

The Jersey Boleat Family

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1. OVERVIEW

This chapter provides the context for the more detailed analysis of the Jersey Boleat family. It explains the origin of the name, summarises the key data and briefly describes other families with the name Boleat.

The Boleat name

The name Boleat means “ringer of bells”, deriving from the Breton word Bole – a bell. The French records show occasionally Le Boleat rather than Boleat, but this is common with many French names.

A small proportion of the family in France uses the spelling Bolleat. This seems to have resulted from a number of births in the late 19th Century being recorded in error as Bolleat not Boleat.

There appears to have been little corruption of the name, perhaps because the family has largely been confined to Brittany and Jersey. The nearest similar names are Bolea (a fairly common name in the USA and also Fiji) and Boleates (the name of a handful of people in the USA). There seems no reason to link these names with Boleat.

The name does not easily lend itself to being pronounced properly, at least in the English-speaking countries. The Jersey branch of the family has tended to use Boll–e–are or Bowl–e–are but has often had to accept variations. In Brittany the “t” is pronounced, hence Boll–e–at. The Jersey Boleats acknowledge that the name should have an acute accent over the e but do not always use it. The accent seems optional in France.

Key periods

The key periods in the family history are –

c18000BC	Origin in Asia Minor of the Cultivators-Haplogroup J2, the genetic group to which the Boleat family belongs
c3000BC	Migration of the cultivators to Europe
1583	Earliest record of a Boleat in Brittany
1656	Yvon Boleat, direct ancestor of today’s Boleats, born in Plufur, Brittany
1875-1880	Yves Marie and Joseph Marie Boleat, two brothers, moved from Brittany to Jersey
1912	Yves Pelage Charles Boleat (son of Yves Marie, above) moved from Jersey to Australia

Births

It is estimated that around 900 people have been born with the name Boleat, half of them since 1900. 50 of these births have been in Jersey. Within France the towns or communes with the highest numbers of recorded births are Brélévenez (70, all but one before 1800), Brest (about 70), Plufur (57, 51 of these before 1800), Lanvellec (42), Plouzélambre (30), Botsorhel (20) and Ploujean (15).

The four families

Four separate Boleat families have been identified, three close together in northern Brittany (around Garland, Brélévenez and Plufur), and one in the Rhône-Alpes. The three Brittany families may possibly be related; the family in the Rhône-Alpes almost certainly is a completely separate family.

The earliest record in the **Rhône-Alpes** is of Antoine Boleat who was Avocat Fiscal in Bourg-en-Bresse, then part of the Duchy of Savoy, in 1576. Later Boleats occupied official positions in the 17th Century in Bourg-en-Bresse. There is no trace of the Boleat name in this area after the 1780s. However, there are direct descendants - the Sirand family who for many generations have lived in Ambérieu en Bugey, and the Bernachot/Chavet family near Veyrins.

This family is the only Boleat family with a coat of arms, although one purchased. In 1661 Jeanne Boleat, daughter of Richard Boleat, married Jean-Claude de Vilette in Bourg-en-Bresse. At the end of the 17th Century Louis XIV needed to raise money to continue the war against William of Orange and the League of Augsburg. He instituted the Amorial-Générale to raise money. People were required to buy, or had

imposed on them, coats of arms, and were faced with a fee of 20 livres for registering them or a fine if they failed to register them. The Amoriale-Générale had no fewer than 110,000 arms.

Jeanne Boleat acquired a coat of arms in 1696. Jeanne was by then the widow of Jean-Claude de Vilette (also recorded as Villette), “escuyer, seigneur de la Couz et Chalay”. Escuyer is translated as a gentleman (or esquire). Chalay is a small village, 14 kilometres east of Ambérieux-en-Bugey and 30 kilometres south-east of St-Martin-du-Mont. There was a smaller village north of Chalay, higher on a cliff, named Lacoux, where a castle overlooked the valley of Chalay. Both villages were part of the de Vilette family’s possessions, brought to them by the marriage with Claudine de Luyrieu in about 1420. In 1964 Lacoux merged with the Hauteville-Lompnes commune, east of Chalay and Lacoux.

The arms themselves are blue with a gold chevron, bordered by red and accompanied by three golden lions.



Jeanne Boleat’s coat of arms and the family home at Chalay, built in its present form in the 17th and 18th Centuries but including a stone dated 1618

Garlan is a small village a few kilometres to the north east of Morlaix. Philip Boleat and Marie Kerdodo had five children there between 1599 and 1610. Some descendants settled in Guerlesquin, 20 kilometres south east of Morlaix, probably at the end of the 18th Century. This family includes three clergymen, one a distinguished professor, and a sailor who was awarded the Military Medal for service in Mexico in 1862. The last Boleat of the Garlan branch died in 1997. Descendants of the female line have been traced to Jean Marie Berthou in the 20th Century.

Brélévenez is a suburb of Lannion. Pierre Boleat and Catherine Hamon had four children between 1616 and 1624. This family largely stayed in Brélévenez. The Boleat name died out in the mid-19th Century. Descendants through the female line have been traced to the Le Fouler and Querrec families.

By far the largest of the families, and the one from whom probably all today’s Boleats, including the Jersey branch of the family, are descended, originated in and around **Plufur**. The early records are far from complete. The first record is of Guidona, born in Plouaret in 1583 to Nicolas Boleat and Jeanne Menez. It can be assumed that Nicolas was born in about 1560.

Until the late 19th Century this branch of the family largely remained close to Plufur, spreading slowly to neighbouring towns and villages including Lanvellec, Plouaret, Plouzélambre, Tréduder, Bégard, Le Clôître St-Thégonnec, Guerlesquin, Botsorhel, Ploujean and Morlaix, and later to the larger town of Brest. Almost all the Boleats in this branch until this time seem to have been agricultural or other manual workers.

In the second half of the 19th Century the family gradually moved further afield. In addition to Jersey a number moved to Paris and within Brittany there was a move westwards to Brest. There may also possibly have been some emigration to America. Today, the family in France remains concentrated in Brittany, with the Paris area, particularly Yvelines, having the second largest concentration.

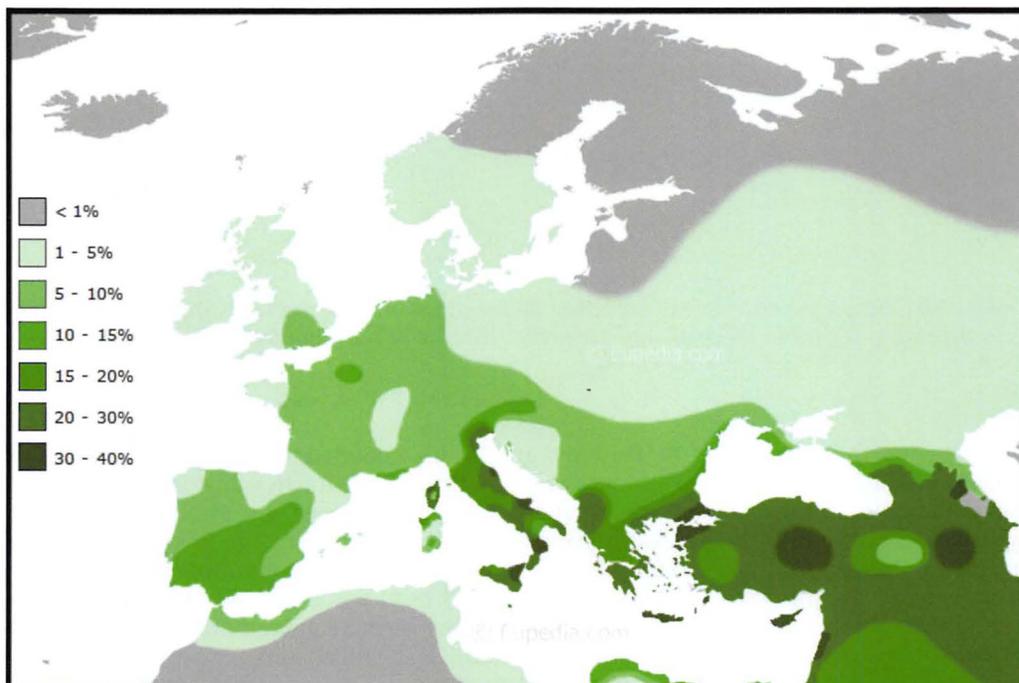
2. GENETIC ORIGINS

The use of modern DNA analysis enables the origin of almost any person to be traced. An analysis of the Boleat DNA shows that the Jersey Boleats belong to a genetic group known as Cultivators, or more technically Haplogroup J. This group is about 20,000 years old and originated in the area that is now Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Iraq, the northern part of the "Fertile Crescent". It is most likely that the Boleats belong to a subgroup of the Cultivators, J2, associated with Anatolia, the eastern part of modern day Turkey. Early records from the 24th Century BC describe Anatolia as a thriving trade capital.

While some members of the J2 Haplogroup remained in Anatolia, about 5,000 years ago other members migrated to Europe. There are several possible explanations as to how and why this occurred –

- From the Middle East to Greece, the Balkans, France and Spain, associated with the spread of agriculture
- Spread by the Phoenicians by sea around the Northern Mediterranean
- Spread by the Roman Empire, perhaps as soldiers, slaves or traders
- Jewish migration as a consequence of Roman activity

The Haplogroup J2 today accounts for between 10% and 25% of the population in the Caucasus, Anatolia, the Balkans and southern Italy and is strongest amongst the Ingush (87%) and the Chechens (55%). The frequency drops dramatically as one moves north from the Mediterranean and is found in fewer than 10% of the people of France and under 5% of the people of Brittany.



Distribution of Haplogroup J2

There is no indication of the origin of the Boleats specifically. It was either as the Haplogroup spread through mainland Europe, or possibly the movement was via Britain, as between the 6th and 9th Centuries there was a substantial migration from south west England to Brittany.

Lanvellec

Lanvellec is in almost every respect the same as Plufur. In practice the two communes merge into each other, a modest valley marking the boundary. Like Plufur, the commune dates back to 1330 when it was known as Lanvoleuc. It has five churches and also the huge Chateau de Rosanbro, built around 1500.

Like Plufur it has experienced depopulation. The population fell from 1,611 in 1793 to 1,086 in 1800 before rising steadily to peak at about 1,950 between 1856 and 1876. In 1901 it was 1,461 since when it has fallen to just 546 in 2008.



