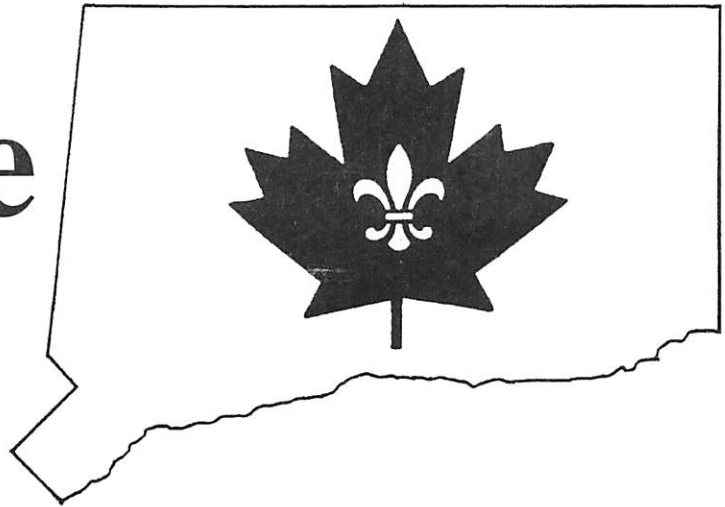


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The *Connecticut Maple Leaf* is published twice a year by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut. It serves as a source of information for members tracing their family roots from Connecticut to New France, Acadia and France. It is, consequently, a clearinghouse for historical research and vital statistics of special interest to Franco-Americans. Members are encouraged to contribute articles, including extracts from their own family studies.

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Please check your bookshelves for any overdue books that you may have checked out from the society's circulating library. Their return translates to savings – both monetary and in volunteer time. We consider the lending library a valuable resource for our members. If you agree, please return the books you have checked out so we can keep this material available to members on a lending basis. Thank you.

Editor's Niche

By Sherry L. Chapman, #1283

I am pleased to announce that we have received an increasing number of article submissions in my tenure as editor of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* (CML). In fact, the response to our solicitation for accounts of research trips to Canada was overwhelming. Unfortunately, we did not receive them all in time to make it to publication as a part of Ivan Robinson's (#326) article in the last issue of the CML. Perhaps we will revisit that topic at a later date.

In keeping with our efforts to offer a balanced mix of topically diverse material, in this issue you will learn about early Quebec's seigniorial system (Peter Gagné, #1195); you will discover which of the Internet translation sites reviewed by Ivan Robinson (#326) hold up to the test; and read Al Lafreniere's (#701) account of the Acadian expulsion and the vessels that transported them from their adopted homeland in the mid-1700's.

Paul Keroack (#157) shares his research of early French marriages in Norwich, Connecticut; and baptisms extracted from the 1838 register of St-Cesaire, Quebec. Jack Valois (#31) begins his multiple-part family history of the GODFREY family; and the Brothers Christian (#458) are back to share with you their experience with misleading records. Other contributors are Art and Jaclyn Corbeil (#67), Germaine Hoffman (#333) and Albert Roy (#38).

We have a wonderfully talented group of contributors to the CML, and the family is growing. We invite you to join us. If you are interested in contributing articles or other material to upcoming issues, please e-mail me at sherry1chapman@yahoo.com, or write to me care of the society. If you do submit material for publication in the CML, please be aware of the FCGSC Copyright and Article Submission Policy:

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4. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of any material submitted for publication.
5. The editor reserves the right to edit all contributions submitted by authors for spelling, form, grammar, and obvious error; and to shorten lengthy articles to fit the available space.
6. By submitting an article for consideration, the author represents that the submitted work is original, unless otherwise noted

Until the next issue of the CML, I bid you adieu.

FCGSC Library Schedule

September 2002 – July 2003

<u>Library Hours</u>	
Monday	1-8 P.M
Wednesday	1-8 P.M.
Saturday	9 A.M. - 4 P.M.
Sunday	1-4 P.M.

<u>Library Closings</u>		
SEPTEMBER		
	1	Labor Day Holiday
	2	Labor Day Holiday
OCTOBER		
	12	General Membership Meeting (library closed 1-3 P.M. only)
NOVEMBER		
	27	Thanksgiving Holiday
	30	Thanksgiving Holiday
DECEMBER		
	25	Christmas Holiday
	28	Christmas Holiday
	29	Christmas Holiday
	30	Christmas Holiday
JANUARY		
	1	New Years Day
APRIL		
	19	Easter Holiday
	20	Easter Holiday
	21	Easter Holiday
MAY		
	10	General Membership Meeting (library closed 1-3 P.M. only)
	11	Mothers' Day
	24	Memorial Day Holiday
	25	Memorial Day Holiday
	26	Memorial Day Holiday
JUNE		
	15	Fathers' Day
JULY		
	2	Independence Day Holiday
	5	Independence Day Holiday
	6	Independence Day Holiday

In inclement weather, the library may be closed. Library closings are recorded on the answering machine at the library (860) 872-2597, as well as broadcast on radio station WTIC 1080 AM, and on television station WFSB, Channel 3 Hartford.

Any changes to the schedule will be announced in the society's newsletter, *The Maple Leaflet*.

The Seigneurial System in New France

By Peter J. Gagné, #1195

The seigneurial system was the method of distributing and colonizing land in New France. Simply put, the seigneurial system was a sort of modified or modern feudal system, with the government (or its designated governing “companies”) granting a large tract of land to an individual or religious institution, on which the holder or *seigneur* had to establish settlers or *habitants*. “In France, this system had given rise to grave abuses...and the seigneurial system in France was destined to become one of the chief causes of the French Revolution. But in Canada, the seigneurial system, because of the primitive conditions in the New World, had a new lease on life and it proved a not ineffective system of land tenure and settlement.”¹

Inherent in the system were the respective rights and duties of those granting the land and those holding the grant or settling on it. However, the similarities between the medieval feudal system and the seigneurial system in New France ended with the occupation of land and the payment of taxes. In France, the *seigneurs* had placed too heavy a burden on their tenants, putting greater stress on their own privileges than on their obligations to their tenants. The seigneurial system began in Canada in 1627, when the *Compagnie des Cent Associés* (or *Compagnie de La Nouvelle-France*) was granted the monopoly of trade and settlement in New France, including legal and seigneurial rights. The *Compagnie des Cent Associés* granted about 60 *seigneuries* until France took over direct control of the colony in 1663, bringing the total number of *seigneuries* to about 200. Despite the allure of the fur trade and the growing importance of the cities, until the mid-19th century, 75-80% of people in Québec lived on seigneurial land.²

Subdivisions

The overriding factor in the distribution of *seigneuries* was the Saint Lawrence River. Since it was the only means of communication and travel between the different parts of the colony and the main source of revenue for many colonial industries, all colonists depended on it and had to have access to it. As a result, a system was devised whereby land grants were made in thin, parallel rectangles, with each grant having a small amount of frontage land along the river that stretched far back through the arable farming land into the woods.³ As such, all grants provided access to the three most important areas to a colonist: river, pasture and woods. In this way, it was hoped that the *habitant* himself could produce most of what was necessary for his day-to-day life.

The units used to measure land in New France were the *arpent* and the league. Under the French régime, one *arpent* equaled 180 feet.⁴ This term is also often used in the sense of “square

¹ *Encyclopedia of Canada*, vol. 5, p. 370.

² Mathieu, p. 1674.

³ There were exceptions to this standard pattern, of course. Of note are the villages created by Talon at Charlesbourg.

⁴ In the English system of measurement (used after the Conquest), one *arpent* equaled 192 feet.

arpent” and is sometimes mistakenly used as a translation for “acre.” Eighty-four *arpents* equaled one *lieue* or league. In New France, the official league (*lieue légale*) measured 2.42 English miles, though there were also the common league (*lieue commune*, 2.76 English miles) and the nautical league (*lieue marine*, 3.45 English miles). A common size for many early land grants was three *arpents* of frontage by 30 *arpents* in depth. In 1716, the King declared that new *seigneuries* could be no larger than three *arpents* of frontage by 40 in depth, since larger grants were going uncleared and unpopulated. This may have been an attempt to limit the dispersion of colonists over too great a territory. However, this method was deemed insufficient for population growth and the old, unlimited system was restored in 1731.

A *seigneur* was obligated to grant land to every man that he recruited and to anyone else who presented himself. Initially, the grantee was given only a *billet de concession*, a provisional certificate of concession, for the land. Once he proved himself worthy by settling and clearing the land, the *habitant* was given a notarized *contrat de concession* or concession contract.

Sometimes *seigneuries* (or *fiefs*, as they were sometimes called) were sub-divided into *arrière-fiefs*. A rare occurrence, these were secondary grants made by the *seigneur*, splitting his land with another *seigneur*, from whom he received the usual displays of fealty and homage. Regarding the *arrière-fiefs* of Montréal (which was a *seigneurie* granted to the Sulpicians), Jean-Claude Marsan wrote, “These remote plots [Pointe-aux-Trembles, l’Assomption, Verdun, Lachine] were like small *seigneuries* within the larger one, and the owners were under obligation to build fortified residences, to live there, and to attract colonists. The immediate goal was obviously to occupy vulnerable and strategic spots on the island in order to defend it.”⁵

When money changed hands in land transactions in New France – either during the sale of land or in the collection of taxes – the *livre* was the coin of the realm. It was officially known as the *livre tournois*, since the coins were minted at Tours. (Coins minted at Paris were known as *parisis* and were valued at $\frac{1}{5}$ more than the *livre tournois*.) One *livre tournois* was divided into twenty *sols* (or *sous*), with each *sol* worth 12 *deniers*. Ironically, even though the *livre* was the main unit of money in New France, there were never any *livre* coins minted. Transactions were either conducted in kind, in *sols* and *deniers* or with playing card money. In the year 2002, one *livre* would be roughly the equivalent of \$14.93 (US).

Seigneurs

The primary holder of a land grant was known as a *seigneur*, a title that literally translates to “lord.” The large stretch of land that he was given from the government was known as a *seigneurie*. *Seigneuries* were granted to the colonial nobility, military officers and civil administrators and were sometimes granted to religious institutions, in return for education and hospital services. The nuns of the *Hôtel-Dieu* in Québec City owned the *seigneurie* of Saint-Ignace and the Sulpicians owned Montréal Island. Also, the nuns of the *Hôpital Général* administered a *seigneurie* for the benefit of the poor of Québec City, who were its titular owners,

⁵ Marsan, pp. 29-30.

and Sillery was granted to the “Christian savages,” though it was administered by the Jesuits. At the end of the 17th century, the Church owned one quarter of the *seigneuries*, but in the 18th century, the state forbade the granting of any more land to the Church or religious communities.

There is the common belief that *seigneurs* were all noblemen, and very early on in the program, that is largely true. In 1645, nobles held 94.3% of the *seigneuries*, but this number dropped to 84.3% by 1663⁶ and continued to fall until the end of the program. In addition to noble *seigneuries* (*seigneuries en noble*), there were also a great many *seigneuries en roture*, or common *seigneuries*. In his 1712 report to the King on the state of the 91 *seigneuries* existing at that time, Gédéon de Catalogne noted that in addition to being held by religious institutions, *seigneuries* were held by councilors, traders (10), administrators, seamen (2) and even farmers (14). After the Carignan Regiment was disbanded, several of its officers were given *seigneuries* along the Richelieu River. There, along the “River of the Iroquois,” they largely settled former soldiers from their companies, thus creating a sort of first line of defense for the colony. “The officer thus became a kind of feudal chief, and the whole settlement a permanent military cantonment admirably suited to the object in view.”⁷ The idea was not so much to turn their swords into plowshares, but to exchange them, keeping the swords in a convenient place in case they were needed. Like the *arrière-fiefs* of Montréal, these *seigneuries* were created for the defense of the colony. Their names, taken from their officer-*seigneurs*, now mark cities and counties in present-day Québec: Chambly, Contrecoeur, Saint-Ours, Sorel, Varennes and Verchères.

No matter what his background was, the *seigneur* typically reserved a piece of land for himself, his personal domain that he was not required to grant to settlers and where he built the seigneurial manor. The size of this domain varied from *seigneurie* to *seigneurie* and the discretion of the *seigneur*. At Port-Joly, which measured 168 *arpents* (two leagues) of frontage by two leagues in depth, the seigneurial domain was 12 *arpents* by two leagues. However, Pierre Boucher reserved himself a domain of 37 *arpents* by two leagues at Boucherville, which only measured 114 *arpents* by two leagues. The seigneurial manor was the traditional site of the planting of the annual maypole and was where the annual taxes were paid. Despite its grandiose name, at the beginning of the program, the seigneurial “manor” was rarely more than a two-room log cabin.

Sometimes land in the *seigneurie*, known as the *terre de la fabrique*, was also reserved for a chapel. A *seigneur* would also occasionally set aside common grazing land for his *habitants*. Some *seigneurs* were allowed to administer justice on their property (only minor cases), but had to assume the costs of the seigneurial court themselves. In 1714, however, the monarchy ended the granting of *fiefs en justice*, as they were called.

⁶ Trudel, *Histoire*, p. 108.

⁷ Parkman, p. 231.

Rights of the Seigneur

A *seigneur* was allowed to collect taxes from his settlers or *habitants*, including the *cens* and *rente*. The *cens* amounted to 2, 4 or 6 *sols* for the entire land grant, plus one or two live capons. This small amount, paid on a given day of the year at the seigneurial manor, made it more of a symbolic gesture, acknowledging the habitant's dependence on the *seigneur*. The jurisdiction in which a *seigneur* could collect the *cens* was known as a *censive* and those who paid this tax were known as *censitaires*. The term *censitaire* is often synonymous with *habitant*.

In addition to paying the *cens*, a *censitaire* had to produce his grant papers when asked and clear the land at given rate specified in his grant (a certain number of *arpents* in the first year and subsequent years). One of the main conditions of most land grants was for the recipient to “*tenir feu et lieu*.” Literally “to keep fire and place,” this clause meant that the grantee must actually live on the granted land (build his fire there) and pay the annual taxes and obligations on a set date or dates at the seigneurial manor. If a *censitaire* failed in these duties, his land could be taken back and given to another.

The *rente* was another real estate tax, paid by an *habitant* to his *seigneur*. As opposed to the *cens*, its role was to provide an income for the *seigneur*. It was fixed in the grant contract and was usually set at 1 *livre* (20 *sols*) per *arpent* of frontage of the taxpayer's property and could be paid in cash or in kind, depending on the choice of the *seigneur*. Like the *cens*, the *rente* had to be delivered to the seigneurial manor on a given date, usually Saint Martin's day (November 11). The *lods et ventes* was a tax that the *seigneur* could charge an *habitant* who sold his already-granted property to another settler. The rate was usually one-twelfth of the total value of the land, but the seigneur gave back one-third of this tax if it was paid immediately, which it usually was. The *lods et ventes* was often “forgotten,” especially in the case of oral agreements of sale, and was not required in the case of inheritance by direct succession.

Besides collecting taxes, the *seigneur* enjoyed certain displays of respect and dependence, such as the declaration of *foi et hommage*. This obligation was a purely ceremonial duty involved in the seigneurial system. On a specified date each year, each *habitant* had to present himself at the seigneurial manor and make a profession of fealty and homage to the *seigneur*. This ceremony has been depicted in the act of *foi et hommage* of pioneer Jean Guyon to Robert Giffard, *seigneur* of Beauport. In the presence of a notary, Guyon presented himself at the door of the seigneurial manor of Beauport on the appointed day. Giffard was not home, but a man named Boullé was authorized to receive the declaration on his behalf. “The said Guyon, being at the principal door, placed himself on his knees on the ground, with head bare, and without sword or spurs, and said three times these words: ‘Monsieur de Beauport, Monsieur de Beauport, Monsieur de Beauport, I bring you the faith and homage that I am bound to bring you on account of my fief Du Buisson, which I hold as a man of faith of your *seigneurie* of Beauport, declaring that I offer to pay my seigneurial and feudal dues in their season, and asking of you to accept me in faith and homage as aforesaid.’”⁸

⁸ Parkman, pp. 246-47. The author of this article changed “Guion” to “Guyon” and “demanding” to “asking,” the correct translation of the French verb *demander*.

Likewise, the holder of an *arrière-fief* had to declare his *foi et hommage* to the seigneur who granted him his domain. Also, the *seigneur*, in his role as grantee, had to present himself in front of the Intendant and profess his fealty and homage when he was granted the *seigneurie*. After Québec City was captured by the British, Jean Noël had to present his vow of *foi et homage* to General Murray, governor of the King of Great Britain. In addition to the usual formalities, Noël was forced to add an oath of fidelity to the King of England and a pledge to ensure that his *censitaires* would be obedient to the new sovereign. Like all other French-Canadians who sought to return to Québec and regain possession of their land, he was forced to add the following to the usual oath of fealty and homage, “I promise and solemnly swear before God that I will be faithful to His Britannic Majesty, King George the Second, that I will not take up arms against him and that I will not give any assistance to his enemies that may be harmful to him in any way.”⁹

The *seigneur* also enjoyed other rights and signs of respect. For example, in church he was given a free pew in a place of honor, under which he was to be buried when he died. Special prayers were also offered at Mass for the *seigneur* and his family and in church processions, the *seigneur* immediately followed the parish priest. A *seigneur* could also require that an *habitant* remain standing in his presence and required a certain degree of respect from his *censitaires*, as reflected in the saying *à tout seigneur, tout honneur* (“to every *seigneur*, every honor.”) In 1722, when an *habitant* spoke to his seigneur with a lack of respect, the man was thrown in prison. Upon his release, he was made to kneel before the offended *seigneur*, ask for forgiveness and promise to always show the *seigneur* the respect that he was due in the future.

Duties of the Seigneur

The main duty of a *seigneur* was to settle his land by giving or selling grants to colonists. This, in fact, was the only reason that he had been granted the land himself: to distribute and colonize it. If a *seigneur* failed in this duty, the Intendant could revoke the grant and give the land to someone else or add it to the King’s Domain. That is exactly what happened in 1672. Since colonization was proceeding slowly, Louis XIV had a report drawn up of the state of the *seigneuries*. After examining it, he decided that half of the *seigneuries* granted before 1663 would become part of the royal domain, to be re-granted to more active *seigneurs*. After a period of lax administration and lack of enforcing the seigneurial duty to colonize the lands granted, on 10 May 1741 the colonial authorities seized 20 *seigneuries* on the same day, declared the *seigneurs* devoid of any rights to the land and “reunited” them with the King’s Domain without any compensation.

While a *seigneur* enjoyed many privileges of his position, he was also accountable to the colonial authorities for the maintenance and operation of his land. Since the primary duty of a *seigneur* was to settle his land, there were certain obligations to ensure that he carried out this duty. When he received a grant, the *seigneur* had to make a profession of *foi et hommage* to the

⁹ Lacoursière, p. 313.

Intendant, as described above, and occasionally upon request of the Intendant. The Intendant could also request an *aveu et dénombrement* from a seigneur at any time. The *aveu et dénombrement* was a description of the condition of a *seigneurie*, furnished by the *seigneur*. This report included the sums of taxes received from the *habitants* and therefore the names of each of the individual landowners, making it almost like a mini census of the *seigneurie*.

When selling a *seigneurie*, the holder had to pay the *droit de quint*, a tax amounting to one-fifth of the value of the land (*quintus* = "fifth" in Latin). This duty was deliberately designed to be high to discourage the selling of *seigneuries* and is credited with being one of the reasons for the end of the seigneurial system. *Seigneurs* also had to contribute a portion of the taxes that they collected for the upkeep of the church and its property.

A *seigneur* also had certain duties to fulfill towards his *censitaires*. He had to live in a manor on his land, for this is where the taxes were to be paid. It was also where the settlers sought refuge in time of Indian attack. The *seigneur's* other fundamental duty was to construct a mill on his property, known as the *moulin banal*. This was where the *habitants* could grind their grain. Naturally, the *seigneur* kept a portion of all grain that was ground at the mill as another one of his rights and privileges. Known as the *droit de mouture*, this amounted to one-fourteenth of the settler's grain.

A Piece of the Pie

Similarly, the *seigneur* held the *droit de pêche*, granting him the right to a portion (one-eleventh or one-twentieth) of the *habitant's* yearly catch of fish. He also held the right to collect wood on his settlers' lands (the *droit de coupe de bois*) and the right to require the *censitaires* to work a given number of days on his land. These days, known as "*corvées*," were a sort of forced labor or community service required of the *habitants* and were usually earmarked for the upkeep of communal land, such as roadways. This obligation usually amounted to three, rarely four days per year and was stated in the contract granting the land. According to the *Coutume de Paris*, the set of laws followed in New France, a seigneur could not require *corvée* days of his settlers unless this right was specifically stated in the land grant. Settlers could get out of this obligation by paying the *seigneur* an agreed-upon sum, ostensibly used to pay someone else to do the work. If common land was put at the disposition of the *habitants*, a *redevance de commune* or common land charge was also imposed.

On the surface, these "appropriations" of a portion of the settlers' catch of fish, grain ground at the mill, fire wood and the requirement of being forced to work a given number of days for the *seigneur* may seem unfair and greedy on the part of those in power. However, many of the early *seigneurs* were noblemen, military officers or civil administrators without any practical profession and no experience or aptitude for agriculture. What is more, the noblemen were not permitted to work in anything but a military or governmental capacity. Their social status or official capacity prevented them from farming and obtaining their subsistence themselves (they would lose their titles of nobility), so these seigneurial rights were often their only means of income and subsistence. However, after 1685, nobles in Canada were allowed to

engage in trade, though they made poor shopkeepers. Even the former military officers, rich in honor and achievement, were often surprisingly poor. In 1691, Intendant Champigny wrote to Minister Ponchartrain, “I pray you grant no more letters of nobility, unless you want to multiply beggars.”¹⁰ Also, most of the income from the *droit de banalité* went to paying the miller and maintaining the mill.

In 1707, Intendant Jacques Raudot proposed to Minister Ponchartrain that the taxes and rights of *seigneurs* be simplified and standardized throughout the colony. Among other things, he proposed standardizing the *rente*, setting the *droit de pêche* at one-tenth of the *habitant's* catch and eliminating the *droit de banalité* if the *seigneur* did not build a mill on his property within one year. These proposals were not put into effect, but the 1711 Marly Ordinances did reform the system somewhat. While they didn't set a uniform rate for the obligations and taxes that a *seigneur* could impose, they did decree that a *seigneur* could not charge more than the going rate for that particular region. They also eliminated a *seigneur's* right to refuse to grant land to any eligible man who asked. *Seigneurs* would sometimes use this right to speculate on their land and drive up the price or charge settlers a fee for the grant, in addition to the usual taxes and fees. The Marly Ordinances also declared that if a *seigneur* had not cleared land and settled *habitants* within a year, his grant would be revoked. Similarly, if an *habitant* did not clear his land within a year, it could be taken back by the *seigneur* and granted to another.

The Pecking Order

The seigneurial system was not only a way of organizing the land in New France; it was by extension a way of organizing the society of the colony. Historian Francis Parkman states that in addition to land distribution and settlement, the other main function of the seigneurial system was “to produce a faint and harmless reflection of French aristocracy.”¹¹ The system, familiar to the French immigrants, was designed to produce order and stability in the colony. The relationship between *seigneur* and *habitant* was at the base of French-Canadian society.

By definition, the *seigneur* was lord of the *seigneurie*. However, the number two position in the *seigneurie* was the militia captain. The position of militia captain was a mark of honor in New France. In addition to overseeing the training of troops, the captains served as a sort of relay system for orders from the colonial authorities. In terms of the hierarchy of authority at the time, the militia captain came immediately after the *seigneur* and occupied the second place of honor in the church after him. However, the role of the militia captain was independent of the *seigneur*. That is to say that he was elected by his peers and received his orders from the royal governor, not the *seigneur*.

One of the more important “regular citizens” of a *seigneurie* was the miller. In the early days of Québec, millers were not paid in cash, but in goods – often a portion of the grains they were given to grind. Millers made money by selling the excess grain that they didn't need at the local market. “Though peasants, they tended to be richer and more worldly-wise than their

¹⁰ Parkman, p. 258.

¹¹ Parkman, p. 244.

neighbors; in time of shortage they became natural targets for resentment and were suspected of taking more than their fair share and of hoarding.”¹²

Towards the bottom of the pecking order was the common settler or *habitant*. Strictly speaking, an *habitant* was a former indentured servant who had served the term of his contract and was now settled by his own rights, either in the city or the countryside. In addition to the rights granted them in their land grants, *habitants* had the right to trade furs. The early settlers were also known as *défricheurs*, or land clearers. *Défricher* means to clear the land, which every early colonist was required to do when he received a land grant.

Below the *habitant*, however, was the *engagé*. An *engagé* was an indentured servant who usually signed a contract (*engagement*) with an individual or institution for a period of three years. *Engagés* were different from *habitants* in that they were not settled on their own account and were not allowed to participate in the fur trade. After his term of service expired, however, an *engagé* could become an *habitant* or return to France, if he chose to do so.

End of an Era

Instituted in 1627, the seigneurial system in Canada was officially abolished in 1854. When Canada was ceded to Britain in 1763, the system was maintained, but as new areas of the province were opened to colonization, the British township system was introduced. A prime example of this is in the Eastern Townships section of Québec, known as the *Estrie* in French. With the influx of British colonists came a more industrial society, and the new economy that went with this would require roads, canals, banks and other commercial and industrial institutions to support the growth and new direction. The seigneurial system, based on an agricultural society, was a closed economy and was increasingly looked upon as impeding economic development. In short, it was seen as something of an anachronism. The Loyalists and other British settlers wanted to be granted land under the system of English freehold tenure (free and common socage). In 1787, Scottish-born merchant Adam Lymburner wrote to the Canadian Secretary of State, “Nothing remains of the old feudal system that can render it advantageous to the government or beneficial to the people.”¹³

Nonetheless, the seigneurial system had been the way of life since the very beginning of the colony and was strongly defended by the French-Canadian people. “Aloof, dogged and apprehensive, the French Canadians came to cling to the old ways of life both from conviction and from policy. Professional men, small tradesmen and farmers, who for generations had been accustomed to production for subsistence, they were distrustful of the ambitious programme [sic] of the commercial group. [...] They wished to save their patrimony for the society of the future; and they soon came to realize that the laws and customs of their forefathers were the best protection against the domination of an acquisitive, speculative and alien race.”¹⁴ When the

¹² Tindall, p. 89.

¹³ Creighton, p. 114.

¹⁴ Creighton, p. 127.

counties of Québec were drawn up in 1791, they largely followed the borders of the old *seigneuries*.

Even though the initial structure of the seigneurial system largely placed the nobility over the common man, it slowly changed and lost most of its top-heavy aspect. Guy Frégault notes that at the beginning of the 18th century, the *habitants* had acquired one-third of the *seigneuries*, and according to Benjamin Sulte, in 1760, “most of the *seigneurs* are the sons of *habitants*.”¹⁵

When the seigneurial system was finally abolished on 18 December 1854 after much political debate, tenants were permitted to claim rights to the land that they held and the 242 remaining *seigneurs* were compensated for their seigneurial rights and allowed to keep their personal domains and ungranted lands. Though *censitaires* were allowed to buy their grants then, few of them were able to do so, and continued to pay rent to the former *seigneur* for nearly one hundred years. Finally, in 1945, the Canadian government declared that any money owed to the *seigneurs* would be paid by the municipalities, whom the settlers would have to deal with from then on.

