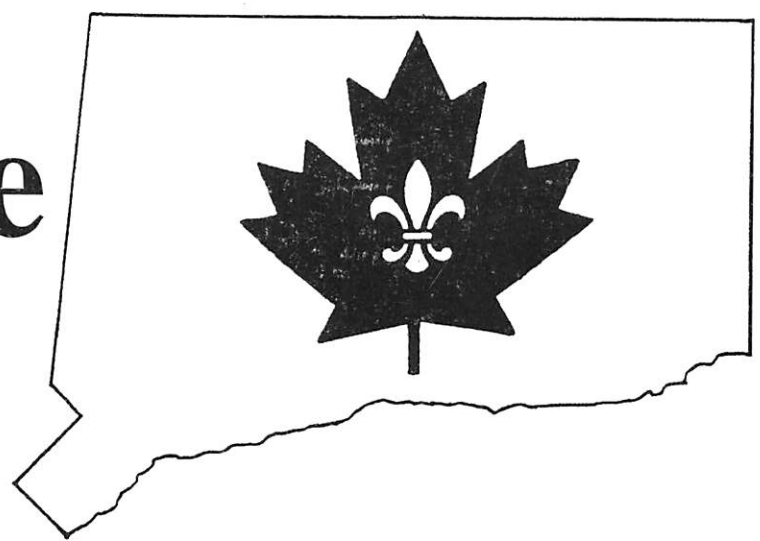


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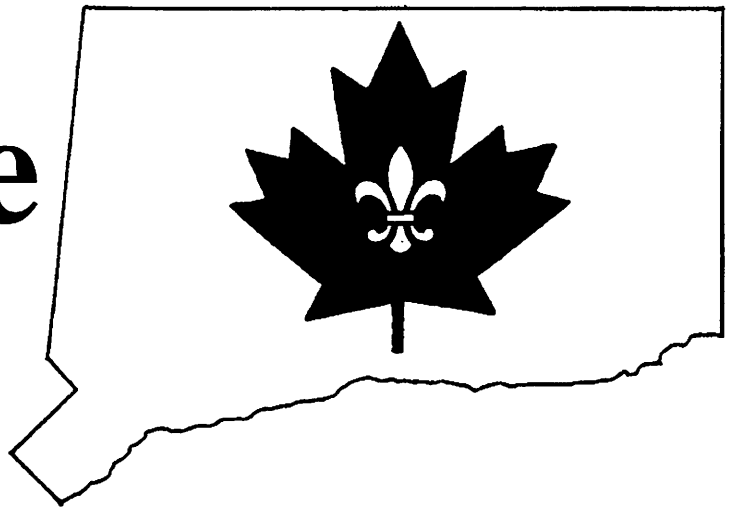


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**Vol. 10, No. 4**  
**Winter 2002-2003**

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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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**Connecticut Maple Leaf**

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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 all members. Please return any books you have checked out so we can keep this material available to members on a lending basis. Thank you.

## Editor's Niche

By Ivan Robinson, #326

(Substituting on this issue for Sherry L. Chapman, #1283)

It is with a heavy heart that I am pinch-hitting as editor for this issue of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*.

On Dec. 7, 2002, Sherry lost her 19-year-old son, Ryan, when a car in which he was a passenger crashed in Hebron. The tragedy struck as Sherry was in the final stages of putting out this issue. Naturally, that job fell far down on her list of concerns. Hence, a substitute editor had to step in to pick up where she left off and to put the finishing touches on the issue. We offer our deepest sympathy to Sherry and hope that the way this issue has turned out will make her proud.

The variety and the “meatiness” that have been a hallmark of the CML under Sherry’s editorship, continue here.

You’ll find an intriguing article by regular contributor **Peter Gagné** about the Leatherman, a tight-lipped Frenchman who wandered in Connecticut and New York in the 1800s, dressed head to toe in leather and following a definite route almost like clockwork.

Another article, by your substitute editor, **Ivan Robinson**, offers tips on finding illustrations on the Internet for your family history.

And **Edna and Kenneth Franz** add to the collection of articles the CML has carried about researching in Canada with their account of a trip focusing on Beauceville and Stoke.

Meanwhile, **Jack Valois** continues with Part II of his saga of the noble Godefroy family and its branches and throws in plenty of historical background to put things in context.

**Paul R. Keroack** gives us more French-Canadian marriages from Norwich in the late 1800s, as well as 1838 baptisms in St-Cesaire, Quebec.

**Art and Jaclyn Corbeil** add to their ongoing list of World War II veterans from Chicopee, Mass.

And, speaking of Chicopee, **Albert Roy** shares with us the list he compiled of the many Roys from Chicopee who were married there and elsewhere from 1879 to 2001.

Be sure to read **Bernadette Doucette Meunier**’s insightful review of Antonine Maillet’s novel, *Pelagie-la-Charrette*. It will make you want to borrow the book from our lending library and learn more about Acadian history and culture — and enjoy a good story in the bargain.

## FCGSC Library Schedule January - July 2003

### Library Hours

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

### Library Closings

<b>JANUARY</b>	<b>Wed. 1</b>	New Year's Day
<b>APRIL</b>	<b>Sat., 19</b>	Easter Holiday
	<b>Sun., 20</b>	Easter Holiday
<b>MAY</b>	<b>Sat., 10</b>	General Membership Meeting (Library closed 1-3 P.M.)
	<b>Sun., 11</b>	Mother's Day
	<b>Sat., 24</b>	Memorial Day Weekend
	<b>Sun., 25</b>	Memorial Day Weekend
	<b>Mon., 26</b>	Memorial Day
<b>JUNE</b>	<b>Sun., 15</b>	Father's Day
<b>JULY</b>	<b>Wed., 2</b>	Independence Day Weekend
	<b>Sat., 5</b>	Independence Day Weekend
	<b>Sun., 6</b>	Independence Day Weekend

### Unscheduled Closings

The library may be closed in inclement weather. The closings will be recorded on the answering machine at the library at (860) 872-2597, as well as broadcast on Hartford radio station WTIC 1080 AM and on Hartford area television stations WFSB Channel 3 and WNBC Channel 30.

Any non-emergency changes to the above schedule will be reported in the society's newsletter, *The Maple Leaflet*.

## The Legend of the Leatherman

By Peter J. Gagné, #1195

When Jules Bourglay died on March 24, 1889, his obituary appeared on page two of the *New York Times*, tucked among the day's news stories. The *Hartford Courant* also ran an obituary of Bourglay, proclaiming "His Life Ends in a Fitting Way." Jules Bourglay wasn't a fireman who lost his life trying to rescue a child from a burning building, nor was he a policeman who died heroically in the line of duty. Jules Bourglay was a homeless man who was found dead in a cave, alone.

However, he was well known throughout the state of Connecticut and the eastern part of New York. For about thirty years, Bourglay walked alone on a 365-mile circuit through these two states. He was a familiar sight to many, though few if any knew his name. He was known simply as the Leatherman.

Bourglay was called the Leatherman or the Old Leatherman for two reasons. First, he plodded his solitary circuit dressed head to toe in a heavy suit made entirely of patched leather. Second, he never spoke more than a few words to anyone, so while his looks and leathers were known in every town that he passed through, no one knew his name.

### FRENCH UNDER IT ALL

The Leatherman on one of his stops in the 1880s in Wallingford. The photo, credited to a George W. Bartholomew, is from the collection of the Connecticut Historical Society.





## The Leatherman from Lyon

Exactly who the Leatherman was and where he was from remain something of a mystery. Some claim that the Leatherman was a Frenchman from Rouen named Rodolphe Mossey. According to this story, Mossey made leather boots for a living. One day, his wife ran off to the United States with another man. Frantic, Mossey went in search of her and her lover, following the pair from town to town. After three years, he is said to have caught up with his wife's lover, who told him that she had died shortly before. Grief stricken, Mossey made himself a suit of leather from discarded boots and wandered from place to place, visiting all the towns in which his wayward wife had lived.

However, a more probable and convincing story gives the Leatherman a different identity, though maintaining some elements of the story above. Since he rarely if ever spoke, the facts surrounding the Leatherman's life have been stitched together from the few people that he allegedly spoke to, from the observations and stories of those who encountered him during his life and from some documents that were either found on him or that he allegedly dropped.

As far as can be known, the Leatherman's real name was Jules Bourglay. He was born in the city of Lyon, France, and was said to be well educated. The son of a wood dealer or woodcutter, he fell in love with Marguerite Laron, the daughter of a local leather merchant. Monsieur Laron, a wealthy member of the bourgeoisie, did not want the common artisan courting his daughter, whom he felt was too good for Bourglay. Bourglay, however, was insistent. He pleaded his case to Laron, who was so impressed with Bourglay's persistence that he decided to make the young man a proposal: he would take Jules into his leather business for a year. If Bourglay proved himself during this trial period, his reward would be Laron's consent to marry his daughter. However, should Bourglay fail, he would have to give up his pursuit and go away for good.

Bourglay accepted Laron's offer and became a business agent of the man he hoped would soon be his father-in-law. He quickly proved to be a capable worker, and was promoted to the job of leather buyer. The wedding was not far off. Hoping to impress Laron, Jules made a large leather purchase, thinking that his speculation in the commodity would pay off big and boost the company's profits. Unfortunately, 1857 was no time to be in the leather business. Shortly after Jules' big purchase, the price of leather fell 40 percent and Bourglay's bold speculation ruined Laron's business and with it Jules' hopes of wedding the young Mademoiselle Bourglay. ??

This dramatic reversal of fortune was allegedly enough to push Bourglay over the edge. (A twist on the story claims that the Leatherman was infatuated with a beautiful French woman, but that she was unfaithful to him, which caused him to become unsettled.) Bourglay was said to be found wandering the streets of Lyon two days after the leather collapse, cursing his fate and calling out for his beloved. His father found him and took him home, where he was cared for, but nothing would soothe his mind and he was placed in a mental institution, where he allegedly remained for two years.

It was at the end of these two years, in 1859, that Bourglay seems to have arrived in New York or Connecticut. Nothing is known about how he made his way across the ocean or exactly

when Bourglay arrived in the United States. His family in France allegedly heard about his whereabouts somehow and wrote to the authorities in New York, asking them to do all they could to find out about Jules' physical and mental condition. Bourglay was found to be traveling through Litchfield County, Connecticut, working as an itinerant plumber who was noted for his eccentric behavior and suit of leather. He is said to have been first spotted in Harwinton, where his appearance was curious on the first occasion (due to his leather suit) and outright odd when he appeared again a month later. Foreshadowing his later habits, Bourglay allegedly accepted only food or tobacco in exchange for his services and slept only in barns during his early travels.

When asked about himself at this time, Jules would only give his name and the fact that he was from France. If asked if he would like to return to his country, he would reply with an emphatic "no," with apparent fear. Bourglay's family was informed that, while eccentric and avoiding the company of his fellow man, Jules was nonetheless harmless and was dead set against returning to France. The *New York Times* reported in 1888, "It is affirmed that well-to-do Frenchmen have visited this country and endeavored to persuade the old man to return to his native country and that he refused to listen to their appeal."<sup>1</sup> After his death, the *Times* clarified this story, claiming that about 1879 "an emissary from his relatives in France," who may have been tipped off by the numerous newspaper articles about the Leatherman, met up with Bourglay near Wilton and tried to get Jules to return home. This "emissary" would reveal nothing of the Leatherman's identity, but did say that "his people in France were very wealthy and well born."<sup>2</sup> Eventually, Jules gave up his work as a plumber, though he continued to wander from town to town in his heavy leather suit.

Another version of this story is decidedly darker. It was said to be drawn from a conversation the Leatherman allegedly had with a Yale professor and also from "an old Frenchman in Bridgeport" who claimed to know Bourglay's relatives. In this version, it was Bourglay's father who was the wealthy leather merchant, but in Marseilles, not Lyon. Again, a mismatched love affair was the deciding factor in the story. Jules fell in love with a girl employed by his father, who opposed their marriage. After the girl refused a "dishonorable alliance" proposed by Bourglay's father, she mysteriously disappeared. Jules suspected foul play and became convinced that his father had the girl murdered. Sickened and ashamed, he fled his country and cut all ties to his friends and family, except for wearing the leather suit as a symbol of his father's sin.

### **A Regular Route**

It is not known if the Leatherman had a watch among his meager possessions, but it is said that townspeople along his route could almost set *their* watches by him. Not only did Bourglay walk his 365-mile route in a regular cycle of thirty-four days, but he would appear at the same places in the same towns at almost the same exact time. This was but one of the many apparent contradictions surrounding the Leatherman. "How can people believe that one so carefree and apparently irresponsible could be so regular in his daily routine as to outshine the village chime that has to be regulated on occasion?"

The fact remains, he was regular and people knew the very day to expect him; the exact

hour and almost the exact minute. Even the Leather Man could not have known the effect he had on the lives of people in scores of communities that adjusted their activities to his whims.”<sup>3</sup>

Mrs. John R. Comstock of Wilton, Connecticut kept a record of the Leatherman’s visits to her home and, using this record, predicted that he would arrive on August 13, 1884. “She based this assertion not upon any word received from him, but upon the fact that his visits to her house ... were made at regularly recurring intervals. A record of these visits she has kept until she is satisfied with this fact. Sure enough, in accordance with her predictions, he did appear in Wilton on the very date specified.”<sup>4</sup> In 1886, a woman in New Haven claimed that the Leatherman had stopped at her house regularly for 27 years.

Before passing by the Comstock home in Wilton, Bourglay visited the home of a certain Mr. Hall at the Naugatuck Railroad Junction, four miles above Stratford. He reportedly made the 26-mile trek from there to Wilton in four days and is said to have entered Wilton from the northeast along the tracks of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad. It was believed that by following the rail line, he avoided the larger cities such as Bridgeport and Norwalk. After passing through Wilton, where he apparently received food, Bourglay spent the night in a cave near the South Norwalk reservoir, about a mile west of the Comstock home. From there, he continued on to New Canaan. He was also known to have slept near the home of a certain Mr. Fisher, a miller in the Saddle Hill district of Middletown. The Darrow Family of Shrub Oak, New York, kept a record of the Leatherman’s visits from 1885 to 1889 in their account book, noting if he stopped, for how long, and what he did.

Caves were Bourglay’s refuge along his route. “Leatherman Cave” can be found in Watertown on the Mattatuck Trail, south of Black Rock State Park in Thomaston. The Leatherman was also known to have stayed in caves near Waterbury, the South Norwalk reservoir, the Tory Cave in the Bristol/Burlington area and another between Bristol and Southington, near Lake Compounce. It is this latter cave that gave rise to one of the many legends surrounding the Leatherman. The cave was known to be the refuge of not only Bourglay, but also a large number of rattlesnakes. The fact that the great number of rattlers prevented all others from entering the cave where Bourglay regularly slept led local residents to believe that he had some charm to ward away rattlesnakes or that he was “rattlesnake-proof,” though some conceded that the leather suit he wore may have been enough to prevent the snake bites.

The Leatherman was able to take care of himself, taking only food, tobacco and matches from those whom he encountered on his route. Observers frequently wondered how he kept warm in the winter, and some curious onlookers allegedly solved this riddle by observing one of the caves that he had just departed. Before he left to continue his journey, the Leatherman had made a neat pile of sticks in the shape of an inverted “v,” preparing for his next visit. In this way, all he had to do when he returned was light the stack of kindling, thus saving himself valuable time before he cooled off from his trek. He often slept in caves where the overhang was low, thus retaining a good deal of the warmth from his fire. When the fire burned out, he swept out the coals to clean the cave and prepare another fireplace.

Beginning at Harwinton, where he was first noticed, Bourglay’s route brought him clock-

wise through Bristol, Forrestville, Wolcott, Southington, Kensington, Berlin, Middletown, south along the Connecticut River via Haddam, to the Connecticut shore towns — New Haven, Trumbull, Norwalk, New Canaan — then through Rye, Mount Kisco, Shrub Oak, Brewster, and other towns in Westchester County, New York, east of the Hudson River and back through Connecticut near Ball's Pond through Danbury, Newtown, Southbury, New Milford, Roxbury, Woodbury, Middlebury, Waterbury, Watertown, Bethlehem, Morris, Litchfield, Goshen, Torrington, Plymouth, and back to Harwinton. Other towns, such as Oxford and Naugatuck, claim to have witnessed the passage of the Leatherman, though they seem to be out of his route. The *New York Times* reported that Bourglay's passage through Waterbury in August 1886 provoked "an excitement...hardly less powerful, if more wholesome, than that of last week when Robert Drakely shot his bride through the heart." The excitement? Bourglay "stopped at a human residence and ate; and, what was stranger still, that human residence was a hotel."<sup>5</sup>

It is said that early in his travels, the Leatherman also visited the eastern part of New Haven County and even New London County, though he later abandoned these locations and limited his circuit to the western part of New Haven County, Fairfield and Litchfield Counties in Connecticut and Westchester County in New York. His early route would take him through each town at three to four month intervals, but once he curtailed his itinerary, he would appear every five to six weeks, finally settling into a regular 34-day interval between appearances.

As mentioned above, Bourglay would stop at certain homes along his route, where sympathetic residents would give him food and tobacco, though he never accepted any money, except for a few pennies from children, which he would leave on a fence post or rock in the yard of the houses where people fed him. After a while, having the Leatherman stop at one's home was a mark of honor and pride.

### **A Silent Penance**

The one thing known with certainty about the Leatherman is that he was dressed head to toe in a leather suit, including his hat and shoes. He is said to have worn a much-mended "particolored woolen shirt" underneath the infamous leather suit. "His trousers were of the latest London fashion, wide-flowing to bagginess, and were composed of two-foot patches of leather joined by rude leathern thongs. His shoes were shaped something like a Chinaman's with soles at least three inches thick. On his head he wore a cap made to match his grotesque uniform."<sup>6</sup> It was said that he wore no undergarments, except for in the winter, when he wore an old knit jacket.

When the *New York Times* reported on Bourglay's attire in August 1886, it speculated the Leatherman's age to be about 45, though his suit looked about 200 years old, it claimed. Bourglay stood about five foot seven and weighed 170 pounds, with "steel blue eyes," hair down to his shoulders and a black beard that was decently trimmed, with no signs of gray. In addition to the well-known and well-worn suit of leather, Bourglay also carried a long staff and a leather haversack, which was said to contain an axe and other tools, including a tin pail, iron spider, hatchet, jackknife and an awl. His belongings were also said to include a French prayer book printed in 1844, a tin pipe that he made himself and a small crucifix, which he wore around his neck. It was

said that the contents of his sack were revealed by some young men who found the Leatherman lying ill in a cave near Woodbury in 1887. The boys nursed Bourglay back to health, taking the opportunity to curiously peek into his sack.

Very few people he encountered knew much about Jules Bourglay during his lifetime. Throughout his travels, the Leatherman did not speak very much — if at all — to the people that he encountered along his route. Somehow it was known that he spoke French — even German, it was said — fluently. In March 1886, the *New York Times* reported that a gentleman who spoke French conversed with the Leatherman and found he was 68 years old and was a French Catholic.

It was his lack of communication, in large part, which led to the many stories and legends surrounding the Leatherman. “Each person who knew the Leather Man had his own story about him and this story differed from any other. Some towns had an ‘official’ version authenticated by the many who saw him and repeated by all, including those who never knew the Leather Man and even these stories varied from town to town.”<sup>7</sup> Even the name of “Leatherman” obviously stems from the fact that most people only knew his leather suit and not his name. It is commonly reported that the only things that Bourglay would say were out of necessity. He would simply utter the word “eat” or “please to eat” while making the gesture of bringing a hand to his mouth and miming the act of eating. His usual response to most questions was a grunt.

His silence not only prevented people from knowing the facts about Bourglay’s life, but also fostered wild speculation about him. “Those whom he regularly visits for his supplies are divided in their opinion as to whether he is French or Portuguese and as to whether he is sane or insane,” the *New York Times* reported. There were even some who speculated that he was an escaped slave, since his face was so deeply tanned from constantly being outside. The *Times* continued, “From earliest recollection he has remained in himself a mystery as profound as any for which Connecticut is noted.”<sup>8</sup> And to this mystery man other mysteries were sometimes attributed. When a *Times* reporter observed Bourglay eating lunch in Woodbury in 1886, he could not help but peer into the Leatherman’s sack to look for the head and limbs of a man recently murdered in Wallingford.

If little was known about the man, even less was known with certainty about the motivation for his strange trek in his heavy leather suit. The Frenchman who spoke to the Leatherman in 1886 “imagines that he is doing penance for some sin by such a life.”<sup>9</sup> The very weight of Bourglay’s suit — an estimated 60 pounds — and the discomfort it must have caused in the heat of summer led many to speculate that Bourglay was doing some sort of secret penance, much like the practice of wearing a hair shirt for mortification or penance. If the story about his failure in the leather business and the loss of his love is true, the fact that his suit was made of leather would also be a constant reminder of his past “sins.”

Whatever in his past prompted Jules Bourglay to set out on his trek, there may have also been a simple, very practical reason why he wore a suit made entirely out of leather. “Leather was in common use and could be had for the asking. It would shed the rain as no other material and kept him dry. When a part of it wore out, it was replaced by another easily found patch. Although cumbersome and too heavy perhaps in summer for all-around comfort and use, it was

the best to be had. Every town he passed through had at least one tannery and today each of these towns has its Leather Man's cave."<sup>10</sup>

### **A Harmless Madman**

The Leatherman was described in contemporary newspaper accounts as a curious madman (what sane person would live like he did?) with many references to his appearance and lifestyle comparing him to an animal. He was an "uncouth, repulsive, and wholly inexplicable person" who "studiously avoids meeting any of his species."<sup>11</sup> When he stopped once to eat and removed his leather jacket, he revealed "a breast which had about the same color and consistency as that of an ox."<sup>12</sup>

Bourglay's lack of communication is, in part, what caused people to compare him to an animal. He seems to have been looked upon by some as a sort of wild man who could not comprehend any civilized language. The *New York Times* reported, "one of the most noted philologists in the State spoke to him in a half dozen different languages when he was once able to capture him in the town of Bristol. He could get no reply but a guttural sound which meant nothing, and which was more animal than human in its character."<sup>13</sup> In addition to the overt reference to Bourglay's "guttural" and "animal" response, the reporter states that this philologist — a man of learning and science — "captured" the Leatherman, as if he were a strange species to be studied and not a fellow human being to be understood.

He was often written about with equal parts of revulsion and reverence and was regularly described as an "itinerant," "vagrant," and "tramp." The sub-heading of a *New York Times* article on the Leatherman called him "A mysterious tramp who puzzles the good people of Connecticut" and reported that he was on his way from Norwalk to Wilton, "where he has a cave in the woods,"<sup>14</sup> as they might have reported on some upper-crust socialite who was on his way to the Hamptons, "where he has a summer home." More than one newspaper account referred to how he "puzzled the good people" of this or that town. Of course, if he is so puzzling to the "good people," it was because he was very different from them and so couldn't very well *be* one of them.

On several occasions, reporters noted that the state of Connecticut had a severe law against "tramping," which was an offense punishable by imprisonment. However, they all point out, there was never any attempt to enforce this law against Bourglay, whose whereabouts could be determined with great precision and regularity. "The reason is that no one, woman or child, fears him, for all know that he is a harmless creature, and tradition at least has it that he never did and never would harm anybody or anything."<sup>15</sup> It was also said that schoolchildren even gave him pennies and sweetmeats. A *Times* story on the Leatherman two years later noted, "the tramp law of this state, it should be said, makes an exception of this man."<sup>16</sup>

One thing that distinguished Bourglay from other "tramps" of his time is the fact that he was never noted to be drunk, as was common among hobos of that day. He was not erratic and raving, as could be expected from drunk transients, but quite the opposite — he was quiet, kept to himself and conducted himself with dignity and sobriety. This fact was pointed out in the *Times*, when noting his harmlessness. "He has also an enviable reputation for honesty and sobri-

ety,”<sup>17</sup> they added. It was also reported that the Leatherman was interested in newspapers and could be seen reading them at various times. Perhaps he was reading the many articles that were being written about him with a regularity almost equal to that of the Leatherman himself.

### **An Itinerant’s Illness**

In the winter of 1888, the Connecticut Humane Society attempted to help the Leatherman and find a home for him. On December 3, while he was eating in Middletown, Bourglay was arrested by Police Chief Chapman and “agents of the Connecticut Humane Society,” who brought him to Hartford Hospital. It had been discovered shortly after a blizzard in March of that year (perhaps when he accepted a meal indoors) that Bourglay suffered from a cancer of the lip, but “it had been impossible to apprehend him” until December. Perhaps this was because the blizzard had another effect on the Leatherman — it put him four days behind his normal schedule.