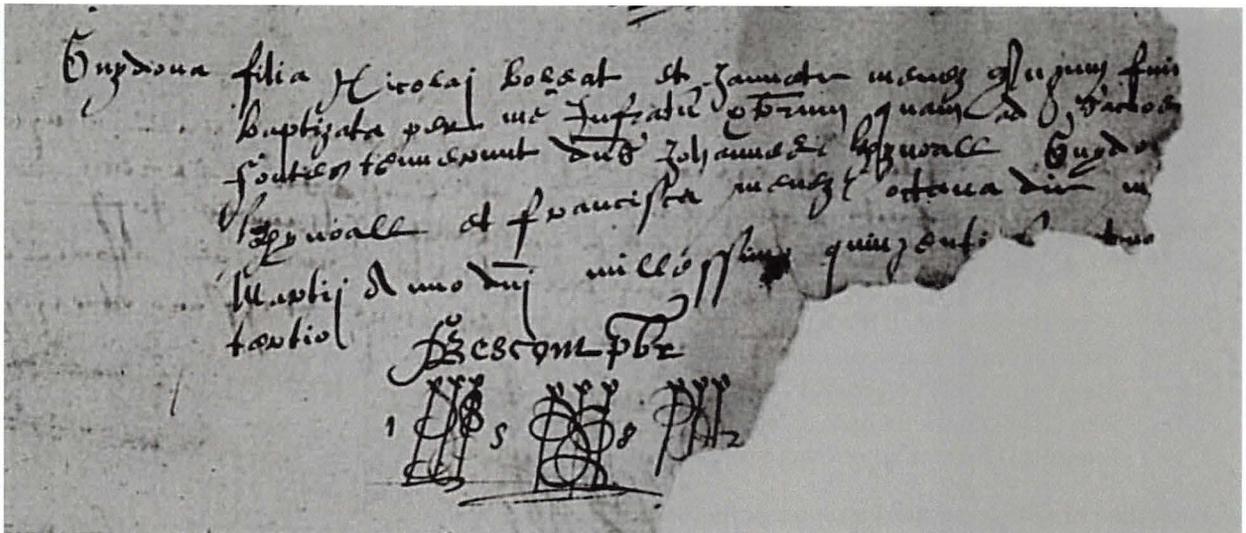
Lanvellec in 1815

The map shows that like Plufur, Lanvellec was more a large area, with a small centre and many isolated homes, most probably on farms. Plufur is to the south west of Lanvellec.

4. 1560-1800

Maurice and Guidona Boleat, 1580s

The first official record of any Boleat in Brittany is of Guidona, born in Plouaret in 1583 to Nicolas Boleat (probably born around 1560) and Jeanne Menez.



The birth record of Guidona Boleat, Plouaret, 1583

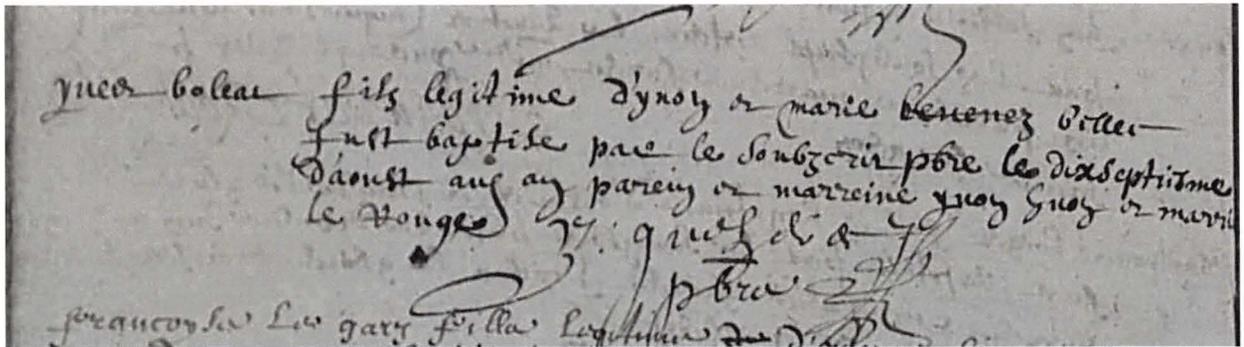
Guidona married Henry Thomas and they had a child, Yvon, born in 1612. There is nothing in the records to link Nicolas and Guidona with subsequent Boleats. However, a Maurice Boleat was born in about 1580; he may be the brother of Guidona and son of Nicolas. Maurice married Jean Pierre. They definitely had one child, Guillaume, born in 1610 in Plufur. Guillaume had three children but this male line died out in the early 18th Century. They almost certainly had a second child, Nicolas, born in about 1618. He married and had one daughter, but the line quickly died out. And they may have a third child, Yvon, born in 1612. However, this birth is recorded as being in Brélévenez, which raises the question of whether the Brélévenez and Plufur families are the same, or possibly whether Yvon belong to the Brélévenez rather than the Plufur branch.

There is another interesting record of an Yvon. In a list of income or taxes for Plouégat-Moysan (five kilometres south of Plufur) for 1651, under the heading of Lanneven (part of Bégard, 20 kilometres to the west of Plufur), is an entry for 22 sols for Yvon Boleat. 22 sols was equal to 1.8% of the total amount listed for Lanneven. It is not known who this Yvon was, perhaps the one born in 1612.

Yvon Boleat, born 1656

Yvon Boleat, born in 1656, is the direct ancestor of all today's Boleats. He was the son of Yvon Boleat and his second wife Marie Bellec, but no more is known for certain about the elder Yvon.

It is tempting to imply a direct line back from Yvon (1656) to Yvon (1612), Maurice (about 1580) and Nicolas (about 1560), but there is no firm evidence to support this. And there are a number of other births and deaths at around this time that cannot be linked with other records. In 1590 a Guyonne Boleat married Pierre Gueuziec, and in 1604 Catherine Boleat was godmother to Yvon Talbout in Plufur. In 1656 a Rolland Boleat died in Plufur, and the following year an Yves Boleat died in Plufur.



The birth record of Yvon Boleat, Plufur, 1656

Yvon married Jeanne Gueuziec in 1685 in Plouégat-Moysan, to the south of Plufur. Jeanne was born in 1657, the daughter of Maurice Gueuziec and Vincente Le Ler. Yvon and Jeanne had five children -

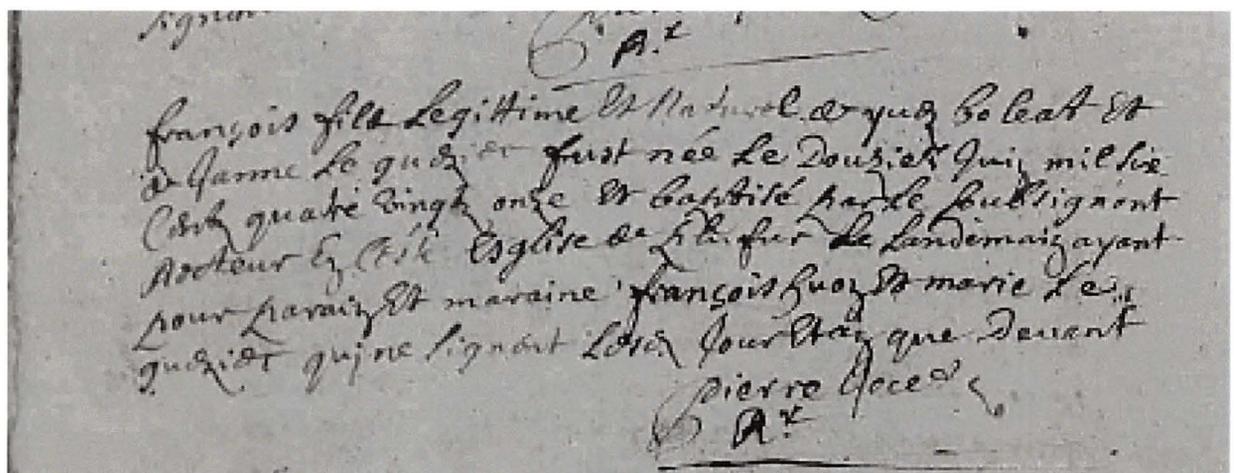
- Anne (1689) married three times - to Guy Le Lay, Yves Menou and Francois L'Hostis
- Francois (1691) married Louise Thos
- Marguerite (1692) married Yves Fiblec
- Jean (1695) married Louise Guillou
- Francois (1701) for whom there is no further information

Yvon died in 1704 at Kermorvan, a property close to the centre of Plufur. His wife, Jeanne, died in 1722.

Francois Boleat, born 1691, and his son, Francois Boleat, born 1732

Today's Boleats can be traced back directly to Francois (1691) and his son Francois (1732). The male descendants of Jean (1691), through his son Maudez Marie (1725), seem to have died out. However, there are some complications. The names Yves, Francois and Jean constantly recur and sometimes there is confusion as to which one is being referred to. There are also a number of other records of Boleats that cannot be linked with these records.

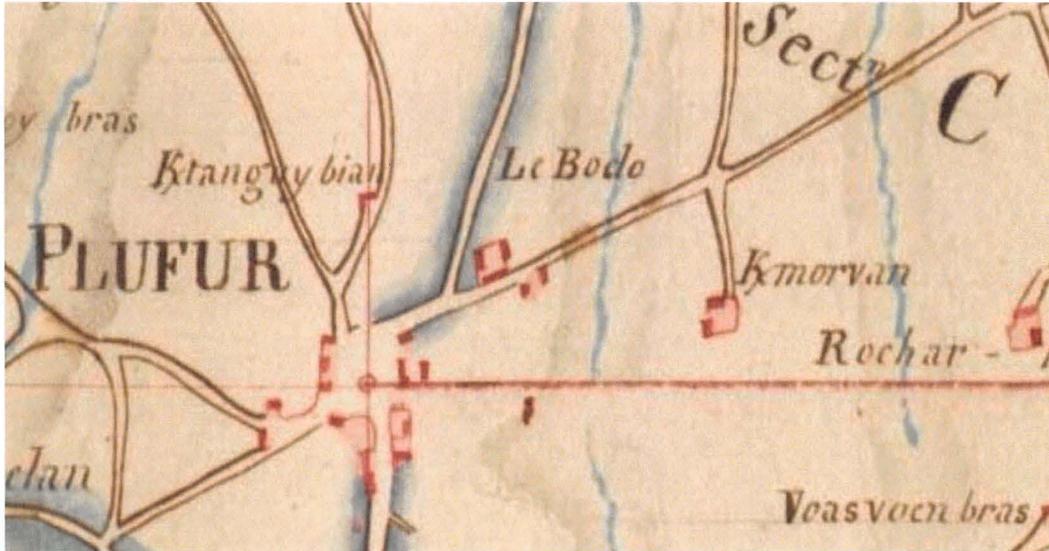
Francois Boleat, the second child of Yvon Boleat and Jeanne Gueuziec, was born in Plufur in 1691. He married Louise Thos in about 1727 and died in Plufur in 1742. Thos was a common name and the marriage record cannot be traced. However, it is probable that Louise was born on 20 May 1708 in Lanvellec, the daughter of Olivier Thos and Julienne Lechat.



