kentake by the Indians.

During the year 1676 the Indian converts were moved from Laprairie to Sault St. Louis, on the St. Lawrence River where Caughnawagna and the Jesuit Mission St. Francis (Xavier) du Sault was founded. The majority of the members of St. Francis du Sault came from the Oneida and Mohawk Tribes of the Iroquois Nation. The Mohawk tongue, somewhat modified, became the speech of the village.

The Iroquois Nation made several unsuccessful attempts to induce the converts to return to their tribes. The Iroquois finally renounced the Caughnawagna converts in 1684. Following the renouncement, the Caughnawagna Indians became important allies of the French colonists in their wars with the English Colonies.

During the wars between the French and the English, 1689 - 1763, both sides took many prisoners of both sexes and adopted them. Many of the prisoners subsequently married among the Indian people. A large number of English prisoners were adopted by the Canadian Indians, especially young men, who resisted return to their families. The young men preferred the life with Indians over civilized communities.

For instance, during an exchange of prisoners during the year 1750 an Englishman, known only as John, would not return to Albany from Canada. He had been converted at the Abnaki Mission of St. Francis and wished to practice his religion in peace.

The surnames found amongst the oldest and largest of the families of Caughnawagna are Jacobs, Williams, Rice, McComber, Tarbell, Stacy, D'Ailleboust, Montour, Beauvais, and Lahache. The preceding was abstracted from Historic Caughnawagna by E. J. Devine, S. J. available at the University of Vermont library.

Mary E. (Dupaw) Holland (1861 - 1957) remembered her Grandmother Privey slightly but her Grandmother Wright far better. She described Margaret (Preavy) Wright as a very handsome woman. When first married, Margaret (Preavy) Wright conversed only in French. However, in her later years, she spoke some English. When excited, she easily used a mixed vocabulary from both languages.

The Sept. - Oct. 1978 issue of the Genealogical Helper published by Everton Publishers Inc. in Logan, Utah contained the following advertisement which was duly noted and answered:

FRENCH - CANADIAN RESEARCH
Will search my library of 200,000 or
more French - Canadian Marriages

Loretta Ducharme Hoye, 410 Kopra St.
Truth or Consequences, N. M. 87901

Using the preceding information, a fruitful correspondence was opened with Mrs. Hoye. She turned out to be a distant cousin through the following families of Boucher and Pillar. The following results are very revealing and fulfill a long suppressed desire for further knowledge of the family of Prive.

The Family of Prive (Preavy)

Margaret (Preavy) Wright born in Canada during the year 1813 and Lucy (Privey) Mongeon born in Vermont during the year 1839 were apparently the oldest and youngest daughters of Joseph Prive (Privey) and Marguerite Guyon (John) Prive (Privey) mentioned above.

Joseph Prive

Joseph Prive, son of Joseph and Catherine (Meunier) Prive, born in Canada during the year 1794 married at Vercheres, Quebec Oct. 3, 1814 Marguerite Guyon, daughter of Joachim and Marie Louise (Rheume) Guyon, born in Montreal, Canada during the year 1793. Joseph and Marguerite (Guyon) Prive continued to reside in Canada until their immigration to Winooski, Vermont prior to the year 1839 as described above. There is no record of their children being wed in Vercheres.

The following account of the Prive ancestry in Canada extends backwards in time to St. Malo, Basse Bretagne, France. St. Malo is the ocean port in France from which Jacques Cartier sailed to discover the St. Lawrence River during the summer of the year 1534.

Also, the Guyon ancestry in Canada extends backwards in time to a family group from La Perche, France who arrived at Quebec from Dieppe on Aug. 8, 1634. Laterally, the Guyon ancestry includes the Hébert family the first permanently settled family in Canada who arrived at Quebec during the year 1617.

Joseph Prive (again)

Joseph Prive, son of Michel and Marie Amable (Chagnon) Prive, born after the year 1756 married at Vercheres Jan. 27, 1794 Catherine Meunier, daughter of Francois and Therese (Cote) Meunier of Repentigny, Quebec. Joseph and Catherine (Meunier) Prive had five children who married at Vercheres.

Further information of the ancestry of Francois and Therese (Cote) Meunier was not furnished but is probably available.

Michel Prive

Michel Prive, son of Michel and Marie Louise Catherine (Legris) Prive, born in 1738 married at place unknown during the year 1756 Marie Amable Chagnon, daughter of Louis and Marie Madeleine (Foisy) Chagnon, born during the year 1740. Michel and Marie Amable (Chagnon) Prive resided at Contrecoeur in the year 1757 and at Vercheres in 1760.

Louis Chagnon, son of Francois and Catherine (Charon) Chagnon, born in 1688 married by contract, (notary Jacques Bourdon,) Nov. 8, 1715 Marie Madeleine Foisy, daughter of Martin and Madeleine (Baudoin) Foisy, born at Varennes May 29, 1694 and died at Vercheres Mar. 6, 1754.

Francois Chagnon, a carder of wool, born in 1645 married by contract, (notary Pierre Menard,) July 23, 1679 Catherine Charon daughter of Pierre and Catherine (Pillar or Pilet - Pillard) Charon, born at Montreal Sept. 23, 1666,

It is noted there are 16 pages of Chagnon marriages in the Vercheres Records each page containing about 50 names.

Martin Foisy, son of Pierre and Marguerite (Froment) Foisy, of Thierache, Picardy, France married second by contract, (notary Ameau,) Dec. 26, 1674 Madeleine Beaudoin, daughter of Jean and Natalie. (Landreau) Beaudoin.

Michel Prive (again)

Michel Prive, son of Pierre and Louise (Potin) Privey born in 1701 married at Quebec Aug. 24, 1733 Marie Louise Catherine Legris, daughter of Adrien and Francoise (Branche) Legris dit Lepine, born July 5, 1705.

Adrien Legris dit Lepine, son of Guillaume and Marie (Leclerc) Legris of St. Nicholas, Paris, France, born in 1660 married at Quebec Nov. 25, 1686 Francoise Branche, daughter of Rene and Marie (Varin) Branche, born at Quebec during the year 1688.

Pierre Prive

Pierre and Louise (Potin) Prive of St. Malo, Basse Bretagne, France terminate the Prive family ancestral lines. Whether Pierre and Louise (Potin) Prive immigrated to Canada from France is not known at the present time.

The preceding Prive ancestry consists of six direct generations with lateral relationships from seven generations containing 16 previously unknown surnames along with 31 personal names.

The Family of Guyon (John)

Marguerite Guyon

Marguerite Guyon, daughter of Joachim and Marie Louise (Rheaume) Guyon born in Montreal, Canada during the year 1793 married at Vercheres, Quebec Oct- 3, 1814 Joseph Prive, son of Joseph and Catherine (Meunier) Prive born in Canada during the year 1794.

Joachim Guyon

Joachim Guyon, son of Ignace and Marie Joseph (Guertin) Guyon dit Lemoine, married at Montreal Oct. 15, 1792 Marie Louise Rheaume, daughter of Joseph and Marie Joseph (Auger) Rheaume. .

Referring back to the. previous Colchester, Vermont Death Record of Margaret Privey dated Jan. 26, 1865, compiled by an English clerk with ears unfamiliar with the French language, it becomes apparent why a spoken Joachim Guyon and Marie became written as Wessa John and Mary.

Also it appears Mary Louise Rheaume, daughter of Joseph and Marie Joseph (Auger) Rheaume, provided the basis for the Caughnawaga Indian tradition. Further record of the Rheaume and Auger family is not given but may become available after further research, Joachim Guyon's ancestral line extends back five more generations in a well established French family.

Ignace Guyon

Ignace Guyon dit Lemoine, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Guillet) Guyon et Dion dit Lemoine, born at Repentigny Sept. 19, 1719 married at Vercheres May 28, 1742 Marie Joseph Guertin, daughter of Gabriel and Marie Joseph (Tetreau) Guertin. Ignace and Marie Josephe (Guertin) Guyon et Dion dit Lemoine had six children marry at Vercheres.

Gabriel Guertin, son of Pierre and Marie Anne (Giard) Guertin, born in Montreal Mar. 31, 1698 married at Contrecoeur Jan. 7, 1723 Marie Josephe Tetreau, daughter of Jacques and Marguerite (Brunet) Tetreau.

Pierre Guertin, son of Louis and Elizabeth (Le Camus or Camu) Guertin, born at Montreal June 11, 1671 married at Notre Dame Cathedral in Montreal Apr. 11, 1695 Marie Anne Giard, daughter of Nicholas and Marie Claude (Prat) Giard, born in Montreal Nov, 13, 1672 .

Nicholas Giard, son of Louis and Michelle (David) Giard of Melancon, Poitou, France married at Notre Dame Cathedral in Montreal Nov. 17, 1665 Marie Claude Prat, daughter of Jean and Aymee (Lejeune) Prat of Troye, Champagne, France, born in 1651.

Joseph Guyon

Joseph Guyon et Dion dit Lemoine, son of Joseph and Genevieve (Cloutier) Guyon dit Du Buisson, born at L'Ange Gardien Apr. 28, 1682 married at Batiscan Mar. 3, 1710 Elizabeth Guillet, daughter of Louis

and Marie (Trotier) Guillet, born at Batiscan Aug. 22, 1694. Joseph and Elizabeth (Guillet) Guyon et Dion dit Lemoine had 11 children marry at Vercheres.

Louis Guillet, son of Pierre and Jeanne (De Launay dit St. Per) Guillet, born at Three Rivers June 4, 1657 married at Ste. Anne de la Perade Jan. 18, 1684 Marie Trotier, daughter of Jean and Genevieve (Lafond) Trotier, born in 1668.

Jean Trotier, son of Jules and Catherine (Lovseau) Trotier, of St. Martin d'Ige au Perche, France, born at Quebec Sept. 29, 1646 married by contract (notary Ameau) June 24, 1667 Genevieve Lafond, daughter of Etienne and Marie (Boucher) Lafond born in 1652.

Etienne Lafond, son of Pierre and Francoise (Prieur) Lafond of St. Onge, born in 1615 married at Quebec Jan. 30, 1645 Marie Boucher, daughter of Gaspard and Nicole (Lemaine) Boucher of Langy, Mortagne, France.

Joseph Guyon (again)

Joseph Guyon dit Du Buisson, son of Jean and Elizabeth (Couillard) Guyon dit Du Buisson, born Sept. 11, 1649 at Quebec married at Chateau Richer Jan. 29, 1674 Genevieve Cloutier, daughter of Zacherie and Madeleine Barbe (Aymard) Cloutier born at Quebec Jan 22, 1655.

Zacherie Cloutier, son of Zacherie and Saint (Dupont) Cloutier of St. John de Montagne, France married Apr. 1, 1648 at La Rochelle, France Madeleine Barbe Aymard, daughter of Jean and Marie (Bureau) Aymard born in 1626 and died at Chateau Richer May 27, 1708.

Jean Guyon

Jean Guyon dit Du Bussion, eldest child of Jean and Maturine (Robin) Guyon, born in France in 1620 married at Quebec Nov. 27, 1645 Elizabeth Couillard, daughter of Guillaume and Guillemette (Hebert) Couillard, born at Quebec Feb. 9, 1631. Jean and Elizabeth (Couillard) Guyon dit Du Bussion had two violins for their wedding music. The wedding ceremony was performed by Father Vimont.

Guillemette Hebert's parents were Louis and Marie (Rollet) Louis and Marie (Rollet) Hebert, who married in France prior to June 13, 1602, and their family arrived in Quebec in 1617. They became the first family to settle permanently in Quebec. Louis Hebert was an Apothecary. His parents were Nicholas and Jacqueline (Pajot) Hebert of Paris, France.

Jean Guyon (again)

Jean and Maturine (Robin) Guyon of La Perche, France, the immigrant ancestors of the Guyon family in Quebec, along with seven children departed from Dieppe, France at the end of May 1634. The ship was commanded by Captain de Ville. They arrived safely at Quebec Aug. 8, 1634 after more than 70 days on the high sea confined to a small vessel.

Jean Guyon was an accomplished stone mason employed by the infant colony. The total population of New France was only 350 persons by 1640.

Jean Guyon died at Quebec May 3, 1663 following the decease of Maturine (Robin) Guyon at Quebec Apr. 12, 1662.

The preceding Guyon ancestry consists of seven direct generations with lateral relations from 9 generations containing 28 surnames and 53 personal names.

The preceding genealogies of the families of Prive and Guyon are applicable to all descendents of Margaret (Preavy) Wright and Lucy (Privey) Mongeon.

It should be noted that the ancestry of Charles Dupaw (1840-1921) and his wife Clarissa Wright (1844-1928), contain the same ancestral emigrant family Jean and Maturine (Robin) Guyon from La Perche, France who arrived in Quebec Aug. 8, 1634. Charles Dupaw being a descendent of daughter Marie Guyon who married Francois Belanger, and Clarissa Wright being a descendent of son Jean and Elizabeth (Couillard) Guyon. Jean and Maturine (Robin) Guyon had seven children born in France and one born in Canada as follows: Jean born 1620, Barbe born 1620, Simon born 1621, Marie Born 1622, Claude born 1626, Denys born 1632, Michael whose birth date is not listed and Francois born at Quebec in 1635.

ACADIAN HERITAGE

Ships of the Expulsion

Dr. Don Landry

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We continue our series of 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 during the deportation. An introduction and brief chronicle of the events was published in LINKS Vol. 3 No.2. The first two ships lists can be found in LINKS Vol. 4 Nos. 1 and 2.

MARY

Sloop 90-1/2 tons

POINTE DES BOUDRO TO VIRGINIA

On Saturday - August 30, 1755 Sloop MARY, sloop, 90 tons - Andrew Dunning, captain arrived from Boston and anchored at the entrance to the Gaspereau River. She departed on 27 October, 1755 from Pnte des Boudro (Grand Pré) with 182 exiles arriving in Virginia on 13 November, 1755.² Also noted with 181 men aboard.³

Sloop MARY, sloop, 90 ½ tons - Andrew Dunning, captain arrived from Boston on 30 August and anchored at the entrance to the Gaspereau River (pointe-aux-Boudreaux), she embarked 182 exiles on 10 October and on 27 October, 1755 departed from Pnte des Boudro (Grand Pré) destined for Williamsburg Virginia.⁴

Edouard Richard⁵ mentions a "Corvette Mary," 90 ½ tons, Captain Denny, being used to transport 181 exiles.

According to copies of accounts transmitted by Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock, of Boston Mercantile Company Apthorp and Hancock, to Governor Lawrence⁶ - Sloop Mary, Andrew Dunning master was chartered from Boston Mercantile Co Apthorp and Hancock from hence to Minas & Virginia, to carry off French inhabitants from 20th August to 12 December, 1755 (---,1755).

The charter for the Mary was 3 months and 23 days at 48 pounds 5 4d pr mth. pounds sterling - for a total (including pilot at 60s pr month) of 139 pounds 166 pounds sterling, 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.⁷

According to the publication "The Acadian Exile in St. Malo" the governor of Virginia refused to accept the Acadians that were allotted to Virginia, and the 1,500 Acadians were not allowed to disembark. Many had died during the voyage and more of them died aboard the crowded ships during the 4 months that the ships were anchored in Williamsburg harbor. They were then transported to England and placed in concentration camps in the port cities of their arrival, where they languished until after the Treaty of Paris, in 1763. They were then released and repatriated to the maritime ports of Normandy and Brittany.

MARY

Schooner

CAPE SABLE TO NEW YORK

The Schooner Mary was listed as an unknown Schooner, but probably was Capt. Dunning's 2nd voyage.

The Schooner, (name and tonnage unknown), Andrew Dunning, Captain departed from Cape Sable with 94 exiles destined for New York. The date of departure is unknown, but the schooner arrived at New York on 28 April, 1756.

Captain Andrew Dunning, must have returned to Nova Scotia after his voyage on the Mary to Virginia, as he is reported to have shipped about 100 exiles (94 arrived), in a schooner from Cape Sable to New York. His schooner arrived in New York on April 28, 1756.⁸

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

NEPTUNE

Schooner 90 tons

PISQUID TO VIRGINIA

On Saturday - August 30, 1755 the Schooner NEPTUNE, 90 tons - Jonathan Davis, captain arrives from Boston and anchors at the entrance to the Gaspereau River. Some reports have the Neptune arriving on Sunday - August 31, 1755.

Schooner NEPTUNE, 90 tons - Jonathan Davis, (Ford) captain - arrives in Pisiquid from Boston on 31 August and anchors at the entrance to the Gaspereau River. She embarques 206 exiles (27 surnombres) on October 10-12 and departs on 27 October destined for Williamsburg, arriving on 15-30 November.⁹

On October 14, 1755, Jonathan Davis was Captain of the "Neptune" 156 tons and he was replaced by the owner "William Ford as Master."¹⁰

The Schooner NEPTUNE, 90 tons, with owner William Ford as Master, departed from Pisiquid with 207 exiles, 27 more than the complement, on 27 October, 1755 and arrived in Virginia on 13 November, 1755.¹¹

Edouard RICHARD¹² mentions a Schooner Neptune, 90 tons, Captain Davis, being used to transport 180 exiles - (27 additional).

The Neptune was one of the six transports that took shelter from a fierce winter storm in Boston Harbor on November 5, 1755. While at Boston to seek shelter for a number of days, the vessel was inspected and said to be "healthy tho 40 lie on the deck." 29 Acadians were removed by the harbor authorities to reduce the number aboard to 2 persons per ton.¹³

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, minimal supplies and assistance was given to the passengers on board the Neptune by the Massachusetts Bay authorities and the vessel then sailed southward.

The Schooner Neptune, William Ford master, was chartered from the Boston Mercantile Co. Apthorp and Hancock from hence to Virginia to carry off the French inhabitants. The Neptune was chartered from 20th August to 17th December, and carried 27 Neutrals more than Compliment at 5s. 43/4d and supplies for 207.¹⁴

The charter for the Neptune was 3 months 28 days at 48 pounds pr mth., pounds sterling - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilott, 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.¹⁵

According to the publication "The Acadian Exile in St. Malo" the governor of Virginia refused to accept the Acadians that were allotted to Virginia, and the 1,500 Acadians were not allowed to disembark. Many had died during the voyage and more of them died aboard the crowded ships during the 4 months that the ships were anchored in Williamsburg harbor. They were then transported to England and placed in concentration camps in the port cities of their arrival, where they languished until after the Treaty of Paris, in 1763. They were then released and repatriated to the maritime ports of Normandy and Brittany.

PEMBROKE

Snow 139 tons

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL TAKEN OVER AND DIVERTED TO ST. JOHN RIVER

The Snow PEMBROKE, 139 tons, Milton __?__, Captain, departed in January from Annapolis Royal, under the direction of Major Handfield, with 232 exiles destined for North Carolina. The Pembroke was taken over by the Acadians, sailed to St. Mary's Bay in Newfoundland and then across the Bay of Fundy to the St. John River.¹⁶

The Pembroke was of 42 tons, victualized for 139 days; she had on board 33 men, 37 women, 70 sons, and 92 daughters forming a total of 232 persons. She sailed from Goat Island on December 8, 1755 (5:00 AM), bound for North Carolina. The Pembroke was taken over by the Acadians aboard and sailed to St. John River and landed the Acadians at the port on February 8, 1756.¹⁷

The Pembroke, 139 tons, destined for North Carolina, for a 42 day voyage with 33 men, 37 women, 70 boys and 92 girls for a total of 232 passengers.¹⁸

Some reports say that the crew of the Pembroke was turned over to the Amerindians, and that the Acadian exiles joined Boishebert in his fight against the British.

Another report says that the PEMBROKE was captured by privateers and that the Acadian exiles were returned to Annapolis Royal. (Perhaps to be exiled again on the ELIZABETH?)¹⁹

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

PRINCE FREDRICK

Ship 170 tons

CHIGNECTO TO GEORGIA

The ship PRINCE FREDRICK, 170 tons, William Trattles Captain, escorted by H.M.S. Syren, departed 13 October, 1755 from Chignecto under the direction of Col. Moncton, with 280 exiles (mostly men who had borne arms at Fort Beausejour). The Prince Fredrick arrived in Georgia on 30 December, 1755. The governor of Georgia ordered the ship away, but the captain refused and was allowed to land on December 14, 1755.²⁰

The PRINCE FREDRICK, William Trattles, Master, arrived in Georgia with approximately 280 exiles about the end of December, 1755.²¹

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

PROSPEROUS

Sloop 75 tons

POINTE DES BOUDRO TO VIRGINIA

The sloop PROSPEROUS, 75 tons, Daniel Bragdon, Captain, was one of 5 transports that departed from Pnte des Boudro (Grand Pré) on 27 October, 1755. The Prosperous transported 152 exiles to Virginia, arriving on 13 November, 1755, with 150 Men aboard.²²

The sloop PROSPEROUS, 75 tons, Daniel Brandon, Captain, arrived at Pnte des Boudro (Grand Pré) from Port Royal on 10 October. She embarked 152 exiles on 19 October and departed on 27 October, 1755 arriving in Williamsburg Virginia sometime about the 15-30 November, 1755.²³

Edouard Richard mentions a "Corvette Prosperous," 75 tons, Captain Bragdon, being used to transport 150 exiles.²⁴

The Sloop Prosperous - Daniel Bragdon, Master was chartered from the Boston Mercantile Co. Apthorp and Hancock from 20th August, 1755 to 21 January, 1756 (---, 1756). - The monthly charter fee for the Prosperous was 5 months 1 day at 40 pr month - lawful money - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilott, 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.²⁵

According to the publication "The Acadian Exile in St. Malo" the governor of Virginia refused to accept the Acadians that were allotted to Virginia, and the 1,500 Acadians were not allowed to disembark. Many had died during the voyage and more of them died aboard the crowded ships during the 4 months that the ships were anchored in Williamsburg harbor. They were then transported to England and placed in concentration camps in the port cities of their arrival, where they languished until after the Treaty of Paris, in 1763. They were then released and repatriated to the maritime ports of Normandy and Brittany.

PROVIDENCE

Sloop

HALIFAX TO NORTH CAROLINA

The sloop PROVIDENCE, ? tons - Samuel Barron, Captain (John Campbell Master)- carried 50 of the exiles from Halifax to North Carolina - The PROVIDENCE departed from Halifax on 30 December, 1755 and arrived in North Carolina on ?? The charter fee for the Providence, per certificate, was 12s 6d , pounds sterling plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilott , 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

Among the financial records of the dispersion is the following: "To John Campbell to freight of fifty French people brought from Halifax to N.C. in sloop Providence, per certif. at 12s 6d." ²⁷

RACEHORSE

Schooner

POINTE DES BOUDRO TO MASSACHUSETTS

The schooner RACEHORSE, ? tons - John Banks, Captain, departed on 20 December, 1755 from Pnte des Boudro (Grand Pré) with 120 exiles destined for Massachusetts and arrived in Boston on 26 December, 1755.²⁸

The schooner RACEHORSE, ? tons - John Banks, Captain, departed on 20 December, 1755 from Pnte des Boudro (Grand Pré) with 120 exiles destined for Boston Massachusetts.²⁹

Emile Lauvriere, in listing some of the vessels used in the expulsion, calls the Dove, referred to by others as a sloop, "la goelette Dove, destined for connecticut," and two other vessels, referred to by others as schooners as "la goelette Race Horse, destined for boston" and "la goelette Ranger, destined for virginia." This probably indicates that some of the ships listed as schooners, or sloops were actually goelettes or vice versa.³⁰

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

RANGER

Sloop 90 (91) tons

PISQUID TO MARYLAND

The Sloop RANGER, 90 tons burden, Frances Piery (Piercy) Master was chartered from the Boston Mercantile Co. of Apthorp and Hancock from 20th August 1755 to 30th January 1756 to carry 208 French persons 81 persons more than the complement of 2 to ton at 4s. 6d.³¹

The Sloop RANGER, 91 tons burden - Frances Piery (Piercy) Master arrived in Pisiquid from Port Royal on 16 October and embarked on 20-22 October. She departed on 27 October destined for Annapolis Maryland and arrived on 15-30 November with 263 exiles (81 surnombres).³²

The charter for the Ranger was 5 months 10 days at 48 pounds 10 8 pr. pounds sterling - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilott, 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.³³

"The sloop Ranger 90 tons burden, Nathaniel Monroe, Master had originally been sent to Chignecto, but was not needed and on October 13, 1755 was sent to Minas to join the fleet assembled in the Grand Pre and Pisiquid area. The Sloop Ranger arrived in Pisiquid October 16, 1755. The shipping point of the transports was the north end of Pisiquid at the junction of the Avon and St. Croix rivers."³⁴

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.'" He also mentions his waiting for another transport vessel that turns out to be the Ranger which he uses to load the remainder of the inhabitants of Pisiquid.

The Sloop Ranger, 90 tons - Francis Piecrey, master - was loaded with the Acadians from Pisiquid with about 323 (or 263), 83 over her compliment (it is believed that Firmin Landry and his family were included). She departed for Maryland, under the direction of Capt. Alexander Murray, on 28 October, 1755 and arrived in Annapolis Maryland on November 30, 1755.³⁵

RANGER, Sloop, 90 tons - Frances Piery, captain - departed 27 October, 1755 from Piziquid (Minas Basin) with 263 exiles (83 in excess of her complement). On November 5, 1755 six transports with French Neutrals aboard that having met with a furious gale after their departure from Mines Basin, entered the harbor of Boston, to seek shelter for a number of days. Among these five ships was the Ranger. The delay further depleted their supplies which were low since the beginning of the voyage. While at Boston, the vessel was inspected and it was reported that the passengers aboard the Ranger were "Sickley and their water very bad. They want an allow'e of Rum &c." Their provisions were reported as short, being 1 lb. of beef, 5 lb. flour and 2 lb. bread per man per week and too small a quantity to that allowance to carry them to the Parts they are bound to especially at this season of the year; and their water was very bad. 25 passengers were removed from the Ranger by the Massachusetts Bay authorities to bring the ship's passenger load to the complement of 2 persons per ton. Fresh water and minimal supplies and assistance was given to the passengers on board the Ranger by the Massachusetts Bay authorities after which the vessels sailed southward and arrived in Maryland on 30 November, 1755.^{36, 37}

After unloading its passengers in Maryland, the Scooner Ranger returned to Nova Scotia and on December 20, 1755 deported 112 French inhabitants from Grand Pré.^{38, 39, 40}

The Ranger, Captain Piery, evidently a smaller vessel than either of the other two, arrived with 208, an excess of 81 persons beyond the proper compliment.⁴¹

Edouard Richard mentions a "Corvette Ranger," 91 tons, Capt. Piercy, being used to transport 182 exiles - (81 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 evacuated from Pisiquid under the directions of Captain Alexandre Murray.

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.

In a like manner, Francis Piercey, master of the Ranger, apparently the second boat in harbor, presented the same argument, for he and his sickly 263 exiles from Pisiquid would be required to cross the Bay and sit in port in Oxford, in Talbot County. The Choptank contingent of 208 Acadians reached Oxford on 8 December, 1755, and was placed under the supervision of Henry Callister.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, 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."

RANGER

Schooner 57 tons

POINTE DES BOUDRO TO VIRGINIA

The Schooner RANGER, 57 tons - Nathan Monroe Captain - departed from Pnte des Boudro (Grand Pre) on 20 December, 1755 with 211 exiles, 81 more that the complement, and was the 6th transport to arrive in Virginia on 20 January, 1756 with 208 exiles.⁴⁴

The Schooner RANGER, Monroe Captain - embarked 211 exiles on 20 December departed from Grand Pre on 20 December, 1755 destined for Williamsburg Virginia.⁴⁵

According to the publication "The Acadian Exile in St. Malo" the governor of Virginia refused to accept the Acadians that were allotted to Virginia, and the 1,500 Acadians were not allowed to disembark. Many had died during the voyage and more of them died aboard the crowded ships during the 4 months that the ships were anchored in Williamsburg harbor. They were then transported to England and placed in concentration camps in the port cities of their arrival, where they languished until after the Treaty of Paris, in 1763. They were then released and repatriated to the maritime ports of Normandy and Brittany.