It was said that “he had more people concerned about his food, his health and his comfort than anyone else in Connecticut.”<sup>18</sup> However, while there was definitely legitimate concern for the Leatherman’s health, there may have been ulterior motives to his incarceration for health reasons. Curiosity may have been mingled with care. As the *New York Times* noted in two different articles, “it [is] hoped something authentic concerning the life and history of the mysterious, eccentric pedestrian might be learned” during his stay in the hospital. Previously a moving target, the Leatherman could now be pinned down and studied like a butterfly. It seems that this forced confinement paid off, for in the same story, the *Times* reported, “His life story...has been discovered for the first time. It is stranger than fiction, a tragic, mournful romance.” The story, the newspaper reported, “has been learned from authentic sources.”<sup>19</sup> And for the first time, in the pages of the *Times* at least, the Leatherman had a name: Jules Bourglay.

Bourglay’s lip cancer was no doubt caused by his pipe smoking. In addition to occasionally receiving some tobacco from those he encountered along his route, Bourglay was also known to pick up the stumps of cigars, which he would put in his leather sack. Bourglay would likely extract the tobacco from these stubs and slowly smoke the pipe that he kept in his sack as he plodded his way from town to town.

The *Times* reported that the Leatherman had been suffering from this cancer for about a year when he was apprehended and brought to Hartford Hospital and the *Hartford Courant* reported that the disease had made “rapid progress” in Bourglay in the last year of his life. However, shunning confinement of any type, Bourglay escaped from the hospital after two days, though he was allegedly under close watch. The *Times* reported that he had been failing rapidly since the March blizzard, and predicted that the disease would claim the Leatherman’s life in a few months. Sadly, it was right.

### **A Journey’s End**

Jules Bourglay died “in the fashion no doubt he would have chosen,”<sup>20</sup> — alone. Three years before his death, the *New York Times* predicted how his end would come. The Leatherman,

it said, “will keep on tramping until some day he is missed, when a searching party will as surely be made up for him as it would be for the best citizen, and he will be found dead in the woods.”<sup>21</sup> It was not far from the truth.

On March 24, 1889, Bourglay’s body was found by Henry Miller and his wife in a cave on property belonging to a farmer named George Dell in Mount Pleasant, near Ossining, New York. The *Times* reported, “His head was badly bruised, whether accidentally or intentionally is not known.”<sup>22</sup> An inquest into his death was performed by Coroner Sutton of Ossining. Reuben and Walter Whitson testified that they had last seen Bourglay two weeks earlier. At that time, he was very ill and hardly able to walk, though he refused to accept any assistance. Doctors Mad-den and Collins testified that the cause of death was blood poisoning due to a cancer and the official findings of the coroner’s jury was “that the Leather Man came to his death from cancer and inability to obtain or take food.”<sup>23</sup> Jules Bourglay was buried in an unmarked grave in Sparta Cemetery in Ossining, New York, on March 25, 1889. In the 1930s, some members of the Westchester County Historical Society found out the location of his grave and erected a headstone with his name on it.

Even after his death, the mystery surrounding the Leatherman did not die. His obituary in the *New York Times* stated, “The Coroner has two books, which were found in the cave, made of brown paper and full of figures and hieroglyphics which could not be deciphered.”<sup>24</sup> There are also legends that affirm that Bourglay had hidden treasure in one or more of the caves along his route and that the Leatherman’s ghost still builds fires in the caves where he once slept — perhaps to protect the treasure. It was even reported that Leatherman look-alikes walked the back roads of Connecticut and Massachusetts after the “original’s” death.

It is said that during the time of the Leatherman’s travels through Connecticut, young children along his route could be heard to sing, “One misty, moisty morning / When cloudy was the weather / I chanced to meet an old man / Clothed all in leather...”<sup>25</sup> However, this was not the only song written about the Leatherman. As a testament to his popularity even after his death, Jules Bourglay was the subject of a song by the alternative rock group Pearl Jam, who released the song “Leatherman” in 1998 as the B-side to their single “Given to Fly.”

The mystery of the Leatherman’s age is one of the hardest to unravel. Eyewitnesses seem to remember him as always being old. “He became known as the ‘old’ Leather Man because it seemed as if he traveled on forever.”<sup>26</sup> The leather suit, which came to be his only identification throughout much of Bourglay’s life, was a fitting symbol of this mysterious man. “Because it was made of patches, it had a kind of continuous life. It was never new, but never completely worn out, either.”<sup>27</sup> Even before his death, the *New York Times* reported on what they deemed “the mystery within the mystery”: “How is it, if the old people remember him as an old man when they were young, that he is so young looking now? Must it not be that he is the successor to the original leather man? If so, has he ever penetrated his predecessor’s secret or does he know nought of his final disposition?”<sup>28</sup> The Leatherman had apparently attained the status of a classic hero the likes of Zorro or the Phantom – his “secret identity” unknown to the public and his immortality assured by legend and a string of successors who would take up his (leather) mantle.



## Sources

Special thanks to Russ Jennings, who obtained copies of the newspaper articles used for this story.

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### Footnotes

- |                                    |   |                                     |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>NYT</i> , 12/04/1888, page 1. | 11 <i>NYT</i> 08/15/1884, page 5.       | 21 <i>NYT</i> , 08/22/1886, page 6. |
| 2 <i>NYT</i> , 03/26/1889, page 2. | 12 <i>NYT</i> 08/22/1886, page 5.       | 22 <i>NYT</i> , 03/25/1889, page 2. |
| 3 Foote.                           | 13 <i>NYT</i> 08/15/1884, page 5.       | 23 <i>NYT</i> , 03/26/1889, page 2. |
| 4 <i>NYT</i> 08/15/1884, page 5.   | 14 <i>NYT</i> , 03/22/1886, page 2.     | 24 <i>NYT</i> , 03/26/1889, page 2. |
| 5 <i>NYT</i> , 08/22/1886, page 5. | 15 <i>NYT</i> 08/15/1884, page 5.       | 25 White, p. 55.                    |
| 6 <i>NYT</i> , 08/22/1886, page 5. | 16 <i>NYT</i> , 08/22/1886, page 5.     | 26 Foote.                           |
| 7 Foote.                           | 17 <i>NYT</i> , 08/15/1884, page 5.     | 27 Philips, p. 24.                  |
| 8 <i>NYT</i> , 08/22/1886, page 5. | 18 Foote.                               | 28 <i>NYT</i> , 08/22/1886, page 5. |
| 9 <i>NYT</i> , 03/22/1886, page 2. | 19 <i>NYT</i> , 12/08/1888, page 3.     |                                     |
| 10 Foote.                          | 20 <i>Courant</i> , 03/26/1889, page 6. |                                     |

# Illustrating Your Family History with Images off the Internet

By Ivan Robinson, #326

It used to be difficult to illustrate a family history. In the years B.C. (before computers), you pasted in some snapshots and maybe drew some maps. But that was it. Anything beyond that was virtually impossible. And heaven help you if you had to make copies for your cousins.

The digital revolution has changed everything. Today you can scan snapshots from your albums or pictures from old books and simply use your computer to incorporate them into your pages of text, which can then be duplicated as many times as you want.

What's more, now that we have the Internet, there is no limit to the illustrations you can use to add interest to your story and place your ancestors in the context of their times — images, say, of Samuel de Champlain, Jean Talon and other notable figures in the history of New France,

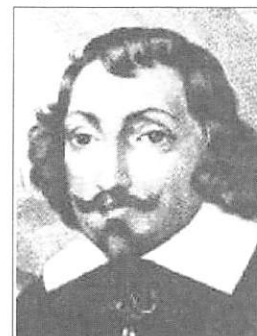


**Talon**

or of the parish church in Quebec where your great-grandparents were married, or simply of an old-fashioned Canadian winter.

Where do you find these images? This article will try to point the way.

It should be noted that we don't condone copyright infringement. There are no copyright notices on the postcards and magazine illustrations discussed below, but there may be on other images you will find.



**Champlain**

Use in a private family history with limited distribution is unlikely to cause a problem. If in doubt about using something, however, it would be wise to seek permission.

In any case, it's a good idea to give credit, if only to identify the source for later reference. For a general description of copyright law in Canada, including its application to photographs more than fifty years old, see [www.trytel.com/~pbkerr/copyright.html](http://www.trytel.com/~pbkerr/copyright.html).

## Postcards

Let's say your ancestral line comes from Trois Rivières and your trove of family photos does not include general shots of that city, especially when your forebears lived there around 1900. You would like to include some in your family history.

The best source for city and village scenes of earlier Canada is the Web site of the National Library of Quebec (<http://www2.biblinat.gouv.qc.ca/carpos/>). This site contains more than fifty thousand postcards dating from the late 1800s up to around 1970. ("Carpos" stands for "cartes postales.")

Over one thousand towns and villages are represented. Montreal streets, scenes and buildings account for 2,069 cards alone. You can use the site's search engine to find what you want by place name, person's name or street name, or by a subject such as winter (320 cards), bridges (166) and street scenes (306).

Happily, everything is cross-referenced so that calling up a particular town may produce

a picture of one of its bridges in winter, which is then cross-referenced to all bridges and all winter scenes.

As an example, to get some scenes of old-time Trois Rivières for your family history, go to the National Library site shown above. This will get you to a page entitled “Banque Images et



Sons.” Under that title, you will see a tiny picture. Clicking on that will take you to a search engine form. Type in “Trois Rivières” under the index category of *lieu* (place) and click on the search box containing the words, *Executer la recherche*. Up will pop a screen saying there are

119 postcards about Trois Rivières. Each has a title that describes what it is, so you can browse easily. When you find what you want, simply copy the image into the appropriate file in your computer.

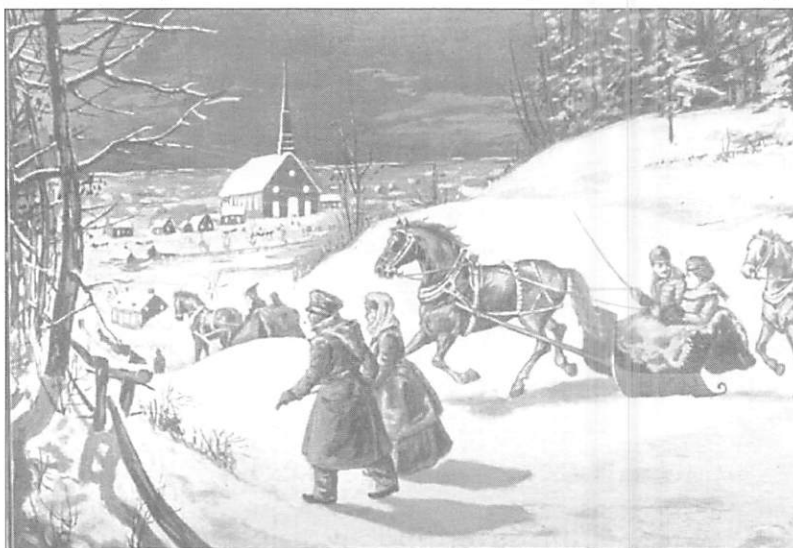
One irritating fault of the postcards, you will find, is that many are not dated precisely. You’ll have to guess the year by the cars, clothing and other clues you see in them. It would probably be safe to say “about 1900” for the early ones.

### Magazine Illustrations

The second most rewarding source of illustrations is another National Library of Quebec site, [www.bnquebec.ca/illustrations/htm/ind-suja.htm](http://www.bnquebec.ca/illustrations/htm/ind-suja.htm). This contains 7,000 photos and drawings published in three leading Canadian periodicals from 1870 to 1907.

Although the site is in French only, it can be searched easily by typing in town names or people’s names or simple French words for subjects such as dogs, women’s hats, snow or, as shown here, Midnight Mass.

Examples of what you can find on this site are a scene of the battle of the Plains of Abraham; various people, individually or in



**ILLUSTRATION: Going to Midnight Mass in 1900**

groups such as sports teams; some New England Franco-Americans such as the doctor, Joseph Larivière, of Rhode Island; women's fashions; room interiors, especially of hotels and official residences; sports activities; and fifty-three images of young women, both Québécoise and Acadian, found under "*jeune femmes*." This site, too, contains useful cross-references.

### **Worth Looking At**

**Canadian Digital Collection**, <http://collections.ic.gc.ca> — This is a gateway to over 400 web sites on Canada's history, geography, science, technology, and culture. There is an English version.

Images are mostly illustrations for the collection's text articles, but worth checking out. To get to the good stuff, click on "View the Collections" > "Featured Sites" > "Featured Site Archives." Also try "Success Stories."

**University of Kansas**, [www.ukans.edu/history/VL/Canada/canada3.html](http://www.ukans.edu/history/VL/Canada/canada3.html) — This site puts its images in categories and the list is long. There are historic sites, buildings and museums, geographical subjects, local history, 500 photos of life in one Montreal neighborhood in the late 1800s, and artists' representations of military battles and of *voyageurs* and *coureurs des bois*. One fascinating collection of photos is about old-time sugaring.

**Virtual Museum of New France**, [www.civilisations.ca/vmnf/vmnfe.asp](http://www.civilisations.ca/vmnf/vmnfe.asp) — This is part of the web site of the Canada Museum of Civilization. There's an English version.

Go to "site index" at the very top of the page to open a long list of topics, including the "French Regime," "Historic Sites," and "First Nations." Check out "Eastern Canada" for Acadian material.

**University of Moncton**, [www.umoncton.ca/maum/images/AcaHist.jpg](http://www.umoncton.ca/maum/images/AcaHist.jpg) — This is the site of the university's Acadian Museum. Click on the boxes marked exhibits to find pictures of such subjects as Port Royal, 1605-1613; the Acadian expulsion, and a Micmac encampment.

If searching these sites fails to produce what you want, try the search engine Google, choose "images" and type in what you want. The Google route turned out to be the best way to get the image of Champlain for this article. The "worth looking at" sites mentioned above proved good for browsing but not so good for quickly finding something specific.

### **Sources of Photos**

*Talon*: Virtual Museum of New France web site. The painter is identified as Brother Luc. The portrait is in the Musée des Augustines de l'Hôtel-Dieu of Québec. Jean Talon (1625-1694) was the first intendant, or king's administrator, in New France (1665-1668 and 1670-1672.)

*Champlain*: New Geneva Center web site ([www.newgenevacenter.org](http://www.newgenevacenter.org)), found through Google. This portrait of Samuel de Champlain, founder of Quebec City in 1608, is all over the Web and easy to find with a search engine. This copy seemed best for this article.

*Trois Rivières*: National Library of Québec's "carpos" site. Undated.

*Midnight Mass*: National Library of Québec's "illustrations" site, which took it from *Le Monde Illustré* of 22 December 1900. No artist mentioned.

## **A Research Vacation**

By Edna and Kenneth Franz, #444

Since we became empty nesters, seeking our family heritage has become one of our most active hobbies. Our trips have become research vacations and long weekends.

This quest started in January, 1996, in the *New York Times* travel section with an article on visiting the province of Québec, Canada. The starting point for us was the 800 number for *Tourisme Québec*.

The lady answered our call in French. We responded in English. She switched to English and asked what our plans were. We said that we wanted to do some sightseeing and research where our families had lived before emigrating.

Our week's vacation would take us from Maine across the border at Jackman to Québec City, upstream along the St. Lawrence River toward Montreal, east to Sherbrooke, and south across the border into Vermont. They forwarded a free packet. It contained the following items:

- A road map of the province.
- Three regional brochures with regional maps, motels, bed-and-breakfasts, restaurants, scheduled activities, and places to visit for local history and events.
- A cover letter with an attached list of events that had been scheduled after the brochures were printed.

### **Planning the Trip and Setting Goals**

The sheet listed a pageant in St-Joseph-de-Beauce on the history of the settlement of the Chaudière Valley. This sounded like fun!

We planned our itinerary and called the B&B at St. Joseph. Here we ran into our first language block. Then I tried *Tourisme Québec's* 800 number again and asked if the woman there would please make reservations, which she did. The B&B did not request a deposit.

For our research, we were seeking records for the following:

- In Beauceville, Aolale Marcoux's baptismal record, circa 1890, the date suggested from her son's marriage record from the Maine State Archive.
- In Stoke, confirmation of our daughter-in-law Gretchen Guillemette's oral tradition on her father's line.
- In St. Joseph, John Besaw/Brann//Bisson's baptism, 1818-1820, the period suggested by oral tradition, the family Bible and the 1850 census.

### **An Unexpected Encounter — Black Flies**

In May, our vacation took us from our New Jersey home to Augusta, Maine, to visit family, then along the Kennebec River to the border. When we stopped for lunch at a riverside picnic area, the little black flies came out in force. Edna got two bites that itched like mad.

At our B&B a bilingual waitress called a pharmacy for us, explained our problem, and gave us directions. The pharmacist was also bilingual and sold us medication, which took the itch

away and promoted the healing. Friendly and helpful folks.

The morning after we arrived in St-Joseph-de-Beauce, we went looking for the pageant theater and tickets. The theater was a hockey rink in off-season. A low stage ran lengthwise over half the rink and the bleachers behind. The audience sat on stepped seating on the opposite side.

At the left end of the stage was an Indian village with braves, women and children. On the right near the entrance was a log fort and cabin. At the show, a man whittled woodcarvings, one woman knitted stockings, and another woman wove cloth on a loom. All wore 18th century costumes.

Our knowledge of French is limited. We had a pocket French-English dictionary. Kenneth had three years of high school French before World War II. Edna took one year of college French. (The professor said he would pass her if she promised not to take another year and embarrass him!)

### **A Pageant About the History of the Towns**

The pageant was entirely in French, but we had no trouble following the action. In a dozen tableaux (scenes) it told of the settlement of the parishes of Ste-Marie, St-Joseph and St-Francis along the Chaudière River from 1737 to after 1800.

The first scene was at the governor's palace in Québec Town. Here the seigneur received his grant from the king. Subsequent scenes depicted the development of the three villages, the erection of the church buildings, and village life.

In 1777 General Benedict Arnold and his army passed through these towns on the ill-fated attempt by the United States to conquer Canada. Some of the local *habitants* joined his forces. In the next scene, he returned with his broken leg in a big cast. In the following scene the British soldiers came looking for the "renegade" *habitants*. The last scene showed the younger generations looking forward to a prosperous future.

The pageant brochure listed 128 re-enactors. Additionally, the cast included four horses, several cows, sheep, pigs and an ox pulling a large log. Thirty-seven of the surnames in the brochure were in Edna's line, so we probably saw cousins in the pageant.

When we arrived at the arena that morning, the bilingual stage manager was there. He graciously pointed out the ticket office in the stone mansion that had been the house of the seigneur and his family.

At the ticket office everyone spoke "French only." Finally a clerk volunteered that he spoke "a little English." But it was not enough to sell us tickets. He also gave us directors to the library of the Beauce County Historical Society.

### **Madame Bisson Invites Us to Lunch**

Again, at the library they spoke French only. Again, one volunteered that he spoke "a little English." But this time it was enough for him to understand that we were looking for records for a Besaw, Brann or Bisson. This library was extensive, but no luck on these records. Then he said the Bissons ran a dry cleaners in town and that Madame Bisson spoke English. He phoned

her and explained to her that we were seeking Bisson family.

She invited us to lunch at her home. We saw the Bisson family history with pictures. The line ran back to the boat in the 1600s. We did not find a tie, but she called the parish *bureau* (office) and made arrangements for us to visit and see the birth registers.

At the *bureau*, we were graciously received in French. We searched the registers for Jean/Jacques Bisson (and the variants) from 1800 to 1830. No luck. Edna's great-grandfather must be from another St. Joseph parish.

### **We Find Key Information in Beauceville**

Ten miles upstream is Beauceville with its parish of St-Francis. For our visit to the *bureau*, we had written out our request in my high school French. It worked. The clerk brought out not the original parish registers but a register arranged by families: father, mother, and the children with the baptismal dates and a remarks column. Aglaée Marcoux was baptized 19 July 1889. Her given name was not Aolale, as the record at the Maine State Archive showed it. In the remarks column, it was noted that Aglaée and two of her sisters had married three Picard men in North Vassalboro, Maine.

This marriage confirmed that we had the family line. An itinerant brother from the local monastery performed the weddings. The clerk showed us the monastery through a window. These monks provided missionary service to French Canadians in Maine until parishes were organized.

### **A Drive Gives Us A Feeling of Ancestors' Homeland**

Saturday we drove down one side of the valley and up the other through the towns and countryside. This gave us a feeling of the land where Edna's ancestors had lived. Not much had changed. It was all still small towns and farming country.

We had lunch at the Vallée-Jonction Railway Museum. Beside the old equipment on display and old photographs of railroadians, we found an 1890 schedule for passenger service on the Québec Central Railway. Trains took about four hours between the junction and Sherbrooke. Back home, we found that from Sherbrooke to Portland, Maine, the Grand Trunk Railroad took six to seven hours.

This chance discovery lends credence to the oral tradition that Edna's grandfather, Ellsworth Besaw, and his siblings visited their Beauceville relatives during summer vacation. The trip could be made in less than a day.

Sunday we drove to the St. Lawrence River and then followed it toward Montreal. We stopped at a roadside stand for apples, bread and honey. There were no language difficulties, and the service was courteous.

We then drove east and spent the night outside Sherbrooke. The literature at the motel and the restaurant menu were bilingual, French on the left page and English on the right.

Monday we went to Stoke, a few miles north of Sherbrooke, in the hills. The parish there is St-Philémon. No cars were in the *bureau* parking lot. A dog barked inside the rectory and a

curtain moved briefly. The parish priest was sleeping late.

We toured the cemetery but found no Légaré gravestones. There were many Guillemettes, including an impressive monument to the Guillemette founder of the town in the early 1800s.

When we returned to the *bureau*, the young priest greeted us in broken English. We had written out our search request in French. He brought the registers.

### **More Answers in Stoke, But A New Question, Too**

Our daughter-in-law's grandmother, Emeline Légaré, was baptized 18 March 1905. Her parents, Napoléon Légaré and Sara Talbot, were "of Springfield." Which Springfield? Province of Quebec, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts? We are still looking for this marriage.

The marriage register later showed "Sara Talbot of Windsor, widow of Napoleon Légaré." This was at her second marriage. Windsor is a town ten miles west of Stoke.

Our daughter-in-law's paternal grandfather Guillemette was also born in Stoke and his parents were married there. Since we were seeking Guillemette family, the priest graciously photocopied the Guillemette family history down to that grandfather. This also gave us the local history of the early days of this town. He refused payment for the photocopy so we made a donation to the poor of the parish. We confirmed all of the oral tradition. Our daughter-in-law's father was pleased that his mother was not illegitimate.

We will chalk this trip up as a rousing success.

For the border crossing we had our passports and driver's licenses. This past fall, our son Timothy went to Québec with his preteen son. He took his driver's license with his photo and was told before he left to take his son's birth certificate. There were no problems at the border, either way.

We recommend trips to "Ye Olde Country" for sightseeing, local history and family research. Start with 1-800-363-7777 and ask *Tourisme Québec* for a road map and the regional brochures.

Then go — and good hunting!



**Part II**  
**The Remarkable History of**  
**The Noble Godefroy Family and Its Branches**  
**Including De Tonnancour, In Canada and the United States**  
By Jack Valois, #31

Editor's Note: This continues a history that began in the last issue  
of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* (Vol. 1, No. 3, Summer 2002.)

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 12,000 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 palisaded 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 20 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. The party was ambushed by eighty Mohawks and 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.

### **Early Canadian Arrivals**

In 1663, a third of Canada's settlers — numbering barely 3,000 as opposed to more than 50,000 inhabitants in the English colonies on the Atlantic seaboard — were children under 15 years old. To encourage more immigration, King Louis XIV (1638-1715) of France undertook a vigorous recruitment program.

One source in France was the royal CARIGNAN-SALIERES regiment of infantry. The first four companies — clad in their broad-brimmed black hats, gray tunics, and violet-colored

stockings — arrived at Quebec in separate ships on 18 and 19 June 1665 to fight the Iroquois menace. Eventually, they were one thousand soldiers strong, organized in twenty companies. Each of these basic units was assigned a captain, a first lieutenant, an ensign (second lieutenant), two sergeants, three corporals, five lance corporals, and forty privates.

