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**THE VESTRY BOOK OF KING WILLIAM
PARISH, VA., 1707-1750.**

(Translated from the French and annotated by Prof. R. H. FIFE, Wesleyan University, and with an introduction by Col. R. L. MAURY, Richmond, Virginia.)

From the original, the property of Miss LELIA WALKER, * Ft. Estill, Ky.

INTRODUCTION.

The Huguenot colony at Manakin Town in Virginia was by far the largest settlement of those famous exiles in America, and as their innumerable descendants now abound not only in Virginia but in almost every State, this publication of its church's vestry book will interest a multitude of readers and supply much genealogical information hitherto vainly sought.

Ere Jamestown was three years old, Frenchmen, presumably Huguenots, were here, and for a hundred years and more these noble Christians continued to cross the Atlantic to our hospitable shore. In 1621 sixty families under Jesse de Forest asked leave to come to Virginia, but were diverted by the Dutch to their colony of Manhattan and founded New York. In 1630 Baron de Sancé seated a colony on the lower James. Thereafter, as persecution increased in France and 'twas known how Huguenots prospered in Virginia and were welcomed there, the movement culminated in the coming of eight hundred for Manakin Town. Many others came, sometimes singly, sometimes a family or two, or a little band of relatives and friends, and located where they would in lower Virginia. In a single year, 1687, the Huguenot Relief Committee in London aided six hundred to Virginia, of whom, doubtless, some responding to the liberal offers of William Fitzhugh, of Bedford, settled on his lands on Occoquon creek, and some in Stafford and Spotsylvania. In 1700 came the largest party yet, bound for Manakin Town under

* This Society extends its thanks to Miss Walker for permission to print the vestry book; to Professor Fife for translating the faded manuscript, and to Col. Maury.

the special auspices of King William and the special favour of Virginia.

To secure such coveted colonists, laws had been made from time to time granting unusual privileges to all who came. They were admitted to full citizenship immediately upon arrival, with right to worship God as they would, under ministers of their own selection, and later, still further to attract and in response to the King's request, that they should be welcomed and assisted by the colony, it donated for their settlement a tract of 10,000 acres, the best on James river, twenty miles above Richmond, being the deserted village and lands of the Monacan Indians, exempted them from taxation and constituted their settlement King William Parish to be under their exclusive control, with the right to select and have two pastors whom they themselves were to support.

The King was deeply grateful to his Huguenot allies who had contributed so effectively to his success, and wished to establish them, and others, in Virginia. He gave £3,000 and procured from the Protestant Relief Fund the gift of £12,000 for their equipment. The first instalment of them sailed from the Thames in 1700, aboard the *Mary Ann*, with their pastor Claude Phillip de Richbourg, led by the Marquis de la Muce; the second aboard the *Peter* and *Anthony* arrived soon after, with the beloved Benjamin de Joux, of Lyons, ordained by the Bishop of London to be their pastor, and who was the real founder and leader of the whole settlement; the third soon followed, and then the fourth, aboard the *Nassau*, with Louis Latané, pastor. Each brought about two hundred. Passenger lists of all save the third, and partial lists of the inhabitants of Manakin Town at sundry dates, have been published by the Virginia Historical Society.

Most of these and doubtless others who had previously come to Virginia, for there were probably several thousands here by now, made their homes at first upon their grant—fields were cleared, 133 acres allotted to each, the village laid out and building commenced, the church, the parsonage and the schoolhouse first; De Joux chosen pastor and leader, and the little community of about five hundred organized.

After the hardships of the first winter and weary waiting for harvest it prospered from the start. Each year brought substan-

tial additions to numbers comforts and property; farms were enlarged, flocks increased and many soon owned negroes to help cultivate their fertile fields, then and now the best corn lands in Virginia.

Its reputation for piety, thrift and successful industry attracted many others and thus was gathered a population in that region the equal of any in prosperity, intellect, influence and social standing. The church was ever open, there were daily services, and the pastor was a Huguenot as long as there were any in Virginia. The service was that of the English Church, in French, though later, as children grew, and others came to the parish, there was also a sermon in English.