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¹⁵ Frégault, p. 184.

Translation Sites on the Internet: How Good Are They?

By Ivan Robinson, #326

For researchers in French-Canadian genealogy, one advantage of being on the Internet is the ability to go to translation sites to convert French into English (for example, to find out what a French document says) or English into French (e.g., to write to a French speaker in Canada). That advantage, though, is a mixed blessing. The sites will present the “gist” of a text (in fact, that’s all that one of them promises to do). None, however, will transform you into a native speaker. Far from it.

This article will look at several translation sites. It will show you which ones did well in tests and which ones didn’t. And it will offer some tips for using them.

To start with, remember that there is no human at the other end of the line. Internet translators are really machines — cyber automatons that replace one language’s words with another’s while obeying rules of grammar and syntax that someone has programmed into them. They have their limits. Primarily, they cannot apply the human judgment that is needed to translate to the right word among several possible synonyms. For instance, does “bow” mean an ornamental ribbon, such as a girl might wear in her hair? Or does it mean a looped knot, the front of a ship, a bend of the body, or something used by an archer to shoot the savage beast or by a violinist to soothe the savage breast? A human translator can tell by the context. A machine makes a blind choice. (French-English translators usually choose *arc*, the bow used with arrows.)

Jokes have been made about the failings of translating machines. During the early years of the Cold War, so one story goes, computer scientists were assigned by Washington to develop a program to translate between Russian and English. Computers then ran with vacuum tubes rather than transistors. Single computers, reading data on reels of tape, filled up huge rooms and needed lots of air conditioning to keep from overheating. They were extremely slow. When the scientists completed their translation program, they tested it on the computer by asking it to translate into Russian the phrase, “The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.” The computer’s reels of tape whirred. Lights flashed. Beepers beeped. The room got very hot. After several minutes, out came the phrase in Russian. The scientists had a Russian expert standing by and asked him what it said. “It says,” the expert declared, ““The vodka is agreeable but the meat is feeble.”

Although computers and translation programs have come a long way since then, the problem of choosing the right word among several synonyms still persists. Members of a French genealogical newsgroup had a good time recently chortling over a site’s translation of “room for improvement” into “chamber for improvement,” the connotation being a bed chamber. Quipped one French e-mailer: “The chamber comes with someone in it?”

Checking Out Six Translation Sites

Let’s look at some of the sites. Probably the best known is Altavista’s BabelFish. You can reach it through its URL (Web site address), which is www.babelfish.com and follow the links there to get to the translators. Or you can go directly to its translators at www.babelfish.com/Lan-

[guages/English/EnglishMachine.shtml](#). You'll see a list of eleven different translation sites there. Ignore about half of them. Their links are obsolete or inactive. Just go with Altavista and the others mentioned in this review. Taken alphabetically, they are:

Dictionary.com — <http://translator.dictionary.com/text.html>

FreeTranslation — www.freetranslation.com

PROMT (a Russian site) — www.translate.ru/eng

T-Text — www.t-mail.com/t-text.shtml

Voila (a French site) — <http://tr.voila.fr/texttrad>

Testing Them Out With Short Phrases

For their first English-to-French test, the sites were given — you guessed it — “The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.” That turned out to be easy for them. Nearly all agreed that, in French, it is “*L'ésprit est disposé mais la chair est faible.*” PROMT went its own way, offering “*l'ésprit desire mais ...*” Good enough for all.

Next came a French-to-English test, using the François Villon line, “*Où sont les neiges d'antan?*” In English, that line is famous as “Where are the snows of yesteryear?” Here's where the machine translators showed their weaknesses. You will find *antan* in any good English-French dictionary. Both Larousse and Cassells define it as “yesteryear” and indicate it is obsolete. Nearly all the machines didn't get it programmed into their vocabularies, however. Only PROMT recognized the word, translating the phrase as “Where are the snows of former years?” All the others copped out, leaving *antan* untouched.

By the way, you definitely have to pay attention to diacritical marks. *Ou* without the grave accent (`) gets translated, and correctly so, as “or” and not “where.”

Testing With Sample Correspondence

Next came a real-world test — the kind of letter you might send to a parish priest in Canada, asking for a marriage record. The sites were remarkably similar in their translations but differed in small details. Their questionable phrases are underlined. Here is what the sites were given to translate into French:

“I am looking for the marriage of Mathias Robinson, son of George Robinson and Marguerite Lusignan, and Libère Chicoine, daughter of Toussaint Chicoine and Josephte Racine. I believe they were married in your parish around 1870. If this marriage is recorded in your registers, please send me a complete copy of the document. Enclosed is my check No. 100 in the amount of 10 dollars. Receive, sir, my respectful sentiments.”

And the following is what they came up with. Questionable words are underlined:

BabelFish: “*Je recherche le mariage de Mathias Robinson, fils de George Robinson et Marguerite des prés Lusignan, et Libère Chicoine, fille de Toussaint Chicoine et Josephte Racine. Je crois qu'ils étaient mariés dans votre paroisse autour de 1870. Si ce mariage est enregistré dans des vos registres, m'envoyer veuillez une pleine copie du document. Ci-joint mon numéro 100 de contrôle dans le montant de 10 dollars. Recevez, monsieur, mes sentiments respectueux.*”

Comment: Introduces a phrase (*des prés*) that is puzzling until you realize that *marguerite* is the French word for daisy and BabelFish is trying to translate the bride's name into "daisy of the fields." Also introduces an unnecessary word (*des* in *des vos*). Reverses word order (*m'envoyer veuillez*). Makes wrong guesses (*pleine*, meaning full in the sense that a bucket is full; *contrôle*, meaning check in the sense of verification, as in check list;).

Dictionary.Com: "*Je recherche le mariage de Mathias Robinson, fils de George Robinson et Marguerite des prés Lusignan, et Libère Chicoine, fille de Toussaint Chicoine et Josephte Racine. Je crois qu'ils étaient mariés dans votre paroisse autour de 1870. Si ce mariage est enregistré dans des vos registres, veuillez m'envoyer une copie complète du document. Ci-joint mon numero 100 de contrôle dans le montant de 10 dollars. Recevez, monsieur, mes sentiments respectueux.*"

Comment: Also sees Marguerite as a daisy of the fields. Unnecessary word (*des* in *des vos*). A wrong guess (*contrôle*).

FreeTranslation: "*Je cherche le mariage de Mathias Robinson, le fils de George Robinson et Marguerite Lusignan, et Libère Chicoine, la fille de Toussaint Chicoine et Josephte Racine. Je crois qu'ils ont été épousés dans votre paroisse vers 1870. Si ceci le mariage est enregistré dans votre enregistre, plaît m'envoyer une copie complète du documents. À enclos est mon vérifier No. 100 dans la quantité de 10 dollars. Recevoir, Monsieur, mes sentiments respectueux.*"

Comment: "They were married" ought to be *ils étaient mariés* (preferable) or *ils se sont épousés* (reflexive verb). Contains an unnecessary word (*ceci*). Uses wrong forms of others (*enregistre*, *plaît*, and *recevoir*). Makes wrong guesses (*À enclos*, meaning in an enclosure like a sheep pen, and *vérifier*, meaning to check out).

PROMT and Voila (both the same, word for word): "*Je cherche le mariage de Mathias Robinson, le fils de George Robinson et Marguerite Lusignan, et Libère Chicoine, la fille de Toussaint Chicoine et Josephte Racine. Je crois que l'on les a épousés dans votre paroisse autour de 1870. Si ce mariage est enregistré dans vos enregistreurs, envoyez-moi s'il vous plaît une pleine copie du document. Ci-joint est mon contrôle (chèque) No 100 d'un montant de 10 dollars. Recevez, Monsieur, mes sentiments respectueux.*"

Comment: Pretty good overall. Two mistakes (*enregistreurs* means recorders, not records, and *pleine* means filled up rather than complete.) These sites do something unusual: they recognize they may not have the right word for check, so give two choices (*contrôle* and, in parentheses, *chèque*).

T-Text: "*Je cherche le mariage de Mathias Robinson, fils de George Robinson et Marguerite Lusignan, et Libère Chicoine, fille de Toussaint Chicoine et Josephte Racine. Je crois ils se sont mariés dans votre paroisse 1870 autour. Si ce mariage est enregistré dans vos registres, s'il vous plaît envoyez-moi une copie complète du document. Joint est mon chèque No. 100 dans le montant de 10 dollars. Recevez, Monsieur, mes sentiments respectueux.*"

Comment: Minor mistakes. *Je crois ils* should be *je crois q'ils*, Also, *1870 autour* should be *autour de 1870*. The word *enregistré* is okay but *inscrit* would be better stylistically, so that the sentence would read "inscribed in your register" rather than "registered in your register." And

joint should be *ci-joint*.

Tips On Using Translation Sites

Tip 1: Test the site by having it translate French to English. The easiest test is to give the site something in French and have it translate it into English. Can you make sense out of the English version? How garbled is it? Chances are the site would do the same for any English text it translated into French.

Tip 2: Test by having it translate back and forth. Another test is to have the site translate something from English to French, then turn its translation back into English. If nothing else, it's good for laughs. BabelFish, for example, took its own French version of the test letter and converted back into English this way (again, mistakes are underlined):

"I seek the marriage of Mathias Robinson, wire of George Robinson and Marguerite of close Lusignan, and Libere Chicoine, girl of All Saints' Day Chicoine and Josephte Racine. I believe that they were married in your parish around 1870. If this marriage is recorded in your registers, to send to me want a full copy of the document. Herewith my number 100 of control in the amount of 10 dollars. Receive, Sir, my respectful feelings."

Comment: Wrong guesses (*fil* is wire or thread, *fil*s is son; *fille* means both girl and daughter, but should be daughter in this context; *Toussaint*, the first name of the bride's father, does mean All Saints but should have remained as his name; control is not translated back into "check"; "feelings" does not convey the same sense as "sentiments"). Unnecessary or garbled words ("of close" and "to send to me want a full copy"). Incidentally, an earlier try on this site also translated Marguerite as "daisy," *marguerite* being the French word for that flower.

Tip 3: Forget translating altogether and just write in English. One French e-mail correspondent said he would rather receive something in English than in machine-translated French. At least, he said, he has a fighting chance to figure out the English. The machine translator's mistakes often baffled him beyond comprehension.

Tip 4: If you must use a translation site, try T-Text. It seems to be the best bet. In the test letter, at least, it made the fewest mistakes, and they were minor. It seemed to have the correct feel of the text. Second choice would be either PROMT or Voila. The other translators, including the vaunted BabelFish, left much to be desired.

A Final Note

If you're lucky, you'll avoid the kind of goof that turned the photo caption, *rue Notre-Dame la nuit* (Notre-Dame Street by night) into "Kick our lady in the night." The French genealogy newsgroup member who reported this noted that the French verb for kick is *ruer*.

(Note: The author wishes to thank fellow CML contributor Peter Gagné for his important help in evaluating the French produced by the translation sites.)

Marriages of French-Canadian Emigrants Registered in Norwich, Connecticut from 1857 to 1877

Extracted from Family History Library microfilm nos. 1311436-1311438

By Paul R. Keroack, #157

The opening of Baltic Mill (located in Franklin until the locality was incorporated as Sprague in 1861) brought French Canadians to the Norwich, Connecticut area in 1856. Mission priests visited Sprague from Willimantic until a parish was established there in 1866. In the late 1860s Ponemah Mill was built in the Taftville section of Norwich. When the mostly Irish work force went on strike in 1870, French Canadians were brought in as workers. In 1872, Taftville was made a mission of a new parish established in Jewett City, about ten miles east of Norwich.

The following are marriages of French-surnamed persons registered in Norwich until June 1883 when Taftville's own Sacred Heart Church parish was established (and for which a marriage repertoire has been published for the years 1883-1924). In the repertoire, its compiler, Mr. Rene L. Dugas, Sr., noted that faded writing, Latin forms of names and an absence of parents' names from 1900-1906 made the usefulness of its parish records somewhat limited until 1916, and that searchers should also consult civil registers through that year. Fortunately, Norwich marriage records up through 1915 are included on FHL reels 1311439 and 1311440, although parents of the parties are not listed until 1900. While Sacred Heart (Taftville) was the only French-language parish in the city, marriages of French Canadians living in other parishes after 1883 will also be found in civil records.

Unless otherwise indicated, the marriages listed below took place at St. Mary's parish in Norwich to 1878 and at St. Patrick's thereafter. As one might expect, the town clerks often garbled French names, especially in the earliest years. The officiant's name may help identify the original record source.

Year	Date	Names, ages	Born	Residence, officiant, etc.
1857	Oct 19	Henry Guirn, 22 Alicia C. Bryant, 27	Can RI	Rev. D. Beatty (protestant?)
1859	Apr 30	Thomas Trudeau, 20 Philomene Robideau, 19	Can Can	Res. Franklin CT " " Married on May 3
1859	Apr 30	Eugene Berard, 29 Louise Laprue, 19	Can Can	Res. Franklin CT " " Married on May 3
1859	May 9	Louis Plant, 21 Caroline Bauros[?], 25	Can Can	Res. Oakland RI " Franklin CT
1859	Oct 15	Charles Louis Freraud, 29 Domitilde Genrise, 27	France Can	Res. Baltic CT " "
1863	Aug 17	Peter Letendre, 21 Natasie Dubestin [?], 22	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT " "
1864	Oct 8	Joseph Wood, 19 Delima Carron, 21	Can Can	Res. Sprague CT " " Married in Sprague

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Norwich, Connecticut from 1857 to 1877**

Year	Date	Names, ages	Born	Residence, officient, etc.
1864	Oct 8	Charles Vannas, 23 Caddie Kerr, 22	Can Can	Res. Sprague CT " " Married in Sprague CT
1866	Feb 1	Henry Chamberlain, 32 Sophia Gay, 22	Can Can	Res. Sprague CT " " Married on Feb 5, Willimantic CT Rev. F. Debruycker
1866	Aug 29	Alex C. Duaine, 20 Julie Gilbert, 19	Can Can	Res. Sprague CT " " Married on Sep 2, Cong. Ch. Rev. R.P. Stanton
1867	Nov 15	Louis Fontaine, 21 Azita Beaux, 17	Can Can	Res. Plainfield CT " " Rev. Henry Forbush, Minister of Gospel
1868	Jun 27	Joseph Dupont, 21 Rosalie Contin, 17	Can Can	Res. Plainfield CT " Norwich CT
1868	Feb 17	Napoleon Bassett, 22 Arthanise Laroneux, 17	Can Can	Res. Griswold CT " " Married on Feb 23
1868	Oct 31	Francis Le Bon, 26 Caroline Dusiner, 22	Can Can	Res. Bozrah CT " " Daniel Young, JP
1868	Nov 9	Augustin Gauthier, 22 Delphine Belflour, 20	Can Can	
1869	Feb 5	Paul Audette, 27 Saphrona Malboeuf	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT " Plainfield CT Married in Plainfield CT
1869	May 13	Adolphe Roi Portelance, 22 Alphonsine Bellefleur, 23	Can Can	Married on May 19
1869	Jun 17	David Breau, 20 Mary Goette, 17	Can Can	Married on June 20
1869	Jun 17	Francis La Fleur, 20 Emily Breaux, 23	Can Can	Res. Griswold CT " " Married on June 20
1869	Jul 10	John Bissett, 18 Ellen DUBY, 16	Can Can	Res. Griswold CT " " Married on July 18
1869	Sep 27	Julian Bodideux, 23 Maggie Bray, 18	Can Ire	Married on Sept 28
1869	Oct 9	Christof Panier, 24 Julia Bouchoir, 19	Can Can	David Young, JP Married on Oct 10
1869	Oct 19	Celestin Chartrer, 21 Marie Latremble [?], 25	Can Can	Married on Nov 24
1869	Dec 23	Joseph Farreault, 21 Octavie Budreaux, 21	Can Can	Married on Dec 27
1870	Sep 29	Louis La Plante, 23	Can	Married on Oct 2

**Marriages of French-Canadian Emigrants Registered in
Norwich, Connecticut from 1857 to 1877**

Year	Date	Names, ages	Born	Residence, officiant, etc.
		Rosalie Malo, 17	Can	
1870	Oct 31	Julien Guentier[?], 21 Sarrah Harbeck, 21	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT Res. Griswold CT Married on Nov 7
1870	Nov 1	Maxim Godair, 25 L. Louise La Point, 27	Can Can	Married on Nov 6
1871	Jul 18	Joseph Borbeau, 25 Minnie Girard, 21	St Marys, Can Mass	Rev. Alvan Bond Minister of Gospel
1871	Aug 14	Oliver Lesgoi, 19 Josephine Pepden, 18	Can Can	Married on Aug 20
1871	Oct 9	John Sauswin, 22 Jennie Brenneau, 22	Can Can	Res. Killingly CT “ “ David Young, JP
1871	Nov 16	Basaille Showreau, 21 Lucy Braur [?], 21	Can Can	Married on Nov 19
1872	Jan 25	Joseph Parrizo, 23 Mary Taintro, 21	Can Can	Res. Burlington VT Res. Norwich CT Rev. RP Stanton, Cong Ch, Greeneville
1872	Apr 13	Antoine Paquette, 21 Mary Marcent [?], 21	Can Can	Married on Apr 15
1872	Apr 19	Joseph Rouleau, 22 Mary Brodeur, 33	Can Can	Married on Apr 25
1872	Apr 24	Napoleon Vincent, 21 Josephine Chigeneron, 22	Can Can	Married on Apr 28
1872	May 15	Frederick King, 18 Selina Gilbert, 18	Can Can	Married on May 20
1872	May 28	Hubert Leclair, 23 Anna King, 21	Can RI	Married on May 29 Rev. RP Stanton, Cong Ch, Greeneville
1872	Jun 1	Medard Mairrel, 21 Marie Gendron, 20	Can Can	Married on Jun 2
1872	Jun 21	Napoleon Gendreau, 25 Hattie Collins, 21	Can Can	Res. New Hartford CT Res. Norwich CT Married on Jun 24
1872	Jun 24	Afafafe Derosier, 18 Philomene Bernard, 17	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT “ “ No marriage info
1872	Aug 20	Beloni Samattu, 23 Elizabeth Derosier, 23	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT “ “ No marriage info
1872	Oct 26	Moses Roy, 21 Mary McNulty, 22	Can Can	Married on Oct 28
1872	Oct 30	Alexander Christi [?] Marie Ferrier, 21	Can Can	Married Taftville CT Rev. JB Reynolds, RC church

**Marriages of French-Canadian Emigrants Registered in
Norwich, Connecticut from 1857 to 1877**

Year	Date	Names, ages	Born	Residence, officient, etc.
				Jewett City
1872	Nov 1	Joseph Wilmot, 32 Selina Durand, 24	Can Can	Married Taftville CT Rev JB Reynolds, RC church Jewett City
1872	Nov 19	Oliver Richard, 26 Mary Young, 18	Can Can	Married Taftville CT Rev JB Reynolds, RC church Jewett City
1873	Jan 4	Alexander Gauchay, 24 Mary Finneleur, 23	Can Can	Married Taftville CT Rev. JB Reynolds, RC church Jewett City
1873	Jan 5	John Tatro, 19 Exilda Naument, 22	Can Can	Married Taftville CT Rev JB Reynolds, RC church Jewett City
1873	Feb 12	Edward Pelletier, 20 Catherine Letendu, 23	Can Can	Married Taftville CT Rev. JB Reynolds, RC church Jewett City
1873	Jun 14	Isaac Beaudry, 23 Marie V. La Hear[?], 22	Can Can	Married Taftville CT Rev. JB Reynolds, RC church Jewett City
1873	Jun 28	Oliver Magnin, 23 Delima Lavelle, 18	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT “ “ No marriage info
1873	Oct 15	Louis Tetreault, 31 Marie Louise Gauthier, 18	Can Can	Married Taftville CT Rev JB Reynolds, RC church Jewett City
1873	Nov 1	Arthur Magnaut, 19 Philomene Magnant, 19	Can Can	Married Taftville CT Rev JB Reynolds, RC church Jewett City
1873	Nov 20	Esdron Sambert [?], 18 Saphronia Gilbert, 16	Can Can	Married Taftville CT Rev. JB Reynolds, RC church Jewett City
1873	Dec 31	Peter Shover, 24 Roxey Enreau, 21	Can Bozrah	Married Taftville CT Rev. JB Reynolds, RC church Jewett City
1874	Jan 30	Sector Peltier, 24 Amalie Frasier, 20	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT “ “ No marriage info
1874	Feb 6	Lewis Gladdu, 27 Souinia Gort [?], 17	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT “ “ No marriage info
1874	Feb 14	Louis Fanauf, 21 Odillon DesmaRes., 21	Can Can	Res. Wayland MA “ Norwich No marriage info
1874	Apr 18	Damase Bochrall, 27 Margaret Sucier, 21	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT “ “ No marriage info
1874	Jun 27	Pascal Casavant, 21	Can	Res. Norwich CT

**Marriages of French-Canadian Emigrants Registered in
Norwich, Connecticut from 1857 to 1877**

Year	Date	Names, ages	Born	Residence, officiant, etc.
		Malthese Norman, 21	Can	“ “ No marriage info
1874	Dec 30	Joseph Moreau, 24 Rosa Van, 22	Can Can	Res. Sprague CT “ “ Rev. Dodson, Cong Ch., Taftville CT
1875	Feb 6	Louis Brunelle, 61 Zoa Febarge, 40	Can Can	Married Taftville CT, Feb 7 Rev. J Russell, RC church Jewett City
1875	Mar 27	Joseph Desmarais, 21 Parnan Boidie [?], 21	Can Can	Married Taftville CT, Apr 28 Rev. J. Russell, RC church Jewett City
1875	Apr 2	Alex Gladieu, 32 Adele Danduland, 26	Can Can	Married Taftville CT, Apr 4 Rev. J. Russell, RC church Jewett City
1875	May 8	George Bignelle, 26 Mary E. Molte, 19	Can VT	Res. Canada “ Norwich CT
1875	May 11	John BRes.nihan, 20 Matilda Gilino, 20	Norwich Can	Married on May 13
1875	Sep 6	Stanislaus Chovin, 21 Philomene Lacca, 18	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT “ “ No marriage info
1875	Sep 8	Mitchell Couture, 22 Saraphine La Porte, 19	Can Can	Res. Norwich “ Bozrah Rev P. Lay, Colchester CT (protestant)
1875	Nov 23	Henry F. Parent, 25 Lenore Buton, 19	Can Can	Married Taftville CT, Nov 24 Rev. J. Russell, RC church Jewett City
1875	Dec 18	Fabien Chavalier, 19 Hortense Reeves, 17	Can Can	Married Taftville CT, Dec 25 Rev. J.Russell, RC church Jewett City
1875	Dec 20	Frank Bell Socher, 21 Lisa Couture, 20	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT “ “ No marriage info
1875	Dec 23	Medy Bordo, 21 Josephine Greenwood, 18	Can Can	David Young, JP
1876	Jan 11	William Gupuis[?], 21 Sara Curnovan[?], 21	Can St Albans VT	David Young JP
1876	Feb 17	Napoleon Demarais, 20 Mary Josephine Parent, 16	MA Can	Married Taftville CT, Feb 27 Rev. J. Russell, RC church Jewett City
1876	Apr 17	William J. Bignell, 28 Effie Motte, 23	Can VT	Res. Chicago IL “ Norwich CT Married Apr 18, ME Church

**Marriages of French-Canadian Emigrants Registered in
Norwich, Connecticut from 1857 to 1877**

Year	Date	Names, ages	Born	Residence, officient, etc.
1876	Apr 24	Julian Allard, 22 Denise Glague, 23	Can Can	Res. Bozrah CT " " No marriage info
1876	Sep 22	Chrisoligue Gelino, 21 Mary Moore, 20	Can Eng	Res. Norwich CT " Pres.ton Married Sep 28
1876	Dec 22	Armede Tatro, 21 Nancy Blaugie, 16	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT " Sprague CT
1877	Jan 4	James Blanchard, 22 Zoe Blais, 21	Can Can	David Young, JP
1877	Feb 13	George Lapan, 21 Annie Mack	Can Ohio	Married Feb 18
1877	Mar 3	Joseph Duprey, 41, wid Mathilde Cote, 32	Can Can	Rev. S.O. Seymour (protestant?) Married Sep 23
1877	Apr 3	Amos Lambert, 22 Celinda Lavaille, 18	Can Can	Married Taftville CT, Apr 9 Rev. J. Russell, RC church Jewett City
1877	Apr 14	Hiram Campbell, 38 Jennie Brady, 28	Can Can	Res. Canada " Norwich CT Married Apr 16
1877	Apr 20	Samuel Guion, 21 Odille Glacher[?],22	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT " " No marriage info
1877	Apr 27	Henry Lamb, 21 Roni Blanchard, 18	Can Can	Res. Plainfield CT " Norwich CT Married by Rev J.Russell, Apr 29
1877	Apr 28	Souveraign Tatro, 22 Elisa Sangillen, 24	Can Can	Married Taftville CT, Apr 29 Rev. J. Russell, RC church Jewett City
1877	May 5	Louis King, 18 Adie Fournier, 21	Can Can	Married Taftville CT, May 6 Rev. J. Russell, RC church Jewett City
1877	May23	Louis Perrault, 24 Marie Beauregard, 19	Can Can	Res. Norwich CT " Putnam CT No marriage info
1877	Jun 9	Godrick Duane, 24 Exilda Granjean, 24	Can Can	Married June 10
1877	Jun 30	Adolphus Larrigue, 21 Laura Vincent, 18	Can Can	Married Taftville CT, July 1 Rev. J. Russell, RC church Jewett City
1877	Aug 12	John Lebuff, 22 Mary Sanglass, 22	Can Can	
1877	Dec 28	John Gladu, 38 Sophronia Blais, 28, widow	Can Can	Married Taftville CT, Dec 29 Rev. J. Russell, RC church Jewett City

Add'l Sources: Duggan, Rev. Thomas, "*History of the Catholic Church in Connecticut*," 1930.
www.norwichdiocese.org - for year of establishment of parishes.

Part II (D through G)
World War II Veterans
From Chicopee, Massachusetts

With a Spotlight on Private Rene GRANDMONT

By Art and Jaclyn Corbeil, #67

We continue our series of recognizing the men and women of Chicopee Massachusetts who served and died in the armed forces of the United States during World War II. One the youngest casualties of this war was Rene GRANDMONT of the Aldenville section of Chicopee, Massachusetts.

The son of Alcide and Egliantine Campbell GRANDMONT, Rene attended St. Joan of Arc school, and Chicopee Trade school. He worked for the Perkins Machine and Gear Co. before enlisting in the Army on June 23, 1943. Rene was assigned to Camp Stewart, Georgia where he took anti-aircraft training. He married Dorothy Catherine WARREN of the Willamansett section of Chicopee on April 1, 1944.