The regiment was disbanded in 1668, three years after arriving in the New World, following the precarious peace with the Five Nations. Its members were encouraged to remain in the colony. Only about 30 officers, chiefly captains and lieutenants, accepted the king's offer of a free seigniorship (that varied in size according to the individual's rank and length of service).

Some 370 enlisted men agreed to leave the regiment and settle in New France. Noncommissioned officers received bonuses of one hundred francs (equivalent to \$25 in 1957 U.S. currency). Enlisted men were each given a fifty-franc gratuity (\$12.50 ditto). Sergeants also had the option of receiving an additional 150 francs in cash (\$37.50 ditto) or one hundred francs plus one year's supply of food rations for subsistence purposes. The regiment went back to France in 1667 and 1668 except for four companies of men and officers, all of whom volunteered to remain in Canada on active duty and at full pay.

*Troupes de la Marine* represented the marine branch of the king's navy. This military service was established in 1674 for duty as a protective force aboard navy and merchant vessels while also serving in French overseas possessions as garrison soldiers at permanent forts around a colony and as infantry troops during field campaigns. In Canada, they were also referred to as "colony troops." Recruited in France for six-year enlistments, these men wore gray-white tunics trimmed in blue and decorated with pewter buttons, blue serge breeches, and stockings of the same color held in place by white garters, buckle shoes, and black hats with silver stripe trimming. Besides a short sword on his belt, each marine carried a smoothbore musket, its unrifled barrel unfortunately limiting both its accuracy and effective range.

Marine enlistment standards were so lax that men in poor health as well as twelve- and fourteen-year-old youths were sometimes accepted as volunteers. For the most part, their officers were native-born *Canadiens*, usually young colony aristocrats. The first of twenty-eight marine companies arrived at Québec by ship from France in 1683 and periodic reinforcements followed from the marine recruit depot at the coastal seaport of Rochefort in Santonge Province, France, at the rate of about 300 recruits per year — in 1684, 1685, 1686, and 1688 — for a final total of 1,680 troops.

Organized into sixty-man companies, the marine force's total complement of noncommissioned officers included fifty-six sergeants, eighty corporals, and eighty-four lance corporals. Every company was commanded by a captain, assisted by one first lieutenant, one ensign (second lieutenant), and a supernumerary officer cadet. It's estimated that at least 70 percent of our Franco ancestors arrived in the colony of New France either as marines or regular soldiers.

Militia units weren't officially established until 1669. With or without their consent, all able-bodied colony males between the ages of 16 and 60 were liable for compulsory military training every year or for active service in times of emergency (mostly to fight off raiding Iroquois war parties). They were enrolled by the individual Catholic parishes into district militia compa-

nies.

Each company was headed by a captain (*capitaine de milice*), normally selected from the local seignior class, or he might be a prominent merchant, tradesman, or farmer in the community. He oversaw a first lieutenant, ensign, two sergeants, three corporals, and forty privates. The organized strength of a militia company — the total number of its officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates — differed according to the size of the community it served.

Militiamen wore no standard uniform. Typically, they dressed like they Indian auxiliaries who fought beside them on the frontier. They wore buckskin shirts and leggings (some even wore Algonquin breechclouts) and their feet were clad in practical leather moccasins.

As many as one fourth of Canada's males served on active militia duty every summer for varying periods. At that time, they received guerrilla warfare training and practiced musket firing under pseudo-combat situations. Militia officers and enlisted men received no pay (except for active service performed during emergency call-ups) but were routinely supplied with flintlock muskets at cost, kept in their homes for use in hunting and household defense, as well as free ammunition.

Settler-frontiersmen and their Indian allies fought alongside colony marines and regular army troops. Militiamen supported the *régime's* far-flung military campaigns by transporting supplies in horse- or mule-drawn wagons, river barges and canoes. They also maintained government supply depots, and constructed new roads and forts when necessary.

Between 1754 and 1759, fourteen units of regular army infantry — from the royal LA REINE, LANGUEDOC, GUIENNE, AND BEARN regiments — were shipped to Canada. Each unit contained 600 men, amounting to 8,400 troops in all. A total of 21,000 French-born regulars, marines and army served in the colony from 1685 to 1754. Add to that figure some 9,000 militia members.

Civilian laborers were also recruited in France for three-year contracts. After the peace treaty of 1667, more than half chose to remain in the colony. By 1663, men outnumbered women in Canada by nearly two to one. So between 1663 and 1673, under a decree issued by Louis XIV, 775 unmarried females were recruited by royal officials all over France and carefully screened beforehand by local parish priests. They accepted *régime* offers of free transportation to the New World in order to start their lives anew and, hopefully, land themselves a husband in the bargain.

New World immigrants faced a formidable ocean trip lasting four to six weeks or more, depending on weather. Howard Zinn, in his 1989 edition of *A People's History of the United States . . .*, cites the following graphic description written by a musician who traveled from Germany to America by sailing vessel in 1750:

“During the voyage, the ship was full of pitiful distress signs — smells, fumes, horrors, vomiting, various kinds of sea sickness, fever, dysentery, headaches, heat, constipation, boils, scurvy (due to lack of fresh vegetables — J.V.), cancer, mouth rot (toothbrushes and oral hygiene were then unknown — J.V.), and similar afflictions, all of them caused by the age and highly salted (used as a preservative — J.V.) state of the food, especially the meat, as well as by the [old] very bad and filthy water.

“Add to all that a shortage of food [plus] hunger, thirst, frost, heat, dampness, fear, misery, vexation, and lamentation as well as other troubles . . . . On board our ship, on a day on which we had a great storm, a woman about to give birth and unable to deliver under the circumstances, was [deliberately] pushed out one of the portholes into the sea . . . .”

*Les Filles du Roi* (the King’s Daughters) were women who took the arduous journey to help settle New France. Ninety percent found husbands. In fact, most of the *mademoiselles* married within weeks or months of their arrival, spurred on by the royal dowry awarded to each newly married couple (or fearful of the return voyage to France). The dowry usually amounted to fifty *livres*, or ten dollars in today’s U.S. currency, but equal at that time to two-thirds of a contract laborer’s yearly salary.

*Troupes de la Marine* were another source of new settlers. A significant number of enlisted men, influenced by liberal royal wedding dowries (privates were paid only two dollars a month in 1688) were persuaded to marry eligible females and stay in Canada after their enlistments expired.

As early as 1681, with the colony’s head count at 10,000 people, large-scale immigration from France had just about ceased. Those relatively few *habitants* (settlers), however, achieved the gargantuan task of breeding most of Canada’s present Franco residents! From 1673 to 1773, *Canadien* colonists produced offspring at an astonishing rate of 55 to 65 births per year per thousand people.

Compare that to the 1985 Quebecois birth rate of only 15 per thousand. Franco-Canadians still refer to the fertility phenomenon as *la revanche du berceau* (revenge of the cradle). It represented sweet retaliation for losing the French and Indian War to *les maudits Anglais* (the damned Englishmen) and, more important, permitted them to easily outnumber Anglo occupiers of their homeland.

One glaring exception was the GODEFROY family. For whatever reason, they never kept pace with their more prolific countrymen. The surprisingly few family descendants appearing in this genealogy reflect that finding. Did all those virile GODEFROY military officers prefer to squander precious boudoir time fighting Iroquois and Englishmen?

It’s instructive to note that today’s French-Canadian family names originated from a relatively small number of direct ancestors. According to University of Montreal research studies, no more than 10,000 immigrants arrived in New France prior to the year 1800. Compare that to the overwhelming number of 380,000 Anglo immigrants who landed in the North American colonies during that same period from the British Isles.

If you reduce the figure of 10,000 French colonists by just counting male immigrant spouses whose surnames survived over the centuries because at least one son married and produced male children, then the number of actual *Canadien* family names falls dramatically to 4,500. Equally amazing, only about 1,400 French surnames remained prevalent among nearly 95% of everyone born in Canada before 1800. So it’s safe to say that most of today’s French Canadians truly are each other’s cousin, owing to so many intermarriages among those comparatively few families.

Settlers lived longer in the healthy New World by escaping Europe's grinding poverty and overcrowding with its resulting fatal diseases of pneumonia, diphtheria, influenza, measles, and smallpox. This is reflected by the fact that their babies now enjoyed a higher survival rate — almost three-quarters of them could expect to reach adulthood.

Half of New France's brides married before age 20. Owing to a chronic woman shortage, 14-year-old brides were not uncommon and perfectly legal in the eyes of a sometimes realistic Catholic church. Married couples matter-of-factly began producing offspring on their wedding nights. Unlike today's disturbingly high illegitimacy rate, premarital sex in Canadian colonial times accounted for less than 5 percent of all births.

French Canadians of that era kept producing children for as long as they could. More helping hands eased the long and rigorous workload on *habitant* farms. For that reason alone, large families in the New World — which weren't hard to feed, given their improved standard of living — were a blessing, offering the promise of a better life.

Consequently, a child often had six or seven siblings. Actually, more than half of New France residents grew up in households of ten children or more. The all-time GODEFROY family record was twenty children, born to one 19th century DE TONNANCOUR wife. Whew!

*Habitants* grew only what they needed on family farms. Bread was a daily necessity so wheat was Canada's basic crop although corn, oats, barley, and some leaf tobacco were also grown. Most farmers maintained vegetable gardens for household use. They raised only enough livestock — cows, pigs, poultry, sheep, and goats — to provide the family with a variety of meats along with milk and eggs. Canadian settlers were much better fed than their 17th and 18th century European counterparts, who often went to bed hungry at night.

Self-sufficiency was the rule. Settlers and tradesmen actually made most of the everyday articles they needed. Simple hand tools like hammers, saws, and chisels were fashioned from primitively forged wrought iron. Raw wool, sheared directly off the skin of a family's squirming, bawling sheep, and fibers obtained from the home-grown flax plant for linen-making purposes, were woven into clothing and other necessary fabrics. Shoes and boots were the product of local cobblers.

Most *Canadien* children never received much education beyond a basic knowledge of the catechism. Little wonder that illiteracy in New France reached 90%. Not that it mattered that much. Very little reading material was available, anyway.

Books, not to mention newspapers and other periodicals, were practically nonexistent in that day. Any necessary legal documents — bills of sale, personal loans, wills, marriage or employment (e.g., *voyageur*) contracts — were routinely prepared at reasonable cost by notaries, the equivalent of today's English solicitor-lawyer.

### **Relations Between Seigniors and Settlers**

In France, the *nulle terre sans seigneur* tradition (no land without its lord) dated to medieval times, when a lord and retinue, operating from his castle, controlled and protected a specific territory. In return, its residents supported him with their labor and feudal allegiance in peace

and war. The transfer of this traditional system to Canada was practically automatic.

As far as the king was concerned, all land in the colony traditionally belonged to the French crown. In the monarchy's view, the seigniorial system was an ideal way to grant tracts of acreage throughout Canada in the time-honored form of bestowing fiefdoms on his majesty's noblemen representatives (seigniors, for the most part).

A seignior paid no fee to authorities when originally granted a fiefdom, but if any portion of the land was later sold, given away or inherited by a non-seignior second party, a tax payment immediately became due to the *régime*, amounting to one-fifth of the fiefdom's value. Fortunately, this tax was automatically rebated by one third. Whether a fiefdom was received directly from the king or another seignior, aristocrat owners of the property owed allegiance only to their royal sovereign, in return for which they never had to pay taxes to local crown officials.

Individual land parcels from an original seignior were available to farmers, tradesmen, or settlers through lease arrangements with the seignior owner. Settlers who farmed the seignior's land were regarded as tenants, and paid rent for as long as they occupied the property.

Under *régime* regulations, a farmer had to patronize the seignior's grist mill, where each farm's grain crop was ground into flour, that staple of everyday menus. Tenants also paid a fee on the transfer of any land they subleased to other *habitants*. Normally, a seignior was large enough to include dozens of land concessions and the average one was rarely bigger than a single family farm.

In 1627, when the colony still numbered under one hundred persons, the French monarchy organized *La Compagnie des Cents-Associés* (the Company of One Hundred Associates), a group of aristocrat businessmen committed to developing New France, particularly the lucrative fur trade. Their founding mentor was a high and much maligned personage (the arch enemy featured in Alexandre Dumas' fictional *Three Musketeers* adventure classic). He was Armand Jean DU PLESSIS, duke DE RICHELIEU (1585-1642), Catholic cardinal, influential statesman, and policymaker at the royal court of Louis XIV.

One family member in that group was Robert GODEFROY, king's counselor and treasurer-general, father of early Québec fur trade official Jean Paul GODEFROY (see page 35, first installment, *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol. 10, No. 3, Summer 2002). He was a Paris resident and nobleman cousin of those pioneer Canadian aristocrat brothers, Jean and Thomas GODEFROY. The *compagnie* initially granted seigniories in the new colony to anybody able to recruit vitally needed immigrant settlers.

Most seigniories developed slowly and, by 1650, the colony boasted three distinct population centers: Québec (City), Trois Rivières and Montreal. Nearly all seigniories were narrow, rectangular blocks of land situated at right angles to a river front. Land concessions within a fiefdom were long and narrow, too, because settlers preferred homes close to water since access to it was essential for canoe travel and bartering with Indians.

Seigniors weren't necessarily aristocrats. One didn't have to be a nobleman to own a seignior. But aristocrats were definitely in the majority among landholders. By 1663, half of the seigniors were noblemen or noblewomen (usually, widows who inherited their husbands'

estates) and they held at least three-quarters of all land fiefdoms granted by the French crown.

The proportion of aristocrats among *Canadien* seigniors grew steadily as some officers in the royal army's CARIGNAN infantry regiment, as well as officers in the royal navy's *Troupes de la Marine*, acquired land fiefs that helped influence their decision to leave the military and remain in the young colony.

As the traditional Second Estate — nobility made up the First Estate and common folks the Third Estate — the Catholic church was a major landlord throughout New France's history. Awarding seigniories to certain religious orders of priests and nuns was hardly a charitable gesture by the French monarchy. Many orders possessed both the money and knowledge to develop land fiefs into profitable enterprises. Not all church seigniories were held by church groups *per se*. Catholic Bishop François DE LAVAL was a wealthy, noble-born aristocrat in his own right as well as seignior of the Île d'Orleans fiefdom near Quebec.

The shortage of aristocrats in early Canada also encouraged aspiring commoners to become seigniors. Charles LE MOYNE, an ambitious innkeeper's son from the English Channel port of Dieppe came to Canada in 1641 as a 15-year-old contract laborer hired to work in Huron villages by his employer, the Jesuit religious order. The business experience and trading skills he developed, plus proficiency in Indian dialects, helped Charles grow wealthy after becoming an independent fur trader. His first seignior, Longueuil, located on the eastern shore of the St. Lawrence River, was granted to LE MOYNE by the French government as a reward for conspicuous bravery during Iroquois wars of the 1650s.

Not long after being adjudged a rich and influential merchant of Montreal, he was ennobled by the king as Lord DE LONGEUIL and Lord DE CHATEAUGUAY (his second fiefdom). Charles left a sizable estate, more than adequate to provide for all of his fourteen children. Several rose to greater prominence than their illustrious, ex-commoner father.

Other individuals of obscure birth and background joined the ranks of seigniors as a reward for military valor in the Indian wars (several married GODEFROY daughters) or through success in commerce. A few seignior owners began life as commoners and never did achieve noble rank. but their estates were small to begin with and their numbers gradually declined over the years. As a rule, landholding, power, and social status were closely linked to the aristocratic gentry of Canada.

In theory, a GODEFROY family seignior was not merely a landlord but a respected leader in his Québec community. Military officers of that class were expected to organize and lead the community's local defense (militia units) against the constant threat of roving Iroquois war parties raiding into New France from tribal villages in upstate New York. The seignior functioned, too, as patron of the local parish church for whose construction he was probably responsible.

As a landowner, grist mill operator, and richest person in the community. the seignior functioned as local economic czar. An imposing mansion reflected and confirmed his aristocrat status and he was the rural squire, or kingpin, around which the seignior revolved. In later years, this class of aristocrats belatedly found there was little profit in farming on the small scale to which they were accustomed.

So they lost interest in developing land holdings to the fullest. Nor did they go out of their way to recruit settlers and tenants to their fiefdoms. Preferring the conveniences of town life, seigniors rarely lived on their frontier estates and typically earned insignificant income from rented land concessions. Tenant farmers moved frequently from one seigniorship to another and — certainly not unique in tenant–landlord relationships — showed little respect or fondness for most seigniors.

Nevertheless, a seignior's property rights made the fiefdom system significant during the *régime*, not so much as a social program but as a financial burden on tenant farmers. The sad truth was that seigniorial revenues in Canada rarely contributed to the wealth of aristocratic owners but definitely helped make *habitants* poorer.

The GODEFROY family and its DE LINTOT, DE NORMANVILLE, DE ROQUETAILLADE, DE TONNANCOUR, and DE VIEUX-PONT branches owned extensive land holdings in Canada and even in far-off, frozen Labrador. The DE MAUBEUF clan of GODEFROYS owned considerable land in the Detroit area that would later become part of the state of Michigan.

Seigniors may have been distant and uninvolved in the daily life of their fiefs but, for *habitants*, the end result definitely wasn't independence. Besides paying rent to aristocrat landlords, they were obliged to fork over a twenty-sixth of their crop revenue to support the parish priest, that strict guardian of Catholic dogma and *Canadien* morals.

What's more, settlers had to perform militia service for the *régime* during frontier emergencies (normally against incursions by hostile Iroquois), not to mention donating time and labor to local authorities when roads, fortifications, and other public works projects demanded muscle power supplied by traditionally reluctant civilians.

### **Recurring Warfare with the Iroquois and English**

When King Louis XIV decided to personally govern France's North American colony, the fur trade was in deplorable shape. Sparsely colonized Canada was unpopular with prospective immigrants due to lengthy, severe winters and its Iroquois enemies but it always needed more settlers to till the land, more soldiers to protect its *habitants*, and more *voyageurs* to paddle fur brigade canoes to and from Indian country.

The fur trade policy begun in CHAMPLAIN's day, of Huron and Algonquin allies bringing pelts directly to St. Lawrence River trading posts, had to be halted during the disastrous Iroquois wars. Agriculture's slow growth in the early years meant that fur exports to France became the colony's primary business. French efforts to develop lumber and shipbuilding industries had always proved unsuccessful.

Four separate conflicts constituted the historical French and Indian wars period in North America. Officially, they lasted a mere seventy years, from 1690 to 1760. The conflicts were King William's War, or the War of the League of Augsburg, whose Canadian phase didn't begin until 1690 and ended in 1696; Queen Anne's War, or the War of the Spanish Succession, 1702-1713; King George's War, or the War of the Austrian Succession, 1743-1748; and, lastly, the more widely known French and Indian War, 1755-1763.



Unofficially, significant warfare with Iroquois allies of the English got underway as early as 1666 when New France's governor, Daniel REMY, Lord DE COURCELLE (1626-1698), an experienced soldier, belatedly responded to crippling raids into the colony by predatory bands of Mohawks, one of the mighty Five Nations. Governor DE COURCELLE himself led a winter retaliatory expedition in January 1666 against Mohawk villages in upstate New York. To conquer deep snow, snowshoes and sleds (even crude ice skates, when appropriate) had already become part of a *Canadien's* cold weather gear.

DE COURCELLE's troops consisted of 300 regulars of the royal CARIGNAN regiment and 200 veteran woodsmen-settlers organized into colony militia units. A rendezvous was held at Fort Ste-Therese, just above Montreal, awaiting the arrival of Algonquin scouts under Lord Louis II, GODEFROY DE NORMANVILLE, chief of Indian scouts. For unstated reasons, the Indians arrived drunk as skunks and an exasperated DE COURCELLE had to leave without them.

Minus the Algonquin scouts, DE COURCELLE was unable to locate the principal Mohawk villages targeted for destruction and wound up at the Dutch village of Schenectady near Albany in mid-New York, which he apparently left untouched. There, DE NORMANVILLE and his thirty errant scouts, now sober, rejoined the campaign on February 20.

They helped atone partially for their earlier misconduct by bringing along, on hastily constructed sleds, a number of badly needed and luckily frozen deer carcasses to fill the empty bellies of expedition members. Outnumbered hostiles in the immediate area shrewdly avoided contact with the invading French, who had to content themselves with burning any native villages encountered, including destroying all food supplies that they came across.

Five months later, in June of 1666. Alexandre DE PROUVILLE, Marquis DE TRACY, the king's lieutenant-general for North America, landed at Quebec with four companies of regular army troops from the royal regiments of Allier, Chambelle, Poitou and Orleans. In September, TRACY led a force of 1,200 — half of them soldiers, the rest Canadian militia and Indian auxiliaries — into forbidding Mohawk home territory.

Again, the astute savages refused to do battle and fled their villages, which were promptly sacked and put to the torch. This time the Indians were reduced to near starvation in the face of the coming winter. TRACY's only casualties were eight soldiers who drowned while crossing Lake Champlain. The Mohawks were sufficiently impressed, however, to sign a peace treaty with the *régime* at Québec in the following year of 1667.

Joseph, II, GODEFROY, Lord DE VIEUX-PONT (1645-1696/99) was an official Indian interpreter for New France's most celebrated governor, Louis DE BUADE, count DE FRONTENAC. Lord VIEUX-POINT might well have worked in concert with Iroquois chieftains on the 1667 treaty. A career marine officer, he was slightly wounded by cannon fire during the 1690 siege of Québec by the English.

(To be continued)

## Marriages of French-Canadian Emigrants Registered in Norwich, Connecticut from 1878 to 1883

*Extracted from Family History Library microfilms 1311436-1311438*

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 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 10 miles east of Norwich.

The following are marriages of French-surnamed persons registered in Norwich from 1878 to 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, advising that searchers 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. Patrick's. As one might expect, the town clerks often garbled French names, especially in the earliest years. The officient's name listed may help identify the original record source.

Year	Date	Names, ages	Born	Residence, officient, etc.
1878	Jan 11	Treffle Lafrance, 22 Valrie Sorel, 18	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. J. Russell RC church Jewett City Married Jan 12
1878	Jan 22	Joseph Sheguin, 22 Rosanna Duane, 21	Albion,RI Can	Rev. Thomas J. Coleman (RC?) Married Jan 25
1878	Feb 9	Joseph Gerard, 22 Philomene Blanchette, 17	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. J. Russell RC church Jewett City Married Feb 10
1878	Feb 9	Peter Gerard, 20 Mary Cadinge[?],19	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. J. Russell RC church Jewett City Married Feb 10
1878	Apr 19	Joseph Alere, 28, wid Marie Patenant, 21	Can Can	Res. Bozrah Taftville, Rev. " " J. Russell, etc. Married Apr 21
1878	Jun 1	Edmund St Onge, 22 Margaret Martin, 26	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. J. Russell RC church Jewett City Married Jun 2
1878	Jul 13	Joseph King, 21 Agnes Mosse, 22	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T. P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Jul 15

Year	Date	Names, ages	Born	Residence, officiant, etc.
1881	Aug 1	Joseph Aurea, 21 Adelia Dandit, 23	Can Can	No marriage information
1881	Sep 9	John Bovin, 21 Agnes Gervais, 21	Can Can	Rev. P.P. Shahan (RC) Married Sep 18
1881	Oct 6	William Gates, 28 Louise M. Picard, 26	Can Can	Res. Norwich "marr. in MA" " Hyde Park MA
1881	Oct 13	Charles H. Philbrick, 24 Lea Parent, [?]	HaverhillMA Can	Rev. J. Van den Noort (Baltic) Married Oct 16
1881	Oct 21	Napoleon Burke, 20 Hermine Dieth, 20	Hog Is. VT Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Oct 23
1882	Jan 30	Acyepriuen[?] Ronell, 22 Mathilda Lavigue, 22	Can Can	Rev. J. Synott (RC) Married Feb 5
1882	Feb 11	Joseph Duprey, 29 Mary Barney, 29	BrandonVT DanburyVT	Res. White Rock RI David " Danbury VT Young JP
1882	Mar 21	Henry Lemay, 21 Pedoline Ledoux, 15	Can Can	Res. Sprague David Young, JP " " Married Mar 25
1882	Apr 4	Alfred Chagnette, 21 Mary Dextrase, 20	Can Can	Res. New Bedford MA " Norwich Rev. T.P. Joynt Married Apr 9
1882	Jul 18	Archie Daiville[?], 23 Philomene Belle, 22	Can Can	Res. Sprague David Young, JP " "
1882	Aug 26	Joseph Johnson, 23 Mary Danscrau, 21	Can VT	Res. Norwich Rev. L " Killingly Chamberlain
1882	Nov 15	Joseph St. Martin, 21 Aglae Matenant, 20	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Nov 28
1882	Dec 4	Peter Audeur, 21 Rose Beaudry, 21	Can Can	Rev. J. Synott (RC) Married Dec 26
1882	Dec 14	Louis Berteoum, 24 Lucie Delande, 22	Can Can	Rev. J. Synott (RC) Married Dec 31
1882	Dec 19	Napoleon Molleur, 22 Odina Fregaouse, 22	Can Can	Second marr. Rev. J. Synott First marr. Married Dec 26
1883	Jan 12	Mandar Pair, 21 Kate Welden, 23	Can BrooklynNY	Rev. J. Quinn (RC?) Married Jan 14
1883	Mar 31	Phillipe Gaingras, 27 Hedwige St. Onge, 18	Can Can	Rev. J. Synott (RC) Married Apr 2
1883	Apr 30	Francis Lavigne, 28 Argette Arbeck, 18	Can Can	"not used, license unreturned"
1883	May 16	A----[?] Gauchay, 20 Odelle Suprenant, 19	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married May 21

See *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Summer 2002) for marriages for years 1857-1877.