The birth record of Francois Boleat, Plufur, 1691

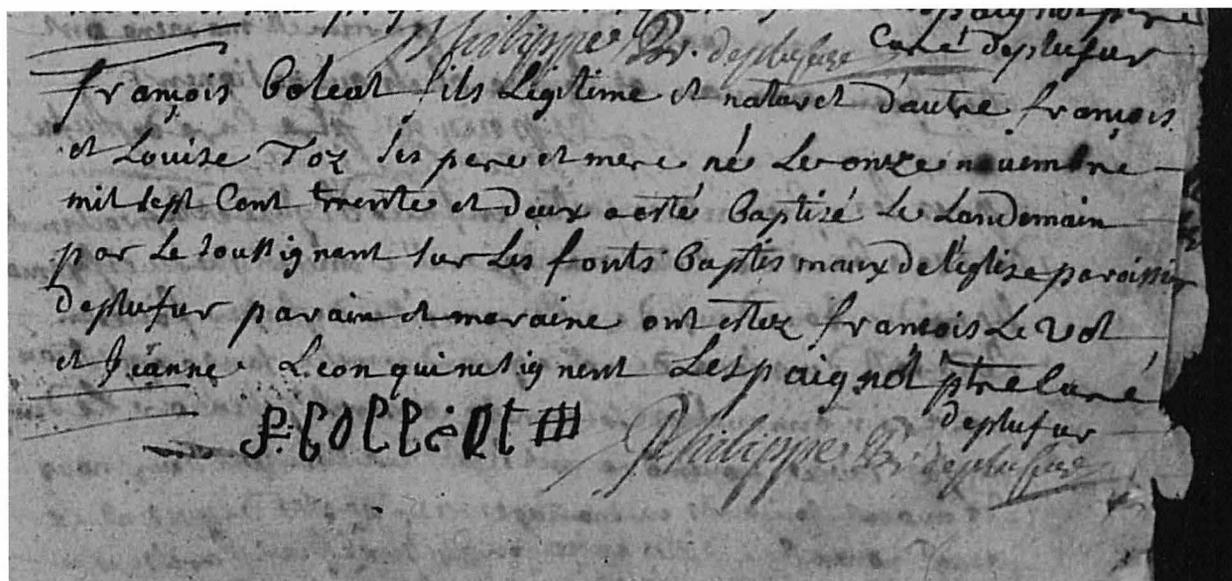
Kermorvan, Plufur

Yvon Boleat, born in 1656, died on 28 April 1704. The record of his death shows an exact location in Plufur – Kermorvan. The 1815 map below shows two buildings close to the centre of Plufur. The Google Earth picture, taken nearly 200 years later, shows little change. Kermorvan is the group of properties on the right of the picture. Today it is available as a holiday let.



Francois and Louise had eight children between 1729 and 1741, all born in Plufur –

- Efflam, born 1729 and died 1746
- Jacques, born 1730 who married Anne Quesseveur. His descendants can be traced through the Le Bihan family to the Prevost family in Cergy, Val d'Oise in the early 20th Century.
- Francois, born 1732, the ancestor of the Jersey Boleats
- Marie, born 1736, who married Francois Jouan
- Francoise, born 1737 and died 1743
- Pierre, born 1738 and died 1743
- Yves, born and died 1740
- Jean, born 1741 and died 1742



The birth record of Francois Boleat, Plufur, 1732. The signature of his father is the first known one for the family.

Francois, born in 1732, married Vincente Tudoret in Lanvellec in 1758. Vincente was born in 1739 in Lanvellec, the daughter of Yves Tudoret and Michelle Le Roux. Her ancestors came from Plufur and Lanvellec. Lanvellec is only a few kilometres from Plufur and is quite possible that at that time the Boleat family lived between the two communes.

Between 1759 and 1781 Francois and Vincente had ten children, all born in Lanvellec –

- Francoise, born and died 1759
- Catherine, born and died 1760
- Jeanne, born 1761, who married Francois Derrien
- Jeanne, born 1764, who married Claude Forzic and Pierre Le Bouc. (There is some doubt about the two Jeannes. While it was common following the death of a child to give the next child of the same sex the same name it was unusual to have two living children with the same name.)
- Jean, born 1766 for whom there is no further information
- Charles, born 1768 and died 1772
- Louise, born 1771, who married Francois Le Marquer
- Jean, born 1774, the ancestor of the Jersey Boleats
- Allain-Marie, born 1777, who married Jeanne Felou. Allain-Marie and Jeanne had four sons all of whom have descendants alive today. They include the now large number of Boleats living in and around Brest. Two descendants of Allain-Marie were among the first Boleats known to have moved to Paris. The male descendants of Allain-Marie are shown on P. 41.
- Anne, born 1781, who married Jean Le Peron and Yves Marie Le Jan

Jean Boleat, born 1774

Jean Boleat was born in Lanvellec on 18 July 1774, the eighth of ten children of Francois Boleat (1732) and Vincente Tudoret. On 21 January 1805 in Lanvellec he married Marie Louise Le Piolot, the daughter of Guillaume Le Piolot and Mathurine Le Garz, who was born in the neighbouring commune of Plufur in 1783.

MAIRIE de Lanvellec Arrondissement de Lannion

Du *Premier* jour du mois de *pluviose* an treize.

ACTE de Mariage de *Jean Boleat* âgé
 de *trente et un* ans, né à *Lanvellec* Département
 de *l'Etat du nord* le *vingt huit* du mois de *juillet*
 l'an *mil sept cent soixante quatorze* profession de *Cultivateur*
 demeurant à *Lanvellec* Département de *l'Etat du nord*
 fils majeur de *deffunt Francois Boleat & de Vincente*
Tudoret, Cultivateur demeurant audit Lanvellec
même Département.
 et de *Marie Louise Le Piolot* âgée de *vingt et un*
 ans, née à *plufur* Département de *l'Etat du nord*
 le *vingt d'Arbitre* du mois de *mars* l'an *mil sept*
cent quatre vingt trois profession de *filandière*
 demeurant à *Lanvellec* Département de *l'Etat du nord*.
 fille majeure de *Guillaume Le piolot & de Mathurine Le*
Garz, Cultivateur demeurant audit Lanvellec même
Département.

Les publications ordonnées par l'article 73 de la loi ont été faites
 à *Lanvellec* le *Dimanche Six & Vingt trois* du mois
 de *pluviose* l'an *treize*.

Remise a été faite à l'Officier de l'Etat civil,
 1.° Des actes constatant la naissance des futurs Epoux ;
 2.° De l'acte de consentement donné par *Guillaume Le piolot*
 & *Mathurine Le Garz* son épouse, au mariage de *Marie Louise Le*
Piolot leur fille, avec *Jean Boleat*, du *vingt huit* du mois de
juillet l'an *treize*, au rapport de *Nicolas notaire public, de Plufur, inscrit*
au tableau le vingt deux dudit mois par le J. P. de Plufur.

Marie Louise's ancestors mainly came from Plufur.

The marriage record shows that Jean was a "cultivateur" (agricultural worker) and that his deceased father was also an agricultural worker. Marie Louise was a "filandière" (spinner) while both her parents were agricultural workers. The witnesses were all agricultural workers and neighbours: Jean Marie Calvez, Jean Marie Jacob, Yves Le Guerson and Allain Le Gourvil. The date was given in the short-lived French Republican calendar.

Jean and Marie Louise had seven children between 1806 and 1818, all born in Lanvellec -

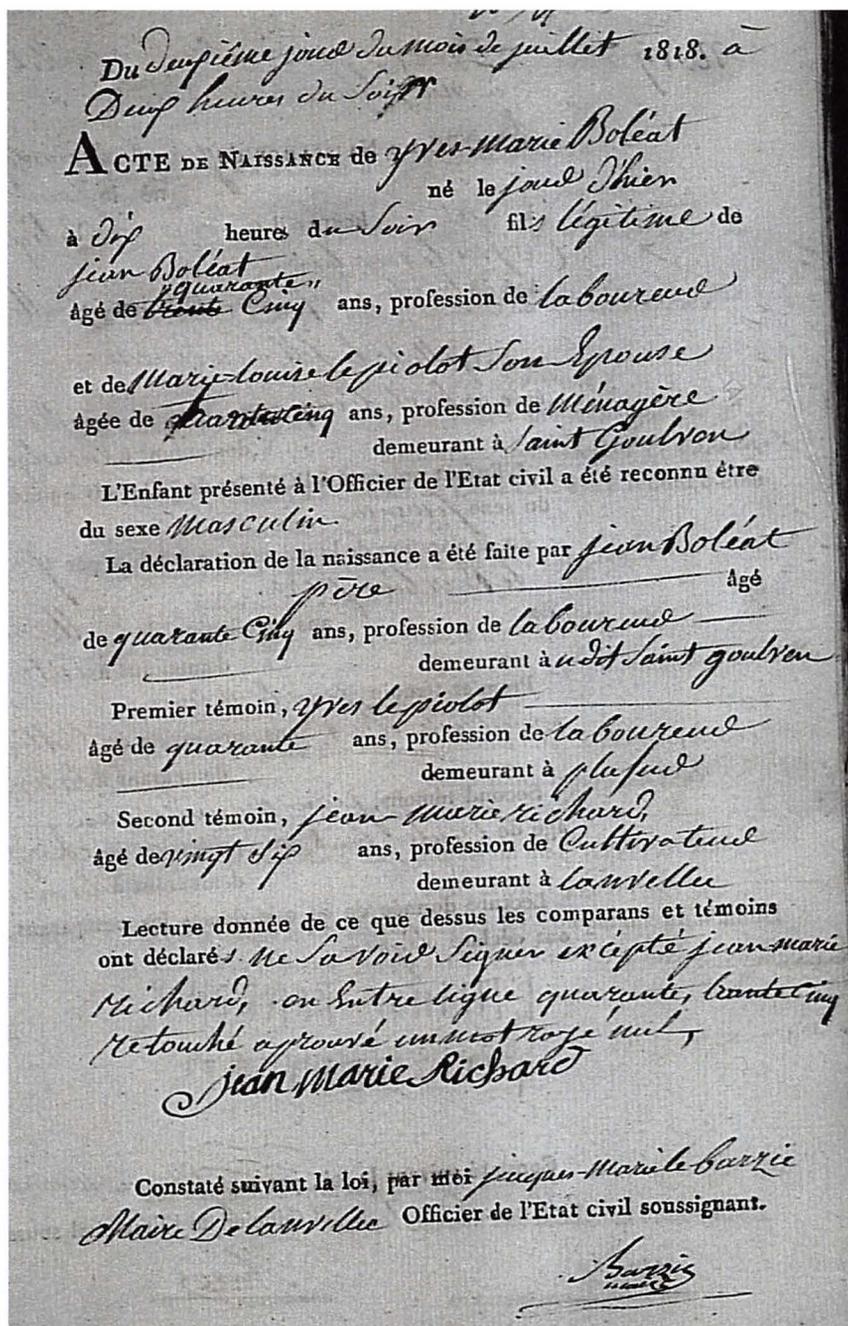
- Nicolas and Vincente, twins, born and died in 1806
- Guillaume, born 1809, about whom there is no further information
- A child, born and died in 1811 without being given a name
- Jeanne, born 1812, who married Jean Geffroy
- Marie Jeanne, born 1815, who married Guillaume Le Thomas
- Yves Marie, born 1818, the ancestor of the Jersey Boleats

Marriage record of Jean Boleat and Marie Louise Le Piolot, 1805

Jean lived to the age of 77. He died on 13 December 1849 in Plounérin. The death was registered by his son Guillaume and by Jean Geffroy, the husband of his daughter Jeanne. His wife, Marie Louise, died three months later, aged 66, also in Plounérin. Jeanne also died in Plounérin, in 1864, so it is possible that Jean and Marie Louise were living with their daughter and son-in-law in their final years.

