Fr. Cloarec left Burlington for France on August 9, 1887; he returned on October 17, 1887. The finishing of the interior of the new church continued and was completed in 1888. On February 15, the Way of the Cross was erected in the chapel by Fr. Cloarec, who had received faculties for this Canonical ritual from Bishop deGoesbriand. These Stations were produced by a lithographic process and contain the appropriate descriptive captions in French, Spanish, and English at the base of each scene. They were made in Paris; the source was "Paris Ve. TURGIS editeur, rue Serpante 10, Lith de Turgis a Paris" as shown by the name of the company on the front of each Station. These Stations, which were erected previously in the 1850 church, remain in the chapel at the present time.

The new pulpit was installed in the upper church that same year. It was blessed by Bishop deGoesbriand on Easter Sunday, April 1. It was mounted, complete with canopy, on the second column from the sanctuary. It was a most impressive structure which was acoustically superb. This pulpit was removed during the 1968 renovation.

The following spring, a beautiful Way of the Cross was installed by Fr. Cloarec in the upper church on April 5, 1889 (Appendix J-3). Bishop deGoesbriand authorized Fr. Cloarec to conduct this ceremony "in virtue of the apostolic faculties accorded to us 1st August 1886." These Stations, purchased from the firm of Cachal Froc, 30 rue Varin, Paris, remain in the church today.

Meanwhile, on August 28, 1888, Fr. Cloarec received the title of Permanent Rector. This privilege would prevent him from being transferred to another parish against his will. In recent years, this canonical privilege has been abrogated for all pastors as a result of Vatican Council II.

The following month, on September 8, Fr. Yvinec was replaced by Rev. Frederic Paquet, brother of Rev. Joseph Paquet, another diocesan priest; the Paquet brothers were natives of St. Albans. Fr. Paquet remained as curate until May 1890 when Rev. Jean Marie Coathuel was assigned to the parish. The latter, the son of Jean and Marie Coathuel was born in Brittany in 1850.
Annual missions and retreats were preached by Jesuits during this period. In May 1890, a two-week mission was preached by Frs. Hamon and Carron and, in November 1891, an eight-day retreat was conducted by Frs. Nolin and Santerre, primarily for the League of the Sacred Heart but attended by 1,700 people.

Pilgrimages by Ste. Anne Society were started at this time. The statutes for the formation of this society were approved by Bishop deGoesbriand and the Society was affiliated with the Archconfraternity of Ste. Anne in the Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupre in the Archdiocese of Quebec, on June 19, 1889. The following year, the Society made a pilgrimage of 250 persons to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, City of Quebec, and to Bon Secours Church, Montreal, accompanied by 280 additional people from the Diocese of Burlington.

On July 26, 1893, Ste. Anne's Society made its first annual pilgrimage to Ste. Anne's Shrine, Isle LaMotte. This was the year in which Ste. Anne Shrine was established. Bishop deGoesbriand joined this pilgrimage and dedicated to St. Anne an oratory built by Fr. Kerlidou. This pilgrimage of about 500 persons was made by boat for many years with pilgrims from St. Albans and Swanton as well as the Burlington area. These annual pilgrimages continue today but with a greatly reduced number of participants using motor transportation.

Over the years, Ste. Anne's Society has played an important role in the history of the parish. The Ladies of St. Anne Society have conducted many fund-raising events for the benefit of the parish. These events were usually suppers, held in the parish hall, which were outstanding affairs that provided great sociability and good food. On April 17, 1895, for example, their supper was held to provide the funds for the installation of hardwood flooring in the parish hall. The Christmas creche, purchased in Paris in 1891 for the sum of $224 with funds raised by a supper sponsored by the Ladies of St. Anne Society, is another example of their dedicated efforts in support of the parish. The creche was blessed before Midnight Mass; it is still in place at the left of the sanctuary during each Christmas season.

Other societies have also played prominent roles in the life of the parish. One of these is I.U.: Union St. Jean Baptiste which celebrates the feast of its patron on June 24. On this date in 1893, Mass was celebrated and a sermon preached by Rev. Antoine Clermont, pastor of St. Mary Star of the Sea Parish, Newport. This celebration was followed with lectures by distinguished Canadian orators who spoke in Burlington City Hall. The roles of this society and of the third dominating society, namely, the Confraternity of St. Joseph, in the life of the parish are described in the special section on The Societies of St. Joseph Parish (Appendix C-3 and C-11).

During this period concluding the 19th century, the *Annales* recorded by Fr. Cloarec stress the importance of societies in the parish. These societies were supported strongly by the parishioners as evidenced by the enrollment of 1,500 persons in the Association of the Holy Family which was canonically erected in the parish on October 1, 1893.

