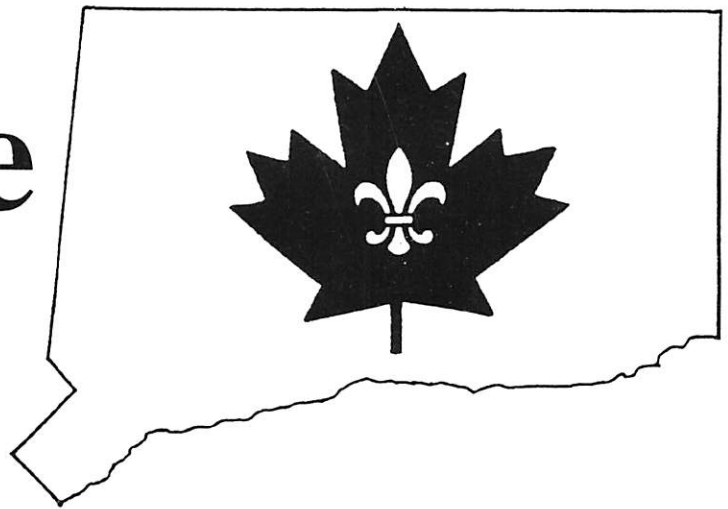


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Vol. 11, No. 1  
Summer 2003

# **C**onnecticut **M**aple **L**eaf



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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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## Editor's Niche

By Sherry L. Chapman, #1283

I would like to express my deep appreciation to the FCGSC family and, in particular, to Ivan Robinson (#326) who, without pause, graciously and entirely unburdened me of my CML editorial responsibilities in December 2002 after learning of the sudden death of my son, Ryan. I am profoundly grateful.

As I have struggled these few months to make sense of the senseless -- unbelieving, kicking and screaming my resistance -- I came to a slow realization that my very solitary journey is rooted in universal experience. I am not the only mother to have howled at the heavens, sinking to her knees over the grave of her child. I am not the only parent to carry the weight of this inconsolable heartbreak. No -- I share this struggle with many of my ancestors; and in my article, *On the Death of a Child*, I share a part of it with you.

We have our growing team of CML contributors to thank for the variety of material in this issue. **Ivan Robinson** starts us off with a study of Irish immigration to Canada, and provides plenty of Internet links to assist the reader with further study. In another article, Ivan discusses the circumstances under which one surname over time deviated to become another. **Chris Bernard** chronicles the Civil War experience of a great-great uncle, Remi Sanfaçon, in the context of the history that helped to shape him. **Paul Keroack** discusses the French-Canadian community in New Haven, CT, and continues his series on Bristol, CT obituaries, and baptisms extracted from the 1838 parish register of St-Cesaire, Quebec. **George Findlan** corrects an error in the records involving the Barnabé Martin line; and **Dr. Donald Dubé** shares his experience arranging the DUBÉ family reunion, and offers some words of advice for those of you planning a reunion of your own.

There should be something for everyone as **Jack Valois** continues with the saga of the GODFREY and related families; **Art and Jaclyn Corbeil** complete part IV of their study of World War II veterans from Chicopee, MA, spotlighting Presentine Paquet, Iona McGowan, and the other women who served; **Adrienne Leduc** (<http://www.adrienneleduc.ca>) introduces us to Jeanne Fauchoux, the *fille du roi* who married Antoine Leduc; and **Albert Roy** shares his research on NADEAU marriages and deaths in Chicopee, MA.

I am interested in your feedback. What do you want to see more or less of in future issues of the CML? What needs improvement, and what are we doing right? We need your input to continue to move in the right direction.

And finally, I dedicate this issue to the all parents through the generations who have lost children; and to all the children through the generations who left this life far too soon.

## FCGSC Library Schedule July – December 2003

Library Hours	
Monday	1-8 P.M
Wednesday	1-8 P.M.
Saturday	9 A.M. - 4 P.M.
Sunday	1-4 P.M.

Library Closings		
<b>JULY</b>		
Wed.	2	Independence Day Holiday
Sat.	5	Independence Day Holiday
Sun.	6	Independence Day Holiday
<b>AUGUST</b>		
Sun.	3	Volunteer Recognition Day Picnic
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>		
Mon.	1	Labor Day Holiday
<b>OCTOBER</b>		
Sat.	18	General Membership Meeting (Library closed 1-3 P.M. only)
<b>NOVEMBER</b>		
Wed.	26	Thanksgiving Holiday
<b>DECEMBER</b>		
Wed.	24	Christmas Holiday

### Unscheduled Closings

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

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

# The Irish in Canada And On the Internet

By Ivan Robinson, #326

It's not uncommon for someone to come into the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut library and ask for help in finding an ancestor who was Irish.

This will come as no surprise to anyone who knows a little bit about Canadian history, for Canada was second only to the United States as a destination for the well over one million men, women and children who left Ireland in the 1800s praying for a better life — or during the Great Famine in the 1840s, for survival itself.

According to one estimate, 14 percent of all immigrants to Quebec from 1829 to 1914 were Irish. About halfway through this period — in 1867, the year of Confederation — 25 percent of all Canadians reportedly were of Irish descent.

Therefore, you will find many Irish names among the marriages indexed in such FCGSC reference works as the Drouin books, Loiselle microfiches and parish repertoires.

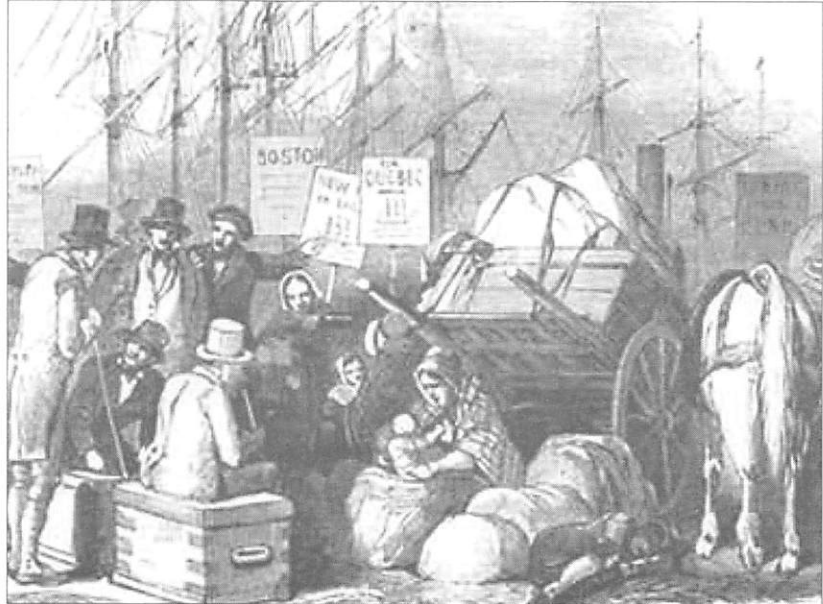
There is always, of course, the Web for additional help. This article will review the history of the Irish in Canada. At the end, you will find Internet links to some of the sources available on line for those seeking an Irish ancestor who immigrated to Canada or came through there on the way to the States. (“Immigrant” and “emigrant” are almost interchangeable terms. One emigrates from somewhere but immigrates to somewhere. From Ireland’s point of view, the people were emigrants; from Canada’s, they were immigrants.)

## Early Irish Were Fishermen, Soldiers

The earliest Irish in Canada showed up in the Maritimes. An Irishman was reported in Newfoundland in 1622, trapping beaver with some Indians. It is not mentioned how he got there. The rich fishing grounds as well as the trapping were undoubtedly the attraction.

By 1731, the majority of males in Newfoundland were Irish Roman Catholics. St. John’s, the capital of Newfoundland, claims to be one of the most Irish places in the world outside Ireland. New Brunswick also boasts an Irish heritage. Miramichi in Northumberland County on the east coast calls itself “Canada’s Irish capital.” It has a yearly Irish Festival.

Irish settlers in Quebec in the 1700s tended to be soldiers who had fought in the armies of



**WAITING TO SAIL, families on the docks at Cork in Ireland**

both sides in the nearly continuous wars between England and France and had decided to stay after being discharged. They included pro-English Irish who had been taken prisoner. The Canadians treated them well, hoping to gain more settlers. The American Revolution also produced an influx of Irish families who remained loyal to the English crown.

Immigration increased at the turn of the new century. The agricultural depression that followed the Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815) drove many Irish people across the Atlantic. At that time, they were mostly Protestant landowners from the province of Ulster in northern Ireland, people traditionally called Scotch-Irish (now, preferably Scots-Irish).

The mass migrations of the Irish to Canada began in the late 1820s and led to the creation in 1832 of the immigration processing center on Grosse Île, described by some as Canada's Ellis Island. The island, three miles long and one mile wide, is just north of the Isle of Orleans, chosen because it is close to Quebec City and ideal for isolating newcomers pending health clearances. It is one of several small islands in the middle of the St. Lawrence River off Montagny.

More than 600,000 Irish cleared through Grosse Île from the beginnings to 1851. Once they passed quarantine and completed processing, the immigrants were allowed to proceed to wherever they wanted to go.

Many went to towns that were already pockets of Irish settlement. In 1832, an immigrants' guidebook listed some in Lower Canada (Quebec) as Frampton, St. Giles, New Argyle, New Ireland, Beauport, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Valcartier, Jacques Cartier, Deschambault, Portneuf, Brandon, Kilkenny, Rawdon, and Kildare. The handbook also directed immigrants to other places where work could be found, such as Sherbrooke and the surrounding Eastern Townships, Chambly (where a canal was being built) and Three Rivers.

Said the handbook: "Artificers [skilled craftsmen] and Mechanics of all denominations, and farming Labourers, if sober and industrious, may be sure of doing well. Blacksmiths, particularly those acquainted with steam engine work, also good Millwrights, Masons and Sawyers, by machinery, are much wanted in the Canadas."

### **The Dark Years At Grosse Île**

Although planned with the best of intentions, the Grosse Île station was soon swamped by the vast number of immigrants who were arriving and by the diseases they were bringing from epidemic-ridden Europe.

Large numbers of Irish immigrants died on the island without ever setting foot on the shores of the St. Lawrence. Grosse Île, as a result, became a tragic part of the Irish story in Canada. The worst years of disease and death were 1832 (cholera, spread by the bodily wastes of victims) and 1847 (typhus, spread by lice).

Ireland experienced a partial failure of the potato harvest in 1831. Hungry and weak people became easy prey for disease, and cholera swept through the population. Those who could left the country, usually in overcrowded ships that were breeding grounds for disease.

During 1832, an overwhelming 51,000 immigrants showed up at Grosse Île. By June 8, cholera reached Quebec City. Doctors and their staffs had examined 15,000 immigrants by then



but just couldn't keep up. All they could do was quarantine all ships until all passengers could be processed. At times, more than 30 vessels lay at anchor in the river, holding healthy and infected passengers alike. According to some accounts, the living shared bunks with the dead.

An estimated 7,000 people died of cholera in 1832 in Canada as the epidemic swept up the St. Lawrence valley and along the Great Lakes all the way to Detroit. Those who died at Grosse Île, estimated at 3,000, were buried in mass graves.

The next year, the epidemic had passed and normality returned in stark contrast. Of 22,000 people checked through at Grosse Île that year, only 27 died. Between 1841 and 1845, only 164 died out of 140,539 who landed.

But 1832, bad as it was, proved to be only a prelude to the great catastrophe of 1847 — “Black 47” — the year of the transatlantic typhus epidemic. This catastrophe followed on the heels of another, far greater potato failure in Ireland. The Canadians were aware of what was happening in Ireland and knew trouble was coming but were helpless to stop it. Ships completing their two-month passage began arriving with terrible numbers. The Syria, out of Liverpool with 241 passengers, reported nine dead at sea. Within six days of arrival, 202 passengers were down with fever. More immigrant ships arrived — first, seven with 2,778 passengers, 175 dead at sea, 341 ill; then 25 more ships, 5,600 passengers, 260 dead at sea, 700 ill.

People started calling them “coffin ships.” The ships were old hulks, used to transport lumber from Canada to Europe. The immigrants were human ballast on the trip back to Canada, crammed between decks in makeshift bunks, allotted even less than the 10 square feet that British regulations defined as adequate for slaves being transported from Africa. The immigrants took these ships because the fare was half that to the United States, where many hoped to end up.

They were at the mercy of British regulations, profiteers and callous crews. The captains usually provided minimal rations, sometimes only moldy bread and foul water. Stephen De Vere, a social reformer from Limerick, sailed on one of these ships so he could provide an eyewitness report to the Colonial Office back home. As reported by Michael Quigley (see links at end), this is what he wrote about the conditions on his ship:

“Hundreds of poor people, men, women and children, of all ages from the driveling idiot of ninety to the babe just born, huddled together, without light, without air, wallowing in filth, and breathing a foetid atmosphere, sick in body, dispirited in heart . . . the fevered patients lying between the sound in sleeping places so narrow, as almost to deny them a change of position . . . living without food or medicine except as administered by the hand of casual charity, dying without spiritual consolation and buried in the deep without the rites of the church.” The ship, he had been assured, was “more comfortable than many.”

The horrors of 1847 continued at Grosse Île through the summer and until the first snowfall in late October, when the station was closed for the winter. The tragedies of typhus were also hitting other Atlantic ports such as New York and Boston. But Grosse Île suffered disproportionately, partly because of the lower-fare coffin ships but also because American ports, when unable to keep up with the immigrant tides, simply turned away some ships, which then ended up unloading their passengers at Grosse Île, Halifax in Nova Scotia and St. John in New Brunswick.

### **The Final Count**

Nobody has ever been able to arrive at a solid accounting of the number of immigrants who passed through Grosse Île or the number who died. The best estimate is that 100,000 immigrants sailed to Canada and 15,000 died aboard the coffin ships and at Grosse Île. (This does not include the thousands who survived the island but succumbed to the disease at their planned destinations or on the way.) Equally uncertain is how many people are buried at Grosse Île. One reports cites 11,000 from 1847 plus the 3,000 from 1832.

Hundreds of children became orphans. The Catholic Ladies' Charitable Society took charge of 619 children. These and another thousand were adopted into Quebec families. Many were allowed to keep their Irish names.

The death totals just mentioned do not include the many Canadians who died helping the immigrants. They included 4 doctors, 6 of the 42 priests who tended the sick, 2 of 15 Anglican clergymen and 34 stewards, nurses, orderlies, cooks, policemen and carters.

In Montreal, almost all members of the Order of Grey nuns who served as nurses became ill. Nine priests, including the vicar-general of the diocese of Montreal, died. In November, John Mills, the mayor of Montreal and a tireless advocate for the immigrants, caught typhus and died. In Toronto, so did Michael Power, the first Catholic bishop there.

"Indeed," writes Quigley, an Irish historian based in Hamilton, Ontario, "the story of 1847 is as much one of Canadian generosity as it is of Irish suffering."

### **Grosse Île Memorialized**

Grosse Île has been memorialized in several ways.

At the end of 1847, a monument was raised at the mass graveyard at the western end of the island bearing an inscription that said, in part: "In this secluded spot lie the mortal remains of 5424 persons who fleeing from Pestilence and Famine in Ireland in the year 1847 found in America but a Grave."

In 1909, a Celtic cross, forty-six feet tall, was placed on the highest point of the island, one hundred and forty feet above the St. Lawrence River, facing Quebec City and, notes Quigley, "the new life the thousands who died there never saw." The cross was paid for by public subscriptions raised by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in both Canada and the United States. Says an inscription at the base of the cross: "Children of the Gael died in their thousands on this island fleeing from the laws of foreign tyrants and an artificial famine in the years 1847-48. God's blessing on them. May this monument be a token to their name and honour from the Gaels of America. God Save Ireland."

In 1974, the old quarantine station became the Irish Memorial National Historic Site under the jurisdiction of Parks Canada. The site can be visited by taking privately run ferries from Quebec City and the Isle of Orleans. The ferries run from mid-May to mid-October. The fare, in Canadian dollars, is \$50 per adult, \$45 for seniors, \$20 for children six to twelve years old, and free for younger children. The price includes admission to the site for a four-hour stay.



## Remi Sanfaçon

By Chris Bernard, #1300

### Part I

*"[Lincoln] was a profound student of history, making use of what he considered man's greatest invention, the written word – enabling us to converse with the dead, the absent, and the yet unborn. ...free[ing] his mind to range far ahead of his own lifetime and explore the wonders to come."<sup>1</sup>*

It was Monday, March 6, 1865, and Remi Sanfaçon was led to a room and instructed to remove his clothes of homespun fabric.<sup>2</sup> The examining surgeon filled in the blanks on a printed form stating he was physically fit, sober, and without "mental infirmity."<sup>3</sup> The new recruit had hazel eyes, brown hair, light complexion, and stood a diminutive five feet three and one-half inches tall. Remi then signed a declaration stating he was eighteen years old and would serve the Army of the United States for one year (Figure 1).<sup>4</sup>



Figure 1

In fact, Remi was three months short of his sixteenth birthday. He was not eighteen, the legal age of consent to enlist in what was variously called the War of 1861, the War of the Rebellion, and finally yet simply, the Civil War.<sup>5</sup> What made Remi travel two hundred miles to sign away a year of his life? Perhaps he did so because of Abraham Lincoln's words of hope delivered two days before in his second inaugural address.<sup>6</sup> Perhaps the heightened recruitment efforts underway that spring in Maine convinced him.<sup>7</sup> Figure 2, on the following page, shows a recruitment poster with just such an enticing proposition.<sup>8</sup>

More than likely, Remi's family situation motivated his decision to enlist.<sup>9</sup> Remi lived with his parents, Dosite, 51, and Scholastique, 42, his brother Rosimond, 19, and sisters Julia, 11, Demerise, 10, Sophia, 7, and Delina, 3, and grandmother, Marie Perpetue Martin Sanfaçon, 76.<sup>10</sup> The family's modest twelve hundred square foot farmhouse in Grant Isle Plantation, Maine would be crowded by today's standards, but comfortable at the time for this surprisingly small French Catholic brood.<sup>11</sup> With thirty-six acres under cultivation and a few cows, sheep, and pigs, the family grew and raised enough for their needs but little else. The Sanfaçon's fortunes were on a downward spiral during the 1860's<sup>12</sup> due to Dosite's serious heart condition which confined him to bed for weeks or even months at a time.<sup>13</sup> Rosimond, unmarried and eligible to enlist, was needed to run the farm, and so Remi seized the opportunity to enlist during what everyone considered to be the waning days of the war. Remi promptly gave his father twenty

# **RICHMOND**

**TO BE TAKEN!**

# **PEACE**

**To be Declared!**

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**Probably the last chance to serve in  
the Volunteer Service!**

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A few more able-bodied men wanted to fill up the Company now on drill at Camp Jameson, Augusta, for the

## **16th Maine Regiment,**

to be commanded by Capt. Daniel Marston. \$2,00 premium, One month's pay, and a bounty of \$25,00 in advance; also \$75,00 and 160 acres of land, at the close of the service. Ample provisions made for all recruits at the Stoddard House, Farmington, and the Rail-road House, Phillips until taken into Camp.

Come one and all, and let us go and witness the dethronement of Jeff and his hirelings.

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---

## **PAY AND SUBSISTENCE**

to commence from the date of enlistment.

**DANIEL MARSTON, Recruiting Officer.**

**Augusta, July 10 1862.**

Farmington Chronicle Printing Establishment, No. 3, Main Street, Farmington, Me

dollars of the thirty-three he received from the first installment of his sign-on bonus, and later would send home a portion of his monthly salary.<sup>14</sup>

Still in Bangor on Friday of that week, Remi mustered in as a recruit in a “detachment of volunteers” to be forwarded to the Fifteenth Regiment, Maine Infantry. The following Wednesday Remi was enrolled as a Private in Company D.<sup>15</sup> He traveled to Portland, arriving there on March 20 and it is believed he boarded an ocean vessel to carry him south.<sup>16</sup> The trip along the east coast would have been uneventful since by that point in the war Confederate privateers had been vanquished.<sup>17</sup> On March 28, 1865, the detachment arrived at Camp Sheridan along the Winchester and Potomac Railroad at Stevenson’s Depot in the northern wedge of Virginia.<sup>18</sup> Eighty miles northeast of the Union capital of “Washington City” and four miles northeast of the town of Winchester, this region had been valued by both the North and the South as a gateway to each other’s territory. Winchester was the headquarters of renowned Union General Philip Sheridan.<sup>19</sup>

The Fifteenth had been quartered in log huts at this camp since January 1865. Captain Francis O.S. Howe (Figure 3) commanded Company D and was supported by a first and second lieutenant, five sergeants, six corporals, and seventy-seven privates. Three musicians were also members. A total of eleven companies made up the Fifteenth, yielding a force of almost 1,100 men. The number of recruits arriving this spring was so large that they swelled the dwindling ranks of the Fifteenth, representing two-thirds of the regiment’s full complement. They were the last detachment to join in 1865, and as it would turn out, the last ever.<sup>20</sup>



Figure 3

The Fifteenth’s regimental “colors” consisted of a national flag (Figure 4) and a regimental flag (Figure 5).<sup>21</sup> Union nationals notably displayed thirty-five stars, optimistically reflecting a star for every state in the former United States of America, thirteen more than was

the case. Regimental colors were created by embroidering a unit's military engagements onto the Maine State flag. For the Fifteenth, these engagements occurred in 1863 and 1864 in Louisiana and Texas.<sup>22</sup>

Figure 4

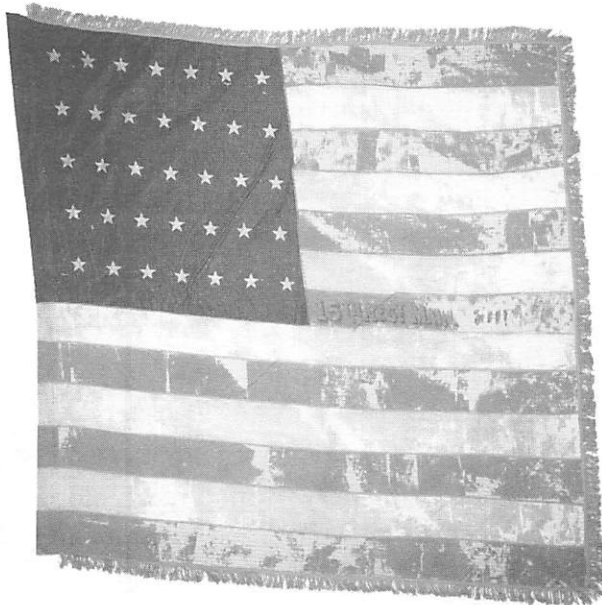


Figure 5



In July 1864 the Fifteenth had been called to join General Grant's Army of the Potomac and defend the capital from Confederate General Jubal Early's troops.<sup>23</sup> During the winter of 1864, the Fifteenth was transferred to the Army of the Shenandoah, and along with the armies of the Potomac and the James, remained quiet, awaiting the spring campaigns. Fighting continued in the South, with General Sherman concluding his devastating "March to the Sea" at Savannah, Georgia, delivering that city to President Lincoln in his own words, "as a Christmas gift."<sup>24</sup>

Presently, the Army of the Potomac was encircling Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, then protecting Petersburg and the nearby Confederate capital of Richmond. Sherman's army had pivoted northward and was rolling toward the army of Confederate General Joseph Johnston that was forming in North Carolina to block this Union juggernaut. The same day Remi joined his regiment, President Lincoln met with Generals Grant and Sherman as well as Admiral Porter aboard the vessel "River Queen" at City Point, Virginia. Lincoln was fearful the Confederate armies would resort to guerrilla warfare as they became desperate, thereby indefinitely prolonging the war, rapidly becoming unpopular in the North. Lincoln urged his military commanders to continue putting pressure on the Confederacy, yet directed them to exact "no bloody work" on captured soldiers or officers.

On Sunday, April 2, 1865, Richmond and Fredericksburg were abandoned by the Confederates. Ill-conceived attempts to destroy abandoned military supplies created fires that consumed fifty-four blocks of the Confederate capital, leaving nine hundred families without shelter. The next morning at seven o'clock, Union soldiers arrived as Lee and his army marched west to join General Johnston. Lincoln himself traveled to Richmond, and on Tuesday, April 4,

1865, sat at Confederate President Jefferson Davis' desk, a mere forty hours after he had left it. Davis reportedly had tidied up his papers in an ultimate act of futility. When an officer asked Lincoln how to treat Confederate prisoners, Lincoln again invoked a compassionate stance and directed him to "Let'em up easy."<sup>25</sup> That same day, a few hundred miles to the north, the Fifteenth had gotten word that Lee was moving toward Lynchburg. Sheridan's replacement, General W.S. Hancock, led the Army of the Shenandoah on a "lively march" through Winchester in the direction of Lynchburg to beat or meet Lee.<sup>26</sup> Remi must have been thinking of his home and family and whether he would see either of them again.

---

The lives of Remi's ancestors were full of such momentous struggles. Since leaving their homelands, the French immigrants to North America had been caught up in the hostilities between England and France over domination of that continent's natural resources. The first French colonies were established in the opening decades of the seventeenth century on the western coast of present Nova Scotia and along the St Lawrence River in the interior of the continent. The former had limited and intermittent support from the French government and became an independent group of farmers and fishermen known as Acadians. The French along the St Lawrence were called Canadians and were much more populous, engaged in farming and the fur trade, and maintained a strong connection to the French government.<sup>27</sup> English settlement of North America on the other hand was significant and principally found along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. In 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht settled the latest war between France and England and as a consequence England was ceded most of North America, including Acadia.<sup>28</sup> Acadia was a three culture region including the relatively numerous Acadians who were solely interested in being left to fish and farm, the native Abenaki who were allied with the Acadians, and the minority English who now "ruled" the land. A relatively lengthy era of peace began.

The first Sanfaçon in North America was Michel Saindon, a master notary born about 1718 in Acadia during this quiet period. It is not known who his parents were. His wife, Marie Josephe Godin, was also born in Acadia at about the same time.<sup>29</sup> The couple married in the mid-1730's and had at least six children, three clearly identified as being born in Acadia and the rest of unknown origin. Remi's great-grandfather -- Michel and Marie's oldest son, Louis -- was born around 1746 in Acadia.

Beginning in 1742, hostilities erupted again between England and France. For the Acadians, the beginning of the end started on June 16, 1755. On this date Fort Beauséjour was overrun by English forces and three hundred armed Acadians were found inside. While the mass deportation of Acadians probably would have occurred anyway, this event seriously undermined the claims by the Acadian population that they would remain neutral if the French decided to invade Acadia. Dispassionate historians characterize the expulsion as a simple military action. However, the length and ferocity of the ensuing war in consideration of the more than twenty to one numerical superiority of the English indicate "Le Grand Dérangement" galvanized Canadians against the English.<sup>30</sup>



## Remi Sanfaçon

*[Part II of this story will resume as Remi marches off to combat, and in a continuation of historical review, discuss how the Seven Year's War and American Revolutionary War influenced the lives of Remi's ancestors, placing him on a path to his current circumstance.]*

- <sup>1</sup> Kundhardt, Dorothy Meserve. *Twenty Days*. Secaucus, New Jersey: Castle Books, 1993. p. 298.
- <sup>2</sup> National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington, DC. Federal Pension Applications – File MO-C-182-729 – Special Examiner's Report February 2, 1889, pp. 24 - 28.
- <sup>3</sup> NARA, Washington, DC. Military Service Records, General Reference Branch – File for Remi Sanfaçon.
- <sup>4</sup> NARA, Washington, DC. Military Service Records ... p. 6.
- <sup>5</sup> St Basile Church Records, St Basile, New Brunswick, Canada. LDS Film 859898 - June 3, 1849.
- <sup>6</sup> Libertyonline.com page. June 1, 2003 <<http://libertyonline.hypermall.com/Lincoln/lincoln-2.html>>
- <sup>7</sup> Shorey, Henry A. *The Story of the Maine Fifteenth*. Bridgton, Maine: Press of the Bridgton News, 1890. p. 161.
- <sup>8</sup> Collection of the Maine State Museum, 83 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333. Reprinted with permission.
- <sup>9</sup> NARA, Washington, DC. Federal Pension Applications – File MO-C-182-729 – Appl. for Army Pension, June 3, 1877.
- <sup>10</sup> St Basile Church Records...Dosite & Scholastique – 859897. Julia – 859898 (author's great-grandmother). Demerise – 1860 US Census: Grant Isle Plantation. Sophia & Delina – 859899. Marie Perpetue - 859896.
- <sup>11</sup> NARA, Washington, DC. Federal Pension Applications – File MO-C-182-729 – Special Examiner's Report February 2, 1889, p. 11.
- <sup>12</sup> 1860 & 1870 US Census: Grant Isle Plantation, Aroostook County, ME.
- <sup>13</sup> National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington, DC. Federal Pension Applications – File MO-C-182-729 – Special Examiner's Report February 2, 1889.
- <sup>14</sup> NARA, Washington, DC. Federal Pension Applications – File MO-C-182-729 – Appl. for Army Pension, June 3, 1877.
- <sup>15</sup> NARA, Washington, DC. Military Service Records, General Reference Branch – Chris Bernard 2001 compilation – p. 3.
- <sup>16</sup> March 20<sup>th</sup> arrival in Portland – NARA, Washington, DC. Military Service Records, General Reference Branch – Chris Bernard 2001 compilation – p. 3. Left by ocean vessel - Shorey, Henry A. *The Story of the Maine Fifteenth*.... p. 11.
- <sup>17</sup> Davis, William C. *A Concise History of the Civil War*. Fort Washington, PA: Eastern National, 1994. p. 36.
- <sup>18</sup> March 28, 1865 recruits arrive – NARA, Washington, DC. Military Service Records, General Reference Branch. Camp Sheridan – Hewett, Janet B. *Supplement to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Wilmington, NC. Broadfoot, 1996. p. 573 Winchester and Potomac Railroad – Davis, George B. *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. Washington, DC. G.P.O., 1891. Reprinted by Fairfax Press 1983. Plate 100, diagram 1.
- <sup>19</sup> Winchester Online, L.C. A Brief History of Winchester, VA. <<http://www.winchesteronline.com>>. Sheridan was renowned for a 12 mile ride he made from this area in October 1864 to rally his retreating army at Cedar Creek, later immortalized in Thomas Buchanon Read's famous poem, "Sheridan's Ride." "Washington City" – Bollet, Alfred Jay. *Civil War Medicine: Challenges and Triumphs*. Tucson, AZ. Galen Press, Ltd, 2002. p. 315.
- <sup>20</sup> Shorey. Figure 3 – 36. Log cabins – 153. Details of Company D - Appendix IX. Recruit details – 153.
- <sup>21</sup> Collection of the Maine State Museum, 83 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333. Two different versions of the Fifteenth's national colors are extant. The one shown in Figure 4 was created in New York and the second not shown here was created in Philadelphia and had its stars arranged in two circles surrounding the Federal symbol of eagle with arrows in its talons.
- <sup>22</sup> Maine State Archives website. Civil War. <<http://www.state.me.us/sos/arc/archives/military/civilwar/civilwar.htm>> Reprinted with permission.
- <sup>23</sup> Shorey 132.
- <sup>24</sup> Savannah.com. History of Savannah. <<http://www.savannahgeorgia.com/history.htm>>
- <sup>25</sup> History Channel. "April 1865" Broadcast April 28, 2003.
- <sup>26</sup> Shorey 155.
- <sup>27</sup> Stewart 135.
- <sup>28</sup> Eccles, W.J. *The Canadian Frontier*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1969. p. 141.
- <sup>29</sup> Programme de Recherche en Démographie Historique, University of Montreal. <<http://www.genealogy.umontreal.ca/en/main.htm>>
- <sup>30</sup> Eccles 172 – 174.