5. YVES MARIE BOLEAT, 1818-1892, AND JEANNE AUFFRET

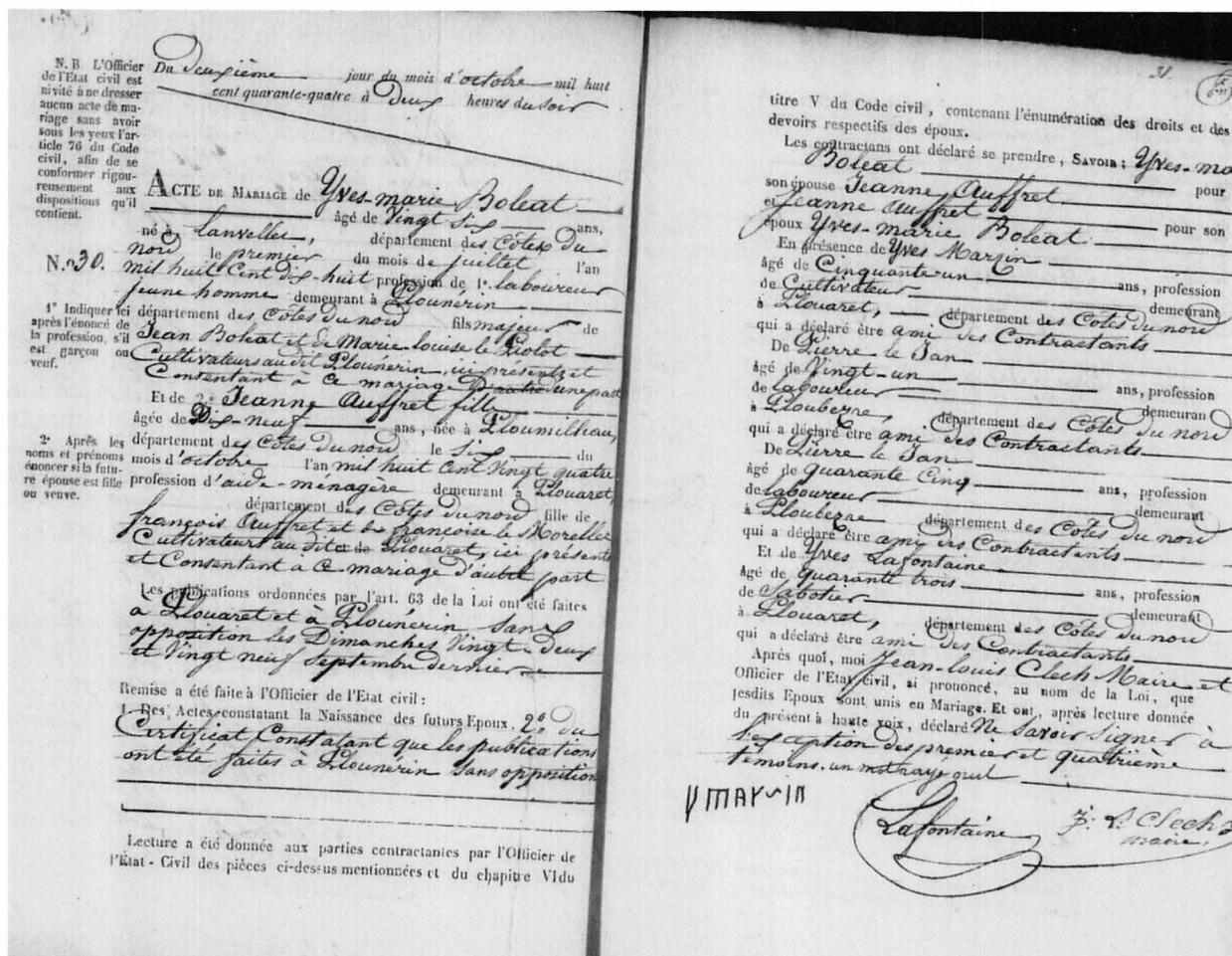
Yves Marie Boleat, born on 1 July 1818, was the father of the two brothers who moved to Jersey. His birth record shows an exact address, St Goulven. The same address was given for the birth of Yves Marie's elder sister, Marie Jeanne, in 1815, but the records for the other children do not give an exact location, so it is not known how long he lived there.



The birth record of Yves Marie Boleat, born 1818, Lanvellec

The record shows that Jean Boleat was a labourer and that his wife, Marie Louise Le Pilot, was a ménagère (housewife). It will be noted that Jean was 45 when Yves Marie was born. One of the witnesses was Yves Le Pilot, aged 40, a brother of Marie Louise.

On 2 October 1844, Yves Marie married Jeanne Auffret. Jeanne was born in Ploumilliau in 1824, the daughter of Francois Auffret and Francoise Le Morellec. Her family can be traced back in Plouaret to the 1650s.



The marriage record of Yves Marie Boleat and Jeanne Auffret, 1844, Plouaret

At the time of the marriage, Yves Marie was a labourer, age 26, living in Plounerin. Jeanne Auffret, just 19 years old, was an "aide-ménagère" (domestic assistant) living in Plouaret. The marriage was in Plouaret. The witnesses were Yves Marzin, a grower in Plouaret – perhaps the employer of Jeanne, Pierre and Yves Le Jan, aged 21 and 45 respectively, so perhaps son and father, and Yves La Fontaine, a sabotier (shoemaker).

Between 1845 and 1864 Yves Marie and Jeanne had nine children, born at regular intervals of between two and three years, in four different communes -

- Francois Marie, born in 1845 in Plouaret. Francois married Jeanne Marie Joseph Geffroy in 1874 in Tonquédec. They had three children: Josephine Yvonne Marie (1878, Pluzunet), Louis Marie (born and died in 1881, Pluzunet) and Ernest (1887, Cavan), who moved to Paris where he married Georgette Elise Cellier. There are no known descendants of Francois Marie, who died in 1899 in Plouaret.
- Jean, born in 1848 in Ploumilliau. Jean married Marie Yvonne Le Gaudu in 1877 in Bégard; they had five children in Bégard – Jean Marie (1874) who married Marie Francoise Loas, Yves Marie (born and died in 1877), Josephine Yvonne Marie (1879) who married Joseph Scotour, Yves Marie (born in 1882 and died in 1907) and Valentin Joseph Marie (born in 1885 and died in 1887).
- Guillaume Marie, born in 1851 in Ploumilliau. Guillaume married Anne Henry in 1873 in Tonquédec; they had six children in Tonquédec: Joseph Marie (born in 1874 and died in 1949), Alexandrine Marguerite Marie (1877) who married Francois Le Floch, Francine Marie (1883), Yves

Marie (1886), who married Marie Alexandrine Le Herve, Yves Marie (1888), and Josephine Marie (1894) who married Albert Marie Peron.

- Yves Marie, born in 1853 in Trégrom, who moved to Jersey.
- Jeanne Marie, born in 1855 in Trégrom, who married Joseph Le Gall.
- Yves Marie, born in 1857 in Trégrom, who married Marie Le Boulanger in Cavan. There are no known descendants of this Yves Marie.
- Marie Françoise, born in 1860 in Ploubezre, about whom no further information is known.
- Anne Marie, born in 1862 in Ploubezre, who married François Marie Le Bonniec in Bégard.
- Joseph Marie, born in 1864 in Ploubezre, who like his brother Yves Marie moved to Jersey.

It will be noted that Yves Marie Boleat and Jeanne Auffret, after marrying in Plouaret in 1844, had moved to Ploumilliau by 1848, Trégrom by 1853 and Ploubezre by 1860. Jeanne Auffret died at the age of 46 in 1870, leaving five children under the age of 16. As was probably common at the time, Yves Marie spent the rest of life living with one or other of his children, and some of the children were looked after by their older brothers and sisters. According to the 1872 census he was living in Plouaret with his eldest son François Marie (1845), and Yves Marie (1853), Jeanne Marie (1855), Anne Marie (1862) and a Jeanne Boleat (1865). It is not clear if this Jeanne was another child – there is no trace of a birth. It is also not clear where the remaining children, including Joseph Marie, aged just six, were at this time. It is just possible that the census transcription is wrong and that “Jeanne” is actually “Joseph”. However, the original text is clear on this point, and “Jeanne” is shown as being female. In the 1876 census Yves Marie was recorded as living in Tonquédec in a household headed by Marie Le Bonniec, perhaps the mother-in-law of his daughter Anne Marie. In the 1881 and 1886 censuses Yves Marie was living with his son Jean in Bégard. He died in Bégard on 22 December 1890, at the age of 72.

Like his ancestors Yves Marie was an agricultural worker for most of his life. However, he was described as a miller in 1873 on the marriage record of his son Guillaume Marie, and again in 1885 when he was present at the marriage of his son Yves Marie (1857).

6. YVES MARIE BOLEAT, 1853-1917, AND AUGUSTINE LHERMITTE

Two brothers, Yves Marie Boleat and Joseph Marie Boleat, moved from France to Jersey in the 1870s. This Chapter concentrates on Yves Marie, as he moved first, and in so doing seeks to explain why so many Bretons moved to Jersey in the final 30 years of the 19th Century.

Yves Marie's birth

Yves Marie Boleat was born on 14 June 1853 in the tiny commune of Kerstun, five kilometres south east of Trégram and fairly close to Plounérin and Plouaret. His parents lived there for part of the period between January 1851, when they were living in Ploumilliau, and 1860, when they were living in Ploubezre. They did not own the property; rather Yves Marie was probably employed as an agricultural worker by the owner of the property and he and his family occupied a room in an outbuilding.

The birth record of Yves Marie shows that his father was a labourer and his wife, Jeanne Auffret, was a housewife with three other young children. One of the witnesses was Jacques Auffret, aged 22, perhaps the brother of Jeanne.

Two other children of Yves Marie and Jean Auffret were born while they were living at Kerstun, Jeanne Marie (1855) and another Yves Marie (1857).

Between 1858 and 1860 the Boleat family moved about eight kilometres to Ploubezre where they lived until at least 1864. In the 1866 census the address was given as Crech ar Moudet, a road between Plouaret and Ploubezre. In 1870, when Yves Marie was 17, his mother Jeanne Auffret died, the place of death being given as Crech ar Moudet.