Emile Lauvriere, in listing some of the vessels used in the expulsion, calls the Dove, referred to by others as a sloop, "la goelette Dove, destined for connecticut," and two other vessels, referred to by others as schooners as "la goelette Race Horse, destined for boston," and "la goelette Ranger, destined for virginia." This probably indicates that some of the ships listed as schooners, or sloops were actually goelettes or vice versa.³⁰

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

SARAH AND MOLLY

or

MOLLY (Mully) AND SARAH

Corvette (Sloop), 70 tons

Captain Haslum

Edouard Richard mentions a "Corvette Molly and Sarah", 70 tons, Captain Haslum, master being used to transport 140 exiles.⁴⁶

SALLY AND MOLLY

SOMETIMES CALLED SARAH AND MOLLY

Sloop 70 (80) tons

GRAND PRÉ TO VIRGINIA

SARAH AND MOLLY, Sloop, 70 tons - James Purrington, captain - was one of 5 transports that departed from Grand Pré and Gaspereau on 27 October, 1755 with 154 exiles, arriving in Virginia 13 November, 1755. Sloop Sarah & Molly was also known as the Sally and Molly.⁴⁷ (With 160 men aboard).

The sloop, SARAH AND MOLLY, 70 tons - James Purrington, captain - arrived in Grand Pré from Port Royal on 10 October and embarked 154 exiles on 19 October. She departed from Grand Pré on 27 October, 1755 destined for Williamsburg, Virginia.⁴⁸

The charter fee for the Sarah and Molly was for 3 months, 13 days at 60s pr month, pounds sterling - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot, plus provisions.⁴⁹ 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 embarked⁵⁰

The Sloop SARAH AND MOLLY, 70 tons, James Purrenton (Purrington) master from 29 August to 12 December to carry off the French inhabitants from Annapolis Royal to Virginia. The Sarah and Molly was one of the six transports that took shelter from a fierce winter storm in Boston Harbor on November 5, 1755. While at Boston to seek shelter for a number of days, the vessel was inspected. 11 Acadians were removed by the harbor authorities to reduce the number aboard to 2 persons per ton.⁵¹

The days in Boston Harbour further depleted their supplies which were low since the beginning of the voyage. Fresh water, minimal supplies and assistance was given to the passengers on board the Sarah and Molly by the Massachusetts Bay authorities and the vessel then sailed southward.

Edouard Richard mentions a "Corvette, Captain Puddington," (could this be James Purrington, if so, then the unnamed transport is the Sarah and Molly reported by Edouard Richard) 80 tons - 160 exiles⁵¹

According to the publication "The Acadian Exile in St. Malo" the governor of Virginia refused to accept the Acadians that were allotted to Virginia, and the 1,500 Acadians were not allowed to disembark. Many had died during the voyage and more of them died aboard the crowded ships during the 4 months that the ships were anchored in Williamsburg harbor. They were then transported to England and placed in concentration camps in the port cities of their arrival, where they languished until after the Treaty of Paris, in 1763. They were then released and repatriated to the maritime ports of Normandy and Brittany.

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 277.

³ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, p 300.

⁴ Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - vol I Librairie Henry Geulet, Paris, 1924.

⁶ Edouard Richard, *Acadia* Vol. 2, Chapter XXXI, p. 121.

⁶ *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.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 280.

⁸ Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships" *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, volume 6, published by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.

⁹ Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924.

¹⁰ *Expulsion of Acadians Organized at Windsor* Windsor, N. S. newspaper

¹¹ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, pp. 278, 279, 300.

¹² Richard, *Acadia*, p. 121.

¹³ Basil Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" *Maryland Historical Magazine* Vol III #1 March 1908: p. 7.

¹⁴ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia* p. 285 - 293.

- ¹⁵ Ibid., p. 280.
- ¹⁶ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, p 281.
- ¹⁷ 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.
- ¹⁸ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924, p485.
- ¹⁹ Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"
- ²⁰ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, p 288.
- ²¹ Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"
- ²² Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, p 300.
- ²³ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924.
- ²⁴ Richard, *Acadia* p. 121.
- ²⁵ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia*, pp. 280, 285-293
- ²⁶ Ibid., p. 280.
- ²⁷ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*; p 300.
- ²⁸ Ibid., p. 280.
- ²⁹ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924.
- ³⁰ 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" p 500.
- ³¹ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia*, pp. 285-293
- ³² Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924.
- ³³ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia*, p 280.
- ³⁴ *Expulsion of Acadians Organized at Windsor Windsor*, N. S. newspaper
- ³⁵ Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"
- ³⁶ Canadian Archives, Report (1905), II. Appendix A, Part III, E, p. 81
- ³⁷ Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland", p 7.
- ³⁸ Ibid., p 9.
- ³⁹ Gregory A. Wood, *The French Presence in Maryland 1524-1800*, pp. 55, 56.
- ⁴⁰ Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"
- ⁴¹ Nova Scotia Doc., I, pp. 42-44.
- ⁴² Richard, *Acadia*, p. 121.
- ⁴³ Gregory Wood *Acadians in Maryland - A Guide to the Acadians in Maryland in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*.
- ⁴⁴ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, pp. 279, 280, 304.
- ⁴⁵ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924.
- ⁴⁶ Richard, *Acadia*, p. 121.
- ⁴⁷ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, pp. 277, 300.
- ⁴⁸ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - 1924.
- ⁴⁹ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia*, pp. 285-293.
- ⁵⁰ Ibid., p 280.
- ⁵¹ Sollers, "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" p. 7.
- ⁵² Richard, *Acadia*, p. 121.

Publications for Sale

The Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society has a number of 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 1893-1999* \$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 8 are available

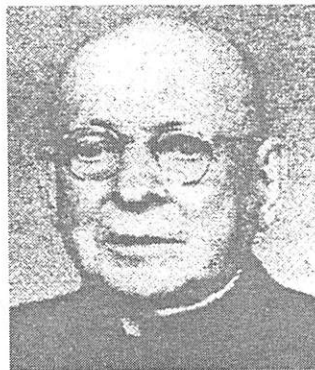
Send requests, with a US \$ check, to our PO Box listed in the front of *LINKS*.

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

VERMONT LIVES

Father Thaddeus Barttro

Compiled by John Fisher #2



Father Thaddeus Barttro died September 22, 1966 at St. Margaret Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas. For 22 years before his retirement in 1956 he served Holy Trinity parish. He was 82

Thaddeus Barttro was born in Randolph, Vermont the son of Junius Barttro and Mary Cecilia Wells.

Junius Barttro was the son of Lewis Barttro (Louis Berthiaume) and Julia Bliss (Julie Duplessis dit Sirois). Reference the article, "Lewis Barttro: A Vermont French-Canadian in the Civil War", which was printed in *LINKS*, VOL. 2, No. 2 (Spring 1998); and also the American-Canadian *GENEALOGIST*, Volume 20, Number 4, Issue 62 (Fall 1994.)

Junius Barttro was born on 4 January 1855 in St George, Vermont and died on 26 December 1926. His wife Mary Cecelia Wells was born on 15 September 1866 in Randolph, Vermont and died on 14 January 1947 in Winooski, Vermont. They were married about 1883. Their children were:

1. Thaddeus born 01/28/1884 in Randolph, Vermont
2. Arthur W. born 01/??/1885 in Royalton, Vermont
 - Wed to Cordelia Cabana on 01/08/1914 at St. Joseph Church, Burlington, Vermont
 - Lived in the Springfield, Massachusetts area
3. Mary R. born 07/06/1897 in Braintree, Vermont, and died in 1941
 - Wed to Clifford Pinney Bacon on 11/11/1920 in Springfield, Vermont

Junius and Mary Cecelia funerals' were held at St Joseph's Church and they are buried in the St Joseph, Mount Calvary cemetery. Mary R. Bacon and her son Clifford Thaddeus are also in the same burial plot.

Grandson of Lewis and Julia Barttro

Father Thaddeus Barttro was the grandson of Lewis and Julia Barttro. Louis and Julia had nine children at the time that Lewis joined the Civil War effort as a member of the 13th Vermont Regiment which played a pivotal role in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. They later added another nine children to the family living most of their lives at Fays Corners in Richmond, Vermont, and then in Burlington as parishioners of St Joseph Church. They celebrated a grand 50th Wedding Anniversary on 23 September in Richmond in 1899, and also their 60th anniversary in Burlington in 1909. Thaddeus' parents were at the 60th anniversary and Thaddeus may have also attended. He may also have attended the funerals of his grandparents in 1911 in Burlington, the year that he graduated from college with a Bachelors Degree. This young Vermonter embarked on a religious career and was to serve the Diocese of Leavenworth, Kansas for 55 years only returning to Vermont for the deaths and funerals of his parents, Junius in 1926, and Mary in 1947. He is buried in Kansas where he dedicated his entire life in the service of God. The following articles tell the story of his life very well, so I will not attempt to blend or weave it into one story, but let you enjoy how others saw and praised his life and efforts.

Following is the 1900 Census of Braintree, Orange County; near Randolph, Vermont.

Bartro Junius	Head	W	M	1884	16	M	17
Celia M.	Wife	W	F	1885	15	F	17
Felix F.	Son	W	M	1884	16	S	
Arthur W.	Son	W	M	1885	15	S	
Regina M.	Daughter	W	F	1887	13	S	

Note that their names are quite different than they used later;

- Junius - He later used Eugene sometimes
- Celia M. - Later used Mary Cecelia
- Felix F. - Later used Thaddeus
- Arthur W. - Later used Arthur Willis and William A. Berthiaume
- Regina M. - Later used Mary

The Western Spirit, Paola, Miami County, Kansas (assumed)

NEW CATHOLIC PASTOR

Reverend Father Thaddeus Barttro, of Ottawa, Kansas, succeeds Father A. J. Domann as priest of the Holy Trinity Catholic church in Paola, on May 1st, 1934. Father Barttro was for 16 years in charge of Sacred Heart church at Ottawa, Kansas, where he was very successful and dearly beloved.

Born in Randolph, Vermont, January 28, 1884, for nearly 20 years Father Barttro has been a pious, constant and industrious worker in this, the Leavenworth diocese, now presided over by the Right Reverend Bishop Johannes, of Kansas City, Kansas. Before entering the priesthood, he taught in the public schools in his native state, and, after many years in various Catholic colleges, he took his final course in St. Bonaventure University, in the state of New York. He is a progressive, patriotic American, small of stature but big of mind, and gifted with a pleasing personality.

Jubilee

Father Thaddeus Barttro, during his pastorate, celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of the Catholic church in Paola, dating it from the time when the first church was begun by white settlers in the area. The parish celebrated its 75th Anniversary with a Pontifical High Mass in the church and a total-parish pagent in the Paola park. The pagent portrayed the history of the church in Miami county for 75 years and marked the passage of years for a dedicated people in their efforts to praise God in a worthy manner.

Seventy-Fifth Jubilee of Holy Trinity Church

A PAGENT

"Our Cradle Land"

PAOLA AND ENVIRONS

October 10, 1935



REV. THADDEUS BARTTRO
Holy Trinity Church, Paola, Kansas

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

of the

Seventy-fifth Jubilee

of

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

Paola, Kansas, 1859-1935.

REV. THADDEUS BARTTRO, RECTOR.

Church Committee of

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,

Paola, Kansas.

Ben Kannans, Michael Boehm,
John Morris, Joseph Buchmann.

Burlington Free Press, 30 December 1926

Funeral services for Junius Barttro were held yesterday morning at nine o'clock in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. The Very Reverend J. F. Gillis sang a solemn high mass of requiem with the Rev. P.A. Barry assisting as deacon, and the Rev. C.F. Reagan as sub-deacon. Present in the sanctuary were Mr Barttro's son, the Rev. Thaddeus Barttro of Ottawa, Kansas, the Rev. F.A. Welch of Richmond, and the Rev. T.J. Liddy of Randolph. Clarence Christmas, Leo Dumas, Gerald Zeno, Maitland Root, Charles Martelle and Junius Root were the bearers. Burial was in Mount Calvary cemetery where Rev. Thaddeus Barttro officiated.

The Western Spirit, Paola, Miami County, Kansas

BARTTRO: (This is actually a composite of 2 similar obituaries on Jan 17, 1947)

Mrs Mary Cecelia Barttro of Burlington, Vt, mother of Rev. Thaddeus Barttro, died at Fanny Allen hospital there, Tuesday, January 14, 1947. She had been taken to the hospital the Sunday before, after she had fallen in her home and sustained a broken hip and wrist. According to a phone call received late Monday night, she was getting along fine, so the word of her death was a shock. Mrs Barttro was born Mary Cecelia Wells, September 14, 1866 and when 16 years of age was married to Eugene Barttro who died December 25, 1926, with his funeral held being held at the Cathedral and Mary Cecelia's was at St Joseph's in Burlington, Vt. They are both buried in the St. Joseph, Mount Calvary Cemetery. Her only daughter, Mrs Mary R. Bacon, passed away October 17, 1942. Mrs Bacon visited in Paola in 1938, being here to attend Father Barttro's Silver Jubilee anniversary. Mary R. Bacon and her son Clifford Thaddeus are also in the same plot as Junius and Mary Cecelia.

She is survived by Father Barttro and another son, William A. Barttro of Springfield, Mass, and six grandchildren. Father Barttro left immediately to attend the funeral services which were held at St Joseph's church in Burlington, with Father Barttro celebrating the Requiem High Mass, assisted by the priests of the parish, at nine o'clock Saturday morning. Burial was in Burlington.

BARTTRO: Died March 15, 1956

Sister Mary Marieta Barttro, who belonged to the Mother Seton Order, Sisters of Charity, in New York, aunt of Father Thaddeus Barttro, died Tuesday evening at the Foundling Hospital in New York City. She had been a nun for sixty years.

The Western Spirit, Paola, Miami County, Kansas, September 19, 1966

Rev. Thaddeus Barttro, 82, died September 15, 1966 at St. Margaret Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas. Father Barttro had been a patient in St. Margaret the past two years. He was retired from his duties as priest of Holy Trinity Catholic Church October 9, 1956, and made his home at 202 South Castle.

Father Barttro was born in Randolph, Vt. in 1884. He was reared in Randolph, attending grade and high schools there. After teaching for some time in the public schools of Braintree, Vt. he resumed his studies at St. Michaels College, Winooski Park, Vt; in St. Hyacinthe, Canada; the Grand Seminary; Lasalle University, in Montreal, Canada; and St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, NY.

In 1911, he graduated with a B.A. degree and took his theological course at St. Bonaventure's Seminary. On July 9, 1914, he was ordained by Bishop Charles Colton in the Cathedral of Buffalo, NY, for the Leavenworth Diocese. His first solemn High Mass was celebrated at Springfield, Vt. July 12, that same year. (This is where his parents were living at that time) The first assignment to which he was sent was in Kansas City with Monsignor McKenna at St. Thomas Parish. The following year in July, he became pastor at Waverly, with Homewood and Lapeer missions.

Then he was appointed by Rt. Rev. John Ward D.D., pastor of Sacred Heart Church, Ottawa, Osage City, Scranton and Baldwin parishes. This was in 1918. For 16 years he continued serving there, until 1934, when the late Bishop Francis Johannes named Father Barttro pastor of Holy Trinity in Paola, succeeding Monsignor A. J. Domann. During his years as pastor of Holy Trinity Father Barttro redecorated the church, installed new light fixtures, a new tile floor in the sanctuary and the body of the church. He also purchased 3 additional lots south of the church for a school playground.

In September 1954, Father Barttro had a fall and was laid up for several months. For the next two years, he was assisted by Father Maurice Gardener, Father James Lysaught and Father Richard Wempe. Each remained a short time until appointed as administrator of a parish. Father Barttro recovered from his injuries, but found parish work increasingly more taxing. So on October 8 1956, at the age of 72, he retired to his private residence in Paola.

The good priest lived in his little cottage on Castle street and for the next 12 years continued to be interested in the many friends he had made at Holy Trinity parish in the 22 years he had served it. He especially "kept track" of the children he had baptised, and administered all the sacraments of the church to, and for many performed their marriage ceremonies, and began the cycle again of baptising their children. **The story of Father Barttro's life is one of constant service.**

Funeral services began with the instating of the body in Holy Trinity church Sunday afternoon at 3:30 pm. Members of the Knight's of Columbus formed a guard of honor until time for the services at 10:30 Monday morning. The parish rosary was recited at 7:30 Sunday evening.

The services began with all the clergy of the archdiocese chanting the offices of the dead. Archbishop Edward Hunkeler, archbishop of Kansas City in Kansas, chanted the Pontifical Requiem High Mass with Rev. Sylvester Weathan of Westphalia as deacon. Sub-deacon was Rev. John Harrington of Greely, Rev. Robert Berger of Ottawa, and Rev. Frank Sheppers of Wea were deacons of honor. Rev. Stanley J. Loncaric of Sacred heart parish in Kansas City, Kansas, preached the sermon, and Rev. Patrick Hogan of Holy Trinity parish was the Arch. Priest. Pall bearers were Charles Butel Jr., Thomas L. Buchman, James H. Clemens, Charles Lawrence, S. A. McGreevy, Harold Scherman, L.M. Schwartz and N. H. Winterschied. Burial was in Holy Cross Cemetery under the direction of the Wilson and Son Funeral Home.

NOTE: In Holy Cross cemetery there is a center circle with a large stone in the shape of a crucifix. Nearby is a stone that reads; **REV. THADDEUS BARTTRO 1884-1966.**

OTHER RESOURCES

LIST OF SACRAMENTAL RECORDS IN THE BURLINGTON VERMONT CATHOLIC DIOCESE

To request information from the Diocese, please send a Stamped, Self Addressed Envelope, along with a simple but direct request of one sacramental event, and the City and Church to search.

Roman Catholic Diocese of Burlington
ATTN: Archives - David Blow
351 North Avenue
Burlington, Vermont 05401

BURLINGTON

Cathedral -	Baptisms	1830 - 1858
	Marriages	1830 - 1870
St Joseph's -	(Index only)	
	Baptisms	1834 - 1835, 1841, 1849, 1850 - 1878
	Burials	1834 - 1835, 1850 - 1878
	Marriages	1834 - 1835, 1841, 1850 - 1930

REV. JOHN B. DALY, O.S.F. (Southern VT)

Baptisms	1845 - 1848
Marriages	1843 - 1847

BRANDON

Baptisms	1856 - 1868
Burials	1857 - 1858
Marriages	1857 - 1877

WINOOSKI

St Stephen's	Baptisms	1882 - 1893
	Marriages	1882 - 1893

FAIR HAVEN

St Louis De France -	Baptisms	1869 - 1874 Vol I
	"	1887 - 1923 Vol II
	Scattered marriages	

RUTLAND

Our Lady of Sorrows	Baptisms	1887 - 1908
	Scattered marriages	

WEST CASTLETON

St Joseph's	Baptisms	1893 - 1913
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PETITE HISTOIRE

THE ERRAND - Sequel by Véronique Gassette #H

On the same day, after *LINKS* arrived, there were two answers to the meaning of young Joe Cartier's chant! A letter from Claire Bouffard Chase, member #54 and a phone call from Pauline Landry, #21. It seems that the words were a bit deformed, either at origin or with the passage of years.

Mrs. Chase said her father was a carpenter, so she immediately spotted "virbarquin" as "vilebrequin" a drill, and logic told her that if my grandfather Joseph need to drill a hole he also needed a dowel to fit the hole and hence "touronrin" must be "tourillon". "pi" is a contraction of "puis" meaning next, in addition, or simply and. (How often do we hear in English 'gonna' for going to?)

When Pauline phoned me on opening her *LINKS* that night my joy was complete. Two members besides Ye Editor and yours truly, had contributed to Petite Histoire.

Not that I intend to revise Uncle Joe's chant. It is more tuneful than correct.

But, there is more: In my attic there is a Boston rocker that was dear to my mother's heart. Much used and repaired, it was brought from St. Alphonse de Granby in 1881. Young Joe must have fetched the right tools. A hole has been drilled through the top of each arm and two iron rods connect the arms to the seat of the chair. There is also an iron collar under one of the arms to hold the original wooden dowel to the arm. Joseph Cartier had to borrow carpenter tools -but he repaired like the blacksmith he was. Joe's errand is now complete.

Letter from Normand Lavalée #49

Normand, a former French teacher, wrote to tell us that he too had been working on the puzzle of this tune. His conclusions confirm the other responses as follows: "Pi - a common pronunciation of 'et puis' = and," and "le virbaiquin - we pronounced it virboriquin. The correct form is vilebrequin = drill brace."

We thank everyone for their responses. Solving an old mystery is a rewarding experience.

REEL GIVERS

We have procured our first group of Vermont Vital Statistics microfilm reels and are taking contributions towards the purchase of the next group. The first group of 22 reels covers the time period 1871 to 1908 from AABIN to BUCK. We wish to thank the many contributors who have given us \$478 to date, of which \$440 has been utilized. We would like to ask that anyone interested in the project to contribute towards purchasing the rest of this sequence, which has 342 more reels in the group!!!. The cost is \$20 per reel, please specify if a particular surname is desired. We will be happy to do several "look ups" for anyone that contributes and cannot attend our library.

Time to Renew

Membership renewal for 2001 now due!

To continue to receive *LINKS* and to help us purchase additional research material we need your renewal.

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

ONGOING RESEARCH

Border Crossings

By Jean Paul Moreau #3 and Mariette Moreau #3S

Jean Paul and Mariette begin a new series where they identify the Quebec marriage location of the parents of individuals or couples married in northern Vermont. These "Border Crossing" Quebec marriages were found in the Loiselle file and confirmed in the appropriate parish or county repertoire. They will add to the list in future issues of LINKS.

MESSIER, Charles of Franklin, married 16 February 1863 at Swanton, Vermont, to **Isilda VEGIARD dit LABONTE**.

He the son of Charles MESSIER and Angelique BENOIT. They were married 31 January 1832 at Marieville, Quebec.

She the daughter of Augustin VEGIARD dit LABONTÉ and Amélia BERTRAND. They were married 20 July 1830 at St. Mathias, Quebec.

PATENAUDE, Edward married 4 February 1861 at Swanton, Vermont to **Philomene BORRASSA**.

He the son of Alexis PATENAUDE and Judith CHEVALIER. They were married 18 October 1825 at Chambly, Quebec.

She is the daughter of Alexandre BOURASSA and Amable (Loiselle)/Angèle (Repertoire) GUÉRIN. They were married 8 November 1819 at L'Acadie, Quebec.

RAYMOND, Israel of Highgate, married 24 April 1860 at Swanton, Vermont. to **Esther DAGENAIS**.

He the son of Marcel RAYMOND and Emillienne ALLARD. They were married 19 November 1833 at Napierville, Quebec.

She is the daughter of Raphael DAGENAIS and Esther FONTAINE. They were married 11 January 1831 at L'Acadie, Quebec.

RENAUD (RENAULT), Laurent married 9 September 1862 at Swanton, Vermont to **Justine LAGROS**.

He the son of Nicolas RENAUD and Louise ST-MARS. They were married 28 September 1807 at Contrecoeurs, Quebec.

She is the daughter of François Gros (dit St-Pierre) and Salomé Smith. They were married 26 January 1818 at St Hyacinth, Quebec.

TETREAU, Vidal of Alburg Springs, Vermont. married 4 October 1863 at Swanton, Vermont to **Omelia or Amelia LABOMBARD** of Alburg Springs, Vermont.

He the son of Peter TETREAU and Anastasie CAMPBELL. They were married 9 May 1826 at L'Acadie, Quebec.

She is the daughter of Joseph BOMBARDIER and Louise LABERGE. They were married 18 November 1834 at Henryville, Quebec.

Seen in the *Vermont Old Cemetery Association Newsletter*

"You know you're an addicted genealogist if you'd rather browse a cemetery than a mall."
Jgill2937@aol.com

BOOK REVIEWS

"EXCERPTS FROM THE FAMILY HISTORY OF OLIVIER CHARBONNEAU OF MARANS, FRANCE & LAVEL, QUEBEC AND HIS DESCENDANTS"

compiled by

Joan Elizabeth Charbonneau Mustard

10 Fernwood Trail, Hilton Head, SC 29926

Abt 80 pp. spiral bound December 1998

Privately printed

VT-FCGS member, Joan, has provided our library with a copy of her research on the CHARBONNEAU family from which she descends. Joan begins with the narrative story of immigrant ancestor, Olivier Charbonneau, as provided by L'ASSOCIATION des CHARBONNEAU D'AMERIQUE. Olivier came from Marans, France, which is just 25 km from the port of La Rochelle. He came to New France on the vessel, "St Andre" in 1659 with his third wife, Marie GARNIER and their baby, Anne. In the party were Marie's two sisters, Louise and Michelle. Louise came with her husband, Pierre GOGUET, the progenitor of the GOYET-GOYETTES in America. Michelle came with her husband, Simon CARDINAL. Louise and Michelle's niece, Catherine AVRARD sailed with her husband, Mathurin THIBODEAU and children. Francoise BOUET, who was newly married to Jean ROY, was also included in the same party. The narrative continues about the life of Olivier and Marie with their children in the New World. Joan then includes several pages of descentance charts of the family branch of Pierre & Marie's son, Joseph Charbonneau (1660-1722) who married Anne PICARD. Subsequently, the line descends to Felix Charbonneau who married Cecile RIENDEAU in 1870 at Sainte-Cecile-de-Milton, Sheffield, QC. Their son, Napoleon Felix (1887-1974) married Rose Blanche PAQUIN (1890-1972) at Roxton Pond, QUE. This couple resided for many years in Stowe, VT where some of their children were born, including Joan's father, Dorian. Napoleon and Rose returned to their hometown of Roxton Pond in their retirement years. Joan includes an excellent black & white family photo of this couple and their children. Unfortunately the photo is undated.

An important appendix to this volume is the research work of our member, Alice Deslandes Charbonneau, whose husband, Rheal is also a descendant of Joseph Charbonneau's branch. Alice has included the descentance charts of the other children of ancestor Oliver and Marie. These siblings of Joseph also have some descendants in Vermont. There are charts of Anne who married Guillaume LABELLE; Jean who married Marie-Jeanne PICARD, Francoise BEAUCHAMP and Catherine CHAUDILLON; Elisabeth Charbonneau who married Andre SIRE (CYR) and Joseph BARBEAU and finally Michel who married Marguerite DENOYON.

Thank you, Joan, for a copy of this major effort and so many nice photos including several in color. The VT-FCGS welcomes family genealogies and charts for its library and archives.

=Leo Fleury

"UNFINISHED TYPESCRIPT FOR HISTORY OF ALBURGH, VERMONT" Volume 2

by Allen L. Stratton, published by the Vermont Historical Society, May 2000

216pp spiral bound

\$18.00 + \$4.75 S&H

may be ordered from:

VHS Bookstore

109 State Street

Montpelier, VT 05609-0901

Allen Stratton's previous works on the Island "histories" are well known and have become the standard references to the towns of North Hero, South Hero, Grand Isle, and Isle LaMotte, VT. While these were published during his lifetime, his estate published his work in progress on "The History of Alburgh, Vermont" after his untimely death in 1985. In this volume which he called Volume 1, he mentioned that in Volume 2, extensive genealogical material would be published. Fortunately, after Mr. Stratton's passing, his unpublished notes were donated to the Vermont Historical Society.

In this current volume entitled "UNFINISHED TYPESCRIPT FOR HISTORY OF ALBURGH, VERMONT VOLUME 2" VHS now makes this valuable genealogical material available to all researchers "as is" with disclaimers about it being an unfinished work which may have possible errors and omissions. Mr. Lewis S. Kreger was the volunteer transcriber of the material into Microsoft® Word. This material features genealogical

material for forty-four family groups. It is obvious that Mr. Stratton intended to add more by additional research since many prominent families are not included. In this group he included only two families of French-Canadian origin, namely the LESSORS and the LADUES (aka Ladoue, Ladoe, Ladoux, LeDeau, & LaDue). We assume that Mr. Stratton would have indeed added more French-Canadian families if he had survived.

