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LINKS

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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.

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

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

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LINKS

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

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PRESIDENT'S SECTION

The Preservation of Our Vermont Diocese Sacramental Records is proceeding at a rapid pace. We have just received our first shipment of the two volume set of "BAPTISMS of ST JOSEPH PARISH, BURLINGTON, VT 1834 – 1963," and they are in the process of printing the Marriages of the Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary Church in Middlebury. The Marriages of Holy Rosary Church in Richmond are ready to be sent to the Publisher.

The Baptisms were a huge effort, involving 25,409 baptism records, including over 9,000 notations of marriages and other marginal entries. About 18 volunteers worked on this for several years. Needless to say, we are happy to have completed this project so that we may move on to publishing marriage repertoires of all the parishes in our Vermont Diocese. We have copied the marriages of more than thirty-five parishes, and we hope to complete the copying of the remaining 37 parishes in 2005.

We are authorized by our Bishop to copy and publish only the churches which were formed before 1930 and our copying usually extends up to 1930, or in the case of a sacramental book being in distress, such as broken bindings and loose pages, we can proceed up to 1950. Our data entry volunteers have completed work on another 7 churches, which are all being proofed at this time. A large effort is in place to complete the marriage records of the Burlington Cathedral next. **MANY THANKS TO ALL OUR MEMBERS WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THIS EFFORT.** Thanks also to our members in Hawaii and Massachusetts who participate via E-Mail and CD mailings.

On Tuesday, the 23rd of November, I presented our Project Status Report to the Presbyteral Council of the VT Catholic Diocese, the same council which gave us the authority to do all the VT baptisms and marriages on Jan 27 2004. I was given 10 minutes, but took 20.

Bishop Angell was presiding with Monsignor McSweeney, the Chancellor, Fr Walter Miller (both of whom are my direct interface to the council) and about 12 other priests in attendance. I was greeted warmly and I was thanked multiple times for the effort that all of you are doing.

I gave a quick overview of our current status; the marriage records of 35 churches have been copied (plus the baptisms at three small parishes); St Joseph's was being published, Middlebury was in pre-publish state, and which parishes were at the 3rd proofing, the 2nd proofing, 1st proofing and the data entry. All questions from the priests were very positive.

I then focused on the bad condition of many of the record books, and gave them material on the 2 local binderies which do conservation. I recommended that parishes rebind or conserve 1 book per year until all have been repaired. We had 5 or 10 minutes of questions and answers, all very positive.

Before I left, Bishop Angell and the priest's council thanked me, and our society for the great efforts we have made to date.

And so I thank you again for the great efforts that YOU have all made in support of this project! Without your efforts, none of this would be possible. I encourage all members of our society to consider volunteering for this project, or volunteering for some of the many other activities in our society, maybe assisting at the library, making book covers, opening and closing the library, etc.

Anyone who visits our library at Fort Ethan Allen, is keenly aware that we need more space. We have met with the space coordinator several times in the past months and reviewed new possibilities as space becomes available. We hope to be successful in obtaining additional space very soon.

I urge our members to submit articles for publishing in our journal. Let us know about your stories of discovery, of perseverance and eventual success in your family research and history.

John Fisher

EDITOR'S SECTION

WORDS

There are a few words that I remember from my younger years that I thought were known by all of French-Canadian origin. It seems, however, that is only partially the case.

When I asked a bilingual friend from Vermont about the word 'pichou' he was not aware of its meaning. The word pichou meant slippers to us as kids, but not to my friend. He had a copy of Dictionnaire Québécois Français so I looked up the word therein and found the following:

pichou (n. masc.):

1° lynx du Canada (Canadian lynx)

2° sorte de moccasin (type of moccasin)

3° sorte de chausson (type of slipper)

4° sorte de tong (type of ?)

Another word that I know you will recognize is "toque," also found in the same dictionary as:

tuque (n. fém.) bonnet de laine de forme conique, souv. surmonté d'un pompon (wool hat of conical form, often topped with a pompom)

What words do you keep that some of us may, or may not, recognize?

Mike Sevigny #59



From the Notebook of Wilfred Lapointe c. March 1899 (Joan Flynn's grandfather.)

COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE EDITOR

Thelma Nicastro, #218, wrote to tell us she is always anxious to get LINKS and still finds help in each issue. Thank you, Thelma.

HERITAGE

Finding My Family When I Was Not Looking

By Lisa Landry Anderson



I have been waiting for my thoughts and emotions to calm down before I write about my summer discoveries. It's been one month now since the Landry Reunion in Nova Scotia and I think this new feeling of amazement and pride that overrides a touch of melancholia is just a part of me now. It's a strange thing to have happened because all my life I felt very much at home with my family near and extended. I felt my roots deep and strong with the fortune of knowing most of my grandparents. It was through them, my family and the many cousins, aunts and uncles that I felt the comfort I'd call "home." Over countless festive tables we'd break bread together and growing up was sprinkled with visits to relative's homes to enjoy different adventures and routines. I felt like I was lucky to belong to such a close loving group of relatives but I never did think past the generation of my grandparents. I'd even gone to Burma in the 1980s to meet and discover more members of my mother's side of the family and felt I had enough to deal with and it didn't matter who all those long gone ancestors, before the grandparents, were. Not until a visit to my parents' home in Maryland last year.

It started last year with my Mom handing me a stack of clippings, articles and letters she had saved for me to read. This is a wonderful gesture she does for her children based on our interests. As I read though them I came upon my Uncle Paul's "Travelers Tales." After Aunt Franny had passed on he remarried and purchased a motor home and would take to the road for adventures. He wrote great accounts of the places he'd seen and the impressions he'd felt. In one of his tales he wrote of the trip to Nova Scotia and how he walked over the old ancestral farmlands and retraced the lives of our relatives many generations ago. He mentioned in one sentence how moved he was by this and I thought to myself how wonderful it must have been for him to feel that. Still I hadn't given any thought of doing that myself at that point.

Uncle Paul mentioned the Landry Reunion that was to take place in Nova Scotia in August of '04, and I started to think that it would be a wonderful opportunity to see a lovely part of the world and interesting to gather with other Landrys! ! My thinking being if one is good company and a few Landrys are great then many would be uproarious! "Why not!?" I told myself and began to e-mail Uncle Paul. He gave me an idea of what to read to prepare for the trip and then I stopped. Even though I told my friends and family what I aimed to do next summer up in Nova Scotia I did not make any plans. Finally thanks to my husband's prodding I booked a room at a B&B over the internet.

My husband Charlie flew in from Hawaii where we live and met me in Maryland and we spent a few days making the rounds.

We took off from Chestertown, MD, for Halifax NS at Sam via Baltimore and Toronto. Arriving at NS we drove into Halifax and loved it! Then we headed to Windsor where the Landry Reunion was going to unfold the next day. I didn't know what to expect with this trip but at the very least I knew it would be a great time visiting with my Uncle Paul and his wife, Jan, Lynn my cousin and her husband Art. If nothing else that would make the trip a good time. Well, as we drove by the Windsor Fairgrounds on the way to our B&B I saw a sight that made my heart leap and confirm a suppressed hope for a fine party. In the parking lot I saw a huge Semi parked with "Chef Roy's Louisiana Kitchen" emblazoned on the side! Charlie and I whooped and laughed. That was a good start! We knew we'd be eating well. And where there's one Cajun there must be more! I was thrilled to think some Landrys would be coming up from Louisiana for this reunion. We arrived at the B&B and met our hostess. She was a lovely hostess who we looked forward to seeing every morning over the best breakfasts. And to top it off, she was putting up Chef Roy for his stay too! So we had excellent breakfasts with great company.

August 7, 2004. This was our first full day in NS. Off we went to find Uncle Paul, Jan, Lynn and Art at Uncle Paul's motor home on the fairgrounds. It was so great to see everybody and to meet Jan for the first time. She's a lovely lady with a good sense of humor and strong character. And Charlie met all these folks too for the first time. We registered and met many Landrys who introduced themselves and we had conversations. It was

loads of fun. Then for lunch we sampled Chef Roy's Cajun etouffee and gumbo before our first journey to the past. It was delicious! As we were standing around and eating a man came up to me and asked me who I was from. Lacking the experience at an event like this I answered "Hawaii!" He looked surprised at first and made a kindly comment but he didn't look as if he understood what I told him. At this point Uncle Paul offered that I should show this man a paper showing our Acadian lineage back to the 1600s. This gentleman looked it over and his finger stopped halfway down the list and he turned to me with a very wonderful smile on his face and said, "We're related right here!" His smile was very kind and I felt an unexpected feeling of kinship that took me completely by surprise. That was the beginning of the reunion magic with heretofore strangers. From then on I'd answer the question of who I was from with, "Rene le Cadet (Rene the younger Landry.)"

Rene was the first of our ancestors from France to come to Port Royal in the early 1600s. Oftentimes this question would lead to finding more new relatives, albeit distant but just as wonderful to realize.

OK, so up to this point it's been a party! Happily visiting with relatives and meeting new ones. I'm feeling quite elated and it's like this as we take off for the first historic stop caravanning with other Landrys from the fairground. We traveled to The Sainte Famille Parish Cemetery in Falmouth where after the Deportation the cemetery was forgotten until recently, even though it was believed by locals to have existed in the area. In 1996 the graves of 300 people were discovered and dated to the early days of settlement. The area containing about 70% of the cemetery was purchased from the developer by the Association and is now preserved as an Acadian historic landmark. As we listened to the lecturer on this hillside and stared out over the beautiful meadows and countryside I was hearing how these peace loving, hard working, virtuous folk had reclaimed this marshland from the tides of the Minas Basin and with know-how transformed them by a system of dikes to a bountiful breadbasket of land. This was an incredible feat to have accomplished and these lands fed much of NS in the old days and even exported some to the New England colonies.

It was a somber story to realize the fate of these folks, our folks, who were deported by the British in 1755. Harsh words... little did I understand how harsh. That was to come later in the trip. Still, the feeling went from a "*Laissez les bon temps roulez*" ("Let the good times roll!") to one of respect and reflection. My cousin Lynn said to me that it was finally making sense for her too. I agreed. I was beginning to get a sense of where my ancestors stood and what they may have seen. Then we took off in the caravan and headed to the Village Pierre Landry / Castle Fredrick where the Pierre Landry family settled in the 1700s early on. We sat on bales of hay in a trailer pulled by a tractor to different points on this land where we would get out and walk to remnants of home sites, farms and mills powered by the tidal water's ebb and flow. Our guide for the tour talked to us with a bowed head at first. No eye contact was made by M. Bremner. It was explained to us that this land was given to his British ancestors after the Deportation and it's remained in his family since. He spoke with humility and respect and avoided our eyes for the first half of his talk. During this time he pointed out that wherever Acadian families settled they planted non-native French willow trees. The buildings are long gone but the willows have remained often pointing out ruins and archeological sites. M. Bremner finally got to the point in his narration where his ancestors married into a French family and for the first time he looked directly into our eyes and continued from then on to do so. That impressed me and he grew in stature in my book showing that kind of humanity. I was impressed with the brilliant innovation and hard work the Acadians did to reclaim their farmland from the ocean. Our tour of the Landry farm ended by the Baptismal spring where fresh water came up from the earth. At one point we met a young Mike Landry from Prince Edward Island who was processing his feelings at this farm, very emotional and he wasn't the only one. During our visit we were to meet many others who experienced the gamut of wonder, betrayal, sorrow and kinship; My moment was yet to come. The next day had some traveling and more of the Acadian story promised to be filled in.

We gathered at the fairgrounds and took off for the Annapolis Valley. On the way we detoured to Halls Harbor to see low tide in the Bay of Fundy. Here we saw boats that float by the docks at the roadside at high tide and at low tide they're grounded on the exposed ocean floor 45' below. It's impressive to see nature so radical.

On we traveled to Fort Anne with the strategic vistas and military depot that replaced the Port Royal fort that was burned by the British. It was more strategically placed on the coast and more easily defended by the French soldiers but it was not the place of importance to us. We were on our way to Port Royal several miles

down the coastline. Port Royal was a reconstructed settlement of the earliest French in North America had constructed in the early 1600s. I kept wondering about the Indigenous people and how they felt every time I heard of the Acadians being the first Europeans settling these vast tidelands in North America. It was here that this question was answered.

Our guide was a lovely (and the only) M'icmac Indian working there that day. Her name was Wanda and she told us that the history and relationship between the French and M'icmac was warm and mutually beneficial. Before she gave us her speech she pulled us under a big tree nearby and quietly said that this is where she likes to start the tour because the old tree was special and grand. It seems the Acadians wanted only to farm and never take up arms. They were apolitical. The areas they farmed were of little interest or importance to the M'icmacs who were hunters, gatherers, harvesters and open water fishermen. They also had a warm relationship because the Acadians introduced Catholicism to the M'icmacs who liked how the Acadians lived with and helped each other. To this day she says it is an important part of their identity! I felt proud of my heritage! Not only good farmers and fun loving family folk but respectful of the original folk too.

We enjoyed walking back in time and seeing how the fort was equipped to handle the cold winters and the British when they'd make forays into NS. There was also the very beach where our ancestors set foot in the New World! This was where it all happened more than 350 years ago!

We got back to Grand Pre shortly before they closed and so we opted to visit the next day. We had our dinner at the vineyard Le Caveau at Grand Pre. It was elegant and delicious and got us back to Windsor for the Fais Dodo (good night party) at the fairground.

The band was Beau Phare and they rocked!! It was fun, outrageous Cajun music with all the spoons and tricks. We danced and had a ball. We danced and met yet more Landrys. It was heating up! The Louisiana Cajuns were starting to arrive and it was a PARTY. By now the newly discovered family members were coming by to say hello and talk about the day and history unearthed. I felt my heart opening in a most unexpected way. I was meeting elderly Landrys and young Landrys from all walks of life. These were the historians and family keepers. I felt like I was home. It was sinking in that we are all tied together and beyond the Landrys we are still related even if by a thread and many families and years apart. I went to bed feeling like I won the Lotto!

Next day was a big one. Grand Pre was where it came to me that we were part of the 3rd Congrès Mondial Acadien or the 3rd Acadians World Congress. All this time I was so immersed in my family roots that I didn't realize that for two weeks in NS there were many other Acadian families doing the same thing in different venues. The Arseneau, Broussard, Doucet, LeBlanc, Robichaud and Thibodeau families just to name a few of the 80+ Acadian families simultaneously having their reunions too!

Here at Grand Pre we were coming together for a tour of the site where the British rounded up the Acadian men ages 10 and up and locked them up in the church one night. Therein began the Great Deportation. At the incarceration at the church and later on ships offshore, the Acadians still refused to declare allegiance to the British King or take up arms. They simply wanted to stay neutral. Their homes were then burned down, their land and livestock confiscated. At the point of British bayonets, families were divided and lost from each other, crowded into ships like animals with inadequate food or sanitation and deposited along the way down the stormy East coast to English colonies all the way to Georgia and dumped there to beg for their survival. About one-third of the Acadians died in the Deportation at sea.

There is now a replica church on the old site which is dedicated to the sad history of the people, but the huge willows on the land speak of a happier time where prosperous farmers and their families came together to worship. All this is set in one of the biggest grain belts still farmed today in NS because of the reclamation effort of the Acadians. The dikes still stand dividing the Bay of Fundy's Minas Basin from the wheat baskets of NS. I went into the church and looked at the telling murals of a pleasant time when the Acadians prospered. There were murals of the meeting at the church that fateful night, and murals of the grief at the shore as families were parted in confusion and despair. It was emotional but I wasn't prepared for my response when I ventured over to a list of Acadians that was compiled for Lt. Col. John Winslow.

The list was compiled to help Col. Winslow oversee the confiscation of land and livestock for the "Crown." Next to me was a young man with his bulging scrapbook of archival research looking at this list with me. Before I looked he told me he was using the list as a cross reference for his information he'd compiled. I was impressed again that he was young and the keeper of so much family history. When my eyes finally settled on these pages I stared in disbelief! There were so many Landrys! They seemed to outnumber the other names in the book. One page after another I saw with stunned amazement. After each name came the entry for village, number of sons, then daughters, oxen, cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs. When my eyes settled on Antoine Landry's name I realized that this was my ancestor who died out at sea during the Deportation. He was the grandson of Rene le Cadet. By now this had become his ancestral land and the only life he'd known. He must have had a broken heart. I felt such a deep sadness at that moment. I looked around to find something that would steady me and keep me from falling and I managed to keep my body upright but my spirit was in turmoil grieving for a person I hadn't known existed three days earlier. It was in that moment that I felt my past jolt me onto the ground where I was standing. Physically nothing had changed but somewhere deep inside I felt that I wasn't alone or ever would be, that each step I take is part of a long journey that started so much earlier than I ever imagined. It was one of the magical moments of this trip.

As the day wound down I was straddling two worlds. The one I had just learned about and the one I was present in. I was so grateful for an opportunity to learn about the Landry family and the Acadians. And I was so fortunate to have spent the time with our family historians, Uncle Paul and dear Jan, and my cousin Lynn who kept me smiling and laughing with fond memories of our beloved grandmother. That evening we had dinner and met up at the Fairgrounds for a 'fair thee well' cocktail and dessert. In just a few days we had managed to experience so much. It was heart-felt and eye opening! Best of all it was finding my family and ancestors when I was not looking for them! One day I hope to return to Acadie!



TRAVELS IN FRANCE

St-Eustache-de-Paris

by Normand Lavallee #49



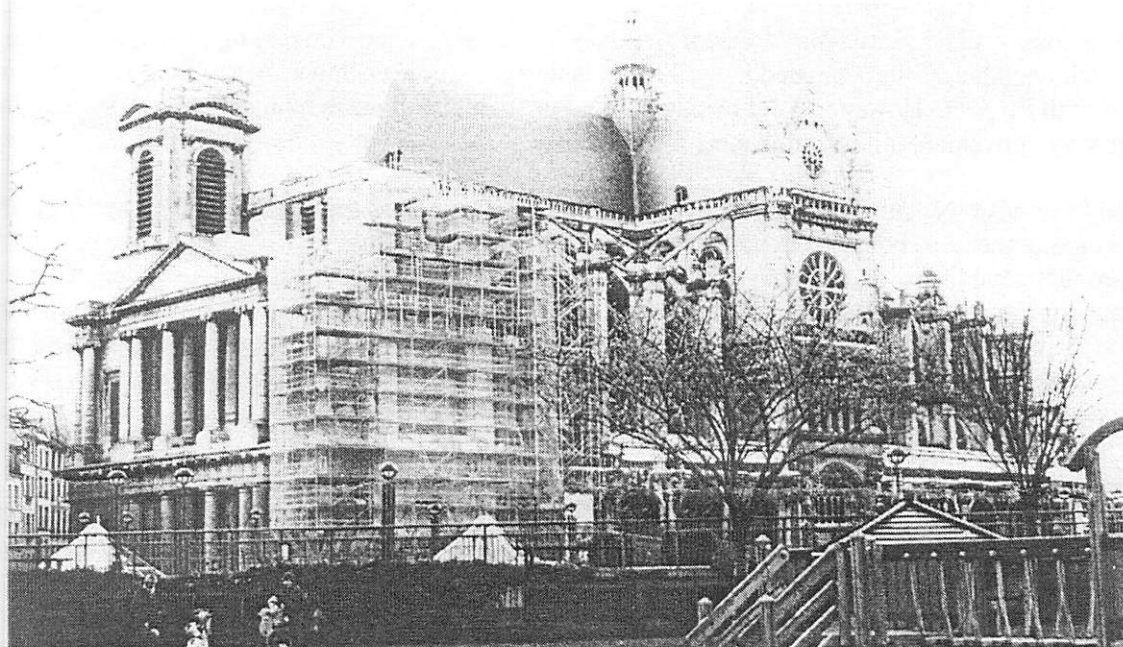
In 2001 I went to France with the goal of visiting ancestral towns and churches. Generally the towns still had the parish churches of my ancestors. (Exception: one town had a 'new' church, built in 1865!) It was a strange feeling to be in the same space where they had worshipped some four hundred years ago. There was very little that I could see that had changed since that time: electric lights and sometimes a microphone.

The church of St. Eustache in Paris is a building that has remained intact and is still the home of an active parish. Because of the agiornamento of post-Vatican II, the high altar is now relegated to the apse and a modern altar has been placed at the transept. A magnificent pipe organ still provides music for Mass and for concerts. With all stops pulled, it sounds about to blow the roof off! It is frequently used for recordings, which are distributed worldwide.

As I wandered through the church I came to a side chapel that at first seemed empty or in process of renovation. There was a very incongruous Plexiglas altar with a Plexiglas cube that was not centered on it. Puzzled over this anomaly I investigated further, and noticed a cross of light projected on the plain dark gray wall. Ingeniously, a light had been placed so as to refract the light through the cube and form the cross. The old and the new had combined. It makes one wonder what the coming centuries will bring to St. Eustache.

In my genealogy I had found a son of Jacques Lussier and Marguerite Darminie had come from the parish of St. Eustache to New France. Following is the line of descendance to me. Do you see any familiar names? Are we cousins?

FRANCE	Jacques Lussier	Marguerite Darminie	de St-Eustache, Paris
I.	Jacques Lussier	Catherine Clérice (dau. of Pierre/Marie Lefebvre)	12 OCT 1671 Québec
II.	Madeleine Lussier	Michel Petit (son of Nicolas/Marie Pomponnelle)	4 FEB 1699 Varennes
III.	Antoinette Bruneau-Petit	Paul Hus (son of Pierre/Jeanne Vanet)	30 JAN 1743 Sorel
IV.	Joseph Cournoyer-Hus	Marie-Louise Couturier-Labonte (dau. of Pierre/Thérèse Peltier)	11 JAN 1773 St-François-du-Lac
V.	Amable Cournoyer-Hus	Joseph Lavalée-Menon (son of Joseph/Marie Péloquin)	14 OCT 1805 Sorel
VI.	Pierre Lavalée	Marie Gautron-Larochelle (dau. of Pierre/Joseph/Lamoureux)	28 OCT 1845 Ste-Victoire
VII.	Paul Lavalée	Agnes Bourbeau (dau. of Georges/Adélaïde Lahaye)	5 OCT 1869 St-Germain de Grantham
VIII.	Isidore Lavalée	Ernestine Duff (dau. of Chrysostome/Catherine Lavalée)	18 OCT 1904 St-Germain de Grantham
IX.	George Lavalée	Simone Laverdure	1934 Fairfax, Vermont
X.	Normand Lavalée		



St. Eustache, Paris, France

OTHER RESOURCES

Genealogical Forages into Canada

Summer 2004

by Sheila Morris #417



Because my four grandparents were all born in Quebec I have found myself doing most of my research in the Quebec Archives. It was very interesting to find that three of my lines could be traced back to the families who were the first settlers in New France arriving from France in the 1600s. However, my paternal grandfather was an English Canadian and that was a harder task. His family moved to Quebec around 1820 from Isle La Motte, Vermont and before that from Rhode Island, and before that from England in 1640 to the new Plymouth Colony (I am definitely from pioneer stock).

Previously, I had visited the Montreal Archives on Viger Avenue a couple of times and became quite frustrated with computers that operated in the French language. My French was “rusty” and the staff was not very good with English. However, I did manage to find microfilm and make many copies of original documents with their very convenient microfilm readers.

My first visit this summer was to Levis, Quebec, which is across the River from Quebec City. My paternal grandmother was born there and I struck gold at St. Joseph’s Catholic Church. All the records for the diocese are there and the priest was very helpful. There is a room where you can read the indexes, which have births, baptisms, and deaths - by date and last names. Once you find a name the clerk goes into the vault and shows you the original document and copies it for you. We were able to visit the cemeteries and find the graves of my great, great grandmother and my great grandfather (her son). My great grandfather died in 1891. While at the gravesite I found the grave of my great aunt and her husband. Up until then, I did not know whom she had married.

In September we also visited the National Archives in Ottawa, Ontario. We were attending a Huard family reunion in Gatineau, which is across the river. The Huards are my paternal grandmother’s family (the ancestors from Levis, Quebec). They were very cordial and many could speak English although they are very, very French. We had a great time. I gave them my research and joined their Soci  t   des Familles Huard. They had 3 lines descending from Marin Huard and had the lists on the walls. Unfortunately, I did not meet any close relatives, but we were cousins without a doubt. I found out that Huard is the French word for loon. A loon is a black and white duck-like bird.

The National Archives in Ottawa was wonderful. They speak English and the library and records are wonderful. While researching I made another good discovery about one of the Huards who had moved to Ontario and the family had lost track of him. I found his marriage, which took place in 1913. Now I have a new quest to find his descendants. The Archives are open on weekends and into the evening. The staff will help you

find anything. I will need to return because it would probably take a week to do more research in that huge facility. It is a 4-hour drive, so it will have to wait until next summer.

The National Archives gave me a list of places to visit on the web. Some of the best follow: Databases for census, military, land, immigration, naturalization, and more: www.genealogy.gc.ca, The Nova Scotia Archives: www.gov.ns.ca/nsarm, Archives Nationales du Quebec (in French): www.anq.gouv.qc.ca/, and my favorite, where you will find the 1901 Quebec census indexed making it easier to find where your ancestors lived; Automated Genealogy: <http://automatedgenealogy.com/census/index.html>, Commonwealth War Graves Commission: www.cwgc.org/cwgcinternet/search.aspx, Canadian Archival Information Network: www.archivescanada.ca, Young Immigrants to Canada (Home children): www.dcs.uwaterloo.ca/%7EEmarj/genealogy/homeadd.html, Yukon Gold Rush: www.yukongenealogy.com

Another interesting place to visit while in Ottawa is the new Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, Quebec. It is truly impressive and full of history. There was a wonderful exhibit showing how the early inhabitants of New France lived.

The last visit was my second and most fruitful. Sherbrooke, Quebec is a great place to visit because their Genealogy Society (La Societe de genealogie des Canton de l'Est Inc.) is located around the corner from the Quebec Archives. I always start with the Genealogy Society, which has an impressive library with records from most of the churches in Quebec. They charge \$5.00 per day to use their facilities if you are not a member. I found a new book written by Guy Dorval with all the names of the people who died in the parish of Notre Dame de Levis (1851- 1975). I found a book of Protestant and Catholic baptisms and marriages for Bedford, Quebec which covered Missiquoi County. This building is located on Rue Dufferin and is open daily and late on Wednesday evening until 10PM. The Genealogy Society also has computers in French, but I learned to finally translate some of those new words with their help. There is access to the BMS web site, which is a Quebec Historical Society site available only to the Genealogy Societies of Quebec. You cannot access it without being at one of the Societies. They are slowly indexing many names with information up to the present day. Everything is not there, but it is possible to make some great discoveries.

Around the corner on Rue Frontenac you will find the Quebec Archives. They have all the Quebec Censuses from 1842 to 1901 on microfilm. They have the land records where you can find the original owners of land. They are also very helpful. They have an extensive library, but not as big as Montreal. I still have not seen everything they have. A trip to Sherbrooke, Quebec takes about 3 hours. We stayed 3 days and 2 nights, arriving on Wednesday. You can contact the Genealogy Society of Sherbrooke at <http://www.genealogie.org/club/sgce>

The other ancestor lines I have researched are Duchaine (Deschesne) and Aubin.

For more information contact me at 802-879-7009 or smorris52@aol.com

Fall - Time to Renew

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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!

FRENCH CONNECTIONS

The Endangered Baudet Donkey Gets a Second Chance

*Adapted from an article by Neal F. Boudette,
in The Wall Street Journal, August 6, 2004*

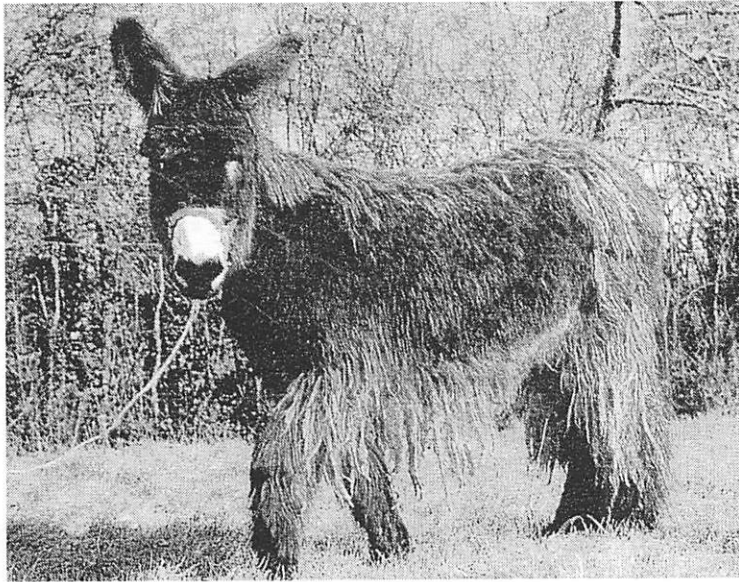


rare endangered breed of donkey is making a comeback in Vermont, far from its homeland of Poitou in western France. The *baudet de Poitou* breed of donkeys was close to becoming extinct due to years of inbreeding and limited numbers.

In stepped Debbie Hamilton, founder of the Hamilton Rare Breeds Foundation, who decided the baudets were worth spending her inheritance and time on. She had invested \$1.4 million of her inheritance on a 440-acre farm in Hartford, Vermont and was determined to save this very unique looking donkey from fading into history. These donkeys are valued as half of the genetic make-up needed to make a first rate working mule, with the male or jack *baudet de Poitou* being paired with a large horse called a *mulassier*. The result is a sturdy sure-footed mule of a type that was considered to be luxury transportation fit for nobility or clergy centuries ago. These mules are tall, very rugged and can travel on less food than horses. Chunky hooves, inherited from their fathers, don't need shoes and give them their stability. Not like any of the other donkeys of today, that are nearly uniform worldwide, the baudets have long fuzzy ears and dreadlocks that hang down a foot from their bellies.



Neal E. Boudette, Debbie Hamilton,
& Alice Boudette
at the Hamilton Rare Breed Foundation



Saadi du Bourg

Their high value in the pre-mechanized ages made the baudets a closely guarded commodity in their native Poitou, with very few making it out of the area. The sterile mules from the crossings were exported all over France with no risk that their genes could be used to create more animals. The breed provided excellent income for the Poitou region in a time when exporting was a rarity. The advent of the tractor, after World War II, caused such a decline in the breed that by 1979 there were only 44 full-blooded animals left.

Early preservation efforts were stymied when unscrupulous breeders crossed baudets with other types of donkeys and passed them off as full-blooded, complete with forged papers. The difference can be significant as a young full-blooded male could bring \$10,000 or ten times the price of a mixed breed. By the early 1990s DNA testing and embedded microchips had slowed the trickery but the baudets were not good at natural

breeding with a half century of inbreeding leaving them with low fertility and life threatening diseases. Ms. Hamilton had a major task to rejuvenate the breed and approached it with determination and modern scientific techniques.

She had met *Saddi du Bourg*, a 15 year-old purebred jack baudet de Poitou, at his transplanted home in Illinois, and eventually bought him for \$5000. He would provide the seed for the next generation of the breed. With the addition of full and partial blooded baudets her Foundation farm has 40 donkeys and is the largest breeding farm aside from a government sponsored one in France.

Ms Hamilton hired Pat Hastings, an experience horse breeder, to turn Saddi and the other foundation jacks into daddies. While a few purebred foals were conceived naturally the process was too slow to ensure saving the breed, so it was determined that artificial insemination was needed. To promote vigor, genes from other herds would need to be mixed in. Since only a few baudets were in New York, Kansas and Texas the semen would have to be frozen and shipped across the Atlantic to France. This technique was not working very well until a trick was borrowed from racehorse breeders. The semen was stored in a milk-based solution, which provides nourishment, and thawed in a two-step process. The result was the birth of several mixed breed donkeys and after it proved effective many pure breed little baudet de Poitoux arrived on the scene.

