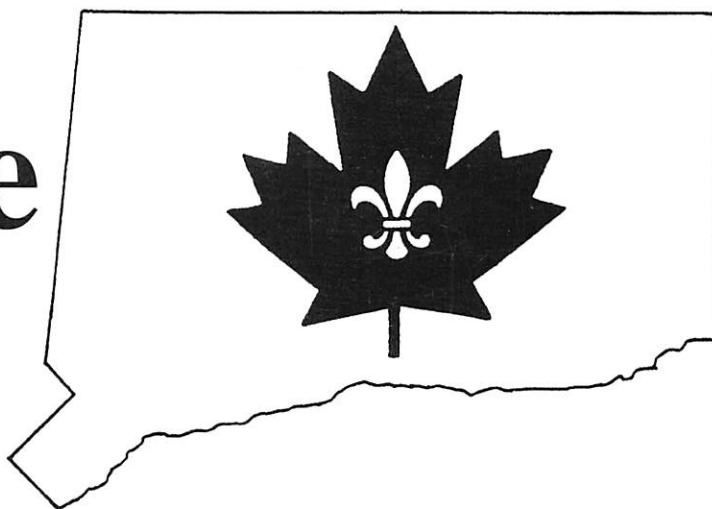


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The *Connecticut Maple Leaf* is published twice a year by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut. It serves as a source of information for members tracing their family roots from Connecticut to New France, Acadia and France. It is, 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

This issue should find you as activities surrounding the holidays wind down. Those of you in the colder climates are more housebound this time of year than you probably care to be. Last year's gardening chores are behind you, and this year's loom ahead, but they place no present demand on your time. What better opportunity to sit with the Connecticut Maple Leaf and plan your winter genealogy activities? There is always some family history project to tackle; something ignored to be revisited, something untidy to be organized, something unknown to be learned. I hope this issue prods you along in one of those directions. Here is a sampling of what you will find between the covers.

Peter Gagné, #1195, is back with an interesting article describing the history and lore surrounding many of the Capes of Québec. **Bernadette Doucette Meunier**, #1429, shares a fascinating account of the life of Madame Bolduc, the "Queen of Canadian Folksingers." **Paul Keroack**, #157, begins his series on Contemporary Franco-American Authors, highlighting David Plante in this issue. He also continues his series on baptisms extracted from the 1838 parish register of St-Cesaire, Quebec. **Jack Valois**, #31, treats us to part IV of his intriguing history of the GODFREY and related families, incorporating a particularly informative historical perspective. **Art and Jaclyn Corbeil**, #67, complete the final part of their study of World War II veterans from Chicopee, MA, spotlighting Alphonse St. Onge in this issue. **Ralph Lord Roy**, #1618, shares the good times and experiences of FCGSC members on their trip to Québec in August 2003; **Ivan Robinson**, #326, summarizes the 2003 activities of the society in his *Year in Review*; **Bill Duffney**, #1713, studies VEILLETTE immigration to Waterbury, Connecticut; and **Edwin Ledogar**, #343, identifies the TRAHANs of Windham County, Connecticut.

There are other dedicated but unsung contributors who deserve ongoing recognition. **Germaine Hoffman**, #333, on a regular, timely and per-issue basis provides me all the information we publish involving the library and more; and **Leo Roy**, #1609, always comes through with the financial information that is published in each issue. Accolades to everyone mentioned for advancing the interests of the society and its members through their contributions to this journal.

As you sit with this issue and plot your winter genealogy projects, consider contributing an article or other material for publication in the Connecticut Maple Leaf. Feel free to email me at cml@fcgsc.org, or write to me in care of the society, to share your ideas. I look forward to hearing from you.

Until the next issue of the Connecticut Maple Leaf, I bid you *adieu*.

FCGSC Library Schedule January - July 2004

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		
APRIL	Sat. 10	Easter Observance
	Sun. 11	Easter Observance
MAY	Sat. 8	General Membership Meeting (Library closed 1-3 P.M. only)
	Sun. 9	Mothers' Day
	Sat. 29	Memorial Day Weekend Observance
	Sun. 30	Memorial Day Weekend Observance
	Mon. 31	Memorial Day Weekend Observance
JUNE	Sun. 20	Fathers' Day
JULY	Sat. 3	Independence Day Observance
	Sun. 4	Independence Day
	Mon. 5	Independence Day Observance
	Sun. 25	Volunteer Recognition Day

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 Capes of Québec

By Peter Gagné, #1195

What is a Cape?

The word “cape” comes from the Latin *caput*, meaning “head.” According to the *Commission de Toponymie du Québec*, the official government agency for place names, a cape is “the portion or projection of land, generally massive and tall, that advances into a waterway. This rocky entity often serves as a reference point for sailors.”¹ Having identified a cape as such, the commission then goes on to state that, “However, in the real world of Québec place names, the term “cape” is often used to name various geographical entities (coves, hills, lakes, transportation routes, etc.)”

The naming of capes in Québec definitely follows this tradition of not strictly adhering to the geographic definition of a cape. In addition, as the commission also notes, Québec cape names often include terms describing its size (Petit Cap), its color (Cap Rouge), its flora (Cap-des-Rosiers) or fauna (Cap-à-l’Aigle). However, even when a name seems to be a no-brainer, like Cap-des-Rosiers (“Rosebush Cape”), there is nearly always a second explanation for the name – in this case a certain Monsieur Desrosiers, who is said to be an early settler.

The *Commission de Toponymie du Québec* also adds, “The world of fantasy, fairytales and legends has often used the cape as a settling for the meeting of witches, demons or other minions of Satan, on a dark and moonless night, in order to carry out their dark dances and rituals.”² The naming of capes in Québec is not without this fantasy or legendary element. In the stories behind the names of their capes, the Québécois have included a legendary Amerindian giant, a fairy that turns a human hunter into stone and another that turns a feline hunter into stone. In other names, you can find diamonds that lost their sparkle, rocks that cry, hope that turned into despair, saints and settlers.

Below is an explanation of the location, name origin and history of some of the historic capes in the province of Québec.

Cap-à-l’Aigle (Eagle Cape)

The name of this cape now designates a village located in the diocese of Chicoutimi, in Charlevoix East County. The village was detached from the parish of Saint-Étienne-de-la-Malbaie and incorporated as a municipality on 03 August 1916.

The name was given to the cape by Champlain as he sailed up the river in 1608, but the present-day Cap-à-l’Aigle is not the one noted on Champlain’s map. Today’s Cap-à-l’Aigle measures only 60 meters tall, and is located 10 kilometers northeast of Champlain’s 228-meter tall Cap-à-l’Aigle, which is now known as *la montagne du Remous*.

The name Cap-à-l’Aigle comes from the fact the cliff was so steep that Champlain assumed that it must have served as a refuge for eagles. In fact, there used to be a great abundance of eagles there. The early settlers recounted that occasionally hunger would force the

¹ TOPOS sur le Web, “Les Caps.” Translation PJG.

² TOPOS sur le Web, “Les Caps.”

eagles to come close to their houses, even those in the village, where the eagles would attack the chickens and smaller fowl kept on the farms. In an attempt to save their animals, the settlers would allegedly kill the eagles with sticks.

Cap-à-l'Arbre (Tree Cape)

Located between Québec City and Trois-Rivières in the former *seigneurie* of Deschaillons, at the place also known as "Le Platon." In Champlain's time, it was known as La Pointe-Sainte-Croix and is located in the present-day parish of Lotbinière. It is also known as Cap-à-Roche (Rocky Cape).

Cap-Brûlé (Burned Cape)

This 460-meter tall cape is located across from the Île-aux-Grues. The origin of the name remains obscure, and may refer to the barren nature of the cape, as if it were ravaged by fire. No matter what its origin, the name was given to this place in 1626 by Champlain, who used it as an important point of reference in navigating the treacherous waters located between the island and the north shore of the Saint Lawrence.

A century later, the danger of navigating in this area was still present. On 01 September 1729, the King's ship *Éléphant* sank after hitting rocks at Cap-Brûlé. This is but one of many shipwrecks in the area.

Cap-Chat (Cat Cape)

The name of this cape was given to a postal division located on the north coast of the Gaspé peninsula, in Gaspé County. The *seigneurie* of *Cap-de-Chattes* was granted to Michel Leneuf de la Vallière in 1662. Due to its extreme distance from Québec, it is clear that the land was granted not for colonization, but for the fishing rights attached to it. The modern-day parish of Saint-Norbert-du-Cap-Chat was served by a missionary from 1815 until 1862, at which time the first parish priest arrived. The parish registers begin in the year 1864. The territory of the parish was detached from Sainte-Anne-des-Monts.

Local legend has it that at the point on the cape between the lighthouse and the highest point, there is a rock formation separated from the others that looks like a sleeping cat. The gray-brown back of the cat is turned towards the river of the same name. It is said that the local Amerindians gave the place its name, which was perpetuated by the French. This explanation is supported by a map drawn up in 1660 by Father Ducreux, who designated the place by the Latin name *Promontorium Felis*, literally "Cat Promontory." There is even a local legend that claims that the calcified cat was once an actual flesh-and-bone cat, who, having killed too much of the local game birds, was punished by a fairy for its excesses by being turned to stone.

A less picturesque but more probable explanation attributes the name of this place to one of Champlain's benefactors. Champlain's map of 1612 indicates "Cap de Chate," while another map drawn by him in 1632 and Jean de Laët's map of 1640 both give the name as "Cape de Chatte."

Commander Aymar de Chaste or de Chatte, governor of Dieppe and Lieutenant-General to the King for America was the one who chose Champlain to explore the region in 1603 with an

eye to colonization. When Champlain returned to France the following year, his patron had died and was replaced by Monsieur de Monts. So Champlain named this piece of coastline in honor of the man to whom he owes his commission. Across from what he dubbed Cape de Chatte, Champlain bestowed the name of Pointe de Monts on a piece of land jutting into the river, honoring both his first and second patrons. These names have since been changed into Cap Chat and Pointe des Monts.

Residents of this location are known as “Cap-Chatiens.”³

Cape Cove

Located 12 kilometers from the town of Percé on the Gaspé peninsula, this place is part of the canton of Percé. The town, whose official name is Anse-du-Cap, was incorporated 24 February 1868 and originally included the territory of Saint-Joseph-du-Cap-d’Espoir and a part of the seigneurie of Grande-Rivière.

The name Anse-du-Cap can be found on maps drawn up by Russell (1861), Hamel (1879), an anonymous cartographer (1895) and Coenraets (1905). This name has been translated into English as “Cape Cove,” as on the maps drawn up by Russell in 1847, Hamel in 1879 and Bayfield in 1890.

In 1935, the municipality of Anse-du-Cap officially and definitively took the name of Cap-d’Espoir (see below). The locality was merged into the town of Percé in 1971.

Cap-aux-Diamants *or* Cap-Diamant (Diamond Cape)

The name Cap-Diamant was given to the easternmost portion of the 100-meter tall cliffs that form the natural defenses of Québec City. The natural extension of the Plains of Abraham, this cape includes the area where the Château Frontenac and Citadel of Québec can currently be found. The fief of Cap-Diamant was granted by Governor Frontenac and Intendant Champigny to the priest and churchwardens of Québec on 15 May 1697, though the grant states that the parish representatives had been in physical possession of this land since 1650.

The cape is so called because in 1541, Champlain noted, “on this high cliff, we found a large quantity of stones that we believe to be diamonds.” Samuel de Champlain also wrote that, “There are, all along the coastline of the said Québec, diamonds in the slate rock.”⁴ The fact that Champlain’s “discovery” was proven to be false gave rise to an expression that was popular at the time in France: “False as Canadian diamonds.”

The names Cap-aux-Diamants and Cap-Diamant have been used indiscriminately for this location since the 17th century, though in 1925 the geographical commission of Québec officially approved the singular “Cap-Diamant.”

Cap-d’Espoir (Cape Hope)

A postal division in the parish of Saint-Joseph-du-Cap-d’Espoir, in the diocese and county of Gaspé. The parish registers opened in 1869, though the parish was served by a missionary from 1854 until 1872. At that time, a parish priest was named.

³ The names used to refer to residents of each location are only given in the masculine (plural) form for brevity.

⁴ TOPOS sur le Web, “Cap-Diamant.”

It is believed that Jacques Cartier gave the name “Cap d’Espérance” or “Cap d’Espoir” to a point of land that juts out into the sea to the south of the canton of Percé, due to the fact that he was so grateful or hopeful of finding passage there. However, some authors believe that the Cap d’Espérance that Cartier was referring to is located at the current locality of Miscou, south of the Baie des Chaleurs. This theory is supported by the appearance of the name “C. despoir” in the general area of Miscou on a map drawn up by Levasseur.

However, a map drawn up by the Récollet priest Emmanuel Jumeau identifies the place as “C. d’espoir.” English mapmakers somehow transformed the name into “Cape Despair,” which was subsequently translated into “Cap Désespoir” (Cape Despair).

This changing of name, which appears on the surface to be a bad translation from “Cap Despoir” to “Cape Despair,” may actually have historical origins in local shipwreck stories. In his journal of 1811, Monsignor Plessis tells the story of a ship rocked by a violent storm that was dashed to pieces on the cape. Also, in 1866 Thomas Pye tells of how Admiral Walker’s fleet, sent in 1711 to capture Québec, was also shipwrecked in the same location. Seven to eight thousand soldiers, women and children lost their lives in this incident when all eight ships sank.

Cap Lauzon

The town of Deschambault was founded on this cape. Its name was given by Samuel de Champlain, who sought to honor Jean de Lauzon, Intendant of the *Compagnie des Cents-Associés* and governor of New France from 1651 until 1656. When the place was incorporated as a parish in 1735, it was given the name Saint-Joseph-du-Cap-Lauzon.

The name is sometimes spelled “Lauson” or “Lozon” in period documents. It was sometimes referred to as the Pointe Deschambault until the name Cap Lauzon finally predominated.

Cap-de-la-Madeleine

This place is now a town in the diocese of Trois-Rivières in Champlain County, officially the parish of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine-du-Cap-de-la-Madeleine. Located on the western banks of the Saint-Maurice River, it was served by missionaries from 1651 until 1845, when a parish priest was named. The first chapel was built in 1659 three-quarters of a mile from the village and was rebuilt two years later on the site of the current church. A stone church was built in 1714 and was itself replaced in 1888 by the current church, which was built nearby.

The parish of Cap-de-la-Madeleine was originally set up as a mission for Amerindians and was served by the Jesuits. The parish registers began in 1673. The Oblate fathers have run the parish since 1902, as well as the sanctuary of Notre-Dame-du-Cap, a popular pilgrimage site (the church built in 1714).

The place was named after Jacques de La Ferté, Abbot of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine de Châteaudun in the diocese of Rouen, Normandy. La Ferté was granted the land on 15 January 1636 by the *Compagnie des Cents-Associés*, of which he was a member. On 20 March 1682, he donated the land where the mission was located, on a point on the cape that advances out into the Saint Lawrence. The Jesuits gave their patron’s name to this cape, which was previously known as “Cap des Trois-Rivières.” Residents of this locality are known in French as “Madelinois.”

Cap Malin (Clever *or* Irritable Cape)

Located at the extremity of the Gaspé peninsula between the Cap d'Espoir and Anse à Beaufils, the name of this place dates at least from 1889, when it appears on a map drawn up by J.E. Sirois.

Originally named Cap Enragé (“Angry Cape”) by Nicolas Denys, this designation appears on a map that Denys drew up in 1672 and may also explain the local connotation of the current name. While *malin* means “clever” in French, in the Acadian dialect the word means “angry” or “irritable.” This connotation of the name reflects the fact that navigation near the cape is very dangerous, and the water can quickly become angry or irritable.