One of the notable events of the diocese during 1894 was the installation of a link from the chains of St. Peter in a special reliquary of the Cathedral. This link was acquired by Bishop deGoesbriand during an 1893 visit to Rome and the Holy Land. Many organizations of St. Joseph Parish participated in the August 5 solemn procession which passed along the following streets: Cherry, Winooksi Avenue, North, North Champlain, Pearl and returned to the Cathedral by Cherry Street. Nine archbishops and bishops assisted in this procession. At the time of this cele-
bration, a temporary reliquary had been crafted by the local jewelry store of Louis X. Fremeau. Later, a special brass altar was erected for this relic; this altar was salvaged from the fire of March 1972, which destroyed the Cathedral, and is now on display at the Diocesan Archives.

Religious processions were conducted frequently and with solemnity during those years. On June 30, 1895, the parish went in procession to the Cathedral to venerate the link of St. Peter's chains. Then, on June 7 of the following year, the parish societies walked in procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament in the streets around the church. Fr. Cloarec recorded that "our separated brethren were very respectful:" This must have been an indication, at least in part, of the respect with which Fr. Cloarec was regarded in the city by officials, the "separated brethren" and Catholics alike.

During this era and continuing into the 1940's, it was customary for all the parish societies to go to Communion "in a body:" Each society had its particular Sunday Mass during the month when the front seats were reserved and all the members were expected to attend that Mass and to receive Communion before the rest of the congregation. Each organization had its distinctive badge; blue for Les Enfants de Marie and purple for St. Anne Society. There was a time when the Ladies of St. Anne presented a phalanx of solid black. Rare was the woman who wore any other color on St. Anne Sunday. There was also a Children's Mass. Nazareth School children attended the 9:00 AM Mass. Each child sat with his own grade, in front of his class teacher. Miss Tierney played the organ which was wheeled into position in the middle aisle, and the children sang. They went to Communion class by class, beginning with the 8th grade and ending with the youngest ones who had just made their First Communion. Many of the hymns were in French.

Gifts of statuary to the church by the members of various societies continued during these years. The statue of Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque was given by the Ladies of the League of the Sacred Heart, who held a very successful soiree to raise the funds. Until the 1968 renovation, this statue was in the Sacred Heart niche which was fastened to the wall between the sacristy and the west area of the sanctuary, a companion niche to that of Our Lady of Lourdes on the east side. The devotion of St. Anthony's Bread was inaugurated on September 15, 1895. St. Anthony's statue was placed next to the altar of Our Lady of Sorrows. Presumably this was when the poor boxes" labelled "St. Anthony's Bread" were installed. Fr. Cloarec remarked that the people seemed to like this charity. The next year an anonymous donor gave another statue of St. Anthony, this one for the chapel, and a box for offerings was placed before it. Fr. Cloarec wrote that the parishioners were really generous and he referred to St. Anthony as The Great Thaumaturgist (The Great Healer).

The records also show that the statue of St. Rock was donated by Fr. Coathuel on December 8, 1896. This statue was located on the east wall of the chapel near the confessional.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven saw the installation of the new organ, built in Boston by the George S. Hutchings Organ Company and still in use in the upper church. It was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, the year it was built. Fr. Cloarec bought it from the Hutchings Company for $3,500. An appeal for funds to pay for the new organ brought in $1,512. Mr. Frank Donohue, organist at the Holy Cross Cathedral in Boston, gave a concert on October 28 to inaugurate this instrument. Bishop Michaud blessed it on November 1.

During the spring of 1984, restoration of this organ was started by Robert Leightner as part of the Church Centennial Celebration. Mr. Leightner reported that it was easy to see that it had been of tubular pneumatic construction and converted to electro-pneumatic. It had been operated by a water pressure motor which was left in place as originally installed. Mr. Leightner stated that the organ was of beautiful construction and very restorable. One of the advantages of conversion to electro-pneumatic is that it permits...
the organist to sit at the console facing the choir, a position not possible when the console must be played in direct contact with the pipes. As the repairs progressed, Mr. Leighton discovered that the organ had been designed originally to be operated by four pumpers. It had valves for this purpose and the organ had been installed in a position that would have permitted the pumpers to stand on a rear platform. We are not certain that this was the source of power for the organ as originally operated at St. Joseph Church. It is clear, however, that it was operated by a water-powered motor, prior to replacement by the electric motor. Another factor leading to further speculation is that the finished paneling of the organ continues down to the base of the well in which the organ now stands, making it obvious that the tiers of seating were installed later. Perhaps the tier seating for the choir was installed when the electric action made it possible for the organist to sit at a console at a distance from the organ and facing the choir members now seated in bleacher formation.

