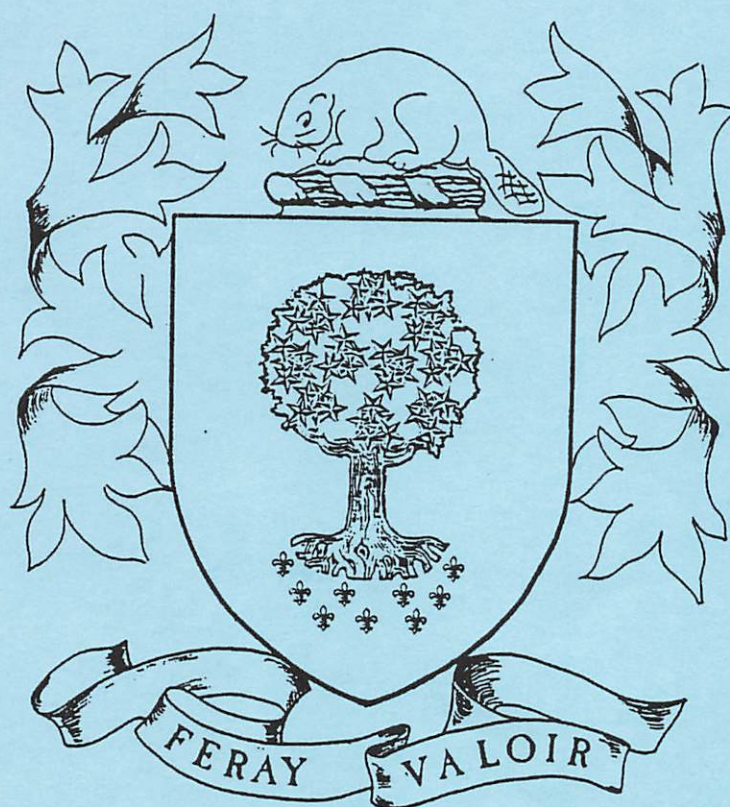


LINKS

Volume 6, No. 1

Issue Number 11

Fall 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 Saturday afternoons,* at the Society's library located in Rooms 222, 224 and 333 of Dupont Hall, Ethan Allen Avenue in the Fort Ethan Allen Complex, Colchester, Vermont. Access, including a handicapped ramp, and parking are best in the rear of the building, via Hegeman Avenue.

The chief objectives of the Society are:

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

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

Library Hours: Every Tuesday, 7 to 9:30 PM (All Year) and every Saturday of the month Noon to 4 PM (Sept. to May). The Library will not be open on a Saturday that falls on a Holiday weekend, including Thanksgiving, Saturday November 24th, 2001 and Easter, Saturday March 31st, 2002. Our last library session for 2001 will be Tuesday December 18th, 2001, and we will reopen on Tuesday January 8th, 2002.

Out of state visitors may make special arrangements to use the research library at other times. To do so call either Jean-Paul Moreau (802-862-4966), or John Fisher (802-862-8082), or Janet Eno (802-864-6037).

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

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

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LINKS

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

| | |
|----------------|---|
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| Transcribers | Jean Paul Moreau |

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

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

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

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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

As I approach the end of my term I must think of our accomplishments over the past two years. Our membership increased constantly, bringing in new people, new ideas and new needs. We needed to make our by-laws clearer, so rewrote them. We added new material to the library, hard copies of repertoires, microfiche, the Drouin microfiche, census records on CDs, and we are now purchasing the Vital records from the State of Vermont on microfilm.

We increased our Society's visibility by taking part in Hardwick Family Heritage Day, and the History Expo in Tunbridge.

We also recently made available to our members shirts and caps with our logo and name embroidered on them.

In May we moved our Library facilities to Fort Ethan Allen in Colchester. We were becoming crowded at the St John Club and we needed space where we could put our books out on shelves for use and not have to use lockers and lock everything up every night. We were very fortunate that Nancy Hayes and her husband, Professor Doug Slaybaugh, were able to convince the President of St. Michael's College Marc vanderHeyden that our Library would be a valuable asset to their college community. We were able to secure three rooms in which to move the Library to where we now have our own space full time. We are thankful to the St. John Club who graciously provided us with space when we had no place to put our library.

In the last year we have published the "Marriages of Old Town Winooski, 1857 to 1922, and Colchester, 1922 to 1998." This 1400 page two-volume work is being well received by the genealogy community.

None of the above were one-person deeds and our thanks go out to the many members who made it all happen. The by-laws committee led by Bob Picher worked many long hours writing and rewriting the by-laws. We were able to publish the Winooski Marriages because Alyce Piche spent seven and half years part time compiling the computer database. Paul Landry, Bernie O'Day and George Myers and many others worked to proof read and make it ready for publication. Jean Paul Moreau spent many hours studying maps and catalogs to determine what repertoires should be obtained for the library collection. John Fisher spent many hours on the Internet finding census records and other CDs to interest our researchers. The library move was done quickly by a committee of Paul Landry, Lee Gilbert, Jean Paul Moreau, and Chet Bodette who built the shelves. The actual move of the library was carried out by many, many members who gave their time and use of their vehicles.

It is my hope that the cataloging of the library into our computer database will be completed before the end of my term. Janet Allard and George Myers are helping with this task.

It is also hoped that someday soon we will be able to open a lending library. We have collected many good books on the history of our ancestors in Canada and New England and our French-Canadian heritage. We all need to read them to better understand our heritage.

It has been a pleasure to serve as President for the past two years, I know the Society will continue to grow both in membership and in resources under the new President. I will work with the new President and continue to work on the Library Committee.

Sincerely,
Janet Eno Landry
President

FROM THE EDITOR

You may have noticed that this and the previous issue of *LINKS* have grown in size. That is due to our many contributors who have written or found articles that are of interest to our readers. Please keep them coming as we want to be one of the best publications that we can. My hope is that the variety will give each reader something they are interested in. I am keeping this note short as I have run out of room in this issue.

The Society's annual financial report will be in the next issue of *LINKS* as this issue is being sent before the end of our fiscal year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Corrections:

We have been given a list of corrections to the two articles that Véronique Gassette authored for the last edition of *LINKS*. These corrections appear after her latest chapter of the Grasset dit Lagrandeur lineage in this edition of *LINKS*.

Alyce Piche's phone number was incorrect in the last *LINKS*. To contact Alyce and help with her *Burlington Free Press* vital statistics project call: 655-4467

ANCESTRAL LINES

Terrien/Therrien Ancestral Line Leo A. Fleury #8

| France | André Terriene | Marguerite LeRoussey | France |
|--------|--|--|--|
| I. | Pierre Terrien (1640-1708) | Gabrielle Minaud (Jean/Jeanne Calle) | 17 MAY 1670 Ste-Famille, Ile d'Orleans, Québec |
| II. | André Terrien (1678-1749) | Marie-Anne Charland (Denis/Marie Gauthier) | Abt 1710 St-Jean, Ile d'Orleans, Québec |
| III. | Barthelemy Terrien (1717-) | Brigette Josephite Savard (Jos.-Simon/Marie-Josephite Morel) | 21 NOV 1746 Isle aux Coudres, Québec |
| IV. | Joseph-Marie Terrien | Angélique Gagnon (Joseph/Marguerite Rosalie Hervé) | 4 FEB 1777 Isle aux Coudres, Québec |
| V. | Julien Terrien | Marie Tremblay | 1813 Eboulements, near Nicolet, Québec |
| VI. | François Xavier Therrien (c1809-1884) | Adelaide Tetreau (François/Marie Fontaine) | 14 JUN 1836 St. Hughes, Bagot Cty., Québec |
| VII. | Valerie Therrien (1859-1951) | Aristide "Ira" Fleury (1856-1936) (Benoni/Matilda Plante) | 17 OCT 1874 St. Francis Xavier Church, Winooski, Vermont |
| VIII. | Leo Augustus Fleury (1900-1945) (Ira/Valerie Therrien) | Adeline Laura Dumas (Edward V./Sophie Vasseur) | 26 AUG 1929 St-Joseph, Burlington, Vermont |
| IX. | Leo A. Fleury Jr. | Vera Agnes Thomas (Franklin H./Esther M. Bombard) | 18 OCT 1958 Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Burlington, Vermont |

VERMONT LIVES

The History of W1KOO by Jim Marciniak, N1RUI

Jim Marciniak wrote the following article for the Burlington Amateur Radio Club Newsletter (BARC), and since it described how he found information that would be useful to a genealogist I was interested. Jim said we could also publish this work in LINKS as I suspected there was a French-Canadian connection. The article is about Paul Hope born July 2, 1910 in Newport, Vermont who also lived in the Old North End of Burlington, Vermont before World War II. I looked in the Vermont vital statistics records for Paul Hope with no luck. Since I suspected he was French-Canadian I next looked under L'Esperance and found Jos Edward Paul Emile L'Esperance born July 2, 1910 the 4th child of Melissa Boisvert 38 from Canada, Father Edward L. L'Esperance from Canada, Ice Dealer. The birth was recorded by the Newport, Vermont town clerk.

Not long ago, on a typically dark night, I stared out my back door, and noticed the fog beginning to roll in through the trees in my back yard. At the same time, the '61 repeater ID'd, and I heard the familiar computer-generated Morse-code call, "W.....1.....K.....O.....O". It started me thinking about the original holder of that call. Who was the amateur operator who held the call W1KOO, and why does our radio club use the call now? Is there some significance?

...In 1941, America was jolted from its isolationist dreaming, to find its Pacific fleet in ruins, and Europe in flames. Many American men and women would pay dearly for our country's unwillingness to stand and be counted in the late 1930s, and we all learned that turning your back on a fire won't help put it out - only hard work and dedication can help.

Our leaders realized that a two-front war would be next to impossible to win. The Pacific was given only minimal help, in hopes it could hold while America expended its energy in the European theater.

Early on, it was realized that all the Naval might we could produce was needed in the Mediterranean area. Someone would have to be drafted to try and protect the U.S. East Coast, and help ferry needed supplies across the often stormy North Atlantic sea lanes. To make matters worse, German Admiral Karl Doenitz recognized the weakness of distance for the United States, and focused the new U-boat arm, which he commanded, on the "Greenland-Iceland-UK Gap," in the North Atlantic. U-boats were ordered to concentrate in the North Atlantic, and sink anything that would float.

All that was left to help ferry these needed goods from the U.S., past Greenland and Iceland, and on into England or Russia, was a small fleet of ships, consisting of a few Navy ships, and the small, comparatively under-armed U.S. Coast Guard cutter fleet.

I'm not sure who finally told me about W1KOO - some in our club knew that the call was originally held by someone who fought and died in the Second World War. There was a feeling that the call was requested to honor this man - but no one seemed to know who he was.

My interest piqued, I remember calling Ralph, KD1R one evening, and asking what he knew. The only concrete information I got was that Ralph knew his name - Paul Hope. There was a feeling that he was a former Navy man, and that he may have been lost in the Pacific, but no-one seemed all that sure. I figured it couldn't be that difficult to find out more, and told KD1R I'd get back to him with more information.

Fifty years had passed since the end of WWII, but I was still sure it would be easy to find out something about Paul Hope - Boy, did I have a lot to learn. Repeated attempts to find information or even an obituary from the Burlington Free Press were met with the comment that no records existed, or no information was available about Paul Hope. In addition to being very frustrating, I was left with a feeling that maybe there was no way to find him - I was chasing a ghost...

...The ship, a large steamer, was probably sighted by the captain of U-223 before the sun set at about 6 P.M. local time. Since the waning crescent moon had set long before the sun, the submarine probably would have surfaced after dark, sent a contact report to headquarters in Germany to alert other U-boats in the area to the presence of a convoy, then bent on full power to race ahead of the projected path of the steamer, to lay submerged, in wait for the target. The idea of a target probably warmed the hearts of the German submariners, who found patrolling the chilly North Atlantic waters in the vicinity of Greenland very difficult indeed...

For a year, I continued searching for information wherever I could. Due to the limited time I had to spend, most of my time was spent trying to unlock some way to find information on the Internet. To my immense surprise, there did not seem to be much in the way of information there, at least to someone who knew only the name of the person, and that he died sometime between 1941 and 1945, while in some branch of the service. I found that from the wilds of Vermont, there was little open to me. If I wanted to travel, there was an immense database of information maintained by the Mormon Church, but little was available via Internet connection.

I continued to look for information, and although I didn't find much, I did receive encouragement from a number of people, both amateurs and others who had some experience with this sort of search. I was told it was likely I would find the keys I needed when I least expected it. So I kept looking when I could. Every time the Repeater ID'd, and I heard the call sign "W1KOO", I thought of Paul Hope, and wondered when (if ever) he'd reveal himself to me...

...The night would have been dark, moonless, and overcast. The convoy of 3 ships, escorted by an additional 3 aging Coast Guard ships, was making its way through the cold February North Atlantic seas, only 150 nautical miles from Cape Farewell, Greenland. The trip from Saint John's, Newfoundland to their destination in Greenland was nearly complete - but all the sailors knew that they were in dangerous waters. The U-boat menace still plagued convoys, and although the Allies were making good progress in finding and destroying Hitler's undersea wolf packs, the Greenland - Iceland - UK "gap" was still not a safe place for slow-moving merchant shipping.

At 11:45 PM, the watch would have been relieved, and the "midwatch" begun. The new watch would have started the job of checking machinery readings, reviewing the orders for the day, and entering information in their "rough" logs. Belowdecks, men would be sleeping, writing a letter home, or maybe playing a late card game. The radioman watch might have been relieved as well, provided there were enough people qualified to monitor the radios. Perhaps Radioman 2nd class Paul Hope rubbed his eyes, and wished for a few more hours sleep as this Wednesday morning began...

My first real "break" in finding out about Paul Hope occurred this summer, and was as accidental an occurrence as you could possibly ask for.

My wife and I had spent an enjoyable afternoon driving back from dropping my eldest son at Scout camp. We had stopped in an antique store to browse, and we noticed a display for the local historical society. Sitting among the display pieces was an old bookshelf, and on it was a 3-volume set of oversize books. As I casually scanned the title, I was startled: "VERMONT RESIDENTS IN WORLD WAR II." I immediately thought of Paul Hope, and how I might have an opportunity here.

Since the display was behind a locked door, the first order of business was finding an interested party to unlock the door, then to get a look at the books. To my immense relief, a key was quickly located, and I had the

volumes in my hands in minutes. The three volumes were listings, in alphabetical order, of all the people who were Vermont residents who served during the war, with brief notations concerning their status at wars end. It had been published by the State of Vermont following WW II. The second volume contained the H's, so I thumbed through the yellowed pages, looking for the entry I had searched for over the past year, and then I found it - a single line:

HOPE, Paul Emile RM2c USCG 617-254 Enl: 10/14/42 MIA 2/3/43 DIA 2/3/44

- I had found Paul Hope.

The information I found was slim, but it took me a giant step forward in my search. I now knew Paul's Enlistment date (October 14, 1942), the date he was declared missing (February 3, 1943), but more important, I now knew he had enlisted in the Coast Guard, and his Service Number. This meant I had a key to find his service information.

I was struck almost immediately by the terrific waste - Paul had enlisted in October, and was missing in action a mere four months later. After spending a year looking for Paul, I had now not only found a trail to follow - I had become involved with Paul Hope in some fundamental way. Dealing with the actual facts concerning his death had become a personal matter to me.

...Although German optics were well-known as the best available before 1943, using a periscope could be tricky at night, and even worse in cold weather. It is very likely that U-223 surfaced to make her attack on the steamer. The sleek, low-slung silhouette of a submarine, hard to see at any time, becomes almost invisible at night. On a moon-less overcast winter's night, the U-boat could have maneuvered very close to its intended victim without fear of being discovered.

As the hands of the chronometer in the U-223's command station reached 12:54, Kaptainlieutenant Karl-Jürgen Wächter passed the command, "Torpedo.....Loss!". Six hundred pounds of high explosive was on its way toward the steamship...

Since I now knew which branch of the service I was dealing with, I decided it was time to surf the web. I did a YAHOO web search on the keywords "Coast Guard," and found that the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut was on the Internet. A few minutes later I found an E-Mail address to the commandant, and had sent a brief message describing my search, and asking for any assistance the Academy could furnish.

A few days later, I received E-Mail from the duty yeoman at the Academy, with the address of the Coast Guard records office in Saint Louis, Missouri. I sent a short letter the next day, again describing my search briefly, referring to Paul Hope's Service Number, and asking for assistance. And I settled down to wait.

The explosion would have been deafening in the ship's darkened interior, filled with sleeping troops and civilian workers. The torpedo had hit the ship in the vicinity of the engine room, and the icy North Atlantic began rushing into the stricken ship. The time was now 12:55 AM. As the ship lost headway, it gradually pulled out of line with the other ships. Reports to the captain made it clear that flooding was progressing unchecked through the interior of the ship. While power was still available, the stricken ship played its searchlights across its port side, perhaps in an effort to evaluate the extent of the damage. As the other ships in the convoy altered course to attempt to help, it was already clear to the captain that the ship was sinking. Within 5 minutes of the explosion, the word was passed to the crew: "Abandon Ship!"

Of the fourteen lifeboats available, two were damaged in the explosion, and of the remaining 12, only two were able to successfully launch with survivors aboard. There probably was not enough time to launch any more. When it was discovered that some men were without lifejackets, four military chaplains aboard removed theirs, and gave them to others. Within 20 minutes, the ship was gone, leaving those who were able to struggle overboard floating in the freezing water. Those without lifejackets were first to die, as those with lifejackets

rapidly became hypothermic, lost consciousness, and drifted helplessly in the night. Out of a total of 751 passengers, 130 crew, and 23 Naval Armed Guards, only 229 would survive the sinking...

Whoever said that the wheels of governmental bureaucracy turn slowly apparently never worked with the U.S. Coast Guard. My request for information, though sent to Saint Louis, was answered in about 10 days, by the Public Affairs Staff in Washington, DC.

R. M. Browning, Historian for the Coast Guard, was kind enough to send me a fairly large packet of information concerning Paul Hope. In the packet I found the name of his ship - the DORCHESTER - together with a complete, well-written description of the sinking of the ship, the rescue efforts, and a booklet detailing the Coast Guard's important work to keep the North Atlantic sea lanes open in WW-II.

In this packet I found information about how personnel from the rescue vessel USCG ESCANABA placed their own lives in jeopardy by entering the frigid water to help recover the freezing survivors of the DORCHESTER. I found that the four chaplains who gave up their lifejackets for others were the subjects of a U.S. Postage stamp, which was issued in their honor. And I found that Paul Hope left a widow, Katherine, when he died.

The DORCHESTER was sunk in 20 minutes. Rescue operations continued from 12:55 AM until 9:20 AM, and despite this there was heavy loss of life. USCG ESCANABA herself would join DORCHESTER at the bottom of the Atlantic barely six months later. U-223 was sunk on 30 March 1944 north of Palermo, Italy, by British destroyers.

And what of Paul Hope? His listing of missing in action indicates he was not among the people living and dead who were brought aboard the rescue vessels at the time of sinking. Was he able to successfully abandon the sinking DORCHESTER, or was he trapped aboard? We will never know. We can only mourn his passing, and be aware of why we use W1KOO as the club call sign - to honor him, and his sacrifice, and maybe to enjoy the hobby just a bit more.

I would like to express gratitude to the Essex Historical Society, the State of Vermont (who I learned have published compilations of residents who served in conflicts since the Civil War!), various private individuals who offered me some hope that perseverance pays off in the end, and the Coast Guard Public Affairs Staff for all the data I've been provided. To this, I have added information I researched about astronomical conditions on the day in question, and information concerning the German submarine involved.

Whoever said that the victor in armed conflict gets to write history from his point of view should note the following: While the sinking of DORCHESTER, or even convoy action in the North Atlantic is a historical note I have been unable to find a shred of documentation about after hours of research on the Internet, a 5-minute search on the word "U-Boat" brought me to a huge font of information on these boats, their captains, crews, shipyards they were produced in, awards won, ultimate fates, etc. It's an unfair world.

NOTES:

The address for the US Coast Guard records office is: U.S. Coast Guard Public Affairs Staff, 2100 Second St. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20593-0001, Tel: (202) 267-0948 Jim's contact was R.M. Browning Jr., Historian, USCG.

The VTFCGS Library has copies of the books that list Vermonters who served in the US Military in conflicts from the Revolutionary War to the Korean War.

The address for the Burlington Amateur Radio Club is PO Box 312, Burlington, VT 05406
The article was also published in the Quarter Century Wireless Association Newsletter.

HERITAGE

PIERRE COUC, Colonist of New France in the 17th Century by Simone VINCENS

The following article was originally published in the Jan/Feb/Mar Vol. XXX No. 1 edition of Mémoires the journal of the Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, 3440, rue Davidson, Montréal, Québec, Canada H1W 2Z5, and is reprinted with their permission. Carol Mongeon, of our society saw the article about her ancestor and thought it would be of interest to our readers. It was translated from the French original by Claire Menard, and helped along by the editor.

In a small rudimentary chapel at Trois-Rivières, they baptized, on August 27, 1651, a little Indian orphan named Perrine. The godmother was Jeanne Lefebvre; the godfather Pierre Couc surnamed LaFleur of Cognac. Pierre Couc, a young soldier recently arrived from France, had no doubt that what he was in motion of accomplishing was a symbolic gesture; European and Christian, as he became the adopted father of a new generation of Indians, the hyphen between two races and two cultures. Also on this day, he had other worries; his duties as a soldier justly preoccupied him with good reasons for the Iroquois had annihilated their ancient enemies, the Hurons, and had every intention to do the same with the allies and protectors, the inhabitants of New France.

The One Hundred Associates Company, who worked the colony without great enthusiasm, were finally alarmed by the missionaries, and decided to send a few reinforcement troops in 1651. It is most probable that Pierre Couc was a part of this contingent. Son of a small peasant farmer of Cognac in Angoumois, Pierre, no doubt, had no regrets in leaving his native country to seek adventure of the New World as France was being ravaged by civil war, misery and famine.

Alas, the situation in the colony wasn't any better; as the previous year, a band of Mohawks had attacked Trois-Rivières which Pierre Boucher had gallantly defended, but the Iroquois had retaken the offensive the following spring. The stretch of land was in a better defensive position because Pierre Boucher, named temporary governor of the village, had had a new fort constructed. Also, Father Buteux and Thomas Godefroy had gone in search of furriers in Attikamègue, north of the St. Maurice river, and having returned safe and sound, saved the colony from famine.

Several days after the baptism of little Perrine, the Mohawks made a new brutal attack taking small François Hertel and massacring the Attikamègues in the vicinity. Once again the men at the post were plunged into consternation. Fortunately, the winter months brought some respite to the colony and Pierre Couc would be introduced to the Trifluviens, who, for the most part, would be friends for life.

Who were the Trifluviens?

There were the "seigneurs" that is those who had received, by purchase or donation, vast parcels of land from the Hundred Associates Company. The eldest, Jacques Hertel who arrived in 1626 with Champlain, as an interpreter, and had stayed with the Algonquins during the time of English occupation. As a thank you, the Hundred Associates gave him one hundred hectare at Trois-Rivières, where he was the first to settle in 1634. Then, his mates, the Godefroys, Jean-Paul, Jean and Thomas, who came on the same voyage, established themselves not far from him. They were also interpreters and had sought shelter with the Algonquins for four years.

There were equal to the "all mighty" Le Neufs, Jacques and Michel, Normans voracious and with sufficient means upon arriving to purchase manors and properties. They had disembarked in 1636 with their families and the beautiful family of Legardeur, with only one goal: to make money.

At the side of these vultures, the noble figure of Pierre Boucher was very pleasant to see. The son of a Québec carpenter, Pierre was raised by the Jesuits who had him spend four years in Huron country to perfect his

knowledge of the Indian language and customs. On his return, at the age of nineteen, he became the interpreter for Governor Montmagny, but more so, his faithful associate. It was in this capacity that he came to play a role in the first peace treaty plan with the Mohawks in 1645. As a reward, he received a domain of twelve hectares. Because of the new attacks by the Iroquois, Pierre Boucher was named captain of the village.

Other notable families: the Chouart, better known by their original name "Des Groseillers"; Médard Chouart had also studied in Huron country but wasn't content to be an interpreter; his interest brought him to the exploration of the great north. He had lived in Trois-Rivières since 1651.

Then came the families of the interpreters: François Marguerie, Pierre Pépin, Étienne de Lafond, Gilles Trottier [son of Jules], the widow of grieved Jean Nicolet with their children, the workers and artisans: Guillaume Isabel and Sébastien Dodier, employees of Le Neuf, Christophe Crevier, the baker of Rouen, who came in 1639, Jacques Ménard the wheelwright, the Fafards, a family of merchants from d'Évreux, a few soldiers, the missionary Jacques Buteux, and finally a party of Indians recently settled at the south end of the fort, having the supreme Algonquin chief Pachirini. This is what made up the population for the small stretch of land at the time of the collapse of the Hurons; about one hundred or more being Algonquins.

Pierre Couc under the terror of the Iroquois

During March in the spring of 1652, the stockade of the new fort not yet finished, the Iroquois arrived. They took young Radisson who had come several months earlier to his sister, Marguerite Chouart. April 4, Father Buteux repeated his expedition to Attikamègue country like the previous year, but it was doomed to loss. Intercepted by a band of Mohawks, his companion and he were killed in an attack.

At the end of the same month, it was Pierre Couc's turn to be distinguished. During the siege, individuals didn't have the right to leave the enclosure of the fort, only the soldiers in charge of supplying could do this. So on the morning of May 21, Pierre and an Algonquin went fishing at the wide part of the river when a discharge of gun shots brought them to attention, killed the Algonquin and slightly wounded Pierre. He, nevertheless, gained as a figure in the Martyrology of Canada.

As the waves of Iroquois continued during the whole summer; the new governor of Trois-Rivières, Duplessis-Kerbodot, ignorant of Indian tactics and anxious to be zealous, dragged the garrison into a suicide operation. By good fortune, Pierre Couc was among the survivors; perhaps, he should have stayed with Pierre Boucher in the fort, listening to the voice of good sense? Anyway, he was safe and sound.

1653, the terrible year; the colony is tottering. Montréal is at bay, Québec is ready to pack bag and baggage. It is not for lack of courage, but the harvest has been burnt, the livestock massacred and the commerce reduced to zero, they can no longer nourish themselves. It is the small post of Trois-Rivières that will save the situation: although, there too, the population is living in fright. By good fortune, the Governor General Lawson gives the command of the place to Pierre Boucher at the beginning of August. It was a stroke of unexpected luck, for several days later six hundred Iroquois launched an attack. The post needed this leader with intelligence, bravery and training in Indian warfare to resist the enemy. Boucher and forty-six men succeed by their courage to defeat the enemy and a peace treaty is signed. Henceforth, the Five Nations are free to do commerce with Montréal, and in exchange the Jesuits are invited to Iroquois country. New France will know a small breathing space.

Pierre Couc marries an Indian woman

Troubles had not shaken Pierre Couc who could have returned to France after his three years service with the Company. We find him four years later contemplating a lawful marriage. On April 16, 1657, Father Ragueneau celebrates the marriage of Pierre with Marie Meti8ameg8k8e ¹ of the Algonquin Nation. The witnesses are: Charles Pachirini, the Indian Chief, and Barthélémy Anara8i on the side of the bride; Mr. Péré and Séverin Ameau on the side of the groom. The marriage of Pierre Couc is exemplary. It is one of the rarest to be realized in Champlain's dream: "our sons will marry with your daughters and we will be one people."

¹ The figure 8 is pronounced like the number 8 in French or *oue* in the Algonquin language.

In effect, mixed marriages were a regular thing in Acadia since 1610, but in New France they numbered only seven under the regime of the Hundred Associates (1627 to 1663.) Not a question of racism; since the French and Indians constantly fraternize under the watchful eye of the missionaries. The French politics are Indian friendly, and the mixing of the races is the preferred method. They put the little Indian girls at the convent of the Ursulines with the goal of making good spouses for the colonists; one had been the first wife of Pierre Boucher.

But the children of Nature don't do well in confinement and strict discipline of the French school; the little students wither, others die; others escape never to return. And besides, the conditions of the French woman were not enviable for the young Indian girls as there was more freedom in her clan. But the union of Pierre and Marie benefited by favorable circumstances; the tragic hours of Trois-Rivières affected the closeness between French and Indians since the thirty families that remained were grouped closely in the fort; Pierre had learned Algonquin. All are Catholics, because the Pachirini clan were duly catechized by the brave Father Buteux. Pierre was approaching thirty, Marie had been an orphan... thus commenced the adventure. She would not necessarily have moved toward the marriage in other circumstances, but under the iron fists of the Jesuits, it was difficult in the village to pursue an illicit union; plus, Marie was pregnant, thus why not position oneself with general benediction? Anyhow, at the end of his contract Pierre could, like others his age, attempt adventure and seek his livelihood by trapping beavers. Trois-Rivières was still the capitol of the treaty, and now that there was a truce, one could make a fortune, more or less, and have a comfortable existence through commerce. But Pierre Couc preferred to settle down; an attraction to farming pushed him to plant his roots in this small corner of the world, to clear and cultivate in spite of the menacing permanency of the Iroquois. To establish a family and perhaps assure an honorable position for his children in the social ladder, besides the government encouraged the soldiers to settle and have mixed marriages by bonuses and family allowance for installation.

The Coucs' immediate surroundings

Pierre and Marie can establish a home without too much difficulty, even though their parents are not nearby. They have a small nucleus of friends; Pachirini and Anara8i, Marie's witnesses are surely faithful friends; while on his side Pierre links himself with Sévérin Ameau, a sharp Parisian, who arrived in 1649 as a soldier. After receiving an education, he was employed at the Court of Justice; then became a notary of Trois-Rivières until the age of fifty. There is also Jean Péré, a young merchant of La Rochelle, who came to make the treaty and then traveled up and down New France's length and width for more than twenty years. He is a sporadic, but faithful friend as we find him regularly at the baptisms and marriages of Couc's children. Among the settlers, there is Jacques Ménard, the wheelwright who just married and François Fafard who just had a baby boy. There are also the Creviers, Christophe and Jeanne, who lost their eldest son to the Iroquois in 1653, but who still have two sons, and one daughter married to Pierre Boucher. It is Jeanne Crevier who on July 14, 1657 is godmother at the baptism of the Coucs' first baby, little Jeanne destined to tragedy.

Now that he is a father Pierre establishes a civil marriage act on August 24 with two new witnesses for Marie, in order to consolidate his union. Two years later, he again has a marriage contract drawn up by Sévérin Ameau that designates Marie as co-protector of his assets. Did he fear his marriage to an Indian would be judged invalid and that his wife and his children would suffer if he would disappear? It was true that the times were not sure, and the Iroquois had restarted their hostilities. The Mohawks again attacked the Hurons who had taken refuge near Québec.

Pierre Couc settles In Trois-Rivières

In spite of his troubles, Pierre Couc settles in. He purchases, from the Trottier brothers, twenty meters of land at Trois-Rivières, which is just enough to place a house and garden, and is hired to work for the locksmith, Barthélémy Bertaux. But no sooner settled, when worries overwhelm the young household; it is Jeanne Crevier - even if she was Godmother, it did not count - who reclaims 248 livres which she loaned to Pierre, which he contested, claiming she sold him her wine at too high a price. In effect, the Creviers now have a debit for liquor; the sale of alcohol was more lucrative than the bakery. After this, it is Sébastien Pronnevot who claims some

thirty livres for chinaware he delivered; Pierre is summoned to pay or to give equivalent in beaver skins. The poor man has great difficulty to supply his household! To compound the bad luck, he is hurt at work and has to be cared for by François Bellerma, the surgeon, for two months. Pierre protested the enormity of the medical costs of 68 livres, and we can't blame him as we remember what medicine consisted of in the seventeenth century! Deciding not to let himself be strangled, he brings action against his employer so he will reimburse his expenses. After arbitration, he wins his case, but without a doubt is no longer employed.

The whole year passed in lawsuits; this was no exception for the Trifluviens. The citizens were accustomed to strong emotions, the wearisome danger of the Iroquois, and to break the monotony of their days of building, clearing, cultivating and trading without risks, they went to the Court of Justice under the least pretext; the court clerks had much to do!

The following year is calmer but Pierre doesn't feel at ease in the community and has to pay his debts in good or bad times. November 27, they baptize his first son, Louis. In any event, the year 1668 announces itself as bad, for the Iroquois, who are unhappy with the treaty, which they judge to be insufficient, start raids of terror. At Trois-Rivières, the worried inhabitants start to prepare for defense; and Pierre decides to settle at Cap-de-la-Madeleine on the other bank of the St. Maurice River. On January 7, 1661, he purchases a few acres of land and a house, for the total sum of 758 livres. He is back in debt, but one can only approve of his choice; after all, he makes several enemies in the market town, and the Cap presents serious advantages. It has a Jesuit monastery, so one could expect help with extortions and prevarications which was frequent with exploiting nobles. Also, it is an agricultural community where wheat grows well, and it is better inclined for family life than Trois-Rivières. The presence of the Jesuits guarantees security and helps in the education of children - at least they learn to read.

In the purchase contract, Pierre agrees to plant his land come springtime, but, with prudence and just reason, he makes sure that there is a reservation: "if the war would be so violent that it would stop the work." Estimating the spring work, he hires, in the month of March, a worker, Jean Garnier, to help him in this small adventure.

His house is near the windmill, which serves as a refuge if there is a raid. They erect a stockade all around and a small fortification without flanking defenses. The house measures eighteen feet long and sixteen feet wide. It is covered with boards and surrounded by cedar posts, like the housing of this era. It is built for the cold; a wall of stone and a layer of straw and dirt protecting the basement. The walls are covered with wooden slats. So it is within this comfortable lodging that little Angélique Couc will be born at the end of the year.

Indeed, the Iroquois did come, but there wasn't too much damage; and during the summer, hope returns with a new governor, the Viscount d'Avaugour. Almost immediately, Avaugour comes to Trois-Rivières and, affected by the complaints of Pierre Boucher, sends him as an envoy to Versailles, the capital, to plead his cause, which is the cause of New France. Pierre Boucher succeeds in convincing them of the necessity for defending the colony; and returns a year later. It isn't a waste of time, all will change as King Louis XIV takes the situation in hand. As of February 24, 1663, New France becomes a Royal Colony and the One Hundred Associates Company is removed. Because of this, New France will be administered like a province with a governor, a general, and a sovereign council; the counselors will be taken from the members of the Colony's best families. Commerce will be directed by the West Indies Company.

In France, a military detachment is recruited to send over in order to subdue the Iroquois once and for all, and new civil servants are nominated. The first Royal Governor was Augustin de Saffray-Mézy, who at his arrival names Pierre Boucher, who indeed merits it, governor of Trois-Rivières. All the people rejoice on the justifiable nomination, but the small market-town is always being stricken with one thing or another; an epidemic of smallpox ravaged the Indian population and twice, in 1663, the earth trembled. But there weren't just catastrophes; a happy event was the arrival of Sister Raisin, delegate of the Company of Sisters of Notre-Dame of Montréal to open a school for girls. Other rejoicings: Jean Crevier, the young brother-in-law of Pierre Boucher marries Marguerite Hertel and settles at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. The Couc family is peacefully scraping along; they are certainly more at ease since Pierre rented the land in Trois-Rivières. In June 1664, they baptized

a little girl, Marguerite, having Jean Péré as Godfather and Jeanne Crevier as Godmother. Their friends, the Ménards of Trois-Rivières, have a baby boy. It was the month of fruitfulness, and the period that follows encourages optimism. The King decides to send an army corps to Québec, commanded by the Marquis of Tracy. They will accompany the new governor, the Knight of Courcelles, and the Intendant, Talon. The summer of 1665 sees the arrival of these important people, but it was the arrival of the Carignan Regiment that made the population most jubilant.

Tracy's expedition forces the Iroquois to accept the conditions of the governor of Québec and they finally sign the peace treaty in June 1667; which opens for all an atmosphere of calm and prosperity that lasts sixteen years.

It is during this beautiful summer full of promise that Marie Couc brings into the world her fourth little girl, Élizabeth. This birth shines as the irony of destiny; as it was at the moment the five Nations, finally daunted, seem to renounce their domination of the St. Lawrence Valley. It is as though the comet, that appeared that year above the banks of the river, and which came to be known as the Queen of the Iroquois, had been the omen of an unwanted destiny.

During the euphoric period that followed the signing of the peace treaty, colonization goes full steam ahead. The population almost doubles in three years, going from 3,215 in 1665 to 6,282 in 1668. This is due to the many soldiers and officers of Carignan's Regiment who decide to settle and marry girls who regularly arrive from France [editor's note - the Filles du Roi.] The Intendant Talon favors exploration and conquering of the West, a spearhead that will never stop. As prestigious as it is, this scattering is incompatible with real colonization that is taking root. Torn between two vocations, the colony can only weaken politically and economically.

It is to the obscure colonist that all the glory is due; as it is he, good year or bad year, who assures the necessities for his home while demonstrating imagination, initiative, perseverance, and courage. The risks are not uniquely in the woods and on the large streams; they are all over, even in the beautiful village of Cap-de-la-Madeleine. The Jesuits left the place in 1666 and it was a pity because they had overseen the small Algonquin Tribe. It was to save them from contact with alcohol that the missionaries isolated them in a small market-town like the Cap, but the Cap was also contaminated by illegal alcohol. Trafficking directed by no other than Marguerite Le Neuf of Potherie, the wife of the past governor and Jeanne Crevier, the mother-in-law of the governor of Trois-Rivières, Pierre Boucher. These ladies never worried about it. But Pierre Boucher is not happy with this situation and prefers to go into exile, more to the south, near Montréal where he can create a model colony and live in peace. It may also be this change of atmosphere at the Cap that incites Pierre Couc to move three years later. Jean Crevier, also a trafficker, follows. The new site was alluring. Crevier had bought from Pierre Boucher the section north of his manor of Saint François on the south bank of the St. Lawrence. He settles at the tip of Ile du Fort in 1671. The region, ravishing and very fertile, had remained uncultivated till then because of the proximity of Iroquois country to the Richelieu River, but since the peace treaty, it could hopefully be colonized.

Concession-holder Jean Crevier at Saint-François

It is in his position of seigneur that Jean Crevier, in his manor on the Ile du Fort, commences to distribute concessions in October of 1673. Pierre Couc was among the first five signatures for a contract. According to the seigniorial tenure system, instituted by Talon, Crevier took action as soon as possible to clear the land on his estate, to construct a common mill, and establish a manorial justice system. The revenues came from the renters who, by paying a tithe right to rent, obtained three to five arpents of frontage by thirty to forty in depth. The settler is obligated to bring his grain to the common mill and to leave fourteen miller's sacks as a user's fee, but there were no other charges, and the Colonists is practically master of his small domain. It is without a doubt that these so favorable conditions convinced Couc to transport his household goods to the other side of the river. With the revenue of his land in Trois-Rivières, and his concession at the Cap, the former little peasant-soldier exhibits the image of a landowner quite easily. In fifteen years, by the sole work of his hands, without dirtying himself in the traffic of alcohol, he had climbed several steps up in society and had the

right to be proud. His friend Ménard had also made his way and became a concession-holder of Pierre Boucher in the manor of Boucherville.

New France was good! Pierre Couc could hope for a comfortable future for his brood. His eldest, Louis was intelligent and a worker. He, also, would have his concession. In 1676, he is seventeen years old, a renter of Crevier, and he can start a household if his heart desires. As for the youngest, Jean Baptiste, born in 1673, who knows? He may be able to attend school? Anyway, they all spoke Algonquin and French, and now that commerce is beating the band, more and more interpreters are needed. There is no way out of it, Pierre has to leave the farm to serve as interpreter for a trial in Montréal.

The life at Saint François was no longer characteristic of country life, and little effort was made for the education of the children. Louis and Angélique, and maybe Jeanne had learned to read and write earlier, for at Trois-Rivières, and at the Cap, there were always some Jesuits or some generous souls who took charge of the elementary principles of grammar. It is total isolation at Saint François. There is no resident priest, just a transit missionary who came from time to time to bestow the sacraments; consequently, the younger Coucs, Marguerite, Elizabeth, Madeleine, and Jean Baptiste received less favored experiences than their older siblings, but they knew, without a doubt, a happy childhood and were carefree little Indians. They won't be more ignorant, nor stupid for this; they will receive their education through the adult community. The little girls helped with the garden, the farmyard, the kitchen and the sewing of clothing. Jean Baptiste would trot along behind his father and brother and was initiated to workings of the farm. The Couc children lead a reserved life under the family nucleus. They haven't any small friends to play with other than Joseph and Louis Crevier who are the same age as Elizabeth and Madeleine.

The population at Saint François is very young in 1676, and composed of six households of which the Coucs are the oldest. The others are less than forty years old and, consequently, have only very young children. Social life is greatly reduced; they concentrate on the seigneur, the less than honorable Jean Crevier, whose only concern is to fatten his fortune and assume the monopoly for hunting and fishing on the manor. As the fish and game are very abundant, all the benefits are for him!

Thus, the community of Saint François is bent over itself laboring and caring for the family so that they lead a docile, monotonous, tranquil life. Nothing could predict the drama that was to unfold.

A drama at Saint François

The murder of Jeanne Couc remains a mystery. On October 23, 1679, a farm worker named Rattier forced himself on the unfortunate young girl, and maybe because she was trying to defend herself, she was beaten to death. Pierre Couc came to his daughter's aid, and he also was assailed by Rattier's companions and badly wounded. Two days later, Jeanne was buried in the church cemetery at Trois-Rivières. The thirty-first of the same month, sentencing was rendered against the murder Jean Rattier, that same day, he made an appeal to the Sovereign Council. On November 3, he was transferred to the Québec prison awaiting the results of the inquest. The process lasted more than a year; a dozen witnesses were summoned including Jean Crevier and his domestic, Pierre Gilbert. The two were accused of participation in the murder and violence committed on the person of Pierre Couc. December 31, 1688, Rattier was for the second time judged guilty of killing Jeanne Couc, and condemned to hang in Québec on the market place, and to pay three hundred livres in civil interest, one hundred livres compensation to the King and expenses for the trials.

The murderer Rattier becomes public executioner

This is where chance intervened for the murderer. Until now, there had been no public execution in Québec; and, according to the era's custom, they offered the condemned, if he accepted - the post of executioner.

This is how Rattier was left almost unpunished for his hideous crime. The remaining trial concerning Pierre Couc's injuries; the judgment took place March 24 1681. Jean Crevier was found guilty and had to pay 490 livres civil interest to Couc, ten livres compensation to the King and the costs which concerned the witnesses. He came out with a good deal!

For the Rattiers and Creviers, life would return to normal, but for the Coucs, nothing would be like before. The brutal disappearance of Jeanne and the eighteen months of process would weigh heavy on the members of their family. Pierre Couc was not of a character to let himself be mistreated. Fastidious on the affairs of the law, he always respected the law and expected all others to do as much. Now that "justice was done," he was reduced to powerlessness; all he saw was Rattier, who continued his cheating in Québec and Crevier getting rich from his estate. Pierre had to curb his rage in silence.

For Louis and Angélique, their youth carried them through and they went on with life. Angélique had touched the heart of François Delpé dit Saint-Cerny (the name of his village in Périgord,) one of the bachelors of the settlement. The suitor was thirty-five years old and had a deposition on a concession of twelve arpents. He seemed to be a good partner, and on July 27, 1682, they were married. Like they should, the young couple conscientiously had a child every two years.

As for Louis, his Indian blood had brought him to frequent the Sokokis tribe settled near the Island. He married in Indian style a young girl named Madeleine. It was well understood that this marriage wasn't recognized by the Catholic clergy, and his first son, François, was written as a natural child on his baptismal certificate.

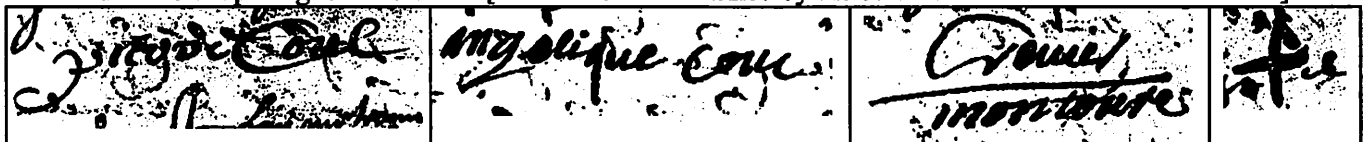
The little girls, Marguerite, Élizabeth, and Madeleine, at a tender age were more impressionable. The shock left a mark, more profound than light. They felt a certain mistrust in a government which protected the seigneurs at the expense of the humble ones and a disdain for European culture, where a woman's life counted for nothing. Their mother could recall that, with the Algonquins, the young girls were respected and in the memory of man, there had not been known an attempt of violence in the Indian society before the arrival of the white man and the introduction of alcohol. The comparison between the two cultures wasn't advantageous for the French, especially for Élizabeth. She did not forget.

Origin of the name Montour (descendents of Couc)

On the first day of May 1684, they baptized Jacques *Montour*, the second son of Louis Couc. This is the first time we find this pseudonym on an official document. For reasons unknown, Louis deliberately chose this surname, which eventually would be attached to the prosperity of the Couc family. The ceremony took place in Trois-Rivières, and it is most likely that, according to custom, they celebrated at the same time the religious marriage of Élizabeth Couc (who was already being called Isabelle) and Joachim Germano, whose contract had been signed flue days earlier. Germano had arrived in 1665 with the Carignan Regiment and at the end of the war, had profited, like so many others, with the advantages offered to colonist-soldiers. He had faithfully followed his officer, the Viscount Manereuil, to the seigneurie conferred to him. It was one of the first concessions of this land that covered the two banks of the Loup River (the future Louiseville) some twenty-six kilometers south of Trois-Rivières.

J. Germano had rented his land and rushed into beaver trapping. For ten years, he had lived a hard, dangerous and exciting life, as a forest scout. Perhaps it was Jean Péré, the elite in the brotherhood of voyagers and himself an expedition chief, who introduced him to his friend Couc during a passage at Trois-Rivières. Past the age of forty, the hunt in the woods becomes exhausting. It was normal that Germano was searching to settle down and to rest a little near a devoted spouse.

Isabelle had been given a nice dowry by her father: a piece of land situated in the village of Trois-Rivières next to Bastion Dodier; another piece of land in the same village near Mr. de Vieux-Pont; a trousseau valued at one hundred and fifty livres, which include a feather bed with linen, a bed stand, six pewter plates, a pewter candelabra, a half-dozen forks and her clothes. Nearly all the family attended the signing of the contract. We find a clear imprint and very legible distinct signatures of Pierre Couc and Angélique and also of Louis Montour. The couple signed one cross. [Extracts below scanned by the editor from the Archives microfilm.]



Far in the West, at that same moment, the Iroquois launched their grand invasion against Illinois and even attempted attacking the La Salle post at Fort Saint Louis. The Iroquois' second war had started, but this time, it would be vaster, and they would be more barbaric. The war was exacerbated by the rivalry of the two great European nations; the Indian war was only a camouflage for the unyielding conflict between the French and the English that went on for a century.

Governor Le Febvre de La Barre launched a winter expedition in Iroquois country but was quickly paralyzed by an epidemic and a famine. It ended in a non-glorious fragile peace treaty. La Barre is replaced by Denonville, General of the Dragons, who headed an imposing army that invaded the Seneca's territory (one of the five Iroquois nations) in the winter of 1687. But there also, it is but a pitiful victory and come summer, the raids of vengeance ravage the banks of the Saint Lawrence. In a distance of a hundred leagues or more, there isn't one single area fortified to resist the enemy. They must recall urgent measures; each manor must build a fort.

Crevier received help of the troops to build his fort and a Company command by the Knight de Groye. At the beginning of the winter, the village could feel secure, and for a time, life was normal. There is the marriage of Marguerite Couc with Jean Fafard on February 4, 1688 at Sorel, for there still isn't a chapel at Saint François and at the same time, the marriage of Louis to his second wife, Jeanne, an Algonquin, and the baptism of their son, Jean. The entire Couc family has gathered including Isabelle, Joachim Germano and their little Michel. But, in July, the smallpox spreads and ravages the colony. The Mohawks in a flash raid, swoop on Sorel, Saint François and the Loup River banks. Luckily, they were not able to kill many, but it was enough to throw a scare into these localities. The Colony starts again to realize the restrictions, since the treaty had been over for about a year. They must organize a new military convoy.

Claude Greysolon de La Tourette, the brother to Duluth, sounds the recall of the trappers. He signs a multitude of contracts with the residents of the region of Trois-Rivières. We can guess that Germano starts out with him, one can't assume otherwise. The working of the fields and the commerce of the Saint Lawrence are stopped, and this is why, for the first time, Louis Couc takes his turn and decides to go into beaver trapping. On August 8, he enlists with Mr. de Boisguillot who will rejoin Nicolas Perrot at the Baie des Puants. It is without doubt that Louis enlisted in this venture with a heavy heart. If this adventure had previously tempted him he would have left sooner; yet, he hadn't left for the unknown before.

The region of Trois-Rivières always furnished a large contingent of voyagers: Jean Péré, Couc's friend did multiple tours, and two brothers-in-law, Germano and Fafard were experts at this trade. Were the three men returning the following summer when the La Chine massacre occurred, planting fear in the Canadian families? On November 6, it is Saint François that is attacked. The Iroquois don't dare attack the fort but kill two farmers and, with flaming arrows, burn the newly built chapel. However, anguish penetrates everyday life of this beautiful village, and, not without reason, for the following year there would be great calamities.

Nevertheless, the Couc name would no longer be. In April 1698, in the presence of a large friendly crowd, Pierre Couc is buried beneath the ruins of the chapel. It is there that he will remain while the family takes refuge at the fort in Trois-Rivières. The chaos of the Iroquois War causes the reformation of the Couc children's destiny. Posterity will not know the most important of them except under the name *Montour*. In fact, silence and forgetfulness know better the heroic simplicity of Pierre Couc, one of the poor founders of French Canada.

REEL GIVERS

We have made major progress in our acquisition of Vermont reels, as we now have 72 reels in our collection. They cover the time period 1871 to 1908 and the names from AABIN to FARRELL. We wish to thank the many contributors who have donated money for these acquisitions. We would like to ask anyone interested in the project to contribute towards purchasing the rest of this sequence, which has 292 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.

RESEARCH

Fanny Yattaw's Father: The Mystery Unraveled

By: Shirley Daniels #265

Fanny Yattaw was born Marie Françoise Chartier circa 1780. She was my fourth great grandmother. Unraveling her parentage has been a major task. Was she the daughter of Theodore Chartier? Several sources indicated that she might have been.

Imagine my surprise when I was reading the American Revolution Pension Records for the Chartier men and found Fanny Yattaw listed as the daughter of Pierre Chartier. Her mother was listed as Polly Robinet/RobINETte. Looking through the pension file I found letters from people who had been present at the marriage of Pierre and Polly. Her sister, Sally, had married another Chartier boy, Jean Marie Chartier, a brother of Pierre.¹ Both men are listed as Peter Chartier and John Chartier in *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War - Vermont* with the names of their respective wives.²

After the war the two men and their families ultimately settled in adjacent townships in Addison County, Vermont, Peter in Ferrisburg and John in Panton. The largest nearby town was Vergennes. Descendants still live in the area.

But I now had a first class genealogical problem to solve. Who was Fanny's father? There seemed to be no doubt that she was a descendent of Jean Joseph Chartier, the kidnapped John Carter of Deerfield, Massachusetts. But where did Fanny fit?