Rene was killed in action on March 10, 1945 in Germany, two months before the end of the war, thirteen days before the birth of his daughter Darlene Marie, and fourteen days before his twentieth birthday.

Two brothers of Rene's also served in World War II -- Pfc. Joseph GRANDMONT of the U.S. Marine Corps, and Seaman 2d class Gerard GRANDMONT of the Navy. ¹

*Indicates the individual was killed in action

Dabakis, George J
*Dabakis, Dabakis,
Dabakis, Charles
Dabakis, James J
Dabakis, Leroy
Dacunha, Denis R
Dacunha, William L
Dacunha, Zosimo
Dahlquist, Vincent C
Daigle, Edward M
Daigle, James A
Daigle, Maurice L
Daigle, Peter J
Daignault, Leo A
Daigneault, Leonard A
Daigneault Reginald A
Daigneault, Roger
Daigneault, Theodore J

Dalbec, Roland L
Dame, Eugene W
Damoulakis, George
Danahey, John J
Danczak, Leonard
Danczak, Walter
Dandeneau, Henry G
Dandeneau, James W
Dandurand, Richard H
Dandurand, Rosario T
Danek, Carl
*Danek, Walter
Danie, Leo H
Daniels, Earl C
Daniels, Royal
Danis, Maurice
Dansereau, Ernest F
Dansereau, Roger R

Darche, Oliver P
Darcey, Clarence A
Darcy, Roland L
Dascanio, George
Dascanio, Joseph
Da Silva, Abel A
Dauplaise, Walter J
Daviau, Albert P
Daviau, Charles
Daviau, Howard W
Davidson, Douglas
Davies, Robert
Davihnon, Armand A
Davignon, Norman
Davignon, Oscar L
Davio, Richard F
Davis, Allen J
Davis, Calvin H

**World War II Veterans
From Chicopee, Massachusetts**

Davis, Donald H	Demers, Marcel	Desmarais, Armand
Davis, John A	Demers, Maurice G	Desmarais, Francis X Jr
Davis, Ralph M	Demers, Richard E	Desmarais, Rene L
Davis, Richard E	Demers, Roland G	Desmarais, Roger H
Day, Alice E (WAC)	Demers, Roy W	Desorey, Donald F
Deady, Francis J Jr	Demers, Wilfred C	Desormier, Arthur L
Deady, Joseph F	Demetron, Thomas R	Desormier, Leo L
Deady, Richard T	Demos, Costas	Desormier, Sylvio A
Deady, Robert L	Demos, James G	Despault, Ernest H
Deady, Walter B	Demski, Walter J	Desplaines, Gabriel H
Dean, Charles H	Denault, Lionel A	Desrochers, Bernard E
Dean, Irving D	Denault, Valmore A	Desrochers, Conrad L
Dean, Lloyd B	Denault, William P	Desrochers, Leonard
Dean, William A	Denette, Albert L	Des Roches, Lionael C
Deane, Edward F	Denette, Leo E	Desroches, Armand A
Debien, Raymond	Denis, Alfred E	Desroches, Albert J
Debien, Roger H	Denis, Cecil L	Des Roches, Eudor
Dec, William	Denis, Francis C	*Desroches, Gilbert W
Dedushka John	Denis, William A	Desroches, Lionel R
Dee, Edmund Jr	Denoncourt, Armand E	Desroches, Walter A
Dee, Patrick B	Denoncourt, Roland E	Desroches, Wilfred
Deforge, Edward A	Denoncourt, Zoel	Desrosiers, Leo J
De Gowin, Robert	Dent, Richard J	Desrosiers, Louis P
De Gray, Joseph H	Deren, Edward J	Desrosiers, Norman P
Deitner, John	Deren, Edward S	Destramp, Roger A
De Jordy, Leo E	Deren, John T	Destramp, William J
De Lano, Willis L Jr	Deren, Joseph J	Devine, Robert E Jr
Delaronde, Victor I	Deren, Peter J	Devitt, Thomas F
Delhagen, William	Derendal, John J	*Devitt, William A
Delisle, Frank R	Derendal, Thaddeus J	Devlin, Dennis J Jr
Delisle, George	Deresienski, Edmund T	Devlin, Howard A
Delisle, Roger E	Dering, Edward	De Wolfe, George W
Della Penna. Francis J	Deroin, Frank A	Deyo, Richard W
Della Penna, Wallace	Derome, Norman R	Dickie, Douglas W
Delmonte, Joseph	Descheneaux, Clayton J	Didierjean, Marcel L
Delmonte, Michael R	Descheneaux, Harold R	Dietrich, Ambrose J
Delmonte, Reno	Descheneaux, Joseph L	Dietrich, Harold G
DeLong, Louis	Descheneaux, Warren	Dietrich, Norman F
Deloria, Edward B	Deschenes, Emile	Dillenseger, Eugene
Deloria, Raymond E	Desforges, Leo P	Diller, Walter F
Delude, Raymond H	Desjardins, Ernest H	Dingas, William R
Demears, Paul	Desjarlais, Francis E	Dingman, William P
Demers, Albert P	Desjarlais, Norman E	Dion, Joseph A
Demers, Charles G	Desjarlais, Richard E	Dion, Leo B
Demers, David W	Desjarlais, Roger L	Dion, Louis F
Demers, Edward E	Deslauriers, Gerard D	Dion, Paul E
Demers, Henry	Desmarais, Alfred E	Dion, Theodore

**World War II Veterans
From Chicopee, Massachusetts**

Dluski, Frank P	Downey, Edward	Ducharme, Raoul
*Dobek, Edward J J	Downs, Donald	Ducharme, Rene W
Dobek, Edward W	Downs, Priscilla	Ducharme, Roger D
Dobek, Fred L	(Nurse N)	Ducharme, Roland D
Dobek, Joseph F	Downs, Thomas	Duclos, Donald A
Dobek, Mieczyslaw L	Downs, William	Duclos, Raymond
Dobek, Theodore F	Drake, Wilbur	Dudas, Chester A
Doherty, John F	Drexler, Robert	Dudas, Victor H
Dolan, Richard F	Drewniak, Edward	Dudek, Bennie E
Dolat, Stanley J	Drewniak, John	Dudek, Edward S
Dolphin, Donald F	Drewniak, Stanley	Dudek, John J
Dolphin, Gareth H	Drewniak, Thaddeus	Dudek, Joseph A
Dolphin, Henry F	Driscoll, Bernard F	Dudek, Joseph M
Dolphin, John P	Driscoll, Paul J	Dudek, Michael T
Domanowski, Thaddeus	Drygasz, Frank S	Dudek, Peter P
Dombeck, Edward	Drygasz, Walter J	Dudek, Stanley A
Dombeck, Joseph	Drzal, Frederick	Dudek, Stanley W
Dombek, Stephen	Drzal, Stanley A	Dudzick, William
Dombrowski, Stanley J	Drzyzga, Theodore	Dufault, Harvey L
Domeradzki, Edward A	Drzyzga, William J	Dufault, Paul J
Domin Frank E Jr	Duarte, Joseph	Dufault, Roland W
Domingos, Joseph	Dube Alfred	Duffy, Helena T (Wac)
Domingos, Louis	Dube, Arthur	*Duffy, Thomas I
Domurad, John L Jr	Dube, Charles	Dufort, Frederick M
Donahue, John J	Dube, Ernest J	Duggan, Edmund F
Donegan, John M	Dube, Leo	Dugre, Clement R
Donegan, Ranger Mary	Dube, Leo A	Dugre, Emery H
(Nurse N)	Dube, Philip A	Dugre, George A
Donnelly, James E	Dube, Romeo H	Dugre, Leo
Donnelly, William F Jr	Dubie, Harold R	Dugre, Louis
Donaghue, Michael	Dubiel, Alexander	Dulak, Peter C
Doody, Edward	Dubiel, Frederick	Dulchinos, Theodore J
Doolan, Robert	Dubiel, John R	*Dulong, J Donat
Dooley, Richard	Dubiel, John W	Dulude, Wilfred A
Dore, Edward T	Dubowicz, Bronislaus	Dumas, Raymond
Dore, Louis F	Dubowicz, John P	Dumont, Fredinard J
Douglass, Leonard	Duby, Louis	Dumont, George E
Douillard, Arthur	Ducharme, Dora (Wac)	*Dunaj Chester W
Douillard, George	Ducharme, George	Dunaj, Max J
Douillard, Rene	Ducharme, George E	Dunaj, Walter J
Douville, Arthur	Ducharme, Gerard E	Dunham, Robert
Douville, Lawrence	Ducharme, Howard W	Dunham, Roy Jr
Dow, Donald I	Ducharme, Irene A	Dunlop, James A
Dowd, Earl F	(Wac)	Dunlop, John T
Dowd, Edward	Ducharme, Lawrence J	Dunn, Ellis F
Dowey, Richard	Ducharme, Leo A	Dunn, Richard M
Dowling, John	Ducharme, Louis A	Dunne, Arthur M

**World War II Veterans
From Chicopee, Massachusetts**

Duperre, Doris T (Wac)	Dziok, Fred	Fedoriw, Michael
Dupont, George S	Dziok, Max J	Fedoriw, Walter
Dupont, Harry G Jr	Dziza, Eugene F J	Fein, Jacob M
Dupont, Herbert R		Ferenc, Edward J
Dupont, Leo A	Egan, James L	Ferenc, Joseph E
Dupont, Richard	Elie, Leonard O	*Ferguson David R
Dupont, Walter J	Elliot, Charles J	Ferguson, Donald D
Duprat, Roger A	Ellis, Everett W	Ferguson, Judson C
Dupuis, Alphonse L	Ellis, Harold	Ferguson, Wayne L
Dupuis, Emile R	Ellis, Julien L	Ferreira, Louis A
Dupuis, Francis J	Ellis, Leroy P	Ferris, Albert H
Dupuis, Gerard J	Ely, Edward R	Ferris, Basil M
Dupuis, Joseph W Jr	Embury, Charles W Jr	Ferris, Francis
Dupuis, Marcel	Embury, Edward A	Ferris, Paul M
Dupuis, Normand V	Erickson, Carl H A	Ferriter, Eileen
Dupuis, Raymond M J	Erickson, Carl A	(Nurse A)
Dupuis, Roland E	Estanislaw, Joseph F	Ferus, Mac
Dupuis, William P	Evon, Henry J	Fielder, Paul H
Duquette, Paul J	Evon, Leo A	Fife, Roger E
Durand, Albert C	Evon, Roger	Fijal, Walter L
Durand, Cecile M	Eyler, Jesse W	Filar, Henry
(Nurse A)		Filar, Thaddeus J
Durej, Frank M	Falardeau, Roland L	Filipiak, Ferdinand
Durej, John A	Fallon, Charles W	Filipiak, Vincent J
Durej, Joseph	Falvey, Jeremiah J	Fimbel, Francis
Durej, Stanley	Falzarara, George	Fiorelli, Nello
Dusza, Rudolph M	Fanning, John F	Fisher, Archie
Duval, Ernest R	Faraci, Samuel L	Fisher, Donald T
Duval, Henry P	Faria, Manuel	Fisher, Harvey
Duval Roland E	Farley, Andrew A	Fitch, Stanley D
Dygon, Edmund	Farley, Armand L	Fitzgerald, George F
Dygon, Stanley T	Farley, Francis P	Fitzgerald, James T
Dyka, Emil J	Farquhar, Christina	FitzGerald, Paul F
Dyka, Theodore J	(Waves)	Fitzgerald, James T
Dyl, Francis	Farquhar, James	Fitzgerald, Paul F
Dymski, Bronislaw	Farrell, Evans K	Fitzgerald, Raymond G
Dynek, Felix J	Farrell, Francis M	Fitzgibbons, John F
Dynek, Frederick	Fauteux, Edmond N	Fitzpatrick, George B
Dzialo, Alfred F	Favreau, Albert J	FitzPatrick, Paul J
Dziedzic, Frank J	Favreau, Edward J	Fitzpatrick, William J
Dziedzic, Henry W	Fay, Charles N	Flaherty, George F
Dziedzic, Joseph F	Fay, Darwin, J	Flaherty, Malcom J
Dzieknan, Henry L	Fay, Gordon S	Flaherty, Morgan J
Dzieknan, Ludwig H	Fay, Leroy W	Flanagan, Michael J
Dziewit, Louis J	Fedak, Malcom F	Fletcher, Kenneth S
Dziobek, Edward A	Fedak, Max J	Fletcher, Kenneth S Jr
Dziobek, Fred F	Fedak, Stanley J	Fleury, Donald

**World War II Veterans
From Chicopee, Massachusetts**

Fleury, Raymond L
Fleury, Reginald
Fleury, Robert R
Florence, George J
Flynn, Harold M
Flynn, Howard R
Flynn, John J
Flynn, Timothy D Jr
Fober, Alfred S
Foint, Bernard
Foint, Harold J
Folta, Joseph F
Folta, Ludwig
Folta, Maryan
Fondry, Woodrow G
Fonfara, John J
Fonfara, Joseph J
Fonfara, Reginald
Fonseca, Anthony J
Fontaine, Alfred L
*Fontaine, Armand J
Fontaine, Ernest J
Fontaine, Francis
Fontaine, George E
Fontaine, George J
Fontaine, Gerard J
Fontaine, Joseph E
Fontaine, Leonard
Fontaine, Norman L
Fontaine, Norman V
Fontaine, Raymond E
Fontaine, Reginald A
Fontaine, Rene A
Fontaine, Robert J
Fontaine, Roland I
Fontaine, Roland J
Fontaine, Ronald
Forant, Charles H Jr
Forcier, Alfred J
Forcier, Arthur D
Forcier, Marcel
Forcier, Roland R
Forest, George A
Forget, Leo G
Forget, Raymond A
Fontain, Armand R
Fortier, Armand

Fortin, Armand
Fortin, Armand P
Fortin, Arthur L
Fortin, George F
Fortin, Gerard W
Fortin, Henry R
Forys, Bronislaw F
Forys, Stanley F
Foskitt, Theodore N
Fountain, Albert A
Fountain, Delmar B
Fournier, Arthur H
Fournier, Clarence A
Fournier, George A
Fournier, Gerald, J
Fournier, Jean C
Fournier, Marcel G
Fournier, Raymond G
Fox, Norman L
Foze, John Jr
Foze, Rudolph
Franceschina, John
Franceschina, Renzo
Franceschini, Paul C
Francoeur, Edward R
Frankiewicz, Joseph J
Frankowski, Leslie T
Frankowski, Roman F
Frederick, Francis
Fredericks, Henry J
Fredette, Armand J
Fredette, August A
Fredette, Calvin
Fredette, Elfie W
Fredette, George L
Fredette, Joseph C
Fredette, Leonard, A
Fredette, Wilson H
Freedom, Joseph
Freeman, Frank R
Fregeau, Ernest A Jr
Fregeau, Fernand L
Fregeau, Leo
Freitag, Edmond
Frenette, Ralph
Frese, Henry G
Frew, Edward R

Freyburger, Joseph T
Frigon, Alphee J
Frigon, Norman A
Frodema, Charles O
Frodema, Eugene D
Frodema, Eugene F
Frodema, Francis J
Frodema, Jane H
(Waves)
Frodyma, William S
Fryer, Robert N
Fuller, Herbert H Jr
Furman, Frank
Furman, Martin J
Furtek, Albin
Furtek, Alfred A
Furtek, Edmund W
Furtek, John
Furtek, John P
Furtek, Joseph
Furtek, Joseph F
Furtek, Stanley D
Furtek, Stanley S
Furtek, Walter
Furtek, Walter L

Gabe, Chester S
Gaboury, Reginald P
Gagne, Arthur D
Gagne, Francis W
Gagne, Omer A
Gagne, Joseph Rheo Jr
*Gagne, William E
Gagnon, Alphage L
Gagnon, Alphonse
Gagnon, Charles R
Gagnon, Daniel J
Gagnon, Ernest R
Gagnon, Harvey
*Gagnon, John E
Gagnon, Joseph F
Gagnon, Leo
Gagnon, Raymond P
Gagnon, Richard J
Gajewski, Edward
Gajewski, Henry W
Gajewski, John P

**World War II Veterans
From Chicopee, Massachusetts**

Gajowski, Joseph J
 Gajowski, William J
 Galaska, Alfred T
 Galaska, John W
 Galaska, Max J
 Galaska, Stanley
 Galica, Eugene S
 Galica, Eugeniusz
 Galica, Francis J
 Galica, John J
 Galica, Joseph W
 Galica, Mitzie J
 *Galica, Stanley W
 Galica, Theodore J
 Galipeau, J Lionel
 Galligan, Philip M
 Gallino, Andrew J
 Gallino, Angelo F
 Galuszka, August
 Galuszka, Eugene L
 Galuzka, Albin A
 Galuszka, Andrew J
 Galuszka, Bronislaus
 Galuska, Henry J
 Gamache, Ernest J
 Gamble, Arthur L
 Gamble, William R
 Gancarz, John J
 *Gancarz, Max
 *Gancarz, Theodore
 Gaouette, Raymond J
 Gaouette, Raoul
 Garczynski, Albin
 Garczynski, Alfred
 Garczynski, Edwin A
 Garczynski, John T
 Garczynski, Joseph
 Garczynski, Mac W
 Garczynski, Thaddeus A
 Gareau, Armand A
 Gareau, Henry F
 Gariepy, Alphonse
 Gariepy, Gerard L
 Garon, Robert W
 Garrity, Donald J
 Garrity, John J
 Garrity, John L

Garrity, Joseph M
 Garrity, Laurence, P
 Garrity, Margaret B
 (Waves)
 Garrity, Peter F
 Garrity, William T
 Garrow, Joseph G
 Garstka, Alphonse A
 Garstka, Edmund J
 Garstka, Edward T
 Garvey, Brandon P
 *Garvey, John J
 Garvey, Walter P
 Garwacki, Stanley
 Gaudard, Armand J
 Gaudard, Lucien, E
 Gaudette, Paul R
 Gaudette, Richard E
 Gaulin, Francis J
 Gauthier, Conrad
 Gauthier, Emile J
 Gauthier, George M
 Gauthier, Julian
 Gauthier, Leonard E
 Gauthier, Leroy O
 Gauthier, Lionel
 Gauthier, Paul R
 Gauthier, Ralph G
 Gauthier, Roland A
 Gauthier, Stephen A
 Gawlik, Frank S
 Gawlik, John J
 Gawron, Adolph M
 Gawron, Alfred E
 Gawron, Casimir A
 Gawron, Edwin
 Gawron, Frank
 Gawron, Frederick
 Gawron, Stephen S
 Gay, Adam J
 Gay, Edward P
 Gay, Herman M
 Gay, Theodore
 Gay, Walter J
 Gayda, Theodore S
 Gazda, Max A
 Gazda, Walter J

Gdula, Chester J
 Gdula, Joseph J
 Gdula, Wallace F
 Geanacopoulos, John
 Gebo, George T
 Gebski, Joseph J
 Gelina, Paul W
 Gelinas, Alfred E
 *Gelinas, Alfred O
 Gelinas, Edmund N
 Gelinas, Ernest L
 Gelinas, Francis J
 Gelinas, Gerald
 Gelinas, Joseph
 Gelinas, Joseph E
 Gelinas, Raymond F
 Gelinas, Robert E
 Gelineau, Joseph R
 Gemme, Arthur L
 Gemme, Donald W
 Gendreau, Gerard B
 *Gendreau, Marcel H
 Gendreau, Roland P
 Gendreau, William E
 Gendron, Edward
 Gendron, Lawrence E
 Gendron, Marie H
 (Wac)
 Gendron, Roland
 Gendron, Roland W
 Gendron, Wilfred H
 Genereaux, Wilfred A
 Genero, Earl
 Geoffrion, Romeo
 Geoffroy, Albert
 Geoffroy, Alfred
 Geoffroy, Edmond R
 Geoffroy, Leodore
 Geoffroy, Napoleon G
 Geoffroy, Raymond J
 Geoffroy, Roland H
 Geonacopoulou, Peter
 George, Elaine W
 (Nurse A)
 Georges, Nicholas
 Georges, Theophony
 Getchell, Robert L

**World War II Veterans
From Chicopee, Massachusetts**

Gevry, Marcel	Gladden, Robert K	Goebel, Henry C
Gewinner, Edward	Gladdu, Norman L	Goff, Charles A
Giard, Leon C	Gladdu, Donald W	Goff, Conrad C
Giard, Omer H	Gladu, Norman R	Goff, Ernest G
Gibbs, Stuart A	Glancy, Donald P	Goj, Max A
Gibson, Charles	Clancy, Kenneth D	Golaszewski, Stanley
Gibson, Earl	Glancy, Walter J Jr	Golba, Chester
Gibson, Richard A	Glinka, Henry R	Golba, Frank W
Gibson, Robert J	Glista, Anthony G	Golba, Fred F
Gibson, Robert R	Glista, Ferdinand, R	Golba, Stanley A
Gielda, Joseph J	Glista, Kasimer, R	Golinski, Anthony
Giera, Alfred	Glista, Stanley E	Golinski, Ignatius
Giera, August S	Gliwski, John J	Gomes, Joachim
Giera, Henry Jr	Glog, John T	Gondela, Boleslaw
Giera, Joseph	Glog, Joseph C	Gonet, Alfred J
Giera, Stanley	Glog, Thomas F	Gonet, Celia (Waves)
Giguere, Albert R	Glogowski, John T	*Gonet, Edward J
Giguere, Alfred	Glogowski, Max	Gonet, Frank G
Giguere, Arcade P	Gloster, Daniel J	Gonet, Harry
Giguere, Philip E	Gloster, Frank R	Godet, Lempart Jane A
Giguere, Raymond J	Glynn, Donald A	(Waves)
Gill, August J	Gniady, Alfred	Goodenow, Edward W
Gill, Fred	Gniady, Frank E	Goodman, Lawrence
Gill, Thomas M	Gobeil, Charles G	Goodnough, Granville H
Gilmartin, Thomas F	Godard, Raymond	Goodspeed, Clarence J
Gilrein, Donald J	Goddu, James	Goonan, Michael V
Gilrein, James A	Goddu, John R	Goraj, Bronsilaw J
Gilrein, John F	Godek, Casimer J	Goraj, Chester J
Gilrein, William H	Godek, Edward B	Goraj, Frederick
Ginalski, Stanley L	Godek, Edward J	Goraj, John C
Gingras, Henry C Jr	Godek, Edward P	Goraj, Walter F
Gingras, Robert A	Godek, Frank F	Goral, Joseph
Giokas, George L	Godek, John	Gorczyca, Stephen V
Giokas, John W	Godek, Joseph F	Gordon, Samuel
Giokas, Niketas	Godek, Joseph S	Gorman, Joseph W
Giokas, Steve	Godek, Mitsie S	Gorski, Edmond B
Girard, Edward F	Godek, Stephen M	Gorski, Edward J
Girard, Leo R	Godek, Theodore H	Gorski, Henry A
Girard, Robert J	Godin, Albert J	Gorski, John J
Girard, Thomas	Godin, Donald, R	Gorski, Joseph S
Girouard, Leo J	Godin, John B	Gorski, Thaddeus
Girouard, Real J	Godin, Joseph M	Gosciminski, Edward P
Giroux, Michael J	Godin, Marcel	Gosciminski, Witold V
Giroux, Roland A	Godin, Norman M	Gosciminski, Zbiginiew
Giza, Adolf E	Godin, Raoul J	Gosselin, Adelard J
Giza, Edward	Godin, Robert J	Gosselin, Bernard F
Giza, Edwin, S	*Godin, Vincent	Gosselin, Donald

**World War II Veterans
From Chicopee, Massachusetts**

Gosselin, Edward J	Granger, Albert A	Grzanka, Alphonse T
Gosselin, Edward P	Granger, Jean Paul	Grzelak, Alexander J
Gosselin, Ernest J	Granstein, Eugene H	Grzelak, Frederick
Gosselin, Gaston	Grant Lawrence H Jr	Grzelak, Mitzie
Gosselin, Henry W	Graves, Homer	Grzelak, Raymond W
Gosselin, Leon	Gray, Charles H	Grzonka, Thomas
*Gosselin, Joseph A	Gray, Earl D	Grzyboski, Charles
Gosselin, Leonel H	Gray, John J	Grzyboski, Joseph
Gosselin, Norman G	Gray, Proctor C	Guay, Gilbert
Gosselin, Richard	Greany, Francis J	Guay, Marcel
Gosselin, William A	Greany, John E	Guay, Norman J
Gosselin, William E	Greany, Thomas Jr	Guay, Roland H
Goudreau, George	Greaves, Raymond C	Guberski, Stanley
Goudreau, Rene N	Grebla, Stanley A	Gudalewicz, John
Gould, Earl	Greenwood, Irving W	Guerin, Leo
Goulet, Armand R	Gregory, Edward J	Guerin, Paul
Goulet, Carl	Gregory, Francis J	Guertin, Donald R
Goulet, Roger	Gregory, William M	Guertin, Raymond D
Goyette, Edward W	Grenon, Harvey J	Guilmette, Rene L
Goyette, Francis N	Griffin, Charles H	Gula, Adolph P
Goyette, John B	Grigg, John C	Gula, Edward J
Goyette, Laurence C	Grimard, Richard A	Gula, Eugene J
Goyette, Lesford N	Grimuk, Carl A	Gula, Peter J
Goyette, Rita L (Wac)	Grinuk, John	Gula, Stanley J
Goyette, Robert	Grinuk, Joseph	Gula, Thaddeus S
Goyette, Romulus L	Grinuk, Walter	Gurka, Edward M
Goyette, Ulysses R	Grochmal, Chester E	Gurka, Henry W
Grabiec, Adam J	Grochmal, Frank	Gurka, Stanley E
*Grabiec, Bennie J	Groise, Armand R	Gurka, Thaddeus
Grabiec, Raymond A	Groleau, Wilfred R	Gurley, Samuel
Grabiec, Richard A	Groncki, Alfred	Gut, Walter J
Grabiec, Stanley J	Groszek, Henry W	Guy, Joseph A
Grabiec, Theodore J	Groszek, John W	Guzek, Frank A
*Graham, David T	Groux, Wilfred A	Guzek, Stanley
Graham, Edward	Grumoli, Robert	Guzek, Thaddeus A
Graham, George	Gruszczynski, Henry A	Guzek, Walter J
Graham, George W	Gruszkos, John W	Guzik, Julian
Graham, Henry A	Gruszkos, Tadeus J	Guzik, Louis
Graham, Walter	Grych, Walter M	Gwozdz, Adolph
Graham, William	Grygiel, John	Gwozdz, Edward A
Grandmont, Gerard	Grygiel, Stanley	*Gwozda, John J
Grandmont, Joseph A	Grucel, John F	Gwozdz, Stanley J ²
*Grandmont, Rene J	Gryzberg, Chester	

¹ *Holyoke Transcript Telegram*. April 4, 1945

² Szetela, *History of Chicopee*, p. 254-261

Part I
Remarkable History of
The Noble GODEFROY Family and its Branches
Including DE TONNANCOUR, In Canada and the United States

By Jack Valois, #31

Much of the year, Canada is a cold, harsh, and snow-covered land – where the haunting, almost maniacal, cry of the red-eyed loon is a welcome signal announcing the arrival of spring. Not surprisingly, the country's climate north of the 49th parallel (just past the tiny community of Mataine at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River in Gaspé Peninsula) is very similar to the frigid landscapes of Norway, central Sweden, and Finland.

