

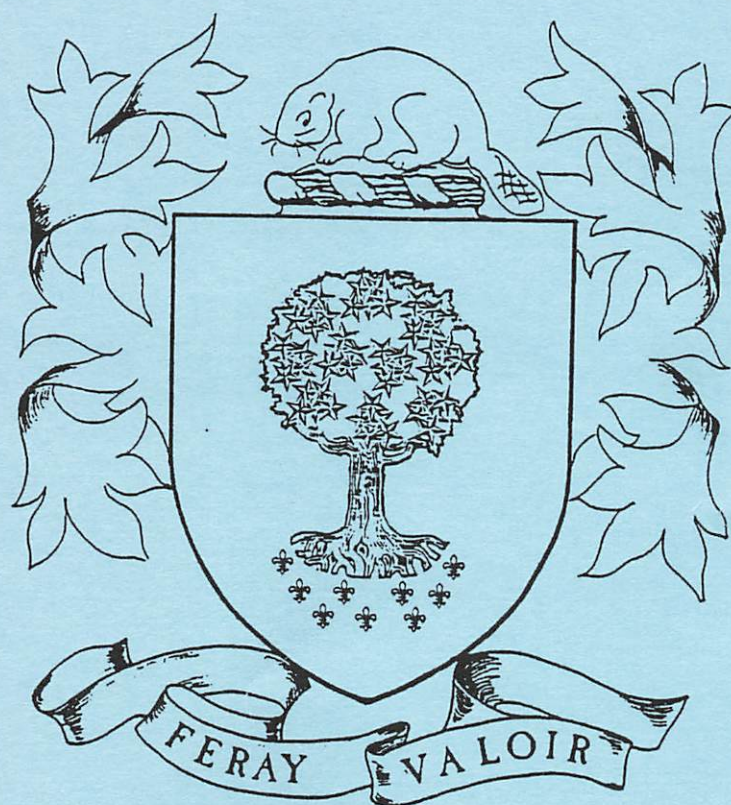
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# LINKS

Volume 7 No. 1

Issue Number 13

Fall 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 233 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 of the year, and every Saturday of the month Noon to 4 PM from September to May. The Library will not be open on a Saturday that falls on a Holiday weekend, including Easter, Saturday April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2003. Our last library session for 2002 will be Tuesday December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2002, and we will reopen on Tuesday January 7<sup>th</sup>, 2003.

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

Web Page: <http://www.vt-fcgs.org>

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

# LINKS

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## THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

November 2002

My final task as President is to report to the membership on the status of the Society as it stands today. In doing so I looked back into the past and went back more than one year to get a better perspective. I wound up back in my President's Report for October 1997 and it really jogged my memory! We had moved from St. Joseph's School to the St. John's Club in May 1996 and this is what I said then:

"The prime purpose of our Society is to amass and make available to our researchers and members a library of historical, genealogical data and materials linked primarily to our French-Canadian heritage. In the last year we have expanded our collection of repertoires and microfiche data to such an extent that we now use 6 large storage cabinets to contain them plus an additional cabinet to store our 4 microfiche readers. We hope to receive an additional microfiche reader in the near future. We have just acquired a microfiche printer so that members can also copy pertinent microfiche for their research. Our Loiselle File fund has grown through your donations to approximately 50% of the \$1200.00 needed and we hope to acquire the files in the next year. It will add greatly to our French-Canadian research database."

My, how we have grown! From 6 cabinets for our Repertoires and books, 4 microfiche readers and a microfiche printer that we never could get to work, look where we are today!"

Today we have 3 rooms in Fort Ethan Allen, courtesy of St. Michael's College, to house our collections of Repertoires, Drouin Institute and Loiselle Files microfiche collections and many more hundreds of microfiche records, 10 microfiche readers in use and several more in reserve. Plus that we have the complete collection of microfilm records of births, marriages and deaths from the Vermont Archives covering the period from 1871 to 1908 along with 2 microfilm readers. We are also expanding our computer databases with PRDH and our own DBase for St. Thomas and Holy Family marriages as well as the Winooski-Colchester marriage records. Our collection of computer CDs is expanding rapidly with assorted Census records which greatly enhance our database for Canada, Vermont and New England. Now we are running out of room to do our research! We are overcrowded where we are!

Now the goal of the new President is to find larger quarters for our growing Society. A place where we have elbow room for researchers to spread out several documents at once and we hope we can do it at St. Michael's.

I am proud of what has been accomplished to date and happy to have been part of it along with all the members.

*Paul R. Landry*

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## FROM THE EDITOR

This issue has a wide variety of stories that, I hope, will be of interest to you. We have again been fortunate to receive articles that cover a wide variety of our ancestors' experiences. Included are stories of Acadians that were expelled before the expulsion; of soldiers of several nationalities that stayed after arriving as a part of a Swiss regiment hired by the British; a letter to a *filles du roi* from a kindred soul; the loss of much more than crops in Ontario; and the scattered records of a colonial New Hampshire family. Also included are short notes on new and expanded resources in our library.

The Border Crossings series, by Jean Paul and Mariette Moreau, continues with more Vermont marriages in which one or both of the bride's and groom's parents were married in Quebec. If you have Vermont-Quebec

border crossings in your background, or have found any in your research we would appreciate hearing about them so we can list them in *LINKS* and eventually put together a repertoire.

## ONGOING RESEARCH

### **Kaine/Quesne/Kain/Kene** *by Mike Sevigny #59*

The red Drouin lists Jean Kaine as being “d’origine étrangère” (of foreign origin).and his wife Marie Breteau as being the daughter of René and M-Agnès Berthiaume. No date or location is given for their marriage. I assumed that Kaine was a variation on Kane and that Jean was an Irish immigrant, although an early one as daughter Marie Jeanne married Pierre Gouin 5 November 1754 at St. Nicolas. I also was puzzled as to how they determined who Marie Breteau’s parents were without any marriage record.

I was using the PRDH database and found that Quesne was substituted for Kaine when doing an inquiry. Concerned that the researchers were taking too much liberty in substituting names that might not be of French origin, I mentioned this to Jean-Paul Moreau, who reminded me that Duquesne is pronounced dōōkān. Looking up the information that was given on Jean Kaine/Quesne I found the earliest record, from 1744-06-13, was a “Liste de migrants” or Immigrant list from La Rochelle. It indicated that Jean Quaisne, Age 36 years, tisserand (weaver,) his wife Marie Bretteau and his daughter Marie immigrated from Pays du Maine on the ship Andromede, Bionneau Captain, along with one Jean Andre, cordonnier (shoemaker) from Villeneuve-en-Agenois.

Marie Breteau’s parents are not those listed in the red Drouin as she was not born in Canada. This appears to be an assumption that first began in the Tanguay volumes and was carried over into Drouin’s work. The couple was married in France and their parents are not listed in any Quebec record that I have found.

The original records list the variations of Quesne in a number of ways, some of which are not obvious when trying to run a query on the family members. The possible variants have to be “plugged-in” to the query and when the substitution is listed each entry must be checked to see if another know family member is listed or if the spelling in the record is maybe what would be phonetically close. Some of the records had to be “backed into” using Pierre Gouin’s name.

There are also many assumptions made by the PRDH compilers due to their having to guess at the association of some of the names due to spelling variations. The following are some of the spelling variations and the substitutions that appear:

Generic name given in PRDH	Name per record	Information from record
Quesne, Jean	Quaisne Quesne	Migrant list -La Rochelle 13-June-1744 Father of Marie marriage contract 4 Nov 1754
Quesne, Marie	Quaisne	Migrant list -La Rochelle 13-June-1744
Marie	Quesne	Marriage contract 4-Nov-1754 Pierre Gouin husband, Barolet notary
Marie	“	Mother of Felicite Gouin b 4-Mar-1770, father Pierre Gouin
Marie	“	Mother of Marie Josephe Gouin b 15-Aug-1771, father Pierre Gouin
Marie	“	Mother of Marie Louise Gouin b 3-June-1773, father Pierre Gouin
Marie	“	Mother of Marguerite Gouin m 26-Apr-1798 to Pierre Roch Jalbert, her f. Pierre Gouin
Marie Jeanne	Quaine	Mother of Francois Gouin b 10-May-1775, Pierre Gouin father
Marie Jeanne	Quienne	M. of Marguerite Gouin m 22-July-1782 to Charles Marion her f. Pierre Gouin
Marie	Kaine	Mother of Pierre Gouin b 23-Sept-1758, father Pierre Gouin buried 15-Nov-1758*
Marie	“	Mother of Marie Catherine Gouin b 13-Jan-1764, father Pierre Gouin
Cain, Jean	Kain	Father of Marie Kain m at St-Nicolas 4-Nov-1754 Pierre Gouin husband
Cain, Marie	Kain	Marriage at St-Nicolas 4-Nov-1754 to Pierre Gouin, her father Jean Kain , Marie Breteau mother



Marie	"	Mother of Marie Therese Gouin b 17-Oct-1761, father Pierre Gouin
Kenney, Marie	Kene	Deceased spouse of Pierre Goin m 10-Feb-1783 to Marie Haubert
	"	Mother of Marie Goin m 2-Mar-1783 to Pierre Boucher, her father Pierre Goin
Kenney, Jean	Kene	Present along with Pierre Gouin at a marriage in St-Nicolas 15-Feb-1762
Chesne, Marie Jeanne	Chaine	Mother of Marguerite Gouin b 23-Jan-1778, Pierre Gouin father
Etienne, Marie Jeanne	Etienne	Mother of Pierre Gouin b 3-Apr-1766, Pierre Gouin father
Equine, Marie	Equine	Mother of Pierre Goin m 29-Jan-1788 to Marie Boucher, his father Pierre Goin

\* The first Pierre Gouin died at two months old, his parents were not listed in the Sépulture record.

The last three names, Chaine, Etienne and Equine would seem to be misreadings of the original records. The following shows how hard it can be to decipher the handwriting in the old parish registers with:

*baptême de marguerite fille née de Pierre Gouin et de Marie Jeanne Chesne le 23 Janvier 1778*

1) the parents of marguerite gouin being given at her baptism in January of 1778 as pierre gouin and marie Jeanne (?) kene or marie chaine,

*Marguerite Gouin  
et son père Pierre Gouin et sa mère Marie Jeanne Chesne  
le 22 Juillet 1782*

2) the 22- July 1782 marriage of marguerite gouin daughter of pierre gouin and marie Jeanne (Quienne in PRDH),

*At Nicolas a été baptisée Marie Therese  
née le quatorze du mois de Janvier  
mariée de Pierre Gouin et de Marie Kene*

and 3) the baptism of marie therese gouin 17-Jan-1761 parents given as pierre gouin and marie Kine or Kene (Kain in PRDH.)

Marie Quesne died sometime after the birth of her daughter Marguerite Gouin on 23-Jan-1778 and the remarriage of her husband, Pierre Gouin to Marie Haubert on 10-Feb-1783. Pierre died sometime between then and the marriage of his son Pierre on 29-Jan-1788. There is however, a St-Nicolas sépulture record for a Pierre Goin, 60 years old, dated 17-Mar-1788 with a note the he was buried in the cemetery of that parish 27-Dec-1796[sic].

## HERITAGE

### Brief History of the Presence in Lower Canada of the Swiss Regiment Meuron 1813-1816

by Maurice Vallée, [vallee@colba.net](mailto:vallee@colba.net)

*The following article is a translation by Claire Bouffard Chase of Maurice Vallée's website dedicated to the Meuron Regiment, <http://www.colba.net/~vallee/Meur.html>. Underlined items are hyperlinks at this website which lead to additional information.*

#### Meuron, a little known term

The meuron is a small fruit of the Swiss blackberry bush but it is also the fruit of the downy viburnum. What is a viburnum? It is a simple bush with white flowers. Meuron is also the name of a noble Swiss family. One of the members of that very same family, Charles-Daniel de Meuron, formed a regiment of mercenaries in 1781, the Meuron regiment. First put into the service of the Dutch East India Company and deployed to Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, this regiment then passed into the service of England. In 1813 it is found stationed on the Isle of Malta in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea.

#### Departure from the Isle of Malta

Napoleon's army had retreated on all fronts and the British Empire found itself with thousands of soldiers idle in the Mediterranean. Why not take advantage of this situation to settle the problem of the invasion of Canada by the Americans. The order is given to expedite regular troops and mercenaries across the Atlantic without delay. The Swiss regiment, Meuron, was among them.



The Meuron regimental flag during their presence in lower Canada.

The ten Meuron companies included at their departure from Malta on May 13, 1813, 931 soldiers, 51 corporals, 53 sergeants, 21 drummers and fifers, a sergeant-major, a sergeant quarter-master, a paymaster, a sergeant-at-arms, a drum-major, a sergeant instructor, and 43 officers, for a total of 1,105 men according to the notes of Gérard Malchelosse in his article "Two Swiss Regiments" published in the *Les Cahiers des Dix* in 1937. Some twenty women supposedly accompanied the regiment. Also, the convoy presumably put into port at Gibraltar May 27 to pick up other recruits, but was this really the case?

Here, on the departure from the Isle of Malta, are a few lines written by Lieutenant Frederick de Graffenried in a personal journal entitled "To my beloved father for the new year 1865":

*"When the order came to embark for Canada, our joy, our satisfaction knew no bounds! Especially for us, the younger officers; we were overjoyed.*

*The regiment of 1100 men was put on board three vessels armed "à flutte" (having only a part of its cannons and sailors). The *Regulus*, with two decks, the great frigate *Melpomène*, on which I made the trip, and the *Dover*, a small frigate.*

*At mid-May 1813 we set sail and very happy we were to leave. The governor only waited for our departure before putting the island under quarantine because of the plague. Thanks be to God, we did not bring it with us. No symptoms appeared on board but thousands died after we left.*



...  
*In the evening at five we arrived at Gibraltar aided by a strong wind. We dropped anchor very near shore but I cannot speak of the Rock as we were under severe quarantine.*

*Here we are as feared as the plague and we must endure. We are not allowed to go ashore and no one dares to come near us. Only one boat brought us meager provisions and it has been barred from returning. We can only go to the Regulus and the Dover, where I sometimes go, and they also visit.*

*June 4. To our great satisfaction we are leaving. Nothing in this world is more tiresome than to be idle and quarantined. We left Gibraltar June 4 (the king's feast) at 8 o'clock in the morning. There was very little wind."*

On the frigate Melpomène, the lieutenants Joseph Wittmer and Charles Manuel were responsible for the quarterdeck and the lieutenants Frederick de Graffenried and Augustus de Lorient for the main deck. The commanding officer on board the Regulus was John Tailour, on the Melpomène, Gordon Falcon, and on the Dover someone called Drury. The crossing of the Atlantic was perilous with its share of corsairs, storms, icebergs and dense fog. One death was reported as well as an altercation between Captain Nicolas Fuchs and Antoine de Montenach on the frigate Dover.

### **Arrival in the Country**

According to Émile-Henri Bovay, in his book, *Le Canada et les Suisses, 1604-1974*, published in Switzerland in 1976, the regiment arrived in Halifax July 16, 1813 on the Regulus, Melpomène, Dover and Plantagenet. The commanding officer, John Tailour of the HMS Regulus, however names only three vessels in a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Georges Prevost on 26 July 1813:

*"His Majesty's Ship Regulus  
Québec 25<sup>th</sup> July 1813*

*Sir,*

*I have the honor to announce the arrival of the Regiment de Meuron consisting of one Major, six captains, twenty other officers, fifty sergeants, twenty two drummers, one thousand and one rank and file, twenty eight women and twenty children in His Majesty's Ships Regulus, Dover and Melpomène and in my command for your disposal.*

*They embarked at Malta on the 5<sup>th</sup> of May, were at Gibraltar from the 27<sup>th</sup> of that month till the 11<sup>th</sup> of June through contrary winds from the 8<sup>th</sup> till the 10<sup>th</sup> this month at Halifax where I had to call for orders and they are now ready for disembarkation in high health."*

Tailour's account totals to 1,104 soldiers, and 56 civilians. On 11 August the Regulus, and the Melpomène returned to Halifax with American prisoners-of-war aboard.

The account of Lieutenant de Graffenreid, starting 5 August 1813, at the city of Québec gives many interesting details:

*Québec: Courage and perseverance failed me in my intention to resume my journal and to write regularly as I fully intended upon leaving Halifax.*

*The voyage was most uneventful not to say boring. I longed to arrive at last at the end of a course that offered no interest but to reach a goal.*

*Dense, almost continuous fog obliterated all views. Contrary winds impeded our progress and to sail up the St-Lawrence one of the has to struggle against a very strong current.*

*After disembarking we were obliged to pass inspection before the governor. 1100 men, under arms, in full uniform, always presents an impressive sight and our regiment presented one of the best, due either to its deportment or to the fine stature of the individuals who formed it. We were proud of the review and did not*

*doubt that our regiment would perform with equal distinction in an encounter with the enemy if called to action as is every soldier's wish.*

*After a few days of rest we left for Montréal, lovely city situated on the banks of the St-Lawrence. We were very well received by the inhabitants of Montréal as well as surrounding villages where we were billeted during the course of autumn. The residents, themselves of French origin, rejoiced at being able to speak to us. They called us the "French from France."*

*During the winter we were garrisoned at Montréal where we spent all our evenings with Canadian Families or others. We were always welcome to drop in for tea without any other invitation.*

*The family of old Colonel Deschambeaux, those of Quesnel, Bourtellier, Lacroix, plus Madame Perey and the baroness Grant, were those, our friends, that I most frequently visited.*

*Our best friends were the two Montenach de Fribourgs, two Lardys, de Goumoëns, and Fauche.*

*There were frequent balls, either private or at the casino; the last of these was interrupted by the order for the regiment to depart immediately.*

...

*We arrived in piercing cold at Chambly, a pretty village on a lake of the same name.*

*The Yankees were moving on the frontier, not far from here, and it was supposed they planned to take Chambly, Lachine and thus approach Montréal.*

*Spring and summer came without bringing any appreciable change to our mode of living. We are still in Chambly executing marches and counter-marches from one village to the next.*

This boring military routine would, however, end soon enough. The hour of combat had arrived.

### **The Siege of Plattsburgh**

In the summer of 1814 the Governor-general of Canada, and commander-in-chief of the British army in the country, the Swiss Georges Prévost, received reinforcements and decided, finally, to strike at the Americans. On the 1<sup>st</sup> September 1814, with an army of 11,000 men, he advanced on the burg of Platt or Plattsburg in the state of New York. The Meuron regiment under the command of Lieutenant-colonel François-Henri de Meuron-Bayard was an integral part of the brigade of Thomas Makdougall Brisbane. Numerous enemy snipers harassed them all the way. Many Meuron soldiers lost their lives.

As related by Lieutenant de Goumoëns in his account of the *Relation de la prise de Platzbourg* (Taking of Plattsburg) it was by chance that the Meuron regiment found itself in the town of Plattsburg. The inhabitants had fled the eighty-odd houses that made up the town. The houses were set on fire and the reduced to ashes. The enemy soldiers, many of them sick, fell back and retreated to two small forts to the south. Nevertheless, the British fleet on Lake Champlain was scuttled by the commander Thomas Macdonough, and having been informed of the imminent arrival of enemy reinforcements, Commander Prévost ordered a retreat. The Meuron regiment, covering its rear flank, reentered Lower Canada, after six days of occupation, minus 18 soldiers. Some wounded were left behind at Plattsburg in an improvised hospital that has become the Historical Museum of Clinton County.

The Gazette de Québec followed and reported the events almost daily to the citizens of Lower Canada. Here, however, is the account of Lieutenant de Graffenried of the Meuron regiment, a witness of the first order of the famous battle.

*Finally it is necessary to talk about the unfortunate expedition of Platzburg on Lake Champlain. Wouldn't it be better to say nothing at all?*

*The English flotilla on the lake was beaten back and taken by the Yankees; the English Commodore, one of the first to fall, the fleet was put to rout. All of this happened under our very eyes and within range of our cannons!*

*After having camped for several days near Platzburg, the impressive army of 10,000 men feigned an attack on the fort.*



*But the fort, having received reinforcements and a first rate cannonade directed at us, caused us considerable losses.*

*The order was given for our return to Chambly; the road had become almost impassable and the discontent spread widely.*

*General Prévost, who had been in command, had to undergo court-martial.*

*It was the first time I had been under fire. In skirting the shores of the bay the fleet regaled us with bursts of artillery that cost us several men. Arriving in the suburb we (the four Meuron companies) established ourselves. It was entirely deserted. The inhabitants had fled at our approach.*

*There were many provisions and, in many houses, the table had been set for dinner; and what I cannot forget are the excellent cigars I found and to which I amply helped myself without invitation!*

*The rest of the army was camped out some distance deep in a forest, beyond the range of the fort's cannons and the flotilla.*

*We continued to maintain a fairly brisk fire, without pause, that night and all the next day. They did not spare their own houses, which they riddled with musket-ball and artillery without causing us much harm.*

*A gunboat harried us ceaselessly. The colonial sent me to General-quarters, mounted on his own horse, to request a cannon that immediately prompted the gunboat to flee.*

*In passing alone before the fort I drew fire of Yankee bullets but a horseman is not easily hit by a bullet. They whistled past, to the right of me, to the left of me and above me but not one touched me.*

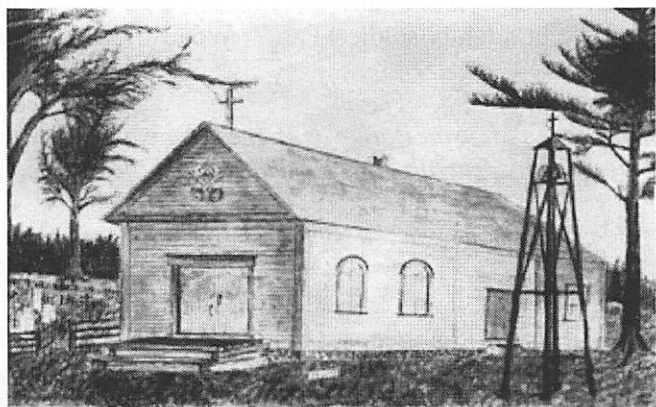
*Finally towards evening an English regiment came to relieve us.*

*We were all persuaded that if our four companies had been allowed to cross the river we would have chased the Yankees, who had retreated before us, and in pursuing them we would have taken the fort for ourselves.*

It is almost certain that if Prévost had given the order for the Meuron regiment to proceed to attack, the outcome of the combat would have been other than it was, and our Plattsburg neighbors would have fewer victories to celebrate every year. Be that as it may, upon his return to the garrison in Montréal Meuron-Bayard had to explain to his commander-in-chief why "15 privates of the Meuron regiment lost their packs while at Plattsburg." According to Bovay the regiment is then thanked for its services almost two years later, on 26 July 1816, and embarks on the same day, destined for England on the brick *Eliza* which had arrived around 20 June at the port of Québec.

The Meuron regiment leaves 343 soldiers and 10 officers in Canada according to Bovay. According to De Bonnault in his article "The Swiss in Canada", published in the *Bulletin des recherches historiques* in 1965, it was 504 men, 72 women, and 30 children who were left in Canada by the Meuron regiment. Of that number, still according to Bovay, more than 90 veterans would take part, inasmuch as militiamen, in an expedition of Lord Selkirk against the Northwest Company and would reach the Red River in Manitoba. Contracts, in good and due form, were signed with the notary Joseph Désautels at Montréal in 1816 and also in 1817.

In gratitude for their good and loyal service the British Crown gave lands to many of those who remained in the country on condition that they clear the lands within three years before giving or reselling them. The disbanded officers and soldiers of the Meuron regiment were thus installed in diverse locations of the country, be it in townships of Grantham and Wickham (near the city of Drummondville) in Lower Canada and in the township of Bathurst (near the city of Perth) in Upper Canada.



The Saint-Pierre Chapel at Wickham, by unknown artist. Built about 1829, abandoned about 1848.

Those who accompanied Lord Selkirk received lands from their employer at the Red River. A soldier had right to 100 acres, a sergeant to 200 and a lieutenant 500. We give you here their names at their arrival in the country just before they blended with the civil population and became day laborers, schoolmasters, domestics, cultivators, innkeepers and plain citizens.

To view a [list of the Meuron soldiers and officers](http://www.colba.net/~vallee/Meuliste.html) who came to Lower Canada in 1813 go to <http://www.colba.net/~vallee/Meuliste.html> (this list is periodically updated) or write to the VT-FCGS and we will send a copy of the list.

### **Petition in 1836**

According to the *Lower Canada Land Papers* a group of 30 Meuron veterans of the region of Montréal sent a petition to the most honorable Archibald Count of Gosford, governor-in-chief of Upper and Lower Canada. The instigators of the petition seems to have been Auguste Lequin and Alexandre Remond. First it recalls their feats of arms in the service of the British army and the promise of land from the Crown at the time of their discharge from service in the regiment in 1816. Here is their demand:

*"It is the hope of the supplicants that in daring to appeal to your Excellency to approve their demand in order to grant them the lots of land which reclaim in the township of Kelkenny and which are still available and the numbers of which will be made known to the Civil Secretary of the Province in order to obtain from him the certificate necessary for their location.*

*...in the case where not enough available terrain will be found in the last row of the lands of the so-called Township [of Kelkenny] to satisfy the demand of your supplicants, it will be permitted to them to take lands in the township of Westford which is adjacent to that one and, not having been measured, must still be available.*

It seems this appeal of 33 Meuron veterans, including officers, of 5 September 1836, at Montréal would be a dead letter.

### **Renewed interest around 1960**

When the question of what to name the Drummondville region came up around 1960 the Société Historique du Comté de Drummond (Historical Society of the County of Drummond) proposed the name of Meuronnie. Under the title "The region of Dr'ville, the 'Meuronnie'?" the daily *La Tribune* of Sherbrooke on Saturday 29 April 1961 reported that the members of the Society had returned from Québec where they had met with the Under-Secretary of the Province to discuss their proposition.

Some years later there was a question of giving a name to the park that surrounded the Trent manor at Drummondville, *La Tribune* ran a story on Saturday 14 November 1964 titled "The Trent domain: why not call it Voltigeur (light infantry soldier) Park?" We learn nevertheless, at the end of the article that this is not what had been proposed.

*The name Meuron Park was suggested by a committee made up of personalities of the region who had participated in concert with the Toponymy Committee of the Province of Québec.*

The choice of this name was, however, not unanimous in the region and was abandoned to the great regret of certain historians.

On 8 August 1965, to commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the township of Wickham, a bell tower was inaugurated at the site of the first chapel of the township, St-Pierre of Wickham, right next to the old cemetery, which had been abandoned around 1850. These old places, rich in history, have seen many veterans of the Meuron regiment file past them, as well as their children on the occasions of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and funerals. They bore the names of Bonner, Cadielly, Demange, Leckinger, Leümberger and Riff.



### **Resurgence of interest in the Year 2000**

On Tuesday, 20 June 2000, some young students of the Drummondville Elementary School staged a theatrical play written by Professor Bill Duncan and entitled *One Hundred Acres*. It is based on the work of Charles W. Bernardin. This play tells the history of the veterans of the War of 1812 who came to clear the township of Grantham. The family of veteran Jean-Baptiste Bernardin was thus honored. The students, their parents and grandparents were extremely pleased with the experience.

### **Elsewhere, near by**

On 3 October 1957 the Ontario Archaeological and Historical Sites Board erected a commemorative plaque in the park of the city of Perth citing the fact that the soldiers of Meuron and Watteville were pioneers there.

At Colombier, Switzerland, an exposition hall is dedicated to the Meuron regiment at the Military Museum there. Paintings, flags, sabers, and military uniforms are displayed. (Picture above right.)

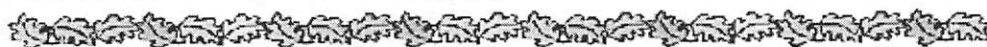


For a few years now the Meuron regiment has had its own troupe of re-enactors at Winnipeg under the name "Forces of the Lord Selkirk." The spectacles are produced at various historical places every summer in exchange for room and board. They also have a web site that gives some information on the soldiers of the Meuron regiment established at Red River.

### **Readings**

In conclusion, for those that wish to know more about the Meuron regiment, it is imperative to read *Le Régiment Meuron, 1781-1816* by Guy de Meuron published in 1982 by Éditions d'En Bas in Switzerland. There is also an extensive bibliography on the subject at Maurice Vallée's website ([www.colba.net/~vallee/biblio.html](http://www.colba.net/~vallee/biblio.html)).

Other pages on the history of this regiment will be added to Maurice Vallée's web site in the course of time. He requests that if you have any complimentary information, photographs, or objects that belonged to the veterans of the regiment he would be most happy to hear from you about them.



## **Fall - Time to Renew**

### **Membership renewal for 2003 now due!**

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

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

**Thanks!**

## HERITAGE

### Passage to Canada

by Adrienne Leduc

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*Rather than the fanfare of great histories with their dates, facts and figures, I prefer the spirit of small history. Without outward display it appraises love—a great love—as one employs patient research for detailed descriptions in the yellowed archival material.*

*Through obscure documents one can feel the heartbeat of the past—virtually shake hands with ancestors—and obtain insight into a family's way of life.*

*For many years I have researched the life of Antoine Leduc who came to New France (Canada) during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Now the story of his wife—Jeanne Faucheux—a fille du roi, should no longer be ignored. History has been written mostly by and about men—it is time for Herstory. Who was this woman—this heroine?*

Dearest Jeanne,

My search for you came full circle when I visited your birthplace, Huisseau-sur-Mauves, 17 kilometres west of Orléans, France. You grew up in Huisseau, where a maze of small creeks, *mauves*, meander throughout the farming community. More than three hundred years ago some 300 families cultivated grain, hemp, grapes and shallots in the area.

In my imagination I could see you praying in the local church, dedicated to St. Pierre-ès-Liens. Now only a few walls of the church remain amongst the remnants, surrounding the top part of the broken-off old steeple. An 8<sup>th</sup> century sarcophagus (a stone coffin holding the remains of a Merovingian) stands beside the baptismal font in which you were christened. The ruins of this 12<sup>th</sup> century church remain joined to the local Château. The latter is still occupied and consists of two buildings at right angles, flanked by three large towers whose pointed roofs are shaped like ornate peppershakers. Located in the centre of the village, the Château used to be protected by a moat, and was accessible only by two draw bridges on the east and north sides.

Jeanne, I learned that in 1671 the local priest recruited you to immigrate to New France as a *fille du roi*. The term *filles du roi* (King's Daughters) implied that the girls, mostly orphans, were wards of Louis XIV and were part of a program to promote the settlement of the King's colony in New France. Like other *filles du roi* before you (between 1663 and 1673 convoys of ships that held the future of a new nation left for New France) you agreed to make the voyage and marry a colonist. The money for the voyage was drawn from the King's personal fortune. By the time you were recruited, the administrators of New France had expressed their real needs—they wanted healthy peasant girls who would be capable of adapting to the climate, and have pleasant features. At seventeen, you were also of the appropriate age for childbearing. This was an important consideration!

There was talk that after your arrival in New France you would receive a dowry of 50 *livres* when you signed your marriage contract. However, from the history books I learned that less than one third of the *filles du roi* actually received a dowry. Since the authorities did not always have the money required, the dowry often came in the form of household goods or was simply not paid at all. Still, your parish priest undoubtedly knew and told you about the latest offer from Jean Talon, the Intendant of New France. On November 10, 1670, the Intendant wrote the following to Jean-Baptiste Colbert, *Ministre de la Marine*: "To promote the marriage of these girls I have decided to give them, apart from some material substances such as colonial produce to set up housekeeping, the sum of 50 *livres* in Canadian money."

At last in New France you expected a future that was denied to you in your homeland. In France at that time, as was the case in many countries, conventional dowries for orphans were negligible. A girl needed a dowry, no matter how small, either to enter a convent as a nun or to get married.

After you received the necessary certificate of good behavior, you were transported to La Rochelle, the port of departure. Here you and 124 other girls were cared for in a convent. Madame Bourdon, a widow from Quebec, and Elisabeth Etienne from France, would accompany the group across the ocean.

Apart from the 10 *livres* paid for your recruitment and transportation to La Rochelle, every future bride received 30 *livres* for clothing and 60 *livres* for your transportation to Canada. The King also bestowed every girl with a wooden chest, filled with a head dress, taffeta handkerchief, bonnet, comb, spool of white thread, one pair of shoe ribbons, stockings, gloves, scissors, 2 knives, 100 sewing needles, 1,000 pins, 4 lace braids, and a small box with 2 *livres* in coins.

Jeanne, without doubt the expected dowry must have given you hope in a special way, and helped to see the new colony as a means of escaping the hardship and poverty that would be your lot in France. And so, of your own free will, you embarked and crossed the Atlantic with your companions, under rigorous discipline and protection.

You probably knew nothing about New France, except hearing the descriptions quoted from the Jesuit *Relations* during the sermon at Sunday Mass. You emigrated in very difficult conditions, making sacrifices to help populate New France, which was rumoured to be a *lieu d'horreur* (place of horrors) and *aux faubourg de l'enfer* (the outskirts of hell). You were a courageous, daring spirit, but must have wondered who was to be your future husband. Like your companions of that day, love must have been something you expected would come after marriage—if ever. I will never know what went through your mind during the voyage across the Atlantic—the talks you had with your companions about your dreams and expectations. It is understandable that you worried about storms and possible pirate attacks. The shipboard diet, a daily ration of 18 ounces of hard-tack biscuits, cheese and smoke-cured meats, was totally lacking in fresh vegetables. If one of you became ill, there was no treatment. Those of you who died were sewn up in sailcloth, weighed down by a cannon ball and simply dropped into the sea, while the captain recited a funeral oration.

Were you relieved when finally the ship made its way up the Saint-Lawrence River? Now, after a journey of some nine weeks, you had your first glimpse of the new country growing more distinct hour by hour. When Quebec rose up on a spur of high ground, with *Cap Diamant*—the three hundred-foot quartz cape—dominating the shoreline, someone surely pointed out Fort St. Louis and the Cathedral, with the Jesuit College behind it. Were you impressed when cannon shots welcomed the ship and you heard the church bells toll? It definitely must have been heartwarming to see the waving, cheering crowd gathered on the shore of the Lower Town. The arrival of the brides-to-be was a big event and undoubtedly you made frantic efforts to appear your very best. Still, the crowding on board ship and the scarcity of supplies surely made this extremely difficult. I imagine that you checked your bonnet, adjusted the multi-colored shawl covering your shoulders, and straightened your *faradine* skirt.

When in the early autumn of 1671 the French frigates carrying the *filles du roi* had been sighted approaching the Gulf of Saint-Lawrence, canoe-men quickly spread the news throughout the colony. The priests announced the sightings during Sunday Mass and seigneurs made it known to their tenants. Soon the bachelors flocked to the town of Quebec.

Jeanne, you were certainly unaware of the fact that on October 20, 1671, Intendant Talon had given extraordinary orders to the local bachelors. If these men, mostly *coureurs de bois*, were not married within fifteen days after the arrival of the vessels carrying the *filles du roi*, they would be deprived of the right to trade, hunt, or fish. And the privileges of church and community would be withheld from them.

I can envision your uneasiness when after your arrival a large group of young men stood jostling for a better look at you. As you and your companions climbed *Côte-de-la-Montagne*, the corduroy road that led up

the mountain, the bachelors surely followed—even when some of them were reluctant to get married and give up their freedom.

The plans to build a house to receive the *filles du roi* had been abandoned in 1667 for lack of funds. Therefore, you and your group of female immigrants were placed under the authority of the *Ursulines* and *Hôtel Dieu* nuns. These women, delegated by royal warrant, had been ordered to accept the King's protégés in their care. The widow, Madame Bourdon, who knew the name and background of every girl, kept an eye on your activities.

The effects of researching your voyage lingered as I struggled to comprehend more of your life here in Canada. I haunted archives and libraries, but could not find any record of your religious marriage. I then resorted to searching for your marriage *contract*—a legislated pre-nuptial notary document that usually noted the birthplace of bride and groom, and their parents' names. These notary documents also established the co-ownership between husband and wife, according to the common Law of Paris, applicable during the French Regime in Canada. When it became apparent that the archives held no such contract either, I regretted its loss—for omissions to draw up such document were against the Law of Paris. In my need to identify you—to place a face and personality on you—I had to rely on other documents.

Your death certificate indicated that you died at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade, near Trois-Rivières, on November 20, 1721. Visiting this place and the others where you and your husband once resided, I began to piece together your life and trace your movements. I tried to feel the hardships of your time, as I visualized your life in New France, in the heart of a wilderness surrounded by hostile Iroquois.

Documents revealed that your first home was on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, just east of the Gentilly River—now this area is home to a nuclear station, and out of bounds to visitors. Later on you moved across the St. Lawrence River to Grondines. Here, on October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1675 you gave birth to your daughter Françoise, assisted by your female friends. In June of the following year, you and several of your neighbors received the sacrament of Confirmation from Bishop Laval\*, who traveled by canoe from the town of Quebec. A few years later you moved again, following your restless husband to Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade, where eventually you gave birth to two sons. While visiting these villages, my imagination was challenged to picture your life, since the more than 300 years had erased most of the buildings.

Gradually I searched the history books as your frequent moves to new *seigneuries* unfolded before me. Occasionally your name was mentioned, and daily life was described for each locality. More and more I began to understand some of your husband's motivations. I now could visualize you meeting Antoine, a *coureur de bois*. He was probably wearing the usual leather outfit, his coat decorated with long fringes along the back and sleeves. To you he must have appeared quite different from the young peasants in France who wore colourful clothing of reds and pinks.

Jeanne, I learned that like the other bachelors who wished to marry, Antoine had to address himself to your chaperones and was obliged to declare his possessions. He undoubtedly mentioned the contract with his farming partner, Jean Harel, and that together they had leased a large tract of land, now being cultivated. Your future husband would have explained that they had three heifers, three calves, two oxen, and several pigs. As was the rule, Antoine would also have promised to supply you, his bride, with the essential provisions for the next 12 months—until the land would provide again. Did Antoine tell *you* that he shared a one-room cottage, five-by-five meters, with Harel who was now marrying your travel companion, a *filles du roi* named Marie Pescher? It is peculiar that proof of the Harel-Pescher marriage is also missing.