In scanning the descendants of the "Forty-Four," there are French-Canadian connections, which may be of interest to our researchers, namely: Ashline, Bellview, Benway, Beshaw, Bombard, Boutah, Carron/Carew, Champagne, Champion, Clothier, Denio, Dragan, Dubuque, Duby/Duba, Gosselin, Iby, Lombard, Loneway, O'Dell, Paquette, Perrigo, Pray, Trudeau and probably others. A special thank you to Mr. Paul Carnahan of VHS, Mr. Kreger and others for their efforts in making the Stratton notes available in this permanent form.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury #8

"DUXBURY & MORETOWN CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS, WASHINGTON COUNTY, VT"

compiled and published by Robert H. Morse, 1999 188 pages spiral bound, \$25.00 postpaid

May be ordered from: Robert H. Morse, 550 Mores Rd, Plainfield, VT 05667

We have great praise for Robert Morse and his step-son Randy Lilley, for their perseverance, endurance, and dedication in transcribing the inscriptions of all the cemeteries of Duxbury and Moretown, Washington County, Vermont. There are ten cemeteries in each town for which the individual monuments and markers are listed. Included in this group are the extensive lists for St. Patrick Cemetery in Moretown and Holy Cross Cemetery in Duxbury. These two listing should be of special interest to anyone researching French or Irish ancestors in this region of Vermont. A scan of the entries for obvious French-Canadian surnames reveals at least 130 different ones.

The material is published in a clear, concise format with a quality printing job in clean, bright type. Through modern automation, there is a surname index at the end of each cemetery as well as one master index at the end. The index does not appear to cross-reference the maiden surnames of married females.

We are thankful that such material has been listed before any more markers and inscriptions are lost to the ravages of time, the elements and vandalism. It is great news that Robert Morse and Randy Lilley are currently transcribing the inscriptions of the cemeteries in Waterbury, Vermont.

We look forward to these future volumes.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury #8

"GENESIS: ROGERS' RANGERS- THE FIRST GREEN BERETS"

by Burt Garfield Loescher, 1969, 312 pp h/c

reprinted 2000 by Heritage Books, Inc. 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl. , Bowie, MD 20716 \$37.00 + \$4.00 S&H.

In researching our French Canadian ancestors, we frequently find references to the "Fall of Quebec." This book provides a different view of this historic event. In addition, the pre-revolutionary actions around the Lake Champlain region are of special background interest. This book was actually published in 1969 as companion volume to "The History of Rogers' Rangers." Heritage Books Inc. has now reprinted this classic in an attractive hardbound edition of green cloth and gold-foil trim. This collectible volume offers the complete record of every action and expedition of Major Robert Rogers and his Rangers from April 1758, following their defeat at the Battle of Snowshoes during the French and Indian War, to their disbandment after the American Revolution in 1783. The author, Loescher, meticulously researched The Rangers and brings their actions alive on many fronts on the Louisbourg Front, the Great Lakes Front, the Lake Champlain Front and the Battle for Quebec. This book also includes many illustrations and maps such as the Battle of Ticonderoga, Battle of Pointe au Far, the Action at Old Lorette and others. The work is very well documented with historical footnotes and has a great bibliography of principal sources for further study. We highly recommend this book to researchers and lovers of regional history.

=Reviewed by Leo Fleury

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 #195 **CHANTEL/SHONTELL** seek any info on ancestors & descendants of Joseph SHONTELL who was son of Jean-Francois CHANTEL poss. from St Nicolas, QUE area. (F.Frost, 6606 Rt 122, Sheffield, VT 05866)

Query #196 **CORRIVEAU/SAUVAGEAU** seek marr. of Francois CORRIVEAU to Marie SAUVAGEAU and parentage of both; their dau., Angeline b. 1845 Swanton, VT & d. 13 Aug 1899 Lebanon, NH; she marr. Selim Messier (b. 15 Jan 1842 Trois Rivieres, QUE & d. 29 Jan 1938 Lebanon, NH) (Harry Merrihew, 139 Kenberma St., Manchester, NH 03103).

Query #197 **VIENS/COMINGS** seek parentage of Marie VIENS/COMINGS who marr. William Henry FRANCIS prob. in VT. 1860-70s. (Marilyn M. Sobotka, reply to Leo Fleury at VT-FCGS)

Query # 198 **BOUCHER/BOUCHA** seek birthplace, parents & siblings of Raphael BOUCHER/ BOUCHA. Birth Census 1836 Canada; He is found in Mackinac County, Michigan, 1865; marr. Octavia BEAUDOIN; children Julia, Rosie or Elsie, Mary or Minnie, Agnes, Ida & Albert. (Dixie Johnston, PO Box 123, Delton, MI 49046-0123 or dw@voyager.net)

Query #199 **BLATCHFORD** seek any info on this family esp. prior to French & Indian Wars; were they from the Massachusetts Bay Colony c1630? (Roger Blatchford LaRose, 20-D Edgington, Alamo Gordo, NM 88310)

Query #200 **COVEAU/LAVESQUE** researching the COVEAU family from St Albans, VT; Antoine COVEAU (b. c1815 CAN) who marr. c1838 CAN? To Rosella LAVESQUE (b.c1820); children, Antoine Jr. b.1837 Isle LaMotte, VT who d. 1917 St Albans (he marr there c1859 Ellen VIEAU); Harriet Coveau (b. c1838 d. 15 Jun 1883 & marr. 1882 Adolphus Russell). Other children of Antoine & Rosella incl. Electra b. c1840 George b. c1847; Julia b. c1850; Silas b.c1852; Julius b.c1853; Edward b. c1856; Charles b. c1859; Sarah b. c1862; Joseph b. c1866 all reportedly born at St Albans, VT. (Raymond L. Dupuis, 3581 Magnolia Ridge Circle, Unit B, Palm Harbor, FL 34584)

Query #201 **PATENAUE/THERRIEN** seek marr. of Charles PATENAUE to Marcelline THERRIEN (aka Sarah Farmer) in VT or QUE 1860-70s; Charles b. c1839 CAN son of Midore & Marcelline b. c1845 St Jean, QUE & d. 1906 Essex Jct, VT. (Leo Fleury, 164 Saratoga Ave., Burlington, VT 05401)

Query #202 **GOYET/DACHET** seek death places & dates & burials of both Amable GOYET & his wife, Marguerite DACHET(S), who marr. Vercheres, QUE 20 Oct 1783. Amable son of Basile & Marguerite Bissonette. (Leo Fleury see previous query for address info)

OTHER RESOURCES

SCOTS & BRITISH ORIGINS

Internet Search Site

www.origins.net

This site allows the searching and printing of Scots and British genealogy source documents for a Pound Sterling fee which is charged in a secure way to your credit card. The fee allows for searches over a limited amount of time so the user should be prepared with all of their related queries for this site. An example of an accessible record series is given in the form of a tutorial on the site, which can be accessed at no cost. The following records are available at the site as stated on their postcard.

Scots Origin All the official genealogy data from Scotland. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 25 million names • Statutory Registers 1855-1924 • Census Records 1881 and 1891 • Old Parish Records 1553-1854 	British Origins The riches of the Society of Genealogists in London <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriages 17th - 19th C (650,000 names) • Apprentices & Masters 16th - 18th C (7K names) • Boyd's Indexes 15th - 19th C (7M names) • 1881 Census due at end of 2000 • And more.
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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.

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City:	State:	Zip:	E-Mail:
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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:			
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:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime \$375.00			
<input type="checkbox"/> Donation...\$			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you do not want your name given to other groups			

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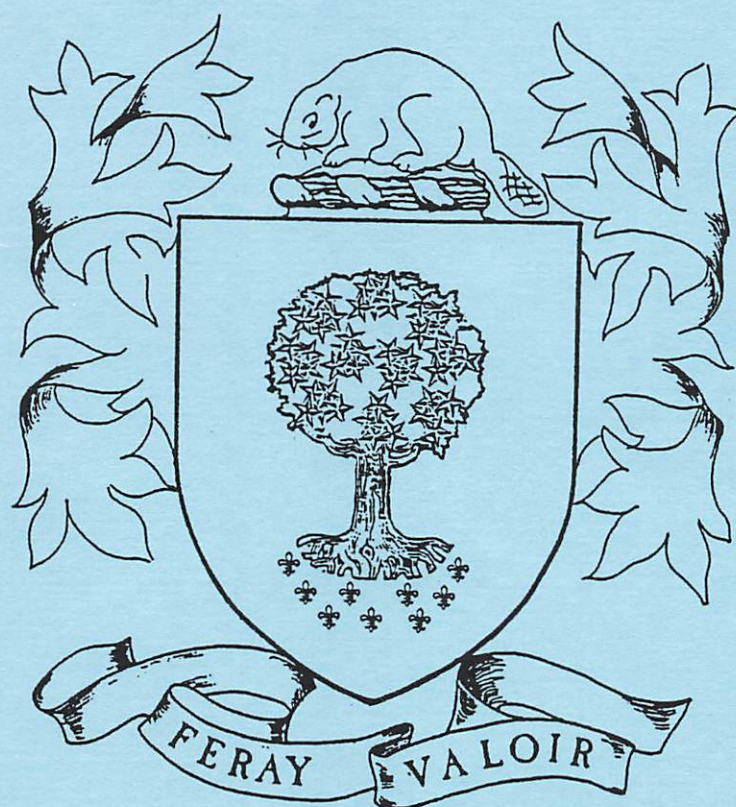
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LINKS

Volume 5, No. 2

Issue Number 10

Spring 2001



Journal of the
Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical
Society

THE VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society was founded at Burlington, Vermont in March 1996. It holds its research meetings every Tuesday evening and on the First and Third Saturday afternoons* of the month, at the Society's library located in Rooms 222, 224 and 333 of Dupont Hall located on Ethan Allen Avenue in the Fort Ethan Allen Complex, Colchester, Vermont.

The chief objectives of the Society are:

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

Membership is open to any person, upon submission of application, agreement to the VT-FCGS 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). 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)

Tax Exempt Status

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

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

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

Volume 5, No. 2 (Spring 2001)

Issue Number 10

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LINKS

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

Editor	Michael Seigny
Queries Editor	Leo Fleury
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LINKS is published twice per year. Annual membership in the Society, including annual subscription is \$25 (US FUNDS ONLY). Cost for additional members at the same address is \$5.(only one copy of *Links* will be sent). Individual annual subscriptions to *LINKS* for non-members in the United States are available \$12.; in Canada \$15.; in Europe \$17. For single copies: in the United States \$6.; in Canada \$8.; in Europe \$9. Back issues are available from the Circulation Department.

Please direct subscription inquiries to:

Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society
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e-Mail: seignym@biotek.com
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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

We will probably be moved into our new quarters in the Dupont Building at Fort Ethan Allen, Colchester by the time you read this letter .

In March of this year we celebrated the fifth anniversary of the founding of our Society by a small band of genealogists dedicated to preserving our French-Canadian heritage. All our resources fit easily into one three foot wide cabinet at St. Joseph's school back then. When quarters in St. Joseph's school were no longer available to us we were invited to share the lower level of the St. John's Club in Burlington, three and a half years ago.

While at the St. John's Club we grew to our present two hundred plus members while our repertoires, books and journals increased to fill ten cabinets. We also increased our collection of microfiche and added collections of microfilm records and computer CD ROMs. Of course we also acquired a number of microfiche, microfilm and CD readers. Attendance on library nights increased steadily and we held our successful, twice yearly conferences at the Club which was very convenient for a good lunch there as well.

The St. John's Club was an ideal nursery for our growing organization and their generosity and patience was more than anyone could ask for. We owe them a debt of gratitude for their kindness and patience.

Recently we were offered quarters at Fort Ethan Allen through the efforts of Prof. Douglas Slaybaugh and his wife Nancy Hayes. These new quarters will allow us to put our resources on open book shelves with a separate room for microfiche and microfilm use. This will also permit us to open the library for additional hours, provided we can get additional volunteers to help man the library.

We will also make the library available to the staff and students of St. Michael's College and we look forward to helping them in their quest for their roots. All of this requires more volunteer effort on the part of our members to help with the library, cataloging our books and doing data entry. If you cannot spare the time perhaps you can donate Genealogical repertoires you no longer need or donate money for new repertoires, microfilms, microfiche or CD collections. All will be appreciated.

Sincerely

Janet Eno
President

CONGRATULATIONS

We are pleased to announce the marriage of Janet Eno to Paul Landry on 5 May 2001 at Christ the King Church in Burlington, Vermont. The newlyweds left the next day for a week long sea cruise. They met as a result of their interest in genealogy, and we know this will keep them happy together for many years. As they said "Love, Honor and Debate."

FROM THE EDITOR

The articles published as a result of our genealogical research reflect our interests and ability to ferret out the basic information on the subjects' lives. The difference between my ability to find the necessary material and that of the genealogical master Roland Auger became quite apparent to me after I had drafted a short article for this edition of *LINKS*. I was intrigued by a Jetté note about my ancestor Judith Rigaud and found the article he referenced in order to write a short article about her. Soon after "finishing" my article I discovered that Auger had also published an article on Judith and that his was much more thorough.

Sound genealogical articles are based on knowledge of what material exists, access to the same, a reasonable understanding of the language the material is in, a knack for presenting the material in an interesting non-confusing way, and the time to do the research. Auger, as archivist for many years in Quebec, had all of these things going for him when he wrote his article on Judith. He cites over 40 sources in his article, some of which are difficult to access without spending time at the Archives in Canada.

I still felt the story was interesting so I expanded my article with regard to what Auger found and recommend that you also read his article if you wish to find out the full story of Judith Rigaud.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Charles Meunier, #271, has written to say he appreciated the article on the "First Ladies & Daughters of the King at Ville Marie" for the information it contained about the very early women pioneers in the Montreal area. While checking his ancestral files he found that at least three of the referenced women were his great...grandmothers to the 9th degree. Strangely enough he also found that the first names of their husbands did not match what he had found in PRDH nor that on the Mormon website. Here is what he found: Jeanne Solde was married to Jacques Beauvais (not Jean) per PRDH and the Mormon site; Perrine Mousnier (often referenced as Le Meunier) was married to Julien Jean Daubigeon, (not Claude) and had a daughter Catherine as mentioned in the article per the Mormon site; and Anne Lemoyne was married to Michel Messier dit Saint Michel (not Paul) per PRDH and the Mormon site.

Charles goes on to say that name inconsistencies like this make genealogical research interesting. He points out that they were often caused when a person had multiple "prenoms" like Jean-Jacques and only one part was recorded in an event record. An individual could thus be mistaken for another person completely.

NEW MEMBERS

Member #	Name and e-mail	Member #	Name and e-mail
327	Gaouette, Patricia	340	West, Lynwood C. westward@sover.net
328	Desautels, Gene E. J. jaydautel@yahoo.com	341	Hill, Mary Paule T. hillm@idx.com
329	Eddy, Ralph G Ralph.g.eddy@hitchcock.org	342	LaGrandeur Carter, Betty
330	Blow, David, Archivist	343	Bonin, Mark mark.bonin@verizon.net
331	Hemengway, Theodore C. hemengway@together.net	344	Chicoine, Cathy Ann mchic@peoplepc.com
332	Barrows, John barrowsvt@adelphia.net	345	Chicoine, Doris Irene
333	Beaulieu, Robert bbeaulieu@msn.com	346	Wolfe, William P. wpwolfe@qwest.net
334	Fisette, Edward R. erfvt@juno.com	347	Gibeault, Roger O. rgibeault@juno.com
335	Mallory, Jacqueline N. malloryj@aol.con	348	Manchester, Susan
336	Menard, Barbara	349	Webber, Daniel G.
337	Graham, Gail M. ggraham@tir.com	350	Pinard, Melissa Jean melissapaues.k12.vt.us
338	Lambert, Arthur W. cart6719@aol.com	351	Britain, Barbara
339	Delbeck, Shirley E. Shirldel@surfglobal.net		

HERITAGE

CRUSADERS OF NEW-FRANCE

by W.-B. Munro

The following article is reproduced from "Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques," the research journal of the Quebec Archives (Vol. XXXI No. 7 July 1925, p. 250.) This essay is presented in English, as originally published. We hope to have others translated from the French versions and published in future editions of LINKS, as they give us varied glimpses into the Québec experience.

When Frenchmen began the work of founding a dominion in the New World, their own land was convulsed with religious troubles. Not only were the Huguenots breaking from the trammels of the old religion, but within the Catholic Church itself in France there were two great contending factions. One group strove for the preservation of the Gallican liberties, the special rights of the French King and the French bishops in the ecclesiastical government of the land, while the other claimed for the Pope a supremacy over all earthly rulers in matters of spiritual concern. It was not a difference on points of doctrine, for the Gallicans did not question the headship of the Papacy in things of the spirit. What they insisted upon was the circumscribed nature of the papal power in temporal matters within the realm of France, particularly with regard to the right of appointment to ecclesiastical positions with endowed revenues. Bishops, priests, and religious orders ranged themselves on one side or the other, for it was a conflict in which there could be no neutrality. As the royal authorities were heart and soul with the Gallicans, it was natural enough that priests of this group should gain the first religious foothold in the colony. The earliest priests brought to the colony were members of the Récollet Order. They came with Champlain in 1615, and made their headquarters in Quebec at the suggestion of the King's secretary. For ten years they labored in the colony, striving bravely to clear the way for a great missionary crusade.

But the day of the Récollets in New France was not long. In 1625 came the advance guard of another religious order, the militant Jesuits, bringing with them their traditions of unwavering loyalty to the Ultramontane cause. The work of the Récollets had, on the whole, been disappointing, for their numbers and their resources proved too small for effective progress. During ten years of devoted labor they had scarcely been able to make any impression upon the great wilderness of heathenism that lay on all sides. In view of the apparent futility of their efforts, the coming of the Jesuits—suggested, it may be, by Champlain—was probably not unwelcome to them. Richelieu, moreover, had now brought his Ultramontane sympathies close to the seat of royal power, so that the King no longer was in a position to oppose the project. At any rate the Jesuits sailed for Canada, and their arrival forms a notable landmark in the history of the colony. Their dogged zeal and iron persistence carried them to points which missionaries of no other religious order would have reached. For the Jesuits were, above all things else, the harbingers of a militant faith. Their organization and their methods admirably fitted them to be the pioneers of the Cross in new lands. They were men of action, seeking to win their crown of glory and their reward through intense physical and spiritual exertions, not through long seasons of prayer and meditation in cloistered seclusion. Loyola, the founder of the Order, gave to the world the nucleus of a crusading host, disciplined as no army ever was. If the Jesuits could not achieve the spiritual conquest of the New World, it was certain that no others could. And this conquest they did achieve. The whole course of Catholic missionary effort throughout the Western Hemisphere was shaped by members of the Jesuit Order.

Only four of these priests came to Quebec in 1625. Although it was intended that others should follow at once, their number was not substantially increased until seven years later, when the troubles with England were brought to an end and the colony was once more securely in the hands of the French. Then the Jesuits came steadily, a few arriving with almost every ship, and either singly or together they were sent off to the Indian settlements—to the Hurons around the Georgian Bay, to the Algonquins north of the Ottawa, and to the Iroquois south of the Lakes. The physical vigor, the moral heroism, and the unquenchable religious zeal of these missionaries were qualities exemplified in a measure and to a degree which are beyond the power of any pen to describe. Historians of all creeds have tendered homage to their self-sacrifice and zeal, and never has work of

human hand or spirit been more worthy of tribute. The Jesuit was a member of an efficient organization, skillfully guided by inspired leaders and carrying its extensive work of Christianization with machine-like thoroughness through the vastness of five continents. We are too apt to think only of the individual missionary's glowing spirit and rugged faith, his picturesque strivings against great odds, and to regard him as a guerilla warrior against the hosts of darkness. Had he been this, and nothing more, his efforts must have been altogether in vain. The great services which the Jesuit missionary rendered in the New World, both to his country and to his creed, were due not less to the matchless organization of the Order to which he belonged than to qualities of courage, patience, and fortitude which he himself showed as a missionary (W.-B. Munro, *Crusaders of New France* p. 114).

RECORDS

St. Joseph's College

at the corner of Pearl and Prospect Streets in Burlington, Vermont

The following was extracted from the Burlington, Vermont census of June 1885 by John Fisher. The instructions noted that only persons alive on June 1st should be included. There were 13,357 persons listed in this census. which can be found in the "Old Book" at City Hall. The census taker struck a line through the heading "Color W or B" and listed White once at the top. He also listed the name and location of the college once on the left and listed the description of each individual under the Relationship column leaving the Profession column blank. The "No. of weeks attended School." is given as 42 under "Others" the alternate being Public.

Name	Age	Relation-ship	Place of Birth	Name	Age	Relation-ship	Place of Birth
Rev. D.J. O'Sullivan	32	President	Vt	Leduc Zephyrin	14	" "	Canada
" D. Lynch D.D.	26	Professor	Ireland	Maillet Henry	13	" "	Vt
" J. A. Black	23	" "	Vt	Monat Bernard	15	" "	Vt
Mr J.J. Boyle	22	" "	Mass	McGreevy John	11	" "	Vt
Ahern, William	12	Student	Vt	Nolan Frank	17	" "	Vt
Barnett, Edw.	17	" "	Vt.	" " Thomas	15	" "	Vt
Bannon, Thos	25	" "	Ireland	O'Connor Frank	17	" "	NY
Bisson Henri	18	" "	Canada	O'Day Chas	13	" "	Vt
Brennan Danl	17	" "	Vt	Pontbriant Chas	15	" "	Vt
Brillon J. Bte	15	" "	Canada	Price Henry	10	" "	Vt
Cooke Joseph	15	" "	Canada	Rogers Bernard	13	" "	Ireland
Callison Walter	14	" "	Vt	" " Patrick	11	" "	Ireland
Cullion Thos	18	" "	Vt	Scully William	16	" "	Vt
Cummings W ^m	16	" "	Vt	Serguld Erwin	17	" "	Canada
Drouin Edwd	13	" "	Canada	Slowen John	14	" "	Vt
Dufresne Peter	17	" "	Vt	St Lawrence Chas	18	" "	Vt
Dwyer Edwd	13	" "	Vt	Wolfe Richard	19	" "	Vt
Fitzsimmons John	14	" "	Vt	Goyette Joseph	13	" "	Vt
Gartland Frank	16	" "	Vt	Chayer Frank	13	" "	Vt
Gauthier Onisiphone	13	" "	Vt	McKenna Jos.	10	" "	Mass
Guiltnau John	18	" "	Vt	Collette Christophe	16	" "	Canada
Grimes Owen	14	" "	Vt	Kelley William	16	" "	Vt
Guimand Jos.	17	" "	Canada	Cauley Patrick	47	employe	Ireland
Kinsella Lawrence	16	" "	Vt	Davey " "	25	" " "	Ireland
Lacourse Albert	15	" "	Vt	Cali Maria	32	Cook	Vt
Leduc Gustave	14	" "	Canada	Gavigan Mary	17	domestic	Vt
				Farrell Theresa	22		Ireland

ANCESTRAL LINES

Du MET dit DEMERS dit DUMAIS

by Paul M. Dumais #26

France I.	Jehan Dumoys	Marguerite Berservoyse	27 NOV 1555 Autretot, Normandie, France
France II.	Adrien Dumoys (Jehan/Marguerite Berservoyse)	Catherine Pougnye	12 AUG 1594 Etoutteville, Normandie, France
France III.	Jean du Met (Adrien/Catherine Pougnye)	Barbe Maugis-Mauger	Circa 1627St-Jacques, Dieppe, Rouen, Normandie, France
I.	Jean Demers-duMet (Jean/Barbe Mauger)	Jeanne Védié-Voisy-Voidy (Michel/Catherine Dorbelle)	9 NOV 1654 Montréal, Québec
II.	Pierre Demers (Jean/Jeanne Voidy)	Jeanne Houde (Jean/Anne Rouleau)	31 JUL 1703 Ste-Croix, Lotbinière Cty., Québec
III.	Charles Dumais-Demers (Pierre/Jeanne Houde)	Marie Charlotte Gauthier (Jean-Baptiste/Marie Catherine Lemay)	5 FEB 1753 Lavaltrie, Berthier Cty., Québec
IV.	Paul Demers (Charles/Marie Charlotte Gauthier)	Marie Angèlique Bonin (Jean-Baptiste/Marie Atte. Houde)	26 JUL 1779 Lanoraie, Berthier Cty., Québec
V.	Antoine Demets-Demers (Paul/Angèlique Bonin)	Marie-Anne Marguerite Charrette (Gabriel/Marie-Anne Goulais)	11 FEB 1823 Ste-Elisabeth, Joliette Cty., Québec
VI.	Norbert Demers-Dumais (Antoine/Marie-Anne Charrette)	Phélonise Boucher-Desroches (Antoine/Rose Charbonneau*)	7 JAN 1852 Ste-Elisabeth, Joliette Cty., Québec
VII.	Clement Dumais (Norbert/Phélonise Boucher)	Alexandrina Marion (Joseph/Claire Charrette)	3 NOV 1889 St. Jean Baptiste, Lowell, Massachusetts
VIII.	Omer Dumais (Clement/Alexandrina Marion)	Marie Donacienne "Angèline" Robillard (Martin Félin/Clarisse St. Aubin)	13 JUL 1925 St. Laurent, Ramore, Ontario
IX.	Paul Maurice Dumais (Omer/Angèline Robillard)	Lorraine Shirley Brien-Durocher (Wallace/Rose Alma Bergeron)	12 JUN 1954 St. Jude, Hinesburg, Vermont

* Rose Charbonneau is a direct relative of Toussaint CHARBONNEAU (1758-1839), husband of Sacajawea (c. 1784-1884), famous guide and interpreter for Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1803-1805.

HERITAGE

The First Ladies and the Daughters of the King at Ville-Marie (Les Premières et Les Filles du Roi à Ville Marie)

Marie-Louise Beaudoin, C.N.D.

Mariette Moreau discovered the following article in "Échos Généalogiques" the "Bulletin de la Société de Généalogie des Laurentides" 185, rue du Palais, Saint-Jérôme, Québec J7Z 1X6. It was authored by Marie-Louise Beaudoin, one of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, Maison Saint-Gabriel, 2146, rue Favard, Montréal, Québec H3K 1Z7 It is reprinted with the kind permission of both groups. Part One appears in LINKS Vol. 5, No. 1 Fall 2000. The article was translated from the French by Mariette Moreau, and transcribed by Jean Paul Moreau. Additions in square brackets [] are those of the translator or the editor as extracted from Jetté or Silvio Dumas.

PART TWO

1657- It has been fifteen years that Ville-Marie has struggled to become a town, before becoming the city envisioned by its founders. Four years have passed since the arrival of a recruit of a hundred men, of Marguerite Bourgeoys, of the fifteen girls who accompanied her and the other girls who followed.

Homes were established, children were born and grown. It is time to send them to school. Mr. des Maisonneuve consults with Sister Bourgeoys about the means of realizing her mission as an educator. He offers her the use of an unused stable. Sister Bourgeoys accepts with much gratitude. Wasn't Our Lord born in a stable! (This stable was situated at, in 1980, at #50 West, St.-Paul Street between St.-Sulpice and St.-Dizier Streets.) Immediately, Marguerite Bourgeoys and her companion, Marguerite Picart, with volunteer aids, begin the task of cleaning the stable and arranging it, using whatever means available. The first school of Ville-Marie opens on 30 April 1658, capable of "rehearsing" the few boys and girls who attend. It isn't the CEGEP of 1980.....was it even a school!.....the seed is sown, others will harvest.

The first students arrive :
Jeanne and Françoise Loyse
Jean and Nicolas Desroches
Adrienne Barbier
Catherine Daubigeon
Marie Lucault
Jean Leduc...

The school soon becomes a center where all needs and miseries find refuge. An Iroquois woman neglects her little girl. "Marguerite Picart, says Sister Bourgeoys urges me to adopt her; which seems impossible to me. Mr. Souart intervenes, offering a porcelain necklace and the mother consents to give up her daughter." Baptised, she is named Marie-des-Neiges, Mr. de Maisonneuve is her godfather, and the wife of Lambert Closse, Elisabeth Moyen, her godmother. The adolescents, namely **Marie Archambault** (daughter of Jacques), **Jeanne Hébert** (daughter of Augustin Hébert dit Jolicoeur and Adrienne Duvivier), **Charlotte Chauvin** (daughter of Anne Archambault); young women such as **Catherine Thierry dit Primot**, **Marie du Mesnil**, **Elisabeth Moyen**; and others as inexperienced, not much older, hardly more serious, needing guidance... Would they be forsaken? Remembering her youth at Troyes, when she was monitor of the Congreganistes, Marguerite Bourgeoys will open for them the "Congrégation Externe" (day school) on 2 July 1658. At these meetings Mother Bourgeoys talks about Christian life, encourages wavering minds, supports lively enthusiasm.