## Baptisms Extracted from the Registers of Paroisse St-Cesaire, Quebec, 1838 – Part 3

*From Family History Library Microfilm #1293261*

By Paul R. Keroack, #157

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.

- B76** 3 May  
Louis **Girard**, ne du jour  
Joseph Girard, cult  
Rose Roi  
p. Louis Girard  
m. Rose Chamberland
- B77** 6 May  
Philomene **Leblanc**, neé d'hier  
Benjamin Leblanc, cult  
Julie Isise[?]  
p. François Ostiguy  
m. Adelaide Robert
- B78** 9 May  
Philibert "**Inconnu**", ne du jour  
"parents inconnu"  
p. Ignace Piche  
m. Sophie Messier
- B79** 11 May [s. 14 June]  
Vitaline **Tétreau**, ne[é] hier  
Dominique Tétreau, cult  
Charlotte Lucie  
p. Job Choinier  
m. Justine Duhaime
- B80** 12 May [s. 25 June]  
Philomene **Sevigny**, neé avant hier  
Joseph Sevigny, cult  
Catherine Ledoux  
p. Ambroise Brunelle  
m. Therese Provost
- B81** 13 May  
Sophie **Archambeault**, neé du jour  
Joseph Archambeault, cult  
Louise Chamberland  
p. Jean-Baptiste Chamberland  
m. Sophie Patenaude
- B82** 18 May  
Philibert **Gregoire**, ne du jour  
Etienne Gregoire, cult  
Theotiste Boisseau  
p. Prudent Huot  
m. Flavie Leduc
- B83** 18 May  
Josette Philomene **Messier**, neé hier  
Xavier Messier, cult  
Victoire Yon  
p. Pierre St Onge  
m. Josette Gangné
- B84** 19 May  
Edouard **Girard**, ne du jour  
Amable Girard, cult  
Emilie Phaneuf  
p. Edouard Bernier  
m. Ursule Giroux
- B85** 27 May  
Seraphim **Foisy**, ne du jour  
Etienne Foisy  
Emilie Girard  
p. Louis Dubang[?]  
m. Madeleine Foisy
- B86** 27 May  
Marie Eloune[?] **Sampille**, neé du jour  
Joseph Sampille  
Julie Vegiard  
p. Joseph Goguet  
m. Priscille Lacombe

Baptisms Extracted from the Registers of  
Paroisse St-Cesaire, Quebec, 1838 – Part 3

**B87** 28 May

Anne Françoise Avilda[?] **Boutillier**,  
néé du jour  
Justinien Boutillier  
Henriette Blanchet  
p. Joseph Haller  
m. Angelique Boutillier

**B88** 4 June

Julie **Yon**, néé du jour  
Aubin Yon, cult  
Josette Rocheleau  
p. Etienne Bourguinen  
m. Julie Tetreau

**B89** 4 June

Alexis **Gladu**, ne avant hier  
François Gladu, de Farnham  
Osite Delibus[?]  
p. Alexis Gladu  
m. Esther Delibus

**B90** 10 June

Joseph **Gauthier**, ne avant hier  
Victor Gauthier, cult  
Euphrosine Viens  
p. Narcisse Vincent  
m. Julie Gauthier

**B91** 10 June

Toussaint **Daignault**, ne du jour  
Toussaint Daignault, cult  
Catherine James dit Sansousy  
p. Xavier Tetreau  
m. Marie Martin

**B92** 10 June

June Lague **Degnir**[?], ne du jour  
Jean Baptiste Degnir, cult  
Louise Pelthier  
p. François Amel  
m. Catherine Mareau

**B93** 14 June

Marie Louise **Tétreau**, néé du jour  
Joseph Tétreau, cult  
Desanges Brodeur  
p. François Jeanette  
m. Marie Louise Morin

**B94** 17 June

Marie Anne **Lahaie**, néé depuis six  
mois  
Mathias Lahaie, de Dunham  
Emilie Seliète[?]  
p. Lears[?] Plouff  
m. Marie Lahaie

**B95** 20 June

Louis **Bourbeau**, ne hier  
Syldoire [?] Bourbeau, cult  
Isabelle Leclerc  
p. Alexis Blise  
m. Marie Leclerc

**B96** 21 June

Marie Avilla **Yon**, néé hier  
Pierre Yon, cult  
Christine Mareaux  
p. Augustin Yon  
m. Marie Anne Besset

**B97** 23 June

Pierre **Lacoste**, ne du jour  
Clement Lacoste, de Farnham  
Theotiste Benoit  
p. Pierre Martin  
m. Josephete Courtmanche

**B98** 24 June

Louis Napoleon **Letourneau**, ne du  
jour  
Louis Letourneau, cult  
Jeannette Valin  
p. Louis Girard  
m. Marie Angelou[?]

**B99** 29 June

Pierre **Marçant**, ne hier  
Joseph Marçant, cult  
Sophie Sorel  
p. Prudent Loiselle  
m. Louise Loiselle

**B100** 29 June

Edouard **Manat**, ne du jour  
Charles Manat, cult  
Angele Godreau  
p. Joseph Brouillet  
m. Marie Brodeur

**B101 30 June**

Pierre **Alix**, ne du jour  
Pierre Alix, cult  
Anatalie Pinsonneau  
p. Jacques Pinsonneau  
m. Marie Gengras

**B102 5 July**

Flubert[?] **Beaudry**, ne avant hier  
Prudent Beaudry, cult  
Agathe Jaudin[?]  
p. Joseph Marçeaux  
m. Marie Jaudin

**B103 5 July**

Domitille **Brouillet**, né \_\_\_?  
Louis Brouillet, cult  
Marguerite Sené  
p. François Guertin  
m. Scholastique Luisequant[?]

**B104 7 July**

Philomene **Bausguets**[?], né avant hier  
François Bausguets, cult  
Louise Demers  
p. Louis Bausguets  
m. Marie Louise Desnoyer

**B105 10 July**

Adeline **Monty**, ne du jour  
Longues [?] Monty, cult  
Charlotte Messier  
p. Joseph Pasiner[?]  
m. Marie Baré

**B106 11 July**

Marie Eleanor **Massé**, né du jour  
Basile Massé, cult  
Louise Martin  
p. Ludar[?] Lavallé  
m. Marie Bourbeau

**B107 12 July**

Luisa **Lebrun**, né hier  
Lezard Lebrun, de Ste Marie  
Marie McDuval[?]  
p. François Paquet  
m. Anne M'Kord

**B108 15 July**

Marie Claire Philomene  
**Archambeault**, né hier  
Ambroise Archambeault, meussonier  
Marie Valin  
p. Louis Valin  
m. Elise Barrière

**B109 28 July**

Louise **Paquette**, né du jour  
Jean Marie Paquette, cult  
Rose Bousquet  
p. Xavier Benoist  
m. Louise Bousquet

**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

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

# A Note on the Father of Acadian Barnabé Martin, Ancestor of New Brunswick Martins

By George Findlen

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Société Historique Acadienne  
32 (juin 2001), 76-86

Individuals interested in the Acadian Martins have long wondered if Pierre Martin and Barnabé Martin, the two Martin men first found in Port-Royal in the 1671 census, are related. They have also wondered who Barnabé's father is. Several published genealogical compilations have answered both questions. Unfortunately, no official document exists which justifies their answers.

One compilation is Léopold Lanctôt's *Familles Acadiennes*. In it, the author declares (1) that "Pierre Martin [est le] fils de René Martin et d'Étiennette Payrier," (2) that "Robert Martin [est le] fils de René Martin et d'Étiennette Payrier," and (3) that "Barnabé Martin [est le] fils de Robert Martin et de Marguerite Landry."<sup>1</sup> These statements (a) make Pierre and Robert brothers and (b) make Barnabé the son of Robert and nephew of Pierre. Only Lanctôt's first claim, that Pierre is the son of René and Étienne, is substantiated by a marriage entry in the register of Saint-Germaine-de-Bourgueil. (Bourgueil is a village in the current Département de L'Indre et Loire between Tours and Saumur in France. In the early seventeenth century, the village was part of Anjou.)

Established and respected dictionaries also publish the error and thus extend it. One is the *Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Français (1608-1760)*. The entry for "MARTIN, Barnabé," lists his parents as "Robert [Martin] et Marguerite Landry de France."<sup>2</sup> Since the *Dictionnaire* is so well known, and its first edition came out in 1965, we have had the past thirty-five years for the error to be copied by conscientious hobbyists who copy exactly what the trusted reference tomb gives them.

The effect of the above serious publications shows up in informal genealogies that perpetuate the view that Robert is the brother of Pierre and the father of Barnabé. *Remember Us: Historical, Biographical, Pictorial*, an undated, privately printed family genealogy devotes three paragraphs to Robert Martin, "the son of René Martin and Étiennette Poyrier."<sup>3</sup> The writers do not provide a source for their data. Since major research libraries collect family histories like this one, the unsubstantiated answers to my two opening questions will continue being perpetuated every time an enthusiastic descendent pulls down the volume and bolts for the copy machine. The reason is simple: most of us treat what is in print as true, or it would not have been printed in the first place. Thus future genealogy buffs using library collections of privately

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1 Léopold Lanctôt, *Familles Acadiennes* (Ottawa: Éditions du Libre-Échange, 1994), vol. II, pp. 160, 166, 167.

2 *Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Français (1608-1760)*, édition révisée (Montréal: Institut Généalogique Drouin, 1985), vol. II, p. 910.

3 Lucien T. and Melba B. Martin, *Remember Us: Historical, Biographical, Pictorial* (np: np, nd), p. 128.

printed family genealogies prepared by less-than-careful enthusiasts, more formal compilations like Léopold Lanctôt's, or reference works like the *Dictionnaire* are likely to repeat this error as gospel. The error has been so often repeated that we might even call it the Apocryphal Gospel of Saint Martin!

One serious genealogist, C.-J. d'Entremont, addressed the matter in an article published in the journal for Martin descendants.<sup>4</sup> The article informed Acadian Martin family members that the available documents do not support the connection made between Pierre and Barnabé or between Barnabé and Robert. It is time to repeat his message.

Here are the facts; sources for them will be cited in following paragraphs.

1. To date (June 2003), no one has uncovered and reported a baptismal or marriage record for Robert Martin in the register of Sainte-Germaine-de-Bourgueil -- or anywhere else in France -- for the period between 1630 and 1665 when he was likely born and married. (Pierre Martin was baptized and married at Saint-Germaine-de-Bourgueil.)
2. There is no Robert Martin included in any baptism, marriage, or burial entry in the registers for Saint-Jean-Baptiste, the church at Port-Royal.
3. There is no Robert Martin in the first census of Port-Royal in 1671.
4. Barnabé Martin first shows up in the 1671 census of Port-Royal residents with a wife and two children, one four years old and a second eight months old.
5. The name, Robert Martin, is among the signatures on the 16 August 1654 surrender document of Port-Royal to the New England forces under Major Robert Sedgewick. All the English signatures are in a separate column, and Robert Martin's signature is in the column of English names.

Careful genealogists like Stephen White, a lawyer by training, draw only those conclusions which can be supported by official documents. White's *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Acadiennes (DGFA)* (Moncton, NB: Centre d'Études Acadiennes – University de Moncton, 1999) gives us what careful genealogists should: facts from official documents and conclusions based on logical deductions necessitated by the facts in those official documents. His entry for Barnabé Martin in the *DGFA* is a model for all genealogists.<sup>5</sup> Since no official documents exist in the New World which identify Barnabé's parents or relatives, White lists none. Since the 1671 census record says that Barnabé was thirty-five years old, White concludes that he was "n v 1636," that is, born about 1636. People who are thirty-five years old in a given year had to be born thirty-five years earlier. Since Barnabé had a four-year-old child in the household, White infers that Robert and his wife married no later than "v 1666," that is, about 1666, a year before their first child was born. Human gestation usually takes nine months, so adding a year to the oldest child's age gives a reasonable approximation of the latest year the marriage likely occurred. Note that White assumes the couple is married and that the children in

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4 C.-J. d'Entremont, "Les pionniers des Martin d'Acadie: Pierre et Barnabé," *Entre Nous, les Martin*, 7 (1988), pp. 147-155.

5 Stephen White, *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Acadiennes* (Moncton, NB: Centre d'Études Acadiennes–University de Moncton, 1999), vol. II, pp. 1128-1129.

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the household are theirs, both reasonable assumptions given their Catholic community.

Good genealogists use the methods of good historical research. One practice is to look at a variety of statements to find consistency and to evaluate each for accuracy. Another practice is to give more value to documents created closer to an event than to those created many years later. Using these practices, Stephen White has found the origin of the error now so widely spread. During the 1755 deportation, some Acadians were shipped to England for the duration of the war. They were relocated in France in 1763 after the war. Some of them were settled in Belle-Ile-en-Mer in Brittany where an effort was undertaken to reconstruct a register of their baptisms, marriages, and deaths from their memories. In *DGFA*, White tells us how that went for Marie-Josèphe Martin: “*La déclaration à Belle-Ile-en-Mer de Louis Courtin, époux de Marie-Josèphe à Michel à Étienne Martin, dit que les père et mère d’Étienne s’appelaient René Martin et Marguerite Landry (Doc. Inéd. vol. III, p. 27).*”<sup>6</sup> It turns out that Courtin was an Irishman who married Marie in Ireland in 1761. Marie’s father died when she was only six years old, she was only fourteen when the deportation occurred, and her mother died during the deportation period. As White puts it, “*Marie-Josèphe Martin n’avait aucun répétiteur pour l’aider à remonter au premier Martin de sa lignée en Acadie.*”<sup>7</sup> It only makes sense that her recollection was prone to error.

White properly gives more credence to an official document, the register of baptisms and marriages at the church of Saint-Jean-Baptiste in Port-Royal, each entry made at the time of the event, than he gives to a recollection over a hundred years later across the Atlantic by someone who had many reasons for not remembering correct information.

White goes on to identify how the error was promulgated. In his explanatory notes on the Belle-Isle-en-Mer declarations, Rameau de Saint-Père, writing in 1890, states that Barnabé “*a pu en effet venir de France, avec son père Robert Martin*” and cites the presence of Robert Martin’s signature on the 1654 surrender document as the basis for his conclusion.<sup>8</sup> This one act of sloppy scholarship has been repeated ever since.<sup>9</sup>

Although White’s work uncovers the root source of the error, we are still left with this question to resolve: who is the Robert Martin who signed the August 1654 surrender document? Is it still possible that he is French, or is he for sure English? The remainder of this note presents

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6 White, *DGFA*, II, 1139. His citation is to *Le Canada Français*. See note 8 below.

7 Details about Marie-Josèphe come from Stephen A. White’s article, “Corrections aux ‘Notes Explicatives, sur les Déclarations des Acadiens conservées à Belle-Isle-en-Mer, et les Établissements des premiers colons de l’Acadie’ de Edmé Rameau de Saint-Père,” *Les Cahiers de la Société historique acadienne*, 15 (1984), 116-121. The section of White’s article dealing with Martins is on pages 119-120.

8 Edmé Rameau de Saint-Père, “Notes Explicatives, sur les Déclarations des Acadiens conservées à Belle-Isle-en-Mer, et les Établissements des premiers colons de l’Acadie,” *Le Canada-Français, Collection de documents inédits sur le Canada et l’Amérique* (Québec: Imprimerie de L.-J. Demers & Frère, 1890), III, 141, as quoted by White in his “Corrections aux ‘Notes Explicatives’” article, p. 119.

9 White cites two works that Upper Saint John Valley Acadians turn to with regularity: Henri Langlois, *Dictionnaire généalogique du Madawaska* (Saint-Basile: Ernest Lang, 1971), IV, 93, and Adrien Bergeron, *Le Grand mouvement des Acadiens au Québec* (Montréal: Les Éditions Elysée, 1981), vol. VI, p. 29.

In 1652, England and Holland were at war, and New England colonists were worried that the Dutch in New York would enlist the aide of Indian allies to attack the English. Robert Sedgwick, commander of the militia at Massachusetts Bay Colony, went to England to seek help in the winter of 1652/1653. He returned with four war ships and orders from Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, to recruit a force of volunteers from the four New England colonies (Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut) to attack the Dutch at New York. The first sentence of his orders, issued on 8 February 1653, reads, "You are to take under your care and direction for this present expedition, and according to the Instructions following, the ships Black Raven, Hope, Church, and Augustine . . ."<sup>20</sup> He circulated a letter from Cromwell to each of the governors and each sought volunteers for the expedition against the Dutch. However, the expedition did not get started in a timely way because of the loss at sea of a ship bearing extra masts for his ships, and he had to have replacements made.

On 1 July 1654, Robert Sedgwick wrote a letter to Cromwell detailing his progress to date. He informed Cromwell of the hold up due to the loss of the ship carrying replacement masts and that a ship had arrived from England which "brought newes of peace" with the Dutch just as he was about to sail against New York. He then writes, "Our shippes being provided and fitted for the former designe, and our ladeing not readye, it was thought best, acording to our commission, to spend a lyttle tyme in ranging the coast against the French, who use tradinge and fishinge heareabout. The shippes are to sayle next faire winde, if God permitt."<sup>21</sup>

Three days later, on 4 July 1654, John Leverett, who worked with Robert Sedgwick to prepare the expedition against the Dutch, wrote to Cromwell to say that,

"The major Sedgwicke haveing received commission and instructions from the honorable generalls of the fleet and the commissioners of the admiralty, for the seizeing upon the ships of any of the subjects of the French king; by vertue of which, and other considerations afore-mentioned, major Robert Sedgwicke is this day set sail with a fair wind to the French coast, haveing the Augustine, Church, Hope, and a small catch [the Black Raven], whom the Lord in mercye direct and prosper to the glory of his owne name, and good of his people!"<sup>22</sup>

Earlier in the same letter, Leverett identified two of the ship captains as "captain Martin, in the Hope . . . and captain Harrison in the Church."<sup>23</sup>

When we look at the signatures on the surrender document for Port-Royal, we find that Rev. Père Léonard de Chartres, Robert Bourgeois, and Guilaume Trouën [Trahan], signed in one

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20 *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Fourth Series* (Boston: the Society, 1854), II, 230).

21 Thomas Birch, Ed., *A collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe, Esq; Secretary, First to the Council of State, and afterwards to the Two Protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell* (London: Thomas Woodward and Charles Davis, 1742), vol. II, p. 419.

22 Birch, *A Collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe*, vol. II, p. 426.

23 Birch, *A Collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe*, vol. II, p. 425.



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6 White, *DGFA*, II, 1139. His citation is to *Le Canada Français*. See note 8 below.

7 Details about Marie-Josèphe come from Stephen A. White’s article, “Corrections aux ‘Notes Explicatives, sur les Déclarations des Acadiens conservées à Belle-Isle-en-Mer, et les Établissements des premiers colons de l’Acadie’ de Edmé Rameau de Saint-Père,” *Les Cahiers de la Société historique acadienne*, 15 (1984), 116-121. The section of White’s article dealing with Martins is on pages 119-120.

8 Edmé Rameau de Saint-Père, “Notes Explicatives, sur les Déclarations des Acadiens conservées à Belle-Isle-en-Mer, et les Établissements des premiers colons de l’Acadie,” *Le Canada-Français, Collection de documents inédits sur le Canada et l’Amérique* (Québec: Imprimerie de L.-J. Demers & Frère, 1890), III, 141, as quoted by White in his “Corrections aux ‘Notes Explicatives’” article, p. 119.

9 White cites two works that Upper Saint John Valley Acadians turn to with regularity: Henri Langlois, *Dictionnaire généalogique du Madawaska* (Saint-Basile: Ernest Lang, 1971), IV, 93, and Adrien Bergeron, *Le Grand mouvement des Acadiens au Québec* (Montréal: Les Éditions Élysée, 1981), vol. VI, p. 29.

the research I have done with accompanying reasoning to answer these two interrelated questions.

First, we must first look to the Martin surname itself. Some surnames are reasonably limited to one language or country. Other surnames are found in many countries. Martin, it turns out, is one of the latter. The *Encyclopedia of American Family Names* tells us that the surname has “Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Flemish, French, German, Irish, Norwegian, Scottish” origins.<sup>10</sup> And that does not include English, French, Italian, German, Swedish, and Dutch transformations and cognates (such as Marten, Martineau, Martinelli, Martensen, Martensson, and Martens). Martin is not a rare surname.

Not only is the Martin surname found in at least ten European countries, it is very common in New France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The *Programme de recherche en démographie historique* (PRDH) at the *Université de Montréal* has determined that the Martin surname is the twelfth most common surname among the more than 710,000 individuals found on a record in Quebec between 1621 and 1799.<sup>11</sup> Work done by Émile Martin indicates that there are many distinct lines of Martin ancestors in New France. He has uncovered 55 separate branches of Martins in the Canadian Maritimes. All 55 branches originate from France, and 20 of those 55 came before 1700.<sup>12</sup> Many different Martins came to New France in its early years, forcing us to question whether any two we encounter are related.

Émile Martin’s listing does not include the many Martins who came from several countries and settled in the American colonies from New England through the Carolinas. Filby and Meyer’s *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index* lists three pages of Martins who came to the New World, several in the seventeenth century.<sup>13</sup> One was Robert Martin who came to New England a year ahead of Pierre Martin’s arrival in Acadia. (More on him later.) From this information alone about the surname, we must at least conclude the possibility that the Robert Martin who signed the 1654 surrender document is of some nationality other than French.

Second, we must look to the documentation available for Port-Royal residents during the years Barnabé’s father could have been there. Milton P. Rieder and Norma Gaudet Rieder have translated the registers of Saint-Jean-Baptiste in Port-Royal for the years 1702 through 1740. They are published in three, indexed volumes. The only Martin with a first name beginning with “R” in any of their three volumes is “René.”<sup>14</sup>

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10 H. Amanda Robb and Andrew Chesler, eds. *Encyclopedia of American Family Names* (New York: Harper Collins, 1994), p. 425.

11 See the top 50 surnames at <http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/NomsPrenoms.htm>

12 Émile Martin, “Souches des Familles ‘Martin’ en Nouvelle France,” *Entre Nous, les Martin*, 9 (September 1990), 144-155.

13 P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer, eds., *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: A Guide to Published Arrival Records of about 500,000 Passengers Who Came to the United States and Canada in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries* (Detroit: Gale Research, 1981).

14 Milton P. Rieder and Norma Gaudet Rieder, *Acadian church Records: Volume III, Port-Royal, 1702-1721* (Metairie, LA: np, 1977), *Acadian Church Records: Volume IV, Port-Royal, 1716-1729* (Metairie, LA: np, 1983), and *Acadian Church Records: Volume V, Port-Royal, 1730-1740* (Metairie, LA: np, 1983).

**A Note on the Father of Acadian Barnabé Martin,  
Ancestor of New Brunswick Martins**

It is wise to look at someone else's work for confirmation. Bona Arsenault used Acadian church registers and censuses for his *Histoire et Généalogie des Acadiens*.<sup>15</sup> To make use of his multi-volume work easier, Phoebe Chauvin Morrison created an index, organizing it by settlement location. An examination of each of her indexes also shows that the only given name beginning in "R" is "René," and that at Port-Royal.<sup>16</sup> Thus, Arsenault's work supports an examination of the two Reiders' work, and we must conclude there is no extant document showing that a Robert Martin lived in Acadia in the seventeenth century.

Yet another resource to check is *The French Canadians, 1600-1900*. It is a database assembled by the Genealogical Research Library of references to individuals in archived documents. The earliest date that the name Robert Martin shows up in the database is in 1871 in St. Epiphanie.<sup>17</sup> Two years later, in a companion volume, *The Atlantic Canadians, 1600-1900*, we find the earliest date that the name Robert Martin shows up is 1783, and that Robert was likely English since the record says he was a "loyalist."<sup>18</sup> The first instance of a Robert Martin who could be an Acadian is "Martin, Robert, farmer, living in 1896 in Madawaska County,"<sup>19</sup> and he came on the scene almost three hundred years too late to be Barnabé's father. All other instances of a Robert Martin in both publications are in the late 1800s. Had a record existed, Elliot, the editor, would have picked it up as he did for "Martin, René, living in 1671 in Port-Royal NS (Acadian)" (II, 2066). Here too, we are forced to conclude that there was no Robert Martin in Acadia in the seventeenth century.

The absence of Robert Martin in the registers of Saint-Jean-Baptiste, in the censuses taken of Port-Royal residents, or in other archival documents available to researchers is fairly conclusive evidence that Robert Martin was not among the long-term residents of Port-Royal in the 1636-to-1671 period when the settlement was becoming established and Barnabé Martin was beginning his family. The absence of the name in the church registers and censuses also suggests that no Robert Martin ever lived at Port-Royal between 1636, when d'Aulnay's group came over on the *Saint Jehan*, and 1755, when the Acadians were deported. It is hypothetically possible that a French Robert Martin lived at Port-Royal briefly, but the documents currently available to us do not let us conclude that.

Third, we must look at documentation found in New England. And there we find a Robert Martin among those who laid siege to the fort at Port-Royal in late July 1654. To see how this Robert Martin showed up at Port-Royal in 1654, we need to look at the documents leading up to the attack.

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15 Bona Arsenault, *Histoire et Généalogie des Acadiens*, rev. ed. (Québec: Leméac, 1978).

16 Phoebe Chauvin Morrison, *Index to Bona Arsenault's "Histoire et Généalogie des Acadiens"* (Houma, LA: P. C. Morrison, 1990).

17 Noel Montgomery Elliot, Ed., *The French Canadians, 1600-1900: An alphabetized Directory of the People, Places and Vital Dates* (Toronto: Genealogical Research Library, 1992), vol. II, p. 2014.

18 Noel Montgomery Elliot, Ed., *The Atlantic Canadians, 1600-1900: An alphabetized Directory of the People, Places and Vital Dates* (Toronto: Genealogical Research Library, 1994), vol. II, p. 2066.

19 *Ibid.*

In 1652, England and Holland were at war, and New England colonists were worried that the Dutch in New York would enlist the aide of Indian allies to attack the English. Robert Sedgwick, commander of the militia at Massachusetts Bay Colony, went to England to seek help in the winter of 1652/1653. He returned with four war ships and orders from Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, to recruit a force of volunteers from the four New England colonies (Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut) to attack the Dutch at New York. The first sentence of his orders, issued on 8 February 1653, reads, "You are to take under your care and direction for this present expedition, and according to the Instructions following, the ships Black Raven, Hope, Church, and Augustine . . . ."<sup>20</sup> He circulated a letter from Cromwell to each of the governors and each sought volunteers for the expedition against the Dutch. However, the expedition did not get started in a timely way because of the loss at sea of a ship bearing extra masts for his ships, and he had to have replacements made.

On 1 July 1654, Robert Sedgwick wrote a letter to Cromwell detailing his progress to date. He informed Cromwell of the hold up due to the loss of the ship carrying replacement masts and that a ship had arrived from England which "brought newes of peace" with the Dutch just as he was about to sail against New York. He then writes, "Our shippes being provided and fitted for the former designe, and our ladeing not readye, it was thought best, acording to our commission, to spend a lyttle tyme in ranging the coast against the French, who use tradinge and fishinge heareabout. The shippes are to sayle next faire winde, if God permitt."<sup>21</sup>

Three days later, on 4 July 1654, John Leverett, who worked with Robert Sedgwick to prepare the expedition against the Dutch, wrote to Cromwell to say that,

"The major Sedgwicke haveing received commission and instructions from the honorable generalls of the fleet and the commissioners of the admiralty, for the seizeing upon the ships of any of the subjects of the French king; by vertue of which, and other considerations afore-mentioned, major Robert Sedgwicke is this day set sail with a fair wind to the French coast, haveing the Augustine, Church, Hope, and a small catch [the Black Raven], whom the Lord in mercye direct and prosper to the glory of his owne name, and good of his people!"<sup>22</sup>

Earlier in the same letter, Leverett identified two of the ship captains as "captain Martin, in the Hope . . . and captain Harrison in the Church."<sup>23</sup>

When we look at the signatures on the surrender document for Port-Royal, we find that Rev. Père Léonard de Chartres, Robert Bourgeois, and Guilaume Trouën [Trahan], signed in one

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20 *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Fourth Series (Boston: the Society, 1854), II, 230.

21 Thomas Birch, Ed., *A collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe, Esq; Secretary, First to the Council of State, and afterwards to the Two Protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell* (London: Thomas Woodward and Charles Davis, 1742), vol. II, p. 419.

22 Birch, *A Collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe*, vol. II, p. 426.

23 Birch, *A Collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe*, vol. II, p. 425.

**A Note on the Father of Acadian Barnabé Martin,  
Ancestor of New Brunswick Martins**

column, while Robert Sedgwick, Robert Salem, Marke Harrison, Robert Martin, and Richard Morse all in another column.<sup>24</sup> We already know that two of the English signers, Martin and Harrison, are the captains of the ships *Hope* and *Church*; it is likely that Morse and Salem are the captains of the ships *Augustine* and *Black Raven*. The copy of the capitulation document in the Archives National indicates that the document was “*fait et passé ce seizième d’aoust mil six cent cinquante quatre, stile de forme à bord du Navire L’amiral nommé L’auguste, etant ancré dans la Rivière et devant le fort du Port Royal.*”<sup>25</sup> Thus from Leverett’s letter, we know that all four ships sent from England by Oliver Cromwell, the *Church*, the *Hope*, the *Augustine* and the *Black Raven*, participated in the attack and that the captain of one of them is Robert Martin. From the surrender document itself, we know that it was written on board one of the ships, the *Augustine*. What these documents tell us is that the Robert Martin who signed the 1654 surrender document at Port-Royal is definitely English.