However, during that time missionaries frequently performed marriages, often in private homes. These missionaries would record only the basic facts of the nuptial on single pages of paper, to be later added, or rewritten, into the parish registers. Due to forgetfulness or lack of care many of these documents were never inserted in the registers.

Jeanne, I wonder if you accepted Antoine's marriage proposal because his partner chose your friend, Marie? Of course, I will never know. I can picture both of you, after your church wedding, hurrying to his



canoe. It is easy to imagine the curving prow cutting acute angles into the glassy water, as you were carried along shores still covered with virgin hardwood forest. You saw the tiny wooden homes, far from one another, lost in a wilderness. When you arrived and entered your husband's one-room home it was of course the sight of the hearth that struck you first. When you noticed the proverbial *cabanes*, a type of wardrobe that at least would allow some privacy for undressing and sleeping, you probably felt relief and were pleased to see the beds covered with furs.

Jeanne, after years of searching, I was thrilled to finally discover a notary contract that shed light on my quest for data about your marriage. Three witnesses signed this document drawn up at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade, and dated February 17, 1682. Before notary Michel Roy, your husband Antoine declared that he had married you *eleven* years ago. Your marriage had taken place in the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Faith. However, he also declared that he had *neglected* to draw up the required marriage contract. Of course I do not know the reason why your husband neglected to have a notary draw up your pre-nuptial contract. Was he perhaps influenced by the fact that in 1671 there were no longer government funds available for a dowry, and only perishable food was handed out? Or was it to avoid the notary's fee?

Occasionally, Jeanne, while I reread the records and collected background on your passage to Canada, vague images hovered around me, until they fused with facts. Finally, reading this 1682 document—translated into modern type—was like touching an electric current. I felt I was in direct contact with you. For several years I had carried your story in my imagination without realizing what my intuition insisted upon—that there was a similarity in our lives. As I evaluated the documentation gathered I recalled events in my own life, stretching back more than fifty years. Had history repeated itself?

Some two-hundred-and-seventy-five years after your arrival in Canada as a *fille du roi*, another group of young women crossed the Atlantic—when more than 48,000 War Brides came to join their Canadian husbands. I can identify with you, Jeanne, because I was one of these young women. From the Chief of Police in my hometown in Belgium, I too received the necessary certificate of good behavior. Later came a visit from the Canadian Army Padre asking numerous questions. A medical examination by a Canadian doctor followed, and blood tests were taken. Finally, on December 27, 1945, I married one of your descendants.

The following month my new husband returned to Canada. I was eager to join him, despite my apprehension of going to a country where people did not speak my language. Besides, in those days travel was a luxury, and I was not sure that I would ever see my parents again. In July of 1946, I boarded the *Queen Mary* and traveled to Canada under the Free Passage Scheme of the Canadian Government.

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*The population explosion following the arrival of the filles du roi in New France gave rise to the success of the colony. These 737 young women—who eventually married—had their lives inextricable transformed by Louis XIV. As a group they assured the survival and the preservation of a moral and cultural heritage. We should all be proud of their legacies, as they stayed steadfast beside their husbands to found a new country. Their unique contributions have long been forgotten in France and were rarely noted in Canada.*

*However, after more than three centuries the King's Daughters have finally been commemorated. On June 19, 1999, at Place de Paris in Quebec City, the arrival of the Filles du roi was celebrated and a plaque was unveiled.*

*Recently the Canadian Government honored the European/Canadian War Brides. On August 26, 2000, at Pier 21 in Halifax, I joined 320 War Brides for the unveiling of a plaque. During the dedication ceremony several speakers gave homage to "these young women's courage and tenacity." We all felt like sisters--there was not a dry eye among us.*

*Editor's Note: The previous article was sent to us by Adrienne Leduc, a historian, founder of the Leduc family association and frequent contributor to Canadian, European newspapers and magazines. She has written a historical novel, *Antoine: coureur de bois* (1996) which tells the tale of her husband's adventurous ancestor in seventeenth century Canada. Her current project concerns *les filles du roi*. Her web site can be seen at: [www.adrienneleduc.ca](http://www.adrienneleduc.ca) and she can be e-mailed at: [adrienneleduc@imag.net](mailto:adrienneleduc@imag.net)*

## HERITAGE

### JUSTICE IN NEW FRANCE

*Justice in New France was swift. But was it just? The following account leaves one to wonder.*

**MORIN dit BOUCHER BANISHED FROM ACADIA IN 1687**  
**Originally published in *Héritage Acadien*, publisher Florian Bernard**  
***Translated by Claire Bouffard Chase # 54***

*Among all the families Morin dit Boucher one only is of Acadian origin, which had as an ancestor Pierre Morin dit Boucher, born in France around 1634 and arrived in Acadia around 1654, first installed at Port Royal, then at Beaubassin. At the second generation, this family left Acadia to establish itself at Baie des Chaleurs, then later to the region of Quebec, notably at Montmagny, at Cap-St.-Ignace and in the Seigneurie of Saint-Michel-de-Livaudière, today in Bellechasse County. A question of morality is the source of the departure of all the Morin dit Boucher from Acadia.*

Pierre Morin dit Boucher born in Normandy around 1634 was married around 1659 at Port Royal to Mary Martin daughter of Pierre Martin and Catherine Vigneau. Marie Martin, twin of Barnabé, was born in 1636. Her father, Pierre Martin, was native of St.-Martin-de-Bourgeuil, Indre-et-Loire in France.

The Acadia of 1659 swam in troubled waters. Five years earlier, Robert Sedgwick murderer of Charles the First, had been mandated by the dictator Cromwell to take possession of Acadia by all means possible. Sedgwick, in command of numerous detachments and well-armed, had made himself master Pentagouët, of the Fort of the St. John River of La Hève and Port Royal. The governor of Acadia, Charles de Saint-Etienne de la Tour, had gone to London in 1655, to negotiate an entente with Cromwell. The latter had accepted a French presence in Acadia on condition that all future colonists be protestants.

In view of the situation, Pierre Morin and his new spouse, who was barely 23, decided to leave Port Royal in 1680 to establish themselves in the newly formed colony of Beaubassin, where the English presence was less oppressive.

It is surely with regret that Pierre Morin abandoned Port Royal since he had become an industrious farmer. In 1671 he possessed 3 cows, 4 sheep and 1 acre under cultivation. At Beaubassin, however, he improved his condition, considerably since the census of 1686 indicated that he owned then 15 horned beasts, 8 sheep, 12 pigs and 30 acres of land under cultivation. The future was very promising and hope well founded.

Pierre Morin and his family would surely have lived a long time at Beaubassin in happy contentment if it hadn't been for that sad affair of a lapse in morality which occurred in 1687 implicating one of their sons, Louis, then 23 years old. He had had an amorous adventure with a young "demoiselle" of 17 years, of a high ranking family "outside the sacred bonds of marriage" which was the source of a great scandal in the colony. Father Jacques Trouvé, a sulpicien priest, recently arrived from Québec to take charge of the new mission of Beaubassin, obtained from the governor Sieur Robineau de Menneval, the mandate to inquire into the affair. The distinction between secular and religious authority was rather hazy at this time and it was not uncommon for members of the clergy to substitute their authority for that of the lay judiciary.

Father Trouvé brought a great deal of zeal to the investigation. After questioning a few witnesses, he came to a rapid conclusion as to the culpability of the young man. Without obtaining a judgment according to judiciary procedure and without any further formality, and on his sole authority, he ordered the unfortunate Louis Morin to be imprisoned. Shortly thereafter, Louis was expelled towards France never to be seen or heard from again. Certain sources have indicated, without proof, that he was sent to the galleys even though the

governor of Acadia had recommended he be put to the service of the King of France. The galleys also formed part of the King's Navy.

Father Trouvé further decided, with the full consent of the Sieur Menneval, that, not only would the accused be dispossessed of all his goods and banished from the country, but the decree extended as well, to his parents, his sisters and brothers-in-law, the Chiassons (or Giasson) and the Laverignes, who would also be banished. The residents of Beaubassin, however, were shocked by the severity, as one can well imagine. This was taken from an extract from the Mémoires written in 1690 by Mathieu De Goutins, scrivener of the King, in Acadia on the subject of the banishment of the Morin dit Boucher of Beaubassin in 1687.

"The son of a resident of Beaubassin, named Louis Morin, having impregnated a young lady of the aforementioned location, Father Trouvé, having informed against him and heard the witnesses, concluded against the so-called Morin and had him imprisoned, even though there were officers of the King available and obtained from Mr. Menneval that the parents and sisters would be banished from Beaubassin and the colony and even the sons-in-law since one of them had talked about the Sieur Trouvé and the young lady. The goods of these families were confiscated to the profit of the father of the demoiselle. The colony lost nineteen persons in the banishment. All of this rendered Father Trouvé so odious to the inhabitants of Beaubassin that they forced him to abandon his parish. He wished to retire to the Mines but the residents refused to accept him. This affair caused quantities of disorder since these nineteen people were related to a third of the colony and I was obliged to go to Port Royal where the authority of the Governor de Menneval squelched all complaints against Sir Trouvé."

By shifting his authority to a mere ecclesiastic, the Governor of Acadia, Monsieur de Menneval, abdicated not only his responsibilities but gave equal proof of a poor sense of justice. He could have, instead of confiding the inquiry to a priest, released the accused into the hands of judges either in Acadia or Québec.

He attempted to justify his conduct by a letter to the Minister in France where he wrote: "I have been constrained to return to France, on board the Friponne, a young man by the name of Louis Morin, 26 years, inhabitant of Chigectou (Beaubassin). He would have deserved a more severe punishment by reason of the behavior for which he is accused. This affair involved a prominent family who declared itself satisfied with the punishment imposed. I acted thus because there was no officer of justice here and it was impossible to refer to Québec. I believe the Court will approve my conduct in this affair. The accused would become a good sailor in France in the service of the King. It was dangerous to keep him in this country."

The Morins were highly regarded in Acadia. When the intendant de Meule conducted his tour of inspection in the country, he had honored Pierre Morin by becoming the godfather to his youngest son, 2 March 1686, to whom he gave his own name, Jacques. Of his part, De Goutins does not exaggerate one bit when he claims that the Morins and their allied families, the Merciers, Pellerins, Chiassons, Lavallées and Cochus account for one-third of the entire population of Beaubassin. In the census of 1686, they add up to 44 persons of a total of 129 inhabitants. Also, they were important and prosperous farmers.

In 1687, three of the known children of Pierre Morin were well established. Marie Morin was the wife of Pierre Cochus. Anne had just married René Deneau, and Louis Morin, who was unmarried, lived with his parents. The register of Beaubassin tells us that he was often asked to be godfather of children in the village. In 1683 he had made a long voyage to Québec to assist at the second marriage of Guyon Chiasson to Jeanne Bernard. This Guyon Chiasson was the father-in-law of Pierre Morin, oldest brother of Louis. Incidentally, Jacques-François Morin, his young brother, would later distinguish himself in the capacity of commanding officer of the "Trompeur."

The memoirs of the Sieur de Goutins and Monsieur de Menneval do not divulge the identity of the "victim" of Louis Morin. De Menneval contents himself with saying that the family of the "demoiselle" is satisfied with the exile of the culprit, but is very careful not to mention that a judgment of expulsion was

pronounced against the father, the mother, the family and even the brothers-in-law of the outcast, in fact 19 people. He qualifies as important the family of the victim. It so happens that at the time these events took place, the only family really important in Beaubassin was that of Michel Le Neuf de la Vallière, seigneur of Beaubassin, originally of Trois-Rivières. The term "demoiselle" at the time, was reserved for the young daughter of the nobility. Of the four daughters of Michel Le Neuf de la Vallière, one only, Marie-Josèphe, baptized at Trois-Rivières the 19<sup>th</sup> of April 1671, was of an age to have an amorous adventure. Father Archange Godbout, who long delved into this matter, does not hesitate to identify her as the victim of Louis Morin.

But, one might ask, was the "demoiselle" Marie-Josèphe de la Vallière truly a victim or a willing accomplice? It seems in any case, that she was fairly intimate with the family of Pierre Morin. She was godmother to two of the younger children, Simon-Joseph, on 8 January 1685, with, as godfather Simon-Pierre Denys de Bonaventure, and Jacques Morin on 2 March 1686, with none other than the intendant de Meule. None can doubt of the initiative spirit of this "demoiselle" who at age 18, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April 1689, barely a year after her adventure with Louis Morin, was granted an important concession on the Chicabénacady River, by the sieurs Denonville and Bochart de Champigny at the Bassin des Mines "to found an establishment to do commerce with the Indians."

Diverse circumstances explain, even if they do not justify, the amorous adventure of Marie-Josèphe Le Neuf de la Vallière with the Morin son. She was just an adolescent when she lost her mother, Marie Denys, only daughter of Nicolas Denys, who had married the future seigneur of Beaubassin. "This one, brought up in the woods, had she efficiently supervised her daughter's education?" asks Archange Godbout.

Also in 1687, her father Michel Le Neuf, was at La Rochelle, in France, to arrange his second marriage with Françoise Denys, daughter of Simon Denys, Sieur de Vitray, which took place on the first of June in St-Barthélémy's parish. Lastly, at the same time, the seigneurie of Beaubassin was without spiritual leadership since Father Claude Moireau had just been recalled to Québec in May 1686. The young "demoiselle" was then alone at Beaubassin and free to behave as she saw fit.

One might also question by virtue of what rights did Father Trouvé exchange his function as a pastor for that of criminal judge. It is without precedent in Acadia and unjustifiable from a standpoint of justice, even that of the period when these events took place. Many historians, including Father Archange Godbout, do not hesitate to censure the indiscreet zeal, not to say more, of the Sulpician. The Governor de Menneval who assumed the responsibility of the sentence of exile, affirms that there was then no officer of justice in Acadia. He is clearly contradicted by the memoir prepared by De Goutins. In reality, there was at Port Royal a lieutenant-general Michel Bourdrot, named to that post by authority of the King who was perfectly qualified to render judgment in cases, both civil and criminal. However, for some unknown reason, criminal cases were generally referred to the "prévôté générale de Québec."

To further complicate the situation, Michel Bourdrot, lieutenant-general, already quite old, was replaced, in his function of judge, by Michel De Goutins. But the latter could not exercise his functions until he was confirmed in this role by the Sovereign Council, which did not take place until 29 November 1688, after the decree of expulsion of Louis Morin and the banishment of all members of his family.

It was Richard Denys, the actual brother-in-law of Michel Le Neuf de la Vallière, who gave refuge to the unfortunate Pierre Morin and the members of his family expelled from Acadia. He installed them at Ristigouche, in Gaspésie, within the vast seigneurie of the St. Lawrence, which he inherited from his father, as verified by the census he made of the area in 1688. "There are 60 families of Indians, not counting children and the unmarried, older women nor widows... There are also three farmers among one called Boucher from Normandy, and his wife of Port-Royal. They arrived in the spring of 1688. This family is made up of 8 boys, half-grown; the youngest one 12 years old. One or two are married. There are five girls, the youngest one 8 years old. One of the girls is married. She has two children."

What can one think of the severity of the sentence that struck not only the accused, Louis Morin, but his family as well in this affair? The penalties generally imposed by the laws of the period in such cases of



“seduction” were much less than that imposed by Father Trouvé and the Governor Menneval. In France the penalties were proportional to the circumstances surrounding the seduction of young virgins. The judgments and deliberations of the Sovereign Council tell us “if the young girl consented and found herself pregnant by her seduction, only a verdict of material damages to be paid must be pronounced against the culprit. The amount of damages to be paid must be proportional to the rank and fortune of the parties involved. The father of the illegitimate child must provide its needs. He must also raise the child in the Catholic faith.”

The imprisonment, the confiscation of goods, the banishment from the country, all of this flagrantly exceeds the penalties by the laws of the period in Acadia and in New France. Pierre d'Iberville accused in 1686 of rape and the seduction of Jeanne-Geneviève de Bellestre, was condemned only to provide for the material needs of the child born of his adventure, and this only until the age of 15.

As far as the “demoiselle” she entered the Hôtel-Dieu of Montreal as a permanently invited guest... There is no doubt that the Morin family would have received a much more favorable judgment if the affair had been in Québec. But it is possible that the Morins as well as Le Neuf de la Vallière were not interested in airing their intimate affairs in broad daylight in the capital of New France.

While his son was leaving for an exile from which he would never return, Pierre Morin and his family attempted to found a new establishment outside Acadia. Indignant at the severity of the judgment imposed by Father Trouvé and the governor Menneval, many persons sought to offer comfort to the unhappy outcasts. One of these was the brother-in-law of Michel Le Neuf de la Vallière and uncle of the “demoiselle,” Richard Denys. He installed the families banished from Acadia at Ristigouche in the upper Baie des Chaleurs. After the death of Pierre Morin, in 1690, and Richard Denys in 1691, the family left Ristigouche for the region of Québec.

The historian Rameau de Saint-Père indicates that the population of Beaubassin, instead of increasing, had undergone an appreciable decrease between 1686 and 1693, because, he wrote “Michel Le Neuf de la Vallière, having left the area, his departure and that of those who followed him towards Quebec, left a void of twenty persons in the midst of the colony.” In reality the seigneur of Beaubassin was not on the best of terms with the lease holders. The severity of the penalty imposed on the Morin family surely aggravated his relations with the inhabitants. Few people followed Michel Le Neuf to Canada and, contrary to what Rameau de Saint-Père claims, it was the expulsion of the Morins that contributed the most to the demographic stagnation of Beaubassin. In addition to the banishment of the family, there was also the expulsion of Pierre Morin, Jr., Jacques Cochu, René Deneau, Pierre Mercier, Pierre Gaudin, Pierre Pellerin, and Michel Chiasson, all close relatives of the Morins.

The earlier children of Pierre Morin and Marie Martin were born in Acadia but later children saw the light of day in Quebec. After the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which ceded all of Acadia, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland to England, no Morin is found in Acadia. They no longer appear in the census. The oldest son of Pierre Morin dit Boucher and Marie Martin, also named Pierre, born at Beaubassin in 1662, married Françoise Chiasson, daughter of Guyon Chiasson dit Lavallée and Jeanne Bernard, on the 8<sup>th</sup> of November 1682. Like the other members of his family he established himself in the region of Québec. He no longer appears in the census of 1714, in Acadia. His father-in-law and many of his twelve children also settled in the Québec region. Another son of Pierre Morin dit Boucher Jacques Morin, born in 1672, married around 1695 at Beaubassin, Marie-Anne Lavergne. The register tells us he died at the Hôtel Dieu of Québec, 30 December 1704, which tells us he had already left Acadia before that date.

*The previous article was published in the journal “Héritage Acadien” No. 24, November 1996, Florian Bernard, Publisher. The translation from the French, and the comment at the beginning were by Claire Bouffard Chase.*



**ANCESTRAL LINES****DESTROISMAISON dit PICARD***submitted by Leo Fleury #8*

<b>FRANCE</b>	Antoine	Jeanne LACHERER	from the hamlet des Trois-Maison, in Bazinghen, év. Boulogne, Picardie, France
<b>I.</b>	Adrien	Antoinette LEROUX	France
<b>II.</b>	Philippe	Martine CROSNIER (Pierre/Jeanne Rotreau)	18 NOV 1669 L'Ange-Gardien, Château-Richer, Québec.
<b>III.</b>	Jacques	Marie-Madeleine PELLETIER (René/Marie-Madeleine Leclerc)	30 OCT 1710 St-Pierre, Île d'Orleans, Québec
<b>IV.</b>	Alexis	Marie-Anne AUDET (Jean-Baptiste/Marie-Anne Jouanne)	27 OCT 1750 St-Laurent, Île d'Orleans, Québec
<b>V.</b>	Louis	Suzanne BUISSON/BISSON (Louis/Suzanne Samson)	14 NOV 1780 St. Charles, Bellechasse, Québec
<b>VI.</b>	Louis II	Madeleine THIBAUT (Jean Baptiste/Marguerite Rheault)	22 AUG 1814 L'Acadie, Québec
<b>VII.</b>	Angelique	Louis BELHUMEUR (Eustace Geoffroy dit Belhumeur/Roslie Riel dit L'Irlande)	30 OCT 1837 St. Valentin, Québec
<b>VIII.</b>	Catherine BELHUMEUR	Joseph V. DUMAS (Edouard/Henriette Lessard)	9 AUG 1875 St-Francis-Xavier, Winooski, VT
<b>IX.</b>	Edward Vital DUMAS	Sophie Adeline VASSEUR (Joseph Alfred/Sophia Rivers)	15 SEPT 1903 St-Francis-Xavier, Winooski, VT
<b>X.</b>	Adeline Laura DUMAS	Leo Augustus FLEURY, SR. (Ira-Aristide/Valerie Therrien)	26 AUG 1929 St-Joseph, Burlington, VT
<b>XI.</b>	Leo A. FLEURY, JR.	Vera Agnes Thomas (Franklin Harry/Esther M. Bombard)	18 OCT 1958 Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Burlington, VT

NOTE: PICARD now appears more commonly as PECOR in Vermont and the States.

**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, 371 Flynn Ave., Burlington, VT  
Tel: (802) 864-6037 or e-mail at Landrypr@aol.com

HERITAGE

**FROZEN LIPS AND BURNT DREAMS**

*by Paul Dumais #59*

*Paul recounts the following story of events in the lives of his parents and grandparents which was conveyed to him in eight interviews with his father between 1967 and 1976.*

On January 13, 1975 my parents, Omer DUMAIS (1899-1992) and Angéline ROBILLARD dit FÉLIN (1905-1995), were celebrating their Golden Wedding anniversary with a special Mass at St. Paul's Church, Kensington, Connecticut. The priest celebrant, after congratulating the couple, added that Angie and Omer could not kiss outdoors after their wedding in Canada since the temperature was 45 degrees below zero and their lips would have frozen together! Naturally that remark caused general laughter. My parents had moved to Connecticut just after their marriage in 1925, where they raised five children of the six born to them.

Later, however, I wondered why any couple would plan to get married in the coldest month of the year. This was especially true in northwest Ontario (Iroquois Falls) where just two years before the coldest temperature in North America was recorded at minus 73 degrees Fahrenheit. My Dad recalled that prior to moving to nearby Ramore from Lowell, Massachusetts in August 1919, his father, Clément Dumais (1871-1940), had purchased two large thermometers pegged at minus 50 degrees. That early winter morning in 1923, the mercury in both thermometers had simply exploded! In the few seconds it took for my grandfather to walk from the house to the barn to milk the cows, his face froze on the side hit by the wind!

My mother, the thirteenth of sixteen children, had moved in 1917, with her parents and siblings, to the same village of Ramore. They moved from St. Félix-de-Valois, located in the Laurentians 65 miles north of Montreal, for a better life.

Nonetheless, the short answer as to why my parents married in January 1925 was that they had originally planned to marry in October of 1924, but the month before a totally unexpected event changed their plans.

That fated day of September 21, 1924 was my grandfather's 53<sup>rd</sup> birthday. After five years of hard work in building their farm home on 225 acres of land, and after harvesting the crops and storing the newly cut hay in the big barn (120 feet by 40 feet by 35 feet high) Pépère Dumais must have felt satisfaction. My Dad and his brother Albert (1903-1966), had just gone to the general store, about two miles away, with the horse and wagon, to get supplies. It was about 7:00 PM, dark and quiet in the small town of Ramore, home to about 100 families. Suddenly, someone yelled: "Hey look there's a fire out there!" After a stunned silence someone cried out: "It looks like the Dumais farm!" Thunderstruck, my Dad and Uncle 'Bert jumped on the wagon buggy and Dad whipped the horse for utmost speed. When they got home (in record time), they found pandemonium. Everyone was frantically running around and throwing buckets of water – not on the furiously blazing barn but on the house! The barn was beyond saving – a roaring inferno that lasted six hours, and was visible from 50 miles away.

Apparently, the hay was not completely dry, and the intense heat generated, caused it to burst into destructive fire. The following illustrates the size of the loss: 100 tons of hay, 150 cords of wood, 150 chickens (Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns), 6 heifers, 2 work horses (each weighing 1,800 lbs, costing \$500 for the pair), 4 pigs and all the farm equipment and implements (baler, hay-presser, hay wagon etc.) worth \$10,000. Also grain bags of seeds for crops of timothy, oats and barley, which were mainly grown to be sold, were lost. It was thought the 100 tons of hay would bring a tidy profit at \$70. per ton; however, due to the economic depression in Canada, the hay prices, over a three year period, had dropped to \$59 and finally to only \$13 per ton. Notwithstanding the above factors, and with no insurance coverage, the burning of barn and all its contents, resulted in a devastating loss. Despite the heart-breaking setback, the family had much to be thankful for – the house, the 60 foot deep well, one horse and wagon, and their lives had been spared. Within three weeks their neighbors built them a smaller 70 foot long barn. Life must go on!

Six years later, in 1930, my grandfather left Canada, but was too proud to return to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he had settled after leaving St-Jean-de-Matha in Joliette County, Québec. In Lowell he had worked in a mill as Mule Spinner, eventually succeeded in owning three houses, and operating a grocery store, with my Dad as manager. For economic reasons he settled in Middletown, Connecticut, where I was born a year later on June 9, 1931.

Sadly, I hardly knew my Grandfather Dumais, as I only saw him twice – once as a young child and then in 1939 posing at his 50<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary with my grandmother, Mémère Alexandrina MARION (1872-1953.) Yet I can still clearly remember my Pépère, sitting at the end of a long table loaded with food, packed with all his smiling family and my Mémère at the other end. He still appeared a straight, proud man, one who never smoked or drank liquor, yet he never appeared happy – he never smiled.

Less than a year later he was dead at the age of 68 years – a disillusioned man whose dreams went up in smoke that sad September day of long ago. No wonder my parents didn't have the heart to celebrate their wedding that following month of October 1924, the month of falling leaves, and waited 'til January, the month of freezing leaves and lips, yet a time to renew their hopes of a better life for themselves and those to follow.



Clément Dumais and Alexandrina Marion  
Married 3 NOV1889 in Lowell, Massachusetts  
(St. Jean Baptiste Catholic Church)



# HERITAGE

**Marie-Ursule Plagnol aka Mercy Adams  
of Oyster River, New Hampshire - Part 4  
*Mike Sevigny #59***

*This is the fourth installment of the story of Mercy Adams who was captured by the Indians from her home in colonial New Hampshire in 1694. 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. The Fall 2001 issue presented a copy and translation of her baptism in Montreal on 6 April 1697. The Spring 2002 issue listed records related to Mercy and her family in Quebec. In this issue I will list the references to Mercy's father, Charles Adams, her mother, Rebecca Smith, and their family as found in the old town records of Oyster River/Dover, New Hampshire, probate records, deeds, and other New England sources. Also included are interesting facts about others in the community where the Adams family lived. Notes in (--) and [--] are extracted from the records, while notes in {-} are the author's comments.*

**“ADAMS, the 57<sup>th</sup> commonest English and Welsh surname, and became the 11<sup>th</sup> commonest in New England.”**

Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Reprinted by Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Company 1988). p. 58.

“A Grant of the Province of Maine to S<sup>r</sup> Ferdinand Gorges, and John Mason Esq<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> August 1622.  
... All that part of ye Maine land in New England lying upon ye Sea Coast betwixt ye reivers of Merimack & Sagadahock & to ye furthest heads of ye said Rivers...” This original grant or patent of land included the area of Oyster River/Dover, New Hampshire.

*New Hampshire Documents Relating to the Masonian Patent* p 23-29.

Dover, New Hampshire was settled in 1623 when Edward and William Hilton landed at Dover Neck. "Dover Neck, sometimes called Winnichahannat, or Wecohamet, was settled in the spring or early part of the summer, in 1623. Bloody Point must have been settled around 1634. A beginning was made at Cochecho about 1635. Oyster River (Durham) settlement must have been commenced soon after the accession to the Colony."

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA*" No XXXIV.

Early settlement was very slow, there being only three houses in all the region, which included Portsmouth, in 1629. The early citizens adopted a form of government that was town and provincial. A vote of citizens, on October 9, 1641 annexed the town to Massachusetts, soon after which the early town books were destroyed. We are told that the oldest town book that survived was begun December 27, 1647. The first record in that book that references **Charles Adams** is the town tax rate for 1648. The earliest record of Charles in New Hampshire appears to be the sale of land to him by John Ault in 1645. The latest "official" record that I have found is indirect as it is the sale of his land by son Charles' grandchildren in 1756.

**Charles Adams** was born between **1621 and 1624** {per depositions, see 24 Sept 1672, 25 March 1679, and August 30: 1680} in England, and arrived in Dover, New Hampshire before **10 April 1645** when he bought land in the Oyster River section of town from John Ault. Several researchers state that Charles may have arrived in Dover much earlier than this purchase, in the company of George Smith, but I can find no evidence to prove this.

To all Gentlemen & Merchants to whom it may concern I sheweth that I have  
 doth of the plantation of Oyster River And do give unto my son  
 Overlappings know you that I the said John Smith for in consideration of  
 the sum of twenty & some pounds Sterling doth & have sold and  
 have unto me the said John Smith as before the said & do give  
 to Charles Adams of the said plantation. And granted unto the said  
 John Smith

"To all Christian people unto whom this p'sente writinge shall come I John Awlte of the plantation called Oyster River sendeth greetinge in our Lord God everlastinge know yee that I the said John Awlte for & in consideration of & for the some of twentie & foure pounds sterlinge well & trulie satisfied and paide unto me the saide John Awlte at & before the sealinge & deliverie hearof by **Charles Adams** of the saide plantation: have granted solde & confirmed and by these presents doe grante sell & confirme unto the saide Charles Adams one messuage or Tenemente situate & beinge in the saide plantation w<sup>th</sup> all singuler the appurtenances thereunto belonginge, and also soe much marshe grownde as will keep three Cowes in the winter time in as conveniente place as I can. To have & to holde the saide messuage or tenemente, withall & singuler the appurtenances and the saide marshe ground unto the saide Charles Adams his heires executors administrators and assignes for evermore. In witnes whereof I have heareunto sette my hande & seale. dated the tenth Daye of Aprill, in the year of our Lorde God one thousand sixe hundred ffourtie and five.

John Awlte

Sealed & delivered in the p'sence of us Thomas Wiggin Edward starbucke George Smythe

John Awlte acknowledge the originall of the p'misses above writted to be his acte & deed the 13<sup>th</sup> of the v<sup>th</sup> month 1651 before

Tho: wiggin

Concordat cum original and Recorded the xiiii<sup>th</sup> of the v<sup>th</sup> month 1651 By me

George Smyth Recorder".

*Rockingham County Deeds, Exeter N.H.* Vol. 1 p. 83.

*New Hampshire Court Records* vol. 40, p. 69-70.

"This seems to be the land sold by Adams to John Hill, and where probably Charles Adams first lived and gave his name to 'Charles Point,' later called 'Ambler's Point.'"

*History of Durham* pp. 47-48.

"**Charles Adams** was another of the early settlers of Oyster River plantation. Prior to 1648 he had a grant of land adjoining the estate of Francis Matthews on the south side of the river and just within its mouth, of which he took possession, built a garrison, made other considerable improvements, and there resided until the destruction of the settlement by the French and Indians in 1694; when his garrison was burned, and he and his family murdered. He had several grants from the town during his life time, one of which was near the Falls, where it is supposed his son Charles resided."

*Dover Enquirer* Aug. 5, 1851 "*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA*" No 42½.

"27 of the 9 mo. 1648. It is this [day] ordered at a publique Town meeting by the vote of said Town that all such person or persons that shall be found absent without lawfull cause from the Town meeting shall for each default pay the fine of six shillings."

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* No. XIX.

Charles next appears on:

"Dover The Towne Rate, Made the 19<sup>th</sup> : 10<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup> [16]48"

57 taxpayers are listed, three are listed as houses with "M<sup>e</sup> Seeleys house " and "Jeffery Raggs house" in addition to "Thomsons point house," which is not italicized. Each taxpayer's entry gives the Rated valuation and the payment to be made at the rate of 4 pence per £. The highest worth/payment is listed is "Matthew Gyles Rated £194 10s 0d and to pay 4d P lb is £3 3s 2d." This is £100 less than the value reported by Wentworth in the NEHGR [v. 4, p. 51 Jan. 1850] and calculating at 4d per £ this lower value appears to be the correct one. Listed is "**Charles Adams** Rated £31 0s 0d and to pay 4d P lb is £0 5s 14d." The three "houses" and "Francis Small" are all rated lower than "Tho: Fursen" contrary to Wentworth's report. There were 50 taxpayers rated higher and 6 lower than Charles Adams. The rate is for livestock also as indicated by: "Antho: Emery Rated 108 10s 0d and to pay 4d P lb is £1 16s 0d more to pay for a bull {rated} £2 10s 0d {is} £0 0s 10d."

"The Rate within specified

Is to bee paid in such comodities, time and place as followeth, viz.

One fourth part in Corne, to bee pd, and brought in at the rates as followes vir<sup>t</sup>: Indian Corne at 4<sup>s</sup> p bushell, wheat & pease at 5<sup>s</sup> per bushell, and to bee paid by the 10<sup>o</sup> day of the next m<sup>o</sup> at the house of W<sup>m</sup> Pomfrett, y<sup>e</sup> rest of the rate to bee pd in by the 10<sup>o</sup> day of the March next ensueing, At the saw pitt below Tho. Cannys for one place of receipt for part of the said rate, and y<sup>e</sup> other to bee paid in at the back Cove, to the Constable or his Assignes. All pipe staues fare to bee delivred in at the rate of 3. 10. 0. and h h staues at 02. 05. 0. And for

default of paym<sup>t</sup> in either or any of the said paym<sup>ts</sup> in pt or in all contrary to the afirme aforesaid Wee doe hereby authorize and giue unto the Constable full pow<sup>r</sup> to arrest & attach the goods of such pson or psons as shall make denyall. Witnes o<sup>r</sup> hands this 19<sup>th</sup> day of y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup> 48

Ambrose Gibbons

Hateuill [Hate Evil] Nutter

William Pomfrett

Anth<sup>o</sup> Emery

Tho: Layton"

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 319.

"A Rate made the 8<sup>th</sup> of 10m<sup>o</sup> [16]49 for the Discharging the Corte Charges and Elde[r] Nickles hickmans Diaet and the charges within [?] for cloething and likewise for satisfieing m<sup>r</sup> Coelcoerd his Exseption and other Charges wich the towhe is Dpt."

59 taxpayers are listed with the highest being "Thomas Layton Rated £155 0s 0d and to pay 4<sup>d</sup> p lb £2 11s 8d" and the lowest being "John lanes [or loues?] at blodey point for his house £00 2s 8d" which would indicate a rated value of £8. Also listed is "Charles Adames Rated £31 10s 00d and to pay p lb £0 11s 2d." There are 49 taxpayers listed with rates higher and 9 with rates lower than Charles Adams. 'This Rat is to be paid in pipestaues and Eindian Corn pease or wheat the pipestaues 4 lb p thousan indan Corne 4s p bushell pease at 4s 6d wheat at 5s p bushell

The places wheare pipstaues ar to be broft is

for Oyster Riuer to John Bickfords

poynt for Douer to the back Coue

For Coccehee at or obowt Richard Nasones or the golfe

for blode poynt at the point."

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 320.

"Raett maed y<sup>e</sup> [torn] of y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup> 1650 for the [torn] ering. Publick Charges of the town." 58 persons are listed with their rates including "Charell Adames Rated £1 00s 10d." The highest rate was "James Newett Rated £10 00s 8d" and the lowest "Risse Hoewell Rated £00 00s 0d" with the total rate for the town at £61 12s 1d. There were 27 rates higher and 30 rates lower than Charles Adams in the listing.

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 317.

"The names of the grande Jurie sworne at the Courte helde at Dover the **I, 2 of the 8 month 1651**"  
Charles Adams is amongst the 13 jurors.

*New Hampshire Court Papers* Vol. 40, p. 80.

*Provincial Records/Deeds* Vol. 1, p. 90.

"orders and actes of Courte at the Courte held at Dover the **28<sup>th</sup> of June 1653**" ... "Charles adams is bond in x<sup>s</sup> mathew Giles & Tho Pitman in I<sup>t</sup> that the said Charles adams shall appear at the nexte Court to be holden at dover or strawberey bank & in the meane time to be of good behavior, and also that the said Charles shall not frequent or com into the companie of the wiefe of william drew"

*{Old Book off Court Papers* vol. 4, p. 77.

*New Hampshire Court Papers* vol. 40, p. 103.

"William Drew's grant of sixty acres, **10, 8 mo., 1653**, was also on Branson's creek, and it was assigned by him to his son, Francis Drew. When this was re-bounded, 1 Nov. 1672, this sd Drew land's boundary began at the west-north-west corner of Charles Adam's lot, and ran 120 rods north-north-west on Adam's line, then ran eighty rods west-north-west, then south-south-west 120 rods, then north-north-east to Adam's line."

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* NO. 412, remarked 414.

"On the **10<sup>th</sup> of 2<sup>d</sup> month, 1654**, there were granted to John Bickford ten acres 'behind the Lott of Charles Adams' and the same day ten acres were granted to Thomas Willey 'behinde the Lott of Charles Adams.'"

*History of Durham* p. 50.

"At The County Court hild at Portsmouth the **27<sup>th</sup> of Jeun 1654**"

"the Court Doth order that Charlls Adames his bond is to be Cansiled"

*New Hampshire Court Papers* vol. 40, p. 108.

*Provincial Records/Deeds* Vol. 2, p. 2.

"Charles Adam also had a grant in 1655, laid out in 1671 of twelve acres 'behind his house.' Its bounds begin about one hundred rods 'by the road' that goes to Oyster River falls, and was surveyed entirely by marked tree, which have unfortunately disappeared."

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* NO. 412, remarked 414.

"There were granted to John Hill, in 1655, 'six acres between the land of John Ault on the southwest and land of Jonas Bines on the northwest, joining to a point of land bought of Charles Adams.'"