Choir problems are not new. In 1897, for reasons not given, the choir believed it could no longer give satisfaction and resigned. A new director was hired and a new choir formed to go along with the new organ. The director was Louis Fremeau II, clock and watch maker of Burlington, father of Louis Fremeau of Loomis Street.

The original tracker organ was renovated in 1898 by P.F. Senver and installed in the chapel at a cost of $500. This type of organ has direct action from the key to the valve. In more recent years, it has returned into favor because it requires less upkeep than pipe organs. This instrument provided continued service in the chapel for many years but it finally fell into a state that required extensive repairs. It was sold to an organ company during the Church Centennial Celebration to provide the space needed for a handicap access lobby and elevator at the north end of the chapel.

In 1897, a gas system was installed in the church and in the rectory at a cost of $1,316.98. It was a gas lighting system, as the heating system was coal-fired at that time. The chapel was enlarged and the altars changed. Pews were taken from St. Joseph Church on the Hill and installed in the chapel; these are believed to be the pews in the rear section of the chapel.

During this period, the pews were nearly all rented by families, but there was also a number of unrented pews for which seating was collected. For these pews, Napoleon Thomas, Jules and Gustave Simays offered to usher and collect the seatings. Beginning on Easter Sunday, 1897, persons occupying the unrented pews were expected to pay 10 cents at all Masses. Until then, the seating had been 5 cents at the first two Masses and 10 cents at the High Mass.

Meanwhile, the parish completed its acquisition of the additional properties that would provide the site for the erection of the new rectory to be built in 1904-1905 and extend the parish boundary on the south to Peru Street. On April 4, 1893, Eugenie Carriere, the widow of Dr. Damase Carriere, relinquished all rights to the premises (Appendix H-5 and Appendix G-6) sold conditionally to the Carrieres by Bishop deGoesbriand on January 2, 1884. Subsequently, on June 9, 1896, the parish bought, through Mr. Fred O. Beaupre, the John property at the corner of Elmwood Avenue and Peru Street for the sum of $5,300 (Appendix H-5 and Appendix G-7). Finally, on March 9, 1897, the parish purchased a 66-foot strip of land (Appendix H-5 and Appendix G-7) from M.D. and Mary McMahon, this last piece completing the purchases along the boundary of Peru Street. Examination of Appendix H-5, H-6 and H-7 shows how the various lots have been used as the construction sites for the parish buildings.

Over the years, the enrollment of students at Nazareth School kept increasing. Additions were made in 1882 and again in 1893 and in 1900. In the last year, four new classrooms were added. The combined cost of these separate additions was about $15,000.

The Brothers of the Christian Schools who had conducted the boys' school since September 1, 1891, left the parish. The Daughters of the Heart of Mary took over the boys' school.

On a personal note, there were numerous changes that must be noted. On May 18, 1892, Fr. Cloarec travelled to France, due to the illness of his brother, M. l'Abbe Herve-Marie Cloarec. On August 10, he returned to learn that Fr. Francois Yvinec, his former curate, had died at Hotel Dieu in Montreal on May 31. Fr. Yvinec was buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery as he had requested. This was the first burial of the six Breton priests in Lots 855 and 856, the presumed site of Fr. Petithomme's chapel previously mentioned.

Fr. John Stephen Michaud was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Burlington at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on June 29, 1892 by the Archbishop of Boston, Most Rev. J.J. Williams.

On June 11, 1897, Fr. J.M.P. Dugue was buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery in the northeast quadrant next to Fr. Yvinec. He was one of the seven who had come with Fr. Cloarec from Brittany in 1855. He had often worked in the parish and had asked to be buried in its cemetery.

On July 4, 1899, Bishop Michaud recorded in his diary: "Sang Mass at St. Joseph Church, 40th anniversary of St. Joseph Society-a great day-and great number of people in the city-priest from Mile End, PQ. preached-Rev. G.M. LePailleur.'

Bishop deGoesbriand died on November 3, 1899. He was 83 and had spent his last years at St. Joseph Orphanage in Burlington. St. Joseph Parish had lost its friend and champion. What a personal loss this must have been for Fr. Cloarec, now 66, who had already lost his older brother in France and several of his Breton friends who had served in Vermont.
Rev. John Michaud was enthroned as Bishop of Burlington on December 6, 1899. On the same date, Fr. Cloarec was appointed Vicar General of the diocese, replacing Fr. Thomas Lynch who had died on August 27.

As the parish moved into the 20th century, it became evident that it was time to take down the 1850 church on the hill. It had not been used for a time and the upkeep on it was expensive. Typically, Fr. Cloarec saw to it that everything useful was saved — brick, wood and windows, in the event that they could be used in the construction of another church elsewhere. He may have had the future St. Anthony Church in mind.