Du quatorzième jour du mois de Juin mil huit cent cinquante-trois, à onze heures du matin

ACTE DE NAISSANCE de Yves Marie Boleat, né le quatorze Juin à midi heures de fil. légitime de Yves Marie Boleat, âgé de trente six ans, profession de laboureur et de Jeanne Auffret, son épouse, âgée de vingt-sept ans, profession de ménagère demeurant à Kerstun, en Trégram

L'enfant présenté à l'Officier de l'Etat civil a été reconnu être du sexe masculin

La déclaration de la naissance a été faite par Yves Marie Boleat, père de l'enfant, âgé de trente six ans, profession de laboureur demeurant à Trégram

Premier témoin, Jacques Auffret, âgé de vingt-deux ans, profession de laboureur demeurant à Plouaret

Second témoin, Chommar de Gac, âgé de trente deux ans, profession de cultivateur demeurant à Trégram

Lecture donnée de ce que dessus, les comparant et témoins ont déclaré en savoir signes, excepté Yves Marie Boleat

ym Boleat

Constaté suivant la loi, par moi Joseph Marie Ablaandière, Maire de Kerstun, Officier de l'Etat civil soussigné.

Joseph Marie Ablaandière

The birth record of Yves Marie Boleat, 1853

In the 1872 census Yves Marie was living with his older brother Francois Marie and other brothers and sisters and his father in Plouaret.

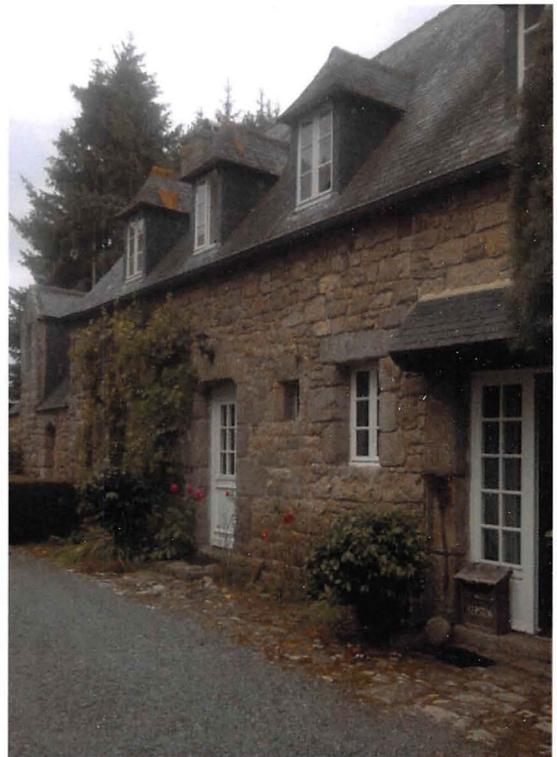
Kerstun

Kerstun is five kilometres south west of Trégrom. It a single house on the left edge of this 1816 map in an area dotted with single units. At this time it was probably a farmhouse, perhaps with a few modest outbuildings for staff.



This photograph on the left was taken in about 1973 and shows a dilapidated farmhouse with a small building at the side.

Subsequently the property has been completely renovated and extended into an attractive family home. The picture below shows the house today with the same perspective as the earlier picture. There are a number of outbuildings one of which is shown below left.



The move to Jersey, 1875

In April 1875 Yves Marie, aged 21, moved to Jersey, one of many Bretons to make the move. At that time Brittany was poor and the central part, where the Boleats lived, was very poor. There was large-scale emigration, predominantly to Canada and other parts of France, particularly Paris. At the same time new potatoes were becoming a major industry in Jersey. The new potato season was short and there was insufficient local labour to harvest the crop. Jersey farmers travelled to Brittany and Normandy to recruit seasonal workers. According to census data, the French-born population of Jersey increased from 2,000 in 1851 (3.5% of the population) to 6,000 in 1901 (11.4% of the population). However, these figures probably underestimate the true size of the French population, in particular seasonal workers. In Brittany most workers were recruited from close to the port of St Brieuc, relatively few coming from the part of Brittany where the Boleats lived.

For whatever reason, Yves Marie became one of those workers. It was not known if initially he was a seasonal worker, perhaps working in Jersey for a few months a year then returning to France. However, his naturalisation petition said that he had lived in Jersey continually from 1875. He was recorded in the 1881 Jersey census as a farm servant, aged 27, living at the New Pontac Hotel, owned by Nicholas Arthur, a farmer and publican. In fact this hotel was not at Pontac, but almost certainly was on the site of what is now the Le Hocq Hotel, the licence for which was held for many years by his son and daughter-in-law.

Marriage to Augustine Lhermitte



Augustine Lhermitte

In 1883 Yves Marie married Augustine Desirée Marceline LHermitte, born in 1862 in Jersey shortly after her parents arrived in the Island from Normandy. Her brother, Pierre, was living next to Yves Marie in the 1881 census. The marriage of Yves Marie Boleat and Augustine Lhermitte was a marriage of Breton and Norman families. Augustine's ancestors came from a small area in lower Normandy a few kilometres south of Coutances and fairly close to Carteret and Granville, ports with links to Jersey. The surname was variously recorded as Lhermitte, L'Hermitte and L'Hermitte. Augustine was the daughter of Francois Victor Lhermitte (1834, Quettreville-sur-Sienne) and Augustine Victorine Marie La Hougue (1832, St Saveur-Le-Vicomte). Her maternal grandparents were Pierre Leonard La Hougue and Anne Marie Catherine Huet. Pierre Leonard La Hougue was the son of Pierre La Hougue and Louise Marie Catherine Corniere. The Cornieres came from Nehou but from about 1730 the family lived at the small hamlet of Reigneville-Bocage, which at its peak in the early 19th Century had a population of just 150.

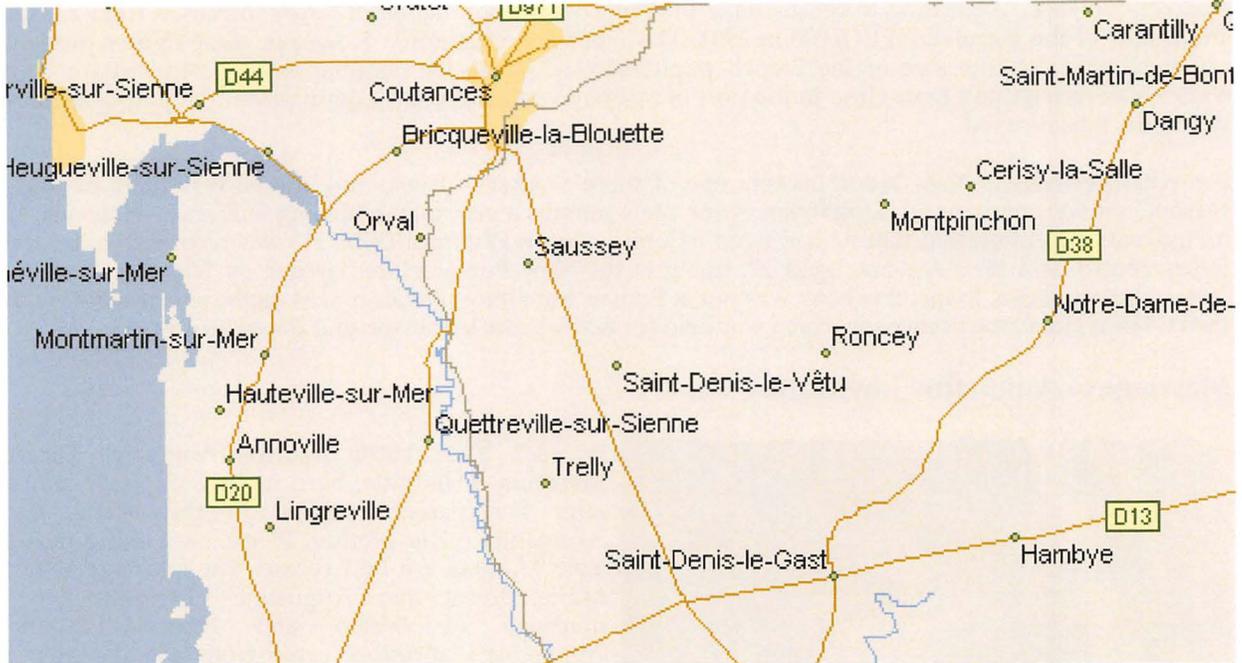
Francois Lhermitte was the son of Samson Louis Paulin Lhermitte (1808, Quettreville-sur-Sienne) and Francoise Mulot. No further information is available about Francoise, but Samson's ancestors can be traced back to the early 18th Century. The family moved from Hambye to St-Denis-le-Gast and then to Quettreville-sur-Sienne, all small hamlets within a few kilometres of each other.

Francois was a labourer and it is very likely that this family was like the Boleats – poor agricultural workers looking for a better life. Francois died at the age of 74 in 1909, the death certificate describing him as a farmer in the Vingtaine de Rocquier, St Clement. Augustine died at the age of 86 on 19 January 1919.

Yves Marie seems to have been upwardly mobile. By the time of the 1891 census he was a farmer at Pied de la Rue Place, Main Road, St Clement, with his wife, his first three children and two servants, Pierre and Joanne Moal, both French. And in the 1901 census he still had two servants. In January 1904 Yves Marie presented a petition to the States of Jersey to become a British subject. The petition stated that he had

Normandy

The Lhermitte family come from a small area of Normandy between Coutances and Granville. Augustine's father, Francois Victor Lhermitte, was born in 1834 Quettreville-sur-Sienne. The Lhermites moved to Quettreville from the small commune of St Denis le Gast at around the beginning of the 19th Century.



The part of Normandy where the Lhermites came from - Hambye, St-Denis-le-Gast and Quettreville-sur-Sienne.

The La Hougues came from further north – St-Saveur-Le-Vicomte. From the early years of the 18th Century the La Hougues lived at Reigneville-Bocage, a small hamlet just to the north of St-Saveur-Le-Vicomte.



Reigneville-Bocage today

arrived in Jersey in April 1875 and had remained ever since, acquiring a house, offices and 60 vergées of land. The petition said he had married a "Jersiaise" and had had four boys and a girl. The petition was supported by all the good and the great of the parish. The petition was successful as the following day, 26 January 1904, the States approved the application. However, in the 1911 census he was listed as having French nationality.

Yves died on 3 March 1917 and, together with his wife, who died in 1944, and at least three of their children, is buried at St Clement's Church.



Yves Marie Boleat and his mother-in-law Augustine La Hougue



A 1902 picture showing Francois and Augustine La Hougue and their grandchildren, Marie (aged 16) and Emile (aged 8)

The children of Yves-Marie and Augustine

Yves Marie and Augustine had five children between 1884 and 1895.

Marie Augustine Josephine, born in 1884 (the first Boleat known to be born outside France), married George Louis Brown in 1909. Marie and George had four children: Marie Emelie who married Bill Matson, Mabel, Elsie who married Cyril Wright, and Madeleine who married Bill Williams. Marie died in Jersey in 1971.