An article appeared in the journal of the American Canadian Genealogical Society claiming AmerIndian connections for Fanny Yattaw. The article had several errors among them the mother of Jean Joseph Chartier.

Having done a considerable amount of research on Jean Joseph and his family, I took issue with the article. I pointed out among other things that the AmerIndian connection was through Mercy Carter who had married an Indian and lived in Canada all her adult life. Her two sons visited their grandfather and uncle in Norwalk, Connecticut when their Uncle Theodore had visited.

It was undoubtedly these visits that created the story of the Indian ancestry for their cousin Fanny Carter Yattaw. The Indian connection would have been in a collateral line of the Carter family and not in the Yattaw line.

The author identified Theodore Chartier as Marie Françoise's father. Who was Theodore and was he really the father of Marie Françoise aka Fanny? Theodore was the youngest son of Jean Joseph Chartier and Marie Françoise Courtemanche dit Jolicouer. He had participated in the American Revolution with great valor.

The author of the ACGS' article quoted a historian (unnamed) at Middlebury College who apparently told him that families frequently lied in order to obtain a pension. The author deprecated the American Revolution Pension records. In response to my letter to the editor, he managed to create another entire new history. Somehow Fanny had been named as the wife of Pierre Yattaw in order to help her obtain a pension.

This simply did not compute. Fanny had not applied for a pension, but had filed an affidavit in support of her mother, Polly Robinet Chartier. Also, Fanny would not even have been a gleam in her father's eye at the start of the American Revolution and at best a babe in arms toward the end of the war. The author haughtily emailed me that he had his data from the Canadian archives and he trusted these over the American data.

With that type of response, I reluctantly accepted Theodore as Fanny's father - almost. After all, the author taught a genealogy course for ACGS. I am just an amateur genealogist. However, I started digging and amassing what I did know about Theodore and Fanny.

Theodore married Marie Thérèse Loupe Rochelet. They had twelve children. Chart 1. Marie Theresa died in 1777 from the hardships related to the evacuation from Canada into New York state and the birth of a baby in 1776. The author of the ACGS' article indicated she was also the widow of Joseph Chatel/Chatelle. I doubt it.

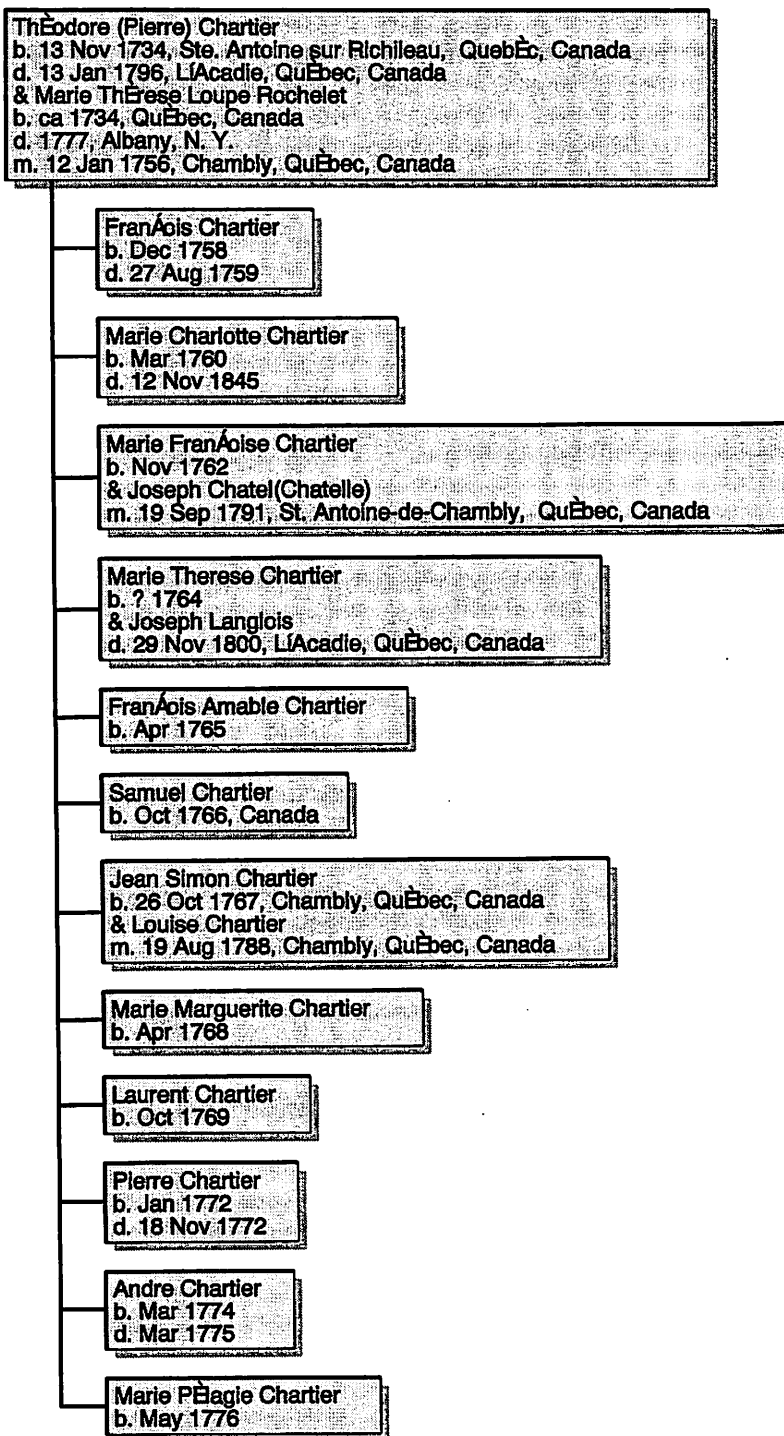
At this point things become decidedly fuzzy. My great, great, great, great grandmother was born ca 1780, approximately four years after the death of Marie Thérèse. I had been trying to resolve the 1762 birth date for years before the ACGS article. The birth dates represent a big discrepancy that I could not explain. Had Theodore married after the death of his first wife? If so, was her name Polly? Did he and the second wife have a daughter named for the first Marie Françoise? Who was Pierre? Theodore had a son Pierre, but he had died in infancy. Confusing the issue, one of Theodore's daughters referred to him as Pierre. Was he Pierre Theodore, named for his deceased brother, Pierre, who had also died in infancy? Everywhere questions.

One daughter of Theodore and Marie Françoise Courtemanche was Marie Françoise and she was born in 1762. She married Joseph Chatel (Chatelle) in 1791. It is she who was thought to be Fanny Carter Yattaw. If so and the birth date for Fanny was correct, poor Fanny would have been very, very young when she married. It did not seem probable.

I began to follow any lead that I could turn up. The history of the town of Chazy, N.Y. had material on Theodore and one of his sons. Theodore was well respected and was a leader in the Canadian refugees. Theodore and a son, Seymour, received bounty lands in Chazy, New York. These were apparently sold, as the father and son are not listed in the township after that time.

The Theodore Chartier Family

Chart 1



Theodore died in 1797 and was buried in L'Acadie, Québec not far from the United States border. It also listed five other Chartier men who had received bounty land. They were: Joseph, Pierre Marie, Jean Marie, Antoine Marie and Joseph II.³

I wrote the U.S. National Archives to obtain the military record of Theodore. I had been led to believe that he was an officer in Livingston's company during the war. Officer records were not in the local archive files. They had to be requested from Washington. I received a response that there was no record for Theodore Chartier. Another blind alley.

At about this time LINKS published my article on the kidnapping of John Carter and his brothers and sister. The article connected me to a distant cousin that I had never met. She gave me additional information and the name of a resource document published by the Chartier/Carter Association of the U.S. I requested the volume through the inter library loan of my local library. The librarian located the volume, but it was not to be circulated. I did receive a copy of the title page.

The title page listed an address for the association in Oregon. I decided to see if there was a telephone listing. There was. I called and found the mother lode that unraveled the mystery of Marie Françoise. Imagine the surprise of the person when I asked for his name. All I had was the association's name. He sent me Xerox copies of the material pertaining to Fanny's family from the Chartier Association and one other, invaluable source.⁴

Virginia De Marce, a History Professor at the University of Virginia, had become interested in the French Canadian refugees of the American Revolution. She did extensive research and documented what she found. She used the Carter/Chartier family to examine multiculturalism and multilingualism in America.⁵

First things first - Marie Françoise, the daughter of Theodore and Marie Thérèse, married Joseph Chatel (Chatelle). We knew this from René Jetté's writings. Joseph did not die young leaving a young widow. They had many children and lived to old age in Québec.^{4,5} At least four of their children were born after the supposed death of Joseph and the supposed second marriage as Fanny to Joseph Yattaw/Guertin.

Great, great, great, great grandma Fanny Carter Yattaw did have two marriages. A first marriage in 1797, when she was fifteen or sixteen, to Joseph Paquin in Vergennes, Vermont. He died. The next year Fanny married Joseph Yattaw in a civil ceremony at Vergennes. His surname was corrupted from Hytartin or Guertin. Both names are listed in the archives of St. Peter's Catholic Church in Vergennes, Vt.⁶

Professor DeMarce provided one piece of historical data in great detail. She used the marriage of Fanny and Joseph to illustrate the great lengths that the French families went to in order to maintain their family affiliations with the Catholic Church. Professor DeMarce used the Church record of the rehabilitated marriage of Fanny and Joseph for this purpose.

The complete record contains the names of the parents and those present at the rehabilitation ceremony at St. Denis sur Richelieu, Québec in 1799. The record names Pierre Chartier as the father and Marie Françoise (Polly) Robinette as the mother of Fanny. It further states that the family had lived in Vergennes, Vermont and had only recently moved into the parish. The marriage was rehabilitated with only one publication of the banns. The respective fathers of the bride and groom were present at the ceremony. The record states that Fanny was a minor and Joseph was of age. This alone demonstrated that Fanny was not Theodore's daughter.

Who was Pierre, Fanny's father? He was the son of Joseph Chartier, the first born of Jean Joseph Chartier and Marie Françoise Courtemanche dit Jolicoeur. Fanny was their great granddaughter. Chart 2. Joseph and his sons Pierre Marie, Jean Marie, Joseph II and Antoine Marie fought in the American Revolution on the side of the Patriots.

Pierre and Polly Robinet Chartier were married in 1780 at Fishkill, New York in a civil ceremony. The marriage was rehabilitated in 1781 by a traveling Jesuit Missionary, Father Ferdinand Farmer, from St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.⁵ Fanny was born in New York State.

After the war, the family wandered through the various communities bordering Lake Champlain. It is they that are listed in the History of Chazy, New York receiving bounty lands for their services during the war.³

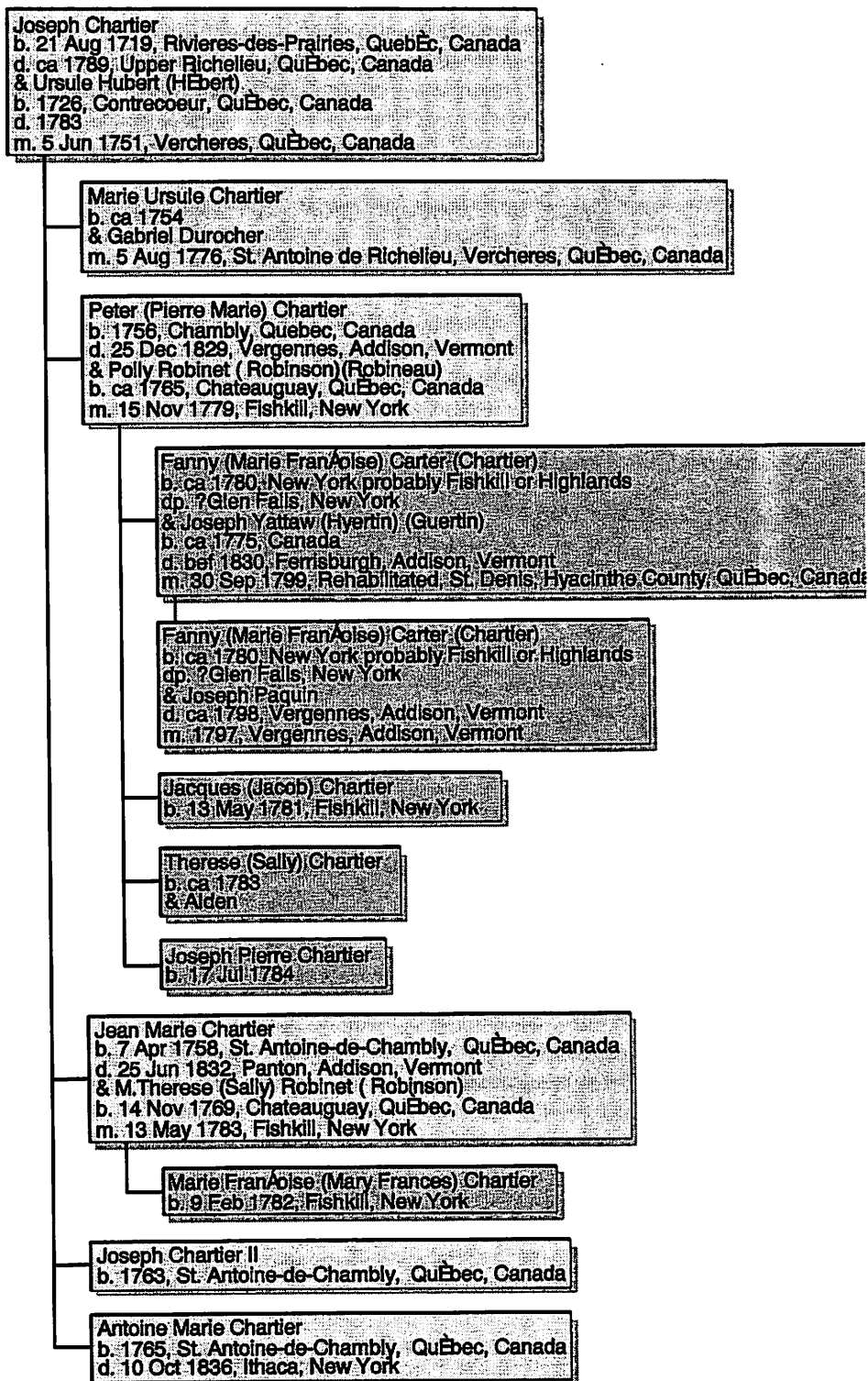
When they settled in Vergennes is not known, but they were present there when Fanny married her first husband, Joseph Paquin in 1797. Little is known about him at this time. The Chartier family was not listed in the U.S. Census of 1790 for Vermont. (It was actually done after Vermont joined the union in 1793.) Fanny and Joseph Yattaw married in a civil ceremony December 26, 1798 in Vergennes. The family then migrated north into Canada to a community at the mouth of the Richelieu River. They again migrated to Vermont after the turn of the century probably, around 1806.

I often wonder, Did the family know of Addison County before the American Revolution? They were woodsmen, and the entire

Champlain Valley had been under the control of the French up to the time of Treaty of Paris in 1763. Fort Ticonderoga's original name was Fort Carillon. It is interesting to speculate.

The Family of Joseph Chartier & Ursule Hubert (Hebert)

Chart 2



Pierre and Polly settled in Ferrisburg, Vermont. His brother Jean Marie with his wife, Sally, the sister of Polly, settled a few miles distant in the neighboring community of Panton.

Fanny and Joseph settled in Ferrisburg, Vermont not far from her parents when they returned to New England. The foundation of their home is still to be seen on a knoll above Otter Creek.

One last piece of data - John and Sally Carter had a daughter named, you guessed it, Marie Françoise aka Mary Francis. Is there any wonder that there was great confusion surrounding the parentage of Fanny?!

What has this meant to me? First it means more genealogical lines to follow. I had been going back on Theodore and Marie Thérèse. Now I must research the family of Pierre's wife, Polly and the family of Joseph's wife, Ursule Hubert.

The family line of Marie Thérèse Loupe Rochelet is no longer valid. This was a big disappointment. Last year I attended a program at the University of Québec at Trois Rivières. An excursion into the old town had uncovered the site of a home which belonged to Jacques Hertel de la Fresniere. He was the first husband of Marie Marguerie, an ancestor of Marie Therese Loupe. I was very excited. I thought I had discovered an ancestral home.

The second important thing is to check sources in as many different ways as possible especially when the data is suspicious. Look for date discrepancies.

The red flag was the birth dates for the two confused Marie Françaises. These were almost twenty years apart. A little mathematics showed that Theodore's daughter would have been 36 or 37 years old if she married Joseph Yattaw. Their children would have been born when she was in her forties and fifties. Joseph Guertin was born in 1775 and would have been thirteen years younger than Theodore's daughter.

The most important lesson has been to trust my own research and to check, check, check. A little simple arithmetic goes a long way.

- 1 Abstracts of Revolutionary War, Pension Files.
- 2 Soldiers, Sailors, and Patriots of the Revolutionary War - Vermont, Major Gen. Carlton Edward Fisher, Picton Press, Camden, Maine.
- 3 The History of the Town of Chazy, Clinton County, New York by Nell Jane Barnett Sullivand and David Kendall Martin, 1970 Chazy, New York: George Little Press, Inc., Burlington, Vermont 1970.
- 4 The Chartier Families, Volume V, The Carter-Chartiers and Some Unconnected Marriages and The General Index , by Jean (Chartier) Robert, B.A., LL.B, edited by Vernon Chartier of the American Section of the Chartier Family Association, Portland, Oregon, 1982.
5. Carter of Deerfield, Mass. and Norwalk, Conn.; Chartier of Quebec Province, Canada and New York: A Study in Multilingualism and Multiculturalism in Eighteenth-Century America by Virginia Easley DeMarce: Revised Edition 1985.
- 6 Archives, St. Peter's Catholic Church, Vergennes, Vermont.

Family Group Sheet

Name: Joseph Chartier ¹

Birth: 21 Aug 1719 Rivières-des-Prairies, Québec, Canada

Death: ca 1789 Upper Richelieu, Québec, Canada ¹

Father: Jean-Joseph (John) Chartier (Carter) (1695-1772)

Mother: Marie Françoise Courtemanche dit Jolicoeur (1691-1760)

Marriage: 5 Jun 1751 Vercheres, Québec, Canada ⁵

Spouse: Ursule Hubert (Hébert) ⁶ (may have been Catherine Ursule)

Birth: 1726 Contrecoeur, Québec, Canada ¹

Death: 1783

Father: Pierre Paul Hubert (Hébert) (1691-)

Mother: Suzanne Laporte (1696-)

Misc. Notes

Veteran of the American Revolution. ^{1,2} He served in Co. Moses Hazen's Second Canadian Regiment. In 1784 he was listed as a refugee in Albany, New York. ³

Joseph received acreage in the Refugee Tract in Chazy, New York for his service in Congress Own. ⁴

Children

1 F: Marie Ursule Chartier

Birth: ca 1754

Spouse: Gabriel Durocher

Marriage: 5 Aug 1776 St. Antoine de Richelieu, Vercheres, Québec, Canada ⁷

2 M: Peter (Pierre Marie) Chartier ¹

Birth: 1756 Chambly, Québec, Canada ¹

Death: 25 Dec 1829 Vergennes, Addison, Vermont ⁸

Spouse: Polly Robinet (Robinson) (Robineau)

Marriage: 15 Nov 1779 Fishkill, New York ^{1,2}

3 M: Jean Marie Chartier

Birth: 7 Apr 1758 St. Antoine-de-Chambly, Québec, Canada

Death: 25 Jun 1832 Panton, Addison, Vermont ⁹

Spouse: M. Therese (Sally) Robinet (Robinson)

Marriage: 13 May 1783 Fishkill, New York ¹

4 M: Joseph Chartier II ¹

Birth: 1763 St. Antoine-de-Chambly, Québec, Canada

5 M: Antoine Marie Chartierø

Birth: 1765 St. Antoine-de-Chambly, Québec, Canada

Death: 10 Oct 1836 Ithaca, New York ²

Sources

1. Me Jean (Chartier) Robert, .B.A., LL.B, The Chartier Families: The Carter-Chartiers, American Section of the Chartier Family Association, V.
2. Virginia Easley DeMarce, Carter of Deerfield, Mass and Norwalk, Conn; Chartier of Quebec Province, Canada and New York: A Study in Multilingualism and Multiculturalism in Eighteenth-Century America. Revised Edition, 1985
3. Virginia Easley DeMarce, Carter of Deerfield, Mass and Norwalk, Conn; Chartier of Quebec Province, Canada and New York: A Study in Multilingualism and Multiculturalism in Eighteenth-Century America. Revised Edition, 1985 p.2 Revision.
4. Nell Jane Barnet Sullivan and David Kendall Martin, A History of the Town of Chazy, Clinton County, New York.
5. Loiselle, Loiselle File, Microfiche.
6. New England Captives Carried to Canada between 1677 and 1760 during the French and Indian Wars, Emma Lewis Coleman, Vol. 2, 1925
7. L'Abbé Cyprien Tanguay, Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes*, Eusébe Senécal & Fils, Imprimers-éditeurs.
8. Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War, Pension Files, Volume I: A-E, abstracted by Virgil D. White
9. Me Jean (Chartier) Robert, .B.A., LL.B, The Chartier Families: The Carter-Chartiers, American Section of the Chartier Family Association, V, p.39.

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 655-4467 or e-mail apic29@juno.com.

FAMILY LINEAGE

GRASSET DIT LAGRANDEUR - PART SEVEN, LAST of the LINEAGE

II.7 Nicolas Grasset dit Lagrandeur by Véronique Gassette #H

In this installment Véronique concludes her listing of the many descendants of Joseph, the Pioneer, and his wife Françoise Boisselle through their last son Nicolas. 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 to sixth segments (LINKS Vol. 4 Nos. 1 & 2, and Vol. 5 Nos. 1 & 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. Hyacinthe

II.5 François m. 1799
N D du Rosaire, St. Hyacinthe

II.6 Louis m. 1801
N D du Rosaire, St. Hyacinthe

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

II.7 Nicolas Grasset dit Lagrandeur

No baptismal record having been found, we rely on an excellent marriage record for information on Nicolas II.7, the last son of Joseph I.1 to marry and the one from whom our own line descends. From that church record we learn that Nicolas' parents had died and that he had a brother, André, present at the marriage. He himself was stated to be of age of majority, which, together with his death record, places his birth as c. 1775. His occupation was that of joiner or woodworker. The couple was granted a dispensation from the second and third degree of relationship. The bride, Marie Charles Monet dit Belhumeur, was of minor age. The marriage took place at La Présentation, St. Hyacinthe County on 16th October 1810. There were no signatures except that of the priest, Bardy.

The reason for the dispensation was that the bride's grandmother was Marie Josephte Boisselle, daughter of Charles Boisselle and Thérèse Daudelin, and wife of Martin Monet I.1.

The groom's mother was Marie Françoise Boisselle, sister to Thérèse and now mother-in-law to the bride.¹

Other than the marriage and death records found for Nicolas Grasset his only mention is a baptismal record for a Julie Monet, May 21, 1817, Notre Dame du Rosaire, St. Hyacinthe Co., at which Nicolas served as godfather. Nicolas died on June 10, 1825, and was buried on the 11th at St. Damase, neighboring parish to Notre Dame du Rosaire. His burial record states that he was about fifty years old, a farmer, husband of Charlotte Monet. From their fifteen years of marriage there were seven children. The name often appears as Gresset at La Présentation at this period.

II.7 Nicolas Gresset dit Lagrandeur, majeur, menuisier, de cette paroisse

feu Joseph Gresset dit Lagrandeur

defunte Marie Françoise Boisselle

m. 16 oct. 1810 La Présentation, St Hyacinthe

Marie Charles Monet dit Belhumeur, mineure

François Monet dit Belhumeur

Marie Charlotte Jared dite (sic) Beauregard

dispense du 2ième au troisième degré de parenté.

Present: André Gresset, frère de l'époux, Joseph Lucier, son ami.

François Monet, père de l'épouse, François Monet, son frère, Bardy, prêtre.

Children of Nicolas Grasset dit Lagrandeur II.7 and Marie Charles Monet dit Belhumeur:

- III.150** **Marie Charlotte,** born & baptized August 11, 1811 at La Prés
- III.151** **Pierre/François Pierre,** born yesterday, baptized 19 oct, 1813 at La Prés.
- III.152** **Marie Euphrosine,** bap. 1 June, 1816, parish not recorded.
- III.153** **Nicolas,** born this day, bap. 18 Oct. 1819, St Jean Baptiste, St. Hyacinthe
died 19 Oct, 1821, age 2. St. Hyacinthe
- III.154** **Edouard,** bap. 1 Dec 1820, born yesterday, St. J.B. St. Hyacinthe
confirmed in 1840 at St. Damase, married three times in Canada
- III.155** **Michel,** born yesterday, bap. 25 March, 1823 St. Damase
confirmed in 1840 at St. Damase. (father absent)
- III.156** **Marie-Josephite,** born & Bap. March 21, 1825, St. Damase (father absent)
married at Ste. Cecile de Milton, Canada, 14 Oct. 1873
Pierre Tetreault, widower of Marie Berthiaume,
son of Pierre Tetreault and Isabelle Dutilly.

-
- III.154** **Edouard Grasset,** age of majority,
son of Nicolas Grasset and of Charlotte Monet dit Belhumeur
m. Feb 5, 1849, St. Pie de Bagot
Rosalie Fontaine, widow of Edouard Cusson. She died April 19, 1849, age 26.
(No issue from this marriage.)

Promptly after his 2nd marriage, Edouard and his mother, Dame Charlotte Monet, drew up a bill of sale before Notary public A. Gauthier in his study on September 2, 1851, St. Pie.

From this we learn that Edouard had received the sum of two hundred pounds "livres-ancien-cours " from his mother Dame Charlotte Monette and will repay her by delivering to her barn and in bags the produce from five plots of land which he had sown and to which he was entitled to one third of the harvest "semé au tiers." The document goes into much detail on the location of the 5 plots of land and their owners. The detailed care that there be no possible misunderstanding of this agreement between mother and son, now or ever, is fascinating.

Edouard Grasset, widower of Rosalie Fontaine
m. April 28, 1851 at St. Pie
Aurélie Gosselin, daughter of Ignace Gosselin and Sophie Bachant dit Vertefeuille

Children of Edouard Grasset III.154 and Aurelie Gosselin:

- IV:157** **Hilaire,** born Jan 21, 1852. Died March 11, 1854, age 2.
- IV.158** **Théodore François Xiste,** born Sept. 22, 1853. Died Nov. 10, 1863, age 10.
-
- Edouard Grasset,** veuf de Aurélie Gosselin
m. May 31, 1858 St. Pie de Bagot
M. Hedwige Angélique Touchette, daughter of J.B.Touchette and Angèle Courtemanche.

Children of Edouard Grasset III.154 and M. Hedwige Angélique Touchette:

- IV.159** **Louis Joseph,** born March 1, 1859, bap. the 2nd at St. Pie
- IV.160** **Edouard Zepherin,** bap. St Pie de Bagot, Sept 26, 1860.
- IV.161** **Victorine M,** born and baptized at St. Pie, April 6, 1862.
buried 18 Aug 1862, at 4 months.
- IV.162** **Marie Emma,** bap. St. Pie, July 15, 1863.

- III.155** **Mitchell Garset** (sic) - of Vergennes, VT
 married at Vergennes by Rev. H. F. Leavitt, minister of the gospel, pastor of the Congregational Church, Vergennes, on April seventeenth, 1852 (recorded Nov. 5, 1852.)
Miss Zuah Bunch (also recorded at Montpelier Vital Statistics as Teen Bunch)

Michel Grasset - de Vergennes
 m. validated or blessed (Réhabilité) 8 avril, 1853, St. Joseph Church, Burlington, Fr. Quevillon.
Zoë Lécuyer - de Vergennes.

Possibly the 1853 validation took place in Vergennes, if Father Quevillon was on a missionary trip. The record is in the St Joseph Church register in Burlington. ³

Children of Michel Grasset III.155 and Zoë Lécuyer:

- IV.163** **Zoë,** born 27 May 1853. Vergennes. bap. June 29, 1853
 died July 15, 1861, age 8 yrs., 2 mos. 19 days.
- IV.164** **Edward,** born Feb 3, bap. Feb 4, 1856, Vergennes
- IV.165** **François,** born Oct 3, 1859
- IV.166** **Joseph Alfred,** born April 2, 1861, bap. April 28, 1861, Vergennes
- IV.167** **Mary,** born April 24, 1864, in Burlington,
 married, age 22, oct 6, 1886, Methodist Church,
 Charles Davenport McNally
- IV.168** **Louise,** born Oct 2, 1866.
 Died, age 22, single in Burlington, Sept 6, 1888. Buried Mt. Calvary.
- IV.164** **Edward Grasset**, Burlington, age 32, sawyer,
 1st m. born Vergennes, Vt to Mitchell Grasset and Zoe Lecuyer
 married Burlington, Sept 14, 1887 by Thomas Lynch, V.G. Cath. Priest, St. Mary Church.
 Elizabeth Hassett, of Burlington, age 29, born St. Albans to John Hassett and Nancy Hickey.

No information is available on whether this couple had children. Edward died at City Hospital, Waterbury, Conn. of cancer of the liver, age about 50. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery, Waterbury.

Witnesses at Edward's marriage were his youngest brother, Joseph Grasset, and Mary Maun?/Morin. No evidence of family contact after that. For early family history see under Joseph IV.166 below. It was Joseph whom the hospital notified of his brother's death on May 2, 1906. Edward was described as a widower, carpenter by trade. Funeral was at St. Ann's R.C. Church. The hospital has closed, the undertaker is out of business and the church has no information because the death records there began in 1945.

- IV.165** **François/Frank**, the second son of Michel and Zoë, was born in Vergennes, Oct 3, 1859. He died in Burlington Dec. 15, 1949, aged 90 yrs, 2 mos. 12 days. He and his younger brother, Joseph, were companions all their lives. At some point, probably after 1871, they went to Holyoke, Mass, where Frank worked as a painter. He was still there in 1880 when he married a girl from South Burlington, Celina Guinette, who bore him six children. For much of their married life Celina was severely handicapped by a paralysis. She died Aug. 4, 1922.

Frank is variously recorded as a mechanic, house painter and carpenter. For many, many years he worked at Wells & Richardson in Burlington as a valued employee. In his later years he was honored in a parade. For some years he and Joseph would walk to Joseph's house after the ten o'clock "high Mass" at St. Joseph Church. There they would sit in "the parlor" smoking their pipes in silence and apparent contentment. The lack of conversation mystified Joseph's wife and daughter.

IV.165 **François Grassette**, de Holyoke, Mass., fils de Michel Grassette et de Zoë Lécuyer
m.26 avril, 1880, St. Joseph de Burlington
Céline Guenette, fille de Narcisse Guenette et de Céline Boulanger
Witnesses: Narcisse Guenette and Israel Couture

V.169 **Lena, 21, of So. Burlington and living in Burlington**
married 20 Oct 1903, St. Joseph Church, Burlington
Joseph Barbeau/Babeu, 27, of Ste. Clothilde, Canada, and living in Burlington.
His parents: Pierre Barbeau/Babeu and Aurélie Surprenant.

V.174 **Eva,** born Sept 5, 1895, Burlington to Frank M, and Celina G.
 bap. Sept 8, 1895. Died Jan 14, 1977,
 married 15 May, 1922 St. Joseph Church
Rosaire Frederic Clodgoe also recorded as Rosaire Alfred Gladu, bap. in Keeseville, NY
 parents; Magloire Gladu & Délie Menard.

VL176 **Rolland, G. J.** born Sept. 13, 1910, Burlington.

Probably about 1916 these two children and their mother disappeared from Burlington and their father was never able to get a trace of them. If Rolland married and had children there may be other Grasset dit Langrandeur descendants using the spelling Gassett. Otherwise I believe that spelling has died out and that other Gassetts in Vermont derive from another source. It has been suggested that one origin could be Henri de Gaschet.

V.172 **Frank B. Gassett**, 12 N. Champlain St., Burlington, age 34, div., 2nd m., shipping clerk,
 Parents: Frank Gassett and Celina Guinette
 married June 16, 1920, Unitarian Church, Burlington
 Eliza E. Howard

Frank continued to live in Burlington. His wife had two children by an earlier marriage. He worked for many years as a school custodian and, like his father, Frank M., he was valued as a faithful employee.

IV.166 **Joseph Alfred Grassette** (Michel & Zoë Lécuyer)
 married 27 October 1891, St. Joseph Church, Burlington
 Eva Victoire Cartier (Joseph & Anna Gervais)
 Witnesses: Joseph Cartier & Alphonse Duhamel

Children of Joseph Alfred Grassette IV.166 and Eva Victoire Cartier, born at 140 N. Willard St, Burlington

V.177 **Alfred John Gassette**, born March 9, 1906. Died Feb. 18, 1987 Florida

V.178 **Veronique**, born October 22, 1909, single.

V.177 **Alfred John Gassette** (Joseph & Eva Cartier)
 m. #1 - 12 October 1929, St Joseph Church, Burlington
 Normal Albertine Harper (Joseph & Catherine Clodgo/Gladu)
 Died Feb. 1, 1966, Albany, NY

Child of Alfred Gassette V.177 and Normal Albertine Harper:

VI.179 **Joan Gassette**, born Dec 8, 1931, Burl.
 m. June 5, 1954, Burlington, Community Bible Church
 Norman Franklin Dennis, MD (Norman & Pearl M. Rabitoy)

V.177 **Alfred John Gassette** (1906-1987)
 m. #2 - 16 Jan. 1954, Burlington, by a J. P.

IV.166 Joseph Alfred Grassette - early family history

For facts and dates we must rely on written records. For a picture of the family's life in Panton and Vergennes we must blend these with Joseph's own recollections which are few.

Michel Grasset, Joseph's father, is the direct ancestor who was the first one to come from Canada to Vermont but it is unlikely that he had much to do with the decision to immigrate. His father had died and his mother had remarried Pierre Labossiere so he was in the position of stepson. He was about 17 when he made his Confirmation in 1840 in St. Damase, Canada. Evidently it was the Labossière family that made the move sometime before 1853.

Joseph's only recollection of his father was when, in 1867, his father appeared at the door clutching his abdomen. At his lumbering job, a part of the saw he was operating had snapped back and hit him. He died on January 14, 1867, age 41, buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Vergennes. Joseph was 5 years old. This death date makes one wonder at the Vergennes's Census entry for 1860 when presumably Michel would still have been working.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| It reads: | Mitchell Gassett, | 28, | day laborer, | born Canada. |
| | Elizabeth | 30 | | born Canada |
| | Joseph | 2 | | born Vt. |

Living with family of Lyman Goodrich, next family;

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|----------|
| Elizabeth Gassett, | age 7, | born Vt. |
| Edwin | age 4 | born Vt. |

(ages of these three children correspond to ages of children of Michel and Zoë, in this order: Frank, age 2, Zoe age 7, Edward age 4.)

Perhaps illness is the answer, since Zoë, mother, would have been pregnant with Joseph IV.166, born April 2, 1861. Joseph remembered that his father was always referred to as "Mitch". Joseph's sister, Zoë, first child of the family, died in '61 also. This census is the first time the name Gassett appears in an official record, indicating that Mitchell had made the change.

Mitchell/Michel's death in 1867 left his wife Zoë with five children to support by going out to work by the day. There was not yet any form of Mother's Aid in existence, but there must have been some form of supervision since the eldest boy, eleven at the time, was at some point removed from the family for the protection of the younger children. Perhaps Pierre Labossière helped his stepdaughter. But one of Joseph's unhappy recollections was of being put to work with a sickle, along with his brother, Frank. Their employer followed behind with his scythe, in order to keep the boys working fast.

There must have been some kindness too. Joseph found work at Eno's bakery where he was learning the trade, especially bread making. He had good memories of those days. At age 19 he donated a small stained-glass window to St. Peter's Church. It was still there many years later (after 1943) in the vestibule. It was crudely lettered and was removed later when the church was renovated. Also at some point there was a stone erected in the church cemetery for the child Zoë Grasset and one for the father Michel. Those also were vandalized but had been copied earlier for dates.

Joseph years later realized he should have stayed in the baking trade but he and his brother Frank went to Holyoke, Mass. and worked as painters. Frank was living in Holyoke at the time of his marriage in 1880.

Now Joseph was 19. He must have continued in his occupation as painter and paperhanger, which probably accounts for his ability to donate the small window to the church. When the family moved to Burlington is unclear but it was before 1888 since Joseph's younger sister, Louise, single, was buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Burlington that year.

Joseph probably had been living with his mother and Louise at 12 N. Champlain St. When, and why his mother lived in Fair Haven Vermont is not known but she died there and was buried in Vergennes Feb. 7, 1890, as recorded in a Vergennes newspaper. Funeral was at St. Peter's Church and "relatives from Burlington were in attendance."

Joseph, 29, single and with no family to live with continued in his trade as painter. He also met Joseph Cartier, a singer in St. Joseph Church choir, who had a daughter, Eva, age 20. Mr. Cartier encouraged the affair and the marriage took place October 27, 1891. Mr. Cartier gave his daughter away and Alphonse Duhamel was best man for the groom. It was to be fifteen years before they were to become parents.

In the interval Joseph's business had progressed and he had become a contractor with two or three men working for him. He also began payments on a house, the one at 140 N. Willard St., said to have been moved down from higher on North St. above Willard. Unfortunately the rumor got around that he would lose it because he would not be able to make the payments. When the rumor reached Joe Gassett's ears he had the mortgage transferred to a bank and met the payments. The Burlington Free Press reported the sale as of Sept. 29, 1897, consideration \$1,250.00. In 1927 the property tax was \$57.00. Ownership of this house by his wife and children was to see them through the depression of the early 1930's.

Joseph was hired by Father Cloarec, pastor of St. Joseph Church, on several occasions. There is a picture of him in the belfry with his son Alfred, about 11, who looks proud to be there. Joseph's daughter remembers when the cock above the steeple was taken down and brought to Joseph's home to be painted with gold leaf, applied with banana oil, a delicate procedure.

By hard work and frugal life style Joseph and Eva put their two children through Nazareth School; Cathedral High School/Mt. Saint Mary Academy; St. Michael's College/Trinity College. As mother the children well know, their mother was the original recycler, being the very soul, ahead of her time, of reuse, mend, repair, make do, and improvise.

But now Joseph was nearly seventy and his business had diminished and he had a period of no work. This was before Social Security and Unemployment. Later he had steady work at his trade when he fell from his tall stepladder and broke his hip. He died from complications on May 6, 1930, before his grandchild was born.

He left his wife and children a house free of debt, no other debts and a perfect credit record. Also the memory of a loving father who worked his heart out for his family, who never went to work without shoveling out in winter, who mixed his own paints until the white lead poisoned him, who couldn't lay a hand on a child or an animal, who would read to his small children in the evenings. With only two years of formal schooling in Vergennes he was doing what is now recommended to modern parents. His daughter remembers her pride in helping by cutting out yards of fancy border for his wallpapering work next day.

Later she sat at his big old desk in the evening while he sat on the couch nearby and dictated what to write in his day book: names of his men, their hours worked, price per hour and total, then to make out the bills for his customers because her childish handwriting was more legible than his. There was no thought of pay on either side. That was long before those days of pay and allowances for children. The work was not busy work, it was useful and a real contribution to family. The reward was the satisfaction and pride in contributing by "helping papa". Her brother was the errand boy. He was good at that. Also, in his grade school days, as an altar boy, he was dependable for serving the 6:00 a.m. Mass at St. Joseph School on the hill when the Sisters needed him for daily Mass.

When I reflect on the life of Zoë Lécuyer Grasset, who illiterate (?) kept vital statistics in her prayer book, of Michel Grasset to whom I owe my American citizenship, of Joseph Grasset/Gassett with two years schooling, and of Eva Cartier Gassette, immigrant at age ten with three years schooling, I am awed by how much our forebears accomplished in contrast to their children who had so many advantages.

I trust that this series on one family of often illiterate immigrants sounds like the tribute it is intended to be to all immigrants who, with no advantages, left us with such a good life.

Veronique Grasset/Gassette
September 3, 2001 Labor Day

¹- MARTIN MONET DIT BELHUMEUR I.1 was a soldier in the Royal Roussillon Regiment who married at Verchères 2 May 1757. In the church register the priest recorded: (the regiment) "being in winter quarters in the parish of St. Charles de Chambly on the Rivière Richelieu."

²- Accepting Teen Bunch as Zoë Lécuyer may seem questionable but there is an explanation: Zoë Lécuyer was born in Canada to Joseph Lécuyer and Zoë Fortin. Joseph Lécuyer died in 1838. Zoë Fortin, widow, married Joseph Labossière on Sept 16, 1839, in St. Edward Parish, Napierville, Canada. Thus Joseph Labossière became head of a family that included his stepchildren, Zoë Lécuyer and her brother Joseph. The whole family came to Vergennes, Vermont, where, sadly, they become known as Bunch, an attempt at an English translation of Labossière, since a "bosse" in French is a "bunch" in English. "Teen" must have been a nickname.

³- To this French Canadian family, now among English speaking people and where there was no resident Catholic priest and no local Catholic church, nor French-speaking priest, it would not have seemed out of line to take their vows before witnesses other than a Catholic priest. There are many instances of the special permissions given to French Catholics, especially immigrants, in difficult circumstances. Indeed there is a formula that could be used at such marriages. For a version of this in French, see Tanguay, Vol. I, page 602, in reference to Michel Robichaud and Marguerite Landry, Acadians, 27 Oct 1766. Also see LE GRAND ARRANGEMENT DES ACADIENS AU QUEBEC, Vol. VII, pages 188-189, by Adrien Bergeron, s.s.s. from which the following is taken:

"Louis Robichaud, époux de Jeanne Bourgeois, Acadien réfugié à Québec, was at Salem, New England, in 1774; he was then 71 years old. This respectable old gentleman had received the extraordinary power to dispense from banns and obstacles to marriage, for Catholics who could not have recourse to the ministry of a priest, in New England. Here is the formula for the marriage act as given by Louis Robichaud: In virtue of the power accorded to me, Louis Robichaud, by M. Charles-François Bailly, priest, vicar-general of the diocese of Québec

(which then covered practically the whole North American continent,) at present at Halifax (as a prisoner, well understood) missionary, ... to receive the mutual consent of Catholics ... in this province; also to accord dispensation to those who wish to marry in such and such a degree both of affinity and consanguinity to those who may require it, I confess having received the mutual consent to marriage ofof 3rd to 4th degree of consanguinity.....the said parties have promised and do promise, at the first opportunity they may have to find a priest proved by the Holy, Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church, to receive the nuptial blessing."

"The said act carried out in the presence of"

The following are corrections to articles that appeared in LINKS Vol. 5 No. 2.

Those "dit" and "de" names - or André Grasset de St. Sauveur versus André Grasset dit Lagrandeur

Page 15:

Second paragraph, "de" should be "dee" as that is how it should be pronounced since in dit the t is silent, and a French "i" is pronounced "ee". So when you say the letter D in English you have said the whole word "dit" in French.

Last Paragraph, M. de la Vonquière should be Jonquière, and Vandreeuil, should be Vaudreuil and "Engaged 1763 sold his goods" should be "In 1763 Canada fell under English rule and André sold all his possessions."

Page 16:

Third paragraph and note 2 "Martyr" should be "Martyrs".

Fourth paragraph, sentence should be: "There is in Montréal a "Collège André Grasset." At Eglise Notre Dame there is a large stained glass window honoring the martyrs of 1792, including André Grasset."

GRASSET DIT LAGRANDEUR - PART SIX

Page 18, 4th line: Beauvais - not Beauvois

Page 18, midpage: III.123 Emerite born 11, baptized 12 June 1817

III.124 Adelaide born 11, baptized 12 November 1818

Page 19, 1st line: Godparents- not grandparents

Page 21, IV.139 and IV.140 are children of Charles Grasset and Marie Letartre, the heading "Children of Charles Grasset IV.138 and Rose Wells" should be moved down above V.141.

Page 22, bottom of page: should be Notre Dame des Victoires.

HERITAGE

Marie-Ursule Plagnol aka Mercy Adams of Oyster River, New Hampshire - Part 2

Mike Sevigny #59

The earliest Quebec record that I have found that mentions Mercy Adams is her baptism at Notre-Dame de Montreal on April 6, 1697. The record lists her parents as Charles Adams and Rebecca Smith of Oyster River, Province of Hampshire in New England and also lists her birth date as March 13, 1674, old calendar March 3rd. Many thanks to Charles Meunier for his translation of the original record. Mercy's marriage record and contract will be in the next LINKS.

1 Le samedi saint sixième jour d'Avril de l'an mil [mille] six cens [cents] quatre vingts
On Holy Saturday the 6th day of April, 1697

2-dix sept a été solennellement batisée sous condition une fille Anglaise nommée
was solemnly baptized, in respecting certain obligations, an English girl named

3-en son pais[pays] [,] Mercy[,], laquelle née à Oyster river Province de Hampshire en La
in her country, Mercy, who was born at Oyster River, Province of Hampshire in

4-Nouvelle Angleterre du mariage de Charles Adams[,], Habitant[,], et de
New England of the marriage of Charles Adams, farmer <settlement>, and of

- 5-Rebecca Smith tous deux Protestans [Protestants][.] le troisième (vieux /??? ou treizième nouveau
Rebecca Smith, both Protestants, on the third (old </calendar?> or thirteenth, new
6-/???) de Mars de l'an mil [mille] six cens [cents] soixante et quatorze[.] aiant [ayant] été
</calendar?>) of March in the year 1674, having been taken
7-prise le vingt neuvième jour de Juillet de l'an mil Six cens [cents] quatre vingt quatorze[.]
prisoner on the 29th day of July of 1694
8-demeure depuis cinq ou six mois dans l'yle [l'île] de Monreal [Montréal]. Son Parrein [parrain] a
has been living since 5 or 6 months on the Isle of Montreal. Her Godfather
9-été Monsieur Pierre Lamoureux de Saint Germain, sa ... marreine [marraine]
has been Mister Pierre Lamoureux of Saint Germain, and her Godmother
10-Damoiselle Marguerite Seigneuret, femme de Monsieur Boudor Marchand[.] laquelle
Damoiselle Marguerite Seigneuret, wife of Mr. Boudor Merchant, which woman
11-a nommé cette fille Anglaise Ursule. Le parrein et la marreine ont pu signé[.]
named this English girl Ursule. The Godfather and Godmother were able to sign.
12-L'Anglaise a déclaré ne savoir signer[.] ?? ??? enqu?se Suivant L'ordonnance.
The English-girl declared not to know how to sign. ????? following prescribed practices

Translator's Notes:

1. The French transcript is as close to the handwritten text as can be determined.
2. Undecipherable text and related translations are represented by question marks.
3. Words or punctuation in brackets [] include the modern French spelling of words or include punctuation that makes the text clearer.
4. The date references seem to indicate a discrepancy between the French/Quebec calendar and the English calendar, or at least the New England calendar. This explains why there is a reference to an old date as quoted on line 5 "le troisième (vieux /??? ...", versus a new date on line 5&6 "ou treizième nouveau /???)", as the date of birth of Ursule. This also would explain the date when Ursule was taken prisoner – from line 7 the twenty ninth, as the nineteenth, which is reported in the records of the raid. It seems New England's dates were 10 days earlier.
5. Words enclosed in <> are translations based on context.

Handwritten French text from a document, likely a baptismal record or legal document, mentioning Rebecca Smith and Ursule. The text is written in cursive and includes several lines of text, some of which are crossed out or corrected. The document is signed by R. C. de Breton.

Le samedi saint dixième jour d'Avril de l'an mil six cens quatre
vingt quatre à la Potentiellement baptisée d'une condition une fille Anglaise
en son pais d'icelle laquelle n'est a Cyter Province de l'empire en
d'Angleterre du mariage de Charles Habsbourg et de
Rebecca Smith tous deux Protestans le troisième (vieux /??? ou treizième nouveau
de Mars de l'an mil six cens soixante et quatorze aiant et
prise le vingt neuvième jour de Juillet de l'an mil six cens quatre vingt quatre
demeure depuis cinq ou six mois dans l'yle de Monreal Son Parrein
Monsieur Pierre Lamoureux de Saint Germain marreine
Damoiselle Marguerite Seigneuret femme de Monsieur Boudor Marchand La
a nommé cette fille Anglaise Ursule Le parrein et la marreine ont pu signé
L'Anglaise a déclaré ne savoir signer de ce enquise Suivant L'ordonnance

Signature: R. C. de Breton

HERITAGE

PIERRE ROUSSEAU and MARIE DRILLARD

by Janet Lanou # 109

PIERRE ROUSSEAU, our earliest known ancestor in the Rousseau line, and his wife MARIE DRILLARD lived in the early 1600's at Loix on the Ile de Ré. This island, about 16 miles long, is very near the western coast of France,¹ almost opposite the important port of La Rochelle. Under the Ancien Régime before the French Revolution, La Rochelle and the Ile de Ré were in the Province of Aunis, now they are in the Department of Charente Maritime. La Rochelle was a harbor from which many ships sailed to New France.

We do not know PIERRE's occupation. We do know that the principal exports of the island were, and remain to this day: 1) salt, processed from the salt marshes, 2) seafood, especially oyster culture, and 3) kelp, harvested from the sea.

PIERRE and MARIE lived in troubled times. In the early 1500's, Calvinism had been introduced in La Rochelle and on the Ile de Ré. In the latter part of the century La Rochelle became a Huguenot city. There followed a succession of religious wars between Catholics and Huguenots throughout France but especially in, this area.

One of these wars came to a climax in 1627 when the Huguenots called on the English King Charles I for help against the approaching fleet of the French King Louis XIII. The English under the Duke of Buckingham landed a large force of men on the Ile de Ré on July 22, 1627, almost certainly in the lifetime of PIERRE and MARIE DRILLARD ROUSSEAU. The Catholic forces of the Ile fought the English and held them off for several months from an unfinished fortress at St. Martin de Ré. Finally, in the beginning of November 1627, the English, unable to take the island, left and returned to England.

However, the French fleet blockaded the entrance to the nearby port of La Rochelle and began the famous siege of 1627 and 1628 which lasted more than a year and during which the majority of the population of the city died of starvation. The lives of PIERRE and MARIE could not have failed to be greatly affected by this tragedy across the strait.

To learn more about PIERRE and MARIE; it would be necessary to research the records in that region of France. We know that they had a son Jacques, born at Loix, Ile de Ré around 1647.² With him we begin the journey to new France

¹ In modern times, a bridge or causeway connects the island to the mainland.

² In the marriage contract of his son Jacques in New France on 28th July 1677, PIERRE is recorded as "the late PIERRE ROUSSEAU."