Cap-de-Marbre (Marble Cape)

The former name of Bic harbor, in Rimouski County. It is so called in Jean Alphonse’s *Routier*, with no explanation as to the origin of the name.

Cap-du-Massacre (Massacre Cape)

This cape is located one league above Sorel and was formerly known as Fort Richelieu. Though the name likely refers to a massacre by or of Amerindians, no confirmation of the origin of the name can be found.

Cap-aux-Meules (Millstone Cape *or* Haystack Cape)

The Île du Cap-aux-Meules is the largest and the most densely populated of the Magdalene Islands (Îles de la Madeleine) in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, home to half of the island chain’s population. The town of Cap-aux-Meules, incorporated in 1950, is the chain’s supply center, since it is the only deep-water port found there. Residents are known as “Cap-aux-Meulois.”

It is said that the island and town get their name from the fact that this location furnished stones used to make grindstones for mills. Another explanation plays on a different meaning of the French word *meule*. In addition to “millstone” or “grindstone,” the word *meule* also refers to a stack or pile of hay. According to some, the name of the cape and island comes from the fact that the land is covered with numerous haystacks during the haymaking season. In effect, it is a local tradition on the Magdalene Islands to leave the fodder crops in the fields in large haystacks that are covered with a large adjustable wooden roof supported by four poles. The roof is lowered on the poles as the quantity (and therefore the height) of the hay diminishes. In this way, the farmers prevent the hay from being blown away by the wind. This structure is called a *baraque* in French.

Yet a third explanation of the name comes from Pierre-Georges Roy. The former archivist for the province of Québec claims that the name refers to the presence of two knolls on the island that look like haystacks when viewed from afar.

Cap-aux-Oies (Goose Cape)

The name Goose Cape designates not only a cape, but also a stream and village located on the north shore of the Saint Lawrence in the Charlevoix region, between Les Éboulements and La Malbaie.

The name comes from the fact that this location is a popular stopover for geese on their annual migration, though locals maintain that the geese were more numerous in years past. The name dates from at least the middle of the 18th century, as evidenced by a map drawn up in 1755 by the Sieur d'Anville that notes the location of "C. aux Oyes."

Cap-aux-Os (Bone Cape)

A postal division located in the parish of Saint-Jean-Baptiste, in the diocese and county of Gaspé. The location was even divided into Petit Cap-aux-Os and Grand Cap-aux-Os. While the first place is now known as D'Aiguillon, Petit Cap-aux-Os is now known simply as Cap-aux-Os. The local mission, which began in 1861, was placed under the patronage of Saint Jean-Baptiste in honor of the first colonist, Jean-Baptiste Ouellet.

The first people who settled there allegedly found a large amount of whale bones and named the cape after their discovery. This interpretation of the name is supported by Monsignor Roy, who cites the testimony of a Brother Sagard who, in 1623, noted that the location was a particular rendezvous point for whales.

However, like any good name origin, there is a second explanation. This second explanation is presented by the missionary Abbé Bossé, who believes that the name Cap-aux-Os is a deformation of the name of the first settler from the Isle of Jersey, a certain Mr. Ozo, who settled at this location in the 19th century.

Yet a third explanation presented by Carmen Roy, based on local testimony, claims that the name is a shortened version of Cap-Oiseau (Bird Cape).

Cap-aux-Pierres (Stone Cape)

This name was given to a cape and village on the Charlevoix coast northeast of the town of La Baleine. In reality, this "cape" is an embankment of schist that rises a mere 20 meters above the Saint Lawrence.

The designation comes from the fact that at the foot of the cape, there is a large mass of rocks, most notably the *Roche Pleureuse* or "Crying Rock." This particular rock gets its name from the fact that it seems to cry, according to local legend. This effect is produced not by divine intervention, but by a small spring located above the rock that spills its water over the rock at certain times of the year.

Cap-aux-Rets [Cap-de-Raye or Cap-de-Rhé] (Fishing net Cape)

The promontory of Cap-aux-Rets juts out from the eastern shore of the Baie-Saint-Paul, in Charlevoix County. The cape was originally named *Arraico*, meaning "pursuit" or "approach," by the Basques, who fished in these waters.

The first mention of this place-name on a map is on one drawn up by the French engineer Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry, who included "Cap à la Raye" on a map from 1739.

Since then, the name has undergone several transformations, including Cap-au-Rez, Cap-au-Retz and Cap-de-Rhé. The spelling “Cap-aux-Rets” has been used most frequently since 1880. This version of the name refers to the weirs, or *rets* in French, used in the past by the local fishermen.

Cap-au-Renard (Fox Cape)

A postal division located in the municipality of Saint-François-de-Sales in the diocese and county of Gaspé. The Cap-au-Renard mission is located in the canton of Christie (founded 21 February 1874), on the southern banks of the Saint Lawrence River.

One can imagine that the name comes from the fact that many foxes could be found at this location, but Carmen Roy provides an alternative origin of the name in *Littérature Oraie en Gaspésie*. In this explanation, the “fox” in question is a human – not animal – hunter who spent his days stalking game on the cape. He set up a trap and would wait for game to pass. When game birds would come near the trap, he would pull the cord, always sure to catch something on each outing.

Cap-à-Roche (Rocky Cape)

See Cap-à-l’Arbre

Cap-des-Rosiers (Rosebush Cape)

Originally a seigneurie granted to Louis d’Ailleboust de Coulonge and his associates on 09 March 1652, Cap-des-Rosiers is now a municipality located in Gaspé County, on Gaspé Bay. The parish of Saint-Alban-du-Cap-des-Rosiers, in the municipality of Cap-des-Rosiers, was served by a missionary from 1867 until 1874, when the first parish priest was named. The parish, whose registers begin in 1873, was placed under the patronage of Saint-Alban in honor of one of the first colonists, Alban Bond. On 01 January 1971, the municipality of Cap-des-Rosiers was merged into the town of Gaspé. A monument to those who died in the sinking of the *Carricks*, erected in 1900, can be found there.

The name “Cap des Rosiers” can be found on a map drawn up by Champlain in 1632, as well as a map by Bellin that dates from 1744. The most plausible explanation as to the origin of the name comes from the theory that the place must have been covered with wild rose bushes at one time. However, there is another hypothesis as to the origin of the name. Several authors, including Monsignor Bossé, believe that the place was named after a certain Monsieur Desrosiers, allegedly a sailor or fisherman who ran aground at this location.

Residents of Cap-des-Rosiers are known locally as “Capiens.”

Cap-Rouge (Red Cape)

The seigneurie of Cap-Rouge was granted to Jean Juchereau de Maur on 15 January 1635. Today, it is a postal division located in present-day Sillery (currently an arrondissement of Québec City). The territory of the parish of Saint-Félix-du-Cap-Rouge was detached from the parishes of Sainte-Foy, l’Ancienne-Lorette and Saint-Augustin and includes parts of the seigneuries of Desmaures and Gaudarville. The road that leads from this spot to Québec City

has sometimes been known by the name “Carouge,” a deformation of “Cap Rouge,” which is probably the origin of the designation “carougeois” to designate residents of this location.

In 1541, Jacques Cartier built two forts at this location to protect his ships during the winter. This encampment, known as Charlesbourg-Royal, is credited as being the first French settlement in North America. The next year, Jean-François La Rocque de Roberval encamped there, re-naming the place France-Roy.

In 1635, Jean Juchereau de Maure and his brother Noël were granted the *seigneurie* of Cap-Rouge. It is so called because of the reddish color of the schistose rocks and soil along the banks of the river, which is still in evidence today. The name Cap Rouge has also been applied to the river that empties out into the Saint Lawrence at this location. A nearby lake, now known as Lac Saint-Augustin, was originally (1641) known as Lac du Cap Rouge.

Cap-Saint-Claude

The *seigneurie* of Cap-Saint-Claude was granted by Intendant Jean Talon on 03 November 1672 to François Bissot de la Rivière, in trust for his sons Jean-Baptiste Bissot de Vincennes (four years old) and Charles-François Bissot (eight years old).

Located between the *seigneurie* of Lauzon and the as yet un-granted lands, it was also known as the *seigneurie* of Vincennes. It may take its name from the Saint-Claude River, which winds its way through the land and pours out into the Saint Lawrence over the 150-foot tall cliffs.

Cap-Saint-Ignace

This name designates a parish in the diocese of Québec, Montmagny County. It was served by missionaries since 1679, when the first registers were also opened. The parish originally included land in the fiefs of Vincelotte, Gamache or Gagné, Sainte-Claire, Fournier and the Crown Lands located behind all of these. Residents of Cap-Saint-Ignace are known as “Capignaciens.”

The cape, located on the south shore of the Saint Lawrence across from the Île aux Grues, nearly forms a peninsula. It possibly bears the name of Saint-Ignace in honor of the Sieur Vincelotte, who signed his name “Vincelotte Saint-Ignace.” One of the seigneur’s sons was also named Ignace de Vincelotte.

However, the Abbé Caron claims that the cape was named in honor of Saint Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Jesuit order. It was the Jesuits who were missionaries to most of the parishes of the southern shore of the Saint Lawrence, including Cap-Saint-Ignace. This explanation as to the origin of the name is supported by authors such as Joseph-Arthur Richard and Pierre-Georges Roy, former archivist for the province of Québec.

Cap-Saint-Martin

A location on the Île Jésus near Montréal, this place is marked by an outcropping of limestone in the parish of Saint Martin. This “cape” was detached from that parish to form the parish of Saint-Elzéar-de-Laval in 1901. From early on, it was frequented by stonecutters for the quality of its raw materials.

Cap-Saint-Michel

The present-day parish of Sainte-Anne de Varennes was originally granted as four fiefs, one of which was known as the fief of Notre-Dame or Cap-de-la-Trinité and Cap-Saint-Michel. The *seigneurie* of Cap-Saint-Michel, measuring one league of frontage, was granted by Governor Courcelles to Jacques Lemoyne de Sainte-Marie (brother of Charles Lemoyne de Longueuil) and Michel Messier dit Saint-Michel, his brother-in-law, on 14 May 1668.

The original seigneurie was divided between the two proprietors on 01 August 1676. Messier kept Cap-Saint-Michel and Lemoyne kept Cap-de-la-Trinité. This place most likely gets in name from Michel Messier.

Cap-Santé (Health Cape)

A postal division in Portneuf County, diocese of Québec. The registers of the parish of Sainte-Famille-du-Cap-Santé were opened in 1679 and the parish was served by a missionary from this time until 1708, when the first parish priest was named. The parish includes a part of the seigneurie of Portneuf.

Built at the foot of a point overlooking the Saint Lawrence, the place was said to be named “Cap Santé” due to the remarkable sanitary conditions found at the site, most notably the alleged superior quality of the air there.

A second hypothesis is based on the Old French word *santeyf*, meaning “wholesome” (without danger) or “comforting.” This explanation postulates that this name was given to the location by relieved travelers – both those passing the cape on the river and those who took the perilous overland *chemin du Roy* (King’s road) – who found it to be a salutary or welcome place to arrive.

Yet a third explanation, from the oral tradition of local residents, claims that soldiers who were affected with a certain ailment were cured after landing at this location. No matter what the true origin of the name is, it does not appear on maps drawn up in the 17th century.

Residents of this locality are known locally as “Capsantéens.”

Cap Tourmente (Cape Torment)

The name of this 579-meter tall cape, part of the Laurentian mountain chain, has been given to a postal division in Montmagny County, in the diocese of Québec. The parish of Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague-du-Cap-Tourmente, including the land of the Québec seminary, farms and houses of Petit Cap (see below), was detached from Saint-Joachim for administrative reasons. The chapel was placed under the patronage of Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague because the chapel of Petit Cap was already dedicated to the patron saint of youth.

The name “Cap Tourmente” was given to this place by Samuel de Champlain, who wrote “We arrived at a cape, which we named Cape of Torment...which we so named due to the fact that at the least amount of wind, the sea rises up there as if it were full.”⁵

⁵ Hormisdas Magnan, p. 530.

Cap-de-la-Trinité or Cap-Trinité (Trinity Cape)

This 411-meter tall cape is located near the mouth of the Saguenay River, at a place that was originally known as the fief Notre-Dame. It first appears on a map drawn by the Jesuit Father Laure in 1731. The name of the river that empties into the Saguenay at this point, now known as the Rivière Éternité, was originally known as the Heregachitgs or Trinité.

Arthur Buies explains this place's name as such: "Cap Trinité was given its name because, in reality, it is made up of three capes of equal size and elevation, the first of which is also made up of three capes laid out on a scaled interval, which seem to compose three super-imposed layers."⁶

Two interesting legends explain the name of this cape in a more fanciful way. According to the first legend, the three notches were made by a giant named Mayo, the first ancestor of the Amerindians. When he was attacked by an evil demon that lived in the Saguenay River, Mayo seized the demon and bashed it three times on the cape, thus causing the three gouges in its profile. The second legend comes specifically from the Algonquin tradition. This tribe claims to be descendants of the being Atlantide. Atla, daughter of this first ancestor and a Viking, is said to have thrown herself into the Saguenay at this point to contradict a prophecy foretelling the extinction of the tribe.

A 7.5-meter tall statue of the Virgin Mary, known as Notre-Dame-du-Saguenay, was erected there on 15 September 1881 by a traveler who was twice saved from death by the holy virgin. The statue is the work of sculptor Louis Jobin (1845-1928). It is considered to be the largest ex-voto offering in Canada. See also the description for Cap-Saint-Michel.

Cap des Trois-Rivières (Three Rivers Cape)

See Cap-de-la-Madeleine.

Les Caps (The Capes)

Located on the Île d'Orléans, this place is simply a long hill southeast of the town of Sainte-Famille, which stretches from Sainte-Famille to the northern part of Saint-François. Local residents refer to the hill simply as "the capes." The name first appeared on the sketch for a map drawn up in 1901.

Petit Cap (Small Cape)

The original name of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré was Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap. The actual geographical entity known as Petit Cap is a circular hill that rises 45 meters above the Saint Lawrence. It is part of what was at one time the seigneurie of Côte-de-Beaupré.