Sources: In addition to the microfilms cited above –  
Duggan, Rev. Thomas, "History of the Catholic Church in Connecticut," 1930.  
www.norwichdiocese.org - for year of establishment of parishes.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Names, ages</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Residence, officient, etc.</b>
1878	Aug 16	Peter Lacas, 23 Elvira Souell, 21	Can Can	Res. Norwich " " no marriage info
1878	Aug 23	Frederick King, 22 Ellen Reefe[?], 17	StAlbansVT KillinglyCT	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Aug 26
1878	Aug 24	Charles Duclos, 31 wid Philomene Sorell, 24	Can Can	Res. Windham " " no marriage info
1878	Sep 17	Eusebe Blancette, 23 Mathilda Benoit, 21	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Sep 22
1878	Sep 30	James C. McNulty, 24 wid Josephine Etier, 22	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Oct 7
1878	Oct 14	Ohis[?] Gelino, 27 Annie C. White, 19	Can Norwich	Rev. R.P. Stanton Married Oct 16
1878	Dec 28	Peter Fisher, 21 Malvina Desmarrais, 19	Can Webster MA	Rev. J. Van den Noort (Baltic) Married Jan 1, 1879
1879	Jan 27	Len Dumas, 21 Philomene Caderre, 16	Can Can	Res. Montville Rev. T.P. Joynt " " RC church JC
1879	Feb 22	John Baptist Ouellet, 27 Josephine Morin, 22	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. R.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Feb 23
1879	Feb 24	Pierre Chapdeleine, 36 Marie Parent, 48 wid	Can Can	Rev. J. Van den Noort (Baltic) Married Feb 25
1879	Mar 22	Paul Sonay, 22 Minnie Murray, 21	Can GansboroVT	David Young, JP
1879	Apr 12	Joseph Brault, 22 Malivna Auger, 21	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married May 4
1879	Apr 12	Adolph St John, 21 Mary J. Robillard, 21	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Apr 27
1879	Apr 19	Theodore Fuller, 20 Emma Portiere, 18	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Apr 30
1879	May 1	Exevev Payro, 30, wid Julia Patterson, 26	Can ShorehamVT	Rev. A.F. Park, JP
1879	May10	Dieudonne Laberge, 21 Mary De Rosier, 18	Can Killingly CT	Rev. J. Van den Noort (Baltic) Married May 20
1879	Jun 20	Israel Frigault, 22 Evergene Provost, 12	Can Fairfield VT	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married June 29
1879	Aug 1	Paul Deslandes, 24 Agnes Marcaut, 21	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Aug 20
1879	Aug 26	Dolphine Buir [?], 26, wid Mary Potier, 30	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Aug 31

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Names, ages</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Residence, officient, etc.</b>
1879	Nov 1	Cyprien Ruelle, 45, both wid Rosalie Couture (Bordu), 47	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Nov 10
1879	Nov 29	John Jeffrey, 19 Clara Depaty, 16	Can Norwich	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Nov 30
1879	Dec 22	Thomas La Porte, 21 Ellen Mather[?], 20	Can Can	Rev. J. Van den Noort (Baltic) Married Dec 25
1880	Jan 24	Frank Tatro, 24 Richelle Mayeatte, 21	Can Can	Rev. Jos. Wm. Fones (RC) Married Feb 1
1880	Feb 2	James Nolao Dozais, 25 Bridget Dunne, 27	Can Ire	Rev. G.J. O'Farrell (RC?) Married Feb 5
1880	Apr 1	Louis Leburneau, 21 Millie Desmarrais, 21	Can Can	Rev. J. Van den Noort (Baltic) Married Apr 15
1880	Apr 23	Cleophas Cabana, 21 Rosanna Lavigne, 19	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Apr 25
1880	May25	Sherman W. Armstrong, 24 Selina Gelino, 20	Norwich CT Can	Rev. Andrew J. Sullivan (RC?) Married May 26
1880	May29	Idace Lamothe, 23 Alida Olen, 17	Can Can	Rev. J. Van den Noort (Baltic) Married Jun 6
1880	Jun 23	Joseph Mossyac[?], 26 Phoebe Trudeau, 20	Can Can	Rev. H.P. Arms (prot?) Married Jun 24
1880	Jun 30	Napoleon Macin, 18 Mary Maun[?], 18	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Jul 4
1880	Aug 25	Anthony Gadbois, 23 Velline[?] Mercier, 20	Can Can	Rev. Jos. W. Fones (RC) Married Aug 27
1880	Oct 11	Alphonse T/Fonine[?], 21 Landay Brunsselle[?], 22	Can N. Bedford	Res. Bozrah “ “ “no return of marriage”
1880	Nov 19	Magliore Magnan, 21 Mary Jane Gauthier, 21	Can Can	Rev. Jos. W. Fones (RC) Married Nov 25
1880	Dec 22	Frederick Bauston, 22 Virginie Manne, 19	Can Can	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Dec 25
1880	Dec 22	Jean Baptist Trotier, 21 Olivie Gadbois, 19	Can Can	Rev. Jos. Wm. Fones (RC) Married Dec 26
1880	Dec 30	Omer L'Heureux, 25 Orzelia Beigue, 23	Can Can	Rev. Jos. Wm. Fones (RC) Married Jan 2, 1881
1881	Jan 6	Pierre Omer Dazais, 28 Elise Jolicouer, 19	Can VT	Marr. Taftville, Rev. T.P. Joynt RC church Jewett City Married Jan 11
1881	Feb 25	Norbert Morin, 22 Celina Bidard, 21	Can Can	Rev. J. Van den Noort (Baltic) Married Feb 27
1881	Feb 27	Aleck Gerain, 21 Mary Vitandie, 18	Can Can	Res. Sprague Rev. P.P. Shahan “ Norwich Married Feb 28
1881	Apr 23	Louis L'Heureux, 24 Delia Codaire, 18	St.AlbansVT Can	Rev. Jos. W. Fones (RC) Married May 8

**Part III (H through L)**  
**World War II Veterans**  
**From Chicopee, Massachusetts**

**With A Spotlight On the Four Lavallee Brothers**

By Art and Jaclyn Corbeil #67

Many ethnic families of Chicopee had multiple sons and daughters who served and died in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. The French Canadians were no exception, as evidenced by the contribution of the Lavalee/Perreault families.

Four sons of Adelard S. and Nolia (Perreault) Lavallee served in WWII. Albert C. Lavalee was the first to report for induction into the Army in March 1941. Alderic "Pete" Lavalee reported for duty in March of 1942. After basic training he served in an anti-aircraft coast artillery unit in Florida. Prior to reporting to the Army he attended St. George's school and Chicopee Trade school. The Casper Ranger Co employed him in construction work at the Springfield Armory. Edward "Red" Lavalee enlisted in the Army in October 1942, serving with the military police. He attended St. George's school and Chicopee Trade school. Prior to his enlistment he was employed at the Fisk division of the U.S. Rubber Co., Chicopee Falls. Wilfred, at age 19, enlisted in the Seabees, a naval construction unit, serving as a cook. He attended St. George's school and Chicopee Trade school and was employed by the N. J. Bousquet grocery store.

Interestingly, their mother, Nolia, had four brothers who served in WWI: Candide, Emile, Alcide, and Euclide Perreault. Euclide had a son, George, who served in the Navy in WWII.<sup>1</sup>

Of all the members of the Lavalee/Perreault families who served in WWI and WWII, Albert was the only member to die while serving in the Army. His parents were notified on April 24, 1944, that he died on Feb. 16, 1944, while serving in Italy. Albert received his education at St. George's school and was employed by the N. J. Bousquet grocery store before enlisting.<sup>2</sup>

**List of Veterans**

(\* indicates killed in action)

Haber, Joseph R	Haggerty, Alfred G	Halton, John L
Habrat, Felix P	Haggerty, George A	Haluszka, Stanley W
Haczynski, Edmund	Haggerty, Raymond G	Hamel, Alfred T
Hadley, Frederick J	Haggerty, William J Jr	Hamel, Arthur
Hadley, Omer L	*Hajec, Edward F	Hamel, Harold A
Haesaert, George P	Hakanson, Nils L	Hamel, Joseph A
Hafey, James W	Haley, Robert E	Hamel, Raymond E
Haffke, Henry A	Hall, Bernard W	Hamel, Raymond S
Haffke, Raymond E	Hall, Harold E	Hamel, Rene O
Hager, Ferdinand	Hallen, Elwood	Hamel, Roland
Haggerty, Albert E	Halliday, William R	*Hamel, Romeo J

Hamel, Sylvio	Katherine (WAVES)	Hitchcock, Henry P
Hamelin, Arthur	Hassett, Robert	Hockenbury, Faylord S
Hamelin, Herman J	Hassett, Timothy J	Hoffman Norman L
Hamilton, Donald E	Hastings, James E	Holcomb, Ralph M
Hamilton, Ernest G	*Hastings, Richard H	Holliday, Kenneth E
Hamilton, James E	Haughey, Francis R	Hollinger, Reinhold H
Hamlen, Ward L	Haver, William J	Holmes, Edward H
Hammond, Richard C	Hauden, Clifford L	Holmes, Herbert E
Handy, Nathan	Hayden, Floyd H	Holmes, Robert F
Hanlon, Ralph T	Healey, Francis V	Holmquist, Aener C
Hanna, William F	Healey, William F	Hominski, Edward F
Hansley, Herman C	Healy, John F	Hominski, Eugene
Hanum, Arthur	Heath, Orville G	Homon, Leo P
Haramut, Chester B	Hebert, Arthur D	Hopkins, Frederick T
Harland Butler J	*Hebert Ernest W	Horak, Alexander
Harnisch, Ernest J	Hebert, Henri	Horak, Frank J
Harnisch, Rene J	Hebert, Norman	Horak, Fred
Harnois, George M	Hebert, Roger D	*Horak, John F
Harnois, Norman F	Hebert Woodrow	Hosie, George D
Harrington, James Jr	Heck, Rene X	Hosman, I Daniel
Harris, James J	Hemond, Roger	Hosmer, Edward E
Harris, Thomas F	Henault, Edward A	Houde, Raymond
Harrison, Ann (Wac)	Henault, Noel E	Hough, John A Jr
Harrison, Arthur	Henault, Raymond R	Hough, Thomas W
Harrison, George D Jr	Henault, Roland L	Houghton, Raymond J
Harrison, George E	Henderson, George	Hould, Paul E
Harscheid, Frederick	Henriques, Antonio J	Houle, Earl L
Hartley, Benjamin R	Henry, Herbert D	Houlihan, Henry F
Harton, Leo A	Henry, Lewis G	Houlihan, James D
Harty, Joseph A	Henry, Michel, J	Houlihan, John L Jr
Harvey Edward R	Henry, Woodrow W	House, Frank E Jr
Harvey, Frederick H	Herchel, Henry J	House, Frederick T
Haryasz, Alfred J	Herchel, Raymond S	House, James R
Hasenjager, William C	Herchel, Stanley T	Howard, Burl K
Haskall, Ralph D	Herlihy, Frank E	Howard, Fred H
Haslam, Richard A	Herlihy, William	Howard, Grover E
Hassett, Edward	Heroux, David	Howe, Donald H
Hassett, Edward F	Hess, John N	Hoyt, Gordon
Hassett, Edward P	Hess, Robert E	Hoyt, Paul F
Hassett, Ferguson,	Hess, Walter N	Hrybyk, Thomas

Hrycay, John  
Hrycay, Joseph  
Hrycay, Paul  
Hudon, Henry A  
Hugard, Marcel G  
Hughes, Hector R  
Humes, Charles W  
Hunt, George A  
Hunt, Maxwell Jr  
Huffer, Francis G  
Hurd, Raymond T  
Hurley, Andrew F Jr  
Hurley, Charles J  
Hurley George X  
Hurley James I  
Hurley John F  
Hurley, William J  
Hurst, John W  
Hurst, Joseph T  
Hutton, James B Jr  
Hynek, Michael  
Hyte, Harold

Ironside, David L  
Iwanicki, Andrew R  
Iwanicki, Frederick  
Iwanicki, Joseph S  
Iwanicki, Walter

Jablonski, Andrew F  
Jablonski, Chester B  
Jablonski, Leo H  
Jablonski, Steve  
Jablonski, Zygmunt  
Jachem, Albin  
Jachym, Stanley W  
Jachym, Walter F  
Jack, Albert  
Jackson, Howard L  
Jacquel, Serge E

Jacques, Roland E  
Jager, Adam A  
Jagla, Edward  
Jagodowski, Emil J  
Jajecznicza, Alexander  
Jajesnica, Victor  
Jakobczyk, Mitchell J  
Jakubowski, Edwin H  
Jakus, Walter  
Jamrog, John F  
Jamroz, Alexander J  
Jamroz, Chester  
Jamroz, Edward S  
Jamroz, Henry T  
Jamroz, Joseph J  
Jamroz, Stephen W  
Jamroz, Walter  
Janas, Albin  
Janas, Edmund J  
Janas, Edward M  
Janas, Joseph  
Janas, Walter  
Janik, Benedyk  
Janik Charles J  
Janik, Chester S  
Janik, Edward J  
Janik, Edwin T  
Janik, Frank T  
Janek, Frederick J  
Janik, George, J  
Janik. Joseph E  
\*Janik, Kazmir M  
Janik, Leon, P  
Janik, Stanley J  
Janusz, Frank L  
\*Janusz, Stanley  
Januszkiewicz, Stanley B  
Jardine, Russell D  
Jarecki, Stanley J  
Jarek, Alfred S

Jarek, Alvin  
Jarosz, Edward  
Jarosz, John E  
Jarosz, John J  
Jarosz, Paul P  
Jarosz, Stanley J  
Jarry, Armand R  
Jarry, Edward G  
Jarry, Leo R  
Jarvis, Ernest  
Jarvis, Joseph L  
Jarvis, Scott R  
Jasiewicz, John F  
Jasinski, Edward S  
Jasinski, Edwin C  
Jasinski, Mitchell B  
Jasinski, Walter M  
Jasionkowski, Richard  
Jaskulski, Amelia, (SPARS)  
Jaskulski, Edmund  
Jasmin, Norman P  
Jaszek, Edward F  
Jaszek, Frank C  
Jaszek, Henry J  
Jaszek, Teddy T  
Jaworek, Etherthed, A  
Jazab, Frank J  
Jedrykowski, Edward  
Jedrykowski, Joseph  
Jedziniak, Frank  
Jedziniak. John  
Jedziniak, John M  
Jedziniak, Stanley E  
Jedziniak, Walter J  
Jedziniak, Walter V  
Jeffes, Chris  
Jeger, John  
Jendrysik, Chester F  
Jendrysik, Eugene  
Jendrysik, Fred J



Jenkins, Ralph	Juras, Walter I	*Karpowicz, Joseph S
Jennings, Thomas W	Jurgens, Joseph	Kasak, Eugene
Jepson, John J	Jurgensen, Elizabeth	Kasak, Joseph J
Jerusik, Edward F	(Nurse N)	Kasak, Michael J
Jette, Edward F	Jurkowsky, Adam C	Kasak, Peter
Jette, Joseph L	Juszynski, Frank J	Kasza, Chester
Jez, Edward	Juzaszek, Joseph J	Katsanos, Edward F
Jez, Stanley P		Katsanos, John T
Jezouit, Anna (Spars)	Kaczor, Joseph J	Kawalec, Frank
Jezouit, Frank J	Kaeble, Arthur	Kawalec, Zigmunt A
Jezouit, Frederick	Kagan, John	Kawula, Max
Jezouit, Michael J	Kagan, Stanley J	Keane, Thomas J
Jochim, Eugene J	Kahahelis, Theodore	Keeler, George E
Jochim, Leon A	Kalita, Stanley	Keeler, John
Jodoin, Adelard E	Kaloroumakis, Emanuel	Kehoe, Arthur E
Jodoin, Homer J	Kaloroumakis, George	Kehoe, William J
Jodoin, Leopold H	Kaloroumakis, Peter J	Keller, Walter J
Jodoin, Marie E J (Wac)	Kaminski, Louis S	Kelley, Harold P Jr
Jodoin, Noel	Kandylakes, Peter	Kelly, Edward J
Johnson, Archibald R	Kane, Martin J Jr	Kelly, Francis J
Johnson, Clarence H	Kanelopoulos, Andrew	Kelly, James C
Johnson, Edward I	Kanepopoulos, Louis	Kelly, McKelver, Mary
Johnson, Ralph E Jr	*Kania, Frank	(WAVES)
Johnson, William M	Kantianis, Harry C	Kemczynski, Peter J
Johnstone, Margaret	Kantianis, John C	Kendra, Joseph F
(Marines)	Kantor, Robert L	Kennedy, Daniel M
Joly, John O	Kapinos, Bruno	Kennedy, Deutchmann
Jones, Carl N	Kapinos, Edward	Mary (Marines)
Jones, Elmer H	Kapinos, Edward W	Kennedy, Maurice W
Jones, Hugh W	Kapinos, Frederick	Kennedy, Robert
Jones, John W	Kapinos, Henry J	Kennedy, Robert E
Jones, Robert D	Kapinos, John	Kennedy, William C
Joubert, George R	Kapinos, John H	Kenyon, Rupert M
Joyal, Clement	Kapinos, Max W	Kenz, Paul
Joyal, Roland	Kapinos, Stephen I	Kenz, Samuel
*Jozefeczyk, Peter	Kapinos, Theodore	Kenz, Theodore J
Jozefeczyk, Walter F	Kapinos, Waldemar J	Kerr, George
Jozefiak, Alexander	Kapinos, Walter J	Kerr, Herbert W
Juchno, John	Kapinos, Walter M	Keyes, Edwin A
Juras, Henry J	Karcz, Chester	Keyes, William L

Kibbe, Marvin  
Kiczek, Frank W  
\*Kida, Edmund W  
Kida, Edward S  
Kida, Eugene H  
Kida, Henry J  
Kida, John S  
Kida, Michael J  
Kida, Walter J  
Kidder, Raymond H  
Kidway, Edward J  
\*Kielbowicz, Joseph J  
Kielbowicz, Stanley  
Kielkoski, Raymond  
Kieltyka, Anthony C  
Kieltyka, Francis J  
Kieltyka, Frank J  
Kieltyka, Joseph  
Kieltyka, Stanley F  
Kijak, John M  
Kijak, Walter M  
Kindness, Alexander  
Kindness, George  
Kindness, Harold  
Kindness, John  
Kindness, Richard  
Kindness, Stewart A  
Kintgois, James N  
Kirzyc, Francis J  
Kisiel, Albert J  
Kizyc, Joseph F  
Klaus, Edmund J  
Klaus, Frederick J  
Klaus, Leon L  
Klaus, Walter E  
Kleciak, Joseph S  
Klich, Frank J  
Klich, Fred J  
Klimek, Edward T  
Kinkwoski, Anthony W

Kinkwoski, Edward M  
Kinkowski, John J  
Klinkowski, Stanley T  
Klinkowski, Walter  
Klofas, Alexander  
Klofas, Benjamin F  
Klofas, Edward  
Klofas, Henry  
Klofas, Frank J  
Klosek, Ridley Regina  
(Nurse A)  
Knapp Anthony S  
Knight, Paul M  
Knight, Richard A  
Knightly, Arthur J  
Knox, Wilfred C  
\*Kobak, Henry J  
Koceniak, George J  
Koceniak, Henry J  
Kochanek, John F  
Kocor, Edward J  
Kogut, William S  
Kokkalis, Nicholas  
Kokonowski, Nicholas  
Kokonowski, Walter  
Kokoszka, Edmund  
Kokoszka, Frank S  
Kokoszka, Fred  
Kokoszka, Michael F  
Kolasinski, John G  
Kolasinski, Stanley G  
Kolek, Edwin F  
Kolodziej, Edward  
Kolodziej, John A  
Kolodziej, Thaddeus  
Komiec, Edward  
Komisar, B Paul  
Konarski, Casmir  
Konarski, Mieczyslaw  
Konarski, Thaddeus

Konicki, Edward  
Konicki, Eugene P  
Konicki, John W  
Konicki, Stanley W  
Konieczny, Rudolph A  
Konopacki, Bronac  
Konopacki, Eugene L  
Kopaczek, John T  
Koper, Max J  
Kopsiensi, Stanislaw K  
Korabiowski, Kasmer J  
Kordzikowski, Theodore  
Korona, Helen (WAC)  
Korpac, John J  
Korzeniowski, Chester A  
Korzeniowski, John E  
Korzeniowski, Vincent S  
Korzeniowski, William C  
Kos, Andrew S  
Kos Francis P  
Kos, John J  
Kos, John Z  
Kos, Joseph  
Kos, Michael F  
Kos, Mieczyslaw S  
Kos, Mitzie  
Kos Stanley J  
Kos, Stanley P  
Kos, Walter  
Kosiba, Frank J  
Kosiba, Max  
Kosiba, Richard  
Kosiba, Walter  
Kosinski, Fred F  
Kosiorek, Edward J  
Kosiorek, Frederick  
Kosiorek, Joseph J  
Kosiorek, Joseph K  
Kosiorek, Stanley  
Kosiorek, Walter F

Kot, Martin J	Kozub, Genevieve A (Nurse N)	Krygowski, Stanley J
Kotowski, Edward M	Kozub, Walter M	Krystyniak, Joseph
Kotowski, Max J	*Kras, Stanley F	Krzelest, Bruno T
Kovitch, Charles G	Krasinkiewicz, Alexander	Krzeminski, John J
Kovitch, Robert H	Krasinkiewicz, Edwin	Krzeminski, Medred
Kowal, Alfred	Krasinkiewicz, Stanley J	Krzeminski, Walter
Kowal, Edward A	Krasinkiewicz, Walter P	Krzyminski, Ferdinand
Kowal, Joseph F	Krason, Joseph P	Krzyminski, John T
*Kowal, Matthew	Krason, Stanley C	Krzystofk, John S
Kowal, Max P	Kraus, Edward I	Krzywda, Edward F
Kowal, Stanley	Kraus, Henry J	Krzywda, Walter
Kowal, Walter J	Kraus, John S	Kubacki, John J
Kowalczyk, Casmer J	Kraus, Joseph F	Kubacki, Walter K
Kowalczyk, John	Kraus, Raymond L	Kubicz, Leon
Kowalczyk, Michael	Kraus, Stanley I	Kubik, Edward
Kowalewski, Richard F	Krawczyk, Ignacy A	Kubik, Frank J
Kowalski, Frederick F	Krawczyk, John S	Kubik, Stanley
Kowalski, John J	Krawczyk, Walter J	Kubik, Walter P
Kowalski, John L	Krawiec, Andrew	Kucab, Joseph F
Kowalski, Joseph	Krawiec, Frank J	Kucharski, Walter J
Kozacki, John J	Krawiec, Walter T	Kucharzyk, Antoni F
Kozaka, Theodore J	Kreuzer, Lewis H	Kuchta, Fred
*Kozik, Eugene J	Kreweski, Edward J	Kuciej, Alphonse
Kozik, Walter M	Krol, Henry M	Kudla, Bronislaw
Kozikowski, Paul Rev.	Krol, Jane T (Nurse A)	Kudla, Edward F
Kozinetz, Andrew J	Krol, Mieczyslaw	Kudla, Stanley
Koziol, Chester J	Krol, Stanley J	Kulachok, Frank
Koziol, Edmund F	Krol, Stephen M	Kulacz, Emil E
Koziol, Edward	Kreuger, Walter	Kulacz, Frank S
Koziol, Edward A	Krumsiek, Harold A Jr	Kulig, Edward
Koziol, Ervin D	Krupa, Seraphin S	Kulig, Frank J
Koziol, Ferdinand	Kruzel, Casmir W	Kulig, Frank P
Koziol, John J	Kruzel, Edward M	Kulig, Henry A
Koziol, Kongin K	Kruzel, Edward S	Kulig, John J
Koziol, Stanley	Kruzel, Mitsie W	Kulig, Mitsie T
Koziol, Stanley A	Kruzel, Stanley	Kulig, Sophie H (Nurse A)
Koziol, Stanley M	Krychta, Mieczyslaw	Kulig, Stanley J
Koziol, Stephen M	Krygowski, Edward	Kulig, Stanley M
Koziol, Walter	Krygowski, Frank A	Kulig, Walter F
Kozlowski, Frank J		

