

**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**  
**FRENCH CONNECTIONS/Franconnexions**  
**March 20, 2017 International Conference**  
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**Mule-spinning room in Chace Cotton Mill, Burlington, Vt. Courtesy, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Lewis Hine Collection.**

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## **RESEARCH CATEGORIES:**

- Individuals: personal stories of Franco-Americans in Vermont.**      **1**
- Present: current representation, evidence, and appreciation of Franco-American culture in Vermont.**      **4**
- Migration: information about the immigration process that Franco-Americans experienced as they came to Vermont.**      **6**
- Process of Assimilation: literature about the way French-Canadian culture became integrated into Vermont culture and vice versa.**      **9**
- Arts: music, visual art, and performance pieces about Franco-American culture.**      **20**
- Future: Immigration currently in Vermont that will affect the future? / Immigration “problems” Vermont faces today? 24** □
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### **Individuals:** personal stories of Franco-Americans in Vermont.

Cort-Desrochers, J. (2008). *Up From Maple Street*. [Self Published](#), 2008. (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)).

This memoir was written by a Vermont school teacher who grew up in St. Johnsbury. His parents were French Canadian and he had eight other siblings. His dad was a hot dog vendor and his mother stayed home with the children, this book describes the experience he had growing up in Vermont and achieving the ‘american dream’ as a child of Franco-Americans.

Doty, C. *The first Franco-Americans: New England life histories from the federal writers’ project: 1938-1939*. University of Maine at Orono Press, 1985, pp. 103-118; 143-161.

This book is a collection of stories from the federal writers’ project of French immigrants in New England. Each collection focuses on stories of people living in a specific town in each state: Manchester, NH; Old Town, ME; Woonsocket RI; and Barre, VT. Focusing on the Barre collection, written by Mari Tomasi provides a view into who was working in the quarries and cutting sheds to produce granite. While originally Italians, Scottish, and Irish immigrated to work between roughly the 1880s-90s, French-Canadians came a little later in the 1920s mainly as strike breakers. Because of this, they were generally disliked by others working in the granite industry. The afterword, written by Doty, analyzes the French Canadian immigration into New England factoring in the poverty in Canada and the booming. He also adds that many French-Canadians did not immigrate to Vermont with plans to stay. Many had hopes to return back to Quebec, and resisted becoming citizens to fear of being drafted as well as inability to speak English. On Barre, Doty

explains the rapid unionization of French-Canadians compared to elsewhere (most were unionized by the late 1930s) thus starting the integration of the French-Canadians into VT. This was mainly because many European-born trade unionists worked in Barre and the dangerous conditions of the workplace caused the French-Canadians to consider unions. Doty concludes with mentioning the choice French-Canadians had between preserving their French traditions and language or deciding to assimilate.

Farfan, M. "The Vermont-Quebec border: life on the line." *Arcadia Publishing*, 2009.

Farfan provides a visual record of life on the Vermont-Quebec border. His images explore the physical border, the communities surrounding the border, work surrounding the border, friends and neighbors at the border, and disaster response of both sides. Each photo includes a brief description giving insight to everyday life and the closeness of border communities from the 1840s to the 1940s.

Fisher, J. "Lewis Barttro: A Vermont Franco-American in the Civil War, Born Louis Berthiaume." *Self-published*, 2004. Retrieved from [http://www.johnfishersr.net/Barttro\\_Lewis%20Family.htm](http://www.johnfishersr.net/Barttro_Lewis%20Family.htm) (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#))  
This piece is a brief biography of a French Canadian who fought in the American Civil War as a volunteer from Richmond, Vermont. It includes some interesting photos with captions and tells Lewis's entire story from the ancestry of his family extending into 17th century France, as well as a list of his descendants now dispersed across the United States.

Kenny, Stephen. "Duvernay's Exile in "Balenton": the Vermont Interlude of a Canadian Patriot." *Vermont History*, vol. 52, no. 2, April 1984, pp. 103-122.

"Ludger Duvernay was a French-Canadian Quebec nationalist who fled Canada for New York City when an abortive invasion of Quebec he helped organize was crushed. He then went to Vermont in March 1839 and published the Burlington 'Patriote Canadien' from August 1839 to February 1840. Finally recognizing the disparity between his ideal of the United States and the reality of US policy (strict neutrality and nativism), and unable to support himself as an editor, Duvernay returned to Montreal and again became a newspaper editor."

Langellier, K. M. "Performing family stories, forming cultural identity: Franco american memere stories." *Communication Studies*, 53(1), 2002, 56-73. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.uvm.edu/docview/233193876?accountid=14679> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#))  
This is a collection of engaging personal family stories from the author. Langellier explores how family, nationalism and gender relate to one another by examining stories in the cultural formation of Franco American identity. Much of her stories are centered around the enchantment of the Franco American grandmother. The formation of cultural identity through family storytelling in this context that it is built upon myths that she calls the 'cultural purity and gendered "goodness" for Franco American women' which she explores and deems as problematic.

Martin, J. E. *A Franco-American in Montreal*. *The Southern Review*, 2014, 50(3), 371+.

Retrieved from

[http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.uvm.edu/ps/i.do?p=AONE&sw=w&u=vol\\_b92b&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA375818179&asid=90edc4918868fa5eae8fe8620698fbb1](http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.uvm.edu/ps/i.do?p=AONE&sw=w&u=vol_b92b&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA375818179&asid=90edc4918868fa5eae8fe8620698fbb1)

This story describes the experience that Martin had as a Franco-American who moved to Montreal to discover her heritage. In the story she talks about her reasons for wanting to discover more about her French-Canadian roots and learn to speak French. Martin wanted to learn the language to be able to communicate with her parents in their first language and understand the culture her parents and grand-parents grew up and lived in on a deeper level. The story also describes a bit about her family's history and their reasons for moving to New England.

Older, J. "A heritage lost and refound: Franco-Americans in Vermont." *The Vermont Sunday Magazine*, November 4, 1990, pp. 4-5, 14-15.

This newspaper article begins by presenting some facts about the prejudice that the Franco-American population in Vermont experienced throughout the early and mid 1900's. Older describes this through quotes and information from experts who have investigated different aspects of discrimination against Franco-Americans in Vermont. Older then includes two profiles of Franco-Americans who grew up in Vermont. The first is about Tena Starr, a french woman who grew up in the Northeast Kingdom, left for a few years to get an education, and was drawn back to her hometown in the Northeast Kingdom to reconnect with her french-canadian heritage. Three other profiles of Franco-Americans follow, including the story of a Catholic Brother who teaches at Rice Memorial High School, and the story of a man, whose grandparents immigrated from Canada to work in a mill in Winooski, VT, who went on to become the mayor of Burlington, VT in 1989. Older successfully puts a face to the Franco-American population in Vermont with this article.

Rondeau, M. E. "Novel portrays the canadian immigrant experience." *The Brattleboro Reformer*, March 14, 2009. Retrieved from

<http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.uvm.edu/docview/380210800?accountid=14679>

This article is a book review of the novella, 'The Innocent Victim' written by Adelard Lambert, a French-Canadian folklorist who grew up in both Quebec and New England. The book was originally published in French in 1936, but was translated and re-published with new appendices and notes by Margaret S. Langford, a professor of French and Franco-American studies at Keene State College.

Schubart, B. "Uncle Benoit's Wake." In Schubart, B, *The Lamoille Stories*, 2008, (pp. 99-109). White River Junction, VT: White River Press.

In this chapter Schubart describes his memory of attending his uncle's wake in Morristown, Vermont when he was ten years old. Benoit was an uncle on his father's side of the family and had a fair number of French-Canadian relatives, some of whom still lived in Quebec. The short story gives an account of Schubart interacting with his french-canadian relatives that he had not spent a large amount of time with in his childhood. The story gives an interesting account of a young descendant of a franco-american interacting with his older relatives who have a much closer relationship to their french-canadian heritage. Speaking little french and not knowing much about french-

canadian traditions, the story provides an interesting perspective into the process of assimilation that the Franco-American population underwent.