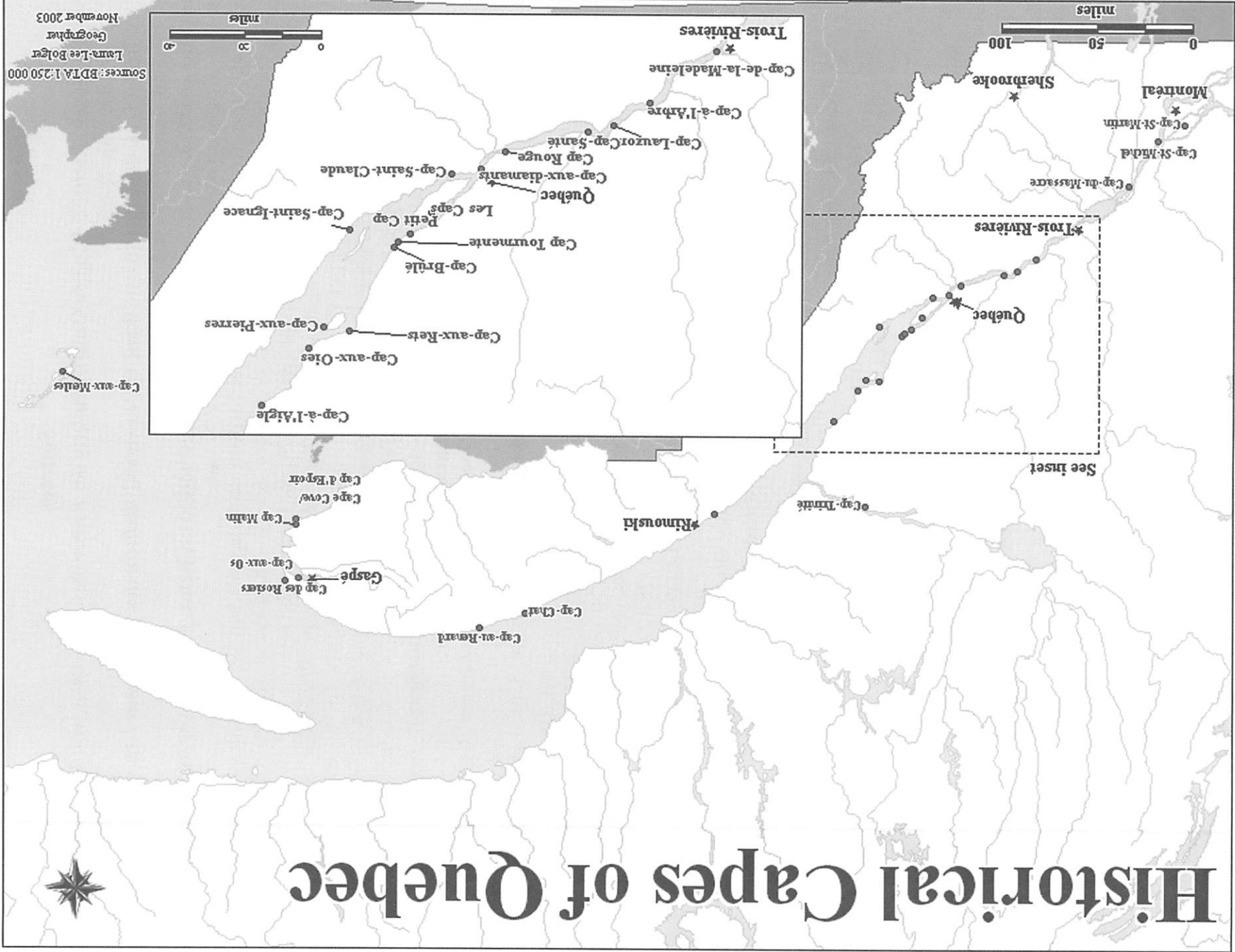
In 1641, the engineer Jean de Bourdon referred to this place as the "plateau, which is near the prairies."⁷ The qualifier "petit" seems to have been added due to the close proximity of the more imposing Cap Tourmente, though some claim that the name is due to the fact that this location at one time included what was known as the Petite Ferme ("small farm").

Residents of this locality are known as "Petit-Capiens."

⁶ TOPOS sur le Web, "Cap Trinité"

⁷ TOPOS sur the Web, "Petit Cap."

Historical Capes of Québec



The Capes of Québec

Sources: BDTA 1:250 000
Laurin-Lee Bolet
Geographica
November 2003

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Note

Special thanks to Laura-Lee Bolger of the Historical Geography department of *l'Université Laval* for her cartographic expertise in creating the map for this article.

La Bolduc -- An Enduring and Endearing Legacy

By Bernadette D. Meunier, #1429

My fascination with the legendary Madam Bolduc came to me in bits, like the insignificant pieces of a jigsaw puzzle that have no particular import in themselves, but which, when placed in their proper positions in the over-all design, make a fascinating picture.

In less than a decade she rose from an obscure impoverished housewife to become a major performing and recording phenomenon. She was already a legend by the time of her untimely death. A well-loved institution in the province of Quebec and beyond, she had earned the title of “Queen of Canadian Folksingers.”

Mary-Rose-Anna Travers was born on June 24, 1894 into subsistence-level poverty in the tiny Atlantic fishing village of Newport, Quebec, in Canada's Gaspé region, one of six children born to Lawrence Travers, an anglophone of Irish heritage, and Adéline Cyr, a French-Acadian woman. There were also six other children in the household, from Lawrence's first marriage and very little money. Mary and her eleven siblings spoke English at home, but also spoke French fluently, in their regional dialect.¹

Mary briefly attended school, learning to read and write French, and studying her Catholic catechism. Her life, like that of most girls of her station, revolved around family and home. Her father was Mary's first and only music instructor, teaching her to play the traditional instruments found in most Quebec homes at the turn of the 20th century: fiddle, accordion, harmonica, spoons, and Jew's harp. Since the Travers family had no record player, piano, or sheet music, they played mostly traditional folk tunes and dances such as jigs, performed by memory and by ear. Mary's repertoire consisted of Irish melodies from her father's heritage and French-Canadian-Acadian folk tunes from her mother's side -- shaping the distinctive style for which she later became famous. By the spring of 1908, Mary was playing accordion in the evenings at the lumberjack camp where she cooked for her father and the other woodmen, and where entertainment consisted of the folk tunes and jigs performed by the men.²



¹ Day, Pierre. *Une histoire de La Bolduc : Légendes et turlutes*. Montréal: Vlb éditeur, 1991.

² Laframboise, Philippe, ed. *La Bolduc : Soixante-douze chansons populaires*. Montréal: Vlb éditeur, 1992.

To ease the burden of feeding twelve children, each of Mary's siblings left home while in their early teens. Mary too left home at thirteen to become a housemaid in Montreal for \$15 a month plus room and board. A job in a dressmaker's factory followed. It was her first experience of independence, of life outside the isolated village of Newport, and of travel. This train journey took her out of a rural village of 1,500 people, to Montreal with its 350,000 people.

At age twenty she met and married a young plumber, Edouard Bolduc. He was an avid, talented fiddler and together they entertained their friends at soirées in each others' homes. In addition to the fiddle, their repertoire consisted of songs, mimes and melodies on the harmonica and the accordion.

But it was not an easy life for the Bolducs. Only four of their twelve babies survived to adulthood and Edouard was often out of work. Mary had ceased working in the factory, but sewed piece-work at home to contribute to the family income. Still, their poverty was no different from what she had known in Newport. The constant poverty in which they lived, however, was softened by the wealth of their music.

The Bolducs, like other urban poor in the early 20th century, knew the hardship of inadequate living conditions. There was little medical attention, and communicable diseases like scarlet fever were still a scourge on the population. One in every four Canadian children was expected to die before reaching adulthood in the early 1900s.³ Still, when her baby boy died at 10 months old, while Mary was pregnant again, it hit her hard. A daughter too died within two years. Mary also suffered a miscarriage, and lost another infant born prematurely. Despite her tragedies, life did not and could not stand still.

In 1921, in search of a better life with the hopes of employment for Edouard, the Bolducs left Montreal for Springfield, Massachusetts. They joined the 10,000 or so other French-Canadian emigrants, all thirsting after the promise of prosperity. Edouard failed to find a job however, and the following year they returned to Montreal. The at-home soirées of singing and music making continued. Many of these friends were amateur folk musicians who performed at the Monument-National with Conrad Gauthier's troupe, the Veillées du bon vieux temps (An evening with the good old day).⁴

These contacts led to Mary's being "discovered" when she was asked to fill in for an absent folk violinist. Gauthier invited her for a return engagement, and with Édouard out of work, she welcomed the opportunity to make a few dollars. By 1928, Mary Bolduc was a regular, accompanying the troupe's singers on violin or Jew's harp; and later, she was featured as an instrumentalist and comic actress. The wife and mother who had once performed only in her living room thus became accustomed to an audience of hundreds.

Imbued with a creative and ambitious instinct she wrote two songs and in 1929, at the start of the Great Depression, somehow, funds were found and armed with a wealth of

³ Lonergan, David. *La Bolduc : La Vie de Mary Travers*. Québec: Isaac-Dion Éditeur et Musée de la Gaspésie, 1992.

⁴ [The Music Scene in Quebec, 1915-1920 -http://www2.nlc-bnc.ca/gramophone/src/scenee.htm](http://www2.nlc-bnc.ca/gramophone/src/scene.htm)

enthusiasm, Mary paid a reluctant Montreal studio to record them. They were played on the air and within a month, more than 10,000 copies had sold. La Bolduc was on her way!

To distinguish her recordings from those of other folk musicians, Bolduc began to add sung refrains built of vocables, or nonsense syllables, called in French "turlutes" and in English "mouth music." Mouth music, which was sung for dancers when no fiddle was available, was a tradition with her father and their Irish and Scottish neighbors in the Gaspé. Les Maringouins ("the mosquitoes") provides an excellent example of Mary Bolduc's "turlutes."

Creating two songs per month was a challenge for La Bolduc. For fresh material she turned to current events, simultaneously discovering an opportunity to comment on unsatisfactory social conditions that "little people" like the Bolducs endured. Her recordings soon became standards in many working-class homes. Her wry, homemade lyrics and lilting, toe-tapping tunes helped sustain Quebec's poor through these hard times and inspired later generations of chansonniers (singers-songwriters).

She formed her own seven-member troupe. They performed light, French-language comedy and music throughout Quebec, Ontario and New England, particularly the factory communities of Manchester, New Hampshire and Woonsocket, Rhode Island where there was a large French Canadian presence.

The Great Depression tested the endurance of working men and women. Despite these hard times, Mary Travers-Bolduc made ordinary people like herself laugh with her witty songs of everyday life in the 1930s. One was about parking tickets, another about how hard it is to perform mouth music. They were full of tum-tiddle-ditty-ums, with a pimple on your tongue. Another about how costly it was to get food on credit. Her devoted audiences might see her through a mist of tears but her lyrics moved and uplifted listeners with witticisms about the Depression, corrupt politicians and the battle between the sexes. People listened and for a moment, would forget their own misfortune.

The troupe drove to their destinations at a time when few roads were paved. They often played in church halls and basements where the accommodations were not always the best. Before one concert in Sept-Îles, the women in the troupe had to change costumes in a fish-plant refrigerator.

Madame Édouard Bolduc's concert career abruptly ceased after a serious traffic accident in June

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1937. After a performance in Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec, their car collided with another vehicle. Bolduc was seriously injured, with a broken leg, broken nose and a concussion. In a hospital in Rimouski, doctors discovered a cancerous tumor. From that point on, poor health and frequent radiation treatments limited her musical activities. She died on February 20, 1941, at the age of forty-six.

Though her music was sneered at in some circles, Quebecois kept her songs alive. Other musicians still perform them. Movies and stage shows have been made about her. She is the focus of a museum in her native Newport and in 1994, her life and achievements was further honored when the Canadian government issued a postage stamp dedicated to her memory.

Her life is the story of an “accidental” feminist, thrust into the role as family breadwinner when her husband couldn't support the family. In an era when women in Quebec didn't yet have the right to vote, she supported her husband and children by establishing and managing her own career. She was most loved for chronicling the lives, loves and daily worries of the working class, her biggest fans. As a pioneer of folksong, Mary created a cultural phenomenon, which not only changed the character of traditional folk music, but focused attention to poignant political and social statements, insisting that the role of the genre be a reflection of the times. Her celebrated simplicity was oceanic in depth and accomplished more for the art of folk music than any other man or woman in history. And above all else, she remained the honest daughter of her Irish-Acadian roots.⁵



⁵ For more information on Madame Édouard Bolduc's recordings, please consult the Virtual Gramophone Database at Madame Edouard Bolduc (Mary Rose Anne Travers) – Folksinger, Songwriter (1894-1941)

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The Acadian Ancestry of La Bolduc (The Cyr Connection)

3. Urias TRAVERS (b.23 Jun 1854-Newport Gaspasie,PQ Canada;d.12 Jun 1920-Newport Gaspasie,PQ Canada)
2. Lawrence TRAVERS (b.26 Jun 1891-Newport Gaspasie,PQ Canada;m.26 Jan 1891;d.12 Jun 1920-Newport Gaspasie,PQ Canada)
 3. Bridgit KEIGHAN
1. **Mary Rose TRAVERS (b.4 Jun 1894-Newport Gaspasie,PQ Canada;d.20 Feb 1941-Montreal,Canada)**
 8. Jean CYR
 7. Louis CYR (b.Ab.1790-Saint Eloi de Dunkerke,France;m.23 May 1712)
 8. Madeleine RIMBAULT
 6. Jean CYR (b.Ab.1716-Grand Pre,Acadia Nova Scotia;m.Ab.1738;d.11 Mar 1759-SMDB,PQ Canada)
 8. Francois MICHEL
 7. Marie Josephte MICHEL
 8. Marguerite MEUNIER
 5. Charles CYR (b.Ab.1749-Grande Riviere,Gaspé, PQ Canada;m.Ab.1770)
 7. Francois GAUTROT
 6. Marie Josephte GAUTROT
 7. Marie VINCENT
 4. Francois CYR (b.6 Nov 1783-St. Godefroy,PQ Canada;m.5 Aug 1803;d.5 Aug 1855-St. Godefroy,PQ Canada)
 6. Pierre LANGLOIS
 5. Genevieve LANGLOIS
 6. Nanette HUARD
 3. Daniel CYR (b.19 May 1826-Paspebiac,PQ Canada)
 4. Marie COLE (b.23 Apr 1786-Pabos,Chandler PQ Canada;d.1 Mar 1833)
 2. Adeline CYR (b.22 Jan 1865-Newport Gaspasie,PQ Canada;d.22 May 1922-Newport Gaspasie,PQ Canada)
 3. Ursule HUARD (b.11 Oct 1828-Port Daniel,PQ Canada)

Sources consulted were secondary and although some facts were cross-referenced for accuracy, no guarantee of accuracy should be assumed.

Bona Arsenaault - Histoire en Genealogie des Acadiens
FamilySearch at the LDS web site

Contemporary Franco-American Authors David Plante: reflections and ancestral notes

By Paul R. Keroack, #157

This article will present a brief introduction to the writer David Plante, with an emphasis on his novels that reflect his Franco-American heritage. Since this journal is primarily genealogical, I will also present his paternal ancestral line as found in our library resources and public documents.

Born in 1940 and raised in Providence, Rhode Island, Plante has resided for most of his adult life in London, England. He has taught writing in a number of universities both in England and in the United States.

I was attracted to one of his early novels, "The Family," (1978) which is clearly set in the milieu in which the author himself was raised. The setting and characters immediately reminded me of places and people I was close to in my own youth in Connecticut. This novel, along with "The Woods" and "The Country," form a trilogy later published as "The Francoeur Novels" (1983).

"Told from the viewpoint of the young writer/son, Daniel..."ⁱ Plante uses "only the simple vocabulary of his working-class characters [to plunge] us into a hermetic, devout, French Catholic world."ⁱⁱ Calling Plante a "highly visual writer," Newsweek reviewer Jean Strouse indicates that he "gives the physical feeling of this world... along with the bleak, claustrophobic atmosphere of the senior Francoeurs' lives."ⁱⁱⁱ Time magazine reviewer Paul Gray adds, "Plante is a minimalist with language; his prose reduces events to small, discrete moments..."^{iv} In the first chapter, Daniel attends daily Mass before going to school, "He followed the Mass in his missal, but from time to time lost his place, arrested by an image, deeper than the words, of a second-story tenement porch with a clothesline strung between the pillars and snow collected on the line, a garbage can half-buried in a drift of snow, a section of hard black river between soft white banks, a distant white spindly wood with a wrecked car dumped in it, a black iron bridge, snow-covered water tanks on the snow-covered roof of a long brick building. It seemed to him the images came to him as if to fill out a sense that he had forgotten something and he couldn't recall what it was ..."