JACQUES ROUSSEAU AND MARGUERITE GUILLEBOURG (GUILLEBOUT)

Jacques Rousseau, son of Pierre Rousseau and Marie Drillard, was born around 1647 at Loix, Île de Ré, diocese of La Rochelle, province of Aunis, (now Charente Maritime) in France. He was to become the progenitor of one of at least seven Rousseau lines in New France per Jetté.¹

31 March 1665, at about 18 years of age he signed a contract to go to New France with a group of 50 men, some from the Île de Ré. The notary Teuleron drew up the contract in the city of La Rochelle. Under the contract's terms all were to be servants for 3 years and were to be paid 75 livres per year. They received 30 livres in advance to outfit themselves before the departure. They were to go to New France "as soon as possible" on the ship *Cat de Hollande*, that was chartered by ship owner Pierre Gaigneur and commanded by Captain Charles Babin. Neither the day nor month of their arrival was recorded.²

Jacques appears in the census of Quebec in the years 1666 and 1667. In the census of 1667 he is listed as a member of the household (ménage) of Jean Pelletier, working as a "garçon de service" on Pelletier's farm of 25 *arpents* of land under cultivation in Sillery near Quebec City. He is next mentioned on 11 January 1671 when

the church record of the mission of St. Joseph de Sillery shows Jacques Rousseau and Isabelle Denevers as the godparents of Isabelle Ursule Buteau, daughter of Nicolas B. and Catherine Gichelin. The priest who baptized the child was father Charles Albanel, S.J. who would depart that year to explore Hudson's Bay.³

On 8 October 1671, Jacques, "habitant of the parish of Sillery," appeared before the notary Gilles Rageot in Quebec City. He was ceded 4 *arpents* of frontal land "en haut bois" in the seigneurie of Lauzon by Claude de Bermen de la Martinière, with perpetual hunting and fishing rights, for an annual charge of 4 livres to the seigneur. Jacques agreed to clear and cultivate his property.⁴

On 28 July 1677, before the notary Gilles Rageot in Quebec City, Jacques Rousseau "son of the late Pierre Rousseau: married Marguerite Guillebourg (Guillebout), age 21, daughter of Charles Guillebourg and Françoise Bigot. Marguerite was the widow of Antoine Pouillot, and brought two daughters to the marriage, Jeanne age 6 and Marie-Françoise age 3. She also brought property valued at 600 livres, 200 of which were to serve as the inheritance (dowries?) of the Pouillot girls. (Neither Jacques nor Marguerite knew how to sign their names, which was commonly the case as we see from the records of the period.) No church record of the nuptial blessing has been found.⁵

Marguerite Guillebourg was baptized on 11 June 1656, in Sillery. She was only 14 when she married Antoine Pouillot on 24 June 1670 (contract Bequet) in Sillery. Their daughters were born in 1672 and 1675, and Antoine died in 1676. Antoine died about 1876 and Marguerite married Jacques in 1677.⁶

Marguerite and Jacques first lived on their farm, described as a homestead of 3 arpents of frontal land and 30 arpents in depth, which was in St. Augustin in the Seigneurie of Maur(e). The census of 1681 lists them there with their three children: Jeanne Pouillot age 10, Françoise Pouillot age 6, and Denis age 6 mos. (Note: Why is Charles, the oldest son not listed?)⁷

In a contract drawn up on 16 April 1684 by the notary Rageot Jacques Rousseau is stated to be a inhabitant of Lauzon who was leasing his property in St. Augustin to one Tufal Cottin dit Dugal for an annual rent of 18 livres. This indicates that sometime prior to the contract he had moved his family to the land ceded to him in 1671 by Claude de Bermen, as mentioned above. Another document of 8 June 1702 also lists him as the owner.⁸

Nevertheless, the Rousseau family settled in the seigneurie of Lauzon, in the region that was established in 1694 as St. Nicolas. That is where their sons also made their homes.

Jacques and Marguerite had nine children, five sons and four daughters:

1. Charles - born 14 December 1678 at St. Augustin, baptized 28 December 1678 at N. D. de Québec by Father Germain Morin, first priest of the Canadian Clergy⁹; married 23 November 1705 to Charlotte-Judith Jérémie at St. Nicolas.

2. Denis - born 8 March 1681 at St. Augustin, baptized 15 March 1681 at St. François de Sales in Neuville.¹⁰ On 28 March 1715 his is listed as the master of a cod fishing boat in the service of an innkeeper from Québec City, Jean Gaton. In order to become master of a ship he must have had a great deal of prior navigational experience.

Denis was 55 years old when he married Angéline Rouer de Villery on 7 June 1736 at St. Nicolas. She was of noble lineage, the daughter of Augustin Rouer de Villery, Sieur de La Cardon-nière, who was the Procureur Général of Québec, and M. Louise Le Gardeur. She was the widow of Charles Damour and mother of 7 children. However she and Denis had no children.¹¹

3. M. Anne - born 24 May 1683 at Lauzon, baptized 27 May 1683 at St. François de Sales in Neuville.¹² She married Joseph Jérémie dit Lamontagne, on 30 September 1706 at St. Nicolas.¹³

4. Marie-Thérèse - born _____. She married Louis Jérémie dit Lamontagne, Joseph's Brother, on 25 February 1710 at St. Nicolas.¹⁴

*** 5. René - our ancestor, born December 1687, baptized 18 January 1688 at St-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy in Lauzon. (Notation in the church register that the information on Denis was drawn from the civil archives.¹⁵) He married Marie-Ursule Fréchet, daughter of François Fréchet and Anne Lereau, on 18 July 1723 at St. Nicolas.¹⁶ They had 11 children. After her death he married Marie-Catherine Bordeleau with whom he had one son. Our line is descended from René and Marie-Ursule.

6. Michel - born _____. He married Marie-Madeleine Cochu (Cocheu) On 17 September 1714 in Québec City. The couple lived at St. Nicolas. Michel died on 12 December 1722 and was buried at St. Nicolas on 4 January 1723. His widow married François Fréchet in 1735. [François was the brother of Marie-Ursule whom married 5. René, listed above, and Marie-Charlotte whom married 9 Pierre listed below.]

7. Marie-Catherine - born about 1791. She married Jean Bourassa on 13 November 1724 at St. Nicolas.¹⁷ She unfortunately died one year after her marriage and was buried on 18 January 1726 at St-Antoine-de-Tilly.

8. Ursule - born _____. She married Jean-Baptiste Fréchet, on 16 August 1718 at St. Nicolas. He was the brother of Marie-Ursule Fréchet, whom married 5. René, listed above.

9. Pierre - born 20 September 1696, baptized 24 September 1696 at N.D. de Québec, Québec City, (notation that he was not of that parish.¹⁸ He married Marie-Charlotte Fréchet, daughter of François fils and Marguerite Bergeron, on 17 January 1735, the same day that his brother Michel's widow married Marie-Charlotte's brother François.

Jacques Rousseau "from the parish of St. Nicolas" died at Hotel Dieu of Québec on 11 May 1711. His age was given as 64.

Marguerite Guillebourg, his widow, died at the age of 74 and was buried at St. Nicolas on 15 December 1729.¹⁹

NOTES:

¹ Jetté, René, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec (DGFO)*. Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983, pp. 1012-1014.

² Lebel, Gerard, Jacques Saintonge, and Thomas J. Laforest. *Our French-Canadian Ancestors (OFCA)*. Edited and translated by Thomas J. Laforest. The LISI Press. Vol. X, p. 170.

³ Charbonneau, Hubert and Jacques Légaré, eds. *PRDH: Répertoire des Actes de Baptême, Sépulture et des Recensements du Québec Ancien*. Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1980-1990, Vol. 1.

⁴ *OFCA*, Vol. X, p. 170.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 171.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *PRDH*, Vol. 6, p. 229.

⁸ *OFCA*, Vol. X, p. 172.

⁹ *PRDH*, Vol. 1.

¹⁰ *PRDH*, Vol. 3, p. 164.

¹¹ *OFCA*, Vol. X, pp. 173-174.

¹² *PRDH*, Vol. 3, p. 167.

¹³ *OFCA*, Vol. X, p. 173.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *PRDH*, Vol. 3, p. 61.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. 11. p. 295.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. 1.

¹⁹ *OFCA*, Vol. X, p. 174.

VERMONT LIVES

ALPHONSE ROUSSEAU, MARGUILLIER

Compiled by Janet Lanou #109

The title "marguillier" appears frequently in the parish records of French Canada. It is roughly translated "trustee" or "warden". The person so described occupied an important position in the form of parish government in use in the province of Quebec. Together with the pastor, the three marguilliers formed a corporation which, in Canada, had legal status.

The system was imported into some New England parishes, notably in St. Joseph parish in Burlington, VT. In 1857, we find the system defined in the Rules for the Administration of the Parish of St. Joseph.¹ The marguilliers were to be "elected by an assembly of notables". They had remarkable financial powers. The President "receives the money from the pew rent and the church collections, and maintains an exact account of all income. He is charged with paying the salary of the priest, and to manage the current expenses of the Church."²

We do not know in what year Alphonse Rousseau was first elected as marguillier, but it is a position which he held for many years. In March of 1878, the bishop, noting that the body had no powers in the eyes of United States law, ruled that the marguilliers formed "in truth only councilors to the parish priest" and provided that they should be named by the pastor, rather than elected. It is noteworthy that he specified: "I wish Mr. Rousseau to continue as before to aid the pastor and his co-workers, regarding the temporal affairs of the parish."³

Alphonse Rousseau, as President of the marguilliers, figured largely in June 1887 in a ceremony highly valued by French-Canadians, the blessing of the bells at the new St. Joseph Church. His name and that of his wife were inscribed, together with those of the other two marguilliers and other persons known for their service to the Church, on the largest bell. According to custom, these persons were called the godfathers and godmothers of the bell, which was given the name Joseph Louis Baptiste.⁴ His greatgranddaughter (the author) took the snapshot of the great Bourdon bell when it was lowered for the repair of the belfry in 1999.

The top of the bell is marked:

PARRAINS ET MARRAINES

The next three lines are:

LEONIDE DUHAMEL ET DAME

JEAN MARIE HÉBERT ET DAME

ALPHONSE ROUSSEAU ET DAME

A bracket to the right of these three entries indicates they were *MARGUILLIERS*

The names of the additional godparents are listed on the bell's lines below.

NOTES

1- History of Saint Joseph Parish Burlington, Vermont 1830-1987, p. 34.

2- Ibid.

3- Ibid., p. 45.

4- Ibid., p. 50.



ANCESTRAL LINES**ROUSSEAU ANCESTRAL LINE***by Janet Lanou #109*

| | | | |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| France | Pierre Rousseau d. before July 1677 | Marie Drillard | Loix, Ile de Ré, France |
| I. | Jacques Rousseau b. ca 1647 ar Loix, Ile de Ré, Aunis, France d. 11 May 1711 Hôtel Dieu de Québec | Marguerite Guilbault or Guillebourg bp. 11 June 1656 Sillery, Québec bur. 15 Dec 1729.St Nicolas, Lévis Cty, Québec (Charles/Françoise Bigot) | 28 JUL 1677 marriage contract Notary: Gilles Rageot |
| II. | René Rousseau b. Dec. 1687 Lauzon, Lévis Cty, Québec d. 13 Dec 1744 St. Nicolas, Lévis Cty, Québec | Marie-Ursule Frichet or Frechet b. 13 Mar 1703 St. Nicolas, Lévis cty, Québec d. 4 Nov 1735 St. Nicolas , Lévis Cty, Québec ((François/Anne L'Herors or L'Heureux) | 18 JULY 1723 St. Nicolas, Lévis Cty. Québec |
| III. | Jean-Baptiste Rousseau b. 9 Jul 1728 St. Nicolas, Lévis Cty, Québec | Marie-Marguerite Vallière b. 1 Aug 1736, St. Augustin, Québec (Pierre/Marguerite Allaire or Dallaire) | 7 JAN 1754 Notre-Dame de Québec, Québec City |
| IV. | (Jean) François I Rousseau bp. 12 Mar 1760 St. Pierre, Montmagny Cty, Québec d. 1 Aug 1804, Québec City | Marguerite Fraser b. ca 1763 d. 1 Nov 1802 Québec City (Hugues/Geneviève Raté) | 19 FEB 1787 Notre-Dame de Québec, Québec City |
| V. | François Rousseau b. 24 Aug 1791 | Olivette Gagnon b. 20 May 1799, Québec City (Barthémy/Marie Josephte Plante) | 19 NOV 1816 Notre-Dame de Québec, Québec City |
| VI. | J. H. Alphonse Rousseau b. 12 May 1837, Québec City d. 1893, Burlington, VT | Marie-Emilie Georget Tranquille b. 9 Apr 1842, Québec City d. 1913, Burlington, VT (Noël/Josephine Laurencelle) | 14 SEP 1859 Notre-Dame de Québec, Québec City |

This line continues below with J.H. Alphonse Rousseau 's and Emilie Tranquille's youngest son and oldest daughter.

| Line of the youngest son. | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| VII. | Joseph E. Rousseau b. 13 Oct. 1881, Burlington, VT d Dec 1960, Burlington, VT | Marie Elizabeth Hamel b. 3 May 1891, Winooski, VT d. 1980 (William/Louise LaVigne) | 16 OCT 1916 St. Joseph Church, Burlington, VT |
| VIII. | Reverend Peter A. Rousseau b. 29 Mar 1922, Burlington, VT | | 11 JUN 1949 Ordained to the Priesthood at Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Burlington, VT First Mass at St. Joseph Church, Burlington, VT |

| Line of the oldest daughter. | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| VII. | Marie Emilie Rousseau b. 5 Jan 1864, Burlington, VT d. 14 May 1929, Burlington, VT | Frank S. Lanou b. 6 Feb 1861, St-Jacques, Montcalm Cty, Québec d. May 1946, Burlington, VT (François/Thérèse Archambault) | 16 JUL 1885 St. Joseph Church Burlington, VT |
| VIII. * | J. Ernest Lanou II b. 24 May 1886, Burlington, VT d. 25 Jul 1966, Burlington, VT (Frank S./M. Emilie Rousseau) | Marie Elizabeth Michaud b. 29 Nov 1882, St. André de Kamouraska Cty, Québec d. 10 Mar 1944, Burlington, VT (Michel/Emma Morin) | 12 SEP 1911 St. Joseph Church Burlington, VT |
| IX. | J. Richard (Dick) Lanou b. 2 Nov 1914, Burlington, VT d. 30 Nov 1995, Burlington, VT | Allene Fletcher b. Johnson, VT (Allen/Anne Marguerite Scharlé) | 12 Sep 1946 St. Joseph Church Burlington, VT |
| X. | Marilyn Anne Lanou b. 14 Aug 1947 Burlington VT (J. Richard/Allene Fletcher) | J. Churchill Hindes b. 30 Apr 1947 Bastrop Texas (James Gordon/Mary Vesta Shultz) | 14 June 1969 St. Anthony Church Burlington, VT |
| * Janet Lanou's parents | | | |

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358 Thomas, William J./ awt10@surfglobal.net/ Box 218, Bakersfield, VT 05441
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Tracing French-Canadians from Vermont Back to Quebec in the 19th Century

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SOME BASIC GENEALOGY

I prefer the narrow definition of "genealogy" which is the account of the ascent of a person to an ancestor. Conversely an "ancestor" is a person from whom one is descended. Some suggest that ancestors are those that came before grandparents. I guess that their thinking is that grandparents are considered "family" as opposed to ancestors. I am interested in all of my ancestors; for instance the mother of my mother's mother's, mother. In fact I trace my maternal lines as far back as I can. However, except for aunts, uncles, siblings of grandparents and anecdotes concerning interesting siblings of an ancestor, I do not research the siblings of ancestors unless it is necessary to locate an ancestor. Neither do I collect names. I could care less that there is a Lesperance in Arizona to whom I am not related.

Most of the French migration to Quebec occurred in the 17th century, much of it in the first half of that century. Compared to most countries, New France (Quebec) did an outstanding job of recording baptisms, marriages and burials. Typically, the parents of the bridal couple were included in marriage records. Often the parish of the parents was also included. Thus if you find a French-Canadian marriage record you'll usually have an excellent start on the preceding generation. The marriage record included at least two witnesses; typically they were male and either related to, or friends of, one of the bridal couple. Also, many of the early Quebec marriages were preceded by a marriage contract that included the bridal couples' parents and usually their origins. In addition to the parents and their parish, baptismal records included the Godparents. Godparents were often the grandparents or other close relatives of the infant. It is excellent practice to record the Godparents at baptisms and the witnesses at weddings.

Most researchers will find that it is easier to proceed from what you know in the near present towards what you don't know in the past. The easiest way to trace ancestors is to proceed marriage by marriage. Throughout the 17th, 18th and most of the 19th centuries, married French-Canadian women kept their maiden name throughout their lives. This eases the task of finding the correct marriage. For instance it is easier to match a John Doe with a Mary Jones than it is a John and Mary Doe.

Since the beginning of the English regime in Canada starting about 1760, the Quebecois have been fiercely protective and proud of their culture, religion and language. Genealogy is a part of their culture. They have gone to extreme lengths to make it easier for people to trace their ancestry. Marriages and often the baptisms and burials of all parish registers have been indexed in repertoires that are readily available. Further, a number of excellent French-Canadian genealogical dictionaries and province-wide marriage indexes have been published. Practically all of the Quebec marriages in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries have been indexed in the blue Drouin series and the Loiselle Index, both of which can be entered with the bride's surname as well as the groom's. In addition to the full names of the bridal couple, the names of their parents and the date and place of the marriage are given in Drouin and Loiselle. These indexes can be accessed for a small fee through the Research Services of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Burlington, VT <http://members.aol.com/vtfcgs/genealogy>; the American French Genealogical Society of RI www.afgs.org ; or the American-Canadian Genealogical Society of Manchester, NH www.acgs.org

In both Quebec and the US probably the most difficult century for tracing French-Canadian ancestry is the 19th Century. The Quebecois became more mobile with a shift from rural to urban areas. Emigration to the western provinces of Canada and to the United States, especially New England, accelerated in the 19th Century. Further complicating research is that the Catholic hierarchy banned dual surnames about 1860 with many Quebecois electing to retain their "dit" or "also known as" name and dropping the original family surname.

I have found that the typical research problem is to locate the marriage of the parents of a child baptized in Vermont or the parents of one or both of the principals in a Vermont wedding. I hope with the guidance given here that this task will be made easier.

MIGRATION TO VERMONT

There were very few French-Canadians in VT before 1820. When a Quebec Bishop passed through Burlington in 1815 his group estimated 100 Catholics in the area. Probably more than half were French, so we can estimate 60 people or about 10 families and 10 singles. In 1832 there were about 1,000 Catholics in the Burlington area, half of whom were French-Canadians, so we can estimate less than 100 families. In 1840 over 20% of the population of Burlington were of Quebec origin. Chittenden County had about 2,900 French-Canadians in 1850 and about 4,300 in 1860.

I have not seen early population figures for other counties but following is a count in VT counties which was extracted from the US Census for 1850 and 1860 by Ralph D. Vicero:

French-Canadian Population in Vermont by Counties

| <u>County</u> | <u>1850</u> | <u>1860</u> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Addison | 2,116 | 2,475 |
| Bennington | 43 | 146 |
| Caledonia | 281 | 437 |
| Chittenden | 2,904 | 4,308 |
| Essex | 17 | 121 |
| Franklin | 3,660 | 4,679 |
| Grand Isle | 805 | 987 |
| Lamoille | 62 | 254 |
| Orange | 41 | 126 |
| Orleans | 688 | 1,030 |
| Rutland | 903 | 1,380 |
| Washington | 419 | 775 |
| Windham | 2 | 21 |
| State of Vermont | 12,123 | 16,985 |

Almost 80% of the state's French-Canadians were in Grand Isle, Franklin, Chittenden and Addison counties, which all border Lake Champlain. Over half of the State's increase of 4,900 between 1850 and 1860, probably about 2,700, were from natural increase. Some of the 2,200 gained from migration were from other states, especially NY, but most of the gain was from Quebec.

The various U.S. Censuses reveal that many of the French-Canadians were transients. I had one of my ancestral families who were in St. Albans, then Cambridge, then Georgia and then back to St. Albans between 1840 and 1870.

HOW AND WHERE TO LOOK FOR BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Where to look for 19th Century Franco-American vital records is an extremely difficult task. One general rule can be gleaned from the population data provided in the preceding section. That rule is that the earlier an event occurred in the century the more likely it is that the event occurred in Quebec. If I were to look for the marriage of a French couple who had a child born in VT before 1840, I would search first in Quebec records. Not only is it likely that the marriage occurred in Quebec but, as noted earlier, the search in Quebec is much easier than in the USA because of two catalogs of Quebec marriages---the blue Drouin and the Loiselle Index. Once the parents are known it is usually possible to go into the repertoires or microfilmed vital records of the appropriate Quebec parish and learn considerably more about the family. These are available in the US at the RI society

www.afgs.org and at the New England Genealogical and Historical Society www.neghs.org; however that latter does not have the Blue Drouin to help start the search.

A word of caution before looking for an event in Quebec records. Many of the French names were significantly changed in the US. It was relatively common before the mid-1800s for Quebecois to add a second or "dit" name to their original family name. Then when the Quebecer migrated to the US the first (usually the original) surname was dropped. In my case the family name was LANDIE in France until a soldier took the nom de guerre, LESPERANCE, when he enlisted in France in the 1740's. For several generations in Quebec the name was LANDIE (or variations thereof) dit LESPERANCE. When the first of my line entered the US in the mid-1800's the family name was dropped so that all descendants in the US carried the LESPERANCE name. In fact the name LANDIE has disappeared in favor of LESPERANCE in both Quebec and the US.

French names were often Anglicized. One that I've seen in VT was a bit weird. The Irish name LAUGHLIN was shortened to LAFLIN by Yankee officials. Then along came a Frenchman named LAFLAMME and he also got dubbed LAFLIN. Most of the French in the early 19th Century couldn't read or write. When the Yankee Census taker or the Yankee town clerk heard the name, for instance, BLONDIN, from a French family it might have been written down as BLODAH or BLOWDAH or BLONDO and the Frenchman wouldn't be able to tell that it was misspelled.

Another cause of name variations was the attempt by some of the Quebec immigrants to Americanize themselves. Another set of my VT ancestors were Louis LEBRUN and Angele WEISS (a German name) who wanted to be known as Lewis BROWN and Angele WEST in Burlington in the mid-1800's. There are a number of books that are of help with these name changes. One is "French-Canadian Names: Vermont Variants" by Veronique Gassette available from the Vermont Historical Society www.state.vt.us/vhs. Another is "The 'Dit' Name: French-Canadian Surnames, Aliases, Adulterations and Anglicizations" by Quintin Publications, Inc. www.quintinpublications.

If the record of an event isn't found in Quebec records then a search in VT vital records ---births, marriages, deaths (BMD)---is indicated. The first place to look is in the Vermont Vital Records Office. Their web site, www.vitalrec.com/vt.html will tell you how to do this. The microfilms are divided into two sets: 1760-1870 and 1870 to 1905. This web site also leads you to the addresses and other information for obtaining vital records from VT counties, cities and towns. The state files do not contain all of the vital records of all of the cities and towns. So it may be necessary to turn to the city or town clerk for information. The civil vital records are weak in the 18th and first part of the 19th centuries. The American Canadian Genealogical Society of NH also has microfilms of the VT Vital Records. A note of caution...the Vermont Vital Records are far from complete especially for the earlier part of the 19th Century.

The US Censuses are excellent resources for trying to construct a family. The first Census, 1790, gave: the name of the head of the family; number of free white males 16 years and older; number of free white males under 16, number of other persons, and sometimes town or district of residence. The 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830 censuses gave the name of the head of the head of the family; number of free males and females in various age categories; numbers of non-whites; and the town and county of residence. The 1850 Census was the first to give the name, age, sex, color, state or country of birth of all members of the household. One has to be quite liberal when using censuses. It is likely that the early Census takers were Yankees with no knowledge of French. So surnames were badly spelled. In fact given names were often misleading. For some reason, our ancestors often changed given names. It is not unusual to identify a Quebec family fully through baptismal records in Quebec then find little resemblance to the baptismal names in later US Census records. Several times in my research, the given names were so different from the baptismal names that I seriously questioned if I had the correct family.

"Vermont City Directories in Vermont Repositories" published by the Vermont Historical Society of Montpelier www.state.vt.us/vhs lists a few cities that had directories before 1900: Barre starting 1890; Bellows Falls 1894; Bennington 1891; Brattleboro 1871; Burlington 1865; Montpelier 1887; Rutland 1867; St. Albans 1886; St. Johnsbury 1875; and Springfield 1894. The most complete repository for these directories is at the Bailey-Howe Library, University of Vermont in Burlington <http://bailey.uvm.edu/ref/tour/home.htm>. Other good

repositories are at the VT Department of Libraries, Montpelier <http://dol.state.vt.us> and the Vermont Historical Society. The city libraries at some of the larger cities---Barre, Bellows Falls, Bennington, Brattleboro, Burlington, and St. Johnsbury ---have local city directories. City directories give the name of each head of household and each adult who has a surname different from the head-of-household, the street address, the occupation and the employer.

Others have suggested searching land and notary records for genealogical information. Newspaper announcements of births, engagements, marriages and deaths as well as funeral home records might be productive. I have never obtained any useful information from these sources. But when you're stuck try them. <http://www.genealogy.com/00000274.html> gives the addresses and phone numbers of the VT County Courthouses and a sense of the archival material kept at courthouses. As mentioned, the registers of Justices of the peace are supposed to be kept at the county courthouses.

CATHOLIC CHURCH RECORDS

MISSIONARY RECORDS AND QUEBEC RECORDS

In the next section I will discuss the sacramental record-keeping of the Catholic Church in VT. However there were only two Catholic Churches...in Burlington and St. Albans... in VT before 1850, and both initially served a predominantly Irish congregation. Some French Catholics avoided "Irish" churches. I am reliably informed that as many as half of the VT Franco-American marriages before Catholic Churches were established, were performed by a Protestant minister or a Justice of the Peace. Further some sacraments, particularly baptisms, of VT Franco-Americans were performed in Quebec. At the ACGS Library in Manchester, NH there is a partial, indexed list of these missionaries, both from the U.S and Quebec, who regularly visited VT French settlements in the first half of the 19th C for the purpose of saying Mass and administering sacraments. Unfortunately not all of the sacramental records of some of these missionaries have survived. A case in point is the fabled Rev. Pierre-Marie MIGNAULT of St. Joseph parish in Chambly, Quebec who made regular missionary trips to both sides of Lake Champlain from 1815 to about 1852; yet no record can be found of the sacraments that he administered.

Although the priests did not travel into VT, there are sacramental records of USA residents at the following Quebec parishes:

From 1785 to 1845 at Ste-Marguerite-de-Blairfindie in L'Acadie, also recorded in LDS Reels 1,031,782 through 1,031, 787. The US residents went to L'Acadie to have the sacraments performed.

From 1801 to 1844 at St-Luc, Quebec, also recorded in LDS Reels 1,290,049 and 1,290,050. The priest made missionary trips in Quebec as far south as Lacolle. Some US residents went to either St-Luc or met the priest in Lacolle.

From 1826 to 1876, at St-Malachie Church in Ormstown, Quebec, also recorded in LDS Reel 1,031,575.

Sacraments, mainly baptisms, performed by Revs. Terence KIERNAN, J.H BIENVENUE and Edmond DOYLE as missionary priests. These records are apparently the originals of the 1857 to 1859 records are at the Valleyfield Courthouse; and for the 1838 to 1845 they are at St-Jean-Chrysostome parish, both in Quebec.

From 1826 to 1876 at St-Patrice at Hinchinbrooke, also recorded in LFDS Reel 1,031,553

From 1826 to 1834 and 1848 to 1860 at Sacre-Coeur-de-Jesus at Stanstead

From 1833 to 1852 at St-Georges in Henryville.

From 1838 to 1853 at St-Jean-Chrysostome, also recorded in LDS Reel 1.031,559

From 1846 to 1853 at Notre-Dam-des-Anges in Stanbridge, also recorded in LDS Reel 1,294,751. Rev. B.J. LECLAIRE, missionary to the Cantons-de-L'Est (eastern Townships), performed most of the sacraments.

From 1850 to 1876 at St. Romain in Hemmingford, also recorded in LDS Reel 1,031, 554

The sacraments administered to U.S. residents, in the above records, were extracted by Virginia E. DEMARCE. They appeared in a series of the no-longer-published periodical "Lost in Canada," Joy Reisinger publisher and later indexed by Roger W. Lawrence in an unpublished document, "Quebec Parish & Missionary Records of Northern New York & Vermont: Baptisms, Marriages, Burials & Abjurations."

VERMONT CATHOLIC CHURCHES FOUNDED BEFORE 1900

(Listed alphabetically by County, then chronologically within the County)

This section was designed primarily to assist those who need to have an idea where to look for sacramental (baptism, marriage and burial) records in the 19th Century in VT.

In 1801, Bishop CARROLL of Baltimore (VT was under the Baltimore Diocese at the time) accepted the offer of Bishop DENAULT of Quebec to care for French-speaking Catholics in VT.

1830-1847, Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN of Burlington was the first full-time missionary of VT. Baptisms for the period 1830-1858 and marriages for the period 1830 to 1870 are held by the Burlington Diocesan Archivist.

1837-1854, Rev. John B. DALY performed missionary work in southern VT. The records of his baptisms for the period 1845-1848 and marriages from 1843 to 1847 are kept at the Diocesan Archives.

1853, The Diocese of Burlington, which covers all of the State of Vermont, was established with Louis DeGOESBRIAND serving as Bishop until 1899

The address of the Diocesan Archivist is:

Archivist

Diocese of Burlington

351 North Avenue

Burlington, VT 05401

Addresses of most of the parishes can be found at http://home.att.net/~Local_Catholic/CatholicUS-BostonMA-NH-VT-ME.htm

Because some of the Catholic French-Canadians may have been married at Protestant Churches I offer a means of obtaining the addresses of these churches. Go to www.yahoo.com and to the yellow page link. Then for a specific city search for "Religion" then "Organizations" which will give the address and phone number of the churches. Many addresses will lack zip codes. They can be obtained at www.usps.gov/ncsc/lookups/lookup_zip+4.html

ADDISON COUNTY

Addison did not have a particularly large Franco-American population until about 1840 when it became a magnet for the immigrating Quebecois. By 1850 it ranked behind only Franklin and Chittenden in the size of its Franco-American population. Father John B. DALY was a particularly active missionary there.

In 1855, **The Assumption Church**, was founded in **Middlebury** with Rev. Francis PICARD probably the first resident pastor. The town was visited by Rev. Paul McQUADE as early as 1822. Middlebury was VT's most populous town when Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN arrived in VT in 1830. In the 1830's the town had visits by Fathers DALY, FITTON, WALSH and O'BEIRNE.

In 1877, **St. Genevieve**, a predominantly French church, was founded in **Shoreham**; however, it wasn't until 1901 that there was a resident pastor, Rev. L.A. VEZINA. There may have been a church serving the French community at the Chimney Point section of Bridgeport between 1730-1749.

In 1881, **St. Peter**, a predominantly French church, was founded at **Vergennes** with Rev. Joseph KERLIDOU first resident pastor. Tradition holds that a Montreal priest said Mass here about 1816. The first recorded Mass was said by Rev. Paul McQUADE in 1822. Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN visited here from 1830.

In 1886, **St. Paul**, a French parish, was founded in **Orwell** with Rev. Alfred E. LANGEVINE first resident pastor. The parish owes its origins to Canadians who came in 1840 to work along Lake Champlain. Rev. Pierre-Marie MIGNAULT of St. Joseph Church, Chambly Quebec said the first Mass here. The first mass at Leicester Junction was celebrated in 1869 by Rev. George CAISSY who in 1872 became the first resident pastor of St. Albans' Holy Angels parish.

In 1893, St. Ambrose, was founded in **Bristol** with Rev. Michael CARMODY first resident pastor. In 1854, the first Mass was celebrated in nearby Starksboro by Rev. Thomas RIORDAN of Burlington. The first church at Bristol was built in 1877 by Rev. Patrick CUNNINGHAM.

BENNINGTON COUNTY

In 1854, St. Francis De Sales, predominantly French, was founded in **Bennington** with Rev. Z. DRUON first resident pastor. Local tradition indicates that Rev. SHANAHAN of Troy, NY first offered Mass here in 1830 and continued to 1834. Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN of Burlington came regularly from October 1832 until Rev. John DALY arrived in 1837.

In 1868, St. Jerome, was founded in **East Dorset** with Rev. Thomas J. GAFFNEY first resident pastor. First Mass here in 1839 by Rev. John B. DALY until 1854 when pastors from Rutland and Bennington provided services.

In 1875, St. Columban, was founded in **Arlington** with Rev. Frederick PAQUET first resident pastor. Rev John DALY undoubtedly said the first Mass here.

In 1885, St. John the Baptist, was founded in **North Bennington** with Rev. Charles E. PREVOST first resident pastor. First Mass said here possibly as early as 1839 by Rev. John B. DALY until 1854 when pastors from Bennington provided services.

In 1892, Sacred heart of Jesus, a French-language parish, was founded in **Bennington** with Rev. Philias PREVOST first pastor. Prior to 1800 this congregation attended the local St. Francis De Sales church, and from 1885 to 1891 the congregation was attached as a mission to the St. John the Baptist church.

In 1895, St. Joachim, a French & Italian parish, was founded in **Readsboro** with Rev. William PLAMONDON first resident pastor. One hundred Canadians and Italians attended the first Mass in this town celebrated by Rev. LEDUC of MA. Rev. Frederick PAQUET of Arlington was active in the town from 1891 to 1893.

In 1896, St. Paul, an "English" parish, was founded in **Manchester** with Rev. John DWYER the first resident pastor. Rev. John B. DALY first offered Mass here sometime in the 1839-1854 period. The congregation attended Mass and received the sacraments at East Dorset before the church was founded.

CALEDONIA COUNTY

In 1858, Notre Dame des Victoires, a French church, was founded in **St. Johnsbury** with Rev. Stanislaus DANIELOU first resident pastor. From 1831 to 1854 occasional Masses were said in this town by Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN from Burlington and Rev. HARPER from Canada.

In 1891, St. Elizabeth, was founded in **Lyndonville** with Rev. Joseph PAQUET first resident pastor. The first Mass in this town was by Bishop De GOESBRIAND in 1854.

In 1892, St. Michael, was founded in **Greensboro Bend**. Rev. William CROSBY of St. Norbert in nearby Hardwick said Masses here starting in 1911.

In 1896, St. Aloysius, an English-speaking church, was founded in **St. Johnsbury** with Rev. Michael J. CARMODY first resident pastor.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY

On 15 Oct **1815**, Rev. Francois A. MATIGNON of Boston baptized 18 children in Burlington.

In 1830, St. Mary's of Burlington, now Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, was founded with Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN as first resident pastor. The first Masses were said in Burlington in 1815 by Rev.

Francis A. MATIGNON of Boston. He remained until the Diocese of Burlington was established in 1853 when Bishop De GOESBRIAND became pastor. Fr. O'CALLAGHAN also performed missionary work particularly in northern VT. In 1830 there were an estimated 1,000 Catholics in and around Burlington; probably half were French. Fr. O'CALLAGHAN did not speak French well. He was assisted in missionary work in outlying areas by Rev. Auguste PETTTHOMME (Fr. AMABLE) in 1834 and 1835

In 1850, **St. Joseph**, the first French National Church in New England, was founded in **Burlington** with Rev. Joseph QUEVILLON as first resident pastor. He also performed missionary work, particularly for the French communities, in northern VT. Masses in French were celebrated in Burlington as early as 1818.

In 1858, **Our Lady of Mount Carmel**, was founded in **East Charlotte**. Masses were said in nearby Hinesburg earlier than 1858.

In 1859, **St. Anne**, a predominantly French parish, was founded in **Milton** with Rev. Francis PICARD as first pastor. Masses were said in Milton by Burlington's Fr. O'CALLAGHAN as early as 1844.

In 1865, **Our Lady of the Holy Rosary**, was founded in **Richmond** with Rev. James QUINN as the first resident pastor. Masses were said in this town as early as 1857 by Bishop De GOESBRIAND of Burlington.

In 1868, **St. Francis Xavier**, a French church, was founded in **Winooski** with Rev. Jean-Frederic AUDET as first pastor. He remained pastor until 1917. The French in Winooski were probably parishioners of the Burlington parishes before 1868.

In 1872, **St. Thomas** was founded in **Underhill Center** with Rev. Pierre SAVOIE as first pastor. Masses were said in this town as early as 1833 by Rev. O'CALLAGHAN of Burlington. Bishop De GOESBRIAND visited this town in 1853.

In 1882, **St. Stephen**, an English speaking parish, was founded in **Winooski** with Rev. John S. MICHAUD as first pastor; he later became Bishop. The original church, blessed in 1872, was attended by priests from the Burlington Cathedral until 1882.

In 1893, **Holy Family**, a French church, was founded in **Essex Junction** with Rev. Ernest CAMPEAU as first pastor. The earliest record of a Mass in this town was one celebrated by Rev. Pierre SAVOIE of Underhill Center in 1874.

ESSEX COUNTY

In 1871, **St. James the Greater** was founded in **Island Pond** with Rev. Amedee DUFRESNE first resident Pastor. Rev. John DALY of Canada said the first Mass here in 1856. Rev. J. GERMAIN was in this town 1859-1861.

In 1879, **St. Stanislaus** was founded in nearby **Bloomfield**.

In 1887, **St. Bernard** was founded in **Norton** with Rev. J.B. POULIOT first resident pastor. He is believed to have said the first Mass in this town in 1887.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

In 1847, **St. Mary's**, a predominantly Irish church, was founded in **St. Albans** with Rev. George HAMILTON as first pastor. Rev. Pierre-Marie MIGNAULT, pastor of St. Joseph's in Chambly, St. Jean County, Quebec is believed to have made regular visits to St. Albans as early as 1818. Rev. O'CALLAGHAN of Burlington had visited St. Albans at regular intervals from 1830 until 1841 when Rev. William IVERS took charge of the congregation.

In 1854, **Nativity of the Blessed Virgin**, a predominantly French church was founded in **Swanton** with Rev. L.L. LIONNET as first pastor. St. Albans priests attended the Swanton congregation prior to 1854. Indian

tradition reports a visit of a priest in Swanton in 1613. The Swanton Methodist Episcopal Church had visiting ministers as early as 1806 and the church was formed in 1816. The Congregational Church was organized in 1801 and a church erected in 1822-1823. The Episcopal Holy Trinity Church had services as early as 1820 but no real progress was made until 1867 with the first church built in 1876.

In 1858, **St. Patrick** was founded in **Fairfield** with Rev. Rev. Thomas RIORDAN as first pastor. The spiritual needs of this community, predominantly Irish, were attended to by periodic visits of Rev. MIGNAULT of Chambly, Quebec as early as 1815.

In 1872, **Holy Angels**, a predominantly French church, was founded in **St. Albans** with Rev. George N. CAISSY as first resident pastor. As noted under St. Mary's Church, REV. MIGNAULT of Chambly Quebec made regular visits to the French-speaking Catholics of St. Albans from 1818 to probably as late as 1846. After the Civil War, St. Albans became a center speaking out for the French Canadian cause.

In 1874, **St. John the Baptist**, a predominantly French parish, was founded in **Enosburg Falls** with Rev. Joseph BREVILET the first resident pastor. Rev. O'CALLAGHAN of Burlington offered Mass here in 1848. Between 1848 and 1874 the Catholic community here was ministered to by priests from Quebec (including Bishop Amadeus RAPPE) and from Fairfield and St. Albans.

In 1886, **St. Louis**, a French parish, was founded in **Swanton** with Rev. Joseph TURCOT as first resident pastor. The church was named after the saintly king of France. Some thirty Catholics made up the congregation when Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan offer the first mass in 1831.

In 1890, **St. Isidore, Laborer**, a French parish was founded in **Montgomery Center** with the Rev. Louis CLERMONT as the first resident pastor. A log cabin on a mountain top was the site of the first Mass said in 1855 by Rev. L. Lionnet of Swanton.

In 1899, **All Saints** was founded in **Richford** with Rev. Napoleon O. H. DORION as the first resident pastor. The first Mass was celebrated fifty years earlier, in 1849, by Rev. L. L. Lionnet. From 1875 to 1899 it was a mission attached to Enosburg.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY

In 1858, a chapel was established in **Alburg**. The parish of **St. Amadeus** was officially founded in 1886. "The oldest congregation in VT was that of a Catholic Church organized in 1731 in what is now Alburg."

In 1871, **St. Joseph** was founded in **Isle Lamotte**.

In 1895, **St. Rose of Lima** was founded in **South Hero** with Rev. Joseph TIRCOTTE the first resident pastor. A house was converted into a church here in 1858 and regularly attended from Plattsburgh, NY, Milton, Burlington, and Alburg.

LAMOILLE COUNTY

In 1888, **St. Teresa** was founded in **Hyde Park** with Rev. Jean Marie COATHUEL first resident pastor. Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN of Burlington visited this town probably as early as 1830 and then for twenty years the people here were attended by priests from Underhill, Fairfield, Highgate and Burlington

ORANGE COUNTY

No churches before 1903.

ORLEANS COUNTY

From 1826 to 1834 and from 1848 to 1860, Revs. J. HOLMES, M. POWER, H. PAISLEY, and H. ROBSON performed missionary work mainly in **Orleans County**. The register of Sacre-Coeur-de-Jesus of Stanstead, Quebec, as recorded in LDS Reel 1, 031, 751, contains the records of the sacraments, primarily baptisms, administered by these missionary priests.

From 1838 to 1840, Revs. John MOORE, John FALVEY and Joseph DALLAIRE performed missionary work in **Orleans County** near the Quebec border. The register of St-Jean-Chrysostome of Chateaugay County, Quebec, as recorded in LDS Reel 1, 031, 559 contains the sacraments, primarily baptisms, administered by these missionary priests.

In 1873, **St. Mary Star of the Sea**, a predominantly French church, was founded in **Newport** with Rev. John S. MICHAUD, later the second Bishop of Burlington, first resident pastor. The first Mass was said here in 1840.

In 1875, **St. Ignatius** was founded in **Lowell**.

In 1893, **Conversion of St. Paul** was founded in **Barton** with Rev. Joseph TURCOT first resident pastor. The first Mass was said here in 1851.

RUTLAND COUNTY

In 1855, **St. Peter** was founded in **Rutland** with Rev. Z. DRUON first resident pastor. In 1830 Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN of Burlington offered the first Mass in this city. Rev. John DALY administered to 400 Catholics in the area.

In 1857, **St. Bridget** was founded in **West Rutland** with Rev. Francis PICARD first resident pastor. Rev. John DALY offered Mass here from 1839 to 1854. Rev. Zephyrin DRUON purchased land for a church in May 1855.

In 1866, **St. Louis** and then **Our Lady of Seven Dolors** (commonly referred to as **St. Mary's**), both predominantly French were established in **Fairhaven** with Rev. John O'DWYER first resident pastor. In 1836 Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN celebrated Mass here. Rev. Louis GAGNIER had organized a French-language parish here in 1869 and built the no longer existing **St. Louis Church**.

In 1867, **Our Lady of Good Help** was founded in **Brandon** with Rev. Thomas HALPIN first resident pastor. Earlier Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN of Burlington, Rev. John DALY and Rev. OLIVETTI of Whitehall, NY attended **Brandon Catholics**.

In 1869, **Immaculate Heart of Mary**, a predominantly French church, was founded in **Rutland** with Rev. Louis GAGNIER the first resident pastor. Many Canadians found refuge at Rutland during Quebec's 1837 Papineau Rebellion. The first known Mass in **Brandon** was in 1853 by Rev. Joseph QUEVILLON of Burlington.

In 1876, **Our Lady Mother of Mercy** mission church was dedicated at **Mount Holly**. **St. Patrick** church was dedicated at nearby **Wallingford** in 1866. In 1910, Rev. Thomas O'DONOGHUE became first resident pastor of **St. Patrick** with **Our Lady Mother of Mercy** as a mission.

In 1884, **St. Raphael** was founded in **Poultney** with Rev. Jerome GELOT first resident pastor. There is no record of priests visiting here before Rev. John B. Daly in 1846.

In 1885, **St. Ann** was founded in **Middletown Springs** near **Poultney**.

In 1892, **St. Alphonsus Ligouri** was founded in **Pittsford Mills** with Rev. Thomas R. CARTY first resident pastor. Rev. Patrick BYRNE had visited this town in 1828. The first Mass was said shortly thereafter by Rev. James Fitton of **Pittsford**. Fathers Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN and John B. DALY said bimonthly Masses here through 1845. Fr. CARTY said mass at nearby **Florence** about 1895.

In 1893, **St. Dominic** was founded in **Proctor** with Rev. Patrick J. LONG first resident pastor. In 1844, the Apostle of Southern VT, Rev. John B. Daly - a Franciscan missionary - said the first Mass here.

In 1899, **St. John the Baptist** was founded in **Castleton** with Rev. GILLIGAN first pastor. A Rev. Walsh visited here in 1831. Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN said Mass here in 1832 and visited thereafter 3 or 4 times yearly.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

In 1850, **St. Augustine** was founded in **Montpelier** with Rev. Hector DROLET the first resident pastor. The first Mass here was said by Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN of Burlington about 1830.

In 1857, **St. Patrick**, a predominantly Irish church, was founded in **Moretown**. The parish later became a mission of **St. Andrew** in Waterbury.

In 1865, **St. John the Evangelist** was founded in **Northfield** with Rev. Francis CLAVIER first pastor. Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN of Burlington said Mass here in 1846 in the home of a Northfield railroad worker when the Central Vermont Railroad was being built from Essex to White River Junction.

In 1869, **St. Andrew** was founded in **Waterbury** with Rev. John GALLIGAN first pastor. Rev. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN said Mass here in 1847 for Irish workers constructing the Central Vermont Railroad. Apparently there was a **St. Vincent Ferrer** Church erected in **Waterbury** in 1857 that was replaced by **St. Andrew** in 1869/1870.

In 1892, **St. Monica**, a predominantly French church, was founded in **Barre** with Rev. Joseph BREVILET first pastor. Rev. J. M. DUGLUE of Montpelier had celebrated Mass here in 1881.

In 1899, **St. Sylvester** was founded in **Graniteville** with Rev. Thomas DONAHUE the first resident pastor. Mass was first offered here about 1885; by 1889, Barre and Northfield priests conducted services here twice monthly.

WINDHAM COUNTY

In 1855, **St. Michael** was founded in **Brattleboro** with Rev. Charles O'REILLY the first resident pastor. The first Mass was offered here in 1848 by Father SHAW who remained for some time. Revs. Jeremiah O'CALLAGHAN and John DALY visited here at irregular intervals.

In 1871, **St. Charles** was founded in **Bellows Falls**. Rev. John DALY said the first Mass here in 1848. Revs. DALY and Zephyrin DRUON visited here regularly.

WINDSOR COUNTY

In 1855, **Holy Name of Mary** was founded in **Proctorsville** with Rev. Charles O'REILLY coming from Brattleboro. Rev. John B. DALY first visited here in 1848. The parish is now attended by the pastor of St. Joseph in Chester.

In 1868, **Our Lady of the Snows** was founded in **Woodstock** with Rev. Magloire PIGEON as the first resident pastor. He transferred his residence to White River Junction three months later and the parish reverted to mission status. In 1895 the first church was built under the Rev. Joseph Toupin. While Rev. John B. Daly visited Woodstock in 1844, the first recorded Mass was celebrated in 1850 by Rev. Hector Drolet.

In 1869, **St. Anthony** was founded in **White River Junction** with the Rev. Magloire PIGEON as the first resident pastor. It is believed that the first Mass in this railroad junction village was offered by Rev. John B. Daly in 1847.

In 1885, **The Annunciation** was founded in **Ludlow** with Rev. Patrick J. HOULIHAN as the first resident pastor. The residents of Ludlow attended Mass in Proctorsville from 1848 where the Rev. John B. Daly celebrated Mass. He also occasionally celebrated Mass at Ludlow in the early days.

In 1886, **St. Francis of Assisium** was founded in **Windsor** with Rev. Robert HIGGINS as the first resident pastor. As early as 1847 Rev. John Daly offered Mass in the shanty homes of the railroad laborers.

SUMMARY

When searching for a Franco-Vermont baptism, marriage or burial the first guide is to search first in Quebec. This is particularly true if the event occurred before about 1840. Quebec marriages can usually be found in the blue Drouin volumes or the Loiselle Index. To search for a Quebec baptism or burial one would have to know the parish and then look in the microfilmed records of that parish.

If an event likely occurred in VT, the first place to look is the VT Vital Records, then the city/town records, and finally in the records of the Catholic Church if there was one in the area at the approximate time of the event. U.S. Censuses can be of some help when trying to construct a family, as well as to obtain the approximate year and place each member of the family was born.

TIPS and TRIPS

Turning of Another Stone!

Allard = Pork???

By Janet S. Allard #48

While conducting research on our Allard family line, I have found that there have been many transpositions of the name. These include Alard, Alare, Alart, and Halare but Pork? I highly questioned this. Well, taken literally the translation of Lard in the French language means Pork, but who would be so literal?

I found this information when I was looking for marriages of children of Pierre and Josephte (Touin) Allard who came to Colchester (Winooski,) VT in 1825 from St. Ours, Richelieu, Quebec, Canada. I found several spouses names through death records. I could not find the Allard family in the 1830 census, but they were in other town and county records. Since they were a very prominent Winooski family how could they not be in the records? After I checked State records and Colchester town records for these marriages, I started looking into Church parish records. I knew a few of the children were married at St. Mary's Burlington, VT. Checking early St. Mary's Church records I found some of my answers under Allard, but not all. John Fisher, and David Blow (Archivist at the Bishop Brady Center) suggested I look under the literal name change of "Pork." Low and behold, under Pork I found the marriage of Peter Pork (a son of Pierre and Josephte) and Sophia Mazaret on 1 April 1839 at St. Mary's. Witnesses to the marriage were Charlotte Cutter and Amelia Allard (sister of Peter), who later married Peter Villemaire Sr. Under the Pork name I also found several baptisms. This proved that the name Pork, used in this case, was our Allard family. Rechecking the census records for 1830, this family appears under the family head of Peter Pork.

Certainly don't leave any stone unturned, no matter how far fetched the notion. Also look in the library's Name Changes compilation book for possible variants and translations of the name you are looking for.

I would never have found this information without the suggestion that Lard = Pork, as odd that it seemed, and then rechecking the records.

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 appeared in LINKS Vol. 5, No. 1, Fall 2000, Part Two was in Vol 5. No. 2, Spring 2001. 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 editor.

PART THREE

What were the names of the King's Daughters? Much research, on documents from the Quebec archives, the Montreal Judicial archives, and Notre-Dame Parish archives, shows that history is very sparing concerning the names of the King's Daughters.

Some of the marriage contracts, recorded by the notaries Basset, Adhémar, Becquet Duquet and others, note 50 livres or 100 livres from his majesty.

This is one way we can identify the "King's Daughters." Many settled at Quebec, others came to Montreal, and were endowed by His Majesty.

MOITIÉ (MOITIER), Marie, from Paris, first marries at Montreal 19 March 1672 Jean Magnan (Magnain) dit L'Espérance, from Verdun. (Marriage contract 9 March 1672, Basset.) 200 livres from the King. [She is only one of two Filles du Roi to receive this large an amount.]. Marie marries, a second time at Montreal on 9 October 1700 Pierre Chesne [dit Saint-Onge,] widower of Louise-Jeanne Bailly. (Marriage contract, 8 October 1700, Adhémar.)

GILLES, Jeanne [or Anne], from Paris. Her first marriage contract was drawn up by the Notary Becquet on 24 August 1670 with François Fleury [dit Mitron] and included 50 livres from the King. Assisting: Anne Gasnier, Élisabeth Estienne, Denis Joseph, Ruette d'Auteuil. Second contract on 1 June 1689 with René Dumas dit Rencontre, living in Montreal. Third marriage contract, Adhémar, 17 August 1704 between Pierre Galet dit Laliberté, residing at Montreal and Jeanne Gilles, widow of René Dumas, in the presence of François and Joseph Fleury, sons of the widow, and Jean Rapidoux, her son-in-law, spouse of Françoise Fleury.