South of that same geographic parallel – in the Prairie Provinces, southern Ontario, and the St. Lawrence valley – the weather is less extreme, comparable to western Russia and central Europe. Only western Canada's British Columbia coast and eastern Maritime Provinces (new Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, but excluding New Foundland), offer a temperate climate not unlike that of the British Isles and France.

As a consequence, commercial farming was never really practical in the royal colony of New France – that narrow strip of territory hugging both sides of the St. Lawrence all the way south from Quebec (City), to Trois-Rivieres, Montreal, and extending to Lakes Champlain and Ontario.

A six-month-long growing season is required to make large-scale farming profitable. In all the vast, 3-3/4 million square-mile domain of Canada, that essential condition is found only in Pacific coast British Columbia, the Midwestern Prairie Provinces, southern Ontario, and the southeastern Maritime Provinces along the Atlantic seaboard. Any French farmers immigrating to 17th century Quebec in search of commercial profits from agriculture were doomed to disappointment.

Despite its spectacular scenery, most of early Canada was better suited to the needs of native Indian hunters/gatherers, white fur traders, or European commercial fishermen. By the early 1500s, a steady flow of stalwart French, English, Portuguese, and Spanish seafarers, in their fragile, wooden, sailing vessels, had already begun seasonal excursions in dangerous, fog-blanketed waters off the Grand Banks, southeast of the island of New Foundland, in competition for abundant yields of cod, haddock, and lobster.

Earning a Livelihood in Early Canada

To the south, in the future United States, geography and a milder climate made farming the predominant way of life. It triggered bitter disputes between the first English colonizers and Indian tribesmen already residing there. Especially since American aborigines had cleared, farmed, fished, and hunted over much of the best available land.

Inevitably, the stage was set for centuries-long strife provoked by land-oriented settlers and fortune-seeking speculators in the British colonies. It ended in the unjustified loss of most Indian lands in the United States during the course of three hundred years under English and American rule.

The French in Canada were forced by adverse climate to concentrate instead on bountiful fishing found off the Atlantic coast or the significant profits available by bartering valuable furs from the Indians. The Canadian practice of using small tracts of land for subsistence farming purposes – raising only enough crops for family needs – never posed a threat to local Indians.

That helps explain why the original natives of New France willingly sided with the régime against land-obsessed English colonists in the nearly constant warfare caused by Great Britain's repeated attempts, over centuries, to conquer the entire North American continent.

The aborigines of Canada were quick to trade furs for previously unknown and now irresistible trade items that made a primitive existence so much easier: flintlock muskets, powder and lead, metal goods (scissors, knives, hatchets, flints, fish hooks, cooking kettles), multi-colored war paints, mirrors, combs, cloth, blankets (of the thick and warm Hudson Bay Company variety), European-cured tobacco, manufactured trade beads of many colors (to replace crudely handcrafted shell products) for decorating purposes, and brandy or rum.

Alcohol addiction proved an unmitigated catastrophe for multiple generations of native people, but not because Indians had no tolerance for liquor. Sadly, many associated this newfound potion with the novel and exciting act of getting intoxicated, with predictably disastrous results. In a typical drinking bout, men, women, and even children soon became drunk on watered-down rum, brandy, or wine (lavishly spiked beforehand by enterprising fur traders with quantities of pepper to disguise alcohol liberally diluted with water).

With injudicious liquor use, drinking sessions could deteriorate into bloody, interfamily arguments that might easily turn deadly due to ever-present knives, hatchets, flintlock pistols, or muskets available to the participants.

Canada was brutal in other ways. The new country demanded settlers of fortitude and courage if they hoped to profit from a rich, fur-producing wilderness overflowing with beaver, muskrat, lynx, otter, weasel, raccoon, mink, fox, skunk, marten, bear, puma, deer, moose, elk, wolf, seal, and buffalo. Using white man logic, most fur-bearing animals were killed solely for pelts, and the meat discarded. This wasteful practice was to decimate the beaver population in particular.

GODEFROY family males measured up to nature's exacting wilderness standards and earned a good living, even fortunes, from the lucrative trade in animal furs. The first family noblemen to immigrate from France, Jean GODEFROY, I, Lord DE LINTOT (1608-1681) -- founding ancestor of the related DE NORMANVILLE, DE ROQUETAILLADE, DE TONNANCOUR, DE VIEUX-PONT branches – and his unlucky younger sibling Thomas GODEFROY, I, Lord DE NORMANVILLE (c. 1610-1652), became respected fur traders among Huron tribesmen.

Surnames, or "dit" (alias) names, of the GODEFROY family branches derived from their Canadian seigniories. In the case of the DE TONNANCOUR clan, they eventually stopped using the GODEFROY name entirely, becoming known instead by the moniker of their Quebec fiefdom.

Eighteen-year-old Jean, AKA Jean-Baptiste, arrived in New France with his sixteen-year-old brother, Thomas, in 1626. They lived among Huron tribesmen for several years, learned the difficult tongue, and then became fur traders as well as official Indian language interpreters for

the regime. Jean later wound up a gentleman farmer on his extensive seigniories, or feudal fiefdoms, of Lintot, located at Becancour, and nearby Ile Marie, along Quebec's Godefroy River (named for their Normandy clan).

Younger brother Thomas GODEFROY DE NORMANVILLE was a very religious person and assisted, even temporarily replaced as needed, the always-scarce missionary priests. He was authorized by the church to baptize Indian converts, both infants and adults, to Catholicism (appearing on many Huron baptism records as the new godfather), taught them catechism, and often led tribal flocks in prayer sessions.

NORMANVILLE became fluent in several Algonquin and Iroquois dialects. He learned the complicated Mohawk language the hard way. While engaged in the fur trade, Thomas was captured on two separate occasions by Mohawk war parties. Each time, his initial bravery as a prisoner earned him adoption into the tribe.

If, through good fortune, a male captive was taken alive and unwounded, his fate was usually determined by the gauntlet, an aboriginal ordeal that began after Iroquois raiders returned to their village. The unbound prisoner was stripped naked and forced to run between two lines of twenty-five to fifty screeching warriors, squaws, even children – armed with all manner of punishing implements ranging from thorn switches, sticks, and rocks to tomahawks, spears, knives, and war clubs.

Captives who survived the painful, sometimes bone breaking, experience, and displayed sufficient courage to impress their captors, qualified for adoption into the tribe. Crafty victims were known to seize weapons out of the very hands of unwary antagonists and mete out their own punishment – amid loud cries of approval from other admiring Indians – while racing through the gauntlet.

Any prisoner too weakened by injuries to reach the end of the gauntlet might wind up being hauled away, tied upright to the communal war post in the village center before having his face painted grisly black and his torso heaped high with the kindling, brush, and firewood destined to slowly and agonizingly burn him to death. Aborigines did not restrict the gruesome custom to male prisoners. Red or white female captives deemed worthless to serve as slaves for whatever reason also ended up at the stake.

NORMANVILLE escaped twice from the Mohawks and each time reached freedom in New France: in February 1641 and again during his second captivity in the spring of 1648. And therein lies a tale. Together with another French captive, François MARGUERIE, they learned that the Mohawks planned to attack Trois-Rivieres that summer, intending to use both Canadians as guides and lures.

But Thomas and François outfoxed the Indians. When the Mohawk expedition reached a point across the St. Lawrence River from Trois-Rivieres, MARGUERIE volunteered to personally negotiate the surrender of the French garrison. Thomas agreed to remain behind as a hostage. On 5 June 1648, François appeared at the fort and convinced the garrison commander not to accept any Iroquois proposals. Then he bravely returned to the chagrined Mohawks. DE CHAMPFLEUR, the town's royal governor did manage to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with the hostiles that included the release of NORMANVILLE and MARGUERIE. The two captive saved the town and themselves.

Thomas NORMANVILLE's luck finally ran out four years later in August of 1652 (he must have been a substandard woodsman). This time, his exasperated Mohawk captors wasted no time or words. Securely and painfully bound, Thomas was hustled back to their village in upstate New York. There, the prisoner was brutally tortured before being burned at the stake. NORMANVILLE never married and was about forty-two years old at the time of his cruel demise.

Family members in early Canada were pitted against unpredictable natural elements: trackless, almost impenetrable forests... placid or turbulent streams, rivers, and lakes (French children raised around swift-flowing waters contributed more than their share of accidental drowning victims)...endless, water-scarce, tall-grass plains... towering mountains and hills... tremendous extremes in weather... dangerous animals like pumas, wolverines, bull buffaloes, grizzly bears, moose, venomous snakes.

An even more menacing enemy was usually present in the form of predatory Iroquois braves of the Five Nations who refused to acknowledge Canadian sovereignty over territory seized in earlier times by their own confederacy tribes from resident Algonquins.

Over the years, a not inconsequential number of Jean DE LINTOT's sons, grandsons, even great-great-grandsons were active in the fur trade: Joseph, II, GODEFROY DE VIEUX-PONT (1645-1696); Jean Amador, II, GODEROY DE SAINT-PAUL (1649-1730); Jean Baptiste, II, GODEFROY DE LINTOT (1658-?); Pierre, III, GODEFROY, Lord DE ROQUETAILLADÉ (1683-1767); Jean Baptiste, III, GODEFROY DE VIEUX-PONT (1689-1756); Jean Baptiste, III, GODEFROY, Lord DE SAINT-PAUL (1676-1761); and Daniel, V, GODEFROY DE LINTOT (1739 - ?).

Jean Paul GODEFROY (1602-1668) was a nobleman cousin of the first two GODEFROY's to arrive in the New World. Son of Paris-based Robert GODEFROY, King's Counsellor and Treasurer-General for Supplemental War Expenses, Jean Paul began his Canadian career as an administrator and Indian interpreter. Appointed to an important fur trade position in 1636 by the Trois-Rivieres, Quebec regime, Jean Paul was active in commercial cod and seal fishing as well. He was affluent enough to own at least one sailing vessel, leading to his appointment as admiral of the tiny colony's fleet.

The DE MAUBEUF branch of the GODEFROY clan furnished its share of fur traders to New France. Jacques GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF, II (1684-1730), son of his namesake immigrant father, was the first relative to establish himself at Fort Pontchartrain, a military fort and fur trade post on the site of present Detroit, Michigan. Beginning in 1710, he was an active partner of local fur traders Paul CHEVALIER and Joseph SENEAL and, in the process, amassed a considerable fortune.

Jacques involved himself in farming too. Son Jacques G. GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF, III (1722-1795) followed his father into the fur trade and agriculture. In addition, Jacques G. was appointed an official Indian interpreter and English militia officer during the Chief Pontiac Rebellion, 1763-1766. A wealthy farmer and landowner in later years, Jacques was at one time married to the daughter of a principal chief of the Miami Indian nation, an expedient public relations move to say the least.

His namesake son Jacques, IV, GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF (1758-1833), became a fur trader, Indian interpreter, U.S. Indian agent, and well-to-do landowner in the Detroit area. Jacques Jr. served as an American militia officer in the War of 1812. Gabriel V. GODEFROY (1783-1848), son of Jacques Jr., was also active in the fur trade and farming. He was commissioned a U.S. militia officer during the War of 1812, eventually becoming a federal Indian agent.

Initial Hostilities Against Iroquois and English

The fateful but spur-of-the-moment decision of ex-Protestant Samuel DE CHAMPLAIN (c. 1557-1635) to side with Montagnais Indians, along with their Algonquin and Huron allies, against Iroquois enemies was to have long-lasting repercussions for New France.

His determination that hot July day in 1609 to use firearms in decisively trouncing a large party of attacking Iroquois – who had never before seen white men much less witnessed the deadly effect of European muskets in action – earned the everlasting hatred of a formidable Five Nations confederacy (Cayuga, Mohawk, Onandaga, Oneida, and Seneca tribesmen) who claimed the Great Lakes region of upstate New York as theirs through prior conquests of its Algonquin occupants.

As early as 1604, French fur traders had established the first permanent colony in North America at Port Royal in Acadia, later renamed Nova Scotia by the English. A few years later, DE CHAMPLAIN founded the New France colony at Quebec City, with only twenty-eight settlers, on 3 July 1608.

Just eighteen years afterward in 1626, the first GODEFROY family members – adventurous, teenaged brothers, aristocrats named Jean and Thomas – landed in Canada from Normandy Province on the English Channel coast of western France. Coincidentally, Samuel DE CHAMPLAIN accompanied the two young GODEFROY siblings aboard the same vessel; only it was his eleventh trip to the New World.

Even then the new settlement consisted of fewer than one hundred persons. The 1609 to 1615 Iroquois war at last produced an armed, uneasy truce. Fresh hostilities, launched in the 1640s by the always aggressive Five Nations – aiming to wipe out fur trade competition – resulted in a series of defeats for eastern Canadian Algonquin tribes and collapsed their intertribal alliances, mainstay of New France's existence as a colony.

Many GODEFROY men, though members of the colony's landed gentry and gentlemen farmers to boot, clearly preferred military careers as indicated by the following individuals, all of whom saw active duty as commissioned officers in the 17th, 18th, and 19th century North American Wars:

- Michel, II, GODEFROY DE LINTOT (1637-1709), marines
- Joseph, II, GODEFROY DE VIEUX-PONT (1645-1696/99), militia
- Jean Amador, II, GODEFROY DE SAINT-PAUL (1649-1730), militia
- Pierre, II, GODEFROY, Lord DE ROQUETAILLADE (1655-1677/88), army
- Arnoult, III, GODEFROY DE LINTOT (1671-1703), marines
- Louis, III, GODEFROY DE NORMANVILLE (1678-1756), marines

- Pierre, III, GODEFROY, Lord DE ROQUETAILLADE (1683-1767), marines
- Jacques, III, GODEFROY DE VIEUX-PONT (1684-1724), marines
- Jean Baptiste, III, GODEFROY DE VIEUX-PONT (1689-1756), marines
- Rene, III, GODEFROY, Lord DE LINTOT (1675-1748), marines
- Exupere, IV, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (?1703-1733), marines
- Jean (birth date, birth place, and date of death unknown), IV,
GODEFROY DE ROQUETAILLADE, marines
- Louis, IV, GODEFROY DE LINTOT (1709-1745), marines
- Jacques G., III, GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF (1722-1795), U.S. militia
- Jean-Baptiste, IV, GODEFROY DE VIEUX-PONT (1723-?), marines
- Joseph, IV, GODEFROY DE NORMANVILLE (1727-1805), marines
- Louis, IV, GODEFROY, Lord DE TONNANCOUR (1712-1784), militia
- Hyacinthe, V, GODEFROY DE LINTOT (1733-?), army and marines
- Jacques, IV, Godefroy DE MAUBEUF (1758-1833), U.S. militia
- Gabriel, V, GODEFROY (1783-1848), U.S. militia.

Between 1645 and 1655, Iroquois tribes – armed now with European muskets exchanged for furs from Dutch and, beginning in 1664, English allies – pitilessly reduced the number of their Algonquin (Petun, Neutral, Erie) and Huron enemies from a total of twelve thousand to just a few hundred!

They were aided in part by smallpox, a lethal disease together with measles and influenza, formerly unknown to Canadian Indians and inadvertently spread throughout the tribes by French fur traders, soldiers, and settlers. Consequently, Iroquois raiding parties in 1660 and 1661 were able to inflict considerably more havoc – with musket, tomahawk, and scalping knife – among the colony’s already dwindling population of disease-ravaged red allies.

Agriculture suffered as terrified Canadian farmers sought refuge inside palisade forts. Fearful for their lives, many contract workers fled back to France by the first available ships, while the fur trade turned even more dangerous and unprofitable. Not until 1667 did a peace treaty bring a flimsy, twenty-year armistice between French and Iroquois. This allowed the young colony, with a population of only 3,918 settlers, to focus once more on developing its commercial assets.

Jacques, II, GODEFROY DE VIEUX-PONT (1641-1661), was a son of Jean, Lord DE LINTOT. Like his father, a fur trader and Indian interpreter, Jacques was twenty and unmarried on the pleasant spring day in 1661 when he led a French and Indian raid into Five Nations territory as retaliation for a recent Iroquois massacre of local Québécois settlers.

The expedition included another Frenchman and thirty Attikamegue warriors. Ambushed by eighty Mohawks, vicious fighting erupted that lasted over the next two days. Though greatly outnumbered, the French with their Indian allies made the attackers pay dearly, slaying twenty-four in all. But only one survivor, an Attikamegue brave, escaped to report the disaster; Jacques and the rest of his gallant companions perished.

ONE NAME STUDY
LACHAPELLE and Name Variants
 In CT, MA, ME, NH, NY, RI, VT (abstracted from 1870 Federal Census Records)
 Sherry L. Chapman, #1283

CONNECTICUT

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPELLE	Joseph	25	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
CT	New London	Sprague	M593	114	730

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPELLE	Andrew	55	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
CT	New London	Sprague	M593	114	730

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPELLE	Basil	27	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
CT	Windham	Putnam	M593	117	543

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPELLE	Joseph	20	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
CT	Windham	Sterling	M593	117	600

MASSACHUSETTES

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPEL	Haveai	23	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Essex	Lawrence (3 wd)	M593	609	162

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHEPELL	Lewis	21	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Middlesex	Somerville	M593	631	350

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPELL	Lewis	43	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Middlesex	Somerville	M593	631	350

MASSACHUSETTES
continued

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPELL	Peter	21	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Middlesex	Somerville	M593	631	351
Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPELL	John	29	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Middlesex	Somerville	M593	631	495
Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LASHAPELL	Mark	56	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Worcester	Southbridge	M593	655	316
Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LASHAPEL	Erstine	46	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Worcester	Southbridge	M593	655	323
Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LASHAPEL	Joseph	24	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Worcester	Sturbridge	M593	656	24
Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LASHAPEL	Adeline	21	F	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Worcester	Sturbridge	M593	656	33
Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LASHAPHELLE	John	55	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Worcester	Sutton	M593	656	76
Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPELLE	Mark	24	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
MA	Worcester	Worcester	M593	659	401

(6 wd)

MAINE

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPPELLE	M. H.	20	F	W	ME
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
ME	Somerset	Anson	M593	558	8

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPEL	Mark	23	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
NH	Cheshire	Fitzwilliam	M593	838	522

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LUCKAPELL	Edward	22	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
NH	Cheshire	Keene	M593	838	645

NEW YORK

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LESHEPELL	Joseph	17	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
NY	Albany	Watervliet	M593	903	42

RHODE ISLAND

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPELLE	Felix	45	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
RI	Providence	Smithfield (1&4 dist)	M593	1477	665

Surname	First	Age	Sex	Race	Birth Place
LACHAPELLE	Felix	60	M	W	Canada
State	County	City/Town	Series	Roll	Page
RI	Providence	Smithfield (1&4 dist)	M593	1477	649

VERMONT

None

Homebrew and Hard Liquor in Canada, 1632-1760

Translated by Peter J. Gagné, #1195

Originally written by Msgr. Amédée Gosselin and published in the
Mémoires de la Société Royale du Canada, 1938

The first colonists in Canada, who could easily obtain beer, wine and hard cider in France, which they had just left behind, did not think that they would also have leave behind these beverages once they arrived on the banks of the Saint Lawrence. Those whose means permitted it drank wine brought over by the ships, at times in large quantity. The less fortunate made do with beer, *bouillon* or simply water, according to their means.

Domestic Wine

Beer and *bouillon* were made in the colony. As for wine, it was better not to think about it, at least on a practical level. It is true that in certain regions of the colony vines and wild grapes were found. There were even successful attempts, it seems, at converting these grapes into a wine that was considered quite good. At least, that is what Chrétien LeClercq asserts in his *Établissement de la Foy*. Recounting the life of Father Le Caron and his colleagues among the Hurons in 1623-1624 and based on Le Caron's own memoirs, he wrote, "When the wine that we had brought from Québec City in a small twelve-jug barrel was gone, we made some more out of wild grapes, which was quite good. We put it in our little barrel and in two other bottles that we had in our use."¹

"The utensils that we used to arrive at this result were quite simple: a wooden mortar and a cloth. For a vat, we used a bucket made out of bark. Since the vat was too small," noted the missionary, "there was a considerable deposit, out of which we made *raisiné* [a sort of jelly made from concentrated grape seeds –PJG], which," adds our author, "was hardly any worse than that made in France."

It is not impossible that for several years wine and jellies continued to be made with wild grapes among the Huron and elsewhere. It was certainly the case, at least for wine, at Lake Ontario in 1669-1670. In the travel journal left by *Abbé Gallinée*, who accompanied Dollier de Casson, we find the following:

I will tell you in passing that grape vines do not grow here except for in sandy areas, on the banks of lakes and rivers, but even though they are not cultivated, they nonetheless produce grapes in great quantity and as big and sweet as the best in France. We even made some wine out of them, with which Monsieur Dollier said holy Mass all winter, and it was as good as wine from Grave. It's a hardy dark wine just like it. Only red grapes are found here, but in such large quantity that we have found locations where one could easily make 25 or 30 barrels of wine out of the grapes there.²

¹ [Footnotes are as in the original] *Établissement de la foy* (Paris, 1691), tome 1, p. 253.

² Pierre Margry, *Découvertes et établissements des Français* (Paris, 1879-88), tome 1, p. 149.

These and other similar examples that we could cite were isolated cases, however. There could be no question at that time of cultivating grape vines in Canada. The colonists were therefore obliged to import the wine that they needed from France for Mass, the sick and those individuals whose means permitted them this luxury.

Regulating Wine Imports and the Home Brewing of *Bouillon*

Wine, which could be obtained in France at reasonable prices, naturally cost more once it was brought to Canada. However, despite the ten percent import duty, the costs of shipping, occasional losses due to spillage and most of all due to the legitimate profit to which the merchant was entitled, brandy and wine were still sold at prices that would seem quite low in our day. On 30 July 1664, the Sovereign Council set the price of a barrel of brandy at 190 *livres*.³ A little later, the Council decided that brandy would be sold at three *livres* per jug and wine at no more than twenty *sols*.⁴

In March 1665, Jacques de Lamothe obtained permission to sell the eight barrels of wine that he had left at 15 *sols* per jug, on the condition, however, that he would not give any to the *cabaret* owners of Québec City.⁵ On 14 November of that same year (1665), the Sovereign Council, establishing the tariffs for goods brought from France, set the price of a barrel of wine at 51 *livres* for Québec City, 56 for Trois-Rivières and 60 for Montréal. One barrel contained about 120 jugs. These relatively low prices account for the fairly considerable consummation of these beverages, especially wine.

It should not be assumed, however, that wine was within everyone's reach. That was not the case, and the majority of those who could not or would not be happy with mere water had to find a way to obtain less costly alcohol. They drank beer and *bouillon*. In 1664, Pierre Boucher wrote, "We have in this country a beverage called *bouillon*, which is commonly drunk every household."⁶

It is not a question, of course, of bullion, the more or less nourishing broth that is given to the sick and which is still served at table in civilized countries. According to Benjamin Sulte, basing his observations on Monsieur Trévoux's dictionary, the *bouillon* that our ancestors drank "was made from uncooked risen dough, which was cooked in a cauldron full of water. An egg-sized piece of this dough, which was allowed to settle and dry, was thrown into the water. The yeast contained in the dough produced a fermentation that gave this beverage a piquant flavor."

Bouillon was therefore consumed in Canada since its first settlement. We have uncovered the proof of this in the inventory of goods belonging to Jacques Hertel in 1657. In it, mention is made of "five barrels of *bouillon*."⁷

³ *Registres du Conseil*, tome 1, p. 247.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 286.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 326.

⁶ *Histoire véritable des mœurs et des productions de la Nouvelle-France* (Paris, 1664).

⁷ *Registres du Conseil*, tome 1, p. 340, note.

On 29 April 1665, the Sovereign Council forbade the sale of alcoholic beverages to Amerindians, even beer and *bouillon*. It can therefore be concluded that there was sufficient *bouillon* available on the open market and that this beverage, if not seen as capable of intoxicating, was at least looked upon as able to lead to drunkenness.

Beer: Homemade and Holy

The same could be said about beer, the consumption of which was fairly widespread in certain parts of the colony, even before the establishment of state-sponsored breweries by Talon. When this first Intendant came to Canada in 1665, the colonists had already been drinking beer for several years, if not since the beginning of the colony. That is to say that breweries existed in Canada before the one built in 1668.

In a notarized act dividing the estate of Louis Hébert in 1634, we read the following passage: “the brewery shall remain in common, with the beer kettle, so that each [of the inheritors] may have use of it.”⁸ We therefore have two or three families in possession of a common brewery, and nothing prevented them from furnishing beer to others.

Certain religious communities also brewed their own beer in the early days of the colony. One such group was the Jesuits, and it is known that in 1646, for example, Father Ambroise Cauvet was employed at Notre-Dame-des-Anges in the production of spirits and beer.⁹ Later, at the *college*, beer was made in sufficient quantity to also supply the Québec City seminary.¹⁰ This last institution ended up having a brewery of its own about 1680.¹¹

These two institutions, the Jesuits and the seminary, were only following the example set by their predecessors, the Récollets, who made their own beer at Notre-Dame-des-Ange since at least 1620. On 15 August of that year, Father Denis Jamet wrote, “We have enough grain to make both bread and beer.”¹²

Among the communities existing in Canada since the first days of the colony, there was one that, while not being religious in nature, was nonetheless just as important. This was the *Compagnie des Habitants*, formed in 1645. In 1648, the Company was already owner of a brewery in Québec City, which it leased that year to a certain Boisdon for a period of three years. The lease was probably renewed for another three years.

Whatever the case may be, in 1654, the “Community,” as it was then known, wanted to get rid of this establishment, since it brought in little profit. As a result, on 21 March 1654, Charles Sévestre, clerk of the store, was ordered to have an estimate drawn up of the value of

⁸ Archives du Séminaire de Québec.

⁹ *Journal des Jésuites*, p. 46.

¹⁰ Archives du Séminaire de Québec, Livres de comptes.

¹¹ Beginning in 1682, the seminary had, on the land presently taken up by *Rue Sainte-Famille*, a hop field of considerable size. That year, it sold hops to the Jesuits at eight *sols* per pound.

¹² Cf. R.P. Odoric-Marie-Jouve, *Les Franciscains et le Canada* (Québec, 1915), p. 161.

“the building that was built at the Community’s expense to lengthen and increase the size of the brewery, and also to make an estimation of the equipment, furnishings, etc.”¹³

The estimate was done on 23 March by Guillaume Couillard, Jean Bourdon and the brewer himself, Pierre Dufresne, with Sévestre present. The estimators concluded that the entire operation was worth 490 *livres*. The sale was announced and set for 31 July 1655. After several delays and unsuccessful attempts at auction due to a lack of bidders, the brewery was finally granted to Pierre Denys on 14 August for the sum of 675 *livres*.¹⁴

Did the buyer succeed in making the brewery a profitable enterprise? There are no records to indicate this. On the contrary, we are tempted to believe that the brewery’s closure or lack of profit had something to do with the decision made by Talon to establish new breweries in Québec.