Yves Pelage Charles, born in 1888, emigrated to Australia in 1912, when he was 24. Initially he lived in Sydney, then in Penshurst, New South Wales, and was employed as a tram conductor. He married Nellie Collas, born in Lutterworth, Longy, New South Wales in 1890, on 12 June 1912, within months of his arrival in Australia.



Marie Boleat



Yves Boleat (seated) with brothers Emile (1893) and Jean (1895). The picture was probably taken in about 1917, before Yves's period of active service in France.

On 30 June 1916, Yves enlisted in Sydney as a private in the 1st Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force. In 1916 he was transferred to England and in 1917 to France. The next record shows that he was admitted to hospital in France on 16 April, and then to Lewisham Hospital in South London on 3 May 1917. It is not clear exactly where he served. However, the Australian Imperial Force was engaged in the first Battle of Bullecourt on 11 April and the Battle of Lagnicourt on 15 April. Bullecourt and Lagnicourt are near Arras, 100 kilometres east of Etaples. The Australians suffered very heavy casualties in these battles. He was discharged in 1918 and arrived back in Australia in 1919.

Yves and Nellie had three children – Nellie Amelia (1917) who married James Wood and William Phillips, Daisy Mabel (1919) who married Arthur William (Bill) Hadfield and George Charles (1922) who married Phyllis Creech. They settled in Coonabaraban, about 150 kilometres north west of Sydney, where Yves died in 1945 and Nellie in 1958.



Charles Boleat

Charles Emile Francois was born in 1889. In 1911 Charles was in Malta serving at Verdala Barracks as a Private in the band of the 2nd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment. The battalion became part of the 27th Division in 1914, formed from overseas garrisons. It is likely that Charles served in the British concession of Tientsin, today's Tianjin, in China. Although the regiment was in France until May 1915 it was then transferred to Salonika where it stayed until the end of the war. On 30 April 1919 Charles married Lilian Maud Even, who had been born in Jersey in 1895. Lilian was the daughter of Pierre Marie Even and Mary Anne Gouffine. Charles and Lilian had no children. Charles died at the age of 40 in 1929.

Emile Joseph Louis, born in 1893, married Cecile Hélène Samson in 1917. Cecile's ancestry and the children of Emile and Cecile are covered in the next chapter.

Jean Ernest, born in 1896, served in the Royal Irish Rifles in the War. He married Lizzie Emmie Tolcher, the daughter of Samuel Tolcher, who had been a wigmaker and an hotelier, and Elizabeth Templeman

Lindsay. Jean became known as John and Lizzie was always known as Emmie. They had one daughter, Jean Elizabeth (1931). John died in 1949 and Emmie in 1991.



Yves Marie Boleat with his wife's family at Pied de la rue, St Clement. He is on the extreme left. The building is a typical Jersey farmhouse with granite walls in the living section and sash windows with 12 small panes of glass.

7. EMILE JOSEPH LOUIS BOLEAT, 1893-1970, AND CECILE SAMSON

In 1917 Emile Joseph Louis Boleat married Cecile H el ene Samson. Cecile's ancestry merits analysis in its own right.

The Samson Family

The first record of an ancestor of Cecile Samson is of Johann Henrich Sampsson, born in about 1720 in the Saarland. He married Helena Bergmann, but little more is known about either of them. Their son, Johann Franz Sampsson, was born in Losheim, a town in Merzig-Wadern in the Saarland, on 22 November 1749. On 10 May 1779, his name having been shortened to Samson, Johann married Anna Margarethe Brettnacher, born in the nearby town of Betting on 20 August 1753, the daughter of Johannes Brettnacher and Anna Margaretha Schnetzer. Betting is in the Moselle, about 45 kilometres south of Losheim. They were married in Waldwisse, between Losheim and Betting.

By 1780 Johann and Anna had moved to the historic town of Treves, now known as Trier, in the Rhineland Palatinate. On 17 September 1780 their son, Jacob Dominique Francois Samson, was born. The next record of Jacob is in St Malo, France in 1816. So why did he leave Trier, and why did he go to St Malo? The answer to the first question may possibly lie in the Napoleonic wars. Trier is one of the oldest cities in Germany, occupying a strategic place on the borders with France and Luxembourg. France claimed Trier in 1794 during the French revolutionary wars, but after the Napoleonic wars ended in 1815 Trier passed to the Kingdom of Prussia. Perhaps the upheaval during this period led to Jacob moving to St Malo.

On 29 January 1816 in St Malo Jacob married Marie Jeanne Laurence Colas. She came from the commune of St Alban in Brittany, close to St Brieuc. She was born on 9 August 1779, the daughter of Joseph Yves Louis Colas (1743) and Francoise Briend (1749), both born in St Alban. Her Colas ancestry can be traced back in St Alban through Louis Colas (1714) and Louise Chretien (1709) and Jean Colas and Gilette Bertro (both about 1690). Jacob and Marie's first child, Constance Augustine Marie Samson, was born in St Malo on 4 November 1818; she died in St Malo on 15 May 1819. On 7 May 1823, Auguste Constant Samson was born.

Some time between 1823 and 1838 Jacob, Marie and Auguste made the 60-kilometre boat crossing from St Malo to the Channel Island of Jersey. At around this time Jacob adopted the first name of Jacques. Quite possibly they were economic migrants, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by Jersey's booming economy in the first half of the 19th Century. By the age of 17 Auguste was on his own, Marie Colas dying on 20 August 1838 and Jacob Samson on 11 December 1840.

On 21 January 1842, when he was just 18, he married another 18 year old, Jane Elizabeth Du Feu, and in so doing married into long-established Jersey families. Jane's origins can be traced back to Nicolas Du Feu (1684) and Marie Le Breton, Jean Du Feu (1719) and Jeanne Le Sueur (1713), Charles Du Feu (1764) and Marie Alexandre (1766), and Philippe Du Feu (1796) and Elizabeth Amy (1791).

James Albert Samson, born on 17 February 1855, was the 8th of the 14 children of Auguste Constant Samson and Jane Elizabeth Du Feu. On 14 July 1875 James married H el ene Melanie Novert. H el ene was the daughter of Pierre Laurent Novert, born in 1814 in Granville, who had come to Jersey, probably in the 1830s, and Catherine Ricou, who was born in Angers, Maine-et-Loire in 1816; Pierre and Catherine married on 2 May 1839 in St Helier. One generation back was Pierre Marie Novert, born in 1788 in Granville, and Marie Jeanne Joualt, born in 1785 in Granville. Catherine Ricou's ancestors can be traced back in Angers to Pierre Ricou (1787) and Catherine Houdet, Pierre Ricou (1759) and Jacquesine Morier (1758), Pierre Ricou (1714) and Jeanne Tessier, Michel Ricou (1675) and Perrine Reine, and Jean Ricou (about 1650) and Francoise Tardif.

James and H el ene had no fewer than 16 children in just 19 years between 1876 and 1895. He built up a substantial plumbing, hardware and oil distribution business in Jersey, subsequently taken over by one of his sons, Adolphus. H el ene died on 8 July 1914 and James on 6 March 1928.



James Albert Samson and Hélène Marie Novert, picture taken in about 1906



Emile Boleat and Cecile Samson, pictured on their wedding day, 11 January 1917

Marriage and children

Cecile Hélène Samson was born on 10 July 1888. She was the eighth of the 16 children of James and Hélène Samson. On 11 January 1917 Emile Joseph Louis Boleat married Cecile Samson in Grouville Parish Church. Arthur Samson and Marie Samson, brother and sister of Cecile, were witnesses.

Emile and Cecile had seven children –

- Cecile Marie (1917-1990) married George Pearmain. They had one son, Brian (1948).
- Yvonne Emily (1919-2004) married Bernard Perrée. They had two children: Karin (1948) and Christopher (1950).
- Paul John (1921) married Edith Maud (Peggy) Still. They had three children: David (1946-2000), Mark (1949) and Richard (1963).
- Hélène Augustine (1923) married Arthur Pinel. They had three children: Margaret (1948), John (1951) and Robert (1956).
- Marguerite Lucille (Margo) (1924-2015) married Philip Sanderson. They had four children: Jacqueline and Gillian (1957), Sarah (1959) and John (1964). Unlike her brothers and sisters Marguerite lived most of her life outside Jersey – in Nigeria and then Yorkshire, and her children were born in Yorkshire.
- Emile Joseph (1927-2000) married Doreen England. They had two children: Keith (1955) and Michael (1957-99).
- Maurice Charles (1930) married Beryl Derrien. They had four children: Martin (1959), Kevin (1960), Robin (1961) and Julian (1964).



Emile Joseph Louis Boleat and Cecile Hélène Samson and six of their seven children. Back row: Yvonne, Emile, Hélène, Maurice. Front row: Cecile, Emile, Cecile, Paul. The photo was taken in the late 1940s when Marguerite was in Nigeria.

Emile Joseph Louis Boleat

When his father, Yves Marie, died in 1917, Emile Joseph Marie Boleat, aged just 26, took over the family farming business, but he moved from his father's house at Pied de la Rue down Le Hocq Lane to Rocklands where all of his children were born. Rocklands also became the home of his mother, Augustine LHermitte, who outlived her husband by 24 years.

The family farming business suffered from the downturn in the economy in the late 1920s. Emile changed occupations, becoming the St Clement's Parish Foreman, a position he held for many years. In retirement Emile and Cecile lived at Pre de Talbot, St Saviour.

Emile and Cecile died within a few months of each other in 1970.



Rocklands, Le Hocq, the home of Emile Joseph Louis Boleat

- In her 1920 alien registration card and her 1941 registration card the name is Guillemard, born on 16 June 1867 in Plouézec

There are no Guilhomers, Guillemaures or Guillemards in the Plouézec birth records between 1865 and 1869. However, there is a Marie Joseph Guyomard, born on 17 June 1868 in Plouézec, the daughter of Francois Guyomard (1841), a sailor, and Marie Claudine Le Fevre (1844), both born in Plouézec, who were married on 3 January 1867. Francois's father, Guillaume (1806), was also a sailor and like his mother Marie Jacob (1806) was born in Plouézec. Their marriage record records the surname as Guiomard. Marie's parents were Pierre Le Fevre and Marie Le Bocher. Guillaume's parents were another Guillaume and Marguerite Richard but there is no further information about them or their ancestors. Marie Jacob's parents were Francois Jacob and Renee Le Calvez.

It seems probable that Joseph's wife was indeed Marie Joseph Guyomard, as the birth date is similar (although a year different) to that on the alien registration card and the fact that as on the marriage record her father was Francois, a sailor.

Plouézec is close to Paimpol, 30 kilometres north of St Brieuc, the main area from where French farm workers were recruited to work in Jersey.