1658! What will the future bring? ...

At the Habitation hospital, Mademoiselle Mance suffers a fractured and badly set arm... She has resolved to go to France to seek healing or relief. In her present condition, and suffering dreadfully, she is

unable to undertake this long voyage alone, first by canoe to Québec, then the difficult ocean crossing, finally, 120 leagues across the bad roads of France in a litter. Marguerite Bourgeoys always available, offers her services. Moreover, she is already thinking of a recruitment which seems urgent for the future. Marguerite Picart will go on with the school with two Hospitalers coming from Québec at the request of Mgr de Laval.

The crossing was accomplished rapidly for the period. Even so, it took close to 80 days. What obstacles had to be conquered? Finally, our voyagers see their efforts crowned with success: Mademoiselle Mance obtains a miraculous cure of her arm, at the tomb of Mr. Olier; Marguerite Bourgeoys gains, at Troyes, Catherine Crolo, Anne Hyoux and Marie Raisin, desiring to share in the work of their ex-monitor. Edmée Châtel will join the group a few weeks later. These valiant girls give up their property by contract before a notary and volunteer to work together. To Mr. Châtel who worries about their means of subsistence, Sister Bourgeoys proudly shows the document making her the proprietor of a stable. "That will do for lodging," says Mr. Châtel, "but how will you survive?" - "Bread and soup, that's all I promise those who will come with me," says the future foundress.

Alerted by the two apostles of Ville-Marie, Jeanne Mance and Marguerite Bourgeoys, better informed about the urgent needs of the colony, the Associates of Notre-Dame de Montreal, the Fathers of St.-Sulpice and the friends of the Hôtel-Dieu, raise at their expense the recruit of 1659: men trained in the military profession, and destined to assist M. de Maisonneuve in the defense of the country. Under the orders of Robutel de Saint-André (*Claude Robutel sieur de Saint-André and de Lanoue, arrived in Canada in 1653, returned to France in 1658 and came back accompanied by his wife, Suzanne de Gabriel, with the 1659 recruit. Claude Robutel was corporal of the 8th squad of the Ste-Famille Militia and church-warden at the same time as Jacques LeBer. Claude Robutel, received from Jean Lauzon, a concession of Isle St.-Paul (today Isle des Soeurs) at the same time as Jacques LeBer and Jeanne de laVigne, 28 January 1664*) there were one hundred nine persons, sixty two men and forty seven women or girls (the wife of Robutel, Suzanne Gabriel among them.) Moreover, seven good families of La Rochelle, joined the recruit at their own expense: the families of Charbonneau, Goguet, Leroi, Thibierge, Beaujean, Cardinal and Thibodeau. Finally, on 2 July, at the port of La Rochelle, the recruit is complete with Jeanne Mance and her Hospitalers: Judith Moreau de Brésoles, Catherine Massé, Marie Maillet and the brave laywomen who accompany her; Perrine Picoté de Belestre, Catherine Gauchet de Belleville, Mademoiselle Mullois de Laborde and Marie Polo; two St.-Sulpice priests, Mr. Vignal and Mr. Lemaistre, Sister Bourgeoys and her four companions. The historian Faillon adds: "The thirty two girls in the recruit were entrusted to Sister Bourgeoys." On departure all the passengers were very crowded, between decks on the "Saint-André." The crossing this time was dramatic; to the roll, the pitching which is routine, are added virulent fevers, no one escapes contagion. Mde. Mance is at her limit. There are deaths. The Hospitalers are all exhausted. Sister Bourgeoys holds her own and fulfills the rolls of nurse and consoler during the entire trip. At Québec, she will remain with the sick and convalescents, awaiting the twenty ninth September when finally they set foot at Ville-Marie, one year and one day after leaving the colony. On this day, they are hopeful and joyful. Mr. des Maisonneuve, the cure Souart, P. S. S., and the entire population of the Habitation are on the river bank to welcome the 1659 recruit. There are greetings, relatives and friends are recognized; they are brought to families or led to the fort. The women and children surround Sister Bourgeoys and rejoice in her return.

Some of the "thirty-two" who haven't found lodging among the inhabitants, twelve are received by the family of Mother Bourgeoys; "the bread and soup" will be shared, as promised at Troyes. At nightfall, all must be introduced to the attic of the stable transformed into a school: an improvised dormitory, there isn't room for so many people. On badly stuffed tick-beds, they lie on the floor, "all in a row..." according to Dom Jamet.

From the first morning, as soon as the morning mass was heard at the hospital church, it was work that does not cease.

One of the girls, **Madeleine Fabrecque**, exhausted from the crossing arrived at Ville-Marie only to die at the Hôtel-Dieu. In the deceased girl's little trunk, we find: 2 women's garments, one of Holland cambric, the other of ordinary cloth; a worthless cloth skirt and a very shoddy green skirt; a common cloth robe; a serge camisole, a few lawn handkerchiefs, 6 linen mob-caps, and four black head-dresses, two of crepe and two of

taffeta; a dog fur muff and two pairs of sheepskin gloves. This was all the wardrobe of this Parisian who died at the age of twenty-three. Her companions were no better provided. Lacking finery, they at least had their health. That was also on what the courtiers based their choice.

Little by little, they adapt. Their eyes follow Mother Bourgeoys. She speaks little, but acts; they listen, and try to follow her counsel. These young girls, who were lodged with Sister Bourgeoys and the others who were temporarily placed with the colonists, begin, on the day following their arrival, a period of waiting, waiting for a good match.

Concerning marriages, Mr. de Maisonneuve and the Sulpicians made the colonists understand that the best counselor is Sister Bourgeoys. During the crossing, the 32 girls who were entrusted to her had learned to know her and seek her advice. She expected to arrange marriages; had she not already engaged the little Dumesnil to Andre Charly Saint-Ange? She therefore strove to match all these youths to the best of her ability. One after the other these young ladies married, enriching the country with numerous households.

Pacreau, Marie, from Saintonge, married at Ville-Marie on 13 January 1659 to Fiacre Ducharme dit Lafontaine from Paris [contract Basset, 2 January 1659].

Le Camus, Elisabeth, from Paris, "daughter of respectable persons," married at Ville-Marie 26 October, 1659 to Louis Guertin dit le sabotier from Anjou. (marriage contract, 6 October 1659). As an historic curiosity, let us mention the persons present at the marriage contract: Dominique Galinier, priest acting as vicar of the parish church, Dame Barbe de Boulongne, wife of Louis Dailleboust, chevalier Seigneur of Coullongne and presently Lieutenant General and governor for the king in New France; Zacharie Dupuis, Esquire of the place, commander of the island; Lambert Closse, sergeant major at the garrison; Mr. Jean Gervaise, Mr. Marin Jannot, trustee of the local inhabitants, Jacques de Laporte, Urbain Brossard, Nicolas Millet, and honest girls Louise le Breuil and Françoise Du Verdier all mutual friends of the future spouses....

The contract was drawn and executed at the home of Mr. Jean Gervais living on said island in the year sixteen fifty-nine on the 6th of October before noon in the presence of squires Lois Chartier and John Obuchon, witnesses as required and undersigned (following the previous names) Basset notary

Charles, Catherine, orphan, married at Montreal 26 October 1659 to Urbain Jetté from Sarthe. Witness were Dollard des Ormeaux and Jean Aubuchon. (contract Basset, [3 October 1659] in the presence of Fathers Souart and Galinier of the St.-Sulpice Seminary.) (*Ancestors of Mgr Jetté*)

Du Verger, Françoise, from London [Jetté says Paris], Was first married 18 November 1659 at Montreal to Simon Galbrun (Godbout) from near LaFlèche [contract Basset, 3 November 1659]. Her second marriage was to Jean Boutin [Boulin dit Léveillé] 29 June 1671 [contract Basset, 8 February 1671.]

Rebours, Marguerite, from Paris, married at Ville-Marie in front of all the inhabitants on 24 November 1659 [contract Basset, 15 November 1659] to Pierre Raguideau dit St.-Germain from La Flèche, corporal of the 7th squad. He was killed [by the Iroquois] on his land concession on 17 or 18 August 1665. Their eldest daughter was baptised by Bishop Laval 22 August 1660 while on a visit to Montreal. Her godparents were Lambert Closse and Jeanne Mance, administrator of the hospital.

Lebreuil, Louise-Thérèse, who was an orphan from Brittany, She was first married 24 November 1659 at Notre-Dame, Montreal to Marin Deniau from near LaFlèche [contract Basset, 11 November 1659.] Witnesses at her marriage Jeanne Mance, administrator of the hospital, Marie Polo, Catherine Lotier, Tiennette Alleton. Her second marriage was on 29 October 1678 to Charles Boyer at Laprairie.

Liercourt, Antoinette, Widow of Blaise Juillet dit Avignon married at Montreal on 30 June 1660 Hugues Picard dit Lafortune of Brittany [contract Basset, 17-June-1660.]

Marchand, Catherine, married at Montreal 7 January 1660 to Laurent Archambault, eldest [second] son of Jacques. (contract Basset, 14 December 1659)

Lemaistre, Denise, from Paris, had a marriage contract with André Hurtebise which was annulled. She then married on 26 January 1660 at Montreal to Pierre Péra [Perras] dit Lafontaine from La Rochelle. (contract Basset, 10 January 1660 which was drawn up at the home (stable) of Marguerite Bourgeoys.) She had a second marriage on 9 October 1684 to François Cahel [Cael.]

Hébert, Jeanne, Married at Montreal 7 March 1660 to Jacques Millot dit Laval a land clearer. (contract Basset, 5 March 1660)

Hodiau, Catherine [Urbaine], married at Montreal 19 April 1660 to Urbain Brossard from LaFlèche. (contract Basset, 3 April 1660)

Pontonnier, Marie, from Anjou married at Montreal 3 November 1660 Pierre Martin dit Larivière. (contract Basset, 29 May 1660) This is how the family appears in the 1681 census : Mathurin, 52 years; Catherine, his wife, 40 years; children: Catherine, 17 years; Jeanne, 7 years; Jean, 5 years; Nicolas, domestic, he is 14 years; one gun, 9 horned animals, and 25 arpents of value. [Marie Pontonnier had three marriages, 12 August 1657 to Pierre Gadois, annulled 30 August 1660, 3 November 1660 to Pierre Martin and 5 December 1661 to Honore Langlois. See Jetté pages 447, 778 and 645 for more insight on her life, MJM translator]

Sédillot, Marie, married Bertrand Fafard 12 July 1662.. [?? 21 December 1640 per Jetté]

Alleton [Alton], Étiennette, From LaFlèche married at Montreal 7 January 1660, Marin Hurtebise (Hurtubise), from Sarthe. (contract Basset,) 9 December 1659. Assisting at this contract was Louise Lebreuil, Catherine Marchand, Claude Robutel de Saint-André, Suzanne de Gabriel, his wife, Périnne Picoté de Bélestre. At a second marriage she married Barthelemy Vinet [at Montreal, 13 June 1672, contract Basset, 12 June 1672.]

Maclin, Marguerite, First married 23 October 1662 [contract Basset, 14 October 1662] to Jean Cicot (Chicot) [Sicot] in the presence of Michel Guilbert, nephew of Cicot, Mr. Paul Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, governor of this island, Gilbert Barbier, master carpenter, Marguerite Bourgeoys, superior of The Daughters of the Congregation, and many other mutual friends of the couple. Signed by: Paul de Chomedey, Gilbert Barbier, Marguerite Bourgeoys, G. Souart (with flourish.)

Her second marriage was on 8 August 1667 [at Montreal, contract Basset, 3 July 1667] to Nicolas Boyer in the presence of Claude Robutel, Gilbert Barbier, Zacharie Dupuis, Jacques Lemoyne, Mathurin Jousset, Perrot, priest.

With the diversity of talents and the tasks assumed, with their qualities of mind and spirit, the First Ladies of Ville-Marie merit a very large part of Rumilly's appreciation: "It is a distinctive trait of this French colonization to have brought a style of elegance and courtesy, in extreme misery and absolute danger in the forests of the New World."

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS....

Who are these young girls whose passage at the Saint-Gabriel farm is recalled in the little room in the loft?

The year 1663 finally sees Louis XIV's court decidedly interested in the colonization of the New World. Until now, the girls that came to Ville Marie were recruited by the associates of Notre-Dame of Montreal or by particular individuals.

To implement the feminine immigration to the New World, the cost of equipment, the trip and a wedding gift were paid by the royal treasury. That is the reason that these girls were called "The King's Daughters."

The gratuity or the dowry was assessed in this way; 50 livres to the commoners marrying soldiers or colonists, and 100 livres to the gentle women marrying officers, office holders or sons of a family.

The wearing apparel comprised, besides the dresses, the following articles; one purse, one headdress, a taffeta neckerchief, a shoe ribbon, a hundred needles, a comb, a white thread, a pair of stockings, a pair of gloves, a pair of scissors, two knives, a thousand pins, one bonnet, four corset laces, and two livres in money.

Obviously, bachelors preferred The King's Daughters who provided a generous dowry for the times, to the colonists' daughters who were somewhat badly provided for; to a point where the Intendant Talon decided, in 1672, that it was no longer necessary to send girls so that the inhabitants could give their daughters in marriage to the soldiers who remained "resident and free."

With the royal dowry, the acknowledged honesty of these young girls was their best fortune, for all of their personal possessions were held in a small wooden chest.

The moral character and quality of the "King's Daughters" was often questioned. Fabricators of false discoveries such as LaHontan, or imaginary relations like Beauchesne, were able to spread slander on their account; yet these marriageable girls represented an immigration of high quality, the most commendable of the times.

The historian Gustave Lanctôt must be thanked for having, through extensive research, proven to be false the saying: Daughters of Joy doesn't apply to the King's Daughters. Who were they exactly, these Girls? "Orphans that the King paid for their upbringing: officers' daughters, or daughters of large families and of perfect honesty. There were also girls recruited by priests from around Rouen. They had to have baptismal certificates and be of good conduct."

A few of these girls were not vigorous enough, a few others were stubborn or rude; but all were tenacious and applied themselves to the task of the day: none faltered at their departure nor the uncertainty of the future. Through the trials of acclimating they depended on their courageous and often heroic companions.

From 1663 to 1673, the arrival of the King's Daughters became a sort of an event in the colony. Read the picturesque description given by Gustave Lanctôt: "When they land at Québec, nicely dressed in a common cloth jerkin over an ordinary skirt, wearing a taffeta headdress, and a lawn handkerchief in hand, high functionaries and Jesuits, townsfolk, artisans, and colonists make haste to greet them, with a smile on their lips, these girls from France who brighten the new land, waiting to become the companions of new homes and later the mothers of numerous children." These girls are received at Québec by Mrs. Bourdon (Anne Gasnier) "an example of piety and charity" according to Mother Marie l'Incarnation. They are temporarily lodged in a building that the Intendant Talon had constructed at a cost of thousands of livres.

The greeting at Québec is enthusiastic and solemn and the girls are welcome. But how is it at Montreal which at the time is reached via a bark or long-boat. The trip is long and dangerous. Who is there to welcome them? Marguerite Bourgeoys.

"During the summer of 1663 or 1664," says Sister Bourgeoys, "about seventeen King's Daughters arrived, who I greeted at the river's edge, thinking that the Holy Virgin's home would have to be opened for all these girls. No family, this time, had offered them temporary shelter." The lodging problem had to be resolved. "Our house was small," again writes Mother Bourgeoys, "we had the little house bought from Charly Saint-Ange furnished. I remained with them: I was obliged to stay because they were to form families." (*The Charlys owned a small concession of about half an arpent, where they had built a wooden barn and a stable. A stable added to another stable, Sister Bourgeoys was content.*)

The work of Mother Bourgeoys expands with the needs of the colony. Thus the Ouvrior or (workshop) opens in 1663, just as the school in 1658, in a stable. This workshop was transferred in 1668 to Pointe St.-Charles and named "Providence" (*today, the Maison St.-Gabriel, thus named in memory of Mr. Gabriel de Queylus and Mr. Gabriel Souart, the first Sulpiciens to arrive in the country.*)

Installed in the house bought from François LeBer by Mother Bourgeoys, this workshop's purpose was to procure for the young girls of the colony, a new way to persevere in virtue, to teach them honest trades giving them means to subsist from their work.

Sister Crolo, Mother Bourgeoys's faithful companion, administered the farm and instructed diverse domestic tasks. The foundress went from one house to the other. There the recruits of 1668 to 1673 found shelter, protection and instruction, "lucky to have fallen in such good hands as hers," says Dollier de Casson.

It is there that the Daughters of France learned to travel on foot, by horseback, or by canoe; prepare the meals of the country, do the laundry at the river, to sew and mend, to weave wool and linen, in a word, to be a colonist's wife, keep house, raise children, especially to be accustomed to live with the fear of Indians and to overcome that fear.

They had to hurry, as the young men who were not married fifteen days after the arrival of the ships, lost their right to hunt and fish. Thus was the law passed by the authorities. For the King's Daughters, as for the First Ladies, meetings had to be facilitated and morals and hope maintained during long winter evenings spent by candle light, near the fireplace where enormous logs burned. Also, colonists and soldiers congregated at Sister Bourgeoys's home. That was where they were sure to meet girls.....there, memories were revived, and acquaintances were made. As the young ones laughed and planned, it is easy to believe that the songs of France often transformed their nostalgia. The historian Rumilly excels in recalling the grand demand.

The colonists, their dusty boots, tunics adjusted, hat in hand, and more intimidated than ever, came to ask for a wife from Mother Bourgeoys. Well! It wasn't easy to show the motives of their overtures. By chance, Sister guessed, and put them at ease. She harmonized the ages and characters. "The marriage contracts were sometimes drawn-up in the Congregation's parlor where they were dated, and Mother Bourgeoys signed them in a clean and fine writing."

How many of these girls were there? Many of the visitors at the Maison Saint-Gabriel also ask themselves another question: How many were sent to Montreal? According to Gustave Lanctôt, the King's Daughters numbered 961 for all of New France. With regard to those sent to Montreal, statistics mention nothing on the subject. In researching history and the Archives, whether in Québec or Montreal we were able to establish certain lists, surely incomplete but without interest, we believe for those concerned or inquisitive about finding the names of the first families of Montreal.

The 1667 census, ordered by the Intendant Talon mentions that there are girls to marry at the Congregation:

Lainé (Lesneau), Genevieve marries, on 21 November 1667, [contract Basset, 18 November 1667,] Pierre de Vauchy, a carpenter.

Fannexe [Vanzegue or Phanseque], Anne-Marie, a girl of quality [from Hamburg, Germany], marries on 7 November 1673 [contract Basset, 7 November 1673, marriage 20 November 1673] Hubert Leroux, son of a royal notary from Vitry-le-François [she marries again 7 April 1682 at Montreal to Gabriel Cardinal.]

Nevelet Delle, Marguerite, 24 yrs old, daughter of respectable man Pierre, while living a citizen of Troyes in Champagne, and respectable woman Françoise de Brion, marries Abraham Bouat, on 16 March 1670 [contract Basset, 11 March 1670.]

Gouert [Goard], Marie or Mathurine, from parish of St.-Sulpice, Paris, 19 yrs. old, marries on 21 May 1667, Louis Marie alias Mery dit Ste-Marie, resident of Longueuil. (contract Basset, 14 November 1666).

De Carto (DeCarts, DeChar, Ch-K) [Ducorps], Jeanne, from Normandy marries about 1670 [Sorel], Martin Macé (Massé).

The archives mention contracts drawn and signed at the Congregation:

Haquin, Élizabeth, a respectable girl from Comparay, in Brie, first marries Anthoine Courtemanche dit Jolicoeur, from the parish of Barnes, diocese of Meaux, on 26 April 1663. (contract passed in the Congregation House, 10 April 1663, Basset.) Her second marriage is to Paul Davelui dit Larose, from Picardie, on 11 August 1672.

Loysel, Jeanne, marries Jean Beauchamps, from La Rochelle, on 23 November 1666. (Contract Basset, 4 November 1666), (*"the first survivor who was given to me at four and a half years, who was raised and living at the house until her marriage" Mother Bourgeois.*)

Colet, Jeanne, a girl who uses and enjoys her rights, contract at the Congregation House on 5 November 1668, with Mathieu Binet dit L'Espérance, from Picardie. (Basset). This contract was annulled on 13 November. Jeanne Colet passed a second contract with Simon Grégoire [Grégoire Simon] on 16 December 1668.(Basset). She marries Simon Grégoire [Grégoire Simon] on 31 December 1668.

Barbery, Françoise, from Paris, passes a contract of marriage on 12 November 1668 with René Dardennes from La Rochelle, at the house of the Daughters of the Congregation, [marries at Montreal 12 November 1668.]

Tesnard, Marguerite, marries Charles Boyer from Poitiers on 23 November 1666 (contract Basset, 23 November 1666.)

Engagement act, on 11 November 1666, in latin and signed Claude Pijard s.j. This text is noted for the first time in the Ville-Marie registers.

Rebours, Marguerite, passes a marriage contract [Basset] at the House of the Daughters of the Congregation on 15 November 1659 with Pierre Raguideau, [marries 24 November at Montreal. She remarries 14 June 1666 at Montreal to Jacques Guitault dit Jolicoeur.]

Soumillard, Louise, Marguerite Bourgeois' niece. Contract [Basset] passed at the Congregation's new house on 8 July 1674 [married 9 July 1674 at Montreal] with François Fortin, a cobbler, in the presence of Sister Bourgeois, maternal aunt. They had nine children. Louise married a second time about 1691 Jean-Baptiste Fleuricourt. Of this marriage, three children were born.

We will print the final installment of this article in the next edition of LINKS.

Transcribers and Proofreaders Wanted

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

Assistance Needed for Burlington Free Press Information

As you may know Alyce Piche has been saving the *Burlington Free Press* Vital Statistics for the last 20 years. She has been in the process of putting all of the 1980's information on 4 x 6 Index cards, and the 1990's information in loose leaf books, all to make easy access for photocopying. She is in desperate need of any kind of help to complete this project. Please contact her and she will be glad to furnish everything you need. Persons who don't have a computer can help cut and paste. You can work individually or have a workshop once or twice a month. Also, contact her if you know where a floor card file can be available either gratis or for a low fee, to store these cards. Please contact Alyce Piche 655-2267 or e-mail apic29@juno.com.

TIPS AND TRIPS

Those "dit" and "de" names - or André Grasset de St. Sauveur versus André Grasset dit Lagrandeur by *Véronique Gasset # H*

I have been provided with a source of information on André Grasset de St. Sauveur, Generation I, that I had never known but which certainly rang a bell because at one time (1956 and on) I had been eager to coax André's son, André, Generation II, into my family tree somewhere, however distantly. We are, however, not related.

André Grasset dit [pronounce it de please] Lagrandeur and André Grasset de St. Sauveur, are two men from different families, who could not have been more widely separated socially, educationally, and financially. My interest in André de St. Sauveur will become clear later.

The new source of information ¹ is a series of diatribes against any notables of his time, written after the Sieur de Courville became embittered over his own failure to gain promotions and prominence. He charged André Grasset de St. Sauveur with using his position to become wealthy by oppressing merchants with graft. De Courville also ranted against the Jesuits and said André de St. Sauveur was in collusion with them. Nevertheless, events show de Courville had grounds for his charges. (See Sulpician panegyric of 1926 below.)

I. André Grasset de St. Sauveur, age 28, de St Pierre de Montpellier Languedoc

[Jean Grasset/Louise Rousselle]

m. 2 October 1752, Notre Dame de Montréal

Marie Anne Noland-Lamarque, age 19 de St. Pierre

[Charles Noland-Lamarque/Rene Marie Anne Legardeur]

André and Marie Anne had one daughter (no information).

Marie-Anne Noland Lamarque de St. Sauveur died in Montreal 18th October 1755

Andre Grasset de St. Sauveur, age 32, de Montpellier

[Jean/Louise Roussel]

2nd m. 3 July 1756, Notre Dame de Montréal

Marie-Josephite Quesnel-Fontblanche, age 23

[Jacques Quesnel-Fontblanche/Marie-Anne Franquelin]

André and Marie-Josephite's Children:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| II. Jacques, | born 1757 |
| II. André (Bienheureux), | born 13 April 1758 |
| II. Ange-François, | born 1759 |
| II. André (2 nd one), | born 1761 |
| II. Joseph, | born 1762 |

CHRONOLOGY:

André I Grasset de St. Sauveur, born 1724

arrived in Canada in 1749 as secretary to the new governor M. de la Vonquière, and then of M. de Vandreeuil, all the while carrying on his business as a merchant.

1st married in 1752 Marie-Anne Nolan

2nd marriage in 1756 Marie-Josephite Quesnel

Engaged 1763 sold his goods

Returned to France 1764 with his wife, children and father-in-law Quesnel

II. Jacques, son of André Grasset de St. Sauveur

Notes on Jacques from Petit Larousse: (1757-1810)

Born in Montreal, brother of André (Bienheureux)

French Consul to Hungary. Author of Historical Works.

NOTES TAKEN FROM PARIS ARCHIVES 8th October 1974:

Jacques Grasset de St. Sauveur, littérateur, his book "Reconnaissance d'un Prêt" (1786)

Jacques Grasset St. Sauveur, homme de lettres, décédé 3 mai 1810, âgé d'environ 52 ans, 9 rue Baillit (11^e arr).

II. André (Bienheureux) de St. Sauveur

Born 3rd April 1758, Montreal

1764 - Taken to France with his family

1781 - Canon at Cathedral of Sens (he was a Sulpician)

1792 - 2nd Sept., Martyred at Paris

1926- 17th Oct. Beatified by Pius XI

1926 - 12th Dec. Fête des Martyr at Notre Dame de Montreal

Published by Séminaire St. Sulpice

When, as a greenhorn, I began my search for Grasset dit Lagrandeur in Montreal, I was promptly offered information on Grasset de St. Sauveur. There is in Montreal a "Collège André Grasset" at Eglise Notre Dame. There is a large stained glass window representing the martyr of 1792 including André Grasset. I had a Mass offered in his honor for several years. I visited the Sulpician Fathers nearby, where there seemed to be little information and no effort to further a cause for canonization.²

Blessed André steadfastly refused to join my family. Eventually he may have helped me on Grasset dit Lagrandeur, since I finally found the baptism of my grandfather, Michel at St. Damase, 1823. This definitely placed Michel as son of Nicholas and as a Grasset dit Lagrandeur. This led back to the brother of Nicolas who is André Grasset dit Lagrandeur III. 3, baptized 1767 at St. François Xavier de Verchères. His lineage appeared in *LINKS* Vol. 4 #2 Issue #8 Spring 2000.

¹ Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, Volume I #3, Lévis March 1944

"Les Malinétés Du Sieur de Courville"

² In his eulogy in "Fête des Martyr" in 1926 M. Olivier Maurault, Pastor of Notre Dame Church, refers frequently to Blessed André as a saint but the program booklet clearly refers to the persons being celebrated as "Les Bienheureux", the Beatified.

M. Maurault's address is also interesting for the precise location of Blessed André's home at the time of his baptism in Montreal of that period (1758-1764) the last years of the French Regime.

REEL GIVERS

I am happy to report that the first group of Vermont Vital Statistics microfilm reels has been in use for some time and several members have had success in finding Vermont connections. The first group of 22 reels covers the time period 1871 to 1908 from AABIN to BUCK. We wish to thank the many contributors who have given us over \$500. to date, of which \$440 was utilized for the first group. We would like to ask that anyone interested in the project to contribute towards purchasing the rest of this sequence, which has 342 more reels in the group!!! The cost is \$20 per reel, please specify if a particular surname is desired. We will be happy to do several "look ups" for anyone that contributes and cannot attend our library.

FAMILY LINEAGE

GRASSET DIT LAGRANDEUR - PART SIX, THE LINEAGE CONTINUES

II.6 Louis Grasset dit Lagrandeur

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 fourth son Louis. 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, fourth and fifth segments (LINKS Vol. 4 Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. 5 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.