*History of Durham* p. 47.

1656 The town of Dover granted Charles Adams 100 acres of land in the part of town commonly called Madbury. This land was laid out by John Davis & Rob<sup>t</sup>. Burnam the first day of Nov. 1672. Charles granted half of this land to his son Charles 26<sup>th</sup> Feb 1693/4 "being the half of a Grant which was granted me lying at or near Maharmits hill" Ten acres of this land was sold by Charles Junior's daughter Ester Adams Bickford and her husband Thomas Bickford on 4<sup>th</sup> March 1711/12 to Derry Pitman of Durham. The other fifty acres was conveyed by Charles to his daughter Mary, wife of William Tasker, on 1<sup>st</sup> March 1693/4.

It is assumed that Charles Jr. was on his 50 acres during the Indian raid of 1694 sparing him, while the rest of the family, with the exception of Mercy, were killed, but his probate in 1695 lists the land as unimproved.

A second grant of an out lot was also made to Charles Adams in 1656 as "one necke of land lying on the south side of Bronsons Crick bounded from the western branch upon the south line to the Great Bay" This lot, near the lot of Oliver Kent, would be conveyed to the latter's son Joseph Kent 15 February 1714/15.

A third grant, of twelve acres, was also made to Charles Adams in 1656

See Deeds at these later dates.

June 17 1657 "It was ordered that whoever should kill a wolf or wolves, whether English or Indian, within the town should have for so doing four pounds for every wolf killed, the head to be brought to the meeting house on Dover Neck or delivered to the constable and be by him publicly declared."

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H.* p. 41.

#### "A Rate this 21th of July 1657

By the sellekt men of Douer for six pence uppon the pound to be payd in prouitions marchantabell Pipestaues and hogshead staues Boards and fatt Cattell which is for the Clearing of all the Ingagements of the Towne and this to bee Performed by the first of September next at the prices following Pipestaues 4lb p thousan hogshad staues 2lb 10s 0p thousan [...] bords at 50s wheat at 5s p bosh pease at 4s p boshell Beiff at 2d 1-2 p lb porke at 3d 1-2 p lb Indian Corne at 4s p bushell, and where any man is defeckive the Constabell haeth Power to take it by destres and these Goods to be delivered at Bloody poynt sandy poynt and the back Cove and at John Bickfords at oyster Ruer"

92 taxpayers are rated with only the rates they owed being listed in the *Memoranda*. The highest amount to be paid is "vall Hall 12 14 3" {£ s d} which, at 6d per £, indicates a value of £508 10s, the lowest is "Patrick the s . . . ett 3 0" {s d} which indicates a value of 6 0s. The Rate for "Charells Adames 1 18 3" {£ s d} indicates a value of £76 10s 0d. 45 taxpayers owed more than Charles Adams and 46 less.

"these Rats are to [wad omitted?] doth wis to be receued of the non ichabetance"

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 321.

The next record indicates that more than one tax was levied per year, often for different reasons.

"A Ratte mayd the 10th 9 mo [16]57 for the inhabetance of oyster Reuer for the Prouetion being Rated at 2d the pound"

32 taxpayers are listed in this section of Dover with a total rate of £31 15s 10d. The highest amount to be paid on this list is "m<sup>r</sup> Hill 4 4 9" {£ s d} indicating a value of £508 10s, which matches his value earlier in the year. The lowest three are to pay 5 0 {s d} indicating a value of £35 each. The Ratte for "Charles Addams 12 9" {s d} indicates a value of £76 10s, which matches his value earlier in the year. The two lists for Dover have 46 taxpayers paying more than Charles Adams and 46 paying less.

"These Prouetions are to be Brought into John Bickfords house anei man be defiektife we giue the Constabell Power to stayne this Rat is to be payd in Beffe at 2d 1-2 p lb boull beff at 2d p lb Porke at 3d 1-2 p lb wheat Barley and malt a 5s p boshell Pease at 4s p boshell Butter and Chese at prise currant."

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 321.



**October 21, 1657** "Thomas Crawlle, presented for living idle in his calling, was admonished with 2s 6d fees. Elizabeth Gils, presented for calling John Alt, constable, 'constable Roge,' was admonished with 2s 6d fees."

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H. p. 42.*

"Next north of Matthews Neck and stretching from Crommett's Creek to the head of Little Bay is the old Kent farm, where eight generations of the Kent family have lived. There were laid out to Oliver Kent, **3d of 2d month, 1658**, seventy acres of land, 'bounded betwixt William Drewes and Mrs. Mathes and **Charles Adamses** by the cricke side commonly called Mr Mathews Cricke.'"

*History of Durham p. 38.*

**April 28, 1659** "With due regard for the public welfare the Court ... also regulated the time in which and the persons to whom liquor should be sold, on 'hearing of this suffering of persons to continue drinking to excess, as also unto drunkenness, quarreling and fighting' ... 'accounting it their duty by all due means to prevent the like abuses in the future,' did order that 'henceforth no Wine Tavern shall either directly or indirectly permit or suffer any person to have any wine on the Sabbath Day, ... excepting only to fishermen if they lodge at their houses on Saturday night, half a pint a man, or to sick persons,'..."

It would seem this was one of very early blue laws.

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H. p. 46.*

**"Oyster Riuer Prouition Rate maed the 22 : 9 : [16]59"**

There are two rates listed for all taxpayers in Oyster River, the second of which is headed "the great Rate." There are two sections for each list, tallied separately, the totals being £24 1s 6d for the top, and £14 0s 2d for the bottom sections of the first column. The top of "the great Rate" column is tallied at £47 6s 0d and the bottom section is given as £28 11s 4d. The highest rated taxpayer is again "M<sup>r</sup> Hill £2 12s 8d" and "the great Rate £5 5s 4d" while the lowest 13 are rated at 5s 0d with their great Rate at twice that or 10s 0d. The rates for "**Charlls Adames**" are £0 13s 0d and the great Rate of £1 6s 8d. There are 21 taxpayers with rates higher than Charles Adams and 33 with lower rates.

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA Number 324.*

"A Juerey panelled By John Bickford Cunstable of Oyester River Concerning the death of James Morray **this 11 daye of november 1659** Acedently killd By falling of A tree

Edward Starbucke John Davis William follett John Meder William Smith Niven Agnew **Charles Adams** Thomas Willy James Bunker Jonnas Bines John Hill Thomas Stevenson Matthew Williames  
wee heare Panelled doe Jontly Agree that wee find A wound in his head made by A Lime of A tree falling downe upon his head which wee Aperehend is the Cause of his Death  
This verdict accepted by the Court June 27<sup>o</sup> 60

Per Elias Stileman Clerk

*(Old Book of Court Papers vol. I, p. 41.  
New Hampshire Court Records, Vol. 40, p. 465.*

**About 1660 - Charles Adams and Rebecca Smith** were married. No record of their marriage has ever been found but the approximate year is given by several historians. The parents are not know for either of these individuals. It has been conjectured that Rebecca Smith was the daughter of George Smith, as Libby stated that there was information to connect her to John, James and Joseph Smith, but Meserve states "Not a shred of evidence has been found that George Smith was the father of James Smith and Joseph Smith of Oyster River, nor that the two last were related at all." {See the notes at June 30, 1663.} Several historians wrongly stated that **Charles Adams Junior's wife, Temperance Benmore**, was the elder **Charles' wife**. It has also been stated that there were three generations of Charles living in Oyster River but I have only found references to two.

"wee whose names are under written beinge cald together & pannild a July by Phillop Chesley Constable of Dover to vew & take notis of y<sup>e</sup> soden death of Thoma Canyda, doe find & declare as ffolloweth  
That y<sup>e</sup> sayd Thomas Canyda accordinge to our understandinges was killd by a tree neare to y<sup>e</sup> house of Thomas Humfres, y<sup>e</sup> tree beinge found uppon him, & was forced to be cutt before he could be got from under it, & this we judge was y<sup>e</sup> cause of death witnes our handes **26:10:(60)**

John Bickford	<b>Charles Adams</b>
John Davis	Thomas willy
Mathias Gyles	willyam Smith

willm willyams	patterricke Ginison
John Meader	James middleton
Thomas Stevenson	Joe field
	Steven Joanes

Taken uppon oath y<sup>e</sup> day & yeare above mentioned before me  
Valentine Hill Comisioner"

*{Old Book off Court Papers vol. I, p. 57.  
New Hampshire Court Records vol. 40, p. 468.*

"Oyster riu<sup>r</sup> 3d Raet. 4:9mo in the yeir 61" There are two tax lists in the book. "(The second group was probably in the same year, but another levy, and headed "Oyster Riu — — — in ye yeir — —" 58 taxpayers have rates listed in the first group and 57 in the second group "Charles Adams" is rated at "£0 17s 6d" and "£0 11s 8d" which places him in the exact middle of the first group with two at the same rate and near the middle of the second group with 27 higher, 26 lower and two the same rate.

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H. p 53.*

"At A Towne meeting holden the 3th of 2d mo. [16]62,  
...charles Addames Chosen Constabell for oyster Reeuer."

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA No. XXXIX.*

"A Prouition Rate made {for Mr. Rayner} the 19<sup>th</sup> of th 9<sup>th</sup> month (1662) upon the inhabetants in Oyster Riu<sup>r</sup> at a penny apon the pound" 42 taxpayers are listed "Charles Addams" is rated at £0 5s 9d, with 23 rated higher, 17 lower and 1 at the same rate as him. "Edward Erwin and Compey" is rated the highest at "£2 17s 12d, and "Mrs mathews" is rated the lowest at £0 1s 1d. The total rate for Oyster River was £20 9s 3d.

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H. pp 55-56.*

"To the Constable of Oyster River or his deputie  
You are hereby required in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> name to Attach y<sup>e</sup> goods & for want thereof y<sup>e</sup> bodie of William Drewe & take bond of him w<sup>th</sup> sufficient sureties to y<sup>e</sup> value of Nintie nine pounds for his appearance at ye next Court to be holden at Dover or Portsmouth to answer y<sup>e</sup> complt of Geo: Walton in an accon of Acco<sup>t</sup> for not giving an Acco<sup>t</sup> of a voyage of ffish y<sup>e</sup> Traine w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said W<sup>m</sup> Drewe made & for detaineing y<sup>e</sup> said ffish & Traine of the said Waltons pert contrarie to promise hereof faile not at y<sup>e</sup> perill & make a true returne under yo<sup>r</sup> hand dated this 3<sup>o</sup> 4 m<sup>o</sup> 1663.

By the Court Elias Stileman"

*{Old Book off Court Papers vol. I, p. 165.  
New Hampshire Court Records, vol. 40, p. 509.*

"Attached the house & Land of W<sup>m</sup> Drew (to answ<sup>r</sup> this acc'on)  
ye 25<sup>o</sup> June 63 Per me Charles Adams Constable  
the Constable affirmed that he Left a sum'ons at his house.  
Dov<sup>r</sup> Court I<sup>t</sup> July 1663 as attest Elias Stileman Cler"

*{Old Book off Court Papers vol. I, p. 166.  
New Hampshire Court Records, vol. 40, p. 509.*

June 30, 1663 "James Smith for Contempt in open Court by Keeping on his hatt notwithstanding he was admonished & bidden take it off, is sentenced to be set by the heeles one hower & fees Court"

*New Hampshire Court Records Vol. 40, p. 181.*

July 1, 1663 "James Smith for not coming to meeting for severall monthes Court finds 14 dayes & one day confest to have been at a Quak<sup>rs</sup> meeting sentence to pay 5<sup>s</sup> a day for not coming to meeting is 3<sup>1</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> & 10<sup>s</sup> for going to y<sup>e</sup> Quakers meeting & ffees  
[Witness] Gra. Jury

*New Hampshire Court Records Vol. 40, p. 186.*

"26 JOHN {SMITH} Oyster River 1662 His connect. with Matthew Williams and various circumstances indicate that he, (17) {JAMES above}, (36) {JOSEPH}, and Rebecca (Smith) Adams (3) were bros. and sister"

*Libby's Genealogical Dictionary pp. 643-645.*

While Libby suggests these four are related Meserve states: "Not a shred of evidence has been found that George Smith was the father of James Smith and Joseph Smith of Oyster River, nor that the two last were related at all."

*History of Town of Durham, New Hampshire* Stackpole and Meserve p. 330.

"(Oy)ster R Prouetion Rate made throwe the hole township the 7<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> month 1663" 49 taxpayers are listed in two groups "**Charles Addams**" is rated at £0 5s 10d, with 25 rated higher, 19 lower, 3 no rates and 1 at the same rate as him. "Henrey Browne and Compeneey" is rated the highest at £2 17s 2d, and four taxpayers are rated the lowest at £0 2s 6d.

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N.H.* pp. 60-61.

"A rate maed the 10<sup>th</sup> of the 8<sup>th</sup> moenth [16]64 at 3d in the pound for the defray Publick Charges the one third part to be payd in Prevetion and the other two theirds in Bords and staves" 47 property owners {one group with 38 and another with 9} are listed for Oyster River with "William Beard" having the highest rate at £4 14s 6d, and "James Smeth" "Patrick Denmark" and "John Smeth" having the lowest ratings at £0 7s 6d with one estate's figures erased and another with no figures. "**Charles Addames**" is rated at £00 19s 3d. 26 rates are higher and 18 lower than Charles.

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 367.

1665 "The care that was taken to repel, instead of inviting immigration in these early days, is shown in the order made by the Selectmen at a meeting held the 15<sup>th</sup> of the 2d month, in this year that 'no person coming into the town as a servant or by purchasing of lands should be accepted as an inhabitant until he was allowed or accepted by the selectmen.'"

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N.H.* pp. 62.

The citizens of Dover signed a petition to counter one drafted by Mason's heirs that was signed by some "disaffected citizens" attempting to dissolve the union of New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

"To the Honed Gener: Court of the Massachusettts in Boston these prsents show this tenth of October 1665.

May it please the Honored Court

Whereas we the Inhabitants of Dover haue received Creditable information that the Inhabitants of some of the townes borderinge upon ye River of Pascataque haue petitioned his Majesty or Dread Sovoraigne with respect to wrongs and usurpations they sustaine in the Prsent Government under which they reside, for an alternation to be made amongst them in the Government as his Majesty to please to order the same: We thought it necessary beinge orderly assembled in a Towne meetinge to Cleare orselves for or owne part by these prsents from haüing any hand in any such Petition or Remonstrance and in any case any such act hath passed we looke at it as unworthy misrepresentation of us the Inhabitants of Dover to his Majesty as beinge done without any either Consent or Meetinge for Congnissance of the Towne or the Major part thereof."

Twenty five townsmen signed the petition including **Charles Addams** who made his mark.

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 100.

"A Pruetion Rate made the 8<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1665 ouer the hold Teownshep at 1d in the pound" 48 property owners are listed under Oyster River, again in two groups. "Teag Riall" has the highest rate at £9 3s 8d but this appears to be a typographical error as his rate is listed very low the year before and year after. The next highest being for "John Godder" at £1 7s 3d and seven properties have the lowest rates of £00 2s 6d. The rate for "**Charlls Addames**" could not be determined from the record.

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 368.

**September 26, 1666** "The selectmen gave orders that Thomas Turner be warned out of town by Ensign John Davis and John Bickford and that he depart according to law. ..."

"Many inconveniences and damages coming upon the town in consequences of the practice which had been adopted by the inhabitants of 'taking in several persons both men and women' the selectmen gave orders that none should henceforth admit or entertain any inmate or sojourner or servant to be hired or taken into their houses without giving notice to the selectmen within thirty days, upon the penalty of nineteen shillings fine to the town, besides making good all other damages which the town might suffer." ... "At this time the whole number of taxpayers was ... —133 families or a population of about 530, according to the estimate at present time, ..."

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H.* p. 66.

"A Prouetion Rate maed the 2<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> month 1666 for m<sup>r</sup> Rayner at a peney in the pound throwe the hold townshp" 52 property owners' are listed for "Oyster Riuer" with the highest being "Tho feloes, John Parnill, and ther men and Vassell" at £01 10s -d, while the lowest was "Arter Bennett" at £00 2s 0d. "**Charells Addames**" is rated at £00 6s 5d, with 24 rated higher and 27 rated lower than him. "This Rat made at a peney in the pound for m<sup>r</sup> Raners proution and is in part of his sallerey for the last yeir and to be returned to his hand by the Constabell..." The total rate for Oyster River is given as £08 05s 6d

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 371.

"A Rate made y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> March 1666 [-7] for the defraying of public Charges at 1d in y<sup>e</sup> lb" 52 property owners' are listed for "Oyster River" with the highest being "Jn<sup>o</sup> Goddard" at £02 0s 5 1-4d, with the 5 lowest being listed at £0 3s 9d. "**Charles Adams**" is rated at £00 9s 7 1-2d with 24 rated higher and 27 rated lower than him. "\*This Rate is to be payd in Anie Marchantabell goods at prise Corrent in the Riuer to the Canstabell or his order wheire he shall Apoynt the plase ..." "\*In different hand and ink."

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 373.

"July 12 1667 Oyster Riuer proution Rate 1d p lb" 48 property owners' are listed with the highest being "Will Follet" at £01 7s 6d, while the lowest six are rated at £00 2s 6d. "**Charells Addames**" is rated at £00 6s 10d, with 23 rated higher and 24 rated lower than him.

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 374.

**September 15, 1667** "The grand jury presented the town for want of stocks, whipping post, standard weights and measures, a sealer of leather, a pound, a watch house and bullets.

The court enjoined the town to provide themselves with these accompaniments of civilization 'by ye next court' or pay a fine of 5 Pounds and 2s 6d fees."

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H.* p. 71.

**About 1668 Charles Adams Jr.** is born to **Charles Adams** and **Rebecca Smith**. It was said that the younger Charles is not mentioned in the public records until 1683, but the earliest I have been able to find reference to him is indirectly in the Febr<sup>y</sup> 20 1689 petition where the elder Charles is referred to as "**Charles x Adems sen**", both "**Charles Adams Sen.**" and "**Charles Adams Jun.**" are listed on the petition of 10 Aug 1692. The younger Charles was conveyed half of the elder's 100 acres on the 26<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>y</sup> 1693/4. Charles Jr. married Temperance Benmore, daughter of Philip Benmore and Rebecca Tibbetts. Their eldest daughter Rebecca Benmore married Joseph Durrell before 4 March 1711/12. Charles Jr. was executor of his father's estate per probate records of Jan. 9<sup>th</sup>, 1694/5, indicating he escaped the Indian attack of 1694. He died between then and 9<sup>th</sup> novb<sup>y</sup> 1695 as evidenced by the probate of his estate at the later date.

"John Bines had a grant of 'an out lot being on the south west side of a Creeke caled by the name of Branson Creeke being ten acres, the west side joyning to George Webb, from a great white Oke marked and the east side coming to a little gutt, right over against a place called the hay stack and lyeth next to **Charles Adams Lott.**' This lot was sold to John Hill, 26 February 1668 by John Bickford, senior...."

*History of Durham* pp. 38-39.

"To the much honored Generall Court of the Massachusetts assembled at Boston. May 17, 1669, the humble petition of the inhabitants of Oyster River is as followeth." ... "...humbly request this honoured Court to grant us that so beneficiall a priviledge of becoming a township with such bounds as have been alreadie us, or shall be thought meet by this honoured Court..." This petition was submitted by 38 men and one woman including "**Charles Adams.**" No mention is made in the article if they signed or just made their mark. The petition was not successful.

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* No. XXXV.

John Ault "of ye Little Bay in ye township of Dover yeoman" and Remembrance, sell to Wm. Perkinson of ye same place yeoman, land on Godard's Creek in Dove, between land of **Charles Adams** and Nicholas Dowe; 8 June 1669."

*Deeds* Vol. 3 p. 11b.

“ At A Training the **21 June [1669]** thes persones following haue ta - - the oeth of fiedeliety.  
 Samewell wentworth, Tho Caney, Tho Edgerley, Beniamen heard,  
 John foste, Tho Hanson, John Gerrish, James Smeth,  
 John wentworth, Roberd Euens, **Chareles Adames**, Beiniamin Mathews,  
 Richard Row, John York, will Perkins, Tho welley,  
 Tho Perkins, will Shuckforth.”

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 63.

About 1670 **Mary Adams** is born to **Charles Adams** and **Rebecca Smith**. She would marry William Tasker and be deeded half of her father's 100 acres in 1694. Her estate was probated beginning in Feb. 2, 1699/1700 when, since she was a widow, administration of her estate was granted to Henry Nock of Oyster River "who intermarried with Sarah Adams Sister to Mary Tasker." There are numerous descendants of William Tasker and Mary Adams in the US today, some still in Madbury.

*New Hampshire Wills* Vol. XXXI p. 455,456.

About 1671 **Sarah Adams** is born to **Charles Adams** and **Rebecca Smith**. She would marry Henry Nock 10 Jan. 1691/2 and later (2) Eleazer Wyr.

About 1672 **Samuel Adams** is born to **Charles Adams** and **Rebecca Smith**. He would marry about 1689, wife's name unknown. He was a lotlayer as noted in 1694, and various deeds. He, his wife and their unborn child were killed, with most of the others in the Adams garrison, during the Indian raid of July 1694.

"The Depusison of **Charles Addams** agged abuot **fifty years...**

Sworn in Court of Associates held at Dover **24 Sept 1672** Elias Stileman Clerk"

This would place Charles' birth year as 1622.

*{Old Book of} Court Papers* vol. 2, p. 103.

**13 March 1674** **Mercy Adams** is born to **Charles Adams** and **Rebecca Smith**. This date {old style} is given in Mercy's baptismal record 6 April 1697 at Montreal. At the age of 20 she would be captured by the Indians and taken to Quebec, which started this whole story.

"The next record is that of the 'Provision Rate' for the year **1675**. The persons taxed were--Of Dover Neck and Cochecho." 63 persons are listed along with the notation "nine names are missing" "Of Bloody Point were," 6 names are listed with the notation "and eight names are missing." "Of Oyster River were," 47 names are listed including "**Charles Adams**" one blank. "This provisions is to be paid att ye price followeth wheat 5s 6d p bushel, Indian Corne 4s p bushel, pease 4s p bushel, beif 2d 1 2 p pound, pork 4 p pound, barlie 4 p bushel, butter 5d p pound. There were other names in the list to which the word 'nothing' had been added;" four with no location, 1 at Bl Pt, 4 at O.R.. "The highest tax payer on the above list was Capt Waldren who paid £2-7-4; the second was John Roberds who paid £1-16-3 1 3; the third Job Clements, paying £1-15-6 1 2; the fourth Richard Otis, paying £1-5-7 1 2. The lowest on the list were John Elis and six or seven others, each of whom paid 2s 6d."

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Number 74.

"At a Countie Court held in portsm<sup>o</sup> y<sup>e</sup> **27<sup>th</sup> of June 1676** p'sent Worp<sup>11</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Stoughton esq<sup>r</sup> Majo<sup>r</sup> Ric: Waldren M<sup>r</sup> Ric: Martyn Cap<sup>n</sup> Tho: Daniel Elias Stileman Associates & took y<sup>i</sup> oath" **Charles Addams** and 11 others are listed as the Grand Jury, 12 others are listed for "Jury of Trialls".

*{Old Book of} Court Papers* Vol. 3. p. 265.

*New Hampshire Court Records* Vol. 40, p. 322.

**3 July 1676** "A treaty was made this year by Wonalancet, chief of the Penacooks, with Major Waldron in behalf of the Province". A copy of which may be seen in the Notable Events book. "After the treaty many of the Indians who had joined in Philip's war on the English joined themselves to the Penacooks hoping that by means of Wonolancet's influence to escape punishment. By the invitation of Major Waldron this sagamore had come to Cochecho, and with him many of the other Indians to the number of three or four hundred. These had the promise of good usage and had the advice of Major Waldron been followed, good faith would have been kept with them." Other Indian troubles in the area caused two companies of soldiers from Massachusetts under Captains Joseph Syll and William Hathorne to march to the area. They would have seized all the Indians at once but Major Waldron talked them out of it by proposing a sham fight with the Indians the next day. His men, those of Captain Frost of Kittery and the above two companies formed one party and the Indians another. "Having diverted them awhile in this manner, and caused the Indians to fire the first volley, by a peculiar dexterity the



whole body of them (except two or three) were surrounded, before they could form a suspicion of what was intended. They were immediately seized and disarmed without loss of a man on either side. A separation was then made: Wonolancet, with the Penacook Indians, and others who had joined in making peace the winter before, were peaceably dismissed; but the strange Indians (as they were called) who had fled from the southward and taken refuge were made prisoners, to the number of two hundred; and being sent to Boston, seven or eight of them who were known to have killed Englishmen were condemned and hanged; the rest were sold into slavery in foreign parts. (*Belknap*.)" Major Waldron averted loss of lives of many of the Indians that had made the treaty but they misunderstood his part and would hold the affair against him in the massacre at Cochecho 13 years later.

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H.* pp 81-82.

**July 1676** "The heirs of Mason revived their claims to the Province this year by petition to the King, and at a public town meeting in Dover, in July, it was 'unanimously agreed upon, voted and ordered that our trusty and well beloved Richard Walderne, sarjent Major, do in the name and behalf of our town petition his Maj'te that he would interpose his Royal authority and afford us his wonted favor, that we be not disturbed by said Mason or any other, but continue peaceably in our present just rights under his Majesty's Massachusetts Bay government.'

They further declared that they had bona-fide purchased their lands of the Indians: recognized their subjection to the government of Massachusetts, under whom they had lived happily, and by whom they were now assisted in defending their estates and families against the savage enemy. (*Belknap*)"

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H.* pp 82-3.

#### **Dover Tax List 23 July 1677**

"Now first printed. The next earlier list, 14 Feb 1675-6 was poorly printed in the Dover Enquirer and reprinted without corrections. Both that list and this have corners gone: as printed below, the names in brackets are taken from the 1675-6 list to replace names lost from the 1677 list."

There are 83 taxpayers, most with their rates listed in Oyster River, 20 of which are in brackets indicating they have been added from the previous list as noted above. Those added do not have tax rates given for 1677. The highest rate listed is "William Durgen 25 08" {s d} and the lowest are "Salathiel Denbo, Ephraim Severn, and Benj. Nason," all at "01 00" {s d}. The tax rate for "Charles Adams 04 08" {s d} with 25 higher, 18 lower and 2 others at the same rate.

*Libby's Genealogical Dictionary* p.51.

**October 22, 1677** Opposed to Mason's claim on their land the inhabitants of Dover submitted a petition to remain under the government of Massachusetts as follows:

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty

The humble Petition of Yo<sup>r</sup> Majesty's Subjects the house holders of the Town of Dover upon the Piscataqua river, N: England.

That for as much as through the goodness of God & the favour of your Most Excellent Majesty (w<sup>ch</sup> like the Sweet Influences of Superior or heavenly bodies to the Tender Plants,) hath cherish'd us in our weaker beginnings, haveing been continued through yo<sup>r</sup> Speciall grace under yo<sup>r</sup> Maj<sup>ties</sup> Protection and Governmen<sup>t</sup> of ye Massachusetts, to w<sup>ch</sup> we Voluntarily Subjected our Selves, many years agoe, yet not without Some Necessity, in Part felt for want of Govern<sup>t</sup>, & in part feared upon the Account of protection w<sup>ch</sup> hath been more aparent since; the happy event or issue of w<sup>ch</sup> doth cause us to be humble & earnest Supplicants to yo<sup>r</sup> Majesty at this time, that wee may be continued under the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts as formerly, our full Acquiesieing wherein & ample Satisfaction wherew<sup>th</sup> we do hereby make our Serious profession of, & Doe therefore beg yo<sup>r</sup> Royall Assent thereunto, w<sup>ch</sup> favour of yo<sup>r</sup> Maj<sup>ties</sup> wee shall Account as a cloud of y<sup>e</sup> Latter rain & be further quickned to pray for all manner of Prosperity upon yo<sup>r</sup> Maj<sup>ties</sup> Person & Counsels as becomes yo<sup>r</sup> Loyall Subjects.

Dated in Dover the 22<sup>d</sup> October 1677.

They pray to be continued under y<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts governm<sup>t</sup>"

The petition was signed by 39 men of Dover including **Charles Adams** who, along with 12 others, made their marks.

*New Hampshire Provincial Papers* vol. xvii, pp. 524-5.

26 May 1678 Charles Addams made his Mark as witness to a transfer of land between Jamason Mathews and Samuel Mathews.

mark of  
Charles Addams  
L A

While this is only a copy of the record, the transcriber shows Charles Adams' mark as a squared off C with an A that has a mark across the top. Compared with the marks show later in this extract this appears to be a close representation showing Charles' mark was distinct and not just an X.

Deeds vol. 3, p. 136a.

16 Feb 1679/80 "An act made for the Calling of a Gen<sup>l</sup> Assembly: Wee the president & Council of his maj<sup>ties</sup> province of N-Hampshire being req<sup>d</sup> by o<sup>r</sup> commiss<sup>on</sup> to call a Gen<sup>l</sup> Assembly of y<sup>e</sup> said province and it being left to us to Judge & detirmyn w<sup>h</sup> persons shall chuse y<sup>r</sup> deputies for the s<sup>d</sup> Assembly - Doe hereby ord<sup>r</sup> & declaire in his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Name that the Persons hereafter named in the severall Townes shall meet together on y<sup>e</sup> first day of march nex by 9 of the Clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning..." Charles Adams name is given under the Dover list.

New Hampshire Provincial Papers vol. xix pp. 658-661.

25 March 1679 "Court of Associates hold at Dovr" "Jn<sup>o</sup> Bickford Aged forty years, Jn<sup>o</sup> Hill Aged fifty four years, Jn<sup>o</sup> Ault Aged Seventy Six years, and Charles Adams fifty five years testifieth & Saith that the have known Joseph Stimson {Stevenson} for the span of near thirty years and having Bine near neabars to him ever since he wase a Littell Child & wee did allways know him by the name of Joseph Stimson & wee never heard that he was called by any other name to Bee his Right name ..."

Using this age declared by Charles he would have been born in 1623 or 1624. This record appears twice in the old book of records. Once on page 121 with the spellings as indicated above. The second time it appears on page 299 with spelling errors corrected, ages given as numerals, and John Ault's and John Hills' names reversed.

(Old Book of Court Papers vol. 4, pp. 121 and 299.

The Deposition of Jamson Mathews being the midwife which delivered De Liverance Adams and being examined whether James wigins was the right father of her child she answered that she did know all men in the world but James wigins Per ouitty Mathews witness the Same

1679

"the Depusion of tamson Mathues being the midwife which Delivered DeLiveranse adams and being examined whether James wigins were the right father ofhuied thit De hur ansure wase that She Did thear all men in the worlde but James wigins Per ouitty mathews witness the Same"

140a

"Temperance Bickford for witness the Same"

(Old Book of Court Papers Vol. 4, p. 138

"a bill of presentments from the grand Jurie of dover and pourch moth 1679" ....

"of douer wee present deliverance adomes for fornication"

(Old Book of Court Papers Vol. 4, p. 231.

New Hampshire Court Records Vol. 40, p. 348

"James Wiggins Jun<sup>r</sup> & Deliverance Allen {Adams} being bownd ov<sup>r</sup> to this Court to Answ<sup>r</sup> for her being w<sup>th</sup> child & not married, the Pties appeared & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Deliverance charged the s<sup>d</sup> James Wiggins to be y<sup>e</sup> father of here child, the w<sup>ch</sup> he denied

The Court sentence her to pay a fine of 40<sup>s</sup> or suffer 10 stripes, & that said James pay 50<sup>s</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> father of s<sup>d</sup> Deliverance for his charge until y<sup>e</sup> child died, the s<sup>d</sup> James being by Law the reputed father of her child & ffees 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>"

Deeds vol. 5, p 30.

New Hampshire Court Records Vol. 40, p. 354.

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"To y<sup>e</sup> Constable of Dover

You are req<sup>d</sup> in his majty<sup>s</sup> Name To Tak y<sup>e</sup> body of James Wiggins Jun<sup>r</sup> & carry him to y<sup>e</sup> prison Keeper of Dover who is to erow him & him to keepe safe until he pay to **Charles Adams** forty shillings & 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> ffees to y<sup>e</sup> Clark all money or as mindy hereof faile not at y<sup>r</sup> ppity do **24 June 1679** T<sup>s</sup> being to ffulfill a Court ord<sup>r</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> Same"

Elias Stileman Cler

*{Old Book of Court Papers Vol. 4, p. 325.*

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**18 September 1679** "The union of New Hampshire and Massachusetts was dissolved at this time by royal proclamation. John Cutt was appointed President of the Province with a council of six of the principal inhabitants, of whom Richard Waldron of Dover was one. Agreeably to the royal direction they chose three other gentlemen into the council, of whom Job Clements of Dover was one. The President nominated Major Waldron to be his deputy or vice-president and John Roberts, marshal.

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H. p. 85.*

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**30 Sept 1679** Court of Associates the deposition of John Ault aged 78 years or there about testifyeth and saythe that the field that now is in posesion of nickolas follet william Drus poseseion -- Stimsons next by mathu giles in oister rouer ... John Hill ... John Bickford ... and **charles Adams** testifieth unto the above right testimony

*{Old Book of Court Papers vol.4, p. 177, & vol. 6, p. 303.*

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"Reasons of appeal filed **21 feby 1680**" "Joseph Stevenson: his Resons Of appell from the Judgment of the quarter Cort at hamton the 7<sup>th</sup> feb **1680** to the next Cort of appell to be held in porchmouth the first tusday in march folloing in a Cas depending between said Stevenson and Thomas Drew"

The document is on three and a third pages of legal size parchment type paper and contains ten sections labeled by number with the reasons. The first reason includes the testimony of "Thomas Stevenson and bartholemew Stevenson" that the said Drew did pull down the "appelant's" fence and carry away the grass of the land.

"9ly whereas John alt John beckford and **Charls addums** in thar testimonys spok something Conserving nec follet field being found 28 years agoo but thay doo not now can not Say any Such thing Conserving Thomas Drew and your appelant Land befour now ..."

*{Old Book of Court Papers Vol. 6, pp. 273-276.*

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**August 30: 1680** {description of a line that was run} "from y<sup>e</sup> rock at y<sup>e</sup> head of Stoney brooke east South east nearest a hundred rods to a tree Lying in a crooke marked I:S: ... wee Jn<sup>a</sup> Hill aged 55 years & **charles Adams**: aged 60 yeares doe testifie that y<sup>e</sup> said line doth comprethond w<sup>th</sup> in it the whole plantation w<sup>ch</sup> is commonly called W<sup>m</sup> Drews & part of Nic<sup>a</sup> ffollets field w<sup>ch</sup> was formerly in the possession of Mathew Giles & Likewise Josheph ffields marsh"

Jn<sup>a</sup> Hill & **charles Addams** tooke oath to the truth of w<sup>t</sup> they Say above this 3 Sepr 1680

before me Richard Waldren dept -----

New Hampshire

*{Old Book of Court Papers vol. 6, p. 295.*

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"On the **30th of December, 1680**, Mason arrived from England to enforce his claims, bringing with him a mandamus to admit him to a seat in the Council. But instead of having the disputed claims brought to trial, he commenced issuing arbitrary orders to the people, requiring them to take leases of him, forbidding them to cut firewood, and the like. Such proceedings become so intolerable, that the Council forbade them, and, at last, Mason departed for England, exceedingly irritated at his reception. The manner in which his orders had been treated, may be inferred from the following:

'Robert Mason Esqr Proprietor of the Province of New Hampshire maketh oath, that the Writing hereto annexed is a true Copy of the Declaracon which he caused to be set up at the usuall places in the several Towns of the sd Province, And that Maior Richard Waldron did say to this deponent, That no such Papers should be set up to amuse the People and did show unto this Depont one of the afore sd Declarcokns or some part therof that he had pulled down.'

Robert Mason

Taken upon Oath the 17th of October 1684

before me R. Chamberlain Just P."

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA Number 110.

"The council having prohibited these proceedings, Mason refused to hold his seat with them, and a warrant being issued for his apprehension, he suddenly returned to England."

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H.* p. 86.

**July 81** "y<sup>e</sup> Cons<sup>l</sup> of Oyster Riu<sup>r</sup> Rate" 68 taxpayers are listed "Charls Addams" is rated at £00 06s 05d, with 26 rated higher, 40 lower, and 1 at the same rate as him. "Robert Burnham" and "John Woodman" are rated the highest at "£00 19s 04d, and three taxpayers are rated the lowest at £00 03s 00d.

*{Old Book of Court Papers* vol. 6, p. 197.

**{1681?}** "To y<sup>e</sup> Constable of Douer you ar hereby Required in his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Name forthwith to gather y<sup>e</sup> Sums of y<sup>e</sup> Seuerall Persons Under writen & deliuer them Unto y<sup>e</sup> Tresuror of y<sup>e</sup> Said Province & If any Person Refuse to paye you ar to take it by waye of Distres: Oyster Riu<sup>r</sup>"

This list appears to have been written around the time of the July 81 tax list as the first 12 names are the same with Walter Jackson being crossed out. Much of the rest of the list is in the same order with a few other cross outs and other variations. 63 taxpayers are listed "Charls Addams" is rated at £-- 3s 05d, with 19 rated higher, 42 lower, and 1 at the same rate as him. "John Bickford Sen" is rated the highest at "£-- 8s 2d, and "William Perkins" is rated the lowest at £-- 1s -d.

*{Old Book of Court Papers* vol. 6, p. 193.

"To Nicolas Dow Constable of Dover you are hereby Required {corner torn, words missing} forthwith to CoLect this Reat Comitted unto you from y<sup>e</sup> Seuerall persons hereunto An exid in ye speacies & Priecs as is tender writen & transmit ye Same into ye hands of ye Province Tressuror == this 6 of march 1682" 66 taxpayers are listed with "Charls Addams" listed at £00 11s 06d. 20 are rated higher than him, with "John Woodman" rated the highest at £01 016s 04d, two others being rated the same as Charles, and 41 rated lower than him with 8 rated the lowest at £00 06s 00d. This appears to be the Constable's original list as many of the entries, including that of "Charls Addams" have a cross through the line between their name and rate. The document lists the value of various commodities including "Marchatable Pine Boards, Indian Corn and ffish" it also indicates that coin was scarcer and more useful than commodities as it states "and whosoever will Paye thayer Reat in Mony shall bee abeatted on {e} third part"

*{Old Book of Court Papers* vol. 6, p. 512.