"Plante's subsequent novels, including 'The Foreigner,' 'The Catholic,' and 'The Native,' continue the saga of the Francoeur family, the subject of his earlier trilogy, by focusing on the offspring as they attempt to come to terms with their heritage."^v According to critic Richard Sorrell, "Plante has an intriguing perspective concerning familial relationships. Although mother, father and children cling to an almost desperate belief in 'family' as an abstract ideal, tensions mount until, by the end of the novel, all lies in ruin ... Plante challenges the validity of the model of a warm and cohesive ethnic family, put forth by the Franco-American elite."^{vi}

Contemporary Franco-American Authors
David Plante: reflections and ancestral notes

A few years after receiving a family genealogy from a distant Quebec relative, the author in an interview described his fascination with his Canadian and Catholic heritage. “I was, I realized, not a first-generation American, I was a tenth-generation North American, and I would like to know what my family, who have been gathering forces for almost three and a half centuries, have to say to me ... My North American ancestry is like an unexplored forest to me, and yet I am a product of it ...” As a novelist, Plante is not looking for researched facts but images in his memory and imagination. “And I must try to find those images that are most at the center of my culture...[though] I’m against what is merely picturesque.”^{vii} Plante frequently hints at a mystical aspect to personal experience, but it remains subjective, locked in the character’s feelings and perception of the world.

I found “The Family” to be the most accessible and evocative of these works in terms of its fidelity to the immigrant French Canadian experience – filtered through his own perspective, of course. Being a contemporary of the author, I would venture that the experience of the 1960s and ‘70s during which much tradition was swept away or at least questioned, left this author far from his social roots. Not so much a reminiscence of his youth, this novel is his attempt to puzzle out who this earlier self was; to meditate on the continued fascination of tradition embodied in his family ties despite the fact that he no longer lives in or even believes in that lost world.

Like his fictional father, Arsace “Jim” Francoeur in “The Family,” Plante’s own father (Joseph Adolphe) Anaclet Plante was born in St-Barthelemy, Berthier County (on 8 Nov. 1897). Anaclet married Albina Bison. Anaclet’s father, also named Anaclet, married Modeste Lajoie in that town in 1895. According to the writer, Modeste Lajoie was the daughter of a fur trader and a Blackfoot Indian. In 1899, the Plante family immigrated to Providence, Rhode Island. The 1910 census lists Anaclet, 40, a carpenter, and Modest, 37, along with seven children, ranging in age from 13 to 1, the eldest three incorrectly noted as being born in Rhode Island. Also living with them was Anaclet’s brother Joseph, 30, also a carpenter.

PLANTE Ancestry

- I. PLANTE, Anaclet, maj (Cyriac & Clarisse FRANCOUER)
LAJOIE, Modeste, maj (Adolphe & Rosalie CLICHÉ)
St-Barthelemy, 2 July 1895
- II. PLANTE, Cyriac, maj (Louis & Josephte SULLIERE)
FRANCOUER, Claire, maj (OLIVIER dit AUBRY & Claire GAGNON)
St-Barthelemy, 11 July 1864
- III. PLANTE, Louis, maj (Antoine & M-Louise CHEVRETTE)
SOULIERES, Marie-Josette, min (Pierre & Marie SAVOIE)
St-Cuthbert, 30 June 1824

- IV. PLANTE, Antoine, 33 ans (vf Genevieve Gouin) (J-B & M-Louise COUTU)
CHEVRETTE, Marie-Louise, 29 ans (Etienne & Madeleine DION)
St-Cuthbert, 18 Aug 1800
- V. PLANTE, Jean-Baptiste (Jean-Baptiste & M-Jeanne HUS-MILLET)
COTTU, Marie-Louise (Daniel & Catherine CHARPENTIER)
Lanoraie, 7 Feb 1752
- VI. PLANTE, Jean, b. 1695 (Francois & Louise BERARD)
HUS, Marie-Jeanne (Marc-Antoine & Francoise LANALE/LAVAL)
Isle Dupas, Berthier, 28 April 1721
- VII. PLANTE, Francois, b 1668 (Jean & Francoise BOUCHER)
BERARD, Louise (Gabriel & Genevieve HAYOT)
Chateau Richer, 6 Nov 1694
- VIII. PLANTE, Jean, b LaRochelle, France (Nicolas & Isabelle CHAUVIN)
BOUCHER, Francoise (Marin & Perrine MALLETT)
Beaupre, Quebec, 1 Sept 1650

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6. Census of Canada, 1881 (index) - www.FamilySearch.com.
7. Federal Census of United States, 1910 (index & PDF images) - www.HeritageQuest.com.
8. Social Security Death Index, 1963 - www.Rootsweb.com

ⁱ "Plante, David (Robert) 1940-," profile, in Contemporary Authors: New Revision Series; Gale, Vol. 82, p. 359.

ⁱⁱ Elizabeth Peer, in Newsweek, July 24, 1978.

ⁱⁱⁱ Jean Strouse, in Newsweek, Sept 14, 1981.

^{iv} Paul Gray, in Time, Oct 12, 1981.

^v "Plante, David (Robert) 1940-," profile...op.cit.

^{vi} "'History as a novel, the novel as history': Ethnicity and the Franco-American English-language novel," by Richard S. Sorell, in Steeple and Smokestacks: a collection of essays on the Franco-American experience in New England, edited by Claire Quintal; Assumption College, Institute francais, 1996.

^{vii} "Tsi gars," by David Plante in Franco-American literature: writers and their writings, edited by Claire Quintal; Institute francais, College de l'Assomption, Worcester, MA 1992.

World War II Veterans From Chicopee, Massachusetts

Part V (R through Z)

with a Spotlight on Alphonse St. Onge of the Army Air Force

By Art and Jaclyn Corbeil, #67

This is the last of a series of articles and names of the men and women of Chicopee who served and died in the Armed Forces during WWII. Honoring the first casualty from Chicopee of WWII, we featured Joseph A. Gosselin who died aboard the *USS Arizona* at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941. In subsequent articles we recognized the contributions to the war effort by all families of Chicopee, especially the Lavalee, Grandmont, and Paquette families, who sent multiple sons and daughters to battle, some of whom did not return. The women, over one hundred of them, who served in the SPARS, WAVES, and WACS and as nurses in the Army, Navy, and Marines were also featured. This final installment recognizes the St. Onge family who lost their son, Lt. Alphonse St. Onge of the Army Air Force, within a week before the end of hostilities, while taking part in an air raid over Japan on August 6, 1945.¹

Son of Louis and Alphonsine (Maynard) St. Onge, Alphonse was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts on 15 February 1917. He moved with his family to Chicopee, Massachusetts where he graduated from Chicopee High School in 1934. After graduation, he studied at the LaSalette Seminary, Enfield, New Hampshire and was employed by the J. Stevens Arms Company of Chicopee.² He married Rita Couture of Ware, Massachusetts on 17 October 1942 in Ware.

Entering the Army Air Force in June 1943, Alphonse trained as a navigator on a B-25 in Missouri, Texas, and South Carolina before seeing duty in the Far East. In June 1945, Alphonse received the Air Medal “for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight” from General George C. Kenney, Commanding General, Far East Air Force. Alphonse had flown thirty missions and logged 170 combat hours during a seven-month period, participating in air strikes aimed at crippling Japanese defenses, airfields and military installations from the Southern Philippines to Formosa.³ After receiving the Air Medal, he completed five more missions before August 6, 1945.

Besides his parents, Louis J. and Alphonsine (Maynard) St. Onge, he left his wife, the former Rita Couture from Ware, Mass, and a young son Robert. Also surviving him was a brother, Leo, who was serving in the Navy as a Petty Officer stationed at Alameda, California.⁴

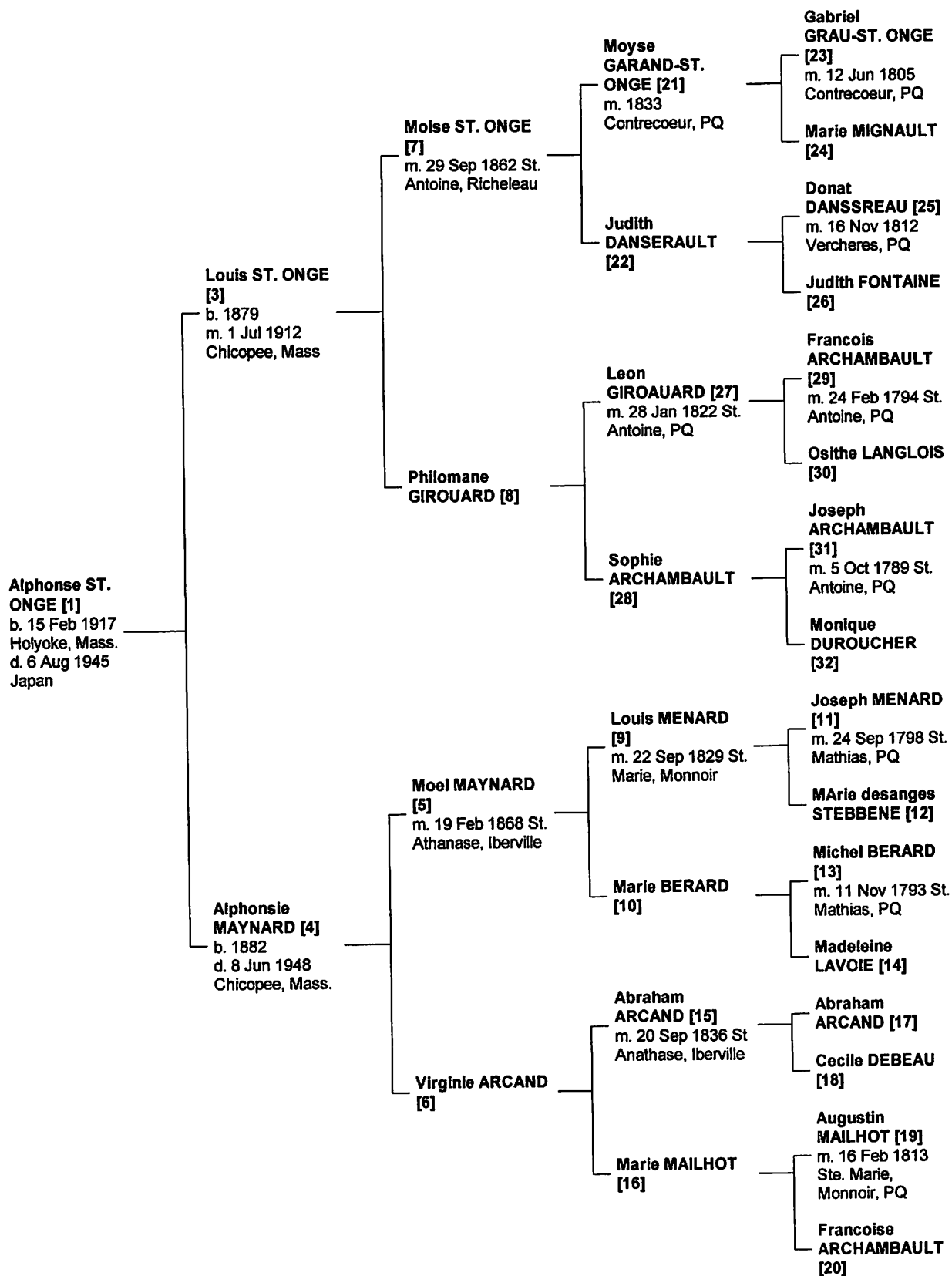
¹ Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript-Telegram, August 25, 1945.p1 c6

² *ibid.*

³ Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript-Telegram, July 6, 1945, p4 c1:2

⁴ Holyoke (Mass) Transcript-Telegram, August 25, 1945 p1 c6

Ancestors of Alphonse ST. ONGE



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

*** indicates killed in action**

Racicot, Albert
Racicot, Daniel J
Racine, Donald
Racine, Hilaire J
Racine, Roger P
Rackliffe, William N
Raczka, Joseph
Raczka, Stanley J
Raczka, Theodore J
Radtke, Edward A
Radtke, Emmett E
Radtke, Kurt W
Radwanski, Edmund T
Radwanski, Max
Radwanski, Teddy A
Radzuik, John
Radzuik, Walter
Rae, Alan
Rae, Charles C Jr
Rae, Donald
Rae, Douglas F
Rae, James R
Rae, Robert W
Rae, William W
Rafferty, Annie G
(Waves)
Ragazzi, Frank D
Rainault, Irving F
Rainville, Andrew H
Rainville, Robert
Rakouskas, Adam Jr
Rakouskas, Andrew M
Rakouskas, Peter J
Rame, Edmund A
Rame, Roger E
Ransom, George M
Ranval, Edward F
Ranval, Fred
Rapa, Emile J
Rapa, Metzi S
Rapa, Vatz S
Rarus, Stanley
Rattelle, Richard
Raymond, Armand R
Raymond George
Rec, John T
Rec, Max A
Reed, Earl A
Reed, Everett E
Reed, Frank E
Reed, Harry E

Reed, Merton M
Reed, Nathaniel R
Rege, John H
Rege, Richard W
Rego, Jordon Jr
Reidy, John J
Remillard, Charles
Remillard, Wilfrid
Renaud, Armand A
Renaud, James N
Renkowicz, Francis J
Renkowicz, Frederick F
Renkowicz, Stanley J
Renner, Harold J
Renner, Walter H
Replenski, Stanley J
Repo, Donald A L
Reynolds, Francis
Rheaume, Raymond
Riberdy, Edgar J B
Ricardi, Nello P
Ricardi, Walter
*Rice Francis
Rich, Arthur H
Richard, Raymond
Richards, Edward G
Richards, Francis W
Richardson, George
Richardson, Harold
Richardson Herbert
Richardson, Robert J
Richer, Rudolph H
Rickarby, Denzil F
Rickus, Edward F
Rickus, Walter A
Rielle, Louis T
Riendeau, Leo W
Riendeau, Louis R
Riley, Arthur J
Riley, Bernard E
Riley, Bernard J
Riley, Francis A
Riley, Francis J
Riley, Harry J
Riley, Henry
Riley, Leonard H
Riley, Robert E
Riley Thomas B
Riley, Thomas C
Riley, William J
Ringuette, Donald C

Ringuette, Donat J
Ringuette, Olivier P
Ringuette, Rosaire J
Riopel, Rene L
Riopel, Roger W
Riordan, Robert F
Ritchott, Conrad N
Ritchott, Paul L
Ritchott, Roger H
Riverin, Phillip A
Rivers, Edward R
Rivers, John R
Rivest, Albert H
Rivest, Arthur H
Rivest, Leo G
Rivest, Oscar J
Rivest, Omer, E
Rivest, Raymond G
Rivest, Rene J
Rivet, Ernest D
Rivet, Raymond R
Rivet, Robert D
Robak, Chester J
Robak, Edmond J
Robak, Frank J
Robak, Frank L
Robak, Fred
Robak, Ignace J
Robak, John
Robak, Joseph J
Robak, Max
Robak, Mitzie J
Robak, Richard
*Robak, Theodore S
Robak, Walter
Robak, Walter F
Robak, Walter S
Robarge, Frederick K
Robarge, Harvey D
Robarge, Robert D
Robarge, William A
Robert, Francis A
Robert, Leo A
Robert, Louis A
Robert, Omer F
Robert, Omer J C
Robert, Raymond, S
Robert, Roger G
Robert, Victor
Roberts, Adrien
Roberts, Andrew A