II.6 Louis Grasset dit Lagrandeur

Unfortunately this man's descending lineage lacks completeness chiefly because of missing records and especially because of incomplete records. The church record of his own marriage could not offer better evidence of his own place among the sons of Joseph Grasset dit Lagrandeur I. Fortunate indeed is the searcher who comes upon the like. (And abashed is this researcher who neglected to copy the name of the priest). The record bears repeating:

Louis Gracet, minor son of Joseph Gracet and of deceased Marie Françoise Boicel, of this parish - married 12 Jan 1801 at N.D. du Rosaire of St. Hyacinthe

Marie Charles Brodeur dite (sic) Lavigne, minor daughter of Louise Brodeur dit Lavigne and of Marie Judith Hébert of this parish

Present: Joseph Gracet, father of the groom; André, François & Nicolas Gracet, his brothers, Pierre Frichet, his friend. Louis Brodeur, father of the bride; Joseph Brodeur, her brother; Pierre César Fournier, her friend

Note 1: The US Federal Census of Aug 11, 1860 shows:

Lewis Grasset, age 82, among the residents of the County Poor Farm of Beekmantown, N.Y.

There is no other information but age wise this could be Louis II.6

Note 2: One might wonder why brother Joseph II.2 was not present at his brother's wedding. By this time he was living up in St. Pierre de Sorel and had a wife and three small children.

Children of Louis Grasset dit Lagrandeur II.6 and Marie Charles Brodeur dit Lavigne:

III.116

Louis

born & bap 10 Sept 1801 N. D. du Rosaire, St Hyacinthe
died 11 Sept 1801 N.D. du Rosaire St

- III.117** **Marguerite**
born & bap. 22 Feb. 1803 N.D. du Rosaire, St
m. 15 April 1828 St. Jos. de Cambly,
David Beauvois
At Marguerite's marriage, she was stated to be of age of majority and living in the
parish. Her father was recorded as Louis Gracet, day laborer, of Chazy, State of New
York and her mother as Marie Lavigne.
- III.118** **Pierre Nicolas**
born May 1804, 4 June 1804,
died 25 June 1804 as **François Nicolas**
- III.119** **M-Céleste**
born & bap 4 Sept 1804 N.D. Rosaire (problem of birth dates here)
- III.120** **Etienne**
bap 23 Sept 1810 Chateauguay
- III.121** **Louis**
born 10 March 1815 bap 12th, St. Jos de Chambly
m. bet. 1836-1838
Julie Richard
- III.122** **Marie**
born Feb 10, 1816 - New York, Died in Grand Isle, VT June 8, 1906, buried in Chazy, N.Y.
married before 1843
Jacob Massé
- III.123** **Emerite**
11-12 June 1817
- III.124** **M. Adelaide**
11-12 Nov. 1818
- III.125** **Sophie**
born the 19 April, bap 20th 1821 St Luc
(father Louis Grasset was present at the baptism)
- III.126** **Charles**
born May 11, 1827
m.
Marie Anne Letartre

Joanne Stobie and Suzanne Lagrandeur Clayton contributed to the listing of names of the children. There may well be more children of Louis and Charlotte (especially a John Grasset Lagrandeur) but information is lacking to fit them in.

Of all the children (11) we have listed for **Louis II.6**, **Louis III.121** and **Charles III.126** are the only ones to carry on the Grasset name for this branch. (as far as we can find records) and we cannot find a marriage record for Louis. If any researcher can produce one, it would make many people happy, especially me. Nevertheless there can be no doubt of his antecedents or of his progeny. His baptismal record reads:

Louis Grasset, born 10 March 1815 and baptized the 12th at St. Joseph de Chambly.
Parents: Louis, "voltigeur" and Charlotte Brodeur

Grandparents: J. Bte St Onge and Marie St Germain

(Voltigeur = small soldier of an elite group, military maneuver-with horse. It can also mean a tumbler or trapeze performer. Since this Louis' father was Joseph, a soldier in the Regiment de Guyenne, voltigeur was probably used in the military sense).

III.121 Louis Grasset & Julie Richard

We must assume that Louis III.121 married between 1836-38 somewhere in New York. Their children will be listed as Generation IV.

The 1840 Chazy, N.Y. Census lists only Lewis Grasset

Males between 20-30: 1

Females between 60-70: 1

This would have been his mother Charlotte Brodeur.

The 1850 Chazy Census

Louis Grasset - age 35 - carpenter, born in Canada

Charlotte - age 68, born in Canada

Henry - age 4, born in New York

The 1860 Census

Lewis Grasset - age 45, carpenter born in Canada living with the family of Albert Lafayette.

This last information coincides with the information from Doane Cemetery, Chazy, N.Y.

"Lewis Grasset, his wife Julia died April 12, 1849, age 27. Their daughter, Emeline died Feb. 28, 1849, age 1 year and 5 mos."

Louis Grasset III.121 is stated by his great grandson to have left Chazy after the Civil War and to have migrated to Nebraska where he was buried. He never returned to Chazy.

Children of Louis Grasset III.121 and Julie Richard

IV.127

Honoré

born 1846, bap 25 July 1870 at age 24 St. Joseph du Corbeau, N.Y.

(listed as Henry, age 4, in the 1850 Census, Chazy, N.Y.)

IV.128

Emeline

born 1847

died Feb. 28, 1849, age 1 year and 5 mos. Buried in Doane Cemetery, Chazy, N.Y.

T-IV.129

Viola Grasset

(T means tentative. Viola's name appears only once and that is in the 1860 Census for Chazy, N.Y. She is stated to be age 6 and born in N.Y. Since Julia Richards died in 1849, Viola would have had to be age 11 or 12 to be Julia's daughter. So name and age disqualify her. But names and ages in census records are often wrong and we find Viola living in the family of a John ? Rouchin. This was the case with other members of the family, as if the absence of a mother caused the family to be broken up. Lewis himself (III.121) was living that year with the family of Albert Lafayette, Honoré/Henry was 13 and living with the family of John & Lavinia Derom? We leave a few members free in case Julia married c. 1838 and had children before Honoré.

IV.127 Honoré/Henry/William Henry Grasset must have had a difficult childhood. Motherless at age 3, at 4 he was living with his father and his grandmother. At 13 he was living with what was probably a foster family. He enlisted voluntarily in the Civil War at Chazy on 26 Oct. 1861 in the 96th Infantry, stated age 18, as William H. Grasset. He must have been 15.

Born in 1846 William Henry was not baptized until July 25, 1870 at St. Joseph du Corbeau. Basile Belanger was his godfather. On 1 Aug. 1870, at St. Joseph de Cooperville, N.Y., William Henry age 24 married Melié

Belanger (Amelia Baker) and thus Bazile Belanger became his father-in-law and Modeste Richer his mother-in-law. The witnesses were Jacob and George Richer. It makes one wonder if William's mother, Julie Richard was once Julie Richer.

Before his marriage William Henry had served two periods in the military, 1861-1863 (where his birthdate was stated as Oct 6, 1843) and again in 1864-1866. He applied for a pension on Jan. 31, 1888, at age 45. He had three children then. On Jan. 3, 1927 he states he is 83. His grandson states he died in 1936 just before his wife died.

Children of Honoré/Henry/William Henry Grasset IV.127 and Mélie Belanger (Amelia Baker)/Boulanger

V.132 Hubert Wilford
born May 11, 1872
died 1929

V. 133 Julia Anna
born June 26, 1882
died 1960

V.134 Willis Lauren
born June 30, 1888
died March 7, 1965

Louis Laurent Grasset
Bap 17 Sept. 1888 St. Joseph de Coopersville, N.Y., age 2 mos.
Parents: Henry Grasset and Amelia Bellanger
Godparents: Alexander Bellanger and Margarita Rock

Willis Lorin Grasset (William Henry and Mélie Belanger)
married at St. Peter Church, Plattsburgh, N.Y. July 3, 1918
Irene Elsie Hogue (John Alfred and Georgianna Boulé)

Children of Willis Lorin Grasset V.134 and Elsie Irene Hogue

VI.135 Joseph Henry Grassette (Willis Lorin and Elsie Irene Hogue)
married at St. Peter Church, Troy, N.Y. on Aug. 6, 1949
Elizabeth A. Moran

VI. 136 Anne Grassette (Willis and Irene Hogue)
born April 9, 1922 in Plattsburg, N.Y.
married at St. Peters Church, Plattsburgh, N.Y. in Aug. 23, 1952
Peter Saenger (August and Luise Schott)

Child of Joseph H. Grassette VI.135 and Elizabeth A. Moran

VII.137 Lisa C. Grassette (Joseph H. and Elizabeth A. Moran)
married Nov. 11, 1973 at St. Ambrose Church, Latham, N.Y.
Richard H. Weiss (Mr. & Mrs. Richard M. Weiss of St. Louis, Missouri)

III. 126 Charles Grasset

Nowhere do we find a record establishing this Charles as son of Louis Grasset and Marie Charles Brodeur; but his descending line is well documented. It is here that we find the best evidence of Charles' ancestry in the death record of his son Charles in 1913 where the informant is recorded as Wm. H. Grasset of Revere, Massachusetts. Until then we must rely on census records, gravestone inscriptions and research done by Joanne Stobie and Suzanne Clayton.

1850 Census Essex, N.Y.: Charles Grasset, age 25 born Can ;Mary age 20 born Can, male 1year, male 2/12.

From Stobie: Charles Grasset, born May 11, 1827, died in Essex, N.Y., 1914; Emerence La Tarthe, 1832-1892 Essex. Their children: Zeb 1849; Charles 1850; J. Bte 1852 and baptized 1856; Marcelline 1855, baptized 1856; Jeanne 1872 bap.1873.

1860 Census Essex, N.Y.: Charles Grassit, 33 born N.Y. Mary 30 b Can, Charles 10, born N.Y., John 8, born N.Y., Martina 5 female.

From Clayton: Charles Grasset married Marie Anne Le Tartre, born in Ellenburg, N.Y. 12/30/1830 to Nicolas and Marguerite Garault; Children in census for Essex, N.Y. 1865 were John 1849, Charles 1850, Martina 1855

Soundex 1900 Census: Charles Grasset, age 74, head of family, born Essex Town, N.Y. May 1826, Jennie, age 28, single, born N.Y. Jan. 1872.

From Burt Cemetery, between Whallonsburg and Boquet, N.Y.

Charles Grasset	May 11, 1827	December 15, 1914
Mary Tarte, wife,		Feb. 26, 1892, age 62 years, 1 month 26 days
John Grasset, son,		died 5/30/1882, 30 yrs. and 6 mos.
Rose Wells,	10/10/1845 -	5/31/1898

Children of Charles Grasset and Marie Le Tartre/Emerance

IV.138 Charles Grasset

If age at death is correct, Charles was born in 1847 in N.Y., son of Charles Grasset and Mary Tart. He married Rose Wells. Here again we lack a marriage record but the death records of both are informative. Rose Wells died at age 53, on May 31, 1898 in West Ferrisburg, VT, married. Referred to in the records as Mrs. Grasset, born Clintonville, N.Y. to John Wells and Phoebe. She was buried in the cemetery plot of Charles Grasset and Mary Tarte as Rose Wells in Burt Cemetery between Boquet and Whallonsburg, N.Y.

For Charles we have the burial record indicating his death at Mary Fletcher Hospital on Sept. 21, 1913 in Burlington, VT of diabetes and gangrene with burial on the 22nd in Westport, N.Y. His usual residence is given as Ferrisburg, VT a widower age 66 years, 6 months and 13 days, born N.Y., a farmer, wife Rose Wells, father Charles Grasset, born N.Y., mother Mary Tart, birthplace unknown. Informant: Wm. H. Grasset, 80 Calmet Street, Revere, Mass.

Children of Charles Grasset IV.138 and Rose Wells

IV.139 Martena/Marcelline Grasset
Bap. 21 Jan. 1856 at St. Jean Baptiste, Keeseville, N.Y., age 1 year, died 1938
Married
Sorrell S. Jerdo/Gendron

IV.140 Jeanne, born 26 March 1872
Baptized 20 March 1873, St. Jean Baptiste, Keeseville, N.Y.

V.141 Phoebe M. Grasset
born c. 1874 Whalonsburg, N.Y.
1. married Dec. 18, 1895, Essex, N.Y. by H.A. Wood
Bernard F. Bruce
2. married Sept. 28, 1907, Vergennes, VT by L.A. Vezina, Cath. Priest
George Langeway, widowed

NB At Montpelier, Phoebe's name may be filed under Bunce, which is how I copied it.

V. 142 & 143 Joseph Shepard Grassette and Charles
born Willsboro, N.Y., Sept 6, 1882

V. 144 George Charles Grasset, born Essex, N.Y. 1883, 1st married age 20 in Ferrisburg, Vt.
1st married July 20, 1903 - Ferrisburg by P.A. Campeau, Cath. Priest
Eva M. Collette age 20, born Ferrisburg, Vt.

George C. Grasset, age 25, second marriage, widowed farmer, born in Essex, N.Y.
2nd married Feb. 17, 1908, Ferrisburg, Vt. by Peter Campeau, Catholic Priest,
Lucy Gervia of Charlotte, VT, age 32, born Shelburne, VT

Children of George C. Grasset V.144 with ① Eva Collet, and ② Lucy Gervia

VI. 145 Arthur Forbes Grasset
born in Ferrisburg, Vt. on July 16, 1904
to George age 21 born in Essex, N.Y., and Eva Collet age 21 born in Ferrisburg, VT
Died in 1907 as Foster A. Grasset

VI. 146 Francis G. Grasset -
born May 25, 1909 in Ferrisburg, VT
to George C. Grasset age 26 born in Essex, N.Y., and Lucy E. Gervia age 32 born in
Ferrisburg, VT (1st child of mother)

VI. 147 William Lewis Grassette
born October 16, 1911 in Ferrisburg, VT
to George C. Grassette age 29 born in Essex, N.Y., and
Lucy E. Gervia age 35 born in Waltham, Massachusetts (2nd child of the mother)

This completes the line of **Louis Grasset II.6** and **M-Charlotte or Marie Charles Brodeur dit Lavigne**, as far as I have the necessary information. I have other records from the area, (and many more are available that I do not have) but one must resist the temptation to fit them in. Many are from the Whitehall area. Nevertheless I have made available what I do have in the hope that current readers will be able to recognize their positions in the lineage. Here are a few examples of floaters:

F. Gerry Grasset of St. Albans, Vt. Father: George
We met briefly around 1957-59. He said his brothers were all born around Charlotte and Ferrisburg, VT and grew up in Boquet, Essex County, N.Y.

Henry Grazet married Dec. 27, 1847 N.D. du Victoires, Whitehall, N.Y. to **Emelia Goscie** (must be Gauthier)

François Lagrandeur married 21 April 1862 N.D. du Victoires, Whitehall, N.Y. to **Julie Bousquet**. She died in 1880, age 65.

He may be **François Xavier Lagrandeur** who married **Emilie/Aurelie Fournier** in 1882. He died in 1902.

This series will terminate in the next installment with the lineage of Nicolas Grasset dit Lagrandeur II.7

BOARD MEETINGS/CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

We welcome any and all members to attend our monthly Board of Directors meetings which are held at our library 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.

We also have an opening for a corresponding secretary to help communicate with our members and others. If interested please contact any officer or board member.

ONGOING RESEARCH

"Border Crossings"

By Jean Paul Moreau #3 and Mariette Moreau #3S

Jean Paul and Mariette continue this series where they identify the Quebec marriage location of the parents of individuals or couples married in northern Vermont. These "Border Crossing" Quebec marriages were found in the Loiselle file and confirmed in the appropriate parish or county repertoire. They will add to the list in future issues of LINKS.

BOMBARDIER, Norbert of Isle La Motte, Vt. married 16 April 1861 at Swanton, Vermont to Merantienne **LEFORT** of Cooperville (Corbeau) N.Y.

He the son of **Jean-Baptiste BOMBARDIER** and **Marie MAILLOT**. They were married 02 March 1829 at Marieville, Que.

She the daughter of **Charles LEFORT** and **Angele HUS-MILLET**. They were married 13 October 1829 at Sorel, Que.

DION, **Louis-Hilaire**, of Franklin, Vt. married 26 October 1863 at Swanton, Vt. to **Josephine LANGEVIN**, of Richford, Vt.

He the son of **Louis-Hilaire DION** and **Mary-Anne CODERRE**. They were married 06 February 1837 at St-Hyacinthe, Que.

She the daughter of **Francois LANGEVIN** and **Marie-Anne CHARRON**. They were married 23 October 1832 at Marieville, Que.

TETREAU, **Dumas**, of Franklin, Vt. married 11 July 1864 at Swanton, Vt. to **Odile BROUILLET** of Franklin, Vt.

He the son of **Bernard TETREAU** AND **Rosalie NOLIN**, They were married 08 October 1844 at Iberville, Que.

She the daughter of **Manuel BROUILLET** and **Vitaline GRIGNON**. They were married 01 June 1841 at St-Cesaire. Que.

MESSIER, **Treffles**, of Franklin, Vt. married 12 September 1864 at Swanton, Vt. to **Amelia VEGIARD-LABONTE** of Franklin, Vt.

He the son of **Jean-Baptiste MESSIER** and **Marie DUCLOS**. They were married 08 October 1839 at Marieville, Que.

She the daughter of **Augustin VEGIARD-LABONTE** and **Emelie BERTRAND**. They were married 20 July 1830 at St-Mathias, Que.

GAUDIN, **Louis**, of Alburg, Vt. married 29 January 1867 at Swanton, Vt. to **Laddi (sic) Elodie ? THERRIEN** of Alburg, Vt.

He the son of **Antoine GODIN** and **Catherine CHAMBERLAND**. They were married 26 June 1832 at L'Acadie, Que.

She the daughter of **Emmanuel THERRIEN** and **Elisabeth LANOUE**. They were married 28 November 1826 at Iberville, Que.

MARIER, **Francois**, married 6 July 1868 at Swanton, Vt. **Malvina CYR**.

He the son of **Thomas MARIÉ** and **Catherine LOISEAU-FRANCOEUR**. They were married 25 January 1819 at St-Ours, Que.

She the daughter of **Eloi CYR** and **Veronique-Emelie ALLARD**. They were married 23 April 1838 at St-Hilaire, Que.

ACADIAN HERITAGE



Ships of the Expulsion

Dr. Don Landry

6512 Schouest Street

Metairie, Louisiana 70003

We continue our series of 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 during the deportation. An introduction and brief chronicle of the events was published in LINKS Vol. 3 No.2. The first three ships lists can be found in LINKS Vol. 4 Nos. 1 and 2, and Vol. 5. No. 1.

SEAFLOWER

Sloop 81 tons

PISQUID TO MASSACHUSETTS

The sloop SEAFLOWER, 81 tons - Samuel Harris, Captain, departed from Pisiquid with 206 exiles on 27 October, 1755 destined for Massachusetts, arriving on 15 November, 1755.

The sloop SEAFLOWER, 81 tons - Donnel (Harris), Captain, arrived in Grand Pré from Kittery Point, Maine in September and embarked 206 exiles (18 surnombres) on 22 October. She departed on 27 October, 1755 destined for Boston, Massachusetts, arriving on 15-30 November, 1755.²

According to copies of accounts transmitted by Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock of Boston Mercantile Company Apthorp and Hancock to Governor Lawrence³ - the Sloop Seaflower, 81 tons, Samuel Harris master, Chartered by Captain Alexander Murray from the Boston Mercantile Co. Apthorp and Hancock to bring off the French inhabitants from Minas to the Province of Massachusetts from 29 Sept to 1 Dec., 1755. (--, 1755).

The charter for the Seaflower was 2 months 82 days at 43 pounds 4 pr month, pounds sterling - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilott, 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.⁴

Sunflower (Seaflower)

Corvette (Sloop), 81 tons Captain Donnell

According to Al Lafreniere the SEAFLOWER and the SUNFLOWER are most likely one and the same.

However, Edouard Richard mentions a "Corvette Sunflower", 81 tons, with Captain Donnell as master, being used to transport 180 exiles.⁵

Emile Lauvrière lists the names Donnell and (Harris) as captains of the Seaflower (see details of the Seaflower above.)⁶

SWALLOW

Brigge 102 tons

POINTE DES BOUDRO TO MASSACHUSETTS

The brigge SWALLOW, 102 tons - William Hayes, Captain, departed on 13 December, 1755 from Pointe des Boudro (Grand Pré) with 236 exiles destined for Massachusetts, and arrived in Boston on 30 January, 1756.⁷

The brigge SWALLOW, - Hayes, Captain, embarked 236 Acadians in Grand Pré on 18 December destined for Boston Massachusetts.⁸

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

SWAN

Sloop 80 tons

GRAND PRÉ TO PENNSYLVANIA

The sloop SWAN, 80 tons - Jonathan Loviette, Captain, departed from Grand Pré and Gaspereau on 27 October, 1755 with 168 exiles destined for Pennsylvania. - The Swan departed with the sloop Hannah and they arrived on 19 November, 1755.⁹

The sloop SWAN, 80 tons - Loviatt, Captain, arrived in Grand Pré from Port Royal on 10 October. She embarked 168 Acadians and departed from Grand Pré and Gaspereau destined for Philadelphia Pennsylvania arriving with 161 Acadians.¹⁰

According to copies of accounts transmitted by Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock, of Boston Mercantile Company Apthorp and Hancock, to Governor Lawrence¹¹ - The Sloop Swan, Jona. Loviatt, Master was chartered from Boston Mercantile Co. Apthorp and Hancock from the 27th Aug to 23 Dec, 1755 to carry off French inhabitants from Annapolis Royall to Philadelphia. (---, 1755)

The charter for the Swan was 3 months 26 days at 44 16 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.¹²

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 had brought them from Nova Scotia. Because of this unhealthy confinement, the Acadians aboard these vessels succumbed to epidemic diseases. They were then quarantined aboard their vessels until legislation on March 5, 1756 provided for their dispersal throughout the easternmost Pennsylvania provinces.¹³

According to Al Lafreniere the SWAN, Jonathan Loviatt, Master, left Grand Pre with 168 exiles, and arrived in Pennsylvania with 161 exiles.¹⁴

Sloops HANNAH, THREE FRIENDS, and SWAN reached the Delaware River about 18 November, 1755 with 454 aboard and were quarantined on Province Island until the diseases ran their course. They were later sent to Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, and Philadelphia Counties. The exiles declared that their plight to be far worse than the Old Testament world of Egyptian or Babylonian captivity.¹⁵

SYREN

Sloop 30 tons Escort Vessel and Transport

GRAND PRÉ TO S. CAROLINA

The sloop SYREN, 30 tons - Charles Proby Captain, served as both transport and escort vessel. The Syren departed from Grand Pré on 13 October, 1755 with 21 exiles and arrived in South Carolina on 19 November, 1755.

The SYREN, Charles Proby, master, was an escort ship, but also carried 21 French prisoners to South Carolina. Nine of these prisoners were considered to be too dangerous to remain in the colonies, and were shipped to England almost immediately. The SYREN continued escorting the other transports to Georgia.¹⁶

THREE FRIENDS

Sloop 69 tons

PISQUID TO PENNSYLVANIA

The sloop **THREE FRIENDS**, 69 tons - Thomas Curtis, Captain (Capt. Carlile) - departed from Pisiquid on 27 October, 1755 with 156 exiles, 18 more that the complement, destined for Pennsylvania. The transport arrived in Pennsylvania on 21 November, 1755.¹⁷

The sloop **THREE FRIENDS**, 69 tons - Capt, Carlile - arrived in Pisiquid from Port Royal on 12 October. She departed from Pisiquid on 27 October, 1755 destined for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The transport arrived in Philadelphia on 15-30 November with 156 Acadians.¹⁸

According to copies of accounts transmitted by Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock, of Boston Mercantile Company Apthorp and Hancock, to Governor Lawrence¹⁹ - The Sloop "Three Friends" Jas Carlile master was chartered from the Boston Mercantile Co. Apthorp and Hancock from hence to Annapolis Royal & Philadelphia to carry off French Inhabitants from August 20th to 23 December, 1755 - 18 Neutrals more than Complement.

The charter for the Three Friends was 4 months 3 days at 36 16s pr mth , pounds sterling - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilott, 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.²⁰

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.²¹

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 had brought them from Nova Scotia. Because of this unhealthy confinement, the Acadians aboard these vessels succumbed to epidemic diseases. They were then quarantined aboard their vessels until legislation on March 5, 1756 provided for their dispersal throughout the easternmost Pennsylvania provinces.²²

Edouard Richard mentions a Schooner Three Friends, 69 tons, Captain Carlisle being used to transport 138 exiles - (18 additional)²³

Sloops **HANNAH**, **THREE FRIENDS**, and **SWAN** reached the Delaware River about 18 November, 1755 with 454 aboard and were quarantined on Province Island until the diseases ran their course. They were later sent to Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, and Philadelphia Counties. The exiles declared that their plight to be far worse than the Old Testament world of Egyptian or Babylonian captivity.²⁴

TWO BROTHERS

Brigge 161 tons

CHIGNECTO TO SOUTH CAROLINA

The brigge **TWO BROTHERS**, 161 tons - James Best, Captain, departed from Chignecto with 132 exiles on 13 October, 1755 and arrived in S. Carolina on 11 November, 1753.

The exiles tried a takeover of the Brigantine **TWO BROTHERS**, but failed.²⁵

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

TWO SISTERS

Snow 140 tons

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL TO CONNECTICUT

According to Al Lafreniere, the TWO SISTERS never left Annapolis Royal. It was replaced with the ship ELIZABETH. The TWO SISTERS was supposed to carry 280 French. This is what the Ship ELIZABETH carried (42 men, 40 women 95 boys and 103 girls for a total of 280 exiles).

The Two Sisters, 140 tons, with a total of 280 Acadians, 42 men, 40 women, 95 boys and 103 girls destined for Connecticut on a voyage of 28 days. ²⁶

Two Sisters, 280, for Connecticut. ²⁷

The TWO SISTERS, Captain's name unknown, perhaps T. Ingram, who was master of this snow in 1757. The Two Sisters is not shown arriving in Connecticut. It is possible that this is the ship reported in the newspapers of the day as putting in at Rhode Island The ship was bound for New London, Connecticut with approximately 250 exiles. It is also possible that it could have sunk. ²⁸

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

UNION

Ship 196 tons

CHIGNECTO TO PENNSYLVANIA

The ship UNION, 196 tons, Jonathon Crathorne, Captain, departed from Chignecto on 13 October, 1755 with 392 exiles and was to arrive in Pennsylvania on ??

According to Al Lafreniere, the UNION probably sunk off the coast of Maryland or Pennsylvania. Several of the newspapers of the day reported two ships carrying French sinking in the area.

The UNION, Jonathan Crathorn, Captain, probably sunk off the coast of Pennsylvania, or may have gone to Boston. There is no record of its arrival in Pennsylvania. ²⁹

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

UNKNOWN Goelette

30 tons

Destined for South Carolina

"Une goelette", 30 tons destined for South Carolina, for a 42 day voyage with 1 man, 1 woman, 4 boys and 3 girls for a total of 9 passengers. ³⁰

Emile Lauvriere ³¹ refers to this vessel as "une Goélette". However, in listing some of the other vessels used in the expulsion, he refers to the sloop Dove, as "la goélette Dove", schooner Racehorse as "la goélette Race Horse" and schooner Ranger as "la goélette Ranger". And, following a long list of other vessels he refers to one as Une Goélette. I am not sure if he means that the vessel was named "une Goélette", or he is referring to an unknown schooner by the French name goelette. This is possible, because as noted above, he refers to other vessels, described by others as being, schooners or sloops, as "la goélette" probably indicating the vessel was an unknown goelette.

A schooner, for South Carolina, with 9 persons. ³²

(See description of vessels in *LINKS* Vol. 4, No. 1.)

UNKNOWN Sloop

MINAS BAY TO CONNECTICUT

According to Al Lafreniere, the Connecticut Gazette (copy in the Yale University library) mentions the sloop (name and tonnage unknown (John?) Worster, Captain - departed from Minas Bay with 173 exiles on 30 November, 1755 and arrived in Connecticut on 22 January, 1756. (I corrected a typographical error on the list of ships in the LaFreniere article)

The Sloop (NAME UNKNOWN), Captain Worster, master, arrived in Connecticut with 173 exiles from Minas Bay on January 22, 1756. This may be Captain John Worster of Stanford, Connecticut, who died March, 1775. He had lived the last 12 years of his life in Barbados. Captain Worster is mentioned in Col. Winslow's Journal. On October 27, 1755, he left Fort Cumberland with two letters for Col. Winslow. From this we know that he did not depart with the main body of the fleet, but departed later. Since there are exiles in Connecticut from Cape Sable, Beaubassin, Piziquid and Grand Pre It is possible that he was assigned to pick up stragglers, and finally fill out at Grand Pre before departing Minas Bay. Winslow shows 732 exiles shipped by Osgood, but only 600 are accounted for. The remainder could have been shipped earlier on Captain Worster's sloop.