Unfortunately the breed's problems caught up with Saddi, exhibited by his rolling on his back excessively. He had fallen victim to a badly twisted intestine, a common baudet trait. A three-hour trip to a Massachusetts animal hospital and surgery seemed to be the cure, but a day later he developed an infection and had to be put down. His legacy lives on with his liquid nitrogen frozen seed resulting in the birth of one Quasar du Vermont on April 8, 2004, the Q designation being required for 2004 newborns.

But what does the *baudet de Poitou* donkey have to do with genealogy, you ask? Well it seems that in 1664 one young man by the name of Jean Beudet left the small village of Blanzay in Poitou and traveled across the Atlantic to New France. All of the name Baudet, Bodette, Beaudette as well as many other spellings in North America are descended from this young man. We can only speculate on the connection between the names of the man and the donkeys. Were they from the same "farm" in days of yore? The secret may never be known.



Baudet de Poitou Donkeys at the Hamilton Foundation

HERITAGE

Three Indian Ancestors

Jerry Lesperance, VT F-CGS # 28

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Forward



In 2003 I wrote an article for *LINKS* about my Huron ancestor, Catherine Annennontak. In October 2004 I obtained a lengthy article about her in "Memoires", the journal of the Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française of Montreal. This added knowledge led me to the current article. Further, earlier I had done considerable but fruitless research to determine if there were other Huron women who had married French men in the 17th Century. The "Memoires" article indicated there were only two other marriages of Indian women to French men recorded in Quebec from 1608 to 1667. I have added a brief biography of the two other women.

Catherine Annennontak

Catherine Annennontak, a Huron (or Wendate) Indian is the ancestor of thousands in North America today, including myself. The information we have concerning her comes from several sources: "Relations"...the chronicles of the Jesuit missionaries; individual letters of the missionaries; 17th Century Quebec church records; and 17th Century Quebec notary records.

Catherine didn't always have the name of Annennontak, nor is it the surname of her parents. According to Huron language experts "Annennontak" indicates "compassion" and therefore is loosely translated to "poor little one." She is written in documents and signs herself as, "Catherine, Huron." The Ursuline religious sisters called her, "Catherine, the petite creature of God, Huron". In her marriage record she is "Catherine Annetonka, la huronne" and her parents are named "Nicolas Arendanki" and "Jeanne Otri-ho-andit." These names were undoubtedly names given them by the missionaries. Arendanki signifies "One who comes from Arenda," the Huron name for the mission of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine where they lived. There is no known significance to the name Otri-ho-andit.

The spellings Anonta, Anenontha, Anenonha, or Anenoth often replaced the word, Annennontak.

The name, Huron, is a nickname given the Huron by the French about 1600 when they saw the first of the Indians with feathers on their head. The name was already used in France for several centuries to indicate an unpolished person.

The name of the geographical area, Huronia, was used by the missionaries and evidently comes from the word Huron. The true name was 8endake (Ouendake or Wendake). It alluded to the geography of the country and signified isolation or separation from the others. Huronia consisted of 20 to 30 villages on a territory of 20 by 40 miles by the Georgienne Bay in Simcoe County, in the Province of Ontario. It was a strategic location on the trade routes from the West and from the North.

We don't know the exact date of Catherine's birth but the records of the Ursuline convent in Quebec where she was raised indicate her birth year was 1649. We also know that her parents were from the mission of Sainte Marie Madeleine, parish of Conception in Huronia, which was destroyed and evacuated on 16 and 17 March of that year. So we conclude she was likely born in January or February 1649 at the mission of Sainte Marie Madeleine, located about 2 miles south of the present village of Lafontaine in the Province of Ontario.

Champlain had visited Huronia in 1615, followed by the Recollect missionaries. The Jesuits succeeded the Recollects in leading the natives to Christianity. A large number of Hurons, including Catherine's parents, embraced Christianity especially at the Sainte Madeleine mission.

The Jesuits began to construct a church at Conception on 21 May 1636. In 1649 Father Chaumonot, who was in charge at Conception, said that the Christians there were the most lovable in the world. Their faith in their religion and all of the Christian virtues led to them being called "Village des Croyants" (Village of the Believers). Father Brebeuf was equally eloquent in praise of the Huron character and intelligence. Among the three stations in Algonquin territory, a dozen missions depended on the Sainte Marie Madeleine, which was the oldest. The entire Huron mission had 64 white people: 18 priests; Jesuit religious Brothers, "donnes" (men who devoted their life to supporting the Jesuits in exchange for the Jesuits taking care of their needs): "engages" (men hired to assist the missions); and about 8 soldiers.

The Iroquois had carried on a war without mercy against the Hurons for a number of years and this was extended to the French in 1611 when Champlain allied the French with the Huron. This war intensified in the late 1630s. The Huron were always on the alert because they had to know when they would be attacked. With this type of enemy one was always taken by surprise. On 4 July 1648 the village of Saint Joseph II was destroyed and Father Antoine Daniel massacred. More than 700 natives, mostly women and children, perished. This was only the beginning.

On 16 March 1649, 2,000 Iroquois invaded Huronia. The Hurons defended valiantly but with more warriors with firearms furnished by the Dutch, the Iroquois had the advantage. The Huron villages fell one after the other and the missionaries were massacred. The martyr Father Brebeuf was taken prisoner that day and was severely brutalized before he finally succumbed. Father Gabriel Lallemant died the next day, only after considerable torture. The same day the village of Sainte Marie Madeleine fell. There were about 200 warriors from Sainte Marie-Madeleine village, including Catherine's father Nicolas Arendanki, who carried on a counter attack until they were annihilated.

The Hurons found refuge at different places. Some took refuge with friendly tribes and others lived with their conquerors. Still others escaped to unknown places. Those who escaped from Sainte Marie Madeleine were almost all women, children or infirmed. They took refuge on Saint Joseph Island, in the Georgienne Bay where they built a temporary fort with their priests and named it Sainte Marie II. Their suffering during the 1649-1650 winter was severe. Acorns and bitter roots were their nourishment. Some died of hunger. Others risked fishing and were massacred by the Iroquois who were always lying in wait. It was a miracle that Catherine, only a few months old, was able to survive.

During the spring of 1650 two native chiefs, seeing that the rest of their people were already near the end, went to Father Ragueneau, superior of the mission, with a plan to save those who remained. It was simply to transport these unfortunates to Quebec to be with their friends the French. Of the original 600 in the group, no more than 300 remained. On 10 June 1650 they started their sad journey.

They didn't travel with their frail canoes along Georgienne Bay because of the presence of the Iroquois. Instead, they took a longer route from south to north up to the Tauraux Bay, then along the Rivière aux Français, across Lake Nippising, and down the Mattawa River, the Ottawa River, and finally the St. Lawrence River to Quebec. It was a voyage of more than 600 miles including 60 portages of their canoes and dangers of all sorts, the most terrible being the constant threat of the Iroquois but this was eased by the presence of the missionaries and the help of their religion. After having permitted this trial, God watched over these people and on 25 July 1650 they arrived at Quebec, without mishap. The civil and religious authorities and all the population received them with much charity and provided a small area where they were able to regroup.

A new mission, Sainte Marie II, was formed on 29 March 1651 at Ile d'Orleans, 5 miles from Quebec. They picked up their life again under the direction of Father Chaumonot who took care of them. He said he wouldn't change their way of living. In their small chapel they retained the same hymns, the same canticles showing God the same prayers they had in the forests of Huronia.

It was one year since the great massacre of the Hurons when Catherine had lost her father with a number of braves. She lived the next four years with her mother who did not live long. In July 1654, she died after receiving the last sacraments from Father Chaumonot, who promised to watch over her child.

The Hurons didn't stay long at Ile d'Orleans. They relocated to Sainte Foy and then to Jeune Lorette about 10 miles from Quebec.

On 21 July 1654, Father Chaumonot took the small Catherine to the Ursuline convent in Quebec. She started a very different life from the nomad life, which had been hers since her birth. She received her first communion there and was confirmed at the age of 10 on 10 August 1659 by the bishop, Monsignor de Laval.

Catherine stayed at the convent until her marriage at Quebec on 26 September 1662, at age 13-1/2, with Jean DURAND dit LAFORTUNE, age about 36. It was the practice of that period to marry young. The wedding was preceded by a marriage contract on 23 September 1662 before the notary, Andouart. Attending the contract ceremony were some well-known residents: Madame la Peltrie; Charles Gauthier, lord of Boisverdon; Demoiselle Thienette Despres, widow of lord Duplessis of Kerbodo; lord Martin BOUTER; Jean GUYON; Denis DUQUET; and others. Jean DURAND and Catherine "La Huronne" signed the contract, which indicates that both had an education superior to that of most other residents.

Jean DURAND was the son of Louis DURAND and Madeleine MALVANDE from the parish of Deuil, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge.

Jean DURAND and Catherine ANNENNONTAK had three children:

1. Marie-Catherine, baptized at Sillery, 4 Jun 1666, and married Mathurin CADOU at Montreal, 31 Jul 1688. They had six children; five lived to adulthood.
2. Ignace born about 1669, and married Catherine MIVILLE at Quebec, 24 Feb 1691. They had no children.
3. Louis born 14 November 1670 and baptized the next day at Sillery, and married Elisabeth-Agnes MICHEL at Quebec, 9 Sep 1698, and had ten children; then married Jeanne HOUDE at St-Nicholas, 20 Jan 1719, and had five more children. Louis was a fur merchant. He traveled to the West and to the North in the land of the Eskimos. He was associated for a time with Lamothe-Cadillac, the founder of Detroit.

Jean DURAND died in November or December 1671. At Sillery on 28 June 1672, Catherine married Jacques COUTURIER and had another six children:

1. Charles born 25 Feb 1673 at Cap-Rouge, baptized 1 Mar 1673 at Quebec, buried 25 Apr 1699 at Batiscan.
2. Jacques born 9 Feb 1675 at Cap-Rouge and baptized two days later at Quebec, died before 1618.
3. Genevieve born 25 Mar 1679 and baptized three days later at Sillery; married Jean METVIER at Quebec, 31 Oct 1701. They had eight children.
4. Denis (also known as Joseph) born 9 and baptized 20 Mar 1681 at L'Ancienne Lorette, married Marie-Catherine PROTEAU at Batiscan, 11 Jan 1705 and had three children; then married Marie-Angelique Tellier at Cap-Sainte, 21 Feb 1718 and had at least five more children.
5. Jean-Francois born 29 Mar, baptized 1 Apr 1684 at Ste-Anne-de-la-Perade, married Marie-Louise HAYOT at St-Nicholas, 11 Dec 1714 and had at least two children.
6. Catherine born 16, baptized 17 Apr 1687 at Batiscan, died 25, buried 26 May 1687

Catherine married a third time on 28 August 1697 at Batiscan to Jean LAFOND. It was the practice not to remain a widow for a long time. This last marriage yielded no children

Catherine died at Batiscan on 11 January 1709 at Batiscan

Her name appeared on numerous occasions, particularly in the notarial acts where she has left her signature. She appears in several transactions: sales and purchases of land, reclamations, etc. throughout her first marriage.

Catherine received a good education at the Ursuline convent. She learned how to read and write, which was a rarity for Quebec people in that period. She was a protégé of the famous Madeleine de la Peltrie, founder of the Ursuline nuns of Quebec. The venerable Mother Marie de l'Incarnation, first Superior of the Institute, was her second mother. There is no doubt that the two saints left their imprint on Catherine.

Child of the woods, she was always a child of God. Thousands of North Americans, descendants of Jean Durant and of Jacques Couturier claim her as ancestors.

Marie-Felix OUENTOUEN

We have very little information about this Huron woman. She was born about 1644 in the parish of LaConception, the same Huronia parish as Catherine. Her parents were Joachim ORANTIO and the deceased Cecile ARENTHAS. On 19 September 1662 at Quebec, she married Laurent DUBOC from Rouen, France. The marriage was preceded by a marriage contract on 13 October 1662. The marriage record suggests that her father was still alive when she married.

The couple had six children:

1. Joseph was born 19 June 1666 at Beauport and baptized 24 June at Quebec. He contracted on 9 December 1693 to "Go West" to trade with the Indians. There is no record that he married.
2. Jean was born 9 June 1669 and baptized the next day at Quebec. He married Marguerite HARNOIS 22 November 1763 at St-Augustin. They had eight children.
3. Laurent was born and baptized 3 February 1672 at Quebec. He married Francoise CAMPAGNA 23 September 1697 at St. Augustin. They had nine children. He then married Marie-Francois SEVIGNY 10 September 1718 at St. Augustin and had another ten children with her.
4. Philippe was born and baptized 29 October at Quebec. He was known to have been at Hotel-Dieu Quebec (a hospital) in 1692. There is no record of a marriage or death.
5. Marie-Anne was born 25 August 1678 at Sillery and baptized three days later. She became a novitiate Ursuline in Quebec in 1703 with the name Mere de Sainte-Madeleine, and professed her vows as a nun in 1705.
6. Louise-Catherine was born 7, baptized 22, June 1681 at Quebec. She married Jean RIDAY (or RIDE) dit BEUCERON 6 May 1709 at Montreal. They had ten children.

Marie-Felix was buried 1 November 1689 at Montreal at about age 45. Sadly, she didn't get to see her children get married, the birth of her many grandchildren, or her daughter becoming a nun.

Marie-Oliver SYLVESTER (MANITOUABEOUICH)

The only other recorded marriage between a French man and an Indian woman in the period 1608 to 1667 was that of Marie-Oliver who married Martin PREVOST on 3 November 1644 at Quebec. Her father's Christian given name was Roch. There is no record of her mother's name. We don't know if she was a Huron. She had eight children:

1. Marie-Madeleine born 21, baptized 28 Dec 1647 at Quebec. Died and buried at Quebec 5 Feb 1648.
2. Ursule born 13 Dec 1649 and baptized the following day at Quebec. Died 1 Jan 1661 and buried the following day at Quebec.
3. Louis born about 1651. Married Francoise GAGNON in 1672.

4. Marie-Madeleine born 7, baptized 13, Jan 1655. Died in Mar or Apr 1662 at Quebec.
5. Antoine born 15, baptized 23 Oct 1657 at Quebec. Buried 16 Mar 1662 at Quebec.
6. Jean born 31 Jan and baptized 14 Feb 1662 at Quebec. Married Francoise CADIEUX in 1690.
7. Jean-Baptiste born 16 May, baptized 24 June 1662 at Quebec. Married Marie-Anne GIROUX in 1683.
8. Therese born and baptized 3 June 1665 at Quebec. Married Michael GIROUX in 1683.

Marie-Oliver died 12 September 1665 at Quebec. She is another who didn't live to see her children married or her many grandchildren born.

Editor's Note: There was also at least one very early marriage of a "half-Indian" woman (that was not a daughter of the families above) to a French man recorded in this time period. She was Euphrasie dit Madeleine Nicolet who married Jean Leblanc 21 November 1643 at Quebec (contract 18 October by Notary Tronquet). She was a 'fille natural' of Jean Nicolet, the famous explorer, and 'une Amérindienne' of the Nipissing tribe, née c. 1628.

ANCESTRAL LINES

PLANKEY / PLANTIER DESCENDENCY

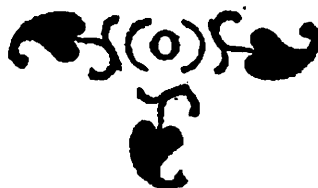
by John Fisher dit Poissant #2

FRANCE	Francois Plantier Rivel, Diocese of Mirepoix, Languedoc, France	Jeanne Rivel	France
I.	Jean Baptiste Plantier Guienne Regiment, company de Manneville In Quebec 23 Jun 1755	Marie Josephe Choquet (Nicolas/Marie Anne Casavan)	13 Oct 1760, Varenes, PQ
II.	Jean Baptiste Bernard PLANTIER dit Lagrenade	Marie Francoise Chicotte (Francois/Francoise Gotiers)	21 Nov 1791 St Philippe, Laprairie, PQ
III.	Francois Plantier	Felicite Bisailon (Francois/Suzanne Dupuis)	10 Jul 1826 St Philippe, Laprairie, PQ
IV.	Francois Xavier PLANTIER- Planquier	Adelaide Bisailon (???)	Abt 1856 near Keeseville, NY
V.	Vetal Plankey	Juliette Labonte (Andre/Angelina Suprenant)	15 Jun 1884 St Johns, Keeseville, NY
VI.	Alfred Plankey/Plantier	Alice Josephine Maynard/Menard (Joseph/Rosalie Granger)	2 Dec 1918 St Anthony, Burlington, VT
VII.	Theresa Madeline Plankey	Kenneth Henry Boyd (Hiram Newton/Davidson Edith Fidelia)	16 Apr 1927 Jacksonville, VT
VIII.	Kenneth Boyd	Alice Casey (Claud Everett/Nona Opal Rogers)	23 Feb 1965 Branch, AR
IX.	John Casey Boyd	Suzanne Kay Fisher (John Richard/Kathleen Claire Desany)	2 Jan 1988 St Joseph, Burlington, VT

ANCESTRAL LINES

Ethier – Akey Lineage *by John Fisher dit Poissant #2*

FRANCE	Etienne Ethier	Marguerite Sabelle	
I.	Leonard Ethier Born about 1643 at St Martial Church of Manot, Diocese of Angouleme, Angoumois (Arrondissement Confolens, Charente)	Elisabeth Godillon (Nicolas/Marie Boulay) From Notre Dame des Aydes, Blois, Diocese of Chartres	22 Sep 1670 Montreal, PQ
II.	Joseph Ethier/Estier	Marie Angelique Labelle (Guillaume/Anne Charbono)	28 Nov 1713 St Francois de Sales (Ile Jesus)
III.	Paul Ethier/Estier	Angelique Charbonneau (Michel/Genevieve Huboux)	10 Apr 1752 St Francois de Sales (Ile Jesus)
III.	Francois Ethier/Hetiez	Marguerite Beaudoin (Joseph/Marie Marguerite Martin)	5 Jul 1785 Repentigny L'Assumption County
IV.	Francois Ethier	M. Therese Vimond-Jolibois (Nicolas/M. Claire Picotte) Charlotte Keni/Quiny (Frederic /Marie Madeleine Roy)	#1 on 17 Apr 1809 Repentigny #2 on 9 Jun 1817 Repentigny, PQ
V.	Damase Ethier (Thomas Akey) (Francois/Charlotte Keni/Quiny)	Marie Lavoie (Jeremie/Felicite Mongeau)	about 1853 NY or Quebec
VI	Edward Akey	Catherine Donohue (?/?)	7 Jul 1885 Potsdam, NY
VII.	Edgar Akey	Bessie Eliza Gokey (John/Ida Ainsworth)	15 Oct 1913 Randolph, VT
VIII.	James Alan Akey Born 26 Dec 1926 in Burlington, VT Died 31 Jan 2001	Nancy Rae Fisher born 16 Feb 1934 Burl. VT (Arthur Joseph/Marie Anna Bourassa)	19 Oct 1957 St Joseph Burlington, VT
IX.	James Akey Born 17 Jan 1959 in Burlington, VT Died 24 Sep 1998 in Georgia, VT	Susan Desroches born 31 Mar 1961 (Kenneth/Theresa Desroches)	13 Jun 1981 St Joseph Burlington, VT



OTHER RESOURCES

Naturalization Records in Vermont

John R. Fisher #2



naturalization Records are very important to your genealogical research. They can help you find much information for your ancestor. The 1900 Census is an excellent resource for Immigration Dates before 1900, and it has a Field (Column 18) pertaining to Naturalization where AL=Alien, PA=First Papers, and NA=Naturalized.

How much information is found on them will depend on whether the person was Naturalized before or after 1906. The naturalization process did not have to happen in one court, or in one state. It was not mandatory and not all aliens became citizens, and not all completed the process once they started it. [if not completed, none of the documents are available in Burlington.]

Naturalization is the process by which an alien becomes an American citizen [and has the right to vote]. It is a voluntary act. Naturalization is not required. Of the foreign-born persons listed on the 1890 through 1930 censuses, 25 % had not become naturalized or filed their **first papers, i.e. the Declaration of Intent**.

The Process

Naturalization was a two-step process that generally took a minimum of 5 years. These two steps did not have to take place in the same court.

In general, after living in the United States for 2 years, an alien could file a **Declaration of Intent** (also called **First Papers**) to become a citizen. After 2 additional years, the alien could **Petition for Naturalization**. After the petition was granted, a **Certificate of Citizenship** was issued to the alien.

The certification, called a **Certificate of Arrival** was sent to the courthouse. This was done to satisfy the naturalization requirement that everyone who arrived since June 29, 1906 had to have a legal immigration record if they wanted to become a U.S. citizen.

Special Cases

- **Derivative citizenship** was granted to **wives of naturalized men**. From 1790 to 1922, wives of naturalized men automatically became citizens. This also meant that an alien woman who married a U.S. citizen automatically became a citizen. Between 1907 and 1922 an American woman who married an alien lost her U.S. citizenship, even if she never left the United States.
- **Derivative citizenship** was granted to **minor children of naturalized men**. From 1790 to 1940, children under the age of 21 automatically became naturalized citizens upon the naturalization of their father. Minor children could also derive US citizenship if their mother married a US citizen.
- From 1824 to 1906, **minor aliens** who had arrived in the United States as a minor at least 3 years before their 18th birthday could petition for naturalization at the age of 21.
- An 1862 law allowed **honorably discharged Army veterans** of any war to petition for naturalization, without having filed a declaration of intent, after only 1 year of residence in the United States. An 1894 law extended the same privilege to honorably discharged 5-year veterans of the Navy or Marine Corps.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: <http://www.naturalizationrecords.com/usa/> "The Olive Tree Genealogy"

Using the Naturalization Records at the US District Court Burlington, Vermont

WHERE: The US District Court in Burlington is located in the Federal Building on the corner of Pearl Street and Elmwood Avenue in Burlington.

WHO: See the District Clerk on the 5th Floor. Phone: 802-951-6395

WHEN: 9:00 am to 5:00 pm daily. (Federal Court Security – like at the airport)

HOW: (A) **MAKE REQUEST : \$26.00 per search and 50 cents per copy sheet**
(B) **DO IT YOURSELF: 10 cents per copy sheet**

WHAT: They have an Online Computer Database that contains Naturalization Documents for **all of Vermont!**

Pre-1906: Contains a 1 page **Naturalization Certificate**. This form changed several times from the early 1800's to 1906 and the data on the form has also changed.

Generally it has the:

1. Date Naturalized
2. Name of Person Naturalized
3. City, Province and Country he/she was born
4. Vermont Town and County of Current Residence.

Post 1906: Contains a “**Declaration of Intention**” and a “**Petition for Citizenship**” or “**Petition for Naturalization**”; and the “**Oath of Allegiance**”; and the “**Certificate of Arrival**”.

There is no “Naturalization Certificate” in this database!

“Declaration of Intention”

Name, age, occupation, color, height, weight, color of hair, eyes and other marks, birth date and place, current residence, where immigrated from and how, last residence, whether married and where spouse was born and resides, and the date.

“Petition for Citizenship” OR “Petition for Naturalization”

Name, address, occupation, birth place and date, race, date, spouse, marriage date and place, spouse birthdate and place, number of children, names, birth dates and places, last foreign residence, where immigrated from, and how (RR etc).

Also 2 witnesses: Names, occupations, addresses and signatures.

“Oath of Allegiance”

Signature of Applicant and the Date

“Certificate of Arrival”

Port of Entry: St Albans, VT

Name

Date

Manner of Arrival: (E.G. USS Constantine or C.V.R.R.)

NOTE: I found the Immigration Date on the "Certificate of Arrival" to be inaccurate for many of the French-Canadians that I researched. They had crossed the border numerous times yearly before submitting their **first papers**. None of these crossings had been documented, and so at some time, they crossed officially and that generated a "Certificate of Arrival" that was part of the paperwork required. Immigration Dates on the "Declaration Of Intent" submitted by the person, were more accurate.

DO IT YOURSELF - is challenging at first glance.

- Requires some basic computer knowledge (Uses Irfan Viewer Program)
- Each page is a scanned Image or Picture. (tif's)
- IMAGE No's begin at **00000001.tif** and there are usually more than **00001000.tif** in each section, which may contain 4 or 5 Volumes.
- Need to understand the organization and layout of the information
- It's INDEXED so you don't absolutely need an approximate Date
- A Petition Number can also be used (Listed in the INDEX)

USING THE COMPUTER:

- i. **EXIT** out of any open application or program (Click the **X** in upper-right corner) until you see a blank screen and the **START** button at the bottom of the screen
- ii. Click on the **IrfanView ICON** (It's a red blotch)
- iii. Click on the **Folder** at the upper-left of the window.
- iv. Click on the **D: drive**
- v. Click on **NATURALIZATION**
- vi. Go To the **INDEX** member that you want by selecting the **IMAGE No.**

OTHER COMPUTER INFO YOU WILL EVENTUALLY NEED:

- Click on the **Folder** anytime to go backwards and reselect an item in **INDEX**; Click on **NATURALIZATION** and then **Select an Item**.
- Use the **INDEX list in the book** on the counter to get to the **Beginning Image No. for a Volume**.
- Print to the **HP Laserjet 4100 Series PCL** (Select **PREFERENCES** and select **LANDSCAPE** each time)

INDEXES:

There are 4 **MAIN INDEXES** in the **GENERAL INDEX FOLDER**

1842 – 1907	Begins at Image No. 001
1907 – 1928	Begins at Image No. 178
1928 – 1954	Begins at Image No. 488
1955 – 1964	Begins at Image No. 706

Each **INDEX** has a **MASTER INDEX** as the first page; for example, a surname beginning with **PO**, having the 3rd letter between **A** and **Q**, is on page **406+1+ the 1907-1928 Index Begin Image No. (406 + 1 + 178 = 585)**

Image No. 585 will list **POISSANT, Arthur** and will tell you the **Petition VOLUME** and **PAGE** that has the documents. (Alphabetic Order is general for **A** to **Q**)

PETITION RECORDS

In the **Petition Volume**, there may be an **Index** that basically shows you the same **Volume** and **Page** number for **POISSANT, Arthur**. Count how many pages the **Index** is! If you are looking for **Volume 7 and Page 172**; note that **Volume 7** begins at **Image No. 560**; then add the number of **Index Pages** to the number of pages to form the **Image Number** to look at. **VOL 7 =560 and Index Pages=65 and the Page No. = 172 TOTAL = 797**

Look at **Image No. 797** for the **Page Number**, the **Petition Number** or the **Date of the Petitions**. Use this information to determine how to find the **Image Document** that you want. You may also have to multiply the page number (**172**) times 2 or 3 to get to the general area, because sometimes there are 2 to 3 **Images/Pages** of documents per **Petition**.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE:

Rosaire Allard – The **Index** stated that his record is in **Volume 72** page 187

In **NATZ1926-1927 Volume 71 – 72** **Petitions 5285 to 5629**

Volume 72 begins at **Image No. 00000372.tif**

The **Index** continues until **00000388.tif**

The first record is at **Image 00000389.tif**

389+187+187+187=950 00000950.tif

By watching the **Page No.**; I had to back up to **00000930.tif** until I found **Page No. 187. VOILA!!!!**

The **Naturalization Index** that follows on the next page is the first of seven pages of the overall **Total Index of Images on the Naturalization Database**. It is filed in a small book that is kept near the **Computer Monitor** at the **Clerks Office**. Keep it at your fingertips because it is very useful for looking up the **Index Volumes** and the **Image Data Volumes**. Other Pages in this book will assist you in using the **IrfanView Program**.

NATURALIZATION INDEX

Page 1

<u>Folder Description</u>	<u>What's Inside</u>	<u>Petition Nos.</u>	<u>Image No.</u>
NATZ 1801 - 1964 Vol 1 - 4 General Index Vol AA - 168	Index, Vol. 1 INDEX Volume 1 Begins at Image --> May 1842 - May 1907		1
	Index, Vol. 2 INDEX Volume 2 Begins at Image --> Jun 1907 - Jan 1928		178
	Index, Vol. 3 INDEX Volume 3 Begins at Image --> Jun 1928 - Dec 1954		488
	Index, Vol. 4 INDEX Volume 4 Begins at Image --> Jan 1955 - Jan 1964		706
NATZ 1801 - 1868 Vol AA - 4	AA Aug 1801 - May 1835 1 May 1842 - Aug 1859 2 Oct 1859 - Aug 1866 3 Aug 1866 - Feb 1868 4 Aug 1868 - Oct 1868		1 47 221 704 1038
NATZ 1868 - 1872 Vol 5 - 8	5 Jun 1868 - Jul 1871 6 Aug 1870 - Aug 1870 7 Apr 1871 - Aug 1874 Volume 7 Begins at Image --> 8 Aug 1872 - Aug 1872		1 261 560 863
NATZ 1874 - 1892 Vol 9 - 12	Aug 1874 - May 1880 May 1880 - Aug 1886 Aug 1886 - Aug 1888 Aug 1888 - Aug 1892		1 329 677 1016
NATZ 1892 - 1900 Vol 13 - 16	Aug 1892 - Aug 1894 Aug 1893 - Aug 1896 Aug 1894 - Aug 1896 Aug 1898 - Feb 1900		1 347 541 882
NATZ 1900 - 1911 Vol 17 - 20 Petitions 1 - 198	Feb 1900 - Aug 1900 Feb 1901 - June 1904 Aug 1904 - Jul 1914 Feb 1908 - May 1909 Aug 1908 - Feb 1911		1 354 479 760 849
NATZ 1908 - 1911 Vol 21 - 25 Petitions 1 - 397	Oct 1908 - Oct 1908 Oct 1908 - Oct 1908 Jan 1909 - Oct 1909 Oct 1909 - Oct 1910 Oct 1910 - Apr 1911	1 - 50 51 - 100 100 - 199 200 - 299 299 - 397	1 97 188 467 716

Master Index

First page of Each Main Index

Find a Surname Page Quickly

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A l-z 4	E n-z 146	Ke n-z 258	O i-q 379	T o-z 491
A m 7	F a 150	K h 261	O r-z 380	Th a-n 492
An a-d 9	F e 153	Ki a-m 262	Pa a-q 384	Th o-z 494
An e-z 13	Fl a-m 156	Ki n-z 263	Pa r-z 388	T i-m 496
A s-r 14	Fl e-z 159	K l-n 265	Fe a-m 393	To a-v 498
A s-t 16	F l 162	K o-z 267	Fe n-z 397	To w-z 501
A t-v 17	Fo a-v 165	La a-l 271	F f-h 401	Tr a-z 502
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Be i-k 20	Fr o-z 174	Le a-d 283	Po r-z 408	U n-z 510
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Be s-c 26	Ga a-n 177	Le j-q 286	Fr h-z 412	V i-z 515
Be u-z 27	Ga o-z 181	Le r-z 287	P s-z 413	Wa a-k 517
Be a-n 28	G e-g 185	L h 289	Q 414	Wa l 519
Be o-z 32	G h 187	Li a-m 290	Ra a-z 415	Wa m-z 521
Bi a-z 36	G i 188	Li n-z 292	Re a-h 416	We a-k 523
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Bo a-n 45	G l-n 192	Lo a-m 296	R h 423	We m-z 527
Bo n-z 47	Go a-m 193	Lo n-t 299	Ri a-z 424	Wh a-h 528
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Br o 54	G r-z 197	L u-z 302	Ro a-c 428	Wi l 533
Br p-z 59	Ha a-m 204	Ma a-c 305	Ro d-g 431	Wi n-n 537
Bu a-q 61	Ha m-q 207	Ma d-h 308	Ro h-z 433	Wi o-z 538
Bu r 64	Ha r 209	Ma i-m 310	Ri a-r 438	Wo a-n 539
Bu s-z 67	Ha s-z 211	Ma n-r 313	Ri s-z 439	Wo o-z 541
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Ca n-q 74	He t-z 220	Me C 324	Ba r-z 445	X 546
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Cr a-n 112	I 237	Mo s-z 360	Sm a-h 466	
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Main Index

George Brand documents are on VOLUME 27 Page 70

Document Issued on 7 Sep 1912

NATURALIZATION INDEX

51

UNDER ACT OF JUNE 29, 1906

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME			DECLARATION			PETITION		Date of Certificate
	A-E	F-K	L-R	S-Z	Vol.	Page	Date	Vol.	Page
Brady		Jacob					1909	24	42
Brand		George			K	244	Apr. 7	27	70
Brazier		Alfred			M	142	1910	29	24
"		Arthur James						24	36
"		Thomas						24	14
Brega		Felice Carlo			M	245	1910		
Breitkopf		Max						29	10
Brennan		Timothy			J	19	1908		
Brew		Alexander			K	255	1909		
"		Alfred						30	92
"								23	55
"		Richardson			P	267	1911		
"		Thomas A					Nov. 10	33	149
"		Thompson			O	152	1910		
"		William A					Oct. 28		
Brice		Anthony Kaleel			H	228	1911		
"		Assele Klile			N	197	1911		
Brignola		Atilio			Q	44	1912		
"		Bernardo			P	96	Apr. 11	34	10
"		Vitorio					1911		
Brink		Johan					Sept. 8	33	197
Brivio		Giuseppe						23	10
Brennan		Dennis Francis			Q	126	1910		
Brino		Antonio D			R	150	1911		
Brett		Johan Bernhard					Aug. 27	35	71
Brignola		Augusto			S	278	1912		
Brighte		Beniamino			U	67	1913		
Brims		John			W	94	1914		
Braust		Emilien Elphège			X	50	Aug. 21	53	71
Braust		Hector Lee			X	76	May 9	50	89
Brickley		Richard			Y	2	1917		
Brady		James Henry				115	Feb. 19	50	54
Bradley		Richard Edward			Z	186	Apr. 12	50	63

Note how the Christian or Given Name is in a specific Column
 Note: If a Declaration, but no Petition, no documents will be found

Index of the Document Volume may exist in beginning of Volume

Joseph Oscar	Bourdeau		156	100
Marguerite Francoise Rejeanne	Bourgon		157	57
Rejane Marguerite	"		157	57
Lionel Edouard	"		157	56
Louisa Lily Shaw	Boyce		157	92
Joseph Eugene Calixte	Bouthillier		158	84
" Paul	"		158	84
Marie Alice Annette	Bouchard		159	23
Isabel Ruth	Boyd		160	80
Marie Armandine	Bourdeau		160	84
Beverley Mary	Boss		161	48
Joseph Robert Francois Adelard	Boucher	Dec.	13	72
Gerda Maria	Bouchard		162	95
Marie-Ange Robertine	Bourassa		164	84
Aurelien Joseph Gaetan	Boudremilt	Dec.	13	83
Josephine Therese	Bouchard		165	64
Adrien Joseph	Boutin		166	61
Joseph Pierre	Bourbeau	Dec.	13	96
Jesmine Marie Antoinette	Boudreault		167	37
Cosimiro Batista	Bottai		167	70
Margaret Emma	Bouchard		168	46
Joseph Ovila Adrien	"		168	47
Evelyn May	"		168	48

This confirms the page number

Example of a Pre 1906 Certificate – No other documents Exist

132

United States of America,

Vermont District, To wit:

District Court, August Term, 1872

Be it Remembered,

That at Burlington,

in the Vermont District aforesaid, on the 26th day of August
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy 2 Lewis Busan
an alien, born in Burlington N.D.