Verret, Laretta Morin. *The Bridging of Two Cultures: How one family of French Canadian descent, without compromising its heritage, learned to live and cope in the border village of Derby Line, Vermont in the first half of the twentieth century.* Queen City Printers, 2002.

As it's title alludes to, this book is a story written from the perspective of Verret in her childhood and how she adopted to a new franco-american lifestyle when she moved to vermont. Written in a vignette style, Verret gives insight to everyday life at the border.

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**Present:** current representation, evidence, and appreciation of Franco-American culture in Vermont.

Austen, Ian. "Quebec and Vermont Towns Bond Over a Sleepy Border." *The New York Times*, July 2007.

[http://www.nytimes.com/2007/07/18/world/americas/18border.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/07/18/world/americas/18border.html?_r=0)

This article examines the relationship between communities on the Quebec-Vermont border. Post 9-11, border patrol increased, affecting some of the towns at the border. To ensure that tensions stayed low and relationships wouldn't be lost, a couple towns asked that the roads be kept open.

Brown, Kristin V. "Massive Genetic Study of North Americans Suggests We Are Even More Diverse Than We Thought." *Gizmodo*, February 8, 2017.

This article explains a recent study by Ancestry.com that used genotype data it collected from people who purchased its DNA kits and used network analysis to identify specific groups of individuals to track population movement. The outcome of this study is a map that shows how North America's population moved across the country as well as their ethnic origins. For example, researchers can track which regions in France French Canadians came from and where they settled in Canada and their migration into the U.S.

Bushnell, Mark. "Then Again: Immigrants helped Vermont Boom." *The Vermont Digger*, September 11, 2016.

<https://vtdigger.org/2016/09/11/immigrants-helped-vermont-boom/>

Bushnell examines Vermont's history of immigration from the very beginning, roughly 12,000 years ago, to today. There have been immigrants from all over the world who have made their way to Vermont to call it home, and, typically, their arrival brought about an economic boom with no negative repercussions.

Lindholm, Jane and Shepard, Amanda. "Becoming Canadian: A Vermonter's Experience with Two Cultures." *Vermont Public Radio*, 2015.

<http://digital.vpr.net/post/becoming-canadian-vermonters-experience-two-cultures#stream/0>

This article gives a current look at Franco-Americans living in Vermont. Rebecca Grenier, a Vermont resident, recently became a Canadian citizen due to a law change. This article looks into how she identifies herself as a new Canadian citizen, who grew up in a franco-american household.

Myall, James. Franco-Americans in New England: Statistics from the American Community Survey. *University of Southern Maine*, 2012.

<https://usm.maine.edu/sites/default/files/franco/Francoamericansinnewengland.pdf>

Myall analyzes demographics of franco-americans in New England. Though he focuses on Maine, he uses all New England states' statistics for comparison. His data taken by the US census Bureau reveals information on the amount of franco americans in Vermont, their educational attainment, and how franco-americans identify themselves.

Poitras, J. "Imaginary Line." *Goose Lane Editions*, 2011, New Brunswick.

This book examines the local history of the border between Maine and New Brunswick. It specifically looks at the borders enforcement history and how that has affected the local relations and lives. Jacques describes his inspiration and talks about the book in this [video](#), and there is also an excerpt from the book that can be ready [here](#).

Report. "Burlington honors french connections." *The Burlington Free Press*, March 25, 2011.

(Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)) Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/858443000?accountid=14679>

This article is an article about the French Flag of Friendship ceremony that took place in 2011 at City hall in Burlington, Vermont. The city rose a flag outside city hall to recognize the city's connections with French culture in Canada and France. The article also included an interesting statistic, stating that 11 percent of Chittenden County residents were of French-Canadian ancestry, and 14 percent reported they were of French ancestry.

Senécal, A. "Nos ancêtres les Gaulois": Ethnicity and History in Vermont. *Vermont History*, vol. 71, 2003. (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)) Retrieved from

[http://vermonthistory.org/journal/71/vt711\\_205.pdf](http://vermonthistory.org/journal/71/vt711_205.pdf)

This article was published in a series that Vermont History published called 'The Future of Vermont History in the 21st Century'. It is an essay that examines the different ethnicities present in Vermont. It is a historiography that looks at ethnic whiteness in Vermont and the ethnic heritages across the state. The article opens with the question, 'who is ethnic in the Green Mountain State?' Senécal attempts to define who the true original Vermonters are, and seeks to see if this distinction really matters.

Zapp, Molly. "Why Aren't There More French Classes in Vermont." *Seven Days Vermont*, 2016.

<http://www.sevendaysvt.com/vermont/why-arent-there-more-french-classes/Content?oid=3615818>

Zapp explores why there are limited options especially for adults to learn French. Besides UVM, all other state colleges in Vermont don't offer extensive if any french classes, and other than Burlington and Montpelier, it is extremely hard to find any other classes that teach french to adults. At colleges, it is usually a lack of student interest in French not budget that cuts French classes from the registrar. Otherwise, it's a mixture of cost and

time commitment for learning a language that creates a barrier for learning French in Vermont.

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**Migration:** information about the immigration process that Franco-Americans experienced as they came to Vermont.

Archambault, A. "Mill Village." *Bruce Humphries*, 1943, Incorporated: Boston, MA.  
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015063753399;view=1up;seq=9> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#))

This is a novel from the early twentieth century that follows a family's immigration process from the decision they made to leave Canada to their experience in town meetings. The author says that the novel is not meant to be specific to a particular town, but represents the experience that took place across New England.

Beattie, Betsy. "Migrants and Millworkers: The French Canadian Population of Burlington and Colchester, 1860-1870." *Vermont History*, 1992.  
<https://vermonthistory.org/journal/misc/MigrantsMillworkers.pdf>

This article explores Quebec migration into Burlington. It starts with the impact of the Civil War on Canada, and how agents of the Union Army would circulate Quebec to find recruits, even though the English threatened prosecution against them. There was also the need to fill jobs as young americans left Vermont. In the 1860s, larger companies of Industrial jobs like the textile factory started to recruit in Quebec too, due to overpopulation and low agricultural output which made employment opportunity low in Canada. Burlington didn't need to recruit due to proximity to Canada. The article then describes the decline in professional status of the French Canadians leaving the majority of the French Canadian immigrants in low-paying unskilled jobs. Then it explains how Winooski and Colchester offered more jobs to unskilled laborers, making them more appealing than Burlington by the 1870s especially Winooski which could attract a stable population making it popular amongst French Canadians.

Beaudreau, S. "Commemorating a Transnational Hero: The 1909 Celebration of the Tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain." *Vermont History*, 2009, 77(2), pp 99-118. (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#))  
[http://vermonthistory.org/journal/77/VHS770202\\_99-118.pdf](http://vermonthistory.org/journal/77/VHS770202_99-118.pdf)

This article describes the celebration that took place in 1909 in memory of Samuel de Champlain. The article specifically examines the role that Samuel de Champlain played for the Franco-Americans living in Vermont and New York at the time of the ceremony. Being that the Franco-American population was often lumped together in discrimination with immigrants coming from across the Atlantic. Beaudreau suggests in the article that by associating themselves with the remembrance of Samuel de Champlain it reminded people that the Franco-American descendants had been in the region since the 1600's.

Blackburn, M. "Quiet presence: French Canadians built a better life in Vermont." *The Burlington Free Press*, October 1996.

This article provides a contexts for why so many French-Canadians migrated from Quebec in the late 1800's and early 1900's through telling personal stories. The article also includes some interesting resource, such as a section on how to begin a genealogical search, and a section on resources offered through different Vermont organizations that focus on French Canadians. It also has a timeline that outlines the different stages of Franco-American assimilation, and a graph showing the number of immigrants in thousands over different decades. The article ends with a section on how the culture is now being preserved. The article also has some very interest images throughout the text.