Kulig, Walter J  
Kulig Walter W  
Kulik, Charles J  
Kulpa, Walter S  
Kumiega, Andrew J  
Kumiega, Joseph J  
Kumiega, Peter P  
\*Kumiega, Stanley A  
Kumor, Boleslaw  
Kumor, Henry  
Kumor, Robert P  
Kupiec, Frank F  
Kupiec, John  
Kupiec, Stanley  
Kupiec, Walter  
Kupka, Charles  
Kupka, Joseph Jr  
Kuralowicz, Chester L  
Kuralowicz, Walter A  
Kuras, Edward C  
Kurdziel, Thaddeus  
Kureck, Edgar W  
Kurley, Alfred J  
Kurowski, Joseph F  
Kurtz, Robert  
Kusek, Anthony J  
Kusek, Charles  
Kusek, Chester R  
Kusek, Henry J  
Kusek Joseph J  
Kusek, Max  
Kusek, Raymond  
Kusek Stanley T  
Kusek, Walter C  
Kusiak, Edward H  
Kusiak, Raymond S  
Kusnierz, Edward M  
Kusnierz, Henry  
Kusnierz, Theodore J  
Kustra, Adolph S

Kustra, Rudolph  
Kustra, Rudolph A  
Kustra, Thaddeus J  
Kustra, Walter J  
Kustwan, Walter J  
Kuta, Walter J  
Kuza, John F  
Kuzdzal, Emil  
Kuzdzal, Frederick  
Kuzdzal, Mitzie S  
\*Kuzma, Bronislaw, G  
Kuzniar, Frederick  
Kuzniar, Mitchell A  
Kuzniar, Stanley M  
Kuzniar, Stephen S  
Kwansik, Max M  
Kwansik, Walter  
Kwiatkowski, Stanley P  
Kwiatkowski, Theodore  
Kwiecien, Alfred F  
Kwiecien, Chester J  
Kwiecien, Walter J  
Kysiel, Katherine (WAVES)

Labka, Alphonse W  
Labak, Francis  
Labak, Stanley  
Labak, Walter A  
La Barre Francis  
La Barre, Henry E  
La Barre, Roger M  
La Barre, Romeo E  
La Belle, Edward F  
La Belle, Edward J  
La Belle, Leo R  
Labonte, Alexander  
Labonte, Armand O  
Labonte, Edward D  
La Bonte, Ernest F  
Labonte, Felix A

Labonte, George J  
La Bonte, Joseph L  
La Bonte, Joseph N  
La Bonte, Raymond  
Labonte, Robert C  
Labonte, Roger  
Labonte, Roland O  
Labonte, Theodore V  
La Bonte, W Alfred  
La Breck Alfred F  
La Breck, Edward J  
Labrecque, Ambrose A  
Labrecque, Clarence L  
Labrecque, Edgar S  
Labrecque, Emile A  
LaBrecque, Eudore  
Labrecque, Gerard O  
Labrecque, Germain C  
Labrecque, Rheel  
Labrecque, Theodore D  
LaBrie, Albert J  
Labrie, Armand F  
Labrie, Fernand H  
Labire, Joseph A  
Labire, Marcell  
Labire, Omer D  
Labire, Wilbord J  
\*Lacasse, David A  
Lacasse, Leon J  
Lach, Edward S  
Lach, Frederick J  
Lach, Henry  
Lach, Mieczyslaw J  
Lach, Paul T  
Lachance, Albert L  
Lachance, Armand A  
Lachance, Donald W  
Lachance, Normand  
Lachapelle, Donat  
Lachert, Henry

Lachowetz, Andrew  
 Lachowitz, John  
 Lachtara, Stanley J  
 La Clair, Roland J  
 Lacombe, Roger J  
 La Cosse, Francis E  
 Lacoste, Gaspard T  
 Lacoste, Paul E  
 Lacoste, Robert L  
 La Course, William J  
 Lacroix, Henry W  
 La Croix, Leo G  
 Lacroix, Leonard V  
 Lacroix, Roland  
 Lacus, Adolph F  
 Lacus, Michael S  
 Ladouceur, Marcle J  
 Laduzenski, Alexander  
 Laduzenski, Michael A  
 Laflamme, Armand J  
 Laflamme, Leo J  
 La Flamme, Philius P  
 Lafleche, Armand  
 La Fleche, Earl F  
 Lafleche, Harvey J  
 La Fleche, Robert F  
 La Fleche, Theodore R  
 Lafleche, Wilfred Roger  
 La Fleur, Albert H  
 La Fleur, Albert J  
 Lafluer, Albert L  
 LaFleur, Bernard I  
 Lafleur, Harvey E  
 LaFleur, Henry J  
 Lafleur, Joseph G  
 Lafluer, Joseph J Jr  
 Lafluer, Joseph W  
 LaFleur, Leo J  
 Lafleur, Lionel G  
 Lafleur, Marcel H  
 Lafleur, Paul E  
 LaFleur, Paul N  
 Lafleur, Roger G  
 Lafleur, Russell V  
 Lafleur, Vincent J  
 Lafleur, Vincent V  
 LaFleur, Walter  
 Lafountain, Armand J  
 LaFountain, George D  
 LaFountain, Leon W  
 LaFountain, Maurice A  
 Laframboise, Francis A  
 Laframboise, Louis B  
 Lafrenaye, Harvey N LaFre-  
 niere, Alfred F  
 LaFreniere, Charles H  
 LaFreniere Edward A  
 LaFreniere, Joseph L  
 LaFreniere, Robert E  
 Lafreniere, William C  
 Lagos, Miliades G  
 Lagos, William G  
 Lajeunesse, Herman W  
 Lajeunesse, Louis  
 Lajoie, Armand O  
 Lajoie, Ernest P  
 Lak, Stephen  
 Lakota, Walter  
 Laliberte, Alfred W  
 Lally, Harold W  
 Lamarche, Roland E  
 Lambert, Armand  
 Lambert George J  
 Lambert Joseph A  
 Lambert, Lucien  
 Lambert, Obila  
 Lambert Roger  
 Lamica, Edward J  
 Lamica, Stanley B  
 Lamontagne, Adelard  
 Lamontagne, Henry E  
 Lamontagne, Joseph A  
 Lamothe, Armand R  
 Lamothe, Gerald A  
 Lamoureux, Alfred U  
 Lamoureux, Francis M  
 Lamoureux, Norman P  
 Lamoureux, Raymond P  
 Lamoureux, Roy J  
 Lampron, Raymond F  
 Lamy, Roger R  
 Lancaster, Roland A  
 \*Lanczak, Chester  
 Lanczak, Henri A  
 Landreville, Alfred C  
 Landry, Albert H  
 Landry, Albert L  
 Landry, Arthur N  
 Landry, Henry L  
 Landry, Joseph N  
 Landry, Leo J  
 Landry, Leonard A  
 Landry, Lequis J  
 Landry, Norman P  
 Landry, Raymond L  
 Landry, Roger C  
 Landry, Roland G  
 Landry, Roland L  
 Langevin, Leo H  
 Langevin, Rene W  
 Langlois, Albert R  
 Langlois, Gerald  
 Langlois, Harry P Jr  
 Langlois, Rolland A  
 Lantaigne, Robert A  
 Lapa, Alexander J  
 Lapa, Cyril C  
 Lapa, Henry  
 Lapa, Joseph J  
 Lapa, Max

Lapa, Mitchell	LaRiviere, Norman	Lavoie, George E
Lapierre, Adrian I	LaRiviere, Richard G	Lavoie, Leo H
Lapierre, Earl J	*LaRiviere, Roland P	Lavoie, Leonard
Lapierre, Laurent O	LaRochelle, Armand J	Lavoie, Lionel J
Lapierre, Lucien, E	LaRochelle, Arthur H	Lavoie, Louis
Lapierre, Norman	LaRochelle, Freeman G	Lavoie, Normand R
Lapierre, Roger J	LaRochelle, John H	Lawless, Bernard
Lapine, Henry F	LaRochelle, William J	Lawor, John R
Lapite, Arthur E	LaRock, Raymond B	Lawor, Joseph
LaPite, Dore J	LaRocque, Norman H	Lawrence, Anthony P
Laplante, Edward G	LaRocque, Rene R	Lawrence, James
Laplante, George H	LaRocque, Rheo R	Lawsure, Ernest J
Laplante, Leon A	LaRose, Earl L	Lazarz, Casimir
Laplante, Odias G	Larose, Ernest L	Lazarz, Eugene H
Lapointe, Armand	LaRose, Thomas F	LaZerte, Gordon D
Lapointe, Francis C	Larrabec, Edmund F	Leahy, Edward W
Lapointe, George H	Lascala, Francis	Leahy, James F
Lapointe, Gerald	Lascala, Rene	Leahy, John L
Lapointe, Joseph J	Lascala, Vincent J	Leahy, Thomas V
Lapointe, Leo A	Laurin, Lester H	Lebeau, Armand J
Lapointe, Omer L	Lauziere, Donald G	Lebeau, David A
Laporte, Cora T	Lauziere, Lester P	Lebeau, Luger G
(Nurse N)	*LaVallee, Albert C	Lebeau, O Aime
LaPorte, Donald R	Lavallee, Alderic J	Lebeau, Ovide, L
Laporte, Rene J	Lavallee, Ernest A	Lebeau, Raymond J
Laramee, Emile A	Lavallee, Joseph A	LeBel, Eugene A
Laramee, George R	Lavallee, Joseph B	LeBel, Paul E
Laramee, Gerard	Lavallee, Joseph E	LeBelle, Donald J
Larame, Gerard W	Lavallee, Vincent J	LaBelle, Girard H
Laramee. Hantime	Lavallee, Wilfred E	LeBlanc, Albert R
Laramee, Marcel C	LaValley, Francis F	LeBlanc, Emile J
Laramee, Omer	LaValley, Henry F	LeBlanc, Hedley E
Laramee, Rene A	Lavey, William 3rd	LeBlanc. Philip V
Laramee, Roland	Lavigne, Alfred	LeBlanc, Roland H
Laramee. Thomas A	Lavigne, Conrad Jr	Lech, Edward H
Larder, Eric F	Lavigne, Donald L	Lech, John S
Lareau, Andre T	Lavigne, Gerald	Lech, Max J
Lareau, Norman A	Lavigne, Lionel O	Leclair, Antonio, E
LaRiviere, Albert H	Lavoie, Alpee N	LeClair, Edwin W
LaRiviere, Ernest	Lavoie, George A	LeClair, Lawrence M

Leclerc, George	Lempart, Edward	Lewandowski, Alfred
Ledoux, Norman	Lempart, John S	Lewandowski, Edmund F
Leduc, Raymond O	Lempke, Ernest R	Lewandowski, Walter
Lefebvre, Annette, (WAC)	Lempke, Howard C	Lewis, Edward
Lefebvre, Antonio D	Lenart, Francis M	Lewis, George W Jr
Lefebvre, Charles E	Lengieza, Alexander	Lewonchuk, George
Lefebvre, Charles L	Lengierza, Henry J	Lezon Joseph J
*Lefebvre, George L	Lengieza, Richard P	Liada, Frank
Lefebvre, Gerald J	Lengieza, Stanley	Liada, Theodore
Lefebvre, Jerome	Lengieza, Theodore	Libera, Edward
Lefebvre, Lucien Jr	Lengieza, Walter	Lichwala, Frank W
Lefebvre, Philip W	Lentowski, Max W	Lichwala, Mitchell J
Lefebvre, Roland E	Leocopoulos, James G	Lidwin, Fred W
Lefort, Romeo, R	Leocopoulos, Michael	Lidwin, Joseph J
Legault, William G	Leonard, Alfred M	Lignar, Joseph S
Lehenry, Raymond Y	Leonard, David A	Limoges, George E
LeHouillier, Robert	Leonard, Harold J	Limoges, Oscar R
Leja, Joseph	LePage, Roger A	Limoges, Roger A
Leja, Walter E	Lepine, Clement L	Limoges, William F
Lemaire, Bernard R	Lepine, Emery A	Lincourt, Armand L
Lemaire, Robert J	Lepine, Paul B	Linehan, Edward T
Lemanski, Charles W	Lepowski, Alexander	Linehan, Thomas R
Lemanski, Chester	Lepkowski, Fred	Linehan, Walter F
Lemanski, Chester W	Lepowski, John	Lisowski, Edward J
LeMay, Herbert P	Lepowski, Joseph	*Littlejohn, David
Lemay, Joseph A	Lepowski, Walter J	Litwin, Alphonse S
LeMay, Kenneth E	Les, Theodore W	Livermore, Clayton D
Lemay, Louis G	Lesieur, Robert W	Livermore, Malcolm D
Lemay, Maurice R	Letendre, Fernand J	Lizza, Albert J
LeMay, Nelson P	Letendre, Raymond J	Lizza, Philda (Nurse A)
LeMay, Raymond	Leutsch, Edwin W	*Lobudek, Walter F
Lemay, Roland A	Levreault, Edgar, A	Lockhart, Charles J
LeMay, William T	Levreault, George M	Lockhart, James J
Lemelin, Robert R	Levreault, Jeannette (WAC)	Loewel, Harold S
Lemelin, Roland J	Levreault, Laurent	Loftus, Martin E
Lemiech, Paul	Levreault, Leo A	Loftus, William F
Lemke, Clarence M	Levreault, Lionel P	Loiselle, Donald
Lemke, Clyde C	Levreault, Maurice A	Lolos, Alexander
Lemke, Kenneth W	Levreault, Roger P	Lolos, Sophos S
Lemoine, Rene M	Lewanda, Joseph F	Lomacki, Anthony A

Lonczak, Adam  
Lonczak, Edward J  
Lonczak, Frank J  
Lonczak, Fred J  
Lonczak, Joseph F  
Lonczak, Michael F  
Lonczak, Stanley  
Londrville, Charles  
Londrville, Earl E.  
\*Londrville, William  
\* Lonicki, Joseph F  
Looney, Catherine E  
(WAVES)  
Lonney Walter  
Lopes, Lionel  
Lord, Everett D  
Lord, Leodore  
Lord, Orval Gerard  
Lord, Raymond  
Loughman, Gerald A  
Loughman, James M  
Low, Arthur L  
Low, Gordon  
Lowinski, Ernest F  
Luba, Stanley  
Lucas, Joseph T  
Lucier, Raymond A

Lucier, Robert A  
Ludwin, Edward A  
Luis, Americo  
Luiz, Edward A  
Lukakis, George M  
Lukakis, John M  
Lukakis, Nicholas M  
Lukasik, Anthony C  
Lukasik, John  
Lukasik, Joseph Jr  
Lukasik, Paul  
Lukasik, Stanley  
Lula, Edmund  
Luman, Kenneth  
Luman, Leonard G  
Luman, Royce  
Lunardini, Virgil J  
Lusnia, Chester M  
Lusnia, Stanley  
Lussier, Albert G  
Lussier, Armand H  
Lussier, Benjamin  
Lussier, Earl D  
Lussier, Edward I  
Lussier, Harold  
Lussier, Irving  
Lussier, Louis F Jr

Lussier, Norman  
Lussier, Paul L  
Lussier, Raymond L  
Lussier, Richard J  
Lussier, Roger E  
Lussier, Romeo  
Lussier, Ronald J  
Lussier, Rosario H  
Luszcz, Joseph A  
Luszcz, Theodore L  
Lyko, Frank J  
Lyko, Stanley F  
Lynch, Edward J  
Lynch, George E  
Lynch, James F Jr  
Lynch, James M  
Lynch, John R  
Lynch, Raymond J  
Lynch, Robert J  
Lynch, Thomas  
Lynch, William  
Lynch, William P  
Lynes, Leonard G  
Lyons, Arthur R Jr  
Lyons, John J  
Lyons, John K  
Lyons, Timothy J<sup>3</sup>

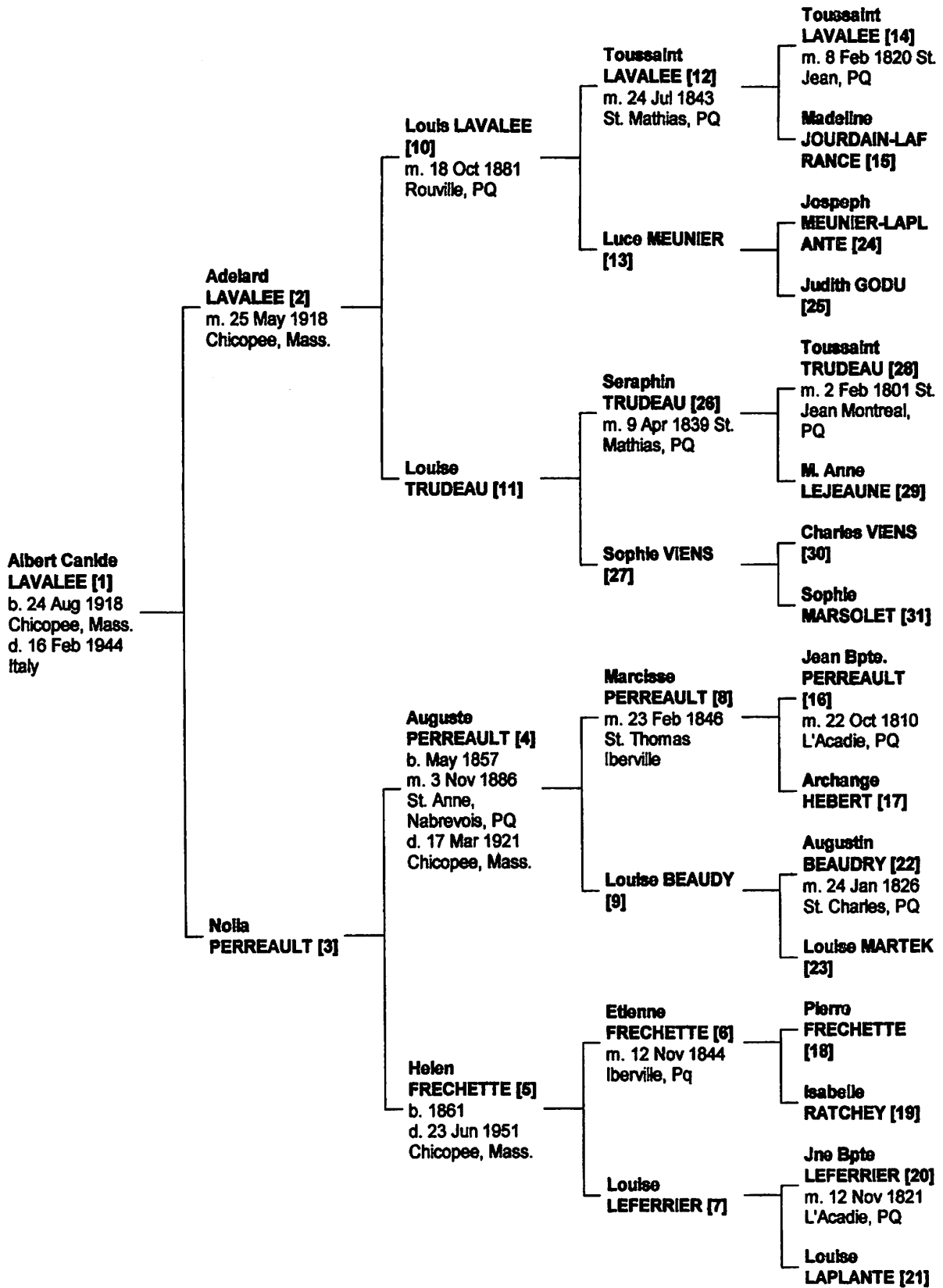
<sup>1</sup> *Holyoke (Mass.) Daily Transcript Telegram*; Aug. 25, 1943, p 4 c 5

<sup>2</sup> *Holyoke(Mass.)Transcript Telegram*; April 14, 1944, p4 c7

<sup>3</sup> Szetela, Thaddeus M., *History of Chicopee*, p 261-269



## Ancestors of Albert Canide LAVALEE



## Roy Marriages from Chicopee, Mass., 1879-2001

Compiled by Albert Roy, #38  
(Explanation of Terms at End)

<b>Date of Mar</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Spouse</b>	<b>Mar. History, Place</b>
20-02-1943	Aime J	Roberts, Doris	
13-06-1953	Albert H	Piquette, Jeannette	
19-05-1919	Alboma	Falardeau, Wilfred J	
29-11-1947	Alcide	Brisson, Yvonne Elsie	2nd. Chicopee
24-07-1937	Aldea Mary Rose	Paul, Rudolph Joseph	
18-04-1938	Alfred	Cote, Lillian Regina	Holyoke
02-05-1904	Alfred	Nolin, Rose A	2nd-Ludlow
30-07-1938	Alfred	Pacocha, Genevieve Jos.	Holyoke
29-11-1947	Alfred J	Simpson, Madeleine	Holyoke
30-07-1938	Alfred L	LaFreniere, Lucille	
06-07-1914	Alfred	Hubert, Eva	West Warren, Mass
11-01-1916	Alice	Sullivan, F	
23-01-1965	Alice	Heroux, Donald	
23-02-1952	Alice A	Baker, Ernest Jr.	
20-12-1951	Alice L	Mielnikowski, Frederick A	
26-04-1952	Alice L	Raymond, Romeo T	
15-10-1906	Alphonse	Therrien, Eva	Holyoke
16-09-1927	Alphonse	Senecal, Vivian	Westfield, Mass
30-05-1942	Alphonse Alex	Thibodeau, Jeanette R	
11-04- 1939	Alphonse Romeo	Marois, Lillian Rita	
26-08-1912	Alvina	Gagnon, Regis	Holyoke
12-10-1919	Amedee	Rompere, Flora	Holyoke
05-09-1936	Andrew Joseph	Bussiere, Rita	Holyoke
08-05-1954	Anita C	Raymond, Coulombe	
27-09-1980	Anne Marie	Leja, Kenneth	
04-08-1962	Annette Lea	Johnson, Lowell M	
24-08-1879	Anoldy	Beauchamp, Marie L	
07-04-1990	Antoinette	Kiely, Gerard F	
28-08-1937	Armand Adelard	Herbert, Florence Cecile	Holyoke
29-11-1923	Armand E	Cote, Lea N	
28-07-1930	Armand J	Jacques, Doris M	
15-09-1919	Arthur	Desforges, Beatrice	
01-04-1891	Arthur F	Jette, Marie L	
07-02-1903	Arthur T	Dubour, Lea	2nd.
27-05-1926	Arthur W	Brassard, Rita	Springfield
08-06-1920	Aurore	Tellier, Dollard	
19-02-1972	Barbara Ann( Cheney)	Cusson, Jr., Anthony E	2nd Div. Easthampton
23-03-1974	Barbar (Borowiecki)	Morton, John E	2nd Div. Springfield

31-01-1948	Beatrice(Desforges)	Despault, Antonio	
02-09-1939	Bella M	Mainville, Alfred H	Holyoke
07-05-1966	Bernard	Borowiecki, Barbara	
20-05-1939	Bertha	Zuraoski, Tadeusz	
25-09-1982	Beverly	Mueller, Mark G	2nd Div. Holyoke
12-08-1972	Beverly	White, Robert	
25-05-1932	Blanche M.	Dufresne, Edward L.	
30-08-1992	Bobby Alexander	Peet, Elicia Beth	Springfield
20-05-2000	Brenda Ann	Wessig, John Leonard	
17-06-2000	Brett G	Authier, Allison S.	
26-08-1972	Carl	Polmatier, Carol (Amo)	East Longmeadow
11-11-1977	Carl D	McCracken, Carol Llanor	
18-06-1983	Carlton R.	Pouliot, Maryann L.	
31-05-1985	Carol	Gauthier, Paul	
27-12-1964	Carol	Stanka, William G.	
21-08-1954	Carol Flora	St. George, Adrien Paul	Springfield
14-02-1989	Carol M (Medrala)	Gallagher, Richard	2nd Div.
27-04-1996	Carolyn A.	Dahlquist, Troy A.	Northhampton
15-06-1991	Carolyon Frances	Surprenant, James Edward	
27-06-1953	Cecile	Lajoie Joseph M.	
30-11-1940	Cecile Rita	Champagne, Albert Alfred	
25-06-1949	Charles	Messier, Theresa	
03-11-1977	Cheryl A.	Russo, Lawrence A	
10-04-1999	Christine A.(Collins)	Sheil, John C.	2nd Springfield
24-01-1998	Christine R.	Wessig, William Girald	
14-08-1992	Christopher D.	Brisbois, Jenifer A	So. Hadley
23-04-1949	Clare A.	Walczak, Edward S.	
04-11-1961	Clarence E.	Harnisch, Constance	
14-10-1902	Clarinda	Bienvenue, Hector	
03-11-1956	Conrad G.	Bazinet, Elizabeth (Dressel)	2nd, Wid. Holyoke
01-09-1924	Conrad G.	St. Jean, Juliette	
16-08-1969	Cynthia	Desrochers, Gilbert P.	So. Hadley
26-05-1926	Cynthia Ann	Destromp, John Frederick	
20-05-1978	Cynthia C.	Cienciwa, Jr., Frederick A	
17-11-1925	Damase	Regula, Angeline	
29-05-1926	Damase T.	Deschesne, Mary	2nd Holyoke
04-08-1990	Daniel A.	Nadeau, Patricia	Westfield, Mass
26-05-1989	Daniel Adrien	Oliveira, Maria Manuela	
30-08-1969	David A.	Gaumond, Diane	
19-04-1985	David J.	Heroux, Kathleen	
05-06-1976	David P.	Gorman, Christine M	Hingham
31-07-1976	Debra M.	Szalkiewicz, John	
24-05-1920	Delia	Remi, Louis C. A.	
04-11-1933	Delphine(Lavoie)	Hebert, Pierre	3rd
10-08-1978	Denico F.	Flynn, Judy A.	