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 39 at present
residing at Charlotte in the County of Chittenden in the State of
Vermont, did personally appear before

BRADLEY B. SMALLEY, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont,
aforesaid, and did then and there declare on oath as follows, to wit:

"You, Lewis Busan, do solemnly swear
that, for two years last past, it has been bona fide your intention to become a citizen of the UNITED STATES,
and to renounce, forever, all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty,
whichever, and particularly to Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

whereof you are, at present, a subject; So help you God."

And afterwards, to wit, at the term of our said District Court, begun and held at Burlington,
aforesaid, on the 26th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and seventy- 2, the said Lewis Busan did
again personally appear in Court, and apply himself to the Court here to be admitted to become a citizen of
the United States, conformably to the statutes of the United States, in such case made and provided: and by

Oliver Loomis
of the town of Burlington aforesaid, and citizens of the United States, did prove to the
satisfaction of said Court, that he, the said Lewis Busan, 26th day
has resided within the said United States for five years, at least, next preceding this 26th day
of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy- 2;
and that he has resided within the State of Vermont one year, at least, next preceding the date last mention-
ed; and furthermore, that during that time the said Busan
has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United
States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Wherefore, the said Busan
was admitted by the Court to declare, and did declare before the Court, on oath, as follows, to wit:

You, Lewis Busan
do solemnly swear before the Court, now here, that you will support the Constitution of the United States;
and that you do absolutely and entirely renounce, and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign
Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whichever, and particularly to Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland

whereof you were heretofore a subject; So help you God.

Whereupon it was Ordered by the said Court that the said Lewis Busan
be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted by the
said Court, to be a Citizen of the United States of America.

By order of Court,

[Signature] Clerk

Example of a Declaration of Intention First Papers

TRIPLICATE

No. 216

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Form 1 for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

STATE OF VERMONT

In the _____ County _____ Court

WASHINGTON COUNTY

of Washington County at Montpelier

I, Aime Beaudinnow residing at Box 81, Graniteville, Washington, Vermontoccupation Quarryman, aged 35 years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:Sex male, color white, complexion medium, color of eyes bluecolor of hair lt. brown, height 5 feet 8 inches; weight 140 pounds; visible distinctive markslimp - left leg injured as result of fallrace French; nationality BritishI was born in Bafford, P. Q. Canada, on Dec. 8, 1895I am un married. The name of my wife or husband is Elida Beaudinwe were married on Jan. 8, 1919, at Castrook, P. Q. Canada; she or he wasborn at St. Hilaire, P. Q. Canada, on June 15, 1899, entered the United Statesat Nortonville, Vermont, on May 10, 1928, for permanent residence therein, and nowresides at Graniteville, Vermont. I have 5 children, and the name, date and place of birth,and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Urbain, Jan. 10, 1922, Stanhope, Canada;Lucille, Sept. 18, 1924, Stanhope, P. Q.; Lucienne, Sept. 28, 1924, Stanhope,P. Q.; Lorenzo, Nov. 12, 1928, Castrook, P. Q.; Clement, Nov. 23, 1930,Graniteville, Vt. and all are now living with me at Graniteville, Vt.I have not heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number _____ on _____

at _____

my last foreign residence was Castrook, P. Q. CanadaI emigrated to the United States of America from Castrook, P. Q. Canadamy lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at Inland Pond, Vermontunder the name of Aime Beaudin, on May 14, 1928on the vessel highway

I will, before being admitted to citizenship, renounce forever all allegiance and

fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly,

by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which I may be at

the time of admission a citizen or subject; I am not an anarchist; I am not a

polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in

good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to reside

permanently therein; and I certify that the photograph affixed to the duplicate

and triplicate hereof is a likeness of me: So HELP ME GOD.

Aime Beaudin

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court,

at Montpelier, this 1st day of Augustanno Domini 1931. Certification No. 6990 from the Commis-

sioner of Naturalization showing the lawful entry of the declarant for permanent

residence on the date stated above, has been received by me. The photograph

affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of the declarant.

John C. FrattiniClerk of the Washington County Court.

By _____ Deputy Clerk.

14-5025 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NATURALIZATION SERVICE



Example of a Petition for Citizenship

ORIGINAL
(To be retained by
clerk)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PETITION FOR CITIZENSHIP

No. 7507.

To the Honorable the U. S. District Court of the United States Burlington, Vermont.

The petitioner of Louis Matton

(1) My place of residence is 622 Conger Ave., Burlington, Vt. My occupation Mill-worker

(2) I was born in Granby, Canada on January 8, 1868 My race is French

(3) I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on April 6, 1933 in the U. S. District Court of the United States at Burlington, Vermont

(4) I am married. The name of my wife is Elmina we were married on April 17, 1917 at Burlington, Vermont

we were born at Biddeford, Maine on November 18, 1868

we have never lived outside the United States and now reside at Burlington, Vermont

and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: I have 4 children, and the same, date, at Burlington, Vermont; Josette, May 3, 1894 resides at Northbridge, Mass. Louis, August 1911 resides at Cohoes, New York; Florence, August 1913 resides at Burlington, Vermont. All four born at Granby, Canada.

(5) My last foreign residence was Adamsville, Canada I emigrated to the United States of America from St. Johns, Canada My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at St. Albans, Vermont, under the name of Louis Matton on August 17, 1917 on the Central Vermont Railway as shown by the certificate of my arrival attached hereto.

(7) I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. It is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to King V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, the Kingdom of Italy, and particularly to beyond the Seas King, Emperor of the Faith, Emperor of India.

(8) I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, from August 17, 1917 and in the County of Chittenden

this State, continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since August 17, 1917 being a residence within said county of at least six months next preceding the date of this petition.

(10) I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship. ~~XXXXX~~

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition for citizenship, are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, certificate from the Department of Labor of my said arrival, and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses required by law.

Wherefore, I, your petitioner, pray that I may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

I, your petitioner, being duly sworn, depose and say that I have read this petition and know the contents thereof; that the same is true of my own knowledge except as to matters herein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters I believe it to be true; and that this petition is signed by me with my full, true name.

AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES

Jean B. B. Chevrier, occupation Real Estate, residing at 225 Weaver Street, Winooski, Vermont, and William W. Matton, occupation Mill-worker, residing at 68 Central Avenue, Burlington, Vermont, each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, depose and say that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he is the personally known and has been acquainted in the United States with Louis Matton, the petitioner above named; that, since June 1, 1920, and that to his personal knowledge the petitioner has resided in the United States continuously preceding the date of filing this petition, of which this affidavit is a part, to wit, since the date last mentioned, and at Burlington, in the County of Chittenden, this State, in which the above-named petition is made, continuously since June 1, 1920, and that he has personal knowledge that the petitioner is and during all such periods has been a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that in his opinion the petitioner is in every way qualified to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Burlington, Vt., 6th day of September, Anno Domini 1935. I hereby certify that certificate of arrival is 1-109668 from the Department of Labor, showing the lawful entry for permanent residence of the petitioner above named, together with declaration of intention No. 2597.

AUSTIN H. KERR, Clerk.

Charles H. Murray, Deputy Clerk.

No 7159

No 7159

Form 100-1-1
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Example of a Certificate of Arrival

ORIGINAL
(To be retained by clerk)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PETITION FOR CITIZENSHIP

No. 7453

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

No. 1 141615

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the immigration records show that the alien named below arrived at the port, on the date, and in the manner shown, and was lawfully admitted to the United States of America for permanent residence.

Port of entry: St. Albans, vt.
Name: Marie Bourassa
Date: Feb. 25, 1927
Manner of arrival: U. S. R.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that this certificate of arrival is issued under authority of, and in conformity with, the provisions of the Act of June 29, 1906, as amended, solely for the use of the alien herein named and only for naturalization purposes.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, this Certificate of Arrival is issued

December 17, 1934

dl

D. W. MACCORMACK,
Commissioner.

Form 140

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Example of an Oath of Allegiance

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to _____

George V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

of whom (which) I have heretofore been a subject (or citizen); that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: SO HELP ME GOD. In acknowledgment whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

John Baptiste Cross Cassville
(Signature of petitioner)

Sworn to in open court, this 5 day of September, A. D. 1935

Arthur H. McNeil
Clark.

By _____, Deputy Clerk.

NOTE.—In renunciation of title of nobility, add the following to the oath of allegiance before it is signed: "I further renounce the title of (give title or titles) as a matter of nobility, which I have heretofore held."

Petition granted: Line No. 10 of List No. 72 and Certificate No. 4667129 issued.

Petition denied: List No. _____

Petition continued from _____ to _____ Reason _____

16-1013

Example of a Post 1906 Naturalization Certificate

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO BE GIVEN TO
THE PERSON NATURALIZED

No. 4539340

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Petition No. 181

Personal description of holder as of date of naturalization Age 48 years sex male color white
 complexion dark color of eyes brown color of hair black height 5 feet 9 inches
 weight 170 pounds visible distinctive marks none
 Marital status married former nationality French Canadian

I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph offered hereto is a likeness of me.

ORIGINAL

Joseph Camille Bigras
 (complete and true signature of holder)

Superior Court ss:

Be it known that Joseph Camille Bigras
 then residing at Ireland Road, Conway, N. H.
 having petitioned to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and at
 a term of the Superior Court of N. H.
Concord, N. H. on October 1941
 the court having found that the petitioner intends to reside permanently in the
 United States and in all respects complied with the naturalization laws of the United
 States in such case applicable and was entitled to be so admitted, the court thereupon
 ordered that the petitioner be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.
 In testimony whereof the seal of the court is hereunto affixed this 21st
 day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and
41 and of our Independence the one hundred
 and 66th

Robert C. Sawyer
 Clerk of the Superior Court

By _____ Deputy Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(SECURELY AND PERMANENTLY)

Joseph C. Bigras

EDGE OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

Seal

**Copier Needed!**

The VT-FCGS is very much in need of a portable photocopier that we can bring to parishes throughout Vermont. This is needed to accomplish our goal of copying the records of marriages, baptisms and burials as outlined in the President's section at the beginning of this Journal. Please contact us if you are able to help. Contributions that we can apply towards the purchase of a copier would also help. Remember that all contributions are tax-deductible.

**Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society
Preserving Sacramental Records Project
For the Vermont Catholic Diocese**

summary by John Fisher #2



On 27 January 2004, the Presbyteral Council and Bishop Kenneth Angell, of the Vermont Catholic Diocese, authorized the VT-FCGS to copy the Marriage and Baptismal Sacramental records for all parishes in the Diocese; and to Publish a book and CD for each parish, and the diocese. Beginning in February, our society began this effort and we have made significant progress during these past 9 months. The following is a list of the parishes that we have copied the marriage (and where noted baptismal) records for. The data entry is in progress for many, and we have started publishing as of December.

Alburg - St Amadeus, St Anne, St Joseph
Brandon, Leicester & Forestdale
Burlington Cathedral
Castleton & Orwell
Charlotte
Enosburg Falls (Plus baptisms)
Fairfield - St Patrick, St George, St Anthony
Milton
Fairhaven & St Louis de France
Middlebury (at the printer December 2004)
Montpelier
Newport
Northfield (Plus baptisms)
Richmond (Plus baptisms)
Rutland - St Peter, St Bridget, Sacred Heart, Immaculate Heart of Mary
St Albans - St Mary, Holy Angels
St Johnsbury - St John, Notre Dame & St Aloysius
Swanton
Vergennes
Waterbury, Moretown & Waitsfield
White River

NEW PUBLICATIONS

**St Joseph Baptism Repertoire
St Joseph Co-Cathedral, Burlington, VT
Large French-Canadian Parish 1834 – 1963**

This book contains 25,409 baptisms performed by Priests and Missionaries assigned to St Joseph Parish, the First French National Catholic Church in New England, and it includes more than 8000 marriage notations taken from the margins of the registers. We also have included more than 700 'See' records which point to "Other Family Names" used by this family that were indicated in the margins of the baptism records.

From 1834 to 1855, the Priests and Missionaries traveled throughout northern Vermont to perform the sacraments of baptism and marriage. The Baptism Place or Residence of some towns follow: Colchester 318, Vergennes 194, Milton 143, Swanton 133, Winooski 132, Brandon 111, Grand Isle 109, Highgate 99, Williston 97, Shelburne 83, Charlotte 71, Ferrisburgh 71, South Burlington 63, Essex 53, Northfield 53, Montpelier 50, Hinesburg 48, Rutland 45, Middlebury 37, St Albans 33, Bristol 30, Jericho 28, Fairfax 26, Georgia 25, Westford 25, Pittsford 24, Shoreham 22, Orwell 19, Essex Junction 18, Franklin 18, Monkton 18, Goshen 17, Richmond 16, Woodstock 16, Salisbury 14, New Haven 13; Addison 11, Underhill 11 and Randolph 10; plus many, many other towns with baptisms in the single digit numbers. You may have wondered why these baptisms were never found in your ancestor's home-town! These were all performed before these towns had their own resident priest. In fact, the numbers of baptisms performed in these towns may actually be more than twice as many as noted above, because only 44 percent of the baptisms have indicated the Baptism Place or Residence. Many also resided out of state as we had 79 from New York, 47 from Massachusetts, 35 from Connecticut, 26 from New Hampshire, 23 from Maine and 1 from Rhode Island.

Two Volumes, total 1,502 Pages (Buckram hardcover)

ISBN 0-9761263-0-3 Copyright 2004

Cost: \$120.00 US and \$10.00 US Shipping & Handling

**Marriage Repertoire
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Catholic Church
Middlebury, VT 1845 – 1930**

On April 24, 1838 the Bishop of New England appointed Father John B. Daley as the first pastor of this parish. An Irish Franciscan renowned for his untiring energy and zeal, Father Daley had first come to Vermont in 1835 as a missionary. Even after his appointment as Pastor of St. Mary's, Father Daley continued to serve as a missionary for the New England Diocese and was responsible for the Catholics in towns as far away as Shoreham and Vergennes. We have found and have included the marriages performed by Father Daley beginning in 1845 and ending in 1847. The first parish records for the Assumption Church begin in 1855. Beginning in 1856, Father Francis Picard began a separate book of marriages for those performed at St. Peter's Church in Vergennes, VT. This book was used until 1866. We have included these marriages in this book.

The parishioners were mainly Irish and French-Canadian. In 1897 Father Gelot created a cross-reference list of approximately 150 French family names and their English translations in use at that time, which we have included. This will be a valuable resource for people doing French Canadian genealogy. There are also 253 "SEE" records that point to other names used by a family.

The Residence of either the Bride or Groom included the following Vermont towns: Middlebury, Cornwall, Vergennes, New Haven, Weybridge, Bristol, Salisbury, Shoreham, Ripton, Bridport, Brandon, Rutland, Addison, Starksboro, Monkton, Lincoln, Burlington, Orwell, Ferrisburgh, Pittsford, Whiting and Dorset.

One Volume of some 250 Pages (Buckram hardcover)

ISBN 0-9761263-1-1 Copyright 2004

Cost: \$40.00 US and \$5.00 US for Shipping & Handling

Other Publications for Sale

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

Marriage Records of Old Town Winooski & Colchester Vermont 1856 to 1922 and Marriage Records of Winooski, Vermont 1923 to 1998 \$92.50 per set plus \$6. Shipping and Handling

The Marriages of St. Thomas of Underhill, VT 1869 to 1991 \$30. plus \$5. Shipping & Handling

Holy Family Marriage Repertoire, Essex Junction, Vermont 1893-1999 \$35. plus \$5. S&H

Map "1609 - 1759 NEW FRANCE IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY" - Size = 22 by 34 inches. \$10.00 each plus \$3.50 S&H

LINKS \$ 5. each plus \$1. S&H Numbers 1 to 17 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.



FALL CONFERENCE

The Fall Conference of the VT-FCGS was held on October 23, 2004, at **St. Joseph Church**, Parish Hall, Burlington, Vermont. Our President, **John Fisher** introduced speakers to over 40 attendees.

Our first speaker was **Professor André Senecal, PhD**, Director of Canadian Studies at the University of Vermont. Dr. André spoke to us of his 20-year project to reconstruct the identity of French families who lived at Crown Point and Chimney Point. This work is being accomplished through meticulous research in the old records of Québec, literally searching every line of every available ledger for the occasional mention of funds dispersed to the two French towns near the southern end of Lake Champlain. The name Crown in Crown Point is a very literal translation from the French word that meant scalping as a major Indian attack occurred there in the early days. These settlements thrived until they were invaded by the British Army in 1758/1759. It seems that only one family can be confirmed as having returned to the area after the English took it over. Others may have come back generations later as their surnames are the same as some of the original settlers.

Next **Nancy Lecuyer** led us through the annual election of officers for the Society. Our officers for 2005 are: **John Fisher, President; Janet Allard, Vice President; Lee Gilbert, Treasurer; Nancy Lecuyer, Secretary; Tom McHugh, Sheila Morris, Lynn Gauthier, Janet Landry and Paul Landry, Board Members.** Welcome to our new and renewed Officers and Board Members.

Our third speaker was **Judy Dow**, of the Saba School, who spoke on "Perseverance, Preservation, and Patience" Finding Your Indian Heritage. Judy's handout (full text available on request) listed several points beginning with:

"1. Laws -Genocide, assimilation and relocation both in Canada and the US were, and still are, a common practice. Many times family members refuse to talk about their family Indian heritage. Painful history and fear is usually the reason why. Be patient and remember they kept their secret to protect you."

Judy described the difficulties faced by people of Native American and French-Canadian heritage after March 31, 1931 when Vermont enacted a sterilization law "Henceforth it shall be the policy of the state to prevent procreation of idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded or insane persons, when the public welfare, and the welfare of idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded or insane persons likely to procreate, can be improved by voluntary

sterilization as herein provided." Unfortunately, the "voluntary" part could be enacted by two licensed physicians or surgeons, and many in the state considered Indians and French-Canadians as the feeble minded. Many of these people thus had to "hide in plain sight" to avoid involuntary sterilization.

Another issue that clouds the search for Indian ancestors was a miscegenation law that prohibited Native Americans from marrying whites.

Judy told us that in our search for possible Indian ancestors:

2. Give value to family oral stories and songs. Look for clues hidden in the stories you may have heard over and over as a child.

3. Family photos – look at locations, clothing and material culture for clues to an Indian connection and what tribe your loved one belonged to.

4. First and last names (i.e. Paul, George, Francis, Albert, Simon, Louis, Joseph, Stevens etc.) When a Frenchman married an Indian woman she took his last name as hers. If a Frenchwoman married an Indian man they took her father's first name as their last name. Also look for translation changes such as Etienne becoming Attean. And sometimes the Saint's name given to Indian people at Baptism became last names for the next generation.

5. Baptisms – French Catholics had to have a Saint's name to be baptized. Thus many children in the same family had Joseph or Marie for their first name and used their middle name for identification.

6. Places and locations – Moccasin Village, Lakeside, The mouth of the river on North Ave. etc. were small local communities where Indian peoples could hide in plain site. Look for patterns; where baskets were sold and seasonal jobs were available, where the family went to camp each summer.

7. Interesting things on vital statistics records – Occupations such as fishing, hunting guides, basket makers, herbal doctor, midwife, agricultural harvesting, and lumbering are a few jobs that Native people held. In the category of Race parents may be listed as Indian while the lister did a child a "favor" by listing them as white. We find many Indians claiming they were "Negro," "colored," "black," or "mulatto" in census reports and other records. [It is interesting that there are over 3000 Negroes in the Vermont census for 1930.]

8. Native stories and recorded history – Indian versions of battles, every day life, stories and histories often offer another perspective.

9. Post Cards – Old post cards often reveal Indian names and family lands.

10. Material culture/Art – wood bending, snowshoes, canoes and basketry. Patterns, colors, techniques and designs will give clues as to the maker, the age and time period, which could lead you in a direction.

11. Past family locations – Along Lake Champlain (Bitawbagok), the Connecticut River (Kwintegok), St. Francis (Alsogontegok) and St. Lawrence Rivers (Ktsitegok), or Lake Memphramagog (Mamhlawbagok), Farnham, or Baie St. Paul, Quebec, and Lake George where one could find Indian communities. Indian people traveled from within one of these to other Indian communities for seasonal work.

12. Wabanaki – People from the Dawnland. Abenaki (abanáké) French translation; Abenaki (abnaké) English translation; Abenaki (æbenaké) Dutch translation.

13. Language – The Abenaki language does not have the sound "r" so names like Mary became Mali, Molly etc. and Paradis became Panadis.

14. Language – Unusual translations in names often occurred between the French and English languages, depending on the speaker and who was doing the writing. This also occurred between the Abenaki language and French or English. Joseph Watso might become Joseph Watson or Joseph Mountain (wadzo is Abenaki for mountain), and Augustus Huart was also known as Augustus Loon (Huart is French for loon.)

15. Church records – The following parishes in Quebec are known to have Abenaki records.

- St-Luc, St. Jean County
- St-Johns/Jean, St Jean County
- Iberville, Iberville County
- St-Valentin, St. Jean/Iberville/Missisquoi County
- St-George, Richmond County
- St-Bernard, St. Jean County
- St-François-du-Lac (Odanak), Yamaska County
- Pierreville, Yamaska County
- St-Regis, Huntington County
- Bécancour, Nicolet County
- Trois-Rivières, St. Maurice County

16. Usually Tribal Registrations, Rolls & Tribal Genealogies are NOT available to the general public; however some tribes will share this information, so ask. Some Pow Wows etc. may have genealogical tents.

17. Some records at the Quebec National Archives have repertoires of marriages and births that may list the person as “Indian” or “Sauvage.”

18. Cultural markers – Look for family traits, actions, and words. Judy relates that an elder once told her that it takes six generations to take the Indian out of an Indian.

19. Matrilineal Society – Child takes the mother’s last name as their own.

Our last speaker was **Paul Landry** who told us of his and **Janet’s** travels to Nova Scotia last summer where they attended the Landry family reunion. (See article by his niece Lisa Landry Anderson in this edition of *LINKS*). They then shared a video on the Deportation with us and there was hardly a dry eye in the house at the end. Paul and Janet also issued a challenge to all to raise \$1000 before the end of the year, which they would match, for the purchase of Vermont Vital Statistics films. We are pleased to report that the amount was raised plus some, and we purchased an additional 84 films (see Vermont Reels Challenge and Reels Status for more details.)

In closing **John Fisher** presented **Paul and Janet Landry** with a plaque to honor their contributions over the past years to the Drouin Microfilm collection. The plaque can be seen at the Society’s library (we didn’t let them take it home.)



NEW MEMBERS

The following members have joined our Society since the last edition of *LINKS*.

473	Taylor, Helen A.	taylorhcl@aol.com	819 Maple St, Waterbury Center, VT 05677
474	Burnett , Richard H		5445 Thornbrook Trail, Toledo, OH 43611-1422
475	Cole, Paula	vpcole45@cs.com	45 Killington Ave., Rutland, VT 05701
476	Clifford, Mary		15 Stannard Dr., Essex Jct., VT 05452
477	Gendreau, Donald		19 Butler St., Waterbury, VT 05676
477S	Gendreau, Janice		
478	Potier, Rene	potyrene1@sympatico.com	275 Taggart # 302, Greenfield Park, QC J4V 2Y4
479	Roy, Christopher D.	vtroy @adelphia.net	726 Hanon Drive, Williston, VT 05495
480	Malone, Patti	cruise@together.net	7 Allen Point Rd., South Hero, VT 05486
481	Williams, Alison B.	hobeauc2i2.com	1433 Andrea Dr., Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
482	McCluskey, Ann	mcccluske@champlain.edu	9 Dover St., South Burlington, VT 05403
483	Mehalic, Matthew W.	matthewmehalic@Austin.rr.com	1234 Fall Creek Loop, Austin, TX 78613
484	Jones, Jacqueline A.M.	jonesjacqu@aol.com	400 Town Line Rd., Charlotte, VT 05445
485	Quintela, Margateta A.	Quintala@adelphis.Net	P. O. Box 594, St. Albans, VT 05481-0594
486	Whitmore, Jane	Jwhitmorei@verizon.net	345 Dorset Heights, So. Burlington, VT 05403
487	Menard, Dwight T.	dwrightmenard@yahoo.com	318 Route 74 E, Shoreham, VT 05770
488	Barrett Ruth	rthgrtbt@aol.com	3204 Wake Robin DriveShelburne, VT 05482
489	Arechavala, Marilyn S.		4225 N. Paseo de Los Rancheros, Tucson, AZ 85745
490	Sotiropoulos, Lisa	lvella5@aol.com	21-71 47 ST., Astoria, NY 11105
491	Germain, Ann-Marie	dgermain@comcast.net	6734 Sewells Orchard Dr., Columbia, MD 21045
492	Cameron, John	jcameron@tampabay.rr.com	137 W. Christina Blvd., Lakeland, FL 33813
493	Quigley, Margaret B.		99 Hillcrest Rd., Windsor, CT 06095
494	Warner , Rose	rawarn@pshift.com	10 Deer Ln., Johnson, VT 05456
495	Harrington, Bernadette M.	dhorra@together.net	15 Cardinal Circle, Barre, VT 05641
496	Brault, Margaret	margaretbrault@hotmail.com	35 School St., Burlington, VT 05401
497	Tubbs, Joyce A.	caboose.2@juno.com	47 Meadow Ridge Ln., Georgia, VT 05468-9735
498	Special, NSDAR	jdickerson@dar.org	1776 d. Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303
499	Snyder, Constance	c.crovosnyder@valley.net	338 Cranberry Hill Rd., E. Thetford, VT 05043-9685
500	Jacques, Denis	huntrdj@aol.com	9 Jacques St., Barre, VT 05641
501	Finnessey, Samuel J.	sjfinnessey@yahoo.com	X287 Standart Woods, Auburn, NY 13021-1564
502	Pepin, Jim	jkpep@msn.com	730 Carpenter Hill Rd., St. Albans, VT 05478
502S	Pepin, Kim		
503	Carlyn, Marcia de Varennes	carlyn@sympatico.ca	480 McLeod St., Ottawa, ONT K1R 5P8

HERITAGE

Proclamation Designating July 28 of Every Year as "A Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval" Commencing on July 28, 2005

ADRIENNE CLARKSON

[L.S.]

Canada

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom,
Canada and her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the
Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To All To Whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in
any way concern,

Greeting

MORRIS ROSENBERG

Deputy Attorney General of Canada

Whereas the Acadian people, through the vitality of their
community, have made a remarkable contribution to Canadian society
for almost 400 years;

Whereas on July 28, 1755, the Crown, in the course of administering
the affairs of the British colony of Nova Scotia, made the decision to
deport the Acadian people;

Whereas the deportation of the Acadian people, commonly known
as the Great Upheaval, continued until 1763 and had tragic
consequences, including the deaths of many thousands of Acadians -
from disease, in shipwrecks, in their places of refuge and in prison camps
in Nova Scotia and England as well as in the British colonies in
America;

Whereas We acknowledge these historical facts and the trials and
suffering experienced by the Acadian people during the Great Upheaval;

Whereas We hope that the Acadian people can turn the page on this
dark chapter of their history;

Whereas Canada is no longer a British colony but a sovereign state,
by and under the Constitution of Canada;

Whereas when Canada became a sovereign state, with regard to Canada, the Crown in right of Canada and of the provinces succeeded to the powers and prerogatives of the Crown in right of the United Kingdom;

Whereas We, in our roles as Queen of Canada, exercise the executive power by and under the Constitution of Canada;

Whereas this Our present Proclamation does not, under any circumstances, constitute a recognition of legal or financial responsibility by the Crown in right of Canada and of the provinces and is not, under any circumstances, a recognition of, and does not have any effect upon, any right or obligation of any person or group of persons,

And Whereas, by Order in Council P.C. 2003-1967 of December 6, 2003, the Governor in Council has directed that a proclamation do issue designating July 28 of every year as "A Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval",

commencing on July 28, 2005;

Now Know You that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation, effective on September 5, 2004, designate July 28 of every year as "A Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval", commencing on July 28, 2005.