To allay future speculation, we must look at the Robert Martin who lived in New England and was a contemporary of Pierre Martin and Barnabé Martin in Acadia. Robert Martin,<sup>26</sup> age 44, and his wife, Joanna, also age 44, were on a list of passengers from Badcombe, England, to Boston, New England, in March 1635. He was a surveyor who was elected townsman (selectman) several times to manage the affairs of the village of Rehoboth; Robert and his wife Joanna were among the village’s founding families in 1644. We know that Robert was alive when Sedgwick attacked Port-Royal, for he did not die until six years later when “A true and pfect Inventory of the lands goods and Chattles of Robert Martin of Rehoboth Deceased [was] taken this 19<sup>th</sup> Day of the fift month Commonly Called June [sic.] in the year 1660.”<sup>27</sup>

Since Robert Martin was alive and a civic leader when Major Sedgwick sought to raise a force of five hundred men from the colonies, we must look at whether Robert Martin of Rehoboth, in Plymouth Colony, was among those who sailed with Sedgwick to Port-Royal. However, it would not appear that Robert Martin was among the expedition’s members. The basis for this inference comes from a lengthy letter written on 25 August 1820 by Alden Bradford, a descendent of the first governor of Plymouth Colony, to John Davis, then president

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24 “Capitulation de Port-Royal,” Archives Nationales [de France], Colonies (C II D), vol. I, fol. 98b, copy on file at the Centre d’Études Acadiennes, University of Moncton, Moncton, NB. The reader should note that the transcription made by Rameau de Saint-Père in *Une Colonie Féodale en Amérique: L’Acadie (1604-1881)* (Paris: Librairie Plon, et Montréal: Granger Frères, 1889), vol. II, pp. 303-304, is as much excerpt and paraphrase as it is transcription. The serious reader who wants the full document will want to work with a photocopy of the Archive Nationales document (available in the Archives Privées of the Centre d’Études Acadiennes, University de Moncton, Moncton, NB).

25 “Capitulation de Port-Royal,” Archives Nationales [de France], Colonies (C II D), vol. I, fol. 98b.

26 Details of Robert Martin’s life are provided in Henry Joseph Martin’s *Notices, Genealogical and Historical, of the Martin Family of New England, Who Settled at Weymouth and Higham in 1635, and were among the First Planters of Rehoboth (in 1644) and Swansea (in 1667), with Some Account of Their Decendents* (Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1880).

27 *Plymouth Colony Records, Volume I, Wills and Inventories, 1633-1669*, ed. C. H. Simmons (Camden, ME: Picton Press, 1996), p. 511.

of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In his letter, Bradford writes,

“In 1653, a period of great alarm, Capt. [Myles] Standish was one of the council of war in Plymouth colony; and in 1654 he was appointed to the command of the Plymouth forces, consisting of about sixty men, destined to act in concert with the Massachusetts and Connecticut troops, against the Narraganset Indians and the Dutch, who had combined to destroy all the English people in these parts. The news of peace between England and Holland, which reached America in June, rendered the expedition unnecessary; and the troops were discharged. It is also proper to mention, as it shews the confidence the magistrates of Plymouth colony had in Capt. Standish, that he was sent to Boston, in the spring of the same year, to consult with Major Sedgwick, appointed commander in chief, respecting the proposed expedition against the Indians and Dutch.”<sup>28</sup>

Robert Martin would have been sixty-three at the time of the attack on Port-Royal. Thus, his age may have permitted him to be excused from serving. In any event, since the Plymouth Colony men “were discharged” after news of peace with the Dutch arrived, it is unlikely that this Robert Martin was at Port-Royal fighting on the English side.

In sum, we know that the Martin surname is common in ten countries and very common in seventeenth century New France. That fact alone forces us to suspect that any two given Martins in the New World may not be related. We also know that there is no documentation which would put a French Robert Martin in Port-Royal in the middle fifty years of the seventeenth century, whereas we do have documentation that the first time French (not English) Martin parents named a son Robert in Eastern Canada is in the late nineteenth century. Those twin facts force us to reject speculation that there was a Robert Martin in Port-Royal in the 1600s. Finally, we have documentation to support the fact that an English Captain Robert Martin of the ship *Hope* accompanied Sedgwick on his expedition against the three French forts in 1654 and was a signer of the surrender document with his fellow English navy captains. Given the information at hand, careful thinkers should conclude (a) that no French Robert Martin lived at Port-Royal in the seventeenth century and (b) that the Robert Martin whose signature is on the 1654 capitulation document is English.

That leaves us with one question yet unanswered, and I end this note with Father d’Entremont’s answer to it in his 1988 note cited above: “*Qui donc était en réalité le pre de Barnabé Martin et comment était-il parent avec Pierre Martin? Je ne sais pas*” (p. 155).

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28 *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Second Series (Boston: the Society, 1843), vol. X, p. 60.

## The Dubé Family Reunion

By Dr. Donald A. Dubé, #1613

After years of talk, it finally happened. My cousin and I organized the first reunion of the Edmond and Aurore (LAMIRANDE) DUBÉ family of Biddeford, Maine recently. During the 1950s, 60s, and 70s, large family gatherings were common. Holidays, weddings, baptisms, and the annual vacations at the lakeside drew *ma Tantes, mon Oncles*, and cousins together. My paternal grandparents, Edmond and Aurore, left a legacy of 18 children, 34 grandchildren, 47 great grandchildren, and 6 great-great grandchildren. After my Mémère's death in 1979, it seemed like the DUBÉs hardly got together anymore.



**The Edmond and Aurore Dubé Family  
1946**



**50<sup>th</sup> Wedding Anniversary  
of Edmond and Aurore, 1966**

My book, *The Dubé-Babineau Family of Biddeford, Maine: History and Genealogy*, was coming along nicely. What better way to unveil it than at a family reunion! So, we reserved the date five months in advance at a local fraternal club, and got going. Because many of my relatives are retired, we decided to keep the costs within means by holding a potluck dinner, and cash bar. As soon as word got out, we knew it would be a success. We invited the LAMIRANDE side of the family, as well as my mother's side, BABINEAU and CHANTIGNY, which were much smaller in size. The schedule we set was as follows:

- Sunday morning Mass, 9 A.M.
- Potluck dinner, noon
- One hour presentation on the DUBÉ family history and genealogy, by yours truly
- One hour of entertainment, with live music provided by my cousin Lorraine (CHABOT) Smith and her husband, Bill

- A second hour presentation on the history of the extended families of LAMIRANDE, BABINEAU, and CHANTIGNY
- DJ music and dancing to wrap it up

For my presentation, we went high tech thanks to the help from my brother and brother-in-law. One laptop computer had the entire family tree using Generations® 6.0, projected in color onto a screen. A second laptop and projector were used to show a Microsoft PowerPoint® presentation of some thirty-five slides. And all this topped off by wireless microphone and wireless mouse!



**Dr. Donald Dube**



**Tantes and Oncles Doing the Chicken Dance**

We also had several large posters displaying the 9-generation and 15-generation charts, as well as family photos from yesteryear. My book was on display for all to browse through, and I took over a dozen orders, sold at cost. The fifteen hundred hours of research I put into the work, almost all of it at the FCGSC library in Tolland, is my gift to the family.

The potluck dishes consisted of many of my favorites, including *tortière* (pork pie), *gorton* (creton) sandwiches, and other foods such as salads, meatballs, and chicken. A fifty-fifty raffle helped defray the cost of the hall.

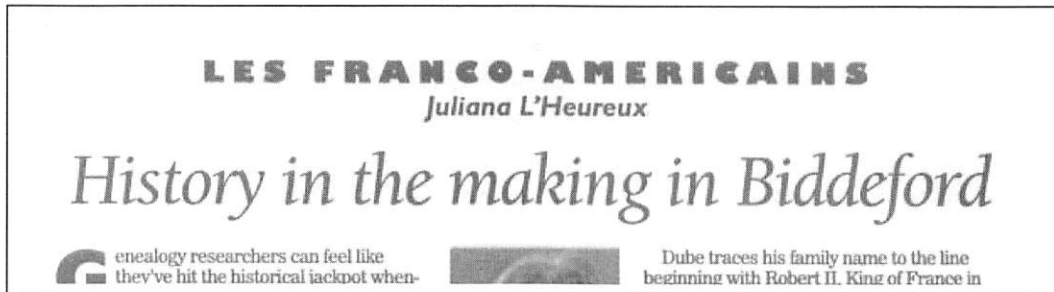
We invited three special guests. As it turns out, the Mayor of Biddeford is Donna (BELANGER) DION. She is related by marriage to the LAMIRANDE side of the family. She presented me with a framed 1970s era photo showing the two of us dancing as King and Queen of the Winter Carnival during our high school years in Biddeford! My parents, Arthur and Annette (BABINEAU) DUBÉ, were presented with a Key-to-the-City as patriarch and matriarch of the family.

A second invited guest was Dr. Normand Beaupré, long-time professor of French at the University of New England in Biddeford, and author of several works of fiction in French, including his latest *Lumineau* (©Les éditions JCL inc., Canada, 2002).



## The Dubé Family Reunion

And the reunion got widespread publicity from Juliana L'Heureux, columnist on Franco-American history and culture for the *Portland Press Herald*. She wrote two follow-up articles on the festive occasion, as well as the DUBÉ family history.



What's my advice to those of you thinking of arranging a family reunion of your own? Plan ahead. Pick a date a few months into the future and stay with it. Get the word out. Keep it simple. Find some musical talent in the family, or play some tapes. You don't have to go all out with a multi-media presentation like I did. But you will be amazed how captivated your audience will be when you talk about your American Indian blood, or your connection to French Nobility. One teenager thought he was in for a boring time until I discussed our probable descendance from Emperor Charlemagne, following the research of the Catherine Baillon Royal Connection Research Association.<sup>1</sup> "I'm studying about Charlemagne in history class now!" he uttered.

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<sup>1</sup> See for example [www.habitant.org/baillon](http://www.habitant.org/baillon), René Jetté, John Patrick DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, Gail F. Moreau, *Ascending Lineage from Catherine Baillon to Charlemagne*, Catherine Baillon Royal Connection Research Association, May 2001.

## World War II Veterans From Chicopee, Massachusetts

### Part IV (M through Q)

#### With a Spotlight on the Women from Chicopee Who Served in the Armed Forces

By Art and Jaclyn Corbeil, #67

In this segment we recognize and honor the contributions of the women from Chicopee who served in the military in World War II. Over one hundred women from Chicopee enlisted in the armed forces. They served as officer nurses in the Army, Navy and Marines; and clerical and technical workers in the WACS (Army,) SPARS (Coast Guard,) and WAVES (Navy). No one epitomized the dedication, devotion to duty and courage of these women than Presentine Paquette.

#### Presentine Paquette

“Pat,” as her friends knew her, was born in Chicopee on November 4, 1916 to Herman Paquette and Viola Gingras. She was the oldest of nine children; and she attended Chicopee parochial and public schools, graduating from Chicopee High School in 1935. She left Chicopee and took a job at the Institute of Living in Hartford, Connecticut, as a nurse’s aide. Through the efforts of her supervisors at the Institute, the opportunity to realize her dream of becoming a nurse came when the Holyoke Hospital School of Nursing awarded her a nursing scholarship in 1938.

Among her achievements at Holyoke Hospital School of Nursing was her election as class secretary. After successfully completing her nurse’s training in 1941, she was employed by Visiting Nursing Association of Chicopee.

On September 3, 1943, Pat enlisted in the Army as a nurse, joining her brothers, Herman and Donald. Her brother, Roger, served in the Navy, and a brother-in-law was a medical technician in the Army.<sup>1</sup>

Assigned to MacDill Field in Tampa, Florida, Pat volunteered for duty in an Air Evacuation Unit. She trained for the Air Evacuation Corps at the Bowman School of Evacuation



Pat Paquette boarding a C-47

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

in Louisville, Kentucky as a flight nurse receiving her diploma in October 1944. Hoping to be assigned to France, since she spoke French, Pat was assigned to the Pacific where she spent two years at Hickam Field in Hawaii.

Being part of a medical team, she was flown into islands in the Pacific that had been recently won, or close to capture, by Allied Forces. There, the medical team helped to stabilize the wounded and prepare them for further medical treatment in Hawaii. Her log notes trips to Guam, Saipan, Tarawa, Okinawa, Iwo Jima, New Guinea, and the Philippines, to name a few of the islands where she served. Most of the islands were secure, but enemy snipers were a constant concern. After the war ended, the medical team flew to Japan to help the American prisoners of war there to regain their strength before being sent to Hawaii for further treatment and care.

During a year and a half, Patty logged a total of over 160,000 miles with over 800 hours in flight. All of this for \$160.40 a month, including flight pay. Her net pay, after sending money to her family, totaled \$94.94.

In January 1946 Pat was discharged from the Army. Her service awards include the World War II Victory Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, the Overseas Service Bar Meritorious Unit Award, and an Air Medal for over eight hundred hours over water flights, some within or over combat zones, with faithful duty to patients in her care. She also received the Bronze Service Star for serving in the Pacific Theatre of War in an area of active battle associated with the capturing of an island in the Philippines.

**Iona McGowan**

Unfortunately there was one casualty among the Chicopee women who served in World War II. Lt. Iona McGowan drowned on July 1, 1945 in Framingham, Massachusetts.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McGowan Jr., Lt. Iona graduated from Chicopee High School in 1941 and from the Mercy Hospital School of Nursing in Springfield, Massachusetts in 1944. On April 2, 1945, she enlisted in the Army and was assigned to Cushing General Hospital, Fort Devens, in Ayer, Massachusetts.<sup>2</sup>

On July 1, 1945, an early summer heat wave engulfed the eastern part of the United States. The temperature rose quickly to ninety-seven degrees, the hottest it had been on July 1 since 1872. People flocked to the seashore, rivers, lakes or ponds to escape the oppressive heat wave as it entered its third day.<sup>3</sup>

Iona and two other nurses went to Learned Pond in Framingham to try to escape the oppressive heat wave. While swimming, she collapsed in three feet of water. Attempts to revive her by her companions, and by police and fire officials proved futile. She is buried in Calvary Cemetery in Chicopee, Massachusetts.<sup>4</sup>

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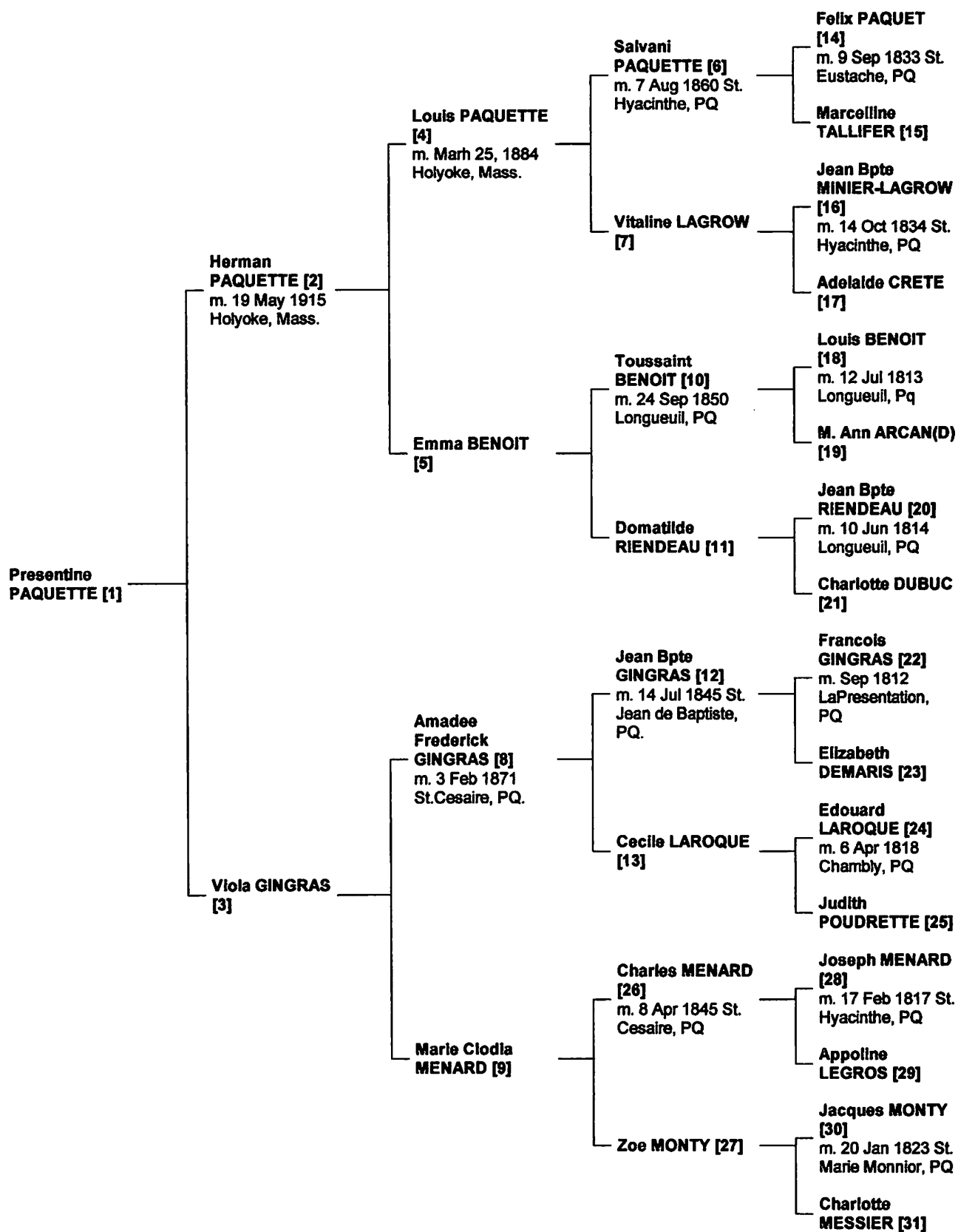
<sup>1</sup> Holyoke (Mass) Transcript – Telegram, July 24, 1945 p5 col. 1:2

<sup>2</sup> Holyoke (Mass) Transcript – Telegram, July 2, 1945 p4 col. 6

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p2 col. 1

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p4 col. 6

## Ancestors of Presentine PAQUETTE



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

## The Women Who Served

**A - L**

**M - Z**

Last Name	First Name	Service	Last Name	First Name	Service
Allen	Mildred	WAC	Maciolek	Frances R.	WAC
Beauregard	Rita E.	Nurse-Army	Makowiec	Jennie V.	Nurse-Navy
Bernard	Geraldine B.	Nurse-Army	Makowiec	Mary A.	WAVES
Blow	Ann E.	WAC	Market	Violet E.	WAC
Boutin	Rita M.	WAVES	Masse	Lillian	SPARS
Brach	Kwiecien Viola A.	WAC	Maziarz	Bertha A.	WAVES
Brassard	Martha M.	WAC	McCullough	Catherine	WAVES
Carson	Laura L.	WAC	McGowan	*Iona	Nurse-Army
Chlosta	Adele A.	Marines	Miklasiewicz	Josephine	Nurse-Army
Cichon	Lauretta	SPARS	Monks	Olive J.	WAC
Cote	Leona	Nurse-Army	Moran	Eleanor G.	WAC
Courtney	Mary E.	WAC	Morin	Margaret	Marines
Covell	Jean F.	WAC	Moynahan	Carson M.	WAC
Crosby	Muriel J.	WAVES	Nadeau	Marie-Ange J	WAC
Cummings	Gertrude M.	Nurse	Niemiro	Lucy C.	Nurse-Army
Day	Alice E	WAC	Nowak	Esther M.	WAVES
Donegan	Mary Ranger	Nurse-Navy	Oakland	Bertha A.	WAC
Downs	Priscilla	Nurse-Navy	O'Connor	Gertrude M.	WAC
Ducharme	Dora	WAC	O'Reilly	Bernice V.	WAC
Ducharme	Irene A.	WAC	Ouimette	Marion D.	Nurse-Navy
Duffy	Helena T.	WAC	Pajak	Jane H.	Nurse-Army
Duperre	Doris T.	WAC	Paquette	Presentine C.	Nurse-Army
Durand	Cecile M.	Nurse-Army	Parent	Jeanette, Brear	SPARS
Farquhar	Christina	WAVES	Pasterczyk	Josephine	SPARS
Ferriter	Eileen	Nurse-Army	Patenaude	Esther M.	WAC
Frodema	Jane H.	WAVES	Patterson	Ann H.	Nurse-Army
Garrity	Margaret B.	WAVES	Pezda	Madeleine	WAC
Gendron	Marie H.	WAC	Pirog	Julie E.	WAVES
George	Elaine W.	Nurse-Army	Pirog	Rose E. Bryant	WAVES
Gonet	Celia	WAVES	Pogodzinski	Helen	Nurse-Army
Gonet	Jane A. Lempart	WAVES	Pomeroy	Doris Usher	WAVES
Goyette	Rita L.	WAC	Porter	Katherine F	WAC
Harrison	Ann	WAC	Potter	Doris Lowdon	WAC
Hassett	Katherine Ferguson	WAVES	Rafferty	Annie G.	WAVES
Jaskulski	Amelia	SPARS	Roberts	Lucille	Nurse-Army
Jezouit	Anna	SPARS	Rouillard	Irene C.	WAVES
Jodoin	Marie E. J.	WAC	Ryczyk	Sophie	WAC
Johnstone	Margaret	Marines	Rzeznikiewicz	Evelyn Sage	WAVES
Jurgensen	Elizabeth	Nurse-Navy	Senecal	Mona C.	Marines
Kelly	Mary McKelver	WAVES	Shannahan	Margaret R.	WAVES
Kennedy	Mary Deutchmann	Marines	Sheldon	Vivian G.	WAVES
Klosek	Regina Ridley	Nurse - Army	Solin	Dorothy T.	WAVES
Korona	Helen	WAC	Southerland	Lena L.	Nurse-Army
Kozub	Genevieve A.	Nurse-Navy	Sroczyk	Jane B.	WAVES
Krol	Jane T.	Nurse-Army	Strzempek	Irene	WAC
Kulig	Sophie H.	Nurse-Army	Trumbull	Eugenie V.	WAC
Kysiel	Katherine	WAVES	Veale	Cecelia A.	Nurse-Navy
Laporte	Cora T.	Nurse-Navy	Wilson	Irene H.	Marines
Lefebvre	Annette	WAC	Young	Lydia	WAVES
Levreault	Jeannette	WAC	Zajchowski	Lena A.	SPARS
Lizza	Philida	Nurse-Army	Zalucki	Laura A.	SPARS
Looney	Catherine E.	WAVES			

**List of Veterans -- Chicopee, Massachusetts**  
(\* indicates killed in action)

MacDonald, Jack	Majowicz, Andrew J	Manning, John Jr
Macek, Henry R	Majowicz, Emil S	Manning John P
Machnik, Edward J	Majowicz, Peter J	Manning, Robert E
Machos, Edward	Majowski, Boleslaus	Manning, Robert F
Machos, John E	Majowski, Walter J	Marafino, Constantino
Maciag, Andrew J	Makara, Edward T	Marceau, George J
Maciolek, Everett J	Maki, Alphonse	Marceau, Raymond P Jr
Maciolek, Frances R	Maki, Sylvester A	Marchand, Gene W
(Wac)	Makowiec, Jennie V	Marchand, Leo L
Maciolek, Joseph W	(Nurse N)	Marcil, Alfred O
Maciolek, Max	Makowiec, Mary A	Marcil, Ernest D
Maciolek, Max A	(Waves)	Marcil, Hector
Maciolek, Walter M	Makuch, Andrew J	Marcil, Raymond L
Mackechnie, John	Makuch, Stanley A	Marcil, Robert J
MacKernan, William F	Makusiewski, Frank D	Marcotte, Donald H
Mackewitz, Joseph	Malandrinos, Harry J	Marcotte, George P
MacMillan, John L	Malczewski, Walter	Marcotte, Henry
Macutkiewicz, Edward A	Malek, John A	Marcotte, Nelson L
Maczka, Edward J	Malikowski, Edwin	Marcus, Douglas
Maczka, Henry J	*Malikowski, Theodore	Marczak, Boleslaw T
Maczka, Walter	Malinowski, Edward	Marczak, Kazimierz
Madden, John B	Malinowski, Emil J	Marczak, Stanley
Madej, Adolph J	Malinowski, John M	Marczyk, Walter M
Madej, Alphonse J	Malinowski, Max	Mardeusz, Alfred S
Madej, John S	Malinowski, Thaddeus	Marek, Edward
Madej, William	Mallery, Donald R	Marek, Joseph
Madura, Walter P	Malley, Edward J	Marek, Walter
Maggiore, Anthony J	Malo, Paul	Maria, Albert
Mahoney, Dennis J Jr	Malo, Rene J	Marien, Charles E
Mahoney, Martin E Jr	Malo, Roland H	Marier, Richard A
Mahoney, Robert F Jr	Malo, Romeo, L	Marino, Ernest J
Mailloux, Albert A	Malone, John J Jr	Marino, Francis J
Mailloux, Gerald	Maloney, David M	Markert, Violet E (Wac)
Mailloux, Raymond	Malouin, Leo	Markiewicz, Joseph F
Mainville, Albert P	Mamulski, Edward J	Marotte, Elmer A
Mainville, Raymond G	Mamulski, John P	Marotte, Joseph
Mainville, Roger A	Mamulski, Stanley	Marowski, Stanley J
Majewicz, Edward F	Mamulski, Walter	Marsh, John F Jr
Majewicz, Joseph	Manitsas, Christos M	Marsh, Robert J
Majewicz, Joseph A	Manitsas, Demetrius M	Marshall, Fergus R
Majewicz, Theodore M	Manitsas, Nicholas M	Marshall, Ronald E
Majewicz, Walter M	Mann, Francis R	Marshall W Emerson
Majgier, Stanley H	Mann, Robert A	*Marshall, William
Majka, Albert C	Manning Edward F	Marszalek, Anthony A
Majka, Max J	*Manning, James J	Martel, Albert J

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

Martel, Alfred N  
 Martel, Andre H  
 Martel, Edward J  
 Martel, Joseph V  
 Martel, Marcel R  
 Martel, Maurice R  
 Martel, Raoul R  
 Martell, Ernest  
 Martell, Eugene  
 Martell Eugene A  
 Martelle, Emile J  
 Martelle, Lawrence G  
 Martin, Donald W  
 Martin, Edgar J  
 Martin, Francis G  
 Martin, Harold E  
 Martin, Harvey W  
 Martin, Henry J  
 Martin, Joseph A  
 Martin, Leo  
 Martin, Leo R  
 Martin Leon W  
 Martin, Robert J  
 Martin, Robert M  
 \*Martin, Ronald  
 Martin, Wilfred  
 Martineau, Albert D  
 Martineau, Edward F  
 Martineau, John A  
 Martysik Stephen J  
 Masajada, Joseph  
 Masajada, Martin  
 Masek, John A  
 Maslak, Ignatius  
 Maslak, Peter J  
 Maslak, Stanley C  
 Maslak, Stanley P  
 Mason, Adolph  
 Mason, Aszero R  
 Mason, Carl C  
 Mason, Harry R  
 Mason, Longin E  
 Masse, Albert E  
 Masse, Andrew  
 Masse, Arthur  
 Masse, Eli Ernest  
 Masse, Ernest  
 Masse, Herman J Jr  
 Masse, Homer J

Masse, Lester N  
 Masse, Lillian (Spars)  
 Masse, Raymond H  
 Masse, Robert G  
 Masse, Victor  
 Maszta, Carl S  
 Maszta, Joseph F  
 Maszta, Stanley J  
 Maszta, Stanley W  
 Mathes, Claude F  
 Mathew, Walter E  
 Mathieu, Joseph A  
 Mathieu, Ernest R  
 Matras, Stanley F  
 Matthieus, Wilburt R  
 Mattson, George A  
 Mattson, John R  
 \*Matulevicz, John M  
 Matuszczak, John  
 Matuszczak, Joseph W  
 Matuszczak, Peter J  
 Matuszczak, Stanley  
 Matuszczak, Walter P  
 Matysiewicz, Chester  
 Matysiewicz, Daniel  
 Matysiewicz, Rudolph  
 Maurice, Ralph R  
 Maxwell, William H Jr  
 Mawdsley, Arnold  
 Mawdsley, Lorrin  
 Mawdsley, Russell  
 Maynard, Leonard G  
 Maynard, Rudolph L  
 Maynard, Rene A  
 Mayotte, Robert A  
 Mayville, Francis  
 Maziarz, Bertha, A  
 (Waves)  
 Maziarz, Edward S  
 Maziarz, Frank W  
 Maziarz, Frederick M  
 Maziarz, Henry M  
 Maziarz, John A  
 Maziarz, Joseph L  
 Maziarz, Michael J  
 Maziarz, Stanley  
 Maziarz, Stanley F  
 Maziarz, Stephen  
 Maziarz, Theodore R

Maziarz, Walter  
 Mazur, Chester A  
 Mazur, Henry  
 McAllister, Carl  
 McCarthy, Charles D  
 McCarthy, Donald  
 McCarthy, Edward J  
 \*McCarthy, James F  
 McCarthy, Joseph K  
 McCarthy, Robert M  
 McCasland, Albert H  
 McClarty, Hugh H  
 McClelland, Joseph D  
 McCorkindale, Edward  
 McCoubrey, Raymond  
 McCoubrey, William K  
 McCoy, George E  
 \*McCraw, Nelson S  
 McCray, Harold E  
 \*McCray, Loren S Jr  
 McCray, Raymond S  
 McCullough, Catherine  
 (Waves)  
 McDermott, Thomas  
 McDonald, Charles E  
 McDonald, Howard N  
 \*McDonald, James  
 McDonald, John J  
 McDonald, Joseph H  
 McDonald, Malcolm  
 McDonald, Paul E  
 McDonald, Thomas H  
 McDonald, William M  
 McDowell, Earl H  
 McEvitt, Ann E (Waves)  
 McEvitt, John F Jr  
 McEvitt, Robert J  
 McGarry, Daniel J  
 McGibson, David, E  
 McGowan, Bradford S  
 \*McGowan, Iona  
 (Nurse A)  
 McGrath, Maurice, C Jr  
 McGrath, Walter T  
 McGuire, Bernard A  
 McGuire, Kenneth F  
 McHaffie, Thomas N  
 McKay, James G  
 McKeon, Edward J