In 1901, Fr. Cloarec bought a lot on Park Avenue (now Flynn Avenue) for $1,000, destined for a new French Canadian church, the present St. Anthony Church. Construction began in early April and the cornerstone was blessed by Msgr. Michaud, Bishop of Burlington, on Sunday, June 29, 1902. Fr. Joseph F. Audet preached the sermon and the Societies of St. Joseph Parish participated. As construction progressed, Fr. Cloarec commented that as much use as possible would be made of the brick and windows of the St. Joseph Church of 1850.

In 1983-84 by Robert Keenan of St. Joseph Parish verified Fr. Cloarec’s statement. Mr. Keenan found that St. Anthony Church was practically a reconstruction of the St. Joseph Church of 1850. The exterior dimensions of St. Anthony Church, exclusive of the bell tower and the new chapel, are 99 feet, 8 inches in length and approximately 50 feet, 10 inches in width, dimensions reasonably close to those of St. Joseph Church of 1850 (which was 95 feet by 48 feet). The stained glass windows were installed along with the bell of the 1850 church which may be observed at St. Anthony Church today. Although we have only one picture of that early 1850 church; we have retained a close reproduction in the form of St. Anthony Church.

On December 7, 1902, Fr. Coathuel, curate at St. Joseph Church, died at Fanny Allen Hospital. Mass was sung by Bishop Michaud on December 9 with 27 priests present. Bishop Michaud wrote in his diary: "... a very cold day ... He (Fr. Coathuel) was 52 years old, a Breton of France, a faithful assistant to Msgr. Cloarec, V.G." Fr. Coathuel was buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery. Msgr. Cloarec had lost another Breton friend.

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Manual of Diocesan Realty, by Walter Christie (Manuscript Reference, Archives of the Diocese of Burlington; Burlington, Vermont; 1896), p. 59. His drawing of the outline shows the main body of the church, exclusive of the tower, to be 79.69 feet in length and the radius of the apse to be 15.56 feet, for a total of 95.25 feet.
Fr. Joseph Arthur Lacouture came to the parish as curate on December 12. He was a native Canadian, born at St. Ours, Province of Quebec, on February 11, 1876, to Ephrem Lacouture and Emilie Bouvier. Following his ordination in Rome on June 9, 1900, Fr. Lacouture served for short periods in other Vermont parishes and his assignment at St. Joseph Parish was brief at this time but he was to return in 1904 for an extended period of service.

With the exception of the pastorate of Fr. Quevillon 1850-54, Fr. Lacouture was the first Canadian-born priest to be assigned to St. Joseph Parish, and he so remained until Fr. Proulx replaced Msgr. Cloarec in 1920. He was replaced in December 1903 by a French priest, Fr. Joseph Leguiastrinnec, who was appointed to St. Joseph Parish but remained only a few months, after which he returned to France.

As the years went by, annual bazaars were held to help reduce the church debt. The 1895 bazaar was one of the longest, 21 days. Perhaps its duration was determined by how long it took to raise the desired funds. This one was again in City Hall and made a profit of $2,145.

In 1900, there was a special purpose for the October bazaar which was held in the basement of the church. It was to purchase a stone altar, necessary so that at a future date, the church would qualify for consecration. The bazaar raised $1,596 which was placed into a special bank account. The church debt was $9,467.

Monsignor Jerome Marie Cloarec in robes, August 22, 1901
appointment, that he had the title of Right Reverend as a domestic prelate of the highest rank except one. Fr. Cloarec remained the only Monsignor in Vermont until his death. This ceremony took place just before the Pontifical Mass and presumably the congregation was admitted to witness it.

The doors could not be opened to the public during the consecration ceremonies because the presence of the congregation would obstruct those ceremonies in various parts of the church. The solemn Mass began at 10:00 AM with Msgr. DeCelles, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, as chief celebrant. Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, New York, preached the sermon in French. Assisting were Fr. Charles Prevost of St. Albans, Fr. Theophile Aubin of Swanton and Fr. Phlias Lachance of Bennington. Assistants at the consecration ceremonies were Fr. Albert Lesieur-Desaulnier, Fr. Aubin, and Fr. Coathuel who was responsible for opening the door at the proper time. There were about 60 priests present, and after the ceremony, there was a dinner in the parish hall for the prelates and priests who had assisted.

The amount due on the high altar was paid from the receipts of the October bazaar at City Hall, which lasted three weeks. This beautiful altar was disassembled in the 1968 renovation. The reredos was spared, however, and the altar stone was stored.