Of All Which Our Loving Subjects and others whom these Presents may concern and hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused this Our Proclamation to be published and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.
Witness: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Adrienne Clarkson,
Chancellor and principal Companion of our Order of Canada,
Chancellor and Commander of our Order of Military Merit,
Chancellor and Commander of our Order of Merit of the Police
Forces, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this tenth day of
December in the year of Our Lord two thousand and three and in the
fifty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JEAN-CLAUDE VILLIARD
Deputy Registrar General of Canada

submitted by Father Romeo Trahan #H18

ONGOING RESEARCH

"Border Crossings" Vermont Baptisms Traced Back to Quebec

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

John Paul and Mariette continue this series where they identify the Quebec marriage information of the parents of individuals baptized in Vermont. The parents' "Border Crossing" Quebec marriages were found in the Loiselle file or Drouin and confirmed in the appropriate parish or county repertoire. They will add to the list in future issues of LINKS.

CASAVANT, Samuel, born 15 July 1848 in Brandon, VT, and baptized 23 October 1851 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT son of **Felix Casavant** and **Angélique Eli/Breton**. They were married 18 January 1825 in St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Que. **Felix** son of **Francois Casavant** and **Madeleine Pion**. **Angélique** daughter of **Jacques Eli/Breton** and **Antoinette Emery**.

DESFORGES, Elie, born 21 July 1854 in Brandon, VT, baptized 20 September 1854 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT, son of **Helie Desforges** and **Rosalie Juneau**. They were married 19 November 1850 at Iberville, Que. **Helie** son of **Joseph Desforges dit Picard** and **Theodora Archambault**. **Rosalie** daughter of **Raphael Juneau dit Latulippe** and **Louise Goyette**.

GAUTHIER, Christophe born 11 December 1852 in Brandon, VT, baptized 24 February 1853 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT son of **Joseph Gauthier** and **Julie Methot**. They were married 24 October 1837 in St. Simon, Bagot County, Que. **Joseph** son of **Joseph Gauthier** and **Marie Anne Payant**. **Julie** daughter of **Pascal Methot** and **Marie Languirand**.

LAMBERT, Marie-Louise born 10 March 1851 in Bristol, VT, baptized 17 February 1852 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT daughter of **Louis Lambert** and **Helen Dube**. They were married 7 July 1846 in St. Aimé, Qué. **Louis** son of **François Lambert** and **Marie Briere**. **Helen** daughter of **Joseph Dube** and **Marguerite Gaumont**.

BRODEUR, Louise born 22 June 1854 in Burlington, VT, baptized 6 August 1854 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT daughter of **Henry Brodeur** and **Françoise Beausoleil**. They were married 13 October 1840 in St. Damase, Qué. **Henry** son of **Antoine Brodeur** and **Julie Jodoin**. **Françoise** daughter of **Augustin Beausoleil** and **Françoise Mercille**.

LAPANNE, Louis born 11 December 1853 in Fairfax, VT, baptized 17 August, 1854 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT, son of **Laurent Lapanne** and **Domithilde Carriere**. They were married 21 May 1844 in Henryville, Qué. **Laurent** son of **Laurent Gaboriau dit Lapalme** and **Joseph Desforges**. **Domithilde** daughter of **Joseph Carriere** and **Catherine Chartier**.

BARON, Adele born 1848, **Etienne** born 1849 and **Samuel** born 26 April 1853 in Charlotte, VT and all baptized 22 June 1853 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT, children of **Pierre Baron** and **Appoline Bissonnette**. They were married 19 September 1836 at Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire, St. Hyacinthe, Qué. **Pierre** son of **Louis Baron** and **Joseph Valin**. **Appoline** daughter of **Etienne Bissonnette** and **Appoline Colette**.

DUFRESNE, Joseph born 6 January 1850 in Charlotte, VT, baptized 29 September 1850 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT, son of **Charles Dufresne** and **Felicite Cote**. They were married 28 August 1843 at St. Cesaire, Qué. **Charles** son of **Jean-Baptiste Dufresne** and **Françoise Gosselin**. **Felicite** daughter of **Charles Cote** and **Catherine Boisvert**.

GOULET, Joseph born 9 May 1850 in Brandon, VT, baptized 4 June 1850 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT, son of **Joseph Goulet** and **Julie Fortier**. They were married 21 October 1828 at St. Jude, St. Hyacinthe County, Qué. **Joseph** son of **Jean-Baptiste Goulet** and **Marie-Anne Robineau**. **Julie** daughter of **Louis Fortie** and **Elizabeth Mailloux**.

PEPIN, Olive born 9 March 1853 in Essex, VT, baptized 29 May 1853 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT, daughter of **André Pepin** and **Eleonore Brunelle**. They were married 13 January 1835 at Vercheres, Qué. **André** son of **François Pepin** and **Josette Hebert**. **Eleonore** daughter of **Louis Brunelle** and **Josette Beausoleil**.

ROBERT, François-Xavier born 25 November 1852 in Essex, VT, baptized 30 January 1853 at St. Joseph, VT, son of **Norbert Robert** and **Emerantienne Gamache**. They were married 7 November 1843 at Marieville, Qué. **Norbert** son of **François-Xavier Robert** and **Zoé Surprenant**. **Emerantienne** daughter of **Amable Gamache** and **Catherine Desnoyers**.

BERNARD, Marie-Odile born 9 September 1850 in Ferrisburg, VT, baptized 11 December 1850 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT, daughter of **Joseph Bernard** and **Marie-Prospere St.Germain**. They were married 24 November 1846 at St. Gregoire, Iberville County, Qué. **Joseph** son of **Joseph Bernard** and **Angélique Gamache**. **Marie-Prospere** daughter of **Pierre St. Germain** and **Marguerite Sorel**.

DAVIAU, Marie-Anathalie born 2 June 1851 in Ferrisburg, VT, baptized 6 September 1851 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT, daughter of **Mathias Daviau** and **Victoire Celerier**. They were married 12 January 1836 in Boucherville, Qué. **Mathias** son of **Joseph Daviau** and **Madeleine Joly**. **Victoire** daughter of **Jean-Baptiste Celerier** and **Victoire Gervais**.

GIROUX, Caroline born 23 December 1852 in Ferrisburg, VT, baptized 18 January 1853 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT, daughter of **André Giroux** and **Cesarie Meunier**. They were married 10 January 1832 in Marieville, Qué. **André** son of **Louis Giroux** and **Joseph Ledoux**. **Cesarie** daughter of **Antoine Meunier** and **Marie Berard**.

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE TANGUAY VOLUMES

The Tanguay volumes have a considerable amount of miscellaneous information about the early records of New France. The following list points to the pages where each summary can be found. It should be noted that some Tanguay reproductions do not include all of these pages.

Vol. 1:

- p. xix: Survey of the etymology and history of names. (Aperçu étymologique et historique sur les noms.)
- p. xxxiii: Key to the genealogical dictionary. (Clef du dictionnaire généalogique.)
- p. 593: Ecclesiastical provinces of France in the year 1631. (Provinces ecclésiastiques de France en l'année 1631.)
- p. 595: Alphabetical list of the cities in France with the name of their province in 1631. (Table alphabétique des villes de France avec le nom de leur province en 1631.)
- p. 601: Chronological list of parishes and missions of the province of Quebec having registers from 1621 to 1871. (Table chronologique des paroisses et missions de la province de Québec tenant registres, de 1621 à 1871.)
- p. 607: Geographical list of the parishes of Quebec in 1871. (Table géographique des paroisses de la province de Québec en 1871.)

- p. 611: Alphabetical list of the parishes of the province of Quebec in 1871. It gives the diocese and the number of each parish. (Table alphabétique des paroisses de la province de Québec en 1871.)
- p. 617: Governors of New France from 1608 to 1700. It also lists the judges, provost-marshalls, doctors, and notaries. (Gouverneurs de la Nouvelle France de 1608 à 1700.)
- p. 619: Lists of Lords of New France in 1681. It also includes a list of personnel of the different religious houses. (Tableau des seigneuries de la Nouvelle France en 1681.)

Vol. 3

- p. 603: Slaves. A list of slaves in the 17th and 18th centuries giving the name of the slave, the names of the owner, the slave's birth date, and the burial date and place of each slave. (Esclaves.)

Vol. 4

- p. 607: Illegitimate births. A statistical picture of the total births, total legitimate births, and total illegitimate births for French Canada from 1701 to 1870. (Illégitimes.)

Vol. 7

- p. 495: Alphabetical list of proper names, their variations, and nicknames. (Table alphabétique des noms d'hommes, leurs variations et surnoms.)
- p. 603: Alphabetical list of the names of women who do not have a family founder in Canada. (Table alphabétique des noms de femmes n'ayant pas souché en Canada.)
- p. 685: List of women for whom only the first name is mentioned in the christening. (Liste des femmes dont le nom de baptême seul est mentionné.)
- p. 687: Names of white men married to native (Indian) women. (Noms des blanc mariés aux femmes indigènes.)



HERITAGE

Stories of Old La Rochelle

In June of 1998 Paul Dumais traveled to France for 10-days. 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, the first of which was described in LINKS Vol. 7, No. 2. . Translations from the French were made by Valérie Bobinnec, and copied by Paul M. Dumais #26.

The fourth scene is entitled:
"The Torture of LaGorbeille"



he torture of LaGorbeille took place close to the door of la Grosse-Horlage (the bell tower), above the Verdière, a small brook, which flows into the great port of La Rochelle, France.

Women who had been unfaithful to their husbands were locked up in a large iron cage called Gorbeille. This word means "basket" in Charentais patois. The cage was hung over the water and was plunged many times into the ocean waves before the very eyes of delighted onlookers. This torture is not in use anymore, but maybe it will come back.

QUERIES**Leo Fleury, #8**

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

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

Query #339 MATTE/DESMARAIS

Seek marr. & par. of both Francois Xavier MATTE & Georgiana DESMARAIS. Their son, Euclide (Emile) b. 1879 St. Francois du Lac, QUE. Euclide marr. 27 Sep 1904 Notre Dame, Pierreville, QUE to Almabelice (Emma) Desaulniers. (Maryellen Copping; 830 E. Barre Rd.; Barre, VT. 05641-9017)

Query #340 RAYMOND/LANGEVIN-GATES

Seek marr. & par. of both Frank X. RAYMOND (b. 1845 Grand Isle, VT) & Mary J. GATES-LANGEVIN (b. c1847); couple subsequently settled & are buried at Winchendon, MA. (Sheila A. Robert; 24 Ingram Rd; Cherry Valley, MA 01611)

Query #341 PAQUIN/SUPRENAUT

Seek marr. & par. of both Ernest W. PAQUIN, Sr. & Laura SUPRENAUT. Ernest B. Worcester, MA 23 Apr 1918 & d. there 24 Apr 1982. (Sheila A. Robert/ see prev. query for address)

Query #342 HOWARD/OBIE

Seek marr. & par. of both James HOWARD & Ellen OBIE. Their daug. Catherine b. 23 Nov 1914 N.H. marr. 11 Feb 1930 Worcester, MA. & d. there 6 Jan 1999. (Sheila A. Robert see address above)

Query #343 YOUNG

My ggf, Henry YOUNG appears in 1910 Census as b. VT & his father, Thomas Young was reportedly French Canadian. Need to confirm that this is the same Thomas Young of Castleton, VT who in 1860 Census was listed as b. Can. & wife, Sarah & two sons, Elijah & Henry. Henry subsequently res. Toledo, OH. (Linda Young; 870 Eastern Pkwy Apt 3; Louisville, KY 40217)

Query #344 PLATT

Seek info. on maternal ggm, Mary PLATT (b. 1855) daug of Asa Platt (b. 1827) both b. VT place unknown. Asa's wife, name unknown, reportedly an Indian & b. Can. according to family legend. (Janet M. Pollender; 426 Ohio St.; Paducah, KY 42003)

Query #345 LIVINGSTON/DUPERE

Seek background & par. of John LIVINGSTON (b. c1787) & d. & bur. 29 Jul 1854 St Jean, QUE. Marr. Marie Cecile DUPERE (Louis Fr. 1761-1806 & Marie Angelique Dassilva) 11 May 1807 Metro. Anglican, Que City. Requester has sent research charts on the Dupere line & desc. of this couple into QUE & VT with connections to Thompson, Heerman, Corbin, Taylor, Rowell, Poissant, Picard, St. Jacques, Lacasse, Gaboriau, Gibeau etc. Does John Livingston appear in the Quebec Notarial Records during late 1700s onward? (James E. Allen; 4017 Thalia Drive; Virginia Beach, VA 23452-2620)

Query #346	LANGLOIS/GAUCHER-GOSHEA/BEDARD
Seek marr. & par. of both Samuel LANGLOIS (b. Can) & Delia BEDARD (b. VT); daug. Rose ;(b. Aug 1880 St Albans, VT) marr. Israel Peter GAUCHER-GOSHEA bet. 1893-1900 prob. St. Albans. Samuel & Delia also had sev. other children b. VT. Israel b. abt Dec 1877 QUE son of Eugene or Eustache Gaucher & Victoria Arpin. (Rhonda M. Neff; 1578 Beaver Valley Pike #3; Willow Street, PA 17584) research note: LOISELLE Marr. Index shows Eusebe Gaucher (Eusebe & Celina Pion) & Victoria Arpin (Jos. & Adelaide Potvin) marr. 28 Feb. 1876 St Anne, Stukley, QUE; The DROUIN fiche gives this info as 20 Feb.	
Query #347	GIRARD/CARTER
Seek marr. Albert E. GIRARD (b. 2 Feb 1860 Compton, QUE) & first marr. prob. early 1880s to Jennie CARTER. Albert was son of Narcisse Girard & Louise Lemerise ; also seek their BMD info. (James Maloney; 139 Skilton Rd; Watertown, CT 06795)	
Query #348	LEROY-ROY/THERRIEN
Seek marr. Gilbert THERRIEN (b. Alburt, VT. Apr 1860 Louis & Phoebe Bisailion) & Cornelia LEROY (b. Sep 1862 Can. Octave LeRoy & Amelia ___); Gilbert & Cornelia marr. 5 Dec 1882 VT?; also seek marr. of Octave LeRoy (b. Aug 1826 Can) & Amelia ___ (b. Jan 1825 Can). Both died after 1900 Alburt, VT. & had several children. b. Vt. 1850-1865. (Roxanne Schmidt; 2309 Little Bighorn Dr. Henderson, NV 89052)	
Query #349	BASSETT(E)/TATRO-TETREAU
Seek mar. & par. of Albert BASSETT (b. 1831 Can) & Sophronia TATRO-TETREAU (b. c1845 Can) prob. marr. VT in 1860s; also seek death of Albert bet. 1870-74 for Sophronia remarr. & appears in 1880 Census Holyoke, MA with hus. Nelson MASHIN & Bassett & Mashin children. (M. Harvey; PO Box 20092; Cheyenne, WY 82003)	
Query #350	DARLING/GAYLOR
Seek marr. & par of John DARLING (b. VT 25 Dec 1799) to Marilda GAYLOR (b. 19 Nov 1809) prob. marr. at Massonville, QUE c1831-32. (Connie Klugiewicz; 25850 100 th St.; Salem, WI 53168)	
Query #351	RAYMOND/BIBEAULT-BEBO
Seek info & exchange on RAYMONDS of Canada & VT esp. lines from Henry, Rena, George, Ruby, Rosa, Phillip & Eva. (Ronald Raymond; 42 Constatine Way; Mt Sinai, NY 11766)	
Query #352	DEMO
Seek BMD info. on Peter DEMO who d. 16 Jan 1859 Dickinson, Franklin Cy, NY who is listed in Vt. Census at Grand Isle in 1850. (Bill Quinn; 649 State Rt. 11; PO Box 21; Moira, NY 12957-0021)	
Query #353	NORTON
Seek any info on Diodama H. NORTON of Burlington, VT in 1779 (Randolph Cy Historical Soc. WVA c/o Leo Fleury, VFCGS)	
Query #354	CLOUTIER/NAYLOR Descendants
Would like to hear from any Cloutier/Naylor lines that have anyone with symptoms of Oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy, brought to North America by Zacharie & Sante Dupont. (Mary Plante, 1510 Richmond Road, Hinesburg, VT 05461-0003)	

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-to Q336 **DUBIE/MORIN**

Michel FORGUES: Ile d'Orleans marriages has Joseph DUBE m Marie MORIN at Islet - no date. Their son François m. 1757 at St-François, I.O. to Marie DeBLOIS.

DONATIONS

Vermont Reels Challenge

At the VTFCGS Fall Conference two anonymous challengers (Paul and Janet Landry) promised to match donations to purchase Vermont Vital Statistics Reels up to \$1000. The following are thanked for their donations, which met the challenge thus providing over \$2000 for the purchase of more reels:

Barbara Menard #336	Sr. Mercure # 381	Mary Clifford #476	Sheila Morris #417
Fr. Romeo Trahan #18H	Tom McHugh #100	Mike Sevigny #59	Charity Baker
Robert Picher #9	Janice Gingras #31	Roger Gaboriault #383	John Fisher #2
Janet Allard #48	Joyce Tubbs #497	Richard Burnett #474	Jean Lee #285
Robert Brown #91	Anne Pfeiffer #420	Robert Valway #286	Mona Lamkin #464
Robert Norbut #395	Paul Landry #2	Janet Landry #46	

REELS STATUS

Thanks to the generous contributions of those above, and others who contributed earlier we have added new Vermont Vital Statistics Reels from the earliest date range of 1760 to 1870 and have the names from Aadams to Newton (186 reels) with 102 reels left in this series. 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 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 members that cannot attend our library.

DONATIONS

The following is a partial listing of recent contributions of research materials and cash. Many thanks to all who contributed and please let us know if we missed listing you so we can acknowledge you in the next LINKS.

Jean Palmer	Cash
Clyde Rabideau	New York Obituaries 1990-2003, 2003, and Index 1968-1989
Ted Hemenway	<u>Hemenway Genealogy</u>
Pauline Landry	<u>Histoire et Généalogie des Acadiens</u> , by Bona Arsenault 6 vols.
Evelina Baird	<u>History of the Acadiens</u> by Bona Arsenault (in English); <u>A Genealogical History of the Louis Defoy(e)/Fraser Famil from Quebec to Redford, NY</u> , by Proust; <u>The French Canadian Heritage in New England</u> , by Brault; <u>Acadie Sketches of A Journey</u> ; <u>Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes</u> , Mgr Tanguay;
Pauline Landry	"The Genealogist", 16 copies
Leo Fleury	<u>Where the Books Are</u> ; <u>Aunt Sara</u> ; <u>VT. Libraries</u> ; <u>Working in the Spirit</u> ; <u>Therese: Understand</u>
Gloria Pratt	<u>Town of Mooers Vital Records</u>
Andre Senecal	<u>Acadian Descendants</u> , Vol. II, J. Jehan; <u>Sherbrooke Cty Repertoire</u> ; <u>Compton Cty. Repertoire</u> ; <u>Marriages St. Joseph, Biddeford Maine</u> ; <u>Lewiston Maine Cemetery Repertoire</u> Vols. I & II.
Jacquelyn McKenna	9 Historic Gen
Jerry Lesperance	Cash for Diocese Project
Sandy Diette	Book
Marion Arechavala	Cash
Robert Picher	Cash
Merrill Masse	Cash
Mike Sevigny	<u>Obituaries from Biddeford, Maine Journal Vol. B 1955-1975</u> ; <u>Vol. II 1995-1999</u> ; <u>Repertoire Pointe-Aux-Trembles</u>

BOOK REVIEW

SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 1878-1930 PHOTOGRAPHS

"A NEW ENGLAND TOWN IN EARLY

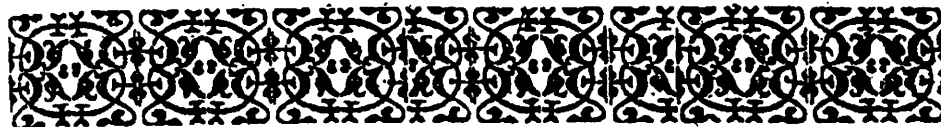
This book was published by Dover Publications, Inc. NY (1976); it contains 149 vintage illustrations of Southbridge, MA. selected and edited by Edmund V. Gillon, Jr. with an introduction and captions by Arthur J. Kavanagh.

There are a few French-Canadian names throughout this book and these have been excerpted and listed here in the event that our readers have a family connection, now or in the future. I have donated this book to the VT-FCGS library for its reference collection.

In the introduction, Felix Gatineau is quoted from his 1919 "Histoire des Franco-Américains de Southbridge, Massachusetts" == "the Canadians of Southbridge have the controlling hand in the affairs of the town and impose their will everywhere. Southbridge indeed is a little corner of the Province of Quebec"

BEBO, Joseph	p39; 53; 66	owner of liquor store & saloon
BLANCHARD, J. D.	p36	store exterior view with staff (1889)
BOUVIER, F.A.	p29	store exterior view
BROUSO, L.M.	p42-3	harness shop (1889) Main St
CARPENTIR, P.	p28, 29	store front exterior view
GABAREE, Julian	p60, 61, 72	hardware store (c1930)
GATINEAU, Felix	p10, 43, 44	grocer, publisher, politician
GATINEAU, George	p125	young son of Felix
GENDREAU, W.P.	p20	grocery store exterior view
LAPORTE, Adelard	p48	grocery store (1918)
LARIVIERE, F.	p39, 78-81	liquor store owner & staff
LAROCHELLE	p27	electrical contractor store front
PAQUIN, Alex J.	p30	clothing store front
PROULX, F.X.	p27	jewelry-optician store front
ST ONGE, Theo	p27, 30	store front
Also,		
L'UNION ST JEAN- BAPTIST	p29	exterior view council rooms
NOTRE DAME CHURCH	p72, 90-93	
NOTRE DAME CONVENT	p124-25	first-grade class (c1896)

=submitted by Leo Fleury (#8)



Transcribers and Proofreaders Needed

Our new Church records preservation project, described above, is adding many names and facts to our databases of baptisms, marriages, and burials. 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. We can even mail cd ROMs or e-mail images to you for data entry! Please contact Paul Landry, 371 Flynn Ave., Burlington, VT 802-864-6037

OTHER RESOURCES

PRDH WEBSITE UPDATE

submitted by John Paul Moreau #3

The PRDH group of the University of Montreal has updated the PRDH website to include 45,414 catholic burial records of persons relatively aged from the early 18th Century. The records are from 269 parishes with the highest number being 2850 for Montréal.

Specifically the added records are where the deceased person:

- was aged 50 or over in the record from 1800 to 1824;
- was aged 75 or over in the record from 1825 to 1850;
- had no age mentioned in the record but is linked to a spouse.

Other new data:

“-Hubert Charbonneau is patiently pursuing his identification of the place of origin in France of immigrants. His work of the past two years, covering immigrants who married during the period 1700-1727, has been added here. Also, information from the “Fichier Origine”: project up to its version 24 will be found in the data.”

“-The updated version of the data base includes corrections or additions of the last two years. They consist of corrections brought to our attention by our users; one must understand they concern but an infinitely small portion of the information in the data base, given it numbers millions of items. Also present are some records found by our researchers or by collaborators. For example, thanks to the diligent efforts of Mr. André Dubuc, the parish of Neuville has been the object of a systematic verification with the help of the civil copy of the register which has lead to a couple of dozens of new records being added and some others to be corrected.”

“-Couple files now include death date and place of spouses when they have been identified in the PRDH research data base. This work is almost finished for the period up to 1799 and is underway for the burials of the period 1800-1850 which have been added.”

The displays have also been updated to distinguish between birth and baptism as well as death and burial dates. Also, the way hits are counted has changed to account for the fact that some lists available in the free access area should not be charged for. see <http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/miseajour.htm>

PETITE HISTOIRE

A Christmas Memory

It was a snowy December day in Connecticut during the depression. A little Franco-American boy of nearly seven years is very sad. Never before had he heard his mother cry. In the factory city his father is struggling to make ends meet. But times are hard for the family of five, with no money for a Christmas tree. What to do?

Defying the biting cold and slippery sidewalks, the determined tyke searched quiet streets, pulling his tiny sled. After a weary trek, he entered a long alley and lo!, found a discarded tree atop a junk heap. With leaping heart, he quickly tied the spindly tree to his sled and rushed home, just before dark. The grateful smile of his mother gave him much joy. It was a good Christmas after all. And surely they were enriched by two of the greatest gifts of all, Love and Selfless Giving.

Member Paul Dumais was inspired to write this after the death of his beloved mother, Angeline Robillard Dumais (1905-1995)

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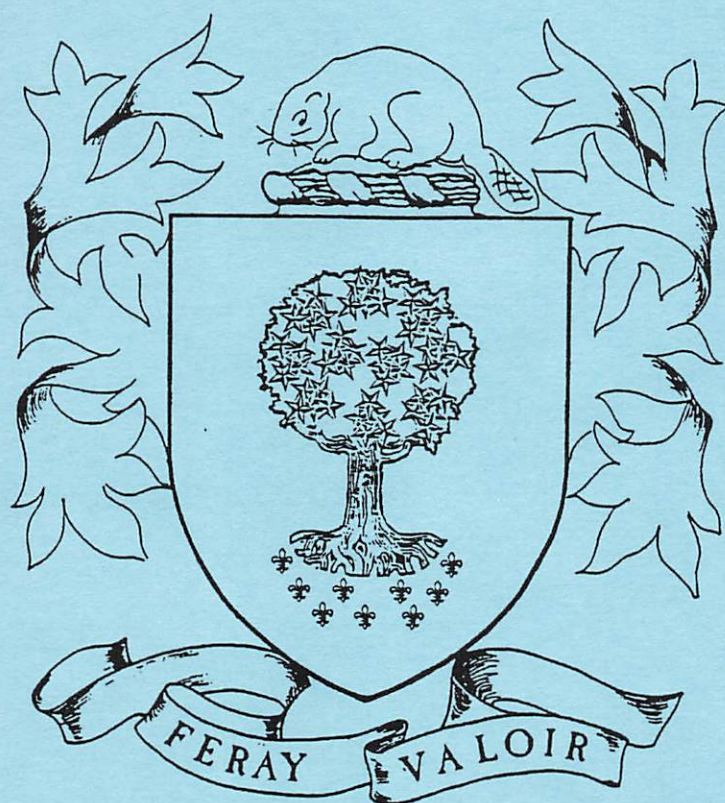
Joe
LA

LINKS

Volume 9, No. 2

Issue Number 18

Spring 2005



Journal of the
Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical
Society

LINKS

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

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LINKS

Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

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Queries Editor	Leo Fleury
Contributors	Jim Burbo, Paul Dumais, John Fisher, Leo Fleury, Joan Flynn, Lee Gilbert, Dwight Menard, John Paul Moreau, Mariette Moreau, Michael Sevigny, Ed Spaeth; Fr. Romeo Trahan, David Wiscombe
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Transcribers	John Paul Moreau, Michael Sevigny

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Please direct subscription inquiries to:

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

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

*Mail to above address, or
FAX number 802-655-3849 Attn: Mike Sevigny, or
e-Mail: sevignym@biotek.com
or: mail@vt-fcgs.org*

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PRESIDENTS REPORT

Our Library Has Moved into Larger Quarters!



ur library has been very cramped for the past year and when we had many researchers it was difficult to maneuver in any of the three rooms. We had been in contact with St Michaels frequently over the past six or seven months but no options seemed to work for us. Before visiting my daughter and grandchildren in Hawaii on February 2nd, we made another effort to obtain 3 rooms, which would allow for a 40 percent expansion of our present space. This new space is in the same building, but it is on the opposite side. Finally, on February 16, I received an e-mail from Nancy Deyette at St. Michaels College saying that our move to new rooms was approved. She stated that they were going to paint all 3 rooms and clean the carpets. Upon arriving back home on the 26th of February, (after 19 hours of travel, 3 different flights and several delays for loading our baggage and de-icing), I checked the new rooms and saw that the painting and cleaning was finished, so I picked up the new keys and began the move plans. At the next Tuesday meeting on March first, we completed the plans and the new layout. Luckily there was a blizzard that evening and no researchers showed up, so we had the evening to ourselves. The plans were to work 4 hours on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in order to get the basic equipment to the new rooms and to prepare for an all day Saturday move of our main stacks. Everyone was notified and invited to assist via e-mail.

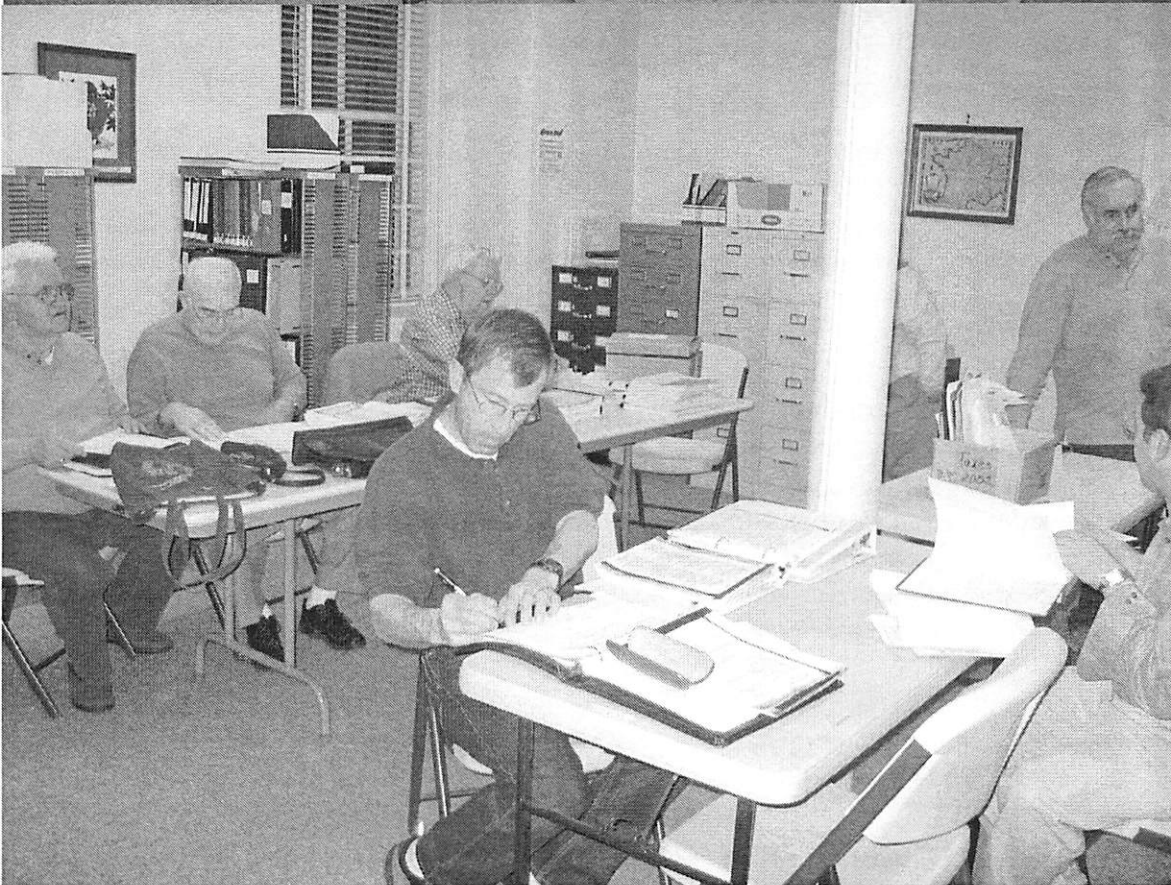
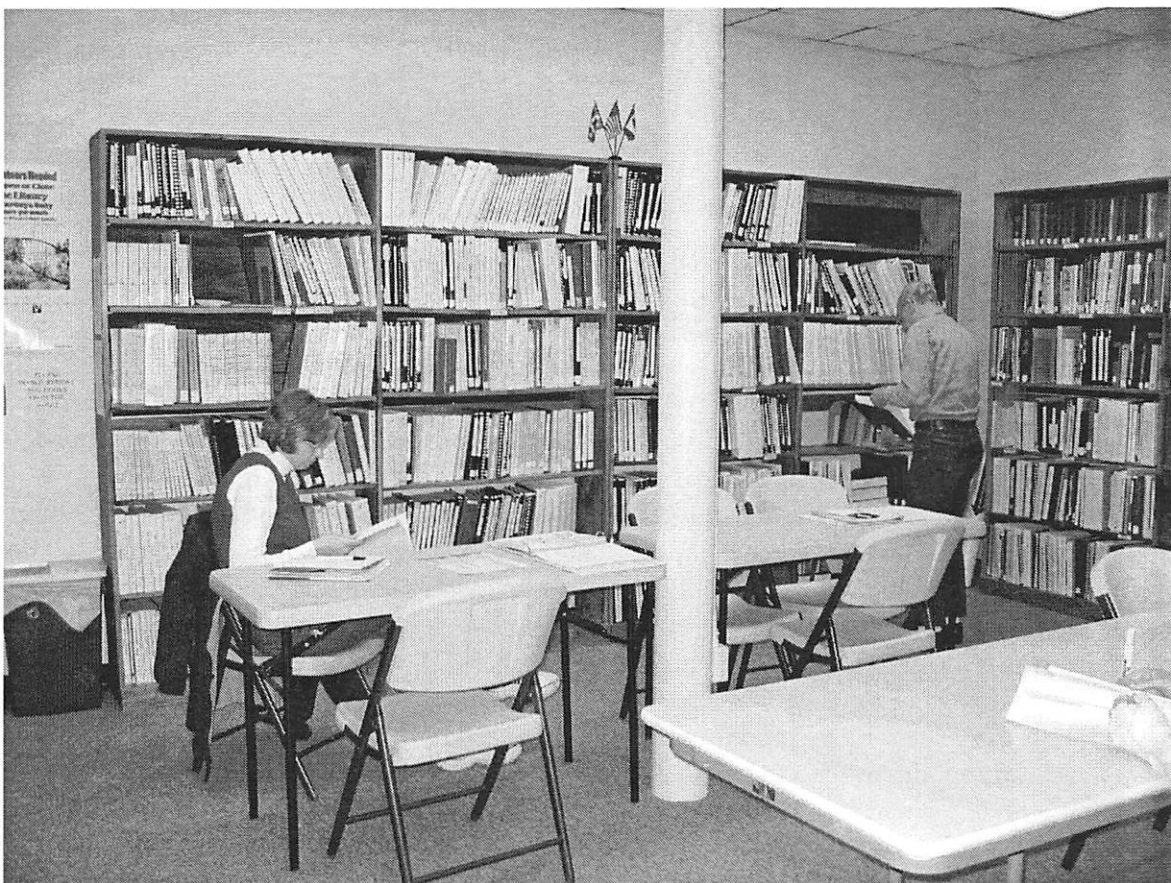
We had some excellent assistance on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and because of this we were way ahead of our move estimate. In fact, everything was completely moved on Friday. On Saturday we began at 9am and we had everything back in place by 10:30am. Remarkable! Research began at 10:37 and continued until 3 PM.