McKissick, Alexander N	Metras, Albert H	Mignault, Roderick J
McKissick, Arnold F	Metras, Eldore R	Migneault, Armand J
McKissick, Douglas R	Metras, Philius, W	Migneault, Paul J
McKissick, Glenn D	Metras, Treffle, E	Mika, Chester W
McLean, Adam J	Meunier, Roger	Mika, Fred M
McLellan, Rupert	Meunier, Wilson W	Mika, John W
McMillan, James W	Michalak, Peter S	Miklasiewicz, Josephine
McMillian, William H	Michalczyk, Michael A	(Nurse A)
McNally, James H	Mishalczyk, Stanley	Miklasiewicz, Leonard P
McNeil, Francis A	Michalek, Daniel D	Miklaszewski, Marion P
McNeil, George P	Michalek, David A	Mikolajcik, Frank C
McNeish, Wallace	Michalek, Frederick J	Mikolajcik, George F
McNerney, Cornelius J	Michalski, Edwin J	Mikuta, Walter S
McNerney, James N	Michalski, Walter F	Milano, Nicholas
McPherson, William Jr	Michalski, Walter J	Miles, Clarence D
McQueen, Cyril P	Michl, Rudolf P	Miles, Leo A
McQueen, George B	Michon, Fred J	Miles, William T
Mears, Frank T Jr	Michon, John J	Millard, John W
Mears, James W	Michon, Joseph	Miller, Charles W
Medrek, Theodore J	Michon, Joseph J	Miller, Edmund P
Meehan, Luke C Jr	Michon, Stanley J	Miller, Frederick C
Megargel, Urban F	Michon, Stanley K	Miller, Gaius,
Mekal, Felix K	Michon, Zefryn	Miller, George Jr
Mekal, Julius J	Michonski, Peter T	Miller, John R
Mellor, Erwin T	Mickey, Frederick J	Miller, Kenneth E
Menard Arcade A	Midura, Adolph A	Millette, Richard R
Menard, Arthur J	Midura, Alexander L	Millette, William J
Menard, Normand G	Midura, Bernard S	Mills, Francis H
Menard, Norman J	Midura, Charles E	Milner, Robert S
Menard, Paul O	Midura, Conrad	Mineau, Alphonse A
Menard, Rene	Midura, Edward	Minet, Harry J
Menard, Rene E	Midura, Edward J	Minie, Albert G
Menard, Roger A	Midura, Edward S	Minie, Aldore
Mendrala, Edward J	Midura, Edward W	Minie, Dermond G
Mendrala, Ernest S	Midura, Ernest A	Minie, Francis C
Merchant, Roland	Midura, Henry J	Minie, Henry L
Mercier, Gerald R	Midura, Stanley	Minkalis, Joseph F
Mercier, George L	Midura, Walter	Minkalis, Stephen
*Mercier, Phillip L	Midura, Walter J	Minkler, Francis X
Mercier, Walter L	Miedziuch, Walter V	Minkos, John J
Mercik, Erwin J	Mierzejewski, Dominik S	Minkos, Mitzi
Mercik, Joseph J	*Mierzejewski, Paul R	Minney, Frederick
Mercure, William	*Mierzwa, Bruno J	Minor, Dean H
Merklein, Roman A	Mierzwa, Joseph P	Miodonka, Stanley
*Merriman, Robert W	Mierzwa, Max J	Miodowski, Louis M
Messier, Clement	Miffitt, Walter J	Mireault, Dona A
Messier, Gerard A	Miga, Edward	*Mirman, Alex N
Metatos, Archie	*Miga, Henry	Mis, Chester
Metevier, Richard I	Miga, John J	Mis, Edward T



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

Misialek, Chester J  
Misialek, Frank C  
Misiewicz, Stanley  
Miskewich, Andrew W  
Miskewich, Michael W  
Miskey, Harold G  
Misterka, Bronislaw A  
Mitchell, Edward  
Mitchell, Lawrence, J  
Mitchell, Richard  
Mitchell, Robert  
Mitchell, Thomas R  
Mitera, Andrew J  
Mitera, Joseph F  
Mlynarczyk, Max C  
Modlish, Frank J  
Modzelewski, Chester  
Mohan, Edward F  
Mohan, Richard L  
Mohan, William J  
Moisan, Edgar R  
Moisan, Rene O  
Moise, Ernest R  
Moise, Hervey C  
Moise, Louis J  
Mokrzycki, Edward G  
Mokrzycki, Phillip L  
Momnie, Eugene C  
Momnie, Paul E  
Monaco, Carmine,  
Monaco, Rocco  
Monat, Edgar F  
Monat, Romeo N Jr  
Monchamp, Adrian J  
Monette, Donald R  
Monette, Gerald R  
Monette, Romeo  
Monks, James  
Monks, John  
Monks, Olive J (Wac)  
Montmeny, Lawrence R  
Montmeny, Theodore J  
Mentos, Michael J  
Montos, Nicholas  
Montville, Pearly J  
Mooney John P  
Moore, Arthur C  
Moore, William Jr  
Moran, Bernard T

Moran, Donald P  
Moran, Eleanor G  
(Wac)  
Moran, Eugene D  
Moran, Henry L  
Moran James E  
Moran, John P  
Moran, John H  
Moran, William J  
Morawiec, Teddy J  
Moreau, Albert  
Moreau, Arthur N  
Moreau, Edward  
Moreau, Ernest E  
Moreau, Gerald E  
Moreau, Henry A  
Moreau, Leo J  
Moreau, Lester E  
Moreau, Paul  
Moreau, Rene N  
Moreau, Roland D  
Moreau, Roland J  
Moreau, Thomas E  
Morelle, Douglas  
Morency, Richard  
Morgan, Francis  
Morgan, John W  
Morgan, William D  
Moriarty, John T  
Moriarty, Robert  
Moriarty, Thomas J  
Moriarty, Thomas Jr  
Morin, Alfred E  
Morin, Ambrose J  
Morin, Armand A  
Morin, Edward  
Morin, Edward A  
Morin Ernest T  
Morin, Eugene A  
Morin, George E  
Morin, Lionel  
Morin, Margaret  
(Marines)  
Morin, Raymond  
Morin, Raymond E  
Morin, Raymond J  
Morin, Raymond L  
Morin, Raymond R  
Morin, Raymond R

Morin, Robert W  
Morin, Wilfred  
Morrissette, Lawrence  
Morneau, Frederick  
Morneau, Napoleon  
Moron, Casimier J  
Morrison, Clyde L  
Morrison, Elmer C  
Morrissette, David H  
Morrissette, Lionel A  
Morrissette, Marceline  
Morrissette, Edward H  
Morrissette, Everett M  
Morrissette, Joseph F  
Morrissette, William T  
Morytko, Frederick W  
Morytko, Peter A  
Morytko, Stanley A  
Morytko, Walter P  
Mosher, Robert N  
Mosher, Watson  
Moskal, Frank J  
Moson, Anthony  
Moson, Chester  
Moson, Frank H  
Moss, Lester J  
Mossey, Paul A Jr  
Motyl, Stanley J  
Motyl, Walter W  
Moumblow, William  
Moynahan, Edward I  
Moynahan, John F  
Moynahan, Carson M  
(Wac)  
Moynahan, Maurice H  
Maynihan, Francis  
Mroczek, Conrad  
Mroz, Kazimer J  
\*Mroz, Stanley  
Mrozynski, Henry A  
Mruk, Alphonse, E  
Mruk, Edward J  
Mruk, Ferdinand M  
Mruk, Joseph Jr  
Mszanski, Matthew  
Mudd, James E  
Mulak, Henry P  
Mulkere, Walter J  
Muller Louis H

Mulvihill, John J  
 Munkittrick, Stanley H  
 Munn, Raoul A  
 Munn, Treffle F  
 Munroe, Edward J  
 Muraszko, Walter C  
 Murdza, Frank J  
 Murdza, Henry  
 Murdza, Joseph L  
 Murdza, Mitchell M  
 Murdza, Theodore  
 Murdza, Walter S  
 Murphy, Francis D  
 Murphy, George C  
 Murphy, James B Jr  
 Murphy, Joseph  
 Murphy, Phillip  
 Murphy, Stuart E  
 Murray, Charles A  
 Murray, Earl J  
 Murray, Edward F Jr  
 Murray, Frank S  
 Murray, J Harold  
 Murray, Robert  
 Murray, Robert P  
 Muscolo, Francis A  
 Musiak, John J  
 \*Musiak, Mitzie, B  
 Myette, Charles L  
 Myslinski, Joseph  
 Myslinski, Theodore

Nadeau, Hector  
 Nadeau, John O  
 Nadeau, Joseph A  
 Nadeau, Joseph F  
 Nadeau, Joseph L  
 Nadeau, Joseph O  
 Nadeau, Joseph P  
 Nadeau, Lionel J  
 \*Nadeau, Lucien V  
 Nadeau, Marcel P  
 Nadeau, Marie-ange J  
 (Wac)  
 Nadeau, Rene  
 Nadeau, Roger F  
 Nadeau, Roland E  
 Nadle, William  
 Nagine, Albert R

Naginewicz, Peter  
 Nagle, William R  
 Nallen, Thomas E  
 Nallen Thomas E Jr  
 Nallett, Clovis J  
 Nallett, Gerard  
 Nantais, Girard A  
 Napoles, Nelson J  
 Natale, Nicholas A  
 Nawracaj, Edmund J  
 Nawracaj, Frank R  
 Nawracaj, Michael  
 Nawracaj, Henry J  
 Naziolek, Joseph W  
 Neece, Joseph R  
 Neece, Richard A  
 \*Neill, John R  
 \*Nelligan, John J  
 Nelligan, Robert H  
 Netkovick, Adolph C  
 Netkovick, Irving T  
 Neuhauser, Albert E  
 Neveu, Archer Jr  
 Newman, Earl J  
 Newman, Harry W  
 Newman, Roy  
 Newsome, Jedd W  
 Nicholas, Nick  
 Nicholson, William S  
 Niedbala, Boventure S  
 Niedbala, Joseph A  
 Niedbala, William J  
 Niejadik, Charles J  
 Nielson, Harry B  
 Niemiec, Alphonse S  
 Niemiec, Florian J  
 Niemiec, Joseph  
 Niemiec, Max S  
 Niemiec, Walter J  
 Niemirowicz, Lucy C  
 (Nurse A)  
 Niemirowicz, Stanley P  
 Niquette, George E  
 Niquette, Rogert L  
 Nisiolek, Joseph  
 Nitchavic, Leonard  
 \*Nitchavic, Richard J  
 \*Nitowski, Edward W  
 Nitkowski, Joseph F

Niziankiewicz, Albert M  
 Noble, Leroy W  
 \*Noble, Walter E  
 Noclik, Edward S  
 Noclik, Frank J  
 Noga, Edwin, L  
 Noga, Henry  
 Noga, Raymond  
 Noiseux, Henry L  
 Noiseux, Rene E  
 Noiseux, Roland  
 Nolan, Bernard J  
 Nolan, Kenneth F  
 Noonan, John E  
 Nowacki, Fred J  
 Nowak, Adolph G  
 Nowak, Andrew T Rev  
 Nowak, Chester E  
 Nowak, Chester W  
 Nowak, Edmund A  
 Nowak, Edward D  
 Nowak, Edward M  
 Nowak, Emil L  
 Nowak, Esther M  
 (Waves)  
 Nowak, Henry  
 Nowak, John B  
 Nowak, Joseph  
 Nowak, Joseph A Jr  
 Nowak, Theodore T  
 Nowaskowski, Edward  
 Nowaskowski, John S  
 Nubile, Antonio  
 Nubile, Donatio  
 Nubile, Eugene  
 Nubile, Joseph  
 Nugent, Raymond J  
 Nummy, Robert J  
 Nummy, William J  
 Nuttall Allan R  
 Nuttall, Frederick E  
  
 Oakland, Bertha (Wac)  
 Obara, Adam J  
 Obara, Anthony J  
 Obara, Leon S  
 Obara, Max J  
 Obara, Theodore A  
 O'Brien, Alexander

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

O'Brien, Arthur A	Olejarz, Bronislaus L	Ouimette, Raymond
O'Brien, Cornelius A Jr	Olejarz, Edward A	Ouimette, Robert R
O'Brien, James	Olejarz, Max	Owczarski, Stanley J
O'Brien, John	Oleskiewicz, Frank S Jr	Owczarski, Stephen
O'Brien, John B	Oleskiewicz, Walter J	Owczarski, Teddy W
O'Brien, Joseph J	Oleskiewicz., Joseph F	Owens, Thomas P
O'Brien, Joseph M	Olekiewicz, Stanley J	
O'Brien, Paul A	*Olko, Eugene	Padykula, Edwin P
O'Brien, Thomas	Olszewski, Frederick	Padykula, Frank
O'Brien, Thomas D	Ondrick, Andrew J	Padykula, Frank J
O'Brien, William R	Ondrick, George J	Padykula, Frank P
Obuchowski, Frank A	O'Neil, Eugene J 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Padykula, John
Obuchowski, John G	O'Neil, Frank J	Padykula, John A
O'Connor, Charles G	O'Neil, Gerald M	Padykula, John K
O'Connor, Everett, J	O'Neil, John F Jr	Padykula, Joseph F
O'Connor, Francis P	O'Neil, Leo T	Padykula, Joseph T
O'Connor, Gertrude M	O'Neil, Mary T (Wac)	Padykula, Michael
(Wac)	Oparowski, Albin	Padykula, Peter J
O'Connor, James J	*Oparowaski, John F	Padykula, Polycarp
O'Connor, Jerome J	Oparowski, Walter E Jr	Padykula, Stanley
O'Connor, John P	Ordynowicz, Peter J	Padykula, Stanley P
O'Connor, Justin H	O'Reilly, Bernice, V	Padykula, Tadeusz
O'Connor, Kevin J	(Wac)	Padykula, Walter
O'Connor, Raymond J	Orlick, John	Padykula, Walter P
O'Connor, Robert M	Orlowski, Edwin	Padykula, William J
O'Connor, Thomas B	Ormerod, Lester E	Page, Alfred S
O'Connor, Thomas E	Ormsby, George T	Page, Alphonse W
Oczkowski, Joseph F	Ormsby, Robert J	Page, Armand L
Ogorzalek, Anthony F	O'Rourke, William	Page, Francis A
*Ogorzalek, Joseph E	Orszak, Thaddeus	Page Hector O
Ogorzalek, Max J	Orwat, Henry	Page, Henry E Jr
Ogrodnik, Francis J	Orzech, Walter S	Page, Joseph R
Ogrodnik, Frank J	Orzechowski, Joseph	Page, Norman E
Ogrodnik, George W	Orzechowski, Louis	Page, Paul J
Ogrodnik, Walter J	Orzechowski, Thaddeus	Page, Rene C
Okowitz, John	O'Shea, John E	Pagel, William F
Okscin, Alfonse G	O'Shea Raymond J	Paglia, Luciano R
Oksin, John J	Ossolinski, Edmund	Pajak, Jane H (Nurse A)
Oksin, Vincent W Jr	Ossolinski, Tadeusz	Pajak, Joseph
*Olbrych, Adolph	Ossolinski, Walter	Pajak, Joseph J
Olbrych, Albin	Ostrowski, Edwin	Pajak, Max
Olbrych, Frank J	Ostrowski, Walter F	Pajak, Stanley
Olybrych, Fred F	Otfinowski, Stanley	Pajak, Stanley A
Olybrych, Henry	Ouellette, Armand J	Pajak, Szymon J
Olybrych, John	Ouellette, Lucien	Palerma, Alfred E
Olybrych, Leopold E	Ouellette, Maurice	Palladino, Anthony P
Olybrych, Stanley J	Ouimette, George D	Palmieri, Salvador, Jr
Olybrys, Stanley	Ouimette, Marion D	Paluch, Ferdinand
O'Leary, Neil F	(Nurse N))	Paluch, John P

Paluch, Joseph J Jr	Paradysz, Henry	Pastore, Vincent L
Paluch, Paul	Paradysz, Frank	Patenaude, Armand M
Paluch, Peter J	Paradysz, Fred	Patenaude, Esther M
Paluch, Theodore H	Paradysz, Stanley	(Wac)
Palys, Chester	Parda, Edward	Patenaude, Hector R
Palys, Stanley J	Pare, Leonard A	Patenaude, Theodore
Panagotopoulos, Nicholas	Paremba, Louis	Paterson, Joseph G
Panagotopoulos, Speros.	Parent, Gerard J	Patla, Chester F
Panagotopoulos,	Parent, Brear, Jeannette	Patla, Frank W
Efthymios	(Spars)	Patla, Joseph
Panagotopoulos, Louis S	Parent, John L	Patla, Michael H
Panagotopulos, Nick G	Parent, Joseph L	Patla, Stanley J
Panagotpulos, Paul G	Parent, Paul H	Patla, Walter
Panagotpulos, Spero G	Parent, Roger	Patnaude, Norman J
Panagotpulos, Steve V	Parenteau, Armand R	Patnaude, Roger L
Pankiewicz, Roman T	Parenteau, Donat	Patnode, Dennis C
Papadopoulos, Nicholas	Parenteau, Robert	Patnode, Michael
Papianou, Christo	Parents, Samuel E	Patrie, Gerald N
Papianou, John S	Parker, Joseph F	Patryn, Casmir I
Papiernik, Alexander	Parmentier, Raymond A	Patryn, Leonard D
Papineau, Napoleon N	Parrow, Francis	Patterson, Ann H
Papineau, Ronald I	Parrow, Raymond A	(Nurse A)
Papoutsakis, Apostolos	Parrow, Raymond J	Patullo, William P
Papoutsakis, John	Parsons, Arthur N	Paul, Cleo C
Pappas, George	Partyka, Frederick V	Paul, George Jr
Pappas, Louis J	Partyka, Jerome	Paul, Gerard L
Pappas, Thomas J	Partkya, John J	Paul, Henry E
Pappas, William J	Partyka, Valentine	Paul, Joseph
Papuga, Edward P	Partynski, Joseph	Paul, Joseph A
Papuga, Max C	Pasko, Stanley	Paul, Joseph A C
Papuga, Walter J	Pasterczyk, Adolph T	Paul, Leonard
Paquette, Charles	Pasterczyk, Charles H	Paul, Norman L
Paquette, Donald G	Pasterczyk, Edward J	Paul, Ovide, R
Paquette, Donald L	Pasterczyk, Emil W	Paul, Raymond E
Paquette, Eugene A	Pasterczyk, Henry R	Paul, Roland N
Paquette, Gerald	Pasterczyk, Henry S	Paul, Warren C
Paquette, Henry A	Pasterczyk, John W	Payette, Ovide W
Paquette, Herman R	Pasterczyk, Josephine	Pelczar, Edward J
Paquette, Presentine G	(Spars)	Pelczar, Frederick A
(Nurse A)	Pasterczyk, Leo J	Pelczarski, Carl F
Paquette, Raoul J	Pasterczyk, Matthew J	Pelczarski, Edwin A
Paquette, Rene G	Pasterczyk, Rudolph J	Pelczarski, Stanley J
Paquette, Roger A	*Pasterczyk, Stanley J	Pelland, Adrien R
Paquette, Roger C	Pasterczyk, Wladymir	Pelland, Alexander A
Paquette, Roland A	Pasternak, Alfred F	Pelland, Roger
Paradis, Alfred E	Pasternak, Chester J	Pellerin, Paul E
Paradis, Fernand E	Pasternak, Max	Pelletier, Joseph E
Paradis, Gerard J	*Pasternak, Thaddeus J	Pelletier, Rene Jr
Paradise, John	Pastore, Clair L	Pelletier, Roger L

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

Pelletier, Roger R	Pezda, Madeleine (Wac)	Pietras, Max M
Pellissier, Gerard A	Phaneuf, Philius, F	Pietras, Mitchell T
Pellissier, Laurant A	Phenner, Clarence E Jr	Pietras, Myron, J
Pellissier, Marcel R	Philibert, Leon E	Pietras, Rudolph S
Pellissier, Paul	Philibert, Rene T	Pietras, Stanley J
Peloquin, Armand P	Phillips, Robert H	Pietras, Stephen J
Peloquin, Arthur L	Piantek, Stanley A	Pietras, Theodore M
Peloquin, Damase	Piantek, Theodore L	Pietras, Theodore W
Peloquin, Francis, J	Picanzo, Anthony M	Pietrewicz, Joseph S
Peloquin, Gerard A	Picanzo, Joseph A	Pikula, Edward F
Peloquin, Henry W	Picard, Alfred J	Pikurowski, Joseph
Peloquin, Rene A	Picard, Armand J Jr	Pilat, Fred J
Peloquin, Roland R	Picard, Donald R	Pilat, John A
Peltier, Kenneth E	Picard, Eugene A	Pinciak, Edmond A
Peltier, Raymond A	Picard, Francis	Pineau, Roger G
Peltier, William G	Picard, Girard A	Pinkos, Joseph
Pempek, Frank J	Picard, Harold E	Pinkos, Joseph F
Pempek, Stanley	Picard, John C	Pinkos, Max
Pennington, Wilbur T	Pickrowski, Daniel L	Pinkos, Stanley A
Pepin, Edward L	Pickup, Edward H	Pinkos, Theodore J
Pepin, Raymond J	Pickup, Noel H	Pion, Francis G
Pepin, Roger L	Picroski, Frank J	Pion, Raymond J
Peret, Frank	Piechota, Walter	Piotrowski, Frank P
*Peret, Joseph M	Pieciak, Frank J	Piotrowski, Fred J
Peret, Mitchel	Pieciak, Joseph	Piotrowski, Karol R
Perkins, H Edward Jr	Pieciak, Max P	Piquette, Roger M
Perlak, Anthony J	Pieciak, Peter P	Pirie, Gordon,
Perlak, Frank F	Pieciak, Walter S	Pirog, Emil P
Perlik, Frank E	Piedel, John A	Pirog, Eugene
Perlik, Stanley J	Piela, Chester V	Pirog, Frank
Perrault, Charles A	Piela, Edwin A	Pirog, Fred
Perrault, Robert E	Piela, Henry M	Pirog, Henry
Perreault, Arthur R	Piela, Ignace, J	Pirog, John
Perreault, Ernest R	Piela, John E	Pirog, John A
Perreault, George	Piela, Joseph F	Pirog, Julie E (Waves)
Perreault, Robert C	Piela, Joseph M	Pirog, Leo A
Perreault, Theodore A	Piela, Maryan A	Pirog, Max
Perreault, Wilbrod J	Piela, Max C	Pirog, Bryant, Rose M
Perron, Arthur L	Piela, Walter A	(Waves)
Perron, George	Piela, Walter J	Pirog, Rudolph
Perusse, Edward N	Piela, Walter J A	Pirog, Stanley J
Peters, George F Jr	Pielka, Alfred A	Pirog, Stanley M
Peters, Henry T	Pielka, Joseph F	Pirog, Walter J
Peters, Robert H	*Piendel, Henry M	Pis, Joseph J
Petit, Eugene F	Piersiak, Joseph P	Pisarczyk, Edmond
Petlak, Stanley J	Piesyk, Frank L	Pisarczyk, Eugene A
Petluck, Harold	Pietras, Adam Jr	Pisarczyk, Rudolph C
Pettengill, Bernard F	Pietras, Adolph W	Pittsinger, Clayton C
Pezda, Chester R	Pietras, Edward	Pittsinger, Howard A

Piusz, Frederick S  
 Piusz, Stephen P  
 Piusz, Walter J  
 Placek, Stanley P  
 \*Placzek, Michael S  
 Plant, Donald R  
 Plant, Roland P  
 Plante, Edward Jr  
 Plante, Roger L  
 Plasse, Damase M  
 Plasse, Emile G  
 Plasse, Herve L  
 Plasse, Thomas R  
 Pliska, Alexander F  
 Pliska, Joseph J  
 Ploran, William J  
 Plouff, William G  
 Plouffe, Henry J  
 Plouffe, Roger L  
 Plouffe, Theodore N  
 Plourde, Joseph A Jr  
 Plourde, Valmore A  
 Pluta, Peter Jr  
 Pniak, Chester M  
 Pniak, Thaddeus A  
 Pobieglo, Matthew  
 Podavini, John J  
 Podgorski, Edwin R  
 Podolak, Benny J  
 Podolak, Chester J  
 Podolski, Edward L  
 Podolski, John W  
 Podolski, Leo G  
 Podsadowski, Mitchell  
 Podsadowski, Theodore  
 Pogodzinski, Helen  
 (Nurse A)  
 Poirer, Leonard  
 Poirer, Raymond J  
 Poitras, Joseph M  
 Pikrzywa, Fred J  
 Polak, Albin J  
 Polchlopek, Edward A  
 Polchlopek, Edward J  
 Polchlopek, Frank A  
 Polchlopek, Henry W  
 Polchlopek, John J  
 Polchlopek, Stanley A  
 Polchlopek, Stanley E  
 Polchlopek, Walter  
 Pollard, Edward L  
 Polverini, Henry J  
 Pomerleau, Joseph L  
 Pomeroy, Andrew R  
 Pomeroy, Usher, Doris  
 (Waves)  
 Pomeroy, Robert V  
 Pomeroy, Ronald E  
 Ponczak, Edward J  
 Poremba, Fred J  
 Poremba, Henry  
 Poremba, Joseph J  
 Porowski, Frank P  
 Porter, Katherine F  
 (Wac)  
 Portez, Carl L  
 Pothier, Linden D  
 Potoski, Leopold  
 Potorski, Stanley J  
 Potorski, Theodore F  
 Potter, Lowden, Doris  
 (Wac)  
 Potts, John W  
 Potvin, Alfred W  
 Potvin, Gerard J  
 Potvin, Raymond L  
 Potvin, Roland N  
 Poudrier, Gilbert  
 Poulin, Armand J  
 Poulin, Rene J  
 Pouliot, Leo P  
 \*Powers, Eugene H  
 Powers, George N  
 Powers, Lloyd, J  
 \*Powers, Roscoe, A  
 Praisner, Edward M  
 Praisner, Peter L  
 Prejsner, Stanley  
 Press, Benjamin A  
 Press, Stanley J  
 Preston, Samuel T  
 Prewandowski, Frank D  
 Price, John N  
 Price, Percy W Jr  
 Pringle, Carlton R  
 Pronovost, Arthur E Jr  
 Pronovost, Donald E  
 Pronovost, Raymond L  
 Proulx, Albert  
 Proulx, Aurele  
 Proulx, Paul E  
 Provost, Frank Jr  
 Provost, Leonard R  
 Provost, Louis  
 Provost, Norman P  
 Provost, Raymond A  
 Provost, Richard J  
 Provost, Richard R  
 Provost, William J  
 Prucnal, Edward  
 Prucnal, Henry J  
 Prunier, Joseph  
 Prystupa, Harry G Jr  
 Prystupa, Yarrow, H  
 Przybycien, Frank J  
 Przybycien, Stanley  
 Przybla, Adolph S  
 Przybla, Chester B  
 Przybla, Edward  
 Przybla, Frank J  
 Przybla, Joseph R  
 Przybla, Stanley M  
 Przybla, Walter  
 Przybla, Walter E  
 Przybylowicz, Chester C  
 Przybylowicz, John S  
 Przystas, Edward J  
 Pszybys, Mitchell J  
 Pudlo, Walter J  
 Pueschel, Herbert H  
 Pula, John E  
 Pula, Stanley J  
 Pula, Stanley S  
 Pula, Stephen J  
 Pula, Walter S  
 Pysz, Walter S  
 Putko, Stanley J  
 Pyzik, Charles L  
 Quigley, Edward H  
 Quigley, John F  
 Quinn, George S  
 Quintal, Robert R  
 Quirk, Christopher J  
 Quirk, Daniel J  
 Quirk, John J  
 Quirk, Michael

## Passage to Canada

By Adrienne Leduc

[www.adrienneleduc.ca](http://www.adrienneleduc.ca)

*Rather than the fanfare of great histories with their dates, facts and figures, I prefer the spirit of small history. Without outward display it appraises love—a great love—as one employs patient research for detailed descriptions in the yellowed archival material. Through obscure documents one can feel the heartbeat of the past—virtually shake hands with ancestors—and obtain insight into a family’s way of life.*

*For many years I have researched the life of Antoine Leduc who came to New France (Canada) during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Now the story of his wife—Jeanne Fauchoux—a fille du roi, should no longer be ignored. Who was this woman—this heroine?*

Dearest Jeanne,

My search for you came full circle when I visited your birthplace, Huisseau-sur-Mauves, seventeen kilometres west of Orléans, France. You grew up in Huisseau, where a maze of small creeks, *mauves*, meander throughout the farming community. More than three hundred years ago some three hundred families cultivated grain, hemp, grapes and shallots in the area.

In my imagination I could see you praying in the local church, dedicated to St.Pierre-és-Liens. Now only a few walls of the church remain amongst the remnants, surrounding the top part of the broken-off old steeple. An 8<sup>th</sup> century sarcophagus (a stone coffin holding the remains of a Merovingian) stands beside the baptismal font in which you were christened. The ruins of this 12<sup>th</sup> century church remain joined to the local *Château*. The latter is still occupied and consists of two building at right angles, flanked by three large towers whose pointed roofs are shaped like ornate peppershakers. Located in the centre of the village, the *Château* used to be protected by a moat, and was accessible only by two drawbridges on the east and north sides.

Jeanne, I learned that in 1671 the local priest recruited you to immigrate to New France as a *fille du roi*. The term *filles du roi* (King's Daughters) implied that the girls, mostly orphans, were wards of Louis XIV and were part of a program to promote the settlement of the King's colony in New France. Like other *filles du roi* before you (between 1663 and 1673 convoys of ships that held the future of a new nation left for New France) you agreed to make the voyage and marry a colonist. The money for the voyage was drawn from the King's personal fortune. By the time you were recruited, the administrators of New France had expressed their real needs—they wanted healthy peasant girls who would be capable of adapting to the climate, and have pleasant features. At seventeen, you were also of the appropriate age for childbearing. This was an important consideration!

There was talk that after your arrival in New France you would receive a dowry of fifty *livres* when you signed your marriage contract. However, from the history books I learned that less than one third of the *filles du roi* actually received a dowry. Since the authorities did not always have the money required, the dowry often came in the form of household goods or was simply not paid at all. Still, your parish priest undoubtedly knew and told you about the latest offer from Jean Talon, the *Intendant* of New France. On November 10, 1670, the *Intendant* wrote the following to Jean-Baptiste Colbert, *Ministre de la Marine*: "To promote the marriage of these girls I have decided to give them, apart from some material substances such as colonial produce to set up housekeeping, the sum of 50 *livres* in Canadian money."

At last in New France you expected a future that was denied to you in your homeland. In France at that time, as was the case in many countries, conventional dowries for orphans were negligible. A girl needed a dowry, no matter how small, either to enter a convent as a nun or to get married.

After you received the necessary certificate of good behaviour, you were transported to La Rochelle, the port of departure. Here you and 124 other girls were cared for in a convent. Madame Bourdon, a widow from Quebec, and Elisabeth Etienne from France, would accompany the group across the ocean.

Apart from the 10 *livres* paid for your recruitment and transportation to La Rochelle, every future bride received 30 *livres* for clothing and 60 *livres* for your transportation to Canada. The King also bestowed every girl with a wooden chest, filled with a head dress, taffeta handkerchief, bonnet, comb, spool of white thread, one pair of shoe ribbons, stockings, gloves, scissors, 2 knives, 100 sewing needles, 1,000 pins, 4 lace braids, and a small box with 2 *livres* in coins.

Jeanne, without doubt the expected dowry must have given you hope in a special way, and helped to see the new colony as a means of escaping the hardship and poverty



## Passage to Canada

that would be your lot in France. And so, of your own free will, you embarked and crossed the Atlantic with your companions, under rigorous discipline and protection.