Brault, Gerard. "The French-Canadian heritage in New England." *University Press of New England*, 1986.

Intro to Franco-american studies that examines the roots of franco-american culture, the immigration phase and how it impacted New England, the middle phase of 1920-60 of the next generation and assimilation, an intimate look at the author's family and history all rooted in french-canadian to french american history, and finally franco americans today.

Podea, I. "Québec to "Little Canada": The Coming of the French Canadians to New England in the Nineteenth Century." *The New England Quarterly*, 1950, 22(3), pp 365-380.

Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.uvm.edu/stable/pdf/361423.pdf> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#))

This article discusses the transition that French Canadians made from being agricultural people in a failing economy in Quebec to being a culture in more 'urban' areas in Vermont working in mills and factories during the industrial revolution. It first explains the setting that they left in Quebec, and why the economy was struggling. Then it goes on to explain that they left not to find a higher quality of life, but instead to preserve the quality of life they were used to. Lastly, she discusses the role they took on in the New England manufacturing industry.

Senécal, A. "Achieving Bibliographical Control over the Franco-American Printed Heritage." *Facsimile*, 1996. Retrieved from

[https://web.archive.org/web/20110630121542/https://www.canadiana.ca/docs/en/facsimile/facsimile\\_no15.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20110630121542/https://www.canadiana.ca/docs/en/facsimile/facsimile_no15.pdf) (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#))

This piece published in the Facsimile newsletter documents the dailies and other newspapers from the period during which French Canadians were immigrating to Vermont (1860 and 1930). Senécal did this in order to better understand the long term event as a whole, through the publications over time. He did this to understand the effect it had on Vermont but also the effect that it had on Quebec's economy and identity, which can be discerned from the historical data collected.

"Vermont, St. Albans Canadian Border Crossings, 1895-1954." Database with images.

FamilySearch. Citing NARA microfilm publications M1461, M1463, M1464, and M1465. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Retrieved from:

<https://familysearch.org/search/collection/2185163?collectionNameFilter=false>

This is a database of images of migration records from St. Albans, Vermont border crossing between the years 1895-1954. The starting date of this database is slightly late, as many French-Canadians had already settled in Vermont by the time it was 1895. Despite the unideal date range it covers, the database is fairly comprehensive and is searchable by name, life events, and family relationships.

Vicero, R. "French-Canadian settlement in Vermont Prior to the Civil War." *The Professional Geographer*, 1971, Volume 23, issue 4. Page 290-294.

In this article, Vicero gives a brief overview of early French-Canadian immigration in Vermont pre-Civil War. Between the 20s and 30s, many Canadians came due to crop failures, and sought Vermont for better land. Better farming land opportunities and seasonal work in Vermont, mainly the lumber industry and farming continued to be the cause of immigration to Vermont. Between the 1850s and 1860s, the counties with the most French Canadians were Franklin, Chittenden, Addison, and Grand Isle respectively. This was mainly because the four counties border Lake Champlain and the lowlands there were the main transportation route south out of Quebec. Vicero also explains the 40% increase of French-Canadians within this 1850s was mainly due to natural increase than to more immigrants, but even so, without the French-Canadian immigration, Vermont would have registered a decline in total population. Among these counties, Burlington, St. Albans, and Swanton remained the leading migrant settlements and many immigrants found jobs there in the lower grade occupations, such as brick-layer, quarry workers, wood choppers, and shoemakers. Vicero concludes with mentioning many came to improve their economic positions, but few succeeded.

Widdis, R. "Crossing an Intellectual and Geographic Border: The Importance of Migration in Shaping the Canadian-American Borderlands at the Turn of the Twentieth Century." *Social Science History*, 2010, 34(4), 445-497.

In this journal article Widdis explores the context of cross-border migration from Canada to the U.S. that took place from the mid 1800's to the mid 1900's. He discusses push and pull factors that influenced the migration decision of Canadians and examines the locations that they chose to settle in the U.S. He cites several different databases of migration information to identify patterns of Canadian migration.

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**Process of Assimilation:** literature about the way French-Canadian culture became integrated into Vermont culture and vice versa.

Adams, Michael. "Assimilation of French-Canadian Names into New England Speech: Notes from a Vermont Cemetery." *Journal of Onomastics*, vol. 56, no. 2, 2008, pp. 65-80. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1179/175622708X302340?needAccess=true>

In this article, Adams explores the assimilation of French-Canadian names to their English alternative by looking at headstones from St. Mary's Cemetery in Middlebury VT. With a linguistic perspective he looks at the change among generations of families as they anglicize their first and last names. He explores reasons for why they anglicized their names, or conversely, didn't.

Anderson, Elin L. "We Americans; a study of cleavage in an American city." Harvard University

Press, 1937.

This book uses Burlington, Vermont as an example of American communities that face the same problem of incorporating various ethnic groups. It examines Burlington's human geography, the working world, school systems, social life, intermarriage, and civic life to determine how Vermont does so. Because Vermont has such a large population of French Canadians, the book explores many French Canadian themes such as religious tensions, and preservation of the French language.

Beattie, Betsy. "Community-Building in Uncertain Times : The French-Canadians of Burlington and Colchester." *Vermont History*, 1989. (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)) This article describes the social and economic conditions surrounding the immigrant populations of both Burlington and Colchester. It specifically focuses on the French Canadian institutions that were formed, including churches, schools, and other social organizations. It also talks about Canadian identity in the two towns, and the relevance of industry that flourished as a result of French Canadian immigration, such as lumber and manufacturing.

Beattie, Betsy. "Opportunity Across the Border: the Burlington Area Economy and the French Canadian Worker in 1850." *Vermont History*, vol. 55, no. 3, July 1987, pp. 133-152. "An analysis of the lives of 1,397 representative French Canadians in Burlington, Vermont, during 1850 shows a propertyless, often skilled, laboring group employed in pre-industrial farm, lumber, and construction trades, but not in the textile mills where Irish immigrants were hired. Francophones had always followed the Richelieu-Champlain route southward, but adverse economic and political conditions in Quebec from the late 1830's increased the flow. In 1850, the Winooski woolen mill was small and worked by natives and Irish, while many French Canadians were able to find higher-paying employment."

Bélanger, Claude. French Canadian Emigration to the United States 1840-1930. *Marianapolis College*, 1999.

<http://faculty.marianapolis.edu/c.belanger/quebechistory/readings/leaving.htm>

This article examines French Canadian emigration to New England from the 1840s-1930s. It first examines the causes of emigration, stating that there are costs of emigrating, both economical and emotional, and therefore the higher the cost, the less likely the French Canadians would emigrate. The article delves deeper into the causes of emigration including the push and pull factors. The push factors mainly consisted of poverty, overpopulation, debt, and infertile soils, all negative factors for the rural population. The pull factors included easy employment, and better wages, as well as cheap and easy access to New England via the railway system. The article then explores where in New England immigrants ended up, exploring why New England, and not in other places in the US, as well as the Little Canadas communities that popped up throughout the states. It ends with a brief few paragraphs on the legacy left by the emigrants in both Canada and New England, most importantly, the positive image in Quebec of America which contrasted the then anti-American sentiments of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Blow, David J. "The Establishment and Erosion of French-Canadian Culture in Winooski

Vermont, 1867-1900.” *Vermont History*, vol. 43, no. 1, January 1975, pp. 59-74.