Many thanks to the following people who gave so much assistance and made our move look so easy; Peter and Janet Allard, John and Mariette Moreau, Ed and Nancy Fisette, Paul and Nancy Lecuyer, Lee Gilbert, Charles Meunier, Joan Flynn, Kathy Fisher, Tom McHugh and Chet Brunell. Ceal (Trahan) Moran also brought Fr. Romeo Trahan and liquid refreshments, home made muffins and even a vase of flowers. Please forgive me if I forgot anyone's name.

The new library rooms look great. We now have plenty of space in the main reading library, and we were able to add extra shelving and rearrange many sections of books, and we now have extra shelf space. We also doubled the table space and we were able to bring the surname files and obituary index cards into the room. Our microfilm and microfiche machines are together in one room now, and the computer room is more spacious and one half of the room is used for storage. We have needed this extra storage because we are in the process of publishing all the records of the Catholic Churches in Vermont and need shelf space for all of our new hardcover marriage repertoires, plus our St Joseph Baptism repertoires which have been selling out quickly, way beyond our initial expectations.

Be sure to come to our new library soon and enjoy your new research facility. Our library volunteers are here to assist you in your research! It will be much easier and more efficient now. A few pictures of the new library follow.

John Fisher, President





EDITOR'S SECTION

Spring in Vermont! Time to take the plastic off my old farmhouse windows (only got 7 new insulated ones last year, need 10 more). Mud season is mostly over and the lawn didn't quite get to that Jell-o stage this year, as we had little rain so it dried out while the frost line receded to its four-foot depth. The cars all slow down just past my house, how courteous, or perhaps it's just those huge ruts that can eat up shock absorbers of the unwary. They even graded the road the other day but it didn't help. I think the town will need to bring in gravel and pack it down to fix the mess.

Hope you like this issue, I nudged the type size up to 12 point in most articles to help readability, and think we have a good mix of articles again. Remember that we need your contributions to keep the topics varied.

Talk to you again later, but now I've got to go find out where that draft is coming from.

COMMUNICATIONS

Jerry Lesperance e-mailed to say that he was "floored" by a recent entry in "**Border Crossings**" by John-Paul and Mariette Moreau, where he found his wife's granduncle Joseph Goulet on page 42 of the last *LINKS*. (Border Crossings traces Vermont baptisms back to Quebec.) Her grandfather, John Goulet, was also born in Brandon, VT on 16 Mar 1849. The family had moved from St-Jude, St. Hyacinthe County, Quebec, where their first five (or six) children were baptized, to Brandon between 27 Aug 1845 and John's birth in 1849. The 1850 U.S. Census at Brandon lists them as family #1313, Joseph Gooley, the father, born in Canada with wife (Julie Fortier) and 5 children born in Canada, and two (Joseph and John) born in Vermont. One other son, Louis Goulet was born 30 Jul 1851 and baptized 23 Oct 1851 at St Joseph in Burlington. The family did not stay long in Vermont as they appear in the 1860 U.S. Census in Iowa where they remained for 20 years. Jerry relates that two of the daughters married in Brandon but he cannot trace them nor find anything else on the younger Joseph. Family history says US border officials changed the spelling of the family name to Gooler when they crossed into the U.S. Jerry goes on to say that he has traced the Goulet and Fortier lines back to France and that all the Goulets and Goolers in North America trace back to one Thomas Goulet of LaPoterie, Perche, France [did not come to Quebec].



We were forwarded an e-mail from **Mary Duncan** by her cousin Ed, after she received her copy of the **St. Joseph Baptisms** books. She says: "... if you are in touch with John [Fisher] you can tell him that his project is absolutely wonderful and that I found many of our ancestors' birth, baptism and some marriages dates. Congratulate him on a job well done." She went on to say: "I have now sent for the two volumes of marriages in the towns of Winooski and Colchester Vermont. Memere and Pepere Couture's family settled there after coming from Canada along with all their children (who were made to work in the woolen mills to support their parents)." We're glad to hear that our repertoires are helping genealogists to link to their past.



CORRECTIONS

Bernadette M. Harrington, Member Number 495, says her correct e-mail is dharrbag@together.net

CORRECTIONS FROM THE PAST

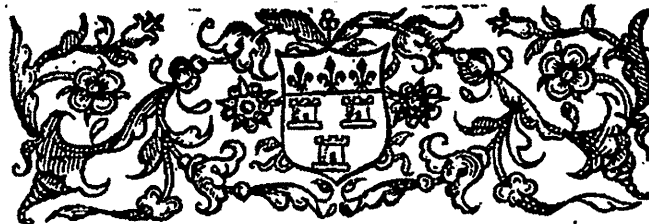
Janet Allard was doing some Allard genealogy when she found that the information from the **Greenwood Cemetery** Inscriptions published in **LINKS** Vol. 3, No. 2 (Spring 1999) did not match her research from the VT Vital Records. She informs us "due to the wearing of the stones or incorrect reading this information could certainly lead to the wrong information." "If possible all cemetery records should be checked against birth, death and burial records for accuracy."

The corrected information follows:

ALLARD Joseph W., died Feb. 3, 1884 age 64 yrs (not 84)
Lorette E. daug of Joseph & Malinda died Oct. 28, 1839, 3 yrs (not '49)
Joseph A. son of J&M Allard died Feb. 24, 1844 ac 2y (not Feb 21, 1811)
Infant daug of Joseph & Malinda died Aug 6, 1842 age illegible (not 1812)



There was a transcription error at the end of "**The Endangered Baudet Donkey Gets a Second Chance**" in the last *LINKS* (Vol. 9 No.1 p13). The correct name of the first young man of that line from France should be **Jean Baudet** spelled like the donkey line.



OTHER RESOURCES

ADHÉMAR

**Bases de données du Groupe de recherche sur Montréal
Propriété, bâti et population à Montréal, 1642-1805**

It lists the people who owned property in Montreal from 1642 to 1704, 1765 17xx and 1805. It also gives a lot more information - sex, birth, death, parents, known occupations, marriage, parcel owned and information on the type of building it was. You can also find who your ancestors' neighbors were and other owners of the property. There are also maps so you can locate the property. The site is in French, but worth checking into.

<http://cca.qc.ca/adhemar/>

HERITAGE

A Glimpse at the Canadian "Patriots" 1837-1838

by Reverend Romeo Trahan, S.S.E., #H18

Causes of the Insurrection



This article refers to a group of reformists called rebels or patriots, according to one's opinion. For short, we will refer to them generally as patriots. They were dissatisfied with the British controlled government of Canada. After the conquest of Canada by England in 1763, the country was divided into Lower-Canada (Quebec) and Upper-Canada (Ontario). Malcontents were found amongst Francophones and Anglophones in both sections of the country. For the sake of brevity, we will treat the situation in Lower-Canada. The following is an outline of the political government system of the period. 1- The King of England or the Queen, depending on the dates, 2- the Minister of the Colonies in London, 3- the Governor of Canada, named by London, 4- The Executive Council of the Governor, 5- the Legislative Council named by the Governor, 6- the Legislative Assembly elected by the people, men only. In Lower-Canada the majority party since 1832 was the Parti Patriote. The Legislative Council became the 'black sheep' of the Legislative Assembly since it blocked everything voted by the latter. Constitutional amendments were demanded on the composition of the Legislative Council and on the choice of the Executive Council, but the reforms made were rather insignificant. London was very slow and the Governor of Canada shilly-shallying. The Legislative Assembly therefore became more intransigent and even refused to meet if more important reforms were not enforced.

Leaders and the General Assemblies

Among the outstanding personalities of the insurrection, was Louis-Joseph Papineau, 1785-1871. The Ninety-Two Resolutions that he introduced in the Legislative Assembly in 1834 were to make clear his aspirations and political ideas. They contained the principal grievances of the House and its more important requests, control of the revenue by the legislature, accountability of the Executive Council of the Governor, and election of the Legislative Council. The Resolutions were approved by 80,000 signatures. In 1837 Lord Russell, the Governor of Canada, presented the Parliament of London a series of resolutions, which constituted a total rejection of the demands of the Patriots: such as, an elective Legislature, but granted the power to dispose of government funds without any permission from the Legislative Assembly. This situation presented the Patriots with a challenge, which left no alternative but to surrender or take up arms. To surrender was impossible in such troubled times. They could only turn to insurrection. It could not however be a spontaneous uprising, because political preparations had to be made, and some supplemental agitation undertaken to arouse the populace. Although the extremists in the patriot party had wanted an armed confrontation ever since 1830, they had not taken any practical steps in this direction. In the spring of 1837 the patriots were not completely unanimous in their aims. Some believed that the only realistic solution was to organize armed forces as soon as possible. Dr. Wolfred Nelson was the leader of this group. Other patriots continued to believe that a systematic agitation would be sufficient to force England to change her policy, and that recourse to armed rebellion would be unnecessary. The leader of this group was Louis-Joseph Papineau. Nevertheless, the two groups agreed on a single plan that included two distinct phases. The first was constitutional agitation, which would take place in the spring and

fall of 1837, and pave the way to revolutionary actions should the British authorities refuse to yield to pressure. The armed uprising was predicted for December of 1837.

The so-called constitutional agitation occurred on three levels. First a series of public assemblies were held to stir up the populace in urban and rural areas. Second, a boycott of regular imports from England, and smuggling from the United States was prescribed, with a view of combating the merchant classes who were predominantly English. One must also remember that the tax on imported goods from England was very high. Third, a show of strength was to be prepared, either by enlisting volunteers or by some other means. During the summer of 1837, the campaign waged by the patriots produced the desired results. From one assembly to the next, the fever mounted especially in the rural areas. The leaders tried to remain within the legal limits. After July 1837, the extremists did not hesitate to incite the populace to revolt, and numerous incidents occurred throughout the countryside. The founding of the Association des Fils de la Liberté (Association of the Sons of Liberty) increased the unrest in the city of Montreal. It had its counterpart in the Doric Club, a society equally counter revolutionary. There were more than thirty major county meetings, and over 40,000 people took part in them. A meeting at Saint-Charles, October 23, 1837, was an Assembly of Six Counties in the Richelieu River region. The patriots organized it when tensions had reached a braking point. The six counties were: Richelieu, Verchères, Rouville, Chambly, St-Hyacinthe, and L'Acadie. The Assembly adopted a series of resolutions reflecting the influence of the French Revolution, but mainly patterned after the American Declaration of Independence. On 6 November 1837, a violent clash in the streets of Montreal between the Fils de la Liberté and the Doric Club illustrated the explosiveness of the situation. One of the resolutions adopted at the Saint-Charles meeting of October 23, was plainly revolutionary. It declared that the militia officers and justices of the peace, previously appointed by the government, were to be replaced by officials elected by the populace. The British, who were the minority of the population of Canada at that time, asked the government to intervene; but the authorities delayed. Bishop Lartigue of Montreal, was the first to feel it was necessary to intervene. On October 24, 1837, he unequivocally condemned the actions of the French-Canadian leaders. He condemned revolutionary intentions, and implicitly formulated the penalties the Church attached to actions intended to overthrow the established order. In spite of this clerical influence the revolutionary movement swept on. On November 16, 1837, the government finally decided to act and ordered the arrest of the principal patriot leaders. Some fled to the United States before their arrest, others hid or were lucky to have their sentence commuted. One of the leaders who escaped over the border, was Cyrille-Hector-Octave Côté (1809-1850). He was a physician, patriot, politician, journalist, and later Baptist Minister. He started studying medicine at McGill University in Montreal but graduated from the University of Vermont in Burlington. He owned one of the finest homes in the village of Napierville, Quebec. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly by the voters of L'Acadie County. He joined the patriot party radicals and became very anti-clerical. On November 5, 1837, he, with the help of others, forcibly took money from the rectories of Napierville and St-Valentin to buy arms for the patriots. This sum was reimbursed to the parish of St-Cyprien of Napierville, on November 5, 1988, 150 years after it was taken in 1838. The evaluation of the stolen sum was \$327.00 in 1988. This compensation was initiated by the Société des Patriotes du Québec. An official record was inscribed in the parish books.

The Military Phase of the Insurrection

At the battle of St-Denis (east side of the Richelieu River), Colonel Gore was the English commander. The patriots were entrenched in a solid stone house belonging to Mrs. St-Germain and in a distillery belonging to Dr. Wolfred Nelson. The patriots were the first to open fire. Gore's artillery was powerless due to the thick walls of the stone house. Nevertheless, some shots penetrated through

a window and killed four patriots. Gore sounded the retreat especially since he heard other patriots were coming from neighboring villages. Result: Gore lost 17 men, 6 were killed and 11 wounded. Twelve patriots were killed and an equal number were wounded. I have seen where these 12 are buried in a special church property, but not in the parish cemetery. Unfortunately a young English officer, made prisoner by the patriots, was murdered by one of them named Louis Lussier. St-Denis was the only battle won by the patriots. On December 2, 1837 Gore took his revenge. He burned the St-Germain house, two inns, the distillery and other properties of Dr. Robert Nelson. Martial Law was declared December 5, 1837 in the District of Montreal.

Moore's Corner Skirmish

A group of patriots, who had fled to the United States after the arrest warrants of November 20, 1837, attempted to return to Lower-Canada, the night of December 6, 1837, with a load of ammunition that they had obtained from the Americans. The patriots left from Swanton, Vermont, but they were first joined by other troops who came down from Canada. Alexis Richard and Luc Hébert crossed the Richelieu River from Pointe-à-la-Mule (St-Blaise). They joined Julien Gagnon in Henryville. He then led them to Swanton with 80 men, only 60 armed. Dr. Cyrille Côté was already awaiting them in a large Swanton inn, perhaps the Eagle House built in 1825, which later became the Central Hotel, on the spot where the library is now located, corner of Grand Avenue and First Streets. The expedition was under the command of Édouard-Elisée Malhiot and his lieutenant Julien Gagnon. They went by way of Highgate to Moore's Corner, the former name of St-Armand-Station in Missisquoi County, Lower-Canada. (Quebec). This location is a few miles east of the village of Philipsburg, and about nine miles north of Swanton. It was named after John Henry Moore, born in 1799 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York. His parents moved to a farm a little north of what became Moore's Corner. He married Catherine Streit, born at Fairfax, Vermont. John Henry Moore became an important man in Bedford and even in Canadian politics. He was president of the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway that passed through St-Armand-Station. This line later became the Central Vermont Railway. Moore was in the Bedford Battalion and took an active part in the Moore's Corner battle. The English won the battle, which lasted 15 minutes. The patriots Malhiot, Gagnon, and Bouchette were wounded while Hubert Patenaude was killed. They lost their guns, ammunition and two small cannons. Two special patriot flags made by some ladies from Swanton were left behind. Robert-Shore-Milnes Bouchette, mentioned above, was born in Quebec City, but he sought refuge in Swanton practiced law there one year in 1839, and returned to Canada. On the English side, the commander of the battle was Captain Kempt assisted by Colonel Knowlton. They had 300 men and 5000 guns sent to them for the Eastern Townships. Kempt's men were behind a stone wall, and fired first. The patriots numbered only 75 and while they used their guns, they could not fire the cannons since they were unable to find the fuses in the dark.

The Battle of St-Eustache

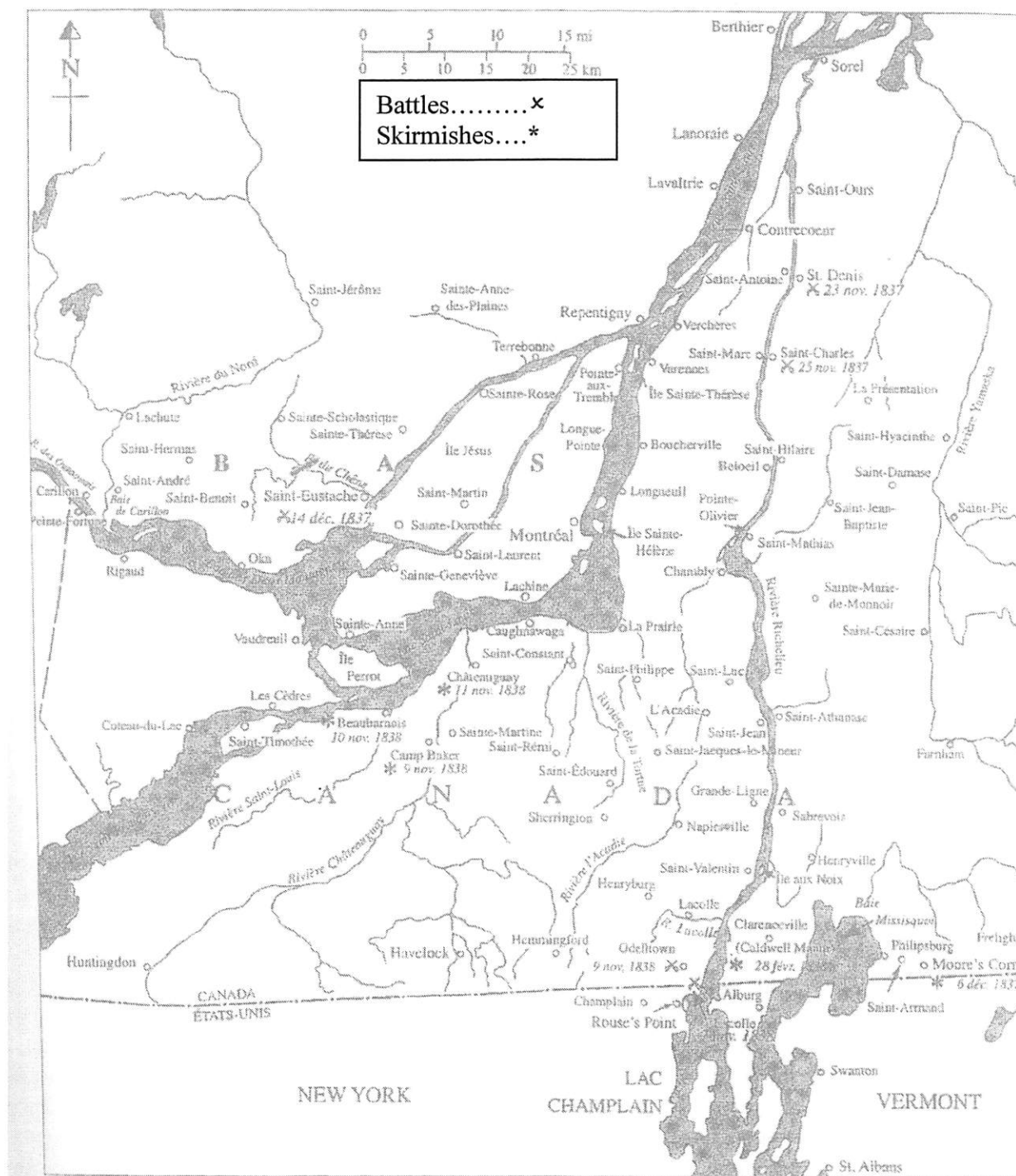
The battle of St-Eustache, December 14, 1837. St-Eustache is situated about 3 miles northwest of Montreal, on Mille-Iles River. Sir John Colborne attacked the town with 1300 men. He was assisted by Colonels Wetherall, Maillard, Dundas and Captain Globensky. The Patriot leaders were Jean-Olivier Chénier and Armury Girod. They numbered about 450, but when they heard of Colburne's numerous forces, many fled, including Girod. Chénier was left with about 250 men barricaded in the church, presbytery, convent, and other village houses. The combat lasted about 4 hours. Seventy patriots were killed, one hundred wounded or made prisoners. Dr. Jeans Olivier Chénier was among the dead. The parish buildings were set afire. Many burned to death or suffocated. We have no statistics on Colburne's losses. A recent historian notes that Father Joseph-

Vincent Quiblier, superior of the Sulpicians in Montreal, had traced a special route for Colburne from Montreal to St-Eustache so the patriots would not detect his coming. The interior of the church was rebuilt after the battle. I saw the bullet marks engraved on the outside walls. The government troops pillaged the town, gathering anything they could lay their hands on: even the clothes of the dead soldiers, leaving them naked. The people in the neighboring town of St-Benoit sought only peace. Fourteen patriots walked up to Colburne with a white flag. Colburne left town but left it up to his radicals to burn the place down: 111 houses, 124 barns filled with the fall harvest, 1 convent, 4 mills, 2 churches and rectories. Some months later, L'Acadie and Napierville underwent the same destruction. Colburne became widely known as the 'vieux brûlot' (the old firebug).

The Events of 1838

Meetings held in early 1838 at Swanton and Middlebury, Vermont, successfully thrust Louis-Joseph Papineau aside as leader of the insurrection and new plans were drawn for the invasion of Canada from Alburg Vermont to Noyan, Quebec (Caldwell's Manor) on Feb. 28, 1838. By this time, 700-800 Canadians had fled to the United States, many being in Champlain and Plattsburg New York. A group had stolen arms from the Elizabethtown arsenal and other places. A long line of sleighs was formed to cross Lake Champlain with 1500 guns and 3 small cannons. In Alburg they met with Dr. Robert Nelson and his assistant Dr. Cyrille-Hector Côté; these two were the commanders of several other refugees gathered in Alburg. On February 28, 1838, 300-400 set out to cross the border on foot to conquer Lower-Canada (province of Quebec). They stopped one mile north of the border, at Caldwell's Manor near Noyon. Robert Nelson made the proclamation, which was a Declaration of Independence. He signed as President of the provisional government. The following are some excerpts. "We in the name of the people of Lower-Canada do solemnly declare, a) from this day forward, we owe no allegiance to Great Britain and all political connections between this power and Lower-Canada cease immediately. 2) Lower-Canada must take the form of a republican government. Sixteen articles follow to explain the political principles that will inspire the new country. It is an appeal to the people of Canada as commander-in-chief of the patriot army. We are now constrained by the force of Tyranny to have recourse to arms in order to obtain the rights due to a free people. We will not lay down arms until we have procured for our country a patriotic and accountable government. The Declaration indicated that the Indians would have the same rights as other citizens. - That the union of Church and State is abolished. - That everyone has the same right to practice one's religion according to the dictates of one's conscience. - That the seignorial system is abolished. - That there will be full freedom of the press in all public affairs. - That public education will be organized as soon as possible and receive special support. (Education was mainly in the hands of the clergy and religious orders). - That the French and English languages will be used in all public matters. (English was the only language used at that time). We confide to the Almighty all the points of our Proclamation. A Tree of Liberty was also planted at Caldwell's Manor on this same day, February 28, 1838. On the next day, March 1, 1838, the patriots were defeated, by the Canadian troops under the command of Colonel Booth from Henryville, Quebec. Many escaped and fled back to the United States. They were immediately arrested by General Wool, from Plattsburg, New York, for having stolen arms in Elizabethtown. The patriot leaders Nelson and Côté were arrested for having violated the Neutrality Act of President Van Buren by attacking Canada. The trial took place May 25, 1838 in Windsor Vermont, Capital of the State at the time. All were quickly acquitted by a Vermont Jury that was sympathetic to the Canadian cause. A large number of Vermonters had come to Windsor from neighboring districts. Cyrille-Hector Côté and Robert Nelson were perceived as leaders in the cause of freedom. Côté had received his degree from the University of Vermont, and Nelson an honorary M.A. On May 25, 1838 a public banquet was held at Montpelier Vermont to honor the two. In the customary

fashion of the time, there were twenty toasts: to Liberty, Exiled Canadians, the Green Mountain juries, the Martyrs of St. Denis, and Vermont.



Lower-Canada

Battles and Skimishes, 1837-1838

Original in A. Messier , Dictionnaire encyclopédique et historique des patriotes
1837-1838, p. LXXXIX

Les Frères Chausseurs (Hunters Lodges)

The leaders of the rebellion, Cyrille-Hector Côté, Edouard-Élise Malhiot, and Robert Nelson, were frustrated by their setbacks. Their plans had often leaked out to government authorities. They decided to organize a secret para-military society. This association spread from Canada to some of the northern United States; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Michigan. Some ramifications reached France. The members were to make bullets and contribute money to buy weapons. The leaders' secret plan was now to invade Lower-Canada from the New York State border into L'Acadie County whose limits went as far south as the New York border at the time. Once into Canada, they would attack St-Jean (Dorchester), Fort Chambly, Sorel (Fort Williams), and Quebec City. The important secrets of the Association of the Frères Chasseurs were soon divulged. The English leaders Durham and Colborne were notified. From November 3-10, 1838 the Frères Chasseurs had their members encamped in the following towns: Beauharnois, Sainte-Martine (or Camp Baker), Châteauguay, St. Mathias (Pointe-Olivier), Saint-Constant (Rivière-à-la-Tortue), Terrebonne, Boucherville and Napierville,, and also close to the New York border.

Napierville-Rouses Point-Lacolle-Odelltown

At 9 AM November 4, 1838, Robert Nelson, self-appointed President of the Canadian Republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, arrived at the Napierville Camp. (This republic lasted the duration of one week, November 3-10 1838). Before 700-800 men gathered in the village square, he reiterated the Proclamation of Independence and the Constitution of the Republic. A large flag bearing 3 blue stars on a white background, was deployed. This Proclamation had already been made, February 28, 1838 at Caldwell's Manor, Noyan, Quebec when the patriots had unsuccessfully attempted to invade Canada from Alburg. Since this was Robert Nelson's first official visit to Napierville, Dr. Cyrille-Hector-Octave Côté introduced him to the people. In turn, Dr. Robert Nelson introduced Charles Hindenlang and François Touvray, two officers from France, whom he had hired in the United States to train his army. Five Trahans were at the Napierville Camp: one was Joseph married to Julie Poutré, a sister of Félix Poutré. Joseph Trahan was my great-great-grandfather. Dr. Côté left Napierville at 6 AM November 6, 1838, with 60 men driving wagons. They were going to pick up arms that the Americans had sent them on a sloop from Rouses Point on Lake Champlain to Lacolle on the Richelieu River. Côté was accompanied by Julien Gagnon a very active and physically strong patriot. The group reached the house of a patriot named Dupuis (probably Louis), about 2 miles west of Lacolle. The French officer Touvray was there. At 7 PM they went to Lacolle near the old mill to load up the smuggled arms. They were encountered by Captain Fisher who was in the old mill with some of his 70 men. After a one-hour skirmish, the English retreated to Odelltown, close to Lacolle. Côté and his men were able to pick up the weapons. Côté immediately dispatched Joseph Trudeau, a blacksmith from Napierville, to bring the good news back home. He arrived at midnight. The patriots received reinforcements during that same night while they were encamped near the frontier. The English loyalists who had fled to Odelltown, returned with more troops who had come from Hemingford, Quebec. They all settled inside, and around the Lacolle blockhouse. On the morning of November 7, 1838, Côté and his men, now numbering 171, were attacked as they were returning to Napierville. After a half-hour battle they were defeated. Some succeeded to escape south of the border, but six were killed: Joseph Morin, Narcisse Grégoire, Joseph Mongeau, Pierre Vézina, Jacques Blain, François Roy, Joseph Létourneau, and one surnamed Pilote. (Some details are in the *North American*, Swanton Vermont, July 17 1841.)

Odelltown November 9, 1838. Robert Nelson wanted to renew his contacts with the Americans. He left Napierville with 600 men, to defeat the government troops in Odelltown. His assistant officers were Charles Hindenlang and Médard Hébert. He divided his army into three wings. The Royal Canadians were the first to open fire. Several loyalists were barricaded inside a Methodist stone church. The patriots were poorly armed and gave up after two hours. A witness indicates that Nelson disappeared from the scene, while Hindenlang and Hébert returned to Napierville. Hindenlang complained to the pastor that the patriots were praying instead of fighting. He and Hébert left town with the intention of crossing the border. Hindenlang was anxious to try his luck in plain daylight, but was made prisoner. We heard later that he was hanged in the Montreal prison. Hébert crossed in the middle of the night but froze his feet. Robert Nelson once again crossed the border, forever disgusted with politics and the turn of events, as he one day told his brother, Wolfred. Some thirty years ago I visited the interior of the Lacolle Blockhouse and the Odelltown Methodist church, which is now a museum.

Inside the United States

Towards the end of 1838, Nelson called Côté, Julien Gagnon, Ludger Duvernay, and Robert-Shore-Milnes Bouchette to meet with him in Swanton. Faced with repression in Lower-Canada and firm opposition from the American government, all the plans they had dreamed of failed. Ruined and saddled with debts, Nelson went to California during the peak of the goldrush. He acquired a large fortune, but lost it through the dishonesty of an agent to whom he had entrusted it. He practiced his medical profession in the west until 1863, when he took up residence in New York, in partnership with his son Eugene who had just finished his medical studies in London. Dr. Robert Nelson died March 1 1873 at Gifford, Staten Island, N.Y.