State-Sponsored Brewery

The ravages caused by drunkenness, among the colonists as well as the Amerindians, began to worry the elite of the colony. The members of the Sovereign Council began to become concerned with the apparent ineffectiveness of the measures that they took to stop this problem. For three years, Talon had worked with them to combat the illegal trafficking in liquor, but without much success. Finally, he believed that he had found a way to curb this scourge, and it was certainly due to his influence that on 05 May 1668, the Council proposed establishing one of more breweries in the colony.

The preamble to this document is worth looking at. It sheds light on the actions taken by Talon and the Councilors a few months later regarding liquor trafficking. The registers of the Sovereign Council state:

As has been demonstrated that the too great quantity of wine and brandy that is annually brought from France and which is consumed in this country is a means which nourishes the debauchery of several of its inhabitants, which diverts them from work and ruins their health by frequent drunkenness and by which, moreover, all manner of money and goods are diverted by the stall keepers [at the fur fairs], other than that, in the cutting off of this trade, we have made considerable useless and costly expenses, the use of the said money and goods could be made for useful and necessary things that would contribute to the advancement of the colony, which cutting off could be done without inconvenience by the establishment of breweries which could, by producing beer, supplement the above-mentioned beverages, whose abundance will be diminished, which will result in two benefits to the advantage of the colonists: one being that the overstock of their grains will be consumed, by which the farmer will benefit from his labor by the certain sale of this overstock, by which he could easily meet his needs and give himself and his family the clothes that they need; the other, that by this assured sale several under-employed people would be incited to take possession of and make improvements upon their own homes, with the knowledge that the application of cultivating the earth with not only give them the means to make a living, but also the means of buying the other necessary items that can not be made in this country. But in order to give those who

¹³ This language leads us to believe that there was already an existing brewery before the formation of the *Compagnie des Habitants*, possibly originally belonging to the *Compagnie des Cent Associés*.

¹⁴ Archives du Séminaire de Québec.

would undertake to make the expenditure for the establishment of breweries the chance of making their money back, it would be appropriate to grant them the permission and the ability to be the only one to sell beer, to the exclusion of all others, for a certain amount of time, setting them up with the tax that can currently be made by common year, without, however, prohibiting any *habitant* from brewing beer for his own use and for that of his servants only. And to forbid all the stall keepers [at the fur fairs] from bringing wine and brandy from France or elsewhere to this country, above that which is permitted them, under penalty of confiscation and fines, which will be arbitrated by the Council.

The Sovereign Council duly weighed the reasons in favor of the enterprise, both by the *syndic des habitants* and by the substitute for the *Procureur-Général* and finally by Intendant Talon himself, who had taken the precaution of seeking the approval of [Finance Minister] Colbert and the King. Judging that the establishment of breweries would be useful and even necessary, considering beer to be a nourishing and healthy beverage, the Council ordered that after the establishment of these breweries, no one would be able to bring wine and brandy from France to New France any longer, without the authorization of the King or his representative in this country.

As for those who would dare to circumvent this edict, they would be liable to a fine of five hundred *livres*, a third of which would go to the *Hôtel-Dieu*, a third to the *seigneur* and the other third to the first person to have established a brewery, in order to compensate him. No doubt, the Council could still permit the importation of wine and brandy, but no more than 1,200 barrels of both, that is: two-thirds of wine and one third of brandy.

Finally, the Council asked the Intendant to see to the establishment of one of more breweries. And in order to encourage this industry, it granted to the person who would undertake this task a ten-year permit for the fabrication of beer, whose price, by this act, was set at 20 *livres* per barrel, not including the tap. Beer could be sold at six *sols* per jug as long as the price of barley remained at three *livres* per *minot*.¹⁵

Such are, in brief, the conclusions of the Sovereign Council. In reality, all they did were repeat the considerations that Talon presented to Minister Colbert, and it is this Intendant to whom the colony owes the establishment of the brewery. He took this project to heart. As early as 12 November 1666, he asked Colbert to grant him two brewing kettles sent to Monsieur du Terron in Canada: "If I leave or if I stay, I will use my own money to cover the expense of the brewery that must be built to put them in, and that will be of some use to me."¹⁶

By the autumn of 1668, the brewery was under construction. Father LeMercier wrote in the *Jesuit Relations*, "The brewery that Monsieur Talon is having built will serve the public in no small measure, be it by sparing it from the intoxicating beverages that cause great disorders here, which can be avoided by consuming this other beverage, which is very healthy and does not cause harm, or by keeping money in the colony that would be diverted by the purchase in France

¹⁵ Conseil Souverain, tome 1, pp. 476-8.

¹⁶ *Ibidem*.

of such a quantity of these beverages, or lastly by using the overabundance of grains that have sometimes been in such great quantity that the farmers could not sell them all.”¹⁷

This brewery, where, according to Frontenac, the Intendant united magnificence with usefulness, was apparently not finished until Talon’s second administration. “It is finished,” he wrote on 02 November 1671, “such that...it can furnish 2,000 barrels of beer for the Antilles, if they can consume as much, as well as 2,000 more for use in Canada, which will give rise to the consumption of 12,000 *minots* of grain each year...In order to accompany this public project with the necessary elements, I have had planted and cultivated 6,000 *perches* of hops at Les Îlets, which will produce fruit as abundant and as good quality as the hop fields of Flanders.”¹⁸

However, this establishment that promised so much good would not last for long. The author of the book *Jean Talon* recounts that about 1675, three years after this Intendant’s departure from the colony, beer stopped being made because those who held the import rights had a large quantity of wine and brandy sent from France, since the *habitants* preferred these beverages to beer.¹⁹ This affirmation, culled from the *Inventaire des propriétés que M. Talon possède au Canada*, is partly corroborated by a document from October 1675. Talon’s *chargé d’affaires* wrote to him from Québec City on this date that he still had to sell 200 *minots* of barley and 5,000 pounds of hops, adding, “These are not things that are easily sold.” He pointed out to Talon that his properties, although numerous, hardly brought him any money.²⁰

In 1681, Talon was looking to sell his brewery so that the building could house an *Hôpital-Général*, which was already a precursor to what would become the Poor Office. However, nothing ever came of this project. This building, which was restored and added upon, later became the Palace of the Intendants, at least in part. In 1938, a well-known brewery still occupied a part of the site.

The Birth of the Hotel Industry in Québec

Due to the small number of inhabitants and also thanks to the generous hospitality that the colonists showed to each other, several years passed before the colony had proper inns, even in Québec City, the most populous center of the small colony. In any case, we are lead to believe that the first hostelry license does not date any earlier than 1648.

That year, Jacques Boisdon asked for permission to operate an inn at Québec City. The Sovereign Council agreed to his request and to this effect granted him a license in the following terms:

At the request presented to the Council by Monsieur Jacques Boisdon, holding that, to the exclusion of any other, it be permitted him to operate a pastry shop and inn at Québec City for all, coming and going, the Council, agreeing to the aforementioned request, has granted and authorized it with the following conditions and conventions:

¹⁷ *Relation de 1668*, p. 3.

¹⁸ T. Chapais, *Jean Talon, intendant de la Nouvelle-France* (Québec, 1904), p. 400.

¹⁹ Chapais, *Talon*, p. 400, note.

²⁰ Archives du Séminaire de Québec.

Firstly, that he shall make his house on the public square, not far from the church, in order to be convenient for others to go heat up there, paying him what is reasonable for this;

2nd, that he shall not tolerate any scandal or drunkenness, blasphemy, swearing nor games of chance in his house;

3rd, that on Sundays and holidays, during High Mass, vespers, sermons and catechism, his house shall be empty of non-residents and closed up;

4th, that he shall be careful to observe the orders and regulations that shall be established regarding trafficking and commerce.

[Such were the obligations imposed upon Boisdon. For its part, the Council granted him the aforementioned permission] to the exclusion of all others in this respect for six years and that he be given eight casks for free over one or several years and that for three years he make use of the brewery belonging to the Community.

Done and passed by the Council established by His Majesty at Québec City this 19th of September 1648.²¹

(signed) D'Ailleboust, De Chavigny, H. Lalemant, Godefroy, Giffard, J. Bourdon

This piece of information is interesting, due to the period in question. It shows the precautions that were taken, right from the beginning, against the disorders to which these establishments were prone. There is no doubt that drink was available at Boisdon's establishment, but what kind of drinks we can not say. Wine, beer and *bouillon*, most likely, for wherever food was available, so were these beverages.

Did Boisdon, left as he was without any competition, make a good living with his pastry shop and inn? The archives hold no answer to this question. The name of Boisdon does not figure elsewhere than in the piece of information cited. Tanguay does not mention him in his *Dictionnaire Généalogique*. Did the poor innkeeper have to give up the business when his permit expired? All that can be said about that is that the brewery which was put at his disposition for three years was sold in 1665, as has been pointed out above.

Intoxication Proclamation

Another document shows the means that were taken, before any general regulations were in place, to normalize the sale of intoxicating beverages and prevent or punish abuses, as the case may be. Jacques Viger wrote it up in his *Saberdache* under the general heading "Canadian Legislation Before 1663." Here it is in its entirety, according to this source:

Regulation of the Governor of Montréal Against Hard Liquor, Gambling
and Desertion, 18 January 1659

Monsieur Paul de Chomedey, Governor of the Isle of Montréal

It being a constant thing that since the establishment of this colony according to the pious design of Messieurs the Associates for the Conversion of the Savages, *seigneurs* of this place, we have always worked with all our power to establish good morals here by making obstacles to all sorts of debauchery and scandal, as much by our work as by our ordinances – with the most unobtrusive and convenient means with regards to the affairs of individuals that the inclination that we have for their advancement was able to suggest to us – No one can doubt

²¹ Archives du Séminaire de Québec.

that after the continuous excesses caused by alcohol, gambling and other debauchery, the desertions of those who have burdened themselves with debt due to these causes, hopeless of being able to pay back their creditors and not finding any other recourse but to run away and commit themselves to a flight both dangerous to their own persons and prejudicial to the public faith and the establishment of the colony at this location, We are obligated in order to fulfill our duty and to release our conscience to finally bring an end to this problem. Which solution cannot endure except by the complete eradication of the opportunity for these problems. Given the information about the disorders committed due to alcohol and gambling, and subsequent to the desertion of Sébastien Dupuis, Nicolas Duval and Pierre Papin, captured at about four leagues from this settlement and brought back to our prisons on the eighth of the present month and year, the said desertion caused by the excessive debts that they contracted in order to finance their continual drunkenness and debauchery, We forbid any person no matter their station and condition, be they *habitants* of this place or another, to sell or retail at wholesale or consumer prices and under any given pretext any hard liquor, without having previously obtained our express written permission, under penalty of an arbitrary fine payable immediately and without delay. – And moreover, we forbid any games of chance – We break and annul all promises be they written or otherwise, direct or indirect, made or to be made, pertaining to this problem as for all other sorts of gambling or debauchery. We also forbid creditors from any legal recourse under penalty of a fine of twenty *livres* and the confiscation of the said sum due.

And for those who shall be found guilty of excessive trafficking in wine, brandy or other hard liquor, or of having sworn or blasphemed the holy name of God, they will be punished either by an arbitrary fine or by corporal punishment, according to the gravity of the case, and to prevent desertions similar to the above-mentioned, we have declared and do hereby declare by the present ordinance that all those found guilty of the crime of desertion, as well as those who assist them in their flight either by hiding them or helping them by whatever means are guilty of the same crime.

We instruct our officers to carry out the execution of the present regulation and especially the *syndic des habitants*, to whom a copy of this regulation shall be given for this purpose.

The present regulation shall be read, published and posted to be carried out according to its form and tenor, commencing with the day of its publication. Passed at Ville-Marie the eighteenth of January one thousand six hundred fifty-nine.

Paul de Chomeddy

The nineteenth day of the said month and year, the present regulation was read, published and posted at the letting-out of vespers said at the parish church of Ville-Marie. So that no one may claim ignorance, a copy of this same was personally delivered to Master Marin Jannot himself, *syndic des habitants* of this said place, by me, clerk in the registry and jurisdiction of this said place, undersigned.

Basset, record-keeper

A true copy was collected and filed by me in the minute-book in the records of the Registry of the Clerk of the Court in the District of Montréal.

(signed) Js Viger

There was therefore, at least in principle, an attempt to prevent the problems caused by alcohol in the colony, which was a serious affair, as can be seen. The trade in hard liquor was often the source of difficult problems which concerned the religious and civil authorities and which caused great losses to the colony. All of these questions, which deserve greater attention, are however left out of this article, for the reason that by themselves they can make up a fairly in-depth study.

Part 12

Obituaries of Franco-Americans from Bristol, Connecticut

Extracted by Paul R. Keroack, #157

The Bristol Public Library keeps a card file of birth, marriage and obituary notices extracted from local newspapers from various but not consecutive years. The following pages contain extracts of obituaries that include French surnames.

The library continues to add new obituaries to the drawers but I will not add listings past the year 2000, lest I never reach the end of the alphabet! Readers seeking more recent obituaries in the Bristol area may call the library to ask the staff to search the file for a particular name or use the increasing number of online obituary sites, which may include newspapers carrying Bristol names (i.e., the Hartford Courant).

Abbreviations

b – born	d – died	NB – New Brunswick
bur – buried	dau – daughter	PQ – Quebec
ca – circa	form – formerly (of)	son – son of
Can – Canada	hus – husband of	wid – widow(er) of
cem – cemetery	mo – month	w – wife of

Daigle, Albertine (Camire), 81, of 333 West Washington St, wid Arthur Daigle; b 16 March 1914, Can; d. 13 Nov 1995; 15 Nov 1995, p A2:1

Daigle, Annette, SEE Madore, Annette

Daigle, Camille, 85, of 71 Alba Dr, husb Odile (Saucier) Daigle; b 5 Sept 1909, St John ME; d 3 Sept 1994; 5 Sept 1994, p 4:1

Daigle, Darla Joy, 56, form Lillian Rd and Vance Dr; form married to Gerard Daigle of Waterbury; dau Robert Leroy & Viola (Dixon) Cyr; b 9 July 1942 in Waterbury CT; d 17 Jan 1999 in New Britain CT; 18 Jan 1999, p A2:3

Daigle, Donald Z., 54, Sandisfield MA, form Bristol, husb Margaret 'Peggy' (Deschaine) Daigle; son Zenon & Cecile (Bard) Daigle; b 26 Jan 1944, Ft Kent ME; d. 15 May 1998; 16 May 1998, p A2:2

Daigle, Marie A., 90, wid Levite R. Daigle of 70 Vance St, d. March 30, 1986; b Madawaska ME, Sept 9, 1895, dau Eloi & Elina (Dufour) Albert; March 31, 1986, p 2C3

Daigle, Martha C., 80, wid Edmund J. Daigle, 55 Gaylord St, d May 24, 1986; b Van Buren ME, March 14, 1906, dau Simon & Nathalie (Cormier) Cyr; May 27, 1986, p 4C1

Daigle, Reno, 68, of 107 Martin Luther King Dr, New Britain CT, form Bristol, d June 22, 1992; b June 11, 1924, Ft Kent ME, son Arthur & Christine (Thibodeau) Daigle; bur St Joseph Cem; June 23, 1992, p 4C1

Obituaries of Franco-Americans from Bristol, Connecticut

Daigle, Rita M., 77, dau Francois & Emilie (Boucher) Fournier, b. 22 Dec 1921
Edmundston NB; d 19 April 1999; bur St Joseph Cem; 27 April 1999, p A2:2

Daigle, Roderick E., 56, of 66 Emmett St, husb Gloria (Shorette) Daigle; b 29 March
1936, Ft Kent ME; d 26 Oct 1992; 28 Oct 1992, p 4:2

Daigle, Roger, form Bristol, 26, late of TX, d. Jan 19, 1988; b Feb 23, 1942, son Rosaire
& Eva (Lavasseur) Daigle; Jan 21, 1988, p 4C1

Daigle, Simone, SEE St. Armand, Simone

Daigneault, Arthur H., 77, Revere Dr, husb Dorothy (Spielman) Daignault, son Elzear &
Hazel (Gorman) Spielman [sic]; b 14 May 1921; d 4 May 1999; 6 May 1999, p A2:1

Daignault, Melina, Mrs., 58, w Alfred Daignault, 70 Locust St, d March 5, 1922; March
6, 1922, p 5C5

Daigneault, Elise, SEE Vanasse, Mrs. Elise
Daigneault, Eva, SEE Wilson, Eva D.

Daigneault, Mrs. Hazel (Gorman), 81, wid Elzear 'Pete' Daigneault, 34 Terryville Ave, d
March 9, 1983; b in MA May 12, 1901; March 11, 1983, p 2C1

Daigneault, Robert M., 56, 398 Stafford Ave, husb Angela (Soucy) Daigneault, d May
16, 1989; b Oct 2, 1932, Waterbury CT, son Delphis & Augustine (Paquin) Daigneault;
bur St Joseph Cem; May 17, 1989, p 4C1

Dailey, Marion, SEE Jodoin, Marion
Dallaire, Dorothy, SEE Eldred, Dorothy

Dallaire, Gertrude B., 81, wid Sylvie Dallaire, 55 Gaylord St, d Sept 13, 1986; b May 15,
1905, dau Peter & Marie (Ayotte) Berube; Sept 15, 1986, p 4C1

Dallaire, Lionel, 67, 5 Burr Rd, Plymouth, form Bristol, husb Lorraine (West) Dallaire;
son Alfred & Anne Dallaire; b 24 Dec 1926 Waterville ME; d 7 Jan 1994; 8 Jan 1994, p
4:1

Dallaire, Pauline, SEE Lawyrea, Pauline
Damboise, Marie H, SEE Lagace, Marie H.

Damont, Mrs. Luella, 20, 22 Ingraham St, d March 19, 1924, dau Mr & Mrs Godfrey
Lereux; bur St Thomas Cem; March 20, 1924, p 1C4

Daoust, Annoncia, 82, Matilda Dr, w Armand V. Daoust Sr., dau Aime & Angelien
(Moreau) Lavertu; b 25 July 1917, Lake St John PQ; d 4 June 2000 in Southington; St
Joseph Cem; 5 June 2000, p A2:1

Obituaries of Franco-Americans from Bristol, Connecticut

Dauphinais, Donald J., husb Ruth (Bradley) Dauphinais, 16 Morris Ave, d March 31, 1987; b July 9, 1914, son Harry L. & Katherine (Reynolds) Dauphinais; March 31, 1987, p 4C1

Dauphinais, Rita, SEE Gendron, Rita

Dauphinais, James G., 72, 81 Field St, wid Bettina (Albee) Dauphinais, d July 6, 1988; b March 30, 1916, Bangor ME, son Gordon & Anne (Bowen) Dauphinais; July 7, 1988, p 4C1

Daveluy, Etienne M., SEE Duhaime, Etienne M.

Daveluy, James J., 70, Pequabuck, husb Lorraine (O'Neal) Daveluy, son Armand J. & Frances (Friedel) Daveluy; b 10 Jul 1929; d 18 Feb 2000; bur St Joseph Cem; 21 Feb 2000, p A2:3

Daveluy, Marguerite, SEE Neveu, Marguerite; 9 Jul 1998, p A2:1

Daveluy, Rene, 7 mo., son Mr & Mrs Raoule Daveluy, 24 Stafford Ave, d Sept 4, 1925, bur St Thomas Cem; Sept 5, 1925, p 1C4

Daveluy, Richard A., 2, 31 Field St, d July 25, 1929, son Mr & Mrs Armand Daveluy; bur St Thomas Cem; July 25, 1929, p 5C3

Daveluy, Sophie, 61, Norton St, w Theophile Daveluy, d April 18, 1923; bur St Thomas Cem, April 19, 1923, p 6C4

Davis, Juliette D., 82, wid Emery Davis, 107 Judson Ave, d Dec 13, 1986; b May 29, 1904, dau Edmund & Clara (Breault) Duguet; Dec 15, 1986, p 4C1

Dayon, Emilienne, 67, w Leslie Dayon, dau Welley & Leontine (Gilbert) Lachance; b 5 Feb 1932, PQ; d 4 Oct 1999; bur Holy Family Mausoleum, St Joseph Cem; 6 Oct 1999, p A2:2

DeBonville, Florence L., 81 Stonecrest Dr, wid Herman DeBonville, d Jan 28, 1989; b Aug 21, 1907, St Guillaume PQ, dau Olivier & Catherine (Pouliot) Larriviere; Jan 30, 1989, p 4C1

Decrosse, Aldea, SEE Thibault, Mrs. Aldea

Degarie, Clara A., 79, East Granby, CT, dau Emile & Clara (Zalishewski) Allard; b 1 Aug 1920; d 28 Sept 1999; bur St Joseph Cem; 29 Sept 1000, p A2:1

Delaney, Jacqueline, SEE Breau, Jacqueline

Obituaries of Franco-Americans from Bristol, Connecticut

Delage, Palmyre, Mrs., 66, of 250 West St, w Emile Delage, d May 1, 1928; b April 25, 1862, St Cesaire PQ, dau Clement & Clioppe Gaddu; bur St Thomas Cem; May 1, 1928, p5C4

Delano, Alton, 76, of 542 Terryville Ave, husb Pauline (Gordon) Delano; son Frank & Hope (Sawyer) Delano; b 18 Dec 1921, Presque Isle ME; d 8 Feb 1998; bur Peacedale Cem; 9 Feb 1998, p A2:3

Delano, Lendell R., 'Sam', 64, 86 George St, husb Josephine (Senese) Delano; b 10 Nov 1929, Presque Isle ME; d 14 May 1994; 16 May 1994, p A4:3

Delaunay, Catherine, SEE Jolly, Catherine D.

Delesdernier, Ferdinand, 286 West St, husb Mary (Landry) Delesdernier; d Oct 14, 1927; b Sulist PQ; bur St Thomas Cem; Oct 15, 1927, p 10C1

Deloge, Ronald, Jr., 21, of 39 Kelley St, d Oct 20, 1985; b RI, July 25, 1964, son Ronald J. Sr. & Rachel L. Deloge; Oct 21, 1985, p 2C3

Delude, Dina, Mrs., 79, of 27 Oak St, wid Baptiste Delude, d Jan 13, 1927; b Feb 6, 1848, PQ; Jan 14, 1927, p 5C3

Delude, John Baptiste, 77, of 27 Oak St, husb Dina Delude, d May 28, 1926; b St Denis PQ, son John Baptiste & Genevieve (LaRue) Delude; bur St Joseph Cem; May 29, 1926, p 1C4

Delude, Martha, SEE Given, Mrs. Martha
Delude, Mathilda, SEE Lavallee, Mathilda D.

Demanche, Homer, Plainville CT, form Bristol, "d. recently"; bur St Joseph Cem, Plainville CT; Dec 4, 1928, p 5C5

DeMars, Anson N., Sr., 78, husb Mildred (Guardiane) DeMars, 133 Walnut St, Seymour CT, form Bristol, d Dec 29, 1986; b West Kennebunk ME, May 13, 1908, son Joseph & Minnie DeMars; Dec 30, 1986, p 4C1

DeMars, Catherine (Jungle), 85, of 52 Shiela Ct, wid Raymond A. DeMars; b 9 Sept 1910, Hastings on Hudson NY; d 30 May 1996; bur West Cem; 1 June 1996, p A2:2

DeMars, Elizabeth, Mrs., 74 West St, w Joseph DeMars, d March 24, 1927, b Can July 9, 1853; bur St Thomas Cem; May 24, 1927, p 5C3

DeMars, Harold R., 'Lefty', 55, of 526 Witches Rock Rd, husb Louise (Lauretano) DeMars; b 22 Aug 1937; d 2 Dec 1992; 3 Dec 1992, p 4:1

DeMars, Helen, SEE White, Helen D.

Obituaries of Franco-Americans from Bristol, Connecticut

DeMars, Raymond A., 74, husb Catherine (Jungle) DeMars, 757 King St., d Nov 25, 1984; b April 25, 1910, son Joseph & Minnie (Littlefield) DeMars; Nov 26, 1984, p 2C1

Demont, John V., 65, husb Mary Hernandez Demont, San Diego CA, d Sept 23, 1985; b Sept 27, 1920, son Louis & Charlene (Coughlin) Demont; Oct 2, 1985, p 2C3

Denis, Yvette, SEE Quenneville, Denis [sic]

Denney, Beatrice T., 92, form Wolott Rd, wid Edmund J. Denney, dau Denis & Philonise (Sanfeon) Thibodeau; b 20 Sept 1906, Lille ME; d 19 March 1999; bur St Joseph Cem; 21 March 1999, p A6:3

Dennis, Roger, 64, of 118 Burton St, Forestville CT, d Feb 9, 1988, husb Marie Noella (Plante) Dennis; b Feb 15, 1923, Winslow ME, son Ambrose & Flora (Giguere) Dennis; Feb 10, 1988, p 4C1

Denoncourt, Rose, 500 Stafford Ave, wid Rene Denoncourt, d Aug 4, 1991; b Taunton MA, dau Norbert & Eugenie (Dagenais) Dumas; bur St Joseph Cem; Aug 6, 1991, p 4C1

De Note, Josephine, SEE La Mothe, Mrs. Josephine
De Parolis, Helen B, SEE Greenier, Helen B

Depasquale, Irene, 89, of 400 North Main St, dau Osias & Georgianna (Pare) LeBeau; b 24 Dec 1906; d 22 March 1996; 23 March 1996, pA2:1

De Planque, Cynthia, 40, w John De Planque, 524 Marshall Ave, Tipton PA, form Bristol; d Feb 27, 1984; b Greenfield MA, Jan 11, 1944, dau Robert & Rachel (Brigham) Prouty; March 1, 1984, p 2C1

Deprey, Alton, 49, Terryville CT, son Maurice & Florence (Bouchard) Deprey; b ca 1947, Ft Kent ME; d 29 Feb 1996, Bristol Hospital; 2 March 1996, p A2:1

Deprey, Joseph Elude, 82, of 400 North Main St, wid Yvonne (Blanchette) Deprey; b 16 Dec 1910, Wallagrass ME; d 16 March 1993; bur Billerica MA; 17 March 1993, p 4:1

DeRoche, Harvey L., 76, of 100 Divinity St, husb Beatrice (Allard) DeRoche; b 1 Aug 1918, Sanford ME; d 5 Feb 1994; 7 Feb 1995, pA2:1

Derosiers, Stanley A., 55, Vance Dr, form New Britain CT; husb Rosanna (Farrington) Derosiers; b ca 1940, St Agatha ME; d 8 Oct 1995 in New Britain CT; 10 Oct 1995, p A2:3

Descelles, Elizabeth, Mrs., 66, of 49 Gaylord St., d July 2, 1927; b Adamville Can; July 5, 1927, p 12C2

to be continued

Acadian Expulsion

By Al Lafreniere, #701

This information supplements that which was presented in the articles I wrote that appeared in the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, volume 6, numbers 1 and 2 in 1993.

When I started to research ships that deported the Acadians, I could not find any research like it. I thought I was doing something that no one else had ever done. After I was nearly finished, I realized that two others had performed similar research. Placide Gaudet produced a similar work and thought that he was also the first; but Henry Gipson did a thorough job before both of us, in 1947, in *The British Empire Before the American Revolution*. More recently, there was a series of articles written by Dr. Donald Landry of Metarie, LA. It is good to know that others also consider it important to share this information.