"New Hampsh Oister River A Province Rate continued by y<sup>e</sup> Honble the Govern<sup>t</sup> & Council according to the Powers given them by His Ma<sup>ty</sup> Royal Comisson bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> of May 1682." 68 taxpayers are listed with "Charles Adams" listed at £0 12s 10d. 27 are rated higher than him, with "Robert Burnham" and "John Woodman" rated the highest at £1 16s 08d, and 40 rated lower than Charles with 3 rated the lowest at £0 6s 0d. The list is given twice in the old book of Court Papers with the same persons listed at the same rates. The order changes for a few names, but is mostly the same as the list dated July 81 and the other list that I attributed to 1681. The list on page 498 is the Constable's list and the one given above is from page 514.

*{Old Book of Court Papers* vol. 6, pp. 498 and 514.

"At a quart<sup>r</sup> Court held at portsm<sup>o</sup> in prov. of N- Hampshire June y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1682 p<sup>r</sup>s<sup>ent</sup> Ric: waldren esq<sup>r</sup> pres<sup>t</sup> E; Stileman dep<sup>t</sup> p<sup>r</sup>s<sup>ent</sup> Ric: Martyn W<sup>m</sup> Vaughan Tho: Dainel Jn<sup>o</sup> Gilman Job Clements esq<sup>r</sup>" - "W<sup>m</sup> Shaackford and Charles Adams" are listed for Dover. - Grand Jury *Deeds* vol. 5, p 53.

**8 October 1683** "Writs were issued on the complaint of Robert Mason for attaching the goods, or for want thereof, taking the bodies of Major Waldron and other inhabitants, and taking bond for their appearance at the court of pleas to be held at Great Island, to answer in an action of trespass for illegally keeping said Mason out of possession of certain lands and tenements in Cochecho, Dover, and other places in the province, and felling his woods, to the damage of three thousand pounds, &C."

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H.* p. 88.

"New Hampsh In His Ma<sup>ty</sup> Name you are hereby required To attach y<sup>e</sup> goods or for want thereof the body of **Charles Adams** of Dover in y<sup>e</sup> said Province Yeom, And take bond of him of Two hundred pound, With sufficient Security for his appearance at y<sup>e</sup> next Court of Pleas to be held for the sd Province y<sup>e</sup> first Tuesday in May next: To answer to y<sup>e</sup> Compl<sup>t</sup> of Robert Mason Esq<sup>r</sup> Propriet<sup>r</sup> of the sd Province, in an Action of Trespas for illegally keeping him out of possession of certain Lands & Tenements in Dover aforesd, To his damage Two hundred pound or wt shal appear due. ffail not, & make Yo<sup>r</sup> Return according to Law. Dat the 13<sup>th</sup> **Aprill 1684** To the Provost Marshal for the time being, or his Deputy. R. Chamberlain Prothon."

*(Old Book of Court Papers vol. 8, p. 65.)*

"**Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 17 1684**

I have attach y<sup>e</sup> hous and Lands of **Charles Adames** of Dover according to y<sup>e</sup> tenor of this within -ureton attachme<sup>nt</sup> and Left a coppey at his Hous he not being at home"

L Mr Thomas Thurton Prevost Marshall  
{This on the back of the above order.}

*(Old Book of Court Papers vol. 8, p. 66.)*

"1685 The attempt of the heirs of Capt. Mason to obtain possession of the lands claimed by them, and the countenance which they received from the courts at the instigation of Gov. Cranfield, led to forcible resistance on the part of some of the inhabitants. Executions were issued for the arrest of Major Waldron and other principal men. An attempt being made to serve the execution in Dover a number of persons forcibly resisted the officer, and obliged him to relinquish his design. Warrants were then issued against the rioters, and the sheriff with his attendants attempted to seize them, whilst the people were assembled for divine service. This caused an uproar in the congregation in which a young heroine distinguished herself by knocking down one of the officers with her bible. They were all so roughly handled that they were glad to escape with their lives. (Belknap.)"

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H. p. 89.*

*May the 6<sup>th</sup> 1685*

*An action depending between Mr Robert Mason As per proprieter and Charels Adames of Oster Riuer we find for the plantif the Land Sued for and 5 pound damodg and cost of cort*

"**May the 6<sup>th</sup> 1685**

An action depending between Mr Robert Mason As per proprieter and **Charels Adames** of Oster Riuer we find for the plantif the Land Sued for and 5 pound damodg and cost of cort"

*(Old Book of Court Papers vol. 9, p. 47.)*

"New Hampsh

To the Sherif of y<sup>e</sup> Province of New Hampshire

In His Ma<sup>ty</sup> Name you are hereby required by Executon to levy on y<sup>e</sup> Estate or for wont thereof y<sup>e</sup> body of **Charles Adams** of Dover Yeom, The Sums of ffive pounds for Damages, and ffive pounds Nine shillings Eight pence Costs; With Two shillings for this Executon: And also to deliver Possession of the Lands & Tenements in Dover afore said, sued for, according to a Judgment of the Court of Pleas held at Great Island the ffith day of May last, given for Robert Mason Esq<sup>r</sup> Prospritor of the said Province. ffail not, & make your Return according to Law. Dated the **ffourth day of July 1685**

To Mr George Pearson Per --- R Chamberlain

Dep<sup>t</sup> Sherriff

John Tufton Sherriff"

*(Old Book of Court Papers vol. 8, p. 339.)*

1685 Mason's heirs continued to harass the inhabitants of Dover, as indicated by the court papers above. Suits were instituted against at least 34 landowners, including **Charles Adams**, all of whom were declared



dispossessed. "From seven to twelve cases were dispatched each day. Some executions were levied, but the officers could neither retain possession nor find purchasers, so that the property soon reverted to the owners."

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H.* pp. 89-90.

**1685** Nathaniel Weare carried the following petition to the king in London as a complaint against governor Cranfield.

*"Address and Petition of the Inhabitants of Exeter, Hampton, Portsmouth, and Dover, against Cranfield."*

"To the king's most excellent Majesty:

The humble address and petition of sundry of your Majesty's loyal subjects, the freeholders and inhabitants of your Majesty's Province of New-Hampshire, in New England, most humbly sheweth, That your petitioners' predecessors, having, under the encouragement of your Majesty's royal ancestors, by their letters patent to the Great Council of Plymouth, removed themselves and some of us into remote and howling wilderness, in pursuance of the glorious ends proposed; namely, the glory of God, the enlarging his Majesty's dominions, and spreading the gospel among the heathen; and, in order thereunto, either found the lands we now possess *vacuum domicilium*, or purchased them of the heathen, the native proprietors of the same – or at least by allowance, approbation or consent – have sat down in the peaceable possession of the same for a space of fifty years; hoping that, as we had attained the ends, so we should have shared in the privileges, of these royal patents above mentioned, and thereupon did the more patiently bear and cheerfully grapple with those innumerable evils and difficulties that must necessarily accompany the settlers of new plantations, especially in such climates as these, besides the calamities of the late Indian War, to the loss of many of our lives and the great impoverishment of the survivors. ..."

"But contrariwise, partly by the unreasonable demands of our pretended proprietor, Robert Mason Esq., and partly from sundry other reasons, that are either effects of concomitants thereof, we are in a far worse condition than any other your Majesty's plantations, and reduced to such confusions and extremities that necessitate our humble application to your Majesty, upon whose clemency and justice only, under God, we depend for our relief:

Your poor, distressed and oppressed petitioners do therefore most humbly supplicate your most gracious Majesty that you will vouchsafe to give leave unto one of ourselves, Mr. Nathaniel Weare, whom we have sent for that end, to spread before your sacred Majesty, and your most honorable Privy Council, our deplorable estate, the beholding of which we doubt not will move compassion towards, and your Majesty's propensity to justice will incline to, the using such means as to your wisdom shall seem best, that the oppressed may be relieved, wronged ones righted, and we, your Majesty's almost undone subjects, now prostrate at your feet, may, upon the tasting of your equity and goodness, be raised and further engaged in all humility and thankfulness, as in duty bound evermore heartily to pray, &c."

Only copies of this petition exist on which two of the signers were "Charles Adams" and "Samuel Adams" per the New Hampshire Court Papers. Stackpole's History of Durham however, states that "Charles Adams" and "Charles Adams junior" signed the petition.

*New Hampshire Province Papers* vol. I, pp. 557-561.

**1686-7** Captain John Gerrish kept an account book of his business transactions at his saw mill at Bellamies Bank. A copy of the book was made and given to the NEHGS and a summary printed in the journal in 1882. The account book mentions **Charles Adams**.

*New-England Historical and Genealogical Register* vol. 36, pp. 73-4

**3 Sept. 1687**

Coroner's Inquest: — Copy.

"At an inquest held at Oyster river, in the township of Dover, the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty and seven, and in the third year of the reign of our sovereign lord, James the Second, by the grace of God over Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, declared me, Pheasant Eastwick, coroner of the Province of New-Hampshire, to enquire how and in what manner Elizabeth Jenkins, late wife of Stephen Jenkins, of Oyster river aforesaid, planter, came unto her death. The jury returned this verdict; namely,

We the jury whose names are under written, being sworn according to law, and viewing the corpse of Elizabeth Jenkins hear of, do find that she, the said Elizabeth Jenkins, wilfully destroyed herself by casting herself into the water.

The mark of John + Meader, sen., Foreman,  
James Smith

The mark of Bartholomew + Stephenson,  
John Davis,

The mark of David + Davis,

The mark of Edward w Lethers,  
Philip Caverly,  
Jeremiah Burnham,  
Mark Stacy,

The mark of Charles + Adams,

The mark of Richard + Clark,  
Nathaniel Lombus,

The mark of William w Williams,

This verdict received by me the day and year above written, at Oyster river, in Dover aforesaid.

Pheasant Eastwick, *Coroner*

*{Old Book of Court Papers Vol. 9. p. 327.*

"No. XVIII.

*Dedimus from Boston"*

"James y<sup>e</sup> Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France & Ireland King, Defender of y<sup>e</sup> Faith, &c: To our trusty & well beloved Walter Barefoot, Nathaniel Fryer & Henry Green, Esqs. Greeting:

*Whereas*, you were lately Justices of our Court of Pleas, in the Pro: of Newhamsh<sup>e</sup> now in our Territory & Dominion of New England, whylst the same was our distinct Governm<sup>t</sup> and separate from the rest of our entire dominion, in w<sup>ch</sup> time Rob<sup>t</sup> Mason, Esq. by the Judgm<sup>t</sup> of our s<sup>d</sup> Court, did recover & have divers Judgm<sup>t</sup> against ... {42 individuals are listed including "Charles Adams" incorrectly listed as of "Dover, yeoman." All are listed as yeoman, except Rob<sup>t</sup> Burnham of Oyster river, Carpenter; Sam<sup>l</sup> Keos of Portsm<sup>o</sup> hatter; and John Fletcher of Portsm<sup>o</sup> Chirergent."}: severally as well, for y<sup>e</sup> possession of divers Lands & Tenements in ther possessions, or for his costs & charges by him about his sayd suets against there severly expended: ... that, these things being inspected further, may be done that, w<sup>ch</sup> according to Law ought to be done.

Witness, JOSEPH DUDLEY, Esq. att Boston the 13<sup>th</sup> day of July, in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of our reigne. Anno Dom. 1688."

*Province of New Hampshire Allen Vs. Waldron vol. II. pp. 533-534.*

Petition of New Hampshire Settlers [Mass Archives, Book 35, p 229]

"To the Hon<sup>able</sup> the Governour & Councill of their Maj<sup>ties</sup> Colony of the Matthathusets in New England  
The humble Adresse of the Inhabitants and train soldiers of y<sup>e</sup> Province of New Hampshire Febr<sup>y</sup> 20, 1689/90

Humbly sheweth

That whereas since the late Revolution in yo<sup>r</sup> Colony you have Exerted a power of Government over their Maj<sup>ties</sup> Subjects Inhabitants therein wh<sup>ch</sup> wee are given to understand their Maj<sup>ties</sup> have been graciously pleas'd to approve off, and Impower'd you to continue the same till further order; And wee who were formerly under yo<sup>r</sup> Government having been for some time distitute of power Sufficent to put our selves into A capacity of defence against the comon enemie, and having w<sup>th</sup> great Expectation awaited their Maj<sup>ties</sup> order for A settlem<sup>t</sup> amongs<sup>t</sup> us wh<sup>ch</sup> not yet ariving considering also how liable wee are to destruction by the Enemy w<sup>ch</sup> of our selves wee cannot prevent; wee are therefore Necessitated at present to Supplicate yo<sup>r</sup> Honours for Government & Protection as formerly untill their Maj<sup>ties</sup> pleasure shall be known concerning vs. Hereby obliging our selves to A dve submission therto, and payment of our Eqvall proportion (according to our capacity) of the charge y<sup>t</sup> shall arise for the defence of the Country against the common Enemy, praying also that such persons may be Commissionated to comand the Militia as have already been, or shall be chosen by the trained soldiers in the respective Towns desiring yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> to grant us this our requests & yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>rs</sup> shall ever pray"

One of the many signing is "Charles x Adems sen" Makes his mark as "CA" per *Provincial Records*.

*New England Hist and Gen Reg* July 1854

*Provincial Records and Court Papers* vol. VIII, pp. 293-298.

June 27<sup>th</sup> 1689 Destruction of Cocheco {one of the sections of Dover} "Thirteen years had almost elapsed since the seizure of the 400 Indians by Major Waldron. During all this time an inextinguishable thirst of revenge had been cherished by them ... The plan which the Indians had formed was, that two squaws should go

to each of the garrisoned houses, in the evening and ask for leave to lodge by the fire; that in the night when the people were asleep, they should open the doors and gates, and give the signal by a whistle; upon which the strange Indians, who were to be within hearing, should rush in and take their long meditated revenge." The night went as planned at Major Waldron's garrison and he was tortured and killed with his son-in-law Abraham Lee but his daughter and several others were carried off as captives, and the garrison was pillaged and burned. "Otis's garrison, which was next to the Major's, met with the same fate; he was killed with several others, and his wife and children made prisoners. Heard's was saved by the barking of a dog, just as the Indians were entering. Elder Wentworth, who was awakened by the noise, pushed them out, and falling on his back, set his feet against the gate and held it till he had alarmed the people. Two balls were fired through it, but both missed him. Coffin's house was surprised, but as the Indians had no particular enmity to him, they spared his life and the lives of his family and contended themselves with pillaging the house. ... Then they went to the house of his son, who would not admit the squaws in the evening, and summoned him to surrender promising to give him quarter. He declined their offer, and determined to defend his house, till they brought out his father and threatened to kill him before his eyes. Filial affection then overcame his resolution and he surrendered. They put both families together in a deserted house, intended to reserve them for prisoners, but while the Indians were busy in plundering, they all escaped. Twenty-three people were killed in this surprisal {sic} and twenty-nine made prisoner. Five or six housed with the mill were burned. ... The prisoners taken at this time were mostly carried to Canada, and sold to the French, being the first that were ever carried there."

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H.* pp. 90-94.

"1691 The heirs of Mason having sold their title to lands in New Hampshire to Samuel Allen, a London merchant, the latter procured a commission for government of New Hampshire, in which his son-in-law, John Usher, was named as lieutenant governor, with power to execute the commission in Allen's absence. The people of Dover and the other towns in the province again submitted, with extreme reluctance, to the unavoidable necessity of being under a government distinct from Massachusetts. (Belknap.)"

*Notable Events in the History of Dover, N. H.* p. 97.

"Address of New Hampshire Inhabitants, 10 Aug 1692, asking for equal privileges with Massachusetts. 'Whereas your Majesties have been graciously pleased to settle The government of the Province of Massachusetts wherein xxx we always hoped to have been included, but finding it otherwise xxx we are but four poor towns daily exposed from French and Indian enemies.' ... The petition has survived only in a copy."

The petition was signed by about 260 people including **Charles Adams Sen.** and **Charles Adams Jun.**

*Libby's Genealogical Dictionary* p. 13.

"This 29<sup>th</sup> of Desember 1692 att Loberland in the township of Dou—{corner torn} in new hampshir — wee the Jury of Inquest paneled by the Cunstabel of oyster Riur at Loberland upon the Case of an Infant found there and this wee have found and all agreed upon that the infant was wasted in y<sup>e</sup> womb and cam before hits tim {e} and such whos nams are under w<sup>r</sup>iten due all agree on the verdict"

"This jury sworn before John Woodman Justes of the pece"

"Charls Addames" and "Samuell Addames" are listed on the jury of twelve men with two names crossed out. "Sam<sup>l</sup> Adams" signed and Charles may have been the junior as his name in the signature section was given "Charls C Addames", a rounded C seems to be his mark and the spelling of Adams matches that earlier in the document. This does not match the ^ given as his "marke" in the Jan. 9<sup>th</sup> 1694/5 document however, so it is not clear which Charles this was. The scan of the signatures at the left is about 1½ times the size of the original.

The Inquest appears on the reverse of one dated "the 25 of Desembor" that lists "Sary bunker midwif an ginkings Abigell rose" and "Susan Davis." They state that they "haue mad dillegent I-qrsch upon the

suspected parson welthin thomas and haue found nothing amis" All last names are again listed at the bottom of the document but are preceded with "goodey" instead of their first names.

*[Old Book of Court Papers Vol. 9, pp. 163, 164.]*

HUCKINS, Robert "His w. Welthean Thomas (James) was charged 9 Mar. 1692-3 with secretly burying a dead child in Dec. 1692, not indicted."

*Libby's Genealogical Dictionary p. 354.*

"To All Christian People to whom these Presents shall come I Charles Adams Have given & Granted & by these Presents do freely Clearly & absolutely give & grant unto my son Charles Adams one half hundred Acres of Land it being the half of a Grant which was granted me lying at or near Maharmits hill as it is there laid out & Bounded ..."

The original copy of the document was signed with his mark by the elder Charles Adams and in witness signed by Samuel Adams, Thomas Bickford and the mark of Francis Pitman. This was attested to by Francis Pitman when he appeared before "his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Court of General Quarter Sessions for the Peace held at Dover ... 3<sup>d</sup> of Sept 1734" The document was finally recorded at the registry of deeds {Exeter?} 30<sup>th</sup> June 1758.

The mark of Charles Adams is given as a square C and an A with a line at the top in this and the next deed. I was suspicious about this deed based on the length of time that had elapsed between its creation and filing. The deed dated 1 March 1693/4 however, collaborates this one as Charles Adams appears in person to attest to the transfer of the other half of the original lot to his daughter, Mary, and makes the same mark.

"Twenty sixth day of Feb<sup>r</sup> in the Fifth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord & Lady William & Mary King & Queen of England & in the Year of our Lord 1693/4"

*his*  
*Charles E A Adams* (mark)

{For the second time Charles Adams mark is a squared C with a mark across the top of the A.}

*Deeds vol. 56, p. 112.*

"To All Christian People to whom these Presents shall come I Charles Addams Send Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting Know ye y<sup>e</sup> Charles Addams have given & granted & by these psents do freely Clarly & absolutely Give & Grant unto my daughter mary tasker wife of William Tasker & to her heirs one half hundred acres of Land it being y<sup>e</sup> half of a grant w<sup>ch</sup> was granted me att or near Mahermitts Hill as it is there laid out Out and bounded. ..."

"first day of March in y<sup>e</sup> fifth Year of y<sup>e</sup> Reign of our Sovereign Lord & Lady William & Mary King & Queen of England and y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord 1693/4"

"Signed Sealed & Delivered In y<sup>e</sup> Presence of us Samuell Addams Mark Scroy "Charles Addams appeared before me the twelfth day of march 1694. John Woodman Justice of the Peace" "Entered and Recorded according to the Original this 14<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> 1729."

*his*  
*(Charles E A Addams)* (seal)  
*Mark*

Charles' mark is again represented as a squared off C and an A with a mark at the top.

*Deeds vol. 11, p. 98.*

"Aprill y<sup>e</sup> second day 1694"

"At it Publick Towne metting held at y<sup>e</sup> meeting house on dover Neck"

"forthly At y<sup>e</sup> Aboue s<sup>d</sup> meeting Thomas Dounes Erekiel wmtworth Samuell heard Cap<sup>t</sup> Ju<sup>o</sup> woodm...

Samuell Adames Jeremiah burnum Ensign will furber Ju<sup>o</sup> bickfor Ju<sup>o</sup> Dam Jun<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Phillip Cromwell L<sup>t</sup> Ju<sup>o</sup> Tuttle Zachareas field and Ju<sup>o</sup> knight them or any three of them are Chosen and inuested with full power from y<sup>e</sup> Towne to be a Comitte to survey and Lay out Lands to y<sup>e</sup> seuerall Inhabitants in any part of y<sup>e</sup> town according to they<sup>r</sup> Respective grants"

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA No. 416.*

Deed of land sale from George Chesley to Joseph Daniell described as "thirty acres of Land Granted and Given to mee the Said George Chesle by y<sup>e</sup> free holders of douer march y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1693<sup>4</sup> bounded and Laid out by Cap<sup>t</sup>: John Woodman Samuell Addoms Jeremiah Burnam: June y<sup>e</sup>: Second 1694"

*Deeds vol. 8, p. 206.*

"Jury of Tryals for ye Court of Pleas June 7<sup>th</sup>: 1694" Twelve members of the jury are listed including "Sam<sup>l</sup> Addams" "Jury Called & Sworn Jn<sup>o</sup> Jackson Foreman:"

*{Old Book of Court Papers Vol. 10, p. 426.*

Sixth Day of June 1700 Deed of land sale from "Thomas Egerly Jun<sup>r</sup> to W<sup>m</sup> Tarbox Sen<sup>r</sup>" described as "Sixty Acres, which was Granted to y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Egerly at a General Town Meeting at Dover 19 March 169¾ and Layd out by Jn<sup>s</sup> Woodman, Sam<sup>l</sup> Adams and Jerem<sup>a</sup> Burnham Jun<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 9:1694"

*Deeds vol. 5, pp. 101, 102.*



GARRISON HOUSE, BUILT ABOUT 1645.

The evening of July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1694 "Sieur de Villieu led two hundred and fifty Indians, of the St. John, Penobscot and Norridgewocks tribes, attended by two priests, against Oyster River." The next morning three garrisons were taken, twelve houses were burnt and ninety-four persons were killed or carried away as captives. Charles Adams, his wife?, son Samuel, Samuel's wife and unborn child were murdered. A total of 14 persons from Charles' garrison were buried together. Mercy Adams, and perhaps one other member of the household, were taken captive and brought to Quebec. A fuller description of the raid is given in *LINKS* Volume 5, No. 2.

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* Numbers XLVIII, XLIX, and L

"The Mathes cemetery, at the Point, is the burial place of many generations of the family. It is well fenced and cared for. Near by is the mound {close to the tomb on the east side} where the family of Charles Adams, all massacred by the Indians in 1694, are buried."

*History of Durham pp. 50, 245.*

"Administration Bond

Charles Adams

Province of New Hampsh<sup>r</sup>} Know all men by these presents that Wee Charles Adams as Principle and Nich<sup>o</sup> Harris & Th<sup>o</sup> Bickford Suerties all of the S<sup>d</sup> Province are holden and Stand Firmly bound unto Th<sup>o</sup> Packer Esq<sup>r</sup> Judge of Probate of Wills & granting of Letters of Administracons in the Sum of one hundred and fifty pounds Sterl<sup>s</sup> to be pay<sup>d</sup> to him or his Succes<sup>rs</sup> in the S<sup>d</sup> Office for the time being for w<sup>ch</sup> payment will and truly to be made Wee bbinde o<sup>ur</sup> Selves our Heirs Execut<sup>rs</sup> and Administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed w<sup>th</sup> our Seales. Dated at Portsm<sup>o</sup> Jan. 9<sup>th</sup> 1694/5 The Condition of the Obligation is Such that if the Above bounden Charles Adams Administrator of all and Singular the Estate of w<sup>t</sup> Nature or Kinde Soever Shall Exhibitt a true and perfect Inventory of all & Singular the S<sup>d</sup> Estate of Charles Adams Deceased upon Oath at or before the Last day of Feabuary next Ensueing into the S<sup>d</sup> office, and in all basis duly administer according to Law. Then this Obligation to be voy<sup>d</sup> & of Nowe Effect, or Else Stand in full force & Vertue Cort the

Subscribers hereof

Witness

W<sup>m</sup> Redford Req<sup>rs</sup>

Charles<sup>his</sup> ^ Adams Seal  
marke

Nicolas Stevins

Thomas bickford.

*Deeds vol. 7, p. 327 (old v. 3, p. 67)*



InventoryCharles Adams Sen<sup>r</sup>

hear is a tru invetory of Charles Addams  
senyours estatte uplands and a salt mad-  
eah with a small orchard thay are prised

at	£60-00-00
To oxen	08-00-00
five cowes	10-10-00
one yearling Calf	01- 6-00
five Sheep	01-10-00
one mare and Colt	01-00-00
mare five sween	04-05-00
and the taren work	1-15-00
and iren that belong with im	1-08-00
more twenty five bushels of indein}	03-02-06
Corn	
Twelf bushels of wheet	03-00-00
and four bushels barley	00-12-00
four barls of sider	<u>01-14-00</u>
prised by his whose names	97-08- 6

are under writen.

NickoLas Harrison

Thomas bickford

April y<sup>e</sup> 1 1695 Charles Addams apeard  
before me and made oath y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> above in-  
ventory is a true inventory of ye Estate of  
his fathers Charles Addams desesed before  
me Tho Packer Judge of ye  
Probate of Wills.

*Deeds* vol. 7, p. 329 (old v. 3, p. 87)

"InventoryCharles Adams.

An Inventory of y<sup>e</sup> Estate of Charles Adams of Oyster river in y<sup>e</sup> Povince of New Hamphr late deceased. Son  
and Heir to Charles Adams of y<sup>e</sup> place and Province aforesaid taken and apprized the 9<sup>th</sup> novb<sup>r</sup> 1695 by us y<sup>e</sup>  
subscribers." The inventory follows and includes only "Ab<sup>t</sup> 50 acres of Land lying neer Newtown unimprovd"  
Estate total value was £53 10s 00d. "Temperance Adams made Oath January 9<sup>th</sup> 1695/6 to the truth of the above  
Inventory before me Pho. Packer Judge."

*Deeds* vol. 7, p. 328 (old v. 3, p. 83)

"John Meader, aged eighty-two years or thereabout, deposed 30 Jan. 1711/12 {Charles Adams Sen.}  
did peaceably possess, fence, plant and improve 'the land within the mouth of the Oyster river, on the south side  
of Oyster river, joyning to Francis Mathes, sen., his land, above fifty years ago {sixty per Edgerly}, and ever  
since till Oyster River was destroyed and then this Adams was killed and his house burnt by the Indians.'  
Rebeckah Edgerly, daughter of John Ault, aged seventy-one or thereabouts testified to the same effect on the  
same day."

*HISTORICAL MEMORANDA* NO. 412, remarked 414

"Fourth Day of March in the Eleventh year of the r<sup>e</sup>ign of our Gracious Queen Ann ... 1711/12"

"Joseph Dudy and Rebeckah his wife the Eldes Daughter of Charles Adams of Dover" "assigns for Ever a  
Certain track or piece of Land Sictuate in Dover Township lyeing and being on Oyster River poynt{?} and only  
called known by the name of Charles Adams his house plantation or house lott being by Estimation Eighteen  
Acres More or less ..." to Francis Mathes.

Signed by Joseph Dowdy, Rebeckah Dwody her Mark  
and Esther Adams her Mark

*Deeds* vol. 10, pp. 52-54.

"These conveyances make it perfectly plain that **Charles Adams**' garrison stood south of the present road, which is the same as the ancient one, and the logical place, indeed the only suitable place for a house, is now the site of the brick house built by Washington Mathes and now in ruins."

*History of Durham* p. 50.

"**Twentie third Day of may 1713**" Henry Nock's will "I Give and bequeath to **Sarah {Adams}** my Dearly beloved Wife Whome I Likewise Constitute make and ordain my sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament; all and singular my Lands, Messuages and Tenements by her freely to be possessed and Enjoyed"

*New Hampshire Wills* Vol. XXXI, pp. 708, 709.

"**thirteenth day of march** in the Twenty seventh Year of his Majestys Reign Anno Domini 1754" Warranty deed sale from Thomas Bickford of Dover Yeoman and his wife Esther {Adams} to Derry Pitman of Durham "... one Certain Tract or parcell of Land Situate in Dover aforesaid & in that part of Dover Commonly Called Madbury Containing ten Acres being part of an hundred Acres given & granted by the Town of Dover unto **Charles Adams** in the Year 1656 and laid out by --- John Davis & Rob<sup>t</sup> Burnam the first day of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1672 as by the Grant & Return of y<sup>e</sup> same on Dover Town Record ..."

*Deeds* vol. 56, pp.115, 116.

"**Eighth day of April** Annoqus Domini 1756 & in the 29<sup>th</sup> Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland King" Quit Claim Deed Sale to "our Uncle" Thomas Bickford, of Madbury, and his wife **Esther {Adams}** Bickford {she being the daughter of **Charles Adams Jr.** and Temperance Benmore} "of Lands at Madbury aforesaid and Caleys Marsh & Lands thereto belonging which was the Estate of our **Grand Father Adamses**" The sale was by the spouses of and "Children to Joseph Duda {Durrel} of Durham aforesaid Blacksmith and **Rebekah {Adams}** Duda late Deceased who was y<sup>e</sup> wife of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Joseph Duda" {she being the sister of Esther and other daughter of Charles Jr. and Temperance Benmore}, who were **Benmore Duda, Susana {Duda} Durgin**, her husband Francis Durgin, **Nicolas Duda, Mary {Duda} Durgin**, her husband Trueworthy Durgin, and **Zebulon Duda**.

There are many descendants of the Durgin and Durrel families in US today.

*Deeds* vol. 56, p. 113.

## CORRECTIONS

### Correction to Entry in ALMANACH DU PROTECTEUR CANADIEN (1870) by Janet Lanou #109

On reading the excerpt from the *Almanach* in the first issue of LINKS (Vol. 1, No. 1), I found among the entries of the city of Burlington (p. 26) Germain Rousseau, shoemaker. The entry fitted the occupation and time frame of my great grandfather, Alphonse Rousseau, but with a different name.

Curious to know if it was the same person, I did some investigating. In the microfiches of the Burlington City Directory, I located the Directory for 1869-1870 the listing Rousseau (sic) Alphonso (sic), firm of Germain & Rousseau; house Cross St. from Intervale to Winooski Ave.

I looked for and found the listing for Germain, Louis, firm of Germain & Rousseau; house Winooski Ave. between Grant & North Sts.

And finally, there was the listing of Germain & Rousseau, shoe dealers, Church St.

It seems that the compiler of the *Almanach* did not notice the ampersand (&) and assumed that Germain was the first name of Mr. Rousseau.

**ANCESTRAL LINES****ADAMS***by Mike Sevigny #59*

<b>I.</b>	Charles Adams (abt 1621 – 19 July 1694)	Rebecca Smith (abt 1640 – 19 July 1694)	abt. 1660 Oyster River, New Hampshire
<b>II.</b>	Mercy Adams aka Marie Ursule Plagnol-Ely-Meystrey (13 Mar 1674 – 15 Sept 1728) (Charles/Rebecca Smith)	Charles Dubois dit Brisebois (5 Dec 1680 – 9 Jan 1747) (René/Anne-Julienne Dumont)	3 AUG 1704 St-François-du-Lac, Yamaska Cty., Québec
<b>III.</b>	Marie-Ursule Dubois dit Brisebois (30 Sep 1708 – bef 20 Feb 1765) (Charles/Mercy Adams)	Louis Alexis Lefebvre (13 Jan 1703 - --) (Gabriel dit Lataille/Marie-Louise Duclos)	4 MAR 1734 Montréal, Québec
<b>IV.</b>	Marie Ursule Lefebvre (10 Sep 1736- --) (Louis Alexis/Marie-Ursule Dubois dit Brisebois)	Paul-Joseph Frigon (23 Mar 1731 - 10 Apr 1780) (Jean-François/Marie-Gertrude Perreault)	31 JAN 1755 Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan, Champlain Cty., Québec
<b>V.</b>	Marguerite Mechtide Frigon (12 Jul 1762 - 18 Mar 1833) (Paul-Joseph/Marie Ursule Lefebvre)	Alexis Mailhot dit Leblond (17 Apr 1754 - --) (Louis/Marie-Joseph Brisson)	15 OCT 1781 Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade, Champlain Cty., Québec
<b>VI.</b>	Angèle Mailhot dit Leblond (7 APR 1784 – 14 July 1834) (Alexis/Marguerite Mechtide Frigon)	Pierre Blais (Alexis/Marie-Josephe Bellefeuille)	25 SEP 1804 Gentilly, Nicolet Cty., Québec
<b>VII.</b>	Marie-Anastasie Blais (26 May 1806 - --) (Pierre/Angèle Mailhot)	Pierre Michel dit Becotte (30 Nov 1805 - --) (Louis/Marie-Louise Billy)	28 SEP 1830 Gentilly, Nicolet Cty., Québec
<b>VIII.</b>	Pierre Michel dit Becotte (13 Oct 1832 - 1923) (Pierre/Marie-Anastasie Blais)	Virginie Luneau (Ambroise/Adelaide Enouille dit Lanoie)	5 NOV 1855 St. Norbert, Arthabaska Cty., Québec
<b>IX.</b>	Ferdinand Bécotte (Sep 1859 – 20 Jan 1915) (Pierre/Virginie Luneau)	Marie-Annabella Bernard (22 Sept 1876 – 20 July 1957) (Cyprien Gonthier dit Bernard/Emelie Therrien)	30 July 1898 St. Norbert, Arthabaska Cty., Québec
<b>X.</b>	Rose-Anna Bécotte (14 Feb 1901 – 7 Apr 1986) (Ferdinand/Marie-Annabella Bernard)	Wilfred Joseph Coutu (21 May 1903 – 26 Feb 1967) (Moise Joseph/Exzilia DuBois)	19 JUN 1922 St. Ignatius, Sanford, Maine
<b>XI.</b>	Rita Jeanne d'Arc Coutu (Wilfred Joseph/Rose-Anna Bécotte)	Arthur Norman Sevigny (Albert John/Catherine Bridget Buckley)	30 AUG 1947 St. Ignatius, Sanford, Maine
<b>XII.</b>	Michael Norman Sevigny (Arthur Norman/Rita Jeanne d'Arc Coutu)	Jeanne Marie Wilcox (Thomas Henry/Mary Elizabeth Dill)	16 JUN 1979 Braintree, Massachusetts

## 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.*

**MENARD, Zephirin** married 25 Feb 1878 at Swanton, Vt. to **Evaline ETHIER**.

He the son of **Zephirin MENARD** and **Marie TREMBLAY**. They were married 21 Oct. 1844 at Henryville, Que. She the daughter of **Francois ETHIER** and **Marie-Dalila ROCHE**. They were married 11 January 1858 at St-Valentin, Que.

**MARINGO, Napoleon** married 28 May 1864 at Swanton, Vt. to **Flavie TRUDEAU**.

He the son of **Joseph MARINGO** and **Sophie CHAUVIN**. They were married 26 Feb. 1816 at Varennes, Que. She the daughter of **Louis TRUDEAU** and **Angelique BAIL-PRINTEMPS**. They were married 29 July 1822 at Marieville, Que.

**BROUILLET, Francis** married 12 April 1880 at Swanton, Vt. to **Eleonor BOUDREAU**.

He the son of **Gilles BROUILLET** and **Marguerite JANSON**. They were married 12 August 1856 at Stukeley, Que. She the daughter of **Joseph BOUDREAU** and **Marie-Lea TREMBLAY**. They were married 02 June 1846 at St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Que.

**CAMPBELL, Alexandre** married 5 March 1867 at Swanton, Vt. to **Virginia HAND (sic) HANCE/HAINS**.

He the son of **Michael CAMPBELL** and **Desanges DUMAS**. They were married 20 November 1797 at Chambly, Que. She the daughter of **Edward HAINS** and **Cesarie CALCAGNO**. They were married 10 January 1843 at Marieville, Que.

**BELLEROSE/MENARD, George** married 24 October 1864 at Swanton, VT to **Domithilde LAMBERT**.

He the son of **Nicolas MENARD dit BELLEROSE** and **Madeleine GUILLET**. They were married 4 October 1819 at Marieville, Que. She the daughter of **Jean-Baptiste LAMBERT** and **Josephe MAILLOT**. They were married 1 July 1822 at Marieville, Que.

**TIRIAC dit LAFORET, John** married 26 May 1879 at Swanton, VT. to **Louise HOG (sic)**.

He the son of **Francois-Xavier TIRIAC** and **Suzanne COTE**. They were married 20 July 1852 at Henryville, Que. She the daughter of **Fabien HOGUE** and **Adele VETU dit BELAIRE**. They were married 30 July 1855 at St-Rosalie, Que.

**OUIMET, William** married 14 August 1882 at Swanton, Vt. to **Marie PINEL**.

He the son of **Amable OUIMET** and **Olympe CHOINIERE**. They were married 27 May 1845 at Henryville, Que. She the daughter of **Louis PINEL** and **Philomene VIENS**. They were married 10 January 1859 at St-Paul d'Abbotsford, Que.

**TETRAULT, Peter** married 27 November 1882 at Swanton, Vt. to **Sara BARNIER/BERNIER**.

He the son of **Olivier TETREAU** and **Gilles NADEAU**, They were married 8 October 1833 at Vercheres, Que. She the daughter of **Hubert BERNIER** and **Aurelie JACQUES**. They were married 29 July 1845 at La Presentation, Que.