After the insurrection failure, Dr. Cyrille-Hector Côté became touchy and distrustful of the people around him. He had meetings at Swanton and Corbeau, N.Y. (now Cooperville) early in 1839. He attacked the apathy of certain insurgents, and blamed the Catholic Church, which he held responsible for the collapse of the 1837-1838 insurrections. All were against him, except Nelson and Gagnon. In the spring of 1839, he settled in Swanton at Asseltyne's Hotel where he practiced his profession until 1841 when he moved to Chazy N.Y. Eager to have his revenge on Papineau and some of his former companions, he wrote several articles in the *North American* while in Swanton. In Chazy he was converted to Protestantism by a group of Baptists from Grande-Ligne (St-Blaise, Quebec). He was ordained a minister and became pastor of St-Pie-de-Bagot, Quebec in 1844. In 1846 he left his congregation and went to Philadelphia, where he worked for the American Baptist Publication Society. Côté came back to Canada in 1849 and was pastor at Sainte-Marie-de-Monnoir (Marienville). In September 1850 he planned to attend an important Baptist meeting in Hinesburg, Vermont. On his way he had a heart attack and was rushed to Hinesburg where he died on October 4. His body was brought back to St-Blaise where he was buried.

Exiles in The United States, Bermuda and Australia

Eight captured patriots were sent to Bermuda and arrived July 24, 1838; Robert-Shore-Milnes Bouchette, Wolfred Nelson, Robert Desrivieres, L. H. Masson, H. A. Gauvin, S. Marchessault, T. H. Goddu, and Bonaventure Viger. On their return they landed at Hampton Roads Virginia before coming back to Canada. Sixteen who had fled to the United States in the past two years were under a death sentence if they returned: Louis-Joseph Papineau, Cyrille-Hector Côté, Julien Gagnon, Robert Nelson, Edmund Burke O'Callaghan, Édouard-Étienne Rodier, Thomas-Sturrow Brown, Ludger

Duvernay, Étienne Chartier, Pierre-Paul Denaray, Joseph-François Davignon, John Ryan Sr., and John Ryan Jr., Louis Gauthier, and Louis Perrault.

Fifty-eight patriots were exiled to Sydney Australia, more precisely to an island off the coast. They left Montreal September 29, 1839 on the HMS Buffalo, and arrived 5 ½ months later, on March 11, 1840. After the Amnesty of 1843, they left Australia on the Achilles, July 10, 1844. Among these exiles were two brothers, David and Hubert Drossin-Leblanc. Their parents were Pierre Drossin-Leblanc and Marguerite Trahan, related to me. They arrived in St-Jean Quebec at midnight, January 18, 1845, and hurried to reach their families in Napierville. From Australia they had stopped in London England, New York harbor, and Albany where they got on a winter stagecoach to Burlington and then to St-Jean.

In 1837, 501 persons were incarcerated in the Montreal prison; 816 in 1838 plus 2 in Trois-Rivières, 18 in Quebec, and 19 in Sherbrooke. Twelve were hanged in Montreal. Several were liberated from jail and indemnified for loss of property. After the Law of Amnesty declared by the parliament of Canada, per order of the Queen of England in 1849, most of the Canadians exiled in the United States returned to Canada, including William-Lyon McKenzie, leader of the uprising in Upper-Canada.

Conclusion

Canadian historians do not question the defeat of the patriots; they differ on the implications of the failure. William Davis, the former Premier of Ontario, claimed that the defeat of the patriots discredited the resort to arms and violence as a means for change. Michael Cross acknowledged that the British government was oppressive in Canada, and that the Insurrection was closely connected with the process of political change in the country. French-Canadian historians including Jean Bruchesi, Jean-Paul Bernard, and Alain Messier, to name a few, generally arrive at the same conclusion.

Suggested readings:

Jean-Paul Bernard, "Vermonters and the Lower Canadian Rebellions," in Vermont History, vol, 58 no. 4 Fall 1990, 250-263, also Les Rébellions de 1837-1838, Boreal Express, Montreal 1983, 349 pp.

Stephen Kenny, "The Canadian Rebellions and the Limits of Historical Perspectives," in Vermont History, vol, 58, no.3 Summer 1990, 179-194, also "Duvernay's Exile in 'Balenton', The Vermont Interlude of a Canadian Patriot" in Vermont History, vol.52 no.2, Spring 1984, pp. 105-122.

Alain Messier, Dictionnaire encyclopédique et historique des patriotes 1837-1838. Guérin, Montreal-Toronto 2003, 491 pp.

Dictionary of Canadian Biography University of Toronto Press, 1996, 14 vols. An on-going publication

Réal Fortin, La guerre des Patriotes-Le long du Richelieu, Éditions Des Mille-Roches, St-Jean, 1988, pp. 13-54.

Rapport de L'Archiviste de la Province de Québec pour 1826-1827, L. Amable Proulx, Imprimerie de Sa Majesté Le Roi, 1927, pp, 160-192.

PETITE HISTOIRE

Moving

After I relocated my family from Massachusetts to Vermont in 1989 my new boss asked how the move had gone. He is a true Vermonter, half French-Canadian, half English, from the Northeast Kingdom. Having grown up on the family farm he had seen so many animals there were no pets in his house in Burlington. When I told him my children were fine but the cats were traumatized he replied:

"You can always get new cats."

Ancestry of John Toussaint Vincent

John Fisher #2

<p style="text-align: center;">Francois Bourgouin dit Bourguignon & Andrée Bastard Notre Dame Church, Ville of Fontenay-Le-Comte, Diocese of LaRochele, France</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Pierre Bourgouin dit Bourguignon & Catherine Basset</p> <p>Pierre: 1639 – 1719 From Fontenay-Le-Comte, Vendee, Poitou, France In the 1666 Census Pierre was 25 and was a weaver, indentured to Jean Gibault of Beauport, Quebec, age 28 and his wife Suzanne Broet/Binet age 22 Jean Gibault was a draper, who dealt in cloth, clothing & dry goods.</p> <p>Catherine: 1651 to 1716 From St-Ouen D'arnetal, Diocese of Rouen, Normandy She left for Canada in 1667 at age 16 as a Fille du Roi</p> <p>Married 17 Oct 1667 Notre Dame Church, Quebec City, Quebec Residents of Beauport, Quebec</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Guillaume Basset & Marguerite Carie or Cave</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Pierre Bourgouin & Marie Madeleine Chenet or Bouchard Married 31 Jan 1701 Beauport, Quebec</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pierre Chenet & Marguerite Boissel</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Vincent Bourgouin & Marie Francoise Migneron Married 6 Nov 1724 St Francois de Sales, Ile Jesus, Montreal</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pierre Migneron & Anne Charron</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Jean Baptiste Bourgouin & Marie Amable Cherby Married 30 Jan 1758 Lavaltrie, Quebec</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">William Cherby & Marie Anne Millet</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Pierre Bourgouin & Marguerite Cecile Maher Married 13 Feb 1809 at Mascouche, Quebec</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Jean Maher & Isabel McDonelle</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Pierre Bourgouin / Vincent & Marie Catherine Leclerc/Leclair Married 24 Jul 1832 at Mascouche, Assumption County, Quebec</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pierre Leclerc/Leclair & Therese Leonard</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Frs. Toussaint Vincent & Sophronie Diette Married 7 Oct 1862 St Joseph, Burlington, VT Widowed & Remarried 6 Dec 1896 to Merence Lafleur*</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Joseph Diette & Josette Chagnon *Widow of Pierre Labelle</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">John Baptist Vincent & Clara Caisse Married 9 Jan 1889 at St Joseph, Burlington, VT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eusebe Caisse & Rebecca Gutchell</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">John Toussaint Vincent & Mae Kirby/Corbeil Married 29 Sep 1930 at St Stephens, Winooski, VT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">John Kirby/Corbeil & Mary St John</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">John Toussaint Vincent Jr & Eleanor Lavallee Married 23 Mar 1963 at St Joseph, Burlington, VT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Henry R. Lavallee & Eleanor M. Eagen</p>

FAMOUS CANADIANS

Noah Brousseau/Brusso

AKA Tommy Burns

The Forgotten Heavyweight Boxing Champion of the World (1906-1908)

by Paul Dumais #26 and Mike Sevigny #59

Paul almost extinguished his 'career' at St. Michael's College in his freshman year by entering Vermont Golden Gloves on a dare, and getting knocked out in 12 seconds of the first round. Who knows? This may be a record!



E know of many French-Canadians who excelled in the sports world and became famous. Guy Lafleur, Ray Bourque, Guy Lapointe, Mario Lemieux, Maurice "Rocket" Richard, Jean Beliveau and others are French-Canadians in the Hockey Hall of Fame. Louis Cyr was widely known as the Quebec Strongman in the 1890s and early 1900s, but who has heard of the French-Canadian Heavyweight Champion of the World?

One of the least known sports figures of the early 1900s was a French-Canadian boxer by the name of Noah Brousseau or Brusso who fought first under that name, then as Ed Burns and finally as Tommy Burns. Like Rodney Dangerfield, Tommy Burns got no respect, even though he was the only Canadian to ever win the title of Heavyweight Boxing Champion of the World. It was felt by some at the time of his gaining the title that he had not beat the real heavyweight but rather one of two stand-ins, but others were prejudiced because he fought and lost to a black man.

Born on 17 June 1881 the 12th of 13 children in a log cabin outside of Hanover, Ontario he became known as "The Little Giant of Hanover" or "He of the Terrible Right Hand." His father was Joseph Frederick Brousseau, a 7th generation Canadian, and his mother Alphonsine Eschenback-Reichenback of German heritage. Some internet sites mistakenly call this family Italian, possibly due to the use of Brusso as a shortened Brousseau. It is also misstated that Noah changed his name to the Irish sounding Tommy Burns so that his supposedly "Italian Catholic" mother would not know he was fighting. Since his family became Methodist and his father learned German this is unlikely. It was more likely that he changed his name to Ed and then Tommy Burns after a 1904 fight in which he nearly killed Ben O'Grady to cover his past and perhaps to shield his mother.

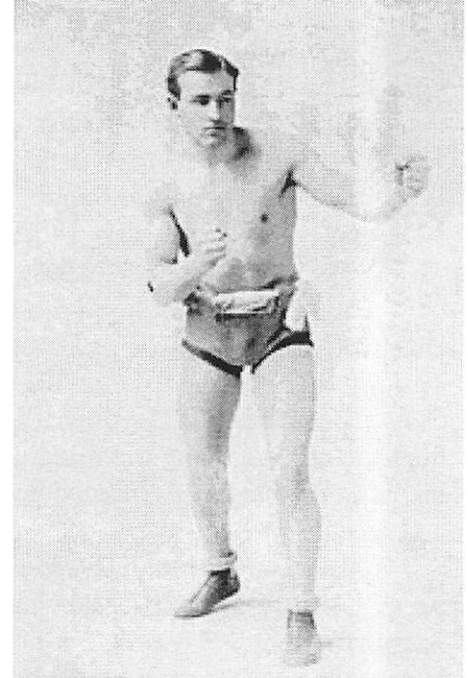
Noah was taken out of school at the age of 10 and put to work to support his family. He found time to play and excel at Lacrosse and Hockey, and picked up boxing skills while working in mining camps. His first professional fight was as a lightweight in Delray, Michigan in 1900. He beat Fred Thornton in 5 rounds by a knockout. Four KOs followed in 1901 in Detroit. The Little Giant of Hanover had twelve fights in 1902, seven KOs, two wins and three exhibitions. His KO of Tom McCune, in 7 rounds on December 26 of that year, gave him the Michigan State Middleweight Title.

His first fight in 1903 was against Mike Schreck, known as the Dutchman and the first southpaw that Noah came up against. Noah was surprised by the leftie and lost in 10 rounds. He still fought ten more times that year with seven KOs, two wins and one draw. Four of these bouts were in defense, and thus retention, of the Michigan Middleweight Title. The first fight of 1904 was a 3rd round KO, which nearly resulted in death to Ben O'Grady due to his injuries. Noah quickly left Detroit and changed his fighting name to Ed Burns, then later Tommy Burns. The balance of the year resulted in 9

matches including one unofficial draw against the “legendary Mike Mahoney” in the Klondike. The official total for the year was four KOs, one win, three draws and a loss. 1905 brought two KOs, one win, four draws, and a loss that was billed as being for the World Middleweight Title.

In 1905 James J. Jeffreis gave up his heavyweight title and personally nominated Marvin Hart and Jack Root to fight for the crown. The fight was stopped in the 12th in favor of Hart. This set the stage for the title fight between Tommy Burns and Marvin Hart. Short and squat Tommy was only 5 feet 7 inches tall and 172 lbs (21 pounds lighter than Hart) but had a long reach for his height. The fight was held in Los Angeles and Hart was not pleased with the amount of tape on Burns’ hands. (Those were the days when pugilists fought bare handed, with only tape for protection.)

“He complained that Burns had too much tape on his hands and ordered it removed. Burns just smiled and said, ‘Why, Mr. Hart, I didn’t think that a big champion like you would mind that a little man like me would wear a little tape.’” “Hart exploded and tried to punch Burns. Jeffries (acting as the referee) parted the men. He allowed the tape of Burns hands. But the incident so upset Hart that he fought in a rage. Burns took advantage of this and easily out-pointed Hart, winning 18 of 20 rounds.” The purse of \$15,000 was a considerable sum and Burns, acting as his own manager, made a lot of money then and kept more for later.



Tommy Burns started defending his title in San Diego a little over a month later with two KOs in one night. On October 2nd he KOed ‘Fireman’ Jim Flynn in 15 rounds of a title fight, and on November 28 fought ‘Philadelphia’ Jack O’Brien to a 20 round draw. After 4 fights in 1907 (one KO, two wins and an exhibition) Burns brought the Title to London to make it truly the World Heavyweight Title.

Through 1907 and into 1908 there were four fights in London, two in Paris and one in Dublin (five KOs, and two exhibitions). The bouts then moved to Australia with two KOs and on December 26, 1908 a heavily promoted World Heavyweight Championship fight against a black contender, Jack Johnson, in Rushcutter’s Bay, Australia.

Jack Johnson had hitchhiked around the USA in search of work as a youngster. He was a sponge fisherman, potato peeler and started fighting at the age of 12. He was an up and coming fighter but was only allowed to fight the other black boxers of his day. After Burns’ heavyweight title win Johnson started to follow him everywhere, purchasing ringside tickets and taunting Tommy. The press picked up on the action and commented that, “Jackson was Burns’ master.” This made Johnson ecstatic and visibly shook Burns. Tommy had stated, “I will defend my title against all comers, none barred. By this I mean white, black, Mexican, Indian or any other nationality. I propose to be the champion of the world not the white, or the Canadian or the American. If I am not the best man in the heavyweight division, I don’t want the title.” The National Sporting Club of London had tried to arrange a match between Johnson and Burns with a purse of £2,500 with £2,000 to the winner. We suspect that Burns was afraid it would be his last fight as Heavyweight Champion and held out for more, win lose or draw. Hugh McIntosh of Sydney guaranteed Burns a purse of £7,500 (about \$30,000) and after weeks of arguments the fight was agreed to.

20,000 spectators were in Rushcutter's stadium on the 26th of December 1908 (boxing day) to witness the event. Johnson had 5 ½ inches of height, 30 lbs in weight and 1 ½ inch in reach advantage over Burns who was recovering from a touch of influenza. Johnson was too much of a fighter for Burns and landed a heavy right swing to the jaw coming out of a clinch in the first round. Burns went down for an eight count but managed to get back up. Johnson toyed with him throughout the fight, taunting with a call of "Poor old Tahmmy" whenever Burns lunged widely. Johnson would flash his gold-toothed grin at the crowd and invite Tommy to hit him. A few blows would be landed and then Johnson would continue to beat Burns to a pulp. At the start of the 14th round Johnson was determined to end it and unleashed everything he had on Tommy.



The police stopped the fight and Johnson was declared the winner and new Heavyweight Champion of the World. He would continue to hold the Crown for 6 ½ years. After the fight race riots broke out in the US south and sportswriters downplayed Tommy's accomplishments as a Heavyweight Champion for losing to a black man.

Tommy Burns fought an additional 8 fights from early 1910 until 1920. The first was in New South Wales on 7 April 1910, and he won the title of British Empire Heavyweight Champion (he would vacate this title in 1911). His last was a KO of Joe Beckett in London England on 16 July 1920. His record over 20 years of professional boxing was 48 wins (37 KOS), 5 draws and 8 losses. At 5 feet 7 inches he was the shortest person to ever hold the heavyweight title. While many thought he was an unworthy holder, he was the only Heavyweight to defend his title twice in one night, he is still fifth in the number of successful title defenses, and his eight consecutive knockouts is a record still.

When he retired from boxing Tommy had the equivalent of a couple of million dollars in today's money, having acted as his own promoter and manager. He bought property and spent lavishly on some close friends. He was a physical education instructor in the Canadian Army during World War I and owned a pub in Newcastle just after the war ended. Tommy promoted a few fights and in 1928 moved to New York City and operated a 'speakeasy.'



He lost almost everything in the crash of 1929, and it took years for him to get back on his feet. He sold insurance in Texas and later moved to Bremerton, Washington where he became a security guard. Much later in life he became religious and became a minister. Noah Brousseau, aka Tommy Burns, died of a heart attack in Vancouver in 1955.

Tommy Burns was elected to the Ring Boxing Hall of Fame in 1960 and then to the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1996.

Sources:

McCaffery, Dan. Tommy Burns (Canada's Unknown World Heavyweight Champion). Toronto, Canada: James Lorimer & Company, Ltd. 2000.

Therberge, Remy. "Noah Brusso dit Brousseau The Forgotten Heavyweight" *Fleur de Lys* Vol. #4, Winter 1980. Albert H. Ledoux, editor.

Various Internet articles on Tommy Burns including Boxing Memorabilia for sale.

HERITAGE

Stories of Old La Rochelle

In June of 1998 Paul Dumais traveled to France for 10 days. 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, the first of which was described in LINKS Vol. 7, No. 2. Translations from the French were made by Valérie Bobinnec, and copied by Paul M. Dumais #26.

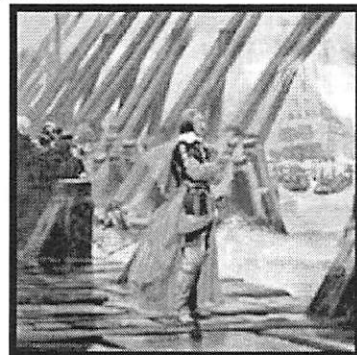
The fifth scene is entitled: "The Great Siege of 1628"



A ROCHELLE, capital of French Protestantism, threatened the unification policy of Cardinal Richelieu. In 1627, surrounded with royal troops, cut off by the pier built by the Cardinal, this bastion of "heresy" saw its inhabitants famished, decimated and reduced to the mercy of King Louis XIII.

In spite of the heroic resistance of the mayor, JEHAN GUITON, La Rochelle surrendered after a siege of 13 months and 20 days. Twenty-three thousand Rochelais residents died of hunger! On November 1st 1628, Louis XIII and Cardinal de Richelieu entered the town. La Rochelle had lost all of its privileges, its commerce was ruined and its ramparts were demolished.

(Imagine that) You are on the pier with the Cardinal de Richelieu, Father Joseph (his gray eminence) & a young monk scared by the cannonade of the French war ships off La Rochelle." [FINIS]



Note: "At the Fish Market, an old regulation specified that the stallholders should cut off the tails of all the fish which were not sold on the first day."

ANCESTRAL LINES

**Genealogy of Noah Brousseau
AKA Tommy Burns
The Forgotten Heavyweight Champion of the World
by Paul Dumais #26**

France	Jean Brousseau b. abt 1598, d. after 1670 Occupation Miller	Perrine Godin d bef 1670	abt 1640 St. Sébastien-sur-Loire, Nantes, Brittany
I.	Denis Brousseau b. abt 1643, s 27-Oct-1711 Trois-Rivières	Marie-Madeleine Hébert b. abt 1650, d aft 3 Mar 1716 (*Guillaume/Marguerite Meusnier) of Mantes-sur-Seine (near Paris) * master cooper	m. contract 15- OCT-1670 Notary Ameau, Trois-Rivières 11 children from this marriage
II.	Pierre Brousseau b. abt1673, s. 26 Nov 1741	Barbe Bourbon b. abt 1683 (Jean/Marie-Anne Benoît)	9-JUN-1698 Laprairie, PQ 5-JUN contract Notary Adhémar 19 children from this marriage
III.	Joseph Brousseau b. 23-Mar-1709	Marie Pinsonnault (Jacques/Marie Bourassa)	14-APR-1738 Laprairie, PQ 12 children from this marriage
IV.	Joseph Brousseau b. 2-May-1739	Marie Beauvais (Joseph/Marguerite Lemieux)	29-OCT-1764 Laprairie, PQ 11 children from this marriage
V.	Joseph Brousseau b. 11-Sep-1768	Françoise Sénécal (Paul/Françoise Grioux)	3-OCT-1791 Laprairie, PQ 6+ children from this marriage
VI.	Paul Brousseau b. in 1800	Claire Payant (Basile/Marguerite Rousseau)	11-AUG-1824 Laprairie, PQ 5+ children from this marriage
VII.	Jos. Frd'k Brousseau † b. ca 1833	Alphonsine Eschenback- Reichenback	8-NOV-1858 Laprairie, PQ 13 children from this marriage
VIII.	Noah Brousseau/Brusso ‡ Born 17 June 1881 in a log cabin outside Hanover, Ontario. Died 10 May 1955 in Vancouver, BC at the age of 73.		

† Joseph Frederick Brousseau settled in the Canadian province of Ontario with his German wife Alphonsine, becoming the father of a large family, adopting the Methodist faith, and the German language in the process.

‡ Noah Brousseau started boxing in 1900, later changed his name to Tommy Burns, and became the World Heavyweight Champion (1906-1908). Called "The Little Giant of Hanover," he was the only Canadian to have worn the World Heavyweight Boxing Crown. The smallest man to ever hold the Heavyweight title, he compensated for his lack of height with a remarkably long reach (74 ½ inches) and a hard punch, was a fast and canny fighter, and totally fearless. Tommy Burns was elected to the Ring Boxing Hall of Fame in 1960 and the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1966.

CHAMPLAIN MYSTERY

CHAMPLAIN – FLORIDA – 1608???

We received an e-mail from David Wiscombe of England who is trying to puzzle out why Champlain, 1608 and Florida appear on a miniature of a vase as shown below.



He found our Society's website while searching for links between Florida and Champlain. The miniature has CHAMPLAIN 1608 on what appears to be a rough cob type coin. A stag appears above and the scroll below has FLORIDA on it. We know that Champlain was in Canada founding Quebec City in 1608 and the closest he ever got to Florida was in the West Indies around 1599.

The information he had gathered when he corresponded was:

- This design shown below was used to decorate souvenir ware china produced by the Goss China Co. Stoke on Trent, U. K. typically in the early 1900s.
- The Factory's records refer to agencies in Boston, Mass. and New York in the early 1900s.
- There are brief references to the "Arms for Florida" being available in 1901.
- The height of the piece of china is about 2.5"
- He later found the web site for Florida, Massachusetts (in the Berkshires), which has a stag on their town crest. Any connection? They didn't know.

Any information that you have is appreciated.

ONGOING RESEARCH

"Border Crossings" Vermont Baptisms Traced Back to Quebec

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

John Paul and Mariette continue this series where they identify the Quebec marriage information of the parents of individuals baptized in Vermont. The parents' "Border Crossing" Quebec marriages were found in the Loiselle file or Drouin and confirmed in the appropriate parish or county repertoire. They will add to the list in future issues of LINKS.

GIRARD, Josephine, born 21 February 1854 in Brandon, VT, baptized 27 February 1854 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Daughter of **Antoine Girard** and **Marguerite Dupré**. They were married 28 February 1832 in Verchères, Qué. **Antoine** son of **Joseph Girard** and **Josephite Benoit**. **Marguerite** daughter of **Pierre Dupré** and **Amable Letarte**

LESSARD, Jean-Clement, born 28 May 1847 in Brandon, VT, baptized 8 July 1851 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Son of **François Lessard** and **Rosalie (Radegonde) Granger**. They were married 30 July 1821 in L'Acadie, Qué. **François** son of **Joseph Lessard** and **Marie Guillaume Laberge**. **Rosalie** daughter of **Pierre Granger** and **Louise Gosselin**.

MUIR, Marie-Emilie, born 24 July 1843 in Bristol, VT, baptized 7 August 1853 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Daughter of **David Muir** and **Emelie Jodouin**. They were married 9 July 1833 in St. Marc-sur-Richelieu, Qué. **David** son of **Jacques Muir** and **Marie-Anne Hebert**. **Emelie** daughter of **André Jodouin** and **Angèle Guilbeau**.

RENAUD, Antoine Esdras, born 4 April 1852 Bristol, VT, baptized 1 July 1852 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Son of **Pierre Renaud dit Nerbonne** and **Josephite Lacasse**. They were married 9 Feb 1847 at St. Denis-sur-Richelieu, Qué. **Pierre** son of **Jean-Baptiste Renaud** and **Josephite Daigneau**. **Josephite** daughter of **Louis Lacasse** and **Josephite Talon**.

BERNIER, Narcisse, baptized 22 June 1834 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT son of **Joseph Bernier** and **Sophonie Benoit**. They were married 6 November 1821 at St. Denis-sur-Richelieu, Qué. **Joseph** son of **Joseph Bernier** and **Louise Demers**. **Sophonie** daughter of **Augustin Benoit** and **Marie-Anne Jared**.

BLANCHARD, Joseph, born 8 June 1850 in Charlotte, VT, baptized 7 July 1850 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Son of **Luc Blanchard** and **Louise Goyet**. They were married 21 November 1843 at Chambly, Qué. **Luc** son of **Luc Blanchard** and **Elisa Deragon**. **Louise** daughter of **Michel Goyet** and **Louise Demers**.

DAVIAU, Louise, born 6 June 1852 in Colchester, VT, baptized 12 June 1852 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Daughter of **Charles Daviau** and **Elizabeth Papineau**. They were married 23 April 1838 at St-Cesaire (Rouville County), Qué. **Charles** son of **Antoine Daviau** and **Madeleine Joly**. **Elizabeth** daughter of **François Papineau** and **Elizabeth Demers**.

SABOURIN, Eusebe born 22 April 1852 in Colchester, VT, baptized 15 May 1853 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Son of **Eusebe Sabourin** and **Adelaide Dufresne**. They were married 5 November

1838 at St. Cesaire, Qué. **Eusebe** son of **Charles Sabourin** and **Suzanne Barsaloux**. **Adelaide** daughter of **Jean-Baptiste Dufresne** and **Françoise Gausselin (Gosselin)**.

HUGHES, Jean, born 9 August 1854 in Cornwall, VT, baptized 22 September 1854 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Son of **Charles Hughes** and **Adée Duhamel**. They were married 12 January 1847 at Contrecoeur, Qué. **Charles** son of **Jean Hughes** and **Euphrosine Petit**. **Adée** daughter of **François Duhamel** and **Catherine Coitou dit St-Jean**.

DESFORGES, Julie, born 28 November 1851 in Essex, VT, baptized 14 December 1851 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Daughter of **Toussaint Desforbes** and **Emilie Commeray**. They were married 29 August 1837 in Beloeil, Qué. **Toussaint** son of **Amable Desforbes** and **M. Fontaine**. **Emilie** daughter of **Jean-Baptiste Commeray** and **Marie Agathe Bougueville**. (**Henriette Desforbes**, sister of Julie, born 2 Dec 1853 in Essex, VT, baptized 17 December 1853 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT.)

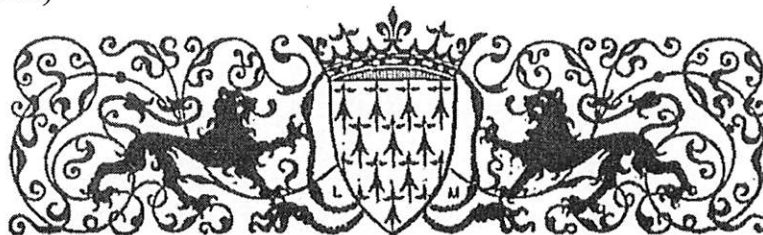
TETREAULT, Eloise, born 10 January 1854 in Essex, VT, baptized 5 February 1854 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Daughter of **Pierre Tetreault** and **Eloise Brodeur**. They were married 17 October 1836 at St. Jean-Baptiste Rouville, Qué. **Pierre** son of **Dominique** and **Marie Jacob**. **Eloise** daughter of **Hypolite Brodeur** and **Josephte Fontaine**.

ST. GERMAINE, Marie Emerance, born 4 July 1851 in Ferrisburg, VT, baptized 5 September 1851 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Daughter of **Jacques St. Germain** and **Onésime Duclos**. They were married 7 November 1848 at St. Grégoire, Qué. **Jacques** son of **Pierre St. Germain** and **Marguerite Sorel**. **Onésime** daughter of **Pierre Duclos** and **Elizabeth Lalanne**.

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

CARDINAL, Emerance, born 30 May 1853 in Grand Isle, VT, baptized 16 Jun 1853 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Daughter of **Toussaint Cardinal** and **Catherine Audet dit Lapointe**. They were married 2 August 1836 at St. Luc, Qué. **Toussaint** son of **Paul Cardinal** and **Marguerite Sasseville**. **Catherine** daughter of **Charles Audet dit Lapointe** and **Catherine Brosseau**.

CROTEAU, François Ludger, born 24 February 1852 in Grand Isle, VT, baptized 24 March 1852 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT. Son of **Leon Croteau** and **Lucie Esther Bricaut**. They were married 18 October 1836 at St. Mathias, Qué. **Leon** son of **Prisque Croteau** and **Marguerite Morier**. **Lucie Esther** daughter of **Jean-Baptiste Bricaut** and **Marie Reine Lavoie**. (**Antoine Telesphore Croteau** brother of François Ludger born 6 December 1864 in Grand Isle, VT, baptized 7 December 1864 at St. Joseph, Burlington, VT.)



ANCESTRAL LINES

Descendants of Elie BOURBEAU by Jim Burbo #99

We originally published the line of Elie Bourbeau in LINKS Vol. 5, No. 2 Spring 2001. Jim has added quite a few notes on the Sixth Generation so we are printing them here.

Generation No. 6

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

Notes for JOSEPH GODEFROID BOURBEAU: Possibly born (Joseph) Godfroi Bourbeau. Married to Domathilda Tetreau on 25 Jan 1852 at Notre Dame de St.. Rosaire, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada (from Loselle)

Children of JOSEPH BOURBEAU and MARIE TATRO are:

- i. PHILOMENA⁷ BURBO, b. November 11, 1842, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada; d. ; m. (1) JULIUS SORRELL; m. (2) JOSEPH BEDARD, February 10, 1912, Charlotte, Chittenden, Vermont.
More About JULIUS SORRELL: or Julius Sauriol
- ii. MARGARET BURBO, b. October 04, 1844, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada; m. JOSEPH GORDON, August 22, 1868, Charlotte, Chittenden, Vermont.
- iii. JOHN BURBO, b. August 18, 1846, St. Simon, Quebec, Canada; d. May 29, 1891, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont; m. LOUISE (DELINA) REALLE, October 27, 1871, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont.
Notes for JOHN BURBO: Death cert. Charlotte vital records book 2 page 132. gives age as 50 years 2 months.
More About JOHN BURBO: Baptised Jean-Baptiste Bourbeau
More About LOUISE (DELINA) REALLE: AKA Marie-Louise Riel
- iv. CLARA (CLARISA) BURBO, b. Abt. 1855, ; d. August 03, 1876, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont; m. WILLIAM F. FARGO, February 03, 1872, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont.
- v. EDWARD G. BURBO, b. January 10, 1856, Charlotte, Chittenden, Vermont; d. March 28, 1898, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont; m. ELLEN LESSOR, September 20, 1880, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont.
- vi. HENRY L. BURBO, b. September 17, 1857, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont; d. August 23, 1890, Shelburne, Chittenden, Vermont; m. SARAH HUNT, April 17, 1878, Shelburne, Chittenden Vermont.
- vii. LOUIS HOWARD BURBO, b. May 05, 1861, Charlotte, Chittenden, Vt.; d. June 20, 1948, Burlington, Chittenden, Vt.; m. CLARA HELEN GENNETT, February 07, 1895, Burlington, VT..