For many years the settlement preserved its individuality; in 1728 there were still many who could speak only French; the church still stands and services are still held, but the village has disappeared, for as the Indians retired the frontier advanced; 'twas no longer dangerous to live apart, and farmers preferred to reside upon their farms. And so with lapse of time as children grew and married with Virginians—there was merger with their neighbors, and the distinctive character as a French settlement gradually waned until now but few of the founder's names are heard in the parish of King William.

But there are many, very many of their descendants whose cherished names will ever be conspicuous in the annals of Virginia, and of the United States, for the sweet influence of those heroes for conscience will never die, and the whole land is fairer, lovelier and better for the pure, noble and faithful lives and character of the Huguenots of Virginia..

Never had such immigrants crossed sea before; never have peaceful foreigners so impressed their many virtues upon their new surroundings.

In character, cultivation and attainments they were the flower of their great party, for they were those who successfully resisted the most direful persecution, literally in mind, body and estate; the most overwhelming defeats and calamities; the most tempting bribes of honors, riches, peace and security at home for themselves, their wives and little children, if they would recant, or so pretend. Refusing, they voluntarily accepted banishment, poverty and distress in strange lands rather than renounce their belief. Louis, with all his power, could not pre-

vail against the ramparts of their faith. Had they been weak they would have gone with the stream as king and noble and so many did, securing peace and prosperity in beloved France, but they were staunch and inflexible, courageous to brave all perils and make all sacrifices, save one, in their determination to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, to keep the faith at every cost, and rather than abandon the church of their fathers, to abandon all else. Refined in the fires of affliction seven times repeated, for seven generations, purified through the unailing laws of heredity, strengthened and developed from generation to generation in mind and faith by the constant exercise and teaching of their religion at great danger and sacrifice, and by their heritage of devotion from faithful parent to dutiful child to resist the allurements and attractions of rewards and favors constantly offered if they would recant, and by poverty and need enured to hardship, industry and danger, as survivors they were the fittest of all their glorious race in every class in France, as their children were, and are, in America.

Nothing more clearly shows their high and noble nature, and their superiority, and great attainments in all that makes man great and woman loved, than the esteem and the successes attained in Virginia. They came in direst poverty generally, for they had forfeited all to save their faith; aliens, exiles, speaking only the tongue of hereditary foes, of foreign habit and foreign ways, from fertile, populated France, to the frontier of Virginia, to a country with whom theirs was at war and constant feud, to a colony most loyal and devoted, almost a close corporation governed by a proud and exclusive colonial aristocracy representative of a few of the English nobility jealous of its privileges and zealously opposing any enlargement of its favoured circle. Yet so impressive were they in their many virtues and attractions that prejudice was soon disarmed, exclusion forgotten, that reason and self-interest both prevailed, and the exiles are taken by the hand, and soon to the heart and become the pastors, teachers, valued friends and esteemed and cherished companions of the best; many became prosperous farmers, merchants and professionals, and ere long gained the same social position in Virginia that had been theirs in France. The children play together and intermarry, and their posterity have ever since been found among the leaders of this land first among the foremost

wherever danger, duty, the good of mankind, or patriotism called, on sea or land, in court or senate, in peace or war, at home or abroad, in commerce or in science, brilliant examples for emulation in every community blessed by their presence, and diffusing a beneficial influence wherever they were, giving rich return for the welcome and aid given them in their dire distress.

“Of that highminded race, on all who bear
 Their names or lineage may their mantle rest—
 That firmness for the truth, that calm content
 With simple pleasures, that unswerving trust
 In toil, adversity and death which cast
 Such healthful leaven 'mid the elements
 That peopled this new world.”

RICHARD L. MAURY,

Fifth in descent from Abraham Maury of Castel Moron,
 and eighth from Jean de la Fontaine of Le Mans, Martyred 1561.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE REGISTER OF THE HUGUENOT CHURCH AT MANAKIN TOWN ON JAMES RIVER, 1707-1750.

The parish register of the French refugees at Manakin Town is a document of considerable importance both from a historical and a genealogical standpoint. The book is a vellum-bound volume of 14x10 inches in a fair state of preservation, containing 116 pages, covering the parish records from December 20, 1707, to December 28, 1750, and two extra sheets giving the land-holdings of the parish. While the title page is missing and a number of pages have been cut out at the end, the register is almost complete for the period named.