The Vessels

There were several types of vessels used to transport the Acadians during the expulsion. The smallest of these was the sloop. It was a single-masted vessel of twenty-five to one hundred tons. It was characterized by the fact that it had one mast and the sails were strung fore and aft, or along the length of the ship. They were very fast ships, and this rigging is still used today for racing.

When we refer to tons, it is not the weight of the ship or the weight of the cargo that a ship can hold, but rather tonnage refers to the dimensions of the cargo hold divided by one hundred cubic feet. So, two per ton would mean that two people were to be confined in a space that was four feet by four feet by five feet. It is said that about one third of the ships were loaded with more than two per ton. That's not much space!

We should note that there was some confusion about the classes of ships in those days. This is understandable when we consider the sloop class. A Naval-sloop could be rigged in any fashion, but it had its guns on one deck only. It also qualified as a Naval-sloop if it was captained by an officer with less rank than captain. Then there was the classification of sloop-of-war, which was a ship rigged as a sloop, schooner, ship, or brig and having eighteen to thirty-two guns. Later the classification of sloop-of-war was any vessel larger than a gunboat with guns on one deck only. So you can see why there is some confusion surrounding the classes of ships. Adding to this, there were common types of hulls that were used for each type of ship, such as a square stem design used on barks. There was much experimentation with mixing hull types and sail rigging.

Schooners were small, fast ships developed in New England. They had a square stem and two masts with sloop sails on each, a bowsprit and a jib. These were often set fore and aft.

The brig, or brigantine, and the snow were similar two masted, square-rigged vessels that had sails on the foremast only, and were fore and aft rigged on the main mast. The brig had a cross jack yard and the snow had a main yard and a square mainsail in addition to its fore and aft mainsail that was rigged on a tri-sail mast. Brigs were fast and were a favorite of privateers and pirates. The snow soon went out of fashion.

The ship class was the largest of the day. They were full rigged and had three or more masts. They were square rigged on all three or more masts (across the width of the ship). They were designed for long voyages, where they could take advantage of the trade winds.

The transports, being cargo ships, were modified for passengers before leaving Boston. First, the ballast had to be removed. Second, the space normally used for cargo was divided into three levels of approximately four feet in height. In a five by five foot area, two or more people had to endure the cold and very unsanitary conditions for several weeks or months. There was no room for modesty or conveniences of any kind. It had to be a terrible trip, at best.

The troop vessels were already set up to haul people, so no modification was necessary. These vessels are noted in the table provided at the end of this article with an "x" in the "TR" column.

The Expulsion

The British removed the Acadians from their lands because they believed the people of Nova Scotia and the surrounding area were a military threat to the security of the area. The Acadians had not signed an unconditional oath of allegiance to the British Crown, but rather had asked to remain neutral so that they would not have to bear arms against their countrymen, the French. The land was strategically placed at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and the military leaders of the day did not believe that the "neutrals" would remain neutral if push came to shove. The English considered ordering the Acadians who had not signed an unconditional pledge of allegiance to the British to be sent to Quebec, but this would have greatly strengthened the French forces with angry men who would have fought with a vengeance against them. To send them to England would have been too costly. If they were sent to France-- then France would probably send them back to America. So the American Colonies were the logical place. The forts at Beausejour and Gaspereau were manned by French regulars and Acadians. In 1754, Governor Lawrence of Nova Scotia and Governor Shirley of Massachusetts began to plan an attack on the French in Acadia.

In April of 1755, they began to gather the ships in Boston Harbor. Thirty-three ships were gathered, holding 2100 colonial troops. Many of those vessels would later transport the Acadians to the Colonies.

The original plan of attack was to go right to Ft. Beausejour and begin the fight, but after some discussion, it was decided to go first to Annapolis Royal, so as not to alarm the French. The fleet left Boston on May 22, 1755, and arrived on May 27 at Annapolis Royal. There, they were joined by the Vulture, Sloop of War, Captain Broome, and three more transports bearing artillery. The fleet sailed June 1 for Ft. -Lawrence and arrived on June 2.

By June 16, under the command of Colonel Monckton, the British had won the battle and Ft. Beausejour was theirs. It was immediately renamed Ft. Cumberland.

On July 28, the Provincial Council of Nova Scotia, urged by Governor Lawrence, decided to deport the Acadians to the Colonies. To pay for the expenses, their cattle and crops and lands would be forfeited to the British Crown. They would be allowed to carry away their money, personal effects and furniture. To prevent their return, their houses and towns would be burned. All the exiles were to be given rations of one pound of flour and ½ pound of bread per day, and one pound of beef per week for the journey.

On August 11, 1755, Colonel Monckton summoned the heads of families to Ft. Cumberland to read them the orders of the Governor. Some four hundred came and were imprisoned and notified of the order. This order stated that they were to forfeit their lands and property to the King and that they were to be deported to the Colonies. On August 21, 1755, the Ship Syren and nine transports arrived at Beaubassin for this purpose. Many Acadians escaped to the woods, and it wasn't until September 10 that they began to fill the transports. On October 1, eighty Acadians escaped from Ft. Lawrence. But less than two weeks later, on October 13, the transports headed into the Bay of Fundy with 1,100 Acadians. (John Thomas notes in his diary that 960 were on board.)

The vessels used were:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Number Acadians</i>
Schooner	Boscawen	95	David Bingham	PA	Sunk or not used	126
Ship	Cornwallis	130	Andrew Sinclair	SC		260
Sloop	Dolphin	90	William Hancock	SC		181
Sloop	Endeavor	96	James Nicols	SC	Troop	192
Schooner	Jolly Phillip	94	Jonathon Waite	GA		189
Ship	Prince Frederick	170	William Trattles	GA		340
Brig	Two Brothers	99	James Best	SC		198
Ship	Union	196	Jonathan Crathome	PA	Sunk or not used	392

Three Vessels were not needed and were sent to Grand Pre and Piziquid:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Schooner	Boscawen	63	James Newell		Ran aground at Piziquid
Sloop	Dove	87	Samuel Forbes	Canard to CT	
Schooner	Ranger	57	Nathaniel Monroe	Canard to VA	

These were convoyed by the Ship Syren (30 tons) under Master Charles Proby, which also carried twenty-one Acadian prisoners considered most dangerous. These Acadians were reported to have suffered the most, since their families were deliberately separated. This was done because of their aggressions against the British at Ft. Beausejour. Nine of these prisoners were immediately shipped to England.

On August 5, the villages of Cobequid, Tatamagouch, Ramsack, and others were burned. Beaubassin had already been burned by the Acadians under the orders of their priest, Le Loutre, in 1750. Le Loutre destroyed the villages around Ft. Beausejour in June, 1755.

On September 5, Colonel Winslow summoned all the male residents of Grande Pre, Habitant and Canard, age ten and above to the church at Grande Pre. On the same day, so did Captain Murray summon the men of Piziquid, 183 in all, to Ft Edward. All were read the order that their goods were to be forfeited and that they were to be transported out of the Province.

By September 7, Major Handfield at Annapolis Royal reported that all the French had returned to their homes, after fleeing to the woods, and would obey the orders of the Governor.

On December 8, the Acadians of Annapolis Royal area were finally put aboard the transports and left Goat Island under convoy of the HMS Baltimore. In January of 1756, the Pembroke left for North Carolina with two hundred Acadians, but the Acadians overwhelmed the crew and all escaped. The Acadians of Port Royal were transported on the following vessels:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Acadians Boarded</i>	<i>Acadians Arrived</i>
Snow	Edward	139	Ephraim Cooke	CT	280	180
Brig	Experiment	136	Benjamin Stoddard	NY	250	200
Ship	Helena	166	Samuel Livingstone	MA	323	
Ship	Hopson	177	Edward Whitehead	SC	342	
Snow	Pembroke*	139	Milton	SC	232	
Snow	Two Sisters**	140				
Ship	Elizabeth	166	Ebenezer Rockwell	CT	280	180
Sloop	Molly		Dagget	Halifax		50 (Oct 11, 1755)

*Taken over by Acadians. Left late in December, bound for SC. Brought up the St. John River by Acadians.

**Never left (was replaced by the Ship Elizabeth).

On October 8, the embarkation began at Grande Pre. Families were boarded together by village. On October 13, nine transports went down the Minas Basin and convoyed with the HMS Nightingale. These Acadians were transported on the following vessels:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Number Acadians</i>
Sloop	Elizabeth	97	Nathaniel Millbury	MD	Troop	242
Sloop	Hannah	70	Richard Adams	PA	Troop	140
Schooner	Leopard	87	Thomas Church	MD	Leonard?	178
Sloop	Sally & Molly	70	James Purrington	VA	Troop	154*
Sloop	Swan	80	Jonathon Loviett	PA	Troop	168
Sloop	Endeavor	83	John Stone	VA	Encheree?	166
Sloop	Industry	86	George Goodwin	VA	Troop	177
Sloop	Mary	90	Andrew Dunning	VA		182
Sloop	Prosperous	75	Daniel Bragdon	VA	Troop	152

*Eleven removed at Boston

There were more than five hundred Acadians still living in Habitant and Canard for lack of transports. These were boarded on December 13. The vessels were:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Number Acadians</i>
Sloop	Dove	87	Samuel Forbes	CT		114
Schooner	Race Horse	?	John Banks	MA		120
Schooner	Ranger	57	Nathan Monroe	VA	114 arrived	115
Brig	Swallow	102	William Hayes	MA	Troop	236
Sloop	?	?	Wooster	CT	Arrived CT on Jan 22, 1756	173

Captain Murray finished loading the transports at Piziquid on October 23 with over one thousand Acadians. These were loaded on:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Number Acadians</i>
Sloop	Dolphin	87	Zebad Foreman	MD	47 removed at Boston	230
Schooner	Neptune	90	Jonathan Davis	VA	29 removed at Boston	207
Sloop	Ranger	90	Francis Piercy	MD	Troop - 25 rem at Boston	263 (208 arrived)
Sloop	Seaflower	81	Samuel Harris	MA	Troop	206
Sloop	Three Friends	69	Thomas Curtis	PA	Troop - 21 rem at Boston	156

In the Spring of 1756, Acadians were rounded up at Pubnico (Cape Sable?). One hundred were shipped on the Schooner Mary (ninety tons, captained by Master Andrew Dunning) and were sent to New York. The Schooner Leopard (87 tons, captained by Master Thomas Church) shipped seventy from Pubnico to Massachusetts. The Sloop Vulture shipped seventy-two Acadians from Port Lature and arrived in Massachusetts on May 10, 1756. The Sloop Providence, captained by Master Samuel Barren, shipped fifty from Halifax to North Carolina in December of 1755. And Master McKown on the Sloop Eagle shipped four Acadians to Massachusetts on April 1, 1756. Other vessels were also used, but there is no record of these.

The next major transportation of the Acadians out of Acadia happened after the defeat of Louisbourg in 1758. Many of the Acadians had fled to Ile St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) after seeing the deportation of their neighbors and countrymen. The British were determined to cleanse the area of the French presence and so began a campaign to deport these Acadians as well. Lieutenant Colonel Rollo was sent to Ile St. Jean on August 8, 1758 to round them up. They expected to find between four and five hundred Acadians but they found between four and five *thousand* instead. On August 31, the Schooner Hind and four transports, the King of Prussia, Bristol, Dunbar, and Catherine, left Ile St. Jean with 692 prisoners, 130 of who were military and

administrative personnel for Louisbourg. The military and administrative people were placed on the HMS York, and the civilians aboard the Mary.

A total of 3,100 Acadians were aboard the transports. Of these, 970 died of sickness and disease, and 679 drowned. A total of 1,649 Acadians lost their lives crossing the Atlantic!

On June 24, 1756, 289 Acadians were sent to Bristol, England on the Virginia Packet. Also in that month, 220 Acadians were sent to Falmouth, England, and 242 sent to Liverpool. In July 1756, 293 were sent to Southampton, England. In 1759, 151 French were deported from Halifax to England on the HMS Sutherland. In 1760, 1,200

French were removed from the Merimichi, Richibucto area and deported to England. In 1761, 385 Acadians were sent from Baye de Chaleurs to England. In 1762, 1,500 left Halifax on five transports to Boston, but were returned to Halifax when Massachusetts refused to accept them. Several others were also deported on various other ships.

Some ship manifests do exist, but most have not been found. One captain admitted that he had "forgotten" to take the names of the Acadians aboard his vessel. He was probably not alone. Perhaps someday more information will surface to help us in our search.

Other Sources

1. Bergeron, Adrien. *Le Grand Arrangement Des Acadiens au Quebec.*
2. Hebert, Phillip. *French Neutrals (Acadians) in Connecticut*
3. Jehn, Janet. *Acadian Exiles in the Colonies.*
4. Lafreniere, Albert. *Acadians in Guilford, Connecticut.* American-Canadian Genealogist, Issue #88, Vol. 27, Number 2, 2001.
5. Rieder, Milton P. *The Acadian Exiles in the American Colonies.*
6. Vital records of the Colonies and of Canada.

References

1. Howard Irving Chapelle, *History of American Sailing Ships.*
2. Henry Brundage Culver, *Book of Old Ships.*
3. *Une Autobiographie de L'abbe le Loutre*, Nova Francia, VI, No. 1, p. 20.
4. William Faulkner Rushton, *The Cajuns-From Acadia to Louisiana*, The Noonday Press, NY, NY, p. 51.
5. *Journal of Col. John Winslow*, Nova Scotia Hist. Collections, Vol. 4, pp 134-135.
6. Earle Lockerby, *Deportation of the Acadians from Ile St. Jean, 1758*, Fall-Winter 1999 Edition of The Island Magazine.

DEPORTATION VESSELS

	TR	SHIP	TYPE	TONS	CAPTAIN	DEPARTURE	DEST	DATE_ARV	DATE_DEP	EXILES	NOTES
1		Boscawen	schooner	95	Bigham, David	Chignecto	Pennsylvania		10/13/55	190	sunk?
2		Boscawen	schooner	63	Newell, James	Chignecto	ran-aground(Piziquid)			0	Not used
3		Cornwallis	ship	130	Sinclair, Andrew	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/17/55	10/13/55	260	207 arrived
4		Dolphin	sloop	90	Hancock, William	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/17/55	10/13/55	181	121 arrived
5		Dolphin	sloop	87	Forman, Zebad	Piziquid	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	230	47 removed,MA
6		Dove	sloop	87	Forbes, Samuel	Grand Pre	Connecticut	2/2/56	12/13/55	114	
7		Eagle	sloop		McKown	Halifax	Massachusetts	5/29/56	4/1/56	4	
8		Edward	snow	139	Cooke, Ephraim	Anna. Royal	Connecticut	5/22/56	12/8/55	278	180 arrived
9		Elizabeth	ship	166	Rockwell, Ebenezer	Anna.Royal	Connecticut	1/21/56	12/8/55	280	277 arrived
10	X	Elizabeth	sloop	97	Millbury, Nathan	Grand Pre	Maryland	11/20/55	10/27/55	242	
11	X	Endeavor	sloop	96	Nicols, James	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/19/55	10/13/55	121	
12		Endeavor(enchere)	sloop	96	Stone, John	Grand Pre	Virginia	11/11/55	10/27/55	192	166 arrived
13		Experiment	brig.	136	Stoddard, Benjamin	Anna. Royal	New York	1/30/56	12/8/55	250	200 arrived
14	X	Hannah	sloop	70	Adams, Richard	Grand Pre	Pennsylvania	11/19/55	10/27/55	140	137 arrived
15		Helena	ship	166	Livingstone,Samuel	Anna. Royal	Massachusetts	1/5/56	10/27/55	323	
16		Hopson	ship	177	Whitewood, Edward	Anna. Royal	S. Carolina	1/15/56	12/8/55	342	M. James Griffin
17	X	Industry	sloop	86	Goodwin, George	Grand Pre	Virginia	11/11/55	10/27/55	177	
18		Jolly Phillip	schooner	94	Waite, Jonathon	Chignecto	Georgia	12/30/55	10/13/55	189	120 arrived,(ME.)
19		Leopard	schooner	87	Church, Thomas	Pubnico	Massachusetts	5/8/56	4/10/56	72	
20	X	Leopard(Leonard)	schooner	87	Church, Thomas	Grand Pre	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	178	
21		Mary	schooner	90	Dunning, Andrew	Cape Sable(Pubnico)	New York	4/28/56		100	94 arrived
22		Mary	sloop	90	Dunning, Andrew	Grand Pre	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	182	
23	X	Molly	sloop		Daggett	Annapolis Royal	Massachusetts	10/20/55	10/11/55	50	Prisoners
24		Neptune	schooner	90	Ford, William	Piziquid	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	207	29 removed, MA
25		Pembroke	snow	139	Milton,	Anna. Royal	St. John River		12/8/55	232	Ship taken over
26		Prince Frederic	ship	170	Trattles, William	Chignecto	Georgia	12/10/55	10/13/55	280	est. arrival
27	X	Prosperous	sloop	75	Bragdon, Daniel	Grand Pre	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	152	
28		Providence	sloop		Campbell, John	Halifax	N. Carolina	1/05/56	12/30/55	50	
29		Race Horse	schooner		Banks, John	Grand Pre	Massachusetts	1/20/56	12/20/55	120	est. arrival
30		Ranger	schooner	57	Monroe, Nathan	Grand Pre	Virginia	1/30/56	12/20/55	115	112 arrived
31	X	Ranger	sloop	90	Pierey, Francis	Piziquid	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	263	208 arrived,25rem.
32	X	Sally and Molly	sloop	70	Purrington, James	Grand Pre	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	154	11 removed,MA
33	X	Seaflower	sloop	81	Harris, Samuel	Piziquid	Massachusetts	11/15/55	10/27/55	206	
34	X	Swallow	brig.	102	Hayes, William	Grand Pre	Massachusetts	1/2/56	12/13/55	236	
35	X	Swan	sloop	80	Loviett, Jonathon	Grand Pre	Pennsylvania	11/19/55	10/27/55	168	161 arrived
36	X	Syren	ship	30	Proby, Charles	Anna. Royal	S. Carolina(Georgia)	1/17/56	10/13/55	21	
37	X	Three Friends	sloop	69	Curtis, Thomas	Piziquid	Pennsylvania	11/21/55	10/27/55	156	21 removed, MA
38		Two Brothers	brig.	99	Best, James	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/11/55	10/13/55	198	123 arrived
39		Two Sisters	snow	140	Ingram, T.?	Anna. Royal	Connecticut		12/8/55	280	replaced
40		Union	ship	196	Crathorne, Jonathon	Chignecto	Pennsylvania		10/13/55	392	sunk?
41		unknown	sloop		Worster,(John?)	Minas Bay	Connecticut	1/22/56	11/30/55	173	name unknown
42		Vulture	sloop		Scaife, Jonathon	Port Lature	Massachusetts	5/10/56	4/10/56	72	est. dep. date

ME note on Jolly Phillip means ship was from Portland, ME

Mistaken Identity

George E. & Richard L. Christian, #458

While engaging in genealogical research, it sometimes happens that we are misled by the wrong name for an individual, or incorrect names of parents – or another error of fact that was accepted and propagated over time. This is a lesson we learned for the second time a few years ago.

We are dealing with Jacques JOUIEL dit BERGERAC, the ancestor of our maternal grandmother, M.-Louise Exérile JOYAL. Our early research was based on a brief study by Mme Louis-Joseph Doucet: *La famille Joyal* [The Joyal Family] in Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, Vol. V - No. 3, janvier 1953. Most likely she chose to follow Dr. Louis-Wilfrid Joyal as found in his unpublished work: *Généalogie de la famille Joyal* [about 1930-1935]. In his volume: *Recensement annoté 1681* [Québec, © 1981], M. André Lafontaine reported the same details.

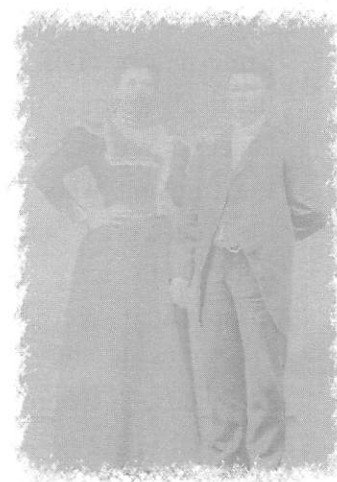
All of these writers listed as parents of Jacques: Étienne JOUIEL and Suzanne MASSAU of Bergerac [Périgord, France]. On 2 November 1676, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception [this parish later became the Cathedral parish of St. Maurice] of Trois-Rivières, Jacques married Gertrude MORAL, daughter of Quentin MORAL and Marie MARGUERIE.

The listing of this marriage is NOT found in (a) *Répertoire des mariages de Trois-Rivières* (1654 - 1900), Le Centre de Généalogie S. C., Montréal; or (b) *Répertoire, Cathédrale de Trois-Rivières* (1636-1971) et *Vielles Forges (1753-1762)*, Société de Généalogie des Cantons de l'Est, Inc. 1982.

A brief item on a microfiche card of the Mormon collection mentioned a marriage in the Cathedral of Trois-Rivières (parish of the Immaculate Conception) for an individual named: Jacques BERGERON who married M.-Gertrude MORAL de St-Quentin (daughter of Quentin MORAL and Marie MARGUERIE) on the 10th of November 1676. The *Répertoire* of the Cathedral [identified above] calls the groom “Bergeron” and gives the parents as Arnaud BERGERON and Étienne LAFARGUE. They lived in Vieux-Bouchaut [Boucaut-les-Bains] in the diocese of Aix-en-Provence [Bouches du Rhône].

We have a photocopy of the entry in the parish register but it does not give the names of the groom's parents. Very importantly, however, in the margin of the document a correction is made to the name BERGERON, making it: BERGERAC.

This emendation lends credence to the full name of our ancestor: Jacques JOUIEL dit BERGERAC. The name *JOUIEL* changed progressively in time to JOYELLE, JOYAL, and even into one of several strange forms: PLAYFUL. Yes, we have several generations of JOYAL



Marriage Portrait of Willie
Joseph AREL & M.-Louise
Exérile JOYAL

descendants who bear that name.

On 9 April 1731, at St-François-du-Lac, Joseph, a son of Jacques and Gertrude, was married under the name *JOYAL* to Madeleine PATRY.

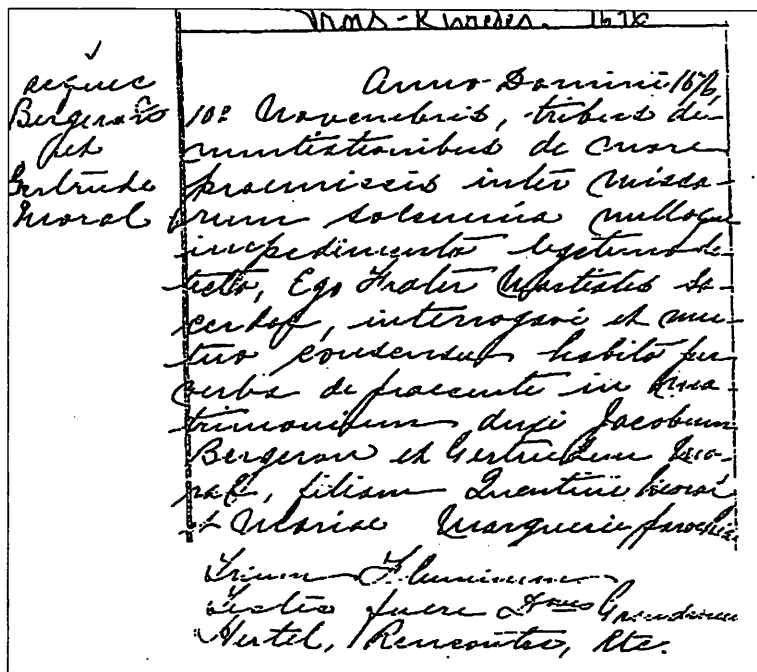
Actually, Aix-en-Provence is quite a distance from Bergerac in Dordogne. On three occasions, we visited the Museum of Tobacco in Bergerac, where the old registers were kept. They are very few, whether Catholic, Protestant or civil. We consulted them all several times, with no success. We were told that, given the frequent wars of religion in the area, a great number of public documents were destroyed or disappeared. We were advised to check with the archives at Bordeaux, where additional material might be available. We have yet to make that trip.

After careful consideration and review of the documentation in our files, we have concluded that Étienne JOUIEL and Suzanne MASSAU are the parents of Jacques JOUIEL. In 1997, we did not as anticipated travel to Aix-en-Provence for further research, having halfway decided even then that this would not be necessary.

The confusion between BERGERAC and BERGERON arose most likely from the fact that a BERGERON flourished at about the same time. This led to the assumption that the two were brothers, children of the same parents.

In our opening paragraph, we said that this was our second lesson in learning about errors in names – more properly, it was the same lesson learned a second time. For hundreds of years, our ancestor Michel CHRÉTIEN was said to be the brother of Vincent CHRÉTIEN – on nothing more than the similarity of the family name. Based on our studies, we published two articles (both in French and in English) to discount the relationship, inviting other researchers to prove otherwise. To this day, no one has come forth to challenge our position.

Basic documents are indispensable to establish a solid basis for a family history. But in interpreting them, we must not forget to add an amount of reflection as well as a dash of common sense.