Notes for LOUIS HOWARD BURBO:

Family tradition holds that Louis Burbo was orphaned at about the age of six and lived with various families in the Charlotte-North Ferrisburg area during the remainder of his childhood. Although no mention of him was found in the 1870 census records, their marginal legibility does not lessen the likelihood of the family tradition being correct.

Joseph and Matilda's youngest son, Louis Howard Burbo was born in Charlotte on 5 May 1861. His birth record in indexed under the name "Bolio," and a look at the handwriting on the original entry makes it clear how this type of error could have easily occurred. The date of his birth on the original entry is 5 May 1859. The 1861 date appears on his marriage license and death certificate and was the basis of the age that he used in his lifetime. He married Clara Helen Gennett, of Grand Isle, VT., on 7 Feb. 1895, in Burlington, Vermont. They had two sons, Howard Louis Burbo, born 24 Nov 1895, and Wallace George Burbo, born 1 Sept. 1904, both in Burlington. Howard married Viola Ruth Houde on 24 Apr. 1922. They had two sons, James Howard Burbo, born 25 Jan. 1932 and Phillip Walter Burbo, born 20 May 1935, both in Burlington (both by adoption). Wallace married Helen Baxter of Brooklyn N.Y. in Brooklyn, and fathered Louis Howard Burbo on 20 Dec 1927, in Brooklyn, and Nancy Helen Burbo on 1 Aug. 1934 in Burlington.

Louis Burbo was a carpenter by trade and built a number of houses in Burlington. One of these, a three apartment house at 100 North Willard St. in Burlington served as his home from the time of its building in the early years of the twentieth century until his death in 1948. The two second floor apartments were rented to various people, one of them being the home of his second son Wallace and his family during most of the

1930s. He also built and retained ownership of a four (or perhaps six) family apartment house at Isham Street, Burlington, which provided him with retirement income until he sold it in 1946(?). His homestead at 100 North Willard Street was sold after his death and now houses the offices of the Crowley Insurance Agency. Among the houses in Burlington built by Louis Burbo (some in partnership with his eldest son Howard) are those at 17, 29, and 33-35 Ledge Road, one on Beach St., and one on Williams Street.

Clara Gennette Burbo died in Burlington on 13 Dec. 1936; Louis H. Burbo died in Burlington on 3 June 1948. They are buried in Lakeview Cemetery in Burlington.

7. AUGUSTINE⁶ BOURBEAU (*FRANCOIS AUGUSTIN⁵, PIERRE CHARLES⁴, PIERRE³, PIERRE², ELIE¹*) was born May 26, 1802, and died February 1872 in Trenton, MI. He married THEOTISTE BAUDIN February 15, 1830 in St. Constant, Comte LaPrairie, Que.

Child of AUGUSTINE BOURBEAU and THEOTISTE BAUDIN is:

i. NELSON⁷ BURBO, b. Abt. 1848.

Nelson Burbo removed to Trenton, Michigan, (near Detroit) and founded a numerous family of Burbos in that area.



SPRING CONFERENCE

The Spring Conference of the VTFCGS was held on April 23, 2005, at St. Joseph Church, Parish Hall, Burlington, Vermont. Our President, John Fisher, introduced several speakers to the attendees.

Our first speaker was **Michael Burgess**, an Instructional Support Assistant at the Feinberg Library Special Collections section of Plattsburgh State University who spoke about the genealogical aides contained in the collection and ways to access them. Before going you should check their website at <http://research.Plattsburgh.edu/SpecialCollections> for their hours, which are limited, and a listing of the materials in their library. Parking is very limited when school is in session.

Special Collections has general materials on New York State with particular emphasis on Clinton, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Herkimer, and Warren Counties. The materials are in the form of monographs, periodical, pamphlets, photographs, maps, manuscripts etc. There are also card catalogs with indexing of local newspapers and article-by-article indexing of periodicals relating to New York State. Individual or group orientations are available by appointment. Some materials that are indexed or cataloged in the special collections section may be located in other parts of the Plattsburgh State Library.

Mike/s presentation concentrated on resources that are of special interest to genealogists. The US Census for New York is available from 1790 (hard cover) to 1930 (balance on microfilm). Some New York State Census records for Clinton County are available as well as Clyde Rabideau Sr's. Index of the 1925 Census for Clinton County. The library has a Surname index for Clinton County Cemeteries plus Clyde Rabideau Sr's Cemetery Records as well as McLellan Cemetery Records for Clinton, Essex & Franklin and some Canadian Counties. Obituaries can sometimes be a good source of information, and there are several indexes available including Bowman's, which covers 9 papers from Eastern New York. Atlases from 1869 and 1876 have the owners' names listed beside squares representing their house lots. These can be used to supplement the census records and can also indicate where large parcels of land were split off as inheritance. Also available are some City Directories, Military Lists and the "Balloting Book," a list of Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees entitled to land in New York.

Our next speaker, **Dick Ward**, is a frequent visitor to our conferences. He is a charter member of the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society in Plattsburg, and past Reference Librarian for the Clinton, Essex and Franklin County Library System in Upstate New York. Dick spoke on "Researching Ancestors on the New York side of Lake Champlain." An interesting comment from Dick was that the Feinberg Special Collection Library originated as a way to preserve the papers of Pliny Moore. The Plattsburg Society has published many repertoires from Clinton County, and is moving into Franklin and Essex Counties. Repertoires of Holy Angels in Altona and St. Louis of France in Saratoga are due back from the printers soon.

Many "villages" cross "town" or county lines making research a little more difficult as two sets of records may need to be checked. New York has some stringent privacy laws and the Town Clerk cannot let you look at the records, by law. They must look at the records and copy for you what is allowed by law for an \$11 fee. They cannot give out the cause of death, again by law.

Protestant and Catholic records prior to 1889 are much harder to access and content is spotty. Many Catholic-Protestant intermarriages occurred "out West" as the principals moved to avoid opposition at home.

Each County and Town must have an historian per State Law. They attend statewide and regional meetings for training, but are not required to be paid or placed in an office for their duties. The state is trying to have them moved out of their houses and into town offices. Depending on the individual they can be very helpful to genealogists or very uncooperative. The state has been trying to make these individuals concentrate on history and not genealogy, but to our way of thinking history is nothing without the people and their roots.

There are also other government records of interest to genealogists in addition to vital statistics. These are mostly at County Government Centers and County Clerks. The State received copies of a statewide census for 1911 but a fire at their Library destroyed them so one must go to each county to see their copies. Additional records of interest are real estate transactions and deeds. It must be noted that some counties may not have existed early on. For example records from 1788 to 1801 for Essex and Elizabethtown are in Plattsburg.

Two other types of records are "Aliens Admitted" or Naturalization records that are in the County Clerk's Office. These are particularly helpful for Irish immigrants as they will often give the county in Ireland that the person came from. Much information can be obtained from Probate or Surrogate Court records. Clinton and Essex Counties have good records if an estate was left or a will was filed. Clinton County also has an index of Petitions to Open an Estate. Some of these documents will have a list of all children as well as where they lived.

Paul Landry showed us pictures of the Society's recently relocated library, some of which can be seen in the first few pages of this issue of *LINKS*.

John Fisher described in detail how to access Vermont Naturalization records on the computer at the Federal Courthouse in Burlington. While every person that filed a "Declaration" in a Vermont Federal Court is listed in the various Indices, only those that completed their "Petition" have records in the images. For additional information see John's article on pages 20-32 in *LINKS* Vol. 9, No. 1.

We thank all of our speakers for another successful conference.

CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATIONS**FOUR FAMILY LINEAGE PROJECT**

John Fisher is requesting that we all submit our four “direct family lineage” charts as a part of our Society’s preparation for the 400th Anniversary Celebration of Champlain’s discovery of Lake Champlain, Quebec City and other North American sites. These charts give the family lines of our four grandparents as far back as we can trace them. It doesn’t matter if your grandparents were not all French-Canadian. Submit what-ever you have. We are asking that all members fill out Four Family Charts for themselves and their spouses. We hope to be able to publish a booklet with all the charts received as a part of our celebration. A sample chart, as shown below is available at the VT-FCGS website. John Fisher’s and Kathy Fisher’s Charts follow the sample:

Vermont French Canadian Genealogical Society
Four Main Family Lineage Chart

Your Surname	Paternal Grandmothers Surname	Your Mothers Surname	Maternal Grandmothers Surname
Grandfathers Parents Marriage Date & Place	Grandmothers Parents Marriage Date & Place	Grandfathers Parents Marriage Date & Place	Grandmothers Parents Marriage Date & Place
Fathers Parents Marriage Date & Place	Mothers Parents Marriage Date & Place		
Your Father & Your Mother Marriage Date & Place			
You Wed to Wife on Marriage Date at Marriage Place			

John Fisher Four Main Family Lineage Chart

POISSANT	DORE	BOURASSA	LEBLANC
Jacques & Elizabeth Magos Marennes, France			
Jacques & Marguerite Bessette 1698 Laprairie, PQ			
Pierre & Marie Angelique Giroux 16 Apr 1736 Laprairie, PQ	Jean & Marie Boyer St Vivian, Xaintes, France	Francois & Marguerite Dugas St Hilaire, Loulay, Lucon, France	Daniel & Francoise Gaudet Abt 1650 Port Royal, Acadia
Pierre F. & Marie Catherine Monet 19 Apr 1762 Laprairie, PQ	Jean Baptiste & Madeleine Renaud 16 Aug 1731 Montreal, PQ	Francois & Marie Leber 4 Jul 1684 Fort St Louis, Chambly, PQ	Antoine & Marie Bourgeois 1681 Acadia
Pierre Amable & Marie J. Longtin 5 Jul 1790 St Philippe, PQ	Jacques & Marguerite Lunegant 27 Feb 1775 St Joachim, Chateauguay, PQ	Francois & Anne Deneau 10 Feb 1721 Laprairie, PQ	Pierre Pinous & Francoise Landry 16 Feb 1711 St Charles des Mines, Grand Pre, Acadia
Laurent & Marguerite Demers 18 Feb 1822 St Philippe, PQ	Alexis & Louise Paquet 9 Oct 1809 St Joachim, Chateauguay, PQ	Albert & Mari Jannot- Lachapelle 6 Nov 1780 Beloeil, PQ	Pierre Hilaire & M. Catherine Granger 25 Oct 1784, L'Acadie, PQ
Laurent David & Julienne Robert 13 Jan 1851 St Edward, PQ	Alexandre & Marie Mathieu 4 Oct 1842 St Martine, Chateauguay, PQ	Francois & Genevieve Patenaude 6 Sep 1812 L'Acadie, PQ	Joseph & Osite Ste Marie 12 Feb 1827 Laprairie, PQ
Napoleon & Esther Sorel 2 Apr 1878 St Edward, PQ	Leandre & Octavie St Amour 18 Sep 1876 St Joseph, Burlington, VT	Vital & Emilie Hebert 1 Jul 1845 L'Acadie, PQ	Medard & Eleonore Trahan 14 Oct 1862 Laprairie, PQ
Joseph Arthur Poissant & Octavie Dore 27 Sep 1904 St Joseph, Burlington, VT		Alphonse Bourassa & Vitaline Leblanc 29 Jan 1889 L'Acadie, Province of Quebec	
Arthur Fisher/Poissant & Marie Anna Bourassa 13 August 1928, St Francis Xavier, Winooski, VT			
John Fisher Wed to Kathleen Desany on 23 Jan 1965 at Christ the King Church, Burlington, VT			

Kathy Desany Fisher

Four Main Family Lineage Chart

Desany / Dastigny	Pichette	Blaise / Bourgeois	Gladu / Courtin
		Jacques Bourgeois & Jeanne Trahan 1643 Port Royal, Acadia	
	Jean Pichet & Marie Madeleine Leblanc 1667 PQ	Charles Bourgeois & Anne Dugas 1668 Port Royal, Acadia	
	Jacques Pichet & Louise Asselin 30 Apr 1696 Ste Famille Ile d'Orleans, PQ	Claude Bourgeois & Anne Blanchard 1703 Beaubassin, Acadia	Claude Courtin & Catherine Douaire
Joseph Dastigny & Jeanne Girardeau St Projet, Bordeaux, France	Louis Pichet & M. Dorotee Noel 3 Feb 1738 St Pierre & St Paul Ile d'Orleans, PQ	Claude Bourgeois & Anne Marie Cormier 1728 Port Royal, Acadia	Jean Baptiste Courtin Sanschagrín & Marie Joseph Gladu 15Nov1734 Lanoraie, Berthier, PQ
Laurent J. Dastigny-Barrey & Marie Anne Fily 6 Nov 1736 St Anne d Beaupre,PQ	Pierre Pichet & Angelique Ratte 24 Nov 1766 St Pierre & St Paul Ile d'Orleans, PQ	Michel Bourgeois & Nathalie Comeau 2 Feb 1773 Laprairie, PQ	Francois Gladu Courtin Sanschagrín & Marie Genevieve Carre-Laroche 3 Nov 1763 Berthierville, PQ
Joseph Barer-Dassigni & Marie Pelagie Guyon 01 Nov 1779 St Charles, PQ	Pierre Pichet & M. Therese Aubin 5 Nov 1798 St Pierre & St Paul Ile d'Orleans, PQ	Blaise Bourgeois & Josette Belanger 26 Nov 1804 L'Acadie, PQ	Basile Gladu & Charlotte Lefebvre Villeronde 27 Oct 1801 Marieville, PQ
Gabriel Darcigny dit Baraire & Charlotte Poulin 30 Jun 1818, St Mathias, PQ	Pierre Pichet & Therese Crepeau 11 Oct 1831 St Pierre & St Paul Ile d'Orleans, PQ	Blaise Bourgeois & Charlotte Lacroix 13 Feb 1832 Napierville, PQ	Basile Gladu Sanschagrín & Marie Desanges Leclair 7 Nov 1826 Marieville, PQ
Jean Baptiste Desney & Josephine Gendreau 15 Nov 1845 Ferrisburgh, VT	Pierre Phydime Pichet & M. Emelie Noel 19 Jan 1875 St Petronille, Ile d'Orleans, PQ	Antoine Bourgeois / Blaise & Clemence Filion 31 Dec 1860 Keeseville, NY	John B. Gladu/Clodgo & Louise Nolett 2 May 1868 Keeseville, NY
Louis Desany & Marie Pichette 14 Oct 1902 St Joseph Church, Burlington, VT		Gilbert Blaise & Emma Gladue 22 Feb 1887 St John the Baptist, Keeseville, NY	
Louis Desany & Rose Alma Blaise Wed 01 Oct 1934 at Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Burlington, VT			
Kathleen Claire Desany Wed to John R. Fisher on 23 Jan 1965 at Christ the King Church, Burlington, VT			

HERITAGE

The Roots of Early Quebec by Mike Sevigny #59 and John Paul Moreau #3

IN the year 1663 there were between 2,500 and 3,000 people in New France, all living on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence River between Quebec City and Montreal. There was a great need to increase the population to fend off the Iroquois and the 80,000 or so English colonists on the Atlantic coast. Louis XIV and his advisors determined that they needed to send young women to New France as there were about 15 times as many men of marriageable age as there were women. This infusion of potential brides was also required to minimize the exodus of soldiers, trappers and traders from the colony.

It took young men about three years of labor to pay off the cost of their passage and lodging before they were free to start their own enterprises. It was thus nearly impossible for them to go into debt for another three years to pay for a bride's passage. The King's plan to overcome this was to recruit young marriageable women, give them a dowry of goods and cash and pay for the cost of their passage to the New World. They would thus be able to marry eligible bachelors without complications and become the mothers of a new generation.

Thus was born the program to recruit, transport, lodge and marry off the young women known then as "filles à marier" (marriageable girls), today as "les Filles du Roi" or Daughters of the King. Between 1663 and 1673, 678 of these King's Daughters made the trek and married in the new world. "More than any other single group of settlers, the Filles du Roi helped shape Quebec's genealogical tree: they are the origin of one-quarter of all genes of French-Canadians today. In fact, more than 95 per cent of French Canadians have a Fille du Roi in their family tree, according to the Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française..."¹

The recruitment of marriageable young women as wives for colonists was not a new idea. The Virginia colony was sent 200 women between 1619 and 1621, but unlike those in the north the settlers were expected to pay for the expense of their passage. The transport fee was 120 to 150 pounds of the best leaf tobacco or about \$9,200 today. The Spanish, however, insisted that married men bring their wives with them to the new world, and reserved special rights for married men. The number of colonial born white women increased at a rate high enough that marriageable women from Spain were not needed.

The recruiting mostly took place in urban areas with about two-thirds of the Filles being from cities and towns in contrast to the male settlers of early Quebec who were mostly from the countryside. Over 64% of the young women had lost one or both parents, leading to their need for assistance. There is also circumstantial evidence that a high-percentage were Protestants and a false rumor, which has been debunked scientifically, that many were prostitutes.

The "rumor" started from a misunderstanding about the place that many of the early Filles were from. Around one-third of these young women were recruited from a detention center known as "La Salpêtrière" an institution operated by the Hôpital Général de Paris, which housed female prostitutes, beggars and orphans. Yves Landry, a Université de Montreal historian, conducted extensive research on the Filles du Roi in the early 1990s and published a book entitled *Orphelines en France, Pionnières au Canada: les Filles du Roi au XVIIe Siècle*. He had found that a Dr. A.J.B. Parent-Duchâtelet had recorded the number of babies born to Parisian prostitutes from 1817 to 1832 and determined that there

was an average of 17 to 21 births per 1000 for these women from the ages of 20 to 25 years. This was much lower than the average of 400 to 450 births per year for a similar group of “typical” Parisian women. It was obvious that the diseases rampant in the prostitutes population led to high rates of sterility.

Landry calculated the birth rate for all Filles du Roi of the ages 20 to 25 at 480 births per 1000 women, which was even higher than the average for the “healthy” French population. Clearly these women, with a high fertility rate, were “healthy” and most likely beggars or orphans. A study of the Quebec marriage documents for Filles from La Salpêtrière show that 87 percent were orphans and that only 36% could write their names versus 75% for Parisian adults of that time.

A real problem that the recruits from La Salpêtrière had was malnourishment. Their caloric intake was only 1800 a day versus the required 2500. And the calories they received were mostly from bread. They were so underfed that the authorities in New France requested that Colbert, King Louis’s foreign minister, recruit stronger women from the countryside, and not the weak ones from the city.

Many of the next recruits are hypothesized to have been Huguenots by Nelson M. Dawson of the Université de Laval. His evidence is mostly circumstantial and is dismissed by several other historians. Dawson discovered that Colbert’s recruitments outside of Paris were in areas that were heavily Protestant. The recruiting concentrated on the province of Normandy, especially in the town of Rouen and the province of Aunis, especially the town of La Rochelle, which was still 45% Protestant in the 1660s. Private letters described the recruitment of “official converts” in Aunis and newly converted women in La Rochelle. Some Filles du Roi were Catholic in New France while their entire families back in France were Protestant. Again most of this evidence is circumstantial and may not mean what it seems to.

The King’s dowry consisted of goods in addition to a gift of money. “In addition to having all of the costs associated with her passage paid by the state, each girl received an assortment of practical items in a case: a *coiffe*, bonnet, taffeta handkerchief, pair of stockings, pair of gloves, ribbon, four shoelaces, white thread, 100 needles, 1,000 pins, a comb, pair of scissors, two knives and two *livres* in cash.”² These items were a must for new brides in a new world where commodities like these were mostly imported, scarce and expensive. These were the days when pin money was not exactly small change as pins were two part assemblies consisting of a head and a shaft. They were fragile and needed to be replaced.

The King’s gift of money was 50 livres for commoners, 100 livres for demoiselles and in a few rare cases even more. Why, we ask, would about 38 girls from noble families leave the comforts of France for the rough frontier of Quebec? These young women had a chance to pick their husbands, so to speak, rather than have their families choose for them. Also the promises of a clean new land versus the stink and promiscuity of Paris at the time influenced them. One must remember that large families left the youngest of the “lesser nobility” with little chance of excelling. They probably didn’t know it then but in spite of the wildness of New France the average lifespan was somewhat longer than that in France. Was it at the clean air, less chance of contracting a communicable disease, or a more robust diet? Perhaps it was all of these things.

How do we define a Filles du Roi? The estimates of those that qualify to be in this group vary from 700 to 1000 individuals. The higher number can be attributed to the lumping in of many other young marriageable women that left for New France before and during the program. Not all young

marriageable women who arrived in New France between 1663 and 1673 were Filles du Roi. Gustave Lanctôt defined them as female immigrants, girls, women or widows, who went to Canada at the expense of the king, after being recruited by the authorities in France, were established in Canada by the Intendant and received the King's gift of 50, 100 or more livres upon marriage. Some also say that those that returned to France after marriage without having a child would not qualify either.

Regardless of where they were from or what their heritage these young women formed the roots of Quebec.

The information in this article was extracted from the following and our accumulated knowledge of the history of early Quebec.

¹ *The Gazette*, Montreal, Friday October 8, 1993. Page A7.

² Peter J. Gagné, *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673*. (Quinton Publications, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, 2001) p. 27.

NEW MEMBERS

The following members have joined our Society since the last edition of **LINKS**.

504	Wade, Lamont	thelamontster@aol.com	8408 Bronwood Rd., Richmond, VA 23229
505	Levasseur, Robert G.	rob_levasseur@yahoo.com	26 Snowflake Dr., Jericho, VT 05465
506	Boelio, David B.	dboelio@aol.com	1031 Perth Rd., Hagsman, NY 12086
507	Michau, Robert B		3265 Darling Hill, Lyndonville, VT 05851
508	Poland, Ruth		18 Eastview Dr., St. Albans, VT 05478
509	Timpson, Clifford A.	ctimpson@bfasta.net	13 Whitney Pl., Milton, VT 05468-
509S	Guay, Leesa		
510	Hebert, Edward A.	hebidad@plateautel.net	1102 So. Washington, Roswell, NM 88203
511	McGrath, Patricia A.	patnbrian@charter.net	9 Phoebe Way, Worchester, MA 01605
512	Bushey, Jean M.	jbushey@aql.com	285 Beaman St, Poultney, VT 05764
513	Surrell, Gary A.	surrell@ne.rr.com	44 Kennedy Dr., Keene, NH 03431
513S	Blackmore, Elaine-Marie		
514	Raymond, Catherine	dcray96@aol.com	68 Cottage Grove #2, Burlington, VT 05401
515	Hemingway, Jane	cafesox@yahoo.com	P. O. Box 64826, Burlington, VT 05406
516	Cheeseman, Margaret C.		62 Morgan Hill Rd., North Hero, VT 05474
517	Moreau, Grace L.		1009 South Maplenut Way, Inverness, FL 34450-2864
518	Robar, Barbara		P. O. Box 57, Milton, VT 05468
519	Bouyea, Peter A		111 South Cove Rd., Burlington, VT 05401
520	Lockwood, Lucille S.		327 Limekiln Rd., So. Burlington, VT 05403

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 10/31/2004 (fiscal year). Members are welcome to review a more detailed report at our library.

INCOME:		EXPENSES:	
Membership/Dues	\$5,917.50	Membership postage, supplies	\$181.58
LINKS	232.00	Publish	244.95
Library/copies/Maps-Charts/misc. sold	716.50	LINKS Postage/printing	1360.89
Conference/ research fees	770.00	Library/copier/supplies/ repertoires/other	1621.44
Society/Special fund/VT reels/ Repertoires/Drouin/Interest/Other	2,809.19	Conference/postage/other	118.36
		Society/ postage/supplies/VT reels/ P.O. Box/bulk rate fee/fire insurance/ repertoires/ Drouin/other	3,243.70
		Building contribution/misc	1,567.70
TOTAL INCOME	\$10,445.19	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$8,682.54
		INCOME -EXPENSES	\$1,762.65
		Savings	\$6,283.64

Lee Gilbert Treasurer

DONATIONS

*The following is a listing of recent contributions of research materials and cash.
Many thanks to all who contributed and please let us know if we missed listing you so we can acknowledge you in the next LINKS.*

Robert N Blaine	40 copies of <i>The Genealogist</i> & many copies of <i>Lifelines</i>
Barbara (née M ^c Lure) Benedict	Cash for 7 VT Vital Reels in memory of 7 kids of Yvonne (née Latulippe) Benedict
Marge Allard	State of Vermont Response to Abenaki Petition
Janice Maynard	BMS First Congregationalist Society by Ingersoll
Chris Overland	All original volumes of <i>French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review</i>
Bob Cota	9 Repertoires: Baptisms: St Joseph North Grosvenore, CT; St John the Baptist West Warwick, RI. Marriages: St-Antoine de Richelieu; Sainte Famille de Boucherville; Saint Malo à Québec; St-Hyacinthe County, N.D. de la Rosaire de St-Hyacinthe; St Joseph de Chambly; Rouville County 2 parishes.
Ray Ashline	The Underground Railroad in the Adirondack Region
Mike Seigny	Obituaries Biddeford, Maine 1902-1954 & 1988-1992
	Marriage repertoires: Pierreford; St François D'Assise de Longue Pointe; Ste-Rose L'Île Jesus; St-Martin de L'Île Jesus; Pointe-Claire; St-Pie de Bagot.
John Paul Moreau	Marriage Repertoire Bagot County – four parishes.
Leo Fleury	History of St Catherine of Sienna, Shelburne, VT; Georgia VT Town History

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

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church, Richmond, VT Marriage Repertoire 1859 to 1930, 108 pages, hardcover – ISBN 0-9761263-2-X. \$25. US plus \$5. US Shipping & Handling

Holy Angels Catholic Church, St. Albans, VT Marriage Repertoire 1873 to 1930, 361 pages, hardcover – ISBN 0-9761263-3-8. \$50. US plus \$5. US Shipping & Handling

St Mary Catholic Church, St. Albans, VT Marriage Repertoire 1850 to 1930, 203 pages, hardcover – ISBN 0-9761263-5-4. \$40. US plus \$5. US Shipping & Handling

St Augustine Catholic Church, Montpelier, VT Marriage Repertoire 1855 to 1930, 258 pages, hardcover – ISBN 0-9761263-4-6. \$45. US plus \$5. US Shipping & Handling

St Peter Catholic Church, Vergennes, VT Marriage Repertoire 1856 to 1947, 216 pages, hardcover – ISBN 0-9761263-6-2. \$45. US plus \$5. US Shipping & Handling

St John the Evangelist Catholic Church, St Johnsbury, VT Marriage Repertoire Consisting of records from Notre Dame de Victoire & St. Aloysius 1858 to 1930, 437 pages, hardcover – ISBN 0-9761263-7-0. At Printer – Please see our website for price

Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Catholic Church, Swanton, VT Marriage Repertoire 1854 to 1930 ISBN 0-9761263-8-9 In preparation.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

St Joseph Baptism Repertoire, St Joseph Co-Cathedral, Burlington, VT 1834 to 1963 - Contains 25,409 baptisms, and more than 8000 marriage notations "from the margins." Two Volumes, hardcover, total 1,502 pages – ISBN 0-9761263-0-3 \$120. US per set plus \$10. US Shipping & Handling

Marriage Repertoire Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Catholic Church Middlebury, VT 1845 – 1930 Hardcover - 250 pages ISBN 0-9761263-1-1 \$40.00 US and \$5.00 US for Shipping & Handling

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. S&H

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 17 are available

Shipping to Canada extra, please check our website or e-mail for details.

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.

VERMONT CONNECTIONS

THE HILL TELEPHONE LINE

Extracted from

A Vermont Trahan Family History and Genealogy

Acadian and Quebec Roots and the Hill Telephone Line Phonebook for 1915

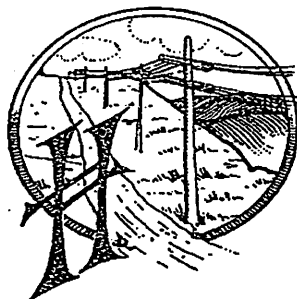
by Fr. Romeo Trahan S.S.E.

The telephone was on a four-party line. A particular number of rings would indicate that you or one of the three other parties was being called. If one lifted the receiver, any telephone conversation on the line could be heard. The January 1915 Directory shows Eugene Lanoue and J. O. Trahan as proprietors. Joseph-Ovila Trahan was the eldest son of Napoléon Trahan. The company was called The Hill Telephone Line. The rate was \$10 per year and yet many subscribers were delinquent by not paying on time. The rules and instructions are given in both French and English, as are also many of the ads since the company had subscribers in Canada.

EUGENE LANOUE }
J. O. TRAHAN } - - - - - Proprietors

TELEPHONE

HILL



LINE

ATTENTION

Our rates for telephone service are ten dollars per year, payable in advance, but during the last year many of the subscribers have crowded on our good nature and this rule and nothing has been said.

NOW, at the beginning of this new year we beg to announce that unless all rentals are paid in advance, the rate will be twelve dollars and this paid quarterly in advance.

Just another word, no doubt you all realize the amount of work required to make out our quarterly toll reports, so we must ask all subscribers to be particularly careful and not lose their itemized bills, as we must refuse to duplicate them after this.

Respectfully yours,

HILL TELEPHONE LINE

Morse's Line January 1915

THE HILL TELEPHONE LINE.

RULES, INSTRUCTIONS AND IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

If subscribers will take a few minutes and read the following carefully it will be to our mutual interest:

Before using the telephone listen to see that no one is using the line.

Operator will call the desired number three times, in extreme cases only, will the call be repeated.

Speak in an ordinary tone as near the transmitter as possible.

If the operator reports "line busy" give your number, and so far as possible without interfering with the service you will be called when the desired line is available.

Members of the family or employees only, are entitled to free use of the line. All subscribers are responsible for the amount of use by outsiders, and must not allow non-subscribers to use the 'phone without collecting the 10c toll, and report to Central Office. Ring one short, one long.

Any failure to comply with the above rule looks like an attempt to defraud whether intentionally or not.

Always call by number.

Always return the receiver to its proper place after using it, otherwise the bells will not ring.

Answer your calls promptly.

Report all troubles to the Manager.

Don't use a telephone during a thunder storm.

Obey this rule and your 'phone will remain in good shape, and you will not get hurt.

To answer. Don't say hello. That means less than nothing. Simply lift your ear piece to your ear and say Johnnie Brown at 14, if that happens to be your name and number.

Always ring one short when through talking. This notifies the operator that the line is open and can be used by some one else.

If the operator is slow to answer don't get mad and say hard things to them, this only complicates matters and unless things are just right with the next one that calls, the operator may not be pleasant and your hard words will thus be carried along from one to another all day long. The operator has over 400 subscribers to look after and you hardly appreciate the amount of work she has to do.

Non-subscribers should not use the phone on these lines without paying the subscriber, as we charge the subscriber for all such communications. We have no free service for any one except the subscriber and his immediate dependent family. Where in business houses, only free when on business of direct interest to that concern.

Three minutes is long enough to talk. The operator has instructions to disconnect any one after three minutes.

We will, however, use some judgment in enforcing this rule. The purpose is to cut out useless gab and childish talk.

Business always has the preference. All the rates over the company lines are for a conversation of three minutes and for each additional minute you talk, you are charged extra in proportion to the distance. Remember this and don't kick when your toll bill is presented.