Roberts, Arthur E	Rogowski, Edward R	Rozanski, John
Roberts, Francis H	Rogowski, Leopold J	Rozanski, Thaddeus S
Roberts, George O	Rahanick, Thomas W	Rozkuski, William B
Roberts, Henry G	Rojewski, Edward	Rubin, Benjamin
Roberts, Leo L	Rojewski, Stanley	Rubis, Edward J
Roberts, Lewis J	Rojowski, Edward J	Rubis, Joseph
Roberts, Lucille	Rokowski, George M	Rucki, Alexander J
(Nurse A)	Rokowski, Roman	Rucki, Frank F
Roberts, Raymond G	Rokowski, William Jr	Rudek, Edward R
Roberts, Roland L	Romajko, Anthony J	Rudek, John W
Roberts Samuel R	Romanowicz, Michael A	Rudek, Joseph S
Roberts, Theodore A	Romanski, Albin J	Rudek, Stanley J
Roberts, Theodore A Jr	Romanski, Ferdinand, R	Rudolph, Alfred H
Roberts, William A	Romanski, John P	Rudolph, Francis R
Robertson, Alexander Jr	Rondeau, Leo	Rumanowski, Edward J
*Robertson, Douglas	Rooney, Warren J	Rumanowski, Roman J
Robertson, Ernest	Ros, Michael M	Rurak, Edward
Robertson, Kenneth	Rosendale, Walter R Jr	Rurak, John M
*Robertson, Malcolm H	Rosendale, William E	Rurak, Leo W
Robertson, Walter Jr	Rosienski, Joseph F	Rurak, Max V
Robichaud, Raymond R	Ross, Albert	Rurak, Paul M
Robidoux, George E	Ross, Henry W Jr	Rurak, Phillip A
Robillard, Raymond C	Rouillard, Armand E	Rusin John K
Robinson, John A	Rouillard, Francis N	*Rusin, Joseph F
Robinson, Richard J	Rouillard, Irene C	Rusin, Stanley A
Robitaille, Donald J	(Waves)	Rusinowski, Frank
Robitaille, Francis J	Rouillard, Lucien	Russell, David M
Robitaille, Lawrence	Rouillard, Roland J	Russell, Earl J
Robitaille, Paul S	Rouillard, William F	Russell, Joseph E
Robitaille, Raymond	Rousseau, Bernard A	Russell, Roland Jr
Rock, Ernest G	Rousseau, George W	Ruta, Walter J
Rock, Harvey R	Rousseau, Roger	Rutka, Richard T
Rodak, Stanley J	Rousseau, Roland L	Rutkowski, John T
Rodd, George M	Roux, Wilfred E	Ryan, Albert J
Rodd, Joseph T Jr	Roy, Aime J	Ryan, Arthur
Rogers, Gordon M	Roy, Alcide A	Ryan, Edward J
Rodgers, Robert	Roy, Alfred	Ryan, John
Rodolakis, Anthony G	Roy, Alfred L	Ryan, John F Jr
Rodolakis, Charles	Roy, Alphonse A	Ryan, Robert G
Rodolakis, John G	Roy, Charles J	Rybak, John
Rodolakis, Michael G	Roy, Edward L	Rybyczyk, Edward
Rodrigues, Delphina	Roy, Eugene R	Rybyczyk, Frank E
Rodrigues, Gabriel	Roy, Fernand J	Rybyczyk, Max
Rodzen, Chester J	Roy, George J	Rybyczyk, Stanley
Rodzen Joseph J	Roy, Leo C	Rychlik, Joseph H
Rodzen, Joseph J A	Roy, Maurice	Rychlik, Stanley J
Rodzen, Stanley J	Roy, Maurice J	Ryczyk, Sophie (Wac)
Rodzen, Stanley K	Roy, Raynald A	Ryder, Louis H
*Rogala, Joseph S	Roy, Robert	Ryder, Myron W Jr
Rogers, Francis V	Roy, Robert L	Rypysc, Edward J
Rogers, Leroy A	Roy, Roger J	Rypysc, Frederick J
Rogers, Leslie I	Roy, Roland C	Rypysc, John J
Rogers, Roland D	Roy, Rosario H	Rypysc, Rudolph J

World War II Veterans
From Chicopee, Massachusetts

Rypysc, Stanley J
Rys, Boleslaw
Rys, John J
Rys, John M
Rys, Stephen M
Rys, Walter
Rzasa, Bronislaw J
Rzasa, Chester M
Rzasa, Maurice J
Rzasa, Philip J
Rzasa, Stanley E
Rzasa, Walter
Rzegocki, Edward A
Rzegocki, Joseph J
Rzezutek, Edward J
Rzezutek, Frederick J
Rzezutek, Joseph W
Rzeszutek, Walter A
Rzeszutek, Walter M
Rzeszutek, Edward A
Rzeznik, Ernest A
Rzeznikiewicz, Alfred
Rzeznikiewicz, Sage
 Evelyn (Waves)
Rzeznikiewicz, Joseph

Sabat, Louis, S
Sabourin, Harry A
Saczawa, Henry J
Saczawa, John S
Saczawa, Peter J
Sagan, Alexander T
Sagan, Chester M
Sagan, Edward C
Sagan, Emil J
Sagan, John J
Sagan, Joseph J
Sagan, Joseph L
Sagan, Leo R
Sagan, Max F
Sagan, Max W
Sagan, Michael W
Sagan, Walter M
*Saj, Raymond W
Saj, Stephen P
Saj, Thaddeus
Sajdak, Roman M
Sajdak, Walter
Sakiewicz, William F
Salamon, Daniel
Salamon, Edmund J
Saluk, Albert P
Salva, Albert

Salva, Joseph T
Salva, Theodore
Salva, Walter E
Salvail, Ferdinand P
Salvas, John H A
Sampson, John E
Sampson, Leo O
Sampson, Roger L
Samson, Frank L
Samson, Paul E
Sanborn, Frank E
Sanborn, Frederick J
Sanborn, Robert E
Sanocki, Henry A
Sanocki, Paul A
Sansoucy, Francis R
Santabar, Henry G
Santabar, Robert E
Santos, Alfredo D
Santy, Marchall J
Sarlan, Anthony J
Sarna, Chester
Sarrasin, Henry
Savage, Arthur H
Savage, Robert A
Savage, William C
Savaria, Jerome D
Sawa, Adam
Sawicki, Frank J
Sawicki, Kasimer T
Sawka, John F
Sawula, Edward J
Sawula, Joseph
Sawyer, Carl L
Sawyer, Clifford A
Sawyer, Donald
Sawyer, Edward C
Sawyer, Francis P
Sawyer, Robert P
Scanpiego, Anthony M
Schauer, William J
Schimke, Donald G
Schlatka, Joseph
Schmidt, Jacob, F
Schmidt, Oswald H
Schmitter, Edwin C
Schmitter, Paul F
*Schroeder, Carl A
Schwabe, Henry C
Scott, Walter
Sears, Charles W
Sears, John F
Sears, Robert F Jr

Sears, William
Sears, William G
Sears, William P
Seipel, Joseph M
Seldin, Oscar
Senecal, Arthur W
Senecal, Leo P
Senecal, Leon R
Senecal, Mona C
 (Marines)
Senecal, Rene C
Senecal, Robert A L
Senecal, William E
Senecal, Yvette D
Senk, William
Serafin, Alfred
Serafin, Edwin R
Seremet, Andrew
Serwatka, Joseph V
Serwatka, Thaddeus
Sevegny, Alfred
Shaban, Dmytro, Jr
*Shaban, Wasyl
Shannahan, Francis J
Shannahan, Margaret R
 (Waves)
Sharp, Frank E
Sharp, Frank E Jr
Shaw, Stanley T
Shaw, William R Jr
Shea, Cyril E Jr
Shea, Daniel J
Shea, Dermot, P
Shea, Donald J
Shea, Eugene F Jr
Shea, Eugene M
Shea, Finian, P
Shea, Francis J
Shea, Francis R
Shea, Gerald M
Shea, James
Shea, James J
Shea, John B
Shea, John F
Shea, John P
Shea, Kevin G
Shea, Patrick M
Shea, Peter M
*Shea, Raymond P
Shea, Richard F
Shea, Robert F
Shea, Robert L
Shea, Roland J

Shea, Thomas J
 Shea, Walter A
 Sheehan, John P Jr
 Sheehan, Thomas F
 Sheery, Daniel J Jr
 Sheldon, Edward B
 Sheldon, Ernest J Jr
 Shelden, Vivian G
 (Waves)
 Shepard, Fletcher C
 Sherman, Carl G
 Sherman, Judson
 Sherman, Vaughn F
 Sherman, William A
 Shlosser, Francis, K
 Shooner, Raymond J
 Shooner, Robert J
 Sibley, William P
 Sicard, Joel G
 Sicotte, Francis H
 Sicotte, Harry J
 *Sicotte, Joseph A
 Sicotte, Raymond W
 Siedel, John B
 Sienkiewicz, Edward
 Sieracki, Edward
 Sieracki, Frederick L J
 Sieracki, Mieczyslaw J
 Sighinolfi, Henry
 Signo, Joseph A
 Sikora, Herman V
 Silvain, Emery H
 Simard, Richard E
 Simard, Robert L
 Simard, Wilbur, E
 Simmons, Montford V
 Simon, George M
 Simonich, Francis J
 Simonich, John A
 *Simonich, Nicholas M
 Simonich, Vincent
 Simons, James J
 Simpson, Thomas S
 Simpson, Wilfred R
 Sinnott, James M
 Sitarz, Edward A
 Sitarz, Tadeusz S
 Skawinski, Edward F
 Skawinski, Joseph M
 Skaza, Joseph A
 *Skaza, Louis
 Skaza, Max S
 Skaza, Stanley J

Skiba, Edward F
 Skiba, Edward S
 Skiba, Henry A
 Skiba, John S
 Skiba, Max F
 Skiba, Thomas F
 Skiba, Walter J
 Skiba, Walter Jr
 Skibinski, Joseph A
 Skoczylas, Alfred J
 Skok, John Jr
 Skok, Max
 Skok, Stanley
 Skomro, Raymond A
 Skorka, Joseph J
 Skowyra, Frank S
 Skowyra, Raymond L
 Skowyra, Theodore F
 Skrobaccki, Stanley L
 Skurka, John S
 Skwiz, Isadore
 Slancketka, Max W
 Slancketka, Walter
 Slapski, Stanley L
 Slate, Clifford
 *Slate, Douglas A
 Slate, Howard F
 Slate, Lester E
 Slate, Roland F
 Slate, Walter F
 Slattery, John P
 Sleith, Ernest J
 Sliwa, Alfred
 Sliwa, Bernard J
 Sliwa, Edward L
 Sliwa, John W
 Sliwa, Lawrence J
 Sliwa, Stanley E
 Sliwa, Stanley W
 Sliwa, Walter J
 Slomiak, Raymond J
 Slowik, John S
 Slozak, Joseph
 Slusarz, Albert
 Smart, Clarence J Jr
 Smart, Frederick E
 Smarz, Gregory
 Smist, Frank J
 Smist, Stephen S
 Smist, Theodore M
 Smith, Charles J
 Smith, Enos F Jr
 Smith, Herbert C

Smith, Herman P
 Smith, Leslie
 Smith, Leslie W
 Smith, Lionel E
 Smith Thomas B
 Smith, Thomas D
 Smith, Wilfred G
 Smola, Frank M
 Smusz, Boleslaw
 Smusz, Ignatius J
 Sniegowski, John M
 Snyder, Raymond L
 Snyder, Roger
 Snyder, Warren T
 Socha, Frank J
 Socha, Joseph V
 Socha, Leopold J
 Socha, Zygmunt J
 Sodenberg, John W
 Soja, Frederick J
 Soja, Michael J
 Soja, Stanley A
 Soja, Stanley P
 Soja, Stephen F
 Soja, Thaddeus A
 Soja, Thaddeus S
 Soja, Walter M
 Soja, William
 Sokol, Alphonse A
 Sokol, Edward J
 Solek, Alphonse A
 Solin, Dorothy T
 (Waves)
 Soltys, Stanley
 Sondej, Stanley J
 Songayllo, Alexander Jr
 Songini, William S
 Sorcinelli, Ugo
 Sotirion, George
 Soucy, Roger J
 Southerland, Lena L
 (Nurse A)
 Spakanik, Frank
 Spakanik, Joseph A
 Sparkes, Roscoe E
 Spaulding, Rockwell
 Spellacy, Bernard F
 Spiewak, Joseph J
 Spiewak, Walter J
 Spillane, Wallace
 Spillane, William A
 Spinks, Oscar F
 Stoczyk, Jane B (Waves)

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

Sroka, Frederick W
Sroka, Mieczyslaw J
Sroka, Stanley W
Sroka, Theodore J
Stachowicz, Francis E
Stachowicz, Francis, S
Stachowicz, Frank
Stachowicz, Morris M
Stachowicz, Theodore
Stachowicz, Walter F
Stachowicz, Walter K
Stachura, Walter J
Stadnicki, Adolph J
Stadnicki, Albin W
Stadnicki, Alfred S
Stadnicki, Bronislaw
Stadnicki, Chester P
Stadnicki, Frank J
Stadnicki, Joseph M
Stadnicki, Max J
Stadnicki, Walter J
Stadnicki, Walter W
Stafford, Lester W
St. Andre, Adeland B
Stanek, Adam F
Stanek, Frank A
Stanek, Henry
Stanek, John J
Stanek, John W
Stanek, Joseph
Stanek, Mitzie A
Stanek, Stanley J
Stanek, Theodore
Stanek, Walter S
Stanek, Walter T
Stanek, Wladyslaw
*Starke, Frederick A
Starzyk, Alfred R
Starzyk, Boleslaw J
Staryzk, Mieczyslaw
Staryzk, Raymond R
Stasiowski, Bronislaw
Stasiowski, Eugene A
Stasiowski, Ferdinand A
Stasiowski, Joseph
Staisiowski, Joseph S
Staisiowski, Michael
Staisowski, Mieczyslaw F
Stawarz, Karol J
St. Cyr, Armand R
St. Cyr, George W
St. Cyr, Laurence
St. Cyr, Raymond L
St. Cyr, Robert F
St. Cyr, Roland P
Stebbins, Lawrence
Stebbins, Omer L
Stebbins, Russell N
Stec, Andrew W
Stec, Frank
Stec, Frank E
Stec, John H
Stec, Stanley
Steck, Stanley J
Steck, Walter J
Stecz, Stanley P
Steele, George W
Steele, Harry I
Stefanik, Alfred
Stefanik, Edward
Stefanik Edward L
Stefanik Edward P
Stefanik, Edward W
Stefanik, Emil P
Stefanik, Francis, C
Stefanik, Henry F
Stefanik, John J
Stefanik, John L
Stefanik, John W
Stefanik, Leo S
Stefanik, Max J
Stefanowicz, Frank W
Ste. Marie Jerome G
Stempek, Edward J
*Stepczyk, Bronislaw J
Stepczyk, Edward W
Steszko, John T
Stevens, Frank N
Stevenson, Colin Jr
Stevenson, Kenneth D
Stewart, Allan W
Stewart, William W
St. George, J Albert
St. Jean, Albert J
St. Jean, George
St. Jean, Raymond
St. Jean, William H
St. John, Alcide W
St. John, Armand L
St. John, Leo R
St. Laurent, Edward
St. Laurent Henry A
St. Marie, Armand L
St. Marie, Ernest R
St. Marie, Lawrence
St. Marie, Leonard R
St. Marie, Leonard R
*St. Marie, Lester R
St. Marie, Paul N
Stokowski, Benedict S
Stokowski, Edmund J
Stokowski, Henry J
Stokowski, Thaddeus J
Stokowski, Wilfred
*Stolar, Edward
Stone, William P Jr
*St Onge, Alphonse L
St. Onge, Evelyn (Wac)
St. Onge, Gerald
St. Onge, Leo J
Stonina, Anthony J
Stopa, Frederick J
Stopa, John F
Stopa, Maurice P
Stopa, Medric J
Stopa, Walter S
Storozuk, Frank
*Story, Adolph I
Stott, Earl R
St. Peter, Ernest
St. Pierre, Albert J
St. Pierre, James R
St. Pierre, Norman J
St. Pierre, Raymond R
Strait, Hubert
Streeter, Harold L
Streiber, Carl S
Strempek, Edward F
Strepek, Stanley
Srepek, Walter S
Stronczak, Bronislaw E
Stronczek, Frank E
Strycharz, Alphonse W
Strycharz, Edward
Strycharz, Edward J
Strycharz, Edward M
Strycharz, John E
Strycharz, John S
Strycharz, Joseph S
Strycharz, Michael J
Strycharz, Stanley A
Strycharz, Stanley S
Strycharz, Theodore A
Strycharz, Theodore S
Strycharz, Victor
Strzempek, Irene (Wac)
Strzempek, Joseph
Strzempek, Joseph F
Strzempek, Peter J