POITRON, Anne, from Paris, first married in September 1670 to Pierre Martin, a settler of Repentigny, at the Assomption river. (Contract at DeBourdon (*Dame Bourdon*), 25 August 1670) [notary Becquet] noted 50 livres from the King. She marries a second time on 12 November 1674, at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal to Jean Verger dit Desjardins, a master maker of edge-tools.

COLLIN, Marie-Rose, (she signed Collien.) Marriage contract between Charles Millonain [Millouin] or Milloy, a resident of Saint-Ours, and Rose-Marie Collin, on 3 September 1670, Becquet. She receives 50 livres from the King in the contract passed at the DeBourdon house. Assisting and signing: Anne Gasnier, Élisabeth Estienne, Saint-Ours, Contrecoeur, Saurel, Randin, Rouer de Villeray ... (contract annulled.) About 1671, Marie-Rose Collin marries François Deguire dit Larose, a weaver living at Saint Ours. (1681 census)

AUBRY, Jacqueline, from the Diocese of Sées, first marries at Montreal, on 9 September 1670, Antoine Gros dit Laviolette, Diocese of Bourges [Langres,] a settler residing at Pointe St.-Charles. 50 livres from the King is recorded in the Becquet contract drawn up on 1 September 1670. She marries a second time at Lachine, on 22 March 1689 to Guillaume Denogon (DeNoyon or Desnoyers.)

MAUREAU [MOREAU], Marguerite-Françoise, from Paris. First marriage contract [Father Gilles Perrot,] signed privately, on [contract 27th, marriage] 30 September 1670, with Mathieu Faye [or Faille] dit Lafayette, a Carignan soldier, living at Laprairie. [He was killed by the Iroquois at Laprairie 29 August 1695 along with son André.] Second marriage contract Adhémar, on 7 November 1696, between Jean Lefort [dit Laprairie,] a soldier of the Noyon Company, and Marguerite-Françoise. Married at Laprairie, on 21 November 1696. Passed at DeBourdon with 50 livres from the King.

TALBOT, Anne, from Rouen marries at Boucherville, on 2 November 1670, Jean Gareau [dit Saintonge,] from La Rochelle. (Marriage contract 13 September 1670, Becquet) [this contract was between Anne and Jean Barolleau and was annulled] 50 livres from the King. "The father present in this country."

RACLOT, Marie, (honest/polite girl) from Paris, marriage contract Becquet, on 12 October 1671, with René Beaudoin, son of Jacques, living at Champlain. 100 livres from the King.

AUGER, Catherine, from Paris, marries Philippe Gouyau, living at Chambly. (Contract Becquet, 14 October 1671.) Contract annulled [Catherine returned to France.] 50 livres from the King.

VIART (VIALD), Marguerite, marriage contract Becquet, between Simon Davault, living at Montreal, and Marguerite Viart. Passed at DeBourdon, on 15 October 1671 [notary Becquet.] (Annulled 17 October 1671.) 50 livres from the King. [A contract is passed between Marguerite and Jean-Baptiste Fleuricourt on 02 november 1671, notary Becquet, also annulled.] Marguerite Viart marries at Quebec, on 11 October 1672, Mathurin Besnard dit Lajeunesse. (Marriage contract Becquet, 8 October 1672.) 50 livres from the King. Marguerite marries a second time on 1 November 1682, to Jean Inard dit Provençal. She marries a third time at Laprairie on 15 September 1685 [1684] to Étienne or Joseph Serran or Serray dit L'Espagnol [contract notary Mauge 26 June 1684.]

LEMERLE de HAUTPRÉ, Damoiselle Marguerite, from Paris [one of the noble women sent as a Fille du Roi,] marries at Montreal on 8 February 1672 Laurent Bory (Borry), sieur de Grandmaison, from Angers, a tanner. (Marriage contract Basset, 16 January 1672) [drawn up at the home of François-Marie Parrot, governor of Montreal.] 200 livres from the King. [Marguerite is the other Fille to receive this larger amount.]

Some girls, thus endowed residing in Quebec, most likely at Madame Bourdon's, married in this city the chosen ones who came from Ville Marie or nearby.

LAMARCHE, Charlotte, from Paris, marries at Boucherville on 30 September 1669, Jacques Lussye (Lhuissier), from Paris, a farmer living at Boucherville. (Contract Becquet, 22 September 1669.) Passed at DeBourdon. 50 livres from the King.

BARDON or BARDOU, Marie-Louise, from Paris, marries at Quebec on 30 September 1669, Mathurin Drouet dit Grandmaison, from the Angoulême area, a farmer living at Fort Saint-Louis (Chambly.) (Marriage contract, 26 September 1669, Becquet, at DeBourdon's house.) 50 livres from the King. [On 22 September 1669 notary Becquet drew up a contract between Marie-Louise and Nicolas Prunier which was annulled within days.]

DUBOIS, Marie, from Lisieux [Normandy.] First wedding, marriage contract Becquet, on 25 August 1670, at DeBourdon's house, between Pierre Réveillon [Rouleau,] from Beauvais, a resident of Beauport, and Marie Dubois. (Contract annulled.) 50 livres from the King. Second marriage contract, Adhémar, on 3 November 1670, signed privately at Fort Saint-Louis, in Mr. de Chambly's office, between Michel Brouillet and Marie Dubois.

LAHAYE, [DE LAHAYE] Michelle, from Rouen, first marries at Quebec 9 September 1670, Estienne Potier (Pothier) dit Laverdure, from Paris, a farmer living at the Petit Rivière (Little River.) (Marriage contract Becquet, 31 August 1670.) 50 livres from the King. A second marriage at Pointe-aux-Trembles of Montreal, Côte Saint-Jean, on 5 May 1690 to Estienne Lair (Lert, Laire). Marriage contract Adhémar, 11 April 1689. It is agreed that Barbe Lair, 7 years, François Pottier, 7 years, Élie Pottier, 9 years, and Marie Pottier, 16 years will be raised by the couple.

CHARTIER, Jeanne, from Paris, marries at Quebec on 10 September 1670, Tec Aubreman [Thècle-Cornelius Aubry dit Thècle,] from Ireland, a settler living at L'Assomption River near the Isle of Montreal. (Marriage contract Becquet, 6 September 1670. Passed at DeBourdon.) 50 livres from the King.

TIREMONT (QUIREMONT, TIREMAN), Noelle, from Paris, first marries at Quebec on 23 September 1670 Bernard Bertin [dit Languedoc,] from Toulouse, living at Longueuil, near Montreal. 50 livres from the King. A second marriage at Boucherville, on 19 April 1673 [contract notary Frérot, 13 February 1673] to Pierre Chaperon, from Grenville [Dieppe,] widower of Marie Besche, [also a Fille du Roi.]

LELONG, Marie, from Renne, marries at Quebec on 12 October 1671, René Dumats dit Rencontre, from Tours, a resident of Chambly. (Contract Becquet, 7 October 1671.) 50 livres from the King.

SELLERIN, Marguerite, from Paris, marries at Quebec on 12 October 1671, Louis Denis dit Lafontaine, a farmer living at Boucherville. (Marriage contract Becquet, 9 October 1671.) 50 livres from the King.

Finally, **LA GRAND RECRUE de 1653** by R. J. Auger, gives the names of those hired for Montreal. The author adds, with proof, that many of them married girls who came from France between 1663 and 1673. These French girls, endowed or not, invited by their relatives or friends or simply wishing to establish a home, join the brave predecessors and merit the praise given them by Mgr. George Gauthier, Archbishop of Montreal, when he addressed the London Eucharistic Congress in 1914: "Ah! What magnificent courage and endurance was shown by these many anonymous women, our first mothers, who shared the dangers and labors of the pioneers!"

LORION, Jeanne, marries at Montreal on 25 August 1663, Pierre Piron from Bailleul Parish near La Flèche. Souart, priest. (Contract Basset, 12 August 1663.) [See Endnote 1.]

DES BORDES, Mathurine, widow of Pierre Guiberge, marries at Montreal on 26 August 1663, Michel Bouvier from La Flèche. [See Endnote 1.]

POLO (PAULO), Catherine, from La Rochelle, marries at Montreal on 26 November 1663, Étienne Campot (Campeau,) from Limousin, master mason. Souart, priest. [Contract notary Becquet 13 November 1663.]

THIBAUT or TIBAUT, Mathurine, marries at Montreal on 26 November 1663, Jean Milot [dit Le Bourguignon,] edge-tool maker, widower of Marie-Marthe Pinson. Souart, priest. [Contract notary Basset 17 November 1663 at which Governor Maisonneuve was present.]

VALADE, Marie, from La Rochelle, marries at Montreal 26 November 1663, Jean Cadieu, from Sathe, a settler, Souart, priest. (Contract Basset, 15 November 1663.) (A second marriage, to Philippe Boudier, on 9 February 1682 at Montreal.)

FAUCON, Marie, age 19, marries at Notre-Dame Chapel of Hotel-Dieu, temporary parish church of Ville Marie, on 27 November 1663, Guillaume Chartier dit Robert, from Anjou, a tailor. Souart, priest. (Basset, 18 November 1663.)

DUPUY, (DU PUY) [DUPUIS], Catherine, from Auxerrois, marries at Montreal on 28 November 1663 Charles Martin, a sailor from Puy. [Governor] de Maisonneuve signs this contract [notary Gloria] on 20 October.

MOISAN, (MOIZANNE), Françoise, from La Rochelle, first marries at Montreal on 28 November 1663, Antoine Brunet dit Bellehumeur, from La Rochelle [contract notary Gloria 19 October 1663.] At a second marriage at Montreal on 13 February 1707, she marries Pierre Perthuis [dit Lalime, contract Adhémar that same day,] widower of Claude Damazé [Damisé, also a Fille du Roi.]

DAUDIN, Hélène, from Isle de Ré, marries at Montreal on 21 January 1664 Jean Deniau from Nantes, a pit sawyer. (Contract Basset, 25 November 1663.) Hélène was confirmed at Montreal, in May 1664 with her father who signed Isaac Dodin. Hélène was massacred by the Iroquois along with her husband. Buried at Boucherville, 12 August 1705. [See Endnote 1.]

LOISAU, Anne, from Paris, first marries at Montreal on 21 July 1664, Guillaume Gendron (Gandron) dit Rolandière, from Nantes, a pioneer of Longueuil, a butcher and roofer. At a second marriage Anne marries on [02] 12 August 1688 at Montreal, Charles Lemoine dit Labranche [dit Charleville,] from Normandy. (Contract Mague, 29 June 1688.) [Charles was killed by the Iroquois 01 July 1695.]

JUILLET, Mathurine or Marguerite, daughter of Blaise, marries at Montreal on 20 October 1664, Urbain Baudreau dit Graveline, from Sarthe. (Contract Monchy, 19 October 1664.)

LUCAULT, Marie, daughter of Léonard and Barbe Poisson, marries at Montreal on 13 April 1665, René Cuillerier. [See Endnote 1.]

BESNARD, Jeanne, marries at Montreal on 20 April 1665 Pierre Gadois, born in Montreal [Saint-Martin d'Igé, Perche.] Souart, priest.

BELOIS (BLOIS or BLAIS) [PELOIS], Marguerite, marries at Montreal on 17 November 1665 Jacques Boivin, from near La Flèche. The 1666 census shows J. Boivin dit Panse.

BRANDON, Anne, marries at Montreal 17 November 1665 Pierre Dagenais (Dagenets) [dit Lépine,] tailor from La Rochelle. He died on 9 August 1698, and was buried at Rivière des Prairies cemetery on 8 August 1729 [sic.] A procurement for their children (notary Raimbault, 21 September 1702) reporting that since their father and mother had been captured and killed by the Iroquois, about fourteen years before, their general and special proxy being Élisabeth Brandon, their aunt, widowed and living in Paris.

GUYARD, Catherine, from Paris marries at Montreal 24 November 1665 Antoine Baudry dit l'Épinette, from Sarthe, a nail maker and farmer. (Contract, Mouchy, 15 November 1665.) Souart, priest.

PELLETIER [dit Passavant,] Anne, from Breux or Beauce, marries at Montreal [14] 24 December 1665 Pierre Papin, from Sablé, District of La Flèche, a land clearer. Her oldest son was killed in a battle against the English in 1690.

SERVIGNAN, Jeanne, marries at Quebec 13 October 1665 Jean Ronseray [dit LeBreton.] He was from Montreal and went to Quebec to seek a wife. The witnesses at the wedding were Tracy, Courcelles, Talon, Marie-Barbe de Boullongne, Anne Gasnier, Marie-Anne de Laporte. She was buried at Boucherville 21 February 1683.

HÉRON, Jacqueline, had a first marriage at Quebec 15 October 1665 to Jacques Galarneau. Contract [06 October 1665] passed in Notary Duquet's study. Assisting and signing: Tracy, [Governor] Courcelles,

[Intendant] Talon, Marie-Barbe de Boullongne, Anne Gasnier, etc. At her second marriage she marries at Montreal on 9 May 1706, Jean Picard, widower of Marie Sabourin.

PILLIAR, (PILET, PILLARD, PLAT), Marie-Catherine, first married at Montreal 19 October 1665, Pierre Charron [dit Ducharme] from La Rochelle. She marries a second time 13 January 1709 to Sébastien Brisson [dit Laroche. Contract notary Lepailleur 25 December 1708.]

PRAT, Claude, born at Troyes, St.-Jacques Parish. Married at Montreal on 17 November 1665 Nicolas Girard [dit Saint-Martin,] from Poitou.

REMY, Marie, marries at Montreal 11 January 1666, Pierre Desautels dit Lapointe, from Mans. He has a second marriage on 23 November 1676 at Ville-Marie to Catherine Lorion for whom it is her fourth marriage.

PLEMAREST, [Marie-]Geneviève, marries at Montreal 11 January 1666 Antoine Regnault dit le Tambour, a mason. [Antoine again married on 12 August 1681 to Françoise Duval also a Fille du Roi.]

DELAMARQUE, Anne, marries at Montreal 8 February 1666 Charles Testard from Folleville. (Marriage contract 19 January 1666, DeMouchy.) [See Endnote 2.]

LEROY, Marie, from Paris marries at Montreal 8 March 1666 Pierre Pérusseau [dit Tapcas,] from near Saint-Jean d'Angély. Abbe de Belmont states in his "Histoire du Canada" that the wife of Pérusseau is among the victims of the Lachine Massacre on 5 August 1689.

THOMASSIN (THOMAS), Anne, marries at Montreal 22 March 1666, Claude Jodouin, from Poitiers, a carpenter. [Claude was accidentally killed on 16 October 1686, while returning from the woods. His co-worker Nicolas Martin dit Jolicoeur mistook him for a bear and shot and killed him.] Widowed, Anne marries Pierre Godambert dit Desjardins in 1691. She is buried at General Hospital of Montreal on 24 December 1696.

ROUSSELIN, Anne-Suzanne, marries at Montreal on 6 June 1666, Jacques Leblanc, from Saint-Pierre de Pont-l'Évêque. Souart, priest. Husband and wife were buried at Charlesbourg within four days of each other, 15 and 19 April 1710.

VARIN, Catherine, from Normandy marries at Montreal on 5 July 1666 Pierre Tessier (Texier,) from Saintonge. Souart, priest. Widowed, a resident of St.-Paul Island, she makes out her will on 19 January 1704, notary Raimbault.

[DE] COQUENES (COGUENNE) [DE COPPEQUESNE, Marie-]Charlotte, from Picardie, residing at the house of Jean-Baptiste Branssat, first marries at Montreal 10 January 1667 Jean Gateau (Gasteau) from Clermont in Maine. [Contract notary Basset 05 December 1666.] She marries a second time at Montreal on 1 March 1688 to Jacques Bos (Bro) [Brault] from Poitiers. [Contract notary Adhémar 01 March 1688. Jacques Brault was killed by a falling tree 27 May 1693, Marie-Charlotte was buried 08 November 1706.]

GAUCHET de BELLEVILLE, Catherine, a cousin of Mr. Souart, P.S.S., marries Migeon de Branssat, a lawyer, on 16 November 1665. [See Endnote 1.]

BOUCHARD, Louise, from Neuchastel [Neufchâtel-Hardelot] in Picardie, marries at Montreal on 6 November [December] 1667, Simon Guillory, from Blois, a master armorer. (Contract Basset, 27 [26] October 1667). Buried at Montreal under the Récollet Church, 1 September 1703.

MOYEN, Damoiselle Marie, sister of Élisabeth, marries at Montreal 7 November 1667, Squire Sidrac Dugué, sieur of Bois Briant, captain of Chambelley (Chambly) Regiment.

JOURDAIN, Marguerite, a King's Daughter, residing at the home of sieur de Branssart, marries at Montreal 25 November 1667, Bernard Delpeschies dit Bélair, a soldier in Mr. de Salières Company. [Contract notary Basset 23 November 1667.] At a second marriage she marries Louis Mailhot [Mageau or Major dit Maisonneuse] 8 January 1689 at Repentigny. [Contract notary Fleuricourt 29 December 1688.]

BENOÎT, Marie, Marries about 1687 Pierre Favreau dit Deslauriers, of the Carignan Regiment. He is buried at Contrecoeur on 26 May 1708. [She at Montreal 18 June 1725.]

MOITIÉ, Catherine, from La Rochelle, first marries at Montreal 19 March [September] 1667, Désiré Viger, from Rouen. [Contract notary Adhémar 28 September 1667.] Her second marriage at Boucherville she marries Jean Poirier [dit Lajeunesse] 22 November 1688. [Contract notary Moreau 08 November 1688.]

DESHARD (DÉCHARD,) [DEXARD,] Jeanne, from Picardie, marries at Montreal 16 February 1668 to Jean Collet [dit Le Picard,] a soldier of the Petit Company, a captain in the Carignan Regiment. Pérot, priest. [Jeanne died in childbirth 06 August 1686. Jean Collet married Élisabeth Lefebvre 30 January 1687, and after her death he married Fille du Roi Marguerite Éloy.]

LEBRUN, Marie, from Dieppe marries at Montreal 24 February 1668, Pierre Barbarin dit Grandmaison. [Contract signed in notary Basset's study 02 February 1668.] He was a soldier in Mr. Contrecoeur's Company, captain of the Carignan Regiment. [Marie, Pierre and two daughters were killed in the Iroquois massacre at Lachine 05 August 1689.]

LE VEIGNEUR (LE REIGNEUR), Marguerite, from Normandy marries at Montreal on 1 March 1668, Léonard de Montereau dit Francoeur, from Poitou, a soldier in the Carignan Regiment (contract Basset, 26 February.) Pérot, priest.

LANGLOIS, Marie, from Dieppe marries at Montreal 18 March 1668, Jean Poirier dit Lajeunesse, a soldier in Mr. de Chambly Company, Pérot, priest. [Contract notary Adhémar 08 April 1680, which stated they married about twelve years prior but did not have a contract since there was no notary back then. Marie died between 01 July 1687 and 08 November 1688, and Jean remarried Fille du Roi Catherine Moitié.]

CROISARD (CROISAT) [GROISARD, GROISAT,] Damoiselle Jeanne, marries at Quebec 25 October 1668 Zacharie Dupuis, esq. Sieur of Verdun, commandant and Major in Montreal. Marriage contract at Quebec 22 October 1668. Signers: Courcelles, [Intendant] Talon, Marie-Barbe de Boulongne, notary Duquet. [Peter Gagné³ tells us "On 12 November 1673, notary Basset drew up an agreement whereby the childless couple gave over all their possessions to the *Congrégation Notre-Dame* in agreement for perpetual care for the rest of their lives."]

LANGLOIS, Jacqueline, a girl who uses and enjoys her rights, from La Roche-Guyon (Beauce), first marries at Montreal on [17] 9 November 1668, Jean Mee [May,] from Saintonge. G. Pérot, priest. [Contract notary Basset drawn up at the home of Jean Gervaise 17 November 1668.] Her second marriage: marriage contract Maugue, 14 February 1679 with Gilles Galipeau [dit Le Poitevin,] from Poitiers.

GULLIN, Françoise, marriage contract Basset 10 November 1668 with André Trajot, from the Isle of Oléron. She was from Picardie, daughter of Pierre and Anthoinette La Croix. She was assisted at her marriage by Claude Lamisé (or Damisé,) her maternal cousin.

JULIEN (JULLIEN), Anne, from Paris, marries at Montreal 12 November 1668, Nicolas Choquet dit Champagne, from Picardie. (She signed with beautiful writing.)

ROUSSEL, Charlotte, marries at Montreal 12 November 1668, Pierre Gauthier dit Sanguingoir, from Saint-Onge. Signers were Souart and Galinier, Jean Gervais. (Marriage contract Basset, 3 November 1668.)

LELOUP, Damoiselle Catherine, from Blois, marries at Montreal 19 November 1668 Isaac Nafrechoux, from Poitou. Perot, priest. (Marriage contract Basset 11 November 1668.) She was present to verify the marriage contracts of three Filles du Roi. On 15 November 1734, there was buried in the church of the parish [Trois-Rivières,] near the bank works, the body of Catherine LeLoup, wife of the deceased Nafrechoux, who died the night before at six thirty, age of ninety one or two, provided with all the sacraments. The record was signed by: Father Albert Couturier and Father Augustin Quintal.

FAUCONNIER, Jeanne, a girl who uses and enjoys her rights, from Orleans, marries at Montreal 4 December 1668, Anthoine Dufresne, residing at Longue-Pointe. She made out her will on 29 June 1690, notary Adhémar. (Marriage contract 21 November 1668, Basset.)

LAMISÉ (DAMISÉ), Louise [Claude], from Paris, marries at Montreal 10 December 1668, Pierre Perthuis [dit Lalime,] from Tours. (Contract Basset 30 November.) [Claude Damisé was buried on 06 October 1705. Pierre remarried Fille du Roi Françoise Moisan in 1707.]

CHARPENTIER, Marguerite, from Paris marries at Montreal 11 June 1669, Toussaint Lucas dit Lagarde, from Normandy. Pérot, priest. (Contract Basset 7 May 1669.)

ATTAINVILLE (HATTANVILLE), Marie, from Paris first marries 15 October 1669, Robert Senat. 50 livres from the King. [Contract notary Becquet 06 October 1669.] She marries a second time at Quebec 20 January 1671 Jean Fauconnet dit Lafleur from Orleans. [Contract notary Becquet 28 December 1670.] At a third marriage at Boucherville on 6 October 1683, she marries Charles Martin. [Who has ten children from his marriage to Fille du Roi Catherine Dupuis. Charles and Marie have one child together and he dies leaving her with 11 children under the age of 15.] At a fourth marriage, again at Boucherville on 25 January 1686 she marries François César dit de la Gardelette. [Contract notary Moreau 25 February 1686. François was previously married to Fille du Roi Anne Delestre and had seven young children to care for.]

BARBARY or BARBAN, Marie, from Dieppe. Marriage contract Adhémar 14 November 1669 with Jean de Lalonde dit l'Espérance, from Havare (Sorel area). Lalonde, a resident of Côte Saint-Pierre, Isle de Montreal, was killed by the Iroquois on 30 September 1687. Her second marriage: marriage contract [notary Pothier] 19 January 1688 with Pierre Tabault dit le petit Léveillé, from Lachine.

LEFEBVRE de la CROIX, Barbe from Rouen marries at Montreal 14 January 1669, Mathurin Goguet or Goyer dit Laviolette, from Perche, widower of Marguerite Février (Fournier.) (Marriage contract Basset 27 December 1668). She signed Barbe Lefebvre Fournier.

PLOUARD, [Marie-]Madeleine, from Dieppe marries at Montreal 21 January 1670, Jacques Viau dit L'Espérance, from Clisson, Nantes, residing at the Vaudreuil seigneurie. (Contract Basset 14 January 1670.) Madeleine was confirmed at Quebec 9 September 1669.

GODILLON, Élisabeth, from Blois marries at Montreal 22 September 1670, Léonard Éthier (Estié) from Charente, a wooden shoemaker, residing at Lachenaye. Perot, priest, (Basset, 17 September 1670.)

COLET, Marguerite, from Paris, marries at Boucherville 19 October [November] 1670, Jacques Boissonnet, from Chapelle, (marriage contract [10 November 1670] Frérot, notary at Boucherville.) She was confirmed at Boucherville 12 January 1672. [They were both killed 08 May 1691 in an Iroquois attack.]

GOUBILLOT (GOUPILAU, GOBILLON) [GOUBILLEAU,] Françoise, from Champagne, first married in France about 1660 to Augustin Maillet (Maguet) bourgeois of Paris, in St-Agnan Parish, Chaumont-en-Bassigny in Champagne. [Jette page 752 MJM] They had a son Pierre who married at Pointe-aux-Trembles of

Montreal, on the 7 January 1686 to Catherine Perthuis. (Contract Basset, 2 January 1686.) Souart and Pérot priests.

Françoise has a second marriage at Montreal 15 April 1671, to Paul de Hazé, a ferrier. (Basset 12 April 1671.) Said Françoise Goubilot (Madame Maillet) was no doubt the matron, in 1670, who sponsored the girls who came from France as noted in several marriage contracts that she witnessed, and also acted as guardian for many of the girls. She assisted at the marriage contract, in a private ceremony, of Marguerite Françoise Maureaux with Mathurin Faye, 22 September 1670, where she acted for the girl's mother, since she had been in her care since they left France. She assisted at the marriage contract of Nicole Chandoyseau and Michel Benoist, of Saintonge, 5 October 1670; and not too many days later at that of Françoise Marthe Barton, of Poitiers, with Joseph Chevalier, of Dieppe, 16 October 1670; she assisted the same way at contracts of Catherine Fourier, of Anne Foubert and of Madeleine Chrétien. [See Endnote 4.]

FOURIER, Catherine, from Paris, first marries at Montreal on 14 October 1670, Mathurin Mercadier dit La Haye, from Poitier. Pérot, priest. [Contract notary Basset 11 October 1670 at a private ceremony.] She marries a second time at Montreal on 11 May 1672, Jean Bousquet. (Basset, 7 May 1672.) She was married a third time at Montreal 20 November 1712 to François Martin [dit Langevin. Contract notary Lepailleur 21 November 1712.]

FOUBERT, Anne, from Paris marries at Montreal on 20 October 1670, Pierre Boisseau, from Chartres, a resident of Longueuil; a private marriage contract drafted by Pérot, priest of Montreal on 15 October 1670.

CHRETIEN, Madeleine, from Paris, first marries at Montreal 20 October 1670, Pierre Chicoine (Chicouane) from Chaunay, Diocese of Angers, a resident of Longueuil; a private marriage contract drafted by Pérot, priest on 15 October 1670. Madeleine marries a second time at Contrecoeur on 19 June 1702, Louis Odet de Piercot, sieur of Bailleul. [Contract notary Adhémar 08 June 1702.]

CHRETIEN, Marie, from Paris, marries at Montreal 4 November 1670, Paul Perrot dit Lagorie or Lagorge [or Lagorce,] from Paris, a carpenter. They had 11 children. (Contract Basset [26] 16 October 1670.)

SALLÉ, Marie [or Madeleine-]Thérèse, from Paris, marries [at Montreal 15 December 1670] Claude Raimbault, from Chase Henry. (Marriage contract Basset 14 December 1670.) She returned to Paris and wrote to her husband on 15 March 1687 [1681.] Marie-Thérèse was the daughter of the late respectable man, the King's regular painter.

PHILIPPEAU, Nicole, marries about 1671 Mathurin Gauthier dit Landreville. Mathurin dies suddenly at age 65 yrs. [08 September 1711; Nicole dies] 11 May 1716 and is buried on 12 May at Verennes.

ANDRÉ, Louise, from Poitiers, marries at Boucherville 18 January 1672, Nicolas Bonnault or Bossu dit Le Prince, from Reims.

PICOTÉ de BELESTRE, Hélène, first married at Montreal on 23 August 1676, Antoine de Fresnaye, sieur of Boucy. She had a second marriage on 29 November 1681 to Jean-Baptiste Blainville. Newly widowed Hélène marries a third time at Montreal 7 January 1687 Jacques Mallery de la Molerie. [See Endnote 1.]

PICOTÉ DE BELESTRE, Perrine, sister of Pierre de Belestre, marries Michel Godefroy, sieur of Lintean, residing at Trois Riviere. [See Endnote 1.]

Have you recognized the names of your ancestors ?

"By simply seeking a conjugal future, these Girls from France contributed to increasing the population that Louis XIV and Colbert constantly sought after and they merited to become the venerable grandmothers of a new people." (Gustave Lanctôt).

CONCLUSION

Scholars, researchers, especially in the 20th century, have searched the archives of the old and new continent. They have succeeded in extracting a truer picture of the first women of Ville Marie. It is thus that these women have captured our attention and our admiration. It is thus that we have become aware of the type of women they were: tenacious, courageous, hard working whether they were spouses, mothers or educators. Montreal is not indebted only to those who established households, however.

There were also other women who, having renounced human love, brought to the colony, as hospitalers and educators, their invincible faith and the total gift of their lives, their intelligence and their hearts. It is impossible in this humble article to give just credit to all. However, we would wish to be allowed, before terminating these few notes, echoes of the past, to emphasize the extraordinary deeds and profound influence of our Blessed Foundress, Marguerite Bourgeoys, on the beginnings of Ville Marie.

In spite of exhausting demands, innumerable obstacles that multiplied on her route, an indomitable builder, accomplishing many things, she remains modern, a pioneer in all things. Her vision of religious life and education is of a clear-sightedness without equal at the time, and always valuable, today as yesterday.

From 1653, the date of her arrival at Montreal, to 1700, the year of her death, she crossed the Atlantic seven times, and structured a non-cloistered teaching religious community, done without precedent in the seventeenth century. To the academic principles of that period, she added the competence of her professors (a word which our epoch claims to have invented.) Her nuns earned their subsistence as the colonists did and they instructed the daughters of the inhabitants. She established the concept of the primary school and the school of home economics (opened in 1663.) She assured the opening and organization of eleven missions. In spite of the poverty of the country, she established her institution and built the Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours Chapel ... a story of faultless love. Begun in 1657, after difficulties of all sorts this first stone church was not finished until 1675. Part of the old wall of "that time" continues to recall today the endurance of Mother Bourgeoys.

She accomplished all of that, and so many other things, through the "narrow crack of poverty" (Leo-Paul Desrosiers;) "to share the coat without being asked" (writings of Marguerite Bourgeoys.) How far it was from the busy metropolis of 1980! And yet it is from this straggling village of 1642 that rose our universally known and reputed city. Men's arms did this; arms strengthened by the courage of mothers, by the smiles of fiancées, by the tenderness of spouses, by the songs of children, by the fervent intercessions of Jeanne Mance and her hospitalers, of the recluse Jeanne LeBer and of the Blessed Marguerite Bourgeoys.

We are called to continue their women's examples, even in a very changed world. "Nobless Oblige," We must remain strong women, brave, capable of teaching, of fighting and of suffering, always with the same courage, the same smiles, the same tenderness, the same songs, the same prayers.

It is, seemingly, the message that the Maison Saint-Gabriel (Montreal Museum), sends through the centuries.

Editor's Endnotes:

The definition of a Fille du Roi has been debated for many years. Some claim that these women had to be recruited in France by the King's envoys, their passage to New France paid for by the King, and a dowry from the King bestowed upon them to be a true Fille du Roi. Others are less stringent in their definition. Since the documentation is often lacking on one or more of these points various authors have differing views on who qualifies for this title. The following notes indicate differences of opinion between the sources of this article and the two authors listed below. Note that Silvio Dumas and Pierre J. Gagné do not always agree with each other either. We are not indicting who may be right or wrong, only that opinions differ.

1- These women do not appear in either *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi 1663-1673* by Pierre J. Gagné, or *Les Filles du Roi en Nouvelle-France* by Silvio Dumas.

2- Anne DeLamarque appears in Silvio Dumas' book but is in the "Not Filles du Roi" section of Gagne's book.

3- *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi 1663-1673* by Pierre J. Gagné.

4- Françoise Goubilleau appears in Gagné's book but not in Dumas'.

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.

REMILLARD, Alfred, of Middlebury, Vt. married 13 April 1868 at Swanton, Vt. **Louise CASAVANT**
He the son of Nazaire REMILLARD and Suzanne PITRE. They were married 28 January 1840 at L'Acadie, Que.

She is the daughter of Victor CASAVANT and Julie DESAUTELS. They were married 27 October 1846 at St-Denis, Que.

MASSELOT dit LAJOIE, Peter married 19 October 1858 at Swanton, Vt. **Philomene L. CAMPBELL**
He the son of Henry MASSELOT dit LAJOIE and Marie MENARD. They were married 14 September 1818 at Marieville, Que.

She the daughter of Paul (Hypolite) CAMPBELL and Ozite SAINTE-MARIE. They were married 9 July 1832 at Chambly, Que.

RAYMOND, Isreal married 24 April 1860 at Swanton, VT **Esther DAJENAI**
He the son of Marcel RAYMOND and Emelienne ALLARD. They were married 19 November 1833 at Napierville.

She the daughter of Raphael DAGENAI and Esther FONTAINE. They were married 11 January 1831 at L'Acadie.

GUION, Eusebe married 12 November 1872 at Swanton, VT **Mary-Adeline BOUTIN**
He the son of Amable DION and Isabelle RICHARD. They were married 2 February 1836 at St-Jean (Iberville County).

She the daughter of Nazaire BOUTIN and Marie-Olive CHARLAND. They were married 7 November 1848 at Henryville.

CAMPBELL, Paul married 17 April 1871 at Swanton, VT **Marie BONENFANT**
He the son of Paul CAMPBELL and Felicite BOUDREAU. They were married 23 November 1795 at Laprairie.

She the daughter of Antoine-Bazile BONENFANT and Marie-Anne PEPIN. They were married 20 November 1797 at St-Michel d'Yamaska.

RIOPELLE, Joseph married 1 August 1870 at Swanton, VT **Flavie RAYMOND**
He son of Joseph RIOPEL and Louise LEBLANC. They were married 23 October 1832 at St-Jacques (Montcalm County).

She daughter of Nazaire RAYMOND and Flavie TERRIOT. They were married 18 February 1833 at L'Acadie.

TREMBLAY, Achille married 8 November 1870 at Swanton, VT **Amelia DAGENAI**
He son of Jean-Baptiste TREMBLAY and Emelia DUPUIS. They were married 17 June 1828 at L'Acadie.

She was the daughter of Raphael DAGENAI and Esther FONTAINE
(SEE Raymond-Dajenais marriage above)

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 describe the ships used as "escorts" or guards for the transport ships during the deportation. An introduction and brief chronicle of the events was published in LINKS Vol. 3 No.2. The first four ships lists can be found in LINKS Vol. 4 Nos. 1 and 2, and Vol. 5. No. 1 and 2.

ESCORT SHIPS OF THE EXPULSION

BALTIMORE

Sloop/War

FROM GOAT ISLAND AT ANNAPOLIS ROYALL TO SOUTH CAROLINA

The war/sloop Baltimore. T. Owen. Captain, escorted a convoy of 2 ships, 3 snows and one brigantine from Goat Island, at Annapolis Royal. to South Carolina. The Baltimore departed from Goat Island on 8 December-1755 arrived in South Carolina on ??

The 6 transports that the Baltimore escorted in December, 1755, carried an average of 278 Acadian exiles each. This is in contrast to the average of 167 per transport that was carried off in October, 1755. ¹

Vice Admiral Edward Boscawen. informed John Cleveland. Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty. that he included the Baltimore, Captain Owen. as one of the ships to convoy the transports that were to carry the Acadians from Annapolis Royal to New York. ²

CAROLINA

(2 Ships Named Carolina)

FROM MINAS BAY TO VIRGINIA

Vice Admiral Edward Boscawen, informed John Cleveland Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty. that he included the two Carolinas as two of the ships to convoy the transports that were to carry the Acadians from Mines to Virginia, and Maryland. ³

HALIFAX

Snow

FROM MINAS BAY TO VIRGINIA

The snow Halifax. John Taggart Captain, departed from Minas Bay to Virginia. The dates of her departure and arrival is unknown. However, the Snow (Halifax), Captain Taggart, was listed by Edouard Richard as an escort for the transports that departed in October. 1755. ⁴

HORNET

Ship

ANNAPOLIS ROY ALL TO MASSACHUSETTS

The ship *Hornet*, Captain ?- Salt, Master departed from Annapolis Royal on 28 October, 1755 and arrived in Massachusetts on 17 November, 1755. The *Hornet* was to proceed to Boston and then on to Spithead.⁵ Vice Admiral Edward Boscawen, informed John Cleveland, Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty, that he included the *Hornet*. Captain Salt, as one of the ships to convoy the transports that were to carry the Acadians from Annapolis Royal to Boston, and then to Spithead.⁶

MERMAID

Ship

FROM ANNAPOLIS ROYAL TO MASSACHUSETTS

The ship *Mermaid* Captain Wash. Shirley. departed from Annapolis Royal on 13 October, 1755 and arrived at Massachusetts on 17 November, 1755.

Vice Admiral Edward Boscawen, informed John Cleveland- Esq., Secretary- to the Admiralty. that he included the *Mermaid*, captain SHIRLEY, as one of the ships to convoy the transports that were to carry the Acadians to Connecticut.⁷

NIGHTINGALE

Ship

MINAS BAY TO MARYLAND

The ship *Nightingale*. Dudley Diggs Captain, was part of the 3 warship escort to the 24 transports that sailed from Minas Bay on October 28, 1755 (some say October 13th). The *Nightingale* was destined for Maryland and the date of arrival is unknown (probably didn't arrive at all).

The *Nightingale* was separated from the rest of the convoy of transports and escort vessels during a violent storm (Severe Storms and a massive earthquake occurred at the time of the deportation) and landed at New York.^{8, 9, 10}

Vice Admiral Edward Boscawen, informed John Cleveland Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty, that he included the *Nightingale*, Captain DIGGS. to convoy the transports that were to carry the Acadians from Mines to Pennsylvania. then proceed to his station at New York..¹¹

SUCCESS

Ship

FROM CHIGNECTO TO SOUTH CAROLINA

The ship *Success*, John Rouse, Captain, departed from Chignecto on 13 October, 1755 and was to proceed with the fleet to South Carolina. Her arrival date is unknown.¹²

Vice Admiral Edward Boscawen, informed John Cleveland Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty. that he included the *Success*, Captain ROUS, as one of the ships to convoy the transports that were to carry the Acadians ,to assist in embarking them and to look into the St. John River.¹³

H.M.S. SYREN

FROM CHIGNECTO (FORT BEAUSEJOUR) TO GEORGIA

H.M. S. Syren, Charles Proby. Esq. Commander, escorted 2 transports that were sent from Chignecto (Fort Beausejour) and destined for Georgia. The *Syren* arrived at Tybee island at the mouth of the Savannah River with 120 exiles. mostly- women and children.¹⁴

They passed the bar on November 27th (reported in the N.Y. newspaper N.Y. Mercury). They were prevented from landing so they departed for Augusta.

An account of the arrival of 3 ships escorted by H.M.S. Syren: "on Saturday arrived here, under convoy of H.M.S. Syren, Charles Proby. Esq., Commander. from the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia, a ship. a Brigantyne and a sloop, having on board 471 of French Neutrals (ship 210, brigantyne 137, and sloop 124. and we hear that several children have been born in passage." And the next day: "The same day (yesterday) arrived here another sloop with 127 French from Nova Scotia, but last from Boston."¹⁵

Vice Admiral Edward Boscawen, informed John Cleveland, Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty-. that he included the SYREN, Captain PROBY, as one of the ships to convoy the transports that were to carry the Acadians from Chignecto to Georgia.¹⁶

WARREN

Schooner

FROM MINAS BAY TO SOUTH CAROLINA

The armed schooner. Warren. Captain Adams, was an escort for the transports.¹⁷ The schooner Warren, Abraham Adams. Captain, departed from Minas Bay on 13 October, 1755. destined for South Carolina. The date of arrival in South Carolina is unknown.

YORK

Ship

FROM ANNAPOLIS ROYALL TO BOSTON

The ship York. Sylvanns Cobb. Captain, departed from Annapolis Royal on 1: October. 1755 and arrived at Boston on 17 November. 1755.

ENDNOTES

¹ Laurence Henry Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution* New York: Alfred A. Knopf: Vol. VI, p. 269.

² 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.

³ Ibid

⁴ Edouard Richard *Acadia* Vol. 2, Chapter XXXI, p. 121.

⁵ Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships" *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, volume 6, published by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.

⁶ Placide Gaudet "Charles Belliveau et les seins durant la Deportationet apres" p. 4.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, p. 287.

⁹ Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"

¹⁰ Richard *Acadia* Vol. 2, Chapter XXXI, p. 121.

¹¹ Placide Gaudet "Charles Belliveau et les seins durant la Deportationet apres" p. 4.

¹² Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation Ships"

¹³ Placide Gaudet "Charles Belliveau et les seins durant la Deportationet apres" p. 4.

¹⁴ Gipson, *The British Empire Before The American Revolution*, p. 287.

¹⁵ Ibid. p. 291.

¹⁶ Placide Gaudet "Charles Belliveau et les seins durant la Deportationet apres" p. 4.

¹⁷ Richard *Acadia* Vol. 2, Chapter XXXI, p. 121.

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 #219 **MARTIN/ROGERS** seek parentage of William H. MARTIN prob b.Brandon,VT abt 1822 & his marr. 1839 at Brandon to Nancy ROGERS. William died 1887 where? & Nancy d.3/31/1903 Rutland,VT; both reportedly buried in Forestdale Cemetery but unable to locate graves.. Their son, George W. Martin b. 1851 d. 1934 who marr. 2/18/1872 where? to Emma L. DOW. Both died in Chester,VT. (Mary E. Damery, 1 Bridge St., Bedford,MA 01730))

Query #220 **WILLIAMS/MATTHEWS** seek marr. abt 1824 Canada of Winslow WILLIAMS to Lucinda MATTHEWS. Winslow b. 10 Aug 1802 VT. Son of Stephen & Ruth (Barlow) Williams; Stephen from Westford,VT. died at Sherrington, Huntingdon,CAN 1846. Lucinda daug of John MATTHEWS & Alice CHETHEN was b. NY 20 May 1811. Winslow & Lucinda died in Illinois. (Jim Healey, 3254 N.900 E., North Ogden,Utah 84414)

Query #221 **MINOR-MENARD** seek to confirm birthplace of Joseph MENARD/MINOR 13 Mar 1857 QUE poss. St Athanase, Iberville, St Jean, St. Noix or St Croix. Parents Pierre Menard & Julia Roberts. Joseph d. Hartford,VT 4/20/1923. (Elaine C. Hinckley, PO Box 672, Williamstown, VT 05679)

Query #222 **BARTON-BURTON (BRETON?)/BUFALON-BUFFALIN** seek info on Battese (Jean Baptiste) BARTON-BURTON-BRETON b. c1802 CAN who resided in Shaftsbury,VT 1850; in census wife, Cynthia (46) children Salina (14) Henry (12) Lewis (8) prob all b. CAN. Also seek info on Anthony/Antoine BUFALON/BUFFALIN b.c 1805 CAN. Battese sold land 1853 in Wyoming County,NY to Joseph ORGAN. (Daniel G. Webber, Box 699, Watonga, OK 73772)

Query #223 **LAGRANDEUR/GOSLIN** seek info on Joseph LaGRANDEUR who arr in US Nov 1852 from CAN; b. Montreal 1829 d. 1896; marr Mary GOSLIN b. Ohio 1851 d. 1926. Had a large family; buried Pierce Co. WI. (Betty LaGrander Carter, 8452 Desert Ave., Boise, ID 83709)

Query #224 **GOIN/CHAMBERLAIN** seek marr. place of Eri GOIN to Abigail CHAMBERLAIN 3/12/1828. Eri b. VT c1803 per census of 1850; his parentage & death info unknown. Abigail b. 1812 & d. 11/10/1845 Littleton,NH. Eri marr2nd to Amanda Davenport 1/1/1846 Littleton,NH. Eri & Abigail's son, Eber Goin b. Littleton,NH 7/16/1830 & marr. at St Johnsbury,VT 7/18/1852 to Abigail Ruth Drake. Eber d. 9/5/1902 & Abigail Ruth d. 2/17/1886 death places for both unknown. (Paul Goin, 15435 S. 25th Place, Phoenix, AZ 85048)

Query #225 **SALTUS/SALOIS** seek parentage of William SALTUS b. 1841 where? who marr. Julie BARTHE/BARBEU 2/6/1861 at St Joseph Church,Burlington,VT. Julie b. 1843 NY?; their son, William Freeman SALTUS b. 25 Nov 1869 Burlington,VT. Marrl Stella TATRO 6/12/1892 Montgomery,VT & marr2 Margaret Elizabeth BREEN abt 1917 where?. Stella b. Dec 1877 Westfield,VT; died?; Margaret b. 7//29/1883

Burlington, VT & d. 1/4/1961. (Margaret Bishop, 140 Mansfield Ave., Willimantic, CT 06226)

Query #226 **KING-ROI/THERIAULT/GIRARD** seek parentage of Jesse N. KING (ROI) b. CAN or Montpelier, VT date? Marr 21 Oct 1896 where? to Eva M. THERIAULT. Eva b. 16 Aug 1875 Montpelier, VT. Daug of Paul THERIAULT b. QUE 1851 who marr. Matilda GIRARD at Northfield, VT. 3 Feb 1872. Jesse d. 1928 & Eva d. 21 Jul 1926 both where in VT? Paul Therriault d. 11 Jun 1921 where? & Matilda d. 3 Oct 1947 Montpelier Matilda was daug of John GIRARD & Sophronie ?. (Judith Sakowski, 3901 Clark Ave., Vancouver, WA 98661)

Query #227 **LAVANWAY/BERCOT** seek marr. Luke LAVANWAY to Josephine BERCOT and their parentage; their daug, Harriett Ambrosia Lavanway marr. William Michael SHONDELL but lack birth, death & marr. info on them. (William P. Wolfe, 2167 Jordon Pl., Boulder, CO. 80304)

Query #228 **LAUSHWAY-LASHWAY/BACHAND** seek any info on Susan LAUSHWAY (LASHWAY-LASHUA) BACHAND esp. parentage & family; she was b. Vergennes, VT c1871 & d. 18-08-1939 Pawtucket, RI. (Marjorie Bachand Kline, 5126 Mira Loma Cir., Colorado Springs, CO. 80918).

BOOK REVIEW

"LAFORCE DESCENDANTS IN NORTH AMERICA"

by Paul W. Truax, published in 2001 by Vermont Built, Inc. PO Box 551, Hinesburg, VT. 05461
497pp softcover; price not given-contact publisher

A member of our society and former board member, Paul Truax, claims that the seeds of this massive work may have been sown when he visited his maternal Grandfather LaForce. Paul has brought this material into print from many primary and secondary sources as well as net working with his extended family. The first sixty pages cover a narrative of the early years from GUILLAUME PEPIN dit TRANCHEMONTAGNE & JEANNE MECHIN into the next generation of Pierre Pepin dit LaForce and Louise Lemaire. In addition, the LAFORCES IN THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR, the LAFORCES OF THE MOHAWK LINE and the LAFORCE FAMILY OF VIRGINIA are included in this section and indexed. In subsequent sections, the family charts are reproduced for the "DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS SAGOWENNENHAWES" for eight generations, whose grandson became Paul Tomas LaForce; the "DESCENDANTS OF FRANCIS POUTCHAT-LAFORCE," "DESCENDANTS OF GUILLAUME PEPIN dit TRANCHEMONTAGNE" who was born in France and died at Trois Rivieres, Quebec, "DESCENDANTS OF RENALD RENE LAFORCE," "DESCENDANTS OF SARAH LAFORCE," and "DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFORCE." Each of these sections has its own index with special sections at the end of book for "Assorted Documents" and "Sources." At the opening of this book, Paul presented four vintage family photos that were surprisingly clear for their age. They added greatly to the book and we wish there had been more. Thank you, Paul, for donating this great LaForce book to our genealogical library. Hopefully, it will be a networking resource for others with connecting lines.

=reviewed by Leo Fleury

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 made available 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

Publications for Sale

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

- *Marriage Records of Old Town Winooski & Colchester Vermont 1856 to 1922 and Marriage Records of Winooski, Vermont 1923 to 1998* \$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 11 are available

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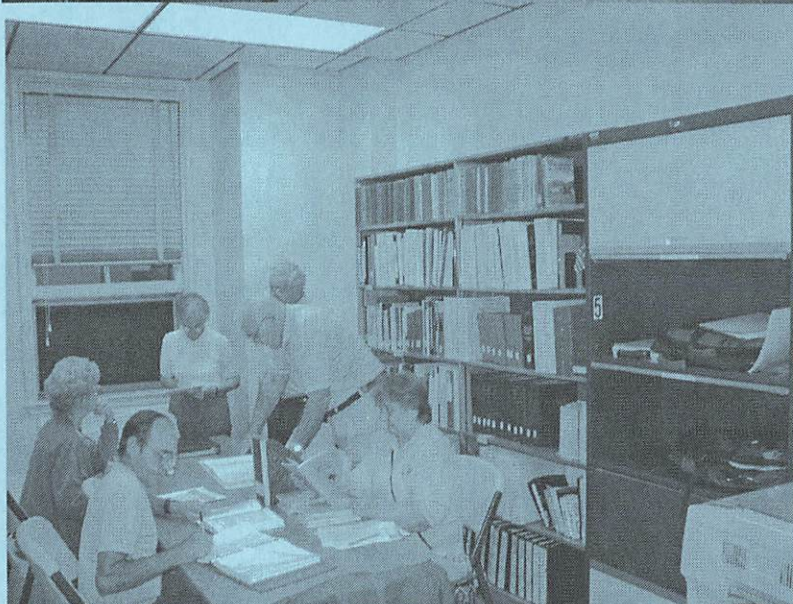
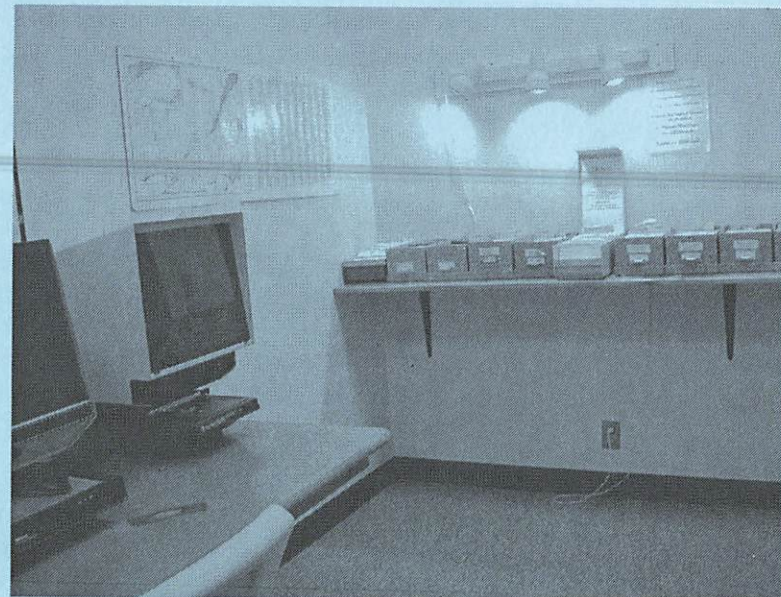
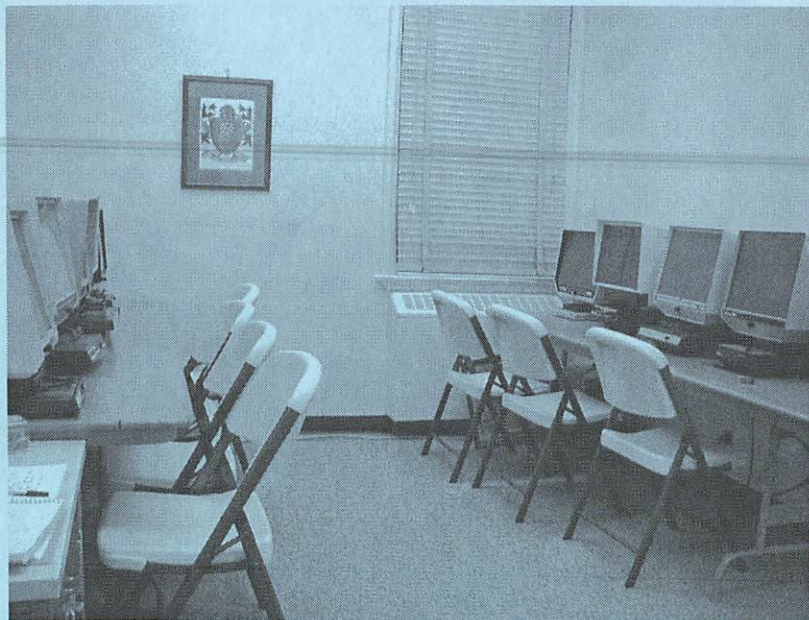
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P.O. Box 65128
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The money received for these works offsets the society's publishing costs with the balance going towards the purchase of new research material.