The first French refugees landed in Manakin Town in the summer, probably September, 1700, and the settlement was erected into a separate parish by the Virginia General Assembly December 5, 1700,* the first pastor being Benjamin de Joux.†

* Cf. R. A. Brock, *Huguenot Emigration to Virginia, Virginia Historical Collections*, V, Richmond, 1886, p. 60.

† *Ibid*, p. x. Pastor de Joux died in 1704.

The old register referred to below was probably begun at that time and was continued until within the year 1707, and is now doubtless irrevocably lost.

The book which follows below in translation contains all transactions of church wardens and vestry as representatives of the parish, including tithe rolls, contracts with clergymen, contracts with guardians of the poor, receipts for money disbursed, etc., as well as memorandums of sermons preached and of the administration of the sacrament.* In later years the book seems to have been occasionally used also to record private contracts between individual parishioners.

Many clergymen ministered to the spiritual needs of the parish during these years;† but only four clerks appear in the record, viz: Etienne Reynaud to 1715, Abraham Sallé to April, 1720, Reynaud again for the year 1720, Jacque Soblet, 1721 to September, 1727, and Jean Chastain from 1727 'till the end of the record. Entries in other handwriting than that of the clerk are infrequent. With the exception of an incomplete memorandum under 1727 and two receipts 1748 and 1749 respectively, the entire record is in French, only such untranslatable terms as *glebe*, *shilling*, etc., being given in English; indeed, towards the end of the record there seems to be a tendency to keep the language of the registry as pure as possible from such intruders, doubtless a reaction against the growing use of English in the settlement. The language is that of the later seventeenth century, and the uncertain orthography is rather to be looked on as characteristic of this period than as a mark of ignorance on the part of individual clerks. As a matter of interest, certain passages are given in the original at the foot of the page on which the translation occurs.

Charles W. Baird,‡ the great Huguenot investigator, supposes that the greater part of the Virginia settlers came from the Swiss canton Vaud, whither they had fled from the persecutions of Louis XIV in Piedmont,|| and that consequently the Waldensian

* After 1727.

† Cf. *Huguenot Emigration*, p. x.

‡ *The Huguenot Emigration to America*, New York, 1885, p. 178.

|| More probably from Haute Savoie and eastern French provinces. I am unable to find names in the following which point to Franco-Italian origin.

element was strongly represented. It is more than likely, however, that all parts of the Grand Monarch's dominions were represented among the fugitives at Manakin Town,* and I find nothing in the following pages which can be definitely construed as dialect or provincial coloring. Only a thorough investigation of the names on the part of a genealogical expert can clear up the matter.

It is in the names that the carelessness of the scribes is most apparent, many a name appearing in half-a-dozen forms; indeed, cases occur where the same individual signs his name in two ways. As a matter of course I have reproduced the original so far as possible; but as not a few names occur neither in Brock nor Baird it is often impossible to say whether an *n* or *u*, an *r* or *t* is meant. In later years not a few English names drift in. Negroes and Indians seem to have received English names from the first.

The extract herewith presented covers the first fifteen pages of the record, which are written in the painstaking clerkly hand of Etienne Reynaud.† In the translation I have tried to reproduce the sense without altogether sacrificing the flavor of the original.

ROBERT H. FIFE.

* Of the names mentioned in the register the following occur in *Baird* (cf. Index): Claude Philippe de Richebourg was from Berri, Jacob Ammonet from Loudun in Poitou, Bartholémy Dupuy and A. Michaux from the Champagne, Abraham Sallé from the Isle de Ré off La Rochelle and Jean L'Orange from La Rochelle itself, Anthoine Trabue from Montauban on the Tarn in old Guyenne and Pastor Cairon from Figeac in the same neighborhood, Jacque Billebeau and Panetier from Saintonge, and Imbert from Nismes in the Provence. De la Muce, the Moses of the party, whose name does not occur in this register, belonged to a noble family near Nantes in Brittany. One is struck with the truth of Baird's remark "that probably no more interesting party . . . had crossed the ocean in the half century." (II, 178) In view of the heterogeneous elements one does not wonder at Pastor Philippe's troubles.