**LAVIGNE-BRODEUR, Louis** married 12 Jun 1883 at Swanton, Vt. to **Marie Virginie ROY**. He the son of **Amable BRODEUR/LAVIGNE** and **Julie THERRIEN**. They were married 4 February 1856 at St-Hyacinthe (Cathedral), Que. She the daughter of **Ambroise ROY** and **Flavie MENARD**. They were married 15 January 1861 at St-Jean, Que.

**MAYOTTE, Joseph** married 15 January 1864 at Swanton, Vt. to **MATHILDA LABOMBARDE**. He the son of **Pierre MAILLOT** and **Catherine GOSSELIN**. They were married 11 January 1830 at Marieville, Que. She the daughter of **Jean-Baptiste BOMBARDIER** and **Marie MAILLOT**. They were married 2 March 1829 at Marieville, Que.

**PELTIER, Joseph** married 20 November 1858 at Swanton, Vt. to **PHILOMENE BERTRAND**. He the son of **Augustin PELTIER** and **Angelique DARCY**. They were married 14 February 1825 at St-Charles, Que. She the daughter of **Isidore BERTRAND** and **Elisabeth ROBERT**. They were married 23 November 1835 at St-Jean-Baptiste-de-Rouville, Que.

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## Follow-up to Border Crossings

**Edmond Spaeth #86** from Fishkill, NY e-mailed to add a follow-up to a Border Crossing published in **LINKS** Vol. 5 No. 2.

**GAUDIN, Louis** of Alburgh, Vt. married 29 January 1867 at Swanton, Vt. to **Laddi (sic) Elodie? THERRIEN** of Alburgh Vt. He the son of **Antoine GODIN** and **Catherine CHAMBERLAND**. They were married 26 June 1832 at L'Acadie, Que. She the daughter of **Emmanuel THERRIEN** and **Elisabeth LANOUE**. They were married 28 November 1826 at Iberville, Que.

The bride's name should be read as **Lydia THERRIEN**. She is listed as **Lydia TERRIN**, age 7, on the 1850 US Census at Alburgh, VT in the household of her parents with her siblings including my great-great-grandfather, **Louis**, age 19. In 1850 her father, **Emanuel**, was a laborer on the farm of **Daniel McGregor**. Later, in the 1860 Census at Alburgh, VT, she is listed as **Lydia TERRA**, age 17, a domestic for farmer, **Daniel McGregor**. However she was probably living with her now married brother, **Louis TERRA**, age 28, with his wife, **Phebe**, and their young family, including my great-grandfather, **Napoleon**, age 6, who are all listed on the same census page. **Louis TERRA** was employed as a farm laborer for **Daniel McGregor**. It is also interesting to note that on the earlier 1840 US Census for Alburgh, VT, although only heads of households are listed, one sees that a near neighbor to **Emanuel TARY**, father of the bride and his young family is none other than **Antoine GODA**, and his young family. **Antoine** was the father to the groom, **Louis GAUDIN**, mentioned in the above "Border Crossing." Although **Lydia** and **Louis** married in Swanton, VT their love for each other probably started in Alburgh, VT.

## REEL GIVERS

### COMPLETION OF PHASE 1 - VITAL STATISTICS FILMS FROM 1871 to 1908!

We have made great progress in our acquisition of Vermont reels, as we now have 166 + reels in our collection. They cover the entire time period of 1871 to 1908 and the names from **AABIN** to **ZYMAN**. We also have a few reels of other dates. 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 earlier or later sequences. The cost is \$25 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.



## Lake Champlain and Merci Boxcars



**"350 ANNIVERSARY of DISCOVERY  
of LAKE CHAMPLAIN  
by Samuel de Champlain"**

A map of the lake appears "sideways" at the top. Champlain appears in one canoe along with another European. There are two other canoes in the lake behind them. There are three Indians on shore, at least two of whom have bows.



**"MERCY BOXCARS to VERMONT and  
NEW YORK 1948  
by Republic of France"**

There is a railroad boxcar that has a higher front section which appears in front of bare trees. The state seals of New York and Vermont are on either side of a starburst shield marked American US Legion. The number 40 is over an 8.

The medal shown here interested me as soon as I saw it. Depicted is the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Champlain's discovery of Lake Champlain. The obverse (dated side) however, is dated one year before the event, and depicts "Mercy Boxcars" from the Republic of France. The medal appears to have been issued by the American Legion as they are named on the reverse between the NY and VT seals. Also note the 40/8. Does anyone know what the term "Mercy Boxcars" made reference to? If so please let us know. Medal is shown at 2 times actual size.

## ONGOING RESEARCH

### Giroux Family

Ms. France Beauregard, a licensed genealogist, is currently researching the descendants of Émile Giroux and his wife, Simonne (daughter of Hormidas Mailloux and Alma Roy.) They were married on April 20, 1921 in St-Philippe de Laprairie, Quebec and emigrated to the US sometime in that decade. Émile's brother, Raoul Giroux, whose descendants are also hoped to be identified, emigrated about the same time.

The two brothers were sons of Sinai Giroux and Philomène Virginie Begnoche of St-Blaise, Quebec, who also had son, Josaphat (Ms. Beauregard's mother's father), and a daughter Alice.

This project is a part of a larger genealogy that Ms. Beauregard is compiling of all the descendants of Toussaint Giroux and Marie Godard, progenitors of the majority of the Giroux in North America. Through this effort she hopes to locate all the relatives on her mother's side of the family.

Send correspondence to:

Ms France Beauregard, GFA  
65 Principal West  
Farnham, Quebec J2N 1K3 Canada  
email: fbeauregard@videotron.ca

**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.

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

**Query #266 BEAUDOIN/LAROCHE**

seek marr. Severin BEAUDOIN (Joseph Amable & Emelie Gilbert-Comtois) to Adeline LAROCHE. Severin b. 1868 poss. St Gabriel de Brandon, QUE & settled & died in Winooski, VT. Also need parentage & birth, death info on Adeline. (Marianne Luck; Box 1095; Fort St James, BC V0J 1P0 Canada)

**Query #267 TULIP-LATULIPPE/POQUETTE**

seek to confirm birth of James TULIP Sr 5 Feb 1823 either St Lawrence Cy, NY or VT. Son of Francois LATULIPPE & Charlotte. James marr. Rosalie/Rosella POQUETTE. Their son, James Jr. B. somewhere VT 1 Dec 1846. James Sr. Died 29 Jun 1906 Pepin Cy, WI. (David Tulip; PO Box 2896; Renton, WA 98056)

**Query #268 BONNER (Bonnier?)**

seek info on Alfred Austin BONNER (John & Mary both b. Can) who after the Civil War may have been at Colchester Poor Farm but who had res. Richmond, VT & subsequently moved about including in Wisconsin & Illinois. (Sandy Williams reply to VTFCGS Attn Leo Fleury)

**Query #269 JOCKO/GUPTIL**

seek par. & birth info. on James JOCKO or Jockow or Jocco b. c1803 Wolcott, VT & wife, Elsie GUPTIL or Guptail b. c1803 Waterbury, VT. who marr. 10 Dec 1832 Waterbury, VT. Both buried in Hope Cemetery. Their son, Fernande Cortez Jocko b. c1840 prob. Waterbury, VT marr. twice & died 15 Apr 1892 Schenectady, NY. Fernande's son George changed his name to D'ALLAIRD (b. c1866 Troy, NY) marr. 10 Dec 1894 Whitehall, NY to Clara DUFRESNE. George had other siblings b. in VT. (Rita O'Brien; 1507 Ashley Ct., Woodstock, IL 60098-4315).

**Query #270 SANTOR/SAVAGE**

seek parentage & birth info on Marshall SANTOR (b. Grand Isle, VT) & wife, Adaline SAVAGE (prob. b. Saranac, NY). Their son, Louis b. 10 Apr 1877 Grand Isle, & b. 12 Sep 1956 Burlington, VT. Other children incl. Frank, Bertha, Arthur & prob. others. (David A. Santor, Sr; 4880 Paseo Arruza; Sierra Vista, AZ 85635)

NOTE: David has sent lineage charts for our files beginning with Marshall Santor but still needs the earlier info.

**Query #271 LECLERC/DAVIGNON**

seek birth, marr. & paternal ancestry for Didas(ce) LECLERC (Louis & Josephte St Jean) who marr. Marie DAVIGNON (Francois & Celeste Bonneau) somewhere US poss RI in 1850's; Their daug. Grazielle LeClerc b. Jan 1877 St Jeans, QUE marr. Homidas DUQUETTE 15 Jan 1900 St Albans, VT & son, Didas who marr. Ellen VALLIEUX 2 Feb 1898 St Albans, VT.

(Nancy L'Ecuyer; 111 Seneca Ave., Essex Jct, VT email lecinvt@aol.com)

Query #272	<b>BRAZEAU/CHOINIERE dit SABOURIN</b> seek marr. Helene BRAZEAU (Joseph & Appoline Choiniere dit Sabourin) to Ludovic DESTITE 5 Feb 1883 Franklin Cy, VT poss. Swanton or St Albans. (Valerie McClung; reply to VTFCGS attn Leo Fleury).
Query #273	<b>LACROIX/BABIN/BEDARD</b> seek marr. David LACROIX/BABIN to Salome BEDARD bet. 1845-50 & bapt.; of their first children bet. 1850-56. A daug. was bapt. 1856 St Alexandre, QUE; this act mentions parents residing in VT. (Gaston Tessier; 116 South Cove Rd., Burlington, VT 05401)
Query #274	<b>PATENAUDE/HAINS-HINSE</b> seek bapt/births of children of Charles PATENAUDE & Marguerite HAINS-HINSE bet. 1827-33. In a 1830 contract in St Sebastien, QUE, Charles is shown as res. VT. (Gaston Tessier -see prev. query for address)
Query #275	<b>STACEY</b> seek ancestry of Predore STACEY b. 1836-44, poss. Burlington, VT son of John (b. 1793 VT?) & Mary ___ b. 1803 where?; Predore marr. twice; died 2 Feb 1912 Cambridge, MA; his parents also died there. Predore came from a French-speaking background so may have roots into Canada. (Edward J. Nolan; PO Box 712; Brunswick, OH 44212; email eddiejoe712@aol.com)
Query #276	<b>WASHBURN/MCCULLOUGH</b> seek confirmation of data on Willie E. Washburn b. 1 Dec 1849 d. 11 Nov 1916; marr. 1 Jun 1871 (all in Burlington, VT) to Elizabeth McCullough. In 1880 census was "Israel Washburn" with matching info the same as this "Willie?" Willie was son of Jasper & Sophia Place. Jasper b. 28 Nov 1811 Moretown, VT d. 25 Sep 1892 Burlington & Sophia b. 8 Dec 1817 VT and d. 11 Jan 1899 Burlington. (Catherine Washburn Ryan, 129 Hillside Ave; Verona, NJ 07044)
Query #277	<b>MOORE/DELISLE</b> seek info on family of John MOORE (b. c1841 England) & wife, Delina/Dina Delisle (b. c1850 QUE) prob. from Portneuf, QUE. Abt 1875, their four children were relocated to MA via Winooski, VT. Also, what is the relationship of Dina/Deline to Philomena Delisle (b. c1853) who marr 2 Jul 1882 Winooski, VT to Augustin CROTEAU? (Gigi Moore, 11210 Villas on the Green Dr.; Riverview, FL 33569-7109)
Query #278	<b>ALEXANDRE-ALEXANDRE/JACQUES</b> seek desc. of John Alexander & wife, Harriet-Henriette JACQUES who came QUE through NY to Middlebury, VT. They had 8 (poss 11) children including Joseph (b. c1833-35 Keeseville, NY); Lucy (b. Mar 1836 Peru or Plattsburg, NY); Louisa (b. c. 1838 VT?); Harriet (b. c1844 VT); Celena (b. 1847-48 VT); Edward (b. Sep (d. 1849VT); John Jr. (b. c1852); Rosa (b. c1852). (Dorothy M. Skillings, 1020 E. Thomas L. Parkway; Lansing, MI 48917)
Query #279	<b>BOMBARDIER/BACHAND/ST JEAN</b> seek anc. & desc. of Rosa BOMBARDIER (Joseph & Celina Bachand) who marr. 14 May 1894 New Bedford, MA to Joseph ST JEAN (Jean & Emma Forand). (Roger Belanger; reply to VFCGS attn Leo Fleury).
Query #280	<b>LETOURNEAU/DION/PARSON</b> seek birth & marr. info on Joseph LETOURNEAU to Amanda DION from Trois Rivieres, QUE. Their son, Evangelies C. Letourneau b. 5 Oct 1907 Trois Rivieres? Marr 10 Aug 1928 at Winooski, VT to Mary Stella PARSON. Did Evangelies have other siblings? He came to US abt 1925-28 res. Fall River, MA before 1928 marr. in Winooski to Mary Stella. His second marr. in W. Haven, CT. (Doris Letourneau Shortsleeve; 220 Riverside Ave Apt #D8; Burlington, VT 05401)
Query #281	<b>AUDIT dit LAPOINTE/OUIMET</b> seek to confirm par. of Henry AUDIT dit LAPOINTE b. 30 Jul 1834. Was he son of Olivier & Florence Ouimet who marr. L'Acadie, St Jeans Cy, QUE 8 Jan 1833? Olivier b. 4 Nov 1807 L'Acadie son of Jean Bapt. & Catherine Pepin who marr. 23 Nov 1789 Boucherville, Chambly Cy, QUE. (Susan Sanford Sellew; 786 Moore Rd; So. Royalton, VT 05068) Susan has subsequently sent lineage charts back to the first AUDIT dit LAPOINTE but still needs to confirm her Henry's connection.
Query #282	<b>COLE/GAY</b> seek VT death place & dates c1870-74 of Simeon COLE (b. c1829 where?) & wife, Emily P. GAY &

parentage of both. Upon their deaths, it was reported that Simeon's brother, Samuel, who was a Wisconsin Senator, took in his brothers five orphaned children incl. Herbert, Elvin, Della/ Sarah, Nellie b. 1866 & Simeon b. 1871. (Dee M. Stanzel, 6605 Winslow Place; Omaha, NE 68137 email dstanzel@cox.net)

**Query #283 MARIER-MURRAY/CADORETTE**

seek desc. of Jean Baptiste MARIER aka MURRAY & Helene CADORETTE who marr. 7 Jan 1862 Stanbridge, QUE & later settled in Milton, VT area. Their ten children born in Quebec & Vermont. Also seek desc. of Michel LANGEVIN dit LACROIX & wife, Marie Onezime DUGAS dit LABRECHE who marr. 9 Jul 1850 Oka, Deux Montagnes, QUE. Some of their several children migrated to US. (Michael O'Neill; 150 Sugar Hill Rd., Williamsburg, MA email catsrus@gis.net)

**Query #284 CARON-CORROW/BOISVERT/LEPINE**

seek to confirm birth of Joseph CARON (VT/QUE?) prob. by the third marr. of Joseph-Marie Caron to Elizabeth/Lizzie BOISVERT 17 Nov 1812 LaBaie du Febvre. Joseph-Marie d. 12 Feb 1870 Dunham, QUE. Son, Joseph, marr. 27 Aug 1839 at Drummondville, QUE to Angele LEGRIS dit LEPINE. He died in 1895 at Newport, VT as Joseph CORROW.

Caron named frequently seen in area as Carron, Carrow, Coro, Corro, Corrow.

(Tucky Sancibrian, 443 Charter Dr., Longs, SC 29568 email vt721@sccoast.net)

**Query #285 HEBERT/GILBERT dit COMTOIS**

seek to confirm par. of Francois HEBERT b. 1 May 1862 Montreal, QUE according to his US Declaration of Intent at Kent Cy, RI in which he is listed as Frank Herbert. Francois marr. 15 Sep 1884 Warwick, RI to Georgiana GILBERT dit COMTOIS or CONTOIR (b. NY daug. Norbert & Catherine). Was Francois the son of Augustin Hebert & Phebee? If so, he had a brother, Auguste who marr. 31 Aug 1884 also at Warwick to Olivine Comtois (sister of Georgianna).

(Donna Tougas; 134 Diamond Hill Rd., Warwick, RI 02886).

**Query #286 LOUIS-LEWIS/LAMOTHE**

seek marr. prob. VT of Charles LEWIS, originally Charles Gros Louis prob. a Huron from QUE to Adeline LAMOTHE. Their daug. Margaret Lewis b. 13 Jun 1892 poss. St Johnsbury, VT area.

(Thomas Pooler, 1002 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave #15; Troy, NY 12182)

**Query #287 TRUDELL/GOODRICH-GAUDU?**

seek marr. Peter TRUDELL to Amelia GOODRICH prob. QUE c1863-64.

(Jean Palmer; 2315 50<sup>th</sup> Dr. E.; Bradenton, FL 34203 email Jpalmer788@aol.com)

**Query #288 ROBERGE/LAFLEUR**

seek marr. Urban (bapt. Jean Baptiste) ROBERGE (b. 6 Aug 1791 Chambly, QUE Joseph Roberge dit Lapierre & Agathe Bonier dit Laplante) who marr. Angelique LAFLEUR (b. c1800-15 QUE parents unk). Urban died bef 1861 where? & Angelique died bef. 1880 poss. Malone, NY area.. Their son, Edward b. 22 Jun 1832 Cambridge, VT & marr. 10 Aug 1853 Keeseville, NY to Matilda Galarneau. (Bob Robarge; 28 Wellington St., Malone, NY 2002 email bobpeg@twcnny.it.com).

**Query #289 COLLET/COLLETT/COLLETTE**

If you have this line from QUE which desc. from Pierre-Joseph or Joseph b. 1666 France who marr. in 1688 in QUE. & whose desc. moved in VT and elsewhere, you may contact Joe Collette who will check his database. Montyljeep@msm.com

**Query #290 COTE**

A comprehensive database on THE COTE'S OF NORTH AMERICA is now available on a CD. Contact Jean-Guy Cote for details on its purchase at jgcote@infinity.net.

**Query #291 DESFORGES**

Andree Routledge has sent several pages of her generational charts of the descendants of ROBERT DESFORGES, the immigrant ancestor, which connects in VT.

It also includes charts on her connections to COLLETTE & LAVIOLETTES. This material will be placed in the VTFCGS Library Surname files.

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES

*This following are answers to queries which have been published in "LINKS." We would appreciate copies of any replies to queries for the society archives, for the benefit of future researchers and subsequent publication in this journal. Your help in providing answers to these queries is greatly appreciated.:*

### A-236 BOUCHARD

Paul Simard of Trois-Rivieres, QUE reports from Talbot's "Recueil de Genealogies des comtes de Charlevoix et Saguenay" that Narcisse Bouchard s/o Benjamin & Adelaide Simard marr. Marie-Eusebe Talon (dit L'Esperance?) B.S.P. 24 Nov 1864. Marie-Eusebe was d/o Eulogie Talon & Marie Bouchard who marr. 7 Feb 1839 at Petite Riviere St Francois, QUE. The Talon ancestor was Etienne dit le Bordelais, a soldier, bapt. 1671 & s/o Simon & Jeanne Murat of Bordeaux. FR.

Richard Pelletier of Montreal also responded that Sophie Kinville's parents were Antoine Kinville & Sophie Fillion. Eusebe Talon dit L'Esperance parents were Eulogie Talon & Marie Bouchard.

### A-240 GOSSELIN/THERRIEN

Edmond Spaeth (edspaeth@aol.com) reports marr. of Gabriel Gosselin to Marie Therrien 4 Jun 1833 St Jean, QUE. Gabriel s/o Joseph & M-Ursule Plouffe; Marie Therrien d/o Jean Baptiste Therrien & M-Marthe LeTarte.

### A-257 DAIGLE

Mallory Flagg (SageDuo@aol.com) wants to know if the Louise Joseph Daigle in this original query was related to Anna Daigle b. Lake, VT? c1881 who marr. Andrew Flagg

### A-264 DESAUTELS-DIZOTELL

Jay Desautels of Burlington reports that Harry George Dezotelle (Desautels) was born Nov 1894 Eden, VT s/o Israel & Sara Stay who marr. 2 Sep 1873 Burlington, VT. Harry George was the youngest or near youngest of several children; He marr. c1920 to Grace Lamphere who was b. 13 Dec 1903 Milton, VT & died in VT in 1925. Harry then marr. Lena Edith Demeris b. 8 Jul 1895 Haydensville, MA & died 30 Sep 1978 Burlington. They lived in Richmond, VT. Jay's letter also includes info on children born to Harry George from both marriages as well as some of his siblings. This letter will be passed along to the requestor & a copy filed in our Surname File at VTFCGS library.

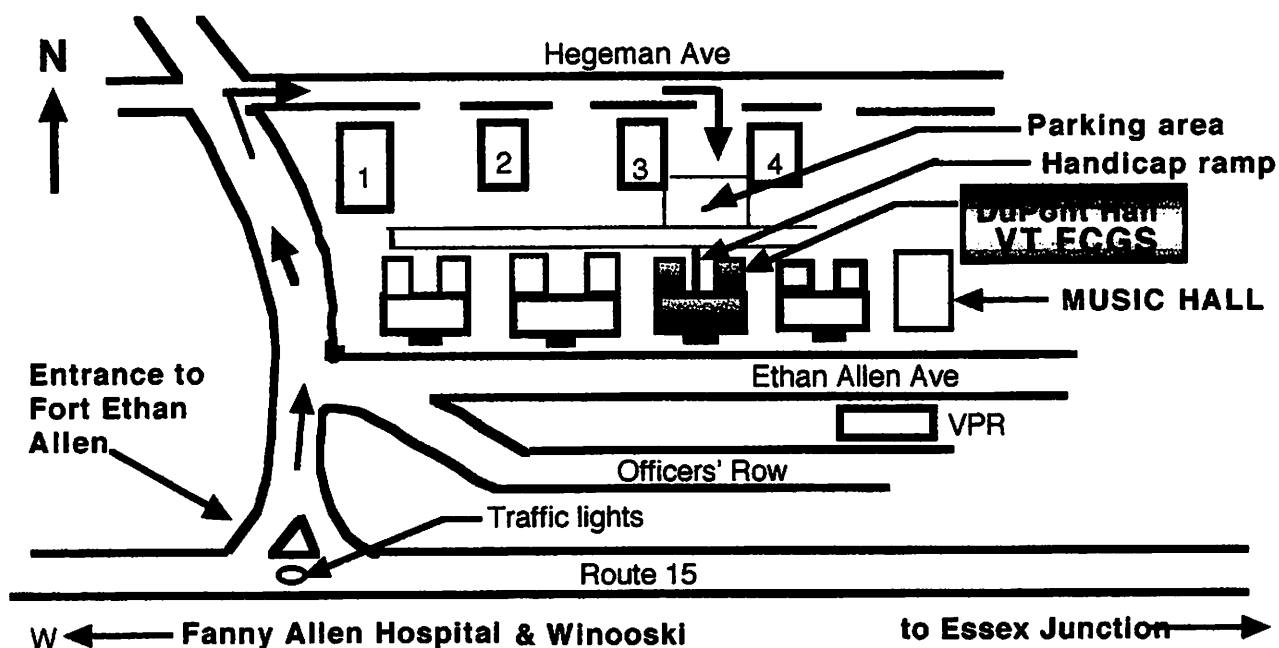
## OTHER RESOURCES

### PRDH on Disc

We have purchased the recently released "PRDH" database of early Quebec records on CD ROM. This disc has the complete database compiled by the Programme de Recherches en Démographique Historique of the University of Montreal. The database contains the following types of records: Recantation, Baptism, Confirmation, Hospital sick list, List of migrants, Marriage, Marriage Contract, Census, Burial, Testimony of freedom to marry, Naturalization, Marriage rehabilitation, and Marriage annulment. The time period for the information is from 1608 to 1799, with all the information that is in the red PRDH volumes (1608-1765) plus information to 1799.

The database is searchable by Individual, Couples (Husband first), Couples (Wife first), Date of Record, Parish, Number of Record, Occupation or Origin. The time period, parish, type of record, or role of the participant can be left open or selected as search parameters in order to reduce the amount of information returned. The roles include Subject, Spouse of the Subject, Father of the Subject, Mother of Subject, or Other.

To speed-up the searches we have purchased a new PC and loaded the program and database onto the hard drive. Due to heavy use there may be a sign-up sheet to ensure everyone has a chance to use the database. If you are a VT-FCGS member that cannot access the library write to us including a self addressed stamped envelope and we will conduct up to 4 look-ups at a time for you.



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				



## New Members

The following lists members that have joined the society since the last issue of *LINKS* was published.

- 400 Delisle, Tomothy J. Box 10, Shelburne Museum, Shelburne, VT 05482
- 401 Rice, Gerald J. 166 State St., Windsor, VT 05489
- 402 Millette, Theresa Tesseym@aol.com 95 Cayuga Ct., Burlington, VT 05401
- 403 Labrie, Denyse 103 Village Commons Unit 1, Colchester, VT 05446
- 404 Walls, Pamela M. 10426 Tamryn Blvd., Holly, MI 48442
- 405 DeForge, Laura laforgecad.aol.com 116 Pond View Circle, Berlin, VT 05602
- 406 Skillings, Dorothy M. dskillings@mindspring.com 1020 E. Thomas L Pky., Lansing, MI 48917
- 407 Fegan, Cricket cricketf@hevanet.com P.O. Box 266, Hinesburg, VT 05461
- 407S Moffitt, Brian
- 408 Shepard, Jean B. jshe3834@aol.com 84015 Kolb Rd # 354, Tucson, AZ 85706-9622
- 409 Edwards, Janice B. wagsjan@sover.net 60 Norton Ave, Poultney, VT 05764-
- 410 Ferrari, Edward R. 21 Lunde Lane, Barre, VT 05641
- 410S Boudreau, Suzanne
- 411 Larrow Louis A. lou\_larrow@msn.com 693 Tusawilla Hills, Charles Town, WV 25414
- 412 Sellew, Susan S. su.n.art@valley.net 786 Moore Rd., So Royalton, VT 05068
- 413 Gee, Clifford E. ckgee01@msn.com 17840 Sherman Ave., Hagerstown, MD 21740
- 414 Laitres, Rae D. 13 Thorpe Ave . Ext., St Albans, VT 05478
- 415 Miller, Sr, Dr. Robert E. 195 Millbrook Rd., Middletown, CT 06457
- 416 Shambo, Ted tedshambo@adelphia.net 221 Monroe St., Middlebury, VT 05753
- 417 Morris, Sheila smorris52@aol.com 6 Whitcomb Mdws., Essex Jct., VT 05452-
- 418 Trudeau, Laurence A. larryt@msn.com 12 Woodridge Rd., Colchester, VT 05446
- 418S Trudeau, Erika
- 419 Plouffe, Jean N. 4571 VT Rt 22A, Bridgeport, VT 05734
- 419S Burke, Mary
- 420 Pfeiffer, Anne pfpfeiffer@aol.com 34 Chatham Ct., Goshen, CT 06756
- 421 Livingston, Alga E. aliving@northernfcu.net 26100 Crowner Rd., Carthage, NY 13619
- 422 Marrier, Deborah A
- 423 Sweet, Laurette nannypappy@yahoo.com 327 Land O Pines Circle, Moncks Corner, SC 29461
- 424 Couture, Claire L. vermontbird@hotmail.com 32 Carriage Way, Colchester, VT 05446
- 425 Copping, Maryellen 830 E. Barre Rd., Barre, VT 05641-9017
- 426 Woodcock, Carlton woodytoo@msn.com 2756 South Slater Dr., Deltona, FL 32738
- 427 Terhune, Helene 21 Hickory Ln., Colchester, VT
- 427S Terhune, James

## Publications

The *Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society* has a number of publications available. The suggested donation for each is listed after the item.

- *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 13 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.



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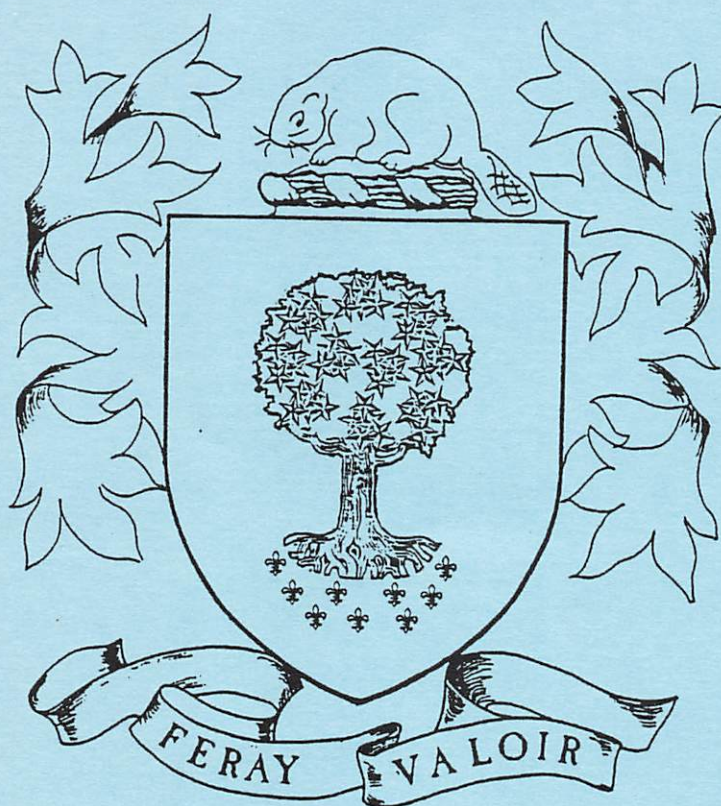
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# LINKS

Volume 7 No. 2

Issue Number 14

Spring 2003



Journal of the  
*Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical  
Society*



## ***THE VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY***

President	<i>John Fisher</i>
Vice-President	<i>Lynn Gauthier</i>
Treasurer	<i>Lee Gilbert</i>
Recording Secretary	<i>Vera Fleury</i>
Directors	<i>Leo Fleury, Joan Flynn, Janet Allard, Janet Eno Landry and Paul Landry</i>
Librarians	<i>Jean Paul Moreau, Janet Allard and Janet Eno Landry</i>
Genealogical Researchers	<i>Jean Paul Moreau, John Fisher, and Leo Fleury</i>

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 233 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 of the year, and every Saturday of the month Noon to 4 PM from September to May.

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

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.***

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# LINKS

## Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

Editor	Michael Seigny
Queries Editor	Leo Fleury
Contributors	Janet Allard, Clair B. Chase, Paul Dumais, John Fisher, George Findlen, Leo Fleury, Lee Gilbert, Gerald and Elaine Hinckley, Normand Lavallee, Jerry Lesperance, Charles Meunier, Jean Paul Moreau, Mariette Moreau, André Sénécal, Michael Seigny, Ed Spaeth
Proof Readers	John Fisher, Leo Fleury, Vera Fleury
Transcribers	Jean Paul Moreau

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

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

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FAX number 802-655-3849 Attn: Mike Seigny, or  
e-Mail: seignym@biotek.com  
or, mail@vt-fcgs.org*

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## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Best Wishes to all members of our society. I hope that you will enjoy this latest edition of our journal. It is the result of much research and effort by many members, very aptly compiled by our Editor, Michael Sevigny. I invite all members to submit their lineages, their 5-generation charts, and their family histories, or stories of some unique research efforts. Let our library be a repository for all of our Vermont French-Canadian Genealogy and History! Our *LINKS* Journal is exchanged with many other French-Canadian Societies in the U.S. and in Canada and you may be pleasantly surprised by a letter, or e-mail from a distant cousin or fellow researcher.

Our Spring Workshop took place on April 26, 2003 in Alliot Hall at St Michaels College. The first of our 4 speakers was Paul Landry who gave an introduction to genealogy and specifically French-Canadian genealogy, which was titled "Genealogy, What is it, and Why do it?" As usual, Paul's talk made generous use of many colorful transparencies that provided an increased interest to the listeners, and a good amount of humor.

Next was another very interesting talk by Claire Bouffard Chase, titled "French-Canadian Forgotten Traditions." Claire still remembers all that her mother taught her about her traditions, and told us that it was always the grandmother who knew about the traditional cures. She spoke about how our ancestors used herbs, such as catnip, and yarrow, mustard plasters, skunk oil and goose grease; barley water, linseed and ginger teas, camphor, salt pork, salt, and sugar as home remedies for curing illnesses. Claire then explained several arcane cures such as 'how to stop pain from a burn,' 'how to stop bleeding from a wound,' and 'how to remove warts.' Next was "Beliefs and Superstitions" and she spoke of 'a child born with a cowl being able to predict the future,' the power of 'Eau de Paques' or 'Easter Water,' 'rocking an empty chair,' or the consequences of 'a wild bird in the house.' Claire then spoke about the more common traditions such as the 'Charivari' or 'Wedding Celebration,' the 'Fathers Blessing on New Years Day,' 'Christening' and the order of god-parenting, and the 'Consecration of a sick child.' All in attendance enjoyed her talk very much and many contributed to the dialogue.

After lunch in the St Michaels College cafeteria, Mike Sevigny, our *LINKS* editor, spoke of his thorough investigation into occupations in New France and Quebec, information culled from *PRDH* and *Jetté*. His document is 12 pages long and Mike provided the English translation of each occupation and the approximate number of occurrences in *PRDH*.

I was the last speaker of the day, and my talk dealt with "Using Our resources at the VT-FCGS Library." The first section dealt with "Finding that first ancestor couple which were married in Quebec so that we can cross the border into Quebec successfully"; and what resources in our library are most useful. The next section was in using our resources to find generation after generation in Quebec and New France, with a focus on the inevitable 'Name Changes' and where to resolve them most easily. After mentioning our Acadian resources that may also be needed by many members, I spoke of "Finding more about our ancestors lives" by using the "LaForest" and "Prevost" biographical books, information on the "French Marines," the "Carignan Regiment," and the "Meuron Regiment," the Filles de Roi, Notarial records, English captives, Parish Histories etc. I completed the talk by mentioning our "Lending Library," where one can learn about the "French Regime," French, Canadian and Vermont History.

We are now heading into summer and the library will not be open on Saturdays again until September. We are open every Tuesday evening from 7pm until 9:30pm.

Enjoy your summer and enjoy our *LINKS*.

John R. Fisher / Poissant

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## EDITOR'S PAGE

### DEDICATION to RENÉ JETTÉ

It is with great sadness and respect that we dedicate this edition of *LINKS* to René Jetté, a giant in the field of genealogy, who passed away on May 18, 2003 after a long battle with cancer.

His most famous publication was the *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec* (1983), or the "Jetté." This was a result of his collaboration with the Programme de recherche en démographie historique at the University of Montréal. Most of us are very familiar with this monumental genealogical dictionary of the settlers and their descendents in Québec from the founding of the colony until 1730. Another great work was his *Traité de généalogie* published in 1991. In this book he traces the ancestry of some early Quebec settlers to Charlemagne, showing us how to use a systematic approach for genealogy research and theory.

He, along with John P. DuLong, Gail F. Moreau, and Roland-Yves Gagné, published the results of their research into the ancestry of Catherine Baillon to Charlemagne with a 29 generation chart. (*American-Canadian Genealogist* Issue 82, Volume 25, Number 4, 1999 pp.170-200.) Another of these projects on the LeNeuf family, was published in *Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française* 51-3 (225) automne 2000 pp. 209-227, with Roland-Yves Gagné, John Patrick DuLong, and Paul Leportier. In this work they traced the Quebec LeNeufs back to Charlemagne (31 generations listed) through the ancestry of Jeanne LeMarchand who married Mathieu LeNeuf after 5 December 1599 at the Protestant church in Caen, France.

All of the genealogical work that he conducted was of the highest quality with facts well documented and justification for every speculation. He will be sorely missed by all who strive for excellence in their family genealogies.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I have received several responses to my request for information on the Merci Boxcars. These are summarized in an article that follows. Thanks to Leo Fleury, Normand Lavallee, John Fisher, Gerald and Elaine Hinckley, and Ed Spaeth for their feedback.

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George L. Findlen, of Madison, Wisconsin, has sent us a copy of an article he wrote that was published in *les Cahiers du Société Historique Acadienne* (June 2001) pp. 76-86. George points out a serious error in the *Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Français* (red Drouin) which lists parents for Barnabé Martin, one of the two Martin men listed in the 1671 Port Royal census. Several respected sources are cited who state there is no documentation that tells us who Barnebé Martin's parents were. Extracts from George's article can be found on page 29 of this edition of *LINKS*.

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Jerry Lesperance has sent an e-mail that gives a summary of vital statistics that he extracted from the ancestral database for himself and his wife. The information can be found on page 26 of this edition of *LINKS*.