Children of Joseph and Josephine

Joseph and Josephine had three children –

- Josephine Marie was born in 1888. She married Arthur Charles Brown. He was the brother of George Louis Brown, who married Josephine's cousin, Marie Augustine Boleat. She died in 1981.
- Louise Jeanne was born in 1889. She married George Albert Le Cornu. They had two children: George Joseph (1913) and Florence (1914). She died in 1959.
- Joseph Pierre was born in 1891. In 1919 he married Augustine Adele Alexandrine Le Mouton, born in Jersey in 1889 but almost certainly the child of French farm workers. Her father was Adolphe Auguste Bienaime Le Mouton, a cultivator. For many years they lived at Valley Farm. They had three children -
 - Marguerite Marie (1923-2015) married Peter L'Amy
 - Joseph Columba (1931-2002) married Margaret Marie Rebours
 - George Arthur Joseph (1931-1995 – the twin of Joseph) married Mazel Le Gresley. He died in 1995.

In the 1901 census Joseph was recorded as living at Le Hocq, close to where his brother was living. In addition to his wife and children, Angela Dutertre and her three year old son Louis were boarding at the house. In 1911 Joseph was living at Amy Cottage, St Clement. He was recorded as a general labourer while his wife was a cleaner. His son, Joseph, aged 19, was recorded as being a baker. His daughter, Josephine, had left the family home. Louise, aged 22, was a general domestic servant in the household of Charles Balleine, the Rector of St Clement. Joseph died, aged 47, on 16 October 1911.



Adolph Auguste Bienaime Le Mouton and his wife



Top left: Joseph Boleat and Augustine Le Mouton on their wedding day 30 December 1919; top right: Augustine (Le Mouton) Boleat with Marguerite Boleat at Valley Farm, 1925; bottom left: Joe and George Boleat; bottom right: Josephine Boleat.

9. FRENCH COUSINS

Descendants of the brothers who moved to Jersey

The nearest relatives in France to the Jersey Boleats are the descendants of the brothers and sisters of the two brothers who moved to Jersey – Yves Marie (1853) and Joseph Marie (1865).

Francois Marie Boleat (1845) and Jeanne Josephe Marie Geffroy had three children. Their third child, Ernest (1887), moved to Paris where he married Georgette Elise Cellier in 1910. He died in 1964 in Saint-Gobert, Aisne Picardy. However, there are no records of any descendants.

Jean Boleat (1848) and Marie Yvonne Le Gaudu had five children, two of whom died in childhood and a third in his twenties. Their son, Jean Marie (1874), married Marie Françoise Loas in 1900 but he died a year later. There are no records of any children. Their daughter, Josephine Marie Yvonne (1879), married Joseph Marie Scotour in 1910 in Bégard. Joseph and Josephine had a son, André Jean Francois Marie, born in 1911, who married Anne Le Goff in 1928; they had four children.

Guillaume Marie (1851) married Anne Henry in Tonquédec in 1873. They had six children in Tonquédec –

- Joseph Marie born in 1874, who died in 1949
- Alexandrine Marguerite (1877) married Francois Marie Le Floch in 1902 in Plounezvez-Moedoc.
- Francine Marie (1883)
- Yves Marie (1886) married Marie Alexandrine Le Havre in 1920. They had five children –
 - Auguste, who married Maria Ogel
 - Yves-Marie, who married Thérèse Francine Eugénie Piolot
 - Simonne, who married Francois Piolot
 - Anna, who married Lucien Ogel
 - Yvette, who married Henri Jezequel
- Yves Marie (1888)
- Josephine Marie (1894) who married Albert Marie Peron in 1920. They had three children - Anna, who married Michele Lagadec, Marcel and Yvonne.

The wider Boleat family

Going back one generation to Jean Boleat (1774) and Marie Louise Le Piolot, their daughter Marie Jeanne (1815) married Guillaume Le Thomas (1800). Their son Jean Le Thomas (1833) married Marguerite Le Bras (1839). Their son, Francois Marie Le Thomas (1871), married Marie Le Gac (1874) in 1897 in Le Havre.

Going back a further generation to Francois Boleat (1732) brings in most of the Boleats now living in France. Francois's ninth child, Allain-Marie, was born in 1777, three years after his brother Jean (1774), the ancestor of the Jersey Boleats. Allain-Marie married Jean Feulou in 1802. They had four sons all of whom have ancestors alive today.

One of Allain-Marie's sons, Jean (1810), moved to Botsorhel, 13 kilometres south west of Lanvellec. His son, Jean Georges (but known as Georges), was born there in 1833. Jean Georges and his wife Marie Le Guen had no fewer than 10 children between 1857 and 1876. Georges was economical with names. Three of his daughters were called Marie and three of his sons were called Jean. Most of the births were in Garsijen, a tiny commune a few kilometres from Botsorhel itself.

Two of Jean George's sons, Jean Yves (1861) and Jean Marie (1872), and their cousin Jean (1879), moved to Ploujean, just outside Morlaix. The three Jeans had 12 children in Ploujean between 1894 and 1903.

Two descendants of Allain-Marie were among the first Boleats known to have moved to Paris. Francois Marie Boleat (1872, Plouzélambre) married Marie Jegou on December 12 1897 in Clichy. He died in 1900 as a result of being injured by a cane in his eye when he was trying to separate two men fighting. His son, Achille, was born in Paris in 1900. Marie Françoise Boleat, also born in 1872, in Botsorhel, and the second cousin of Francois Marie, also moved to Paris, marrying Joseph Dolle in 1901.

Today, the largest concentration of Boleats in France is in the Brest area. One of the sons of Jean-Georges, Francois Marie (1857), moved to St-Martin-des-Champs, to the east of Morlaix, and his son, also Francois

Marie, moved to Brest where his son Francois Louis was born in 1905. Francois Louis married Juliette Emelie Le Gouil.

INSEE, the French national statistics body, publishes data on births by name for each region. The following table shows the the number of Boleat births in each region.

Department	1891-1915	1916-1940	1941-1965	1966-1990	Total
Alpes Maritime				1	1
Calvados				2	2
Charente Maritime		1			1
Corse-du-Sud				1	1
Cote d'Or			2		2
Côtes-d'Amor	6	8	5	3	22
Eure	1	1	2		4
Eure et Loire	3		3	2	8
Finistère	13	12	17	25	67
Gard			1		1
Haute-Garonne				1	1
Gironde	1				1
Ile-et-Villaine				2	2
Loiret				2	2
Marne			2		2
Mayenne				3	3
Morbihan	1				1
Hautes-Pyrenees		1			1
Saone-et-Loire				2	2
Paris	3	4	4		11
Seine-Maritime	3	1	1	1	6
Seine et Marne				1	1
Yvelines	4	7	13	5	29
Var			1	2	3
Vacluse				2	2
Essonne				2	2
Hauts-de-seine				2	2
Total	35	35	51	59	180
Annual average	1.40	1.40	2.04	2.36	1.80

Finistère accounted for nearly 40% of births and the Côtes D'Armor for 13%, but with a distinct decline in trend over the years. Within Brittany the Boleats have shifted westwards. The other area with a significant number of births is Paris and the surrounding districts, particularly Yvelines.

Other countries

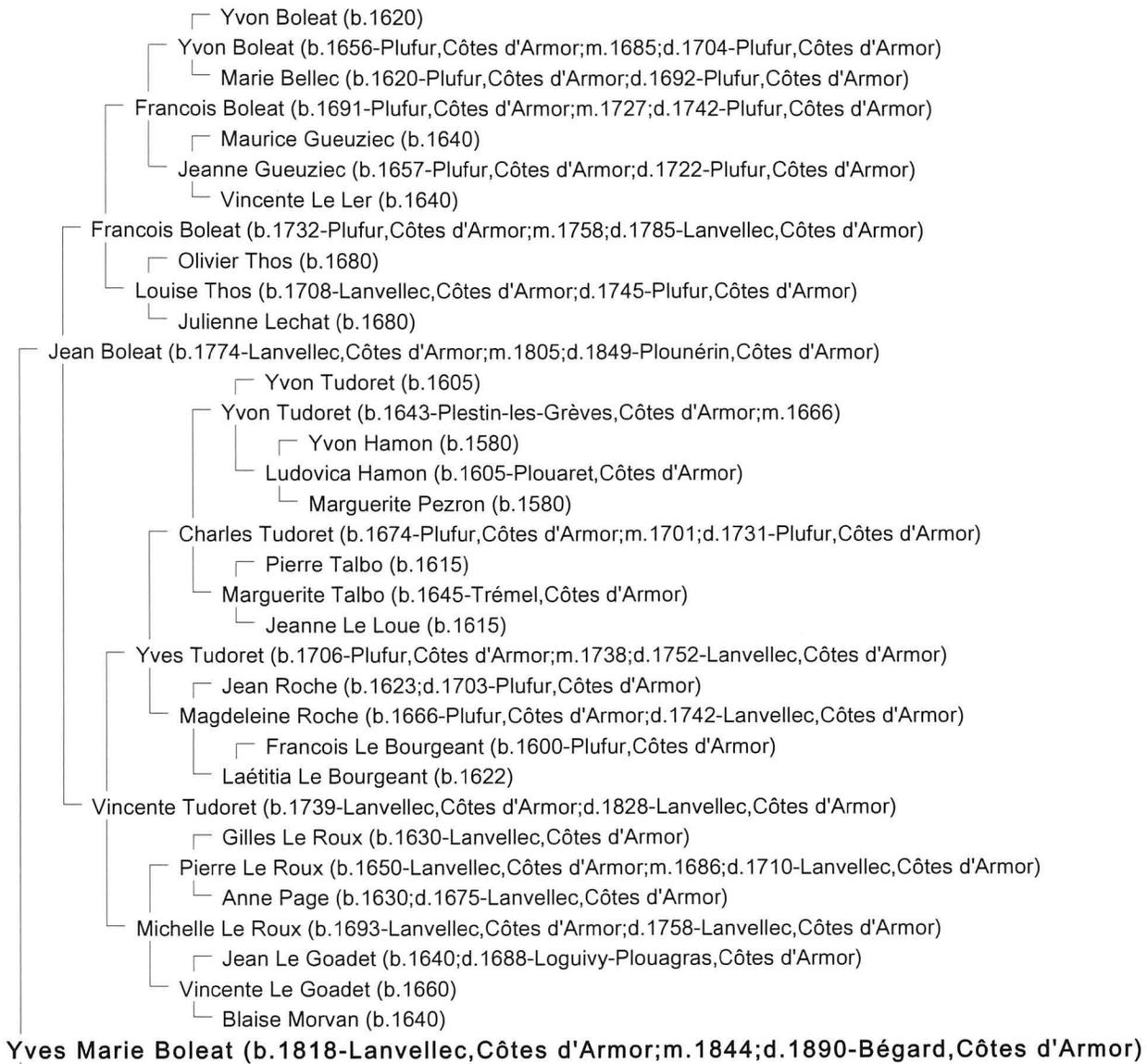
There is limited evidence of Boleats outside France and Jersey prior to more recent years, except for the emigration from Jersey to Australia of Yves Pelage Charles Boleat in 1912.