† M. Reynaud's familiarity with legal forms would indicate that he had been an *avocat* or *notaire* before his exile.

* BOOK OF THE PARISH OF KING WILLIAM, CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VESTRY OF SAID PARISH, COMMENCING DECEMBER 20, 1707.

The vestry assembled at Monocantown the day and date stated above, Mr. Phillippe, minister, being present.

Ch. wardens: Abraham Soblet, Louis Dutartre. Vestry: Jacob Ammonet, Andre Aubry, Jean Farcy, Jean Fonuielle, Abraham Sallé, Gideon Chambon, Jean Maseres, Timothee Moret, Pierre Massot, Anthoine Trabue.

It was decreed that the levy of the present year be made in accordance with the account given below, amounting to the sum of twenty-nine pounds silver, currency of the country, in such manner as has been arranged by the preceding agreement with the vestry, so that each person pay, following the present division, six shillings and one half-penny, there being ninety-six persons on the list made and delivered to the clerk of the said vestry, who * * * a copy of it to the church wardens.

	£.	s.	p.
— for Mr. Claude Phillippe, minister, for the present year, from the first of March past to the end of the present December, at thirty pounds per year,	£25	0	0
— for Mr. Reynaud, clerk, for one year, from the first of January past to the end of the present December, - - -	3	0	0
— for Mr. Sallé for a register for the vestry and paper, - - -	0	12	0
— for Mr. Martin for a gallon of wine and transportation, - - -	0	8	0
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Ninety-six persons at six shillings half- penny each makes - - -	29	0	0
	—	—	—

* Lievre de la paroisse du roy guillaume contenant les actes du vestry de lad paroisse commencé le 20^e X^{bre} 1707.

Le vestry assemblé a Monocantown le jour & an que dessus Mr. Phillippe, Ministre, present, etc.

Done and decreed by the vestry the day and date above stated.

E. REYNAUD, C. of Vestry.

The vestry assembled the 25 of May, 1708, the minister, Mr. Phillippe, being present.

Ch. Wardens: Abraham Soblet, Louis Dutartre. Vestry: Andre Aubry, Jean Farcy, Jacob Ammonet, Gideon Chambon, Jean Maseres, P^re Massot, Anthoine Trabue, Abra. Salle.

The Srs. Abraham Soblet and Louis Dutartre, church wardens, having tendered their resignations to the vestry, their year having expired, it was enacted that the said resignations be accepted,—the day and date as above.

E. REYNAUD, C.

The said Srs. Abraham Soblet and Louis Dutartre, stated in the vestry that they resigned the office of vestry-men, also that Mr. Jean Fonuielle did not wish to continue longer in the said office.

It was enacted, as regards the above, that for the present year the Srs. Anthoine Trabue and Gideon Chambon, fill the office of church wardens. In order to qualify they shall take the required oaths before Mr. Abraham Sallé, justice of the peace. Done the day and date as above.

E. REYNAUD, C.

The vestry met the 25 of August, 1708. Present: Ch. Wardens Anthoine Trabue, Gideon Chambon. Vestry: Jacob Ammonet, Andre Aubry, Pierre Massot, Jean Maseres, Abraham Sallé.

It was enacted that the levy for the present year be made in accordance with the account given below, amounting to the sum of nineteen pounds, four shillings and ninepence, which is equivalent to eighty-one (persons) at four shillings and ninepence each, in conformity with the list which was delivered to the church wardens and the clerk of the said vestry.

— for six months for the ministry of Mr. Phillippe, from the first of January, 1708, to the end of June, at thirty pounds per year, - - - - -	£	s.	p.
	15	0	0
— for Mr. Reynaud, clerk, for one year,			

commencing with the first of January and ending the last of next December,	3	0	
— to Mr. Reynaud for a book of common prayer, - - - - -	0	5	0
— to Mr. Reynaud for paper, - - -	0	1	0
— to Mr. Trabue for bread and wine for communion, - - - - -	0	8	0
— to the church wardens for bread and wine for the next communion, of which they shall keep account, - - -	0	10	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19	4	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Done and decreed the day and date as above.