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## RESEARCH

### The Merci Train

In the last edition of *LINKS* a medallion commemorating the discovery of Lake Champlain and "Merci Boxcars to Vermont and New York" was featured. We asked if anyone had information about the boxcars and many of you responded. Before the edition had been mailed Leo Fleury submitted information on several websites he had found. John Fisher also went to the internet and discovered that Vermont's Merci Boxcar is presently at Camp Johnson in Colchester and he visited there to see it. This location was reiterated in a letter from Normand Lavallee, who also gave a list of the places Vermont's car had been at and several pages on the history of the Merci Boxcars. Gerald and Elaine Hinckley sent us a picture of the Vermont Boxcar and explained the connection of Forty and Eight to the American Legion Auxiliary. Edward Starr sent several e-mails with interesting web sites he had found on the various Boxcars around the US. Here is what they shared with us:

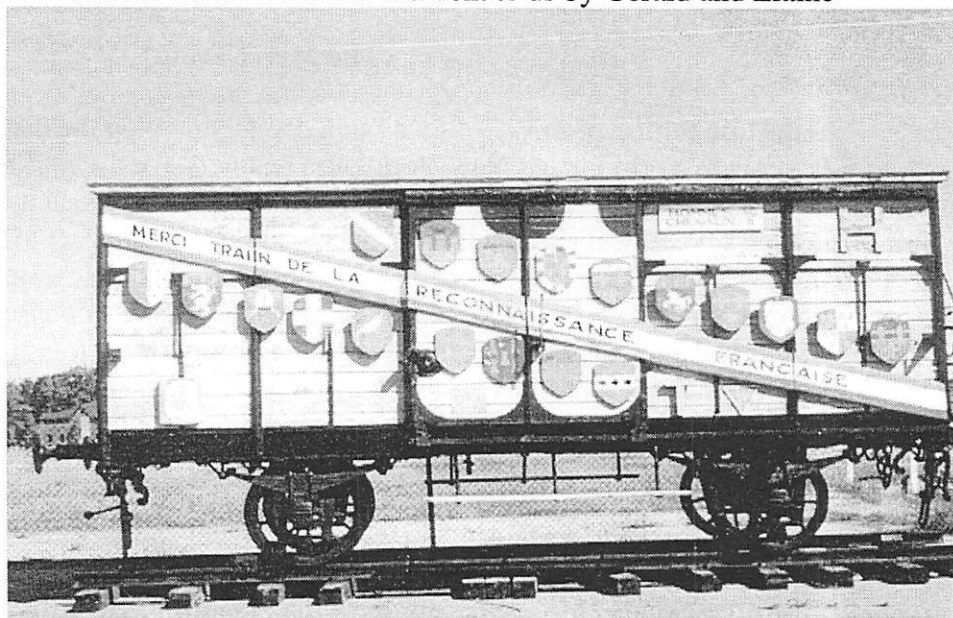
A US grassroots effort raised \$40,000,000 in relief supplies and sent it to France and Italy on the American Friendship Train in 1947. Grateful French citizens organized the Merci Boxcars and filled them with all kinds of tokens of appreciation in return. They were old boxcars built between 1882 and 1885, and labeled "HOMMES 40 CHEVAUX 8" or MEN 40 HORSES 8, which is what they carried in World War I and II. French trainmen searched for the old boxcars and managed to gather 49 of them, one for each state with Hawaii and the District of Columbia sharing the 49<sup>th</sup>. They were filled to capacity late in 1948 and shipped to the US in early 1949. Arriving to a gala welcome in New York harbor they were unloaded without charge by local stevedore companies in New Jersey. Customs duties were waived by President Truman and the boxcars, having wheelbases 8 inches wider than US trains, were loaded onto flatcars and transported for free by the American Association of Railways to the various states. The New York train was honored with a tickertape parade down Broadway with over 200,000 people in attendance.

Each state had a committee established to catalog and distribute the gifts loaded in each boxcar. They were typically exhibited around the state and then auctioned off or distributed to veterans groups, schools, churches, libraries or museums. John Fisher discovered that the Vermont Historical Society has 12 boxes of gifts that were in our state's boxcar. They are filled with 38 dolls, many watercolors, pictures and paintings, cloth wallets, thank you cards, lacquered boxes, scarves and much more. John has a detailed list if anyone is interested. The Vermont Historical Society has had a rotating exhibit with selected items on display in the past and we hope they will continue the practice now that they have reopened with more space available.

The boxcars themselves were entrusted to various veterans organizations and often moved around the state. Normand Lavallee has communicated that he was in the 40<sup>th</sup> Army Band of the Vermont Army National Guard that played at the rededication of Vermont's Merci Boxcar at St. Albans. He listed the following places the boxcar has been over the years:

- State House, Montpelier
- Vermont State Police Headquarters (Montpelier?)
- Steamtown, Bellows Falls
- Switchyard Shopping Center, St. Albans
- Collins-Perley Sports Complex, St. Albans
- Vermont Military Museum, Fort Johnson, Colchester (since 1995)

The following picture of Vermont's Merci Boxcar was sent to us by Gerald and Elaine Hinckley #149. On the side of the boxcar is "MERCİ TRAIN DE LA RECONNAISSANCE FRANCAISE" and 20 of the 40 coats of arms of the provinces of France (the next 20 are on the other side.) They also mentioned that the "Forty and Eight" seen on the American Legion medallion was a reference to their subsidiary group "LaSociete des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux" founded by doughboys after WWI.



Ed Spathe, John Fisher and Leo Fleury found a number of websites that had information on the Merci boxcars all over the country. Ed remembers watching as a child the 40/8 veterans groups marching in parades in his hometown, Yonkers, NY. He never knew the significance of the numbers or of the makeshift boxcar that was a float in the parades, until the *LINKS* article started him on the internet trail. Many of the boxcars have been "lost," scrapped, or destroyed by natural causes over the years. Information on the Merci train can be found at: <http://www.rypn.org/Merci/> and <http://wasteam.railfan.net/home.html>. Click on the "Merci Boxcar" link.

Vermont's Merci boxcar at Camp Johnson, Colchester as it appears today.

Photo reproduced from the web page Earl Bennett, <http://www.rypn.org/Merci> of with his permission.



## ANCESTRAL LINES

### ALLARD ANCESTRAL LINE

*by Janet Allard #48*

<b>France</b>	Emery Allard (--/Louise Migeaud)	Julienne Brilloux (Jehan/Marie Delaporte)	25 FEB 1647 St-Jean-de-Montierneuf, Poitiers, Poitou, France
<b>I.</b>	Simon Allard (Emery/Julienne Brilloux)	Catherine Lacombe (Jean/M. Charlotte Millet)	12 JAN 1705 Montréal, Québec
<b>II.</b>	Joseph Allard (Simon/Catherine Lacombe)	Marie Jeanne Plouffe (Jean/Marie Picard dit Chapacou)	8 JAN 1753 St-Antoine, Verchères, Québec
<b>III.</b>	Simon Allard (Joseph/Marie Jeanne Plouffe)	Veronique Davignon dit Beauregard (Jean-Baptiste/Madeleine Masse)	22 NOV 1779 St-Mathias, Rouville, Québec
<b>IV.</b>	Simon Allard (Simon/Veronique Davignon dit Beauregard))	Angelique Judith Jacob (Jean-Baptiste/Josephine Gervais)	10 NOV 1806 St-Mathias, Rouville, Québec
<b>V.</b>	Simon Allard (Simon/Angelique Judith Jacob)	Madeleine Giroux [dit Jolicoeur] (Pierre/Madeleine Fournier)	10 JULY 1827 Marieville, Rouville, Québec
<b>VI.</b>	Trefflé Allard (Simon/Madeleine Giroux)	Oziase/Rose Desroches (---/Celina Boelait)	ABT 1876 probably St. Gregoire, Iberville, Québec
<b>VII.</b>	Peter/Stanislaus/Trefflé Allard (Trefflé/Oziase Desroches)	Rose/Rosanna Blanche Dupont (Georges/Delia Gina)	11 JAN 1909 St-Anthony's, Chittenden, Vermont

This is another Allard family that came to reside in Burlington, Vermont at the turn of the century, living in the Lakeside area and working in our local mills. The census, vital, and church records used the various first names so it was difficult to determine which of the two Trefflés was which. Today many of their descendants are still in the area under the surnames Allard, Lariviere, Laplant, DesRosier, Maynard and many others.

## REEL GIVERS

### THE COLLECTION GROWS – VERMONT VITAL STATISTICS REELS

As previously reported we have completed the initial goal in our acquisition of Vermont reels, that cover the entire time period of 1871 to 1908 and the names from AABIN to ZYMAN. We are now continuing with reels from the earliest date range of 1760 to 1870 and have the names from Aadams to Belknap. 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 earlier or later sequences. The cost is \$25 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.

## HERITAGE

### Introduction

The following two articles are translations of articles that appeared in a Quebec journal called "Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques". The choice of articles for presentation in our journal, of the many available from this source, was done on a separate basis for the interest of the individual subject matter-- namely the brief biography of a famous early colonist Jean Nicolet as reported in the Jesuit Relations, and the first report of a coroner's inquest in New France. The choice was not based on any perceived connection between the two subjects. But once the translations were done, some research was begun on some of the players in the stories of these articles and connections between the articles became apparent. One obvious connection is that both stories involve drowning incidents. But more interestingly, it was discovered that Jean Nicolet was married to Marguerite Couillard, the daughter of Guillaume Couillard who is the Couillard who appears in the coroner's report. Then it was discovered that this same daughter, a few years after Jean died, married the Nicolas Macquart who survived the boat wreck in the coroner's report. Also, Olivier le Tardif appears in both stories. He is the general agent or clerk of the Company of New France who, as it turns out, is also the son-in-law of Couillard through his marriage of Louise Couillard. And a final connection to mention concerns Adrien Duchesne, the surgeon who examined the drowned man's body for the coroner's report, is the godfather of Elizabeth Couillard, another daughter of Guillaume; she was baptized 9 February 1631.

### **The First Coroner's Inquest**

Translated from "Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques"

Vol. L, No. 2 Février 1944

*translation by Charles Meunier #271*

The "Inquest Statement (dated 28 April 1639) concerning the body of Mr. de la Porte, clerk of the Company, drowned in the small St. Charles River," which we are publishing below, is probably the first document of this type that has been conserved (a document found at the Archives of the Seminary of Quebec):

"Today, the 28<sup>th</sup> of April 1639, at around one hour into the relief [or watch], we were told by Nicolas Macquart dit Champagne<sup>1</sup> that on said day at said hour he had left Quebec to go hunting in a canoe toward the St. Charles River accompanied by Pierre de la Porte, one of the clerks of the company called 'Messieurs de la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France' [The Company of New France]. And while they were off to the right of the mill belonging to the honorable Guillaume Couillard<sup>2</sup>, pretty far out on the water, one of the dogs that they had with them became afraid of the waves which were very large and which lifted the said canoe quite high. [So then this dog] attempted to jump in the water, which made the said canoe turn over upside down. Whereupon, the said Macquart hollered to the said de la Porte to grab the canoe in an attempt to save himself. Having saved himself by swimming to shore Macquart looked all around from one side to the other to see where the said de la Porte was. He could not find him, but only noticed his hat and the canoe which was being pushed around at the whim of the waves and the wind. Seeing this and not being able to stay by the water's edge any longer because of the cold that was overcoming him, he returned to the fort and could not assure whether the said de la Porte was dead or alive.

'On hearing this, we hurriedly dispatched Jean du Gallay dit Belestat, Ezekiel Deschamps, Jean Claude George, Jean Guitet and Nicolas Colson to the shore in order to see if the said de la Porte could be found. But once there they looked all around on all sides and could discover nothing but the said canoe and the hats of the said de la Porte and Champagne, at which time they all came back except Jean de la Lande and Louis Couillard who had

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<sup>1</sup> Nicolas Macquart (Macard) later became the son-in-law of Guillaume Couillard. See note on Couillard below.

<sup>2</sup> Guillaume Couillard had a daughter Marguerite who married Jean Nicolet on 7 Oct. 1637 (she was baptized on 10 Aug. 1626 per Tanguay -- maybe born much earlier, if not she was married at around age 11) and became a widow when Jean drowned in 1642; her second marriage was with the above mentioned Nicolas Macquart (Macard) on 12 Nov. 1646.



gone to the shore with the others. These others had gone further along the shore toward the Pointe aux Lievres where they found the body of the said de la Porte laying dead on the shore. This prompted them to return without delay to the said Belestan and the others mentioned above in order to go remove the body. They met Nicolas Pelletier<sup>3</sup>, the carpenter, the man called Jean Verdon, and some women and girls who had gone together to where lay the said dead body, which was face down in the water and was being pushed by the waves onto the rocks. They lifted the body and carried it to the front of the said Couillard's house. When he heard this news, Achille Delisle, Chevalier of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, one of our lieutenants, was prompted to go to where the said body was located in order to have it removed. In order to carry out his duty, the said Mr. Delisle went to the house of the said Couillard assisted by the said Belestat, Colson, Deschamps, George, and the notaries, assistants to the clerk of the court. Olivier le Tardif<sup>4</sup>, the general clerk of the trading company of the said Messieurs de la Compagnie, was there [at the house] and intervened by ordering that the said body be carried into the said store next to his house in order to have it buried. This was agreed to by the said Mr. Delisle who went to the said store in order to have an inspection made of the said dead body by the honorable Adrian Duchesne<sup>5</sup>, surgeon of the said country of New France, who after having seen and examined the said body declared that it had suffered neither blows nor injuries, except a small scratch on the nose which he believed was made by some stone or rock. From all of the above, we, Charles Huault de Montmagny<sup>6</sup>, Chevalier of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, lieutenant for His Majesty along the whole length of the St. Lawrence River of the said New France, have had the present inquest statement drawn up to serve the interests of the said Quebec in the presence of the said Mr. Delisle, the said le Tardif, du Gallay, the said la Vallée and many others.

"A. DELISLE  
 "LETARDIF  
 "DUCHESNE

"And on the 30<sup>th</sup> and last day of April 1639, Olivier le Tardif gave testimony by deposition regarding the canoe trip of the deceased Pierre de la Porte to us, Achille Delisle, Chevalier of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Lieutenant at Quebec in the country of New France under the authority of Mr. DeMontmagny, governor of the said country, assisted by Jean Guytet, our clerk of the court.

"Olivier le Tardif, 35 years old or thereabouts, witness duly sworn to tell the truth about what he knew, said that on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of this month at the hour between 8 and 9 in the evening he helped make some lead [shot] for the said deceased de la Porte who said he had seen several geese near the shore by the cabin of the Taupier's and that he was planning to go shooting the next day early in the morning with Pierre Lemieux, who is Maitre Vallet, whom he just notified to get up early in the morning in order to give him a call. The next morning after getting his things ready, de la Porte went out to see what the weather was doing. He found that the northeast wind was too strong, which kept him from leaving. And after going to Mass he met Nicolas Macquart dit Champagne with whom he agreed to go hunting in the afternoon. When the time came the said Champagne was at the house of the witness where the deceased was waiting for him. And so they left together and brought with them two dogs which are said to have caused the loss of said de la Porte. And [the witness] states that what he said is the truth, and after his deposition was read back to him, he has maintained its truthfulness.

"A. DELISLE  
 "LETARDIF"

Leon Roy

<sup>3</sup> Pelletier is a master carpenter originally from St. Pierre de Galardon, Beauce, France

<sup>4</sup> Olivier le Tardif was married to Louise Couillard, daughter of the above mentioned Guillaume Couillard, on 3 Nov. 1637. (She was baptized on 30 Jan. 1625, possibly making her only 12 or 13 years old when she married. She died about 4 years into the marriage since Tanguay reports that she was buried 23 Nov. 1641 – at only about 16 or 17 years old.) Olivier remarried 21 May 1648 to Barbe Aymard.

<sup>5</sup> Duchesne is "chirurgien à l'habitation de Quebec", surgeon at the Quebec settlement. He is the uncle of Charles Lemoyne, Sieur de Longueil and de Chateauguay. He is also the godfather of Elizabeth Couillard, another daughter of Guillaume mentioned earlier, she was baptized 9 February 1631.

<sup>6</sup> Charles Huault de Montmagny was, according to Tanguay, second governor of Canada from 1636 to 1648.

**The Interpreter Jean Nicolet**

Translated from "Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques"

Vol. XXXV, No. 9 Septembre 1929

(An extract from the "Jesuit Relations, 1642-1643")

*translated by Charles Meunier #271*

I will add here a word about the life and death of Monsieur Nicolet, interpreter and agent for "messieurs de la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France"<sup>7</sup>. He died ten days after Father Raimbault. He lived in these parts for twenty-five years. What I will tell about him will be useful for the knowledge of the country. He arrived in New France in the year [one thousand]<sup>8</sup> six hundred eighteen. His temperament and excellent memory made people expect great things from him. He was sent to spend the winter with the "Algonquins de l'Ile" in order to learn their language. He stayed there, the only Frenchman, for two years, always accompanying the natives<sup>9</sup> on their journeys and expeditions, with trials that are only imaginable by those who have experienced them. Several times he went without eating for seven or eight days, and once he spent a full seven weeks with no other food than a bit of bark from trees. He accompanied four hundred Algonquins who went during those times to make peace with the Iroquois, and brought this effort to a happy end. Would to God that this peace had never been broken, we would not be suffering today the calamities which make us groan and which strangely prevent the conversion of these people. After this peace was made, he stayed with the Nipissirinién Algonquin nation for eight to nine years. He was accepted by them as one of the nation, entering into the consuls held very frequently among these people, having his cabin and household<sup>10</sup> apart, doing his fishing and trading. He was finally recalled and given the post of agent (or clerk) and interpreter. While carrying out these duties, he was delegated to make a trip to the nation called "les Gens de mer" (the People of the Sea<sup>11</sup>) and to negotiate peace between them and the Hurons. They lived at a great distance from the Hurons toward the west at about three hundred leagues<sup>12</sup>. He embarked<sup>13</sup> in the Huron's country with seven natives<sup>14</sup>; they passed by several small nations in going and coming back. When they arrived there, they stuck two sticks into the ground on which they hung some gifts in order to remove the idea from these people that they were enemies and to massacre them. Two days away from this nation, he sent one of his natives with news of peace, which was well received, especially when they heard that it was a European who sent word. Several young men were hurriedly sent to welcome Manitonirinou<sup>15</sup>, that is to say the Magnificent One: he was greeted, he was escorted, all his baggage was carried. He was dressed in a long robe of damask from China, all decorated with flowers and birds of many colors. As soon as he was noticed, all the women and children took flight, seeing a man carrying the thunder in his two hands. That is how they named the two pistols that he held. The news of his coming spread like wildfire to the nearby areas. An assembly of four or five thousand men was gathered; and each of the chiefs put on a feast, and at one these at least one hundred and twenty<sup>16</sup> beavers were served. The peace was concluded, he

<sup>7</sup> Literally "the Gentlemen of the Company of New France". Also known as "la Compagnie des Cents Associés" in French, or the 'Company of One Hundred Associates'.

<sup>8</sup> In the original text, the millenarian reference was not included by the author.

<sup>9</sup> The French word used in the text here was 'barbares'. This original reference carries too much cultural prejudice today, even if the author may have used the word in a classical sense to mean "a stranger; of inferior civilization". So the word 'native' has been used to eliminate the negative connotations and remain somewhat colloquial.

<sup>10</sup> Some sources indicate that Nicolet married a Nipissirinién woman around 1627. See Mormon web site.

<sup>11</sup> Probably the Winnebago Indians. For more information about this journey which probably took Nicolet as far west as what became Green Bay, Wisconsin, see the paper at the following web site:

<http://www.uwgb.edu/wisfrench/library/articles/nicolet.htm>

<sup>12</sup> A league is equal to three statute miles. So this nation lived around 900 miles west of the Hurons.

<sup>13</sup> The French text simply uses the word 'embarquer' or to embark when a trip is begun. The assumption is that long trips in those times were done on waterways in canoes or some type of boat.

<sup>14</sup> The word 'Sauvages' was used here in the original. See Translator's Notes for a discussion about this word.

<sup>15</sup> A name given to Nicolet by the Amerindians.

<sup>16</sup> The expression in the original French for this number is "six vingt" or literally "six twenty" or six score. This is probably an old form for expressing numbers which has been retained in modern usage for the numbers seventy, eighty, and ninety – "soixante dix" or sixty ten, "quatre vingt" or four score and "quatre vingt dix" or four score ten.

returned to the Hurons and from there after a bit of time he returned to Trois Rivières where he continued his duties of agent and interpreter to the great satisfaction of the French and the natives by whom he was equally and exclusively loved. He worked<sup>17</sup> hard with our priests, as far as his duties would permit, for the conversion of these people whom he knew how to handle and persuade as he wanted with a skill that could hardly be matched. When Monsieur Olivier<sup>18</sup>, general agent for “Messieurs de la Compagnie,” went to France last year, the said Sieur Nicolet went to Quebec to take his place with perceptible joy and comfort to see himself in the peace and devotion of Quebec. But he did not benefit from it for long because within a month or two of arriving, while taking a trip to Trois Rivières to get a native prisoner released, his zeal cost him his life that he lost in a boat wreck<sup>19</sup>. He embarked in Quebec around seven in the evening, in Monsieur de Chavigny’s boat, which headed to Trois Rivières. They had not yet arrived at Sillery when a blast of wind from the north east, that had whipped up a horrible storm on the great river, filled the boat with water and sent it to the bottom after making it turn around two or three times. Those who were inside did not go straight to the bottom; they grabbed onto the boat for awhile. Monsieur Nicolet had the time to tell Monsieur de Chavigny: “Monsieur, save yourself, you know how to swim. I don’t. As for me, I’m going to meet my Maker. I entrust to you my wife and my daughter.” The waves broke their grips, one after the other, from the boat that floated upside down against a rock. Monsieur de Chavigny alone jumped in the water and swam amongst the waves that resembled small mountains. The boat was not far from shore, but it was nighttime and everything was black, and it was bitterly cold – a cold that had already iced up the sides of the river. The said Monsieur de Chavigny, feeling his heart and strength slipping away, made a vow to God and soon after he hit the river bottom with his foot; and pulling himself out of the water, he came to our house in Sillery half dead. He was not able to talk for quite a while, and finally he told us about the disastrous accident that, other than the death of Monsieur Nicolet – a loss to the whole country, had cost the lives of three of his best men<sup>20</sup> and the loss of a good portion of his belongings and his provisions. He and his wife suffered this grievous loss in this uncivilized country with great patience and resignation to God’s will and without diminishing their courage. The natives of Sillery, at the news of the boat wreck of Monsieur Nicolet, ran to the shore and not seeing him appear displayed indescribable sorrow. It was not the first time that this man had exposed himself to the dangers of death for the benefit and safety of the natives, he had done that many times. He has left us with examples which are above the calling of a married man, and which are based on the Apostolic life and create in the most fervent of religious people a desire to imitate him.

#### Translator’s Notes:

The French word ‘sauvage’ was used repeatedly in the Jesuits’ text as a reference to the Native Americans. In Canadian French it is a commonly used word that is pretty much synonymous with the word “indien” or in English Indian. The English word ‘savage’ is not an appropriate translation for ‘sauvage,’ even though it may seem like a direct equivalent by those not familiar with the French expression. The English word ‘savage,’ especially as used in the American West, has significant negative overtones that the French ‘sauvage’ does not carry. Though “sauvage” in French it is not completely free of disparagement, it is not as negative as “savage.” It has more of a meaning of ‘wild, untamed and uncivilized’ – a person of nature. The word ‘Indian’ has traditionally been used as the translation for ‘sauvage,’ and could have been used as the translation. The word ‘Amerindian’ or ‘amérindien’ in French is increasing in current usage, especially in Quebec, but usually in more formal discussions. It is too formal and not colloquial enough to be used as a translation for a text written some

<sup>17</sup> The original text used the word “conspirait”. The tendency would be to use the direct English equivalent “conspire”. But the context suggests that Nicolet was not “conspiring” in working for the conversion of the Amerindians with all the negative implications of that word, but rather he was engaged in a cooperative effort with the priests in their mission to convert them.

<sup>18</sup> Monsieur Olivier mentioned here is almost without doubt Olivier le Tardif who was general clerk or agent of the Company at the time.

<sup>19</sup> According to Tanguay, Nicolet drowned on 29 Oct. 1642 (Tanguay Vol. 1 p.451)

<sup>20</sup> In his reference to Jean Nicolet, Tanguay mentions the names of two other men who drowned in this incident – Jean Ferré and Noel Girardeau. Tanguay mentions that the burial date for these other two men was 29 Oct. 1642. (Tanguay Vol. 1 pp. 230, 269) Another source gives the date of drowning as 27 Oct. with the burial on the 29<sup>th</sup>. See web site (in French) <http://pages.infinit.net/lej/diction/nicolet.htm>

350 years ago. So the word 'native' was chosen since it was judged to be neutral enough in connotation and seemed to work the best in all instances of the text.

## 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 10/31/2002 (fiscal year). Members are welcome to review a more detailed report at our library.

<b>INCOME:</b>		<b>EXPENSES:</b>	
Membership/Dues	\$6176.00	Membership postage, supplies	\$58.33
LINKS	\$450.00	LINKS Postage/printing	\$1,330.30
Library/copies/Maps-Charts/misc. sold	\$440.40	Library/copier/supplies/ repertoires/other	\$1,208.77
Conference/ research fees	\$928.50	Conference/postage/other	\$418.94
Society/Special fund/VT reels/St. Thomas, Holy Family, Winooski Repertoire/Drouin/Interest/Other	\$3182.75	Society/ postage/supplies/VT reels/ P.O. Box/bulk rate fee/fire insurance/ repertoires/ Drouin/other	\$5,580.36
Misc.	\$142.75	Building contribution/misc	\$1,829.35
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>\$11,320.40</b>	<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$10,426.05</b>
		<b>INCOME -EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$894.35</b>
		<b>Savings</b>	<b>\$6234.39</b>

Lee Gilbert Treasurer

## OTHER RESOURCES

### New "Jetté" Disc

We have just received the new "Jetté" disc from PRDH. The disc contains a revised genealogical dictionary that extends the original work to 1760. Also included are corrections to the original work that covers the period from "Origins" to 1730. We have loaded the program on a PC along with the required hard-lock. John Fisher has done quite a bit of work with the group in Montréal in order to make the program functional on our computer. Family group sheets can be viewed and printed from the program.

## MAINE GENEALOGY CONFERENCE

The Maine Genealogical Society will host a conference on Saturday September 6, 2003, beginning at 8:00 AM. The conference will be held at the Williamson Center, School Street, Fairfield, Maine. The theme is "Telling Their Stories" and will feature Patricia Law Hatcher, CG, FASG, with a session on "Producing A Quality Family History." Several simultaneous sessions will be held during the remainder of the morning and early in the afternoon. For more information on the conference visit the Maine Genealogical Society site at [www.rootsweb.com/~megs/MaineGS.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~megs/MaineGS.htm) and select Society Meetings.

## **PETITE HISTOIRE**

### **ANOTHER NORMAN RELIC**

*by Claire B. Chase #54*

The other day, at a gathering of several of my relatives, a cousin used a word I hadn't used or heard in many, many years. It brought a warm glow to my heart and just a trace of nostalgia. It brightened my day at the same time it triggered the memory of a teacher admonishing me not to use it.

It was the first grade of our bi-lingual school. A careless student had tumbled a number of coats in a heap on the floor in the clothes cupboard at one side of the classroom. I was searching for mine when Sister Paul-Henri asked me what I was looking for. "Je cherche mon butin" (I'm looking for my clothes) I answered. "When you mean your coat or other clothing you must say manteau (coat) or vêtement (clothing) not butin," she told me.

I stared at her. Ever since I could speak I had said "butin." It was a word used mostly in reference to clothing but in the broader sense it denoted ownership without quibble. It implied an absolute claim.

When I asked Sister why I should not say butin she said "Because it is not a proper expression." The reply told me exactly nothing. I decided to ask my parents, but by the time I reached home I'd forgotten all about it.

I was in third grade when I was once more reprimanded for using that word. This time I didn't ask why. I thought my teacher was being picky but I let it pass. Instead I had recourse to my French-English dictionary which was now an indispensable school-book. I had, by this time, acquired an adequate, if not fully functional, use of the English language.

Imagine my satisfaction when I found butin listed in my dictionary. It was a perfectly legitimate word, so what in the world was Sister talking about? I read the English definition "booty." I had never heard that word nor had I an inkling as to why it was not proper.

It wasn't until I reached the upper grades and was involved in the study of history that I finally surmised why the nuns discouraged the use of butin. A disturbing link to our Norman past?

Gradually, over the years, without conscious intent this word—firmly entrenched in my family's vocabulary for centuries—was excised from mine.

Surely, after well over a thousand years, the world must have forgiven, if not forgotten, that some of our early Norman ancestors were pirates.

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## **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, 371 Flynn Ave., Burlington, VT or e-mail at Landrypr@aol.com

## ANCESTRAL LINES

### TESSIER ANCESTRAL LINE

<b>France</b>	Georges Tessier	Françoise Dubois	France
<b>France</b>	Jacques Tessier	Catherine Hamelin (Nicolas/Catherine Lefauvre)	25 APRIL 1691 La Perrière, Orne, France
<b>I.</b>	Pierre Tessier	Catherine Vacher Lacerte (Jean-Charles/Marie-Claire Bergeron)	15 NOV 1739 Trois-Rivières, Québec
<b>II.</b>	Jean-Baptiste Tessier	Marie-Josephe Cournoyer (Charles/Madeleine Duval)	30 SEPT 1771 Sorel, Québec
<b>III.</b>	Joseph Tessier	Marie-Louise Tétreau (Joseph/Charlotte Janot Lachappelle)	14 May 1804 St-Mathias, Québec
<b>IV.</b>	Joseph Tessier	Marcelline Senne (Pierre/Euphrosine Gilbert)	28 SEPT 1830 Marieville, Québec
<b>V.</b>	Timothée Tessier	Victorie Morrisette (Éric/Elisabeth Deneau)	3 FEB 1863 Henryville, Québec
<b>VI.</b>	Timothée Tessier	Azélie Saint-Amand (Théophile/Mathilde Marchessault)	22 JAN 1889 St-Alexandre, Québec
<b>VII.</b>	Amédée Tessier	Marguerite Trahan (Napoleon/Azilda Turgeon)	25 NOV 1919 Highgate Center, VT
<b>VIII.</b>	Gaston Tessier		

## PETITE HISTOIRE

### DESSERT

*by Mike Sevigny #59*

A friend who grew up in the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont told me of a time when he went to the home of his uncle and aunt for dinner. Being a good French-Canadian family they had 10 children and meal time at their house was quite an adventure for this 9 year old. After a full meal dessert was announced, which caused all of his cousins to flip over their dinner plates to use the clean side for the final course. This saved the hostess from washing 13 dessert plates and the visitor thought it was a really neat thing to do.

Back at home he decided to show his mother how he had learned to save plates at his uncle and aunt's house. He quickly turned his plate over dumping what was left on it. Needless to say mom was not amused and the save-a-plate plan was abandoned.



## HERITAGE

### THE CRUEL INTRUDER

*translation by André Sénécal and Paul M. Dumais #26*

Towards the middle or end of July 1666, André Demers (Dumais,)\* one of the (Montréal) settlers we've talked about several times, 35 years old, was cultivating the soil for planting near the city, when he saw a hunter riding through his wheat field. Not wanting to stand by and watch his field be trampled and wanting the hunter to be more careful, André yelled to him: "Easy now, easy now!" [in the manner one would say to horse, to be calm or slow down.] But the hunter kept riding at the same pace and was about to pick up a wild fowl that he had shot. Demers continued: "It is a poor man going to see his wheat destroyed in such a manner? If I knew who just went through I would lodge a complaint." The hunter still pushing forward replied: "And where would you lodge your complaint?" Then walking back towards the wheat field he yells at Demers, who comes closer to him, with his pick in his hand, and still not knowing to whom he is talking, "You are a rogue," the hunter said to him in an angry tone. "And I will strike you 100 times with a cudgel." Demers, fully aware that the other was adding insult to injury, as well as making threats, answered: "The rogues are at the corner of your fire-place, so save the beatings for your dogs." Angered by the reply, the hunter came closer so that he could jump on Demers, who was falling back towards where he had been working. Having reached that spot he grabbed his gun (fusil), that he had left there, and turned toward his aggressor, who quickly changed his tone. The fear of the hunter in having to tangle with a man like Demers, who had a reputation of being highly skilled with a musket probably explains why he switched to a friendlier tone. "My friend, my friend," he said to him, "come forward." Upon hearing these words Demers realized that the hunter was the commandant LaFrédière (head of the Carignan Regiment, sent to New France to fight the Iroquois.) He also saw that he was accompanied by two or three armed men running towards him to grab him. He fled with his gun, for fear of being beaten, if ever they had caught him.

Despite his retreat, Demers could not escape the brutal anger of this tyrant. That very same day LaFrédière sent a sergeant with two soldiers to arrest him and jail him in the guard house with his feet shackled. The next day he was propped up on the Wooden Horse, where Demers had to remain for forty-five minutes, his feet weighed down by two wooden boxes that together weighed about 120 pounds.

This type of cruel and arbitrary torture gives a fair idea of the brutal and fierce nature of LaFrédière, more suited to punishing criminals in jails, than being commander of French men. And it would not be out of order to make the following observation that on the next February 14, 1667, the Sovereign Council, when it condemned a thief to sit on the Wooden Horse at Québec City, specified only 6 pounds as the weight to be tied to each foot. And, as if this torture had not been cruel enough, LaFrédière had it applied again two days later.

Finally, after Demers was released from jail, he was obliged to see LaFrédière the following day, not to repair such an atrocious injustice already imposed, but to make it even worse – with further insults and new injuries! "When I was in your wheat field," he insolently said to Demers, "if I could have caught you, I would have flailed you with my staff (walking stick), since you were fleeing, even as I ordered you to come back to me." He used this alleged insult as a pretext to go hunting in the wheat fields of Demers' every day, with several soldiers, causing such terrible damage that, from the three quarters of an acre that Demers had seeded with wheat, he harvested only a (pitiful) 8 sheaves! And we are not mentioning similar damage to the other grain crops, such as oats, barley, and possibly flax.

#### Sources:

Records (Grefte) of VILLE-MARIE (Montréal), 18 September 1667;  
Information against LaFrédière, 21 September 1667;  
Registry of Sovereign Council, 14 February 1667.

\*André Demers (1628-1711) was brother of Jean Demers/Dumay (1626-1708), the immigrant ancestor of Paul M. Dumais, member #26.

## HERITAGE

### **Living Will of François-Xavier Guilmette and Marie-Louise Couture submitted by Stanley Guilmette #149**

*The following document was submitted by Stanley Guilmette, who has the original French handwritten copy. It is the living will of his great-great grandparents. In it are mentioned their children: Alfred Guilmette, Charles Guilmette, Eusèbe Guilmette (the latter of Enosburg, Vermont), and Celina (nee Guilmette) Bazinet. Also mentioned is François-Xavier's father Joseph Guilmette. It lists the "pension" due to grantors by the grantees, and all the lands and possessions that will be transferred to the grantees.*

Appearing before the undersigned notary for the province of Quebec, residing in the parish of St Jean Baptiste de Rouville in the District of St-Hyacinthe.

Having appeared: Mister Francois Guilmette, Cultivator and lady Louise Couture, his spouse that he hereby authorizes for the setforth, living together in the parish of La Presentation in the district of St-Hyacinthe.

Whom have by this document acknowledged and confessed having acquitted, transported, and abandoned immediately with guarantee of being free of all liens, debts, mortgages, and other general encumbrances, to Mr. Alfred Guilmette and to Mr. Charles Guilmette their sons both cultivators (farmers) of said parish of La Presentation to the present, and accept, surrender for them in the future as per the following:

1) Land, located on concession road of St Simon on the South side of the road of the front of said road in said parish of La Presentation of the size of three acres and six poles and twelve feet, fronting on thirty acres deep, more or less, but included in the following limits, bordered in front by the front road of said road in depth to Jean-Baptiste Bernard on one side., to widower Joseph Guilmette and on the other side to Louis Frechette, with a house, a barn, and other buildings.

2.) A piece of land located on the fifth concession road in the parish of St Charles of the size of one acre in width by sixteen acres long more or less, bordered by the Huron River, at the other end of the road, to a front road of said fifth concession, on one side to Mr. Pierre Marc Aurele and on the other Joseph Rousseau without buildings.

Another plot of land located in the same spot, of the size of one acre wide by twenty acres long more or less, bordered by said Huron River, at the other end of said fifth concession road, on one side to Joseph Rousseau and the other to Gedeon Blanchette without buildings.

Attached to the present transfer, the following moveables hereafter mentioned that the said assignee will take possession this day as follows: one red mare, one blond horse, one two year old red filly, seven cows, three, two year old heifers, five, one year old veals, six, veal yearlings, fourteen old sheep, five old pigs, other young pigs, one turkey, four dozen chickens, one wagon, one simple working wagon, one double work wagon, two big wagons, two dung carts, two dark sleighs, one fancy sleigh, one plow and accessories, three steel tooth harrows, five steel forks, one steel shovel, one spade, two axes, five picks, a grain crib and all grains, hay, silage presently in the buildings on the land of the aforementioned, plus a quantity of furniture and other effects contained in the house there erected on the land, less those reserved by the said assignors, said effects, said assignee have in their possession.

Attached to the present transfer the following moveables hereafter mentioned that the said assignee will take possession only on the day of death of the assignors: two complete beds one wardrobe cupboard, one clock, two tables, six chairs, one mirror, one oven stove, one bread bin, one food cupboard, all bed linens and other clothing presently owned, plus two choice cooking pots over and above those presently in use and frying pan, one iron kettle, one salt shaker.

Transfer also the said assignor, with assurance to supply to the said assignee: an amount of \$200.00 currently due to the assignor by Mr. Eusebe Guilmette, mason, living in Enosburg in the state of Vermont, one of the states of the United States of America. Following a certain act of transfer that the said Francois Guilmette has consented to the said Eusebe Guilmette, received in the presence of the undersigned notary and the witnesses mentioned on the 10<sup>th</sup> of January 1870.

To collect the above amount from the said Eusebe Guilmette on demand with interest at 6\$ per annum, from the 15th of October 1873.

In the event that the said assignors subrogate the said assignee in all their rights, names, reasons, actions, privileges, and mortgages of money lenders.

Which includes and extends to all parts, circumstances and dependences that the said assignee declare knowing well, after having seen and visited to their content and satisfaction, with reserve by the said assignor during the course of their life, until the death of the last living of the said assignor of half of the house erected on said land or its replacement which is to be of the same dimensions, of the aforementioned and built try the said assignee, with half of the basement and the attic of the said house, said house being readied by the assignee and that the said half of the front of said road, with the rights by the said assignor to communicate on the said land and in the said buildings at will without being impeded from taking water from the wells of said land for their needs, with the right by the said assignor in the said buildings or those that will replace them to stable the horses of their parents that will come to visit them, said horses will be hitched & unhitched, fed by the said assignee.

For the said lands and dependences to enjoy and be used by the said assignee during the course of their life, only until the death of one of the assignor, the other will benefit from the said lands and dependences until his death in the same manner that they will have the right to benefit together from this day said properties after the death of the last assignee will return to all legal representatives of the said assignor and of the said goods and furniture to enjoy, use, and dispose by the said assignee in a manner aforementioned in full and complete ownership witnessed by the present to begin ownership this day and continue into the future.