You probably knew nothing about New France, except hearing the descriptions quoted from the Jesuit *Relations* during the sermon at Sunday Mass. You emigrated in very difficult conditions, making sacrifices to help populate New France, which was rumoured to be a *lieu d'horreur* (place of horrors) and *aux faubourg de l'enfer* (the outskirts of hell). You were a courageous, daring spirit, but must have wondered who was to be your future husband. Like your companions of that day, love must have been something you expected would come after marriage—if ever. I will never know what went through your mind during the voyage across the Atlantic—the talks you had with your companions about your dreams and expectations. It is understandable that you worried about storms and possible pirate attacks. The shipboard diet, a daily ration of 18 ounces of hard-tack biscuits, cheese and smoke-cured meats, was totally lacking in fresh vegetables. If one of you became ill, there was no treatment. Those of you who died were sewn up in sailcloth, weighed down by a cannon ball and simply dropped into the sea, while the captain recited a funeral oration.

Were you relieved when finally the ship made its way up the Saint-Lawrence River? Now, after a journey of some nine weeks, you had your first glimpse of the new country growing more distinct hour by hour. When Quebec rose up on a spur of high ground, with Cap Diamant—the three hundred-foot quartz cape—dominating the shoreline, someone surely pointed out Fort St. Louis and the Cathedral, with the Jesuit College behind it. Were you impressed when cannon shots welcomed the ship and you heard the church bells toll? It definitely must have been heartwarming to see the waving, cheering crowd gathered on the shore of the Lower Town. The arrival of the brides-to-be was a big event and undoubtedly you made frantic efforts to appear your very best. Still, the crowding on board ship and the scarcity of supplies surely made this extremely difficult. I imagine that you checked your bonnet, adjusted the multi-coloured shawl covering your shoulders, and straightened your *faradine* skirt.

When in the early autumn of 1671 the French frigates carrying the *filles du roi* had been sighted approaching the Gulf of Saint-Lawrence, canoe-men quickly spread the news throughout the colony. The priests announced the sightings during Sunday Mass and seigneurs made it known to their tenants. Soon the bachelors flocked to the town of Quebec.

Jeanne, you were certainly unaware of the fact that on October 20, 1671, *Intendant* Talon had given extraordinary orders to the local bachelors. If these men, mostly *coureurs de bois*, were not married within fifteen days after the arrival of the vessels carrying the *filles du roi*, they would be deprived of the right to trade, hunt, or fish. And the privileges of church and community would be withheld from them.

I can envision your uneasiness when after your arrival a large group of young men stood jostling for a better look at you. As you and your companions climbed Côte-de-la-Montagne, the corduroy road that led up the mountain, the bachelors surely followed—even when some of them were reluctant to get married and give up their freedom.

The plans to build a house to receive the *filles du roi* had been abandoned in 1667 for lack of funds. Therefore, you and your group of female immigrants were placed under the authority of the Ursulines and Hôtel Dieu nuns. These women, delegated by royal warrant, had been ordered to accept the King's protégés in their care. The widow, Madame Bourdon, who knew the name and background of every girl, kept an eye on your activities.

The effects of researching your voyage lingered as I struggled to comprehend more of your life here in Canada. I haunted archives and libraries, but could not find any record of your religious marriage. I then resorted to searching for your marriage *contract*—a legislated pre-nuptial notary document that usually noted the birthplace of bride and groom, and their parents' names. These notary documents also established the co-ownership between husband and wife, according to the common Law of Paris, applicable during the French Regime in Canada. When it became apparent that the archives held no such contract either, I regretted its loss—for omissions to draw up such document were against the Law of Paris. In my need to identify you—to place a face and personality on you—I had to rely on other documents.

Your death certificate indicated that you died at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade, near Trois-Rivières, on November 20, 1721. Visiting this place and the others where you and your husband once resided, I began to piece together your life and trace your movements. I tried to feel the hardships of your time, as I visualized your life in New France, in the heart of a wilderness surrounded by hostile Iroquois.

Documents revealed that your first home was on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, just east of the Gentilly River—now this area is home to a nuclear station, and out of bounds to visitors. Later on you moved across the St. Lawrence River to Grondines. Here, on October 2, 1675 you gave birth to your daughter Françoise, assisted by your female friends. In June of the following year, you and several of your neighbours received the sacrament of Confirmation from Bishop Laval\*, who traveled by canoe from the town of Quebec. A few years later you moved again, following your restless husband to Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade, where eventually you gave birth to two sons. While visiting these villages, my imagination was challenged to picture your life, since the more than 300 years had erased most of the buildings.

Gradually I searched the history books as your frequent moves to new *seigneuries* unfolded before me. Occasionally your name was mentioned, and daily life was described for each locality. More and more I began to understand some of your

husband's motivations. I now could visualize you meeting Antoine, a *coureur de bois*. He was probably wearing the usual leather outfit, his coat decorated with long fringes along the back and sleeves. To you he must have appeared quite different from the young peasants in France who wore colourful clothing of reds and pinks.

Jeanne, I learned that like the other bachelors who wished to marry, Antoine had to address himself to your chaperones and was obliged to declare his possessions. He undoubtedly mentioned the contract with his farming partner, Jean Harel, and that together they had leased a large tract of land, now being cultivated. Your future husband would have explained that they had three heifers, three calves, two oxen, and several pigs. As was the rule, Antoine would also have promised to supply you, his bride, with the essential provisions for the next twelve months—until the land would provide again. Did Antoine tell *you* that he shared a one-room cottage, five-by-five metres, with Harel who was now marrying your travel companion, a *filles du roi* named Marie Pescher? It is peculiar that proof of the Harel-Pescher marriage is also missing.

However, during that time missionaries frequently performed marriages, often in private homes. These missionaries would record only the basic facts of the nuptial on single pages of paper, to be later added, or rewritten, into the parish registers. Due to forgetfulness or lack of care many of these documents were never inserted in the registers.

Jeanne, I wonder if you accepted Antoine's marriage proposal because his partner chose your friend, Marie? Of course, I will never know. I can picture both of you, after your church wedding, hurrying to his canoe. It is easy to imagine the curving prow cutting acute angles into the glassy water, as you were carried along shores still covered with virgin hardwood forest. You saw the tiny wooden homes, far from one another, lost in a wilderness. When you arrived and entered your husband's one-room home it was of course the sight of the hearth that struck you first. When you noticed the proverbial *cabanes*, a type of wardrobe that at least would allow some privacy for undressing and sleeping, you probably felt relief and were pleased to see the beds covered with furs.

Jeanne, after years of searching, I was thrilled to finally discover a notary contract that shed light on my quest for data about your marriage. Three witnesses signed this document drawn up at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade, and dated February 17, 1682. Before notary Michel Roy, your husband Antoine declared that he had married you *eleven* years ago. Your marriage had taken place in the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Faith. However, he also declared that he had *neglected* to draw up the required marriage contract. Of course I do not know the reason why your husband neglected to have a notary draw up your pre-nuptial contract. Was he perhaps influenced by the fact that in 1671 there were no longer government funds available for a dowry, and only perishable food was handed out? Or was it to avoid the notary's fee?

Occasionally, Jeanne, while I reread the records and collected background on your passage to Canada, vague images hovered around me, until they fused with facts. Finally, reading this 1682 document—translated into modern type—was like touching an electric current. I felt I was in direct contact with you. For several years I had carried your story in my imagination without realizing what my intuition insisted upon—that there was a similarity in our lives. As I evaluated the documentation gathered I recalled events in my own life, stretching back more than fifty years. Had history repeated itself?

Some two-hundred-and-seventy-five years after your arrival in Canada as a *fille du roi*, another group of young women crossed the Atlantic—when more than 48,000 War Brides came to join their Canadian husbands. I can identify with you, Jeanne, because I was one of these young women.

From the Chief of Police in my hometown in Belgium, I too received the necessary certificate of good behaviour. Later came a visit from the Canadian Army Padre asking numerous questions. A medical examination by a Canadian doctor followed, and blood tests were taken. Finally, on December 27, 1945, I married one of your descendants.

The following month my new husband returned to Canada. I was eager to join him, despite my apprehension of going to a country where people did not speak my language. Besides, in those days travel was a luxury, and I was not sure that I would ever see my parents again. In July of 1946, I boarded the *Queen Mary* and travelled to Canada under the Free Passage Scheme of the Canadian Government.

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*The population explosion following the arrival of the filles du roi in New France gave rise to the success of the colony. These 737 young women—who eventually married—had their lives inextricable transformed by Louis XIV. As a group they assured the survival and the preservation of a moral and cultural heritage. We should all be proud of their legacies, as they stayed steadfast beside their husbands to found a new country. Their unique contributions have long been forgotten in France and were rarely noted in Canada.*

*However, after more than three centuries the King's Daughters have finally been commemorated. On June 19, 1999, at Place de Paris in Quebec City, the arrival of the filles du roi was celebrated and a plaque was unveiled.*

## **French-Canadian Community in New Haven Was Centered on St. Louis' Church**

By Paul R. Keroack, #157

Although the industries of New Haven, Connecticut around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century were not ones that attracted large numbers of Franco-Americans, St. Louis, a French-speaking parish, was established there in 1889. The first mass celebrated by Father J. Bourret was attended by 600 persons. Another pastor, the Rev. J. H. Chapdelaine, founded a parochial school before 1904, taught by the Sisters of the Holy Ghost.

In 1905 local francophiles affiliated with Yale University raised funds to build a small but elegant church for the parish, designed by Richard Williams in a style described as French Renaissance. Though the building was much later destroyed by fire, the adjoining rectory, built in 1924 in the same style, survives. It is a brick structure with decorative elements such as fleur-de-lis and rosettes in white stone. The parish school, destroyed in a 1919 fire, was rebuilt in 1922. The parish complex was located at Chapel and Chestnut streets in the city's Wooster Square section, east of downtown. Then heavily industrial as well as residential, the neighborhood's predominant ethnic group was Italian American. Growth of the parish was modest – a church historian noted that in 1929, forty years after its founding, it remained a “one-priest” parish.

The fire that destroyed the St. Louis Church building occurred in 1955. By then a more dispersed population, the parishioners rebuilt in West Haven. The rectory building, saved from the flames, was sold to the Saint Andrew Society, an Italian American social club, which uses the former church site as a parking lot. My interest in this French parish's history began when I lived for several years next door to the rectory building and found myself wondering why fleur-de-lis and a chateau roofline were gracing the Italian community's “San Andrea” club!

The following entries from the city directory edition of 1903 sample the names and occupations of New Haven's Franco-Americans:

Allard, Frank F, coach lampmaker h 133 Wooster  
Baribault, Agnes L, Mrs, dressmaker h 170 Olive  
“ , Arthur O, physician 528 Chapel h do  
“ , Charles, blacksmith bds 219 Chapel  
“ , Delphine wid Joseph, dressmaker 3 Rowe h do  
“ , Eugene S, emp H. Hooker & Co bds 721 State  
“ , Jules, foreman H. Hooker & Co h 209 Chapel  
Beaulieu, Charles, emp N H Carriage Co rms 107 Olive  
Beusoleil, Amadis, mech h 95 Newhall  
Blanchard, A, Mrs, dressmaker h 499 Dixwell av  
“ , Hilorion, h 499 Dixwell av  
“ , Alexander L, condr N Y N H & H RR bds 128 Portsea  
Blanchette, Louis L, carp h 180 East  
Blondin, Albert W, clerk 545 Chapel bds 212 Wooster  
“ , Ernest L, locomotive eng h 170 Grafton

Boisvert, Joseph, blacksmith h 631 Dixwell av  
Boisvert, Prosper, " h 18 Myrtle  
Boivin, Joseph, emp RR shops bds 49 Summer  
" , Michael, joiner h 49 Summer  
Bonin, Elizear, carriage bodymaker h 181 Goffe  
Boucher, Joseph A, emp Nat Wire Co bds 30 Wolcott  
Bouffard, Elzear, emp W R A Co h 635 Dixwell av  
Cachon, Emilie P wid Pierre, h 237 York  
Cadieux, Joseph, rms 107 Olive  
Carron, Charles, emp L Candee Co h 805 Grand av  
Cartier, Alphonse, emp N H Saw Mill h 60 Nicoll  
Chabot, Abel A, machinist h 53 Liberty  
Chaillory, Paul, cook Hotel Davenport bds do  
Champagne, Emory, plumber emp 121 Dixwell bds 629 do  
" , Henry, emp H Hooker & Co h 629 Dixwell av  
Charbonneau, Henry, emp N H Clock Co h 157 Franklin  
" , Joseph, emp H Hooker & Co rms 107 Olive  
Constantineau, Charles, emp RR shops h 176 Chestnut  
Corbusier, George W, carriage trimmer bds 620 George  
Coulombe, Etienne, butcher h 207 Chapel  
Dandurand, Albert J, brakeman h 111 Kimberly av  
Doutteil, Ferdinand, barber 49 Orange h 22 Wooster pl  
Dumouchel, Romeo, clerk 50 Chapel bds 137 Lloyd  
Dupuis, Alex L, confectionary, etc. 35 E Grand av h 69 Rowe  
Fenouillet, Ferdinand, emp RR Co h 60 Stevens  
Frechette, Arsene, emp RR Co h 56 Button  
Garceau, Fred, lineman F H & W RR Co h 48 New W[est] H[aven]  
Gauvreau, Alphonse, emp W R A Co h 241 Ivy  
Gilliet, Desire, cigarmaker h 180 Franklin  
Giroux, Hilaire, painter h 88 James  
Gosselin, Napoleon, rem to Canada  
" , Napoleon Jr, carriage bodymaker h 400 Front  
Guerin, Adelard J, clerk 795 Chapel h 112 Asylum  
" , Clara M Mrs, milliner emp 795 Chapel bds 749 Whitney  
Houle, Felix, emp A T Demarest & Co rms 40 Franklin  
" , Henry, carp h 441 Forbes av  
Jourdan, James, brakeman bds 162 Wooster  
Lajeunesse, Joseph, blacksmith h 376 Front  
LeFebvre, Bernard J, h 41 Liberty  
" , Ellen wid Philip h r 30 Washington av  
Levere, Charles F, harnessmaker rms 115 Crown  
L'heureux, Bruno, stonemason h 2 Elliot  
Lussier, Napoleon, emp W R A Co h 474 Orchard  
Maire, Louis F, emp N H Carriage Co h 24 Avon  
Martineau, Arthur, blacksmith helper h 52 Liberty  
Menard, George, cigarmaker h 329 Congress av  
Mercier, Joseph, emp N H B & P Co. bds 583 East  
Millett, George, emp W R A Co h 97 Division  
Molleur, Levi, cabinetmaker h 86 Fourth av WH  
Monast, Charles, blacksmith helper rms 107 Olive

**French-Canadian Community in New Haven  
Was Centered on St. Louis' Church**

Morier, Raphael, carriage bodymaker h 483 Edgewood av  
Nadeau, Philomene wid Edouard, bds 195 James  
Oulett, Fred F, locomotive eng h 346 Washington av  
Ouellette, James, emp S K Page h r 264 Wallace  
Paquette, John, teamster h 177 Brewery  
    "    , Joseph, clerk 50 Chapel h 137 Lloyd  
Patenaude, Alfred, blacksmith h 135 Fillmore  
    "    , Elmie G, emp Sargent & Co rms 96 George  
    "    , Emanuel, carp h 184 Peck  
Patry, Adelard, car builder h 183 Columbus av  
Pepin, Louis, carp h 32 Bailey  
Perreault, Arthur, rem to Springfield MA  
    "    , Goudias, smith helper h 139 Dover  
Perron, Alexander F, laborer bds 31 Prout  
Petitlerc, Edward C, carp RR shops h 111 Clay  
    "    , Ellen wid Edward, bds 212 Hamilton  
Phillipe, Christopher H, emp W R A Co bds 807 Dixwell av  
    "    , Henry, emp N H Clock Co h 44 Thorn  
Plante, Narcisse, painter rms 725 Grand av  
Poitras, Henry, carp h 166 Edgewood av  
Ponton, Charles, bartender, rms 312 George  
Remillard, Albert W, h 513 Congress av  
Renaud, Joseph L, emp 104 State h 157 Atwater WH  
Rondeau, George J, painter h 92 Fillmore  
Senecal, Frederick A, machinist h 255 Dixwell av  
Sharron, Arthur W, clerk 50 Chapel bds 30 Shelter  
    "    , William W, blacksmith h 30 Shelter  
Sivigny, Balsar, emp 169 Dixwell av h 560 Elm  
St George, Charles A, clerk 784 Chapel bds 238 Wooster  
St Jacques, Alfred, carriage blacksmith h 489 Chapel  
    "    , Henry, emp N H Clock Co h 225 Poplar  
St John, Louis, emp I L Stiles & Son Brick Co h 343 East  
    "    , Michael, laborer h 487 East  
    "    , Samuel, bds 343 East  
Tatro, Edward, blacksmith h 159 Poplar  
    "    , Edward J, cigarmaker h 360 Congress av  
Tetreault, Adelard, emp N H Clock Co h 86 James  
Thibault, Hercule A, emp 157 Derby av h 328 Columbus av  
Turgeon, Louis O, motorman rms 350 Grand av

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**Part III**  
**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 Vol. 10, No. 3  
of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* (Summer 2002)

**The Fur Trade in the French and Indian Wars**

Even the 1667 peace treaty seemed more beneficial for the Iroquois. The Five Nations then controlled the flow of furs southward to the Hudson River where, three years earlier in 1664, aggressive English newcomers ousted the incumbent Dutch rulers of New Amsterdam colony and renamed it New York. They were able as well to maintain an ongoing blockade of the Ottawa River in the north, utilizing Iroquois allies, to effectively prevent the flow of pelts from Midwestern Indian Country to fur merchants in Montreal.

With Huron rivals virtually destroyed by warfare and disease, the cunning Iroquois were now "in the catbird seat" and able to play English allies and French enemies against each other. It was only due to still surviving alliances with regional Algonquin tribes that Canada was able to avoid becoming completely subservient to the Five Nations confederacy. These loyal auxiliaries included the Abenaki and Micmac nations who never wavered in their support of the *Canadien* cause.

Replacing Hurons as principal confederates of New France were Algonquin Ojibways, Ottawas, and Potawatomis -- dominant tribes living on the shores of the Great Lakes and neighboring rivers -- who had managed to fight off earlier territorial invasions by the Iroquois. These three Indian nations used their new rise in ally status to supersede the nearly exterminated Hurons as primary fur traders and middlemen of the French.

To counter this, Canadians began venturing deeper into the little-known western wilderness to barter furs directly from tribes in those far regions. The eventual achievement of this goal effectively eliminated both Huron and eastern Algonquin middlemen. Thus was born the *coureur de bois* (woods runner), a wild, rugged bunch of trappers/traders who immersed themselves so completely in the Indian way of life that they rejected their white heritage, values, even their religion.

Deliberately ignoring monetary debts they owed fur trade merchants in Montreal, *coureurs de bois* now fully embraced the Native American way of life, became illegal trappers when not busy hunting wild game for themselves and new red kinsmen, joined Indian blood-brothers on warpath sorties against tribal enemies, mated with squaws to establish mixed-blood families, or explored untapped beaver territory. Denounced as outlaws, the French renegades were gradually hunted down, arrested, and subjected to harsh punishment whenever apprehended by colony authorities.

Wayward *coureurs de bois* were soon replaced by *voyageurs*: hardy woodsmen/canoe men who roamed the length and breadth of the enormous *pays d'en haut* (Upper Country; i.e.,



Indian Country) located west, south, and north of Montreal. Dressed much like Indians -- in moccasins, deerskin leggings, kneelength breechclout, and leather hunting shirt -- *voyageurs* wore a colorful sash (blue for Montrealers, red for Quebecers) around the waist that supported a beaded bag containing pipe, tobacco, fire-steel, and a spare flint. A capote (hooded head covering), woolen cap, knife, and flintlock musket completed their wilderness kit.

Operating under business permits issued by colony authorities to the individual Montreal merchants who hired them, Canadian-French *voyageurs* transported trade goods by canoe to wilderness trading posts over a hazardous, 45-day trip along the length of a 1,700-mile water route from Lachine, just below Montreal, to the Great Lakes area. On the return journey to Lachine, they hauled bales of animal pelts in the same canoes.

Most colony males now lived double lives -- employed as fur trade *voyageurs* from May through October, then cultivating their families' small Quebec farms the rest of the year. Some adventurous individuals, usually unmarried, chose to become full-time *hibernants* (winterers or northmen), spending the entire year in Indian Country. Unlike brusque-mannered English traders of the Hudson Bay Company, the irrepressibly convivial *Canadiens* took to the dangerous and rigorous, outdoor life with unbridled vigor.

In dealing with red men, they softened sharp business practices with Gallic finesse to the point of employing the unheard-of frontier policy of treating all Indians as equals (in the English colonies, that is). Readily traveling among local and distant tribes, often marrying dusky maidens of forest and plain -- to better learn native traits, customs, and languages -- French- Canadians were unsurpassed as traders and wilderness ambassadors. It accounts, too, for the prevalence of French surnames among so many of today's North American Indians.

From early May, when the ice-blocked St. Lawrence River first became navigable following its winter freeze, until October, one month before this primary water route started icing up again, their birch bark canoe fleets -- painted with gaudy Indian symbols on towering bows and sterns -- crisscrossed the rivers and lakes of New France into regions known today as Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia as well as the Midwestern U.S. states now called Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Their fur trade expeditions also penetrated the vast, wilderness reaches--by foot, canoe, horse, or snowshoe and sled, as necessary--of Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana--in a persistent, money-driven quest for pelts. The canoe portion involved grueling labor. Imprisoned in the narrow hull between bales of trade goods, during the harrowing trip from Lachine, Quebec, to the remote Indian Country, and squeezed among bales of furs during the equally hazardous return voyage, the men couldn't stretch, or change from kneeling positions, once on board, to avoid puncturing the craft's thin, quarter-inch shell of birch bark.

Two crewmembers usually remained standing the entire time their 36-foot-long craft was afloat. A steersman, higher-paid boss of the canoe's occupants, stood in the stern and guided the vessel with an overlong paddle that functioned as rudder. In the front, a bowman wielded an out-sized paddle to help propel the craft forward in his capacity as navigator and second highest-paid crewman.

Without these frail-looking yet amazingly practical vessels, the history of North American colonization might have been vastly different. For the French took the Indian vehicle and transformed it into a cargo-hauling marvel that helped them outstrip English competition to secure an enormously valuable fur empire for themselves.

*Voyageurs* were required to paddle a demanding, 40-stroke-per-minute pace during a 16 to 18 hour workday broken only by a quick breakfast and supper ashore consisting of a hot, soupy concoction cooked from lyed corn and pork fat, several pipe-smoking breaks, and about four hours sleep -- also spent on land.

The formidable trek mixed quiet streams with sometimes tempestuous lakes and rivers, spotted with treacherous rapids, intermittently joined by land portages where canoes had to be beached, unloaded, and everything, including the canoes, hauled at a trot -- each man carrying at least two (!) 80-pound packs on his back supported in a leather sling looped over the forehead -- to the next navigable stretch of water. No wonder that ruptured hernias of the groin were a crippling, occupational ailment peculiar to *voyageurs*.

As opposed to the part-time farmer/*voyageur*, called *mangeur de lard* (porkeater, named for the mixed corn and lard ration he consumed during the trip), elite "winterers" (*hibernants*) or *homes du nord* (northmen), signed three-year contracts assigning them to Indian Country.

When not bartering trade goods for winter pelts (this was the season when furs were in their thickest, prime condition) brought into the post by Indian trappers, *hivernants* mostly spent their time in the surrounding forests and plains hunting wild game for garrison stew pots or attending to maintenance and repair of the log trading posts.

Every summer, these buckskin-clad frontiersmen carried the fur brigade's cargo of winter pelts by smaller, 25-foot canoes over the lengthy, rugged water route from remote Indian Country posts to the annual *rendezvous* at Michilimackinac in present-day Michigan.

Here, over 1,000 *voyageurs* from all over the northern half of the continent gathered for a two-week spree which degenerated into a loud and riotous spectacle beginning with rare, for the wilderness, culinary feasts of all kinds of meats, fowl, even bread...nonstop bouts of drinking that ignited bloody, no-holds-barred brawls between rival porkeaters and haughty winterers...Indian-style gambling games...rifle shooting plus knife and hatchet-throwing contests...and round-the-clock, amorous sessions with local Chippeway squaws (brokered by businesslike warrior spouses in exchange for trade goods ranging from beads, bracelets, and comparable items).

Top wage for part-time *voyageurs* during the French *regime* was 400 *livres*, about \$66.40 in 1957 U.S. currency, for the summer's 90-day, 3,400-mile round-trip to and from Lachine. In the purchasing power of that era, however, it would easily buy eight oxen and eight calves. Full-time wintering *voyageurs* were paid twice that amount, or \$132.80 U.S. for their year's labor, which the unmarried men were apt to squander in riotous living.

*Voyageurs* were followed, even preceded at times, by intrepid French explorers, including Catholic missionaries, who expanded the frontiers of the new colony. Vigorous men like fur trader-explorer Louis JOLIET (1645-1700) and missionary priest Jacques MARQUETTE (1637-1675), both of whom, traveling together, extended Canada's southern frontier to the faraway Gulf of Mexico.

Also: the ill-starred explorer Rene Robert CAVELIER, Lord DE LA SALLE (1643-1687), discoverer of the Mississippi River and relative by marriage of the GODEFROY clan...and that famed marine officer, Pierre GAULTIER DE VARENNES, Lord DE LA VERENDRYE (1685-1749), who combined exploration skills with his military expertise to greatly enlarge New France's fur trade not to mention its far western land boundaries in the seemingly endless North American wilderness. Rene, III, GODEFROY DE LINTOT -- a marine commandant, fur trader, and explorer -- was a member of VERENDRYE's 1727 expedition that established Fort

Beauharnois along Lake Pepin on the present Wisconsin-Minnesota boundary.

### More French Incursions Into Enemy Country

Incited by envious English fur traders in New York Colony, the Seneca tribe, a Five Nations member, began attacking villages in Illinois Indian territory that bartered furs to the French. Canada's new Governor LE FEBVRE DE LA BARRE endeavored to punish those hostiles in the summer of 1684. He took to the field with 1,200 *Troupes de la Marine*, veteran Canadian militia, and Algonquin allies. Captain Jean GODEFROY, II, Lord DE-SAINT PAUL & Lord DE TONNERE (1649-1730), marched along with his Trois-Rivieres militia company in both the 1684 and 1687 campaigns.

DE LA BARRE badly mismanaged the operation by ignoring advice from seasoned militia officers familiar with the terrain. He loaded the force into canoes and clumsy flatboats then led them over wearisome, St. Lawrence River portages and rapids to a poorly chosen bivouac site that became known as *La Famine* (The Starvation Place). Camped in a swampy, unhealthy location, the troops were tormented nonstop by seasonal mosquitoes and north woods flies.

Many expedition members contracted malaria, of all things, and suffered terribly from hunger as well due to a shortage of food supplies. The deteriorating situation led to necessarily hurried negotiations and a resultant, ignoble peace treaty with openly contemptuous Senecas. The chastened DE LA BARRE led his struggling expedition back to Montreal. Lack of a decisive military victory hastened the luckless governor's recall to France. He was replaced by an experienced soldier, Jacques DE BRISAY, Marquis DE DENONVILLE (\_\_\_ - 1710), who attacked that same Five Nations tribe three years later.

In the spring of 1686, a party of thirty regular soldiers and seventy Canadian volunteers, under the command of the Chevalier DE TROYES, an ex-Carignan regiment officer, and three LE MOYNE brothers -- Lords IBERVILLE, ST.-HELENE, and MARICOURT -- headed directly northwest from Montreal and seized important English fur trade posts along partially ice-locked James Bay, belonging to arch-rival Hudson Bay Company.

With the arrival of summer in 1687, new Governor DENONVILLE led another military expedition against the Senecas: Eight hundred marines, eight hundred to one thousand Canadian militia (including Jean GODEFROY's own Trois-Rivieres unit), and some three hundred warpath-trained Algonquin auxiliaries. Three companies of *voyageur* militia, brought in from fur trade posts in the western Indian Country, took up positions as an advance guard and the force headed toward Iroquois territory.

Senecas cleverly set up an ambush along the route of march, which fizzled when they opened fire prematurely, losing the surprise advantage. The main French column opened up with rapid musket fire that sent the now flustered hostiles packing. Fatigue, and ignorance of the immediate terrain, prevented effective pursuit of the Iroquois and the expedition had to content itself with burning tribal towns and crops before returning home.

Frustrated by his inability to score decisively over Iroquois adversaries, DENONVILLE cordially invited a number of Five Nations chieftains to a hastily scheduled peace conference at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, Ontario. A rude surprise awaited the haughty red visitors. Seized at gunpoint immediately on arrival, their legs and arms securely shackled with chains, the chiefs were brashly escorted onto a waiting ship and dispatched to France as prisoners condemned to

lifelong servitude as oarsmen aboard brutal slave galleys of the French navy.

In an immediate response, 1,500 Iroquois braves swarmed along the St. Lawrence River like angry hornets and struck the unsuspecting village of Lachine, next-door to Montreal, at dawn on 5 August 1689. A small marine detachment in the adjacent fort watched in horror as howling Indians in hideous warpaint torched fifty to eighty settler cabins, butchered twenty-four hapless colonists on the spot, then hogtied more than ninety *habitant* men, women, and children.

Prisoners chosen for initial killing were deliberately tortured to death in plain sight of stunned onlookers at the nearby Fort. Brazenly remaining in the vicinity over the next few days, the Mohawks callously subjected all remaining captives -- men, women, and youngsters -- to fiery, excruciating deaths at the stake.

It signaled the start of yet another campaign of terror against farm settlements of New France. Over the next several years, roving bands of enraged Five Nations warriors indiscriminately killed disturbing numbers of *Canadiens* and their livestock while torching many communities. More than ninety-one colonists, in an already precariously small populace, were slaughtered in 1691 alone.

DENONVILLE's incompetence cost him his job and he was replaced by the most famous and successful of New France governors, Louis DE BUADE, Count DE FRONTENAC (1620-1713). This individual was so well versed in Indian psychology, aided by a natural flair for the dramatic, that most Indians, whether friend or foe, viewed him in awe as a demigod.

In 1689, a sixty-nine-year-old, though still robust, FRONTENAC began avenging the Lachine massacre. He sent contingents of *Troupes de la Marine*, reinforced by Indian warrior allies, to raid English settlements on the frontiers of New York State and New England. The energetic, trained soldier -- with a solid background of European combat experience -- battled aggressively against the powerful Iroquois until they were, amazingly, subdued by sheer force of French arms seven years later in 1696.