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

VULTURE

Sloop

PORT LATRURE TO MASSACHUSETTS

The sloop VULTURE, ? tons, Johnston Scaife, Captain, departed from Port Latrure on ?? with 70 exiles and arrived in Massachusetts on 10 May, 1756.

See ENDNOTE 1 for information about fees and provisions.

OTHER VESSELS

The newspapers of the time also reported three other vessels with exiles that were sent to Boston, or just passing through. They were:

December 26, 1755 -- a vessel with a considerable number of French exiles.

January 5, 1756 -- A ship from Halifax.

January ?, 1756 -- A snow with the largest number of French exiles yet, from Malagash.³³

THE INHUMANITY OF THE EXPULSION TAKES A TRAGIC TOLL LOST AT SEA?

Four ships (they may have been listed above) left from the Minas Bay for Pennsylvania, but only three ships arrived in Pennsylvania on November 21 and 22, 1755. When the fourth vessel failed to arrive at its destination in Pennsylvania, it was reported to have been lost during a hurricane, disappearing with all on board.³⁴

The sloop Three Friends, sloop Swan, sloop Hannah are reported to have left from the Minas Basin on October 27, and arrived in Pennsylvania on November 21-22, 1755, while the schooner Boscowans and the Ship Union, are reported to have sailed from Chignecto on October 13th and joined the fleet in the Minas Basin and probably set sail with the rest of the fleet on Oct 27-28, 1755, there is no record of their arrival in Pennsylvania. One, or both of these vessels may have sunk.

A "Memoire sur les Acadiens" (1763) has the following comment: "The Acadians on the fourth transport destined for Pennsylvania suffered less than those of whom we have spoken; a hurricane, having engulfed their ship, suddenly put an end to the miseries that awaited them." ³⁵ Governor Morris also was notified of the coming of a fourth vessel. Writing to the proprietors on November 22, 1755, he stated: "Yesterday and to-day three vessels are arrived from Nova Scotia, and a fourth is coming with Neutral French that Governor Lawrence has sent to remain in this province." ^{36, 37}

THE EXILE EXTENDS TO EUROPE AS THE TRAGEDY CONTINUES IN THE STORMY NORTH ATLANTIC

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 stormy 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". 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 Penzance in 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. Malo on November, 1758. This caused some confusion, unless 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. The ships that are reported to have transported the Acadians from the Bay of Canso to St. Malo France were:

ANTELOPE

Tonnage and Captain unknown.

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to ST MALO, France.

The ANTELOPE, disembarked at St. Malo on November 1, 1758. No additional information about the ANTELOPE is known to the writer at this time.

DUKE WILLIAM

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to France.

The Duke William was among the transports used in November, 1758 to transport the Acadians of Ile Royale (now Cape Breton), and Ile St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) to France. The Duke William was delayed with the other vessels, shortly after their departure, 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, high seas, and sleet and rain. The storm lasted a couple of days. After a couple of weeks, the Duke William, with 300 Exiles aboard, and the Violet, with 400 Acadian Exiles aboard, joined together, but the Violet was taking on water and in danger of sinking. About December 10th or, 15th, (some say December 13th), following a squall in the early morning, the Violet had sunk to the bottom and all 400 Acadians on board perished.

After four days of frantically working to bale out the water, they gave up and the captain and crew of the Duke William abandoned the ship in the lifeboats (twenty seven in one and nine in the other, including captain Nicols) four Acadians threw over a small jolly boat and miraculously reached England with the two life boats.

It is believed that some 300 + Acadians perished aboard the Duke William, while the captain and crew saved themselves with the lifeboats.

It was reported, however, that the DUKE WILLIAM, that had embarked with 346, disembarked in St. Malo on November 1, 1758, 147 having died during the voyage.

Since the Duke William was also reported to have sunk with the Violet in a storm on December 13, 1758., it is unclear if this is an error, or if there may have been two vessels named Duke William.

HIND

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to ST MALO, France.

No additional information about the HIND is known to the writer at this time.

JOHN SAMUEL

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward island) and then to ST MALO, France

The JOHN SAMUEL, disembarked at St. Malo on January 23, 1759. No additional information about the JOHN SAMUEL is known to the writer at this time.

MATHIAS

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to ST MALO, France.

The MATHIAS, disembarked at St. Malo on January 23, 1759. No additional information about the MATHIAS is known to the writer at this time.

NARCISSUS

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to ST MALO, France.

No additional information about the NARCISSUS is known to the writer at this time.

NAUTILES

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to ST MALO, France.

No additional information about the NAUTILES is known to the writer at this time.

PATIENCE

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to ST MALO, France.

The PATIENCE, disembarked at St. Malo on January 23, 1759. No additional information about the PATIENCE is known to the writer at this time.

QUEEN OF SPAIN

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to ST MALO, France.

The QUEEN OF SPAIN embarked with 108 aboard, and disembarked at St. Malo on November 17, 1758 with only 50 Acadians. It was reported that 58 died during the voyage.

RESTORATION

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to ST MALO, France.

The RESTORATION, disembarked at St. Malo on January 23, 1759. No additional information about the RESTORATION is known to the writer at this time.

SUPPLY

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to ST MALO, France.

The SUPPLY embarked with 163, disembarked at St. Malo on 9 March, 1759 -25 died. No additional information about the SUPPLY is known to the writer at this time.

TAMBERLAN

Tonnage unknown, Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) destination St. Malo France.

The TAMERLAN, disembarked at St. Malo on January 16, 1759. No additional information about the TAMERLAN is known to the writer at this time.

VIOLET

Tonnage unknown, Captain Nichols ??

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) destination, St. Malo, France.

After the fall of Louisbourg in July of 1758, the Violet was among the transports that were assembled in November, 1758 to transport the Acadians of Ile Royale (now Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island)

to France. 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, high seas, and sleet and rain. The storm lasted a couple of days. After a couple of weeks, the Duke William, with 300 Exiles aboard, and the Violet, with 400 Acadian Exiles aboard, joined together, but the Violet was taking on water and in danger of sinking. About December 10th or, 15th, (some say December 13th), following a squall in the early morning, the Violet had sunk to the bottom and all 400 Acadians on board perished.

YARMOUTH

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to ST MALO, France.

The YARMOUTH, disembarked at St. Malo on January 23, 1759. No additional information about the YARMOUTH is known to the writer at this time.

NAME UNKNOWN

Tonnage and Captain unknown

Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and then to St Malo, France.

The "FIVE SHIPS " embarked from Ile Royale (now Cape Breton), and Ile St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) with 992, and disembarked at St. Malo on January 23, 1759. It was reported that 340 died during the voyage. The vessels referred to as the "five ships" could have included: YARMOUTH, MATHIAS, RESTORATION, PATIENCE, and JOHN SAMUEL.

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 Emile Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* - vol 1 Libraire Henry Geulet, Paris, 1924.

³ *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.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 280.

⁵ Edouard Richard *Acadia* Vol. 2, Chapter XXXI, p. 121.

⁶ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* 1924.

⁷ Laurence Henry Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* New York: Alfred A. Knopf: Vol. VI, pp. 277, 279, 280.

⁸ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* 1924.

⁹ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, pp. 277, 279, 280.

¹⁰ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* 1924.

¹¹ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia*, p. 285-293.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 280.

¹³ Carl A. Brasseaux- *Scattered to the Winds The dispersal and Wanderings of the Acadians, 1755-1809*, p. 19.

¹⁴ Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships" *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, volume 6, published by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.

¹⁵ Gregory Wood *Acadians in Maryland - A guide to the Acadians in Maryland in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*, p. 18.

¹⁶ Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"

¹⁷ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, pp. 277, 279, 280.

¹⁸ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* 1924.

¹⁹ *Selections From Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia*, p. 285-293.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 280.

²¹ "Expulsion of the Acadians Organized at Windsor" *The Hants Journal* of Windsor County, Nova Scotia, Wednesday, May 12, 1937, VOL. LXX No. 52, pp. 1, 12.

²² Brasseaux- *Scattered to the Winds* p. 19.

²³ Edouard Richard *Acadia* Vol. 2, Chapter XXXI, p. 121.

²⁴ Wood, *Acadians in Maryland*, p. 18.

²⁵ Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"

²⁶ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* 1924.

²⁷ Placide Gaudet "Charles Belliveau et les seins durant la Deportation et apres; Prises de bateaux anglais par les Acadiens" apparently written in 1922 and given near Annapolis Royal. The article appeared in AGE Vol. II, 1973, p. 4.

²⁸ Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"

²⁹ *Ibid*

³⁰ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie D'Un Peuple* 1924.

³¹ 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.*

³² Gaudet "Charles Belliveau et les seins durant la Deportation et apres; Prises de bateaux anglais par les Acadiens" AGE Vol. II, 1973, p. 4.

³³ Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"

³⁴ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, p. 308.

³⁵ Canadian Archives, Report (1905), II. Appendix G, p. 151.

³⁶ Pennsylvania Archives, fourth series, 11, 554

³⁷ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, p. 308.

SPRING CONFERENCE

The VT-FCGS held its annual Spring Genealogical Conference on April 21st at the St. John's Club in Burlington. Our president, Janet Eno, introduced Marjorie Strong, the Assistant Librarian at the Vermont Historical Society, to a room full of genealogy enthusiasts.

Marjorie described the VHS's French-Canadian & Vermont holdings to us and spoke about their upcoming move. They have some of the basic reference works such as, Jetté and Tanguay as well as the Journals from some of the French-Canadian genealogical societies.. They also hold some family histories and an interesting collection of Vermont town histories, directories and vital records. The VHS library will be closing November 1, 2001, to prepare for its move to a new facility. It will reopen on June 1, 2002, in the new Vermont History Center in the old Spaulding Grade School on Washington Street in downtown Barre. This will allow them to better shelve their books and display some of their historic artifacts. Their web address is: <http://www.state.vt.us/vhs/index.htm>

Next Peter J. Gagné spoke about his research findings which are given in his new two volume "King's Daughter and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673." Peter's work indicates there were 768 women who he considered to be true Filles du Roi. He also lists the "Not Fille du Roi" who he felt did not meet the requirements with his rationale for each decision. He spoke about the recruitment, transportation and lives of these young women. They had more freedom than the peers they left behind in the selection of husbands in the new world. They were also given a better, even though brief, education as to how to make do when most things had to be hand made. 64.4% of these young women had lost one or both parents before they left France, but were not women of loose morals, as some have implied. The books are available for purchase from Quinton publications and a set is available for research use in our library.

Mike Sevigny spoke on conducting microfilm research in Montreal. He listed the types of microfilm available at the Salle Gagnon of the Montreal Public Library and the Archives National, and described the advantages and disadvantages of each facility. Both have microfilm of the early Notarial records and the original handwritten parish records. These records, usually in French and, of course, in longhand, must often be printed out and deciphered to find those difficult ancestors. Sometimes they will indicate where the parents are from, list relatives who were present, or give other information which will help the researcher. He is working on a short related article for the next edition of *LINKS*.

John Fisher described the types of genealogical research you can do at Burlington City Hall. They have marriage, birth and death records starting in 1789. See page 34 for more details on what he spoke on. John also showed us an extract from the 1885 census of Burlington which listed the students and employees of St. Joseph's College. See page 6 for this extract.

(continued on page 44)

OTHER RESOURCES

Burlington, Vermont - City Clerk's Office **Accessing the Birth, Marriage and Death Records** *John R. Fisher #2*

Anyone can research the vital records and do genealogical research during normal working hours. There is no charge for genealogical research, but there is a \$2.00 per hour charge for persons doing research for legal or business means. Copies are inexpensive and the city employees are very helpful.

As you walk into the vault, the shelves under the main table contain all the Indexes for Births, Marriages and Death, plus all the actual earliest vital records.

1st Marriage Index - 1800 to 1883 - Listed by Groom in alphabetic order

Contains Groom and Brides names, date of marriage and Volume & Page No.

VOL#1 - 1789 to 1833 Births, Marriages and Deaths (a photocopy exists at Fletcher Library)

Contains the Date , Husband, Wife, residence of each and Priest/Minister/J.P.

VOL#2 - 1830 to 1863 Births, Marriages and Deaths (a photocopy exists at Fletcher Library)

Contains the Date , Husband, Wife, residence of each and Priest/Minister/J.P.

(Rev. Jno. Converse records of this period are in the Burlington Fletcher Library)

VOL#3 - 1832 to 1868 Marriages

Contains the Date , Husband, Wife, residence, priest etc in Certificate Form

VOL#4 - 1857 to 1869 Births, Marriages and Deaths (Start of mandatory records in VT)

Contains also the Age, Occupation, Date of Birth, Parents, # of marriage

Note: The St Joseph repertoire usually contains the date, and parents but not the residence, place of birth, age, occupation or marriage number.

VOL#5 - 1869 to 1877 Births, Marriages and Deaths - Contains same type of data as above

VOL#6 - 1878 to 1883 Marriages

VOL#7 - 1877 to 1896 Births

Note: The quantity of records has forced changes in the way the volumes are produced, now splitting into a volume for each type of vital record. Beginning in 1905, Births, Marriages and Deaths are bound into individual volumes for each year. Indexes for all of these volumes that extend from the floor to the ceiling, about 10 feet high, are with the early records under the main table. In these records is also recorded the street address and where the parents were born.

The first Burlington marriage was recorded 26 May 1789 Samuel Hitchcock wed to Lucy Caroline Allen
It is not listed in the 1800 - 1883 index. The following also were not indexed:

09 Sep 1790 Samuel Taylor and Abigail Castle

06 Aug 1801 John Storrs and Haldah Callender

25 Dec 1808 Joseph Hodgman and Rebecca Ames

15 Oct 1809 Peter Castle and Hannah Wilson of Shelburne

The first possible French-Canadian marriage that I saw was on 14 November 1814 when Anthony Gebeau married Sophia Mageau, both Burlington residents.

The earliest Catholic Church records begin in 1830 for St. Mary's and in 1834 for St. Joseph's Church.

HERITAGE

Marie-Ursule Plagnol aka Mercy Adams of Oyster River, New Hampshire - Part 1

Mike Sevigny #59

Cyprien Tanguay lists Marie-Ursule Plagnol as "Anglaise—Ely Meystrey; adoptée de M. de Plagnol" [English mystery women adopted by Mr. de Plagnol] in her marriage to Charles Dubois dit Brisebois, 3 August 1704 at St-François-du-Lac (contract 30 Pothier).¹ Checking in the red Drouin books I found Charles as the son of Pierre-René and Anne Dumont and Marie-Ursule listed as "Plagnol-Ely-Meystrey-M. -Ursule" with no parents given and the note "d'origine anglaise."²

I had left this ancestor as the mystery women for several years while I pursued other open lines. While reviewing my ancestral chart for individuals that did not trace back to Europe I came across Marie-Ursule again. Looking in Jetté I found she was not such a mystery but rather Mercy Adams daughter of Charles Adams and Rebecca Smith of Oyster River (formerly Dover, now Durham) New Hampshire.³ Jetté went on to say that Mercy was born 13 March 1674 at Oyster River, New Hampshire, became a "prise en guerre" or prisoner of war on 29 July 1694, was baptized at Montreal 6 April 1697, and was buried 15 September 1728 at Yamaska. At some point I checked Tanguay under the Brisebois listings and again found Charles now, however, married to Mercy Adams.⁴ The red Drouin, under Brisebois, refers us to the Dubois/Plagnol page, again leaving Ursule as a mystery.⁵

Now, knowing that Marie-Ursule was actually Mercy Adams, I visited the Public Library in Dover, New Hampshire, which has the reference collection of the Stafford County Genealogical Society. This collection is housed in a large second floor room with open stacks. It contains an impressive number of books and family manuscripts relating to early New England genealogy. There I found information that indicated that there was a great interest in genealogy back in the mid to late 1800's which led to the transcription, and thus preservation of the content, of many colonial historical records that are now lost. Many records were collected by Dr. Alonzo Hall Quint, and others, and published in the Dover Enquirer from 1850 to 1888 as "Historical Memoranda concerning Persons and Places in Old Dover, N. H."⁶ I found that working with pre-US colonial records is different from the French-Canadian records, in that the old marriages were often listed only in the town book (no Notarial records) and that the Dover town book was missing the first few pages where the early marriages had been recorded. There were many other records related mostly to the male landowners, including Mercy's father Charles Adams, some excerpts of which I will publish in the next issue of *LINKS*. Bits and pieces were also extracted from other works which will also be referenced later.

The story of Mercy's abduction, which follows, is extracted from the 1902 edition of Francis Parkman's *Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV* which is a subset of his *France & England in North America* series of books.⁷ The tale begins with the defeat, in 1692, of the French and their Indian allies at Pemaquid [now a part of Maine] which was then disputed territory claimed by Massachusetts and Acadia. The Abenakis were despondent and "seized with terror" when Convers, the defender of Wells, set about to protect the frontier with a strong militia and built a stone fort at the falls of the Saco in what is now Saco/Biddeford, Maine. Conferences were held in Pemaquid and in August thirteen chiefs who represented, or pretended to represent, all the tribes from the Merrimac to the St. Croix Rivers concluded a final peace treaty with the commissioners of Massachusetts. "They renounced the French, buried the hatchet, declared themselves British subjects, promised to give up all their prisoners, and left five of their chief men as hostages. The frontier breathed easy again."⁸

There were some among the Indians who did not favor this peace, and the French missionaries Bigot on the Kennebec and Thury on the Penobscot, worked with great energy to urge them to war. Governor Villebon flattered them, created feasts for them, adopted the chief Taxous as his brother, even giving him his best coat at the ceremony. Two others were sent to Versailles and returned in gay attire with much admiration, wonder and bewilderment in their heads. Twenty-five hundred pounds of gunpowder, six thousand pounds of lead, and many presents were given to the Indians of Acadia in 1693.

The military officer Villieu was made special commander of the Indians and ordered by the court to raise a war-party to attack the English. He spent many months traveling and, along with the Jesuit Vincent Bigot, tried to convince the tribes that the English treaty was a but a snare intended to entrap them. Many more presents and feasts were given to the Indians to urge them on to war. Villieu's hopes were nearly dashed when chief Madockawando came from Pemaquid saying the Indian prisoners were soon to be returned per the treaty. He loudly called for peace and convinced the other Indians that peace was at hand. Thury set about to work on the jealousy of Taxous, persuading him that his rival, Madockawando, had slighted him by consenting to make peace without his consent. Taxous declared he would have nothing to do with the English treaty and convinced most of the others to seek English scalps. Villieu went with them to prepare and was nearly killed when his canoe overturned in a rapid north of the present site of Bangor. He was swept downstream, hit his head on a rock and was bruised from head to toe. He lay helpless for five days with a fever but as soon as he recovered he gave the Indians a war feast. They sang the war-song with the exception of Madockawando and about thirty of his kin who were made the butt of the others' taunts and ridicule. Villieu and Thury again beset the now wavering chief with presents and promises and convinced him to join the others.

It was now the end of June when Villieu and Thury left with one Frenchman and a hundred and five Indians, on their long trip to the English border. They had been instructed to give no quarter, and that the prisoners they had already captured would ensure the safety of the hostages in the hands of the English. On the ninth of July they neared Pemaquid but were not foolish enough to attack this garrisoned post. The main group went past the fort at a safe distance but Villieu, made up to be an Indian, went with two or three genuine ones carrying furs to trade. While the Indians bartered he walked about freely and made a plan of the works. The party continued on and was soon joined by Bigot's Indians making the united force two hundred and thirty strong. They counseled as to where to strike; some were for places west of Boston, others were for places nearby. Their provisions being short the decision was made, strike nearby.

The small village of Oyster River, on the coast of New Hampshire became the target. Scouts were sent ahead who reported back that the village kept no watch. This was due to a message from Bay Colony Governor Phips that the war was over and normal activities could be resumed without fear. The village consisted of a church, a mill, twelve fortified "garrison" houses and many small unprotected farmhouses extending several miles up the river. The Indians separated into two bands, and positioned themselves for a simultaneous attack about daybreak of July 18th, 1694. We will next see the attack from the perspective of the Oyster River inhabitants as reproduced in the town newspaper *Dover Enquirer* as:

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA. NOs. XLVIII, XLIX and L

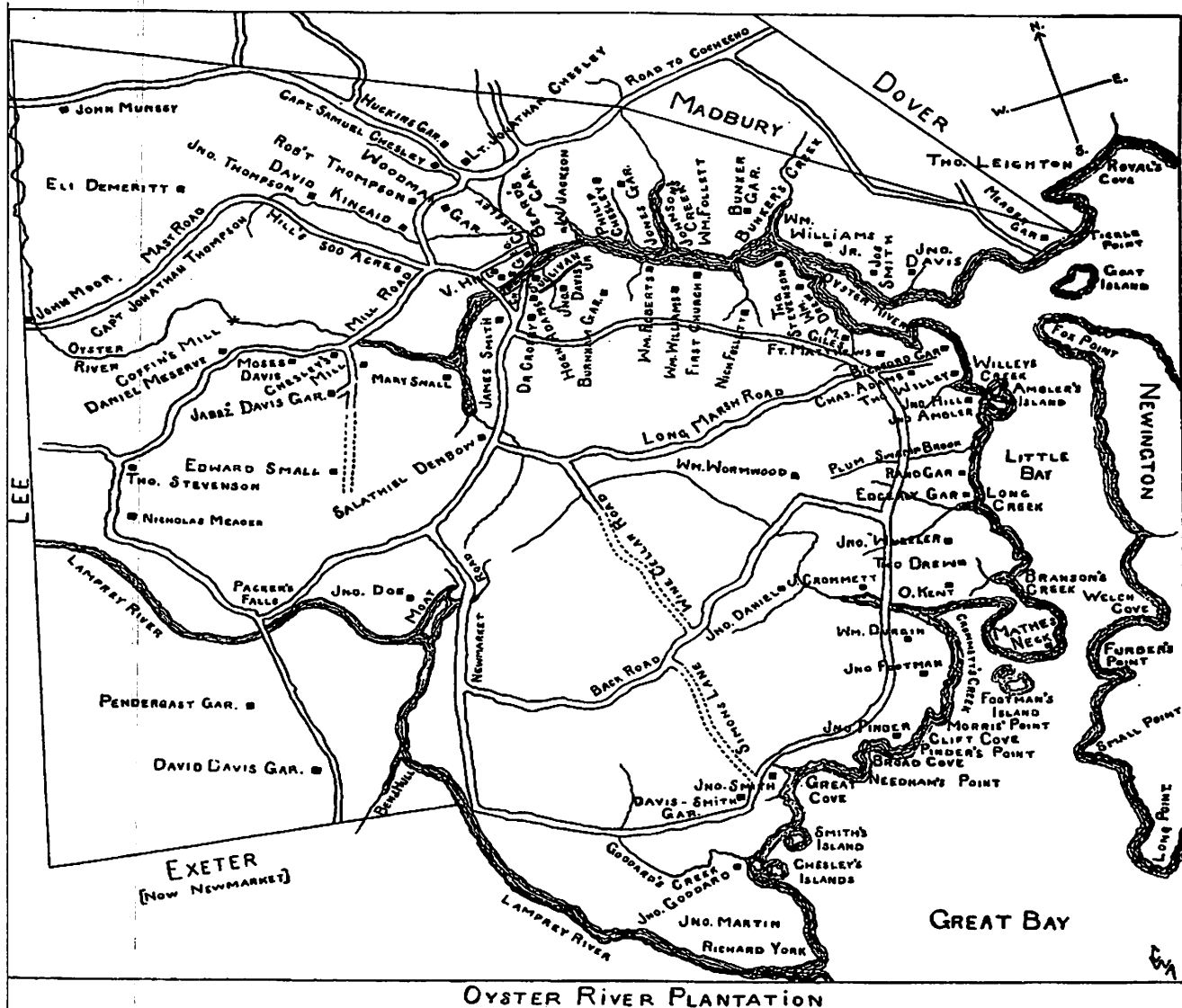
"The following is a copy of the Mss. (original in possession of Valentine Smith, Esq.) from which Dr. Belknap obtained his account of the affair at Oyster River, as given in his History of N. H. It contains more details and therefore seems worth preservation."

"Destruction of Oyster River, — July 18, 1694.

Deacon Burnum says the gate of his grandfather's fort was left open that night; there were ten Indians sent to surprise the Garrison — they were fatigued and fell asleep under the bank of the river near the house. It was a bright moonlight night; John Dean who lived at the falls on the north side, went out early to catch his horse, and returned to his house just after the dawn of day, when he was fired on by the enemy and slain. John Wille with his family was then at Lt. Burnum's garrison, he had been kept up that night by the tooth ache. Upon hearing the gun he immediately alarmed the house and secured the gate; they called from the garrison to Ezekiel Pitman who lived at a gun-shot distance; their calling waked the Indians that were under the bank, who immediately run to Pitman's house, he burst a way thro' the end of his house that was next the garrison, when he with his family passed out at the same instant the Indians got to the doors. The family took the advantage of the shade of some trees and got safe to the garrison — he understood there was 500 of the enemy — they did not fire on the garrison — they killed old Mr Huckins that day.

Maj. Jones' acc't. — In the night the dogs barked much, his father tho't the wolves were about, got up and went some distance from the house to take care of a sow and pigs, returned, went into a flanker, got on the top of it and sat there with his legs hanging down on the outside, when an Indian fired at him, he fell back, the bullet entered the flanker betwixt where his legs hung. A body of Indians were placed behind a rock a few rods from the garrison, from where they kept up a fire on the house.

There were several ungarrisoned houses in the neighborhood, some of the inhabitants made their way thro' the fire of the enemy and got to the garrison; a woman by the name of Chesley was shot thro' the breast as she ran and expired immediately. Several others of the same name were seized by the enemy and butchered; there were about 5 killed in that close neighborhood, — the Watson's at a quarter of a mile distant were killed, Bunkers garrison stood — Edwin Small was in Jones' garrison, Mrs Burnam says Smith's garrison stood out — her grandmother Emerson was taken, the party that took her dismissed her aged mother who fled with her child and hid among the corn, another party came along and butchered them both.



Narrative of Mrs Dean's Captivity and Escape.

After her husband was killed they took her and her daughter and carried them about a mile where they left them by the side of a Spruce Swamp in the care of an old Indian who could speak English, whilst they went with a view to surprise a family that lived above. The Indian told her he had a violent headache, and asked her what

was good for it. She told him Oc_aba — their name for rum; he had some with him of which he drank freely and soon fell asleep — when she took her daughter and escaped into the swamp — instead of coming down toward the inhabitants, her policy was to go up. She had just got out of his sight when he missed her and she heard him call — she passed almost through the swamp and hid herself in a thicket — lay there till in the night and then set off and came down on the south side of the river till she got nearly opposite to where her house stood which was burnt by the Indians, and looking toward the place where it stood she was greatly alarmed at seeing one of the posts which was not burnt down, supposing it to be an Indian, but on perceiving it did not move, ventured to the water where she found a canoe and having got on board paddled down the river about 1/4 of a mile where she found the body of a man dead in the water, who was shot by the Indians that day as he was swimming across the river. She perceived Burnum's garrison to be standing — she landed near the house, but not knowing but it might be in possession of the enemy, was in suspense for some time, doubting whether it was best to call, but at length she called; when to her joy she was answered by her friends and received into the garrison.⁹

Mr John Buss, who was a preacher and physician, being absent, his family which was somewhat large, together with a boy belonging to a neighbour, upon the first alarm left the house unseen by the Indians and secreted themselves among the trees where they lay till the enemy withdrew. The enemy came, stripped it of some furniture which they carried with them, then set fire to the house, which was consumed with a valuable library, and killed a number of cows which were in the yard.

Ensn. Jno. Davis, the evening before, was conversing about the Indians, gave his opinion there was not one within 50 miles; he, his wife and several children were butchered, his house burnt, two young daughters were captivated, one of which, after some years, returned — the other entered a nunnery and continued there; — his sister, a widow by the name of Smith, with her two sons, one of which was grown up, lived in the house with him, — she was taken and carried into the woods, and there killed — her eldest son escaping from the house to the river was shot in the water — his body was found by Mrs Dean as before stated — her youngest was killed at the house.