This transfer is made the responsibility of the said assignee to pay the constituted rent for the purchase of the seigneurial rights and local and municipal taxes that the said properties will owe during the time that the said assignee will have possession.

To pay all debts owed by the assignor up to an amount of \$300.00. To pay, lease and deliver at or to lady Celina Guilmette, daughter of the said assignor spouse of Mr. Delphis Bazinet, carder, of the parish of St Hugues an amount of \$100.00, which will be paid within two years.

To pay and deliver to the said assignor during their life annually as a pension, the following effects: twelve hundred pound, of good flour, one pig between 250 & 300 lbs., sixty pounds of good fat beef, one young sheep, one bushel and one half of peas, fifteen pounds of rice, one pound of pepper, two pounds of tea, two bushels of salt, thirty pounds of sugar, one gallon of maple syrup, three gallons of spirits of whiskey, twenty dozen eggs and an amount of \$32.00 to pay the salary of one maid and to buy clothes, the effects abovementioned will be paid and delivered to the said assignors at the time after-mentioned: the eggs two dozen per month to begin on the month of March of each year and to continue on the following months, the sugar and maple syrup in April, the sheep at the end of October, tire beef, the peas, the rice, the pepper, the tea and the salt at the beginning of the month of December to the fifth of that month, the pig from the 15th to the 23rd of December the flour upon request of said assignor, but no more than 200 lbs. before the first of November, the whiskey, one gallon at Xmas, one gallon the last day of December and the rest on the 10<sup>th</sup> of February following.

To deliver to the said assignors at their present home the wood that they will need for their own use not to exceed a quantity of twelve cords a year, half hardwood and half softwood which will be split in stove wood one

year in advance. To supply to the said assignor an oven to their actual home to cook their bread and the necessary wood to heat the said oven.

To deliver each, year to the said assignor, one good milk cow to the choice of the said assignors over the said assignees, this each year from the 1st of March to the 15th of May, which cow will be replaced by the said assignee in case of death of the said cow and pastured and hybernated by the said assignee on the said land with the other cows belonging to them.

To provide to the said assignor in case of sickness, a doctor and to pay the latter.

To deliver to the said assignor upon request a good horse hitched to a good wagon for their own use without being impeded until the said assignor will continue to live at their present home. Upon the death of the said assignors, meaning at the death of each of them., to bury and inhume in the cemetery of the parish where they will de cease and to be given the proper burial ceremony and have twenty five masses celebrated during the course of the year after their death so they may rest in peace.

At the passing of the first assignor the following effects of the said estate will diminish as follows: Flour, the pig, the beef, the peas, the sugar, the eggs, from one half, the money will diminish only by \$6.00, which is the amount allocated for clothing of the first deceased included in the said amount of \$32.00

For assurance and guarantee of the aforementioned, the enjoyment of the lands transferred and designated above will remain mortgaged up to an amount of \$4,000.00.

Acted and signed under number six hundred and seventy as per written on the repertory of the undersigned notary in the said parish of La Presentation in the house of the said parties, in the year 1876, the 23rd day of the month of September, in the afternoon.

Reading having been made the said parties have declared not being able to sign and us notaries have signed.

SIGNED: J. GINGRAS, N.P.

True copy of the minutes remains in the study of the undersigned notary.

SIGNED: J. GINGRAS, N.P.

REGISTRY OFFICE  
ST HYACINTHE COUNTY

I undersigned certify that a similar copy, in all details, has been registered and transcribed at my office, on the second of February 1881 at register – B-Volume 32 under number 25307. St Hyacinthe, this 6th of August 1919.

Translated by: J. Gingras on this 30th day of April 1994.

Transcribed by: Carol Kirk Gingras.

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## **FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS**

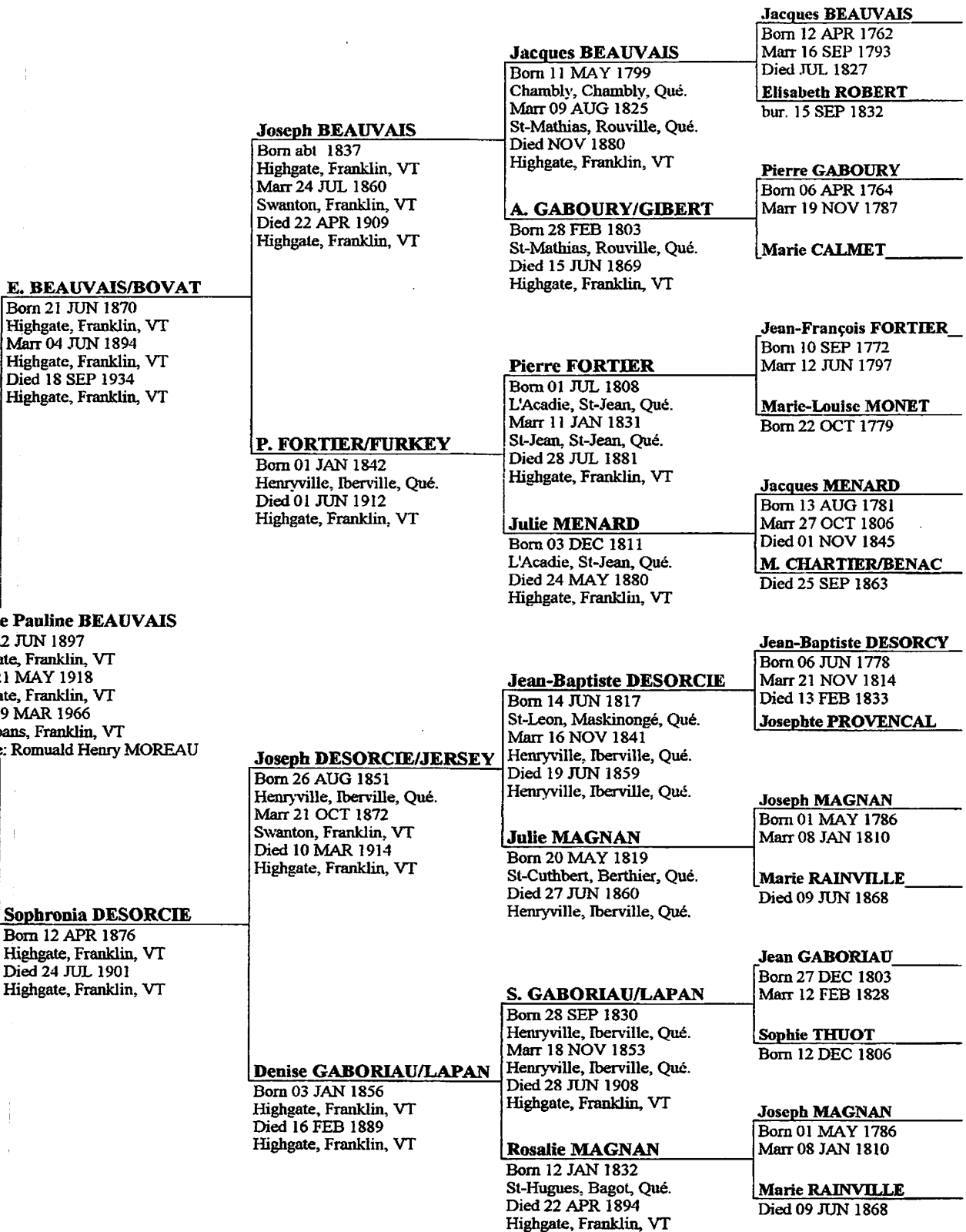
### **Guilmet-te Annual Gathering**

The 13<sup>th</sup> annual gathering of the Guilmet-te, families, descendents of Nicolas Guilmet and Jeanne Santé, will be held 27 July 2003 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*

# ANCESTRAL CHART

Denise Pauline BEAUVAIS



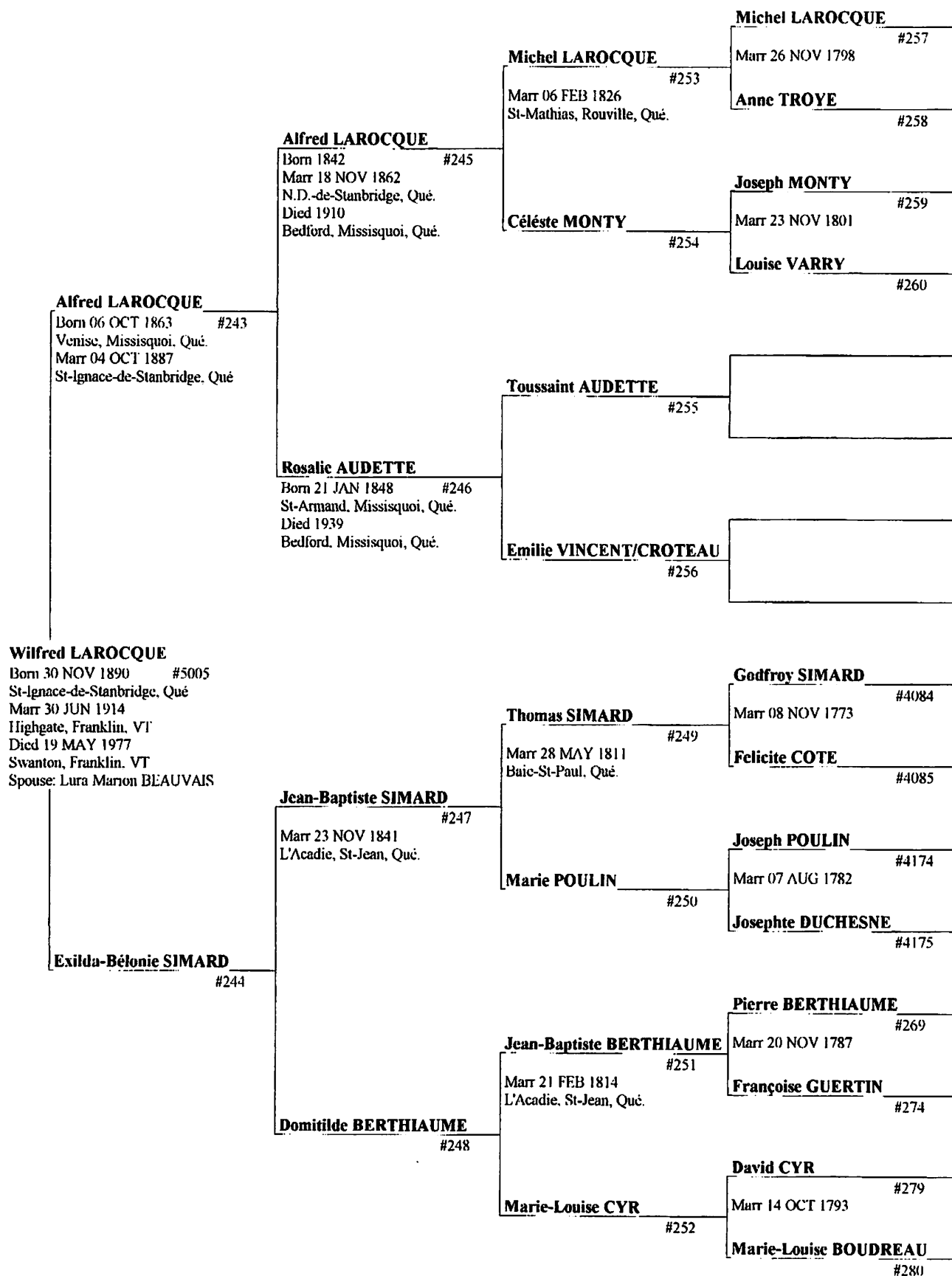
**Jacques BEAUVAIS**

<b>Jacques BEAUVAIS</b> Born 12 APR 1762 Chambly, Chambly, Qué. Marr 16 SEP 1793 Chambly, Chambly, Qué. Died JUL 1827 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.	<b>Joseph-Xavier BEAUVAIS</b> Born abt 1732-36 Champagnole, France Marr 21 FEB 1757 Chambly, Chambly, Qué. Died 26 APR 1804 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.	<b>Jacques BEAUVAIS</b> Born France Marr France Died France	
		<b>Anne-Marie ARBELLE</b> Born France Died France	
			<b>Jean DESNOYERS</b> Born France ? Marr 29 FEB 1724 Died 05 MAR 1763
		<b>Pierre DESNOYERS</b> Born 26 AUG 1710 Longueuil, Chambly, Qué. Marr 03 JUN 1737 Chambly, Chambly, Qué. Died 27 JUN 1760 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.	<b>Thérèse MENARD</b> Born 02 OCT 1676 Died 19 JAN 1753
<b>Jacques BEAUVAIS</b> Born 11 MAY 1799 Chambly, Chambly, Qué. Marr 09 AUG 1825 St-Mathias, Rouville, Qué. Died NOV 1880 Highgate, Franklin, VT Spouse: Apolline/Polly GABOURY/GIBERT	<b>M. DESNOYERS</b> Born 02 AUG 1738 Chambly, Chambly, Qué. Died 07 JAN 1804 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.	<b>M. LETOURNEAU</b> Born 23 APR 1715 St-Jean, Isle of Orleans, Qué. Died 14 MAR 1772 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.	<b>Bernard LETOURNEAU</b> Born 30 AUG 1673 Marr 30 SEP 1703 Died 22 MAR 1750
			<b>Marie-Hélène PAQUET</b> bp. 07 DEC 1682 Died 06 MAY 1758
		<b>Prudent ROBERT</b> Born 01 JUN 1686 Boucherville, Chambly, Qué. Marr 07 JAN 1711 Detroit Died 03 AUG 1742 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.	<b>Louis ROBERT</b> bp. 12 AUG 1638 Marr 25 JAN 1666 Died 01 JAN 1711
		<b>Marie-Madeleine FAFARD</b> Born 1691 Died 06 DEC 1754 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.	<b>Marie BOURGERY</b> bp. 10 APR 1654 Died 19 SEP 1719
<b>Elisabeth ROBERT</b> bur. 15 SEP 1832 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.	<b>Pierre ROBERT</b> bp. 19 JAN 1722 Chambly, Chambly, Qué. Marr 05 FEB 1748 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.		<b>François FAFARD</b> Born abt 1660 Marr 03 NOV 1683 bur. 28 JAN 1734
			<b>Marie-Madeleine JOBIN</b> Born abt 1664 bur. 29 JAN 1711
		<b>Jean VIGEANT</b> Born France Marr 07 JAN 1713 Laprairie, Laprairie, Qué. bur. 07 OCT 1756 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.	<b>François VIGEANT</b> Born France Died France
		<b>Marie-Anne PERRIER</b> Born 26 MAR 1694 Laprairie, Laprairie, Qué.	<b>Jeanne BASIN</b> Born France Died France
	<b>Françoise VIGEANT</b> Born 08 JUL 1725 Chambly, Chambly, Qué.		<b>Laurent PERRIER</b> Marr 26 NOV 1690 Died 16 JUN 1740
			<b>Marie BESSET</b> Born abt 1669 Died 18 MAY 1714



**Pierre FORTIER**

<p><b>Pierre FORTIER</b> Born 01 JUL 1808 L'Acadie, St-Jean, Qué. Marr 11 JAN 1831 St-Jean, St-Jean, Qué. Died 28 JUL 1881 Highgate, Franklin, VT Spouse: Julie MENARD</p>	<p><b>Jean-François FORTIER</b> Born 10 SEP 1772 St-Michel, Bellechasse, Qué. Marr 12 JUN 1797 St-Philippe, Laprairie, Qué.</p>	<p><b>Jean FORTIER</b> Born 29 APR 1730 St-Jean, Isle of Orleans, Qué. Marr 30 SEP 1771 St-Michel, Bellechasse, Qué.</p>	<p><b>Joseph FORTIER</b> Born 31 MAR 1699 St-Laurent, Isle of Orleans, Qué. Marr 09 APR 1720 St-Jean, Isle of Orleans, Qué. Died JAN 1775 St-Michel, Bellechasse, Qué.</p>	<p><b>Antoine FORTIER</b> bp. 26 JUN 1644 Marr mct 21 NOV 1677 Died 1707</p>
		<p><b>Cecile NADEAU</b> Born 30 JUN 1748 Beaumont, Bellechasse, Qué.</p>	<p><b>Suzanne PLANTE</b> Born 1702 St-Jean, Isle of Orleans, Qué. Died AUG 1733 St-Jean, Isle of Orleans, Qué.</p>	<p><b>Marie-Madeleine CADIEUX</b> Born 26 OCT 1659 Died 26 FEB 1715</p>
			<p><b>Denis NADEAU</b> Born 25 MAY 1673 Ste-Famille, Isle of Orleans, Qué. Marr 25 MAY 1724 Beaumont, Bellechasse, Qué. Died 03 MAR 1759 St-Michel, Bellechasse, Qué.</p>	<p><b>George PLANTE</b> Born abt 1659 Marr 05 NOV 1685 Died 17 FEB 1718</p>
			<p><b>Elisabeth ROY</b> Born 23 MAY 1705 Beaumont, Bellechasse, Qué. Died NOV 1771 Beaumont, Bellechasse, Qué.</p>	<p><b>Marguerite CREPEAU</b> Born 11 MAR 1669 bur. 29 NOV 1745</p>
			<p><b>François MONET</b> Born 04 MAY 1706 Laprairie, Laprairie, Qué. Marr 05 MAY 1732 Laprairie, Laprairie, Qué. Died 08 JUN 1762 St-Philippe, Laprairie, Qué.</p>	<p><b>Ozanie-Joseph NADEAU</b> Marr mct.06 NOV 1665 Died 10 FEB 1677</p>
		<p><b>Elisabeth DUMONTET</b> Born 12 NOV 1717 Laprairie, Laprairie, Qué. Died 21 FEB 1767 St-Philippe, Laprairie, Qué.</p>	<p><b>Marguerite ABRAHAM</b> Born abt 1645 Died aft NOV 1695</p>	<p><b>Louis ROY</b> Born NOV 1658 Marr 26 MAY 1682 Died 05 JUN 1705</p>
			<p><b>Joseph SURPRENANT</b> Born 31 JUL 1720 Laprairie, Laprairie, Qué. Marr 19 MAY 1749 Laprairie, Laprairie, Qué.</p>	<p><b>Marie LEDRAN</b> bp. 27 JAN 1666 Died NOV 1713</p>
		<p><b>M. SURPRENANT</b> Born 09 APR 1750 Laprairie, Laprairie, Qué.</p>	<p><b>François MONET</b> Born France Marr abt 1699 Died 04 OCT 1746</p>	<p><b>Marie-Anne DUMAS</b> Born 24 MAR 1682 Died 17 FEB 1753</p>
			<p><b>Marie-Geneviève LAMARRE</b> Born 04 NOV 1725 Pointe-aux-Trembles, Qué.</p>	<p><b>Jean DUMONTET</b> Marr 06 NOV 1712 Died 20 MAY 1729</p>
				<p><b>Pierre SURPRENANT</b> Born 19 JAN 1683 Marr 27 NOV 1702 Died 02 JUN 1739</p>
				<p><b>Anne TETU</b> Born 13 NOV 1684 Died 07 JUN 1736</p>
				<p><b>Jean-Philippe LAMARRE</b> Born 10 MAR 1687 Marr 19 MAY 1723 bur. 25 DEC 1765</p>
				<p><b>Marie-Thérèse JOLIVET</b> Born 03 OCT 1699</p>

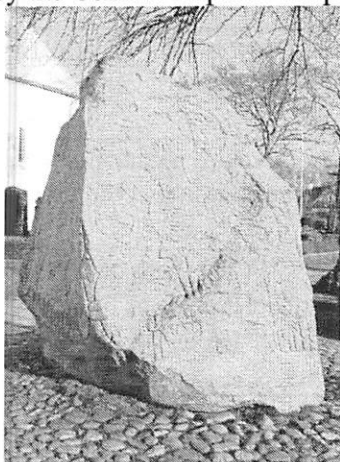


## HERITAGE

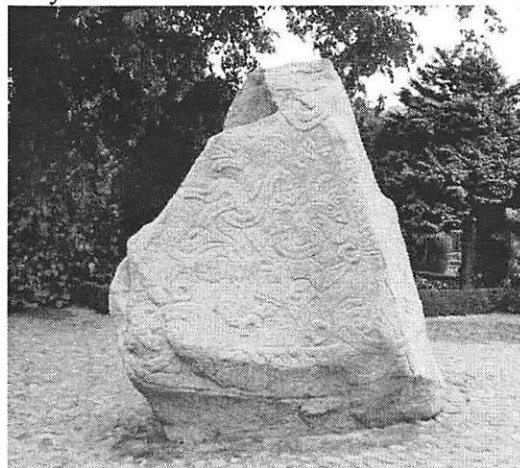
### **Bluetooth and Interconnectivity – Harald Blåtand** *by Mike Sevigny #59*

Bluetooth is an interconnectivity standard for wireless communication between devices, such as mobile phones, computers, printers and servers. It is intended to allow these devices to communicate with each other and thus send signals throughout an organization from device to device. So you ask what has that got to do with genealogy? Well, the term is derived from the name for the Viking King, Harald Blåtard Gormson, or Harald I Bluetooth, who ruled Denmark from 940 to 985 AD.

Bluetooth, or Blåtand, is thought to be derived from two ancient Danish words, “blå” meaning dark skinned, and “tan” meaning great man. Harald was unusually dark amongst the light haired/skinned Danes. Harald was the King of Denmark when his sister Gunhild’s husband, the Norwegian king, Erik Blood Axe, died. She had asked him to help her take control of Norway but instead he seized control for himself and by 960 was at the height of his power in control of Norway and Denmark. He was baptized a Christian by Poppo, a priest sent by the German emperor. He proceeded to unify Norway and Denmark as a Christian nation.



The oldest Nordic picture of Christ



A large animal and a snake. Intercoiled edge carvings represent the interconnectivity of Harald’s realm.

Harald had the massive monument, shown above and below, created as a memorial for his father, King Gorm The Old (King of Jutland, the main peninsula of Denmark) and mother, Thyre Danebold. The massive stone is 2.43 meters tall, weighs ten tons and is in Jelling, Denmark.



The runes are roughly translated as “King Harald raised this monument to the memory of Gorm his father and Thyre his mother. Harald conquered all of Denmark and Norway and made the Danes Christian”.

The following chart has some controversy as in the third generation "Gunnora" is often given as Gunnora deCrepon and some authors list her father as "Sieur deCrepon a Danish nobleman of high degree." There are several sources however, which list her as the child of Harald Bluetooth. There are also many other European royal blood lines that also descended from Harald through his sons, so perhaps one of these other may lead to yours.

Gorm the Old (d. Abt. 950) king of Denmark (Harald II king of Sjaelland)/--)	Thyre Danebold (Edward the Elder king of England/ Edgiva)	
Harald III (d. 968) [Harald I Bluetooth] king of Denmark and Norway (Gorm the Old/Thyre)	Gunhilda of Sweden (Olaf Bjornsson king of Sweden/Ingeberg Thrandsdotter)	Other children of this marriage included: Swein Forkbeard, king of Denmark and England; and Thyra princess of Denmark
Gunnora (d. 1031) (Harald Bluetooth/Gunhilda of Sweden)	Richard I (d. 996) 3 <sup>rd</sup> duke of Normandy (William I/Espriota a Breton))	William I was son of Rolf 1 <sup>st</sup> duke of Normandy (d. 962) and Poppa de Valois
Richard II (d. 1027) (Richard I/Gunnora)	(1) Judith of Brittany (Conan I count of Brittany/Ermengarde of Anjou))	Judith was sister of Geoffrey of Brittany
Robert I duke of Normandy (d. 1035) (Richard II/Judith of Brittany)	Arletta or Herleva (d. Abt 1050) (Fulbert/Doda)	Fulbert was a tanner, considered a low profession at the time
William II [William I of England "The Conqueror"] (Abt 1027 - 1087) (Robert I/Arletta or Herleva)	Matilda (Abt 1032-83) (Baldwin V (d. 1067) count of Flanders/Adele Capet (d. 1031))	Adele Capet was daughter of Robert II, king of France and Constance of Toulouse
Henry I king of England (1068 – 1135) (William the Conqueror/ Matilda)	(Edith) Matilda of Scotland (Malcolm III king of Scotland/Margaret) This is Saint Margaret, patron saint of Scotland	Margaret was the daughter of Edward Atheling (d. 1057) and Agatha. Edward the son of Edward II Ironside king of the English and Edith

See Lines I and II

<b>Line I</b>		
Matilda (1102-10 SEPT 1167) (Henry I/Matilda of Scotland)	(2) Geoffrey count of Anjou and duke of Normandy (1113-51) (	
(2)Henry II king of England (Geoffrey/Matilda)	Eleanor of Aquitaine (c 1122-1204) (William X duke of Aquitaine/ Eleanor de Chastellerault)	Eleanor was the wife of Louis VII King of France who divorced her for only bearing daughters. Jean François de Billy descended from one of the daughters
Eleanor of England (Henry II/Eleanor of Aquitaine)	Alfonso VIII King of Castile (Spain) (1156-1214)	Eleanor of England was sister to Richard the Lionhearted and Prince John of "Robin Hood" fame
Blanche of Castile (Alfonso VIII/Eleanor of England)	Louis VIII king of France (Philippe II Auguste king of France/Isabelle of Flanders & Hainaut)	m 1200

Louis IX king of France (Louis VIII/Blanche of Castile)	Marguerite de Provence (Raimond Berengar, count of Provence/Beatrice of Savoy))	m 1234
Robert de France (Louis IX/Marguerite de Province)	Béatrice de Bourgogne (Jean de Bourgogne/ Agnès de Dampierre)	m 1276 Clermont, France
Louis I duke de Bourbon (Robert de France/Béatrice de Bourgogne)	Marie de Hainaut (Jean II count de Hainaut/Philippa de Luxembourg)	m contract 6-1310
Marguerite de Bourbon (Louis I/Marie de Hainaut)	Jean II sire de Sully (Henry IV sire de Sully/Jeanne de Vendôme)	m 6 July 1320
Louis I sire de Sully (Jean II/Marguerite de Bourbon)	Isabeau dame de Craon (Maurice VI de Craon/Marguerite de Mello)	m abt. 1357
Marie dame de Sully and Craon (Louis I/Isabeau de Craon)	Guy VI de la Trémouille (Guy V de la Trémouille/Radegonde Guenand))	m Jan 1383
Georges de la Trémouille		
Marie bâtarde de la Trémouille (Georges/--)	Jean de Salazar	m contract 31 Oct 1441 Château de Sully
Hector de Salazar (Jean/Marie de la Trémouille)	Hélène de Chastellus (Jean de Chastellus/Jeanne d'Aulnai d'Arci)	m before 1493
-- de Salazar		
Hector de Salazar (-- de Salazar/--)	Antoinette de Courcelles	m abt. 1555
Marie de Salazar (Hector/Antoinette de Courcelles)	Claude Turgis de St-Étienne de la Tour (Guyon/Marie Condot)	m abt. 1590
Charles Amador de St-Étienne de la Tour b. 1593 Champagne, France d. 1666 Cap de Sable, Acadia (Claude/Marie de Salazar)	Jeanne-Marie de Reux de Courcelles Motin (Louis/Marie de Salins)	m 24 Feb 1653 Port Royal, Acadia

<b>Line II</b>		
Alice [or Alaine] (Henry I/?)	Matthew I sire de Montmorency Constable of France	Alice was one of the many illegitimate children of Henry I, king of England
Bouchard V sire de Montmorency (Matthew I/Alice)	Laurence de Hainaut (Beaudoin IV de Hainaut/Alix de Namur)	m 1173
Bouchard V and Laurence are Generation XVII in the ascendancy of Jeanne LeMarchand m 5 DEC 1599 Mathieu LeNeuf sieur du Hérisson		

## ONGOING RESEARCH

### QUEBEC VITAL STATISTICS DISTRIBUTION

*by Jerry Lesperance #28*

Aiea, Hawaii

I have just completed a 3-month exhaustive recompilation of my over 2,200 French-Canadian ancestors and my wife's over 1,800 F-C ancestors. My wife and I have 222 persons as common ancestors at the 9th, 10th, or 11th cousin level.

As I entered my data into the Brothers Keepers program, I kept track informally of certain BMG relationships that I'd like to share with you:

Over 55% of the baptisms in the 17th and 18th centuries were performed the day after the birth. About 35% of the time the baptism was performed the same day as the birth. About 10% of the baptisms occurred more than one day after the birth sometimes several months later.

Marriage Contracts in the 17th and 18th centuries were written typically (over 50% of the cases) a week or two before the marriage ceremony. But the range was from a 1 ½ years before to a year after the marriage.

Burials in the 17th and 18th century occurred most often (over 65% of the time) the day after the death. About 35% of the time the burial was the day of death. Once there was a burial 2 days after, and once 3 days after death. So, if you have only a burial date, you can make a fairly good guess that the death was the same day or the day prior.

I am offering this information primarily so that the readers might have a rough approximation when a birth, marriage or death occurred if you have only the baptismal, marriage contract or burial date.

New Members			
428	Phelps, Douglas B.	stratopavl140@cs.com	7 Nahma Ave, Essex Jct, VT 05452-
429	Beaudin, Jo-Ann		129 Tamarack Dr., Williston, VT 05495
430	Clark, Patricia	pclark@together.net	36 MacDough Dr., Vergennes, VT 05491
431	Mason, Kenneth C.	kmason@lyndonvilleelectric.com	P.O.Box. 914 Sherburne Place, Lyndonville, VT 05851
432	Record, Thomas C.	tcrecord@gmavt.net	P.O. Box 105, Bridport, VT 05734
433	Coffey, Gale H.	storm759@yahoo.com	601A Dalton Dr., Essex Jct., VT 05452-4033
434	Morelli, Jossie A.		124 Fifth St., Colchester, VT 05446
435	McCaffrey, Francis J.	frankmac@juno.com	38 Swift St. , So. Burlington, VT 05403-
436	Brunelle, Robert G.	rgbrun127arct@aol.com	386 Brakely Rd., Colchester, VT 05446-1427
437	Kegley, Barbara H.	bkgk@mynewroads.com	201 S. 33RD. St., Apt 801, Muskogee, OK 74401
438	Bachand, Mark A.	bachan4@adelphia.net	215 Meadow Ridge Lane, Milton, VT 05468
439	DeVarney, Bernard	bdevarney@adelphia.net	8 Elizabeth St., So. Burlington, VT 05403
440	Bourgeois, Lorrette	rehebourgeois@msa.com	17 Panton Rd., Vergennes, VT 05491
440S	Bourgeois, Paul W.		
441	Devarney, Thomas E.	tedev@suafglobal.Net	P.O. Box 556, Winooski, VT 05404
442	Miller, Penny	pennysroots@aol.com	18 Bridle Trail, Underhill, VT05489
443	Gratton, Jeffrey		732 Georgia Mtn. Rd., Fairfax, VT 05404



## HERITAGE

## ANCESTRAL OCCUPATIONS IN PRDH

*extracted by Mike Sevigny #59*

*The following compilation lists occupations, or modifiers of occupations, that are found on the PRDH database that we have at the VTFCGS library. The lists are sorted by the number of times that the occupation/ modifier is found in the database. Since the same individual's occupation may be cited in many records it is not a definitive indication of the number of persons with that title. Also, due to the way the database search works, names that have hyphens and some other characters cannot be searched on. I am working on an extensive list of all occupations that can be found in the database and will publish the same in a future edition of LINKS.*

## Over 1000 entries in PRDH

Occupation	Translation
agriculteur	farmer
ancien ---	old/former
bedeau	church sexton
bourgeois	merchant citizen of special privileges
capitaine de milice	captain of the militia
charpentier	carpenter
chevalier	cavalryman
chirurgien	surgeon
commandant	commander
conseiller	counselor, advisor
cordonnier	shoemaker
cultivateur	farmer, planter
domestique	house servant
ecclésiastique	clergyman
écuyer, écuyer	squire (noble gentleman), riding master
enseigne	ensign (military)
évêque	bishop
fermier	farmer (tenant)
forgeron	blacksmith
gouverneur	governor
grand ---	high---
habitant	farmer, inhabitant
journalier	agricultural day laborer
laboureur	farm plowman
lieutenant	lieutenant
maçon	stone mason, stone cutter
maître ---	master --- (craftsman)
major	major
marchand	merchant, shopkeeper

matelot	sailor
menuisier	cabinet maker/joiner
milice	militiaman
missionnaire	missionary
navigateur	navigator
négociant	dealer
notaire	notary
notaire royal	notary authorized by the king
officier	officer
prêtre (cure)	priest
procureur	collector
procureur fiscal	tax collector
secrétaire	secretary
seigneur	landlord, lord of the manor
sergent	sergeant
soldat	soldier
tailleur	tailor
tailleur d'habits	haberdasher
vicaire	curate

**500 to 999 entries in PRDH (the counts above 500 were approximated)**

armurier	gun maker (middle ages – chain mail maker)
artisan	craftsman
boucher	butcher
boulangier	baker
caporal	corporal (military)
chanoine	member of religious group living according to a canon or rule
charretier	merchandise transporter
clerc	ecclesiastical student, notarial student
curiales	secretary of the tribunal
diacre	deacon
sous-diacre	sub-deacon
frere	religious brother
greffier	court clerk, registrar
intendant	administrative officer (paymaster)
juges	judge
marguillier	church warden, trustee
recollet	recollet priest
taillandier	maker of cutting (edge) tools
tonnelier	barrel maker
voyageur	traveler, trapper, trader

## ONGOING RESEARCH

### Extracts of A Note on the Father of Acadian Barnabé Martin, Ancestor of the New Brunswick Martins by George Findlen

*The following are extracts from the article listed above on a mistake in the literature related to the parents of Barnabé Martin of Port Royal. George lists the reasons why we cannot accept the information given in Léopold Lanctôt's Familles acadiennes, and in the Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Français (red Drouin). His article was published in Les Cahiers de la Société historique acadienne, vol. 32 no 2, (Juin 2001) pp. 76-86. The entire article should be read to understand all the reasons for the declaration that Barnabé's parents are not known. A copy is available at the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society's library for that purpose.*

"Individuals interested in the Acadian Martins have long wondered if Pierre Martin and Barnabé Martin, the two Martin men first found in Port-Royal in the 1671 census, are related. They have also wondered who Barnabé's father is. Several published genealogical compilations have answered both questions. Unfortunately, no official document exists which justifies their answers."

"One compilation is Léopold Lanctôt's *Familles acadiennes*. ... Only Lanctôt's first claim, that Pierre is the son of René and Étienne, is substantiated by a marriage entry in the register of Saint-Germain-de-Bourgueil."

"Established and respected dictionaries also publish the error and thus extend it. One is the *Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Français (1608-1760)*."

"One serious genealogist, C.-J. d'Entremont, addressed the matter in an article published in the journal for Martin descendants."

He lists several facts to support his claims:

1- As of July 2000 no baptismal or marriage record has been found for Robert Martin in the parish records of Saint-Germain-de-Bourgueil, or anywhere else in France between 1630 and 1665. (Robert is the supposed father of Barnabé per *Familles acadiennes*, and *Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Français (1608-1760)*.)

2- Robert Martin does not appear in any baptism, marriage or burial registers of Saint-Jean-Baptiste of Port-Royal.

3- There is no Robert Martin in the 1671 Port-Royal census.

4- Barnabé Martin is first listed in the 1671 Port-Royal census with a wife, as well as 4 year old and 8 month old children.

5- Robert Martin signs the 16 August 1654 surrender document of Port-Royal to the New-England forces under the English side.

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## FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS

### LACLAIR/CLEMENT Descendants Reunion

The known descendants of Charles John LACLAIR 1810-1885 and Mary Rose CLEMENT 1811-1906 invite you to the 3rd annual family reunion. It is open to all descendants of the above couple and their spouses.

DATE: July 27, 2003, the last Sunday in July/ PLACE: Lyndonville, VT /TIME: anytime after 9:00 A.M.

Everyone is encouraged to bring, a dish of their choice, a folding chair, pictures, newspaper articles, or anything of interest to help complete this family lineage through several generations. Some chairs and food will be provided. This is the third year in a row the family has held this reunion at this time and location. The first year we had about 40 people, last year about 55 to 60 and we are hoping to grow. So, come join us on July 27, 2003. To date from this couple we have 6 generations of descendants with most of the last 3 generations still living. We are spread all over the US, although mostly in NH, VT, & CT.

All inquiries should be made to David Louis @ dlouis@eagle1st.com or Lois (LACLAIR) Bhairo @ Lhbteacher1@aol.com

VERMONT TIMES

**The 300<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Champlain's Voyages**  
*extracted and paraphrased by Mike Sevigny #59 from*  
**"The Vermonter" "The State Magazine" August-September 1909**

Ninety- six years ago the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Champlain's discovery of the lake that bears his name was celebrated in full by the residents all along both sides. *The Vermonter* magazine published a double issue in August-September 1909, that told the story of the celebration up and down the lake.



**SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN**

Intrepid French navigator who discovered Lake Champlain in 1609.

In 1906 Vermont appointed a commission to confer with another appointed by New York relative to a joint celebration for the tercentennial of the lake's discovery. In 1908 both state legislatures appropriated funds for staging a celebration, along with Canada, not realizing how dramatic the events would be.

Elaborate reproductions of the first battle of Samuel de Champlain and his Indian allies against the Iroquois, along with other historic events, were staged up and down both sides of the lake. This was the battle "by which our north county was opened to civilization in 1609, a year after the settlement of Jamestown and eleven years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock."