“In 1867, French-speaking natives of Quebec and their children comprised 49% of the 1,745 people in Winooski village, Vermont, a woolen mill town with a machine shop and 10 other small industries. Bishop Louis de Goësbriand appointed a young Canadian priest, Jean Frédéric Audet, in 1868. Supported by three lay councillors in a "fabrique" organized in 1873, he enlarged a parochial school, built the church of St. Francis Xavier, 1870-84 (see table of its financial history), and presided over a francophone enclave with mutual aid societies and basically Democratic Party politics. The second generation gradually identified with anglophone Vermont rather than with Quebec.”

Chase, K. “Winooski - a 'p'tit canada'.” *The Burlington Free Press*, June 12, 2016. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1795767464?accountid=14679>  
<http://www.burlingtonfreepress.com/story/news/2016/06/10/history-space-winooski-ptit-canada/85671566/>

This article is written by Kim Chase, who is a second-generation, bilingual Franco-American. Her article describes both the diversity and sense of community that Winooski has offered for French speakers from all different parts of the world over the years. Chase uses her own experience and historical context to profile the town's connection to French-Canadian culture.

Couture, Joseph. *New England's first national parish; or the history of St Joseph's of Burlington Vermont*. St. Michael's College, 1960.

Couture explores the history of St. Joseph's parish in Burlington, Vermont and the influence of French-Canadians, from the early years, when they first started immigrating to Vermont to recent years. It also examines how the religious culture is not being passed down to newer generations.

Dugas, D. “‘Franco-American Language Maintenance Efforts in New England : Realities and Issues’ in *Identité culturelle et francophonie dans les Amériques*.” *Presses de l'Université Laval*, 1976. (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#))

This essay describes the sociology and psychology of Franco Americans in New England as tied to their history in North America, and the conditions in which they lived. The author uses French language maintenance efforts to articulate these conditions. The piece also describes the state of different 1970s media (classroom programming, print, radio, television, etc.) by which the French language has been made available in New England. Some additional thoughts are presented on the state of Franco American culture. It was featured in a collection of papers from a 1974 Indiana University conference on the Francophones of the Americas.

Edwards, R. “Growing Up a Franco-American : The Social and Academic Effects of Bilingual Education in Northern Vermont.” Thesis at McGill University, 1973. Retrieved from [http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder\\_id=0&dvs=1480880515278~841&usePid1=true&usePid2=true](http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder_id=0&dvs=1480880515278~841&usePid1=true&usePid2=true) (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#))

This thesis written by a student at McGill university in the 70's examines a program in the Northern Vermont. It was studied to discern the effects that the program had on the French-speaking children. It was found that the program helped the students compared against English students and other French students who did not participate in the program.

The program did not have much of an effect on their out of school language usage. It was more successful than most intervention programs that are similar.

Fecteau, E. "French contributions to America." *The Franco-American Historical Society, Soucy Press*: 1945, Methuen, MA. Retrieved from <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015032043377;view=1up;seq=9> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#))

This book talks about the French-Canadian impact more broadly in a sense of how they shaped the country as a whole. It does however, have some specific sections on the role that Vermont played in the overall scheme of things, being a point of entry for many immigrants coming into the United States from Quebec. The author specially calls Vermont "the cradle of the French-Canadian element in the United States". The book as a whole mostly focuses on midwest and northeast regions and give accounts of personal stories and genealogical sketches of regions.

Finberg, Luisa Spencer. "The Press and the Pulpit: Nativist Voices in Burlington and Middlebury,

1853-1860." *Vermont History*, vol. 61, no. 3, July 1993, pp. 156-175.

"Since only 37.9% of the Burlington/Colchester population were Irish and French Canadian immigrants in 1850 (and the proportion was still lower in Middlebury), nativist attitudes were comparatively tame in this region of Vermont. The article summarizes the prevailing nativist opinions of the Burlington 'Free Press,' the Burlington 'Courier,' the Middlebury 'Register,' Episcopal bishop John Henry Hopkins, and others. The press tended to ignore immigrants, overlooking even the newsworthy establishment of the Catholic diocese of Burlington in 1853. However, Catholicism was indeed their main worry. Bishop de Goesbriand met nativist accusations that "aliens" burdened community social services by establishing an orphanage, a parochial school, and a home for the aged and by preaching against intemperance. The tension between francophone and anglophone immigrants, each with their own parish and priests in Burlington, allayed Protestant anxieties, as did community recognition of the immigrants' economic value as laborers. Strong hostility to secret organizations also checked the popularity of the Know Nothings."

Giles, Daniel. *The need for bilingual education in the schools of Vermont*. Dissertation, University of Massachusetts, 1969.

This dissertation researches the languages of VT students in grades K-12 to encourage VT to adopt a bilingual education into the school systems. Originally looking at the "Bilingual Education Act of 1968" which sought to incorporate Spanish/English bilingualism into Spanish-American school systems, this report applies those ideas to VT, where the majority of non-native english speakers speak french. This also looks at how including bilingual education into the school system would help bridge the wealth gap because the study shows an association of families that don't speak english as a first language and a lower income.

Hagel, P. "The Richford Experience: French Bilingual Education as a 'Basic' Approach to Language Competence." *The French Review*, 54, 1981, pp. 393-400.

In this article Hangel describes the success of a bilingual educational program started by the Franklin Northeast Supervisory Union (FNESU) in Franklin County in the late

1970's. The article first gives a brief history of the process of assimilation that the French Canadian population in Vermont experienced. Hangel then explains why there was a need for an integrative language program in the rural areas of Vermont, illustrating that there was an achievement gap between Franco-American students and the rest of the children. The article then details how the characteristics of Franco-American children in Franklin county schools changed after the establishment of the bilingual programs. Hangel concludes that as a result of the integrative programs, the achievement gap between French and English students in the Franklin County schools virtually disappeared.

Hemingway, S. "French Past Slips Away in Vermont." *The Burlington Free Press*, July 1990. This one column article describes how the interest in Franco-American culture is diminishing with the most recent young generation. Hemingway notes that the state's largest Franco-American organization, La Societe des Deux Mondes, is having a difficult time gathering support from the younger generation, and proposes that the cultural link could be in the process of being lost. The article then goes on to discuss how for many immigrants becoming 'americans' meant burying their past to avoid the hardships of discrimination. The article ends with a call to preserve the Franco-American heritage in the state.

Isaacson, E. "For Franco-Americans, it's now or never." *The Gazette*, 1984. (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)). This article from the Canadian newspaper, The Gazette, discusses how Franco-Americans in Vermont are at risk of becoming culturally and linguistically assimilated. It discusses the challenges that the group of native french speakers face in trying to preserve their cultural history through younger generations. It includes first hand commentary from Vermonters and their opinion on what role the French language should play in lives of Franco-Americans.

Jacobson, P. "The Social Context of Franco-American Schooling in New England." *The French Review*, 57(5), January 1984. Pp. 641-656. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/393542> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)). This article starts out by providing demographic data on Franco-Americans in New England, and a brief description of the distinction between Franco-American dialect and traditional french dialect. Jacobson then provides an educational history of Franco-Americans, discussing the of Catholic parochial schools that young Franco-Americans attended in their early years of settlement, the experiences that Franco-Americans had once they began to integrate into public schools, and finally, their experience with bilingual education. The article goes on to discuss higher education, and the unresolved problems surrounding Franco-American education of the time.

Labbé, Y. A. "Le F.A.R.O.G. Forum, 5.4." *Bilingual Periodical Publication*, 1978. Retrieved from: <http://francolib.francoamerican.org/archive/files/81553d44d1adc1982b00c5652edcc1e4.pdf> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)). This is an issue of the bilingual periodical publication of the Franco-American Centre (formerly the Franco-American Office), University of Maine, Orono, Maine. The issue contains letters, comments, research, and other writings from many different contributors.

It has pieces in both english and french. The entries vary from a literary summary to event listings to educational resources.

Mascio, A.D. "Cross-Border Schooling and the Complexity of Local Identities in the Quebec-Vermont Borderland Region: A Historical Analysis." *Journal of the Eastern Townships Studies*, (41), 2013, pp. 37-54.