Strzempek, Thomas P
 Strzempek, Vetol C
 Strzepa, Walter A
 St. Sauvier, Fernand E
 Stuebing, John
 Stuebing, Robert
 Styckiewicz, Edward J
 *Styckiewicz, Joseph P
 Styckiewicz, Stanley
 Styckiewicz, Walter
 Stypulkowski, Henry J
 Such, Stanley F
 Such, Walter J
 Sujat, Frederick
 Sullivan, Barthlomew J
 Sullivan, Bernard J
 Sullivan, Donald
 Sullivan, Edward M
 Sullivan, Francis, J
 Sullivan, Gerald
 Sullivan, James R
 Sullivan, James T
 Sullivan, James V Jr
 Sullivan John D
 *Sullivan, John F
 Sullivan, John L
 Sullivan, Lawrence,
 Sullivan, Elo F
 Sullivan, Paul E
 Sullivan, Robert E
 Sullivan, Roger J
 Sullivan, Thomas D
 Sullivan, Thomas P
 Sullivan, Timothy J
 Sullivan, William V
 Sumowski, Frank B
 Sumowski, John
 Supczak, Frederick S
 Supczak, Joseph S
 Suprenant, Leo J
 Suprenant, Philip E
 Surdyka, Walter F
 Suprenant, Leo J
 Suprenant, Philip E
 Surdyka, Walter F
 Surpenant, Adelard D
 Suzor, Erwin L
 Suzor, Lester G
 Swaine, Carrol M
 Swaycer, John
 Sweeney, Daniel J
 Sweeney, Edward F
 Sweeney, Edward T

Sweeney, Francis J
 Swialowski, Ernest
 *Swialowski, Walter
 Swider, Alfred
 Swiderski, John T
 Swiderski, Peter T
 Swierad, Albin L
 Swierad, Alfred J
 Swierad, Emil L
 Swierad, Frank A
 Swierk, Edward J
 Swierk, John J
 Swierk, Walter J
 Swieskowski, Alfred
 Swift, Charles J
 Swift, Harry J
 Swistak, Felix L
 Swistowski, Walter
 Switzer, Harold L
 Swol, Frank P
 Swol, Joseph P
 Swol, Raymond J
 Swol, Rudolf, B
 Swol, Stanley J
 *Swol, Walter
 Swords, Peter W Jr
 Sydlo, Alfred J
 Sydorak, Michael
 Syniec, Frederick J
 Syniec, Stanley
 Sypek, Anthony
 Sypek, Edward J
 Sypek, Frank
 Sypek, John
 Sypek, John A
 Sypek, John P
 Sypek, Joseph S
 Sypek, Michael
 Sypek, Miecyslaw
 Sypek, Mitsie J
 Sypek, Stanley
 Sypek, Stanley P
 *Syrek, Frank E
 Syrek, Henry
 Szady, Alfred M
 Szady, Edmund
 Szady, Joseph
 Szady, Max W
 *Szady, Peter V
 Szady, Rudolph J
 Szafir, Walter J
 Szafran, Frank
 Szafran, Joseph

Szafran, Theodore
 Szarek, Stanley J
 Szatkowski, James I
 Szatkowski, Stanley
 Szatrowski, Casimir
 Szatrowski, Henry
 Szatrowski, Zbigniew T
 Szczepanski, Frederick
 Szczur, Adolph A
 Szczur, Max F
 Szczur, Michael A
 Szczur, Stephen F
 Szczygiel, Alfred C
 Szczygiel, Jarion J
 Szelag, Daniel
 Szetela, Frank T
 *Szetela, Leon W Jr
 Szewczyk, Walter
 Sziedlecki, Carl
 Szlachetka, John J
 Szlachetka, Reginald J
 Szostkiewicz, John M
 Szpakanik, Anthony A
 Szpakanik, Joseph W
 Szpara, Henry S
 Szpara, Stanley
 *Sztorc, Joseph M
 Szukala, Fred
 Szukala, Max
 Szummy, Walter
 Szwedzinski, Frank J
 Szwedzinski, Stanley J
 Szydlo, Edwin F
 Szydlo, Frederick F
 *Szydlo, Henry F
 Szydowski, Chester S
 Szynal, Karol

 Tabak, Alfred J
 Tabak, Steve J
 Tabb, James
 *Taborowski, Joseph
 Taillefer, Rene
 Taillefer, Roger C
 Talbot, Edward
 Talbot, Gerard
 Talbot, Gerard L
 Talbot, Raymond W
 Talbot, Richard D
 Talbot, Roger D
 Taloumis, George L
 Tanguay, Aime
 Tanguay, Alfred

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

Tanguay, Bernard H	Theroux, Edgar J	Topor, Fred
Tanguay, George	Theroux, Francis	Topor, John F
Tanguay, Gerard M	Theroux, Hubert A	Topor, John G
Tanguay, Homer F	Theroux, Lawrence R	Topor, Joseph M
Tanguay, Leo C	Therrien, Alfred T	Topor, Martin J
Tanguay, Zoel T	Therrien, Conrad R	Topor, Theodore M
Tanzer, Fred D	Therrien, Edward G	Torcia, Charles E
Tanzer, Harry	Therrien, Paul	Torlai, Frank P
Tanzer, Melvin M	Therrien, Raymond P	Touchette, Euclide R
Tarbox, Carlton O	Therrien, Theodore R	Touchette, Lucien A
Tarczynski, Charles J	Thibault, Edwin N	Tougas, Roland J
Tardiff, Conrad F	Thibault, Larry C	Tourigny, Joseph Jr
*Tardy, Frederick R	Thibault, Paul H Jr	Tourigny, Paul
Tarnowski, George	Thibault, Albert L	Tracy, Russell I
Tarnowski, William	Thibeault, Rene N	Trask, Edward G
Tatara, John Jr	Thibodeau, Paul	Trask, Guy S Jr
Tatara, Max J	Thibodeau, Wilfred J	Trask, Robert H
Tataro, Stanley J	Thiverge, Wilfred B	Trask, Roland C
Tatro, John	Thomas, Wilfred	Trehey, Jerome F
Tatro, Joseph D	Thompson, Henry J	Trela, Edward M
Tatro, Paul F	Thompson, John G	Trela, Walter
Taupier, Arthur H	Thompson, Leo J	Tremblay, Charles J
Tauscher, Robert W	Thompson, Richard G	Tremblay, Frederick W
Tauscher, Walter	Thompson, Theodore L	Tremblay, Joseph
Taylor, Joseph F	Thorn, Henry H	Tremblay, Joseph A
Taylor, Robert R	Tkacz, Louis J	Tremblay, Lucien J
Teehan, Thomas F	Thuszcz, Edward J	Tremblay, Raymond C
Teehan, Timothy	Thuszcz, Raymond P	Tremblay, Raymond F
Tellier, Gerard	Tokarski, Frank F	Tremblay, Roland J
Tenczar, Joseph	Tolpa, Edwin A	Trerice, Richard C
Terrel, Eli C	Tolpa, Joseph	Tripp, E Donald
Terrel, George H	Tolpa, Thomas	Tripp, Harold F
Tessier, Georgel	Tolpa, Walter J Jr	Tripp, Lloyd E
Tessier, Paul L	Tomaszewski, Edward	Trombley, Arthur
Tessier, Roger E	Tomaszewski, Joseph	Trottier, Leo L
Tetrault, J Homer	Tomaszewski, William M	Trottier, Roger A
Tetrault, Leonard R	Tomchik, Raymond J	Trudeau, Henry E
Tetrault, Napoleon, J	Tomchik, Richard G	Trudeau, Nathaniel M
Tetrault, Roger R	Tomlette, Edmond V	Trudell, Norman E
Tetrault, Valmore A	Tomlinson, Clayton J	Trumbull, Eugenie V
Tetreault, Albert J	Tomlinson, Kenneth R	(Wac)
Tetreault, Bernard R	Tondryk, Bronislaw	Trumbull, Robert H
Tetreault, Hormidas J	Tondryk, Joseph M	Truszkowski, Anthony
Thabeault, Romuald N	Tonelli, Raymond J	Truszkowski, Stanley
Thabeault, Vitalis H	Toohey, George L	Tryba, Michael
Thaute, William A	Toohey, John J	Tryba, William J
Thebodo, Francis C	Toohey, Raymond,	Trzepacz, Theodore
Theodosis, Daniel	Toohey, Robert W	Trzepacz, Walter R
Theodosis, John	Toomey, Robert E	Tschirret, Lucien J
Theodosis, Peter H	Topor, Alphonse W	Tuleja, Stanley J
Therien, Elvin A	Topor, Carl F	Turcotte, Rene
Therien, Richard C	Topor, Frank	Turcotte, Roger J
Therien, Robert K	Topor, Frank A	Turgeon, John E

Turgeon, Norman G
 Turmel, Lucien, J
 Turner, Frank J
 Turner, Robert E
 Tutty, Charles J
 Tutty, Raymond F
 Tutty, Wallace R
 Tutty, William Jr
 Twardzik, Joseph
 Twardzik, Mieczyslaw S
 Twardzik, Stanley W
 Twardzik, Walter
 Twarog, Edward J
 Twining, Ernest E
 Tyburski, John
 Tyburski, Walter D
 Tynning, Frank T
 Tynning, Robert J
 Tyszka, John

Ukleja, Edmund F
 Urban, Frank J
 Urban, Max P
 Usher, Harless S Jr
 Uszcz, Alphonse J

Vail Robert D
 Vaillette, Elphege A
 Valcourt, William A
 Valego, Edward F
 Valego, Frank L
 Valego, Fred F
 Valego, Kazimierz
 Valego, Theodore W
 Valiquet, Rene
 Valler, John W Jr
 Vallier, Joseph G
 Vanasse, George H
 Vandal, Emile
 VanDerpoel Robert E
 Veale, Cecelia A
 (Nurse N)
 Veale, Cyril G
 Veale, Francis P
 Veale, James F
 Veale, John W
 Veale, Joseph
 Veale, Patrick J Jr
 Veale, Paul M
 Veale, Thomas P
 Veale, Thomas P
 Veale, William
 Veiga, Joseph Jr

Veighey, Andrew G
 Veighey, William J
 Veighey, William J Jr
 Veillette, Richard G
 Velish, Joseph J Jr
 Venne, Arthur
 Venne, Fred J
 Venne, Roger A
 Verrette, Richard P
 Veto, Donald P
 Vielleux, Adelard D
 Vielleux, Norman A
 Viens, Alfred D
 Viens, Charles J
 Viens, Edward W
 Viens, Ernest W
 Viens, James A
 Viens, John G
 Viens, Richard W
 Viens, Roger E
 Viens, Theodore W
 Viens, Wilfred A
 Vigeant, Napoleon J
 Villiard, Camille
 Villiard, Wilfred R
 Vincelette, Joseph B
 Virtue, William A
 Vlastakis, Anthony
 Vlastakis, Aphrodite
 Vlastakis, Michael
 Vogel, Arthur D
 Vogel, Benjamin F
 Vogel, Roland R
 Vomacka, George

Wacelitz, Peter J
 Wach, Andrew
 Wach, Bertha (Wave)
 Wach, Thaddeus F
 Wach, Walter J
 Wachta, Joseph M
 Wachta, Mac J
 Wagner, John F
 Wajca, John
 Wajca, Stanley J
 Wajca, Walter
 Wajda, Albin W
 Wajda, Frank
 Wajda, Henry A
 Wajda, John P
 Wajda, John S
 Wajda, Max
 Wajda, Stanley

Wajda, Stephen
 Wajda, Stephen J
 Wakem, Lester W
 Wal, Bennie F
 Walas, Edward S
 Walas, Joseph A
 Walas, Max E
 Walas, Stanley
 Walas, Teddy A
 Wales, Walter J
 Walczak, Anthony J
 Walczak, Bronislaw
 Walczak, Edmund W
 Walczak, Mitzie M
 Walczak, Stanley J
 Walczak, Stanley K
 Walczak, Stanley W
 Walczak, Walter T
 Walczyk, Francis
 Walczyk, Peter
 Walczyk, Simon
 *Walczyk, Stanley
 Walker, Charles E
 Walker, Horace A
 Walker, Howard F
 Wallace, Francis J
 Wallinger, Harold R
 Walowicz, Chester S
 Wanat, Albin W
 Wanat, Theodore
 Wanat, Witold J
 Wandas, Walter
 Wandolny, Raymond B
 Waniewski, Chester
 Warchol, Anthony
 Warchol, Frank H
 Ward, Charles J
 Ward, Henry J Jr
 Ward, Herbert C
 Warner, Chester F
 Warner, Francis A
 Warren, Joseph E
 Warren, Michael
 Waryasz, Edward J
 Waselenko, John
 Washburn, Alton W
 Wasik, Adam J
 Wasuta, Frank R
 Wasuta, Stephen J
 Wasuta, Walter
 Waszeciak, John F
 Waszkewicz, Stanley K
 Washkielewicz, Walter