Marriage Record of
Jacques JOUIEL dit BERGERAC and Gertrude MORAL
Paroisse Immaculée-Conception, Trois-Rivières
November 1676

BERNARD and LOISELLE Marriages in Chicopee, Massachusetts and surrounding area

Compiled by Albert Roy, #38

BERNARD

Marriage Date	Bernard First Name	Spouse	Number and Place Of Marriage
24-10-1871	Alfred	Frero, Elise	Holyoke
13-06-1964	Alfred A. Jr,	McMahon (Syrek), Joan C.	Agawam
30-11-1939	Alice Henrietta	Brunelle, Leo Armand	Chicopee
28-07-1963	Allen	Roy, Helene	Springfield
06-12-1941	Anita Jean	Price, Jr., John Henry	So. Hadley
31-05-1904	Antoine	Shea, Catherine	Chicopee
27-09-1947	Armand E.	Kupiec, Alice B.	Chicopee
24-11-1921	Armande	Laframboise, Louis	Chicopee
28-05-1922	Arthur	Leclair, Marie Louise	Holyoke
16-06-1924	Basil	Desroucher, Beatrice	Chicopee
22-06-1920	Bertha	Buskett, Damis	Chicopee
24-05-1910	Blanche O.	Charland, Louis H.	Chicopee
14-04-1941	Blanche Melda	Swiattowski, John Joseph	Springfield
18-06-1977	Christine	Proulx, Jeffrey	Holyoke
28-11-1940	Claire R.	Bouthillier, Armand	Chicopee
12-01-1897	Clara	St. Pierre, Alfred	Chicopee
23-06-1984	David M.	Estrada, Kathleen	Nantucket, MA
06-01-1979	David R.	Delisle, Donna M.	Chicopee
29-08-1893	Delia	Boisvert, Cleophas	Chicopee
29-04-1972	Dianne	Brady, Michael	Chicopee
24-12-1917	Edmund	Casavant, Belle M.	2nd Div. Holyoke
29-11-1952	Edward A.	Rossi, Velma T.	West Springfield
10-06-1929	Ethel	Elie, Edward J.	Chicopee
30-06-1924	Florie E	Lariviere, Romeo H.	Chicopee
07-01-1950	George	Benoit, Eugenie	Chicopee
28-05-1905	George	Phillips(Codella), Rose M.	Chicopee
06-09-1975	George A.	Auffery, Susan L.	Chicopee
26-11-1931	George A.	Pepin, Irene L.	Springfield
29-11-1958	Harold R.	Barry, Brenda Eveline	Chicopee
29-05-1916	Harvey	Bernache, May	Chicopee
15-09-1903	Henry	Benoit, Annie	Chicopee
31-08-1946	Henry	Lavalley,(Rondeau), Albine	2nd Wid. Springfield
12-04-1948	Jane T.	Dufault, Harry L.	Chicopee
16-02-1957	Janice	Devine, Donald Harold	Chicopee
26-11-1949	Joseph	Ciesluk, Julia	Holyoke
07-09-1936	Joseph Antonio	Desrochers, Alice Marie	Chicopee
29-04-1967	Joseph Arthur	Skellings, Judith D.	Springfield
23-11-1944	Joseph C.	Archambault, Rita	Holyoke

BERNARD

Marriage Date	Bernard First Name	Spouse	Number and Place Of Marriage
31-05-1975	Judith A.	Gilliam, Robert F.	Chicopee
27-06-1987	Kathleen Boissonneault	Renaud, David Paul	Chicopee
06-09-19400	Lillian Henriette August	Lindberg, Donald	Chicopee
27-05-1976	Lillian V.	Beaudoin, Robert J.	Springfield
15-02-1941	Lorette Charlotte	Talbot, Aldolph Narcisse	Chicopee
31-08-1957	Lorraine R.	Curley, Patrick M.	Chicopee
22-04-1946	Madeline	McLean, John	Chicopee
30-11-1940	Margaret Marie	Philbrick, Lawrence Franklin	Chicopee
04-09-1939	Marie Emma	Lavallee, Ovide	West Springfield
18-04-1953	Marion C.	Fluery, Raymond L.	Chicopee
28-10-1912	Mary	Betie, Henry	Chicopee
24-06-1944	Mary (Bernache)	Lamenton, Frederick A.	2nd Div. Chicopee
22-06-1973	Michele	Asselin, Richard W.	Chicopee
08--8-1959	Norman W.	Picard, Liliane J.	Springfield
28-11-1940	Raymond O.	Guertin, Rita	Chicopee
03-03-1962	Rose Yvonne	Peters, Albert E.	Springfield
23-06-1943	Veronica	Gurley, Samuel Peabody	Holyoke
30-08-1944	Veronica A.	Skelly, Daniel H.	Chicopee
12-02-1942	Yvette Edith	Laporte, Robert Joseph	Holyoke
17-06-1939	Yvette Jean	Pelletier, George Hector	Chicopee
21 -04-1924	Yvonne T	Page, Hector	Chicopee

LOISELLE

Marriage Date	Loiselle First Name	Spouse	Number and Place Of Marriage
29-10-1977	Barbara J.	Wendry, James	Easthampton
06-06-1927	Dosilva	Duprat, Blanche A.	Chicopee
05-10-1915	Elzear	Bernache, Anna	Chicopee
21-08-1937	Ernest Louis	O'Connor, Marion Julia	Holyoke
19-07-1997	Ernest Robert	Hynek, Margaret Audrery	2nd Wid. Chicopee
24-11-1955	Estelle	Gagnon, Raymond J.	Holyoke
05-09-1921	Flora	Langevin, Wilfred	Holyoke
20-11-1941	George Albert Russell	Denis, Jeanette Cecile	Chicopee
28-06-1930	Jeannette	Houle, Alfred W.	Holyoke
19-05-1938	Jeanette Anna	Carmody, Thomas Joseph	Chicopee
01-08-1998	Jennifer	Wool, Jeremy S.	Chicopee
07-07-1979	Joseph D.Jr.	Hart, Katherine L.	Springfield
12-02-1982	Julia T.	Valley, Frank W.	Chicopee
14-11-1975	Karen L.	O'Neill, Matthew	Chicopee
06-08-1994	Kelly Jeanne	Paradis, Steven Roy	Chicopee
11-09-1976	Kenneth E.	Thompson, Lynn	Chicopee
11-06-1955	Rita	Goulet, George	Chicopee
15-08-1992	Robin Patricia	Luczek, David Edward	Chicopee
13-08-1988	Tammy Ann	Randall, Stuart W.	Chicopee
25-08-1934	Valmore Joseph	Roy, Isabella Mary	Chicopee

**Baptisms extracted from the registers of paroisse
St-Cesaire, Quebec, 1838**

From Family History Library microfilm #1293261

Paul R. Keroack, #157

- B1** 1838, 3 january
Philomene **Chabot**,
nee avant hier
Amable Chabot, cult
Desanges Boucher
p. Joseph Dussion[?]
m. Scholastique Gauthier
- B2** 1838 3 january
Toussaint Ludger **Colin**,
ne du jour
Jean Baptiste Colin, cult
Trychgeue[?] Cote
p. Toussaint Cote
m. Catherine Authier
- B3** 1838 7 january
Henriette **Morin**, nee du jour
Jean Baptiste Morin, journ
Rosalie Casavant
p. Joseph Arpin
m. Francoise Martin
- B4** 1838 9 january
Joseph Isaie **Rousseau**,
ne hier
Pierre Rousseau, cult
Madeleine Tetreau
p. Joseph Demers
m/ Anastasie Tetreau
- B5** 1838 11 january
Charles **Cote**, ne avant hier
Charles Cote, cult
Marthe Gauvin[?]
p. Charles Cote, grandpere
m. Marie Anne Gaultier
- B6** 1838 12 january
Francois Ildene **Phaneuf**,
ne du jour
Francois Phaneuf, cult
Genevieve Senecal
p. Michel Martel
m. Emilie Phaneuf
- B7** 16 january
Henriette **Bourbeau**, nee hier
Joseph Bourbeau, cult
Sophie Duel
p. Joseph Fortin
m. Marie Jalbert
- B8** 1838 8 january
Marie Louise **Touchette**,
nee [----]
Andre Touchette, cult
Marie Louise Lacroix
p. Joseph Touchette
m. Luprosine[?] Mailloux
- B9** 1838 19 january
Marcel **Huetin**, ne hier
Marcel Huetin, dom en cette par
Angele Messier
p. Etienne Degle[?]
m. Sophie Messier
- B10** 1838 20 january
Antoine **inconnu**,
ne depuis jours quinze
parents inconnu
p. Antoine Chamberland
m. Celeste Sansousey
- B11** 1838 20 january
Jean Baptiste **Demers**,
ne avant hier

Baptisms extracted from the registers of paroisse
St-Cesaire, Quebec, 1838

(B11) Pierre Demers, de Farnham
Lucie **Lacorte**
p. Pierre Carmel
m. Emilie Davignon

B12 20 january
Celina **Emon**, nee du jour
Clement Emon, dom en cet par
Josepte Garant
p. Thomas Nadeau
m. Victoire Davignon

B13 26 january
Moyse **Brodeur**, ne avant hier
Moyse Brodeur, cult
Sophie Elie
p. Christophe Brodeur
m. Marie Sene

B14 27 january
Jean Baptiste **Barnes**
Bernard Barnes, de Farnham
Elesin[?] Mullunes
p. Jean Baptiste Sultry[?]
m. Sally Jelwie[?]

B15 27 january
Joseph **Touchette**, ne avant hier
Pierre Touchette, cult
Esther Pratte
p. Joseph Phaneuf
m. Marie Anne Senard

B16 29 january
Nasaire **Mailloux**, ne dep. jours
Antoine Mailloux
Sophie Trudeau
p. Paul Mailloux
m. Sophie Patenaude

B17 30 january
Luce **Lagorce**, nee hier
Jean Lagorce, cult
Marie Anne Rivard
p. Alexis Belain
m. Marie Brunelle

B18 1 february
Marguerite **Gervais**,
ne du jour
Isaac Gervais, cult
Louise Bourbeau
p. Louis Darcy
Angelique Martineau

B 19 2 february
Charles **Huot**, ne du jour
Charles Huot, cult
Domitille Foisy
p. Prudent Huot
m. Magdeleine Poirengue[?]

B 20 4 february
Marie Louise **Vegiard**
nee du jour
Michel Vegiard, de Farnham
Francoise Chamberland
p. Joseph Archambault
m. Louise Chamberland

B21 5 february
Adelaide **Sarni**
Nee depuis environs douze jours
Augustin Sarni, cult
Cecile Besset
p. Michel Besset
m. Adelaide Courtmanche

B22 9 february
Jean Baptiste **Gaultier**, ne hier
Thomas Gaultier, cult
Rose Benoit
p. Jean Baptiste Beaudauin
m. Marie Louise Benoit

B23 11 february
Daniel **Mullins**, ne avant hier
Daniel Mullins, cult par SteMarie
Anne Morissy
p. William Saultry
m. Rose Morissy

Baptisms extracted from the registers of paroisse
St-Cesaire, Quebec, 1838

B24 11 february
Marie Victoire **Richer**
Nee depuis deux mois
Jean Baptiste Richer, de Farnham
Henriette Girard
p. Jean Louis Jaret
m. Josette Girard

B25 15 february
Marie Josette **Sauvage**, nee hier
Antoine Sauvage, de Farnham
Marie Ponton
p. Antoine Laporte
m. Marie Anne Dufresne

B26 16 february
Cleophas **Bombardier**, ne hier
Laurent Bombardier, cult
Claire Daignault
p. Cleophas Daignault
m. Julie Roi

B27 17 february
Alfraide **Colin**, ne du jour
Antoine Colin, cult
Marguerite Casavant
p. Charles Colin
m. Philomene Colin

B28 18 february
Jean **Heky**, ne depuis deux ans
Jacques Heky
Isabelle Sarny
p. Magloire Forant
m. Emilie Garivey[?]

B29 19 february
Luc **Demers**, ne avant hier
Luc Demers, par Ste Marie
Pelagie Hand[?]
p. Pierre Deliere
m. Clemence Hand[?]

B30 22 february
Desange **Robert**, nee hier
Louis Robert, cult
Celeste Mailloux
p. Julien Tetreau
m. Desange Robert

[B31] 22 february
Alexis **Robert**, (twin)
ne depuis quatre jours
Louis Robert, cult
Celeste Mailloux
p. Julien Tetreau
m. Desange Robert

B31 22 february
Alexis **Lefebvre**,
ne depuis quatre jours
Beloni Lefebvre, cult
Marie Labbert
p. Florant Lefebvre
m. Susanne Ostiguy

B32 24 february
Joseph Flavien **Gendreau**
Ne du jour
Charles Gendreau, cult
Charlotte Gaultier
p. Joseph Costeau
m. Elisabeth Bray

Abbreviations:

p.= parrain
m =marrain
cult=cultivateur
journ=journalier
par.=paroisse
dom. en cet par.=living in this parish
inconnu=unknown [i.e.] illegitimate
ne[e] hier=born yesterday
ne[e] du jour=born today

LONG / LANG Grave Markers of New Brunswick, Canada and Northern Maine

By Germaine Allard (Long) Hoffman, #333

Introduction

The following list of LONG/LANG surnames, and others related to same, was compiled from the grave marker inscriptions that were readable. The information contained is not a complete listing of LONG/LANG burials in each of the cemeteries listed. Original parish records should be referenced to confirm all information. *July 1997*

INDEX

St. Thomas Daquin Cemetery - Lac Baker, N.B., Canada
St. Louis Cemetery - Fort Kent, Maine
St. Louis Cemetery - Fort Kent, Maine (OLD)
St. Luce Cemetery - Frenchville, Maine
St. Francois Cemetery - St. Francois, N.B., Canada (OLD)
St. Francois Cemetery - St. Francois, N.B., Canada
St. Francois d'Assise Cemetery - Clair, N.B., Canada

KEY

(P) = Parent
(W) = Wife
(H) = Husband
(M) = Married
(m) = Male
(f) = Female

ST. THOMAS DAQUIN CEMETERY

Lac Baker, New Brunswick, Canada

<p>LONG, ALINE...20 JAN 1926...3Y.....</p> <p>LANG, ARTHUR...9 DEC 1932...21Y 1M.....</p> <p>LANG, AZILOA....26 MAR 1937...19Y 10M 3D.....</p> <p>LANG, BAPTISTE...26 AUG 1956...66Y 8M.....</p> <p>LANG, BERTIN...21 JUL 1931...9M.....</p> <p>LONG, CAMILLIEN...10 OCT 1943...3M 10D.....</p> <p>LONG, CATHERINE E. ...28 NOV 1941...58Y.....</p> <p>LONG, CLAUDE...1948.....1978.....</p> <p>LANG, DENISE...17 SEP 1962...4M.....</p> <p>LONG, EDME...1893.....1958</p> <p>LONG, EMELIE R. ...1892.....1954</p> <p>LONG, EDOUARD...1 MAY 1923...72Y.....</p> <p>LANG, EDOUARDO JR. ...8 MAR 1927...53Y 10M.....</p> <p>LONG, GENEVIEVE MARQUIS...1879.....1956.....</p> <p>LANG, GEORGIANNA NADEAU...1892.....1962... </p> <p>LANG, GERARD D. ...1926.....1996.....</p> <p>LANG, GERARD J. ...1918.....1990.....</p>	<p>.....(P) LONG, JOHNNY</p> <p>.....(P)..LANG, JOHNNY</p> <p>.....(P)..LANG, DENIS...LAC BAKER</p> <p>.....(P)..LANG, EDOUARD</p> <p>.....(P)..LANG, JULES</p> <p>.....(P)..LONG, GERARD</p> <p>.....(H)..CARON, WILLIE</p> <p>.....(W)..BANVILLE, JACQUELINE</p> <p>.....(P)..LANG, GERARD J.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....(W)..MARTIN, SOPHIE...29 APR 1921...69Y</p> <p>.....(W)..LANG, JULIE MORIN</p> <p>.....(H)..LONG, WILLIE...1879.....1973</p> <p>.....(H)..LANG, DAMASE R. ..1897..1981</p> <p>.....(W)..NADEAU, REGINA...1927..... ---</p> <p>.....(W)..BANVILLE, ALDA...1921..... ---</p>
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**LONG / LANG Grave Markers of New Brunswick, Canada
and Northern Maine**

LANG, GERMAIN (m)..20 SEP 1938..17Y 5M..(P)..LANG, EMILE..*ACCIDENTAL DEATH
LONG, GLORIA...1905.....1928.....(H)..BOUCHARD, GEORGE
LONG, GUILLAUME...10 FEB 1959..44Y 10M.....(P)..LONG, WILLIE
LONG, HELENE...4 NOV 1924..38Y 4M.....(P)..LONG EDOUARD
LANG, HELENE NADEAU...1896.....1974.....(H)..LANG, DENIS
LANG, JEAN BATISTE...6 AUG 1953..75Y.....(W)..PELLETIER, FLAVIE
LANG, JOSEPH...1880.....1968.....(W)..NADEAU, AMANDA
LANG, JULES...4 MAR 1933..31Y 11M.....(W)..PELLETIER, ANNA
LANG, JULIE MORIN...1876.....1966.....(H)..LANG, NED
LANG, J. ALBERT...1915.....(W)..NADEAU, GERTRUDE...1915..... ---
LONG, LAWRENCE...1920...1993.....*SOLDAT,
CARL & YORK REGMT C-A JE ME SOVIENS
LONG, MARTIN...1924..... ---(W)..PELLETIER, THERESA...1927.....1985
LONG, PHILIPPE...1903.....1972.....(W)..BOUTOT, LEEANN...1915..... ---
LONG, RAYMOND...1945....1959.....(W)..GABRIELLE.....1947...1996
LANG, ROMAIN...5 MAY 1917..70Y.....(W)..BOUCHARD, DORIMENE
LONG, SOPHIE...13 DEC 1923..32Y 3M.....(P)..LONG, EDOUARD
LONG, STEPHAN...1961.....1990.....(P)..LONG, JOSEPH & LAURETTE
LANG, THOMAS...1877.....1941.....(W)..LANG, MODESTA.....1881.....1973
LANG, VIRGINIE... 26 OCT 1918..23Y.....(H)..BOUTOT, GERRY of LAC BAKER
LANG, WILLIAM...20 SEP 1938..21Y 2M.....(P)..LANG, JOHN ACCIDENTAL DEATH
LANG, WILLIE...13 OCT 1915..7Y 5M.....(P)..LANG, JEAN...(male)
LANG, ZELINE...1884.....1961.....(H)..CARON, HENRI &.... (2H) BANVILLE, HECTOR
BARD, LAUREANNE LANG...1929.....1963.....(H)..BARD, YVON
BOUCHARD, DORIMENE...16 JUL 1925..78Y.....(H)..LANG, ROMAIN
CAOUCETTE, ALBIN...1927.....1975.....(P) CAOUCETTE, FLORIDA LANG
CAOUCETTE, JOSEPH...1891.....1980...(W)..CAOUCETTE, FLORIDA LANG...1902...1974
CARON, HENRY... 25 JUL 1943..69Y 1M.....(W)..LANG, ZELINE
CARON, WILLIE P. ...17 OCT 1955..84Y 1M.....(W)..LONG, CATHERINE
COLLINS, JOSEPH...21 MAR 1956..83Y 11M.....(W)..LANG, MARIE
LEVESQUE, HECTOR...29 JUL 1923..34Y.....(W)..LANG, JULIE
NADEAU, XAVIER...29 JUL 1955..57Y 10M.....(W)..LANG, JULIE
PELLETIER, METHIED LANG...1871....1937...(H)..PELLETIER, DAMASE...1864...1945

*PORTAGE LAKE CEMETERY
Portage, Maine*

LONG, THOMAS... 24 MAR 1902...3 JUL 1941...(W)..ALICE...13JUL 1904...19 FEB 1992

LONG / LANG Grave Markers of New Brunswick, Canada
and Northern Maine

ST. LUCE PARISH CEMETERY
Frenchville, Maine

LONG, PHILIP...1757.....1832..(W)..MARIE-JULIE COUILLARD-DESPRES..1776.....1857
LANG, PHILIP WAR HERO
ANCESTORS OF LONG OF MADAWASKA / ANCETRES DES LANG DU MADAWASKA

This monument is not at the actual burial site of Philip Long and Marie-Julie Couillard Despres. The monument was erected in November 1996. The burial site was near the back wall/foundation of the original church that burnt about 1926. A second church was built and burnt in 1990. The newest church stands alongside the cemetery. It is believed that the remains of the original church are buried under the asphalt parking lot alongside the cemetery.

ST. FRANCOIS CEMETERY (OLD)
St. Francois, New Brunswick, Canada

LONG, ANASTASIA...28 MAR 1884.....(H)..LONG, HAILABE... --- ---
LANG, MICHEL...1863.....1887.....(P)..LANG, PAUL & HAMEL,ELEONORE
LONG, ROMAIN (MEMEN)...1818.....1887.....(W)..THERIAULT, MARIE...1812...1873
LANG, ROMAIN
HAMEL, ELEONORE...1830.....1871.....(H)..LANG, PAUL

ST. FRANCOIS CEMETERY (NEW)
St. Francois, New Brunswick, Canada

LANG, JOSEPH T. ...1912.....1950.....(W)..LIZOTTE, HELENA...1926..... ---
** SOLDIER G3866 ARMY CANADIAN D. 15 OCT 1950 **
COUILLARD, JOSEPH LEOPOLD...1907...1992.....(W)..SIROIS, FERNANDE..1919..1991

ST. LOUIS CEMETERY (OLD)
Fort Kent, Maine – across from St. Louis Church

LONG, FRANCIS...d. 4 APR 1912

**LONG / LANG Grave Markers of New Brunswick, Canada
and Northern Maine**

ST. LOUIS CEMETERY (NEW)

Fort Kent, Maine

DAIGLE/NADEAU FUNERAL HOME HAS RECORDS OF ALL BURIALS IN ST. LOUIS CEMETERY - FORT KENT

LONG, ?d. 1988.....(W)..CHARETTE, LIZZIE...1916.....1979
LONG, A. LEO.....1901.....1986
LANG, ADELAIDE J. ...1904.....1969.....(W)..ROSEANNA, R. ...1908.....1995
LONG, ALPHONSE H. PVT.1915.....1947
LONG, ANTOINE...1868.....1951
LONG, BAPTIST J. ..4 JUL 1881..21 FEB 1953.....(W)..CORRIVEAU, MARY...
31 MAR 1881...1 JAN 1953
LONG, CONRAD CORP. ...15 MAR 1896.....16 OCT 1918.... *GOB327 INFANTRY 82ND
d.@CARNEY MEUSE * ARGONNE FRANCE
LONG, ERNEST..... --- ---
LONG, FLORENT...1860...1940.....(W)..ANNA.....
LONG, GASTAVE LT. SGT.1907.....1968
LONG, GILMAY1 JUN 1939.....23 MAY 1942
LONG, HERVY...1910...1976.....(W)..MARION...1918...1955
LONG, ISADORE.....1880.....194?
LONG, JOE F.1860.....1938
LONG, JOSEPH J.....1883.....1957
LONG, LEO M.....1900.....1959
?1889.....1948
LONG, MADELINE..7 JAN 1936.....30 NOV 1945
LONG, MALVIINA1871.....1929
LONG, MARY CECILE..8 SEP 1911.....17 OCT 1981
LONG, MODEST E.1884.....1962
LONG, MOISE.....1865.....1947
LONG, NORMAN..... --- ---
LANG, OLIVE..6 APR 1896.....31 OCT 1923.....(H)..ROSENAL, AN---?
LONG, THOMAS J.....1899.....1979.....(W)..MATTIE, D ...1908.....1989
LONG, WILFRED.....1890.....1941
DESPRES, ARTHUR J.....1879.....1958

ST. FRANCOIS D'ASSISE CEMETERY

Clair, New Brunswick, Canada

LONG, ADELAIDE @ Lac Baker...7 JUN 1941...56Y 4M.....(H)..MONETTE, PHILIPPE

**LONG / LANG Grave Markers of New Brunswick, Canada
and Northern Maine**

LONG, ALBANY SGT. ...1900.....1982.....(W)..LONG, GERTRUDE...1902.....1988
LANG, ALBERT.1909.. - ..(W)..LANG, MARTHE NADEAU..1912... -*... (M) 14 JUN 1938
LANG, ALBERT O. ...1913.....1985.....(W)..LANG, VALEDA OUELLETTE...1917.....1967
LONG, ALBERT P. ...1913..... -(W)..LONG, YVONNE BONENFANT...1919..... -
LANG, ALPHONSE...1896.....1986.....(W)..LANG, ANITA ALBERT...1899.....1981
LANG, AMEDEE... 1873.....1943.....(H)..LEVESQUE, J.C.
LANG, AMEDEE... 9 OCT 1906...50Y 4M.....(H)..LEVESQUE, ISRAEL
LANG, ANAIS BERUBE...29 DEC 1899...53Y 8M.....(H)..LANG, PAUL
LONG, ANDREW...1892.....1951.....(W)..MARQUIS, LAURA...1899.....1993
LANG, ANNE...29 SEPT 1853...3Y.....(P) LANG, LUCIEN P.
LANG, ANTONIO...1902.....1990.....(W)..LOSIER, MARIE...1906.....1992
LANG, ARMAND... 1928..... -(W)..LANG, BERTHILDE MADORE...1935..... -
LONG, ARMANDE (f)...1927....1929....(P)..LONG, ANDREW & MARQUIS, LAURA
LANG, ARTHUR...1893.....1893.....(P)..LANG, THOMAS P.
LANG, ATALIE...20 DEC 1917...79Y 7M.....(H)..NADEAU, FABIAN
LONG, BART L. ...1919.....1942..... * DIED IN ACTION, ISLANDE *
LANG, CAMILLE...1926 - (W)..LANG, DORIS ALBERT...1931.. -*...Married 27 JUL 1948
LONG, CELINA...12 DEC 1906....24Y.....(H)..MARQUIS, WENOESLAS
LONG, D.J. (Denis)...1891.....1967.....(W)..LEVESQUE, AMEDEE...1894.....1972
LANG, DANIEL...1963.....1970.....(P).. LANG, ELDON
LONG, FRANCINE..25 AUG 1945.(P)..LONG, REGINALD & ANNIE-MARIE BEAULIEU
LANG, GAETANE...1932.....1957.....(H)..MORIN, ALCIDE
LONG, GENE...1931..... -(W)..LEVEL, ROSE AMIEE...1931.....1986
LONG, GERTURDE.....1925.....1948
LONG, GISELE LOUISE...1946... - ..(P)..LONG, ALBERT P. & YVONNE BONENFANT
LONG, HENRY...1909.....1993.....(W)..LONG, MARGUERITE...1911..... 1990
LONG, GEORGE W. ...1885.....1961.....(W)..LONG, ANNIE...1889.....1966
LONG, GEORGE X. ...7 FEB 1922...59Y.....(W)..DAIGLE, DINA...2 APR1942... 74Y
LONG, GHISLAIN ...1950...1997...(P)..LONG, LUCIEN L. & ALBERT, BLANCHE
LONG, GILBERT B. @CLAIR...24 OCT 1918...15Y 4M.....(P)..LONG, JOHN W.
LONG, GUILDA...1941.....1941.....(P)..LONG, ALBERT P & YVONNE BONENFANT
LONG, HILAIRE..22 JUL 1919..69Y 8M. (W)..LONG, DEMERISE ALBERT 7 OCT 1916
70Y 10M
LONG, HILIARE T. ...1907.....1989.....(W)..BOUCHER, EMMA...1913.....1937
LANG, J. (infant)...1930.....1Y.....(P)..LANG, A.
LONG, JOHN O. ...1894.....1965.....(W)..MacDONALD, LEONE...1902..... -
LONG, JOSEPH P...6 MAR 1925...66Y 4M.....(W)..DOUGLAS, ANNIE..9 FEB 1938..81y
LONG, JOSEPH...1939.....1939.....(P)..LONG, ALBERT P. & YVONNE BONENFANT
LANG, JEAN (m)...20 AUG 1900.....17Y 11M.....(P)..LANG, PAUL
LONG, JEAN-GUY...1943.....1943....(P)..LONG, ALBERT P. & YVONNE BONENFANT
LONG, JOHN J. ...1898.....1984.....(W)..CHASSE, AMANDA...1908.....1990