Mascio explores the effect that the Vermont-Quebec border had on locals in terms of the local education system. He investigates how sharing schools and local history but different national history affected the local identity and culture. This article aims to debunk three myths: That Canadian public schools were established to counter the threat of American Republicanism, Quebec has a clear divide between French and English school systems, and the US-Canada border demonstrates a clear divide among social and political views and values.

Maurault, Olivier. "The French of Canada and New England: A Newcomen Address on Vermont." *The Newcomen Society in North America*, 1950.

In an address to the French in New England, Maurault notes the intimate history of franco-canadians and franco-americans despite the border. He welcomes franco-americans as true americans in New England.

O'Keefe, Michael. *Francophone Minorities: Assimilation and Community Vitality*. New Canadian Perspectives, 1959. Print.

Both in French and English, O'Keefe provides a theoretical framework of assimilation. His book focuses on assimilation in Canada of French Canadians with English-Speakers while using Quebec as an example of French-speaking and the surrounding provinces as examples of English speakers.

Ouellette, Susan, editor. *Conflict and Accommodation in Northern Country Communities, 1850-1930*.

This anthology of five essays examines the power structures of northern New York communities as they experienced an increase in immigrants due to the increased industrialization. It explores not only the ethnic tensions between the Yankees and immigrants, but of the different ethnic groups of the classified immigrants, specifically of French-Canadians and the Irish.

Pinette, Susan. "La langue est gardienne: Language and Identity in Franco-American literature." *UWA News*, vol. 53, 2012.

Pinette examines how language plays a part in the ethnic identity of franco americans by examining literature. She looks at different generations and their ability to speak French and similarities and differences within their literary works to do so.

Richard, S. "American Perspectives on La fièvre aux États-Unis, 1860–1930: A Historiographical Analysis of Recent Writings on the Franco-Americans in New England." *The Canadian Review of American Studies*, 32, 2002, pp. 105-132.

This article first gives an account of what researchers, institutions, population groups, etc. have been studying Franco-Americans in New England over different time periods since the 1970's. For example, the first researchers who focused on the topic were almost all Franco-Americans studying their own communities loss of culture, he calls these 'survivalists' or 'celebratory' researchers. Richard then goes on to describe which

subtopics within the study of Franco-Americans in New England were most popularly researched throughout different decades. Next, the article gives an account of several conferences and Catholic Church events that were of importance to the advancement of scholarly research on Franco-Americans. Finally, the article describes many scholars who were particularly influential to the field and points to areas that should be further researched. In total, this article is an informative historiography of the research that has been conducted about Franco-Americans since 1970.

Russo, M & Roberts, J. "Linguistic Change in Endangered Dialects : The Case of Alternation Between Avoir and Être in Vermont French." *Language Variation and Change*, 11(1), 1999. Retrieved from <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/language-variation-and-change/article/div-classtitlelinguistic-change-in-endangered-dialects-the-case-of-alternation-between-span-classitalicavoirspan-and-span-classitalicetrespan-in-vermont-frenchdiv/20B6B09DFD7F1C2D68D43075B9C5F364> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#))

This article is a linguistic study that specifically looks at Vermont Franco-Americans. It presents the findings from a study that looks at the variation of the auxiliary avoir and être in the passé composé tense in Vermont French in 22 adult speakers who migrated from Québec or are first-generation Franco-Americans. This study was conducted to determine if the process of replacement of être by avoir in progress in Canadian French is also taking place in Vermont.

Salmond, J. "The General Textile Strike of 1934 : From Maine to Alabama." *University of Missouri Press*, 2002. Retrieved from <https://books.google.com/books?id=j9Drd5E8GQIC&printsec=frontcover&dq=isbn:0826263429&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj8sYOUzOzQAhWKOCYKHUrfAu4Q6AEIHDAA#v=onepage&q=vermont&f=false> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)).

This book talks about nationwide textile strike that took place in the United States in 1934. While Vermont is not the central topic there is one vivid description of 150 townspeople driving back 250 picketers who had arrived in a Vermont town as part of the protest but were not from the area. Vermont did not get heavily involved in the strike, and it seems this may have been the extent of their involvement, but many Franco-Americans in Mass were involved in the strike and are described in the book.

Seiler, C. "Chansons for Martha Pellerin. *The Burlington Free Press*, November 18, 1999. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/873452284?accountid=14679> This article details the efforts that a Vermont of Franco-American descent put into preserving the musical traditions of the culture. The woman described in the article was named Martha Pellerin and she spearheaded a number of events surrounding the recognition of Franco-American culture, including the French Heritage Celebration in Barre and a symposium for teenagers to talk about Franco-American culture.

Senecal, Joseph-Andre. "Nos Ancêtres les Gaulois": Ethnicity and History in Vermont. *Vermont Historical Society*, 2003. [https://vermonthistory.org/journal/71/vt711\\_205.pdf](https://vermonthistory.org/journal/71/vt711_205.pdf) This article explores the discussion of Vermont's ethnic history, or as Senecal states, "the lack of it." Senecal explores what an ethnic Vermont is and how that question has not yet been addressed. He delves into the different people that make up Vermont, stating that

Canadians are the majority in the state. Throughout the article, he alludes to the discrimination and prejudice faced by the French-Canadians in Vermont.

Strong, Marjorie J., and Greg Sharrow. "They Came to Work: Oral Histories of the Vermont Granite Industry During the 1920s and 1930s." *Français Cultural Center*, 1997. Transcribed interview of cultural experiences of franco-americans and italian-americans in Barre, Vermont and their work in the granite industry. With the goal to increase accessibility and visibility of franco-american culture these interviews help preserve the culture especially in the newer generations of Franco-americans.

Thornton, K. *A Cultural Frontier: Ethnicity and the Marketplace in Charlotte, Vermont, 1845-1960*. In Martin, S (Ed.) *Cultural Change and the Market Revolution in America, 1789-1860*. Oxford: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers Inc, 2005. (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)) Retrieved from [https://books.google.com/books?id=yOBXX5TPdf8C&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=vermont&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=yOBXX5TPdf8C&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=vermont&f=false)

This book looks at the social and cultural changes that accompanied the market revolution in America. This chapter specifically examines Charlotte, Vermont and the French Canadian settlement in the area. Thornton explains that for the French Canadians Vermont was their 'new frontier', the place they turned to feed their families, yet it was more complicated because it was already settled. Many early French Canadians came to Vermont at a time when the transition between subsisting family by family and working for a wage was taking shape. This led to an interesting landscape for them, because many could not vote, and many could not participate in the market because they were poor. This left them with little political control or social influence. The chapter goes on to explain how things continued to develop.

True, Marshall. (1988). Middle-Class Women and Civic Improvement in Burlington 1865-1890. *Vermont Historical Society*. Vol. 12. No. 2. Pages 112-127.

<https://vermonthistory.org/journal/56/VHS5602MiddleClassWomen.pdf>

This article looks at the charitable efforts of women in the latter half of the 1800s. Many middle-class women in Burlington, and the rest of the nation, began to volunteer as families grew smaller and household technology advanced which freed their time. They saw poverty as a social issue and began to demand state funds to help the poor.

Throughout the article, French-Canadians are often mentioned as immigrants in Vermont who were part of the "poor problem". Several quotes from officials at the time exemplify the way French-Canadians were viewed by local Vermonters. The efforts and pressure from these women caused systemic change to the local government to benefit the the french-canadians and other people in poverty.

Wade, M. "The French Parish and Survivance in Nineteenth-Century New England." *The Catholic Historical Review*, 36(2), 1950, pp 163-189. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.uvm.edu/stable/pdf/25015156.pdf> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)).