01-09-1969	Denise	Shewchuk, Leonard	
26-05-1990	Denise Marie (Bushy), Roberts	William, Todd	2nd
15-06-1973	Diane	Schwalm, Howard	Holyoke
14-10-1972	Diane	Martin, Jr. Roger J.	Holyoke
14-10-1989	Diane Marie	Daniels, Steven William	
25-09-1954	Donald	Nation, Barbara	Granby
14-02-1995	Donald C.	Gaudette, Cynthia M.	
29-05-1954	Donald D.	Dumas, Irene C.	
30-06-1956	Donald G.	Stroup, Nancy I	
08-09-1962	Donald G.	Dugre, Nancy M.	
05-11-1955	Donald J.	Ciborowski, Jennie L.	Ludlow
17-04-1971	Donald Joseph	Belisle, Irene Marie	Springfield
15-03-1960	Donald L	Hyte, Janet J	Agawam
12-05-1924	Dora	Adams, Rudolph	
12-10-1940	Dores	Fournier, Alice L.	So. Hadley Falls
15-09-1979	Doria M.	Bouchard, James A.	
04-04-1970	Dorilda (Perron) Kies	Morais, Joseph	3rd.Div, Wid, Sprfld.
30-10-1948	Doris	Desroches, Lionel	Holyoke
20-11-1941	Doris E.	Paul Jr., George J.	
03-09-1949	Doris E.	Berthiaime, Ronald A.	
05-10-1963	Doris Lillian	Nadeau, Joseph Robert	Holyoke
03-01-1916	Edgar	Berneche, Amanda	
07-04-1926	Edmund A.	Derouin, Francesca A.	
16-09-1972	Edward	Mitchell, Christine M.	
11-05-1935	Edward Louis	Connor, Aline Mildred	
23-09-1940	Edward Louis	Collins, Lillian Beatrice	
04-04-1959	Elaine M.	Colbath, Harold G.	
31-05-1958	Elaine M.	Yvon, Raymond D.	Springfield
26-09-1916	Elexina	Desrosiers, Alfred	
28-06-1983	Elizabeth A.(Florence)	Loughman, Richard	2nd. Div.
02-05-1975	Elizabeth (Dressel)	Labonte, Leon L.	3rd. Wid. Wid.
31-7-1917	Elorie	Sarasin, Prosper	
03-03-1919	Emelienne	Archambault, Arthur	
01-08-1916	Emma	Tetrault, Conrad	Holyoke
24-4-1912	Ernest	Picard, Geneva	Holyoke
21-5-1983	Ernest E.	Smith, Nancy (Warnock)	Holyoke
30-6-1951	Ernest W.	Papiano, Eleanor M. (Paquette)(Parda)	2nd., Div.
2-9-1935	Ernest Wilfred	Dumont, Germaine Corrine	
29-10-1966	Ernest Wilfred	Mercier, Eileen (Pacquette)	3rd, , Div, Sprngfld
3-8-9-15	Etta	Brennan, James	
9-9-1950	Eugene R.	Booth, Alice	
29-7-1950	Eunice M.	Black, Ronald M.	
28-11-1911	Eva	Suprenant, Chevalier	Holyoke
19-8-1987	Evangeline(Ruel)	Ritchott, Roger H.	2nd

25-9-1922	Evelina	Blain, Albert	
29-12-1926	Evelyn	Asselin, William	
23-4-1934	Evelyn Henrietta	Boulais, Charles Achilles	
2-9-1946	Fernand J.	Viau, Gloria C.	Holyoke
27-8-1949	Fernand L	DeJordy, Claire C.	
26-8-1933	Florisca(Desroches)	Ducharme, Onesime	2nd
22-5-1999	Francis Otto	Peloquin, Mellisa Ann	Holyoke
18-04-1942	Gabrielle	Lapierre, Alfred	
04-06-1976	Gail C	Cunliffe, Gregory S.	
31-05-1937	Geneva Theresa	Desroches, Sylvio Lionel	
26-12-1911	George	Nolin, Eva	Chicopee Falls
04-02-1929	George H.	Marshall, Adeline	
23-04-1960	George J.	Labreque, Lena P.	
12-11-1966	George R.	Ventrice, Sallyanne	
02-05-1904	Georgiann	St. Cyr, Hector I.	Holyoke
20-07-1984	Gerald Francis	Pomeroy, Lisa Marie	
06-06-1959	Gerald L.	Arpin, Constance G.	
17-11-1962	Gerard R.	Lafleur, Eveline J.	
24-02-1968	Gerard A. Jr.	Dominik, Marylyn D.	
06-04-1979	Gerard J.	Drapeau, Lissette	2nd Div
22-11-1962	Gerard R.	Desroches, Jeanine	
06-07-1968	Germaine	Couture, Gerard	Springfield
06-07-1968	Germaine C.	Racine, Roger Raymond	
03-08-1946	Gervaise,	Gilbert, Leo A.	So. Hadley Falls
28-08-1933	Gideon W.	Paul, Antoinette F.	
16-08-1941	Girard A.	Griffin, Ann Viola	Holyoke
20-6-1970	Girard J.	Laflamme, Carol Ann (Ritter)	
06-09-1991	Greg Allen	McCarthy, Stacy Ann	
10-09-1930	Guy Paul	Goauette, Donna Marie	Springfield
16-06-1930	Harrt T.	Larrabee, Mildred	
16-06-1956	Helen	Balthazar, Roy	
28-09-1963	Helene	Bernard, Allen	Springfield
05-07-1970	Helene Annette	Wain, Jr., John Henry	
22-02-1905	Henri	Hetu, Alice	
25-03-1916	Henry H.	Dion, Victoria	Fall River
18-05-1957	Henry J.	Jamrog, Theodora	
06-09-1937	Hilaire	D'Amours, Marie Blanche	Springfield
23-06-1919	Homer	Hebert, Pauline B	Springfield
14-04-1914	Hormidas	Lapointe, Rose	Holyoke
30-05-1918	Ida	Piquette, Herve	Holyoke
21-02-1939	Irene	Demetropoulous, Peter	
20-06-1936	Irene Floresca	Bennis, Walter A	
04-05-1963	Irene H	Moreau, Jr., Joseph	
22-04-1929	Irene V.	Aubuchon, Alfred J.	
05-08-1934	Isabella Mary	Loiselle, Valmore Joseph	

24-10-1953	Jacqueline C.	Tansey, Joseph J.	
30-05-1950	Jacqueline M.	Durand, Albert C.	
08-08-1955	James D.	Florence, Elizabeth A.	Springfield
29-05-1987	James M.	Drapeau, Catherine A.	
10-06-1995	James R.	Quinlan, Lynda D.	
26-06-1995	James R.	Pandolphi, Paula A.	
10-03-1951	Jane B.	Tomlinson, Irwin W.	
19-06-1965	Janice A.	Lengieza, Michael J.	
21-09-1974	Jean Anne	Lolos, Kenneth Francis	
27-11-1965	Jean Marie	LeDoux, Jr., Frederic E.	
11-09-1965	Jean P.	Whalen, Mary M.	
29-05-1906	Jeanne	Boudreault, Dolphis	
14-10-1995	Jeanne B.(Bolduc)	Ryer, Scott Allen	2nd Div
13-06-1970	Jeanne C.	Tassone, Salvatore	
16-05-1981	Jeanne Marie	Goncalvos, Richard Paul	
05-10-1984	Jeannette	Merck, Jr., Erwin	Holyoke
12-10-1937	Jeanette Flora	Gregorie, Armand Joseph	
12-09-1953	Jennette T	Rivet, Alfred L	
16-05-1981	Jean Pierre	Turgeon, Frances	
16-06-1956	Jeannine	Woosely, Robert E.	
16-06-1980	Jerome Roger	Malinowski, Laura Ann	
22-09-1928	J.G. Magella	Baillargeon, Yvonne	
02-09-1957	Joan C.	Homon, Robert C.	
02-09-1957	Joan J.	O'Connell, Thomas L.	
10-06-1961	Joan M.	Hartl, Richard J	
10-04-1975	Joanne	Gosselin, Dennis	
11-08-1973	John	Plasse, Annette	
09-06-1995	John M.	Turgeon, Lisa C.	
09-04-1923	Joseph	Dauphinais, Emma	Holyoke
20-07-1968	Joseph B.	Stefanik (Forbes), Gail J.	
19-09-1892	Joseph G.	Paternaude, Ida	
26-01-1974	Joseph G.	Kohanski, Mary A.	2nd
14-03-1926	Joseph H.	Mersiner Marie R. A.	
11-06-1928	Joseph H.	Werner, Esther	
27-12-1969	Joseph L.	Tessier, Patricia M.	
17-04-1948	Joseph M.	Bourque, Elizabeth M	Holyoke
30-05-1931	Joseph O. A.	Arpin, Marie	
17-05-1986	Joseph P.	Mirozinski, Carol R.	
20-09-1926	Josephine	Witkos, John J.	
01-12-1984	Karen A.	Baranowski, Robert	
03-06-1978	Karen A.	Maxwell III, William H.	Westfield
30-04-1982	Karen Marie	Schuster, Scott James	
18-03-1988	Kathleen Ann	Therrien, John Francis	
10-10-1987	Kenneth Christopher	Provost, Tammy Lee	
08-12-1990	Kimberly Marie	Dion, Robert Camille	

23-07-1982	Laura	Epstein, Alan R.	Holyoke
14-04-1914	Laura	Gemme, Albert	
14-04-1984	Laurene Mary	Kendell, Robert Michael	
01-10-1923	Lauria F.	Verchon, Raymond A.	
18-05-1974	Laurier	Turgeon. Pauline	
27-12-1973	Lea (Cote)	Lacoste, Emil	2nd Ludlow
04-09-1915	Lena Mary	Kane, Joseph Peter	Brattleboro, Vt.
04-07-1931	Leo	Therrien, Marie A	So. Hadley
26-10-1940	Leo Edgar	Dyka, Helen Stella	
19-04-1926	Leo Nelson	Poire, Rita B.	
08-10-1966	Leona R.	Doyle, David E.	
08-04-1931	Leonard A.	Rouillard, Lillian C.	
29-05-1945	Leopold	Dorval, Jeanne D'Arc Angelline	
03-09-1945	Leopold C.	Labonte, Eva	2nd Wid.
7-2-1942	Keopold Claude	Desmarais, Lillian Edna	Holyoke
25-09-1941	Lillian	LaBonte, Raymond A.	
13-06-1964	Lillian Marie	Howlett, Charles N	
22-09-2000	Linda S	LaValley, Scott Daniel	
09-12-1972	Lionel F	Hamar, Darcy L.	Agawam
27-11-1930	Lorenzo J.	Bienvenue, Anita	
05-09-1938	Lorette Bernadette	Minie, Laurier Laurence	Springfield
24-07-1945	Lorraine	Breault, Leonard	
30-09-1961	Lorraine A	Miarecki, Douglas	2nd Div. Springfield
27-03-1982	Lorraine C.	Surette, Jr., John A.	
18-08-1973	Louise	Latshour, Jr., Leonard J	
15-06-1980	Louise Constance	Champagne, Gerard Rene	Blackstone, Mass.
15-09-1927	Louise Irene	St. Cyr, Hector	
24-09-1955	Lucille	Lampron, Jean Paul	
26-08-1890	Ludger	Demers, Malvina	
06-09-1948	Lydia Anne	Millier, Raymond J.	
19-04-1928		Lafimme, Roger P.	Holyoke
19-04-1928	Magellan R.	Dudley, Josephine C.	Agawam
26-06-1948	Marcella R.	Lemieux, Norman W.	
06-10-1973	Marguerite	Roy, Wayne	
15-01-1983	Marianne	Courchesne, Daniel	
30-11-1922	Marie Anna	Philibert, Peter V.	
26-11-1931	Marie B.	Ducharme, Lucien A.	
14-04-1941	Marie Claire	Tessier, Henry R.	
12-02-1925	Marie Louise(Patrie)	Demers, Philiias	2nd
24-05-1941	Marie Louise	Muller, Wilfred	
21-04-1951	Marietta	Fontaine, Roger M.	
10-06-1961	Marilyn A.	Sharpe, Francis	
03-06-1950	Marilynn T.	Sliwa, Stanley W.	
20-10-1925	Marion	LeBrun, George	
19-08-1994	Mark Raymond	Kobis, Karen Ann	

16-06-1979	Mark Richard	Minikinen, Jancie Elaine	Lunnenberg
09-10-1987	Mary Ellen	Fournier, David	
16-10-1937	Mary Lillian Leda	Sicard, Raymond	
06-01-1914	May	Gendron, Delphos	Holyoke
03-09-1906	Melodia	Valcourt, Ovila	
30-05-1914	Malvina	Waite, William H.	Thompsonville, Ct.
16-10-1987	Michael A.	McCarthy, Lyn Ann	Ludlow
26-08-1978	Michael J.	Sawyer, Judith M.	
10-11-1989	Michael Marcel	Manferdini, Debra Anne	Springfield
27-06-1986	Michele Ann	Lambert, David A.	
06-01-1981	Michelle	Marshall, Donald	2nd
10-12-1978	Michelle	Rainville, George	
17-07-1999	Michelle Anne	Canavan, Gregory Alan	
11-10-1985	Mitchell E.	Mercier, Kimberlee A.	
21-08-1964	Nancy Joan	Stronczek, Frank	
17-06-1977	Nancy M.	Draugelis, David W.	So. Hadley
17-04-1986	Nancy Marie	Clarke, Michael Joseph	2nd Div.
17-02-1936	Nestor Adelar	Houle, Gabriella Stella	
14-10-2000	Nicole M.	Gaylor, Philip Michael	
10-05-1941	Noel E.	Desmarais (Gaudet), Beatrice	Holyoke
20-05-1972	Norman	Belisle, Annette	Springfield
15-04-1961	Norman	Desjardins, Katherine	So. Hadley
22-05-1952	Ovidas	Boisjolis (Barry), Delia	3rd. Wid., Wid.
19-04-1922	Parmelia	Henault , Jr., Charles S.	
07-10-1972	Patricia Ann	Balut, Steven Raymond	
01-7-1961	Paul	Roch, Sandra J.	
02-9-1967	Paul	Roy, Kathleen	
25-08-1973	Paul A.	Gagne, Judith A.	2nd, Div Springfield
09-08-1937	Paul Emile	Dupont, Marie Doris Antoinette	
23-11-1961	Paul L.	Cerruti, Geraldine E.	
19-08-1961	Paul N.	Bienvenue Jacqueline M.	
12-10-1938	Phillipe, L. J. Narcisse	Desmarais, M. Blanche Angelina	
14-06-1947	Phyllis	Slachetka, John J.	
18-04-1959	Phyllis A.	Norwood, James L.	
08-04-1961	Pierette	Amlaw, Ronald H.	
02-06-1925	Pierre	Durand, Excrele B.	
22-11-1996	Rachel	Drouin, Joseph Thomas	Holyoke
26-06-1971	Raymond	Kazmierczak, Patricia	Springfield
27-04-1985	Raymond	Losaw, Sheila Ann	Westfield
18-09-1937	Raymond marshall	Cantin, Doris Edna	
24-01-1959	Raymond R.	Korniotos (Varvaky), Virginia	
14-05-1977	Raymond U.	Rakouskas, Linda W.	
04-07-1933	Remi J.	Robert, Bertha A.	
04-11-1961	Rene	Bonti, Ann	
29-10-1992	Rene A.	Carter, Linda J.	2nd



01-09-1934	Rhea Marie	Laplante, Elzear Joseph	
06-10-1962	Richard	Papuga, Cecelia	
17-09-1955	Richard C.	Pelcher, Evelyn F.	
29-09-2001	Richard Dean	Trembley, Tricia April	
05-08-1950	Richard E.	Bellerose, Esther R.	
10-10-1986	Richard E.	Lariviere, Dorothy D.	2nd
22-11-1975	Richard P.	Grenier, Susanne	
11-05-1985	Richard Paul	Houle, Cindy Elizabeth	
14-02-1953	Rita	Betournay, Emile Adrien	Holyoke
21-06-1947	Rita	Descoteaux, Leo M.	
05-01-1950	Rita	Goncalves, Louis	
28-11-1963	Rita	Sarade, Stanley	
06-10-1978	Robert	Chao, Darlene Lewis	2nd, Div. Holyoke
04-08-1984	Robert	Pele, Jennifer	
27-03-1930	Robert E.	Marlow, Theresa L.	Holyoke
26-11-1959	Robert H.	Bilodeau, Diane R.	
18-11-1956	Robert L.	Phakos, Bessie	Holyoke
26-09-1959	Robert T	Berneche, Marie A.	
30-12-1983	Robert T. Jr	Dunn, Loei M.	
04-11-1989	Robert W.	Desroches, Aline	
04-11-1989	Robin Jean	Kinzer, Edward Girard	
02-09-1929	Roderick H.	Willemain, Mary T.	Holyoke
06-06-1953	Roger	Ruel, Yvette	
30-05-1953	Roger E.	Paul, Gloria A.	
15-06-1985	Roger H.	Provost, Marianne	Holyoke
02-07-1966	Roger J.	Bolduc, Jeanne	
30-06-1947	Roger Joseph	Davis, Viola Rose	
12-09-1998	Roger Joseph	Devine, Claire Lena	3rd Div.
13-10-1956	Roger L.	Constance, Alice M	
05-07-1958	Roland J.	Remillard, Jean L.	
22-08-1964	Roland L.	Constance, Pauline M.	
14-10-1950	Roland L.	Roukey, Constance P.	Easthamptom
29-05-1935	Roland Samuel	Fournier, Alice Ida	Holyoke
01-02-1947	Roland W.	Danis, Rita A.	Springfield
25-05-1941	Rolland C.	Matulewicz, Agnes	
26-07-1958	Ronald F.	Lis, Antoinette	
07-09-1959	Ronald J.	Golfieri, Louise M.	Springfield
13-09-1980	Ronald R.	Stroup, Deborah A.	
08-08-1942	Rosa	Giroux, Moses	So. Hadley Falls
07-07-1962	Rosalie Cecile	Beaudry, Jr. Louis A.	
28-10-1944	Rosario,	Laramee, Juliette	
30-05-1922	Rosia	Lefreynaye, Eddie	
28-05-1983	Sally J.	Johnson, Robert	
08-06-1990	Sandra Theresa	Bajgier, Paul Steven	Springfield
26-05-1974	Sharon L.	Wuller, John J.	

24-11-1984	Sharon R.	Ribadeneyra, John C.	
04-07-1935	Simone	Boulerice, Emanuel	
08-10-1988	Stephen Richard	Jordan, Penny Jean	Agawam
05-10-1985	Steve	Piekas, Albina	
05-07-1965	Sue Ellen	Galarneau, Raymond	West Springfield
29-07-1967	Susan D.	Dalbec, Leo A.	
02-11-1985	Susan Marie	Benoit, Michael Bruce	
07-10-1988	Sylvie D.	Benoit, Richard R.	
30-07-1955	Theodore A.	Roda, Mary C.	2nd
13-10-1934	Theodoe Alexander	Pariseau, Cecile Doris	
02-10-1954	Theresa E.	Cousineau, Bruce	
28-09-1996	Tina Marie	Cabey, Michael Lee	Springfield
13-01-1908	Viola	Corbeille, Jerome	Springfield
02-09-1973	Wayne	Mailloux, Nikki	
06-10-1973	Wayne	Roy, Marguerite	
24-10-1970	Wayne E.	Pitcher, Ann Adele	
09-10-1906	Wilfred	Desroches, Flora	Holyoke
06-06-1953	Wilfred A.	Kies (Perron), Dorilda M.	
14-06-1926	Wilfred E.	Cote, Alberta	Holyoke
02-09-1924	Wilfred G.	Davitt, Mary J.	
19-07-1934	Wilfred George	Labrie, Adrienne Irene	
04-01-1921	Wilfred J.	Cooney, Ruth	
05-01-1946	Wilfred T.	Caney, Jacqueline L.	
29-03-1921	William	Robillared, Elizabeth	
11-11-1950	Yvette A.	Archambault, Ernest R.	
13-08-1954	Yvette Lucille	St. Cyr, George	So. Hadley
12-10-1927	Yvonne	Belcher, Russell J.	
31-88-1915	Yvonne	Corbeil, Adelard	
28-07-1934	Yvonne Antoinette	Henault, Homer	
05-09-1953	Yvonne L.	Benoit, Henry A.	
02-04-1966	Yvonne M.(Brisson)	Boudreau, Rudolph R.	3rd, Div,Div, Wstfld

### Explanation of Terms

Place = Place of marriage, if not Chicopee. (All are recorded in Chicopee civil records, wherever they may have occurred.)

2nd = Second marriage

2nd div = Second marriage, divorced

3rd = Third marriage

3rd div = Third marriage, divorced

Div = Divorced

Div, Div = Both parties divorced

Wid = Widowed

Wid, Wid = Both parties widowed

Div, Wid = One party divorced, the other widowed

**Baptisms Extracted from the Registers of Paroisse  
St-Cesaire, Quebec, 1838 – Part 2  
Family History Library Microfilm #1293261**

By Paul R. Keroack #157

**B33 1 March**

Tercalle[?] **Fontaine**, né hier  
Joseph Fontaine, cult  
Adelaide Desroches  
p. François Leroux  
m. Marie Lussier

**B34 1 March**

Philomene **Legros**, né hier  
Joseph Legros, cult  
Françoise Choquette  
p. François Piche  
m. Marie Anne Frejean/u[?]

**B35 2 March**

Philomene **Viau**, né du jour  
Joseph Viau, de cette paroisse  
Marie Benham  
p. Louis Gangre  
m. Florance Viau

**B36 4 March**

Marcel **Gladu**, né hier  
Gregoise Gladu, de cette paroisse  
Theotiste Cauette  
p. Toussaint Cauette  
m. Marie Choi[?]