Report all 'phone and line trouble to the Manager. He is always ready to give you a hearing. If the line is broken and you can make a temporary connection with a piece of wire we will appreciate it. Don't try to fix your phone unless you want it out of fix forever. In this case you pay for them. The 'phone is rented to you, not sold and any damage they receive while in your possession we will expect you to pay for. Operators do not have time to carry on conversations. Please do not expect it of them. Don't make complaints to them, they are busy and can not give any satisfaction. Call the Manager.

All toll bills are due and payable on demand. Our statement is a demand. Rent on party lines is due and payable yearly in advance. Deferred payment subject to interest charge. Subscribers allowing their bills to remain unpaid for 60 days forfeit their rights as subscribers and penalty is the removal of the telephone.

Using vulgar or profane language is a punishable offense under the law and certainly unbecoming to men. A gentleman will not do it. Always hang up your receiver ear piece down when through talking, otherwise your batteries will be exhausted and your bells cut out. Ring off by giving the crank one turn.

For toll rates call Central.

In dry weather it sometimes happens that the earth around the ground rods gets very dry. By digging a small hole round them and pouring one or two buckets of water twice a week, you will greatly improve the service over your telephone.

All subscribers are required to call the attention of Central to any message originating at their place that should be charged for. Any failure to comply with this rule looks like an attempt to defraud whether intentionally or not.

It is a misdemeanor to shoot off insulators, in any way damage, molest, or interfere with the line of this company. A reward of \$10 will be paid for arrest with proof to convict any guilty party.

We welcome inquiries in reference to telephone service of any kind. We want to see a local telephone in every house in our territory.

The use of these lines for eaves dropping or conveying the sounds of music of any nature, phonographs, pianos, organs, crying children, clocks, etc., is strictly prohibited. Eaves dropping is very unmanly and unladylike and should not be indulged in.

Parents should not allow their children to interfere with the telephone in any way. You may think we do not know who you are, but sooner or later it comes out who is the guilty one, and rest assured, we never feel good about you any more. You annoy your neighbor, make a fool out of yourself and injure the company by acting in these unbecoming ways. Central is required to listen at times and has instructions to disconnect any one who makes improper use of the line. If you are persistent in making a nuisance of yourself, then the penalty is, removal of your telephone without further notice.

Speak slowly and distinctly into the transmitter not out of the window.

Always call by number and you will receive quicker service, and avoid many mistakes.

If subscribers would avoid as much as possible from visiting on their party line, during office hours on Sundays, it would accommodate those calling Central to get other lines.

Office open Sundays and Holidays from 8:00-9:00 a. m., and 5:00-6:00 p. m.

Respectfully Yours,

HILL TELEPHONE LINE.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

He TELEPHONES instead of writing, of riding, or walking, whenever he can, therefore saves energy and doubles his efficiency.

Thousands of wasted steps are taken daily—thousands of pounds of shoe leather worn out uselessly, and what is perhaps the most important of all, hours of valuable time are thrown away—90 per cent of which can be saved by telephoning.

Our telephone service is at your call, to save you many of the troubles and vexations of life caused by delays in transacting your business.

Maple Leaf Creamery

Highgate Center, Vt.

Butter and Cheese

We Pay the Highest Market Price for
Milk and Cream

HILL TELEPHONE 7-15

Nap. Trahan, Prop. Euclide Trahan, Manager

Ad in the Hill Telephone Line Phone Book



VERMONT IN THE EARLY 1900s

John Paul Moreau loaned us a copy of the "Price List" for the Highgate Manufacturing Company, where his grandfather and great-grandfather worked. We extracted the following:

PRICE LIST

Highgate Manufacturing Company

HIGHGATE, VERMONT

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES AND RANGES

Hollow Ware and Edge Tools

PRINTED BY
THE SWANTON COURIER
1909

ANNOUNCEMENT

In presenting this catalogue to our customers and to buyers, we desire to express our appreciation of their continued and constantly increasing patronage, and assure them that we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their confidence and trade by our unremitting efforts to keep our workmanship and efficiency of our STOVES and RANGES and all other goods that we manufacture at the HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

We do general jobbing work in Grey Castings in connection with our own. We shall always be prompt in replying to inquiries and glad to quote you prices on castings from one ounce to two thousand pounds.

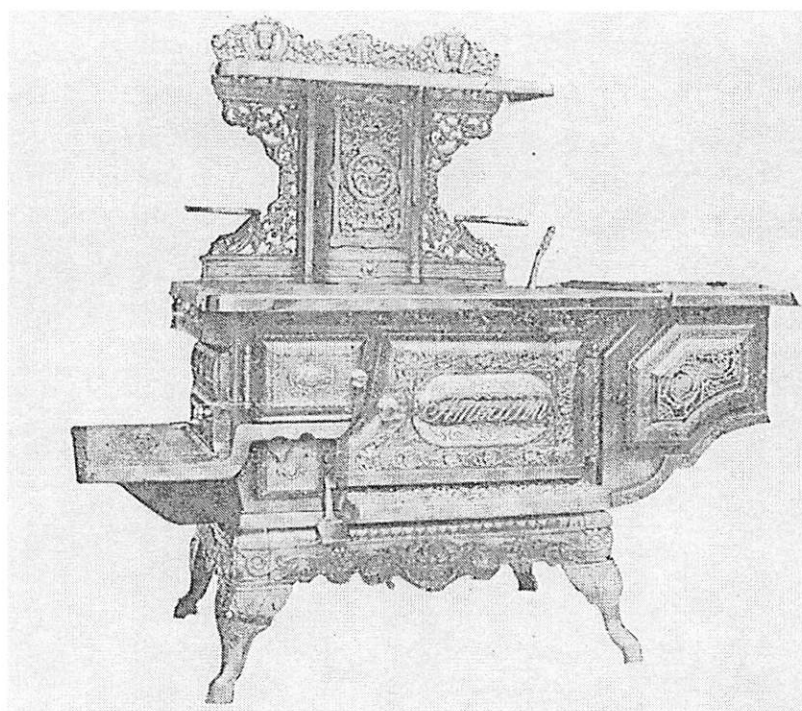
Send us sketches and specifications of what you want and we will prove that we can furnish castings to your advantage.

We operate all our machinery by WATER POWER which we own, and, we are proud to say, that it is one of the best, cheapest and most reliable in the country.

OUR BUSINESS WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1857 and WE HAVE BEEN DOING BUSINESS EVERY DAY SINCE WITHOUT A BREAK.

We credit our many years of prosperity to our water power; also to our location, which affords us best of opportunities to get our material at lowest cost, and last but not least, to our SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

HIGHGATE MANUFACTURING CO.



THE AMERICAN RANGE

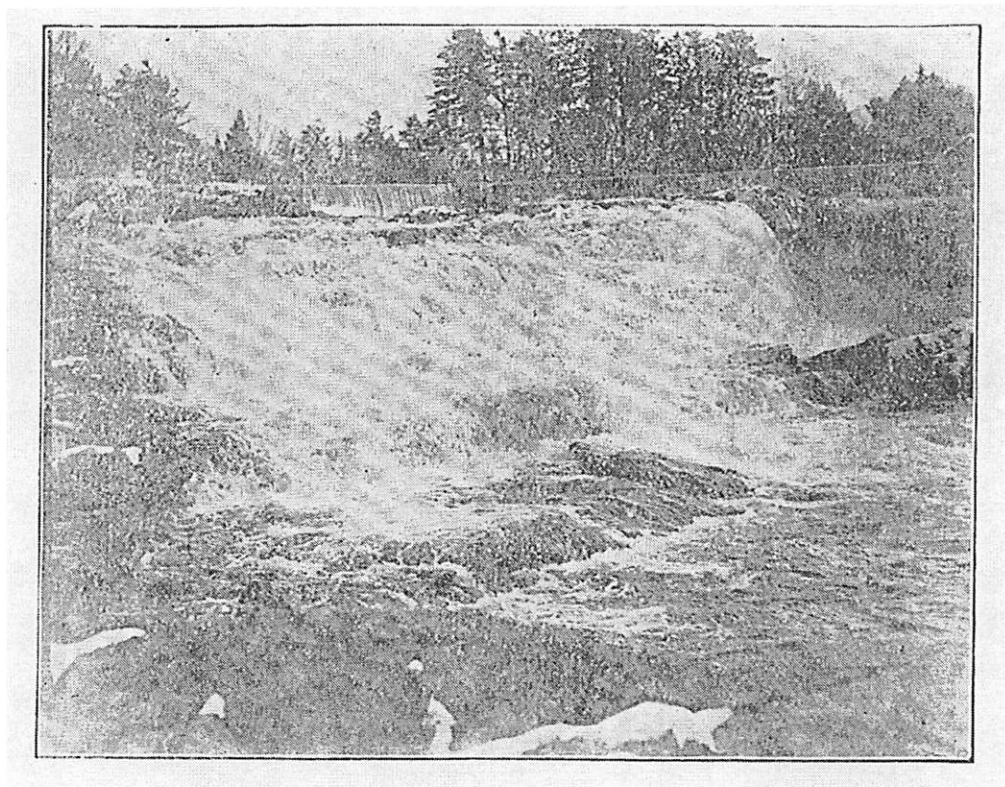
No.	SIZE 9-20	Price
1215	Short top, on base, for wood only, without high shelf	\$18.00
1350	Short top, on base, for wood and coal, without high shelf	\$20.00
1485	Short top, on base, for wood and coal and hot water front	\$22.00
1620	Same as No. 1215 except with high shelf	\$24.00
2160	On base, reservoir, high shelf, nicely nickel trimmed, wood only	\$32.00
2385	Same as No. 2160 for wood and coal	\$35.00

No.	SIZE 8-18	Price
1080	Same as No. 1215	\$16.00
1249	Same as No. 1350	\$18.50
1384	Same as No. 1485	\$20.50
1520	Same as No. 1620	\$22.50
1890	Same as No. 2160	\$28.00
2025	Same as No. 2385	\$30.00

A POOR STOVE IS NOT CHEAP AT ANY PRICE

The first cost of a stove does not make it cheap or expensive; it is the fuel it afterwards consumes and the repair bills that really make the difference.

You may save \$5.00 or \$10.00 when buying a range by taking one which "looks all right" or "very nice," but you cannot judge entirely by appearance. We could write many pages in describing the many good features of "THE AMERICAN RANGE" but as it had a "RECORD" long before they were used in the talking machines, we leave it to talk for itself.



HIGHGATE FALLS

“We own our power which is from these falls, one of the best and most reliable in the country, furnishing steady power the year round.



NECROLOGY

Pauline Landry #21

We are saddened to report the passing of Pauline Landry on May 23, 2005. Pauline was a very early member, #21, of the VT-FCGS joining in the first year of formation. Pauline was born in Swanton, Vermont on April 24, 1927 to Servule and Clarinda (Tetrault) Landry. She graduated from St. Anne's Academy in 1944, and received a degree from Trinity College in 1948. She was employed for 44 years with the Vermont Transit Company in posts from Executive Secretary to the President to Director of Tours. She was an ardent supporter of genealogical research and will be missed by all of us.

OTHER RESOURCES

Montreal's Salle Gagnon Has Moved

We knew that that the Central Library of Montreal had closed to move to a new facility but were surprised to see the following on the BNQ website.

"As of this spring, genealogists will have improved, one-stop service for the genealogy documents of Salle Gagnon of the Bibliothèque centrale de Montréal (mainly baptism, marriage and burial registers, and family histories) and the existing collections of the Archives nationales du Québec (civil status registers from 1621 to 1900, notarial records from the 17th century to the 1920s, etc.).

Both sets of documents are housed in the Centre des archives de Montréal, in the building of the Archives nationales du Québec, located at 535, avenue Viger Est, at the corner of Saint-Hubert. The documents from the BNQ's Québec heritage collection are housed in the Grande Bibliothèque, in the national collection."

Transcribers and Proofreaders Needed

Our new Church records preservation project is adding many names and facts to our databases of baptisms, marriages, and burials. 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. **We can even mail sheets to you for data entry!** Please contact Paul Landry, 371 Flynn Ave., Burlington, VT 802-864-6037, or John Fisher 802-862-8082.

OTHER RESOURCES

Family History Center Essex

The new Family History Center is open in Essex. It is located across the street from the Inn at Essex.

Hours

Tues 12-4

Wed 6-9

Thurs 12-4 & 6-9

REELS STATUS

Thanks to the generous contributions of those above, and others who contributed earlier we have Vermont Vital Statistics Reels in the earliest date range of 1760 to 1870 with the names from Aadams to Newton (186 reels) with 102 reels left in this series. 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 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 members that cannot attend our library.

THE YEAR 1905
Forwarded via e-mail by Ed Spaeth #86

Maybe this will boggle your mind, I know it did mine! The year is 1905 one hundred years ago. What a difference a century makes!

Here are some of the U.S. statistics for 1905:

The average life expectancy in the U.S. was 47 years.

Only 14 percent of the homes in the U.S. had a bathtub.

Only 8 percent of the homes had a telephone.

A three-minute call from Denver to New York City cost eleven dollars.

There were only 8,000 cars in the U.S., and only 144 miles of paved roads.

The maximum speed limit in most cities was 10 mph.

Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa, and Tennessee were each more heavily populated than California.

With a mere 1.4 million residents, California was only the 21st most populous state in the Union.

The tallest structure in the world was the Eiffel Tower!

The average wage in the U.S. was 22 cents an hour.

The average U.S. worker made between \$200 and \$400 per year.

A competent accountant could expect to earn \$2000 per year,

a dentist \$2,500 per year,

a veterinarian between \$1,500 and \$4,000 per year, and

a mechanical engineer about \$5,000 per year.

More than 95 percent of all births in the U.S. took place at home.

Ninety percent of all U.S. physicians had no college education.

Instead, they attended medical schools, many of which were condemned in the press and by the government as "substandard."

Sugar cost four cents a pound.

Eggs were fourteen cents a dozen.

Coffee was fifteen cents a pound.

Most women only washed their hair once a month, and used borax or egg yolks for shampoo.

Canada passed a law prohibiting poor people from entering the country for any reason.

The five leading causes of death in the U.S. were:

1. Pneumonia and influenza
2. Tuberculosis
3. Diarrhea
4. Heart disease
5. Stroke

The American flag had 45 stars.

Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Hawaii, and Alaska hadn't been admitted to the Union yet.

The population of Las Vegas, Nevada, was 30!!!

Crossword puzzles, canned beer, and iced tea hadn't been invented.

There was no Mother's Day or Father's Day.

Two of 10 U.S. adults couldn't read or write.

Only 6 percent of all Americans had graduated high school.

Marijuana, heroin, and morphine were all available over the counter at corner drugstores.

According to one pharmacist, "Heroin clears the complexion, gives buoyancy to the mind, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is, in fact, a perfect guardian of health." (Shocking!)

Eighteen percent of households in the U.S. had at least one full-time servant or domestic.

There were only about 230 reported murders in the entire U.S.

And I forwarded this from someone else without typing it myself, and sent it to you in a matter of seconds! Try to imagine what it may be like in another 100 years

It staggers the mind.

[Editor's Note: Of course you are reading this not by e-mail but by an electronically created page.]

PETITE HISTOIRE

Memories of Quebec and Vermont

by Dwight Menard #487

The following are some stories my father, Ralph Menard, told me, Dwight Menard, about his childhood in Quebec and a few later events. They are mainly events seen through a child's eyes and told to me when I was a child and, as such, are not necessarily an exactly and perfectly accurate recounting.

1. Uncle Dolph (as my father called him-actually named Delphis Menard though sometimes spelled Delphice) was a prosperous farmer and he also kept the hotel in St Armand. Many people at that time equipped their horses with a check-a device to keep the horses head up. Uncle Dolph always had such high spirited horses that his needed a martingale-a device to keep the horses head down.
2. During the summer when it was hot my grandfather would give my father, who was about 5, a clean milk pail and a nickel. My father would go to the hotel and get a quart of beer and then my grandfather would drink the beer from the pail as he continued with his milking. (The utensils on a dairy farm were probably cleaner than those in most homes.)
3. During WW1, because the ports in Canada were so busy, trainloads of horses and hay would pass through St. Armand going to Boston to be shipped to France. The horses were to haul the artillery pieces and the hay was of course to feed the horses in France. The railroad passed between the house and barn on my grandfathers farm. My father said he remembered train after train after train of horses and hay.
4. O'Keefe Brewery's leading product was Black Horse Ale. As advertising they placed a large number of black stallions with leading farmers throughout the province and kept at stud free of charge.
5. My uncle Ted (one of my father's older brothers) was invited to a neighbor's farm for dinner. There was a very pretty young daughter. They sat down for dinner just as the farmer came in from the barn. He, without washing up nor changing his none too clean bib overalls, took a loaf of bread and holding against his chest sliced it with a knife and tossed the slices to everyone as though dealing cards. Ted lost interest in this pretty young woman.
6. My father reported hearing Uncle Dolph tell my grandfather how to prosper as a farmer. "What you have to do, Tom, is feed the best you have to the cows. What the cows won't eat you feed to the pigs. What the pigs won't eat, you eat." I now suspect this was a common bit of "advice" in Quebec. My father said that, having eaten at Uncle Dolph's home several times, he was sure that Dolph followed the advice he gave. Another very unusual and interesting thing.: In Uncle Dolph's family, he did all the cooking-probably for the both the family and the hotel. Aunt Rose was a talented seamstress made all the clothing for the entire family. The boys did all the farm-work. An extremely unusual division of labor in the very conservative society of late 19th-early 20th century Quebec.
- 7) As a young man, while working in a shoe factory in Massachusetts, my grandfather lost the front part of his right foot in a workplace accident involving a machine of some kind. He always had to stuff a cloth in his shoe so he could walk. This happened when he was a young man of about 11 years of age. (This accident would have occurred about 1881. I have since learned that a parent or guardian of a minor had to agree not to hold the factory liable in the event of an accident in order for the child to be hired.)

8) While visiting his uncle Dolph, my father heard him say, "Look at that!" One of his sons was working on a railroad section gang and uncle Dolph was very upset. "I'd help him buy a farm if he wanted. But no! He's got to do everything his own way." My mother says that both my grandfather and my granduncle Dolph were rather formal in their dealings with others and for a prosperous farmer to have a son working on a section gang was almost disgraceful.

9) Uncle Dolph needed a large quantity of cattlefeed. The local dealer wouldn't give any break on price even though uncle Dolph told him that 'the boys' would unload it and the dealer would never have to handle it. So on Sunday after Mass uncle Dolph spoke to two other farmers and on Monday they called a broker in Montreal and in a few days a full railroad carload arrived which the farmers shared.

10) My father saw a pacer. He was so impressed that he wanted my grandfather to get one. My grandfather, being a very practical sort, snorted and said a pacer would be useless in snow.

11) In 1943 my father bought a small farm in Shoreham and my grandparents came to live in the farmhouse. (My father at the time ran a general store. It wasn't until many years later that I realized that my dad bought the farm so my grandparents would have a place to live. Farmers weren't covered by Social Security in those days.) I remember that my grandfather raised red potatoes-only red potatoes-and my grandmother raised chickens. My father said that my grandfather was a good husbandman. His crops were always good and he always had a good team of horses. Unfortunately he was not a good businessman.

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					

QUERIES

Leo Fleury, #8

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

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

Query #355 MARTINEAU

Seek marr. & par. of both Alfred B. MARTINEAU (b.c1844 Can) & Lenia _____ (b. Can); Alfred d. Belmont, MA & bur. St. Joseph Cem. Rutland, VT. Their son, Alfred O. (b. 7 Apr 1874 Rutland, VT) d. Syracuse, NY 17 Apr 1937; Seek his marr. (VT?) Mary Elizabeth McGowan (b. c1873-78 Bellows Falls, VT) She d. 30 Jun 1914 Syracuse, NY.
(H. Robert Martineau; 5316 Guida Dr.; Greensboro, NC 27410 martineau@traid.rr.com)

Query #356 GARNEAU/ROUSSEAU

Seek marr. & par. both Bartholdmeu GARNEAU (b. Aug 1821 Can) to Marie ROUSSEAU (b. c1836 Can. D. bef. 1900). Their son, Edward Bartholdmeu Garneau (b. 9 Apr 1872 Norton Mills, VT) marr. 31 Jul 1893 Berlin, NH to Mary Emma LEPAGE (Demase LePage & Marie Desanges Croteau). Both Edward B. & Mary Emma d. Berlin, NH.
(Jason Garneau, 15 Monroe Ct.; Fall River, MA 02720 genealogy@imgarneau.com)

Query #357 DION-GUYON/CHARTIER

Seek marr. Mitchel DION poss. VT 1845-50 to Desanges CHARTIER (aka Anna Carter); Mitchel son of Antoine Dion & Marie/Mary Hogue-Hoge marr. 27 Sep 1819 Ste Hyacinthe, QUE. Seek par. & death info. of Antoine & Marie; Seek info. on children of Mitchel & Desanges incl. Mary Ann b. VT 1851; Omer Alfred b. 1852; Ida A. b. 1856-57.
(Shari Monaco; 4301 Teakwood Dr.; Williamsburg, VA 23188)

Query #358 MAHANNA/CLARK

Seek marr. & par. both Thomas MAHANNA (MAHANNAH/MAHANA) (b. 1802 Wales & d. 1879 Benson, VT) & wife, Mary Ann CLARK (b. 1816 ENG & d. 1909). Their daug. Eliza Ann (b. 1831 Benson, VT) marr. 27 Aug 1855 NY Irwin Samuel COLVIN.
(E. N. Carpenter; 1110 Essex St.; Iowa City, IA 52240 1ecarp@mchsi.com)

Query #359 LAMONT/PROULX

See marr. & par. Michael LAMONT (b. Grand Isle Co. VT 1827-28) marr. prior 1855 VT or QUE to Belbine PROULX (b. 6 Jul 1835 St. Thomas, QUE? Louis Lamont & Frse. Heyo? Both Michael & Belbine d. in Kansas. (Lamont Wade; 8408 Bronwood Rd.; Richmond, VA 23229)

Query #360	QUERY/CHARRON
Seek marr. & par. of both Jules (aka Joseph & Hermengilde) QUERY & wife, Philomene CHARRON. Their son, Joseph (b. 1878 Salmon Falls, NY) marr. 26 Dec 1899 at Sanford, ME to Delia MORIN. (Diane Dixon; 74 Arnold Lane; Palermo, ME 04354)	
Query #361	GIRARD/LEMERISE
Seek BDM of both Narcisse (Nelson) GIRARD (b. 1817 Sherbrooke, QUE) & wife, Louise LEMERISE (b. 1818 QUE). Their son, Jacques Joseph Alfred (b. 2 Feb 1860 Compton, QUE) marr. Jennie/Jenny CARTER (b. Derby, VT) 29 Dec. 1883 at Newport, VT. (Mahoney c/o Leo Fleury; VT French-Canadian Genealogical Soc.)	
Query #362	BAKER/MIGNAULT/FOISIE
Seek marr. of Allen BAKER (b. VT) to Mary Adelaide _____ (b. Saranac, NY); Seek marr. Frank (Francois) MIGNAULT (b. Grand Isle, VT 15 May 1836) to Philomene (Emily) GONYEA/GOUYEA/GAGNON (b. W. Chazy, NY 8 Aug 1838). Frank d. 31 Dec 1928 Grasmere, NH & Philomene d. 29 Mar 1898 Nashua, NH?) Seek birth of Philippe FOISY/FOISIE prob. Concord, NH; d. Nashua, NH (son of Jean Bte/John & Leocadie Manseau). Seek marr. of Jean Bte. FOISY/BOISIE & Leocadie MANSEAU prob. in Northfield or Montpelier, VT) (Dorothy Foisie-Boucher; 93 Pine Hill Ave; Nashua, NH 03064)	
Query #363	GOKEY (GAUTHIER)/MURDOUGH
Seek marr. & par. of both Stephen GOKEY (b. 13 Sep 1853 Johnson, VT) & wife, Ida MURDOUGH (b. 21 Jul 1864 Hillsborough, NH). Marr. 3 Aug 1879 prob. NH since our researcher, George Myers, did not find a record in Vt. Stephen d. Walden, NY 10 Oct 1905 & Ida remarr. Linvingston & d. 17 Aug 1929 in N. Anson, ME .	
Query #364	PICARD-PECOR/KING
See par. Jane KING (b. c1797 QUE) who marr. 1st Luke O'REILLY in QUE; after his death she remarr. Basil PICARD 9 Jan 1826 Montreal; both d. Whitehall, NY. Julia d. Mar. 1880) . Their son, Frances Lafayette De Sales Picard (b. 16 Mar 1842 Whitehall, NY) marr. c1867-70 Whitehall, NY? To Margaret DALY. The 1826 marr. was researched with other info. by John Fisher of VTFCGS). (Christopher Wiegand; 1625 S. Humboldt St; Denver, CO; 80210 habitaue@hotmail.com).	
Query #365	QUINTIN/VEZINA
Paul Quintin has info. on his QUINTING & VEZINA lines which he is willing to exchange and share. (Paul Quintin POUINTIN@nc.rr.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: Query 336 **Michel FORGUES**; Ile d'Orleans marriage recs. has Joseph DUBE' marr. Marie MORIN at Islet, QUE no date; their son, Francois marr. 1757 St Francois, I.O. to Marie DEBLOIS. (courtesy of member Mary Plante)

ANS: Query #348 **LEROY/THERRIEN**
Vt. Vital Records Microfilm in the VTFCGS Library reveals marr. of Cornelia LaRoy to Gilbert Teriah in Alburgh, VT 3 Dec 1882. Cornelia age 20 1st marr. daug of Octave Laroy & Marceline ; Gilbert age 22 1st marr. farmer b. Alburgh, VT son of Lewis & Pheba.

(This info. retrieved by Janet Allard of VTFCGS.)

ANS #352

DEMO

We received an extensive answer to the DEMO query from Gloria Pratt of the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society, a portion of which follows. If this line is of interest to you please contact us and we will forward the other pages to you.

DEMO (GUIMOND/GUIMONT?) FAMILY Clue:

Pierre Guimont, major, son of the late Francois Guimont and of Marie Angelique Simonneau married 7 January 1807, St. Ours Marie Reine Taillon, minor daughter of Michel Taillon and Marie Boudriau-Labonte

Translation of the complete marriage record in the St-Ours parish registers:

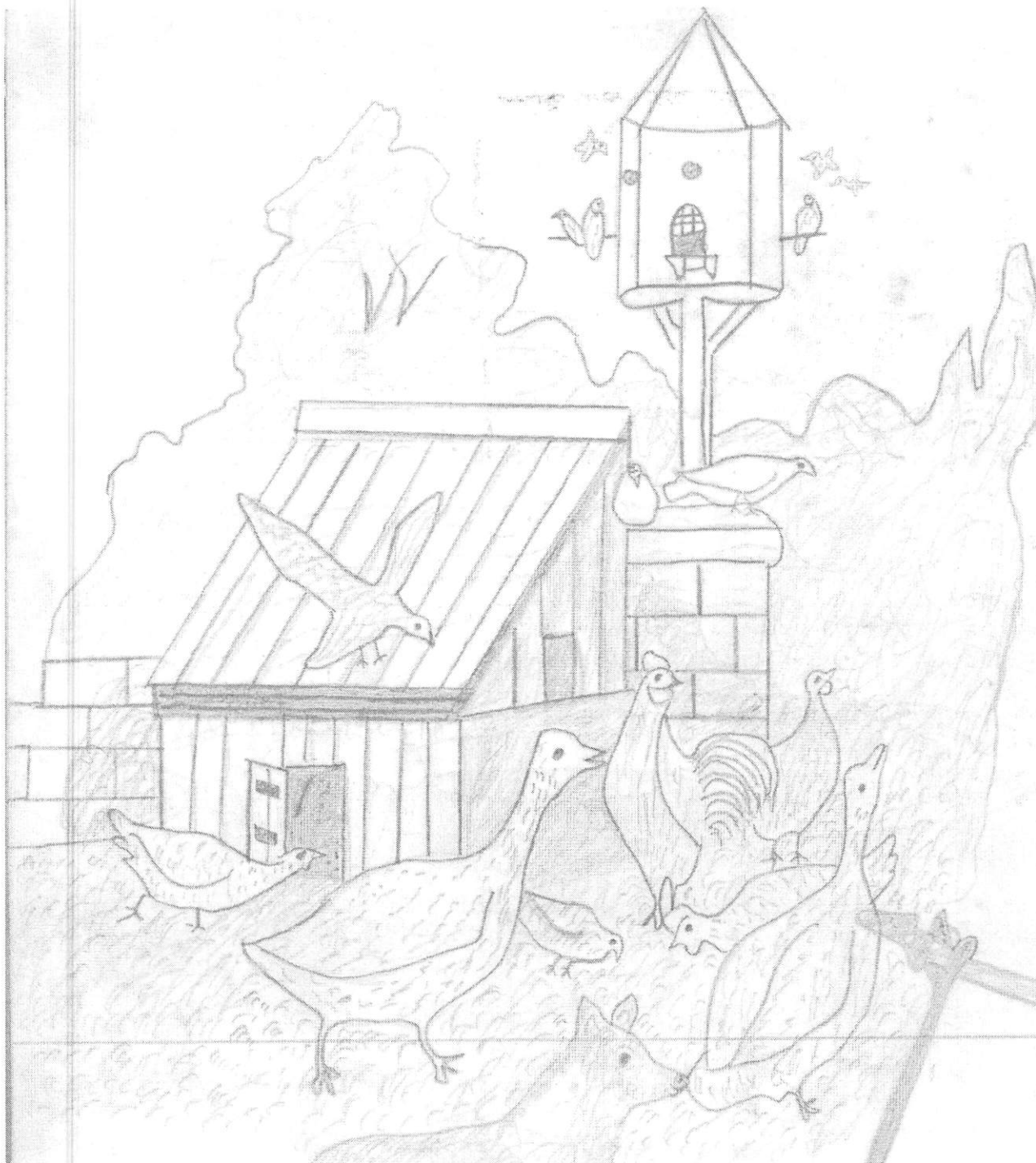
The 7 of January 1807 after the publication of three banns of marriage made at the parochial mass between Pierre Guimon, former _voyageur_, currently farmer in this parish, major, son of the late Francois Guimon and of Marie Angelique Simono in legitimate marriage, and Marie Reine Taillon, minor daughter of Michel Taillon, farmer in this parish, and of Marie Boudrio, also in legitimate marriage. The abovesaid Pierre Guimon having presented me a certificate of liberty signed by Messire Cherrier, priest, vicar general of the diocese, dated 31 December 1806, I the undersigned priest cure, not having discovered any impediment between the abovesaid parties, have given them the nuptial benediction after having received their mutual consent and with the approbation of the parents of the bride. In presence of Joseph Arcan, friend of the groom and acting as his father; of Michel Taillon father of the bride; of Joseph Taillon her brother, and of several others, who with the two spouses have declared not to know how to sign. Olivier Durocher has signed with us.

0 Durocher fils Hebert p

NOTE: The parish registers were checked. No prior references to either of these families, and no baptisms for this couple through the year 1811, were found at St-Ours.

NOTE: If this is the correct lineage, this is a Revolutionary line, DAR eligible, through Michel Taillon/Tyon.





From the Notebook of Wilfred Lapointe
c. March 1899 (Joan Flynn's grandfather.)

THE VERMONT FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

President	<i>John Fisher</i>
Vice-President	<i>Janet Allard</i>
Treasurer	<i>Lee Gilbert</i>
Recording Secretary	<i>Nancy Lecuyer</i>
Directors	<i>Lynn Gauthier, Janet Eno Landry, Paul Landry, Tom McHugh and Sheila Morris</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>
Acquisitions Committee:	<i>Jean Paul Moreau, and Mike Sevigny</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 202, 203 and 204 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, and every Saturday of the month 10 AM to 4 PM from September to May. The Library will not be open on a Saturday that falls on a Holiday weekend, including the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

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.***

*Vermont French-Canadian
Genealogical Society*

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