Jabez Davis says that his father, Moses Davis, with two of his sons, the day before were at work on an out farm. The enemy passed by them, the dog discovered them — Davis then thought it was a bear — though afterward suspected it was Indians and set up all night. About an hour before day he heard the gun that killed Dean, removed his things from the house into the bushes and after finding by the firing the whole Town was attacked, set off and came down the river to a saw-mill where he discovered three Indians with Mrs Dean and her daughter — they did not see him — two of them presently after went in quest of him, while the other was left to take care of Mrs Dean. He with his sons hid in the woods till the next day when they got to Burnum's garrison, — he says it must be a mistake about Mrs Dean's hiding in spruce swamp for she was above it — no house below Jones' creek was consumed except John Medar's which was abandoned — they set fire to Sergt. Davis's which he put out — there were three Indians waiting for him to come, he was fired on by them, he that moment stooped and the bullet split the body of a small tree just over his head — he shot an Indian that day at a considerable distance — he was carried off, his bones were found the next year in a swamp hard by — another had a pack of valuable plunder, he was fired at, the bullet cut his belt when he quit his plunder. Bunker's, Smith's and Davis's garrisons stood out — there was no great pains taken to reduce either; there were two Captains of the enemy, Capt. Nathl, had the command on the north side — he did not get to the lower settlements till after sunrise, so that the people who inclined had opportunity to get off by water. Col. and Seargt. Davis kept the Cols. house — their families were sent off by water as were the Medars and others; a man by the name of Clark was killed by them in that part, and another by the name of Gellison as he was passing from one house to another after powder. A brother of the last mentioned was out likewise, when to avoid the enemy he jumped into a well, from which he was unable to get out; he remained there till next day and died presently after he was taken up. Three Indians were sent off to attack the house of Mr Tasker in what is now Madbury — he had one man with him in the house, an Indian looked into a small window and enquired whether it was not time for them to get up; he instantly got up loaded his gun which he discharged through a hole in the house and mortally wounded one, who with bitter screeches was carried off — the family took to the woods and

got in that night to Woodman's garrison — he thinks old Mrs Leathers and one or two others of that family were killed — the rest escaped.¹⁰

— Kent, upon hearing a firing, got up and looked out, when he saw a number of Indians by his house waiting for him; — he was so surprised that he did not stop to awake his family, but secured himself in a drain that led from the house where he lay all day; his family were presently after roused by the firing, about which time the enemy that were round the house retired to assist their brethren that had besieged Drew's Garrison which gave his wife an opportunity of escaping with her children.

Samuel Adams was killed, his wife who was pregnant was rip'd up — the grave is still to be seen where 14 persons lie buried — one or two were captivated. [Editor's note: Mercy Adams was captured and brought by the Indians to Québec where we assume she was ransomed from the Indians by the French.]

The inhabitants by the Great Bay were unmolested; it fell heaviest on the people by the Little Bay and on the south side of Oyster River. The two companies united at Durham falls and together attacked Woodman's Garrison without any other effect than their almost ruining the roof of the house. Those that were on the south side after having finished their mischief below collected and on a green, a large gun-shot distance from Burnum's garrison, showed their captives and affronted the garrison. One who had separated himself a little from the body and was making an indecent gesture, was fired at by a young man from the watch box and wounded badly just above his heel, whereupon they caught a horse belonging to Mr Burnum whereon they mounted him and carried him to Winnipissiogee, where on the beach of that pond it is said some of their young men had an inclination to practice in horsemanship — the horse was mettlesome — several were thrown, at length they tied the legs of one under the belly of the horse — the horse starting nimbly, the fellow soon lost his seat, came with head down and was presently dispatched — the Indians shot the horse — there was an instance of this kind before at Casco.

Mr Thomas Bickford kept his house alone — his family were sent off on the tide — his house was not a garrison — he changed the appearance of his head — supposed he killed one Indian. Edward Leathers' wife and a woman by the name of Jackson were killed. Wm. Leathers escaped by running.

Mr John Edgerly says there were two families of the Edgerly's, his grandfather Thomas Edgerly, and his uncle Thomas; his uncle Thomas lived at Amblers — upon hearing the Indians he, his wife and her sister jumped out of bed, got down cellar — left their children in bed; the Indians came in, killed the children and one or two persons living in the other end of the house were taken; they looked into the cellar but did not go down — they rifled the house and fired it — as soon as they were gone he put it out; his grandfather, son Joseph and a daughter were carried captive — the rest got into a canoe and as they were setting off the Indians fired upon them and mortally wounded his son Zachariah. Mr Joseph Drew says his father Thomas Drew had been married six months — he lived with his father and family — John Drew was put out of the window and escaped — there were fifteen — Benjamin was about nine years old — he was carried over Winnipissiogee; when they set him to run thro' the Indians that they might throw their hatchets and tomahawks at him which they repeated till they dispatched him; his grandfather Francis on promise of quarter surrendered — they bound him, he got loose and it is supposed he killed one — his bones were found in the house after it was burnt — he run towards Adams' — there the Indians met him, took him, bound him and killed him with tomahawks; his wife was carried in the woods and was rendered so feeble with hunger they left her to die in the woods."¹¹

"Twenty or more houses were burned; but, what is remarkable, the church was spared. Father Thury entered it during the massacre, and wrote with chalk on the pulpit some sentences, of which the purport is not preserved, as they were no doubt in French or Latin."¹² Taxous, not satisfied with the scalps that his band had taken set out with fifty of his own warriors, as well as some from the Kennebec, and killed another some forty persons at Groton a few days later (the Reverend John Pike, in his journal says that on July 27, 1694 "The enemy fell upon Groton ab^t day-break. killed 22 persons & Captivated 13."¹³)

Parkman also relates that one hundred and four persons, chiefly women and children, were killed and twenty-seven were taken captive. The Reverend Pike relates "July 18. The Indians fell suddenly & unexpectedly upon Oyster-River about break of Day. Took 3 garrisons (being deserted or not defended) killed & Carried away 94 persons, & burnt 12 houses- this was the fr act of hostility Committed by y^m after y^e peace Concluded at Pemmaq^d." ¹⁴ Cotton Mather says "ninety-four or a hundred." The *Provincial Record of New Hampshire* estimates the death toll at eighty, while Shea's Charlevoix makes claim of two hundred and thirty, which is ridiculous considering the whole population of that part of town was less, and seven of the twelve garrisons were defended. Villieu himself gives the number as one hundred and thirty-one.

*In the next edition of LINKS we will explore the Quebec records for Mercy Adams
and the New Hampshire records relating to her family.*

ENDNOTES:

- 1-Rev. Cyprien Tanguay, *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes (DGFC)*, Vol III, p. 471.
 - 2-Drouin Institut Généalogique, *Dictionnaire National des Canadienes Français (DNCF)* 1608-1760, Vol I, p 428.
 - 3-René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*, (Montréal 1983) p. 367.
 - 4-Tanguay, *DGFC*. Vol I, p. 90. Vol II, p.471.
 - 5-Drouin, *DNCF*. p. 189.
 - 6-Quint, Dr. Alonzo Hall (and Others). *Historical Memoranda concerning Persons and Places in Old Dover, N.H.* reprinted from the *Dover Enquirer* from 1850 to 1888.
 - 7-Parkman, Francis. *France & England in North America*, Part Fifth *Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV* (Boston 1902) Vol. 2, pp 136-146.
 - 8-Ibid., p. 136.
 - 9-Dover Enquirer, "HISTORICAL MEMORANDA" No. XLVIII.
 - 10-Ibid., No. XLIX.
 - 11-Ibid., No. L.
 - 12-Parkman, *Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV*, p 143.
 - 13-Journal of the Rev. John Pike, of Dover, N.H., (Cambridge, Massachusetts 1876) p. 16.
 - 14-Ibid.
- Map of "Oyster River Plantation" is from Stackpole's *History of Durham*.

ONGOING RESEARCH

"More Border Crossings"

By Jerry Lesperance #28

Jerry Lesperance has sent us some of the Vermont related border crossings that appear in his ancestral lines. He is continuing to look for other instances to supplement the information that Jean Paul and Mariette Moreau have been supplying for each issue of LINKS.

BLONDIN, Joseph m. c. 1839 probably at or near St. Albans, VT to **Abigail or Marianne LAFLAMME** (possibly d/o Jean-Baptiste & Rose ADAM (I have not found the BLONDIN-LAFLAMME marriage but they clearly raised a family in Franklin Co. 1840 to 1870, and both Joseph and Abigail/Marianne had siblings who married in Franklin Co. in the same period and evidence that their parents were there.) Their son **William BLONDIN** m. 6 Jun 1881 at St. Albans, VT to **Philomene PERRON** (d/o Eugene & Philomene BONNETTE) Joseph the son of **Louis-Francois PIERRE dit BLONDIN** (s/o Henri & Marguerite RACETTE) m. 20 April 1807 at St-Jean-Baptiste, Rouville Co. to **Catherine RICHARD** (d/o Joseph-Marie & Genevieve HOULE

BEDARD, Henry m. 25 Sept 1906 at Burlington, VT to **Rose BELHUMEUR** (d/o Joseph & Amelie LEBRUN (BROWN) (This was Henry's second marriage. His first was to **Rosalie TRUDEAU** at St. Joseph's, Burlington.)

He the son of **Hyacinthe BEDARD** (s/o Pascal & Scholastique PATENAUDE) m. 1 Sep 1857 at Ste-Marie-de-Monniot to **Catherine BRICAUD dit LAMARCHE** (d/o Louis & Adelaide LEMAIRE)

BELHUMEUR, Joseph m. 23 Jul 1887 at Burlington, VT to **Amelie LEBRUN (BROWN)**

He the son of **Louis BELHUMEUR dit GEOFFROY** (s/o Eustache & Rose RIEL dit LIRLANDE) m. 30 Oct 1837 at St. Valentin to **Angélique DESTROISMAISONS dit PICARD** (d/o Louis & Madeleine THIBAudeau) (There is also another sister of Joseph who married at St F-X in Winooski.)

ANCESTRAL LINES

Descendants of Elie BOURBEAU

by Jim Burbo #99

Elie Bourbeau is the ancestor of most, if not all, of the Bourbeau family in North America. By way of his sixth generation descendants, Joseph Godfroid Bourbeau and Augustin Bourbeau, he has left large families now named Burbo in northeastern Vermont and the Trenton-Detroit area of Michigan respectively.

Generation No. 1

1. ELIE¹ BOURBEAU was born 1596, and died December 09, 1661 in Notre-Dame-de-Cogne, LaRoche, Aunis, France. He married MARIE NOIRON January 14, 1643/44 in Poitiers, LaRoche, Aunis, France.

Children of ELIE BOURBEAU and MARIE NOIRON are:

2. i. PIERRE² BOURBEAU, DIT LACOURSE, b. August 22, 1648, Notre-Dame de Conge, LaRoche, Aunis, France; d. Bef. November 18, 1710, Becancour, Que..
- ii. ELIE BOURBEAU, b. Abt. 1645.

Generation No. 2

2. PIERRE² BOURBEAU, DIT LACOURSE (ELIE¹) was born August 22, 1648 in Notre-Dame de Conge, LaRoche, Aunis, France, and died Bef. November 18, 1710 in Becancour, Que.. He married ANNE BENARD October 21, 1676 in Cusson (now Cap-de-la-Madeleine), Que. Canada, daughter of RENE BESNARD and MARIE SEDILLOT.

Notes for PIERRE BOURBEAU, DIT LACOURSE:

Translated from the french, by J. H. Burbo

Pierre Bourbaud, dit LaCourse

Originally from La Roche, in Aunis, born on August 2nd 1648, and baptized on August 22nd, 1648 at Notre-Dame-De-Cougnas, in La Roche, in the then French Department of Charente-Maritime, son of Elie Bourbaut, a carpenter of heavy construction and his wife, nee Marie Noyron. Marie was the second wife of Elie.

Pierre Bourbaut was born in the same year that his half-brother, Elie Bourbaut, crossed the Ocean to establish himself in New France. Pierre is the only one of the Bourbaut brothers to found a family in the new world. His descendants bear the names Bourbeau and the surnames (dit-names) of Lacourse, Carignan, Beauchesne and Verville.

Pierre, who signed his name "Bourbaud," arrived late in the year 1665, at the same time, or thereabouts, as the Carignan regiment. He is mentioned in New France for the first time in the census of 1666, at which time he was 17 years old and lived with his brother Elie, in company with a domestic servant, Jacques L'Heureux, who was 18 years old.

In 1667 the Bourbaud family move to the seigneurie of Cap-De-La-Madeleine, between the settlements of Robert Rivard dit Loranger and Jacques Menard dit Lafontaine.

At the age of 28, Pierre Bourbaut was married at Cap-De-La-Madeleine, on 21 October 1676 to Anne Benard, then aged 14, daughter of Rene Benard dit Bourjoli and his wife Marie Sedillot, widow of Bertrand Fafard dit Laframboise.

He was a very active man, as is seen in his works on the land and his numerous real estate transactions. He

became a fur trapper and accomplished woodsman. He lived with his family on the Puante river at Becancour.

Pierre Bourboud dit LaCourse died at home in the autumn of 1710. His widow, Anne Benard was buried at Becancour on 11 May 1719 at the age of 57.

More About ANNE BENARD:

Sometimes "Besnard"

Children of PIERRE BOURBEAU and ANNE BENARD are:

- i. MARIE JOSETTE³ BOURBEAU, b. Abt. 1678.
- ii. MARIE-JEANNE BOURBEAU, b. January 14, 1678/79, Trois Rivieres, Quebec, Canada.
3. iii. PIERRE BOURBEAU, DIT LACOURSE, b. March 30, 1683; d. October 10, 1766, Becancour, Que..
- iv. MARGUERITE BOURBEAU, b. 1685.
- v. MARIE MADELEINE BOURBEAU, b. 1686; d. July 14, 1722, Trois Rivieres, Quebec, Canada.
- vi. GENEVIEVE BOURBEAU, b. December 19, 1686; d. July 14, 1688, Cap-de-la Madeleine, Quebec, Canada.
- vii. PIERRE BOURBEAU, DIT VERVILLE, b. March 30, 1691, Champlain, Quebec, Canada; d. 1745, Becancour, Quebec, Canada.
- viii. LOUIS BOURBEAU, DIT CARIGNAN, b. November 26, 1693, Champlain, Quebec, Canada; d. October 28, 1762, Quebec, Quebec, Canada.
- ix. MARIE-GENEVIEVE BOURBEAU, b. October 15, 1696; d. March 05, 1789.
- x. JOSEPH BOURBEAU, DIT BEAUCHESNE, b. February 26, 1698/99, Cap-de-la Madeleine, Quebec, Canada.
- xi. MARIE-CHARLOTTE BOURBEAU, b. June 11, 1707, Cap-de-la Madeleine, Quebec, Canada; m. (1) JEAN-BAPTISTE FAVREAU, October 09, 1730, Boucherville, Quebec, Canada; m. (2) CHARLES LANGEVIN, June 02, 1747, Boucherville, Quebec, Canada.

Generation No. 3

3. PIERRE³ BOURBEAU, DIT LACOURSE (*PIERRE*², *ELIE*¹) was born March 30, 1683, and died October 10, 1766 in Becancour, Que.. He married (1) MARIE ANNE SAMSON January 04, 1705/06 in Montreal, Que., daughter of GARRIEL SAMSON and FRANCOISE DURAND. He married (2) MARIE THERESE CARPENTIER January 07, 1712/13 in Champlain, Que., daughter of NOEL CARPENTIER and JEANNE TOUSSAINT. He married (3) MARIE LOUISE MASSICOT June 07, 1729 in Batiscan, Que., daughter of JACQUE MASSICOTTE and MARIE BARIL.

Child of PIERRE BOURBEAU and MARIE SAMSON is:

- i. ANNE-CATHERINE⁴ BOURBEAU, b. November 06, 1706.

Children of PIERRE BOURBEAU and MARIE CARPENTIER are:

4. ii. PIERRE CHARLES⁴ BOURBEAU, b. September 19, 1717, Becancour, Que.; d. November 23, 1805, St. Hilaire, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. JACQUE-FRANCOIS BOURBEAU, b. April 14, 1719, Becancour, Que.; d. July 21, 1804, Baie Febvre, Nicolet, Yamaska, Que.; m. MARIE-CHARLOTTE BELAND, November 05, 1739, Neuville, Portneuf, Que..
- iv. JOSEPH BOURBEAU, b. April 14, 1719, Becancour, Que. Canada; m. MARIE-ANNE PETIT-PRUNEAU, February 07, 1757, Sorel, Quebec, Canada.
- v. JEAN-BAPTISTE BOURBEAU, b. March 08, 1720/21, Becancour, Quebec, Canada.
- vi. CHARLES-YGNACE BOURBEAU, b. December 07, 1728.
- vii. RENE-THOMAS BOURBEAU, b. 1726; d. 1728, Quebec, Quebec, Canada.
- viii. MARIE-MARGUERITE BOURBEAU, b. 1727; m. NICKOLAS BELAND, February 01, 1757, St Peirre Becquet, Quebec, Canada.

Children of PIERRE BOURBEAU and MARIE MASSICOT are:

- ix. GABRIEL⁴ BOURBEAU, d. July 15, 1742.
- x. MARIE-ANNE-COLETTE BOURBEAU.
- xi. MARIE-JOSETTE BOURBEAU, b. November 01, 1728.
- xii. MARIE-CATHERINE BOURBEAU, b. September 19, 1731, Quebec, Quebec, Canada.
- xiii. MARIE-LOUISE BOURBEAU, b. December 09, 1732.
- xiv. MARIE-LOUISE BOURBEAU, b. August 28, 1740.

Generation No. 4

4. PIERRE CHARLES⁴ BOURBEAU (*PIERRE³, PIERRE², ELIE¹*) was born September 19, 1717 in Becancour, Que., and died November 23, 1805 in St. Hilaire, Quebec, Canada. He married MARIE ANNE MORAND February 13, 1746/47 in St. Anne de la Perade, daughter of ALEXIS MORAND and MARIE-JOSEPH MASSICOTTE.

Children of PIERRE BOURBEAU and MARIE MORAND are:

- i. JEAN⁵ BOURBEAU.
- ii. JOSEPH BOURBEAU, m. MARIE-AMABLE CHAGNON, July 23, 1787, St Mathieu, Beloeil, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. MARIE BOURBEAU, m. FRANCOIS DION, February 26, 1781, St Mathieu, Beloeil, Quebec, Canada.
- iv. MARIE ANGÉLIQUE BOURBEAU, m. LOUIS LEPAGE, February 20, 1792, Beloeil, Quebec, Canada.
- v. PIERRE BOURBEAU, b. November 12, 1750, St Anne Perade.
- vi. MARIE-LOUISE BOURBEAU, b. September 20, 1752, St Anne Perade; m. JEAN-BAPTISTE DION, October 23, 1786, St Mathieu, Beloeil, Quebec, Canada.
- vii. JOSEPH-ALEXIS BOURBEAU, b. September 20, 1753; d. February 13, 1756, St Anne Perade.
- viii. ANTOINE BOURBEAU, b. 1758; d. June 14, 1759, Vercheres, Quebec, Canada.
- 5. ix. FRANCOIS AUGUSTIN BOURBEAU, b. August 10, 1762, St. Francis Xavier, Vercheres, Quebec, Canada; d. August 01, 1830, St. Hyacinth, Quebec, Canada..
- x. MARIE-ANNE BOURBEAU, b. June 17, 1769.

Generation No. 5

5. FRANCOIS AUGUSTIN⁵ BOURBEAU (*PIERRE CHARLES⁴, PIERRE³, PIERRE², ELIE¹*) was born August 10, 1762 in St. Francis Xavier, Vercheres, Quebec, Canada, and died August 01, 1830 in St. Hyacinth, Quebec, Canada.. He married (1) MARIE ANNE CHAGNON July 23, 1787 in Beloeil, Que. He married (2) JOSEPHTE ROUSSEL February 20, 1798 in St. Hyacinth, Quebec, Canada., daughter of AUGUSTIN ROUSSEL and JOSEPHTE DIOLETTE.

Children of FRANCOIS BOURBEAU and JOSEPHTE ROUSSEL are:

- 6. i. JOSEPH GODEFROID⁶ BOURBEAU, b. November 26, 1819, La Presentation, Quebec, Canada; d. Bef. 1868,
- 7. ii. AUGUSTINE BOURBEAU, b. May 26, 1802; d. February 1872, Trenton, MI.

Generation No. 6

6. JOSEPH GODEFROID⁶ BOURBEAU (*FRANCOIS AUGUSTIN⁵, PIERRE CHARLES⁴, PIERRE³, PIERRE², ELIE¹*) was born November 26, 1819 in La Presentation, Quebec, Canada, and died Bef. 1868 probably in Shelburne Vermont. He married MARIE MATHILDA (DOMITHILDE) TATRO (originally TETREAU) January 25, 1842 in Notre-Dame de Ste-Rosaire, St. Hyacinth, Que., daughter of JOSEPH TETREAU and MARGERITE HEBERT.

Children of JOSEPH BOURBEAU and MARIE TATRO are:

- i. PHILOMENA⁷ BURBO, b. November 11, 1842, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada; d. ? ; m. (1) JULIUS SORRELL; m. (2) JOSEPH BEDARD, February 10, 1912, Charlotte, Chittenden

Vermont.

More About JULIUS SORRELL:
or Julius Sauriol

- ii. MARGARET BURBO, b. October 04, 1844, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada; d. ; m. JOSEPH GORDON, August 22, 1848, Charlotte, Chittenden, Vermont.
- iii. JOHN BURBO, b. August 18, 1846, St. Simon, Quebec, Canada; d. May 29, 1891, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont; m. LOUISE (DELINA) REALLE, October 27, 1871, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont.

Notes for JOHN BURBO:

Death cert. Charlotte vital records book 2 page 132. gives age as 50 years 2 months.

More About JOHN BURBO:
Baptised Jean-Baptiste Bourbeau

More About LOUISE (DELINA) REALLE:
AKA Marie-Louise Riel

- iv. CLARA (CLARISA) BURBO, b. Abt. 1855.; d. August 03, 1876, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont; m. WILLIAM F. FARGO, February 03, 1872, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont.
- v. EDWARD G. BURBO, b. January 10, 1856, Charlotte, Chittenden, Vermont; d. March 28, 1898, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont; m. ELLEN LESSOR, September 20, 1880, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont.
- vi. HENRY L. BURBO, b. September 17, 1857, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont; d. August 23, 1890, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont; m. SARAH HUNT, April 17, 1878, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont.
- vii. LOUIS HOWARD BURBO, b. May 05, 1861, Charlotte, Chittenden, Vermont.; d. June 20, 1948, Burlington, Chittenden, Vermont.; m. CLARA HELEN GENNETT, February 07, 1895, Burlington, Vermont

7. AUGUSTINE⁶ BOURBEAU (*FRANCOIS AUGUSTIN⁵, PIERRE CHARLES⁴, PIERRE³, PIERRE², ELIE¹*) was born May 26, 1802, and died February 1872 in Trenton, MI. He married THEOTISTE BAUDIN February 15, 1830 in St. Constant, Comte LaPrairie, Que..

Child of AUGUSTINE BOURBEAU and THEOTISTE BAUDIN is:

- i. NELSON⁷ BURBO, b. Abt. 1848.

Spring Conference (Continued from page 33)

Paul Dumais gave an interesting talk on the ways he has worked over the years to find those lost ancestors for himself and others. He showed us family heirlooms which can often tell us much about the original owner, and shared stories about his search for family legends of a war hero, a very strong man and a Native American connection. He emphasized that we should ferret out the old stories in our families and get the background information from relatives and their older friends before the information slips away.

Paul Landry gave an impromptu talk on the work his publications committee is doing. They have just finished the compilation and publication of the marriages of Old Town Winooski and Colchester, Vermont from 1856 to 1922 and Winooski from 1923 to 1998. They are now in the midst of data entry for the more than 20,000 baptisms recorded in the books at St. Joseph's Church of Burlington, Vermont. They need more volunteers to enter the information so we can conduct look-ups at our library.

Last, but not least, John Moreau described the resources available in the society's library and gave some hints on how to use them. He pointed out that we have so many new resources using different media that we may not know they all exist, so don't be afraid to ask. The white three ring binder is a key to searching for what is on hand and he showed us how to interpret it.

HERITAGE

Banished from the Isle of Montréal

by Mike Sevigny #59

This article was originally drafted based on information I found in Jetté¹ and Les Cahiers des Dix.² I soon after discovered an extensive article written by Roland J. Auger³ which made my draft look thin. I have thus incorporated some of Auger's material, but suggest that his article be consulted for much more detail on Judith Rigaud's many exploits.

Judith Rigaud, daughter of Élisée Rigaud and † (deceased) Suzanne Dugast, of the village and district of St-Jean-d'Angély, diocese of Saintes, province of Saintonge (now the department of Charente-Maritime), France was born between 1633 and 1636 based on her age in Census records of 1667 and 1681. Her given name, Judith, and that of her father, Élisée (Elisha), suggest her family were Huguenots.

She was engaged at La Rochelle in 1651 to work for Marguerite LeGardeur, dame LeNeuf de la Poterie, and emigrated to Trois-Rivières. Many well-to-do families in Quebec only employed domestics of a certain social standing, like Judith, who was well educated, signed her name elegantly, as seen below, and, it would seem, met the highest requirements.

Judith Rigaud

She first married François Lemaître (or Lemaistre) dit LePicard, master tailor, (from Saint Pierre? near Amiens in Picardy, son of Fiacre Lemaistre and Anne Loyer) on 6 May 1654 in Trois-Rivières, New France. Their marriage contract, written by the notary Ameau on 24 February 1654, listed François as a soldier in the local garrison who made his ordinary mark not knowing how to write nor sign. Soon after the marriage François withdrew from the army to become a fur trader supplying his wife with a fine wardrobe, furniture, and it would seem, dreams of great wealth.

Together they had eight children. Pierre the eldest was baptized 2 February 1655, at Trois-Rivières, where his next six siblings were also baptized. My ancestor, Charles (dit Auger), the youngest, was however, baptized 15 April 1666 at St-Jean-du-Perrot of La Rochelle, France three months after his father's burial in Trois-Rivières. Strangely enough this makes Charles a second generation Pioneer, since his father was the Pioneer generation from France to New France. Charles' mother had returned to France obsessed with dreams of doing big business and while there had met with the financiers and wholesalers of La Rochelle.

Judith returned to Quebec in the summer of 1666 only to learn that her husband had been found wounded and unable to regain his speech before his death. Her absence and her husband's death had caused her financial situation to become precarious as her business trip left her with debts that far exceeded her assets. Her creditors had her arraigned before the *Conseil Souverain* in the summer of 1668 when she appealed for time since her husband had been found dead and his assets dispersed prior to her return. She was also accused of hiding some assets, but the *Conseil Souverain* gave her three years to pay her debts, which was half of what she had asked for.

Judith wasted no time in finding a new husband after her return as she married again on 26 January 1667, at Trois-Rivières, to the "dealer" Jean Therrien du Ponceau dit Duhaime, contract 25 January 1667 again by the notary Ameau. Jean was twelve years her younger and they seemed to have lived well on the farm he owned having two hired hands, thirty arpents under cultivation, and five head of cattle. Together they had three sons, all baptized at Trois-Rivières from 6 November 1667 to 5 April 1671. Jean died in the fall of 1670 while on a trading trip leaving the 37 year old Judith with 8 children and one on the way (the eldest Therrien child had died at 1 month.)

It seems that dissatisfied creditors were again involved with Judith as she was brought before the authorities three times during 1670 and 1671. Perhaps this, and a desire to continue fur trading away from the Trois-Rivières police, were the reasons she moved in 1672 to Manereuil River, also to be known as Rivière-du-

Loup en Haut, and later Louiseville. She lived on the land of Didier Villedroy, not far from her son Pierre Lemaistre, and even managed to acquire two properties there from which she enjoyed the income.