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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| Father: | | | Mother: | | |
| Father of Spouse: | | | Mother of Spouse: | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you do not want your name given to other groups | | | | | |



The new VTFCGS library at Dupont Hall
Page 65

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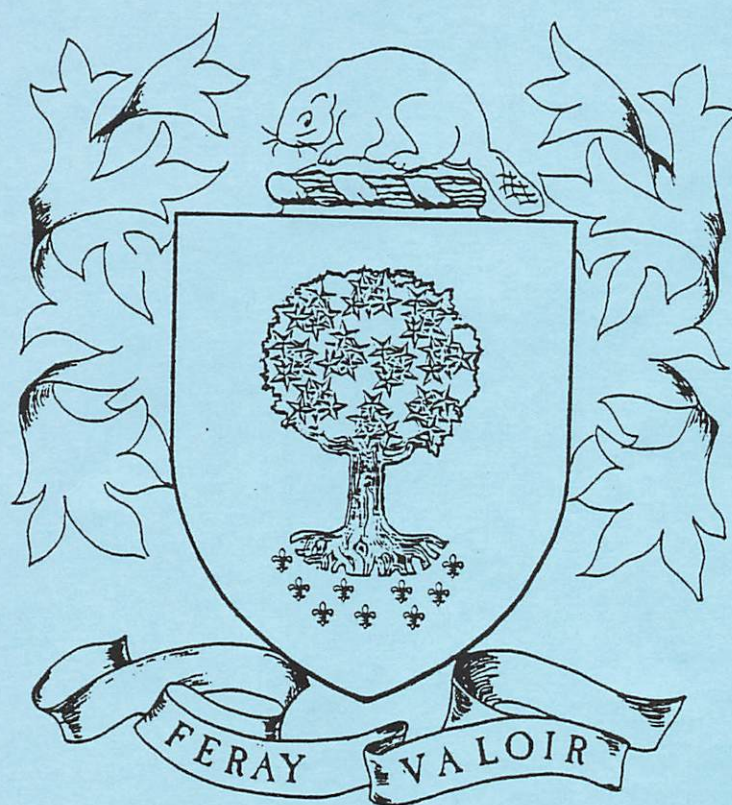
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LINKS

Volume 6 No. 2

Issue Number 12

Spring 2002



Journal of the
Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical
Society

THE VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
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The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society was founded at Burlington, Vermont in March 1996. It holds its research meetings every Tuesday evening and on Saturday afternoons,* at the Society's library located in Rooms 222, 224 and 333 of Dupont Hall, Ethan Allen Avenue in the Fort Ethan Allen Complex, Colchester, Vermont. Access, including a handicapped ramp, and parking are best in the rear of the building, via Hegeman Avenue.

The chief objectives of the Society are:

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

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

Library Hours: Every Tuesday, 7 to 9:30 PM (All Year) and every Saturday of the month Noon to 4 PM (Sept. to May). The Library will not be open on a Saturday that falls on a Holiday weekend, including Thanksgiving, Saturday November 24th, 2001 and Easter, Saturday March 31st, 2002. Our last library session for 2001 will be Tuesday December 18th, 2001, and we will reopen on Tuesday January 8th, 2002.

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://www.vt-fcgs.org>

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 6, No. 2

Spring 2002

Issue Number 12

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LINKS

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

| | |
|----------------|---|
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| Queries Editor | Leo Fleury |
| Contributors | Janet Allard, Leo Fleury, Véronique Gassette, Dr. Don Landry, Gerald Lesperance, Claire Menard, Jean Paul Moreau, Mariette Moreau, Michael Sevigny, |
| Proof Readers | John Fisher, Leo Fleury, Vera Fleury |
| Transcribers | Jean Paul Moreau |

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

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e-Mail: sevignym@biotek.com
or, mail@vt-fcgs.org*

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

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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Members:

As we complete our first year in our new library we find that we have much to be proud of. We have quarters in Fort Ethan Allen with thanks to the generosity of St Michael's College who lease the quarters to us. Our library is carpeted, warm and we are free to operate twenty-four hours a day with our books, repertoires neatly arranged on our open shelves.

With three rooms available to us one holds our library collection of repertoires and other printed matter in a well lighted room.

In another room we are able to place our microfiches viewers and fiches in one darkened room to ease the eyes reading the fiches.

Our computer operations are in the third room along with our other files and equipment and cartons of raw data awaiting processing.

Our membership is growing slowly but steadily and this is reflected in our library with growing attendance and sometimes crowded conditions. We have approached St. Michael's College with the possibility of increasing our quarters but this is not possible at the moment since all the offices in the immediate area are occupied. A number of new members reported having trouble locating DuPont Hall where we are located in the Fort. We are enclosing a map to help prospective members find the Library more easily. We encourage members to distribute copies of the map to such candidates.

Our Spring Workshop was a wonderful success with one of the highest attendance of any of our conferences or workshops. There were many members seeking information on doing genealogical studies and there were four very informative speakers to help guide them along. The facility provided by St. Michael's College was excellent as was the buffet luncheon. Our many thanks to them and to the book sellers who presented their wares to the members.

The challenge for us now is to continue to grow our membership and to expand our collection of genealogical data in repertoire form, microfiche, microfilm and Computer CDs to assist all members.

We welcome donations of genealogical books, repertoires and other forms for the Library. Remember, the value of your donations are Federal tax deductible since we are a Tax-Exempt organization. We also encourage the donation of family histories that have been compiled by members and we heartily encourage the donation of cash to help us increase our Library collection.

Our other challenge is to complete the data inputs for the baptismal records and to collate the mass of obituaries we have and get them into a CD.

Sincerely,
Paul R. Landry
President

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Aloha All,

I received "Links" Issue Number 11 on 5 November. Congratulations to all involved. I believe that our journal has overtaken those of our cousins in Manchester, NH and in RI. We are probably the top French-Canadian genealogy journal in the U.S.

Congratulations, too, to Janet our outgoing President. We made some great strides forward during your reign. Hopefully I'll get to see our new library in September 2002.

I am really a big fan of the Moreaus' "Border Crossings". I hope that these entries get data-based someday. If we could all contribute to this effort we could build up a great record of those who emigrated from Quebec to VT. Keep up the good work. I believe the most important role for our society is to be the foremost world repository for Franco-Vermont genealogy and historical data.

Jerry Lesperance #28

+++++

VT-FCGS

Congratulations on a terrific year! Your new library quarters look magnificent and LINKS is absolutely getting better and better! We really look forward to receiving each of the issues. Many thanks for a job well done.

Barbara (Evans) Little #

+++++

Dear Vermont French-Canadian Gen. Soc. website,

Thank you for a wonderful site! My name is Stephen Nuske from Bisbane Australia. My grandfather, A. Lewis Blanchard, was born in Swanton, VT. I look forward to visiting the homeland.

Stephen Nuske

+++++

Many additional e-mails have congratulated us on the new look that John Fisher has given to the society's web page. We invite you all to log in to the site especially if you haven't done so in awhile. A description of the many features is given on page xxxx of this issue of LINKS.

+++++

Corrections:

We have been given a list of corrections to the two articles that Véronique Gassette authored for the last edition of LINKS. These corrections appear on page 50.

+++++

We placed St. Louis of Highgate in the wrong county in Jerry Lesperance's article on page 45 of LINKS Vol. 6 No. 1.

+++++

Roger Lawrence tells us that the phrase "sous condition," from Mercy Adams/Ursule Plagnol's baptismal record (Vol. 6 No. 1, pp 30,31), meant conditionally. This would indicate that the priest thought a previous baptism might have been conducted in New Hampshire or Quebec.

+++++

In "Fanny Yattaw's Father: The Mystery Unraveled" by Shirley Daniels, (LINKS Vol. 6 No. 1) the pdf creation process caused several of the accents in the ancestral charts to be incorrectly converted. The following are the corrected names: Page 18: Théodore (Pierre) Chartier, Québec and L'Acadie (throughout), Marie Thérèse Loupe Rochelet, François Chartier, Marie Françoise Chartier, François Amable Chartier, Marie Pélagie Chartier. Page 20: Québec (throughout), Ursule Hubert (Hébert), Fanny (Marie Françoise) Carter (Chartier), and Marie Françoise (Mary Frances) Chartier.

EDITOR'S PAGE

400th Anniversaries of Champlain's Voyages

Next year will mark the first of many 400th anniversaries of some very historic events in the founding of New France. Samuel de Champlain, the "father of New France," began his voyages of North American exploration in 1603 when he traveled with François Pont-Gravé up the St. Lawrence to the site of present day Montréal. There had been several French sponsored explorers who came before him including: Giovanni da Verrazzano in 1524, Jacques Cartier from 1534-42 (wintering over in 1535-36, and 1541-42), Jean-François de la Roque, sieur de Roberval in 1542-43, as well as many fisherman and traders. It was, however, Champlain who realized he must make friends with the natives to avoid attack and publicize his voyages back home in order to gain support from the French people. Some of the events listed below deserve to have commemorative coins minted in their honor. I thus encourage those interested to lobby their congressional representatives in this cause.

1603 Champlain's makes his first voyage to Canada in March of this year. He travels with Pont-Gravé up the St. Lawrence River to the site of present day Montreal. Although Pont-Gravé had made this voyage several times before it is Champlain who is remembered best. He travels back to France in September and publishes *Des Sauvages, ou Voyage de Samuel Champlain, de Brouage*.

1604-1605 Champlain and Pont-Gravé voyaged with de Monts fleet to Acadia where Champlain made the first of his excellent harbor charts. He explored the Bay of Fundy, and founded Saint Croix where buildings were erected using sawn timbers, doors, and windows brought from France. He explored and charted the coast of Maine naming Mt. Desert Island, and going as far west as the Kennebec River before turning back, due to foul weather on September 23rd. A very hard winter was in store at Saint Croix for Champlain and the would-be founders of New France as 35 of the 79 died of scurvy and other maladies. The island they had chosen was cut off from the mainland by ice floes, keeping them from their garden, fresh water and firewood.

1605 Late spring brought the return of Pont-Gravé as the party was ready to abandon Saint Croix and return to France. Instead Champlain turned west again and explored the coast and some rivers from Maine to Cape Cod. At the Chouacoit (Saco) River he found the first evidence of cultivation as the Indians used horseshoe crabs to manure their corn. His chart of the river mouth and Saco Bay is one of his best. He entered Boston Bay and we can only speculate what it would have been like if the French had establish themselves there. Traveling further south he charted Plymouth, and then after rounding Cape Cod, Nauset Harbor, the latter being the spot where one of the Frenchmen was killed by the Indians. Soon after they returned to Saint Croix.

1605-1606 All the buildings, except one, were taken down and re-erected at Port Royal, Nova Scotia where the party spent the next winter. Again there was a difficult winter and they lost 12 of the 45 from Saint Croix to scurvy, even though they were much better supplied.

1606 Champlain and Pont-Gravé tried several times to head for Cape Cod and explore all the way to Florida but bad luck met them each time. Eventually a late voyage was made, but Poutrincourt, apparent owner of the pinnace, wanted to explore the Maine coast first and the party only made it as far south as Chatham on Cape Cod, where the Indians killed several more of the party.

1606-1607 Returning to Port Royal Champlain is greeted by lawyer Marc Lescarbot, who had prepared masque, or symbolic play, the words of which were printed after his return to Paris. Also meeting them was the Parisian apothecary and cousin of Poutrincourt, Louis Hébert, who was to become the first Quebec Habitant in 1618, two years before the Pilgrims arrived in Plymouth. The first social club in North America, "L'Ordre de Bon Temps", was founded in Acadia that winter. While most translate it as the "Order of Good Cheer" it seems to me that this was the first "Order of the Good Times" from which we get "Let the Good Times Roll". Each

gentleman in turn assumed the stewardship of dinner and attempted to outdo the others in the game, wine and song offered. While the winter was mild four Frenchman and the black interpreter, thought to be the first black to visit New France, died.

1607 Word arrives from France that Sieur de Mont's fur trading monopoly, between the latitudes of Philadelphia and Newfoundland, has been revoked. Champlain and Poutricourt make their last Acadian voyage of exploration. Champlain's remarkably accurate map of the coast of Nova Scotia and New England is published and will become the standard for years to come. Champlain and most of the others returned to France in September.

1608 - July 8th - Champlain steps ashore and unfurls the fleur-de-lys over the site of present day Québec City. This is considered by many to be the founding day for the city, the province and Canada the nation. The previous October he had convinced the Sieur de Monts to write off his Acadian losses and reorganize. He and Champlain persuaded the King to give them one more year's monopoly. They determined that their venture would be safer from attack by competitors and closer to the pelts at Québec. A habitation was begun soon after landing with a cellar and storehouse to hold the supplies. A near mutiny of the workers was stifled, the ringleader tried and hung, and 4 others were brought back to France in irons by Pont-Gravé.

1608-1609 The first winter at Québec is as severe as those at Maine and Acadia with nearly half the French dying and the Montagnais Indians losing many in their tribe.

1609 Champlain traveled with a large war party of Huron, Algonkin, and Montagnais Indians up the St. Lawrence to the Richeleau River where most of them quit the cause and left for home. A smaller party continues on and Champlain "discovers" and names Lake Champlain that we in Vermont live by. The party continues and finds a group of Mohawks that they engage in battle. Aided by the French arquebus, a type of handgun, the Mohawks were routed and the battle won. Champlain returned to Québec and left for France with Pont-Gravé in September. We end our list here since the founding of Lake Champlain is an anniversary date that is as far off in the future as we wish to delve into.

Champlain made many more trips between Canada and France before his death on 25 December 1635. In all he crossed the Atlantic 29 times, 23 of these voyages were between France and Canada.

While many of the dates above deserve commemoration through coins, stamps or special ceremonies I feel the discovery of Lake Champlain is the most meaningful for those of us who live or have roots nearby. I am therefore asking all of you to contact your US Congressional representatives and request that coins commemorating the event be minted. The proceeds should go towards research on preserving Lake Champlain as a great natural resource.

Those of us of "Northern Extraction" can proudly look forward to many anniversaries of Champlain's and our ancestors' accomplishments over the next few years.

The accounts of Champlain's voyages were extracted from the book "Samuel de Champlain: Father of New France" by Samuel Eliot Morison, Little Brown and Company, 1972, a copy of which is in the VT-FCGS library.

Mike Seigny
Editor **LINKS**

HERITAGE

Deerfield Revisited *by Claire Bouffard Chase #54*

"The Street," shimmering in the golden light of early afternoon on this late summer day was almost deserted.

I was strolling alone admiring the gracious homes that lined the wide street, wondering what it had really been like in 1704, looking closely at the motive that had brought me here. My need to see. My need to know.

In my history school-book the Deerfield Massacre was only a brief paragraph in the long saga of the French and Indian Wars. It had nothing to do with me. Or so I thought.

As a child, growing up Franco-American in Vermont, I had known that we had a bit of English blood. My paternal grandmother's name was Virginie Stébenne. I always thought it a rather odd name. As a French name it "didn't quite fit!" I once asked my father, "What kind of a name is Stébenne anyway?"

He looked at me for a moment before answering. "Well, I guess at one time it was an English name." I pressed my father for more information. "Who was this first Stébenne? Where did he come from?" "All I ever heard about him was that he was a soldier," he told me.

This surprised me. My father, who seemed so well-informed, had told me in many details how our French ancestors had come from Normandy, Brittany, Poitou, Anjou, Ile-de-France, Perche and Aunis to populate New France. The last group to arrive was recruited from all over France to support Montcalm in his last desperate battle on the Plains of Abraham.

At this time in school, we were studying the history of Vermont, replete with the exploits of Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys, and the Revolutionary War, of course. I became acquainted with the terms Whig and Tory.

A small worry was nagging at me. How, I wondered, had this so-called Stébenne person come into our family? Had one of our grandmothers fraternized with the enemy? Or, worse yet, was he a Tory?

My father's lack of information on this progenitor with the strange name was less than satisfactory so I decided to find out for myself. I developed an avid interest in history. Often in the course of my studies I had bristled at some of the misinformation that was presented as fact concerning the French and Indian Wars. Before long it became clear to me that history, as such, includes a lot of fiction. Each side writes a version that places itself in the best possible light. Actually the truth usually lies somewhere in between.

From a fascination with history I branched into the pursuit of genealogy. In the course of my research I became convinced that Stébenne had originally been Stebbins.

I had seen the distortions that happened to names when pronounced by a French tongue into an English ear and vice versa. Breault turned into Brow, Bourdeau into Burdo, Corriveau into Curavoo, Giroux into Geraw and Rousseau into Russo. The instances are too numerous to cite here.

One day in our local library, on a totally unrelated subject, in a Compendium of New England Genealogy I absently flipped through the S section until I came to the name Stebbins. My fingers idly traced "Rowland, from England who came to Massachusetts and settled in Springfield. Then his son John who removed to Northampton, followed by his son John who settled in Deerfield." Here my fingers were arrested by the lines that depicted how "They suffered much at the hands of the French and Indians in their raid on Deerfield on the night of February 29, 1704." It went on to describe how the entire family including parents and six children were carried into Canada from where only the parents and oldest son John were redeemed. It seems the rest of the children refused to come back to New England or were prevented from coming back. We can only conjecture as to the reason.

Abigail Stebbins, the eldest daughter, had, just two weeks prior to the massacre, married a French fur trader by the name of Jacques Denoyon. This may have been why the family was spared the fate endured by many other captives.

Was this my elusive ancestor? Now my search was on in earnest. I lost count of the hours I spent in libraries in my quest.

C. Alice Baker in her book "True Stories of New England Captives Carried to Canada" finally gave me the clue that definitely linked my family to the Deerfield Massacre. She was very thorough in her research as she

retraced the fate of the captives, faithfully copying the records of the births, marriages and deaths of the members of the Stebbins family who remained in Canada (Abigail, the wife of Jacques Denoyon, Samuel, Thankful and Joseph) save Ebenezer whose destiny is unknown, the only record of him found being his baptism in the Catholic faith. She did not find the record of Joseph's marriage but did find the name of his wife and the birth dates of his children.

When I came to this notation my breath caught in my throat. The name of his wife, Marguerite Sansoucy, leaped to my eyes. Because of our mutual interest in history my father and I often had long talks. Rather, he talked and I mostly listened. I was a more than willing audience. In the course of one of these talks he told me we had a great grandmother named Marguerite Sansoucy. Just a random nugget of information tucked into my memory, now vividly recalled because of context. Subsequent research of Canadian genealogical records verified what I already suspected. We were direct descendants of Joseph Stebbins. Also, and unsuspected, the same records revealed we were also, in another line, direct descendants of Thankful Stebbins, Joseph's sister. Since our family also descended from the Denoyons, we are the lateral descendants of Abigail Stebbins and Jacques Denoyon as well.

Our existence is inexorably linked to Deerfield.

In her account of the lives of the captives Alice Baker tells of the last will and testament of John Stebbins. In this document he indicated that his land was to be partitioned into eight parts, with three parts going to John, the first born son (returned to New England) and one part each to Abigail, Samuel, Thankful and Ebenezer and Joseph should they ever come back to New England. He further stipulated that "Those that will not live in New England shall have five shillings apiece and no more" The anguish of the bereaved father in those few words is easily understood.

Now, almost three hundred years later those events reverberated in my mind as I stood in "The Street" staring at the monument that stands where John's house stood commemorating in a few words a family's tragedy. My family's tragedy, I had come full circle.

It is a grim thought to reflect that had that horrible night never happened one would not exist. When I sought to identify this unknown ancestor I did not even begin to imagine the drama, the heartbreak I would find. Shivering under a blistering summer sun, I sent a message across the centuries to that long ago many times great-grandfather, with the name that "didn't quite fit," "John Stebbins, your children of New France have come back to New England."

350th Anniversary of the Grande Recrue de 1653

I am a member of the Société généalogique canadienne-française, which is located in Montreal. We are currently preparing to commemorate, in 2003, the 350th anniversary of the Grande Recrue de 1653, which many historians consider to be the second foundation of Montreal. As you may know, my ancestors (Pierre Désautels and Catherine Lorion) were among the 122 passengers, along with Marguerite Bourgeoys and M. de Maisonneuve, who made the perilous journey that brought them to Montreal in November 1653.

The program of activities already agreed upon will include a trip to La Flèche, in the spring of 2003, where, among other things, the visitors will be hosted to a formal banquet by the local authorities. In Montreal, the activities will take place in October 2003. We are planning the unveiling of a plaque in Old Montreal to commemorate the event and the gathering of families of the descendants of the Grande Recrue to a banquet on Saturday, October 11. The following day, a mass will be celebrated in Basilica Notre-Dame, which is located in the immediate surroundings where the *colons* set foot on the American continent.

We are now trying to reach as many descendants of the members of the Grande Recrue as we can find in order to inform them of these events and, mostly, to invite them to join us either in the spring or the autumn 2003.

If you wish to be kept informed on this project, just let me know.

Jacques Désautels
12, Langevin, Chambly (Québec) J3L 2G1
(450) 658-6147 jacquesdesautels@videotron.ca

HERITAGE

My Search for Charles Courtois by Mike Cootware #193

It's been a long hard road trying to find out who the parents are of my ancestor, Charles Courtois. Stories I've heard in the family claim, that he was orphaned very young because his parents were beheaded during the French Revolution. Because he was born in France, I need to determine exactly where if I have any hope of finding his baptism record. He married Ann Marie Lajeunesse about 1816 or 1817 in either Plattsburg or South Hero. They were probably married by a Protestant minister or a justice of the peace as there were no Catholic churches in the area yet and there is no record found in Canada. I tried to find where the records are for the Protestant church in Grand Isle, but no luck yet. The first good clue I was able to find was his obituary in Allen Stratton's book 'History of South Hero and Grand Isle, Vermont.'

After 2 or 3 years without making any further progress, I decided to examine every obscure little detail I could find about Charles. Using his obituary as a guide, I began to document the information it contained. I started with the statement that he was born in Belle Isle about 1779. After posting a query on the France GenForum website, I was contacted by two different researchers in France who offered to check the Belle Isle Archives for me. One of them was an employee at one of the archives on Belle Isle. I'm sure they both did a thorough job as they both went through the records of all four parishes twice. Both of them came to the same conclusion, There was no Courtois at all at any of the parishes on the island.

It was very discouraging to have the first bit of information from his obituary that I tried to confirm, turn out to be incorrect. I decided to document his military service next. Even back then, the military generated a lot of paperwork and Charles was in three different armies. I was hoping that his U.S. service records would lead me to his British service, which in turn would lead me to his French service, finally ending up with a birth location. Following this plan, I sent out for both his pension file and his service file from the National Archives in Washington D.C.

Months before I received his U.S. records, I was in Plattsburg researching a different ancestor that was in the American Revolution. I was going through some documents and publications and letters at Addie Shields' (Clinton Co. Historian) office that were related to the American Revolution. While I was looking through a file that contained some letters I noticed one that didn't belong; it was related to the War of 1812, not the American Revolution. I was about to point it out to Addie when I noticed it mentioned 2 Swiss regiments (Regiment de Meuron & Regiment de Watteville) that came to Canada in 1813 from Malta.

According to his obituary, Charles came to Canada in 1813 from Malta. With the possibility in mind that Charles may have come over with one of these two regiments, I went to the Internet to learn more about them. Using a Google Search, I found an excellent website about the Regiment de Meuron by a Maurice Vallee. It is in French, but I was able to make out the key details. The website contains a list of soldiers & officers of the Regiment de Meuron.

On the same Plattsburg trip, when I found the letter, I stopped by St. Peters parish and got a copy of Charles' death notice. It gave his full name as Pierre Charles Courtois. Until I saw this death record, I had never before seen Charles referred to as Pierre. On the list of soldiers & officers of the De Meuron's there was a Pierre Courdois listed. I e-mailed Maurice Vallee directly to ask if he might have mistaken Courtois for Courdois. He wrote back that it was indeed Courtois. He found it written more clearly on the enlistment record. Not only that, but Pierre Courtois deserted the Regiment de Meuron on September 2, 1813!! [That's what the obituary also said.] It was Maurice who informed me that the Regiment de Meuron had recruited some Frenchmen from the prison pontoons off the coast of Cadiz. These prisoners were, for the most part, from the Battle of Bailen in 1808.

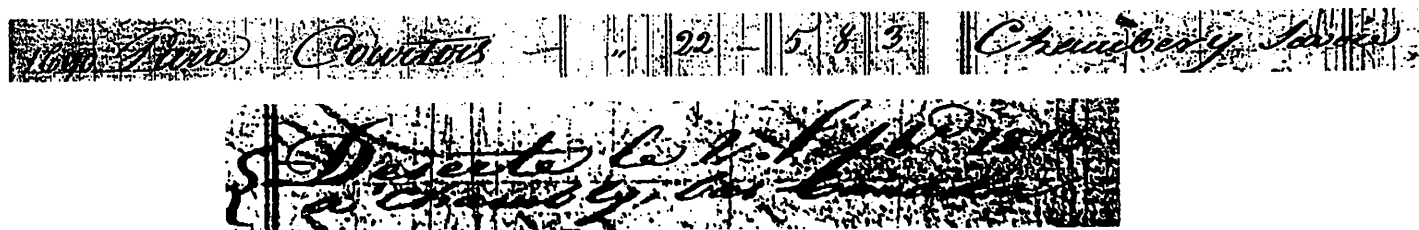
Charles' obituary states that he enlisted into the French service at the age of 14 and served under Napoleon in the wars of Portugal and England and he was on a French ship in the Battle of Trafalgar. It also states that he was taken prisoner in 1808 near Cádiz, Spain. I haven't yet been able to document (or even identify) Charles' service in the French military. However there is strong evidence that he was part of General Pierre Dupont's army.

In July of 1808, General Dupont's army was sent into Spain to help put down a small rebellion. At the time, Spain and France were allies, but as the French army marched deeper into Spain, support for the rebellion was increasing among the Spanish peasants. The political climate changed so quickly, that by the time the French reached Bailen (near Cadiz), the rebel army had grown so large that they completely surrounded the French army.

This was the Battle of Bailen (or Baylan). General Dupont had no choice but to surrender his entire command of more than 17,600 soldiers, with 2000 dead. His troops were exhausted from the long march and the intense July heat. General Dupont and most of his officers were returned to France, but the rest of his troops remained prisoners of the Spanish rebels and the British. Over 10,000 French were kept on prison pontoons (cramped, damp, disease infested ships that were no longer seaworthy) off the coast of Cadiz, Spain.

In 1809 the Regiment de Meuron, a Swiss regiment under command of the British arrived at Gibraltar to replenish its depleted ranks. Here the Regiment de Meuron recruited many French prisoners from the prison pontoons. Here is where Charles (Pierre) was recruited and his obituary said that he was captured in 1808 near Cadiz. In the later part of 1809, the regiment was sent to the island of Malta for garrison duty. They remained there until May 13, 1813 when they left Malta for Canada aboard HMS Regulus. They arrived in Quebec City on July 25, 1813, but it was August 5, 1813 before the regiment reached their destination at Chambly.

Just a few weeks later, Charles and eight others deserted the Regiment de Meuron at Chambly on September 2, 1813. [Deserte le 2 Sept 1813 a Chambly bas Canada] While he was at Gibraltar and Malta, being islands out in the sea, he probably had no chance to escape. It seems that his first opportunity to escape didn't come until he got to Canada. Recently I examined the Regiment de Meuron microfilms and photocopied the pages related to Pierre (Charles) and I photocopied information on the other deserters. I still need to transcribe the documents to see what nationality they were and if they enlisted at Gibraltar and when. Perhaps they were on the prison pontoons as well and might have even enlisted in the U.S. Army with Charles. I did find some other fantastic bits of information in the record; Charles' "Lieux de Naissance" or Place of Birth was given as Chambéry, Savoie [in Southeast France near Grenoble]; his age as 22 years no months; his "Taille" or height as 5 Pieds, 8 Pouces, 3 Lignes; and the length of his engagement was to 28 October 1815. Part of Pierre Courtois' line from the first section of the de Meuron engagement book is reproduced below.



Just one week after deserting the De Meuron's, on September 9, 1813 Charles enlisted as a Private in the U.S. 2nd Light Dragoons at Burlington, Vermont. He was recruited by Captain Henry Hall for a five year period of enlistment. He served under Captain Hall until February 28, 1814 when he was transferred to Lieut. Bayeau's command. It didn't name the regiment, but this is probably when he was transferred to the U.S. 4th Rifle Regiment. On a deposition he signed for a pension application, he stated that his real name was Charles Courtois, but it was written as Charles Cortwite because the American officers wrote it as it was pronounced.

On September 17, 1814, Charles was reported missing at the battle at Fort Erie in Upper Canada. He stated on a pension application that he was wounded by a musket ball that shattered his left ankle. He was left on the battle field and afterwards taken prisoner by the British. His left leg was amputated four inches below the

knee at the British camp. He was held prisoner by the British until March 26, 1815 when he was released. He was present on a Roll in Buffalo, New York on April 30, 1815 and was discharged at Plattsburg on May 26, 1815.

THE SIEGE AT FORT ERIE

Charles Courtois was present at Fort Erie for the entire duration of the siege (about 6 weeks). It began August 3rd, 1814, the same day it's likely that Charles arrived, and ended after the battle of Sept. 17th, where Charles was wounded. He probably saw some action his first day, as the Riflemen under Captain Morgan had a skirmish with the enemy at Conjocta Creek, just a little north of Black Rock Ferry and Buffalo. Because the British failed to eliminate the ferry, the siege was for the most part ineffective. The Americans could still move troops and supplies. It only succeeded in containing the Americans at Fort Erie, so they couldn't march on Fort Niagara and Fort George.

I found a book, ("The Documentary History of the Campaign on the Niagara Frontier, 1814," by Ernest Cruikshank, published by Arno Press & The New York Times), at the UVM library that contained many letters written by the division commander and the brigade commanders to each other as well as the Secretary of War. The book also contains letters written by the British. It was interesting, reading about the British version of the same battles. During the siege at Fort Erie, the U.S. Fourth Rifle Regiment was assigned to Brigadier General Peter B. Porter's Light Infantry Brigade. The Rifle Regiments wore Green coats and carried rifles, which were much more accurate than the muskets used by the infantry. They were used more for fighting in the woods rather than in a tight formation on the open battlefield like the infantry. Major General Jacob Brown thought highly of the riflemen. In letters to his superiors, he referred to them as "our distinguished riflemen" several times.

On Sunday, July 3, 1814, Major General Jacob Brown the commander of the 9th Military District, invaded Canada with Brigadier General Winfield Scott's First Brigade and Brigadier General Eleazer Ripley's Second Brigade. They easily captured Fort Erie, located directly across the Niagara River from Buffalo with very little resistance as the British were caught by surprise and out-numbered. After the Battle of Chippawa and the Battle of Lundy's Lane, a wounded General Brown ordered the Left Division to headquarter at Fort Erie and immediately begin setting up defenses between the fort and Snake Hill. The British troops didn't appear at the scene until August 3rd, giving the Americans time to set up good defenses. This began the Siege of Fort Erie.

On August 4th, Brigadier General Edmund Gaines arrived at Fort Erie to assume command of the Left Division while Brown healed. Although the British held the fort under siege, the Americans were able to freely move supplies and men between Fort Erie and Buffalo. The British built their first siege battery too far from the fort. Most of the cannon balls didn't reach the fort; those that did, bounced off the stonewalls like tennis balls. The British then built two more batteries each one progressively closer.

Ludowick Morgan and his First Rifle Regiment were sent out into the forest on August 6th, to try to disrupt the work on the siege batteries and lure the British into attacking the fort. Morgan's First Rifle Regiment was supported by two companies of the Fourth Rifle Regiment, commanded by Captain Benjamin Birdsall. The Riflemen were sent into the woods to disrupt work on the batteries on August 6, 10, and 12th. Morgan was killed in action on the 12th, leaving Captain Birdsall in command of the Riflemen.

On August 13th, the British finished constructing siege batteries two and three and immediately began bombarding the fort. On the second day, a British mortar exploded a gunpowder magazine in the fort. It caused a tremendous explosion, but no one was injured. The British General Drummond, thinking the explosion caused massive casualties decided to storm the fort before the Americans could recover. However BG Gaines, when the powder magazine exploded noticed the British cheering, thought they might attack thinking they had an advantage and prepared for them.

The British attack was planned to begin with a surprise bayonet attack by the Regiment De Watteville, in the dark on the American Artillery Bastion on Snake Hill. However, before the De Wattevilles were in position they were spotted by a sentry and fired upon. The Americans lit up the sky with a rocket and the De Wattevilles were helpless. General Drummond had ordered that they remove the flints from their muskets to prevent an accidental discharge that would alert the Americans. They couldn't return fire and suffered many casualties and desertions.

Drummond led the main attack on the fort. The British over ran the American Artillery Bastion just outside the gate. Captain Birdsall and a few Riflemen attempted to recapture the bastion and Birdsall was seriously wounded. While the British were trying to storm the walls of the fort, the powder magazine beneath the captured bastion suddenly exploded. A column of fire and debris and body parts rose one to two hundred feet in the air. The Americans were protected by the walls of the fort, but the British were exposed and destroyed. The British lost 905 men in the attack. This was the first Battle of Fort Erie.

When General Brown returned from the hospital, he developed a secret plan with a couple of his officers (one of which was Porter) to attack the British siege batteries numbers three and two and destroy as many cannon as possible. BG Porter would take his Third Brigade to attack the Siege battery number three and the blockhouse that protected it. BG Miller commanding the First Brigade would attack Battery Number two. BG Ripley's Second Brigade would cover the brigades of Miller and Porter when they returned to the fort.

On September 16th, Porter sent many men with axes into the forest to cut two parallel trails from Snake Hill to within 150 yards of siege battery number three. The noise of the continuous bombardment and the steady rain allowed them to work undetected. At mid-morning on Sept. 17th, Porter gathered his men behind Snake Hill. He divided them into three groups. Charles was part of the advance guard of 200 men from the First and Fourth Rifles and a few Indians, led by Colonel James Gibson, who had replaced Captain Birdsall. They were at the head of two columns following the trails cut the day before. At 2:30 PM in light fog, they quickly captured the blockhouse and the third battery. They used sledge hammers to break the trunnions off the cannon and destroy the carriages. They exploded the gunpowder, then linked up with Miller's Brigade and stormed battery number two.

Porter's and Miller's Brigades quickly over ran and destroyed battery number two. They briefly attacked battery number one, which was out of range anyhow and protected by a brigade of British plus the survivors of batteries two and three. They quickly returned to the fort, covered by Ripley's brigade, as the goal of the mission had been accomplished. The Americans had captured two blockhouses and the British trenches, and also destroyed Battery numbers two and three. The British broke off the siege and returned to Fort Niagara. Charles was probably wounded near siege battery number one, as batteries two and three were completely under American control. He was probably then brought to Fort Niagara with the retreating British. This was the second Battle of Fort Erie and the siege ended.

Charles was granted a pension of eight dollars per month effective May 27, 1815. It took some time before he actually collected this pension, as on August 11, 1815, he signed letter (drawn up by a lawyer). In it he stated that, "My place of residence is Plattsburg. As it is not probable that the first payment of my pension can reach me very soon, is it presuming too much from the liberality of the government to beg that an order may be directed to the commanding officer at this post to cause one ration per day to be issued to me for a limited time. Being a Frenchman by birth, I have neither friends nor relations in this country to depend on for support."

It appears that Charles lived in Plattsburg, New York from the end of the war until sometime before September 1819, when he requested his pension be transferred from Plattsburg, New York to South Hero, Vermont effective September 4, 1819. The transfer application suggests that for a time he traveled to Plattsburg to collect his pension. Apparently he purchased some land in South Hero, as he requested another transfer of his pension from Vermont back to Plattsburg in 1848. He must have returned to Plattsburg about 1840, as he appears in Plattsburg on the 1840 census. He stated that he had to return to Plattsburg because the title to his

land in South Hero failed. Perhaps he was able to purchase the property when he finally received his back pension payments. His pension file contained an application for a Land Bounty, but nothing to indicate it was granted. He might not have been eligible as he didn't complete his five-year enlistment term. I haven't yet looked up the actual land title.

For forty-nine years, Charles' pension remained \$8.00 per month paid semi-annually on the 4th of March and the 4th of September. He received an increase to \$15.00 per month as the result of an Act of Congress on July 25, 1866. The increase was granted on August 28th and was retroactive to July 25th. He received the value of a wooden leg on February 21, 1873 as he was unable to wear one, except for a homemade one that he set the trunk of the leg in. Another increase to \$18.00 per month was granted on November 11, 1873. He died January 30, 1875 in Plattsburg, New York.

Descendants of Charles "Courtois" Cootware

Generation No. 1

1. CHARLES "COURTOIS"¹ COOTWARE was born Abt. 1787 in Chambéry, Savoie, France, and died January 30, 1875 in Plattsburg, New York^{1,2}. He married MARIE-ANNE LAJEUNESSE Abt. 1816, daughter of ANTOINE LAJEUNESSE and MARIE BENJAMIN. She was born Abt. 1799 in Canada.

More About CHARLES "COURTOIS" COOTWARE:

Name 2: Charles Cartwright; Name 3: Charles Cortwite; Name 4: Charles Courtois; Name 5: Pierre Courtois

Name 6: Pierre Charles Courtois²; Name 7: Charles Courtwite

Date born 2: 1779, Belle Isle, France; Burial: January 31, 1875, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York

Census 1: 1820, U.S.; South Hero, Vermont; Census 2: 1830, U.S.; South Hero, Vermont

Census 3: 1840, U.S.; Plattsburg, New York; Census 4: 1850, U.S.; Plattsburg, New York; Charles Cordour

Census 5: 1857, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York; Charles Courais age 70

Census 6: 1860, U.S.; Plattsburg, New York; Charles Cootware

Census 7: 1865, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York; Charles Courtois age 79

Census 8: 1870, U.S.; Plattsburg, New York; Charles Courtwright

Military Pension 1: Bet. May 27, 1815 - September 04, 1819, New York Roll, \$8.00 per month

Military Pension 2: Bet. September 04, 1819 - March 14, 1849, Vermont Roll, \$8.00 per month

Military Pension 3: Bet. March 15, 1849 - July 24, 1866, New York Roll, \$8.00 per month

Military Pension 4: Bet. July 25, 1866 - February 1875, New York Roll, \$15.00 per month

Military service 1: Bet. 1800 - July 1808, Napoleonic Wars, French Army

Military service 2: Bet. July 1808 - May 29, 1809, Napoleonic Wars, French POW on prison pontoons off Cadiz, Spain

Military service 3: Bet. May 30, 1809 - May 1813, Napoleonic Wars, British soldier in Swiss Regiment de Meuron

Military service 4: Bet. June - September 02, 1813, War of 1812, British soldier in Swiss Regiment de Meuron

Military service 5: Bet. September 07, 1813 - February 28, 1814, War of 1812, US Army; U.S. 2nd Light Dragoons

Military service 6: Bet. March 01 - September 17, 1814, War of 1812, United States Army; U.S. 4th Rifles

Military service 7: Bet. September 17, 1814 - March 25, 1815, War of 1812, American prisoner of British

Military service 8: Bet. March 26 - May 26, 1815, War of 1812, United States Army; US 4th Rifle Regiment

Children of CHARLES COOTWARE and MARIE-ANNE LAJEUNESSE are:

2. MARY ANN "MARIE-ANNE COURTOIS" COOTWARE, b. Abt. 1817, South Hero, Vermont; d. January 05, 1886, Grand Isle, Vermont; Burial: Grand Isle Cemetery, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. MITCHEL SANTOR; b. Abt. May 23, 1816, South Hero, Vermont; d. October 09, 1891, South Hero, Vermont Cause of Death: heart disease; age > 75yrs. 4mo. 17days.

More About MITCHEL SANTOR:

Name 2: Marcel St. Onge; Name 3: Mitchell St. Onge

Children of MARY COOTWARE and MITCHEL SANTOR are:

- i. CHARLES SANTOR, b. December 19, 1847, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. December 21, 1913; m. (1) MARGARET "BOULANGER" BAKER, April 01, 1869, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. Abt. 1854, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. January 25, 1870; m. (2) MATILDA "GERTAW" SAVAGE, September 20, 1871, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. 1849, Salmon River, N.Y.; d. 1929.
- ii. JULIA SANTOR, b. Abt. 1849, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. 1921; m. (1) PETER SAVAGE, November 16, 1865, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. Abt. 1842, Saranac Lake, New York; d. May 21, 1876, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. (2) JOHN "TOURVILLE" TROVILLE, March 19, 1877, South Hero, Vermont; b.

- 1837, Vermont; d. August 06, 1910.
- iii. MARSHALL SANTOR m. ADELINE SAVAGE; b. Saranac, New York.
- iv. MAGGIE SANTOR, b. March 31, 1857, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. April 23, 1909; m. FRANK WARD GUERIN, December 31, 1871, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. October 24, 1847, Mascouche, Canada; d. February 19, 1922.

3. JOSEPH "COURTOIS" COOTWARE, b. Abt. 1818, South Hero, Vermont; d. 1897, Waucesdah, Mich.; m. JUDITH "CAMERET" CAMERON, April 13, 1850, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York.

Children of JOSEPH COOTWARE and JUDITH CAMERON are:

- i. MARIE ANN COURTOIS, b. March 04, 1850, Plattsburg, New York; m. JOHN ARCHER, July 31, 1879, Plattsburg, New York; b. Abt. 1850.
- ii. JEAN BAPTISTE COURTOIS, b. January 26, 1852, Plattsburg, New York; m. LOUISE BERTIN, August 12, 1873, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York.
- iii. ELIZABETH COURTOIS, b. October 06, 1854, Plattsburg, New York; Baptism: October 15, 1854, St. Peters, Plattsburg, New York Godfather: Magloire Prevost Godmother: Moise Ballard – Latour; m. ALFRED DUPONT, July 07, 1873, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York
- iv. DELIA 'ODILE' COURTOIS, b. January 09, 1857, Plattsburg, New York; m. OLIVIER ST. PIERRE, August 12, 1873, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York.
- v. LUCIE COURTOIS, b. May 30, 1860, Plattsburg, New York; Baptism: June 10, 1860, St. Peters, Plattsburg, New York Godfather: John Royce Godmother: Isabelle Courtois
- vi. OLIVE COURTOIS, b. April 17, 1863, Plattsburg, New York.
- vii. WILLIAM COURTOIS, b. June 17, 1864, Plattsburg, New York; Baptism: June 26, 1864, St. Peters, Plattsburg, New York
- viii. FRANCOIS XAVIER COURTOIS, b. July 16, 1866, Plattsburg, New York; d. Abt. 1880, Plattsburg, New York.
- ix. PIERRE EDWARD COURTOIS, b. March 17, 1869, Plattsburg, New York. Baptism: March 30, 1869, St. Peters, Plattsburg, New York.
- x. NOEL COURTOIS, b. Abt. 1872.

4. CHARLES "COURTOIS" COOTWARE, b. Abt. March 05, 1819, South Hero, Vermont; d. February 13, 1901, South Hero, Vermont; m. (1) SOPHIA SANTOR DIT ST. ONGE; b. 1830, Canada; d. January 05, 1861, Grand Isle, Vermont; Cause of Death: consumption; age 32. m. (2) SOPHIA BUSHEY, August 07, 1862, St. Josephs, Burlington, Vermont; b. 1839, Canada; d. 1913, Grand Isle, Vermont; Burial: Grand Isle Cemetery, Grand Isle, Vermont¹¹

More About CHARLES "COURTOIS" COOTWARE:

Cause of Death: old age; 81yrs. 11mo. 21days old; Fact 1: no grave-stone found for Charles; Fact 2: farmer

More About SOPHIA BUSHEY:

Name 2: Mathilda Boucher; Name 3: Sophie Boucher

Children of CHARLES COOTWARE and SOPHIA ST. ONGE are:

- i. MARY ANN COOTWARE, b. Abt. January 27, 1844, Vermont; d. June 21, 1862, Grand Isle, Vermont.
- ii. CHARLES COOTWARE, b. February 17, 1846, Plattsburg, New York; d. November 12, 1932, Burlington, Vermont; m. JULIA "PICARD" PECORE, March 11, 1871, North Hero, Vermont; b. March 30, 1847, Pike River, Quebec, Canada; d. December 30, 1928, Burlington, Vermont.
- iii. WILLIAM COOTWARE, b. September 1849, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. February 04, 1919, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. (1) MARTHA M. REED, September 09, 1868, Grande Isle, Vermont; b. Abt. 1831, Grande Isle, Vermont; d. September 17, 1871, Grande Isle, Vermont; m. (2) MARY ANN BLEAU DIT BLOW, November 30, 1874, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. December 18, 1868, Grand Isle, Vermont.
- iv. SOPHIA COOTWARE, b. 1849, New York; m. JOHN PERKINS, June 20, 1870, St. Peters, Plattsburg, New York.

Children of CHARLES COOTWARE and SOPHIA BUSHEY are:

- v. LUCIA (LUCY) MAE COOTWARE, b. July 20, 1863, Plattsburg, New York; d. 1945; m. EPHRAIM THEODORE MARTIN, December 28, 1879, Grande Isle, Vermont; b. April 20, 1853, Vermont; d. September 24, 1934, Grand Isle, Vermont.
- vi. MARTHA MARIE MARCELLINE COOTWARE, b. February 01, 1865, N.Y.; m. FRANK TERRY; b. March 1862, N.Y.
- vii. FRANCOIS XAVIER COOTWARE, b. August 30, 1866, New York.
- viii. EDWARD COOTWARE, b. February 02, 1868, Valcour Island, New York; d. April 27, 1942, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. MINNIE PIDGEON, November 03, 1886, Dannemora, New York b. November 21, 1865, Jerico, New York; d. October 29, 1941, Grand Isle, Vermont.
- ix. JOSEPHINE COOTWARE, b. April 04, 1870, Plattsburgh, New York; d. 1962, North Hero, Vermont; m. JOSEPH PIDGEON, April 08, 1888, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. April 01, 1867, Lyon

- x. Mountain, Dannemora, New York; d. January 12, 1947, South Hero, Vermont.
JOSEPH COOTWARE, b. February 11, 1872, Plattsburg, New York; d. June 15, 1940, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. (1) MARY A. TROVILLE, November 29, 1891, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. July 16, 1873; d. May 21, 1904, South Hero, Vermont; m. (2) IDA SHAVENOUGH, January 20, 1908, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. November 18, 1885, Milton, Vermont; d. April 17, 1967, Colchester, Vermont.
- xi. DELIA COOTWARE, b. Abt. 1874; d. December 13, 1898, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. TELESPO "BELONGE" BAKER, November 06, 1893, South Hero, Vermont; b. Abt. 1861.
- xii. JULIA COOTWARE, b. Abt. 1877, N.Y.; m. LUKE BAKER, November 15, 1891, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. Abt. 1864.

5. EMELIE COURTOIS, b. Abt. 1822; d. February 26, 1866, Plattsburg, New York; Burial: February 28, 1866, St. Peters, Plattsburg, New York; m. JOSEPH DUBUQUE, March 31, 1850, St. John Parish, Plattsburg, New York; b. May 12, 1833, St. Sebastion, Quebec, Canada; Baptism: April 26, 1833, Chambly, Quebec, Canada; d. January 02, 1917, Alburg, Vermont Cause of Death: cerebral hemorrhage.

Children of EMELIE COURTOIS and JOSEPH DUBUQUE are:

- i. CHARLES DUBUQUE, b. October 17, 1852, Plattsburg, New York; m. FLORENCE PAQUETTE, February 27, 1875, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York¹⁰².
- ii. JOSEPH DUBUQUE, b. July 02, 1855, Vermont; m. ANGELE PICOTTE, August 27, 1876, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York.
- iii. MARIANNE DUBUQUE, b. December 03, 1859, Plattsburg, New York.
- iv. JULIE DUBUQUE, b. November 04, 1861, Plattsburg, New York; m. JEAN BAPTISTE MARTEL, July 22, 1878, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York.

6. REINE COURTOIS, b. Abt. 1829; Burial: September 03, 1853, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York; m. MOSES BLOW, son of JOSEPH BLOW and MARGUERITE MONBLEAU; b. Abt. June 30, 1833, Canada; d. May 23, 1905, Grand Isle, Vermont.

More About REINE COURTOIS:

Name 2: Lordina Courtois

Child of REINE COURTOIS and MOSES BLOW are:

- i. MOSES BLOW, b. December 25, 1852, Plattsburg, New York.

7. LUCY "COURTOIS" COOTWARE, b. Abt. 1830, South Hero, Vermont; d. 1897; Burial: Grand Isle Cemetary, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. JOHN BLOW; b. Abt. May 06, 1825, Canada; d. April 12, 1913, Grand Isle, Vermont.

More About JOHN BLOW:

Date born 2: Abt. 1825, Grand Isle, Vermont

Cause of Death: strangulated intestine, hernia

Children of LUCY COOTWARE and JOHN BLOW are:

- i. CATHERINE ELIZABETH BLOW, b. Grand Isle, Vermont; m. WILLIAM LAMBERT, April 11, 1880, Grand Isle, Vermont.
- ii. LUCY BLOW, b. Abt. 1848, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. JEAN BAPTISTE COTE, September 30, 1866, Milton, Vermont; b. Abt. 1843, Sandy Bay, Quebec, Canada.
- iii. ANDREW BLOW, b. February 09, 1851, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. January 15, 1925, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. (1) MARGERET STRONG; d. May 30, 1904, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. (2) ANGELINA WOOD, March 03, 1905, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. April 16, 1850, Saranac, New York; d. August 06, 1924, South Hero, Vermont.
- iv. MAY BLOW, b. Abt. 1852, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. May 06, 1893, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. COOTWARE.
- v. FANNY BLOW, b. Abt. 1853.
- vi. WILLIAM E. BLOW, b. June 18, 1856, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. February 04, 1916, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. MARY PROVOST.
- vii. CHARLES EDWARD BLOW, b. Abt. December 12, 1857, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. May 14, 1881, Grand Isle, Vermont.
- viii. LYDIA BLOW, b. June 11, 1861, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. July 29, 1861, Grand Isle, Vermont.
- ix. FRANCES CAROLINE BLOW, b. Abt. 1866, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. GEORGE WILLIAM SHEPARD, June 22, 1884, Grand Isle, Vermont.
- x. MARY ANN BLEAU DIT BLOW, b. December 18, 1868, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. WILLIAM COOTWARE, November 30, 1874, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. September 1849, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. February 04, 1919, Grand Isle, Vermont.
- xi. MARION BLOW, b. Abt. 1869, Grand Isle, Vermont; m. NICOLAS BLOW, July 01, 1888, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. Abt. 1868, Grand Isle, Vermont.