However, in the 1860 US Census for East Deer, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, there is a record of Jacob Bolleat, a shoemaker aged 27 (so born in 1832 or 1833), born in France. He was married to Christiana, aged 24, born in Pennsylvania. The 1900 US census records Jacob and Charlotte Boleat in Buffalo, New York State. The birthplace of both is given as Germany. Jacob is recorded as being 61, born in October 1838. Charlotte was 64, born in December 1835. They had been married for 29 years, so the year of marriage was 1871. Their year of arrival in the US was given as 1881. Charlotte is recorded as being the mother of three children, although none living at the time (it is not sure if this means not alive or not living at that address). It has not been possible to find out any further information or to establish any link with the family from France.

Some Boleats served in the French navy and others were merchant seamen. Louis Francois Boleat, whose parents are unknown, died in 1840, in Pirec, Greece. Pirec may be a transcription error for Piraeus, the port of Athens.

The son of Andrea Boleat and Eulogio Sulaton was married to Maria Lillay Kay in the Philippines in 1927, but again no further information is available.

Ancestors of Yves Marie Boleat, 1818 (1)



Ancestors of Jeanne Auffret, 1824



Descendants of Yves Marie Boleat, 1818 (1)

Yves Marie Boleat (b.1818-Lanvellec,Côtes d'Armor;d.1890-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor)

sp: Jeanne Auffret (b.1824-Ploumilliau,Côtes d'Armor;m.1844;d.1870-Plouaret,Côtes d'Armor)

└ Francois Marie Boleat (b.1845-Plouaret,Côtes d'Armor;d.1899-Plouaret,Côtes d'Armor)

sp: Jeanne Marie Josephe Geffroy (b.1855-Lannion,Côtes d'Armor;m.1874)

└ Josephine Yvonne Marie Boleat (b.1878-Pluzunet,Côtes d'Armor)

└ Louis Marie Boleat (b.1881-Pluzunet,Côtes d'Armor;d.1881-Pluzunet,Côtes d'Armor)

└ Ernest Boleat (b.1887-Cavan,Côtes d'Armor;d.1964-Saint-Gobert,Aisne,Picardy)

sp: Georgette Elise Cellier (b.1889-Dommartin-Lettree,Marne,Champagne-Ardenne;m.1910)

└ Jean Boleat (b.1848-Ploumilliau,Côtes d'Armor)

sp: Marie Yvonne Le Gaudu (b.1849-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor;m.1877;d.1907-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor)

└ Jean Marie Boleat (b.1874-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor;d.1901-Pluzunet,Côtes d'Armor)

sp: Marie Françoise Loas (b.1879-Pluzunet,Côtes d'Armor;m.1900)

└ Yves Marie Boleat (b.1877-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor;d.1877-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor)

└ Josephine Yvonne Marie Boleat (b.1879-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor;d.1913-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor)

sp: Joseph Marie Scotour (b.1879-Louargat,Côtes d'Armor;m.1910)

└ Yves Marie Boleat (b.1882-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor;d.1907-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor)

└ Valentin Joseph Marie Boleat (b.1885-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor;d.1887-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor)

└ Guillaume Marie Boleat (b.1851-Ploumilliau,Côtes d'Armor)

sp: Anne Henry (b.1855-Tonquédec,Côtes d'Armor;m.1873)

└ Joseph Marie Boleat (b.1874-Tonquédec,Côtes d'Armor;d.1949-Pabu,Côtes d'Armor)

└ Alexandrine Marguerite Boleat (b.1877-Tonquédec,Côtes d'Armor;d.1946-Le Vieux-Marché,Côtes d'Armor)

sp: François Marie Le Floch (b.1877-Pluzunet,Côtes d'Armor;m.1902)

└ Francine Marie Boleat (b.1883-Tonquédec,Côtes d'Armor)

└ Yves Marie Boleat (b.1886-Tonquédec,Côtes d'Armor;d.1968-Plounévez-Moedec,Finistère)

sp: Marie Alexandrine Le Herve (b.1890;m.1920)

└ Yves Marie Boleat (b.1888-Tonquédec,Côtes d'Armor)

└ Josephine Marie Boleat (b.1894-Tonquédec,Côtes d'Armor;d.1933-Plounévez-Moedec,Finistère)

sp: Albert Marie Peron (b.1890;m.1920)

└ Yves Marie Boleat (b.1853-Trégrom,Côtes d'Armor;d.1917-Jersey)

sp: Augustine Desirée Marceline LHermitte (b.1862-Jersey;m.1883;d.1944-Jersey)

└ Marie Augustine Josephine Boleat (b.1884-Jersey;d.1971-Jersey)

sp: George Louis Brown (b.1877-Jersey;m.1909)

└ Yves Pelage Charles Boleat (b.1888-Jersey;d.1945-Coonabaraban,NSW,Australia)

sp: Nellie Amelia Colless (b.1890-Lutterworth,Longy,NSW,Australia;m.1912;d.1958-Coonabaraban,NSW,Australia)

└ Charles Emile François Boleat (b.1889-Jersey;d.1929-Jersey)

sp: Lilian Maud Marie Even (b.1895-Jersey;m.1919)

└ Emile Joseph Louis Boleat (b.1893-Jersey;d.1970-Jersey)

sp: Cecile Hélène Samson (b.1888-Jersey;m.1917;d.1970-Jersey)

└ Jean Ernest Boleat (b.1896-Jersey;d.1949-Jersey)

sp: Lizzie Emmie Tolcher (b.1897-Jersey;m.1920;d.1991-Jersey)

└ Yves Marie Boleat (b.1857-Trégrom,Côtes d'Armor)

sp: Marie Yvonne Le Boulanger (b.1853-Pluzunet,Côtes d'Armor;m.1885)

└ Jeanne-Marie Boleat (b.1891-Pluzunet,Côtes d'Armor;d.1891-Pluzunet,Côtes d'Armor)

Descendants of Yves Marie Boleat, 1818 (2)

Yves Marie Boleat (b.1818-Lanvellec,Côtes d'Armor;d.1890-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor)

sp: Jeanne Auffret (b.1824-Ploumilliau,Côtes d'Armor;m.1844;d.1870-Plouaret,Côtes d'Armor)

— Marie Françoise Boleat (b.1860-Ploubezre,Côtes d'Armor)

— Anne Marie Boleat (b.1862-Ploubezre,Côtes d'Armor;d.1906)

sp: François Marie Le Bonniec (b.1857-Pluzunet,Côtes d'Armor;m.1883)

— Emile Mathieu Le Bonniec (b.1889-Paris,Île-de-France;d.1914-Arras,Pas-de-Calais,Nord-Pas-de-Calais)

— Prosper Le Bonniec (b.1890-Paris,Île-de-France;d.1890-Bégard,Côtes d'Armor)

— Marcel Fernand Le Bonniec (b.1891)

— Joseph Marie Boleat (b.1864-Ploubezre,Côtes d'Armor;d.1911-Jersey)

sp: Marie Joseph Guyomard (b.1868-Plouézec,Côtes d'Armor;m.1887)

— Josephine Marie Boleat (b.1888-Jersey;d.1981-Jersey)

sp: Arthur Charles Brown (b.1886)

— Louise Jeanne Boleat (b.1889-Jersey;d.1959-Jersey)

sp: George Albert Le Cornu (b.1889;m.1913;d.1919-Jersey)

— Joseph Pierre Boleat (b.1891-Jersey;d.1950-Jersey)

sp: Augustine Adele Alexandrine Le Mouton (b.1889-Jersey;m.1919)

Ancestors of Cecile Hélène Samson, 1888



Descendants of Allain-Marie Boleat (1777)

[Note: this is a partial listing, concentrating on male descendants]

- Jean Louis (1803, St-Michele-en-Grève) x Marie Le Brigant
 - Louis (1835, Lanvellec), x Francoise Madec Cousin
 - Jean Marie (1867, Le Clôître-St.Thégonnec) x Marie Corre
 - Louis Marie (1895, Le Clôître-St.Thégonnec) x Marie Georgler
 - Francois Marie (1897, Le Clôître-St.Thégonnec) x Louise Talbo
 - Emile-Marie (1907, Le Clôître-St.Thégonnec) x Christine Moulin
 - Francois Marie (1845, Plouaret) x Jeanne Bechen
 - Francois Louis Yves Marie (1883, Le Clôître-St.Thégonnec)

- Pierre Marie (1805, Lanvellec) x Anne Peron
 - Yves Marie (1836, Lanvellec) x Marguerite Guegan
 - Yves Marie (1878, Plouzélambre) x Jeanne Malledant
 - Auguste Marie (1908, Plouzélambre) x Juliette Dumont x S Rollin
 - Louis (1913, Plouzélambre) x Marguerite Gillien
 - Jean Marie (1838, Plestin-les-Grèves) x Louise Coadalen
 - Hervé (1875, Plestin-les-Grèves) x Anne –Marie Pasquiou
 - Robert Francois Joseph (1902, St Remy s/ Avre) x Ambrosine Gosin
 - Marcel Noel (1903, St Remy s/ Avre) x Yvonne Moulin
 - Albert Marie (1910, St Remy s/ Avre) x Simonne Leger
 - André Henri (1912, St Remy s/ Avre) x Marie Pasquiou
 - Jean Marie (1841, Plestin-les-Grèves) x Jeanne Le Philippe
 - Jean Francois Marie (1876 Plestin-les-Grèves) x Henriette Poignan
 - Raymond (1904, Pierrelaye) x Georgette Vallin
 - Hyacinthe (1849, Plestin-les-Grèves) x Marie Boulanger x Marie Kerirzin
 - Yves Marie (1874, Tréduder) x Jeanne Kerboriou
 - Raymond Louis (1903, Le Havre)

- Jean (1810, Lanvellec) x Jeanne Laurans
 - Jean Georges (1833, Botsorhel) x Marie Le Guern
 - Francois Marie (1857, Botsorhel) x Jeanne Le Jeune
 - Francois Marie (1884, St-Martin-des-Champs) x Marie Keraudren
 - Francois Louis (1905, Brest) x Juliette Le Gouil
 - Jean Yves (1861, Botsorhel) x Jeanne Créasmas
 - Yves Marie (1893) x Jeanne Bleas
 - Pierre Marie (1902, Morlaix) x Mathilde Saget
 - x Marie le Morin
 - Yves Marie (1842, Plougras) x Marie Lagadec.
 - Jean Marie (1873, Botsorhel) x Francoise Caroff
 - Francois Joseph (1909, Morlaix) x Louise Bigot
 - Jean (1879, Botsorhel) x Anne Seite

- Yves (1813, Lanvellec) x Marie Mindeau
 - Francois (1844, Plouzélambre) x Anne Le Guyon
 - Francois Marie (1872, Plouzélambre) x Marie Jegou
 - Achille (1900, Paris) x Rachel Jacobowitz x Suzanne Boeklage
 - Arsene (1877, Plouzélambre) x Malvina Sautreuil
 - Louis-Marie (1853, Plouzélambre) x Marie Le Goff
 - Francois-Marie (1884, Tréduder) x Maria Colcanap
 - Louis Marie (1912, Paris) x Renee Hall