E. REYNAUD, Clerk.

It was decreed that the church wardens make a levy of eight pounds, thirteen shillings sixpence, which are due from several individuals for several articles which have been sold to them, in accordance with the list which has been delivered to them, this to be employed in the building of a church for the said parish. Done and decreed the day and year as above.

E. REYNAUD, Clerk.

The vestry met the 20 of May, 1709. Present: Ch. Wardens: Anthoine Trabue, Gideon Chambon. Vestry: Jacob Ammonet, Andre Aubry, Pierre Massot, Jean Maseres, Abraham Sallé.

It was decreed by the said vestry that Anthoine Maton, Jean Forquerand, David Bernard, and Charles Perrot fill the office of vestry, having been elected by a majority of votes of the said vestry and having taken the oaths required by law.

E. REYNAUD, Clerk.

The vestry met the 3 of October, 1710, Mr. Phillippe, the minister, being present.

Ch. Wardens: Jacob Ammonet, Jean Farcy. Vestry: Abraham Sallé, Anthoine Trabue, Louis Dutartre, Jean Fonuielle, Gideon Chambon, Pierre Massot, Jean Forquerand, André Aubry, Charles Perrot, David Bernard, Anthoine Maton.

*It was decreed, in consequence of the arrangement which it pleased his Excellency Alexander Spotswood, esq., Lieutenant-Governor for Her Majesty in Virginia, to make on the 23d of September past, for the maintenance of the peace between the vestry and the parishioners, that all the differences which have existed up to the present time between the said vestry and the said parishioners shall be entirely obliterated, as well with regard to what has been said as with reference to what has been written, and that no reproaches shall be made on that account. As has been set forth in the said arrangement and in conformity with the same, the said vestry approves and confirms the agreement which the said parishioners have made with Mr. Phillippe, the minister, for the present year, and the bargain made with Anthoine Rapine for the building of a church.†

In addition, it has been provided by the said arrangement that the Srs. Abraham Soblet, Louis Dutartre, and Jean Fonuielle, former vestrymen of the said parish, who were last in the office of vestry, as appears according to the record inserted in the present register, be permitted anew to take the oath in order to be qualified as vestrymen. This the aforesaid Louis Dutartre and Jean Fonuielle did on the above date, in conformity with the law, before Abraham Sallé, Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace, Abraham Soblet having declared that he did not wish to take the said oath, not having the intention of qualifying himself for the said office.

Done and decreed in the vestry the day and date above.

E. REYNAUD, Clerk.

* Il a esté arretté en consequence de lacord quil aplus ason Exelence Alexandre Spottswood, esq , Luitenant Gouverneur pour sa Majeste en Virginie le 23^e 7^{bre} dernier pour le maintient de la paix entre le vestry & les parroissents que tous les diferents quil y'a eux jusqua ce jour entre ledit vestry et lesdits parroissents seroient entierement abolys tant de parole que par escrit de part & dautre & quaucunes reproches nen pourront etre fait. Ainssi quil est mentionné dans ledit acord, & conformem. a Icelui led vestry aproue & confirme ce traité que lesd. parroissiens out fait avec Mr phillippe ministre pour la pre^{re} anné & le marché fait avec anthoine rapine pour le batiment dune Eglise.

† For other papers bearing on this "church row," which seems to have begun more than three years before, and which was referred to the Virginia Council for settlement, cf. Brock, p. 69 ff., and below.

The vestry met on December 30, 1710, Mr. Phillippe, the minister, being present.

Ch. Wardens: Jacob Ammonet, Jean Farcy. (Vestry): Abraham Sallé, Anthoine Trabue, Louis Dutartre, Jean Fonuielle, Gideon Chambon, Pierre Massot, Jean Forquerant, Andre Aubry, Charles Perrot, David Bernard; Anthoine Maton.

LIST OF EXPENSES OF THE PARISH OF KING WILLIAM FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, 1710.