8. ELIZABETH ISABELLE COURTOIS, b. Abt. 1841, Plattsburg, New York; m. HUBERT ALBERT TREMBLAY, February 11, 1861, St. Peters, Plattsburg, New York.

More About ELIZABETH ISABELLE COURTOIS:
Name 2: Elizabeth "Courtois" Cootware

More About HUBERT ALBERT TREMBLAY:
Name 2: Albert Trombly

Children of ELIZABETH COURTOIS and HUBERT TREMBLAY are:

- i. JOSEPH LEONARD TREMBLAY, m. SOPHIA COOTWARE, June 11, 1894, Grande Isle, Vermont; b. February 04, 1879, Grande Isle, Vermont.
- ii. ALBERT TROMBLY, b. Abt. 1863; m. MARY ANNIE SANTOR, October 12, 1889, Grand Isle, Vermont; b. Abt. September 04, 1873, Grand Isle, Vermont; d. April 15, 1912, Moretown, Vermont.
- iii. ELIZABETH TREMBLAY, b. February 1862, Plattsburg, New York.
- iv. CHARLES TREMBLAY, b. September 23, 1866, Plattsburg, New York.
- v. CHARLES TREMBLAY, b. September 23, 1866, Plattsburg, New York.
- vi. J. TREMBLAY, b. Abt. 1872.
- vii. EDOUARD TREMBLAY, b. Abt. 1876, Plattsburg, New York; m. VIOLA M. BLOW, December 26, 1907, Berlin, Vermont; b. November 02, 1889, Grand Isle, Vermont.
- viii. MARY ANNE TREMBLAY, b. Abt. 1878, Plattsburg, New York; m. ELMER L. CULVER, April 25, 1894, Plainfield, Vermont.
- ix. CHARLES M. TREMBLAY, b. January 07, 1884, Plattsburg, New York; d. April 28, 1920, Waterbury, Vermont.

9. JULIE COOTWARE, b. Abt. 1846; m. (1) JOSEPH NORMANDIN, September 28, 1864, St. Peters Parish, Plattsburg, New York; m. (2) EDWARD DUMAS, April 12, 1898, St. Joseph, Burlington, Vermont.

Children of JULIE COOTWARE and JOSEPH NORMANDIN are:

- i. JULIE NORMANDIN, b. February 1866, Plattsburg, New York.
- ii. MARIA ANNA NORMANDIN, b. February 21, 1870, Plattsburg, New York; d. February 21, 1870, Plattsburg, New York.

Mike Cootware has specific notes for many of the events listed above. We have not listed them here due to space constraints. A more complete copy of the list is available upon request from the editor.

ANCESTRAL LINES

Courtois/Cootware Ancestral Line by Mike Cootware #193

| | | | |
|------|---|---|--|
| I. | Charles Courtois/Cootware (unknown) | Marie Anne Lajeunesse (Antoine/Marie Benjamin) | ABT 1816 Plattsburg, NY or Grand Isle, Vermont |
| II. | Charles Courtois/Cootware, Jr. (Charles/Marie Anne Lajeunesse) | Mathilda (Sophia Bushey) Boucher (Francois X./Sophia Bocage) | August 7, 1862 St. Joseph's, Burlington, VT |
| III. | Edward Courtois/Cootware (Charles/Mathilda Boucher) | Minnie Pidgeon (Joseph/Julia Paquin) | November 3, 1886 Dannamora, New York |
| IV. | Harry Cootware (Edward/Minnie Pidgeon) | Alice Amelia Bourgeois/Bushway (Louis/Ruby Sylvester) | November 12, 1928 South Hero, Vermont |
| V. | Eugene Louis Cootware (Harry/Alice Bushway) | Shirley Marie Doenges (Frederick/Louise Allen) | July 14, 1956 Burlington, Vermont |
| VI. | Michael Cootware (Eugene/Shirley Doenges) | Victoria Casey Thrower (Robert/Patricia O'Leary) | November 23, 1979 Burlington, Vermont |

REEL GIVERS

We continue to make progress in our acquisition of Vermont reels, as we now have 122 + reels in our collection. They cover the time period 1871 to 1908 and the names from AABIN to PIESLAK plus a few more names and date ranges. We wish to thank the many contributors who have donated money for these acquisitions. We would like to ask anyone interested in the project to contribute towards purchasing additional reels in the sequence

The cost is \$22 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.

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.

| | | | |
|------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 375 | Bagley, E.Sue | | 90 Cheyenne Rd. Colchester IL 62326-1779 |
| 376 | Morse, Patricia | patsplc0330@yahoo.com | 330 Blackstone Village Meriden CT 06450 |
| 377 | Baird, Evelina M. | | P.O. Box 71 No. Clarendon VT 05759-0071 |
| 378 | Fortune, James | jimhelen@aol.com | 1000 Albert Rennolds Dr. Fredericksburg VA 22401 |
| 379 | Ault, Susan | papajohn@webound.com | Rt. 1 Box 102 Gainesville MO 65655 |
| 380 | Joachim, Anthony C. | | 159 Hudson Ave. Totowa NJ 07512 |
| 381 | Mercure, RSM, Jeannine A. | jeannine-mercure@hotmail.com | 14 1/2 Orchard Terrace Winooski VT 05404 |
| 382 | Taylor, Barbara A. | brtaylor@sover.net | 863 U S Rte 5 Putney VT 05346 |
| 383 | Gaboriault, Roger E. | rogergab44@cs.com | 457 Broadlake Rd. Colchester VT 05446 |
| 383S | Roy, Monica | | |
| 384 | Stone, Elizabeth M. | embstone@earthlink.net | 113 Clems Dr. Essex Jct. VT 05452 |
| 385 | Senecal, Carol | camwrs@localnet.com | 327 Buckley Rd. Whitehall NY 12887 |
| 386 | Plante, Ronald R. | sunrise8@adelphia.net | 36 South Street Burlington VT 05401 |
| 387 | Masse, Merrill R. | | 1008 Stony Hill Rd. Bristol VT 05443 |
| 387S | Masse, Claudia Jay | | |
| 388 | Masse, Delano | | 34 Donmar Terr. Colchester VT 05446 |
| 388S | Blanchette, Jacqueline | | |
| 389 | Benedict, Laurie | lkmnm85@aol.com | 19 Jeffrey Dr. Colchester VT 05446 |
| 390 | Crocker, Marcie | mcrocker@adelphia.net | 274 East Lakeshore Dr. Colchester VT 05446-1491 |
| 391 | Tubbs, Joyce A. | caboose@pshilt.com | 47 Meadow Ridge Lane Georgia VT 05468-9735 |
| 392 | Auclair, Nancy L. | modested@adelphia.net | 1330 Maguire Rd. Kennebunk ME 04043 |
| 393 | King, Robert F. | oldman@turbont.net | 20 King Drive Plainfield NH 03781-5108 |
| 394 | Belisle, Armand O. | | 188 Tracy Dr. Burlington VT 05401 |
| 395 | Norbut, Robert G. | rgnorbut@pcisys.net | 4920 Old Farm Circle W. Colorado Spgs CO 80917-1010 |
| 396 | Rouille, John E. | | 53 South Crest Drive Burlington VT 05401 |
| 397 | Thayer, Hilda | | 38 Lafayette Place Burlington VT 05401 |
| 398 | Presson, Lisa | presson@accessvt.com | 1781 Hopkins Rd. Panton VT 05491 |
| 399 | Broe, Luella A. | tec39@yahoo.com | 492 Campbell St. Pittsburgh PA 15221-3522 |
| 399S | Broe, William | | |

FRENCH-CANADIAN NAMES: VERMONT VARIANTS, by Veronique Gassette.

A guide to sorting out the confusing jump from American family name back to the French Canadian. 25 pp.; 1994; VHS; P; \$3.95 Plus \$4.50 P&H (up to \$15. order) Vermont residents add 5% sales tax.

Available from: Vermont Historical Society, 109 State Street, Montpelier, VT 05609-0901
Tele. (802) 828-2291; FAX (802) 828-3638; E-Mail vhs@vhs.state.vt.us

Heritage

Richmond, Vermont School District Finances 1896-1905

Extracted by Mike Sevigny #59

The following page was scanned from a copy of the Richmond School district financial notebook for 1896 to 1905. The names indicate a French-Canadian origin for many of the teachers and other workers at the district schools. The book is one of a group of documents from the estate of Donald Heatherington and his wife Avis nee Brown, which I am preparing for donation to the Vermont Historical Society. It is a small volume, 6 7/8 by 4 1/4 by 1/2 inches with a soft reddish-brown leather cover. It appears to have been discovered by Donald in a used bookshop as the inside cover markings would indicate it was priced at \$35.00. Donald's grandfather, C. C. [Clayton Clark] Fuller [born 23 May 1862], is noted often in the book for supplying material and transporting students. I am scanning the entire book into a document so that a CD can be made available to researchers.

| Date of Orders | 1901 | Number of Dist | Number of Orders | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Feb 19 th | For Services as Janitor. + Splitting wood in | 7 | 1 | Leroy Derick | 3 20 / |
| " 26 th | For Incidentals | 5 | 2 | Stinson + Walker | 17 25 / |
| March 1 st | For Transporting School | 15 | 3 | B. H. Sabine | 18 00 / |
| " 1 st | Services as Janitor | 2 | 4 | Charles Mc Gowan | 2 30 / |
| " 27 | " 12 ^{cd} . wood | 4 | 5 | Frank Wilson | 16 80 / |
| Apr. 8 | " Janitors + supplies | 448 | 6 | E. C. Fuller | 17 00 / |
| " 10 | " supplies | 142 | 7 | S. C. Andrews | 6 54 / |
| " 23 | " teacher's desk | 4 | 8 | S. W. Green | 11 00 / |
| May 6 | " paper | 5 | 9 | Houghton Mifflin + Co. | 2 90 / |
| " 26 | " school books | 5 | 10 | E. C. Babb + Co. | 19 60 / |
| " 27 | " teaching 10 weeks | 5 | 11 | Mary Dubois | 180 00 / |
| " 27 | " " " | 5 | 12 | Myrtle Gupitil | 100 00 / |
| " 27 | " " " | 5 | 13 | Mary A. O'Byrne | 75 00 / |
| " 27 | " " " | 5 | 14 | Mabel Ferguson | 75 00 / |
| " 27 | " " " | 5 | 15 | Georgia Powers | 70 00 / |
| June 8 | " " " | 1 | 16 | Leromaris Barttro | 55 00 / |
| " 20 | " " " | 4 | 17 | Josephine Williams | 90 00 / |
| " 22 | " + Janitor | 9 | 18 | Ernie E. Lyon | 57 50 / |
| | | | | | 817. 09 / |

The right hand column check marks were made by the financial auditors.

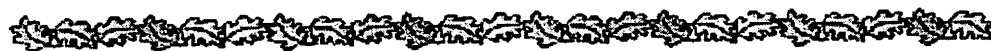
The following are extracts from the Richmond school district finance book of names that appear to be of French origin. Included for each is the date, reason for the entry, including district number when given, and the amount paid. Not included surnames that may be of multiple origins, such as Martin.

| Name | Date | Reason | Amount |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---|--------|
| Lewis Barttrow Sen | Mch 14, 1896 | For Making Two Cubboards in Dist 1 & 2 Season 1895 | 3.97 |
| Josie Terrien | May 4, 1896 | Materiel & paying for Making Blackboard Dist 9 | 3.25 |
| Ocha Barttrow | May 18, 1896 | Cleaning house 1 | 2.00 |
| Jossie Terrien | May 29, 1896 | Spring Term Teaching # 9 | 40.00 |
| Clifford Bissett | June 5, 1896 | Spring Term Janitor # 5 | 4.00 |
| F B Gillett | Aug 21, 1896 | as per voucher for wood dipper crayons Paint & oil Dist #9 had \$5.10 Dist #4 had \$6.58 | 11.68 |
| Nina Dubuque | April 23, 1897 | For Cleaning School House in Dist No 7 | 1.00 |
| Demaris Barttro | June 14, 1897 | Spring term | 40.00 |
| Carrie Gillett | June 15, 1897 | Spring term | 80.00 |
| Mrs Lewis Larock | June 30, 1897 | For Cleaning School House in dist No. 1 | 1.50 |
| L G Blanchard | Sept 30, 1897 | For Record books | 2.40 |
| Lew [?] G Blanchard | Nov 19, 1897 | Fall term | 100.00 |
| Demaris Bartro | Nov 20, 1897 | Fall term | 50.00 |
| Demaris Bartro | Nov 24, 1897 | Fall term | 5.00 |
| L G Blanchard | Dec 10, 1897 | For dictionary purchased in Boston 5 | 8.50 |
| Bert Bressor | Dec 10 th , 1897 | For Services as Janitor fall term No 5 | 10.00 |
| Mrs Lewis Larock | Dec 28, 1897 | for Cleaning School-house No 1 | 1.50 |
| Demaris Bartro | Feb 14, 1898 | For teaching winter term 10 weeks | 50.00 |
| Henry Gellitt | Feb 15, 1898 | Store & Altur [?] Supplies | 78.83 |
| Lew G Blanchard | Feb 15, 1898 | For Teaching Winter Term | 137.50 |
| Geo Champagne | Feb 15, 1898 | For Services as Janitor winter | 13.75 |
| John Bushy | Mch 17, 1898 | For Sawing Wood & Putting in School No 5 | 11.25 |
| John Bushey | April 13, 1898 | For Cleaning Rooms No 5 | 6.00 |
| Fred Larock | April 15, 1898 | For Cleaning Dist No 1 | 1.50 |
| Lew G Blanchard | June 4, 1898 | For Teaching Spring term No 5 | 110.00 |
| Demaris Bartro | June 4, 1898 | For Spring term No 2 | 40.00 |
| Grandpa Bushey | Sept 12, 1898 | For Cleaning privies etc No 5 | 2.15 |
| Grace Besette | Nov 5, 1898 | For teaching fall term No 5 | 50.— |
| Bert Bressor | Nov 5, 1898 | For Janitor fall term No 5 | 10.— |
| Demaris Bartro | Nov 8, 1898 | For Teaching fall term No 2 | 50.— |
| Clarence Govin | Nov 21, 1898 | For Services as Janitor fall term No 8 | 2.00 |
| Demaris Bartro | Feb 4, 1899 | For teaching 3 ^d term No 2 | 50.00 |
| Henry Gillett | Feb 15, 1899 | For Money paid for wood painting etc | 124.92 |
| John Bushey | April 8, 1899 | For Sawing & putting 15 cords wood in shed | 11.25 |
| John Bushey | April 21, 1899 | For cleaning rooms & privy No 5 | 6.50 |
| Lewis Bourdra | Aug 30, 1899 | For repairs on floor No 5 | .50 |
| Mrs John Bushy | Sept 1, 1899 | For cleaning rooms No 5 | 4.00 |
| Peter Brunell | Sept 30, 1899 | For making blackboard No 5 | 2.50 |
| Joseph Gagne | Nov 16, 1899 | For 6 cords wood | 9.00 |
| Demaris Bartro | Dec 1, 1899 | For 14 weeks fall term No 10 | 70.00 |
| Demaris Bartro | Feb 14, 1900 | For teaching winter term No 7 | 60.50 |
| John Bushey | April 6 th , 1900 | For Sawing wood & pileing same No 5 | 9.00 |
| Joseph Gagne | June 21, 1900 | For services Janitor & Repairs on schoolhouse 9 | 6.20 |
| Demaris Barttro | June 26, 1900 | For Services as teacher Spring term 1 | 55.00 |
| Joseph Gagne | Nov 15 th , 1900 | For Repairs & Janitor 9 | 7.70 |
| H. E. Machia | Nov 15 th , 1900 | For Transporting Scholars for Sobins [?] 4 | 25.00 |

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Myrtil Guptil | Nov 21 st , 1900 | For teaching fall term in dist 5 | 100.00 |
| Mary DuBois | Nov 21 st , 1900 | For teaching fall term of School 5 | 180.00 |
| Demarius Barttro | Nov 23 rd , 1900 | For teaching fall term of school 1 | 55.00 |
| Joseph Gagne | Feb 6 th , 1901 | For Wood & Janitor 9 | 7.50 |
| Demaris Barttro | Feb 9 th , 1901 | For teaching winter term of School 1 | 55.00 |
| Mary Dubois | Feb 15 th , 1901 | For teaching School winter term 5 | 180.00 |
| Myrtil Guptil | Feb 15 th , 1901 | For teaching School winter term 5 | 100.00 |
| Mary Dubois | May 27, 1901 | For teaching 10 weeks 5 | 180.00 |
| Myrtil Guptil | May 27, 1901 | For teaching 10 weeks 5 | 100.00 |
| Demaris Barttro | June 8, 1901 | For teaching 10 weeks 1 | 55.00 |
| U Robarge | July 25, 1901 | For Ironing 24 Chairs 5 | 9.60 |
| T. Terrien | Aug 16, 1901 | For shingles & labor 10 | 22.80 |
| Demaris Barttro | Nov 16, 1901 | For teaching 10 weeks 1 | 57.50 |
| Albert Dagne | Jan 25, 1902 | Transporting Scholars 7 | 25.00 |
| F. A. Brunelle | May 23, 1904 | Repairs to Slate roof 4 | 7.00 |
| Frank Bushey | May 25, 1904 | Repairs on Bell 5 | 1.25 |
| John Bushey | May 25, 1904 | Labor 5 | 2.00 |
| Alex Terrien | July 21, 1904 | Lumber & Freight on Same 5 | 200.23 |
| J. La Rochell | Aug 8, 1904 | Fuel 2 | 12.00 |
| W. A Dupernau | Aug 13, 1904 | painting School House 5 | 11.02 |
| Peter Ashline | Aug 31, 1904 | Labor on House 1 | 7.00 |
| Alex Terrien | Sep 3, 1904 | Labor & Material 5 | 117.91 |
| Chas Hallaire | Sep 16, 1904 | Painting Houses 8 | 8.00 |
| S. Lacailade | Oct 8, 1904 | Transporting children 9 | 5.00 |
| F. B. Gillette | Oct 11, 1904 | Lead & Oil used 8 | 9.61 |
| Peter Ashline | Dec 5, 1904 | Janitor 1 | 3.00 |
| Peter Ashline | Feb 11, 1905 | Janitor | 3.00 |

No entries were made for 1903, and 1905 only goes to Feb 13.

Also of interest is the price of wood entered on the scanned page above on March 27, 1901 at \$16.80 for 12 cords or \$1.40 per cord. Other entries in the book being: Apr. 2, 1896, 14 cords wood @ \$1.30; Dec. 1, 1896, 1 ½ cords wood \$4.50; Dec. 18th 1896, 15 cords wood @ \$1.25; Feb 12, 1897, 3 cords dry wood \$6.00; April 3, 1897, 4 cords wood \$12.00; April 5th 1897, 16 cords block wood \$20.80; April 13, 1897, 15 cords wood +3 cords wood \$61.50; Feb. 22, 1898, 15 cords wood \$52.50; Feb. 11, 1899, 5 cords wood \$15.00; March 18, 1899, 8 cords wood \$28.00; April 18, 1899, 5 cords wood \$15.00; May 5, 1899, 9 cords wood in shed \$11.25; Nov. 16, 1899 6 cords wood \$9.00; March 10, 1900, 4 cords 4 foot wood, \$12.00; March 11, 1900, 12 cords 4 foot wood \$42.00, March 27, 1901, 12 cd. wood \$16.80; Aug. 5, 1901, six cd. wood \$9.00; Dec. 7, 1901, 9 cords wood \$9.00. Many other entries mix splitting and stacking labor with the price of wood, just list wood, fuel or coal without cost but no quantities. One entry lists 18545# Coal deliv- \$71.65 on Sep 13, 1904.



FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS

Guilmet-te Annual Gathering

The 12th annual gathering of the Guilmet-te, families, descendents of Nicolas Guilmet and Jeanne Santé, will be held 28 July 2002 at the Lake Carmi State Park in Franklin, Vermont. For more information contact Stanley Curtis Guilmette, 432 Wightman Hill Rd, Richford, VT 05476
Phone 802-848-7664.

Submitted by Stanley C. Guilmette #149

HERITAGE

A HAWAIIAN WITH CHAMPLAIN VALLEY ROOTS

Jerry Lesperance, #28

JLesperance@hawaii.rr.com

Okay so I'm really not a Hawaiian but I wanted to get your attention. I have lived in Hawaii for 32 years so the title has some truth to it. Also please notice in the four grandparental ancestral lines that accompany this article, that I was married in 1954 at Pearl Harbor, TH (Territory of Hawaii...Hawaii was not yet a State in 1954.)

My four grandparents were Franco-Americans raised in Keeseville, NY, Burlington, or St. Albans VT. My parents were raised in Vermont and I was smart enough to be conceived in Burlington, VT but was born in MA.

My Paternal Grandfather, Oliver LESPERANCE

Jean LANDIÉ from Dolmayrac near Agen in Guyenne (Lot-et-Garonne today), took the dit name "LESPERANCE" when he joined the French army in 1745. I was fortunate to have found his enlistment including a fairly complete physical description of him. He came to Canada in 1756 with the LaSarre Regiment as part of Montcalm's army and married in L'Assomption, Comte L'Assomption, Quebec in 1758 to Marie-Suzanne BRIEN dit DEROCHER. His grandson Narcisse with his wife Sophie MARTIN dit BARNABE, of the Acadian BARNABEs, and four children migrated to the area of Keeseville, NY about 1843. The children included my great-grandfather Joseph born at St. Esprit, Comte Montcalm, Quebec in 1839. Both Narcisse and Sophie lost their original family names in the migration and were known as LESPERANCE and BARNABE in the U.S. They had another six children baptized at St. John the Baptist Church in Keeseville. My great-grandfather married Emilie LATOURELLE there in 1863. Narcisse and Sophie had at least 61 grandchildren baptized at the same church, including my grandfather, Oliver born at nearby Lewis in 1877. While the LESPERANCES were clearly parishioners of St. John the Baptist Church in Keeseville, Clinton County, there is ample evidence that they lived south of Keeseville in Essex County.

My grandfather Oliver moved to Barre, VT about 1900 and started his career as a toolmaker for the granite industry. He met my grandmother, Helene "Nellie" BLONDIN, on a train in northern Vermont when she and her mother were returning home after burying her father. They married at Barre in 1903. Their only child who reached adulthood was my father Freeman born at Barre in 1907. He attended the University of Vermont where he met my mother, Elizabeth BEDARD, a Burlington girl who worked in the textile mill in Winooski.

1929 was a busy year for them: my father graduated from UVM in June; my parents married in September; I was conceived; and they moved to Lowell, MA. Before April 1930 they had settled in Gardner, MA where they were to remain for the rest of their lives.

My Paternal Grandmother, Helene "Nellie" BLONDIN

Nellie was born at St. Albans, VT in 1883 to William and Philomene PERRON. I've traced the PERRONs back to France but I'm having trouble with William BLONDIN's parents, Joseph and Marianne (or Abigail) LAFLAMME. I can't find the BLONDIN-LAFLAMME marriage but it likely occurred about 1839 in Franklin County. I am quite certain that Joseph's parents are Louis-Francois PIERRE dit BLONDIN and Catherine RICHARD, another Acadian, who married in 1807 at St-Jean-Baptiste in Comte Rouville, Quebec.

There is clear evidence that this BLONDIN family relocated to Franklin County in the early part of the 19th Century. Their daughter Mary-Zoe was baptized in 1825 at St. Luc, Quebec with the note that her parents were residents of St. Albans, VT and the Godparents were her sister Catherine and Catherine's husband Joseph LAJEUNESS. Catherine and Joseph LAJEUNESSE were first married by a JP, L. Robinson, on 8 February 1825 at St. Albans and then by a priest in 1841 at St. Joseph's Church, Burlington. Another son Louis first

married Mary LAJEUNESS and then Julie BLANCHETTE. Son Jean-Baptiste married Catherine BEAUREGARD (Mary BURGOR) and died at Enosburgh Falls in 1857. A son Francois married Matilda ALBERT and died at Bakersfield in 1904. A daughter, Julia-Sarah married Edward (possibly baptized Antoine) LAFLAMME and died at Enosburgh Falls in ????. Edward is believed to be the brother of "my" Marianne/Abigail who married Julia-Sarah's brother, Joseph. The mother Catherine died at Swanton on 11 October 1857.

I am less sure of Marianne/Abigail LAFLAMME's origins. Several of her siblings appear in Franklin County in the mid-19th century. They were: Jean born 1815 to 1820 in Canada; Antoine/ Edouard, born about 1816 in Canada, who married Julia-Sarah BLONDIN, sister of Joseph who married Abigail/Marianne LAFLAMME; Pierre, born about 1819 in Canada, who married Mary CLINE; (Marie) Olive, born about 1825 in Canada, who married Aiken SHERBERT (Etienne CHABOT); (Marie) Cecile/Celia, born about 1827 in Canada, who married Pierre LAPLANCHE-FREGEAU; Marie born about 1831 and who married Francois RIVIERE; and Louis, born about 1835 possibly in Vermont, whose marriage I haven't found.

There is evidence that their parents were Jean-Baptiste KEMNER and Marie-Rose ADAM who married in 1815 at St. Gervais, Comte Bellechase. KEMNER is a variation of QUEMENEUR, the original family name, with the first in Canada having adopted "LAFLAMME" as a dit name. Jean-Baptiste and Rose had two sons born at St. Gervais: Jean-Baptiste in 1815, and Antoine born in 1817. A small group of people are now focussing their research on the Iberville area for the birth of the other children of J-B and Rose.

My Maternal Grandfather, Henri BEDARD

This was my easiest research because Henri's parents were available in Burlington records and I was able to easily find the marriage of my great-grandparents in Quebec. As those experienced in French-Canadian genealogy know, once one crosses the border into Quebec, research gets easier. Henri, son of Hyacinthe and Catherine BRICAUD dit LAMARCHE, was born about 1860 at Ste-Marie-de-Monnoir, Comte Rouville to Hyacinthe and Catherine BRICAUD dit LAMARCHE who migrated to Burlington in the 1860's with Henri and their three other children: Addie (I assume this was a nickname for Adelaide), Napoleon and Frederick. Addie married a GILBERT and lived in southeast MA or RI. In 1895, Napoleon married Emma NILSON from Sweden at the Episcopal Church in East Providence, RI. In 1896 Frederick married Agnes BEDARD (daughter of David & Marguerite DOUGARD [DUGAS]) at St. Joseph's Church, Burlington. This marriage required a dispensation due to "second degree sanguinity collateral."

Henri is the only one of my grandparents born in Quebec. He died before I was born. He first married Rose TRUDEAU at St. Joseph's Church, Burlington in 1892. They had four children: Henry who was shell-shocked in WWI and, although not said explicitly, it was apparent that he was not completely sane; Napoleon also called Paul who was killed in WWI; Leo who married and had only one child who died young, then left Vermont; and Agnes who married Eugene RAMSAY, had no children, then lived in RI. Shortly after his first wife died, Henri married my grandmother, Rose BELHUMEUR who had spent all of her life in Burlington. My grandmother had three children who survived to adulthood: Madeleine who married Edward Companion and resided in Winooski until her death; Marion who married Leslie COLEBROOK, then Ralph HUTCHINS, and spent most of her married life in North Andover, MA; and my mother Elizabeth who was born in Burlington in 1929 and spent all of her married life in MA.

I have not yet traced all of the descendants of my great-grandparents Hyacinthe BEDARD and Catherine BRICAUD dit LAMARCHE. However, the only descendant who could have carried on the BEDARD name in the Burlington area was their son Napoleon who married a cousin.

Henri is buried in Burlington's Mount Calvary Cemetery between his two Roses.

It appears that all BEDARDS in North America trace their ancestry to Jacques and Isaac who were Huguenots in LaRoche, France before they converted to Catholicism and migrated to the New France. Recently I have read articles in "Charlesbourgeois" of the Historical Society of Charlesbourg near Quebec City

and "Memoires" the bulletin of the prestigious Societe genealogique canadienne-francaise of Montreal which trace the BEDARD name back to the 15th Century.

My Maternal Grandmother, Rose BELHUMEUR

Rose's ancestry has been a tough one to research. She was an only child and was born ____ at Burlington to Joseph BELHUMEUR and Amelie LEBRUN/BROWN. I have traced Joseph's lineage back to France. VT-FCGS founding member, Leo FLEURY, who is my third cousin through the BELHUMEURS, estimates that the BELHUMEURS migrated to Burlington from St-Valentin, Quebec about 1864-1869.

Amelie's parents are Louis BROWN and Angelle WEST who married in a civil ceremony at Burlington in 1852. The marriage certificate gives no information on their parents or their origins. They had about twelve children, most baptized and later married at Burlington's St. Joseph's Church. The church records of these baptisms and later marriages use the surnames LEBRUN and WEISS or some variation thereof but the corresponding civil records use the surnames BROWN and WEST. None of the children's Godparents or witnesses at their weddings gave a hint as to their grandparents. Veronique GASSETTE gave me a lead that resulted in establishing Angelle's ancestry. Veronique noted that there was another WEISS married at St. Joseph's in the same time as the LEBRUN/WEISS marriage. I researched this and found that the father of the groom of the other marriage had parents who had a daughter Angelle in the correct time frame. The surname changed almost every generation in Canada, always a 4 or 5 letter name beginning with "WE". I discovered that the first of the line in Canada was a Hessian soldier. This explains to me why the Quebecois had so much trouble with the surname.

However finding a Louis LEBRUN in Quebec is like looking for a needle in a haystack. I suspect that there was some hanky-panky with the BROWN-WEST marriage. Why a civil marriage in Burlington when St. Mary's was available? Further from census and death records I've established that Louis was considerably older than Angelle. They may have eloped from Canada. I have some feelers out there but I don't expect to ever solve the LEBRUN line. To further confuse matters, my mother who was wrong more than she was correct on family history matters, said that BROWN was really BRAUN, a German.

CLOSING COMMENTS

I have included the ancestral lines of my four grandparents. With the exception of Louis BROWN/LEBRUN's father and Marianne/Abigail LAFLAMME, I have also traced all sixteen of my great-great-grandparents back to France.

The preceding story is brief so I invite any reader to contact me for more details. I have identified all of the LESPERANCES, descended from Jean LANDIE dit LESPERANCE, who were in North America between 1758 and 1900. With considerable help from others I possess what I believe to be unique research results on BLONDINS, LAFLAMMES, LATOURELLES and LAVASSEURS in the Champlain Valley in the 19th Century. Finally, I would be delighted to hear from anybody who may have input on my LAFLAMME and LEBRUN brick walls.

| Ancestral Line: LANDIE dit LESPERANCE | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------------|
| I. | Jean LANDIE dit LESPERANCE (Jean & Jeanne MAURON) | M.-Suzanne BRIEN dit DESROCHER (Louis & M.-Catherine DESROCHES) | L'Assomption, 1759 |
| II. | Jean-Baptiste LANDIER dit LESPERANCE (Jean & M.-Suzanne BRIEN) | Angelique GAUTHIER (Jean & Josette ARCHAMBEAULT) | L'Assomption, 1791 |
| III. | Narcisse LANDIER dit LESPERANCE (J-B & Angelique GAUTHIER) | Sophie MARTIN dit BARNABE (Cyprien & Judith ROCHEREAU dit LAPERCHE) | St-Esprit, 1830 |
| IV. | Joseph LESPERANCE (Narcisse & Sophie MARTIN) | Emilie LATOURELLE (Henri & Emilie VASSEUR) | Keeseville, NY 1863 |

| | | | |
|-------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| V. | Oliver LESPERANCE (Joseph & Emilie LATOURELLE) | Nellie BLONDIN (William & Philomene PERRON) | Barre, VT 1903 |
| VI. | Freeman E. LESPERANCE (Oliver & Nellie BLONDIN) | Elizabeth BEDARD (Henri & Rose BELHUMEUR) | Burlington, VT 1929 |
| VII. | Gerald O. LESPERANCE (Freeman & Elizabeth BEDARD) | Jeanne TESSIER (Edward & Eleanor GOOLER [GOULET]) | Pearl Harbor, TH 1954 |

| Ancestral Line: PIERRE dit BLONDIN | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| France | Louis PIERRE (Unknown) | Catherine PHILIPPE (Unknown) | Normandie, France |
| I. | Henri PIERRE dit BLONDIN (Louis & Catherine PHILIPPE) | Marguerite RASSETTE (Philippe & Catherine SIMARD) | St. Charles- sur-Richelieu 1767 |
| II. | Louis-Francois PIERRE dit BLONDIN (Henri & Catherine RICHARD) | Catherine RICHARD (Joseph-Marie & M.-Genevieve HOULE) | St. Jean- Baptiste, 1807 |
| III. | Joseph BLONDIN (Louis-Francois & Catherine RICHARD) | Marianne LAFLAMME (Jean-Baptiste ??? & Rose ADAM ??) | Maybe Franklin Co., VT ca. 1839 |
| IV. | William BLONDIN (Joseph & Marianne LAFLAMME) | Philomene PERRON (Eugene & Philomene BONNETTE) | St. Albans, VT 1881 |
| V. | Oliver LESPERANCE (Joseph & Emilie LATOURELLE) | Helene "Nellie" BLONDIN (William & Philomene PERRON) | Barre, VT 1903 |
| VI. | Freeman E. LESPERANCE (Oliver & Nellie BLONDIN) | Elizabeth BEDARD (Henri & Rose BELHUMEUR) | Burlington, VT 1929 |
| VII. | Gerald O. LESPERANCE (Freeman & Elizabeth BEDARD) | Jeanne TESSIER (Edward & Eleanor GOOLER [GOULET]) | Pearl Harbor, TH 1954 |

| Ancestral Line: BEDARD | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| France | Isaac BEDARD (Unknown) | Marie GIRARD (Simon & Francoise GIRAUDET) | LaRochelle, France 1644 |
| I. | Jacques BEDARD (Isaac & Marie GIRARD) | Elisabeth DOUCINET (Pierre & Fleurenec CANTEAU) | Quebec City 1666 |
| II. | Jacques BEDARD (Jacques & Elisabeth DOUCINET) | Jeanne-Elisabeth RENAUD (Guillaume & Marie (de) LAMARRE) | Charlesbourg 1702 |
| III. | Joseph BEDARD (Jacques & Jeanne-Elisabeth RENAUD) | Francoise THOMAS (Claude & Marie-Anne VILLENEUVE) | Charlesbourg 1740 |
| IV. | Jean-Marie BEDARD (Joseph & Francoise THOMAS) | Marguerite REAUME (Alexandre & Catherine GRAVEL) | Charlesbourg 1768 |
| V. | Jean-Baptiste BEDARD (Jean-Marie & Marguerite REAUME) | M.-Charlotte BRODEUR dit LAVIGNE (Jean-Baptiste & Marie-Amabel PETIT) | St. Mathias 1792 |
| VI. | Pascal BEDARD (Jean-Baptiste & M.-Charl. BRODEUR) | Scholastique PATENAUDE (Jean-Bapt. & M.-Francoise) | Ste-Marie-de- Monnior, |

| | | | |
|--------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | | DUBREUIL) | 1819 |
| VII. | Hyacinthe BEDARD (Pascal & Scholastique PATENAUDE) | Catherine BRICAUD dit LAMARCHE (Louis & Adelaide LEMARE) | Ste-Marie-de-Monnior, 1857 |
| VIII. | Henri BEDARD (Hyacinthe & Catherine BRICAUD) | Rose BELHUMEUR (Joseph & Amelie LEBRUN) | Burlington, VT 1906 |
| IX. | Freeman E. LESPERANCE (Oliver & Nellie BLONDIN) | Elizabeth BEDARD (Henri & Rose BELHUMEUR) | Burlington, VT 1929 |
| X. | Gerald O. LESPERANCE (Freeman & Elizabeth BEDARD) | Jeanne TESSIER (Edward & Eleanor GOOLER [GOULET]) | Pearl Harbor, TH 1954 |

| Ancestral Line: GEOFFROY dit BELHUMEUR | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| France | Louis GEOFFROY (Unknown) | Anne LAFLANDE (Unknown) | Ste-Catherine-de-la-Flotte, Ile de Re |
| I. | Etienne GEOFFROY (Louis & Anne LAFLANDE) | Marie-Catherine LECOMTE (Pierre & Marie-Charlotte FOURNIER) | Montreal 1743 |
| II. | Louis GEOFFROY (Etienne & M.-Catherine LECOMTE) | M.-Catherine LONGTIN (Augustin & M.-Catherine LAMARQUE) | St. Philippe, Co. Laprairie, 1781 |
| III. | Eustache GEOFFROY (Louis & M.-Catherine LONGTIN) | Rose RIEL dit LIRLANDE (Francois & Marie-Anne LEMIEUX) | St. Philippe 1814 |
| IV. | Louis GEOFFROY dit BELHUMEUR (Eustache & Rose RIEL dit LIRLANDE) | Angelique PICARD dit DESTROISMAISONS (Louis & Madeleine THIBAudeau) | St. Valentin 1837 |
| V. | Joseph BELHUMEUR (Louis & Angelique PICARD) | Amelie LEBRUN (Louis & Angele WEST/WEISS) | Burlington, VT 1887 |
| VI. | Henri BEDARD (Hyacinthe & Catherine BRICAUD) | Rose BELHUMEUR (Joseph & Amelie LEBRUN) | Burlington, VT 1906 |
| VII. | Freeman E. LESPERANCE (Oliver & Nellie BLONDIN) | Elizabeth BEDARD (Henri & Rose BELHUMEUR) | Burlington, VT 1929 |
| VIII. | Gerald O. LESPERANCE (Freeman & Elizabeth BEDARD) | Jeanne TESSIER (Edward & Eleanor GOOLER [GOULET]) | Pearl Harbor, TH 1954 |

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. Please contact Alyce Piche 655-4467 or e-mail apic29@juno.com.

PETITE HISTOIRE

THE QUESTION

by Claire Bouffard Chase #54

As a child brought up in a French-speaking household, I knew there were words children were not allowed to use even though adults sometimes used them quite freely. They were “Torguiieu” and “Torgiable.” You can spell these any way you like. You won’t find them in the Larousse Dictionary.

I knew they were cuss words but their exact meanings were foreign to me. I remember asking my parents where these words came from and they said they didn’t know. When I asked other relatives they either shrugged or said, “How do I know?” or “Why do you ask?”

Before I graduated from the convent, where I received my bilingual education, I asked a nun if she knew the origin of “Torguiieu” and “Torgiable.” She looked shocked. “I don’t know where such expressions started”, she said. “They are bad words and you are not to use them!”

In some vague way, I understood that “Torguiieu” was worse than “Torgiable” but not why. I finally decided the prefix “tor” was from the French verb “tordre” which means to wring, to twist. “Guieu” was a possible distortion of Dieu (God) and “Giable” of Diable (Devil). Now I could readily see why one might wish to wring the evil out of the Devil, but God?

I was more than ever determined to learn the meaning of these words. It would be years before I discovered their long-buried origins.

From the study of our colorful and adventurous French-Canadian history, I knew that many of our colonial ancestors came from Normandy. The rich tales of our folklore whetted my appetite to learn more about the Normans. I read everything available on the subject. One day, in the catalog of the Boston Public Library at Copley Square, I found the title of a book about the earliest Normans following the Viking invasion of France. When I asked for the book, I was told it was in the Treasured Volumes section in the nether region of the building. Since I did not have a drivers’ license, I had to leave my wallet at the desk. Then I was instructed, in a reverent whisper as to the care I must use in the handling of this ancient, fragile volume. All under the eagle eyes of the librarian, of course. I considered offering my first-born child, when and if, but it wasn’t necessary.

It was there in the very bowels of that venerable institution that I finally found the answer to my question. It seems the Vikings, having been appeased by the King of France by giving them a sizable chunk of the country, began to acclimate themselves to the culture and language of their new territory. In time, many adopted the local language. Some converted to Christianity and others clung ferociously to their belief in their pagan god, “Thor”.

As a result, war often broke out between the factions. The pagan Northmen challenged the Christian Northmen with the cry of “Aux armes! Au nom de Thor Dieu!” (To arms! In the name of Thor God!) The opposing forces retaliated with “Abas Thor, Diable!” (Down with Thor Devil!). Voila! The answer in a nutshell.

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 made available for use by ourselves and 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

HERITAGE

Marie-Ursule Plagnol aka Mercy Adams of Oyster River, New Hampshire - Part 3 Mike Sevigny #59

This is the third installment of the story of Mercy Adams who was captured by the Indians from her home in colonial New Hampshire. In this issue I will try to list each record that Mercy is mentioned in under her many Quebec names, and a few where she isn't named. Notes in (--) are extracted from the records, while notes in [--] are the writer's comments.

This story of Mercy Adams is continued from the previous two issues of *LINKS*. In the Spring 2001 issue the story of the Abenaki raid on her birthplace in Oyster River, New Hampshire was told using some of the original accounts of the event. Her father, Charles Adams (b ~1622 in England, first noted in the colonies when he bought land in Oyster River 10 April 1645, but may have arrived as early as 1634), her mother Rebecca Smith (probably born in Oyster River), her brother Samuel and his pregnant wife as well as 10 other members of her family were killed in the raid. Mercy, 20 years old at the time, was taken captive and brought to the Abenaki village of St. François du Lac about 50 miles east of Montréal. The date of the raid in the colonial records is given as 19 July 1694, but Mercy's baptismal record lists her capture date as the 29th. This disparity is due to the introduction in France of the Gregorian calendar in 1582. This change from the Julian calendar eliminated 10 days in order to adjust the error that had accumulated since its introduction by Julius Caesar in 46 BC. England and the American colonies did not adjust their calendars until 1752, creating a ten, or more, day gap whenever the border was crossed.

The earliest Quebec record, in which Mercy is mentioned, is described by Roger Lawrence as a 1695 list of prisoners that lists her as **Mercy Adams** of "Cochieca." Cochecho was one of the sections of old Dover, New Hampshire, as was Oyster River.

Two years later, on 6 April 1697, Mercy was renamed **Marie Ursule** at her baptism in Montreal. The document was reproduced with a translation in the previous edition of *LINKS*. This record stated that she had resided in Montréal for about four or five months prior to the baptism.

"**Marie Ursule Mistrete**" received 30 Livres from the King in 1702 per Roger Lawrence.

I had expected the next record might be her marriage contract, which is usually drafted before the wedding, but since there was no notary in Saint François du Lac this came later. The marriage contract however, referenced a "billet" or pre-contract agreement drafted 26 of July 1704 prior to the wedding. The Drouin microfilm has the billet on a second copy of the last two pages of the notarial contract. The archives microfilm has the billet on a page by itself and the fold in the middle is not quite as noticeable but this may be just an artifact of printing the microfilm copy at a different density. Mercy signs the billet as **Marie ursule**, **Charles Dubois** makes a mark where his name is written as does his sister hisabelle Dubois, her husband Jacques Rischot and Charlotte Guigere, M. de Plagnol's wife. Gilles Couturier dit Labonte, Claude Pinard and Plagnol also sign the document. Jacques Rischot was also a captive from New England who was baptized at St. François du Lac on 6 Jan 1691 as Jacques Ritchot age 9 years. Jacques was Richard Nason who was captured by the Indians in Maine. Jacques appears in many of the records of St. François du Lac where he and Elizabeth/Isabelle Dubois had eight children baptized. He also appears as godfather at 4 additional baptisms.

Billet de Promesse de Mariage

1- Ce jour duy[aujourd'hui] vint [vingt]sixième jullet [juillet] Charles Dubois promet prandre [prendre]
2- en mariage Marie Ursulle[,] englae [anglaise]de

On this day of 26 July Charles Dubois promises to take
in marriage Marie Ursulle, English by birth, as wife,

nation[,] pour et pouse [épouse]

3- et elle pareillement presance [en présence] de monsieur et madame de plagnol

4- et de monsieur labonte et de jaque[Jacques] rischot et hisabelle[Isabelle] dubois

5- soeur dudit dubois et de claude pinard ledi [dit] sieur dubois la

6- doerre[douaire?] dudoire coutumies de paris et promete [promettent] de faire passe contrat

7- ala premiere comodites[commodités] qui [qu'ils] trouveront un notere[notaire] [.] fait et passe a

8- Saint François Ce jour duy [aujourd'hui] ainsi que desus et les temoins on [ont]signe -

and she likewise, in the presence of Mister and Mrs. de Plagnol

and of Mr. Labonte and of Jacques Rischot and Isabelle Dubois,

sister of the said Dubois and of Claude Pinard[.] The said sire Dubois the

dowry of rights customary in Paris and [they] promise to have a contract drawn up

at the first opportunity when they find a notary. Done and carried out at

Saint François this day, the above named as well as the witnesses have signed -

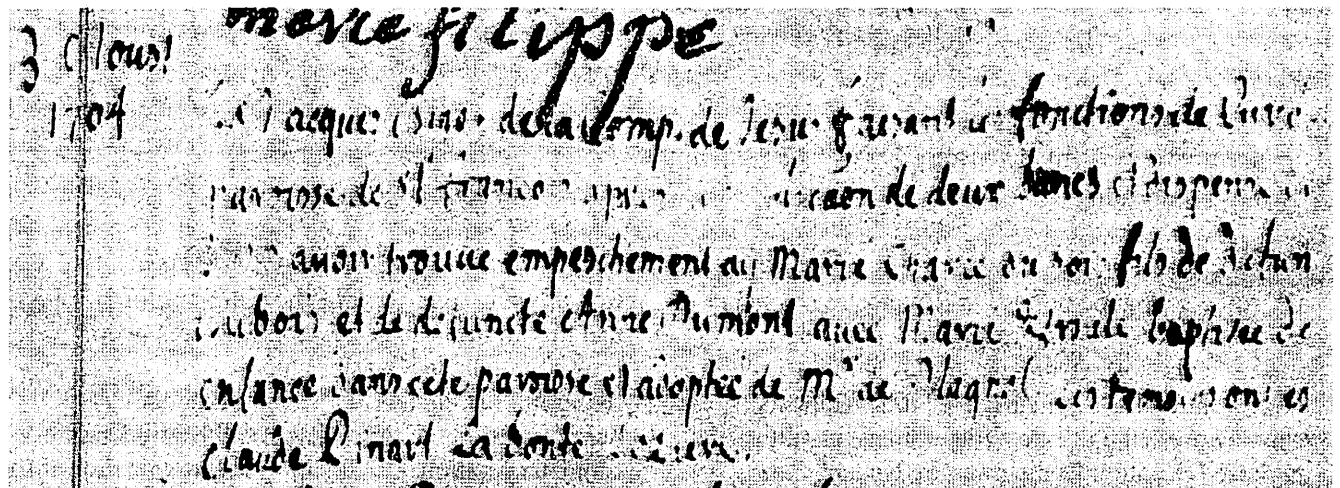
Ce jour duy vingt sixieme juillet Charles dubois promet prendre en mariage. Marie ursule. enq. de nation pour et pouse. - et elle pareillement presance de monsieur et madame de plagnol et de monsieur labonte et de jaque rischot et hisabelle dubois - soeur dudit dubois et de claude pinard le sieur dubois la doerre dudoire coutumies de paris et promete de faire passe contrat ala premiere comodites qui trouveront un notere fait et passe a Saint François Ce jour duy ainsi que desus et les temoins on signe - Marie ursule Charles rischot hisabelle gille coutumier de labonte Charles pinard

The marriage of Marie Ursule, adoptee of Monsieur de Plagnol, to Marie Charles dubois took place on 3 August 1704 at St. François du Lac, Yamaska County, Québec. Charles was living there as indicated by his presence nearly a year earlier at his sister's wedding conducted by the same priest. There is an interesting note in the marriage record which states that Marie Ursule was baptized in the same parish when a child (enfance). Mercy was twenty years old when she was taken prisoner by the Indians at Oyster River, New Hampshire and twenty-three when she was baptized; however that was in Montreal. Since the age of majority was twenty-five at that time she was still considered to be in her childhood. The Montreal baptism was "sous condition" or conditionally implying there may have been an earlier baptism in Quebec or New Hampshire. PRDH, however, states that it was the "epoux" or husband that was baptized in that parish as a child. The church record, as seen below, connects the baptism with the adoption just after Marie Ursule's name not after her husband's, "avec Marie Ursule baptisee de enfance dans cette paroisse et adoptee de M^r de Plagnol." Jetté notes that Charles was born and baptized 5 Dec 1680 at Québec, supporting the church record that it was Mercy's baptism there. Charles' father's first name is not given in the marriage record but PRDH says it is Pierre. This was probably taken from the second record above this one in the parish book that documents the marriage of Charles Richot, English, and Elisabeth Dubois daughter of deceased Pierre Dubois and Anne Dumont with Charles Dubois as one of the many witnesses. This is the same Jacques Richot and Elisabeth Dubois that made their marks in the billet of Charles and Marie Ursule.

Church Marriage Record of Marie Charles Dubois and Marie Ursule

| | |
|--|---|
| Je Jacques Bigot de la Comp. de Jesus faisant les fonctions de Curé | I Jacques Bigot of the Company of Jesus acting as Priest |
| paroisse de St. françois apres la publication de deux banes et dispense de(?) | of the parish of St. François after the publication of two banns and dispensing the |
| ---- anon/avoir trouve empeschement ay Marie Charle dubois fils de defun | ---- not finding any impediment with Marie Charles Dubois son of deceased |
| dubois et de defuncteb Anne Dumont avec Marie Ursule baptisee de | Dubois and deceased Anne Dumont with Marie Ursule baptized in |
| enfance dans cette paroisse et adoptee de M ^r de Plagnol Les temoins ont et | childhood in this parish and adoptee of Monsieur de Plagnol the witnesses |
| Claude Pinart Labonte Loziere. | Claude Pinart, Labonte, Loziere |

Note: In the top line "Marie filippe" is from the previous record.