This article examines the role of the Roman Catholic parish in the development and preservation of French-Canadian immigrant communities in New England. The article focuses mainly on two periods in history. First between 1850 to 1868, and to the a time

that the author calls a 'period of expansion and conflict' between 1869 and 1900. It starts off with an interesting fact that the first Franco-American parish was in Burlington in 1850. While Wade explains that there is some debate if this is truly the first parish, it is commonly cited as the first.

Walker, D. "The Presidential Politics of the Franco-Americans." *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, 28(3), 1962, pp. 353-363.

In this article Walker explores the political voting patterns of Franco-American communities from the 1890's to the 1960's. He generally found that personality and fiscal policy positions were the two main factors influencing Franco-American voter decisions in the early period. Franco-American citizens also did not vote as a perceived unit, as many other observed assimilating ethnic groups had been observed to do in the past. Different states had different local voting patterns and in Vermont specifically the nativist narrative of the Yankee Republican party attracted the majority of the Franco-American population. The article goes on to describe how the Franco-American political ideas shifted as the communities began to assimilate.

Whitebook, S. "The Name of DeRose: Translations of French Family names into English." *Onomastica Canadiana*, 76, 1994, pp. 13-28.

This article written by a researcher from the University of Vermont examines how French-Canadian last names changed overtime as they migrated to New England. Family names that were easily recognizable as French often created challenges for new citizens who came to the state of Vermont. In order to overcome this problem many family names were changed slightly to fit into the english-speaking environment. For example, 'Leblanc' could be changed to 'white'. The transition often took a few generations to land on a family name that stuck, and would change slightly with each generation. This article specifically tracks French-Canadians from Burlington, Vermont, examining some specific name change progressions.

Woolfon, Peter and Senecal, Andre. French in Vermont: Some Current Views. *Center for Research on Vermont Occasional Papers*, 1983. Paper 11.

<http://scholarworks.uvm.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1010&context=crvocc>

This paper gives an in depth look into cultural patterns of Franco-americans, particularly within the family setting. It also gives a brief history on the linguistically changed French dialect and how it is harmful to those who still only speak French in Vermont and their occurrence with the health care system in the US. There is also an overview of how family structures affect the willingness to go search for health care.

Woolfson, Peter. Franco Americans in Vermont: A civil rights perspective. *Vermont State Advisory Committee*, 1983.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=pur1.32754078069766;view=1up;seq=12>

Peter Woolfson provides a better understanding of the Franco American population in Vermont and whether they share equally in all benefits of society. He begins with a summary of Canadian-American history, starting with French settlement in Vermont in the 1600s, moving on to French-Canadians seeking political refuge in the 1700s and 1800s, and ending with the economic opportunities that caused the largest French-Canadian migration to Vermont in the late 1800s and the early 1900s. Woolfson also

describes the discrimination and disadvantage that French-Canadians faced in Vermont, not only as foreigners but as Catholics. They were targeted by several groups including Yankee nativists during the Know-nothing movement and the KKK. They were also targeted for their language, and the Americanization Department of the US Bureau of Education in 1919 urged only English be taught in all schools, contributing to the decline of French speakers in New England. Woolfson then looks at the presence of French Canadians and how they were accounted for in the census. The article explores the image of Franco Americans in Vermont, mainly that they have remained invisible, despite being the largest minority. At the same time however, they face a lot of stereotyping, mostly lazy, “unprogressive peasants,” and adaptive of “Indian” habits. The last category explored in this report is Status. Franco Americans are compared to their Anglo counterparts within the schools’ systems: dropout rates, attendance, repeated levels; employment: “professional” jobs, and income; and final positions of power held by Franco Americans.

Woolfson, Peter. (1982). Rural Franco-American in Vermont. *Vermont Historical Society*  
<https://vermonthistory.org/journal/misc/RuralFrancoAmerican.pdf>

This article examines the role of French-Canadian immigrants to Vermont within rural areas. Besides Burlington and Winooski, Vermont did not have the industrial pull like the rest of New England, therefore many immigrants relocated to rural areas of Vermont. Woolfson delves into how their legacy still remains today. The most prominent influence has been catholicism. In the 1930s Franco-Vermonters had large families, likely due to the influence of the religious ban on artificial birth control. More recently, there has been a population decrease in Franco-Vermonters due to increased family planning and not outmigration. Assimilation processes are most seen through children, there has been higher enrollment in Public schools instead of religious affiliated private schools, as was common in the mid 1900s. Language assimilation is also prevalent. Older kids who were french dominant and learned English often influenced younger siblings to speak English, and there have been fewer immigrants from French Quebec with younger children, most children enrolling in school systems are born in the US. Similarly back in the mid 1900s, most french speaking children entering the schools system were held back or put in special education classes, and parents were told to not speak french with them. By third generation french vermonters didnt speak french. Woolfson concludes with analyzing the differences between Rural Franco Americans in Vermont and Franco Americans who joined the industrial world throughout New England.

Woolfson, P. “Traditional French Canadian Family Life Patterns and Their Implications for Social Services in Vermont.” *National Assessment and Dissemination Center, 1971*. Retrieved from <http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED260002.pdf> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)).

This article looks at behavioral and family life patterns of Franco Americans in northeast Vermont. It compares the patterns observed in Vermont with various research conducted on family characteristics and individual roles within French Canadian families in rural Québec. The study examines many topics within family structure including gender roles, parental and child duties, culturally reinforced beliefs, and some of the structures that either support or challenge these patterns among Vermont Franco Americans.

Yves, R. "The Franco-Americans of New England : Dreams and Realities." *Septentrion*: Sillery, Québec, 2004. <https://books.google.com/books?id=Ht6gEInWTB4C&printsec=frontcover&dq=isbn:2894483910&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi31bbFmsrQAhVo0oMKHc1IC68Q6AEIHTAA#v=onepage&q&f=false> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)).

This book is a historical text that discusses French Canadian immigration to New England. The text specifically examines the development of a Franco American identity and the evolving attitudes toward it in New England. It also covers a large span of time, from around 1840 to 1976. The author himself hoped that the book would ".. attempt to describe the conceptions that the French-Canadian emigrants in New England and their descendants have of themselves."

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**Arts:** music, visual art, and performance pieces about Franco-American culture.

Choquette, Leslie. "We too are sons of liberty: Franco-American ethnic advocacy in J.P. Choquet's *Under Canadian Skies*, a historical novel of the Rebellion of 1837." *American Council for Quebec Studies*, 2012.

Choquette uses the novel *Under Canadian Skies: A French-Canadian Historical Romance* to understand the french-american culture through literary expression in the 1920s. Specifically she addresses the novel as an English novel and compares it to that of franco-american novels written in French and how it differs in revealing parts of franco-american culture.

Hérber, D. & Vachon, J. "The Shuttle." On *Mademoiselle, voulez-vous danser?*. Amherst: Fiddling Demystified, 1996.

This fiddle song written and performed by the band Chanterelle is about Franco-American child labor in New England. The song was inspired by a photo taken by Lewis Hine, of a nine year old girl working in a mill. All of the music performed by the group incorporates the theme of the French in America. The music of Chanterelle helps to preserve and recognize Franco-American fiddling as a facet of the culture. The group has hosted performances at a variety of New England venues, puts on workshops at colleges and schools, and sell their Franco-American recordings on CD.

Lambrecht, W., Genest, B., Quintal, C., Beaupré, N., Olivier, J., Fournier, C., Pellerin, M., Lacerte, R. *Sur bois : Franco-American Woodcarvers of Northern New England*. *Franco-American Centre*, 1996.. (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)). <http://www.worldcat.org/title/sur-bois-franco-american-woodcarvers-of-northern-new-england/oclc/38755550>

This book examines Franco-American culture through by discussing the folkloric meanings behind the craft of woodcarving. It is a catalogue that attempts to spread and share the symbolic meaning behind Franco-American woodcarving. The book intro describes that the point of the catalogue is to celebrate franco-American artist and their craft that is still a large part of their cultural expression and community.