Zacharie HERTEL, Lord DE LA FRENIERE, was a marine officer who married Charlotte, III, GODEFROY DE LINTOT (1677-1750). Captured by Iroquois in 1681, his courage and prowess in surviving the dangerous gauntlet -- that double line of howling aborigines armed to the teeth and anxious to test a prisoner's mettle -- won him adoption into the tribe.

After managing an escape, HERTEL, then a noncommissioned officer, continued his military exploits against the English and was rewarded for exceptional valor by promotion to officer's rank (normally reserved only for noblemen). The subsequent gallantry in action of DE LA FRENIERE and his unit at the capture of Falmouth, Maine, resulted in an appreciative King Louis XIV bestowing a rare patent of nobility on the marine commander. Zacharie died in 1752, a marine captain who was partly disabled from old wounds but still on active duty.

By the 1680s, the Five Nations realized the peace was going against them despite prior victories. It was due to the French and their expanding network of Indian trappers who had been moving fur trade operations further west across mid-continent -- beyond the territorial influence of always-formidable Iroquois enemies operating from New York Colony.

Over time, *Canadiens* continued to forge new trading alliances with distant wilderness tribes, managing in the process to completely bypass the Five Nations threat. So the proud Iroquois went to war once more in an attempt to reestablish control over the fur trade. Primary targets were those Algonquin allies -- Ojibways, Ottawas and Potawatomis -- of the French

*regime* in the Great Lakes area.

But attacks by Five Nations warriors failed to close down the fur trade route eastward to Montreal. Instead, the late 1600s witnessed a major setback for the Iroquois: in the course of continued wilderness fighting, they lost complete control of southern Ontario territory previously seized from Hurons.

This conflict took place strictly between red enemies; surprisingly few whites were involved. Centuries-old Indian legends still tell of bloody battles, ambushes, and deadly assaults occurring along lonely fur trade canoe portages, spilling over onto peaceful forest trails, woodland campsites, and stockaded tribal towns.

The brutal war also fought itself out around Indian Country ponds, rivers, and lakeshores from Sault Ste. Marie, straddling the present northern Michigan and Ontario borders, southward to Lake Erie, that gigantic water barrier separating Ontario Province from upstate New York.

Each opposing Indian side mustered at least a thousand seasoned braves armed -- thanks to French or English suppliers -- with trade muskets and steel scalping knives in addition to silent, deadly bows/arrows, tomahawks, war clubs, and lances. The outcome was an unanticipated Iroquois rout that forced their withdrawal to original Five Nations lands south of Lake Ontario in New York Colony.

On 28 January 1690, in the dead of winter, a military expedition organized by Governor FRONTENAC left Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, to raid the British settlement at Dover, New Hampshire. It comprised twenty Abenakis, five Algonquins, and twenty-five Frenchmen led by Francois HERTEL, Lord DE ROUVILLE (whose daughter-in-law was a GODEFROY DE LINTOT).

Accompanying the raiders were HERTEL's three sons, two nephews, and Lord CREVIER DE ST. FRANCOIS (whose grandmother was a GODEFROY DE LINTOT), plus Lord DE GATINEAU (whose mother was a GODEFROY DE LINTOT). The French and Indians adroitly surprised the small village, killed about thirty settlers who resisted, and took fifty-four colonists back to Canada as captives.

That same summer of 1690, an English attempt by sea to capture the fortress at Quebec City was unsuccessful. Joseph GODEFROY, II, Lord DE VIEUX-PONT (1645-1696/99), served as personal Indian interpreter for Governor FRONTENAC. A career marine officer, Joseph sustained a minor injury from British Navy cannon fire during that siege.

For the remainder of the war, Canada continued to attack its enemies in the English colonies to the south as often as it defended its settlements against Iroquois raiders. Unlike the French, who usually accompanied Indian auxiliaries on raids into New England, British colony militiamen were almost never present on forays into New France by the Iroquois. Here again, English-American distaste for forest warfare and their deficiency in woodcraft skills were clearly responsible.

The British and French finalized in 1697 still another peace treaty. Soon afterward, the Five Nations began seeking an end to its own long-running struggle with the New France *regime*. Four years later, the Iroquois confederacy decided to remain neutral in any further conflicts between France and England. With defenses again secure, Canada was now able to consolidate its power and influence -- for fur trade purposes -- in the far western wilderness, beyond the confines of existing settlements in the eastern section of the colony.

New France's population had barely reached the 15,000 mark by 1700 and consisted

primarily of Franco settlers living in the steadily expanding farm belt that formed an almost continuous network of communities between the colony's three main population centers: Quebec City, Montreal, and Trois-Rivieres. This was in marked contrast to the overwhelming number of 250,000 British settlers living in thirteen individual colonies scattered along the Atlantic seaboard.

### Beginning of the End for Canada

The origins of the French and Indian wars -- that eventually cost France its huge North American Empire -- lay partly in the new colony's profitable trade in animal pelts. British commercial interests watched enviously as the first half of the 18th century brought continued expansion to Canada's fur trade, agriculture, and Atlantic coast fisheries.

Ironically, those descendants of French colonists who settled Quebec -- twelve years before Pilgrim immigrants first stepped off the *Mayflower* at Plymouth, Massachusetts -- managed to explore a sizable portion of this continent long before 1760, and well in advance of America's much heralded Lewis and Clark exploratory journey to the western U.S. that didn't get underway until 1804.

*Canadiens* briefly inhabited more than half of North America, initially occupied thirty future states across this country, and bestowed French names on more than five thousand U.S. communities -- not including miscellaneous hills, rivers, streams, and other whimsical anatomical features like the *Grand Teton* (Large Teat) mountain range in Wyoming.

Queen Anne's War, 1702-1713, started out as just another French and Iroquois conflict. After 1702, though, the Five Nations ceased to be a major factor in New France military history. They cleverly used their ongoing truce with the *regime* to avoid fighting any more of Britain's colonial wars. Henceforth, combat was waged solely by *Canadiens* and their Indian allies against New England frontier settlements in traditional style: swiftly executed, early morning raids revolving around killings and scalplings, cabin burnings, pillaging, and the capture of colonists for ransom.

In summer, an immense, nearly unbroken canopy of green forests -- ash, beech, birch, elm, hickory, maple, oak, pine, and spruce -- stretched across thousands of square miles from the northernmost Great Lakes to the hilly bluffs bordering New England's shoreline. That same region was also the setting for several riveting frontier adventure tales in the classic Leatherstocking series by New Jersey-born author James Fenimore COOPER (1789-1851), notably "The Last of the Mohicans," written in 1826, which focused on the French & Indian War. Within that wilderness, border communities in the English colonies of New York, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire were attacked time and again by woods-savvy Acadian and Quebec militiamen or marines accompanied by fierce, Indian allies. Singled out were prominent settlements like Schenectady (New York), Salmon Falls (New Hampshire), Casco Bay (Maine), plus Deerfield and Haverhill (Massachusetts). By the way, those 17th and 18th century English towns and villages in present Vermont, Maine, and portions of New Hampshire were then part of a substantially larger Massachusetts Colony.

Under terms of the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht (Belgium), which ended Queen Anne's War, King Louis XIV had to surrender most of Acadia (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island) to Great Britain. The last remaining French settlement in Acadia, Cape Breton Island, called *Ile Royale* (Royal Island) by its Franco colonizers, was transferred over to England

## The Noble GODEFROY Family and its Branches

in 1763 under the treaty ending the French & Indian War.

King George's War, 1743-1748, was the third of the French and Indian conflicts. It didn't completely become an Anglo-French colonial fight in North America, since the only significant military event occurring outside Europe centered on Louisbourg, a massive stone fortress overlooking the Atlantic Ocean on Cape Breton Island, now in Nova Scotia Province.

Built in 1720, its garrison was never adequately supplied from France. The harbor at Louisbourg, though, was effectively used by French privateer (a legalism for government-approved piracy) vessels as a major base from which to prey upon New England sailing vessels working the nearby Grand Banks fishing grounds.

In 1745, a British expedition from Boston attacked Louisbourg by sea and compelled its surrender. Returned to France three years later under a peace treaty, the bastion fell to another English sea and land attack thirteen years later in 1758 during the French & Indian War. That takeover eliminated the last vestige of France's military power on the Atlantic seacoast..

English and French interests clashed anew on Canada's southwestern frontier, which had been secure from Indian raids since the Iroquois peace treaty of 1701. The new border flare-up now brought both nations to blows in the Ohio region of the Midwest.

During this period, *Troupes de la Marine*, together with veteran Canadian militiamen, routinely outperformed British colony militia. It was yet another instance of French superiority in wilderness fighting -- a failing of English-American troops never properly addressed by British military, or colony, leaders.

Britain then sent two regular army infantry regiments to America as reinforcements. France, as well, dispatched more regular troops to strengthen their perennially outnumbered marine contingents, army regulars, and habitant militiamen at forts scattered around eastern Canada.

In charge of all civilian militia at Cote Sud, Quebec, during the French & Indian War was Jean BOUCHER, Lord DE MONTBRUN. Jean was astute enough in 1729 to marry Francoise, III, GODEFROY DE SAINT-PAUL (1683-1770), daughter of the enterprising Lord DE SAINT-PAUL, a well-to-do seignior who was also, by turns, a colony Indian interpreter, fur trader, militia captain, and fish merchant.

Rene, III, GODEFROY DE LINTOT (1675-1748), was a career officer who commanded marine garrisons at Ile-au-Tourtes, Quebec, from 1710 to 1718. Commissioned a marine cadet, aged twenty-one, in 1696, he was a member of the 1705 military expedition that invaded British-occupied New Foundland Island and destroyed a number of enemy settlements.

Promoted to ensign (2nd lieutenant) in 1706, aged thirty, Rene supervised construction of new forts in the Middle West at Chagouamigan (near Ashland, Wisconsin, where he served from 1720-26) and along Lake Superior. Promoted to lieutenant in 1725, LINTOT was in charge of the French fort at Detroit (in present Michigan). Two years later, he was part of Lord DE VERENDRYE's military expedition that established Fort Beauharnois along Lake Pepin on the current Wisconsin-Minnesota boundary. Rene later commanded the fort at Green Bay (present Wisconsin). LINTOT retired from active military service as a captain.

(To be continued)

## A Tousignant Who Became A Lusignan

By Ivan Robinson, #326

If your family tree contains the Jean-Baptiste Lusignan who married Marguerite Laporte, don't look for his father under Lusignan.

Jean-Baptiste was really a Tousignant from Lotbinière, where he was baptized June 4, 1778. His father was Isidore Tousignant, great-grandson of the first settler of that name, Pierre Tousignant *dit* Lapointe from the town of Blaye near Bordeaux in France. Jean-Baptiste's mother was Marie Melanson, an Acadian with equally long roots. Following the Lusignan line back through Jean-Baptiste hit a roadblock for this researcher until the Tousignant tie was discovered.

Isidore and Marie's three other children who survived to adulthood, all daughters, were married under the name of Tousignant, according to Drouin. They were Marie-Rose (possibly Marie-Rosalie), married 27 February 1797 in Terrebonne to Charles Huboux; Marie-Marguerite, married 8 April 1799 in Lotbinière to Henry Lemai (or Lemay); and Marie-Louise, married 5 June 1804 in Lotbinière to Louis Beaudet.

Jean-Baptiste was the last one to be married, trading vows 13 February 1809 in Mascouche with Marguerite Laporte. The marriage record, reported in the PRDH, shows him as Jean-Baptiste Lusignan. Subsequently, all his children bore the name Lusignan and were married as such in Mascouche and the nearby towns of St-Lin and Ste-Anne-des-Plaines.

As with all name changes, questions come up. Why the change? Why that choice? Both Tousignant and Lusignan are well established and distinct family names. Pierre Tousignant *dit* Lapointe, the founder of that line in New France, first shows up in the records when, on 17 October 1668, he married a *filles du roi*, Marie-Madeleine Philippe. Pierre and Marie-Madeleine are believed to have had three sons and five daughters. One son, Jean-Joseph, married Therese Hamel. Their son, Antoine Michel, married Agathe Hubert, who became the parents of Isidore and grandparents of Jean-Baptiste. The Lusignan line, on the other hand, descends from Jean Miel de Lusignan, a soldier who was married 27 April 1699 in Boucherville to Therese Latouche.

Again, why change from one distinguished name to the other? In Jean-Baptiste's case, it may have been simply that the priest who recorded the marriage in Mascouche didn't quite hear what he was told and wrote down the rhyming Lusignan instead of Tousignant, thereby veering Jean-Baptiste and his progeny forever into the unrelated line.

It may also have been that Jean-Baptiste was destined to be different. His sisters were all baptized in Lotbinière as Tousignant — Marie-Louise, 24 December 1772; Marie-Rose, 20 July 1775, and Marie-Marguerite, 23 Sept. 1776. Jean-Baptiste, their kid brother, was baptized 4 June 1778, in Lotbinière — as a Lapointe! He was the only child recorded by the *dit* name.

And, finally, we can't rule out whimsy. According to *Our French-Canadian Ancestors* by Thomas J. Laforest, a family tradition among the Tousignants says that one forebear took the *dit* name of Vaudreuil because of a "marked resemblance to the Marquis de Vaudreuil." From this weak graft came a whole new branch of Tousignants. Perhaps Jean-Baptiste, renegade at the baptismal font, wanted to be different at the wedding altar as well.



## On the Death of a Child

Ryan A. Ramirez

Sherry Chapman, #1283

In our role as parents, we invest in the future. In our role as family historians, we reach back into the past. What do we do when our future becomes our past? That is one of the many questions I have faced every moment of every day since December 7, 2002 when my son, Ryan, was killed in an automobile accident.

Ryan was so vibrant – happy, healthy and energetic. He had a special way about him that made people smile. Ryan enjoyed the moment, but he was forward thinking as well. He had a strong work ethic -- set goals, and strived for them. And he was a loving kid. He had no reservations about shouting on his way out the door through a crowd of his teenage friends, “I love you, mom.” He was the younger of two, my only son, born on my birthday. Last November 18, Ryan turned nineteen. Eighteen days later, he was dead.

That one tragic, irreversible event is as horrifying to me today as it was the day it happened; and it has changed me in predictable ways. Trivialities have no place in my world, joy will never be as joyful, pain runs much deeper.

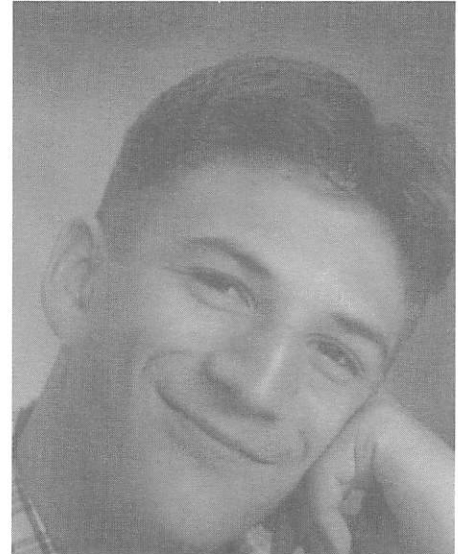
But it has also affected me in unpredictable ways. Before Ryan’s death, genealogy was a favorite pastime of mine. I took pleasure in unearthing facts, solving mysteries, sharing information with family. And I particularly looked forward to passing the legacy of our family history to my children.

Now it is a struggle for me. Since Ryan was killed, I have not been able to open the family history file on my computer because it opens on a page bearing Ryan’s name. I cannot imagine recording information involving Ryan’s death; or of not recording it and having those blank spaces beckon me. I cannot confront Ryan’s death in this way – in terms of the hard, cold facts.

And I am profoundly aware of how the loss of one child impacts future generations. It agonizes me to the core of my soul that I will not be leaving our family history to Ryan and his children and the generations beyond. I deeply mourn those lost children as well.

As I wade through this murky time in my life, I find myself reflecting on my grandparents, and other ancestors with whom I share this experience. Though I felt empathy towards them, I did not understand the depth of the trauma until now. Perhaps in time, I will be able to reach back to them for answers.

But for now I am left with the dilemma: what do you do when your future becomes your past?



**RYAN A. RAMIREZ**  
Nov. 18, 1983 – Dec. 7, 2002

## Obituaries of Franco-Americans from Bristol, Connecticut

### Part 13

Extracted by Paul R. Keroack, #157

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

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

#### Abbreviations

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

Deschaine, Herbert J., 65, husb Hilda (Berube) Deschaine, 482 Broad St, d Feb 27, 1984; b Ft Kent ME May 18, 1918, son Joseph & Agnes (Saucier) Deschaine; Feb 28, 1984, p 2C1

Deschaine, Lottie, SEE Collin, Lottie

Deschenes, Odile Saucier, 93 Gaylord St, wid Rennie Deschenes; b 19 Dec 1899 Ft Kent ME; d 5 March 1993; 6 March 1993, p 4:1

Descoteaux, Alice Hermine, Mrs., 68, 46 Seymour St, d Oct 24, 1929; b June 4, 1861 Three Rivers PQ, dau George & Augie (Duschene) Dube; bur St Joseph Cem; Oct 25, 1929, p 5C3

Deshaine, Nelson J., 62, husb Bernice (Bouchard) Deshaine, 33 Third St, d Feb 14, 1986; b Feb 24, 1923, son Joseph & Agnes (Saucier) Deshaine; d Upper Frenchville ME; Feb 17, 1986, p 2C3

Desfosses, Rose M., 61 Bellevue Ave, wid Maurice Desfosses, d Dec 14, 1991; b St Julie PQ; bur St Joseph Cem; Dec 16, 1991, p 4C2

Desjardin, Genna, SEE Michaud, Genna

Desjardins, Frances, SEE Roy, Frances

Desjardins, Joseph O., 61, 44 Pratt St, son Wilbrod & Yvonne (Michaud) Desjardins, husb Marcella Dionne Desjardins; b 23 Dec 1934 Notre Dames de Lourdes NB; d 25 March 1996 Edmundston NB; bur St Joseph Cem; 28 March 1996, p A2:1

**Obituaries of Franco-Americans from Bristol, Connecticut**

Desjardins, Georgianna B., 75, form Bristol, of Ft Kent ME, w Thomas Desjardins, d March 31, 1987; b Oct 19, 1911 Ft Kent ME; April 7, 1987, p 4C1

Desjardins, Romeo G., 85, 94 Artesian St, husb Betty (Rioux) Desjardins, b 20 Jan 1907 Lewiston ME; d 24 Sept 1992 Farmington CT; 24 Sept 1992, p 4C1

Desjardins, Thomas A., 82, 65 Wilson Pond Rd, Harwinton CT, wid Georgianna (Bouchard) Desjardins, d Jan 4, 1992 in Hartford CT; b Ft Kent ME Jan 25, 1909, son Thomas & Mary Jane (Sweeney) Desjardins, form Bristol res; Jan 6, 1991, p 4C1

Desmarais, Joseph A., 72, Cromwell, husb Irma (Krampitz) Desmarais; b 22 April 1924; d 18 May 1996; 20 May 1996, p A2:1

Desmarais, Lana J., 63, 120 Tulip St, wid Henry W. Desmarais, d Feb 20, 1989; b March 28, 1925, dau George & Norma (Dayton) Mager; Feb 20, 1989, p 4C1

Desmarais, Richard C., 71, 84 Clark St, Wolcott CT, husb Kathleen (O'Keefe) Desmarais, d Feb 4, 1992; b Stockholm ME Jan 12, 1921, son Leo & Ida (Martin) Desmarais; form Bristol res; bur St Joseph Cem; Feb 5, 1992, p 4C2

Desmarais, Richard C., Jr., 55 Summer St, son Kathleen (O'Keefe) and late Richard Desmarais; b 16 June 1944; d 13 Dec 1999 in W Hartford; bur St Joseph Cem; 15 Dec 1999, p A2:2

Desmarais, Rev. Wilfred N., 30, d March 30, 1928; b Taftville CT; form asst pastor St Ann Church; March 30, 1928, p 4C3; see also March 31, 1928, p 8C2

Desrochers, Blanche L., 90, form Komanetsky Estates, wid Joseph B. Desrochers, dau Ovila & Marie Louise (Dupere) St Germain; b 26 June 1909 Fall River MA; d 19 Feb 2000; bur St Thomas Cem, Thomaston CT; 19 Feb 2000, p A2:3

Deveau, Germain, SEE Levesque, Germaine

Devnew, Elizabeth Lillian (Lecrenier), 75, 510 Stafford Ave, w Stuart Douglas Devnew; b 7 Oct 1918 Hartford CT; d 25 May 1994 Farmington CT; 25 March 1994, p 4:2

Devoe, Lloyd, 57, 95 Constance La, husb Yvette (Michaud) Devoe; b 16 Jan 1938 Eagle Lake ME; d 2 Jul 1995 New Britain CT; 4 Jul 1995, p A2:1

Dewey, Dorothy, SEE Picard, Dorothy

Deziel, Azeline, 80, Chicopee MA, wid Donat E. Deziel, d April 4, 1989; b St Mathieu PQ, dau Peter & Inilide (Poirier) Grenier; form Bristol res; bur Calvary Cem, Waterbury CT; April 5, 1989, p 4C1

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Dion, Ernest, 96, 20 Scott Swamp Rd, Farmington CT; b 6 Nov 1900, PQ; d 25 Jan 1997, Care Manor of Farmington; bur St Joseph Cem; 30 Jan 1997, p A2:1

Dion, Gene P., 56, 40 Sunnysdale Ave, husb Janet (Bogino) Dion, d July 10, 1992; b Jan 11, 1936, son Joseph & Claire (Chamberlain) Dion; July 13, 1992, p 4C1

Dion, George J., 38, husb Agnes (Kosciukiewicz) Dion, d June 13, 1991 in Barkhamsted CT; b. Waterbury Ct, Nov 29, 1952, son Jermain & Georgette (Benoit) Dion of Wolcott; June 15, 1991, p 4C1

Dion, Harriet "Nan," (Schienke), 96, 61 Bellevue Ave, form Whigsville CT, wid Emile H. Dion; b 20 May 1896, Islip LI, NY; d 11 Jan 1993 in Bristol; 12 Jan 1991 p 4:1

Dionne, Annette (Pinette), 66, form Bristol, w of Leonard Dionne; b 10 July 1930, Ft Kent ME; d 4 Oct 1996 in NB; bur St Francis Xavier Cem, NB; 30 Oct 1996, p A2:3

Dionne, Consuelo E., 300 Vera Rd; bur Peacedale Cem; 3 Jan 1994, p A4:2

Dionne, Jenny D., 72, wid William T. Dionne, 10 Lorenzo Pl, d Dec 11, 1986, New Britain CT; b March 13, 1914, dau Frank & Benvenuto (Battaglia) DiBenedetto; Dec 11, 1986, p 4C1

Dionne, Leona, SEE Parent-Dionne, Leona

Dionne, Marie, 67 Gridley St, d April 22, 1991 in Waterbury CT; b Paterson NJ, Aug 22, 1923, dau Vincent A. & Mary (Vitry) Averello; bur St Joseph Cem; April 23, 1991, p 4C1

Dionne, Rose, 51, 72 S Elm St, w Frank Dionne, d March 20, 1926; b Danielson CT, July 23, 1874, dau Frank & Marcelina Bisette; bur St James Cem, Danielson; March 22, 1926, p1C3

Dionne, Scott, 22, Race St, son Rudy Dionne Sr & Elizabeth (Wobbles) Dionne; b 28 Feb 1977, Edmundston NB; d 12 Feb 2000; 15 Feb 2000, p A2:1

DiVenere, Anne Marie, 69, 126 Alexander St, w Charles D. DiVenere, d Jan 27, 1991, Farmington CT; b April 29, 1921, Van Buren ME, dau Pierre P. & Margaret (Mazerolle) LaPlante; bur St Joseph Cem; Jan 28, 1991, p 4C1

Doebener, Leonna T., 79, wid Fred Doebener, 14 Crocker Ave, W Hartford, form Bristol, d April 11, 1987; b Jan 22, 1908, Lille ME, dau Denis & Philomene (Fenfion) Thibodeau; April 13, 1987, p 4C1

Doiron, Adrienne, SEE Breault-Therriault, Adrienne

Domingue, Azilda M., 85, 129 Fox Den Rd, w Joseph Domingue; b 30 Jan 1909, Waterbury CT; d 15 May 1993; 17 May 1993, p 4:2

## Obituaries of Franco-Americans from Bristol, Connecticut

Domingue, Barbara, Palm Beach FL, form Bristol, w James Domingue, d 3 Nov 1995, W Palm Beach FL; 7 Nov 1995, p A2:2

Domingue, Beatrice, 87, form 70 Boardman Rd, wid Herman Domingue; b 16 Jan 1908, Holyoke MA; d 7 Jul 1995 in Bristol; bur S Hadley MA; 10 July 1995, p A2:1

Domingue, Herman J., 77, 70 Boardman Rd, husb Beatrice (Loiseau) Domingue, d Aug 22, 1987; b Jan 23, 1910, Holyoke MA, son William & Mary (Parent) Domingue; Aug 24, 1987, p 4C1

Domingue, Joseph, 85, 129 Fox Den Rd, wid Azilda (Bouley) Domingue; b 12 Oct 1908, Waterbury CT; d 14 June 1993, 15 June 1993, p 4:1

Donahue, Lorette, 76, form Woodland St, Bristol, d. Sept 15, 1990 in Newtown MA, wid James R. Donahue; b Madawaska ME, Jan 10, 1914, dau Joseph & Amelia (Cote) Albert; bur St Joseph Cem; Sept 17, 1990, p 4C1

Donnelly, Jeannette, 76, 19 Andrew St, Farmington CT, w William P. Donnelly, d May 20, 1989; b Jan 12, 1913, Fall River MA, dau Edmond & Lora (Danis) St Pierre; bur St Joseph Cem; May 22, 1989, p 4C1

Doucette, Agnes, SEE Stauble, Agnes

Doucette, Alfreda, SEE Cote, Alfreda

Doucette, Armand W., 80, 83 North St, husb Laurette (Violette) Doucette; b 10 May 1914, Grand Isle ME; d 15 Aug 1994; 16 Aug 1994, p 4:2

Doucette, Beatrice, 73, 85B West St, d Dec 1, 1988; b Dec 19, 1914, New Britain CT, dau Gideon & Malvina (Doucette) Doucette; Dec 12, 1988, 4C1

Doucette, Bernice, SEE Covini, Beatrice

Doucette, Edmond J., 78, form 83 West St, d Feb 2, 1985; b New Britain, Aug 22, 1906, son Gideon & Malvina (Doucette) Doucette; Feb 4, 1985, p 2C4

Doucette, Elphege, 84, 742 Pine St, wid Pauline (Tetro) Doucette; b 9 July 1911, Lille ME; d 17 Sept 1995; 18 Sept 1995, p A2:1

Doucette, Jeanette (Chasse), 85, form Burlington Av, wid Vital G. Doucette; b 12 Oct 1907, Grand Isle ME; d 29 May 1993; 1 June 1993, p 4:1

Doucette, Ludger, 81, form Brookside Dr, son Fred & Jane (Morin) Doucette; b 15 June 1915, Lille ME; d 15 Aug 1996; bur St Joseph Cem; 16 Aug 1996, p A2:1

Doucette, Frank E Sr, 51, 86 N Main St, Terryville CT, d Sept 12, 1990 in Bristol, husb Louise (Moffett) Doucette; b Stockton Springs ME, April 11, 1939, son Joseph Sr & Gladys (Harriman) Doucette; bur Hillside Cem, Terryville

Doucette, Leo Alfred, 8 mo., 14 Alder St, son Mr & Mrs Emile Doucette, d Jan 29, 1929; bur St Joseph Cem; Jan 20, 1929, p 5C3

Doucette, Marie W., 64, 370 Washington St, New Britain, form Bristol, w Vernon J. Doucette, d Dec 15, 1988; b March 30, 1924, Willsboro NY, dau Hugh & Elizabeth (Aubin) Wrisley; Dec 16, 1988, p 4C1

Doucette, Myrtle, SEE Graham, Myrtle

Doucette, Pauline (Tetro), 71, 742 Pine St, Farmington CT, w Elphege Doucette, d Sept 23, 1984; b New Britain, July 15, 1913; Sept 24, 1984, p 2C1

Doucette, Shawn L., infant, 136 Fair St, d March 21, 1988; b same d, son Ronald & Jamie (Cyr) Doucette, March 26, 1988, p 4C1

Doucette, Vernon, 76, 400 N Main St, wid Marie (Wrisley) Doucette; son Leonard & Mary (Berube) Doucette; b 11 Feb 1923, Van Buren ME; d 29 March 1999; bur St Joseph Cem; 30 March 1999, p A2:3

Doucette, Yvonne, SEE Guitard, Yvonne

Douquette, Louis L, 64, Holiday FL, husb Yvette (McKinstry) Doucette, d Feb 1, 1989; Feb 3, 1989, p 4C1

Douyard, Evelyn, SEE Going, Evelyn

Douyard, Grace (Lake), 59, 28 South St, Plymouth CT; b 6 Oct 1935, Bristol; d 15 Feb 1995, Hartford; 16 Feb 1995, pA2:1

Douyard, Irene C., 77, wid Alfred C. Douyard, 386 Milford St, Burlington CT, form Bristol, d Dec 11, 1986; b Whitsfield VT, dau Joseph & Nellie (Neill) Cota; Dec 12, 1986, p 4C1

Douyard, Laurence E. Sr, 55, 392 Milford St, Burlington CT, husb Shirley (Daveluy) Douyard, d May 26, 1988; b July 29, 1932, Bristol, son Alfred & Irene (Cota) Douyard; May 27, 1988, p 4C1

Doyer, Jacqueline, 2, 186 Greene St, dau Mr & Mrs Edmund Doyer, d March 3, 1926; bur St Joseph Cem; March 4, 1926, p 1C5

(To be continued)