First:	£	s.	d.
— For Mr. Phillippe, the minister, -	40	0	0
— for Mr. Reynaud, the clerk, - -	4	0	0
— for Anthoine Rapine, for building a church, - - - - -	20	0	0
— for the bread and wine for communion, to Mr. Phillippe, - - - -	1	0	0
— to Mr. Phillippe for having gone to ask help of the governor, - - -	15	0	
— to Bon Sergent, for having been to get the nails, - - - - -	10	0	
— to P ^r Faure, for two days work, -	3	9	
— to Louis Soblet, for three days work of himself and one day of his horse, -	6	7	
— to Etienne Chastain, two and one-half days, - - - - -	4	6	
— to Daniel Maubain, for having made the *chimneys (?) for the church, -	6	0	
— to Jean Farcy, two days, - - - -	3	9	
— to Pierre Dutoi, two and one-half days, -	4	6	
— to Jean Fonuielle, one day, - - -	1	10½	
— to Isaac Parentau, two days, - - -	3	9	
— to Isaac Lafitte, two days, - - -	3	9	
— to Maton, one day, - - - - -	1	10½	
— to Louis Dutartre, for hauling with his cart and one day, - - - - -	13	0	
— to Andre Aubry, for one day, -	1	10½	
— to Etienne Reynaud, for one day, -	1	10½	
— to Mr. Chatain, for hauling and (one) day, - - - - -	12	0	

*Tyax (tuyaux) ?

— to Gideon Chambon, for one-half day and one day of his horse, - - -	2	5
— to Bilbaut for one day, - - -	1	10½
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	69	18 4½

Account of that which is due to the parish by individuals named below:

	£	s.	d.
— Abraham Soblet for the levy of 1709, which he has not paid, - - -		12	6
— Moise Leurau, for a pair of <i>paigne</i> .*	1	15	0
— Jacque Bioret, for a pair of <i>paigne</i> .*	1	12	0
— by several individuals, according to the account of sale, - - - - -	8	13	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12	13	0
— to Lucadou, for the sale at one shilling per £ - - - - - 12 0			
— to Mr. Chatain for nails, - 4 6			
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		16	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	66	6

Amount of the list of expenses of the parish enumerated elsewhere, - - -	69	18	4½
Less that which is due, according to the above account, - - - - -	11	16	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Leaves for the levy of the present year 1710,	58	1	10½

LIST OF TITHABLE PERSONS.

Jean Calvet, 1	Isaac Lafuite, 1
Charles Perrot, 1	Jean Rousse, 1
Pre. Faure, 1	Jean Dep., 1
Jean Rapine, 1	Mathien Oset, 1
Jean Soullié, 1	Etienne Mallet, 1
Jean Joenny, 1	Jacque Bioret, 1
Etienne Chastain, 1	Jean Farcy, 1

*The word is plain but its meaning altogether obscure. *Peigne* or *pagne* are orthographically possibly, but neither can denote anything likely to have been sold on behalf of the parish for the price named.

Pierre Dutoy,	2	Jean Solaigr,	1
Jacque Bilbaut,	1	Isaac Parant ^a ,	1
Jean Lorange,	1	Francois Dupuy,	1
Jean Panattie,	1	Daniel Maubain,	1
Gideon Chambon,	1	Anthoine Matton,	1
Pierre Chatain,	2	Adam Vigne,	1
Pre. Videt,	1	Andre Aubry,	1
Paul Duerrrat,	1	Louis Soblet,	1
Louis Dutartre,	1	Jacque Soblet,	1
Abra. Soblet,	2	Thomas Briant,	1
Etienne Bocard,	1	Etienne Reynaud,	1
Michel Cantpy,	1	Jean Fonuielle,	1
Francois Clapie,	1	Jean Voyer,	1
Timotée Roux,	1	Jacque Febure,	1
Jean Dupre,	1	Pre. Sabattié,	1
Jacob Ammonet,	1	Bart. Dupuy,	2
Jean le Villain,	1	Anth. Giuandan,	1
David Bernard,	1	Abra. Michaud,	1
Pre. Laune,	1	Thomas Alison,	1
Abra. Salle,	2	Pierre Massot,	1
Jean Forqueran,	1	Moyse Leurau,	1
Jean Martin, }	2	Jacob Capon,	1
Jean Poel, }		Abra. Remy,	1
Anthoine Trabue,	1	M. Bon Sergent,	1
Francois Sasin,	1	Pre. Gourry,	1
Jean Dupon,	1	Jean Lucadou,	1
Pre. Morise,	1		—
	—		34

38

34

	72	tithable persons	£	s.	d.
		at 16 s. 1½d. =	58	1	
Balance,	-	-	0	0	10½
			58	1	10½

It was decreed and ordered that the fifty-eight pounds one shilling mentioned above be levied by the church wardens of the said parish, and, in default of payment, that execution be taken against those who refuse, in conformity with the law.