**B37 8 March**

Josette **Parent**, née du jour  
Jean Parent, cult  
Marguerite Gendron  
p. François Xavier Lacombe  
m. Josette Cordeau

**B38 11 March**

Jean **Duy**, né avant hier  
Michel Duy, de Farnham  
p. Awn Dunty  
m. Catherine Smith

**B39 11 March**

Jean Baptiste **Dutigny**  
Charles Dutigny, cult  
Marguerite Robert  
p. Jean Baptiste Tetreau  
m. Marguerite Lagarde

**B40 12 March**

Philomene **Morisseau**, née depuis deux  
ans  
Louis Morisseau, de Chafford  
Josette Beaumont  
p. Jacques Benôit  
m. Marie Ann Beauvau

**B41&42 14 March**

Flavie & Celeste **Rainot**, née du jour  
Hubert Rainot, cult  
Celeste Menard  
p. Jacques Bobeau (Flavie)  
m. Marie Circe  
p. Pierre Charon (Celeste)  
m. Marguerite Hebert

**B43 14 March**

Charles **Gabouri**, né du jour  
Charles Gabouri, cult  
Emelie Breau  
p. Glaude[?] Breau  
m. Françoise Lague

**B44 15 March**

Timothe **Forelle**, né avant hier  
 Timothe Forelle (Farrell), de Ste-Marie  
 Antoinette Leduc  
 p. Victor Chicoine  
 m. Marie Galipeau

**B50 25 March**

Andre **Yon**, né hier  
 Pierre Yon, cult  
 Judith Deslauriers  
 p. Andre Ducharme  
 m. Julie Roi

**B45 16 March**

Marie Celina **Bertrand**, née hier  
 Leon Bertrand, fermier  
 Appoline Leroux  
 p. Flavien Jalbert  
 m. Charlotte Goguet

**B51 26 March**

Marie Celina **Gauthier**, née du jour  
 Olivier Gauthier, cult  
 Julie Mariot  
 p. Elie Arcain  
 m. Catherine Buillon

**B46 17 March**

Marie Philomene **Dionne**, née hier  
 Joachim Dionne, cult  
 Elizabeth Bray  
 p. Charles Gendreau  
 m. Eudore Plomandon

**B52 26 March**

Jean Louis **Couture**, né depuis quinze  
 jours  
 Jacques Couture, cult  
 Luce Nadeau  
 p. Pierre Fontaine  
 m. Rose Leblanc

**B47 20 March**

Marie **Barière**, née hier  
 Pierre Barière, cult  
 Marie Bané[?]  
 p. Pierre Bané[?]  
 m. Duzie Chateauneuf

**B53 28 March**

Philomene inconnu, née de jour  
 parents inconnu  
 p. Henri Emon  
 m. Charles[?] Vegiarde

**B48 21 March**

Marie Philomene **Coté**, née du jour  
 Jean Baptiste Coté, cult  
 Cordule Charron  
 p. Pierre Charron  
 m. Catherine Boisvert

**B54 29 March**

Mathilde **Marcure**, née du jour  
 François Marcure, de cette par  
 Mathilde Roi  
 p. Jean Marcure  
 m. Rose Chamberland

**B49 25 March**

Henriette **Peltier**, née du jour  
 Auguste Peltier, cult  
 Angelique Davey  
 p. Jean Baptiste Bourque  
 m. Marguerite Potvien

**B55 29 March**

Trefle **Auclair**, né hier  
 François Auclair, cult  
 Françoise Bertrand  
 p. Felix Auclair  
 m. Oinla[?] Trudeau

**B56 30 March**

Andre **Dupal**, né du jour  
 Alexis Dupal, cult  
 Belonier[?] Bonin  
 p. Joseph Bonin  
 m. Marguerite Dupal

**B57 1 April**

François **Ouellet**, né hier  
 Michel Ouellet, forgeron  
 Angele Borgault  
 p. François Bussère  
 m. Marie Anne Beauvais

**B58 9 April**

Justine **Guertin**, née d'hier  
 Clovis Guertin, cult  
 Sophie Couchon  
 p. Senai Guertin  
 m. Catherine Munier[?]

**B59 10 April**

Hubert **Bisset**, age de vingt mois  
 Joseph Bisset, cult  
 Zoe Daudelin  
 p. Hubert Daudelin  
 m. Emilie Sarny

**B60 14 April**

Philomene **Lefrançois**, née hier  
 Joseph Lefrançois, cult  
 Scholastique Gaultier  
 p. Charles Gaultier  
 m. Adelaide Dufresne

**B61 17 April**

Jean **Baptiste Marrier**, né du jour  
 Jean Baptiste Marrier, cult  
 Rosalie Morin  
 p. Antoine Charron  
 m. Marie Anne Gervais

**B62 17 April**

Julien **Loiselle**, né hier  
 Pierre Loiselle, cult  
 Marguerite Giroux  
 p. Julien Brouillet  
 m. Marguerite Hebert

**B63 17 April**

Jean Baptiste **Auger**, né depuis trois  
 semaines  
 Jean Baptiste Auger, de Farnham  
 p. Alexis St George  
 m. Josette Paquet

**B64 17 April**

Marie Angelique **Maillot**, née depuis huit  
 jours  
 Augustin Maillot, de Farnham  
 Marie Lacapa  
 p. Jean Baptiste Auger  
 m. Angelique Bibeau

**B65 18 April**

Henriette **Duel**, née du jour  
 Jean Baptiste Duel, cult  
 Adelaide Baille  
 p. Pierre St Onge  
 m. Lucie Barbeau

**B66 19 April**

Joseph **Massé**, né du jour  
 Louis Massé, cult  
 Anastasie Mailloux  
 p. Joseph Mailloux  
 m. Julie Roi

**B67 20 April**

Joseph **Roi**, né hier  
 Moise Roi, cult  
 Theotiste Courtmanche  
 p. Joseph Meunier

**B68 21 April**

Antoine **Gobeill**, né avant hier  
 Louis Gobeill, cult  
 Sophie Provost  
 p. Antoine Chamberland  
 m. Celeste Sansoussy

**B69 20 April**

Patrice **Gray**, né hier  
 John Gray, de Farnham  
 Nancy Dunly  
 p. François Mullins  
 m. Saly Donly

**B70 26 April**

Philomene **Sansoucis**, née le même jour  
 Augustin Sansoucis, cult  
 Marie Chamberland  
 p. Jean Baptiste Chamberland  
 m. Felicité Plante

**B71 26 April**

Clet **Roi**, né du jour  
 Joseph Roi, cult  
 Angelique Robert  
 p. "j'en ai été le parrain" [Lamarre, prêtre]  
 m. Agathe Parrier

**B72 26 April**

Philomene **Girard**, née du jour  
 Jean Baptiste Girard, cult  
 Angelique Dègle  
 p. Jean Baptiste Mosseau[?]  
 m. Desanges Menard

**B73 27 April**

Olivier **Bachand**, né le jour  
 Lusthar[?] Bachand  
 Marie Yon  
 p. Joseph Basinet  
 m. Desange[?] Phaneuf

**B74 28 April**

Virginie **Gelineau**, née avant hier  
 Toussaint Gelineau, fermier  
 [ ? ]  
 p. Celeste Gegou  
 m. Marie Victoire Davignon

**B75 29 April**

Jean Baptiste **Viens**, né avant hier  
 Noel Viens, cult  
 Barbe Paradis  
 p. Jean Baptiste Viens  
 m. Marie Paradis

**Abbreviations, etc.**

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

*(to be continued through 1838)*

**St-Cesaire** parish is located in Rouville County, Quebec, about 25 miles east of Montreal. The parish was founded in 1822. Other parishes in the county founded earlier are St-Mathias, 1739; St-Charles, 1741; St-Jean-Baptiste, 1797; St-Hilaire, 1799, and Marieville, 1801.

**Note:** Family History Library (Mormon) microfilms that cover early parish records of this county are 1293260 (1822-1837) and 1293261 (1838-1852).

# Survivors from History

## A Book Review of Antonine Maillet's *Pelagie-la-Charrette*

By Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

Acadia is the area around Canada's Bay of Fundy, which was colonized by the French in the early seventeenth century. By the mid-eighteenth century it had gained such strength as a unified French-speaking community that the British government viewed it as a threat to British colonial expansion and ultimate rule.

In 1755, in what has become known as *Le Grand Derangement*, the British burned down Acadia's capital city of Grande Pré, killed the livestock and forced as many Acadians as they could find into ships, depositing them at various spots along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Georgia.

Acadia today exists mostly as a subculture in parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the St. John Valley of northern Maine, and some parts of Louisiana. Members of this subculture are the descendants of the Acadians who either avoided the deportation by hiding in the woods or who returned afterward.

As a result of this tragic event, Acadia exists today only in history and the imagination. Acadians cannot be defined in terms of territory yet they have retained a shared heritage, passed largely through storytellers (*raconteurs* and *radoteuse*) and a language derived from seventeenth and eighteenth century French that is different in many ways from both the French spoken in Quebec and that spoken in modern-day France.

The first author, and to my knowledge the only one, to write in the Acadian vernacular is Antonine Maillet, a former village schoolmistress from Bouctouche, New Brunswick, who through her writings has profoundly captured the spirit of what it means to be Acadian both in subject and expression.

As she explained in an interview "...The Acadian language itself is a French language, but it is fixed in time around the seventeenth and middle eighteenth century. The oral language existed; I didn't invent words or ways of saying things. But to speak a language and to write a book in it are two different things. Therefore, . . . I had to create a written language that had never been written before. . . I had to invent some kind of a syntax, a style...." <sup>1</sup>

The originality of her language is modeled on the tradition of the oral storytellers and is written in Acadian dialect. Indeed, much of the novelty of her work derives from seeing what had hitherto been an oral language written down on a page. Virtually all of her writings are intimately related to Acadia, giving us a unique perspective on the character and culture, thus bridging the vital link between past and present.

With the publication of her novel, *Pelagie-la-Charrette*, (Pelagie the Cart), Maillet was the first non-European to win France's prestigious Prix Goncourt, thus legitimizing the Acadian language since the prize is given only to published works written in French. The Acadian language was therefore officially recognized as being a French language.<sup>2</sup>

Beyond the unique language with which *Pelagie-la-Charrette* was written lies the full

force of the drama and pathos of the deportation on an epic scale. The historian in the novelist created a plot founded on historical fact: around 1780, between 140 and 150 Acadian families who had been scattered throughout the Eastern seaboard, made their way back to their homeland only to discover that “*la Nouvelle Ecosse*” had become “*La Nova Scotia*.” Approximately half of the exiles decided to remain in Nova Scotia, albeit secretly, and the rest settled in New Brunswick, which was then a land of trading posts, inhabited primarily by Indians.

Although the narrative is presented as folklore, it is set against the backdrop of an entire continent at a time of great political significance.

It is a tale told by the hearth and it rises to the level of historical saga, encompassing the ten years of Pelagie’s return to her homeland, as well as issues of slavery in the South and the beginnings of the American Revolution (she arrives in Philadelphia in July of 1776).

It operates on several levels: an adventure, an Acadian folktale, and an allegorical tale about the triumph of the spirit, bravery, tenacity, forbearance and, above all, a sense of humor. The history and mythology of a people are recreated and, almost in passing, much of the cultural distinctiveness is articulated. This literary technique summons forth a vivid resemblance to the story of the Exodus in the Bible.

After spending fifteen years in brutal labor on a Georgia plantation, the heroine gathers about her a few exiled remnants of her lost nation and with determination sets out to regain “*l’Acadie*.” Accompanied by her four children, by Belonie the hundred-year-old storyteller, by the crippled medicine woman, Celina, and by several others, Pelagie pushes on despite seemingly endless obstacles: heat, cold, forest, swamps, skirmishes with Indians, Charleston slave merchants, hostile Bostonians, and so on.

They travel by foot and by ox cart (the *charrette* of the title) to their native land some two thousand miles to the north. Their odyssey lasts the entire decade of the 1770s, as Pelagie leads her ragged troupe through countless perils, seen and unseen (they are constantly followed by the black cart of Death, visible only to the eldest among them, the hundred-year-old Belonie). The band swells in numbers as it encounters other exiles on their way back towards their ancestral home. Some will complete the journey while others turn back and head for the French subculture of colonial Louisiana.

The plot has a double focus: the return to Acadia of Pelagie, Belonie and their friends; the narration by Pelagie and Belonie the 3rd, both direct descendents of their namesakes. Old Belonie, the ancient storyteller of the ox cart, told the stories and spun the tales of his people and his *metier* has been passed orally through unbroken generations.

The current tellers of *Pelagie* tell the story of their illustrious ancestors one hundred years after the fact and the two perspectives intermingle and provide an appropriate mixture of lively action and commentary. Between the time of the story and the time of the telling, continuity is established which encompasses the history of Acadia and of North America.

Although the narrators at times disagree with each other and offer varying accounts of their ancestors’ ten-year journey, together, as an *Atlantic Monthly* reviewer explained, they “gradually weave a tale with the quality of legend, everything is larger than life but blurred around the



edges.”<sup>3</sup>

Pelagie Leblanc, we are told, was born in the village of Grand Pré. Her last name is one of the most common Acadian names, and it was in Grand Pré that the deportation was organized. Pelagie’s husband was in fact killed during the battle with the English.

Pelagie, a courageous, joyous and committed leader, is a realistic and believable character, but she is also a legend, a storybook character, a woman who tells us that *le conte* – that imagination and story telling – are essential for the survival of her people. She is an active woman fighting for dignity and survival, the lover of the legendary hero Captain Broussard *dit* Beau-soleil, who lives aboard the hijacked British schooner, the Grand’ Goule, and periodically assists Pelagie and her charges in times of trouble.

Pelagie and Broussard love each other tenderly but because of their commitment to their people, they are destined to be alone. Yet they are immortalized in this novel. In the imagination of the reader, they will continue indefinitely to pick up the dispersed Acadians, by ox cart and by boat.

And because we are in the realm of legend, they are in fact “picking up” all the Acadians of today who are scattered and assimilated throughout the larger world. The centenarian friend and compaignon of Pelagie, Belonie, makes it quite clear that *Pelagie-la-Charrette* addresses itself to all men and women, to all nations involved in the struggle for manifest destiny and recognition.

The underlying theme is justice for the *petits peuples*. This is the reason, during the long trek, that Pelagie’s son proudly marries the Indian princess Katarina, why the runaway slave is given an Acadian name and becomes a brother in exile, and why Pelagie sympathizes with the Americans fighting for their independence.

But this is not a political tract. The ideology conveyed by the characters is expressed allegorically and symbolically. The author plays with our imagination and we are continually intrigued by the numerous meanings given to *la charrette*.

She uses in her own way the myth of *la charrette de la mort* (the devil’s cart of death). This would normally evoke death, but in the context of the novel, it does not mean that the Acadians are moving towards extinction. There is no doubt that Pelagie’s cart is the symbol of the Acadians, *un peuples en charrettes*. And although it does represent the pushing about of a people, the cart is a sign of hope. It is not going around in circles. Slowly, surely, *la charrette* is moving ahead. Pelagie herself becomes the cart as she carries her clan along on this exodus with wit, courage, determination, and love. When at last the cart finally reaches the Tintamarre marshes on the Acadian coast, her mission is fulfilled and she dies on her native soil.

As a romance which grounds the history and the consciousness of a people in the fiction of a journey in search of home and hearth, the novel shows how the hopes of the present can create and celebrate and be created and celebrated through sustaining the visions of the past. The novel’s characters bridge the past and present through their persistent vitality and through those in whose memory and stories they continue to live and grow.

At the end of the novel, the Grande Pré from which the exiles were expelled and to which they ultimately return is found to be deserted “. . .like an ancient cemetery. Like an abandoned

cradle.” To the children of *Acadie*, Pelagie calls out: “Never touch Grande Pré, but forever keep its memory green in your hearts and blood.” She is the most vividly realized character in the book, and her prodigious courage, fortitude, and stubbornness are balanced by a humanity manifested in her sense of custodianship and in her passionate love for the renegade sea captain Broussard *dit* Beausoleil.

One of the supreme moments in the story occurs when Broussard’s ship suddenly appears as the exiles follow the Charleston shoreline. They mistake it for the devil’s own phantom vessel, “. . .the hull afire, the sails afire, the seaboys, the sailors, the quartermaster flaming in the sun before the dazzled eyes of the deportees. . .” The metamorphosis of this ship into the *Grand’-Goule* of Broussard *dit* Beausoleil is another form of the odyssey from death to life which is at the center of the book.

A second unforgettable moment occurs just before Pelagie’s death. Having stuffed into her apron pocket the life of her people and place — words, legends, beliefs, customs, history — she is suddenly conscious of what it has meant to march home at the head of “. . . her people. For the first time, Pelagie realized it. Now that the family that had left Georgia by ox cart had reached Acadie, they had become a people again. In ten years she had made a clean sweep of the land of exile, bringing back whole tribes of her countrymen and women to their own lands by the back door.”

The biblical allegory, with Pelagie as Moses, is affirmed. And like the Bible, it is imbued with ritual and symbolism implying a mission and a destiny. And also like the Bible, it is rooted in time and place chronicling real events.

*Pelagie-la-Charrette* is a treasure trove of folklore, legend and song, all in the original language of old Acadie. For me, all these factors make this novel a work that combines the genius of place with an equally striking genius of technique and sympathy. Although the characters sprang from the author’s fertile imagination, what happened to them is rooted in history. <sup>4</sup>

1 *Contemporary Authors*, Volume 120, Gale, 1987, pp. 249-54

2 *Canadian Literature*, No 95, winter, 1982, pp. 172-74.

3 *Overview of Antonine Maillet, Discovering Authors*, Gale Group, 1999.

4 *Pelagie-la-Charrette* by Antonine Maillet and the English translation by Philip Stratford are available from the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut circulating library.

## Donations to the Library

Received from June through October, 2002

- 6/24/02      **Mr. and Mrs Charles Pelletier (#351)**  
*Connecticut Nutmegger (8 Copies) Volume 19, 1-4 and Volume 10, 1-4*
- 6/24/02      **Clyde Rabideau**  
*Headstone Inscriptions, Volume III*  
Obituaries-2001  
Births, Marriages & Anniversaries 1999-2001  
*Beaver Tales, Traders, Trappers, Mountain Mean & Scoundrels*
- 7/15/02      **Lorelei Maison Rockwell (#744)**  
*New England Outpost: War and Society in Colonial Deerfield* by Richard I.  
Melvoin
- 9/19/02      **Leon Sarin**  
Books for Library and Book Sale
- 9/19/02      **Donald Wilder**  
*The Boucher Heritage, Laurent Boucher, C.S.C.*
- 9/19/02      **Philip J. Currier**  
*Currier Family Records of U.S.A. and Canada V, VI & VII*
- 9/19/02      **Bert Chamberland**  
*Dictionnaire Genealogique Des Familles Acadiennes Volumes 1 & 2* by Stephen  
A. White
- 10/4/02      **Plainville High School, Ms. Michelle Tavernier**  
**Holyoke Public Library, Ms. Marie Pagan**  
Books for Book Sale
- 10/12/02     **Windsor Locks Public Library**  
**Ms. Eileen Pearce**  
**Rich Liegl**  
**New Britain Public Library**  
**Glastonbury Public Library**  
**Warehouse Point Library**  
Books for Book Sale

## Donations to the Library, Continued

- 10/12/02     **Maryanne Legrow**  
**Mr. & Mrs. Leo Roy**  
**Mrs. Jacqueline Gove**  
**Germaine A. Hoffman**  
Monetary Donations for Book Sale
- 10/12/02     **Arthur Catellier (#1781)**  
*A Register of Deceased Persons at Sea and on Grosse Ile in 1847* by Andre Charbonneau, Doris Drolet-Dube with the collaboration of Robert Grace and Sylvie Tremblay
- 10/12/02     **Mr & Mrs. Donald Wilder (#1848)**  
Four CD's, *History of Ware, Ma.*,  
Acadian Genealogy & Notes  
*French-Canadian & Acadian Genealogical Review*  
St. Philippe, St. Michel, St. Louis de France & Brownsburg  
Argenteuil County, Quebec, Catholic Church Marriages — 1775-1968
- 10/12/02     **Debbie Inman (#1499)**  
Epson Stylus Color Printer and Microtec Scanmaker V 310 Scanner
- 10/24/02     **Bobbie Paradis (#1730)**  
*My Mother's Walls* by Lanette Landry Petrie  
Article of three parts on Mattie A. Pinette
- 10/24/02     **Patricia Morse (#739)**  
*Managing a Genealogical Project* by William Dollarhide  
Family Tree Maker, Version 5  
*Searching For Your Ancestors, The How and Why of Genealogy* by Gilbert H. Doane and James B. Bell

## FCGSC IN 2002

### The Year in Review

Compiled by Ivan Robinson, #326

**January** — The society moves ahead with three major projects: (1) The 49 male Drouin books, which had been falling apart, start going to a bindery in Agawam, Mass., for rebinding. (2) The program for computerizing the records of the Boulé Funeral Home in Fall River, Mass., is up and running and ready for volunteers to enter the data. (3) And definite steps have been taken to get a donated copying machine from Konica to replace an old machine that has become notoriously unreliable. . . . Paul Labossiere resigns as editor of our newsletter, the Leaflet, for health reasons.

**February** — All rebound Drouin books are back on the shelves, reorganized into 74 smaller volumes to make them easier to handle. Fifteen volunteers helped Library Director Germaine Hoffman divide them into smaller sizes, proofread, and copy damaged pages. The project cost \$1,035.15. . . . The Connecticut Maple Leaf has a new printer: Gulemo of Willimantic, replacing the Connecticut College print shop in New London. The change allows several improvements in appearance planned by Editor Sherry Chapman. . . . An outreach committee is formed to spread the word about the society. Its first focus will be the Norwich area and the Quinebaug Valley.

**March** — The society's website ([www.fcgsc.org](http://www.fcgsc.org)) is redesigned and updated by member Peter Gagné, serving as webmaster. . . . Ivan Robinson is named the new editor of the Leaflet. . . . The long awaited new copier (new to the society, that is, although it is a refurbished older model) is picked up at the Konica offices. It is decided to keep the old copier around as backup. . . . The society's first-ever used book sale is scheduled for Sept. 21 and 22 at the library.

**April** — An updated listing of the society's CDs is now available . . . We receive a second copy of the PRDH on disk for installation on a second computer in the library. This copy covers 1621 to 1800. . . . We already have 25 boxes of books donated for the sale in September. . . . A committee is formed to negotiate renewal of our lease. Members are Arthur Corbeil, Patrick Lausier, Robert Ouellette and Leo W. Roy.

**May** — The guest speaker at the spring membership meeting May 11 is Beverly L. York, director of the Windham Textile and History Museum in Willimantic. Her topic is "Immigrant Labor in the Textile Mills of Eastern Connecticut." She focuses on the French Canadians who immigrated to Connecticut between the 1880s and 1920s. . . . Albert Marceau, Ivan Robinson and Sharon Sinclair are elected to a nominating committee to bring in a slate for the annual meeting in October. . . . Betty Mancarella resigns as recording secretary. . . . Mary and Roch Audet take over running the circulating library. . . . The board discusses ways of securing the bookshelves in the open hallway if it is decided to put valuable books there. One solution is grillwork doors.

**June** — Andrea Scannell assumes the duties of recording secretary. . . . Ongoing monitoring of library usage by Albert Marceau indicates a continuing average of about 10 visitors each day the library is open. . . . The society currently has 675 members located in thirty-five states and four in Canada. Most are in Connecticut (478), Massachusetts (65) and Florida (31). . . . A committee is formed to plan the annual Volunteers Day Picnic in July. Members are Germaine Hoffman, Maryanne LeGrow, Robert Ouellette, Ivan Robinson and Sharon Sinclair.

**July** — Peter Gagné resigns as webmaster because he will be doing graduate studies at Laval University in Sainte Foy for the next two years. . . . The library gets some sprucing up as Marcel Roy does interior painting. . . . The second annual Volunteer Day Picnic is held July 28 at the home of Ivan and Joyce Robinson in Tolland. About 30 attend, despite rainy weather.

**August** — Sharon Sinclair resigns after many years as librarian scheduler. . . . The board is told that member Roger Whitmore will build the security doors for the hallway bookshelves. . . . A new lease has been signed with the Tolland Historical Society for our quarters in the Old Tolland County Courthouse. The lease is for five years, beginning Sept. 1, 2002, and calls for quarterly rent of \$750 in the first year, increasing by \$75 each year until it is \$1,050 in the fifth year.

**September** — Membership renewal time also marks our first building fund drive. Renewal forms carry a request for a donation to the drive to increase the fund, currently at around \$18,000 and a long way from being significant. Early returns are encouraging. . . . The book sale is a rousing success, grossing \$1,736.70. Expenses are only \$200 for the rental of long tables to put the books on. About 20 volunteers helped out.