Jean de Laplanche, master surgeon, came from La Flèche in France and settled in Manereuil. about the same time as Judith. He also engaged in fur trading as it appears to have been more lucrative than medicine. He and Judith married 6 October 1675 at Trois-Rivières, and filed their contract on 21 January 1676 with the Notary Adhémar. Aware of his future wife's setbacks, Jean had a contract drawn up that separated his property from hers. Several land sale contracts and lawsuits later we find the couple living in Montreal. On 25 May 1677 Jean Laplanche made a private contract and gave Pierre Cavelier a farming lease, which he would come to regret.

Here is where Jetté tells us something very interesting. Judith Rigaud was arrested in 1679 on the accusation that she had deserted her "conjugal foyer" and was living in a marital way with a Pierre Cavelier. She was thus banished from the Isle of Montréal for ten years.¹ He refers us to the journal *Les Cahiers des Dix*.

Les Cahiers des Dix has a page on Jean Laplanche which includes the following in French: In an act of 21 February 1677, the notary Bénigne Basset says that the surgeon Laplanche returned to Montréal and his visit was accompanied by grave trouble. Three successive unions had not been enough for Judith Rigaud as, in 1679, she was arrested with the accusation that she had deserted her conjugal foyer and was living in a marital way with Pierre Cavelier, a scandal for the population of Montréal. As for her husband, the surgeon Laplanche, he returned to France in the month of June 1678, abandoning his unfaithful spouse to her fate.²

While Judith's desertion of Jean Laplanche may have been the last straw, there were a few other issues on his mind. March 15, 1678 saw Judith Rigaud being sued by the merchant François LeNoir-Rolland for money lent, next the Abbé Jean Cavelier wanted to seize some of her furniture (which she had managed to keep with her over the years) "for lease of a house," on July 12, Jean Petit, her servant, put in a claim for his salary, and so on, and so on.

Her lover, Pierre Cavelier, had also leased land from the Abbé Jean Cavelier, (not a relative of Pierre) and failing to fulfill the contract Pierre was sued by the said Abbé. However, the Abbé did not just have Pierre to contend with, but also Judith. When the authorities attempted to evict her from the farm she held off several of them with a pitchfork and they had to back off. After Pierre Cavelier was jailed Judith gave in, and disappeared.

Judith was sentenced in absentia to ten years of banishment from the Island of Montréal by the judge Jean-Baptiste Migeon de Branssat. She was under an order of corporal punishment if she disobeyed the judge's ban. She returned to Manereuil (Louiseville) where she undoubtedly lived with one of her four sons.

Jetté, however, notes that the census of 1681 indicates she was 45 years old, and living at Louiseville "chez" or with Christophe Gerbault, her son-in-law (married to Marguerite Lemaître.) Auger contends that "she did not meet the census-takers of 1681 contrary to what Fr. Lesage (*Louiseville*, p 36) leads us to believe." She was most assuredly in that community doing business under the name of Madame Rigaud (Dame Rigaud).

The first seigneur of Manereuil, Charles de Goudon de Jeu, returned to France soon after receiving the fife which is why there were few tenants there. The new owner, Jean Lechasseur, revised the titles to nine tenants in June of 1684, with the notary Adhémar drawing up the acts of grant. Judith's sons François Lemaistre dit Lamorille; Pierre Lemaistre dit Lamorille; Charles Lemaistre dit Auger; and Jean Lemaistre dit Lalongé (the latter two being away on a trip to the Ottawa country); and her son-in-laws François Bergeron; and Marin Marais dit Labarre were six of the nine owners. Obviously the beginnings of Louisville were mostly the work of Judith, her sons and son-in-laws.

The Iroquois menace caused much consternation in the settlement and many temporarily left their homes to go to the villages of Trois-Rivières and Montreal. We again find Judith in Montreal, her 10 year ban now lifted, at the marriage of my ancestors Charles Lemaistre-Auger and Madeleine Crevier. She attended and

signed the contract drawn by the notary Adhémar on the 6th of October 1689 and the marriage on the 11th of that month.

Judith's children had illustrious careers and made fine marriages per Auger. The initiative and work ethic their mother imparted in them helped them to succeed in fur trading and other pursuits. Two grand daughters became nuns, and her son François was one of the most prominent figures in Montreal in his day. Her offspring were the progenitors of many fine Canadian families in spite of or perhaps because of Judith's strong temperament and many exploits.

Judith Rigaud died in Montreal on the 13th of May 1703 and was buried the next day.

Endnotes:

1- René Jetté *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec* pp. 650, 703, 704, 1072.

2- *Les Cahiers des Dix* Vol 15, p. 109.

3- Roland J. Auger, *French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review* Vol. IX, Nos. 1-4 (1981) "Judith Rigaud" pp. 15-30.

TIPS AND TRIPS

WHAT IN THE WORLD IS A "dit" NAME

by Frank R. Binette c/o Congregate Center, 21 Ledges Drive, Laconia, N. H. 03246

The following article is reprinted from Lifelines Vol. 11, No. 2, 1994 with the permission of the author and the Northern New York Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1256, Plattsburg, NY 12901-0120.

It was recommended to us by Elaine C. Hinckley #169.

Anyone doing French-Canadian family research will at one point or another discover that one or more of their ancestors had *dit* names and then ask, "Where did *dit* names come from? When did they begin? Why is it that some families had *dit* names and others did not?"

Before we even start to discuss *dit* names -we should make clear what *dit* names are not - and they are not the following: 1 - A *dit* name is definitely not a nickname. 2 - A *dit* name is positively not an alias. 3 - A *dit* name is assuredly not an a.k.a. (also known as).

All three of the above tell you that a *dit* is not a replacement for an existing name, i.e. used instead of. A *dit* name, in fact, was an extension to an existing name, and became part, and parcel of the original basic name.

The custom of having *dit* names first began amongst the nobles and kings. It was a matter of positive identity. As an example: Guillaume, Duke of Normandie because of his many exploits in military battles and conquests - had the name "Guillaume dit le Conquerant." Then; in 1066, when he invaded and conquered England, the English people had difficulty in pronouncing his French name of Guillaume and they called him "Gillium," but that quickly became "William." His French *dit* name of Guillaume dit le Conquerant then became "William the Conqueror."

The use of *dit* names did not come into common usage until the late 1500's, it was at this period in history that *dit* names became very popular in France. Families of 14, 16, and/or 18 children were not uncommon. Those large families, sedentary in nature, produced enormous numbers of duplications of names. For the authorities it created a problem of proper identification, there were too many people with the same first and last names. Such people as Judges, police chiefs, priests, and others in authority had to know definitely whom they were dealing with, and this as when *dit* names - came into common usage.

The custom of *dit* names was extended to the military. In the early 1600's, under the French Regime, any young man entering the service was assigned a "soubriquet" (a *dit* name). Usually the *dit* name assigned was taken from an attribute of the man. As an example: Romain Becquet was a huge man, he was given the *dit* name of La Montagne (the mountain man). Therefore he became Romain Becquet *dit* Lamontagne. The custom of the use of *dit* names persisted and was carried to Canada. There are some families; in the Province of Quebec, that at this late date, are still using a "double" family name. It was when the numbers of family members diminished that *dit* names began to disappear from the scene.

BOOK REVIEWS

"COLLECTING VERMONT ANCESTORS" by Alice Eichholz, PhD, C.G. & published by New Trails of Montpelier 1993 revised edition 65pp spiral bound; Copies may be secured from the Vermont Historical Society Bookshop @ \$14.95 + 5% VT Sales Tax +\$4. S&H.

When Alice Eichholz gave a presentation at our society's Fall 2000 conference, she donated a copy of her "Collecting Vermont Ancestors" to our library. Alice's reputation in genealogical, historical and educational circles in Vermont and elsewhere is well-known. As a Certified Genealogist, she compiled this handbook-finding aid on Vermont genealogy which was first updated in this 1993 edition. This comprehensive but brief reference summarizes in seven chapters most of the primary and secondary genealogical sources. The first chapter is a chronological study of the "the years before statehood" which concludes with an excellent bibliography of names and addresses for further study of this colonial and republic period. Succeeding chapters outline Oral History in Vermont; Maps; Census Records; Vital Records; Town Records; County and Court Records, and finally Probate Records. A separate town directory includes contemporary information such as mailing addresses and phone numbers, as well as historical data such as date of charter, county, original town names and probate districts. The Appendix includes sections on Research Addresses and a Map of Central Vermont as well as a fold-out copy of Whitelaw's 1796 Map of Vermont.

If and when this guide is updated and revised, we hope that some references can be made to the St Albans Crossing Records and that the University of Vermont list of holdings can be expanded to include the various Vermont newspapers which can be found there on microfilm. Also, hopefully in the "Research Addresses" section, that the Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society can be included. We feel extremely fortunate that our society in these early years was able to personally meet and hear Professor Eichholz and we are pleased to add her helpful Vermont guide to our library.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury

"DEMERS & BOMBARDIER LINEAGES" compiled by Joan Charbonneau Mustard (10 Fernwood Trail, Hilton Head Island, SC 29926) and privately published by the compiler

When our VTFCGS member, Joan, visited Vermont in August 2000, she left with us two volumes of her genealogical research. One volume on her "Charbonneau" line from Quebec, Vermont and elsewhere was reviewed in our previous issue of "LINKS."

The other volume entitled "DEMERS & BOMBARDIER LINEAGES" was also donated to our library. The titled reference can be misleading for only the first few pages are devoted to JEHAN DUMAYS as generation #1 who married in France, November 22, 1555 to Marguerite Berservoyse. In the subsequent generations, the name variations of DUMET(S) & DEMERS appear. In generation #4, Andre Demers, who was born in Normandie, France, married Marie Chefdeville in Montreal in January 1653/54. The early Demers generations resided around the environs of Old Quebec City including Lauzon, Sillery and Levis. Joan includes photos of the "Maison Jean-Demers" and its historic plaque which can be found in Old Quebec nearby the Hotel Frontenac area. Beginning in the 6th generation, the BOMBARDIER DIT LABOMBARDE connection first appears with the marriage of Marguerite Demers, daughter of Jean-Baptiste and Marie Cunegonde Masta, to Andre Bombardier at Montreal on June 12, 1706. Thereafter, the entire focus of Joan's extensive work continues with the Bombard/LaBombard line, especially the descendants of Charles Bombard who were married at Marieville, Que. on June 21, 1834 to Domitilde/Matilda Cheney. This couple eventually left Quebec for the states, probably first into the Isle Lamotte and Alburg, Vt. areas before settling and raising their large family in Clinton County, New York. Joan Mustard continues their descendants into the 17th generation. Her own research is supplemented by work done by Bob Garipay's Family Tree Charts; Leo Fleury's Vermont and New York research; an extract of the LaBombard/Bombard material from Virginia Demarce's Grand Isle families and others. Joan has accumulated many great family photos which she has included, as well as a few copies of related family documents, letters and clippings. The Civil War service records of Moses A. Bombard (son of

Charles & Matilda) is of great historical and family interest. In addition, Joan has at last made contact with descendants of two long-lost brothers of Moses who also served from New York in that war but never returned to the North Country; their descendants have now been found in Louisiana and Texas. Thanks so much, Joan, for giving us a copy of this volume for our library. Hopefully, it will help in the networking with others who have a similar interest in these surnames.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury

"CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS IN LUDLOW, VERMONT" by Rebecca Woodbury Tucker, 2236 Route 106 Perkinsville, Weathersfield, VT 05051 published by the compiler in 2000 389pp spiral bound with index @\$25. TI & PP.

The compiler, Rebecca Tucker, has sent her monumental work to our society for its library. According to her cover letter, she started copying the cemetery inscriptions of that town in 1995. The cemeteries which have been listed include Pleasant View; MacGinnis Family Burial Ground; Smith Cemetery; South Hill Cemetery and the Gill Odd Fellows Home Cemetery. She also included 63 pages of many Ludlow death and burials not commemorated by markers. A great master index by principal surnames in alphabetical sequence covers another 97 pages. A separate index entitled "Other Index" covers the maiden or other names with reference to the primary name. Overall, about 8,000 names of persons who died and/or were buried in Ludlow are included. In many cases, information is included as to the birthplaces, parents and other family members of those who died in Ludlow 1795 through 1998. In my scanning of these surnames, I estimate over 130 different ones of obvious French or French-Canadian origin. Cemeteries hold much information about the history of a town and its people. Genealogists and historians, who are researching ancestors in the Ludlow area, will find this book to be a very useful reference in conjunction with the town or state vital records. We are very pleased to add this important Vermont book to our library reference collection.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury

"TOMBSTONES OF IRELAND: COUNTIES OF DOWN & ROSCOMMON"

by Joanne C. Fisher Schmidt & published in 2000 by Heritage Books, Inc. 1540E Pointer Ridge Rd., Bowie, MD 20716; publ #S 1685 110pp s/c \$15.+\$4. S&H.

As we research our French Canadian ancestors, especially in Vermont, it not uncommon to find an Irish connection. Many Irish families settled here from Canada, Boston and other Eastern ports. They became farmers, railroad workers, mill workers, etc. A good example of their settlement may be found in "St Thomas Marriage Repertoire, Underhill, Vermont 1869-1991" which our society compiled and published in 1998. The Irish entries at least equal and perhaps surpass the French Canadians.

This book, "Tombstones of Ireland" consists of transcriptions from Banbridge Cemetery, Banbridge First Presbyterian Graveyard, Banbridge Roman Catholic Graveyard, Tullylish Graveyard and Tullylish Presbyterian Church in County Down, Northern Ireland. In County Roscommon in the Republic of Ireland, we find listings for Ardcarne Church, Assylinn Cemetery, Estersnow, Kileenan Graveyard, Kilmore and Kilnarnagh Cemetery. The inscriptions are clearly printed and easy to follow. A surname index follows each cemetery as well as an overall master index at the conclusion of the book which is also cross referenced by maiden names. This work is the result of visits by the author and her husband. In the foreword they do not claim to have included all the cemeteries of these areas or that all tombstones were included. Many stones were in such poor condition that they are difficult to read. Nevertheless, this volume now permanently preserves these vital inscriptions for future researchers and family historians.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury

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 #203 **GETTY/ACKERMAN** seek marr. Bertrand GETTY to Katharine ACKERMAN poss. Can.; their son, Raymond Douglas Getty b. 18 Oct 1898 St Albans, VT but then was taken back to Canada where he grew up. (Kathleen McAlpine, 2 Lewis St. 1 st Floor, Westfield, MA 01085)

Query #204 **BOISVERT** seek par. & birth c1832 of Narcisse BOISVERT & marr. His daug, Mathilda Boisvert b. 12 Feb 1863 Que/Vt. Her older bro. b. Can. & younger bro., Ludger/Eugene b. Isle LaMotte, VT. (Paula Yoder, 605 Garrett Rd., Dillsburg, PA 17019)

Query #205 **LEDOUX-LADUE/ROBAIR-ROBERT** seek marr. Edmond LEDOUX/LADUE b. Can? who moved to Essex, VT & marr. Lucy **ROBAIR/ROBERT** either in Swanton or Essex, VT. Had at least one son, Fred/Alfred b. 21 Sep 1876 Essex Ctr, VT (L.Monroe, c/o Leo Fleury at VFCGS)

Query #206 **COURCY/BAILLARGEON** see marr. & par. of Charles COURCY (b. t Octave, QUE c1851) who marr. Sophie BAILLARGEON (b. Ste-Sophie, QUE c1855); their daug, Pamela, b. Burlington, VT 28 May 1883 & marr. there to John MUIR 20 Jan 1904. (August A. Krastel, 385 Hill Rd., Honey Brook, PA 19344)

Query #207 **DAUPHIN/GIGUERE** see marr. of Jean-Bapt. DAUPHIN (b. 11 Oct 1705 Can.) who marr. Elisa GIGUERE prob. Newport, VT c1725. ALSO compiling repertoire or dictionary of all DAUPHINS in No. America. (Andre Dauphin, 1002 Louis-Jobin, Sainte-Foy, QUE Canada GI W 4J6)

Query #208 **FLEURY/ISABEL** seek marr. Francois David FLEURY to Anna ISABEL & their desc. including son, David Winter FLEURY who marr. Louise DEMAR. (Penny Boisvert, 4813 40th St., Lloydminster, Sask, CAN. S9V 00)

Query #209 **LITTLE-PETIT?** Seek marr. of Joseph LITTLE/PETIT? (b. Can 1814) abt 1834 to Mary Laura (b. Clinton, NY c1815). (Virginia Proulx Thomas, 495 Lupine Way, Ventura, CA 93001)

Query #210 **BOURCY/JOSLIN** Seek marr. of Napoleon BOURCY (b. Can. c1842) to Elizabeth JOSLIN (b. VT c1846) prob. marr. VT c1863. Also need par. of both. (Mary Phares, 4455 Sixth St. Court, East Moline, IL 61244)

Query #211 **McCAULEY** seek info on Patrick McCauley b. in Burlington, VT in 1800's. Name has many var. inc. McCawley, McCaulley etc. (B. Snow c/o Leo Fleury at VFCGS)

Query #212 **ELLERY-ALAIRE/BEAULIEU-BOLIO** seek info on Capt. Thomas A. ELLERY (poss. Alaire, Alare, Alary) who was reportedly b. VT May 1837 but family moved shortly thereafter to Port Henry, NY. His sister, Julia, b. Canada 1833. Thomas's par. poss. Henry or August. & mother's family name BEAULIEU/BOLIO. (Susan Ellery Balmes, 46 Avon Rd., Elk Grove, IL 60007)

Query #213 **ROSS/BABBITT** seek Vt. par. & birth info on Homer ROSS who subsequently left Hanover, NH

c1837 for Eaton, Sherbrook Cy, QUE. Wife was Maria BABBITT. They had three daugs. b. in Can. & a son, Carlos who was b. Canton, St Lawrence Cy, NY (Jeanne Waters Strong, 26969 Beaver Lane, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022)
Query #214 BURLETT Seek Vt. info on Joseph BURLETT and family. (Debby Burlett Sublett, 2722 Maxey Ln., Louisville, KY 40245-1930)
Query #215 MORITS/BARRETT seek info on Sarah E. MORITS (Morretts/Morritts) b. c1805 poss. QUE & her marr. to Samuel BARRATT (Berrett/Barrett) b. c1799 England. Sarah d. 5 Jan 1877 where? and Samuel d. 4 Feb 1872 Franklin, VT; both are buried in Gore Cemetery, Highgate. Their farm was only a short distance from the Derby Line, VT border crossing; Sarah's name appears on Abenaki tribal roles. (Clifton Barrette, 94 Bradford Rd., Plattsburgh, NY 12901)
Query #216 BUSHEY-BUSHA-BOUCHER/GRIGNON-GREENO seek marr. of Frank BUSHEY/BUSHA who marr. in VT c1840's to Elmire GREENO. Elmira prob. b. as Edmire GRIGON daug of Augustin or Joseph Grignon & Marguerite Pichette who marr. 15 May 1820 Beloeil, QUE. Could Frank Bushey be the same as Francois Xavier Boucher b. 30 Jun 1822 St Philippe, QUE son of Amable & Marguerite Lavoix who marr. 11 Jan 1819 St. Philippe? (W. LaBreche, PO Box 263, Stafford Spgs, CT 06076)
Query #217 STANLEY/TATRO seek birth, marr. & death recs. of William STANLEY (b. poss. London, ENG) & wife, Marie/Mary TATRO/TETREAULT prob .b. QUE. and any info on their descendants; one son was Henry Isaac Stanley b. 21 Nov 1844 St Armand, QUE. (Stanley Guilmette, 432 Wightman Hill Rd., Richford, VT 05476)
Query #218 MARSETTE/RUEL seek info on Marcelle MARSETTE (b.16 Jul 1821 CAN s/o Eri & Elizabeth mauil prob.CAN. To Lola RUEL (b .CAN par. Unk); marr2 Mary BABEAN. Marcelle & Mary in 1860 census at Alburg, VT & appear in Ferrisburg, VT in 1869 where Marcelle d. 21 Dec 1898. In recs. name appears also as Marsett & his first name Marcelle as Marsel & Marselle. (Robin Marsett, 5031 N. Calle Tobosa, Tucson, AZ 85749)

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

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

ANS 150 SIVIGNY/GUILMETTE Our good member, Stan Guilmette, who family group is continuing to compile data on all GUILMETS, has sent info on a Venerande Gosselin (b.1815) who marr. Louis GAGNON 3 Nov 1835 St Pierre, QUE and a list of their children; After Louis' death, Venerande marr. Joseph Guilmette, if this is indeed the same Venerande.
ANS 152 PRATT/CARON Gloria Pratt answered that Lester/Leicester Pratt born c1838 Middlebury, VT s/o Charles F. & his 1st wife, Harriet?. His marr. rec. 23 Oct 1866 Coventry, VT. Age 28 farmer, res. of Berkshire, VT. To Angeline CARON b. Derby, VT. Lester & Angeline (Carreau/Carrow) named in two marr. of their sons. One unnamed child b.25 Nov 1869 Coventry; Frank Ezeb b. c1870 Newport, VT & Joseph b. c 1875? Stan Guilmette has also sent additional info on Marie Guignard , daug. of Pierre & Jeanne Guillemet found in my DUMAS ANCESTRAL CHART. Many thanks for your response, Stan.

FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS

Gilmet, Gilmette, Guilmette, Guillemette Family Reunion 2001

The annual gathering of the Gilmet, Gilmette, Guilmette, and Guillemette families, descendents of Nicolas Guilmet and Jeanne Santé, will be held on the 29th of July 2001 (10:00 AM until done) at the Lake Carmi State Park in Franklin, Vermont. Two scholarships will be awarded this year.

For more information contact Stanley Curtis Guilmette, 432 Wightman Hill Rd, Richford, VT 05476

Phone 802-848-7664.

Submitted by Stanley C. Guilmette #149

Publications for Sale

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

JUST RELEASED!

Marriage Records of Old Town Winooski & Colchester Vermont 1856 to 1922 and Marriage Records of Winooski, Vermont 1923 to 1998

Contains all marriages recorded at the town hall in Winooski for this time period. This 1450 page two volume set lists 10,041 marriages sorted by the husband with a cross index by the wife. \$92.50 per set plus \$6.

Shipping and Handling

- *The Marriages of St. Thomas of Underhill, VT 1869 to 1991* \$30. plus \$5. Shipping & Handling
- *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. \$10.00 each plus \$3.50 S&H
- *LINKS* \$ 5. each plus \$1. S&H Numbers 1 to 10 are available

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

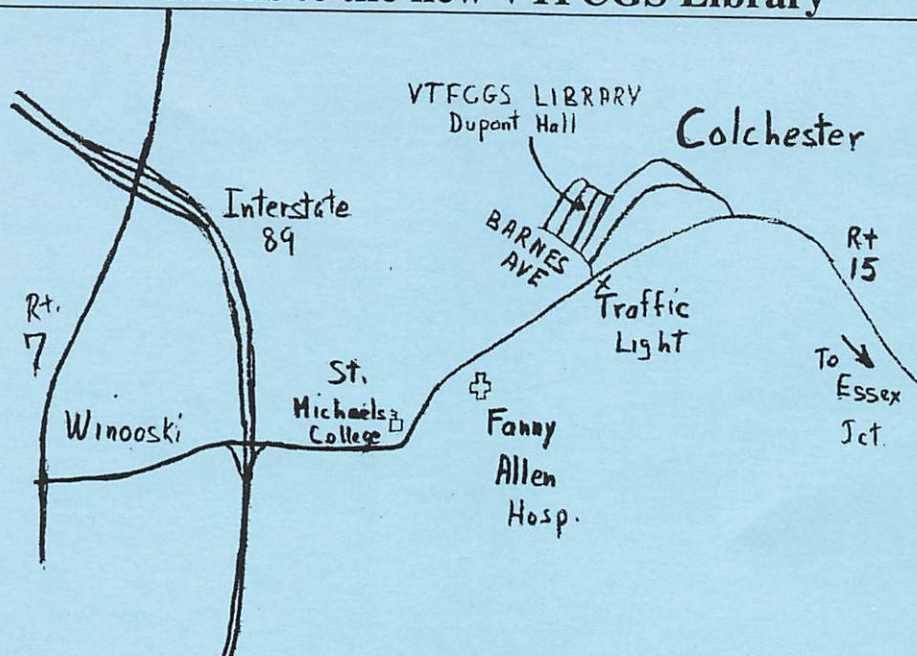
The money received for these works offsets the society's publishing costs with the balance going towards the purchase of new research works.

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. ea		
<input type="checkbox"/> Institution \$30.00 annually			List name(s) of above:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime \$375.00					
<input type="checkbox"/> Donation...\$					
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you do not want your name given to other groups					

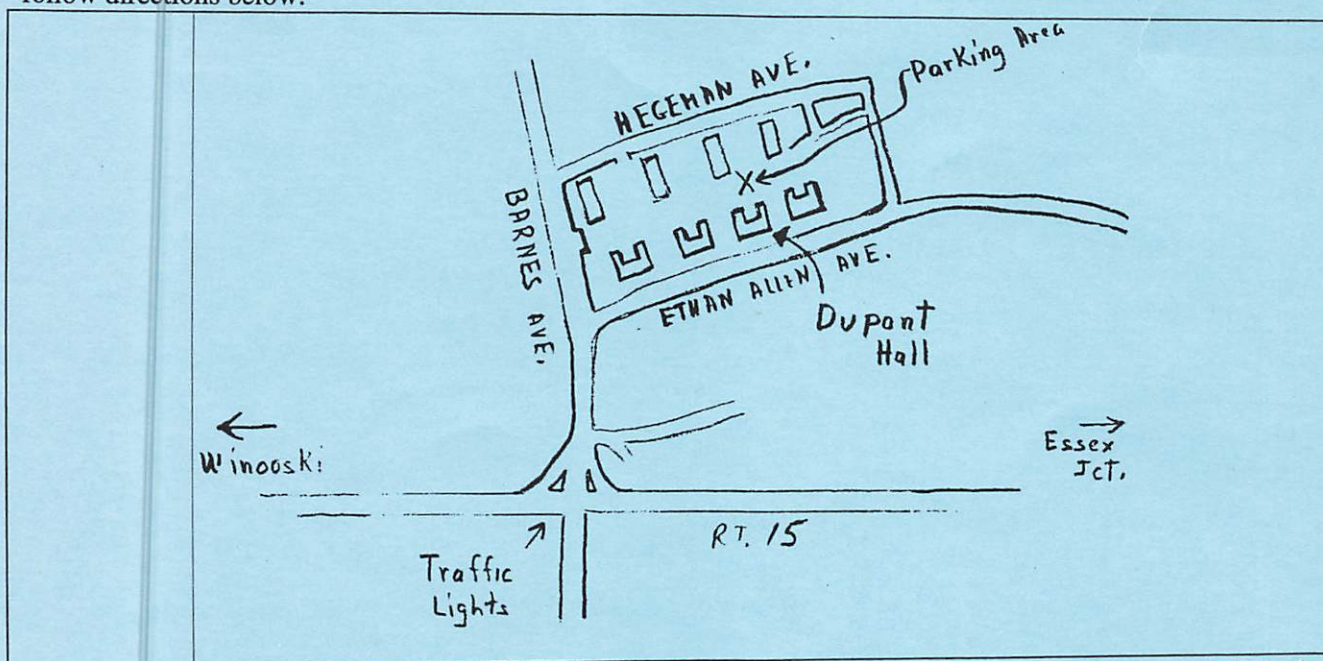
Directions to the new VTFCGS Library



Coming from the south on Rt. 89, get off at Exit 15 and proceed right onto route 15. Go past St. Michael's College on the left, Fanny Allen Hospital on the right, Camp Johnson on the left and take the left at the next light onto Barnes Ave. See close-up directions and next map below.

Coming from the north on 89 you must get off at Exit 16. Proceed right onto Route 7 south, go past the Winooski Educational Center and down the hill. Take the left onto Route 15 at the Key Bank/Post Office intersection. Go up the hill and under the interstate then follow directions past St. Michael's College as given above.

From 5 Corners in Essex Junction take Route 15 west until the light at Barnes Ave. and take the right then follow directions below.



Once on Barnes Ave. go to Hegeman Ave and take the right onto it. Almost immediately take the right into the parking lot between the first two long buildings. Dupont Hall is the third U shaped building. Park in the Maintenance building parking lot. There is a long ramp up to the entrance. The rooms are on the right side.

*Vermont French-Canadian
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