Done and decreed the day and date as above.

E. REYNAUD, Clerk.

It was decreed that Abra. Salle, Anthoine Trabue, Jacob Ammonet, Jean Farcy shall conjointly contract with a joiner for whatever shall be necessary for the decoration of the interior of our church, arranging and definitely settling that which they shall agree on.

Done the day and date above. E. REYNAUD, Clerk.

* We, the undersigned minister and clerk of the parish of King William, acknowledge having received from the church wardens of the said parish the payment of forty-five pounds, due us, for our services for the year 1710, each for the portion which falls to him, namely forty-one pounds for Mr. Phillippe, minister, and four pounds for Mr. Reynaud, clerk.

In testimony of which we have signed the 3 of March, 1711.

C. PHILIPPE DE RICHEBOURG, Minister.

E. REYNAUD, Clerk.

and also for the preceding year we acknowledge having received from the church wardens of the said year the payment of what was due us for our services.

Done the same day.

C. PHILIPPE DE RICHEBOURG, Minister.

E. REYNAUD, Clerk.

The vestry assembled the 3 of April, 1711, Mr. Phillippe de Richebourg, minister, being present.

Church Wardens: Jacob Ammonet, Jean Farcy. Vestry: Abraham Sallé, Louis Dutartre, Anthoine Trabue, Gideon Chambon, Anthoine Matton, André Aubry, Jean Forquerant, Jean Fonuielle, David Bernard.

It was decreed that Jean Forquerant and Jean Fonuielle fill the office of church wardens in the place of Mr^r Jacob Ammonet and Jean Farcy for the present year, and take the oaths according to law.

Done the day and date above.

E. REYNAUD, Clerk.

The vestry assembled the 30 of June, 1711, Mr. Cairon, minister, being present.

* In Phillippe's hand.

Church Wardens: Jean Fonuielle, Jean Forquerant. Vestry: Abraham Sallé, Jacob Ammonet, Jean Farcy, Louis Dutartre, Gideon Chambon, Anthoine Maton, Andre Aubry, David Bernard, Charles Perrot.

List of tithable persons, in order to pay five months and fifteen days services of Mr. Phillippe:

Jacob Ammonet,	1	Pierre Chastain,	
Anthoine Trabue,	1	Jean Chastain,	2
Abraham Remy,	1	—————	
Moyse Leurau,	1	Etienne Malle,	
Andre Aubry,	1	Jeny, Indian woman,	2
David Bernard,	1	—————	
—————		Jean Panetier,	
Abraham Sallé,		William (erased),	
Zefir, negro,	2	Abraham Soblet,	
—————		Jacque Soblet,	
Paul Duerrat,	1	Abraham Soblet,	3
Jean Voyer,	1	—————	
Louis Dutartre,	1	Louis Soblet,	1
Adam Vigne,	1	Jean Solaigre,	1
Pierre Vielt,	1	Pierre Delaunay,	1
Jean Lucadou,	1	Jean Calvet,	1
Robert Snougs,	1	Charle Perault,	1
Gideon Chambon,	1	Jean le Vilain,	1
Joseph Mollinier,	1	Thomas Briant,	1
Nicollas Souille,	1	Thomas Dupre,	1
Anthoine Matton,	1	Jean Burck,	1
Pierre Dutoy,	1	Jean Moore,	1
Jean Faisant,	1	Jean Forquerant,	1
Etienne Chastain,	1	Francois Sassin,	1
Anthoine Rapine,	1	P ^{re} Gorry,	1
Mathieu Ange,	1	Jean Dupon,	1
Isaac Lafuitte,		Jean Rosset,	1
Francois Lafuitte,	2	Jean Depe,	1
—————		Etienne Bocard,	1
Jean Joany,			
William Bif, Indian,	2		
	—		—
	28		25

(TO BE CONTINUED.)