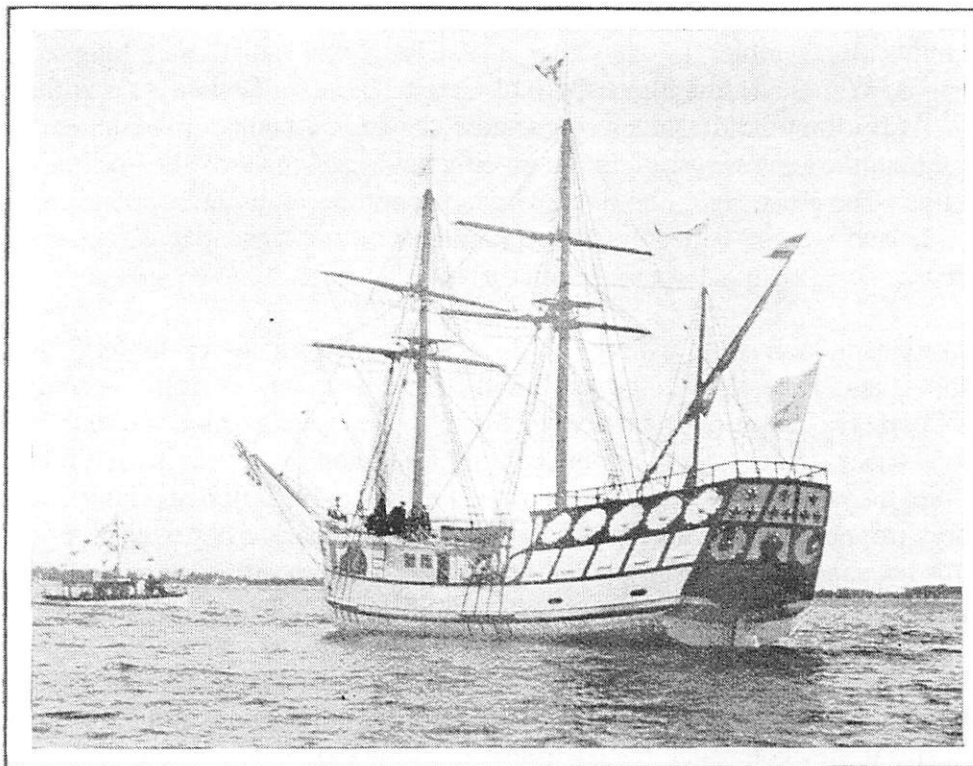
"Lake Champlain is about 118 miles long in a straight line. In width it varies from a half mile to twelve miles. It resembles, as one writer says, a long, thin radish, with long roots and outbranching river fibers. At Whitehall, (the Skenesboro of Green Mountain Boy days) is at the little (south) end of the radish. At Burlington it is quite a respectable vegetable; then come blotches of rocks and islands, and beyond that, the leaves, spreading out on either side and towards the north, overlapping the Canadian line. The great, rigid line of the Green Mountains commands attention, well back on the Vermont side, and seemingly nearer, the many ranges of the Adirondacks rise, one behind another, on the New York shore, the highest misty with distance."

Lake Champlain, along with the Hudson River, forms a natural highway from the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean. The Indians could paddle their canoes from one end to the other with only 20 miles of portages that never went above 150 above sea level (which is about 50 feet above lake level). Rival tribes fought over this route continuously, and the Iroquois used it as their great war path until they met the white man. The French to the north and the Dutch and later English to the south took the area from the Indians and began fighting amongst each other over it. Fortifications were built up along the lake and flotillas of warships sailed over it. The battles lasted from 1690 to 1759 when the French abandoned the region after blowing up Forts Ticonderoga and Frederic.

The Revolutionary War poised Lake Champlain as a critical strategic route. The English, now in Canada, felt they could isolate the New England rebel colonies from their brothers in the Middle and Southern states if they controlled the Champlain Valley and the Hudson River to their bases in New York City. "Again Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Plattsburg became invaluable, strategic points, and once more they and all the Champlain valley were at the very vortex of the dreadful forces of war. The control of the great thoroughfare [sic] was to determine the issue of American independence. It was here that Ethan Allen electrified the colonies by his heroic capture of Fort Ticonderoga and, near Saratoga, after the important victory at Bennington, the most strategic battle of the Revolution was won."

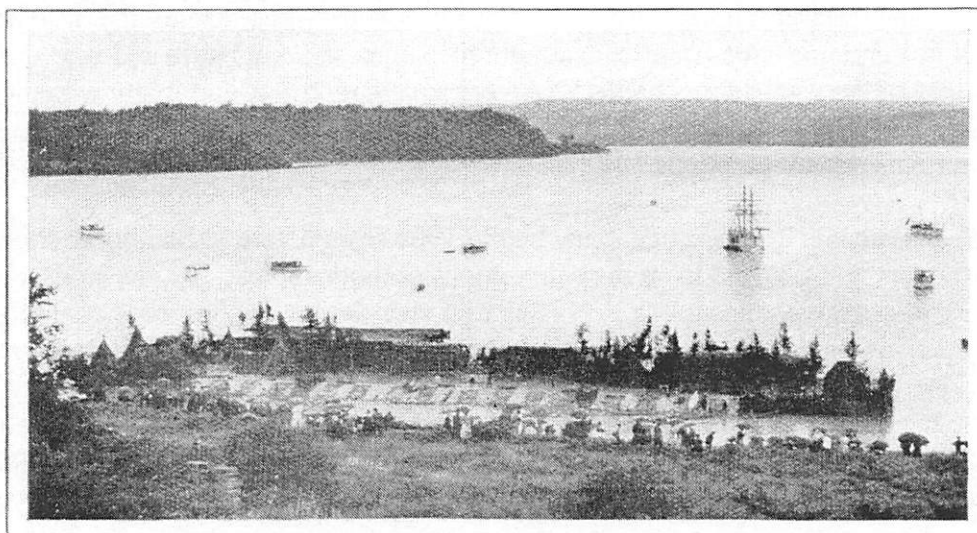
"In the war which confirmed American independence the Champlain country was again the vantage ground. An invading army of 14,000 men, half of whom were regulars and veterans fresh from British battles in France and Spain, was driven back at Plattsburg by 1,500 regulars, 2,500 Vermonters and a lesser number of New York militiamen. At the same time, in Plattsburg Bay, with a navy built at Vergennes, the Americans fought the severest naval battle and won the most decisive naval victory of the war. In this battle 52 Americans were killed, and many wounded. Not less than 2,000 Americans have given up their lives in battles upon and about Lake Champlain in order to create and protect American institutions."

The steamship Ticonderoga, launched in 1906 from a yard at Shelburne Point, sailed the lake with passengers going to and from the celebrations on both shores. On one of the days she carries a lake record of 6000 passengers. At Port Henry an electric power plant uses coal brought in on the lake to supply power to smelters at the shore for a hundred tons a day of iron using ore from mines seven miles away at Mineville. The story's writer, Chas. R. Cummings, reflects on the elegant homes of the city above them and that the workers are mostly foreigners with a few natives employed there as bosses. "Same old story of how millionaires get richer. You can put your finger on the same situation in Vermont - \$1.25 a day keeps the wage scale down and profits up."



The "Don de Dieu," a reproduction of Champlain's ship, with which he made his sea voyages.  
Built at a cost of \$8,000 for the Quebec Tercentenary and now awaits a purchaser.

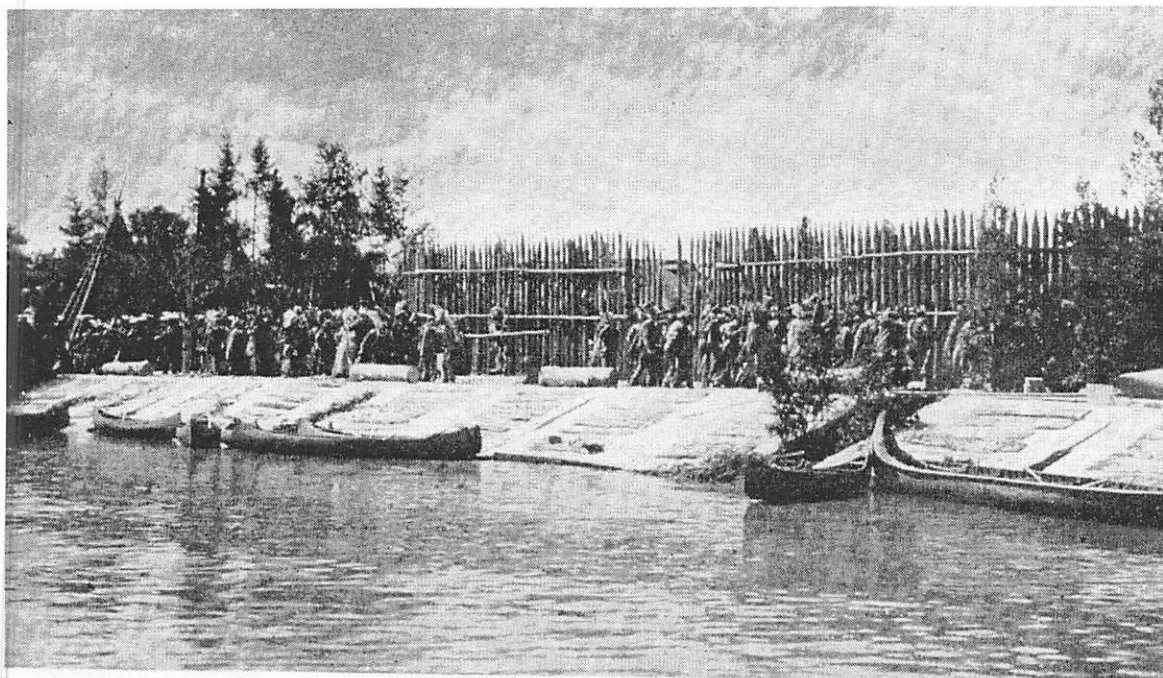
A reproduction of Champlain's ship "Don de Dieu," built at a cost of \$8000. for the Quebec Tercentenary, sailed the lake looking for a buyer. The torpedo boat Manley and its tenders escorted a palatial yacht with New York's governor Hughes to the celebration at Crown Point. Celebrations were held at Burlington, Crown Point, Fort Ticonderoga, Plattsburgh and Isle La Motte. At each location floating islands, built at a cost of \$6000 by the commission, were used to present a pageant of the great battle of Champlain with the Indians at the lake, and other historic events. "... immense green barges, covered with bark huts, evergreen trees, tepees, and INDIANS..."



THE INDIAN ENCAMPMENT AND LAKE FROM SOUTHERN SLOPE OF FORT TICONDEROGA.

A view which in its entirety rivals that of West Point. The shore here was used as a landing in 1758 when this bank, under the guns of Fort Carillon, as it was then called, was occupied by the buildings of the stockaded "lower town." The encampment, on which the pageants were given, was built on barges and towed from point to point.



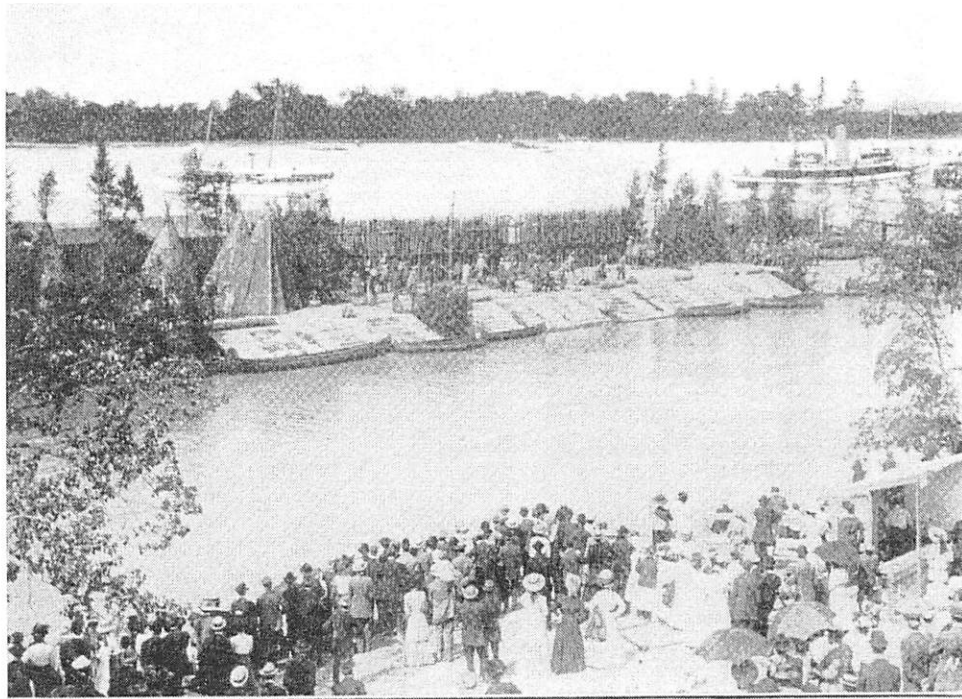


FLOATING STAGE ON WHICH THE INDIAN PAGEANTS WERE PRESENTED.

An afternoon and evening performance was given at each of the five places. The stage was lighted at night by electricity from a plant on board.

President Taft spoke to the crowds at Fort Ticonderoga, Plattsburg, and Burlington. A "great parade" was held in Burlington, and included in the participants were: the Governor General's Foot Guards from Ottawa ("...top heavy fur hats fastened under the chin, red coats, black pants, and shiny black leggins. Nifty marchers and say – what a big band!"); the 15<sup>th</sup> (11<sup>th</sup>?) Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen; a band and a regiment of blue coat regulars from Plattsburg barracks; the Montpelier Fife and Drum Corps (veterans of the Civil War) with 75 school-boys; "Bands were numerous. A body of Knight Templars followed – some 500 strong – conspicuous in which was Malta Commandery from Newport, Governor Prouty's own town." and a "galloping ambulance brought up the rear." The Burlington crowds became so large they stopped running the streetcars to keep from killing someone down. The park was full for the pageant, which followed on the lake.

"At 8:15 the tide of pedestrian travel set strongly down the sloping streets to the lake. On the \$9,000 arc-lighted stand thousands enjoyed a band concert and watched the evening presentation of the pageant, given on a big float. Trees, tepees, a stockade, a council fire, canoes and accessories were used in the depiction of the Indian version of the story of Hiawatha, the Mohawk siege of Hochelaga and the battle of Champlain and his allies with the Iroquois. 192 Indians from Canada and Northern New York took part and eight white men, were electricians and leaders. The war dances were certainly noble stunts. Blood-thirsty yells were frequent and at times there was a chorus singing of a unique and surprising nature. The play was "Englished" as it progressed, by words spoken clearly through an enormous megaphone in the recess of a pine tree. The long stage was illuminated by foot-light, top-lights and the rays of several search-lights, ashore and afloat – produced on the spot by a gasoline engine. These, with the silent gliding past of many sections of fixed lights, on the water, the stars twinkling in the heavens and the inky black background, made a scene long to be remembered."



WATCHING THE PAGEANT FROM THE LAKE SHORE.

Copyright, 1909, Pictorial News Co.

"The audience sat in appreciative silence. Bands played in the great train shed, back across the tracks, while awaiting departure, or as they marched to the depot – a tournament of music. The hoarse whistles of big boats resounded and the splutter of motor craft on all sides. There was more interrupting noise from water and rail traffic, at times than an effective 4<sup>th</sup> of July."

"When the play was over the Protector, a 600 horse-power tug, gathered her charges and set off for distant Isle La Motte. The shrilling songs and cries of the Indians, as the lighted encampment drew slowly out into the lake, were weird indeed, and not without a certain note of joy and worship."

"At 10:30 bombs went hurtling into space from the breakwater, announcing the opening of the fireworks. Rockets went tearing up, to fall unnoticed. Projectiles winged their way half up, ere sound of their discharge. Champlain's picture burned in glowing lines of fire and the band played 'Hail to the Chief.' Playing fountains of fire changed from enduring white to yellow – whilst aside them water serpents, in mad daring flight, whirled, leaped and ricocheted."

"There were mines of radiating fire of a size to plainly light up the bay and nearby boats. Then a bust of Governor Prouty, at which the band went wild again. The mast and yards of the 'Don de Dieu' (in white fire) illuminated the bay for half a mile – disclosing large white yachts at anchor and idle floating craft. A very bombardment of aerial artillery ended in falling showers of color and left suspended aloft strings of blue balloons, floating away like a flock of geese."

"TAFT in red capitals burned beneath that gentleman's picture, an accurate side view which brought pronounced applause. Great wheels revolved in spray, and rockets wildly sought the clouds – leaving ore balloons pendant. Niagara Falls, one-eighth of a mile long, which must have been in place on the breakwater behind all else, proved the culmination of many surprises."

"But the show was not yet over. Up in City Hall park the Governor's Foot-Guard band gave a much appreciated concert at eleven o'clock at night, after which the assembly sounded for a return to arms and Ottawa."

What can we expect in the upcoming 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary? Anything this spectacular? Only time will tell.

## **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 baptized 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.*

*We now begin a series where a child is baptized in Vermont but the parents were married in Quebec.*

**BEDARD, CHARLES** born 21 June, baptized 22 June 1863 at Swanton, Vt. son of **Francois Bedard** and **Marie Menard**. They were married 18 May 1857 at St. Jude, Que. **Francois** son of **Pierre Bedard** and **Charlotte Beaumont**. **Marie** daughter of **Antoine Menard** and **Marie Quarre**.

**BERARD, MARIE** born 15 May 1860 at ?, baptized 18 Oct. 1860 at Swanton, VT daughter of **Gregoire Berard** and **Julie Loiselle**. They were married 1 October 1833 at Marieville, Que. **Gregoire** son of **Joseph Berard** and **Marie Tetrault**. **Julie** daughter of **Jean-Baptiste Loiselle** and **Therese Meunier**.

**DESMARAIS, PIERRE** born 21 May 1853 at Franklin, VT., baptized 13 July 1853 and recorded at St. Joseph Parish, Burlington, VT. son of **Joseph Desmarais** and **Flavie Bachand**. They were married 12 June 1838 at Marieville, Que. **Joseph** son of **Pierre Desmarais** and **Marie-Amable Daudelin**. **Flavie** daughter of **Jean-Baptiste Bachand** and **Felicite Berard**.

**LAFLAMME, LOUIS**, born 14 July 1852 at Franklin, VT. baptized 24 August 1852 and recorded at St. Joseph Parish, Burlington, VT. son of **Louis Laflamme** and **Domithilde Bedard**. They were married 12 October 1840 at St-Valentin, Que. **Louis** son of **Louis Laflamme** and **Marguerite Chartier**. **Domithilde** daughter of **Francois Bedard** and **Marguerite Hubert**.

**TETREAULT, FRANCOIS-XAVIER**, born 14 November 1852 at Franklin, VT. baptized 24 April 1853 and recorded at St. Joseph Parish, Burlington, VT. son of **Charles Tetreault** and **Ursule Vegiard (dit Labonte)**. They were married 8 November 1842 at Beloeil, Que. **Charles** son of **Charles Tetrault** and **Elisabeth JARRET (dit Beauregard)**. **Ursule** daughter of **Joseph Vegiard** and **Julie Renaud (dit Blanchard)**

**FOISY, EDWARD CELESTIN**, born 22 May 1854 at Fletcher, VT. baptized 30 September 1854 and recorded at St. Joseph Parish Burlington, VT. son of **Cyprien Foisy** and **Flavie Manseau**. They were married 29 September 1835 at Henryville, Que. **Cyprien** son of **Michel Foisy** and **Angelique Pontin**. **Flavie** daughter of **Pierre Manseau** and **Suzanne Carriere**.

**ARCAN, LOUIS**, born 18 June 1852 at Georgia, VT. baptized 13 June 1853 and recorded at St. Joseph Parish, Burlington, Vt. son of **Jean-Baptiste Arcan** and **Louise Berard**. They were married 3 September 1849 at La Presentation, Que. **Jean-Baptiste** son of **Alexis Arcan** and **Marie-Louise Carron**. **Louise** daughter of **Francois Berard** and **Elisabeth Chagnon**.

**GODIN, EUGENIE**, born 24 July 1852 at Sheldon, VT. baptized 25 August, 1852 and recorded at St. Joseph Parish, Burlington, VT. daughter of **Norbert Godin** and **Rosalie Vaillancourt**. They were

married 10 July 1837 at St. Elisabeth (Joliette County), Que. **Norbert** son of **Antoine Godin** and **Judith Laporte**. **Rosalie** daughter of **Joseph Vaillancourt** and **Veronique Drolet**.

**BERTHIAUME, CYPRIEN**, born 27 January 1853 at St. Albans, VT. baptized 21 April 1853 and recorded at St. Joseph Parish, Burlington, VT son of **Louis Berthiaume** and **Veronique Fortin**. They were married 21 April 1836 at Vercheres, Que. **Louis** son of **Jean-Baptiste Berthiaume** and **Agathe Dupre**. **Veronique** daughter of **Jean-Baptiste Fortin** and **Louise Sullieres**.

**CHARBONNEAU, OLIVIER ANTOINE**, born 1 June 1848 at Goshen, VT. baptized 13 June 1850 and recorded at St. Joseph Parish Burlington, VT. son of **Jean-Baptiste Charbonneau** and **Angelique Grignon**. They were married 15 January 1833 at St-Hyacinthe, Que. **Jean-Baptiste** son of **Basile Charbonneau** and **Esther Pelletier**. **Angelique** daughter of **Joseph Grignon** and **Louise Sevigny**.

## BOOK REVIEW

### **“THE BRIDGING OF TWO CULTURES”**

*by Laurretta Morin Verret (21 Hanover St., So. Burlington, VT 05403)  
privately printed; 92pp s/c illustrated by author; \$12.60 + mailing*

The author's sub-title tells it all, "How one family of French Canadian descent, without compromising its heritage, learned to live and cope in the border village of Derby Line, Vermont in the first half of the twentieth century."

This is not genealogy in the strict sense; there is no attempt to trace a lineage back to the pioneer settlers of New France. This is "family history," being a series of chapters reflecting upon one family who crossed the border from French Canada into a more Anglo culture of Vermont. At the beginning, Laurretta reminisces about her early recollections of Derby Line. She begins her family story with the meeting of her parents, Alma Martin and Ferdinand Morin in 1923 in Rock Island, Quebec. The couple were united in marriage on New Year's Day 1924 and settled on the family farm in Stanstead.

Alma had left Danville, Quebec where her family had lived and moved to Sherbrooke. Ferdinand's father was Alfred Morin, who was born and raised in Salem, Derby, Vermont. After he married Herculine Dragon of Coaticook, Quebec, he bought a farm at Stanstead; thus their thirteen children had dual citizenships.

Succeeding chapters highlight events in the family including the school years at the Rock Island Convent School; Derby Line Elementary and Derby Line Academy. The War Years of the 1940s; the temporary residency in Island Pond and the founding of the Catholic parish in Derby Line are recollected. The parents eventually came to South Burlington where father Morin found work as a carpenter. Laurretta became an elementary teacher in Shelburne and married Alex Verret on July 4, 1962.

This Morin family has connections with **ROBERGE**, **MORRILL** AND **MOREL** as well as **VERRET**.

We are pleased to have a signed copy of this book for our society library.

=Leo Fleury

## QUERIES

Leo Fleury, #8

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

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

### Query #292 PLANT/CARON

seek marr. Levi PLANT to \_\_\_\_\_ CARON c1904; His father was Peter Plant b. VT who may also have had a bro. Amos. Peter died Springfield, MA 1915; Levi lived in Maine c1900. May have connections to Knowlton & Morin. (Mike Plant c/o Leo Fleury, VFCGS))

### #293 COUTERMARSH/ROBERTS

seek marr. & par. Alexander COUTERMARSH to Rosalie ROBERTS c1840's VT/QUE; son Alexander JR b. Fairfax, VT 4 May 1848 d. Hartford, VT 8 Mar 1918; Rosalie Roberts dau. of John Roberts & Anglis Carpenter both prob. b. QUE.. Rosalie b. Milton, VT 23 Jun 1833 d. Hartford, VT 24 Jan 1907. (Anne Pfeiffer; 34 Chatham Court; Goshen, CT 06756)

### #294 KING

seek par. Wilhemina Elizabeth KING b. QUE 29 Mar 1851 & d. Hartford, VT 8 Nov 1927. She marr. 1 Jan 1872 Hartford, VT to Alexander Coutermarsh JR. Wilhemina's father prob. Francis/Francois King. (Anne Pfeiffer, address above)

### #295 JAMES/PARENT

seek marr. & par. Frederick JAMES b. poss. Lincoln, VT abt 1877. Father poss. Frederic Gemme? b. c1842 d. 1890 VT. & mother, Rosa (Cote) Phinney b. 1851 d. abt 1920 VT. Frederick marr. Elizabeth PARENT c1901-02 VT. Her par. unknown but b. 1883 Lincoln, VT & d. 1956 Westfield, MA. Frederick d. 25 Nov 1923 Weybridge, VT.  
(Alga James Livingston; 26100 Crowner Road; Cathage, NY 13619)

### #296 BELVILLE/PROVENCHA

see burial place of great gram. Mary Belville who marr \_\_\_\_ Provencha. She was b. Stanstead, QUE c1850. She died at Franklin, NH 21 Sep 1934 age 84 but was reportedly interred VT in Lake Willoughby area. (Rachael G. Schnyer; 685 Old Homestead Highway; Swanzey, NH 03446)

### #297 SIMPSON

seek par. Daniel R. SIMPSON; his 1911 U.S. Passport Application at Buffalo, NY reports his b. 1 Aug 1848 LaChance, Prescott County, Ontario & his father deceased; Daniel resided in Buffalo at that time and worked in mining. (Mrs. Evelyn Pedrosa; 883 Coquina Drive East; Daytona Beach, FL 32117)

### #298 NOEL-NEWELL/LAFORME dit MOURAND

seek death of Francois Paradis NOEL II aka NEWELL prob. Addison County, VT seek also

parentage & marr.

seek info on Marie-Brigette LAFORME dit MOURAND/MOURAND/MORARE who also has connections to CHARBONEAU/SHERBINO/CHERBINO. LaForme also see as Laferme.

(Jill Jessen Hernandez c/o VFCGS attn Leo Fleury)

**#299 DESMOULIN-MILLER/MORIN-MAURIN**

seek marr. place for Jean DESMOULIN aka John Miller to Julia MORIN aka Maurin; their daug. Julia Desmoulins-Miller b. 1872 Williston, VT.

(Carolee Reynolds c/o VFCGS attn Leo Fleury or 1-802-434-6381)

**#300 DANDURAND-DANDROW/PATENAUE**

see marr. Jean Bte. DANDURAND aka Dandrow to Esther Laura PATENAUE-PATNODE both from Keeseville, NY to Swanton, VT c1850's. (Carolee Reynolds see prev. query for address)

**#301 THIBAULT/TURNER/TAYLOR**

seek info on Joseph THIBAULT & Betsey TURNER; also Nora TAYLOR from Noyan, QUE area who marr. VOSBURGH. (Joyce Thibault Stanek; 42 3<sup>rd</sup> St Apt 1; Turner Falls, MA 01376)

**#302 PERRON**

seek info on Archie PERRON who marr. Angelina \_\_\_\_\_ in QUE; their son, Joseph b. Que came to VT at early age poss. Bristol/Lincoln area. He reportedly came from a large family of siblings; Joseph also served VT Volunteers 1863-65.

(Winston Perron; 34 Colonial Drive, Montpelier, VT 05602 or winperron@adelphia.net)

**#303 ROE-ROWE dit BAILLARGEON**

seek birth & par. Dominic Rowe (dit Baillargeon?) c1794-95 either Moscow, VT, Colchester, VT or CAN. Father poss. John & mother unknown. Seek Dominic's marr. to Lydia (Elizabeth?) \_\_\_\_\_ prob. 1829-30 place unknown. Seek birth info on Peter Roe/Rowe (dit Baillargeon) c1799 & Francis c1801-10; were they brothers of Dominic?

(Pamela M. Walls, 10426 Tamryn Blvd; Holly, MI 48442 or email pdwalls@comcast.net)

**#304 HAZELTON**

Seek birth & par. of Norman HAZELTON b. Windham, VT Family bible gives birth year 1819 but subsequent census recs. Show 1816, 1821, 1820.

(Mrs June Hazelton Richardson; 2417 Persian Dr. #47; Clearwater, FL 33763)

**#305 SIMONEAU/MIX/BULL**

seek birth Joshua Johnson MIX cSep 1816 Danby or Huntington, VT son of Joel Mix (b. VT c1780 marr. c1808 Huntington or Danby, VT to Lydia Bull) Joshua marr. 8 Sep 1841 Huntington, VT Sophronia Remington (b. c1819 Starksboro, VT d. 19 Nov 1872 Huntington, VT Daug. of Joshua & Sophronia was Jane Agnes MIX b. c1842 prob. Huntington, Vt. marr. there to Cyprien aka Benjamin SIMONEAU (b. 1838 St Hughes de Bagot, QUE & d. 7 Jun 1901 Biddeford, ME)

(Marie Simoneau; PO Box 604, Marshfield, MA. 02050 or email marie.simoneau@ssa.gov)

**#306 PETIT/PINEAU/JACQUES**

seek birth/bapt. of Francoise PETIT (d/o Jean Bapt. Petit & Marguerite Pineau/Pinault). She marr. Pierre-Amable JACQUES 25 Sep 1780 Varennes, QUE.

Note: Drouin shows marr. Jean Bte Petit & Marg. Pineau 14 Feb 1746 at Vercheres, QUE)

(Raymond Hebb, 1149 W. Church St. Elmira, NY 14905)

**#307 RAYNAUD/PLANTE/CHARLAND**

seek birth/bapt. of Marie-Blanchard RAYNAUD b. c1775 (d/o Jean-Bte Raynaud & Marie Angelique Plante); She marr. Joseph CHARLAND 12 Aug 1793 St Charles-sur-Richelieu, Varennes); Joseph b. c1770 s/o Joseph Charland & Marguerite Thibierge.

Note: Drouin shows marr. Joseph Charland & Marg. Thibierge 30 Jul 1760 at Ste Famille, IO, Que)

(Raymond Hebb, see address on prev. query)



**#308 GUYETT-GUYOTT/PIERCE**

seek info on Joseph GUYETT who marr. Marcilla \_\_\_\_\_ prob. from QUE who settled in Warren, RI. Their daug. Mary b. 1837 VT marr. 1866 Warren, RI to Samuel Oscar Pierce (b. 1822 R.I.) Need also death dates & places for Mary and Samuel. Prob. R.I. Guyett line of French-Canadian ancestry & rumored to have Native American connections.  
(Christina Belisle; 12 Bray Lane; Bristol, RI 02809 )

**#309 HAMILTON/HANLEY**

seek info on William James HAMILTON b. IRE received British pension for Crimean War Service; marr. Catherine HANLEY where? She b. IRE (Roscommon) 5 Sep 1841 d. Lowell, MA 1 Mar 1909. Their son, William James b. 6 Jul 1860 St Johns, Que (which one?); migrated to Highgate Ctr, VT 1872 before moving to Lowell, MA. Interested in census entries for this family  
(Jean B. Shepard; 8401 So. Kolb Rd. #354; Tucson, AZ 85706)

**#310 NOBLE**

seek birthplace in VT of Sarah Annatatia Noble; death rec. shows birth date 12 Mar 1853 d/o John Bernard Noble & Alice O'Byrne both b. Canada. Sarah reportedly French-speaking and Catholic. It appears that Noble family migrated from VT to Chicago.  
(Lisa McDonald; 3140 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue South; Minneapolis, MN 55407 or email gemyndig@msn.com)

**#311 DUCHESNEAU/GUILLET**

seek marr. . Joseph DUCHESNEAU (aka DuChesneaux, Duchesane, Ashe) & Genevieve Blanche GUILLET (aka Diette) prob. in Lower Canada. Need parentage of both. Their first child, Elizabeth b. 1870 Burlington, VT; other children b. Burlington incl. Arsene; Mary Jane; Helen/Ellen; & others. Family returned to QUE c1895 where we find marr. of their children in the Standbridge, Missisquoi area. (Janet Allard; 8 Williams St, Essex Jct, VT 05452)

**#312 RHONE/LEFIORE**

seek birth & par. James RHONE whom marr. Catherine LE FIORE of Canada; James d. 4 Sep 1880 Burlington and seek location of his burial in St Joseph Cemetery. No info on death of Catherine. Their daug. Mary Elizabeth b. Burlington 22 Sep 1860 d. 19 Sep 1904 Burlington, unmarried. What is their connection to Francis RHONE who operated a grocery store at corner of Pearl & Champlain Sts, Burlington (city directory 1866-1880).  
(Mona Rhone; 66 Tanglewood Dr; Hamden, CT 06518 or email monarhone@hotmail.com)

**ANSWERS TO QUERIES**

*This following are answers to queries that have been published in "LINKS." We would appreciate copies of any replies to queries for the society archives, for the benefit of future researchers and subsequent publication in this journal. Your help in providing answers to these queries is greatly appreciated.*

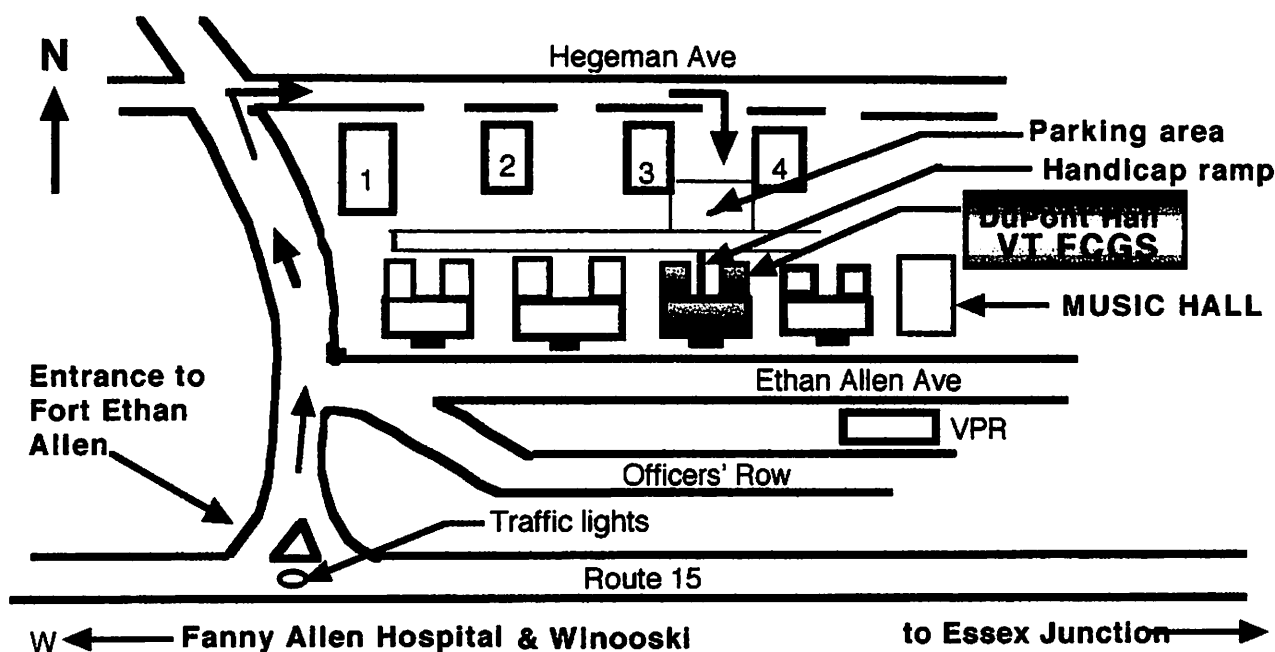
**ANS-239 ROWE/CROSS**

Member, Pamela Walls of Michigan has provided Judith MacKinnon with two pages of Colchester, VT 1840 & 1850 transcripts for this ROE/Rowe family with a copy to our society files. Pamela also provides proof from St Joseph Church, Burlington baptisms that this family appears indexed both as ROWE and BAILLARGEON.

**NOTE:**

**LAVANWAY**

William P. Wolfe (2167 Jordan Place; Boulder, CO 80304) has sent us ten pages of his research on the DESCENDANTS OF FRANCIS LAVANWAY for our Surname Files. Many thanks to William for this addition to our files.



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		
<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					



## HERITAGE

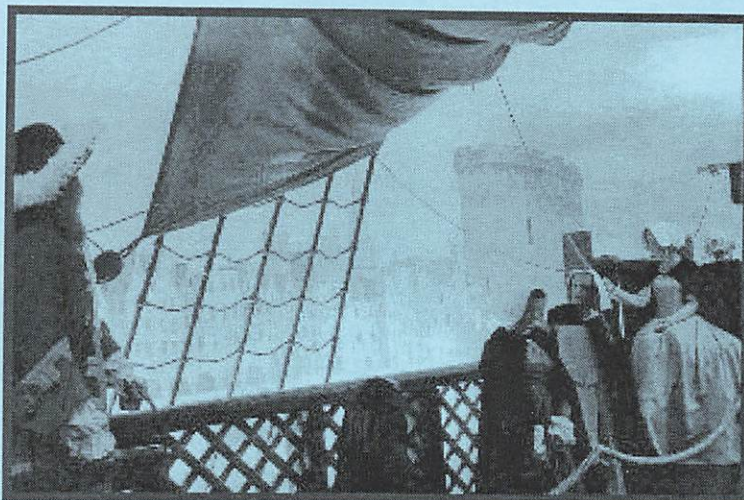
### Stories of Old La Rochelle

*In June of 1998 Paul Dumais (member #26) made a 10-day journey to France. The trip was sponsored by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Manchester, New Hampshire. Paul visited the "The Grevin Wax Museum" at the old port of La Rochelle and copied the descriptions of eight different scenes. Translations from the French were made by Valérie Bobinne.*

*The first scene is entitled:*

#### **"Les Filles [de Rois] Leaving La Rochelle for Canada"**

Orphans were retrieved and brought up by the Sisters of Providence, under the responsibility of Marguerite BOURGEOIS, recently beatified. These young women left for Canada in order to marry French colonists. They were given a gold 'Louis' by the King as dowry. Many of their French-Canadian descendants now come to La Rochelle to discover the origins of their grandmothers. Here you are on board the St. André leaving port.



*Future editions of LINKS will include one of these other stories from the scenes of the Grevin Wax Museum: "La Repente (The Repentent), The Fascinating Story of Monsieur AUFFREDY, The Torture of La Gorbeille (The Basket), The Great Siege of 1628, La Ville En Bois (The City in Wood), The Ebony Triangle, and lastly The Convicts."*

## Publications

The Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society has a number of publications available. The suggested donation for each is listed after the item.

- **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 14 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.



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