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

Waterman, Fred C	Whithead, Howard	Winicki, Maryan J
Watras, John A	Whittaker, Francis E	Wischerth, Louis J
Watras, Stanley J	Whittaker, Walter	Wischerth, William Jr
Watrobski, Leopold	Wiaderek, Edward J	Wisk, Dominick, F
Watson, Henry B	Wiater, Stanley J	Wisk, Walter
Watson, James	Wiater, Walter	Wisniowski, Casimir J
Watson, John J	Wickett, George B	Wisniowski, Frank K
Watters, Ralph J	Wickett, Stewart	Wisniowski, Fred F
Watts, Joseph F	Wickett, William C	Wisniowski, Henry M
Wcislo, Andrew J	Wicklman, Arthur	Wisniowski, Joseph F
Weaver, George R	Wicklman, Rene H	Wisniowski, Joseph J
Webster, Hebert	Wietecha, John	Wisniowski, Rudolph A
Weeks, Ralph Jr	Wietecha, Frank	*Witalisz, Casimir J
Weigel, Edwin I	Wietecha, Joseph	Witalisz, Max J
Weglarz, Ferdinand T	Wietecha, Louis J	Witaszek, Edward
Wegrzyn, Casimir	Wietecha, Mitzie J	Witaszek, Thaddeus J
Wegrzyn, Edward F	Wigg, William S	Witaszek, William J
Wegrzyn, Frederick P	Wilczak, Stanley	Witek, George
Wegrzyn, Joseph J	Wild, James L	Withey., George F
Wegrzyn, Stanley M	Wiley, Edward A	Wodyka, Theodore S
Wegrzyn, Thaddeus R	*Wiley, Harvey L	Wojciak, James
Wegrzynek, Edwin R	Wilimczyk, Frank W	Wojcik, Alfred
Wegrzynek, Fred R	*Wilk, Andrew	Wojcik, Alfred A
Wegrzyniak, Henry	Wilk, Anthony	Wojcik, Edward S
Wegrzyniak, Leslie P	Wilk, Edward W	Wojcik, Frank J
Wehr, Thomas A	Wilk, Frank A	Wojcik, John
Weissbrod, Paul F	Wilk, Frank W	Wojcik, Joseph J
Welch, William F	Wilk, Henry A	Wojcik, Konstanty, T
Weldon, James J	Wilk, John F	Wojcik, Stephen G
Wells, Camille F	Wilk, Peter J	Wojcik, Walter
Wells, Thomas J	Wilkes, John E	Wojnarowicz, Ferdinand
Welsh, Robert G	Wilkins, Ernest H Jr	Wojnicki, Peter
Wendrychowicz, Emil A	Willemain, Ralph A	Wojtasiewicz, Henry
Wendrychowicz, Frank K	Willett, Edward	Wojtkiewicz, Joseph F
Wenniger, Francis R	Willette, George A	Wojtonik, Stanley
Wenniger, Joseph M	Willette, Harvey E	Wojtowicz, Chester W
Wenniger, Louis G	Williamson, James Jr	Wojtowicz, Edward J
Werenski, Stanley	Wilson, Harold H	Wojtowicz, Edwin C
Wespieser, Howard F	Wilson, Henry C	Wojtowicz, Frank J
Wespieser, Joseph L.	Wilson, Henry P	Wojtowicz, Tadeusz
*West, Robert M	Wilson, Irene H	Wojtowicz, Walter
Wewiorski, Thaddeus	(Marines)	Wojtusik, Frank
White, Clarence E	Wilson, Raymond E	Wolfson, Lawrence
White, Douglas L	Wilson, Richard S	Wolos, Stanley A
White, Elwood E	Wilson, Richard W	Wood, Carl L
White, Ernest A	Windrum, Donald T	Wood, Elmer H
*White, Leo F	Winiarski, Andrew J	Wood, Hector J
White, Howard W	Winiarski, Frank	Wood, Vincent W
White, Leroy J	Winiarski, Fred J	Wood, Walter F
White, Lowell E Jr	*Winiarski, Peter J	Wood, William C
White, Norman A	Winiarz, Frank D	Woodall, John
White, Orrick W	Winiarz, Max A	Woods, Alfred F Jr
White, William B	Winiarz, Stanley P	Woods, Thomas J

Worden, Robert J
 Worthington, Fred
 Wos, Stanley J
 Wos, Walter C
 Wotherspoon, James
 Woz, William W
 Wozniak, Bernard J
 Wozniak, Frank J
 Wozniak, Frank J Jr
 Wozniak, Fred
 Wozniak, Stanley J
 Wright, Alexander R
 Wright, Francis A
 Wright, James W
 Wright, Thomas J
 Wrobel, Charles
 Wrobel, Joseph J
 Wrobek, Michael S
 Wrzesien, Boleslaw J
 Wrzesien, Tadeusz L
 Wezesien, Walter W
 Wudyka, Henry W
 Wuensch, George G
 Wyman, Charles L
 Wysocki, Harold S
 Wysocki, Edward F
 Wyszatycki, Edward
 Wyszynski, Edward
 Wyszynski, Henry W
 Wyszynski, Zigmund F
 Wyzga, Anthony
 Wyzga, Joseph
 Wyzga, Joseph F
 Wyzga, Mitzie J

Yacovone, Alexander
 Yargeau, Charles E
 Yargeau, J Bernard L
 *Yelle, Ralph L
 Yergeau, Isadore O
 Yergeau, Joseph R
 Yopak, Frank J
 Yopak, John W
 Yopak, George W
 Young, George W
 Young, Kenneth H
 Young, Lydia (Waves)
 Yucha, Stanley A
 Yucka, Edward
 Yucka, Joseph W
 *Yvon, Albert J

Zabecki, Julian T

Zabielski, Anthony F
 Zabik, Edward J
 Zabik, Stephen J
 Zabik, Thaddeus, C
 Zabik, Theodore J
 Zabik, William
 Zaglen, Walter J
 Zagula, John
 *Zagula, Joseph M
 Zagula, Louis
 Zagula, Max M
 Zagula, Walter J
 Zagula, Walter J
 Zahara, Nicholas
 Zajac, Alfred
 Zajackowski, Adam
 Zajackowski, Walter
 Zajchowski, Alphonse W
 Zajchowski, Edward
 Zajchowski, Frank
 Zajchowski, Frank Jr
 Zajchowski, Frank W
 Zajchowski, Frederick T
 Zajchowski, Henry
 Zajchowski, Lawrence F
 Zajchowski, Lena A

(Spars)

Zajchowski, Matthew S
 Zajchowski, Stanley P
 Zajchowski, Theodore A
 Zajchowski, Walter A
 Zajdel, Leo L
 Zaleski, Stanley
 Zalucki, John J
 Zalucki, Laura (Spars)
 Zalucki, Wallace M
 Zalucki, Zephrin, J
 Zamachaj, John W
 Zamachaj, Stanley E
 Zamorski, Emil R
 Zaremba, Anthony P
 Zaremba, Max A
 Zaremba, Walter J
 Zawidowski, Joseph A
 *Zawacki, Joseph A
 Zawidowski, John A
 Zawidowski, Matthew M
 Zawistowski, Edward
 Zawistowski, Joseph
 Zawisza, Joseph T
 Zbikowski, Adolph W
 Zbikowski, Joseph
 Zdeb, John

Zdeb, Stephen E
 Zelazo, Leopold J
 Zelazo, Max S
 Zielenski, Teddy S
 Zielinski, Walter
 Ziembra, Alfred J
 Ziembra, Chester
 Ziembra, Edward J
 Ziembra, Edward W
 Ziembra, Emil J
 Ziembra, Frank J
 Ziembra, Stanley J
 Ziembra, John R
 Ziembra, Joseph A Jr
 Ziembra, Steven W
 Ziembra, Theodore J
 Ziembra, William
 Zielonka, Zdislaw I
 Zielonka, Edward
 Zimany, Edward F
 Zimany, Leo J
 Ziobro, Raymond C
 Ziobro, Walter J
 Zieziulewicz, Joseph
 Zieziulewicz, Joseph
 Ziolkowski, Henry J
 Zitka, James
 Zmuda, Edward
 Zmuda, Max J
 Znaj, Walter J
 Znoj, Alfred B
 Znoj, Edward J
 Znoj, Stanley A
 Zochowski, Alexander
 Zochowski, Leon J
 Zodynski, Joseph S
 Zoladz, Frank
 Zolynski, John J
 Zolynski, Thaddeus J
 Zombik, Albert
 Zuchowicz, Edward S
 Zuck, Walter S
 Zukowski, John M
 Zukowski, Joseph P
 Zukowski, Walter P
 Zuraski, Max F
 Zych, Edward A
 Zygarowski, Chester J
 Zygarowski, John M
 Zygarowski, John S
 Zygarowski, Joseph
 Zygarowski, Michael F

Veillette Immigration to Waterbury, Connecticut

By Bill Duffney, #1713

The following table first appeared in the March 2003 issue of *Le Pathiskan*, the bulletin of l'Association des Veillet/te d'Amérique. Vice President Françoise Veillette St-Louis selflessly contributed by editing the material. The table attempts to record every Veillette who immigrated to the city of Waterbury 1887-1960. Information was compiled from the U.S. federal census, city of Waterbury vital statistics, Saint Anne parish records, Waterbury city directories, obituaries that appeared in local Waterbury newspapers, *Histoire et Généalogie Des Familles Veillet/et D'Amérique* by Jacques F. Veillette and Françoise Veillette-St-Louis, and two books by Robert R. Bisailon, *Franco-American Biographies of the Greater Waterbury Area* and *Saint Anne Parish and It's People*. Comparison of information found in the various sources enabled the construction of the table.

In the last half of the 19th century the Industrial Age was booming in the United States. Large American manufacturers aggressively pursued workers from Canada with the promise of a job and a regular paycheck. These manufacturing companies served as a magnet for new workers from Québec, and its population began to decrease as villagers responded to the demand.

By the 1880s the city of Waterbury, Connecticut had established itself as a manufacturing center of all types of brass goods; it started simply with clocks and watches and expanded until it could be said that there was “a factory on every corner.” Waterbury became renown as “The Brass City of the World.”

The first Veillettes arrived in Waterbury in the year 1887. My great-grandparents, Dolphis and Adèle, were among them. They were also listed on the first census of the new parish of Saint Anne’s Church, which was established to accommodate the rapidly growing population of French speaking people.

Key to Abbreviations

SGB	= Sainte Geneviève de Batiscan
Wtby	= Waterbury
Emp	= Employer
Mfg	= Manufacturing
Co	= Company
wid	= Widow
(?)	= Uncertain entry

Table Key

Immigrant	Parents	Birth Death
Spouse Marriage Birth Death	Year of Emigration	Comments Employer

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2003/2004

Adèle	Edouard & Marie Veillette	b. 25 Sep 1856 SGB d.3 Feb 1924 Wtby
Dolphis Veillette m. 21 Oct 1873 SGB	By March 1887	5 Children born in Canada; 3 Children born in Wtby
Marie CLARA	Dolphis & Adèle Veillette	b. 14 Dec 1874 SGB d. 28 May 1935 Wtby
Charles F. Clark m. 20 Jun 1891 Wtby	By March 1887	Emigrated with parents; Chief Emp American Pin Co
Dolphis /DELPHIS	Narcisse & Euphrosine St-Arnaud	b. 10 Nov 1850 SGB d. 24 Jun 1916 Wtby
Adèle Veillette m. 21 Oct 1873 SGB	By March 1887	5 Children born in Canada; 3 Children born in Wtby ; Became naturalized US citizen 26 Oct 1892
Hubert	Edouard & Marie Veillette	b. 21 Sep 1867 SGB d. 24 Oct 1951 Wtby
Marie Odile Mathon m. 13 Sep 1887 Wtby d.16 Apr 1945 Wtby	1887	First Veillette marriage at Saint Anne Wtby; Chief Emp Rogers & Brother
Louis Omer/LOOMY	Dolphis & Adèle Veillette	b. 30 Jun 1878 SGB d. 24 Feb 1954 Wtby
Laura Lally/O'Donnell m. Oct 1902 New York City d. 2 Jan 1955 Wtby	By March 1887	Emigrated with parents; Toolsetter; Chief Emp Benedict & Burnham Mfg Co.
M-Louise ROSE	Dolphis & Adèle Veillette	b. 26 Apr 1876 SGB d. 27 Dec 1963 Wtby
George O. LeBlanc m. 25 Nov 1903 Wtby	By March 1887	Emigrated with parents
MARIE de Douleurs	Hubert & Adèle Bonenfant	b. 17 March 1863 St-Narcisse d. 20 May 1936 Wtby
Wilfrid Vallerand m. 28 Aug 1887 St-Narcisse d. 14 Mar 1947 Wtby	1887 (?)	Sister of Theode; Probably emigrated with Theode
"Miss Maggie"	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown	1887	Unknown in Parish or City records before or afterward; She could be Marie de Douleurs
Théodore/THEODE	Hubert & Adèle Bonenfant	b. 27 Sep 1868 St-Narcisse

Veillette Immigration to Waterbury, Connecticut

		d. 14 Aug 1958 St-Narcisse
Amanda Mongrain m. 2 Aug 1892 St-Stanislas	1887	Emigrated first to Meriden ca 1884; Moved to Wtby 1887; Returned to Canada ca 1897
William	Dolphis & Adèle Veillette	b. 14 Aug 1884 (?) d. 10 Jan 1930 New York
Margaret Finnan m. ca 1903 ? d. 19 Mar 1963 Brooklyn, NY	By March 1887	Emigrated with parents; Moved to New York
Joseph ALFRED	Hubert & Adèle Bonenfant	b.17 Sep 1876 St-Narcisse d. 20 June 1950 Wtby
Roseanna Bergeron m 1 Oct 1901 Wtby d. 21 Jan 1965 Wtby	1888	Emigrated with parents; Lived with brother Emile until 1910; Chief Emp Scovill Mfg Co
Hubert	Pierre & Judith Thibeau	b. 14 Aug 1833 SGB d.19 Jun 1914 St-Narcisse
M-Adèle Bonenfant m. 3 Oct 1854 SGB d. 21 Jul 1913 St-Narcisse	1888	Apparently only 6 of 11 children emigrated with him; He returned to Canada ca 1897, but at least 3 married children remained in Wtby.
Joseph Médéric EMILE	Hubert & Adèle Bonenfant	b. 26 Mar 1882 St-Narcisse d. 2 Dec 1960 Wtby
Marie Gelinas m. 30 Sep 1918 Wtby	1888	Emigrated with parents; Lived with brother Alfred until 1910; Chief Emp Wtby Mfg Co; Press Operator
Louis AIME	Pierre & Geneviève Périgny	b. 29 Jun 1846 SGB d. 13 July 1920 Wtby
Alvina Dessureault m. 29 Oct 1872 St-Narcisse d. 13 Nov 1920 Wtby	1889	Emigrated with 8 children; 4 more children born in Wtby; Chief Emp RN Blakeslee Transport-Movers
Alfred/Alfred Paul (?)	Aimé & Alvina Dessureault	b. 8 Jan 1897 d. 20 Sep 1965 Wtby
Unmarried	1889	
Marie Aurore Jennette /ALICE	Aimé & Alvina Dessureault	b. Unknown
Armand Vanasse	1889	Perhaps born in Wtby or

m. 19 Nov 1923 Wtby		emigrated with parents in 1889
J- Urbain Ferdinand / FRED E.	Aimé & Alvina Dessureault	b. 24 Apr 1884 St-Narcisse d. 5 Sep 1954 Wtby
Mary Ann Belanger Married in Wtby ?	1889	Emigrated with parents; Toolmaker; Proprietor Madison Tool Co
Joseph COME	Aimé & Alvina Dessureault	b. 21 Oct 1873 St-Narcisse d. ca 1916 Wtby
M-Indianna Veillette m. 26 Jul 1898 St-Narcisse d. 3 May 1946 Amos, Abitibi	1889	Emigrated with parents; Wife returned to Canada after his death; Emp Assistant-Foreman at Buckle Co
Joseph LEOPOLD	Aimé & Alvina Dessureault	b. 30 Jul 1888 St-Narcisse d. 14 Mar 1952 Wtby
Florida Gagnon m. 3 Jun 1924 Oakville, CT	1889	Emigrated with parents; (Oakville is a suburb of Wtby); Toolmaker-Machinist
Marie-REBECCA Odélie	Aimé & Alvina Dessureault	b. 27 Jun 1886 St-Narcisse d. 8 Jan 1965 Wtby
George J. Frigon m. 5 Sep 1910 Wtby	1889	Emigrated with parents
Marie-Indianna /ADIANA	Trefflé & Lucie Prénouveau	b. 26 Jul 1879 St-Narcisse d. 3 May 1946 Amos, Abitibi
Joseph Côme Veillette m. 26 Jul 1898 St-Narcisse d. ca 1916 Wtby	1889	Returned to Canada after death of Joseph Côme and married Zoël Gariépy 26 Jun 1916 in St-Charles Barromée de Joliette
Marie-Jeanne Angéline	Aimé & Alvina Dessureault	b. 11 Apr 1882 St-Narcisse d. 15 Oct 1918 Wtby
	1889	Emigrated with parents
Marie-Rose Anna	Aimé & Alvina Dessureault	b. 2 Sep 1879 St-Narcisse d. 16 Mar 1966 Wtby
	1889	Emigrated with parents