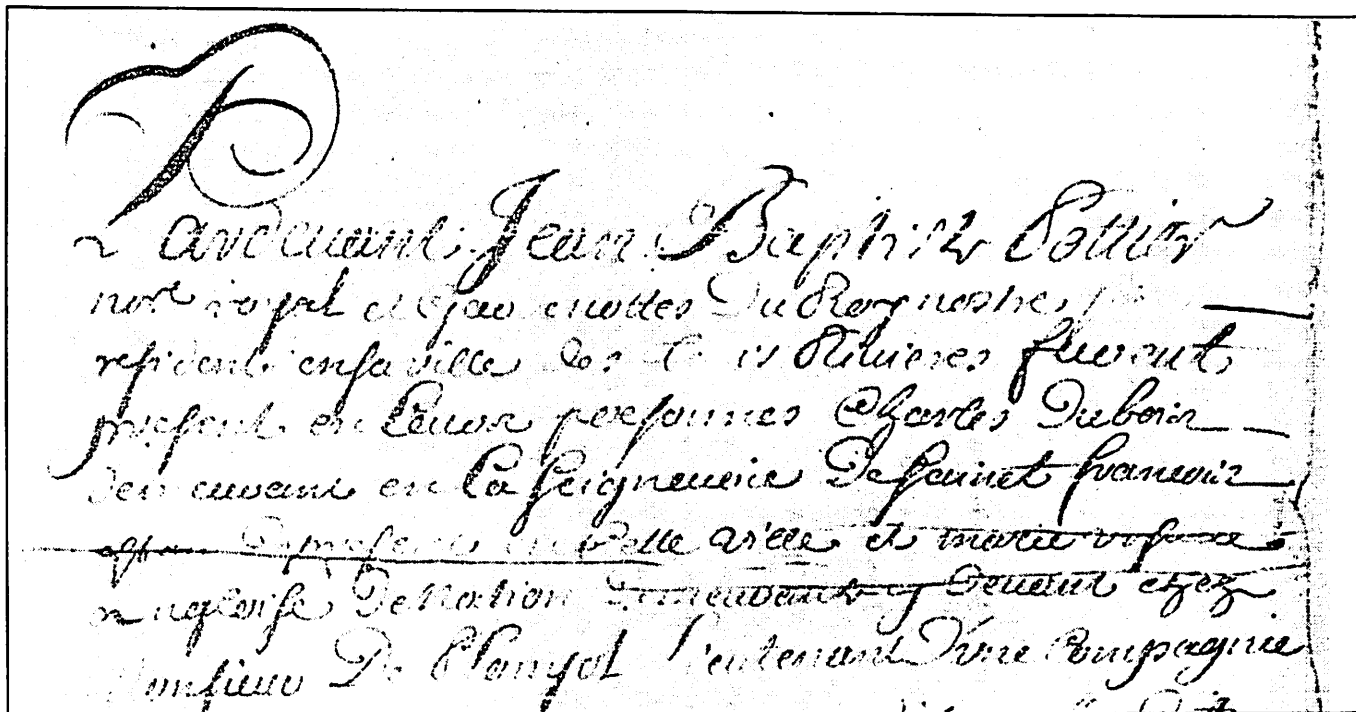


The next record is the marriage contract of Marie Ursulle [Mercy Adams] and Charles Dubois [dit Brisebois] that was drafted by the Notary Jean-Baptiste Pottier on 30th August 1704. Contrary to most of the contracts of the time neither of the couple's parents is mentioned and it was drawn up after the wedding.

A copy of the beginning and end of the document and a transcript of its contents follows. Charles Meunier has translated most of the document for us. I have poured over the quill pen flourishes comparing them to other documents drafted by this Royal Notary. This added a few words but not all, as many are just incomprehensible or buried in the folds of the paper.

In attempting to interpret the document we found that "y" is often used for "i", "J" is used for "P", letters are often doubled and words are run together. We have tried to separate obvious run-ons and use ' where it seemed appropriate. The notary wrote with an elegant flourish and seemed to randomly capitalize words while leaving many proper names in the lower case. Much of the document consists of run on sentences seeming to have been written directly as the participants spoke.

The signatures at the end of the contract also indicate changes as Mercy signs as Marie Ursule. Since she declared she could not sign at her baptism in 1697, she must have been tutored while under the care of her adopted parents, Monsieur Antoine Plagnol and Madame Charlotte Giguere (they were married 25 October 1693 at Notre-Dame-de-Quebec).



Pardevant Jean Baptiste Pottier
 not royal et Gau de nottes Du Roy nostre seigneur
 resident en sa ville des Trois Rivieres[,] furent
 present en Leuor personnes Charles Dubois
 demurant en La Seigneurie De Saint francois
 estan de present en Cette Ville et marie ursulle
 anglaise De nation Demeurant icy Devant chez
 Monsieur de Plangol Lieutenant D'une Compagnie
 du Detachement De la Marinne Disant les Dites
 parties que volant Se prendre Lun et lautre
 par nom et Loy De mariage pour mary et
 Legitime epouse avec Des Sentiments De se
 faire autant D'avantage que la Coutume
 permet aux personnes qui contractent mariage
 nayant point De Notaire Sur les Lieux et
 ne pouvant en avoir qu avec beaucoup de
 depece Ils Se ressolvent le vingt Six
 Juillet Dernier De faire un Escrit Souz
 Sing prive presenceDu Dit Sieur de Plangol
 De Damoselle Charlotte Giguere Son epouse
 Des Sieur Ridchot et Elisabeth Dubois sa femme
 Gilles Couturier labonte, et De Claude Pinard
 par lequel les Dit parties Se promesse
 prendre pour femme et legitime epoux
 et que le Dit Dubois Doüaire lad^e Ursulle
 a present Sa femme depuis trois
 semaines du Doüaire Couturior ~~Sans faire mention~~
 avec promesse De faire Contract Devant

Pardevant Jean Baptiste Pottier

no^{re} royal et Gau de nottes Du Roy nostre seigneur
 resident en sa ville des Trois Rivieres [,] furent
 present en Leuor personnes Charles Dubois
 demurant en La Seigneurie De Saint francois
 estan de present en Cette Ville et marie ursulle
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 du Detachement De la Marinne Disant les Dites
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 Juillet Dernier De faire un Escrit Souz
 Sing prive presenceDu Dit Sieur de Plangol
 De Damoselle Charlotte Giguere Son epouse
 Des Sieur Ridchot et Elisabeth Dubois sa femme
 Gilles Couturier labonte, et De Claude Pinard
 par lequel les Dit parties Se promesse
 prendre pour femme et legitime epoux
 et que le Dit Dubois Doüaire lad^e Ursulle
 a present Sa femme depuis trois
 semaines du Doüaire Couturior ~~Sans faire mention~~
 avec promesse De faire Contract Devant

Before Jean Baptiste Pottier

Royal Notary and clerk of the King our lord,
 residing in this village of Trois Rivieres, were
 present in person, Charles Dubois
 living in the Seigneurie of Saint François,
 being at present in this village, and Marie Ursulle
 English of nationality, residing before this time at the
 house of

Monsieur de Plangol Lieutenant of a company
 of the Naval detachment. Saying that the said
 parties who wanting to take each other
 by name and law of marriage for husband and
 lawful wife with the intention of
 providing as much advantage to one another as custom
 permits to people who contract marriage,
 not having a notary in the area and
 not able to have one without considerable
 expense, they decided on the twenty sixth
 of July to draw up a paper under
 private signature in the presence of Mister de Plangol,
 of mistress Charlotte Giguere, his wife,
 of mister Ridchot and Elisabeth Dubois, his wife,
 Gilles Couturier [dit] Labonté, and of Claude Pinard
 by which the said parties promise to
 take each other for wife and lawful husband
 and the said dower Dubois --- Ursulle
 now his wife for about three
 weeks, of the dower amount ~~without mention~~
 with promises to have a contract drawn up before

notaire a la premiere commodite ainsy quil est
Specifie au Dit billet attache aux presentes Sans

faire mention Dela promesse reciproque s'estait
faits les 2 conjoints avant de contracter mariage
ne Sachant ny l'un ny l'autre ny celui qui f-----
----- ny aucuns De ceux qui y etaient presants
ce qu'ils pouvaient ou ne pouvaient apres leur Dit
mariage contract, Cest pour quoy voulant
Les Dites parties effectuer leur promesse ont
reconnu et confesse la Dit ursule Dument
autorisee Du sieur Dubois son mary --
en Consideration De leur Dit promesse de la
bonne amitie et affection reciproque qui est
entre eux et pour Donner plus De moyen au
Survivant d'Eux de vivre le rest de ses Jours
avoir fait Don par ces presentes l'un a l'autre
et au survivant D'Eux ce acceptant De par et d'autre

de tous et Chacquins les biens meubles et
conquest Immeubles qui Se trouveront appartenant

au premier mourant des 2 Donateurs
et estre communs entre eux au jour de Son
decez, en quelques lieux et endroit qu'il Se
trouvent Deux ----- et affiz et en qu'ils
Se puissent consiste et inoute et valoir, sans
en n'en excepter ny reserve par le Dit premier
mourant mesure des propres si aucuns leur
arrivent pour en jouir par le survivant en
toute propriete comme De Chose a luy appartenant
sans que les Priviliers (?) Du premier decede puissent
Se prevalloir De la Coutume Allu {?} se Des
donnation faites constant le mariage estant
Icelle fait pour accomplir une promesse
fait de bonne foy entre les 2 conjoints avant
de Contracter leur mariage autre que les bien
qu'ils {?} ----- eu--- par la suite ne pouver estre
que De leur Indur----- quand
a presant qui puis Donne lieu aux parents du
premier decede d'imputer au survivant que
cette Donation ait este fait par aucun autre
mouvement que De bonne foy bien entendu
toutes force que Lois de la Dissolution du dit
mariage Il n'y ait aucuns enfans qui en Soit
procee Cette Donation ainsy faite pour les
causes sus Deter Sans aucune autre raison
et pour faire *Insomie* ces presentes au besoin
Sera les Dites parlyes ont fait et constitue
Leur procureur general et special le -s-rteau
D'Icelle luy en Donnant tout -rui-Cecr
ainsy Les promettant - obligeant r---need

a notary a the first opportune time, as it is so
specified in the said note attached to these paper,
without

mentioning the reciprocal promise that was made by
the 2 spouses before contracting marriage
not knowing the one or the other, neither the one who ---
----- nor any of those who were present there
what they could or could not provide after their said
marriage contract, that is why desiring that
the said parties fulfill their promise
they recognized and acknowledged the said Ursule duly
authorized of mister Dubois her husband
in consideration of their said promise of the
good friendship and reciprocal affection which exists
between them and to give more means to the
survivor of them to live the rest of their days
having bequested by those present to one another
and to the survivor of them, and accepting through the
other

all and each of the movable possessions and
acquired non-movable possessions which is found to
belong

to the first to die of the 2 donors
and are common between them on the day of his/her
death, in whatever premises and location that these are
found two ----- and ----- and whatever
they may consist of and unheard of value, without
excepting any nor reserving any by the said first
decedent, measure of property, if any
happen so as to be enjoyed by the survivor with
full ownership as something belonging to him/her
without the privilege of the first decedent being able
to avail themselves of the custom ----- of
bequests made gladly of the marriage being
the said made to accomplish a promise
made in good faith between the 2 spouses before
contracting their marriage other than the possessions
which ----- subsequently provided

-----when
at present which could give rise to the relatives of
the first decedent to ascribe to the survivor that
this bequest had been made for any other
impulse that that of good faith well understood
All force that laws of dissolution of said
marriage... there not being any children of this marriage
procreated this bequest thus made for
causes stated above without any other reason
and to make ----- those present if the need
be the said parties have made and constituted
their legal representative general and special -----
The said --- in giving all -----
in this way promising and obliging them -----

fait et passe en le stude Du Dit notaire apres
midy ce trentiesime aoust mil Sept cent
quatre es presence Des Sieures Pierre LeMaistre
et Jacques Dubois Demeurans aux aud(?) lieux trois
rivieres
Se Sinerings qui ont Signe avec la Dite Ursulle et
notaire hors mote raturez ne vaillent

Made and carried out in the office of the said notary
before
midday the 30th August Seventeen hundred
four in the presence of Sieur Pierre LeMaistre
and Jacques Dubois residents of Trois Rivieres
the signers who signed with the said Ursule and
notary, except the words crossed out are without value.

The image shows a close-up of a handwritten document in French. The text is written in a cursive script typical of the 18th century. It includes the phrase 'le finerings qui ont Signe avec la Dite Ursulle et notaire hors mote raturez ne vaillent' at the top. Below this, there are several signatures and names, including 'Marie ursule', 'Dubois', and 'P. LeMaistre'. The handwriting is somewhat faded and the ink is dark.

Marie Ursule and Charles Dubois dit Brisebois had at least nine children, seven of whom were baptized at St. François du Lac under the names Dubois, Brisebois or Brissebois. Charles' name is always given while Marie Ursule's name is missing at least twice, as are the names of many other mothers and godparents. At least four of their children were able to sign their names. Mercy appears under many names in the following records that include baptisms, burials, marriages, and marriage contracts. Mercy was buried in Yamaska on 15 September 1728 at the age of 54.

Four years after Mercy's death, on 29 September 1732, Charles Dubois married Marie-Anne Soucy at St. François de Sales. She was the childless widow of Charles Pelletier and Robert Gaulin. Charles Dubois dit Brisebois died on 9 January 1747 at the age of 66 years and was buried at St. Michel de Yamaska.

Children of Charles Dubois dit Brisebois and Marie Ursule/Mercy Adams

The following information is compiled from the original records, PRDH (through 1765), Tanguay, Jetté, Drouin, or parish records. A "b" represents baptism, "n" birth, "d" death, "s" burial. When a full date is given without location see the citation at that date for additional information.

Marie Catherine - appears in many of the records as Catherine making it difficult to tell her from her sister - b. ...; s 1 April 1780; m 7 January 1724 François Gamelin dit Launier. 3 Children: *Louise*, b 1725; s 6 Dec 1748. - *Joseph*, b 8 Dec 1726; m 8 Sept 1749 to Marguerite Renou. - *Marie-Catherine*, b 1 Dec 1728; s 2 June 1749.

Marie Ursule - b 30 Sept 1708; d before 1760 Census; m 4 March 1734 Alexis Lefebvre, both signed. 9 Children: *Joseph Marie*, b 21 March 1735; s 12 Sept 1749. - *Marie Ursule*, b 12 Sept 1736; m 31 Jan 1755 Paul-Joseph Frigon. - *Louis Alexis*, b 22 Sept 1737. - *Marie Joseph*, b 3 July 1739. - *Geneviève*, b ..., 1st m 4 Feb 1771 to Pierre Rivard at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade; 2nd m 28 April 1777 to Jean-Baptiste Marchildon at Batiscaan. - *Catherine Pelagie*, b 19 May 1741; m as Anne Catherine 20 Jan 1765 Alexis Lefevre dit Vilemur. *Marie Louise*, b 12 May 1743. *Marie Anne* b 5 Feb 1745. *Pierre*, b 15 November 1748.

Marguerite Josephe - b About 1710; s 19 Dec 1727, 17 years old.

Françoise Marie – b 25 July 1713; s 15 April 1728 as Apolline Françoise.

Marie Françoise – b 15 Aug 1716; d before 12 Feb 1738; m 7 June 1734 Jean François Comparet, both signed. 1 son: *François* b...; m 11 Oct 1757 to Marie Judith Tremblay at Detroit, they had 3 children per Tanguay [not listed below].

Catherine – b 24 June 1718; m 4 Nov 1748 Joseph Baillargeon dit Lavallée, she signed. 6 Children: *Joseph*, b 20 Dec 1749; s 30 March 1750. – *Catherine*, b About Aug 1751; s 2 Nov 1751, 3 months old. – *Marie Elisabeth*, b 28 Aug 1752. – *Dorothee*, b 21 March 1754. – *Antoine*, b 14 Jan 1756. – *Antoinette Genevieve* b 13 Jan 1758.

François Régis, b 10 April 1720; s 9 Sept 1720, 7 months old.

François Régis, b 5 Dec 1723, no marriage record found, single in the 1760 and 1765 Censuses, captain of the Yamaska militia from at least 1762 to 1765 [last year of older PRDH].

Joseph Marie, b 8 July 1726 [when his mother was 52], m 18 Jan 1750 Catherine Renoux, both signed. 9 Children: *Catherine*, b 18 April 1750. – *Joseph*, b 30 Jan 1752. – *Michel*, b 3 June 1753; s 16 Jan 1756. – *Marie Louise*, b 6 March 1756. – *François*, b 13 March 1757. – *Josephe Genevieve*, b 17 June 1758. – *Michel*, b 17 Oct 1760. – *Isabelle*, b 30 Nov 1761. – *Marie Dorothee*, b 6 Dec 1762.

Following are additional records in which Charles Dubois, Marie Ursule, or their children are mentioned:

23 September 1703 Marriage of Jacques Richot, English, baptized in his childhood among the French, parents not mentioned, with Elisabeth Dubois, daughter of deceased Pierre Dubois and Anne Dumont. Present were **Charles Dubois** [brother of the bride], Crevier, and Jacques Bigot, Jesuit priest of this parish functioning as curé.

Baptism at St. François du Lac of Jacques Ritchot, 9 years old, son of Ritchot and Suzanne Calquet, on **6 January 1691**.

Burial at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Jacques Ritchot, 50 years old, on **8 April 1729**.

Burial at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Elisabeth Brisbois, 60 years old, husband Jacques Ritchot also deceased, on **17 January 1742**.

30 September 1708 Baptism at St. François du Lac of **Marie Ursule Brisebois** (Brise is written over Richtot) daughter of Charle (written over Jacques) **Brisebois** and (mother's name is blank) godfather Jacques Richtot, godmother Elizabet Dubois. This was the third baptism conducted on this day by Jean Loyard, of the Company of Jesus, acting as Curé, or parish priest of that parish. The first was Jean Baptiste Richtot son of Jacques Richtot and Elizabet Dubois. Both times the name Richtot is written over a scribbled out Brisebois. The godfather was Jean Baptiste Labonté and the godmother Marie Crevier. The second baptism was that of François Joseph Pinard son of Claude Pinard [who signed the billet of marriage and was present at the church wedding] and _____ [Marie-Françoise] Gamelin, godparents were M^r Hertel and Gertrude Couturier.

17 March 1709 Baptism at St. François du Lac of Etienne _____, son of Etienne _____ and Marguerite Maudon, godfather Jacques Ritchot, godmother Marie Ursule wife of **Brisebois**.

30 March 1710 Baptism at St. François du Lac of François Care son of François Care and Marie Anne Olivier, godparents **Charles Brisebois** and Jeanne Blet.

May 1710 Naturalization of **Marie Ursule Mistrot**, English, residence St. François. **Charles Boisboi**, husband, Habitant [farmer], residence St. François. (PRDH Vol. 46, p 462)

25 July 1713 Baptism at St. François du Lac (born 9 July) of **Françoise Marie Dubois** daughter of **Charles Dubois** and **Marie Ursule**, godfather Joseph Gamelain [nephew of Marie Françoise Gamelin], godmother Charlotte Joseph Pinard [daughter of Claude Pinard and Marie Françoise Gamelin], Joseph Aubery Jesuit Priest.

Burial at Notre-Dame-de-Montreal of **Apolline Françoise Dubois**. See **15 April 1728**.

15 August 1716 Baptism, conditionally, at St. François du Lac of **Marie Françoise Brisebois**, born 21 July, daughter of **Charles Brisebois** and **Marie Ursule**. The residence of the child and parents is given as Yamaska [about 4 miles to the

south of St. François du Lac]. Godfather Joseph Hertel, godmother Marie Françoise Hertel, Jean Baptiste Dugast, curé, of this parish.

Françoise Brisebois married **François Comparait** at St-Michel-d'Yamaska. See 7 June 1734.

24 June 1718 Baptism, conditionally, at St. François du Lac of **Catherine Brisebois**, born 9 June, daughter of **Charles Brisebois** and **Marie Ursule**, all three residents of Yamaska. Godfather StChaubely, godmother Catherine Despain, J B Dugast, curé of this parish.

Catherine Brisebois married **Joseph Baillargeon dit Lavallee**. See 4 November 1748.

12 April 1720 Baptism at St. François du Lac of **François Regis Brisebois**, born 8 April, son of **Charles Brisebois** and **Marie Ursule** "le anglais" [English]. Godfather François Babel, godmother Marguerite Hertel, J B Dugast, curé of this parish.

29 September 1720 Burial at St. François du Lac of **François Regis Brisebois** 7 months old, the only other person listed in attendance per PRDH is J B Dugast, priest. [Per Jetté died Yamaska, buried 9 September 1720 id.]

7 July 1721 Baptism at St. François du Lac of **Marie Louise Lafeuillade**, born 25 April, daughter of **Pierre Lafeuillade** and **Marie Herel**, godparents **Charles Dubois** and **Louise Antoinette Petit**.

26 December 1721 Baptism at St. François du Lac of **Marie Joachim Ridechot**, born 21 September, daughter of **Jacques Ridechot** and **Elisabeth Dubois** [Charles' sister]. Godparents **Mathurin Derosier** and **Catherine Brisebois**, J B Dugast, curé, of this parish.

5 December 1723 Baptism, conditionally, at St. Francois du Lac of **François Regis Briesbois**, born 21 November, son of **Charles Brisebois** and **Marie Ursule Elie**. Godfather **Louis Veroneau**, godmother **Catherine Brisebois** [probably François' older sister **Marie-Catherine** who married **François Gamelin dit Launière** in 1724], J B Dugast, priest.

7 January 1724 Marriage at St. François du Lac of **François Lonier** son of J B Lonier and **Marguerite Maugras**, with **Marie Catherine Brisebois**, residence St. Michel [about 6 miles southwest of St. François du Lac] daughter of **Charles Brisebois** and **Marie Ursule Elie**. **Claude Pinard** was one of seven mentioned as present at the wedding.

François Launiere died 17 November 1754, at the age of 60, he was buried the next day from **Notre-Dame-De-Quebec**, of this parish, middleclass, Indian interpreter, wife not mentioned.

16 May 1724 Baptism, conditionally, at St. François du Lac of **Pierre Claude Lariviere**, born 2 May, son of **Pierre Lariviere** and **Charles Pinard**, godmother **Marie Ursule Elie**.

22 November 1724 Marriage of **François Modoue** with **Marie Anne Dani** at St. François du Lac. Amongst those present were **Jacques Ridechot** and **Charles Dubois**.

6 September 1725 Baptism at St. François du Lac of **Marie Louise Marette**, born same day, daughter of **François Marette** and **Marie Charles Forsier**, all three residents of St-Michel, godfather **Jacques Forsier**, godmother **Marie Ursule Brisebois** J B Dugast, priest, of this parish.

8 July 1726 Baptism at St. François du Lac of **Joseph Marie Brisebois**, born 7 July, son of **Charles Brisebois** and _____ (mother's name is blank) mother and father of St. Michel. Godfather **Jacques Ridchot** and godmother **Marie Claude Minville** [cousin of **Charlotte Giguère** who made her mark on the billet of marriage], J. B. Dugast, curé of this parish.

5 December 1726 Baptism at St. François du Lac of **Jean Baptiste Parenteau** son of **Pierre Louis Parenteau** and **Marguerite Stlaurens**. Godfather **Pierre Bibeau**, godmother **Ursule** [?], J B Dugast, priest, curé, of this parish.

8 December 1726 Baptism at St. François du Lac of **Joseph Launiere**, born 7 December, son of **François Xavier** [Gamelin dit] **Launiere** and **Catherine Brisbois**, godfather **Pierre Gamelain**, godmother **Marguerite Maugras**, Dugast, curé of this parish, **Joseph Aubery**, Jesuit missionary priest to the Indians at St. François.

15 May 1727 Baptism at St. François du Lac of **Marguerite Placide Fortier**, born 14 May, **Jacques Fortier** and **Marie Jeanne Harel**, godfather not mentioned, godmother **Marguerite Josephe Brisebois**, J B Dugast, priest/curé of this parish.

19 November 1727 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska, of Lois Michel Dani, born 3 November, son of Rene Dani and Marguerite Fortier, godfather Michel Pinard, godmother **Marie Ursule Anglaise**.

19 December 1727 Burial (Sepulture) at Notre-Dame-de-Montreal of Marguerite Josephe Dubois, 17 years old, daughter of **Charles Dubois** and **Marie Ursule Mestre** (neither parent was present).

15 April 1728 Burial at Notre-Dame-de-Montreal of **Apolline Françoise Dubois** [baptized as Françoise Marie Dubois 25 July 1713], 15 years old, daughter of **Charles Dubois** (deceased per PRDH, this was incorrect) and **Marie Ursule Mestre** (neither parent was present).

15 September 1728 Burial at Yamaska of **Ursule Langlois**, 40 years old. Present were: Jacques Forsier, Gilles Laplante, and Jean B Dugast, priest/curé, residence St. François. [This is the only time Ursule is called Langlois, which also indicated English origin, and her age is off by 14 years. Jetté, however indicates that this is Ursule (Mercy) Adams.]

18 October 1728 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Ursule Breza, born 27 September, daughter of Ignace Breza and Catherine Stlaurent, godfather Jacques Ridechot, godmother **Ursule Brisebois**.

1 December 1728 Baptism at St. François du Lac of **Marie Catherine Lonier**, born the same day, daughter of François [Gamelin dit Launier] Lonier and **Catherine Brisebois**, godfather Michel Cateauvieux, godmother Agathe Veronneau, Gertrude Moral, midwife, Jean B Dugast, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

Catherine Launier was buried 2 June 1749.

26 July 1730 Baptism at St. Michel d'Yamaska of Joseph Cotnoir son of Louis Cotnoir and Madeleine Dutremble, godfather **Charles Brisbois**, godmother Marie Claude Minville

24 August 1731 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Madeleine Brouillard, born 23 August, daughter of Jena B Brouillard and Madeleine Stlaurent, godfather Jean B Labonte, godmother **Ursule Brisebois**, Petronille Dany, midwife, Jean B. Dugast, priest/curé residence St. François.

29 September 1732 Marriage at St- François-de-Sales-de-L'île-Jesus of **Charles Dubois**, residence St-François, husband of deceased **Marie Ursule**, English of Nation, son of deceased **Rene Brisebois** and deceased **Anne Dumon**, with Marie Anne Soucy, residence this parish, wife of deceased Robert Gaulin, daughter of deceased Jean Soucy and deceased Jeanne Fabaille. Neither spouse signed the record.

3 March 1734 Marriage Contract drawn up by Notary Jean-Baptiste Adhémar between Alexis Lefebvre, son of Gabriel Lefebvre and Marie Louise Duclos, and **Ursule Dubois** daughter of **Charles Dubois** widower of deceased **Ursule Maistré**. Alexis Lefebvre, Marguerite Dubois [Charles' sister?] and **Ursule Dubois** signed the contract, amongst others.

4 March 1734 Marriage at Notre-Dame-de-Montreal of Alexis Lefevre, 29 years old, residence St-François-de-Batiscan, son of Gabriel Lefevre and Marie Louise Duclos, with **Ursule Dubois**, 24 years old, residence St. Michel, daughter of **Charles Dubois** and **Ursule Meystrey**. Also present with the bride and groom were Charles Lefevre, brother of the groom, Joseph Lefevre, brother of the groom, Pierre Noel, sergeant, Bertrand Trutau and Deat, vicaire of this parish. Both the bride and groom signed. This is the author's ancestral line.

13 May 1734 Baptism, conditionally, at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Françoise Pelicier, born the same day, daughter of Pierre Pelicier dit Lafeuillade and Marie Clement Herel, godfather Mathurin Desrosiers, godmother **Françoise Brisebois**, Jeanne Blette, midwife, Jean B Dugast, priest/curé resident of St. François.

7 June 1734 Marriage at Yamaska of Jean François Comparait, merchant, of the parish Augustines in Lorraine, son of Jean Comparait, merchant, and Barbe Clement, with **Françoise Brisbois** daughter of **Charles Brisbois** and **Ursule**. Present were: Jean Petit, Captain; Pierre Babie, Seigneur and officer; Rene Dany; Joseph Ritchot, [Françoise's cousin]; and Jean B Dugast, priest curé, resident of St. François. The groom and bride signed the record. [See 12 February 1738]

21 March 1735 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of **Joseph Marie Lefebvre**, born 20 March, son of Alexis Lefebvre and **Ursule Dubois**, godfather Joseph Lefebvre dit Villemure, godmother Marie Madeleine Lafond, wife of Duclos, judge and prevot of the Seigneurie of Batiscan, Richard, priest. All were present except Duclos.

10 June 1735 Baptism at L'Enfant-Jesus-de-la-Pointe-aux-Trembles [Montreal] of **François Marie Compare**, born same day, son of Jean François Compare, merchant, and **Françoise Brisebois**, godfather Jacques Chalifou, godmother Marie Anne Desroche, wife of deceased Dumais, Courtois, priest.

29 January 1736 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of Marie Louise, Algonquin, born 28 January, daughter of Pierre Paul and Marie François, both Algonquin, godfather Alexis Lefebvre, godmother **Catherine Antoine Brisebois**, Richard, priest. All were present.

29 April 1736 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of Marie Ursule Lefebvre, born 22 April, daughter of Pierre Lefebvre and Geneviève Trepanier, godfather Julien Lefebvre, godmother **Catherine Brisebois**, Richard, priest. All were present.

12 September 1736 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of **Marie Ursule Lefebvre**, born 10 September, daughter of Alexis Lefebvre and **Ursule Brisebois**, godmother Jean Veillet, godfather Marie Suzanne Reaux, Richard, priest. All were present. [Marie Ursule Lefebvre is the author's 6th great grandmother.]

15 September 1737 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Joachim Bibeau, son of Joseph Bibeau and Marie Mineau, godfather Pierre Petit, lieutenant of the militia, godmother **Catherine Brisebois**.

22 September 1737 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of **Louis Alexis Lefebvre**, born 16 September, son of Alexis Lefebvre and **Ursule Brisebois**, godfather François Lefebvre, godmother Marguerite Thomas, Richard, priest. All were present. This record is given twice in PRDH.

12 February 1738 Marriage at L'Enfant-Jesus-de-la-Pointe-aux-Trembles [Montreal], François Comparet, Royal Notary, origin Gustine in Lorraine, father Jean Comparet, merchant, middleclass, mother Barbe Clement dit Stearnoullet, with Marie Josephe Belisle Dit Levasseur [Françoise Brisebois not mentioned]

23 March 1738 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Catherine Viens, born 15 March, daughter of Pierre Viens and Catherine Cantaras, godfather Jean B Dany godmother **Catherine Brisebois**.

21 April 1738 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of Jean Baptiste Lefebvre, born 19 April, twin of François Alexis Lefebvre, sons of Joseph Lefebvre dit Villemure and Marie Jeanne Lafond, godfather Jean Mongrain, godmother **Marie Ursule Brisebois**, Richard, priest. All were present.

27 May 1738 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of Pierre Julien Lefebvre, son of Julien Lefebvre and Suzanne Reau, godfather Pierre Cosset, godmother **Ursule Brisebois**, Richard, priest. All were present.

3 July 1739 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of **Marie Josephe Lefebvre**, born same day, daughter of Alexis Lefebvre and **Marie Ursule Brisebois**, all three of this parish. Godmother Marie Jeanne Mongrain, wife of Villemur, E. Lauverjat, priest of the Company of Jesus, acted as godfather. All were present except Villemur.

19 May 1741 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of **Catherine Pelagie Lefebvre**, born that day, daughter of Louis Alexis Lefebvre and **Marie Rosalie Dubois [Ursule]**, all three of this parish. Godfather Michel Lefebvre, godmother Marie Josephe Lefebvre, J Lesueur, priest, Jesuit acting in the function of curé. All were present.

22 April 1742 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Ursule Cantara, daughter of B Cantara and Genevieve Alard, godfather Andre Alard, godmother **Catherine Brisebois**, Petronille Dany, midwife, Jean B Dugast, priest/curé residence St. François. All were present.

12 May 1743 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of **Marie Louise Lefebvre**, born 30 April, daughter of Alexis Lefebvre and **Marie Ursule Brisebois**, godfather Pierre Lefebvre, godmother Marie Catherine Lefebvre, C Pocqueleau priest. All were present.

14 July 1743 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Charles Herel, son of Pierre Herel and Madeleine Tessier, godfather **Charles Brisebois**, godmother Marie Anne Soussy.

12 August 1743 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Joacim Ritchot, son of Joseph Ritchot and Marie Anne Giroux, godfather **Joseph Brisebois** [Joacim's father's cousin], [another of Joseph's cousins,] Charlotte Ritchot, was godmother.

5 February 1745 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of **Marie Anne Lefebvre**, born same day, daughter of Alexis Lefebvre and **Marie Ursule Brisbois**, godfather Jean Lefebvre, godmother Madeleine Lefebvre, wife of Jean Perigny, C Pocqueleau, missionary priest. All were present except Jean Perigny.

27 August 1745 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Jean Marie Thibert son of Jean Marie Thibert and Marie Louise Pelisser, godfather **Charles Brisebois**, godmother Marie Clemence Arel.

1 January 1746 Baptism at St. François du Lac of Joseph Clement Chanteauvieux, born 12 December 1745, son of Antoine Chanteauvieux and Angélique Hertel, godfather Joseph Hertel, godmother **Catherine Brisebois**, Therese Ganier, midwife, Jean Baptiste Dugast, priest/curé.

9 January 1747 Burial at St. Michel de Yamaska of **Charles Brisebois**, age 66 years, Marie Anne Soucie wife. Present were: Danis; Ignace Laplante; and F X N Brassard, priest/curé, of this parish.

23 March 1747 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Jean Marie Thibert, son of Jean Marie Thibert and Marie Louise Pellissier, godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, godmother Marie Angélique Pelissier, Brassard, priest/curé, of this parish.

27 March 1747 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Cecile Nadeault, daughter of François Nadeault and Marguerite Forcier, godfather Joseph Derosier, godmother **Catherine Brisebois**, Brassard, priest/curé, of this parish.

2 August 1747 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of François Marie Gervais, born that day, son of François Gervais and Marie Brouillet, godfather Pierre Brouillet, godmother **Marie Ursule Brisbois**, C Pocqueleau, missionary priest.

14 May 1748 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Pierre Joseph Laplante, son of Ignace Laplante and Françoise Dumay, godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, godmother Catherine Turcot, parent, priest.

4 November 1748 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Joseph [Baillarger dit] Laval, residence Sorel, son of Jean Bayarjon dit Laval and Charlotte [Hus-] Paul, with **Catherine Brisbois**, of this parish, daughter of **Charles Brisbois** and **Ursule**, origin "Angleterre" or England [missing New?]. Present, in addition to the couple, were: Rene Danis; Joseph Danis; Jean Petit, Seigneur and Captain of St-Michel-d'Yamaska [militia]; J Ridchot; **Regis Brisbois**, [brother of the bride]; **Joseph Brisbois**, [brother of the bride]; Pierre Laval; Michel Laval; J B Chevalie; Pierre Heu; Joseph Launier; Antoine Latraverse; and Parent, priest. The groom did not sign, the bride signed.

15 November 1748 Baptism at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of **Pierre Lefebvre**, born 14 November, son of Alexis Lefebvre and **Marie Ursule Brisbois**, godfather Joseph Marie Lefebvre, godmother Marie Josephe Lefebvre, Porlier, priest. All were present.

6 December 1748 Burial at Notre-Dame-de-Montreal of Louise Gamelin, 23 years old, died 5 December, Candidate with the Religious Hospitalers of Montreal. Daughter of François Gamelin dit Launier and **Louise Brisebois** [**Marie Catherine**], neither parent was present.

2 June 1749 Wedding at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Antoine Bibeaux, son of Pierre Bibeaux and Marie Renee Parent, with Marguerite Ridchot daughter of Jacques Ridchot and Elisabeth Brisbois. Among those present was **Joseph Brisebois** [cousin of the bride]. The husband did not sign, the bride did.

2 June 1749 Burial from Notre-Dame-de-Quebec of **Catherine Launier**, age 20 years, daughter of François Launier and **Catherine Brisbois**. Present were Guay, Cavalier, Lataille, Porlier (all ecclesiastics) and Migneron, S Lebasais, priest.

3 July 1749 Burial at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Pierre Amable Thessier, age 7, found this morning crushed under a fallen tree. Among those present was **Joseph Brisebois**.

8 September 1749 Marriage of **Joseph Lonier**, son of François Lonier and **Catherine Brisebois**, with Marguerite Renoux daughter of Michel Renoux and Catherine Marain. Bride and groom signed.

12 September 1749 Burial at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan of **Joseph Lefebvre**, 15 years old, son of Alexis Lefebvre and **Marie Ursule Brisbois**, present were Jean Magny and Porlier priest of this parish.

20 December 1749 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Joseph Laval**, son of Joseph [Baillargeon dit] Laval and Catherine _____ [Brisebois], last name illegible due to ripped page, godfather Regis Brisebois, godmother Anne Giroux, Parent, priest. All were present. The mother's name is illegible as the page is torn.

18 January 1750 Marriage at St. François du Lac of **Joseph Brisbois**, residence St-Michel-d'Yamaska, son of **Charles Brisbois** and **Ursule Mestree**, with Catherine Renoux, of this parish, daughter of Michel Renoux and Catherine Marin. Listed but not noted as present was Laurent Parent missionary priest. Listed as present, besides the bride and groom were: Michel Renoux, Michel Ritchot, Jean Petit, captain and Seigneur of Yamaska, **Regis Brisbois** [the groom's brother], and Jean Baptiste Dugast, priest/cure of this parish. Both the groom and bride signed the marriage record.

7 February 1750 Burial at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Jean Petit, age 55 years, died the 6th, Seigneur of this parish, captain of the militia. Present were Louis Cartie, **Joseph Brisbois** and Parent, priest.

30 March 1750 Burial at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Joseph Laval**, age 3 months and 10 days, died the 29th. [Son of Joseph Laval and Catherine Brisebois.]

18 April 1750 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Catherine Laplante, born 17 April, daughter of Ignace Laplante and Françoise Dumai, godfather Louis Cartie, godmother Catherine Brisbois, Parent, priest. All listed were present.

8 June 1750 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Michel Ridchot, son of Jacques Ridchot and Elisabeth Brisbois with Marie Anne Brouillard, daughter of Jean Baptiste Brouillard and Madeleine SaintLaurant. **Joseph Brisbois** [uncle of the groom] was among those present.

19 July 1750 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of François Nadault, born that day, son of François Nadault and Marguerite Fortie, godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, godmother Marguerite Petit, Parent, priest. All were present.

19 October 1750 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Catherine Brisbois, born 18 October, daughter of **Joseph Brisbois** and Catherine Renoux, godfather Regis Brisbois [Joseph's brother], godmother Agathe Renoux, Parent, priest. All were present.

2 November 1751 Burial at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Catherine Lavale, 3 months old, daughter of Joseph Lavale and Catherine Brisebois. Present were Jean Thibert, François Gingras, and Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish.

22 November 1751 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Louis Bresa son of Ignace Bresa and Angelique StLaurent, with Marie Anne Giroux widow of Joseph Ridchot. Among those present was **Catherine Brisbois**.

30 January 1752 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Joseph Brisbois**, son of **Joseph Brisbois** and Catherine Renoux, godfather François Lausiere, godmother Marie Anne Sanssoucis, [Charles' second wife] Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

28 August 1752 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Elisabeth Lavale, daughter of Joseph Lavale and Catherine Brisbois, godfather Jacques Ridchot, godmother Elisabeth Derosier, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

5 March 1753 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Pierre Pellicier son of Pierre Pellicier and Marie Arel with Marie Anne Brouillard, widow of Michel Ridchot, daughter of Jean Brouillard and Madeleine Stlaurent. Amongst those present were **Joseph Brisbois** and **Regis Brisbois**.

3 June 1753 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Michel Brisbois, son of **Joseph Brisbois** and Catherine Renoux, all three of this parish. Godfather Michel Ronoux, godmother Catherine Brisbois, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

21 March 1754 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Dorothee Lavale son of Joseph Lavale and Catherine Brisbois, godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, godmother Dorothee Ridchot, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

24 July 1754 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Pierre Couturier, son of Joseph Couturier and Louise Alard, godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, godmother Elisabeth Robidaud, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish.

1 August 1754 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Joseph Marie Cartier, son of Jean Baptiste Cartier and Marie Anne Labonte, godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, godmother Louise Cartier, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish.

17 January 1755 Burial at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Louis Cotnoir, 72 years old. Present were Louis Laplante, Joseph Danis, **Joseph Brisbois**, Joseph Couture and Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish.

1 February 1755 Burial at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Anne Soucis, age 90 years, widow of deceased **Charles Brisbois**. Present were Jacques Ridchot, Louis Laplante, Louis Bresa, Joseph Goguet, and Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish.

1 February 1755 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Catherine Cartier daughter of François Cartier and Marie Louise Chappedelaine, godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, godmother Catherine Renoux, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish.

5 February 1755 Burial at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Therese Badaiac, 40 years old, daughter of Gilles Badaiac, wife of Jacques Forcier. Present were Louis Laplante, Pierre Hebert, Jacques Ridchot, **Joseph Brisbois** and Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish.

14 January 1756 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Antoine Lavalle**, son of Joseph Lavalle and **Catherine Brisbois**, godfather Pierre Antoine Hertel, ensign, officer of the naval troupe, godmother [Marie] **Catherine Brisbois**, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish.

16 January 1756 Burial at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Michel Brisbois**, age 2 years, son of **Joseph Brisbois** and Catherine Renoux. Present were Pierre Hebert, Jean François Gingras, and Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish.

23 February 1756 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Eustache Arel, son of Louis Arel and Claude Mivil with Louise Laferte, daughter of Pierre Teroux dit Laferte and Marie Rose Poitvin. Among those present was **Joseph Brisbois**.

6 March 1756 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Marie Louise Brisbois**, daughter of **Joseph Brisbois** and Catherine Brouilla [Renoux], godfather Joseph Lavale, godmother Marie Louise Crequy, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

25 February 1757 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Joseph Marie Cantara, son of Pierre Cantara and Marie Robert, godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, godmother Catherine Auger, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

13 March 1757 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **François Brisbois**, son of **Joseph Brisbois** and Catherine Renoux, godfather François Carri, godmother Marie Louise Chappedelaine, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

6 April 1757 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Anne Pellicier daughter of Pierre Pellicier and Marie Anne Brouillard, godfather Jean François Gingras, godmother **Catherine Antoine Brisbois**, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

13 January 1758 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Antoine Genevieve Lavalle**, daughter of Joseph Lavalle and **Antoine Catherine Lavalle [Brisebois]**, all three of this parish, godfather Louis Laplante, godmother Genevieve Crequy, Antoine Proux, priest/curé, of this parish. All were present.

6 February 1758 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Joseph Carry, son of François Carry and Gabrielle Patris with Genevieve Ridchot, daughter of Jacques Ridchot and Elisabeth Brisbois. Among those present was **Joseph Brisbois** [uncle of the bride].

17 June 1758 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Josephe Genevieve Brisbois**, daughter of **Joseph Brisbois** and Catherine Renoux, all three of this parish, godfather Luc Shmit, godmother Genevieve Crequy, Antoine Proux, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

8 August 1759 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Catherine Couturier, daughter of Joseph Couturier and Louise Allard, godfather Joseph Couturier, godmother **Marie Catherine Brisebois**.

17 December 1759 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Joseph Goutche, son of Nicolas Goutche dit Divertissant, and Marie Louise Martin, godfather Joseph Desrosiers, captain of the militia, godmother **Catherine Bribois**.

1760 Census, St-Michel-d'Yamaska, Household 8, **Joseph Brisebois**, wife 1, male children 2, female children 3, male domestic 1

1760 Census, St-Michel-d'Yamaska, Household 9, **Regis Brisebois**, Regis Brisebois left this parish or died between September 1760 and March 1762 [see 1765 Census]

1760 Census, St-Michel-d'Yamaska, Household 79, Joseph Laval, wife 1 [**Catherine Brisebois**], male children 1, female children 4

1760 Census, St-François-Xavier-de-Batiscan, Household 54, Alexis Lefevre, male children 2, female children 3, no wife listed which would indicate **Marie Ursule Brisebois** died before this year.

17 October 1760 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Michel Bribois**, born 16 October, son of **Joseph Bribois** and Catherine Renoud, all three of this parish, godfather Pierre Heber, godmother Maire Cartier, Parent, priest/curé, of this parish.

21 November 1760 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Joseph Launier, son of Joseph Launier and Marie Marguerite Renaud, godfather **Joseph Brisbois**/son, godmother Genevieve Giguere.

26 November 1760 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Marie Therese Brouillard daughter of Jean Brouillard and Therese Badayac dit Laplante, godfather **Regis Brisbois**, godmother Marie Anne Brouillard.

30 November 1761 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Isabelle Brisbois**, born 28 November, daughter of **Joseph Brisbois**, ensign of the militia, and Catherine Re... [Renaud], all three of this parish. Isabelle Deguir godmother, godfather not listed, Parent, priest.

7 January 1762 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Etienne Taurel dit Jolicoeur of the parish of St-Gregoire, Diocese D'Agien, son of Jean Taurel and Jeanne Pignolle, with Therese Heber of this parish, daughter of Pierre Heber and Agathe Badayac. Amongst those present was **Regis Brisebois**.

7 January 1762 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Louis Parent, son of Joseph Parent and Marie Anne Bonodeau, with Therese Forcier, widow of Modeste Carry, daughter of Jacques Forcier and Therese Badayac. Among those present was **Regis Brisebois**.

1 February 1762 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Jacques Joyal, son of Antoine Joyal and Marguerite Patry, with Marie Jeanne Chaptdeleine, daughter of Pierre Chaptdeleine dit Lariviere and Jeanne Forcier. Among those present was ___ **Brisbois** ensign of the militia [probably Joseph].

19 April 1762 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Joseph Hirague of parish of Queuque, diocese of Condon, son of Antoine Hirague and Petronille Longprat with Agathe Forcier, of this parish, daughter of Joseph Forcier and Agathe Petit. Among those present was **Regis Brisbois**, captain of the militia.

6 December 1762 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of **Marie Dorothee Brisbois**, born 6 December, daughter of **Joseph Brisbois**, ensign of the militia, and Catherine Renoud, all three of this parish, godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, brother of the father, godmother **Dorothee Laval** [cousin of Marie Dorothee], Parent, priest/curé of this parish.

18 April 1763 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Joseph Forcier, son of Joseph Forcier and Agathe Potvin, with Agathe Alard, daughter of Jean Baptiste Alard and Agathe Meunier. Among those present was **Regis Brisbois**, captain of this parish.

16 May 1763 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Martin Prunier dit Vadeboncoeur of the parish of St-Martin, village de Malzeline de L'Eveche de in Lorraine, son of ___ Prunier and Jeanne Meline with Marie Pelagie Thybert, of this parish, daughter of Jean Marie Thybert and Marie Louise Pelissier. Present were **Joseph Brisbois**, ensign of the militia, of this parish, and **Joseph Brisbois**.

19 June 1763 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Jean Baptiste Hu dit Cournoiller, son of Jean Baptiste Hu dit Cournoiller, captain of the Sorel militia, and Genevieve Pelletier, with Françoise Badayac, daughter of Louis Badayac dit Laplante and Therese Couturier. Among those present was **Regis Brisbois**, captain of the militia of this parish.

21 July 1763 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Anne Françoise, Abenakis, born 16 July, daughter of Paul, Abenakis and Françoise Angelique, Abenakis all three residents of St-François. Godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, ensign of the militia, godmother Anne Françoise (no last name), Parent, priest/curé of this parish.

4 October 1763 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Jacques Ranques dit Lalancette, of the parish of Notre-Dame of the village of Franche, Archeveche D'Alby, Province of Languedoc, son of Jacques Ranques and Marie Anne Tessier, with Agathe Giguere, of this parish, daughter of Louis Giguere and Isabelle Deguir. Amongst those present were **Regis Brisbois**, captain, and **Joseph Brisbois**.

20 November 1763 Baptism at St. François du Lac of François Regis, Abenakis, godfather **François Regis Brisebois**, captain of the militia of Yamaska, godmother Madeleine Couturier, Parent, priest. Father and mother unknown.

23 November 1763 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Eustache Girard, born 19 November, son of Guillaume Girard, and Marie Josephe Briand dit Sansregret, all three of this parish. Godfather Eustache Couturier dit Labonte, godmother **Catherine Brisbois**.

17 December 1763 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of François Regis Pelissier, born 16 December, son of Pierre Pelissier dit Lafeuillade and Marie Madeleine Brouillard, all three of this parish. Godfather **Regis Brisbois**, captain of the militia of this parish, godmother Agathe Badayac.

21 January 1764 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Basile Joseph Cartier, born 20 January, son of Claude Cartier and Agathe Renout, godfather **Joseph Dubois dit Brisebois**, godmother Marie Louise Giguere.

6 April 1764 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Pierre Letendre, born 5 April, son of Jean Baptiste Letendre and Françoise Demarest, all three of this parish. Godfather **Joseph Brisbois**, the son, godmother Marie Louise Demarest, Parent, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

17 April 1764 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of François Amable Menard, born 16 April, son of Paul Menard and Marie Jeanne Lamar, all three of this parish. Godfather François Menard, godmother **Catherine Brisbois**, Parent, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

30 April 1764 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Michel Dumas, son of Michel Dumas and Marie Jeanne Petit, with Genevieve Modou, daughter of François Modou and Marie Anne Danis. Among those present was **Regis Brisbois**, captain of the militia of this parish.

21 May 1764 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Jacques Giguere, son of Louis Giguere and Isabelle Deguir, with Ursule Menard daughter of Louis Menard and Françoise Robidou. Among those present was **Regis Brisbois**, captain of the militia of this parish.

7 June 1764 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of François Chaptdeleine, born same day, son of Jean Baptiste Chaptdeleine dit Lariviere and Marie Anne Goyel, all three of this parish. Godfather François Cantara, godmother **Catherine Brisbois**, Parent, priest/curé of this parish. All were present.

6 August 1764 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Jean Baptiste Modou, son of Etienne Modou and Gertrude Danis, with Marie Anne Tesard, daughter of François Tesard and Catherine Patry. Among those present was **Regis Brisbois**, captain of the militia.

1765 Census, St-Michel-d'Yamaska, Household 1 **Regis Brisebois**, men 1

1765 Census, St-Michel-d'Yamaska, Household 2, **Joseph Brisebois**, wife 1, male children under 15 years 4, female 5, male domestic older than 15 years 1, female domestic 1, men 1

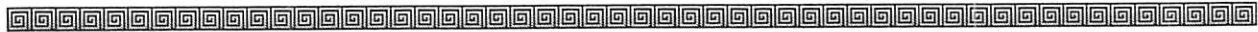
1765 Census, St-Michel-d'Yamaska, Household 58, Joseph Lavallee, wife 1 [**Catherine Brisebois**], male children under 15 years 1, female children 3, men 1

7 January 1765 Marriage at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of Jean Forest, of Beaubassin in Acadia, son of Jacques Forest and Marguerite Giroir, with Marie Jeanne Forcier, of this parish, daughter of François Forcier and Genevieve Giguere. Among those present was **Regis Brisbois**, captain of the militia.

20 January 1765 Marriage at Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, of François Alexis Lefevre dit Vilemur son of Joseph Lefevre and Marie Jeanne Moran with **Anne Catherine Lefevre** daughter of Alexis Lefevre and **Ursule Brissebois**, deceased. Present, in addition to the bride and groom were: Destonge, grand vicaire, Joseph Page, Joseph Gervais, François Lefevre, son of the husband, and Germain, Jesuit. M. de St-Onge accorded a dispensation to a relationship of the second degree. The husband recognized and legitimized their child **François**, born the 7th of July 1763 and baptized at Ste-Anne.

26 May 1765 Baptism at St-Michel-d'Yamaska of François Xavier Demarais, born 20 May, son of Joseph Demarais and Elisabeth Lhuissier, godfather **Joseph Brissebois**, the son, godmother Marie Forcier.

In the next installment we will delve into the early New Hampshire records concerning Mercy's father Charles Adams.