McHale, Ellen E. "French Canadian to Franco-American: A study of the music culture of Derby Vermont." *Wesleyan University*, 1981.

This dissertation looks at the music and dance of Franco-Americans in Newport/Derby area from 1930-1980. It examines how the community functions as Franco-American culture overlaps with Anglo-American culture. For Franco-Americans, dancing and house parties are used as community socializing and courtship. Common dances are square dancing and the French Jig. Accompanied by music, traditional Franco-American instruments are fiddles, harmonicas and accordions. Franco-American music tends to be jumpier, whereas if it is a smoother style of music, it would not be considered French. Franco-American culture that spread out to the community was seen through fiddler's contests and recording of music, which encouraged the activity of Franco-music.

Murray, K. R. "Sainte Anne as symbol of literacy in Quebec culture." *Quebec Studies*, (30) 2000,

pp. 70-8. (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)). Retrieved from [http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=AONE&sw=w&u=vol\\_b92b&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA30548917&asid=d369bbb8127a39b1c1b97085d71c3615](http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=AONE&sw=w&u=vol_b92b&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA30548917&asid=d369bbb8127a39b1c1b97085d71c3615)

This article explains how the symbol of Sainte Anne changed as French Christian culture crossed borders and eventually oceans, coming to Canada and then New England. Vermont specifically is mentioned, due to the fact that statues of Sainte Anne started to become associated with literacy, and thus churches in Europe and North America began wanting to have statues of Sainte Anne in the late 19th century. At this point Bennington, Vermont was home to a statuary that mass produce religious statues to meet the demand arising in New England.

Paige, A. (Performer), & Hall, K. (Director). *Piecework: When We Were French* [Performance piece]. United States: Kingdom County Productions, 2009.

This performance piece which is now available in a DVD format, was commissioned for the 2009 Champlain Quadricentennial Celebration in Burlington, Vermont. The performance was meant to honor the influence of French-Canadian culture in Northern Vermont. Paige's performance represents the different experiences of Franco-Americans between 1850 and 1950. The performance consists of ten monologues that portray portraits of Franco-American characters. Paige informed her character creation for this piecework with interviews of Franco-Americans, who shared their family histories, and her own historical research.

Paige, A. "Discussion of 'Reveil! Waking Up French'". *Center for Media and Democracy*, 2010. Retrieved from <https://www.cctv.org/watch-tv/programs/discussion-film-r%C3%A9veil-waking-french> (Located through the [Franco-American Library](#)).

This discussion, led by writer Abby Paige, is about Franco-American heritage in Vermont, specifically talking about the themes presented in Ben Levine's film, "Reveil!" From the Center for Media and Democracy. The film itself explores the struggle for cultural survival among the French-Canadian communities of New England today.

Pellerin, Martha. (1998). Martha Pellerin Collection of Franco-American Song. *Vermont Folklife Center*.

<http://explore.vermontfolklifecenter.org/digital-archive/collections/collections/show/1>

This collection of audios is a compilation of Franco-American songs and interviews collected by Martha Pellerin. The interviews are a mixture of French and English. The

songs are mostly in French, learned orally from the kids who grew up in Franco-American families.

Poulin, S. *Pardon my French!* [Performance piece]. Eliot Maine: Poolyle Productions, 2012. This show is a performance traveling performance put on by Susan Poulin. In this performance Poulin sets out to reconnect with her French heritage. During the tale of rediscovery Poulin engages with a range of topics, from textile mills to French recipes. The performance is an interesting way of conveying the experience of assimilation. Poulin performed this show at colleges and theaters in New England during 2012.

Rea, C. "Northern soul." *Seven Days*, February 2006. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.uvm.edu/docview/363231593?accountid=14679> This article is an interview that *Seven Days* published with Franco-American musician Michèle Choinière. The interview gives an insight into what being Franco-American it means to Choinière, and the ways in which she preserves her heritage through music.

Sage, Doris and Stauffer, Ann Tholen. 1974. *Entraidez-Vous / Stick Together. Dictons / sayings*, Barre, VT. Collection of French-American folklore assembled by the authors who visited over 200 homes in Vermont. The collection includes poetry, sayings, riddles, home remedies, songs, and a list of Franco-American craftspersons in Vermont. This book provides French and English translations, but some riddles and poetry is only in French as the English translation wouldn't make sense or the translation does not read the way it was written.

Seller, C. "Chansons for Martha Pellerin: Franco-American musicians honor a powerhouse cultural leader." *The Burlington Free Press*, November 1999. This article describes the recent concert held in celebration of Martha Pellerin, a Franco-American woman who contributed greatly to the preservation of the culture in New England, after her death at age 37. Pellerin led sessions on Franco-American culture in schools around the region, and worked tirelessly to preserve an appreciation for the musical aspect of the culture. Her family members are now taking on some of the goals she had in cultural preservation by holding events such as the one in her memory, that remind Vermonters of their French-Canadian heritage.

Winthrop, E. "Through the Mill." *Smithsonian Magazine*, September 2006. Retrieved from <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/through-the-mill-129241573/?all&no-ist> In this Smithsonian article Winthrop discusses a photograph taken by Lewis Hine, a photographer from the early 1900's, famous for capturing images of child labor in the United States. Hine's most famous photograph is of a Franco-American girl named Annie Card, Hine photographed Annie working in a cotton mill in North Pownal, Vermont in 1910. The photo went on to become quite famous and was even made into a 32-cent U.S. postage stamp. Despite the attention that the photo attracted, the identity of the young girl was unknown until Winthrop and her research partner tracked her down through the 1910 census and made contact with her adoptive descendants. Winthrop is the author of a historical fiction novel based on the story of Annie Card, and this article is

a compelling overview of the story behind Hine's famous photo of a Vermont child laborer.

Vermont Council on the Arts. "Festival Des Deux Mondes: May 11-21, 1978." *Vermont Council on the Arts*, 1978, Montpelier, Vt.

This magazine-esque "little publication," gives a glimpse at some aspects of French culture still prevalent in modern day Vermont and New England. It highlights the festival, a touring celebration of French culture in North America, that encompasses French music, language, recipes and history in North America. It gives brief history of French culture in Missouri, Louisiana, Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire. This festival toured Vermont in Brattleboro, Canaan, Enosburg Falls, Burlington-Winooski, and Barre, highlighting franco-american locals and celebrating their heritage.

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### **Future:** Immigration currently in Vermont that will affect the future? / Immigration "problems" Vermont faces today?

Bouchard, Kelley. "Not long ago, the KKK was a driving force in Maine culture and politics."

*Portland Press Herald*, February 5, 2017. Retrieved from

<http://www.pressherald.com/2017/02/05/kkk-emergence-in-1920s-maine-offers-lessons-for-today/>

Bouchard explores Maine's past involvement with the KKK, who in the 1920s targeted their small black, Jewish, Chinese, and Irish and French Catholics. She investigates the cause of the KKK increasing in Maine, along with the population growth of Catholics in Maine.

Dobbs, Taylor. "Canadian Traveling to Women's March Detained, Searched and Rejected at Border." *VPR*, January 20, 2017.

Dobbs describes the story of how a few Canadians, including one with dual citizenship in the U.S., were detained at the border and had their phones and cars searched on their way to the women's march. They were denied access to the U.S. and were threatened to be arrested if they attempted to cross the border again. He also explores the legality of the situation with the help of an immigration lawyer.

Dobbs, Taylor. "State Seeks Funds to 'Strengthen Partnerships' Between Local Cops and Border Patrol." *Vermont Public Radio*, February 23, 2017.

<http://digital.vpr.net/post/state-seeks-funds-strengthen-partnerships-between-local-cops-and-border-patrol#stream/5>

This article explores the....