**October** — Marie Winans Galbraith, executive director of the Mattatuck Museum of art and history in Waterbury, speaks at the annual meeting Oct. 12 on “French-Canadians in the Waterbury Area.”. . . Richard Blais and Bernadette Meunier are elected to the Board of Directors, replacing Paul Labossiere and Charles Pelletier. Patrick Lausier and Robert Ouellette are reelected.

**November** — Construction by Roger Whitmore of the security doors on the hallway bookshelves is well underway. . . . A new webmaster is chosen. He is Joseph Terrien of Bristol. . . . The board, remembering the oppressively hot days of the previous summer, votes to buy a window air conditioner for the library. It also votes to buy a microwave oven and a small refrigerator for the break room at the end of the hall.

**December** — The success of the used book sale is leading the board to think of other ways to raise money for the building fund and general operations. One decision at the December meeting is to buy decals of Canadian and Province of Quebec flags for sale to members and others. Other ideas have included selling special bumper stickers, sponsoring a concert of French-Canadian folk music, and sponsoring a bus trip to Quebec.

## **New Members**

**Submitted by  
Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429**

- 1816. **Croteau**, Ronald, 198 Arcade St , Chicopee, MA 01020-1144
- 1817. **Charpentier**, Joseph, 40 Barr Rd., Meriden, CT 06450
- 1818. **Hamel**, Laurel, PO Box 682, Ben Lomond, CA 95005
- 1819. **Poisson**, Alfred, 20 Edison Dr., So. Hadley, MA 01075-2156
- 1820. **Goudreau**, Germaine, 629 Riverside Dr., PO Box 160, Grosvenordale, CT 06246
- 1821. **Desruisseau**, Joyce, 151 Brandy Hill Rd., PO Box 63, Thompson, Ct 06277
- 1822. **D'Esopo**, Mary, 18 Ridge Rd., Granby, CT 06035
- 1823. **Mangiafico**, Roberta, 20 Judd Rd., Wethersfield, CT 06109
- 1824. **Martin**, Thomas, 145 Prospect St., Chicopee, MA 01013
- 1825. **Jameson**, Paulette, 25 Colonial St., West Hartford, CT 06110
- 1826. **Grous**, Carol, 80 Willie Cir., Tolland, CT 06084
- 1827. **Houle**, Glen, 172 Oxford Way, Torrington, CT 06790
- 1828. **Morgan**, Susan, 242 Packer Rd., Mystic, CT 06355
- 1829. **Nolan**, Lauren, 1825 Northampton St., Holyoke, MA 01040
- 1830. **Mader**, Margaret, 804 Old Main St. 2D, Rocky Hill, CT 06067
- 1831. **Doucette**, Barry & Mary Ann, 17 Beech Mt. Circle, Mansfield Center, CT 06250-1602
- 1832. **Hart**, Dennis & Priscilla, 232 Old Post Rd., Tolland, CT 06084
- 1833. **Shustock**, Theresa, 60 Miller Rd., Broad Brook, CT 06016
- 1834. **Carriere**, Joseph, 80 Meadow Lane, Manchester, CT 06040
- 1835. **Dubord**, Robin, 32 Foley St, Manchester, CT 06040
- 1836. **Ater**, Jesannette, PO Box 2421, Pomona, CA 91769-2424
- 1837. **Batayte**, Helen, 657 South Quaker Lane, Elmwood, CT 06110
- 1838. **Ferriera**, Elizabeth, 162 Westgate St., West Hartford, CT 06110

1839. **Beauchemin**, David, 9 Labrie Lane, Holyoke, MA 01040
1840. **Swietlicki**, Frances, 2 Copper Ridge Cir. , Guilford, CT 06437-1863
1841. **Sullivan**, Vicki, 10 Summerwood Ridge, Tolland, CT 06084
1842. **Mantolesky**, Chet, PO Box 284, Mansfield Center, CT 06250
1843. **Cyr**, Joan, 51 Wendy Dr., South Windsor, CT 06074
1844. **Gaucher**, Elaine, 833 Boswell Ave., Norwich, CT 06360
1845. **Hill**, Marlene, 72 Hunter Ave., Taftville, CT 06380
1846. **Wise**, Jean, 111 Pinewood Dr., Summerville, SC 29483
1847. **King**, Carol, 53 Columbus Rd., Cape Elizabeth, ME 04107
1848. **Wilder**, Donald & Helena, 3841 Olax Ct., Zellwood, FL 32798
1849. **Aubin**, Gerald, 44 Sedgwick Rd., West Hartford, CT 06108
1850. **Mousseau**, Peter & Robert, 83 Maple Ave., Windsor, CT 06095
1851. **Ashworth**, Scott & Joanne, 100 Pinnacle Rd., Plainville, CT 06062
1852. **Norvell**, Joseph, 2123 Cabot Point Lane, Reston, VA 20191-4116
1853. **Riggles**, Rev. Elron, 120 Main St., Durham, CT 06422
1854. **Chenette**, Glen, 79 Prospect St. Apt 2, Norwich, CT 06360
1855. **Cote**, Joanne, 68 Eastwick Road, New Britain, CT 06053-1903
1856. **Williams**, Deena, 134 Knollwood Rd., Manchester, CT 06040-2401
1857. **Ratkiewich**, Lorraine, 109 Rosewood Rd., Avon, CT 06001
1858. **Dalpe**, Gerald, 1090 Main St., South Windsor, CT 06074
1859. **Boucher**, Shirley, 13277 E. 51st Place, Yuma, AZ 85367
1860. **Perkins**, Ethel, 8 Countryside Circle, Northford, CT 06472
1861. **Stanton**, Valarie, 12 Susan St., Beacon Falls, CT 06403
1862. **Livermore**, Janice, PO Box 222652, Chantilly, VA 20153-2652
1863. **Hanahan**, Elizabeth, PO Box 367, Bethlehem, CT 06751
1864. **Hanson**, Trina, 58 Durant Terrace, Middeltown, CT 06457



1865. **Schnubel**, Wendy, 82 Timber Trail, Tolland, CT 06084-3224
1866. **Tartaglia**, Barbara, 59 Whitney Rd., Columbia, CT 06237
1867. **Ladd**, Norma, PO Box 182, South Windham, CT 06266
1868. **Bell**, Donald, 604-2055 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont K2A 1G6
1869. **Dellacamera**, Donna, 5 Bella Lane, Unionville, CT 06085
1870. **Thomas**, David, 32 Brace Rd., Somers, CT 06071
1871. **Dickey**, Wyman, 1008 Storrs Rd., Storrs, CT 06268
1872. **Pellerin**, Roger & Lorraine, 11 Blueberry Lane, Brooklyn, CT 06234
1873. **Wiggins**, Corrine, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072
1874. **Ward**, Eva Ann, 70 Lanesville Rd., New Milford, CT 06776
1875. **Laducer**, David, 120 Laurel Brook Rd. Middletown, CT 06455
1876. **Lavoie**, Bert, 33 Rambling Rd., Vernon, CT 06066
1877. **Roy**, Stephen, 7 Pilgrim Rd., Quaker Hill, CT 06375
1878. **Menard-Mathieson**, Lynn, 838 Voluntown Rd., Griswold, CT 06351

**Surnames of Interest to Members**  
Compiled by Bernadette Doucette Meunier, # 1429

**Abare**

Janice & Debra Wilkie # 1753

**Adams**

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

**Albert**

Roland Huard # 1403

**Alexandre**

Frances Swietlicki # 1840

**Allard**

Germaine Hoffman # 333

**Amoro**

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

**Anger**

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

**Apt**

Deanna Lavoie # 1758

**Archambault**

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

**Arel**

Ethel Crumm # 889

**Ariel**

David Thomas # 1870

**Arpin**

Joanne Cote # 1855

**Arsenault**

Richard Arsenault # 1020

**Auclair/O'Clair/O'Clare**

Nancy Auclair # 1710

**Auger**

Paul Dalbec # 467

Raymond Cartier # 1738

**Ayotte**

Thomas Lebel # 1401

**Baril**

Mary D'Esopo # 1822

**Baril/Barrie**

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

**Barthiaume**

Raymond Cartier # 1738

**Beaudoin**

Michael & Sherry Chapman # 1283

Ruth Glaude # 1764

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

David Beauchemin # 1839

**Beaulac**

Raymond Cartier # 1738

**Beaumont**

Lorraine Ratkewich # 1857

**Beausoleil**

Raymond Cartier # 1738

**Belanger**

Paul Lajoie # 1402

**Bellemore**

Sharon Sinclair # 1437

**Belliveau**

David Beauchemin # 1839

**Benit**

Jean-Guy Dussault # 1264

**Benoit**

Theresa Shustock # 1833

**Berard**

Gary Potter # 1812

**Bergeron**

Raymond Hamel # 469

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

**Bernier**

Raymond Hamel # 469

Marlene Hill # 1845

**Berube**

Joan Cyr # 1843

**Bessette**

Robert Bessette # 1625

**Bienvenu**

Joanne Cote # 1855

**Bilodeau**

Raymond Hamel # 469

Eva Ann Ward # 1874

**Blair**

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

**Blais**

Raymond Hamel # 469

Sharon Sinclair # 1437

**Blanchard**

Joanne Cote # 1855

**Boisvert**

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

John-Paul Boisvert # 845

**Bolduc**

Elizabeth Ferriera # 1838

**Bouchard**

David Thomas # 1870

**Boucher**

John Little # 1031

Shirley Boucher # 1859

**Bourque**

Carol King # 1847

**Boutin**

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

**Boutron**

Florida Fournier # 1357

**Braux**

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

**Breault**

Vivian Moore # 1814

Germaine Goudreau # 1820

**Breton**

Germaine Hoffman # 333

**Briere**

Germaine Goudreau # 1820

**Brodeur**

Barbara Tartaglia # 1866

**Brosseau**

Wendy Schnubel # 1865

Brousseau

Vivian Moore # 1814

Bruneau

Loretta Nargi # 1661

Busque

Lorraine Busque # 1768

Carbonneau

Richard Arseneault # 1020

Cardinal

Vivian Moore # 1814

Carpenter

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Carriere

Joseph Carriere # 1834

Valarie Stanton # 1861

Cartier

John Little # 1031

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Castonguay

Jeanne Bobrowiecki # 275

Cesaria

Florida Fournier # 1357

Chabot

Roberta Mangialfico # 1823

Champagne

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

Charbonneau

Eva Ann Ward # 1874

Charest

Jeanne Hood # 1589

Charpentier

Theresa Shustock # 1833

Chenard

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Cheval

Joanne Cote # 1855

Chevalier

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Choiniere

Germaine Hoffman # 333

Frances Swietlicki # 1840

Circe

Lauren Nolan # 1829

Clermont

Ruth Wotring # 1071

Cloutier

Sandra Macht # 1562

Muriel Chebro # 1789

Contois

Donna Dellacamera # 1869

Cote

Carol Davis # 1746

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

Jean Wise # 1846

Joanne Cote # 1855

Couillard

Lorraine Ratkiewich # 1857

Cuyr

Joan Cyr # 1843

d'Avignon

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

Dalbee/Dalbec/Dolbec

Paul Dalbec # 467

Dalpe

Gerald Dalpe # 1858

Decorie

Lauren Nolan # 1829

Delage

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

Delaney

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Desmarais

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Michael & Sherry Chapman # 1283

Desormier

Lorraine Busque # 1768

Despelteau

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Desrosiers

Deanna Lavoie # 1758

Domina

Ethel Crumm # 889

Doner

Janice & Debra Wilkie # 1753

Doucet/Doucette

Barry & Mary Ann Doucette # 1831

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Dragon

Jacqueline Carbone # 1234

Droque

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Dube

Jean Wise # 1846

Dubord

Paul Dalbec # 467

Duchaine

Carol Grous # 1826

Ducharme

Joseph & Patricia Camilleri # 860

Paul Hemingway # 938

Dufort

Susan Morgan # 1828

Duguay

Lester Leblanc # 457

Duhamel

Carol King # 1847

Dumas

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Dumoulin

Jean-Guy Dussault # 1264

Duperre

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Dussault

Jean-Guy Dussault # 1264

Eckert

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Ethier

Carol O'Neill # 1765

Evens

Jeanne Miller # 885

Ferland

Jesannette Ater # 1836

Ferron

Sharon Sinclair # 1437

Fileau

Jacqueline Carbone # 1234

Finck

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Flint

Virginia Curulla # 1564

Foisie/Foisy

Virginia Curulla # 1564

Foley

Elizabeth Ferreira # 1838

Foley/Folley

Helen Batayte # 1837

Fontaine

Jacqueline Carbone # 1234

Joanne Cote # 1855

Forand

Robert Foran # 1213

Forest

Loretta Nargi # 1661

Fredette

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Gagne

Lester Leblanc # 457

Raymoind & Cecile Helie # 1747

David Beauchemin # 1839

Gagnier

Jacqueline Carbone # 1234

Gagnon

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Garceau

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Gareau

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

Gaudreau

Frances Swietlicki # 1840

Gaumond

Noella Johnson # 1797

Gauthier

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Carol King # 1847

Gelinas

Jeanne Bobrowiecki # 275

Gibault

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Girard

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

Giroux

Theresa Shustock # 1833

Glaude

Ruth Glaude # 1764

Godere

Marlene Hill # 1845

Godu

Carol King # 1847

Grady

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Gregoire

Joseph Terrien # 188

Grimard

Dennis & Priscilla Hart # 1832

Gross

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Guay

Ruth Wotring # 1071

Guilmitt

Jeanne Miller # 885

Hamel

Raymond Hamel # 469

Robert Foran # 1213

Florida Fournier # 1357

Nancy Auclair # 1710

Harbor

Elizabeth Hanahan # 1863

Hebert

Carol O'Neill # 1765

Helie/Elie

Raymoind & Cecile Helie # 1747

Hemingway

Paul Hemingway # 938

Houle

Glen Houle # 1827

Huard

Roland Huard # 1403

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

Huot

Virginia Curulla # 1564

Jacques

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Johnston

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

Joubert

Robert Foran # 1213

Joyal

Ethel Crumm # 889

King

Gary Potter # 1812

Carol King # 1847

Knox

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Kuchko

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Labbee

Vivian Moore # 1814

LaBombardier

Gary Potter # 1812

LaBonte

Amanda Briggs # 1778

LaChapelle

Michael & Sherry Chapman # 1283

Lafleche

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

LaFond

John Laframboise # 1270

LaFramboise

John Laframboise # 1270

LaFrance

Sharon Sinclair # 1437

Lallier

Joseph & Patricia Camilleri # 860

Lamarine

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Lamithe

Valarie Stanton # 1861

LaMontange

Michael & Sherry Chapman # 1283

Lamoureux

Glen Houle # 1827

Lampron

John Laframboise # 1270

Landry

John Little # 1031

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Eva Ann Ward # 1874

Langelier

Roger Langelier # 1749

Langlais

Glen Houle # 1827

Langlois

Noella Johnson # 1797

Lapierre

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Virginia Curulla # 1564

LaPoint

Joseph & Patricia Camilleri # 860

Laramee

Thomas Martin # 1824

LaRochell

Joseph Terrien # 188

Lavertue

Wendy Schnubel # 1865

Lavigne

Joseph Terrien # 188

Lavoie

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Deanna Lavoie # 1758

Lebel

Thomas Lebel # 1401

Lebland

Lester Leblanc # 457

LeClair

Jeanne Miller # 885

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

LeFebvre

Joseph & Patricia Camilleri # 860

Mary D'Esopo # 1822

Legare

Irene Schott # 1358

Legasse/Legassie/Lagace

Donald Bell # 1868

LeGrow

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Leighton

Nancy Auclair # 1710

LeRoux

Vivian Moore # 1814

Lessard

Robert & Sally Lessard # 1754

Letellier

David Thomas # 1870

Levesque

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Lisot

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Long/Lang

Germaine Hoffman # 333

Madore

Joan Cyr # 1843

Major

Florida Fournier # 1357

Irene Schott # 1358

Mandeville

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Marceau

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Lauren Nolan # 1829

Marguis

Joan Cyr # 1843

Martin

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Jeanne Hood # 1589

Robert Bessette # 1625

Thomas Martin # 1824

Massicotte

Janice Livermore # 1862

Mathieu

Ruth Wotring # 1071

Mazuret

Virginia Curulla # 1564

Mecteau

Carol Davis # 1746

Menard

Frances Swictlicki # 1840

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

Mercier

Lorraine Ratkiewich # 1857

Meunier

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Eva Ann Ward # 1874

Minault dit

St.Pierre/Mineau

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Miron

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Mongeau

Mary D'Esopo # 1822

Monique

Valarie Stanton # 1861

Monty

Florida Fournier # 1357

Irene Schott # 1358

Moreau

Donna Dellacamera # 1869

Morin

Joseph Terrien # 188

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

Morissette

Jesannette Ater # 1836

Morneau

Gerald Dalpe # 1858

Morrisette

Sandra Macht # 1562

Morrison

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Mousseau

Peter & Robert Mousseau # 1850

Nadeau

Jeanne Bobrowiecki # 275

Amanda Briggs # 1778

Nally

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Nolette

Ruth Glaude # 1764

Noreau

Valarie Stanton # 1861

Oliver/Olivier

Janice Livermore # 1862

Ouellette

Lorraine Busque # 1768

Ouimet

Paul Dalbec # 467

Pageau

Elizabeth Hanahan # 1863

Paquet

Irene Schott # 1358

Paquette

Carol King # 1847

Paradis

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Raymoind & Cecile Helie # 1747

Norma Ladd # 1867

Parent

Carol King # 1847

Pariseau

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Jean-Guy Dussault # 1264

Patry

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Pelkey

David Thomas # 1870

Pelletier

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Jacqueline Carbone # 1234

Alfred Poisson # 1819

Glen Houle # 1827

Peron

Norma Ladd # 1867

Perrault

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Perreault

Raymoind & Cecile Helie # 1747

Perrier

Norma Ladd # 1867

Perry

David Thomas # 1870

Phaneuf/Faneuf

Virginia Curulla # 1564

Piché

Florida Fournier # 1357

Pivin

Denise Dwyer # 1777

Plante

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Poirier

Germaine Hoffman # 333

Virginia Curulla # 1564

Pomerleau

Roberta Mangiafico # 1823

Poulin

Elizabeth Ferriera # 1838

Powers

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

Pratte

Christine Provost # 1742

Provost

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Christine Provost # 1742

Susan Morgan # 1828

Shirley Boucher # 1859

Racine

Clark Parkhurst Jr # 1312

Rapanault

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Recore

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Renaud

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Riendeau

Robert Foran # 1213

Rioux

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Roberge

Muriel Chebro # 1789

Robillard

Germaine Goudreau # 1820

Jean Wise # 1846

Joanne Cote # 1855

Rock

Germaine Hoffman # 333

Root

Clark Parkhurst Jr # 1312

Roux

Joseph & Patricia Camilleri # 860

Roy

Joseph Terrien # 188

Maryanne Legrow # 696

John-Paul Boisvert # 845

Raymoind & Cecile Helie # 1747

Muriel Chebro # 1789

Gary Potter # 1812

Helen Batayte # 1837

Barbara Tartaglia # 1866

Sabourin

Eva Ann Ward # 1874

Sicard

Paul Dalbec # 467

Sinclair

Sharon Sinclair # 1437

Sirois

Joan Cyr # 1843

Smith

Gary Potter # 1812

Souliers

Janice & Debra Wilkie # 1753

St. Onge

Germaine Goudreau # 1820

St. Pierre

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

St.Amand

Maryanne Legrow # 696

St.Jacques

Joanne Cote # 1855

St.Onge

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Stankus

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Stebbins

Thomas Martin # 1824

Tardif

Roberta Mangiafico # 1823

Jesannette Ater # 1836

Terrien/Therrien

Joseph Terrien # 188

Tessier

Florida Fournier # 1357

Irene Schott # 1358

Jeanne Hood # 1589

Tetreau

Florida Fournier # 1357

Irene Schott # 1358

Therriault

Joan Cyr # 1843

Theroux

Elizabeth Hanahan # 1863

Touchette

Carol King # 1847

Tourville

Janice & Debra Wilkie # 1753

Trahan

Paul Hemingway # 938

Lauren Nolan # 1829

Trombly/Tremblay/Trem-

blee

Janice & Debra Wilkie # 1753

Trudeau

Susan Morgan # 1828

Turner

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Vallee

Barbara Tartaglia # 1866

Viau

Denise Dwyer # 1777

Viens

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Vincent

Wendy Schnubel # 1865

Violette

Glen Houle # 1827

Williams

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

Young

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

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**Periodicals Potpourri**  
**A Melange of Articles From Other Journals**

By Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

*L'Outaouais Genealogique*

Volume XXIV, Numero 4, automne 2002

- Antime Cloutier, 1859-1948
- Dans Les Journaux D'Autrefois, Le Village de Black Bay

*L'Estuaire Genealogique*

Numero 83, automne 2002

- Les Dubé, Mary Dunn et les Anglais
- Elisabeth Turgeon, fondatrice des Soeurs des Petites-Ecoles (Soeurs de Notre-Dame du Saint-Rosaire depuis 1891)

*Lifelines*

Volume 19, Number 1, Whole Number 36

- Canada's First Farmer
- One More Mystery for Duquet Genealogists

*Michigan's Habitant Heritage*

Volume 23, #3, July 2002

- Resurrection: Documenting the History of the Lost Parish of "Saint-Antoine sur la Rivière-aux-Raisins"

*Le Reveil Acadien*

Volume XVIII, No. 3, August 2002

- Who was Simon Cormier?
- Some Boudreau Birth/Death Extracts from the Registers of L'Acadie, Quebec, 1784-1810

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(Revised June 2001)

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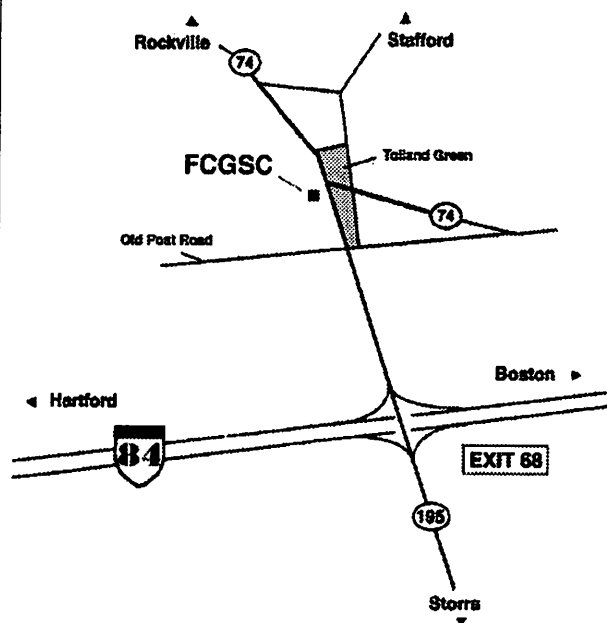
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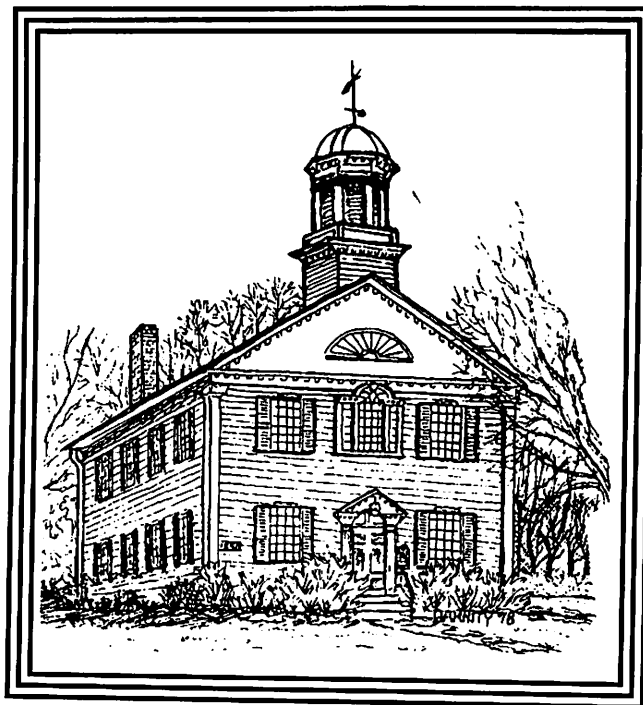
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