ANCESTRAL LINES

GEOFFROY dit BELHUMEUR ANCESTRAL LINE

by Leo Fleury #8

| France | Louis Geoffroy dit Belhumeur | Anne Flamande | LaRochelle, FR |
|--------------|--|---|--|
| I. | Etienne Geoffroy-Belhumeur (Louis/Anne Flamande) | Marie-Charlotte Lecompte (Pierre/Marie Charlotte Fournier) | 23 Sep 1743 Montreal, QUE |
| II. | Louis Geoffroy-Belhumeur (Etienne/M. Char. LeCompte) | Marie-Catherine Longtin (Augustin/Marie Cath. Lamarque) | 7 May 1781 St-Philippe, LaPrairie, QUE |
| III. | Eustace Geoffroy-Belhumeur (Louis/M. Cath. Longtin) | Rosalie RIEL dit L'Irlande (Francois/M-Anne Lemieux) | 14 Feb 1814 LaPrairie, QUE |
| IV. | Louis Geoffroy-Belhumeur (Eustace/Rosalie Riel) | Angelique Picard (Louis Destroismaisons-Picard/ Madeleine Thibault) | 30 Oct 1837 St-Valentin, QUE |
| V. | Catherine Belhumeur (1849-1912) (Louis/Angelique Picard) | Joseph V. Dumas (Edouard/Henriette Lessard) | 9 Aug 1875 St Francis Xavier, Winooski, VT |
| VI. | Edward Vital Dumas (1881-1956) (Joseph V./Cath. Belhumeur) | Sophie Adeline Vasseur (Joseph Alfred/Sophia Rivers/LaRiviere) | 15 Sep 1903 St Francis Xavier, Winooski, VT |
| VII. | Adeline Laura Dumas (1905-1987) (Edward V./Sophie Vasseur) | Leo A. Fleury Sr (Ira-Aristide/Valerie Therrien) | 26 Aug 1929 St Joseph Church Burlington, VT |
| VIII. | Leo A. Fleury Jr. (Leo Sr./Adeline Dumas) | Vera Agnes Thomas (Franklin Harry/Esther Bombard) | 18 Oct 1958 Cath. Imm. Concept. Burlington, VT |



THANK YOU

Many thanks to the following for their more than generous donations:

Evelina Baird #377, for a large group of Acadian reference material including: "Le Grand Arrangement Des Acadiens Au Québec" Vols. 1-8, by Adrien Bergeron SSE; "Acadian Exiles in the Colonies" by Janet Jehn; "Origins of French-Canadian Families" by Archange Godbout; "Les Tremblay, Histoire D'Un Peuple" Patrick Chevassu; "Ancestry Guide to Research - Case Studies in American Genealogy" by Johni Cerni and Arlene Eakle; "Portraits de familles pionieres", Tomes 1-3 by Robert Prevost; "The Quiet Adventurers in Canada" by Marion Turk.

Mike Cootware and his cousins for their donation of \$180 for Vermont Reels purchases

And thank you to all others who donate their time and money.

HERITAGE

The Acadian Migration to Louisiana

Dr. Don Landry

6512 Schouest Street

Metairie, Louisiana 70003

Following is an account of the Acadian migration to Louisiana, prior to the large 7-ship expedition from France in 1785.

1763

Official correspondence of Denis Nicholas Focault and Charles Aubry, the last French Administration in Louisiana before the cession, indicated that despite the financial straits and limited resources in which the colony found itself, the French caretakers provided each family with land grants in the sparsely populated districts of Opelousas, Attakapas. Later St. Gabriel, d'Iberville and St. Louis de Natchez were opened to the new settlers, who were then settled on the Acadian Coast of the Mississippi River near its junction with Bayou Lafourche and along the upper portions of Bayou Lafourche. Food supplies, tools, medicine, seed grain for six months, a gun, crude land clearing implements and other essentials were made available to the Acadians, and in the case of the Acadians that were to be settled in the Attakapas, a former military engineer, Louis Andry, was sent along to supervise their establishment in the Attakapas.

1764

It was believed by some that the first Acadians to reach Louisiana consisted of twenty Acadians from New York and relatives recently released from Fort Edward, Nova Scotia. They arrived in early April 1764 and were settled along the Mississippi River above New Orleans.

On April 21, 1764, Louisiana's governor D'Abadie, received orders from Louis XV to announce to the people of Louisiana that France had ceded all of the Louisiana to Spain.

1765

February 28, 1765, Commissaire/ordonnateur and Chief Administrative Officer, Denis Nicholas Foucoult states that 193 Acadians arrived from Santo Domingo, that had been detained at Halifax from 1758 until 1764. They left Halifax in late November 1764, and after a stop in St. Domingue (present day Haiti), they changed ships at Saint Domingue and arrived in New Orleans on February 27, 1765. Their number had grown to 231 and were sent to Opelousas and the country of the Attakapss. Aubry had allowed the Acadians to settle in the Attakapas district, because they would have had to build levees and clear the hardwood forests in the area along the shore of the Mississippi River, resulting in great expense. The treeless Atakapas could be settled quickly and the grasslands would be excellent for cattle production. On April 24, a unique contract is signed between Antoine Bernard Dauterive, retired French military officer and large Attakapas land owner and the Acadians, loaning them breeding stock for a period of six years. After six years, the Acadians would, after returning the breeding stock, share half of the herd plus the land grant of Dauterive and his partner Edouard Masse. This contract set up Louisiana's cattle industry. Joseph Broussard dies on October 20, 1765 and is buried in a town named for him. (p. 74-78 Brasseaux) (Sidney A. Marchand "Acadian Exiles in the Golden Coast of Louisiana")

On May 4, 1765 another 80 persons arrived. This group of Acadians was sent from New Orleans to the Attakapas district (Opelousas). The trip was estimated to take 6 days by way of the Mississippi River and Bayou Plaquemines. (Sidney A. Marchand "Acadian Exiles in the Golden Coast of Louisiana")

5 May, 1765 - 48 families sent to Opelousas. (Sidney A. Marchand - "Acadian Exiles in the Golden Coast of Louisiana")

On November 16, 1765 216 arrived from Halifax and were sent to Cabobonoce

1766

Firmin Landry is listed on the church records of St. Joseph Mission at Tuckahoe (Cordova), near Easton, Maryland as a witness to the wedding of Amant (Armand) Babin and Anastasia Landry on January 14, 1766.

Between 1766 and 1770, about 689 Acadians from Maryland arrive in Louisiana.

Spain sends Captain General, Don Antonio D'Ulloa to govern Louisiana. Ulloa arrives in Louisiana on March 5, 1766.

On April 9th, 1766, the census of Cabaanoe lists Théotiste Thibodeau widow Godin, age 26, along with her 5 year old daughter Barbe. She was living with Jean Baptiste Bergeron, age 44, his wife Marguerite age 36 and their 3 sons and a daughter on 6 arpents of land on the left bank of the Mississippi River, with 5 hogs and 2 arms. (p. 203 "Some Late Eighteen Century Louisianans" Voohries)

Captain General, Don Antonio D'Ulloa, governor of Louisiana, writes to Marquis Jeronimo Grimaldi, Spanish Ambassador to France: New Orleans, September 29, 1766 (AGI, Audeiencia de Santo Domingo, 2585: non-pugened.)

"My Dear Sir: An English sloop, carrying the French Acadian families, arrived here on the twenty eight, after a voyage of three months since June 26, when it departed Maryland, New England - it brought 224 men, women and children, 150 in the last."

This group was settled along the Acadian Coast in St. James and Ascension Parishes. In December 1766, an undetermined number arrived at Balise and joined them. (p. 78 Brasseaux)

The next group of Acadians arrived from the port of Baltimore, Maryland on about 18 November, 1766, aboard the ship "VIRGIN" (Captain Tirel, skipper). Pooling their meager resources, about 689 Acadians from Maryland and Pennsylvania chartered local merchant vessels to take them to Louisiana, and after a 78 day voyage (with a 17 day stop at Guarico), on July 12, 1767 wanted to settle with their family and friends at Cabanocey, but Governor Ulloa sent them to St Gabriel on Bayou Manchac to strengthen the area against English encroachment. (Check the above dates)

16 Nov., 1766, 216 Acadians arrived from Halifax and were sent to Cababonoe. (Sidney A. Marchand - "Acadian Exiles in the Golden Coast of Louisiana")

It was reported that governor Ulloa allotted each Acadian family with 6 hens, one rooster, one cow with calf or pregnant, 160 to 240 arpents of land, corn, gunpowder, bullets and a musket, at a cost of 200 pesos.

1767

The Acadians began writing to their relatives and friends during 1766 and 1767 to invite them to join them in Louisiana.

They left New Orleans on August 8, 1767 and arrived at St. Gabriel on August 17, 1767. Land distribution began the next day and the distribution of land was completed on October 15, 1767. (See Louisiana History - End of an Odyssey: "Acadians arrive in St. Gabriel, Louisiana" Louisiana History, XIV (1973) pp. 69-87 and the St Gabriel Acadians: "The First Five Months" Louisiana History, XXI (1980), pp 287-296 by R.E. Chandler of USL

In 1767, another group of 150 Acadians arrived in Louisiana from Baltimore, Maryland and eventually settled in the Areas of St. Gabriel and St. Louis de Natchez. Allotments ranged from 4 to 8 arpents of land, generally facing the river. Single men and women were not always eligible for land grants. Bachelors were strongly urged to marry and establish a family. Many married the numerous Acadian widows who were struggling to keep their families together. In the beginning, the Acadians did not own slaves and possessed very little cattle, but in their new home they prospered.

As more Acadians arrived in Louisiana with hopes of reunification of their families, the Spanish authorities (Governor Ulloa), however, dispersed them along the Mississippi in strategic sites. In July 1767, 210 were

assigned to St. Gabriel near Bayou Manchac and in February, 1767, 149 were assigned to San Luis de Natchez near present day Vidalia, Louisiana, in order to bolster the colonial defenses against English encroachment.

Although the Acadians that had been exiled in Maryland had longed to find themselves once again among those whom they regarded as their fellow countrymen, it was not until 1767 that some two hundred of them left, by boat, for the Mississippi to join others who had emigrated to Louisiana from the other southern colonies. (Maryland Magazine of History, III,20.) (p. 308 "The Great War of the Empire - The Exiles")

On March 24, 1767, a group of Acadians petitioned Cecil County to go to the Mississippi (?) River valley, at their own expense and charge, some who had large numbers of children were unable to pay and requested assistance. On April ??, 1767 the schooner Virgin with 200 passengers left for Louisiana .

Some ships left 2 years later, when in late March, 1767, Cecil County Justice of the Peace provided passage aboard the schooner "VIRGIN," Thomas Farrold, Master, square stern, 60 ton, Six men, built in Maryland in 1762. Registered Pocomoke, 17 January, 1762. Owners of present voyage, Peter Hulbert and Johnathan Plowman. 200 passengers with their baggage, Bound for Mississippi. (Basil Sollers Maryland Historical Magazine March 1908 vol. III no. 1, pp 1-6) "The Acadians (French Neutrals) Transported to Maryland" (taken from "History of Cecil County").

The Maryland Gazette reported that the schooner "VIRGIN" cleared Annapolis in 1767 (April 9, 1767, Annapolis), but reports show that the passengers of this ship ended up in Sante Fe. (B. Sollers, "Report on Smyth, A Tour of U.S.A. - London, 1784," Maryland Historical Magazine, 4 (1909) p279. It is believed that the schooner "VIRGIN" was the second ship to leave Maryland for Louisiana. Between 1766 and 1770, 782 (90%) of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Acadians left for Louisiana.

"During the 78 day voyage, including the seventeen day stop at Guarico, from the Port of Baltimore, Province of Maryland, from which they departed for this port, Amand Hebert, Head of Family, and Mary Landry died. Oliver Babin and Marguerite Hernandez were born." On the 27th of July, the ship had reached New Orleans. (George White)

The Ship "JANE" sometimes called "GINEA", commanded by Captain Richard Ryder, took on 150 French Neutrals at Patuxent, Maryland on March 2, 1767. The "JANE" apparently replaced the Louisiana-bound VIRGIN, commanded by Captain Thomas Gerrold, which was scheduled to take on Acadians at Baltimore and Patuxent in early May, 1767. Passports for the "JANE", March 2, 1767, PPC, 187A: n.p.; Annapolis Maryland Gazette, March 26, 1767; Pedro Piernas to Ulloa, June5, 1767, PPC, 187A: n.p.

The ship "JANE," with 210 Acadians aboard, reached Balise on July 12, 1767. The Acadian families aboard were settled at Fort St. Gabriel near Bayou Manchac. (p. 78 Brasseaux)

1768

The group that had been sent to San Luis de Natchez was augmented by a group of 29 families or 149 persons/ refugees who arrived at New Orleans on 4 February 1768 from Maryland aboard the British brigantine "Ginea" or "Jane." On 11 February 1768, after being lodged in a warehouse in New Orleans, they were sent to Fort St. Louis de Natchez, present day Vidalia Louisiana to augment the group sent on earlier to help bolster the colonial defenses against English encroachment. They traveled in 3 boats commanded by Pedro Piernas, after February 11, 1768. (p. 78 Brasseaux)

The Acadians, angered over Ulloa's refusal to allow them to settle with their families and friends and instead, sending them to Natchez and other desolate outposts along the Mississippi river joined LaFreniere and his followers in their revolt against Ulloa.

This caused the Acadians to be a little disgruntled and when LaFreniere and his followers revolted against Ulloa in 1768, between 200 and 300 of them took up arms and joined in the march on the morning of October 29, 1768 that caused the expulsion of Ulloa.

1769

This angered the authorities in Spain and on August 10, 1769, at 12:00 O'clock Alexandre O'Reilly arrived with sufficient forces to take control of the colony.

Spanish control was restored by Alexandre O'Reilly in August of 1769. He executed attorney general Nicholas Chauvin de La Freniere and five other French colonists that took part in the revolution on October 25, 1769. O'Reilly then ordered a census of the Attakapas and a survey of the needs of the colony on November 24, 1769. After hearing the grievances of the Acadians, he made a conciliatory gesture in December 1769 and allowed those in Natchez and other settlements to migrate to join their friends and family at settlements along the Mississippi River. This move pleased the Acadians.

Following the revolt against Spanish rule in 1768 and its end in 1769, the Acadian migration to Louisiana slowed down.

Firmin Landry is listed in the 1769 Brand Book at St. Martinville, La. This is the first evidence of my ancestor, Firmin Landry, in Louisiana.



Publications for Sale

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

- **Marriage Records of Old Town Winooski & Colchester Vermont 1856 to 1922 and Marriage Records of Winooski, Vermont 1923 to 1998** \$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 12 are available

Send requests, with a US \$ check, to:

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

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



Seen on the net.

Genealogists' 23rd Psalm:

Genealogy is my pastime, I shall not stray.
It maketh me to lie down and examine half buried tombstones.
It leadeth me into still courthouses.
It restoreth my ancestral knowledge.
It leadeth me into the paths of census records and ships' passenger lists, for my surname's sake.
Yea! though I walk through the shadows of research libraries and microfilm readers, I shall fear no discouragement, for a strong urge is within me.
It demandeth preparation of storage space for the acquisition of courthouse documents.
It anointeth my head with burning midnight oil.
My family group sheets runneth over.
Surely, birth, marriage and death dates shall follow me all the days of my life.
And I shall swell in the house of a family history seeker forever!

VERMONT LIVES

VERMONT MONUMENT TO A SLAVE

By Paul Dumais, South Burlington, VT

The following story is reproduced with permission from "Green Mountain Whittlin's" Vol LII, a publication of the Green Mountain Folklore Society, 16 Browe Court, Burlington, Vermont 05401

It is perhaps noteworthy to recall that Vermont was the first state in the Union to abolish slavery in its constitution of 1777 and the first to graduate an African-American (Alexander Twilight) in 1823 (Middlebury College). The following true story might help to illustrate Vermont's legacy of freedom to people of different colors, cultures and creeds.

George Washington was born a slave in May, about 1841, the son of Hared Washington and Sophie "Eliza" Gilt. When he was only eleven months old his mother was sold away from him and sent down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. He must have been unusually strong and healthy, for he later was sold from the slave auction block to a neighboring planter for \$900! As he was being taken along the road to his new home he saw his father working in one of the old master's fields, and he wanted to go and speak to him, but even this poor consolation was refused to the child.

One day when he was about twenty years old, George was cultivating a cornfield with a mule at Burkville Junction, Virginia, as Company F, 10th Vermont Regiment went marching by. The Northern soldiers called to the young man to join them. After some hesitation, he was persuaded to join the Union Army. He became a waiter to Captain Hiram Platt (1826-1889), and was officially freed from slavery by President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863. In April of 1864, Captain Platt resigned his commission in the Civil War and returned home to Swanton, Vermont, bringing the young black man with him.

For years after that, George Washington was employed by Captain Platt as a dyer in his woolen mill at the foot of Mill Hill. Later he was employed by Colonel E. W. Jewett (former commander of his Civil War regiment) in his hay and lime business. For the last twenty years or more of his life, George followed the occupation of truckman in the business of delivery services, serving a number of the older and largest business firms of Swanton village in a faithful manner during the entire period.

On Oct. 29, 1867, George Washington married a French-Canadian woman named Harriet Coulombe (1851-1893) at the Church of the Nativity in Swanton. They had seven children, four of whom lived to adulthood and married: "Fannie," Harriet ("Hattie"), Nancy and Fred. Their mother, Harriet, died in 1893 at age 42 years, from "consumption," today called tuberculosis. Two years later, on Sept. 3, 1895, George married another French-Canadian woman named Helen "Nellie" Monette (b. 1877) at the same church. They were blessed with nine children, but only two survived to adulthood, George Jr. and Mary Elizabeth ("Birdie"). Thus, the combined family consisted of six children and two parents.

In an unusual tribute, three different newspaper obituaries (from the *Swanton Courier*, the *St. Albans Messenger* and the *Burlington Free Press*) provided meaningful commentaries, as summarized below:

George Washington, the former slave, died on Saturday morning, Nov. 18, 1911, at his home on Fourth Street, Swanton, at the age of about 70 years old. He was described as "of fine physique and likely had always been, but his previous robust health was broken by his period of hay pressing several years ago, which led to failing health from heart trouble, which he had suffered for the past two years or more, having been confined to the house a good portion of the time."

He was further described as "a familiar and notable figure in the area for 18 years, always good natured, trustworthy, industrious, honest, steady, and reliable. Considering his disadvantages in life, being born in slavery and having no education, Mr. Washington was more than an ordinary man, and was well thought of, by all who knew him. He was the only colored citizen here in the village of SwantonThere was a large attendance at the funeral"

There is a mystery, however, concerning this fascinating and inspiring story, and it goes back to its origin.

Some time ago, a genealogy colleague of mine from South Burlington told me he remembered that when he was a boy living in Swanton, there was a stone monument to a slave named George Washington. In 1999 I searched the Catholic cemetery in Swanton, hoping to record the words etched on the slave memorial, but it had disappeared! Only the round, concave foundation remains. Apparently, no one in the Nativity Church office was even aware that it was missing.

When was it taken, by whom, and why? Could the motive have been racial hatred? Somebody must know, and therein lies the possible solution.

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

The following is the annual financial report for the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society. This report is for the twelve months ending 10/31/2001 (fiscal year). Members are welcome to review a more detailed report at our library.

| INCOME: | | EXPENSES: | |
|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| Membership/Dues | \$5,475.00 | Membership postage, supplies | \$75.03 |
| LINKS | \$187.00 | LINKS Postage/printing | \$1,135.34 |
| Library/copies/misc. sold | \$1693.55 | Library/copier/supplies/ repertoires/other | \$4,609.50 |
| Conference/fees | \$1,268.20 | Conference/postage/other | \$606.90 |
| Society/Special fund/VT reels/St. Thomas, Holy Family, Winooski Repertoire/Drouin/Interest/Other | \$4,130.66 | Society/ postage/supplies/ P.O. Box/ads/fire insurance/ Winooski repertoire/ Drouin/transfer to savings/other | \$4,669.91 |
| Misc. | \$472.00 | Building contribution/misc | \$1,256.78 |
| TOTAL INCOME | \$13,226.41 | TOTAL EXPENSES | \$12,353.46 |
| | | INCOME -EXPENSES | \$872.95 |
| | | | |
| | | Transfer to Savings | \$3000.00 |

OTHER RESOURCES

1930 US Census

The National Archives has released the 1930 Census for use by the public at their research building in Washington, D.C., the thirteen regional branches, and through their microfilm rental program. Detailed census information cannot be released to the public until 72 years after the census year for privacy reasons.

This was the 15th Federal census and consists of 2,667 rolls of population schedules and 1,587 rolls of Soundex indexes. The indexes only cover the twelve southern states so they will be of no help in the north and west. This census collected a considerable amount of information including: the names of all persons living in a household; their relationship to the head of that household; if the home is owned or rented, and its value; if the family owned a radio; was the property a farm; education level, including reading and writing skills; birthplace; citizenship; and occupation.

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.

HOG, Joseph married 30 July 1871 at Swanton, VT **Edesse MOQUIN**

He the son of **Francois HOGUE** and **Marie PLANTE**. They were married 8 January 1833 at St-Hyacinthe, Que.

She the daughter of **Joseph-Paul MOQUIN** and **Catherine DENEAU**. They were married 25 February 1811 at Laprairie.

BEAUVAIS, Felix-Philippe/ Peter married 9 January 1865 at Swanton, VT **Ositte MENARD**

He the son of **Amable Jean-Baptiste BEAUVAIS** and **Marie Guignarda dit St-Germain**.

They were married 9 February 1836 at Chambly, Que.

She the daughter of **Zephryn MENARD** and **Marie TREMBLAY**. They were married 21 October 1844 at Henryville.

HOG dit JEANMARIE. Guillaume (William) married 7 January 1875 at Swanton, VT

to **Clara BOURGEOIS**. He the son of **Jean-Baptiste HOGUE** (sic) and **Julie LANGLAIS**. They were married 16 August 1836 at Sorel, Que.

She the daughter of **Theophile BOURGEOIS** and **Madeleine BOUDREAULT**. They were married 15 October 1838 at St-Jean (Iberville County), Que.

HEMINGWAY, Louis. married 11 January 1875 at Swanton, VT to **Mathilde OUMET**.

He the son of **Jean-Baptiste HEMINGWAY** and **Rose TONDREAU**. They were married 24 September 1850 at St-Hugues, Que.

She the daughter of **Moyse OUMET** and **Domithilde DEMERS**. They were married 28 October 1851 at St-Alexandre, Que.

BERTRAND dit BEAULIEU, Abraham. married on 8 February 1875 at Swanton VT to **Sarah**

BOUDREAULT. He the son of **Isidore BERTRAND** and **Elisabeth ROBERT**. They were married 23 November 1835 at St-Jean Baptiste Rouville, Que.

She the daughter of **Joseph BEAUDREAU** and **Lucie TREMBLAY**. They were married on 2 June 1846 at St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Que.

PETIT, George. married 14 June 1875 at Swanton, VT to **Catherine GOLDEN**.

He the son of **Pierre PETIT** and **Sophie NADEAU**. They were married on 8 April 1845 at Vercheres, Que.

She was the daughter of **Thomas GOLDEN** and **Bridget HYLAND**. They were married 26 August 1844 at Notre-Dame de Montreal, Que.

MERCIER, William married on 27 May 1879 at Swanton, VT to **Philomene VINCELET**. He the son of **Zephyrin MERCIER** and **Onesime NOLIN**. They were married on the 3 July 1849 at St-Valentin, Que.

She the daughter of **David VINCELET** and **Philomene GAUTHIER**. They were married on 24 September 1860 at Henryville, Que.

BROUILLET, Francis. married 12 April 1880 at Swanton, Vt. to **Eleonor BOUDREAULT**.

He the son of **Gilles BROUILLET** and **Marguerite JANSON**. They were married 12 August 1856 at Stukeley, Que.

She was the daughter of **Joseph BOUDREAULT** and **(Lucy) Marie Lea TREMBLAY**. They were married 2 June 1846 at St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Que.

HOG, (sic) HOGUE, Xavier, married 17 September 1880 at Swanton, VT to **Philomene COURSI**. He the son of **Fabien HOGUE** and **Adele VETU dit BELAIRE**. They were married **30 July 1855 at St-Rosalie, (Bagot County) Que.**

She the daughter of **Abraham COURCY** and **Marceline BLANCHET**. They were married 22 November 1836 at La Pocatiere, Que.

HANCE (HAINS), Edward, married 17 Feb 1868 at Swanton, VT to **Matilda VIENS**

He the son of **Edward AINS (HAINS)** and **Cesarie CALCAGNO**. They were married 10 January 1843 at Marieville, Que,

She the daughter of **Francois VIENS** and **Desanges DUCLOS**. They were married 12 September 1826 at St-Mathias.

ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS TO GRASSET DIT LAGRANDEUR:
***Veronique Gassette #H has sent us the following information to
supplement her articles on the Grasset lineage.***

Vol. V #2, page 22:

F. Gerry Grasset, of St. Albans, Vermont, mentioned as not placed in the lineage, proves to be #VI.146 Already placed in the lineage above as Francis G. Grasset, born May 25, 1909, in Ferrisburg, Vermont, son of George C. Grasset and Lucy E. Gervia. He died in St. Albans, Vermont, Dec. 31, 1971. His obituary gives his wife as Annette, surviving, and brothers George and Kenneth and sister Hazel Arzzi. He also left two daughters, Sally, (Mrs. Harold Hebert) and Judy (Mrs. Peter Franzoni).

F. Gerry's father was George Charles Grasset V.144, son of Charles Grasset and Rose Wells, who married Eva Collette and Lucy Gervia. Gerry's long obituary indicates that he was a prominent man in St. Albans, a certified public accountant and president of his own company. He was highly placed and very active in F&AM.

Same Volume; page 21 re: Charles Grasset IV.138.

Finally we have a proof of whose son this was who married Rose Wells. In the Repertoire for St John Baptist Parish, Keeseville, NY, records extracted by Virginia DeMarce, we read:

CHARLES GRENET, AGE 8, baptized 21 Oct. 1857, parents Charles Grenet and Emerance Tarte, godparents Charles Gagne and Emelie Fontaine.

This places Charles's birth as 1849 probably and therefore first child of Charles and Emerance/Marie Tarte. His brothers and sisters are listed under Grasset and Grassette. The name Grenet appears no where else in that Repertoire. It does not appear to be a "dit" name for Grasset. If someone has an opportunity to consult the 1857 parish register for St. John Baptist of Keeseville, NY, I would be interested to know whether the priest made an error or whether his writing was misinterpreted. Please notify me at 21 Heath St. So. Burlington, VT 05403 or phone collect 1-802 864-9077.

Vol. VI, No. 1, page 27: re Alfred John Gassette V.177

The name of his second wife was inadvertently omitted.

Elizabeth Waite, born June 26, 1912 - died March 14, 2001 in Florida. No children.

ONGOING RESEARCH

Corrections and Additions to Jetté *by Mike Sevigny #59*

Hundreds of thousands of records were reviewed by René Jetté and the research group at the University of Montréal in order to put together the "Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec". While many were reviewed some were overlooked or not known to be relevant. It is therefore possible to find additions and corrections to the work. Many have been compiled from literature articles by Denis Beauregard, and published in his work "Dictionnaire généalogique de nos origines- Complement à Jetté". The following are changes that I have found in my research that I did not see in Beauregard's net articles.

Denis Charpentier dit Sansfaçon married **Marie-Anne Despernay** 23 August 1688 at Boucherville (Jetté, p 232). Missing from Jetté's summary is the reference to their **marriage contract** that was drawn up by the Notary **Jean-Baptiste Fleuricourt** on 21 August 1688.

Claude Jutras dit La Vallée married **Élisabeth Radisson** 5 November 1657 at Trois-Rivières (contract 8 October 1657 Ameau). Jetté indicates the **Claude died before 28 November 1710** at Trois-Rivières. I have found a contract, drawn up by the Royal Notary Jean-Baptiste Pottier, which indicates Claude Jutra, Bourgeois, former resident of Trois-Rivières, **died before 29 March 1705**, the day on which the contract was signed. The contract seems to be an agreement between Élisabeth Radisson and her children and their spouses, which would indicate that Claude had died soon before its being written. It is signed by Elisabeth Radisson, Marie Jutra, francoise iutra, Catherine Jutra, Moua [Pierre Mouet? Elisabeth Jutras spouse], Jutra [Jean-Baptiste?], witnesses P. Lemaistre, and J. Dubois, JB Pottier NR.

Jetté also fails to mention that **Élisabeth Radisson** is the sister of **Pierre Radisson**, the famous explorer and a founder of the Hudson Bay Company. He does mention Élisabeth's relationship under Pierre's name.



BOOK REVIEWS

INDEX TO "VERMONT IN THE SPANISH- AMERICAN WAR"

INDEX TO "A LIST OF VERMONT PENSIONERS IN THE WAR OF 1812"

Thanks to the FLETCHER FREE LIBRARY in Burlington, our library has received a set of these type-script pages to add to our Vermont military resources. Both indexes have been compiled by Sybil Watts Smith who has been a library volunteer for many years.

The Spanish-American index was compiled from the volume prepared and published under the direction of Herbert T. Johnson, Vermont Adjutant General, with legislative approval in 1929. This new alphabetical index consists of 25 pages representing about 1210 names.

The Pensioners of 1812 index was compiled from the volume prepared and published by Byron N. Clark, Vermont Antiquarian Society in 1904, plus an appendix of names from contemporaneous sources such as army pay and muster rolls recently brought to light. This index consists of 56 pages representing about 2796 names.

Our library presently has published "Rosters" of Vermonters serving in all the wars since the American Revolution through the Vietnam War. These indexes will be a welcome addition.

=Leo Fleury

OTHER RESOURCES

NOTARIAL RECORDS

by Mike Sevigny # 59

Our Quebec ancestors utilized the Notarial system in a way that left us with many records of their lives. The best known of these records are the marriage contracts. Marriage contracts often supplement the church records, but are sometimes the only record we have of an event, as the church records no longer exist. They often include where the spouses were from, who their parents were, a list of others present at the contract creation, including their relationships, what agreements the future spouses had, and sometimes an extra little gem, the signature of an ancestor! The notaries also drew up contracts for almost every day-to-day event from renting a cow to building a house. Agreements on who would educate orphans, apprenticeships and indentures, business associations, engagements west and so on and so on.

The records may be seen on microfilms at the Quebec Archives (Archives Nationales du Québec), the Salle Gagnon, and places that have the Drouin microfilms. To effectively use the microfilms we need to find out which records exist and if they are related to our ancestor or other persons with similar names. This is where the 27 volumes created by the Archives de la Province de Quebec under the direction of Antoine Roy come in. They are the "Inventaire des Greffes de Notaires du Régime Français" which lists, by notary, the many records they created. These books vary some depending on when they were created but as a minimum contain the date and type of record and the main individuals involved. There is a single index for the first 8 volumes and an index for each notary in volumes 9 to 27. The first 25 volumes have been scanned onto a CD by Quintin Publications of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, www.quintinpublications.com. The disc can be used at the VT-FCGS library or you can purchase one from Quintin.

Some of the other types of records are:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Abandon | Surrender property |
| Accord | Agreement |
| Adoption | Adoption (these are rare) |
| Annulation | Annulment |
| Bail à ferme | Lease of a farm |
| Bail de vache | Lease of a cow |
| Brevet d'apprentissage | Certificate of apprenticeship |
| Compte rendu | Amount owed/report |
| Concession | Concession/grant |
| Constitution de rente annuelle | Constitution of annual income |
| Contract de mariage | Marriage contract |
| Convention | Agreement |
| Décharge | Relief or discharge |
| Déclaration | Declaration |
| Dépôt | Deposit |
| Donation | Gift |
| Echange | Exchange |

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Engagement | Work contract |
| Inventaire | Inventory (household) |
| Marché | Sale |
| Obligation | Obligation |
| Octroy de passage | Grant of passage |
| Ordonnance de (intendant) | Order of (intendant) |
| Partage | Division (of property) |
| Procès-verbal de vente | Official report of a sale |
| Procuration | Procurement |
| Ratification | Ratification |
| Reconnaissance | Recognition of |
| Réparation | Reparation/repayment |
| Résiliation de concession | Cancellation of concession |
| Quittance | Receipt |
| Sentence arbitrale | Arbitrator's judgment |
| Société | Society – formation of |
| Transaction | Transaction |

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 #229 **BAILLARGEON-BADGER** seek info on Felix, Moses and Leo/Leon BAILLARGEON who lived in Fairfax, VT area in late 1800s but orig. came from Canada through NY to VT. Once in VT, Felix took the surname BADGER. (Cindie Badger, responses to Leo Fleury at VFCGS)

Query #230 **DesRUISSEAU-BROOKS/DEMERS** seek birth & par. of Merance (b. 16 May 1858 Glover, VT?) father poss. Joseph DesRuisseau. Merance marr. 20 Jun 1875 Barton, VT as Mary BROOKS to Florent/Fleuran DEMERS aka Clarence DAMON.
(Norma L. Boyce, 33 Bernice Ave., Manchester, NH 03109)

Query #231 **PETTIT-LITTLE/DESCHENAUX-DISHNO** seek birth of Rosella C. b. per death ctf Apr 1842 Rutland, VT daug of Joseph & Mary Laura. moved to Essex Co. NY; Rosella marr. Charles DISHNO (DESCHENAUX) Jan 1857 Clinton Co. NY but living in Montana per 1880 & 1900 census. (Virginia Proulx Thomas, 495 Lupine Way, Ventura, CA 93001)

Query #232 **GOUYD-GAUYD** seek info on William GOUYD-GAUYD & family who settled early in Enosburg Falls, VT area. (Charles Gouyd, 6701 Carmel Hills Dr, Charlotte, NC 28226)

Query #233 **GILLET/ANDERSON/SHANDREAU** seek info on George ANDERSON (1794-1875) & wife, Clarissa SHANDREAU (1798- 1883) from VT. whose daug. Clarissa marr. Ambrose GILLET (b. Can. c1826) who res. Chazy, NY. (Susan Ault, Rt 1 Box 102, Gainesville, MO 65655)

Query #234 **FOUNTAIN-LAFOUNTAIN/GOODRICH** seek info on Joseph FOUNTAIN (LaFountain?) b. VT c1809 marr. c1834 VT to Marilla GOODRICH (b. 1816 Williston, VT).
(Sue Wood, reponses to Leo Fleury c/o VFCGS)

Query #235 **FORTUNE/HEART** seek info on William FORTUNE (b. 1817 France) who marr. 1840s to Mary J. HEART (b. Can); their son, Thomas H. b. 1843 St Albans, VT & d. 1888 Georgia, VT who marr. 24 Jun 1863 at Swanton, VT to Helen WASHBURN.
(James Fortune, 1000 Albert Rennolds Dr. Fredericksburg, VA 22401)

Query #236 **BOUCHARD/L'ESPERANCE/KINVILLE** seek info on family of Narcisse BOUCHARD (b. c1839 QUE Benjamin/Adelaide Simard) who marr. Eusebe L'Esperance at Baie St Paul, QUE 22 Nov 1864 (who were her parents?) Their son, George Bouchard (b. Baie St Paul 1872) marr. St Joseph, Burlington, VT 30 Jul 1896 to Sophia KINVILLE (b. NY c1874 parents?)
(Adam Boyce, 498 Boyce Rd., Williamstown, VT 05679)

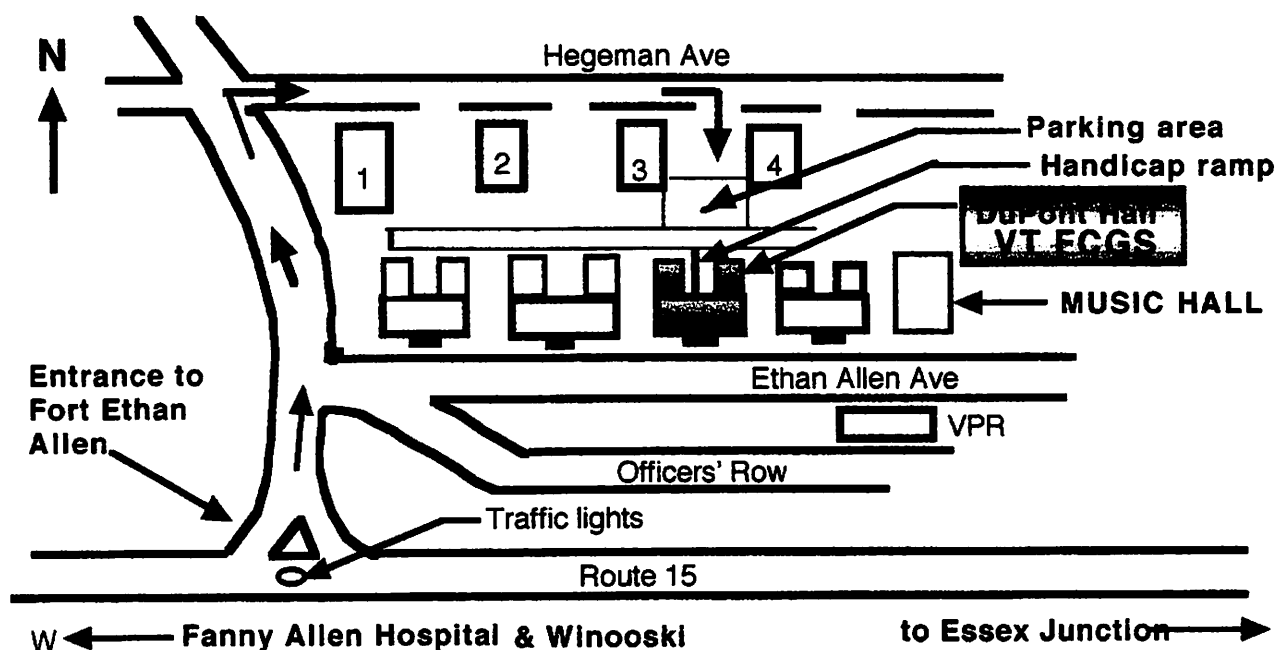
Query #237 **BALL/LABEAU** seek parents, birth, marr. of Orestus Joseph BALL who marr. Amelia LABEAU from QUE. (Anna W. Ball, 9101 155 Steilacoom Rd. SE, Olympia, WA 98513)

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| Query #238 | GOMO seek info on par. & family of Frank-Francis GOMO reportedly b. 1849 Underhill, VT or QUE marr.where? to Phebe or Delia Lewis. Frank died in Burlington, VT 12 Sep 1946 buried in Lakeview Cemetery. (Linda Higgs, responses to Leo Fleury c/o VFCGS) |
| Query #239 | ROWE/CROSS seek info on par. of Peter ROWE b. 1802 CAN/VT? who marr. c1840s VT? to Elizabeth-Betsey CROSS; had nine children & res. in Colchester, Williston & Burlington, VT. Children incl. Amos 1845-1907; & Peter Jr. both serving in Civil War. (Judith Mackinnon, responses to Leo Fleury c/o VFCGS) |
| Query #240 | GOSSELIN/THERRIEN seek marr. & par. of Gabriel GOSSELIN & wife, Marie THERRIEN. They lived around Rouses Point & Coopersville, NY as well as Alburg & Highgate, VT. Marie buried 1902 St Patrick Cem. Rouses Point. (Sue Bagley, 90 Cheyenne Rd., Colchester, IL 62326) |
| Query #241 | BAGLEY/PERKINS seek info on George A. BAGLEY & his wife, Mary Perkins who lived around Windsor, VT c1840s) (Sue Bagley, see above addr.) |
| Query #242 | PLANT/WILLIS see info on par, marr. & death George PLANT & wife, Jennie WILLIS. George b. c1866-68 & died c1894-1900. Jennie b. c1878 & died 1940s. poss. Chittenden or Addison Cos. VT. Their son, Royal James Plant b. 1894 Milton d. c1931) (Sue Chlebek, responses to Leo Fleury c/o VFCGS) |
| Query #243 | ZACE seeking info on surname ZACE esp. Charles ZACE reportedly b. 15 Sep 1839 Montpelier, VT & whose obit claims that he was a member of the Vt Green Mtn Boys. His wife, name unknown, was believed to be French Canadian; they eventually settled in Bourbonnais, IL. (Harold J. Voss, 919 South Division, Barrington, IL 60010) |
| Query #244 | MASKELL/MARTIN seek marr. of Henry MASKELL (b. England 1841) who marr. Rosella MARTIN (b. 1842) in Clarenceville, QUE. Their son, Frank Henry born there c1878; family moved to St Albans, VT. (Bernard F. Maskell Jr., 7 Rose Garden Court #6, Latham, NY 12110) |
| Query #245 | PATENAUE/WARREN seeking info on ancestors & descendants of Margaret PATENAUE (b. 27 Dec 1875 Shelburne, VT daug. of Joseph N./Adeline LaFleur) seek Margaret's marr. to Warren. (Frank Patnaude reponses to Leo Fleury c/o VFCGS) |
| Query #246 | MARTIN/GILBERT seek marr. Of John MARTIN to Pauline _____? before 1824 QUE? Their son, John G. F. Martin b. c1824 QUE & marr. 26 Jul 1844 Fairfield, VT to Lydia GILBERT (Alba Gilbert & Eunice Hubbell). (George Thomas, 4319 Woodview Dr., Sarasota, FL 34232) |
| Query #247 | LUSSIER/JODOIN seek par. & ancestry of Charles H. LUSSIER (b. 6 Jan 1839 Three Rivers, QUE) who marr. 29 Jun 1862 Burlington, VT to Zoe Cesarie JODOIN (b. 31 Aug 1840 Three Rivers, QUE). (Henry W. Ruh, Jr., 205 2d St, Palisades, NJ 07650) |
| Query #248 | HAZEN/AUSTIN seek marr. c1851 Burlington, VT of Daniel Peter Hazen (Joseph/Elizabeth-Betsey Whitney); Daniel bapt. Marieville, QUE Dec 1827. Marr. Margaret AUSTIN (b. 25 Dec 1833 St Albans, VT; par. unknown) Daniel & Margaret resided in Burlington & Charlotte, Vt. areas. (Frederick P. Hazen, 3063 Autumn Hill Trails, New Albany, IND 47150). |
| Query #249 | MORIN/BARNUM seek marr. & par. of Marie (Mary) Adelaide MORIN/MORAN (b. Jul 1839 Three Rivers, Que) marr. c1864 QUE to Jehiel Richard BARNUM (b. 1839 Shipton, QUE); their son, Louis Octave Barnum (b. 30 Jul 1868 prob. St Johnsbury, VT area). (Mary Ann Meeker, 621 Green St, Boone, IOWA 50036). |
| Query #250 | STRONG/WESTOVER/BUTLER seek info on Joel L. STRONG (b. Vt.) lived & died in St Lawrence Co. NY 1851. Also, seek info on families of Seth Strong who marr. Deborah BUTLER. Their son, Nathan Strong marr. Sally Westover at Caldwell Manor, QUE. (Jeanne Strong responses to Leo Fleury c/o VFCGS). |
| Query #251 | HARRIS/FOLEY seek info & ancestry of James HARRIS (b. 1854 Burlington, VT son of John Harris & Mary Foley). (James Harris responses to Leo Fleury, c/o VFCGS) |
| Query #252 | MORIN-MORAN/LABRECQUE/SHONIO seek info on family of Xenia-Xena MORIN-MORAN who marr. Mary _____? prob. in QUE & then moved to N.H. Their son, Joseph (b. Woodsville, NH 15 Apr 1877) marr. Elvira LABRECQUE; after her death, he marr2 Gertrude Davis SHONIO in VT. Joseph also had siblings Louis & Margaret. (Sandy Dula responses to Leo Fleury c/o VFCGS) |

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| <p>Query #253 BOYNTON seek birth & marr. Info on Andrew BOYNTON (b. 1734-36 Newfoundland); marr. Elizabeth _____?; they moved to Pomfret, VT then to Alleghany Co. NY. (Fran Powell responses to Leo Fleury, c/o VFCGS)</p> |
| <p>Query #254 BOISVERT/LAMBERT seek to confirm birth Claire/Clara BOISVERT 20 Mar 1897 White River Jct, VT area & subsequent baptism. Daug. of Ludger BOISVERT & Adelaide LAMBERT. Ludger died Amesbury, MA. (Lynda St Laurent, 2015 rue Des Grands Monts, App6, Sherbrooke, QUE J1H 3Z6)</p> |
| <p>Query #255 CADORET/ACKEY seek birth & par. info. on Eli Samuel CADORET (b. 1855-56 VT) who marr. 1885 VT to Cora Ella ACKLEY (b. 15 Jun 1867 Shrewsbury, VT daug of Joseph Warren/Lucy Maria Green) Eli & wife in 1900 Vt. Census at Shewsbury. (Roger W. Brusco, 2117 N.41st Ave., Hollywood, FL 33021)</p> |
| <p>Query #256 HERRICK/JARVIS/CYRS seek Vt. marr. Arthur JARVIS (b. 1888 Vt Peter/Clara Cyrs) to Edith HERRICK (Wilber/Emma Turner); seek also par. & marr. of Peter JARVIS & Clara Cyrs. (Robert F. King, 20 King Dr., Plainfield, NY 03781).</p> |
| <p>Query #257 DAIGLE seek par. birth & marr. on Louis Joseph DAIGLE b. VT? c1880-90s. (Debra Eppel, responses to Leo Fleury, c/o VFCGS)</p> |
| <p>Query #258 DUFRESNE-ASHE seek birth & marr. info. Louis-Lewis DUFRESNE aka Ash/Ashe/Ashey. Par. poss. Louis & Rosa (Briggs) b. St Hyacinthe, QUE. Louis marr. Harriet-Hattie _____? & marr2 Kathleen Gero-Giroux in Vt. (Kathleen b. 1852 Holland, VT). (Karen A. Cate, 96 Clough Hill Rd., Lyman, NH 03585).</p> |
| <p>Query #259 AUBUCHON/BROOKS seek marr. of James BROOKS to Marie AUBUCHON prob. VT. (Armande responses to Leo Fleury c/o VCGS).</p> |
| <p>Query #260 ROUSSEL-RUSSELL/DESAUTELS/GUYETTE seek par., birth & marr. info. Francis Russell (Francois Roussel) (b. 1785 Berkshire, Franklin Co. VT) who marr. Julia DESAUTELS (b. 1793 QUE/VT). Their son, Edward Benjamin Russell (b. 1839 Montpelier, VT) marr. 1863 Danville, QUE to Orilla GUYETTE (b. 1843 Knowlton, QUE). (Shirley McKeown, 15187 Hudson Rd., Milton, DE 19968).</p> |
| <p>Query #261 TRAVERSY/LATHE seek par., birth Anthony TRAVERSY prob. QUE 1780-90s; appeared in Salem, Orleans Co., VT by 1817. Marr. Nancy LATHE. Traversy has var. Traversey, Traverse, Travise, Traversee, Traverser, Traviso, Traverie plus dit name for Langlois. (Laura Callier, 3700 E. Jewell Ave., Denver, CO 80210).</p> |
| <p>Query #262 BRUSSO-BROUSSEAU/BREWSTER/WRIGHT seek marr. of Cyril-Sirell BRUSSO (or Bruseau, Brusseau, Brousseau etc.) which became BREWSTER after 1871. Born St Albans, VT area prob. 1813-27; arr. Agnes WRIGHT prob. 1850s where? Their children prob. b. VT Silas b. 13 Jul 1854; Agnes b.25 Oct 1856 & John b. 28 Oct 1858. Family not yet found in 1850 & 60 US Census; poss. in CAN. Sirell enl. at St Albans, VT in Union Army and have his mil. records. Appears in 1870 US census in CT & 1880 Albany, NY as Brusso. (S.E. Ziemniak, 3 Crystal Lane, Latham, NY 12110)</p> |
| <p>Query #263 BROE seek info on John BROE & wife, Mary _____? in 1851 Que. Census at Frelighsburg, QUE Had eight child. prob. B. in VT or QUE; ie Sutton, St Armand, Frelighsburg, QUE and Richford, VT. (William Broe, responses to Leo Fleury c/o VFCGS)</p> |
| <p>Query #264 BLACKMORE/PECOR-PICARD seek marr. VT? Eugene Alonzo BLACKMORE to Martha or Grace PECOR-PICARD & ancestors/descendants of both. Also seek marr. of Harry or George DIZOTELL to Grace or Martha LAMPHERE. (Mary C. Plante, 1510 Richmond Rd., Hinesburg, VT 05461)</p> |
| <p>Query #265 TRUDEL Leon TRUDEL has compiled a large data-base of twelve generations of TRUDELS and is interested in getting more of its U.S. connections. He may be reached by e-mail at Pistonair@sympatico.ca</p> |

CHABOT

Our member Lorraine Lavertu Hussey (PO Box 412 Hardwick, VT 05843) has sent several pages of her CHABOT lineages that we are pleased to add to the VFCGS Archives in its SURNAME FILE.



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

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

| | | | | | |
|--|--------|------|--|----------|--|
| Name: | | | Maiden Name: | | |
| Spouse's Name: | | | | | |
| Address: | | | | Tel. No. | |
| City: | State: | Zip: | E-Mail: | | |
| Applicant's Birth Date & Place: | | | | | |
| Father: | | | Mother: | | |
| Father of Spouse: | | | Mother of Spouse: | | |
| Date & Place of Applicant's Marriage: | | | | | |
| Date & Place of Parents' Marriage: | | | | | |
| Date & Place of Spouse's Parent's Marriage: | | | | | |
| Type of Membership: (US Funds) | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular \$25.00 annually (Single) | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Additional member, same household \$5.00 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 | | | | | |

Our Website Has Moved !!!

Our Website has moved to this new site: <http://www.vt-fcgs.org>

We have modified and reshaped the entire site and we have added many new pages and very much new content. Please visit our site as soon as possible.

PAGES AND CONTENT

WELCOME – Describes the Purpose and Functions of our Society
COMING EVENTS – Important Genealogical Events currently scheduled
PRESIDENTS LETTER – Presidents Letter from our last LINKS Journal
LATEST WEBSITE UPDATES – Check it first to see What's New
MEMBERSHIP – Information and an Application Form
ETHICS – Ethics statement for our membership
OUR JOURNAL – Information about our journal LINKS, the table of contents for all past issues, and the latest QUERIES from our membership
OUR LIBRARY – Description and information, How to find us, Pictures and a Map
OUR RESOURCES – A three page overview of our many resources
RESEARCH REQUEST – How to submit a research request
PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE – Repertoires and Maps which are for sale
CONFERENCES – Information on our next Conference. A list of Speakers and Topics for all past Conferences
VOLUNTEERS NEEDED – Describes how you can help your society
VERMONT QUEBEC BORDER-CROSSINGS – Check it out !
OFFICERS, DIRECTORS and COMMITTEES E-Mail – A handy E-mail List
MEMBERS E-MAIL and RESEARCH – Add the families YOU are researching
VERMONT DIOCESE RECORDS – You can Request info from the VT Diocese
VERMONT COUNTY MAP – A good visual aid
% FRENCH BY TOWN – Visual results of 1990 Census Statistics by VT Towns
FRENCH CANADIAN WEB-RING – Easy Links to our Sister Societies
OTHER INTERNET RESOURCES – Many Groupings of Good Links to Surf
TRACING VERMONT ANCESTRY TO QUEBEC – Great Information for all
RESEARCHING AT BURLINGTON CITY HALL – Describes their Resources
BURLINGTON MARRIAGE INDEX 1800-1883 - Burlington's 1st 1,893 marriages
THE NAME VERMONT – Have you ever wondered how it came about?
VT FRANCO-AMERICAN EVENTS – Information and Links for French Events

We will continue to add more content as it becomes available. If you have any suggestions or feedback, there is an "E-MAIL US" click-able link to make it easy for you. We have started a VT-FCGS Discussion Group so that our members can easily communicate about their genealogical research, and share their findings.

E-mail us and let us know how we can best serve our Membership.

Webmaster – John Fisher #2

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