Fuller, Jaime. "Is Vermont the Solution to a border Crisis?" *The Washington Post*, 2014.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2014/07/17/vermont-is-already-home-to-more-undocumented-immigrants-than-you-d-think/>

This 2014 article looks at Vermont and its relationship with accepting immigrants today. While its focus is on Governor Shumlin looking into whether Vermont is a good place to

house the many unaccompanied minors from South America that crossed the border into the US, the article explores what immigrants are already here in Vermont. The immigrants already here include 1,500 undocumented immigrants, many who work on dairy farms, and also the refugee population which is roughly 6,300.

Gram, D. "100 Syrian refugees approved for Rutland." *Burlington Free Press*, 2016. Retrieved From <http://www.burlingtonfreepress.com/story/news/2016/09/28/syrians-approved-rutland/91238678/>

This article discusses the recently approved plan to bring 100 Syrian refugees to Rutland, Vermont. It quotes several different people directly involved in the process, including the mayor of Rutland and the director of the Vermont Refugee Resettlement Program, and a representative from the Department of State. It tells the two sides of the debate that played out surrounding the proposed plan.

Guo, Jeff. "The Real Reasons the U.S. became less racist toward Asian Americans." *The Washington Post*, 2016. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2016/11/29/the-real-reason-americans-stopped-spitting-on-asian-americans-and-started-praising-them/?utm\\_term=.eac9206d4f50](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2016/11/29/the-real-reason-americans-stopped-spitting-on-asian-americans-and-started-praising-them/?utm_term=.eac9206d4f50)

This article talks about how Asians overcame negative stereotypes, which, in fact, had nothing to do with them, but with how the media began to portray them.

Keck, N. (2016, June 13). "Winooski, Many See Refugee Resettlement as Economic Advantage." *Vermont Public Radio*, June 13, 2016. Retrieved from <http://digital.vpr.net/post/winooski-many-see-refugee-resettlement-economic-advantage#stream/0>

This article explores the way that refugee resettlement has affected Winooski. It discusses the economic success that the town has seen in years since many refugees have moved to the area. There are many ethnic restaurants and other business that have cropped up in recent years in part due to the influx of refugees. The article includes interviews with business owners and citizens of the town.

Kelley, K. "Twenty-five Years and 6,300 People Later: A Vermont Refugee Report." *Seven Days*,

January 15, 2014. Retrieved from <http://www.sevendaysvt.com/vermont/twenty-five-years-and-6300-people-later-a-vermont-refugee-report/Content?oid=2296187>

This piece is a discussion of the long term effects that the refugee population has on Vermont, and the experience that refugees have had in the state. It discusses some examples of families that have had great success, and talks about both positive and negative trends that have occurred. It also provides some over all statistics about the population as a whole.

MacQuarrie, B. "Vermont city prepares for Syrian refugees with welcome, wariness." *The Boston Globe*, May 13, 2016. Retrieved from <https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2016/05/12/vermont-city-prepares-for-syrian-refugees-with-welcome-wariness/nfs6Z8QbcQZQzMmlqZm26I/story.html>

This is another article discussing the refugees that are set to resettle in Rutland. It includes quotes from citizens who support the move. It also includes quotes from Mayor

Chris Louras, and shares his positive view point on the topic. This piece also explores the fears that some citizens are expressing and includes quotes from Louras addressing these citizen fears.

Marsden, William. "Along the U.S. Canada Border, an invisible but hardening wall rises." *The Washington Post*, June 1, 2016. Retrieved from [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the\\_americas/along-the-us-canadian-border-frayed-ties-and-daily-hassles/2016/05/31/133230cc-241b-11e6-b944-52f7b1793dae\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.9272c84d016b](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/along-the-us-canadian-border-frayed-ties-and-daily-hassles/2016/05/31/133230cc-241b-11e6-b944-52f7b1793dae_story.html?utm_term=.9272c84d016b)

Marsden explores the effect that heightened security along the U.S. Canadian border is having on locals, particularly in Vermont and Quebec. Security has been increased since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, but the locals say that they still feel completely safe despite the increased surveillance, and that it is more of a nuisance if anything.

Masterson, Kathleen. "Mexican Consulate helps Nationals Living in New England Prep for Possible Deportation." *Vermont Public Radio*, February 23, 2017. <http://digital.vpr.net/post/mexican-consulate-helps-nationals-living-new-england-prep-possible-deportation#stream/5>

This article explores the how the Mexican Government is reacting to Trump's aim to increase deportations. The Mexican Consulate in New England will receive money from Mexico to help educate Mexican nationals about their rights. The General Consul said there has been a huge surge in requests for Mexican birth certificates and passports for children born in the U.S., which keeps the families together in the event that parents are deported.

McGuire, P. "African immigrants drive French-speaking renaissance in Maine." *Portland Press Herald*, July 1, 2016. Retrieved from <http://www.pressherald.com/2016/07/31/when-cultures-click-it-could-mean-a-renaissance-for-french-speaking-in-maine/>

This article gives an account of a town in Maine where third and fourth generation Franco-Americans have been interacting with French speaking African refugees in order to keep their language alive. They have formed French clubs that meet periodically and provide a space where both groups can speak the language. The addition of French speaking refugees into the community has also resulted in a younger population attending church in the area. The piece describes the ways these two populations have benefited from the presence of the other.

Reidel, John. "Student, New Americans Learn from Each Other in US Citizenship Course." *University of Vermont*, 2015. Retrieved From: <http://www.uvm.edu/~uvmpr/?Page=news&storyID=20724>

This article explores a service learning class in 2015 that UVM offered for students to tutor refugees and prepare them for the naturalization test. The class gave information on immigration and naturalization policy to the students to help them better understand what processes their tutees were going through. The tutees learned the Naturalization process and the possible questions that might be on the exam. Overall the article explores a way of bringing together community members both locals and refugees.

Reuters. "Donald Trump's Transition Team Seeks Records on Canada, Mexico Border Walls."

*NY Daily News*, January 3, 2017. <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/politics/trump-team-seeks-records-canada-mexico-border-walls-article-1.2932764>

This article examines Trump's transition team and its clear intentions towards expanding immigrant detention and surveillance. The transition team's request for all information concerning border wall and barrier construction imply Trump's strategy will be to further secure U.S. borders and reverse many of Obama's policies, including the 2012 order that allowed children brought illegally to the U.S. to remain here and attend college and work. The U.S. Customs and Border Protection identified about 400 miles where fencing could be constructed on the U.S.-Mexican border and 400 miles on the U.S.-Canadian border. Creating a Northern border Vermont.

Rukavina, Steve. "Canadian Woman Turned away from U.S. Border after Questions about Religion, Trump." *CBC News*, February 8, 2017.

[http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/canadian-woman-turned-away-from-u-s-border-after-questions-about-religion-trump-1.3972019?utm\\_source=Seven+Days+Email+Newsletters&utm\\_campaign=5fecd796aa-Daily\\_7\\_Thursday\\_0209172\\_7\\_2017&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_24eb556688-5fecd796aa-308402581](http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/canadian-woman-turned-away-from-u-s-border-after-questions-about-religion-trump-1.3972019?utm_source=Seven+Days+Email+Newsletters&utm_campaign=5fecd796aa-Daily_7_Thursday_0209172_7_2017&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_24eb556688-5fecd796aa-308402581)

A Moroccan-born Muslim, Canadian Citizen, Fadwa Alaoui, was detained at the border for four hours and denied access to Vermont with her two children and cousin, all of whom have Canadian passports. While detained, their phones were taken and examined for an hour and the adults were questioned separately for about forty-five minutes each. The questions revolved around her religion, where she practices, the community at her mosque, if she knew any of the victims in the Quebec-City mosque shooting, and her opinion on Trump's policies. Alaoui was told she was denied access into the U.S. based on videos found on her phone that were allegedly against the U.S. She is currently worried about visiting the U.S. in the future, especially because her parents live there.