# NADEAU Marriages Recorded in Civil Records of Chicopee, Massachusetts 1876-2002

Compiled by Albert Roy, #38

<b>Date</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Spouse</b>	<b>Place, Mar History</b>
26-Sep-27	Adele M	Vadnais, Omer N	Chicopee
26-Dec-31	Alcide	Pelletier, Doris M	Holyoke, MA
11-Apr-21	Alice	Robillard, Roger	Holyoke, MA
04-Jul-46	Alice M.	Olbrych, Maryan M	Chicopee
17-Jun-50	Andrew	Delisle, Claire	Holyoke, MA
12-May-85	Ann-Marie	Ethier, Gerald A	Chicopee
21-Jan-56	Annette	Comtois, Rene L	Holyoke, MA
16-Sep-61	Arline L	Egan, William J	Chicopee
04-Aug-19	Arthur	Leblanc, Flora	Fitchburg, MA
13-Feb-82	Barbara Jean	Rogers, Scott M	Chicopee
30-May-40	Beola	Guerin, Euclide J	Chicopee
16-Sep-44	Beatrice(Burgess)	Montville, Ernest	Chicopee, 2nd D
27-Apr-49	Beatrice Y	Gilroy, Michael F	Chicopee
06-Apr-42	Blanche	Maes, August	Chicopee
25-Apr-92	Carolyn Marie	Voelker, John Andrew	Chicopee
01-Jun-46	Cecile	Henry, Arthur	Chicopee
10-Aug-43	Cecile	Tetreault, Joseph Ovide	Chicopee
28-Jul-62	Cecile	Brunelle, Robert William	Chicopee
11-Jan-26	Charles P	Piquette, Lilla	Chicopee
14-May-93	Charlotte Ann	Funk, Michael Henry	West Springfield, MA
26-Aug-79	Christine Ann	Wernick, Arthur	Chicopee
19-Sep-98	Christopher Robert	Le Barre, Jennifer Marie	Chicopee
09-Apr-28	Conrad	Fredette, Roseline	Chicopee
06-Oct-84	Darlene A	Couture, Sharron P	Chicopee
12-May-79	David J	Buynicki, Mary A	Westfield, MA
14-Sep-85	Debra	Ciesla, Michael R	Chicopee
30-Nov-39	Diana	Boileau, Leopold P	Chicopee
08-Jun-26	Donat	Duval, Marie A	Chicopee
24-Jun-61	Doris S	Shanafelt, Roger T	Chicopee
19-Apr-15	Edward	Dufresne, Adele	Holyoke, MA
21-May-83	Edward P	Potter, Maureen	Chicopee
05-Sep-56	Elaine M	Sullivan, Thomas L	S. Hadley, MA
12-Feb-66	Elphege E	Frodyma, Amelia	Springfield, 3rd D
15-Apr-00	Emma	Lebel, Alfred	Williamstown, MA

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Date	First Name	Spouse	Place, Mar History
06-May-61	Exina D	Vieu, Edmond C	Chicopee
01-Aug-36	Flore Theresa	Fournier, Aldor Cyrille	Chicopee
03-May-58	Florence M	Beaudet Jr., Roland J	Holyoke, MA
14-May-23	Florida	Fournier, Archer	So. Hadley Falls, MA
03-Jul-76	Frances A	Verge, Clifford J	Agawam, MA
03-Jan-42	Francis Charles	Menti, Anna Margaret (Larosa)	Springfield, MA, 2nd
15-May-76	Francis E	Ware, Karen E	Holyoke, MA
28-Jun-80	Francis G	Tanguay, Margaret M	Chicopee
25-Mar-40	Germaine	Zabielski, Anthony F	Chicopee
27-Apr-40	Gertrude C	Noiseux, Raymond Leo	Chicopee
12-May-47	Gertrude G	Dumont, Ferdinand	So. Hadley Falls, MA
11-Oct-97	Gladys S (Bryda)	Wisniowski, Walter Joseph	Springfield, 2nd Div
18-Mar-47	Gloria	Cote, Rene	Westfield, MA
24-May-80	Helen	Bonesteel, Gary	Chicopee
03-Jul-71	Henrietta (Daviau)	Lapointe, Robert	Chicopee, 2nd D
29-Dec-24	Herve	Petkos, Anna	Chicopee, 2nd
29-Jun-40	Homer	Beaudoin, Doris Rita	Easthampton, MA
24-Jun-39	Irene Alice	Bonneau, Martial Paul	Chicopee
24-Nov-66	Jacqueline S	Gladu, Daniel P	Chicopee
30-Aug-52	Jacques J	Wicklman, Doris S	Chicopee
06-May-44	Jeanne D'Arc	Laflamme, Maurice C	Chicopee
26-Nov-36	Jeanette Rhea	Delphia, Elisha David	Chicopee
11-Sep-99	Jennifer Marie	Dzierzgowski, Andrew	Springfield, MA
27-Dec-43	Jessie R	Hamel, Harold A	So. Hadley Falls, MA
09-Oct-37	John Baptiste Jr.	Couture, Jane Beatrice	Chicopee
31-Aug-73	John F	Perry, Patricia J	Springfield, MA
06-Jul-57	John P	Galarneau, Marie	Chicopee
07-Sep-08	Joseph	Provost, Rosealina	So. Hadley Falls, MA
05-May-02	Joseph	Alexander, Marie E	Lowell, MA
16-Sep-24	Joseph A	Ducharme, Victoria G	Chicopee
13-Nov-48	Joseph F	Basile, Angelina J	Springfield, MA
15-May-47	Joseph L	Mundt, Emmy	Chicopee, 2nd Div.
24-May-41	Joseph Leonel	Remillard, Nellie Marie	Springfield, MA
27-Dec-41	Joseph Lucien	Padula, Grace Rita	No. Attleboro, MA
31-May-26	Joseph, Lucien H	Berneche, Marie Cecile	Chicopee
27-Sep-41	Joseph Oscar	LaFleur, Cecile Regina	Chicopee
19-Jun-48	Joseph P	Martin, Thersea C	Chicopee
05-Oct-63	Joseph Robert	Roy, Doris Lillian	Holyoke, MA
28-Mar-70	Laurent	Michon, Leona	Springfield, MA
30-Sep-89	Laurie Ann	Ciccone, John Robert	Springfield, MA
09-Sep-72	Leanne	Hale, David	Chicopee



NADEAU Marriages – Chicopee, Massachusetts

Date	First Name	Spouse	Place, Mar History
22-Aug-81	Leland A	Voight, Catherine L	Hampden, MA
08-Jun-26	Leo A	Benoit, Marie O	Chicopee
22-Feb-63	Leo J. A	LeBlanc, Evelyn C	Chicopee
26-Nov-25	Leodina	Fournier, William E	So. Hadley Falls, MA
15-Sep-62	Leon Jr.	Capistrant, Lorraine	Holyoke, MA
04-Jun-38	Leon Ernest	LaBonte, Beatrice Rita	Chicopee
26-Jul-47	Leonard	Londrville, Pauline A Lafluer	Chicopee
26-Mar-66	Leonard R	Laramee, Jacklyn J	Springfield, MA
23-Aug-41	Leontine Edwardina	Levesque, Leon Aime	Chicopee
15- Oct-1876	Leslie A	Frasco, Rosemary	So, Hadley, MA
01-Aug-82	Linda	Wosko, James A	Westfield, MA
29-Sep-24	Lionel J	Dobosz, Mary J	Chicopee
12-Apr-47	Lionel, Jr.	Lippe, Shirley	Holyoke, MA
28-Dec-57	Lorraine M	Sylvia, George Paul	Chicopee
26-Dec-22	Louis	Bourgeois, Mary B	Chicopee
12-Oct-68	Louis	Roberts, Madeleine	Holyoke, MA
05-Aug-78	Louis E	Beck, Jeanne F	Springfield, 2nd Div
26 June ?	Louise	Durej, Daniel	Chicopee
06-Sep-48	Marcel F	Fournier, Georgette	So. Hadley Falls, MA
19-Feb-17	Marie Anne	Sharrow, George F	West Springfield, MA
21-Jul-30	Marie C	Lemoine, Theodore JB	Chicopee
16-Jun-51	Marie H	Marulli, Albert S	Chicopee
27-Sep-41	Marie Louise	Remillard, Maurice	Chicopee
31-Dec-98	Marisa Joy	Costello, Jason Edward	Chicopee
23-Apr-94	Mark John	Haas, Bridget Hazel	So. Hadley, MA
19-Apr-33	Martina A	Archambault, Joseph A	Chicopee
18-Nov-77	Mary	Leclerc, Gerald	Chicopee
23-Dec-72	Maryann R	Barabani, Paul	Chicopee
18-Sep-65	Maryann T	Gawron, Richard T	Springfield, MA
02-May-98	Mary-Ellen	Jordan, Robert Richard	Springfield, 2nd Div
28-Aug-71	Maureen E	Crandall, Fredericki D	Chicopee
25-Jun-55	Mildred C	Fournier, Joseph N	Chicopee
02-Nov-74	Patricia	Scanlon, John A	Chicopee
25-Oct-69	Paul E Jr.	Smith, Donna M	So. Hadley, MA
30-Dec-44	Paul Emile	Duff, Jacqueline Gertrude	Chicopee
22-May-65	Pauline Lydia	Berger, Robert K	Springfield, MA
14-Feb-93	Phillip Wayne	Murphy, Joan Deborah	Chicopee
1-May-43	Ralph	Betourmay, Gertrude	Chicopee
1-Mar-02	Raymond A	Thibodeau, Kelly A	Chicopee
10-Oct-64	Raymond C	Desrosiers, Marilyn	Holyoke, MA
13-Jul-40	Raymond Clarence	Tremblay, Marie Louise	Chicopee
15-Apr-86	Raymond J	Partelow, Karen M	Chicopee
21-Jun-58	Rene J	Courchesne, Gail M	Chicopee

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<b>Date</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Spouse</b>	<b>Place, Mar History</b>
14-Feb-87	Rene, Jr.	Foley, Mary Ellen	Chicopee
13-Jul-56	Richard A	Steadward, Lillian E (Bresnahan)	Chicopee
6-Aug-76	Richard A	Maroney, Kathleen F	Chicopee
11-Oct-41	Richard G	Bineault, Mary Rose	Chicopee
22-Aug-53	Rita D	Comtois, Paul G	Holyoke, MA
29-May-43	Rita Juliette	Maiuri, Anthony F	Chicopee
9-Apr-28	Rita L	Mozeleski, Peter A	Chicopee
25-Sep-82	Robert P Jr.	Goyette, Deborah A	Chicopee
31-Dec-49	Roger	Bourk, Lorraine	Springfield, MA
4-Sep-67	Roger	Swenson, Linda	Chicopee
12-Jun-43	Roger	Fleury, Doris	Holyoke, MA
28-Jun-97	Roger O	Santamaria, Mary Jane C	Chicopee, 2nd Div
29-Nov-34	Roland Albini	Brunelle, Irene Beatrice	Chicopee
31-May-26	Romeo Adelard	Ayotte, Mildred Cora	Chicopee
30-Nov-22	Romeo J	Nadeau, Rose C	So. Hadley Falls, MA
11-May-36	Romulard Joseph	Chabot, Annette Margaret	Chicopee
02-Sep-67	Ronald	Labrecque, Elaine	Springfield, MA
21-May-66	Ronald H	Colty, Marilyn D	Chicopee
30-Nov-22	Rose C	Nadeau, Romeo J	Chicopee
14-Nov-27	Rudolph	Benjamin, Anna	Springfield, MA
17-Apr-99	Russell Michael	Tenczar, Joyce Ann	Chicopee
09-May-70	Susan A	Croteau, George A	Springfield, MA
24-Aug-68	Suzanne M	Hatch, Robert F	Chicopee
31-May-54	Theresa	Doyon, Donald H	Chicopee
28-Oct-61	Theresa C	Michalczyk, Michael V	Chicopee
03-Aug-73	Thomas R	Moriarty, Beverly A	Chicopee
02-Jun-51	Victor J	Poudrier, Lucie N	Chicopee
05-Oct-03	Wilhelmina	Plourde, Adelard	Chicopee
15-Nov-43	William	Kruzal, Mable	Chicopee
12-Jun-05	Zilda	Gelinas, Oliver	Springfield, MA

**Explanation of Terms**

Place	Place of marriage  (All are recorded in Chicopee civil records, wherever they may have occurred)
2nd	Second marriage
2nd Div	Second marriage, divorced
Mar	Marriage

## NADEAU Deaths Recorded in Chicopee, Massachusetts 1902-1997

Compiled by Albert Roy, #38

Date	Name	Age	Father	Mother		Spouse
03-Apr-89	Adella Bertha	96	Herminigilde Dufresne	& Angeline	St. Jean	Edward Nadeau
03-Jul-93	Adrianna Claire	61	Henry Nadeau	& Adriana	Gelinas	
22-Feb-69	Agenor	89	? ?	? ?	? ?	Rose Blain
29-Jun-87	Alcide	81	Arthur Nadeau	& Alma	Rathay	Doris Pelletier
22-May-12	Alfred		Alfred Nadeau	& Edmire	Pelletier	(Stillborn)
13-Apr-96	Alfred Edward	78	Arthur Nadeau	& Anna	Eaton	Ruth E. Emery
27-Jan-52	Alma	73	Aubin Rathay	? ?	? ?	Arthur Nadeau
04-Feb-73	Alphonse J	74	Joseph Nadeau	& Amanda	Gosselin	Ida Francceus
24-Feb-73	Amelia Harel	88	Olivier Harel	& Elide	Vanasse	John B. Nadeau
06-Aug-73	Anne	82	Charles Nadeau	& Philomene	Dumas	
06-Mar-94	Annette Margaret	79	John Chabot	& Laura	?	Romuald Nadeau
29-Nov-97	Antonio Joseph	72	J. Alfred Nadeau	& Antonia	Payeur	Claire P. Maheu
11-Jun-15	Armand	16	Arthur Nadeau	& Alma	Rathay	
22-Jun-69	Arthur	71	Arthur Nadeau	& Alma	Rathay	
24-Mar-52	Arthur	74	Joseph Nadeau			Alma Rathay
04-Jan-94	Beatrice Rita	79	George Labonte	& Bertha	Bessette	Leon E. Nadeau
23-Jul-03	Bertha	7	Felix Nadeau	& Lenore	Mongeau	
21-Feb-89	Catherine	76	Anthony Wales	& Mary	Nedza	Romeo Nadeau
05-May-42	Cecile Lafleur	25	Joseph Lafleur	& Lea	Crocheteir	Joseph Nadeau
10-Mar-91	Claire Paule	60	Romeo Maheu	& Angelina	Bernier	Antonia Nadeau
16-Oct-88	Conrad Joseph	86	Agenor Nadeau	& Rose de Lima	Blain	Roseline J. Fredette
20-Jul-62	Damase J.	80	? ?	? ?	? ?	Emma Jacques
07-Apr-98	Doris Caroline	74	Oliva Fleury	& Victoria	L'Abbe	Roger O. Nadeau
13-Jan-71	Edeas H.	60	Henry Nadeau	& Eugene	Lavoie	
24-Jun-57	Edward	65	Felix Nadeau	& Marie	Mongeau	Adele Dufresne
16-Jun-29	Elmire	52	Charles Nadeau	& Philomene	Dumas	
17-Nov-47	Emilia	69	Charles Fafard	& Louise	Bourgeault	Leon Nadeau
26-Mar-54	Emma	67	? ?	? ?	? ?	Damase Nadeau
14-Apr-54	Felix	84	Nazaire Nadeau	& Domithilde	Patenaude	Laura Nadeau
29-Nov-22	Florida	17	Arsene Roy	& Marie Louise	Patrie	Herve Nadeau
15-Apr-07	Frank	3 mo	Felix Nadeau	& Nord	Mosher	
28-Feb-28	Fred	46	Nazaire Nadeau	& Domitilde	Patenaude	
13-Mar-89	Ida	89	Louis Francoeur	& Clara	Picard	Aphonse Nadeau
07-Jun-89	Jeanne B.	78	Arthur Couture	& Victoria	Decelles	John Nadeau
20-Nov-46	John Baptiste	65	Charles Nadeau	& Philomene	Dumas	Amelia Harel
14-Mar-97	John Paul	64	Joseph A. Nadeau	& Victoria	Ducharme	Marie H. Galarneau
15-Feb-45	Joseph	43	Dolor Nadeau	& Diane	Belanger	Victorria Ducharme
14-Jul-98	Joseph Oscar	79	Leon Nadeau	& Emelia	Fafard	Julia Burke
15-Oct-52	Leon	83	Jean Bpte Nadeau	& Philomene	Bisson	Emelia Fafard

### Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2003

Date	Name	Age	Father	Mother		Spouse
20-Sep-95	Leon E	85	leon	Nadeau	& Emelia	Fafard Beaatrice Labonte
04-Sep-91	Lionel James	89	Arthur	Nadeau	& Alma	Rathay Mary Dobosz
24-Dec-25	Lorraine	6 da.	Alphonse	Nadeau	& Ida	Francoeur
11-Jun-80	Lucien Robert	61	Alfred	Nadeau	& Antonia	Payeur Margaret Stefancik
13-Dec-87	Lucienne C.	87	Edward	Leblanc	& Emma	Therrien Rene H. Nadeau
02-Jan-71	Mabel N.	58	John	Kruzel	& Marya	Bidga William Nadeau
17-11-61	Margaret	67	Thomas	Rosseter	?	? Fred Nadeau
03-Feb-95	Mariange Jeanne	84	Joseph	Nadeau	& Amanda	Gosselin
17-Dec-83	Marie Cecile	75	Joseph	Bernashe	& Julia	Dumont Henry J. Nadeau
10-Dec-19	Marie F	2 da	Alfred	Nadeau	& Marguerite	Millette
21-Dec-70	Marie Louise	58	Joseph	Tremblay	& Emma	Menard Raymond Nadeau
28-May-94	Marie Yvonne	85	Sinaii	Beaupre	& Eva	Fournier Rene Nadeau
30-Nov-96	Mary J.	92	Michael	Dobosz	& Helen	Wywiorski Lionel J. Nadeau
28-Mar-01	Matilda	56	?	?	?	Papineau Felix Nadeau
06-Aug-09	Nora	39	Edward	Mongeau	& Mary	Lafluer Felix Nadeau
08-Mar-70	Paul E.	50	Napoleon	Nadeau	& Olivine	Labrecque Henriette Daviau
29-Nov-97	Paul Raymond	40	Antonio	Nadeau	& Claire P	Maheu
10-Feb-88	Pauline	64	Napoleon A.	Lafluer	& Emma	Grenier Leonard C Nadeau
24-Jul-59	Philippe E.	83	Vildore	Nadeau	& Marie	Columbe Clarinte Mecteau
28-Jun-29	Philomene	79	Magloire	Dumas	& Elmire	Dumont Charles Nadeau
04-May-23	Raymond	1 yr	Leon	Nadeau	& Emilia	Fafard
25-May-88	Raymond C.	85	Felix	Nadeau	& Laura	Mongeau Marie L.. Tremblay
30-Oct-83	Rene Hector	76	Alfred	Nadeau	& Antonia	Payuer Yvonne Beaupre
12-Jan-74	Rita R.	55	Regis	Ethier	& Adrienne	Girouard Armand Nadeau
17-Sep-23	Robert George	6mo	Renold	Nadeau	& Delia	Blane
12-Feb-90	Robert James	57	Napoleon	Nadeau	& Mary C.	Fahey Gladys S. Bryda
29-Apr-77	Roland A.	68	Alfred	Nadeau	& Antonia	Payeur Trene Brunelle
14-Aug-85	Roland Alfred	60	Alfred	Nadeau	& Elmire	Pelkey Theresa LaHoullier
23-May-92	Romeo Charles	92	Adelard	Nadeau	& Adeline	Bergeron Catherine Walas
14-May-67	Romauld J.	59	Agenor	Nadeau	& Delima	Blain Annette Chabot
26-Jul-63	Mrs. Rose	78	Alfred	Blain	& Alphonsie	Berard Agnor Nadeau
31-Oct-31	Rose Anna	?	Agenasse	Nadeau	& Rose	Blain
09-Dec-90	Roseline J.	87	Aime	Fredette	& Delphine	Trahan Conrad J. Nadeau
30-Dec-87	Ruth Mildred	71	Ervin R.	Emery	& Caroline	Reaney Alfred E. Nadeau
15-Jan-97	Theresa Paige	64	Ferdinand	Nadeau	& Rose	Houle
02-Mar-79	Victoria	77	Hormidas	Nadeau	& ?	? Joseph Nadeau
20-Jul-03	Violet	5	Felix H	Nadeau	& Laura	Mongeau
18-Apr-07	Wilfred	3 mo	Wilfred	Nadeau	& Almire	Pelletier
05-Apr-67	Wilfred	74	Louis	Nadeau	& Louise	Vandal Laura Martinbeault
15-May-68	Wilfred J.	73	Joseph	Nadeau	& Philomene	Drapeau Blanche Cardinal
29-Jun-72	William L	58	Damase	Nadeau	& Emma	Jacques Mabel Kruzel

**Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members**  
as of June 2, 2003  
Compiled by Bernadette D. Meunier, #1429

**A**

Abare

Janice & Debra Wilkie # 1753

Adams

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Aillery

Mary Aillery # 1879

Albert

Roland Huard # 1403

Alexandre

Frances Swietlicki # 1840

Allaire

Joel Cohan # 1752

Francis Maynard # 1779

Allard

Germaine Hoffman # 333

Robert & Patricia Stukel # 853

Edward Allard # 1893

Norman Allard # 1902

Amoro

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Anger

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Apt

Deanna Lavoie # 1758

Archambault

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Laurel Hamel # 1818

Arel

Ethel Crumm # 889

Ariel

David Thomas # 1870

Arpin

Joanne Cote # 1855

Arsenault

Richard Arsenault # 1020

Auclair/O'Clair/O'Clare

Nancy Auclair # 1710

Nancy Auclair # 1710

Auger

Paul Dalbec # 467

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Mary Aillery # 1879

Aussant/Ossant

Earl Lange # 1394

Ayers

Mary Aillery # 1879

Ayotte

Thomas Lebel # 1401

**B**

Baril

Mary D'Esopo # 1822

Baril/Barrie

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

Barre

Debora Thibault-Simpson # 1910

Barthiaume

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Beaudoin

Arthur & Jaclyn Corbeil # 67

Michael & Sherry Chapman # 1283

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette # 1492

Ruth Glaude # 1764

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

David Beauchemin # 1839

Beaulac

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Norman Allard # 1902

Beaumont

Lorraine Ratkiewich # 1857

Beaupre

Edward Lamirande # 446

Beausoleil

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Beausoliel

Norman Allard # 1902

Bedard

Paula Southard # 1292

Beford

Joseph Marsan # 1751

Belanger

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Arthur Belanger # 1908

Beliveau

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette # 1492

Bellefleur

Dorothy Carreiro # 964

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

Karen Dorney # 1912

Berube

Joan Cyr # 1843

Bessette

Robert Bessette # 1625

Bienvenu

Joanne Cote # 1855

Bilodeau

Raymond Hamel # 469

Eva Ann Ward # 1874

Biron

Gilbert & Pauline Wolf # 1891

Blair

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Blais

Raymond Hamel # 469

Sharon Sinclair # 1437

Blanchard

Joanne Cote # 1855

Boisvert

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Boivert

John-Paul Boisvert # 845

Lois Cash # 1907

Bolduc

Elizabeth Ferriera # 1838

Bonhomme

Edward Lamirande # 446

Bouchard

David Thomas # 1870

Boucher

John Little # 1031

Shirley Boucher # 1859

Bourque

Carol King # 1847

Boutin

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

Gilbert & Pauline Wolf # 1891

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

Brooks

Patti Parsons # 1909

Brosseau

Wendy Schnubel # 1865

Brousseau

Vivian Moore # 1814

Bruneau

Loretta Nargi # 1661

Brunelle

Richard & Jean Fredette # 1537

Busque

Lorraine Busque # 1768

**C**

Campbell

Helen

Andre Levesque Laliberte # 1627

Carbonneau

Richard Arsenaault # 1020

Cardinal

Vivian Moore # 1814

Carpenter

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Carriere

Joseph Carriere # 1834

Valarie Stanton # 1861

Cartier

John Little # 1031

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Francis Maynard # 1779

Castonguay

Jeanne Bobrowiecki # 275

Cauchon/Couchon

Mary Aillery # 1879

Cesaria

Florida Fournier # 1357

Chabot

Roberta Mangiafico # 1823

Chagnon

Joseph Norvell # 1852

Champagne

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

Charbonneau

Eva Ann Ward # 1874

Charest

Jeanne Hood c/o Patricia Ghertler # 1589

Jeanne Hood c/o Patricia Ghertler # 1589

Charette

Raymond Thomas, Jr. # 69

Charpentier

Joseph Charpentier # 1817

Theresa Shustock # 1833

Chasse

Lois Cash # 1907

Chenard

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Cheval

Joanne Cote # 1855

Chevalier

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Choiniere

Germaine Hoffman # 333

Frances Swietlicki # 1840

Chretien

Laurel Hamel # 1818

Circe

Lauren Nolan # 1829

Claude

Arthur Belanger # 1908

Clermont

Ruth Wotring # 1071

Cloutier

Sandra Macht # 1562

Muriel Chebro # 1789

Contois

Donna Dellacamera # 1869

Corbin

Robert Durand # 603

Cormier

Frank & Lucille Melanson # 1184

Cote

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette # 1492

Carol Davis # 1746

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

Jean Wise # 1846

Joanne Cote # 1855

Arthur Belanger # 1908

Couillard

Lorraine Ratkiewich # 1857

Covell

Robert Durand # 603

Cummings

Nancy Post # 1800

Cuyr

Joan Cyr # 1843

**D**

d'Avignon

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

Daigle

Ronald & Lorraine Daigle # 1892

Dalbee/Dalbec/Dolbec

Paul Dalbec # 467

Dalpe

Gerald Dalpe # 1858

Decorie

Lauren Nolan # 1829

Delage

Raymond Thomas, Jr. # 69

Raymond & Cecile Helie # 1747

Delaney

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Demers

Joseph Norvell # 1852

Derochers

Anne Godbout # 1890

Desautels

Mary Sanders # 542

Mary Sanders # 542

Desmarais

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Michael & Sherry Chapman # 1283

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

Desnoyer

Paula Southard # 1292

Desormier

Lorraine Busque # 1768

Despelteau

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Desroche

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette # 1492

Desrosiers

Deanna Lavoie # 1758

Doherty

Pat Tripp # 1799

Domina

Ethel Crumm # 889

Doner

Janice & Debra Wilkie # 1753

## Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

### Dore/Dorais

Bernard Doray # 576

### Doucet/Doucette

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Barry & Mary Ann Doucette # 1831