**LONG / LANG Grave Markers of New Brunswick, Canada
and Northern Maine**

LONG, JOHN W.....9 FEB 1950....83Y 4M
 LANG, JOSEPH...1972.....1972.....(P)..LANG, EUGENE
 LONG, JOSEPH.1939.....1939
 LONG, JOSEPH H. ...1880.....1952.....(W)..ANNASTASIE, L. ...1879.....1964
 LANG, JOSEPH O. ...20 OCT 1914....41Y.....(W)..ALBERT, CELENA
 LONG, JOSEPH R. .6 JUN 1913...63Y 10 M.....(W)..BERUBE, ALPHONSINE
 15 NOV 1925.....74Y
 LANG, LEOCADIE MARTIN...10 MAY 1915....76Y 2M.....(H)..LANG, PHILIPPE
 LANG, LEONARD...1934..... 1938.....(P)..LANG, EUGENE
 LONG, LEONIDE P. ...1923.....1965.....(W)..LONG, GERMAINE NADEAU...1924..... -
 LONG, LEONIE CYR...1901.....1971.....(H)..LONG, LIGUORI...1898.....1987
 LONG, LIONEL...1905.....1984.....(W)..SIROIS, MARTHE... - -
 LANG, LUC...1964.....1970.....(P)..LANG, ALDON
 LANG, MARC-ANDRE.....1955.....1983
 LONG, MARC EMILE...1933.....1952.....(P)..LONG, ANDREW & MARQUIS, LAURA
 LONG, MARIE...14 NOV 1938....75Y.....(H)..LONG, JOHN...9 FEB 1950....83Y 4M
 LANG, MARIE...1891.....1895.....(P)..LANG, THOMAS P.
 LANG, MAURICE...1926..... -(W)..LANG, LOTTIE GAGNE...1929.....1987
 LONG, MEDDIE (d. Caron Brook)...2 AUG 1915...36Y 2M 29D.....(H)..SOUCY, HENRY
 LONG, NORMAN...1921.....1952.....(W)..THIBAUT, ANNETTE
 LONG, OMER...1939.....3M.....(P)..LONG, JOHN J.
 LONG, PAUL...1883.....1964.....(W)..BLANCHARD, MARIE...1893.....1980
 LANG, PAUL.1828.....1902
 LANG, PAUL...1853.....1935.....(W)..LANG, ARTHEMISE...1845.....1935
 LANG, PEA...1897.....1976.....(W)..LANG, EMMA NADEAU...1900.....1977
 LANG, PHILIPPE...29 JAN 1931....87Y 9M.....(W)..LANG, LEOCADIE MARTIN
 LONG, RAYMOND...15 DEC 1959....79Y 1M.....(W)..CLOUTIER, DESNEIGES
 LONG, RAMONDE...6 JUN 1935....2Y.....(P)..LONG, ALBINIS
 LONG, REGINALD..8JAN1923...14APR1926.....(W)..LONG,ANNIE-MARIEBEAULIEU
 20 FEB 1922 *...(M) 1 JUL 1944
 LANG, ROBERT...1962.....1967.....(P)..LANG, ARMAND & MADORE, BERTHILDE
 LONG, ROGER...12 JUL 1933....9Y.....(P)..LONG, ALBANY
 LONG, ROLAND ? P. ...1915.....1991.....(W)..THIBEAULT, ANNETTE
 LANG, ROMEO...1903.....1979.....(W)..LANG, CECILE NADEAU...1914..... -
 LONG, ROMUALD.....1 MAY 1947....75Y 6M
 LONG, RONALDO...1932..... 1978.....(W)..LONG, COLOMBE BEAULIEU
 LANG, RONALDO...20 MAR 1912....2Y 7M.....(P)..LANG, P.
 LONG, ROSE LEVESQUE...1906.....1943.....(H)..LONG, DOCITHE...1897.....1982
 LANG, SARAH.....1869.....1930
 LONG, SOPHIE D. ALBERT...1926?...49Y.....(H)..LONG, ROMUALD

**LONG / LANG Grave Markers of New Brunswick, Canada
and Northern Maine**

LANG, SYLVIO...1909.....1989.....(P)..LANG, OCTAVE
 LANG, THOMAS P. ..27 NOV 1928...62Y....(W).. MORNEALUT, CALUDIA...1868...1950
 LANG, THOMAS R. ...23 JAN 1908...54Y.....(W)..NADEAU, EDITH...9JUL 1908.....56Y
 LONG, THOMAS T. ...14 MAR 1947.....56Y 8M.....(W)..LONG, D'ADELLE RAYMOND
 LONG, YVETTE...1912.....1990.....(P)..LONG, GEORGE W. & ANNIE
 ALBERT, AGNES (2ND W)...17 AUG 1910...36Y.....(H)..LONG, ROMUALD
 BERUBE, ALPHONSINE...15 NOV 1925.....74Y.....(H)..LONG, JOSEPH R.
 BOUCHARD, ALBAN...1910.....1969.....(W)..MICHAUD, ELIZABETH LONG...1918 -
 BRETON, LOUIS...1888.....1976.....(P)..BRETON, JOSEPH
 BRETON, MELIE...9 OCT 1944.....65Y.....(H)..BLANCHARD, EDOUARD
 CARON, ADAM J. ...1880.....1946.....(W)..LONG, LEONIE...1876.....1962
 CARON, BAPTISTA...7 DEC 1902.....27Y.....(W)..CARON, ANGELE LONG
 CARON, THOMAS...1886.....1914.....(W)..LANG, ALPHONSINE...1890.....1963
 CHAMBERLAND, ALPHONSE...1912..1992..(W)..CHAMBERLAND, ALBERTINE LANG
 1905..... -* ... (M) 27 OCT 1936
 CHASSE, DAVID...1882.....1947.....(W)..CHASSE, CATHERINE LANG...1885.....1962
 DAIGLE, LEONIDE...1898.....1959..(W)..DAIGLE, ROSE-DELIMA LONG...1898.....1986
 DIONE, NAZAIRE I. ...1917.....1993.....(W)..DIONE, JEANNETTE LANG...1921..... -
 DOUGLAS, ANNIE...9 FEB 1938.....81Y.....(H)..LONG, JOSEPH P.
 FLANNERY, JAMES...1918.....1974.....(W)..FLANNERY, BERNICE LONG...1921..1987
 GARON, ARMAND...1917.....1997.....(W)..LONG, CARMEN...1921..... -
 LeBEL, EVANCE...1915.....1969.....(W)..LANG, CARMEN...1921..... -
 LEVESQUE, JOSEPH B. ...23 FEB 1927.....58Y 8M.....(W)..LANG, MARIE
 MARQUIS, MARIE LUCE LONG..1874...1963....(H)..MARQUIS, JOSEPH A. ..1881..1970
 MARTIN, ARMAND...1910.....1988.....(W)..LONG, PATRICIA....1913..... -
 MORIN, JOSEPH...1881.....1968.....(W)..(1) LANG, METHIDE...1885.....1918*
 (2) SOUCY, ROSALIE...1895.....1981
 MORIN, YVONNE LANG1891.....1983
 NADEAU, HONORE...1889...1974.....(W)..NADEAU, ELIZABETH LANG...1900.....1993
 NADEAU, THOMAS J. ...1886.....1973.....(W)..NADEAU, LEANNE LANG...1890.....1978
 O'NEIL, ROBERT....16 SEPT 1929...6M.....(P)..LANG, AIMEE
 (believe O'neil is middle name of Robert)
 OUELLETTE, EDITH LANG..1895....1965....(H)..OUELLETTE, JOSEPH A. ...1879...1967
 PAILLARD, THEODORE.. @PIRE...1874 FRANCE.....1943.....(W)..LONG, MEDEE
 PELLETIER, NARCUS...18 APR 1923.....67Y.....(W)..LONG, MARIE
 PLOURDE, DENIS @Edmonston...15 JUL 1940.....73Y 10M.....(W)..LANG, EMMA
 @CLAIR...17 DEC 1938.....61Y 5M
 SOUCY, ROSALIE...1895.....1981.....(H)..MORIN, JOSEPH (2ND WIFE)
 THERIAULT, ANCELE...18 AUG 1900..63Y.(H)..LONG, ROMUALD..16 NOV 1920..83Y
 THERIAULT, MARIE...1920.....1974.....(H)..LONG, RODOLPHE...1922..... 1980
 THIBAUT, UBALD...1882.....1965.....(W)..LANG, CELINA...1897.....1975

Listing of City Directories and Other Genealogical Treasures in the FCGSC Library Collection

Compiled by Jaclyn Corbeil, #67

City Directories

Connecticut

Avon (including Granby, Simsbury)	1977
Ansonia (including Derby, Shelton, Seymour)	1902–1914, 1916, 1918–1926, 1929, 1932
Bridgeport (including Stratford, Fairfield, Southport)	1882–1897 1898–1901
Bristol (including Plainville)	1882–1883
Bristol (including Plainville, Terryville)	1884, 1885, 1888–1891, 1895–1901, 1920–1923, 1928–1935
Danbury	1885–1888, 1892, 1897, 1908, 1912, 1913 (Bethel), 1914–1935
Hartford	1977, 1978, 1986, 1987
Hartford (including: Bloomfield, East Hartford, Farmington, Newington, East Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor)	1983
Meriden	1902–1935, 1946, 1951, 1952 1954–1956, 1959, 1961, 1962
Middletown (including Portland)	1888, 1914
New Britain	1885
New Haven	1903
Norwalk (including South Norwalk)	1902–1906 1907–1913
Norwalk	1914–1919, 1921–1935
Norwich	1875–1881, 1910–1936
Pawtucket (see Westerly, Rhode Island)	

**Listing of City Directories and Other Genealogical Treasures
in the FCGSC Library Collection**

Waterbury (including Naugatuck)	1902, 1903, 1906, 1907
Waterbury(including Naugatuck and Watertown)	1907
Waterbury	1908, 1909, 1911–1926 1929–1935
Illinois	
Rockford City	1935
Maine	
Augusta (including Hallowell, Gardiner)	1867–1868, 1871, 1873–1874 1876–1877, 1880
Bangor (including Bangor, Hamden, Veazie)	1960, 1970
Bath (including Burlington)	1985
Biddeford (including Saco)	1968
Waterfield (including Fairfield, Winslow)	1954
Westbrook (including Gorham, Windham)	1902–1904, 1908–1910, 1915–1916, 1919, 1921, 1923–1926, 1928 1930, 1934
Massachusetts	
Brockton (including Bridgewater)	1870,1874, 1880, 1882, 1885–1887, 1889, 1890 1892–1904, 1911–1914, 1916, 1918, 1919, 1935
(including Canton, Easton and Bridgewater)	1922, 1924, 1925
Cambridge	1900, 1901, 1925
Clinton (including Lancaster)	1883–1886, 1888–1933, 1935
Fitchburg	1969
Greenfield (including Turners Falls, Miller Falls, Deerfield, Sunderland)	1973
Haverhill (including Bradford, Groveland)	1895, 1897, 1891, 1894, 1896 1898–1903, 1905–1928, 1930 1932, 1935

**Listing of City Directories and Other Genealogical Treasures
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Holyoke (including South Hadley Falls)	1903, 1954
Leominster	1902–1915, 1917–1935
Lynn	1882, 1884, 1886–1888, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1915, 1926
Milford (including Hopedale, Natick, Framingham, Hollister)	1882, 1884–5, 1886, 1887, 1896, 1900
New Bedford (Including Fair Haven):	1902–1910, 1918, 1921, 1928, 1930–1932, 1934 1921, 1923–1928,
North Adams (including Clarksburg, Williamstown)	1954
Northampton (including Easthampton)	1938
Pittsfield	1951, 1958
Salem (including Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead, Peabody) (including Hamilton, Manchester, Middletown, Topsfield and Wenham)	1901, 1902–1905, 1908, 1909 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1921 1929–1934
Southbridge (including Sturbridge, Charleton, Brimfield) (including Sturbridge, Charleton) (including Sturbridge)	1907, 1908 1912 1922, 1928, 1930, 1931
Springfield (including West Springfield) (including West Springfield, Chicopee) (including West Springfield, Chicopee, Longmeadow)	1886, 1887, 1889 1893, 1894, 1896–1898, 1900–1908 1912, 1914, 1915, 1917–1919 1921, 1923–1930, 1932–1935
Springfield	1963
Springfield (suburbs)	1966
Taunton:	1866, 1869, 1870–1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880–1882, 1902–1924
Westfield	1956
Worcester	1866, 1869, 1870–1871, 1880, 1902–1935, 1945, 1955

**Listing of City Directories and Other Genealogical Treasures
in the FCGSC Library Collection**

New Hampshire

Chesterfield (see Brattleboro, Vermont)

Derry (including Chester and Londonderry)	1948–1949
Keene	1908–1930
(including Marlboro)	1931–1934
(including Swanzey, Winchester)	1932–1935
Nashua	1910
Portsmouth	1905, 1908, 1910, 1912
(including Greenland, Newington, New Castle, Rye)	1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1923 1925, 1926, 1929, 1934
Rochester	1885–6, 1893, 1895, 1897

Pennsylvania

Wilkes-Barre

1894, 1985, 1898

Rhode Island

East Providence

1901, 1902, 1905–6, 1910, 1912,
1915, 1917, 1919–1933, 1935

Pawtucket (including Central Falls)

1923– 1935

Westerly (including Pawtucket, Connecticut)

1884, 1888, 1890, 1892,
1896, 1898, 1900, 1901,
1904, 1906, 1912, 1934

Vermont

Barre

1902– 1915, 1917, 1918

Barre (including Montpelier)

1922, 1924–1933, 1935

Brattleboro (including Chesterfield, New Hampshire, Dummerston, Guilford,
Marlboro, Newfine, Putney, Vernon)

1901–1904, 1907, 1909
1911–1929, 1931–1935

Burlington (including Winooski)

1902–1914, 1916, 1919, 1937

Connecticut Telephone Directories

Ansonia (including Derby, Shelton)

1988, 1989, 1994, 1995

**Listing of City Directories and Other Genealogical Treasures
in the FCGSC Library Collection**

Brandford	1987, 1988
Bridgeport (including Stratford)	1986, 1987, 1994, 1995
Bristol	1986, 1987, 1993–1995
Cheshire	1987, 1988
Clinton (including Guilford, Madison)	1987, 1998
Danbury	1986, 1987, 1998, 1999
East Hartford (including South Windsor)	1998, 1999
Enfield (including Windsor Locks)	1986, 1987
Farmington Valley	1994, 1995
Hartford	1989 to 1996
Manchester	1988 to 1990, 1992 to 1994
Meriden (including Southington, Walingford)	1986, 1987, 1994, 1995
Middletown	1986, 1987, 1904, 1995
Milford	1986, 1987, 1994, 1995
Mystic	1986, 1987
New Britain	1986, 1987
New Haven	1988, 1989
Newington (including Wethersfield)	1990, 1991, 1994, 1995
New London (including Groton, Waterford)	1986, 1987, 1988, 1994, 1995
New Milford	1986, 1987, 1998, 1999
Norwich	1988, 1989, 1990, 1991
Old Saybrook	1986, 1987, 1992, 1993
Putnam (including Danielson, Plainfield)	1984, 1985, 1984, 1985

**Listing of City Directories and Other Genealogical Treasures
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Stanford (Greenwich)	1988, 1989
Tolland	1992
Torrington	1986, 1987
Waterbury	1987, 1988
West Hartford	1994, 1995
Willimantic	1991 to 1995
Winstead (including Canaan)	1986, 1987, 1994, 1995

Connecticut History

The Center for Connecticut Studies of Eastern Connecticut State College:

1969 – November	1976 – January
1970 – November	1977 – Summer
1971 – June, November	1979 – January
1972 – June , December	1982 – April
1974 – June	1983 – March
1975 – June	1984 – January

The Connecticut Historical Notes and News: 1982 – May; 1991 – Summer

Litchfield, Connecticut -- *My Country*

1972 – Fall	1973 – Spring, Winter
1975 – Spring Summer, Fall	1976 – Spring, Fall, Summer
1877 – Fall, Winter	1878 – Spring, Fall, Autumn, Winter
1879 – Spring Summer, Fall, Winter	1882 – Summer
1883 – Spring Summer	

Genealogical Societies and Other Resources by State

Connecticut

Hartford Times Six Scrapbooks

Society of Mayflower Descendants (State of Connecticut) 1980, 1985

The Connecticut Historical Notes and News
1982–May
1991–Summer

The Stamford Genealogical Society: *Connecticut Ancestry* 1984 to 1986

**Listing of City Directories and Other Genealogical Treasures
in the FCGSC Library Collection**

Illinois

Chicago Genealogical Society: *Chicago Genealogist* 1968 to 1991

Iowa

Federation of Genealogical Societies 1982–1986
Davenport, Iowa

Maine

Maine Obituaries– Daily Sentinel, Waterville, Maine 1982–1985

Society of Mayflower Descendants (State of Maine) 1979

Society of Mayflower Descendants (State of Maine)
Annual Bulletin 1981–1984

Massachusetts

Berkshire Genealogist 1989–Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall

Berkshire Family History 1990–Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall
1991–Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall

Boston Transcript: Genealogical Scraps 1898, 1902–1904

Mayflower Quarterly 1960–1989

Michigan

Saginaw Genealogical Society of Michigan: *The Timbertown Log*
1973 to 1982

New Hampshire

Historic New Hampshire 1980–Winter
1983–Spring, Summer
1984–Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter

New York

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record 1980 to 1984:
January, April, July, October
1984 January, April

Pennsylvania

Historical Society of Pennsylvania: *The Pennsylvania Magazine*
1981–January, April, July 1982–January, July, October
1983–January, April, July, October 1984–January, April, July, October
1985–January, July, October 1986–January, April, July, October
1987–April, July

**Listing of City Directories and Other Genealogical Treasures
in the FCGSC Library Collection**

Rhode Island

Rhode Island Roots (Warwick, Rhode Island) 1981, 1982, 1987, 1989, 1990–1996

Utah

Ancestry Newsletter, Salt Lake City, Utah 1984 May–June; 1987 July–August

Vermont

Vermont Historical Society: *Vermont History News*

1962– January	1982–Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall
1962,– January	1983–Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall
1963–April	1984–Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall
1977– Spring, Fall	1985–Winter, Summer, Fall
1978– Winter Spring Summer	1986–1993– Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall
1980– Spring, Fall	1994–Winter, Spring, Summer
1981– Winter, Spring Summer, Fall	

Washington, D.C.

Afro–American Historical and Genealogical Society

Summer 1980 to Winter 1983

Journal of the National Archives: *Prologue*

1982–Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter
1983–Spring, Summer, Fall
1987–Spring
1992, Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter
1993, Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter
1994, Spring

General Interest

American Heritage

1965–August	1987– February to December
1968–April	1979–February to December
1974–1977 February to October	

Selmar Hess, *Great Men and Famous Women*

Volumes 1, 2, 4

Guide to Microfilms in Print

1989, 1990

The National Encyclopedia of American Biography:

Index to All Volumes, 1971

The National Genealogical Society Newsletter

1980–1987

The National Genealogical Society Quarterly

1967–1982

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register

1995–2000

Surnames Researched by FCGSC Members

Compiled by Bernadette D. Meunier, #1429

Abare

Janice & Elaine Wilkie # 1753

Adams

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Alcott

Dawn Lounsbury-Visintini
1775

Allaire

Joel Cohan # 1752
Francis Maynard # 1779

Allard

Germaine Hoffman # 333

Amoro

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Anger

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Apt

Deanna Lavoie # 1758

Archambault

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Arel

Ethel Crumm # 889

Arsenault

Richard Arsenault # 1020

Auclair

Joseph Auclair # 1488

Auclair/O'Clair/O'Clare

Nancy Auclair # 1710

Auger

Paul E Dalbec # 467
Raymond Cartier # 1738

Aussant/Ossant

Earl R. Lange # 1394

Ayotte

Thomas M Lebel # 1401

Barthiaume

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Beaudoin

Arthur & Jaclyn Corbeil # 67
Sherry Chapman # 1283
Renald & Kathleen Guillemette
1492
Ruth E. Glaude # 1764
Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

Beaufegard

Philip B. & Johanna K. Fregeau # 1733

Beaulac

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Beausoleil

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Beford

Joseph Marsan # 1751

Belanger

Richard Gifford # 1785

Beliveau

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette # 1492

Bellefleur

Dorothy R. Carreiro # 964

Bellemore

Sharon S. Sinclair # 1437

Benoit

Philip B. & Johanna K. Fregeau # 1733

Berard

Gary Potter # 1812

Bergeron

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Bemier

John M. & Claire F. Casey # 1786

Biscorvais

Andrea Andriso # 1748

Blair

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Blais

Sharon S. Sinclair # 1437

Boisvert

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Boucher

John David Little # 1031

Boudreaux

Jocelyne Lebowitz # 1804

Boutin

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

Jocelyne Lebowitz # 1804

Boyer

Philip B. & Johanna K. Fregeau # 1733

Braux

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Breault

Vivian Moore # 1814

Breton

Germaine Hoffman # 333

Brousseau

Clifford Lafleur # 1744
Vivian Moore # 1814

Brunelle

Dianne Peltier Dolat # 1491

Burns

Lean Ann Lapointe # 1756

Busque

Lorraine Busque # 1768

Byron

Jack Flynn # 1786

Cady

Andrea Andriso # 1748

Cara

Curtis Wright # 1760

Carbonneau

Richard Arsenault # 1020

Cardinal

Clifford Lafleur # 1744
Vivian Moore # 1814

Carpenter

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 641

Cartier

John David Little # 1031
Raymond Cartier # 1738
Francis Maynard # 1779

Casey

John M. & Claire F. Casey # 1766

Castonguay

Jeanne Gelinis Bobrowiecki # 275

Chabot

Joseph Auclair # 1488

Champagne

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

Chenard

Maryanne LeGrow # 696

Cheney

Curtis Wright # 1760

Chevalier

Maryanne LeGrow # 696

Choiniere

Germaine Hoffman # 333

Cloutier

Joseph Auclair # 1488

Muriel Chebro # 1789

Cormier

Frank & Lucille Melanson #

1184

Francis Drumm, Jr. # 1750

Cote

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette #

1492

Carol Davis # 1746

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

Couture

Ellen Couture # 1807

Cummings

Nancy Post # 1800

Dalbee/Dalbec/Dolbec

Paul E Dalbec # 467

Dandeneau

Therese Dandeneau # 1793

Delage

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

Delaney

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Desmarais

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Sherry Chapman # 1283

Desormier

Lorraine Busque # 1768

Despelteau

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Desroche

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette

1492

Desrosiers

Deanna Lavoie # 1758

Devel

Richard Gifford # 1785

Doherty

Pat Tripp # 1799

Domina

Ethel Crumm # 889

Doner

Janice & Elaine Wilkie # 1753

Doucette

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Doyon

Edie Parizo # 1794

Dubord

Paul E. Dalbec # 467

Duclos

Frank & Lucille Melanson # 1184

Dumas

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Duperre

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Eckert

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Ethier

Carol O'Neill # 1765

Fecteau

Jack Flynn #1786

Ferron

Sharon S. Sinclair # 1437

Filip

Jean Hasapes # 1771

Finck

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Fredette

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Fregeau

Philip & Johanna Fregeau # 1733

Gaboury

Jocelyne Lebowitz # 1804

Gagne

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

Gagnon

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Joseph Canning # 1815

Garceau

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Gaumond

Noella Johnson # 1797

Gauthier

Dorothy Ro. Carreiro # 964

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Gauvin

Theresa Dionne # 1780

Gelinas

Jeanne Gelinas Bobrowiecki # 275

Gibault

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Girouard

Francis Maynard # 1779

Glaude

Ruth E. Glaude # 1764

Godbout

Renald & Kathlene Guillemette # 1492

Gouin

James Gouin # 1796

Grady

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Grenier

Arthur & Jaclyn Corbeil # 67

Grenon

David J. Goodnow # 1061

Gross

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Guertin

Therese Dandeneau # 1793

Guilbeault

Arthur & Jaclyn Corbeil # 67

Guillemette

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette # 1492

Hamel

Nancy Auclair # 1710

Joseph Marsan # 1751

Hebert

Carol O'Neill # 1765

Helie/Elie

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

Heroux

Joseph Auclair # 1488

Houle

Joseph Auclair # 1488

Huard

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

Jobin

Jocelyne Lebowitz # 1804

Johnston

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

Joyal

Ethel Crumm # 889

Kelly

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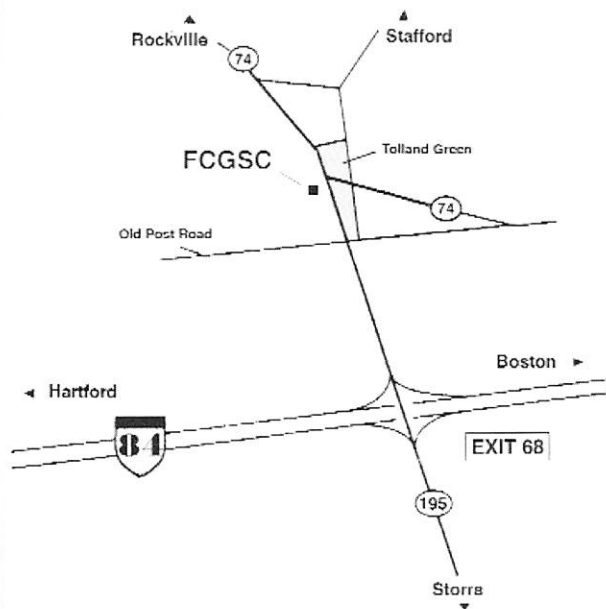
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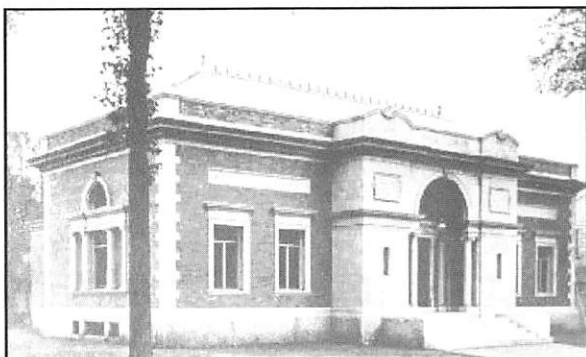
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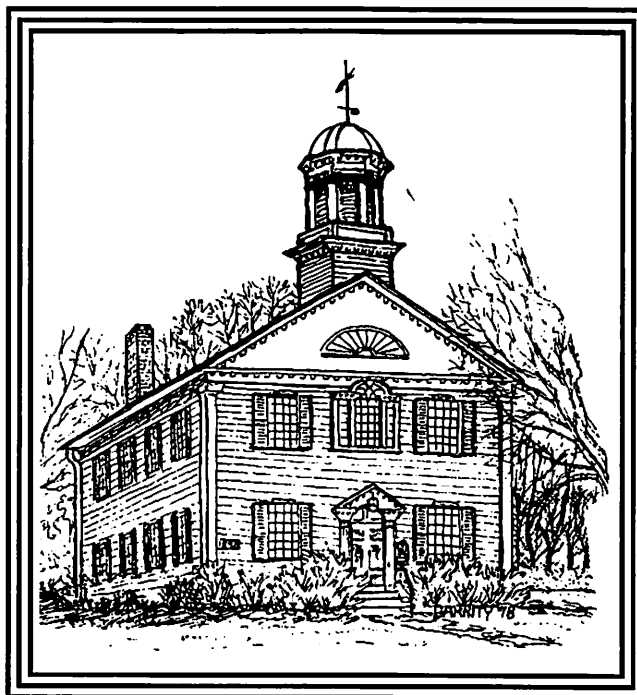
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