### Doyon

Edlie Parizo # 1794

### Dragon

Jacqueline Carbone # 1234

### Droque

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Paul Lajoie # 1402

### Dube

Jean Wise # 1846

### Dubord

Paul Dalbec # 467

### Duchaine

Carol Grous # 1826

### Ducharme

Joseph & Patricia Camilleri # 860

Paul Hemingway # 938

### Duclos

Frank & Lucille Melanson # 1184

### Dufort

Susan Morgan # 1828

### Duguay

Lester Leblanc # 457

### Duhamel

Carol King # 1847

### Dulignon

Edward Lamirande # 446

### Dumas

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

### Dumont

Helen

Andre Levesque Laliberte # 1627

### Dumontier

John Garfield # 1262

### Dumoulin

Jean-Guy Dussault # 1264

### Duperre

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

### Dupre

Debra Caporiccio # 1884

### Durand

Robert Durand # 603

### Dussault

Jean-Guy Dussault # 1264

## **E**

### Eckert

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

### Eno

Dorothy Garceau # 1896

### Ethier

Carol O'Neill # 1765

### Evens

Jeanne Miller # 885

## **F**

### Faille

John Garfield # 1262

### Ferland

Jesannette Ater # 1836

### Ferron

Sharon Sinclair # 1437

### Fileau

Jacqueline Carbone # 1234

### Finck

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

### Flint

Virginia Curulla # 1564

### Foisie/Fois

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

### Fournier

Dale Carson # 1157

Debora Thibault-Simpson # 1910

### Fredette

Richard & Jean Fredette # 1537

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

### Froment

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

## **G**

### Gagne

Lester Leblanc # 457

Raymoind & Cecile Helle # 1747

David Beauchemin # 1839

Lori Anthony # 1903

### Gagnier

Jacqueline Carbone # 1234

### Gagnon

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Joseph Canning # 1815

Jeannette Elsea # 1900

Frederick & Anna Gagnon # 1901

Lori Anthony # 1903

### Gallien

Theresa Groves # 1899

### Gallier

Theresa Groves # 1899

### Gamache

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

### Garceau

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Dorothy Garceau # 1896

### Gareau

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

### Gaudreau

Frances Swietlicki # 1840

### Gaumond

Noella Johnson # 1797

### Gauthier

Dorothy Carreiro # 964

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Carol King # 1847

John Maloney # 1883

### Gelinas

Jeanne Bobrowiecki # 275

### Gendron

Theresa Groves # 1899

### Gervais

William Gervais # 1348

Raymond & Parise Lemaire #

1881

### Gibault

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

### Gingue

Richard & Jean Fredette # 1537

### Girard

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

### Girouard

Francis Maynard # 1779

### Giroux

Theresa Shustock # 1833

### Glaude

Ruth Glaude # 1764

### Godbout

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette # 1492

Anne Godbout # 1890

Godere

Marlene Hill # 1845

Godu

Carol King # 1847

Gooley

Patti Parsons # 1909

Gouge

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

Gouin

James Gouin # 1796

Goyette

Laurel Hamel # 1818

Grady

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Gregoire

Joseph Terrien # 188

Grenier

Arthur & Jaclyn Corbeil # 67

Grenon

David Goodnow # 1061

Grimard

Dennis & Priscilla Hart # 1832

Gross

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Guay

Ruth Wotring # 1071

Guilbeault

Arthur & Jaclyn Corbeil # 67

Guillemette

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette # 1492

Guilmitt

Jeanne Miller # 885

**H**

Hamel

Raymond Hamel # 469

Robert Foran # 1213

Florida Fournier # 1357

Nancy Auclair # 1710

Joseph Marsan # 1751

Laurel Hamel # 1818

Harbor

Elizabeth Hanahan # 1863

Hebert

Carol O'Neill # 1765

Delores Hebert # 1886

Paul Thibault # 1913

Heerin

Patti Parsons # 1909

Helie/Elie

Raymoind & Cecile Helie # 1747

Hemingway

Paul Hemingway # 938

Houle

Glen Houle # 1827

Howarth

Patti Parsons # 1909

Huard

Roland Huard # 1403

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

Huot

Virginia Curulla # 1564

**J**

Jacques

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Johnston

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

Joubert

Robert Foran # 1213

Joyal

Ethel Crumm # 889

Julian

Dorothy Garceau # 1896

**K**

Kelly

Pat Tripp # 1799

King

Gary Potter # 1812

Carol King # 1847

Mary Aillery # 1879

Knox

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Kuchko

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

**L**

Labbee

Vivian Moore # 1814

LaBombardier

Gary Potter # 1812

Labonte

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette # 1492

Amanda Briggs # 1778

LaChapelle

Michael & Sherry Chapman # 1283

Lafaille

Bernard Doray # 576

Lafleche

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

LaFond

John Laframboise # 1270

LaFontaine

Frederick & Anna Gagnon # 1901

LaFramboise

John Laframboise # 1270

LaFrance

Sharon Sinclair # 1437

Lagace/Lagasse

Frank & Lucille Melanson # 1184

Lalague

Joseph Charpentier # 1817

Laliberte

Helen & Andre Levesque

Laliberte # 1627

Lallier

Joseph & Patricia Camilleri # 860

Debora Thibault-Simpson # 1910

Lamarine

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Lamirande

Edward Lamirande # 446

Lamithe

Valarie Stanton # 1861

LaMontagne

Michael & Sherry Chapman # 1283

Lamoureux

Glen Houle # 1827

Lampron

John Laframboise # 1270

Landry

John Little # 1031

Helen &

Andre Levesque Laliberte # 1627

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Eva Ann Ward # 1874

Ronald & Lorraine Daigle # 1892

Lange

Earl Lange # 1394

Langelier

Roger Langelier # 1749

Langlais

Glen Houle # 1827

Langlois

Noella Johnson # 1797

Laurel Hamel # 1818

Lapalme

Frederick & Anna Gagnon # 1901

Lapierre

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Virginia Curulla # 1564

LaPoint

Joseph & Patricia Camilleri # 860



## Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

### Laporte

Paula Southard # 1292

### Laramee

Thomas Martin # 1824

### Lariviere

Raymond Thomas, Jr. # 69

### LaRochell

Joseph Terrien # 188

### LaRochelle

James Gouin # 1796

### Larrivee

William Gervais # 1348

### Laurence

Joseph Marsan # 1751

### Lavalle

Paula Southard # 1292

### Lavertue

Wendy Schnubel # 1865

### Lavigne

Joseph Terrien # 188

Raymond & Parise Lemaire # 1881

### Lavimodiere

John Garfield # 1262

### Lavoie

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Deanna Lavoie # 1758

### Lebel

Thomas Lebel # 1401

### LeBlanc

William Gervais # 1348

Nannette Sawyer # 1887

### Lebland

Lester Leblanc # 457

### LeClair

Jeanne Miller # 885

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

### LeCompte

John Garfield # 1262

### Leduc

Earl Lange # 1394

### LeFebvre

Joseph & Patricia Camilleri # 860

Mary D'Esopo # 1822

### Legare

Irene Schott # 1358

### Legasse/Legassie/Lagace

Donald Bell # 1868

### Legrain dit Lavalee

Laurel Hamel # 1818

### LeGrow

Maryanne Legrow # 696

### Leighton

Nancy Auclair # 1710

### Lemaire

Raymond & Parise Lemaire # 1881

### Lemire

Denise Hatch # 1803

### LeRoux

Vivian Moore # 1814

### Lessard

Robert & Sally Lessard # 1754

### Letellier

David Thomas # 1870

### Levasseur

Glen Houle # 1827

### Levesque

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

### Limousin

Laurel Hamel # 1818

### Lisot

Maryanne Legrow # 696

### London

Nannette Sawyer # 1887

### Long/Lang

Germaine Hoffman # 333

### Lord

Bernard Doray # 576

### Lucia

Joseph Lucia # 1894

## **M**

### Mace/Masse

Laurel Hamel # 1818

### Maceleau/Masselot dit Lajoie

Laurel Hamel # 1818

### Madore

Joan Cyr # 1843

### Magnan

Francis Maynard # 1779

### Maillot

Laurel Hamel # 1818

### Major

Florida Fournier # 1357

Irene Schott # 1358

### Mandeville

Raymond Cartier # 1738

### Marceau

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Lauren Nolan # 1829

### Marguis

Joan Cyr # 1843

### Marin

Debra Caporiccio # 1884

### Marsan

Joseph Marsan # 1751

### Martin

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Jeanne Hood c/o Patricia

Ghertler # 1589

Jeanne Hood c/o Patricia

Ghertler # 1589

Robert Bessette # 1625

Francis Maynard # 1779

Thomas Martin # 1824

### Masse

Arthur & Jaclyn Corbeil # 67

### Massicotte

Janice Livermore # 1862

### Masson

Theresa Groves # 1899

### Mathieu

Ruth Wotring # 1071

Lois Cash # 1907

### Mazuret

Virginia Curulla # 1564

### McArthur

Patti Parsons # 1909

### McCoy

Nancy Post # 1800

### McNeilly

Nancy Post # 1800

### Mecteau

Carol Davis # 1746

### Melanson

Frank & Lucille Melanson # 1184

Nannette Sawyer # 1887

### Menard

Frances Swietlicki # 1840

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

### Mercier

Lorraine Ratkiewich # 1857

### Mercure

Joseph Mercure # 1809

### Meunier

Bernadette Meunier # 1429

Eva Ann Ward # 1874

### Minault dit

St.Pierre/Mineau

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

### Miron

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

### Momimee

Dorothy Garceau # 1896

### Mondor

Norman Allard # 1902

Mongeau

Mary D'Esopo # 1822

Monique

Valarie Stanton # 1861

Monty

Florida Fournier # 1357

Irene Schott # 1358

Moran

Joseph Canning # 1815

Moreau

Donna Dellacamera # 1869

Morin

Joseph Terrien # 188

Joseph Canning # 1815

Corrine Wiggins # 1873

Morissette

Jesannette Ater # 1836

Morneau

Gerald Dalpe # 1858

Morrisette

Sandra Macht # 1562

Morrison

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Mousseau

Peter & Robert Mousseau # 1850

Myshrall

Charles Myshrall # 1880

Nadeau

Jeanne Bobrowiecki # 275

Amanda Briggs # 1778

Eddie Parizo # 1794

**N**

Nally

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Nerbonne/Narbonne

Brien Horan # 1889

Nolette

Ruth Glaude # 1764

Noreau

Valarie Stanton # 1861

**O**

Oliver/Olivier

Janice Livermore # 1862

Otell Desotelle

Mary Sanders # 542

Mary Sanders # 542

Ouellette

Lorraine Busque # 1768

Quimet

Paul Dalbec # 467

**P**

Pageau

Elizabeth Hanahan # 1863

Paquet

Irene Schott # 1358

Paquette

Carol King # 1847

Paradis

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Renald & Kathleen Guillemette # 1492

Raymoind & Cecile Helie # 1747

Norma Ladd # 1867

Parent

Robert Durand # 603

Carol King # 1847

Pariseau

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Jean-Guy Dussault # 1264

Parlin

Nannette Sawyer # 1887

Patry

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Paul

Nannette Sawyer # 1887

Paulette

Earl Lange # 1394

Paulis

Dale Carson # 1157

Payan

Edward Lamirande # 446

Pearl

Nancy Post # 1800

Pelkey

David Thomas # 1870

Pelletier

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Jacqueline Carbone # 1234

Alfred Poisson # 1819

Glen Houle # 1827

Joseph Norvell # 1852

Peron

Norma Ladd # 1867

Perrault

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Perreault

Raymoind & Cecile Helie # 1747

Perrier

Norma Ladd # 1867

Perry

David Thomas # 1870

Petit

Raymond Thomas, Jr. # 69

Phaneuf/Faneuf

Virginia Curulla # 1564

Piché

Florida Fournier # 1357

Pinard

Joseph Vezina # 1911

Pivin

Denise Dwyer # 1777

Plante

Maryanne Legrow # 696

Plourde

Raymond Thomas, Jr. # 69

Joseph Charpentier # 1817

Poirier

Germaine Hoffman # 333

Virginia Curulla # 1564

Pomerleau

Roberta Mangiafico # 1823

Post

Nancy Post # 1800

Potvin

Joel Cohan # 1752

Poulin

Earl Lange # 1394

Elizabeth Ferriera # 1838

Powers

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

Pratte

Christine Provost # 1742

Proulx

Laurel Hamel # 1818

Provost

Raymond Cartier # 1738

Christine Provost # 1742

Susan Morgan # 1828

Shirley Boucher # 1859

**R**

Racine

Clark Parkhurst Jr # 1312

Rapanaut

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Recore

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Renaud

Rachel & Lionel Rapanaut # 647

Richard

Norman & Marilyn. Richards # 1684

Richer

Joseph Mercure # 1809

Riendeau

Robert Foran # 1213

Rioux

Paul Lajoie # 1402

## Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

### Rivers

Marilyn Asal # 1885

### Roberge

Muriel Chebro # 1789

### Robert

Jeannette Elsea # 1900

### Robert dit LaFontaine

Laurel Hamel # 1818

### Robillard

Germaine Goudreau # 1820

Jean Wise # 1846

Joanne Cote # 1855

### Robitaille

Earl Lange # 1394

### Rock

Germaine Hoffman # 333

### Rolloux

Marilyn Asal # 1885

### Root

Clark Parkhurst Jr # 1312

### Rousseau

Patti Parsons # 1909

### 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

Michael & Sherry Chapman #1283

## S

### Sabourin

Eva Ann Ward # 1874

### Samson

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

### Sansoucy

Laurel Hamel # 1818

### Sauvé

Dale Carson # 1157

### Shank

Richard & Jean Fredette # 1537

### Shaurette

Raymond Thomas, Jr. # 69

### Shorette

Raymond Thomas, Jr. # 69

### Sicard

Paul Dalbec # 467

### Simard

William Gervais # 1348

### Sinclair

Sharon Sinclair # 1437

### Sirois

Joan Cyr # 1843

### Smith

Gary Potter # 1812

### Souliers

Janice & Debra Wilkie # 1753

### St.Amand

Maryanne Legrow # 696

### St.Jacques

Joanne Cote # 1855

### St.Onge

Edward Lamirande # 446

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

Germaine Goudreau # 1820

Sherry Chapman # 1283

### St.Pierre

Arthur Grady, III # 1774

Denise Hatch # 1803

### Stankus

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

### Stebbins

Thomas Martin # 1824

### Stebenne

Laurel Hamel # 1818

## T

### Tardif

Roberta Mangiafico # 1823

Jesannette Ater # 1836

### Terrien/Therrien

Joseph Terrien # 188

### Tessier

Florida Fournier # 1357

Irene Schott # 1358

Jeanne Hood c/o Patricia Ghertler # 1589

Jeanne Hood c/o Patricia Ghertler # 1589

James Gouin # 1796

### Tetreau

Florida Fournier # 1357

Irene Schott # 1358

### Theriacult

Joan Cyr # 1843

### Theroux

Elizabeth Hanahan # 1863

### Thibault

Ronald & Lorraine Daigle # 1892

Debora Thibault-Simpson # 1910

Paul Thibault # 1913

### Touchette

Carol King # 1847

### Tourville

Janice & Debra Wilkie #

1753 Thibodeau

Lois Cash # 1907

### Trahan

Paul Hemingway # 938

Lauren Nolan # 1829

### Trombly/Tremblay/Tremblee

Janice & Debra Wilkie # 1753

### Trudeau

Susan Morgan # 1828

### Trudell

Kevin Beaudoin # 1801

### Turner

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

## V

### Vallee

Barbara Tartaglia # 1866

### Vandren

Joel Cohan # 1752

### Vezina

Joseph Vezina # 1911

### Viau

Denise Dwyer # 1777

### Viens

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Paul Lajoie # 1402

Laurel Hamel # 1818

### Vincent

Wendy Schnubel # 1865

### Violette

Glen Houle # 1827

### Voyer

Richard & Jean Fredette # 1537

## W

### White

Marilyn Asal # 1885

Nannette Sawyer # 1887

### Williams

Coreem Johnson-Pinto # 1759

Patti Parsons # 1909

## Y

### Young

Rachel & Lionel Rapanault # 647

## New Members as of June 2, 2003

Submitted by Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

- 1879. Aillery, Mary, 84 Knickerbocker Ave., Stamford, CT 06907
- 1880. Myshrall, Charles, 171 Northfield Rd., Coventry, CT 06238
- 1881. Lemaire, Raymond & Parise, 16 Converse Rd., Bolton, CT 06043
- 1882. Brown, Donald & Joan, 16 Allen Dr., Broadbrook, CT 06016
- 1883. Maloney, John, 33 Elm Rd., Tolland, CT 06084
- 1884. Caporiccio, Debra, 20 Chardonnay Lane, Tolland, CT 06084
- 1885. Asal, Marilyn, 58 Old Farms Place, Kensington, CT 06037
- 1886. Hebert, Delores, 163 Saybrook Rd., Higganum, CT 06441
- 1887. Sawyer, Nannette, 34 Tyler Lane, Norwich, CT 06360-4027
- 1888. Gluck, Judith, PO Box 114, Voluntown, CT 06384-0114
- 1889. Horan, Brien, 26 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, CT 06107
- 1890. Godbout, Anne, 60 Jardon St., Torrington, CT 06790
- 1891. Wolf, Gilbert & Pauline, 404 Addison Rd., Glastonbury, CT 06033
- 1892. Daigle, Ronald & Lorraine, 47 Ichabod Rd., Simsbury, CT 06070
- 1893. Allard, Edward, 255 North Shore Rd., PO Box 527, Danielson, CT 06239
- 1894. Lucia, Joseph, 158 South St., Willimantic, CT 06226
- 1895. Larrow, Janice, 18 B Ferry Rd., West Chesterfield, NH 03466-3012
- 1896. Garceau, Dorothy, 224 Ashland Ave., Southbridge, MA 01550
- 1897. Decoteau, Constance, 236 El Paso St., Springfield, MA 01104-2903
- 1898. Carbonneau, Allen & Lynn, 26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076
- 1899. Groves, Theresa, 511 Mix Ave., Hamden, CT 06514
- 1900. Elsea, Jeannette, 34 Maple Ave., Wolcott, CT 06716
- 1901. Gagnon, Frederick & Anna, 198 Paddy Hollow Rd., Bethlehem, CT 06751
- 1902. Allard, Norman, 53 Ventura Dr., Danielson, CT 06239
- 1903. Anthony, Lori, 1049 Quaboag St., Palmer, MA 06106
- 1904. Walker, Anna, 51 Indian Hill Rd., Newington, CT 06111
- 1905. Stevens, Doris, 64 River Camp Dr., Newington, CT 06111
- 1906. Staves, Paul, 45 Columbine Rd., Tolland, CT 06034
- 1907. Cash, Lois, 14 Erestis St., Oakville, CT 06779
- 1908. Belanger, Arthur, 112 Hubinger St., New Haven, CT 06511
- 1909. Parsons, Patti, 488 Radmere Rd., Cheshire, CT 06410
- 1910. Thibault-Simpson, Debora, 5485 County Rd. 9 RR3, Napanee, Ont K7R3K8
- 1911. Vezina, Joseph, 22 Westland Ave., Acushnet, MA 02746
- 1912. Dorney, Karen, 230 Karen Dr., Orange, CT 06477
- 1913. Thibault, Paul, 23 Old New England Rd., Wolcott, CT 06716
- 1914. Bergère, Orland, 790 Springvalley Rd., Doylestown, PA 18901

## Financial Contributions to the Society

Period: 1 May 2002 – 31 May 2003

Submitted by Leo Roy, #1609

### General Fund

Geoff Foisie.....	Guest
Sharon Sinclair.....	#1437
Richard Bourque.....	#1028
Gift In Honor Of Germaine Hoffman.....	Friend
Southern New England Telephone Company.....	Friend

TOTAL – This Report	\$	749.00
TOTAL – 1 Sept 01 - 31 Aug 02	\$	716.56
TOTAL – 1 Sept 00 – 31 Aug 01	\$	930.71
TOTAL – 1 Sept 99 – 31 Aug 00	\$	684.57
TOTAL – 1 Sept 98 – 31 Aug 99	\$	189.62

### Building Fund

Friends at the Library..... Contributors Identified on Page 82

TOTAL – This Report	\$	2,627.18
TOTAL – 1 Sept 01 – 31 Aug 02	\$	777.18
TOTAL – 1 Sept 00 – 31 Aug 01	\$	109.25
TOTAL – 1 Sept 99 – 31 Aug 00	\$	99.80
TOTAL – 1 Sept 98 – 31 Aug 99	\$	185.82

**Please note that all contributions to the FCGSC are tax deductible and may be eligible for your company's matching gift program.**

### Contributions of Money or Gifts to Library

We appreciate and rely upon your ongoing financial support. Please consider making a charitable donation to the benefit of the French Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut. All contributions to the society are tax deductible, and may be eligible for your company's matching gift program. Please specify which fund you wish to direct your contributions to, General (library) or Building.

## Contributors to the Building Fund

Compiled by Bernadette D. Meunier, #1429 and Leo W. Roy, #1609

Wendy Amblo #1361	Patricia Dion #1763	Denise Long-Woodward #1658
Marilyn Asal #1885	Romeo & Pauline Dube, Jr. #1615	Marjorie Lowrey #573
Robert Auclair #1678	Thomas Dumas #1097	Elizabeth Mancarella #971
Michael Bard #401	Sandra Edwards #1532	Joan Markert #1389
Christopher Bernard #1300	John & Doris Feigenbaum Jr #1422	Francis Maynard #1779
Rene Bernier #18	Philippe Fontaine #1805	Frank & Lucille Melanson #1184
Joseph Biron #60	John & Elfriede Gagne #1790	Joseph Mercure #1809
Richard Blais #1652	William Gagnon #1573	Alan & Lucille Miller #341
Edward Blondin #1695	John Garfield #1262	Susan Moran #1788
Burton & Lorraine Booker #1033	William Gauthier #246	Doris Morgan #1682
Nancy Borman #1508	William Gervais #1348	Robert Morin #1345
Patricia Bourbeau #1259	David Goodnow #1061	Jeannine Mosely #1372
Richard Bourque #1028	Denise Gorka #670	Eleanor Page #350
Raymond Breault #1114	Richard Goudreau #1783	Eddie Parizo #1794
Richard Breton #1220	Therese Grego #435	Gerard & Margaret Perusse #1693
Guy Brisson #836	Gerald Guay #1069	Arthur & Jennette Piche #509
David Brunelle #526	Renald & Kathleen Guillemette #1492	Nancy Post #1800
Joseph Canning #1815	Laurel Hamel #1818	Mary Pumiglia #1331
Raymond Cartier #1738	Darlene Heywosz #592	Norman & Marilyn Richards #1684
Robert Chamberland #1110	Jeanne Hood #1589	Robert Rivard #1676
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Edward Chartier #1285	Robert & Iona Ingersoll #935	Edgar Robitaille #1214
Robert Chasse #1048	Bernadette Kalinowski #959	Rosemary Roy #923
Reginald Chenard #1567	Paul Keroack #157	Mary Sanders #542
George & Richard Christian, Jr. #458	Emil L'homme Jr #852	John Senechal, M.d. #1126
Cheryl Clarkin #1150	Edward & Judy Ladouceur #1704	Anne Marie Skarbek #35
Douglas Cloutier #1085	David Laducer #1875	Allen Spooner #1516
Joel Cohan #1752	Paul Lajoie #1402	Barbara Starr #1334
Arthur & Jaclyn Corbeil #67	Ernest & Barbara Laliberte #1075	Barbara Starr #1334
Joseph Cournoyer #1306	Edward Lamirande #446	Claude & Cathy Suprenant #1628
Jerry Couture #1056	Roy & Eileen Lampron #1448	Marian Tietgens #493
Florence Davis #49	Earl Lange #1394	Pat Tripp #1799
Dennis Delaronde #1731	Debra & Daniel Larose #1718	Jeanette Vacca #854
Jean Desjardins #937	Jeanne Lee #903	Dorothy Weiss #1632
Faye Dion #1644		Lorraine Williamson #654

## **Periodicals Potpourri** **A Mélange of Articles from other Journals**

Compiled by Germaine A Hoffman, #333

### *Nos Sources – Bulletin de la Societe de genealogie de Lanaudiere*

Volume 23, Number 1, April 2003

- ✓ Qui est ce Geant Beaupre?
- ✓ Marie-Louise Houle – Pionniere de Morinville, Alberta

### *Memoires de la Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise*

Volume 53, Number 2, 2002

- ✓ Claude Legres, serrurier, Voyager at forgeron

### *Maine's Franco-American Heritage*

Volume 19, 2002

- ✓ The History of St. Joseph's Church, Biddeford, Maine, 1848-1955
- ✓ Thomas Lefebvre – Cooper, Adventurer and Interpreter of Abenakis Language

### *Je Me Souviens*

Volume 25, Number 2, Autumn 2002

- ✓ Joseph Lefebvre dit Villemur – Gthe Founding Ancestor of North-American "Villemures".
- ✓ The Emigration From Quebec

### *American-Canadian Genealogist*

Volume 29, Number 2, Issue #96

- ✓ Etoile d'Acadie The Acadian Newsletter listing of the Family Gatherings (Reunions) at the Congres Mondial Acadiaen 2004.

### *Acadian Genealogy Exchange*

Volume 29, Number 2, October 2000

- ✓ Public Archives System in France

Volume 30, Number 1, 2001

- ✓ Vincent Brault – The ancestor of all Brault of acadian origin in North America

### **Message from the Stacks**

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

## **New Books Added to FCGSC Collection**

Compiled by Germaine Hoffman, #333

1. 1901 Canadian Census – Ontario, Essex South, Volume 1 and Volume 2
2. A History of Private Life, From Pagan Rome to Byzantium – Volume 1
3. A Register of Deceased Persons at Sea and on Grosse Ile in 1847
4. Amoskeag, Life and Work in an American Factory City
5. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Suffield 1674-1850
6. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Thompson 1785-1850
7. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Torrington 1740-1850, Union 1734-1850, Voluntown 1798-1850
8. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Wallingford 1670-1850
9. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Warren 1786-1850, Washington 1779-1854, Waterford 1801-1851, Watertown 1780-1850, Westbrook 1840-1851
10. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Waterbury 1686-1853
11. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Weston 1787-1850, Westport 1835-1850, Willington 1727-1851
12. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Wethersfield 1634-1868
13. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Wilton 1802-1850, Winchester 1771-1858, Wolcott 1796-1854, Woodbridge 1784-1832, Woodbury 1674-1850, Woodstock 1848-1866
14. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Windham 1692-1850
15. Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records - Windsor 1637-1850
16. Beechridge Presbyterian Cemetery, Monument Inscription List
17. Christ Church, Anglican, BMB, Sorel, Quebec 1784-1899
18. Cote St. Charles-United Church Cemetery (formerly Wesleyan Methodist) Vaudreuil Co.
19. Coteau du Lac [Quebec]: Christ Church Register, 1829-1857 (Anglican)
20. Des Cadiens... aux Gervaisiens



## New Books Added to FCGSC Collection

21. Grave Stone Inscriptions, St. Anne's Cemetery, Richmond, Quebec
22. History of York County Maine
23. How To Trace Your Family Tree -- A complete & easy to understand guide for the beginner
24. In Search of your Canadian Roots, Tracing your family tree in Canada
25. Index des conjointes du Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Francais 1608-1760
26. Les Registres de Saint-Jules (Comte de Bonaventure Quebec, Canada)
27. Madawaska and Victoria Counties Province of New Brunswick
28. Marriage Records for the Years 1880-1886 from St. Laurent Parish in Meriden, CT
29. Marriages of Northwestern New Brunswick, Canada for Madawaska, Restigouche (partially), and Victoria Counties, Volume I and II
30. Necrologie de l'Île d'Anticosti 1828-2003, section 2
31. Necrologie de l'Île d'Anticosti 1828-2003
32. New England Outpost, War and Society in Colonial Deerfield
33. North American Indians
34. Nos Histoires de l'Île – History and Memories of French Island, Old Town, Maine
35. Recensement 1851 Census, Comte de Victoria (Including the actual Madawaska County Province of New Brunswick)
36. Recensement 1861 Census, Comte de Victoria (Including the actual Madawaska County Province of New Brunswick)
37. Recensement 1871 Census, Comte de Victoria
38. Recensement 1881 Census, Comte de Madawaska et de Victoria Province du Nouveau-Brunswick
39. Répertoire des baptêmes et sépultures de la Côte-Nord, 1939 a 1951
40. Répertoire des baptêmes et sépultures de la Côte-Nord, 1939-1951, section 1
41. Répertoire des Naissances et Décès de Saint Ludger de Rivière du Loop 1906-2001
42. The French Revolution, A History
43. Willimantic Industry and Community, The Rise and Decline of a Connecticut Textile City

## FCGSC Acknowledges Donations to the Library

November 2002 - May 2003

Submitted by Germaine Hoffman, #333

- 12/26/2002 Ms. Diane Pizzo, Connecticut State Library  
Periodical on French Canadian History: French in Connecticut: a cultural and historical guide.
- Canada One Hundred 1867-1967 Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Vie Francaise, V. 27 Nos. 9/10 & V. 31 Nos. 1/3 1973-1977
- LaVie Franco-Americaine 1952
- Almanach Populaire Catholique – 1985, 1987, 1988
- 1/10/2003 Mr. John Romeo Marquis(#337)  
Map of Acadia showing the Odyssey of a People
- 1/10/2003 Richard J. Bourque (#1028)  
Refrigerator for break room.
- 1/10/2003 George Christian (#458)  
CD's of Family Histories
- 2/1/2003 Germaine A. Hoffman (#333)  
Town of East Windsor Cemetery Inscriptions for the Villages of:  
Brook, Melrose, Scantic, Warehouse Point & Windsorville
- 3/20/2003 Germaine A. Hoffman (#333)  
Family Archive Viewer, Version 6.01 and Family Tree Maker's  
CD #215, Vital Records Rhode Island 1500-1900s
- 4/10/2003 Paul R. Keroack  
New CML Index
- 4/10/2003 Debra S. Inman (#1499)  
The White and the Gold, by Thomas B. Costain
- 4/10/2003 Henry Lanouette (#34)  
Recommence-Lanouette
- 4/10/2003 Arthur Corbiel  
French College Dictionary and Genealogy Online, Sixth Edition
- 5/12/2003 Paul Coulombe  
The Coulombe Family of North America 2003
- 5/12/2003 Robert E. Chenard  
CD Marriage & Death Records, St. Joseph Parish Old Town, Maine  
1860-1960
- CD Baptisms-Marriages-Deaths pre-1865 to 1989, St. Francis de Sales  
Waterville, Maine

## IN MEMORIAM

**Henry P. Lanouette, #34, 1930-2003**  
**Arthur J. St. Martin, #385, 1924-2003**

The French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut lost two long-time members and dedicated volunteers in April 2003.

Henry P. Lanouette, FCGSC treasurer for more than 12 years, died April 27 at his home in Enfield, Conn., at the age of 72.

Arthur J. St. Martin, a hard worker who could always be counted on to lend a hand with library tasks, died April 23 at St. Francis Hospital in Hartford with his wife, Claire (Quist) St. Martin, and his family at his bedside. He was 79.

Both men are remembered fondly by those who knew them and shared their devotion to genealogy and the society.

Henry was one of the earliest members of the society, holding membership number 34. Although best remembered as treasurer, he served one term (1983-1985) as vice president. He was elected treasurer in 1988 and served until mid-2001, when he resigned for health reasons.

Born Aug. 19, 1930, in Dover, N.H., Henry was the son of Henry J. and Yvonne (Bellmore) Lanouette. He served during the Korean Conflict as an Army sergeant. In 1957, he went to work for the Travelers Insurance Co. and retired in 1986, after 29 years, as a supervisor in the accounting department.

A resident of Enfield since 1965, he served as a scoutmaster for Cub Scout Pack 108 and Boy Scout Troop 93 and was active with the Enfield Senior Center, where he offered tax assistance and instruction in pinochle.

His wife, Christine (Cromeenes) Lanouette, died Nov. 11, 1999. Henry was also predeceased by a daughter, Linda, and a granddaughter, Nicole. Surviving are his four sons, Henry of Longmeadow, Mass.; Paul of Cape Cod, Mass.; Alan of Enfield, and James of Deep River, Conn.; four sisters, Yvonne Gagnon of Lake Havasu, Ariz.; Rose Marie Fenton of Dover, N.H.; Alice L. Billings of South Kingston, R.I., and Lorraine Dussault of North Redondo Beach, Calif., and nine grandchildren.

Arthur was born in Oxford, Mass., to Victor J. and Evelina (Birtz) St. Martin. He was a retired Navy lieutenant commander who served his country for over 29 years and was a veteran of World War II, Korea and Vietnam. His medals included one for service at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, during the missile crisis in 1962.

Surviving, besides his wife, are four sons, Frank of Wisconsin, Larry of Arizona, and K. Joseph and Arthur J. of California; five stepchildren; twenty grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

By Ivan Robinson

## Celebrate a Special Occasion with a Gift to the Library!

The French-Canadian Genealogical Society Gift Program is a means for you to honor someone special. Money donated through this program is used to purchase books for the library's collection. All books will have nameplates with the names of the donor and the person being honored.

After receiving your donation, the library staff will select books to enhance the library's collection. Each donor will be notified of the book that has been selected, and the honoree will be notified as well.

The French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut hopes you will consider this program. Your donation will be a gift everyone can share.

---

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Occasion \_\_\_\_\_

# Q U I C K F A C T S

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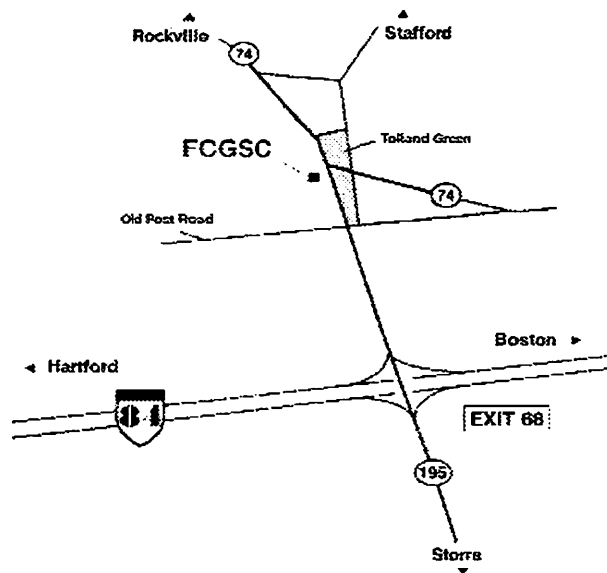
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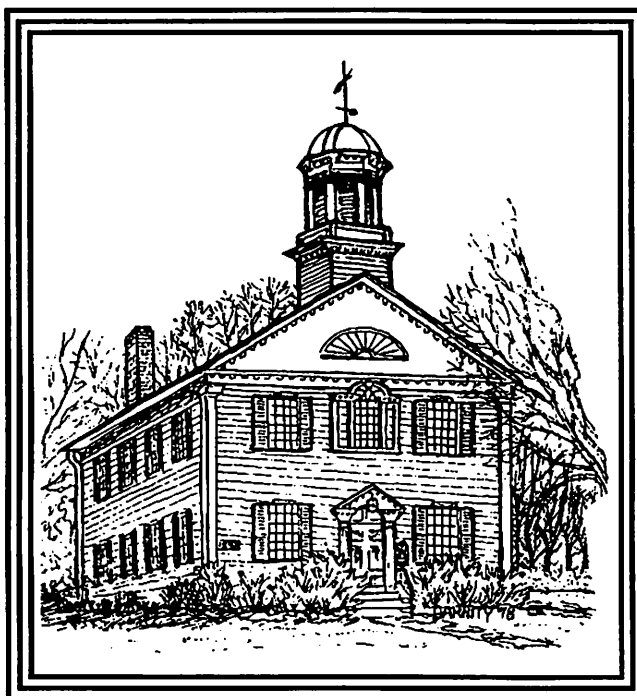
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