Veillette Immigration to Waterbury, Connecticut

Marie Exina	Aimé & Alvina Dessureault	b. 30 Mar 1875 St-Narcisse
Edward Bélanger m. 14 Jan 1901 Wtby	1889	Emigrated with parents
Pierre	Aimé & Alvina Dessureault	b. 8 Jun 1877 St-Narcisse d.15 Oct 1918 Wtby
	1889	Emigrated with parents; Moved to Hartford in 1906, but returned to Wtby in 1917; Machinist
ELIE Pierre	Jérémie & Christine Gervais	b. 22 Nov 1838 St-Stanislas d. 6 Sep 1916 Wtby
Henriette Veillette m. 18 Jan 1859 SGB d. 24 Jan 1928 Wtby	1891	At least 3 of 12 children emigratewd with him, most stayed in Canada; Marguerite St-Arnaud (wid Canute V) lived with this couple in Wtby
Francis Wilson / WILSON F.	Elie Pierre & Henriette Veillette	b. 24 Jun 1877 SGB d. 27 Aug 1942 Wtby
	1891	Emigrated with parents; Died on route to hospital; Chief Emp American Pin Co
Henriette	Canute & Marguerite St- Arnaud	b. 19 Jan 1839 SGB d. 24 Jan 1928 Wtby
Elie Pierre m. 18 Jan 1859 SGB	1891	At least 3 of 12 children emigratewd with him, most stayed in Canada; Marguerite St-Arnaud (wid Canute V) lived with this couple in Wtby
Joseph Elie	Elie Pierre & Henriette Veillette	b. 1 Feb 1872 SGB d. 22 May 1935 Wtby
Elise Garceau m. 3 Aug 1897 Wtby d.23 Apr 1950 Wtby	1891	Emigrated with parents
Marie Adianna / DIANA	Elie Pierre & Henriette Veillette	b. 2 Jul 1875 SGB
James Boisvert m. 24 Aug 1897 Wtby	1891	Emigrated with parents

Sophie	Narcisse & Euphrosine St-Arnaud	b. 2 Jul 1844 SGB d. 19 Oct 1917 Wtby
Romain-Onésime/ Gérésime Montambault m. 4 Aug 1868 SGB d. 26 Oct 1926 Wtby	1890	Emigrated with all of her living Montambault children
Joseph Ernest/ ERNEST	Ferdinand Veillette, Déliima Massicotte	b. 14 Jul 1878 St-Narcisse
	1897	Lived with Aimé, Fred and Theodore, then with Frank and Alfred; Returned to Canada in 1905
Herman	Unknown	Unknown
	1897	Listed in Wtby one year only; Emp Wtby Button Co
Theodore	Unknown	b. March 1877 Canada
	1898 (?)	Lived with Aimé, Ernest, Pierre, and Fred; Returned to Canada in 1910
Ferdinand	Hubert & Adèle Bonenfant	b. 15 Jan 1857 St-Narcisse
Déliima Massicotte m. 7 Aug 1877 SGB	1897	First went to Mich. Ca 1889 Emigrated with children Returned to Canada in 1905
Hubert (dit Gilbert?)	Hubert & Adèle Bonenfant (?)	b.4 Dec 1859 St-Narcisse
Sophie Hénault/Champagne m. 9 Nov 1883 St-Narcisse	1899 (?)	Lived with Aimé, Come and Fred; Moved to Prospect 1902; Identity of this person uncertain
Marie Antoinette Angéline	Ferdinand & Délima Massicotte	b.23 Jan 1881 St. Narcisse
Alexander Tétreault m. 2 Sep 1902 Wtby	1899	Emigrated with parents
Marie RESIMA	Ferdinand & Délima Massicotte	b.28 Mar 1885 St. Narcisse
Aldège Lafrance m. 10 May 1905 Wtby	1899	Emigrated with parents Spouse proprietor of Lafrance Jewelers
"Miss Agnes"	Ferdinand &	b.Unknown

Veillette Immigration to Waterbury, Connecticut

	Délina Massicotte (?)	
	1900 (?)	Lived with Ernest, "Miss Bertha", and Ferdinand; Emp Scovill Mfg Co
"Miss Bertha"	Ferdinand & Délina Massicotte (?)	b. Unknown
	1900 (?)	Lived with Ernest, "Miss Agnes", and Ferdinand; Emp Plume & Atwood Mfg Co
Joseph Edouard/EDWARD	Elie Pierre & Henriette Veillette	b. 28 Nov 1878 SGB
Cécilia Veillette m. 1900 Meriden, Ct	1902 (?)	Moved to Meriden 1904; Emp Benedict & Burnham Mfg Co
Joseph Odilon	Treffle & Rachel Thivierge	b. 4 Jun 1873 St-Stanislas d. 20 Apr 1962 (?) Burial registred at St-Stanislas, 88 years old
Bernadette Savard m. 15 Sep 1902 Wtby	1902 (?)	
Donat	Unknown	Unknown
	1903	Stayed only one year; Returned to Canada 1904
Aldea/ALICE	Wilson & Marie Baril	b.8 Nov 1900 Ste-Thècle
Ovide H. LaVallée m. 20 Aug 1918 Wtby	1908	Emigrated with parents
Alfred	Wilson & Marie Baril	b. 5 Feb 1905 Lac à la Tortue
	1908	Emigrated with parents
Charles	Wilson & Marie Baril	b.9 Sep 1903 Ste-Thècle
Marie Ange Deshaies m. 1 July 1940 Wtby d.14 Jan 1950 Wtby	1908	Emigrated with parents; Tube Worker; Chief Emp Chase Metal Works
Ferdinand	Wilson & Marie Baril	b.24 Jun 1902 Ste-Thècle
	1908	Emigrated with parents

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Florina / FLORENCE	Wilson & Marie Baril	b.9 Sep 1892 SGB
Bruno Vallerand m. 7 Nov 1910 Wtby	1908	Emigrated with parents
JOSEPH/Hormidas/Henry	Wilson & Marie Baril	b.25 Apr 1899 Ste-Thècle d. 10 Jan 1969 Wtby
Mable Swenden d. 7 Feb 1960 Wtby	1908	Emigrated with parents; Emp Somers Brass
Joseph Bruno/BRUNO J.	Wilson & Marie Baril	b.17 Mar 1891 SGB d. 17 Feb 1971 Wtby
Louise Lemay m. ca 1915 Wtby d. 24 Mar 1972 Wtby	1908	Emigrated with parents; Blacksmith; Founder of Waterbury Spring Co.
Rosanna/ROSE	Wilson & Marie Baril	b.7 Feb 1890 SGB
Joseph Deschènes m. 2 June 1913 Wtby	1908	Emigrated with parents
Rose Alma	Wilson & Marie Baril	b. 5 Jul 1906 Lac à la Tortue
	1908	Emigrated with parents
Willie/William	Wilson & Marie Baril	b.9 Oct 1893 SGB d. 3 Mar 1966 Wtby
Rose Donais m. 25 Nov 1918 Wtby	1908	Emigrated with parents; Watch maker; Chase Brass & Copper Boarded with parents and brother Joseph Bruno
Wilson/WILSON L.	Edouard & Marie Veillette	b. 26 May 1864 SGB d. 26 Jan 1937 Wtby
Marie Baril m. 2 July 1888 St-Narcisse	1908	Emigrated with at least 6 children
Philius	Unknown	Unknown
	1910	Listed one year only; boarded with Dolphis at 596 S. Main Street
Joseph Amedee/MEDE	Edouard & Marie Veillette	b. 27 Dec 1865 SGB
Sarah McKuen m. Unknown b. 6 Mar 1866 Montréal d. 7 Feb 1930 Wtby	1913	No children born to this couple; boarded in same building as nephew Arthur J. Veillette, and near nephew Omer Loomy Veillette

Veillette Immigration to Waterbury, Connecticut

Alfred Paul (?) ALFRED (?)	Unknown	Unknown
	1914	Perhaps born in Wtby
Enrico (?)	Unknown	Unknown
	1921	Appears in Wtby Directories from 1922-1924; Apparently clerk spelling error
Bernadette	Unknown	Unknown
	1922	Returned to Canada in 1923
Madeleine	Alfred & Laura Bournival	b. 28 May 1929 Shawinigan
Roger Dupont m. 12 June 1954 Wtby	1948	Sister of Martial
Martial	Alfred & Laura Bournival	b. 30 Dec 1918 Shawinigan
Cecile Chouinard m. 13 July 1970 Wtby	1948	Eldest of 5 children; sister Madeleine V. Dupont; Musician; BS in Government & History
Marcel	Joseph & Albina Dumas	b. 17 Oct 1927 Cap-de-la-Mad.
Rejean Massicotte m. 31 May 1951 Ste-Cécile of Trois-Rivières	1951	6 children, 12 grandchildren; Sponsored his brother Roland's emigration to Oakville
Roland	Joseph & Albina Dumas	b. 20 Jan 1934 Cap-de-la-Mad
Marguerite Frenette m. 1 June 1957 Cap-de-la-Mad.	1960 (19 Nov)	Emigration to Oakville, a suburb of Wtby
Marie Angéline OBERLINE	Henri & Alvina Desrosires	b. 1 April 1890 St-Narcisse
1) Josaphat Mathon m. 5 Aug 1913 St-Narcisse 2) Romulus Dostaler m. 13 Oct 1954 Wtby	Unknown	Unknown

Part IV
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)

English Captive of Abenakis Becomes DE TONNANCOUR Bride

One poignant but little-known aspect of Indian warfare in North America dealt with the anguish visited on English colonial families of the New England frontier by war parties of Algonquin Abenaki (who called themselves Wabanaki; i.e., "People of the Dawn") braves under the command of French marine or militia officers.

The tribe was banished in 1680 by British conquerors from homelands in present Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont for championing the French cause--a natural outgrowth of exchanging animal pelts with *Canadien* traders for needed trade goods, including firearms and ammunition. Not surprisingly, Abenaki warriors were only too willing to volunteer for French raids on English settlements.

Following expulsion from New England, many tribe members gravitated in 1683 to the comparative safety of a new village of square log cabins and bark wigwams specially prepared for them by the regime and named St. Francois-du-Lac. Called Odanak by its inhabitants, the community lay along the St. Francois River near the settlements of Sorel and Yamaska.

Anglicized to St. Francis by English settlers who learned to fear its war-painted braves, the village served as a staging area during the French and Indian wars for devastating, hit-and-run forays, led by *Canadiens*, into New England and New York state by the dispossessed, vengeful Abenakis.

Massachusetts-born Major Robert ROGERS, of the British Army, and his proficient American woods rangers burned St. Francis to the ground in 1759 during the French & Indian War. It proved a costly feat, however, and was immortalized in a 1937 historical novel by Kenneth ROBERTS, entitled "Northwest Passage." The gory movie sequel of the same name, filmed in 1938 and still seen on TV screens across the U.S., featured top-rated actors Spencer Tracy and Robert Young (of later "Marcus Welby, M.D." television series fame).

One New England raid made an indelible impression on the DE TONNANCOUR family. In accordance with Indian custom, it happened early on the summer morning of 26 June 1723 in the village of Scarborough, Maine located five miles south of Portland, near today's resort community of Old Orchard Beach paralleling the Atlantic shore.

They struck first at Roger DEERING's cabin. Abenaki warriors--faces and bodies horribly painted with red ocher dyes obtained from fur traders, and sporting totally shaved scalps except for crested warlocks--surprised Roger's wife, two militiamen from a local unit, and two other settlers. All were killed on the spot when they tried to sound an alarm.

In nearby woods, six more settlers on a poorly timed berry-picking excursion were

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confronted by war party members. Three adults in the group ended up slain but three accompanying youngsters escaped death and were carried away to Canada as captives. Indians much preferred young white prisoners. The younger they were, the quicker they learned their captors' native tongue.

In the process, they forgot the English language, and were more easily assimilated into a continuously understrength Abenaki nation always in need of breeding stock to replace warrior casualties of the unequal struggle against their aggressors. From a monetary viewpoint, white captives in 1756 might fetch as much as five hundred *livres* (\$125 in 1957 U.S. currency) in ransom money from French authorities in Canada.

Two of the youths--Thomas, son of Jediah JORDAN and a relative of the sole female captive, plus John HUNNEWELL--were employed locally as trade apprentices. The ultimate fate of both boys is unknown, for prisoners were marched away to strange and uncertain futures. The French clergy, never hesitant about increasing the size of their religious flocks, were reluctant to admit that English prisoners, who usually converted to Catholicism, were alive and well in Canada.

The third captive, and only girl among them, was Mary SCAMMON (1711 -1746). A resident of Saco, Maine, seven miles south of Scarborough, the 12-year-old was unlucky enough to be visiting her aunt Sarah JORDAN. Mary spent the remaining years of her life in initially terrifying circumstances that gradually and completely claimed her heart and religious soul.

She was one of ten children sired by English militia Captain Humphrey (1677-1727) and Elizabeth (JORDAN) SCAMMON (-- 1734). Humphrey earned his living as a Saco ferryboat operator. The SCAMMONs were no strangers to Indian raids. Mary's father, mother, and three grandparents were captured in August 1703 by Abenakis during another incursion into New England. They were ransomed from their captors a year later. Luckily for Mary, as it turned out, one maiden aunt, captured during a 1713 Indian raid into Maine, never did return to her family.

Picture the horrors witnessed that day by Mary and her two young companions as older, unluckier, family members and neighbors were slain, probably in front of their eyes, during the sudden and violent attack. The obligatory forced march followed. Prisoners were individually bound with rawhide nooses around their necks and placed amid the Indian line of march in single file.

It was a physically demanding 150-mile trek northward, lasting a week, as their captors brusquely hurried them along ancient but obscure forest trails and water crossings to Lake Champlain, the Richelieu River, and the Abenaki village at Saint Francois-du-Lac. A sinister rule of wilderness warfare dictated that exhausted captives--especially older colonists--unable to maintain the frenzied pace on the trail were routinely taken aside and quietly tomahawked to death to prevent the raiders being overtaken by those pursuing them.

According to an 18th century New England chronicler named FOLSOM, Mary SCAMMON, renamed Marie Anne by the French, was purchased from her Indian captors and personally sent by New France Governor VAUDREUIL to be educated at the Catholic Ursuline Sisters convent in Trois-Rivieres "because she was an unusually bright child." This trait must have helped Mary endure the unpredictable behavior Indians displayed toward prisoners.

During her transition from Abenaki to French captivity, the SCAMMON surname was corrupted into "SEAMAN" by regime officials unfamiliar with English name spellings. Mary's outlook improved considerably after discovering her maternal aunt, Arabella JORDAN, was already living in Trois-Rivieres, Quebec. Captured in 1713, she had been purchased from Abenaki captors by the French but, for unexplained reasons, never ransomed by Maine relatives. Arabella worked as a house servant for a French family named DE BOULANGER DE ST. PIERRE.

At some point, young SCAMMON was permitted to live with her mother's sister. Aunt Arabella's knowledge of Canada and the French language, her own undoubtedly harrowing experiences with Abenakis, and long years as a war captive obviously proved beneficial for Mary. Their private conversations must certainly have touched on shared ordeals as massacre survivors and the hard life of prisoners in primitive Indian villages.

Reliving such tribulations helped Mary better cope with her humbling status as an English captive in French Canada far removed from New England relatives, friends, customs, religion, and native language. The youngster's speedy assimilation into a Franco environment was demonstrated a mere two years later on 27 May 1725. Having become a zealous convert to Catholicism, 14-year-old Mary, still with Aunt Arabella in Trois-Rivieres "abjured and renounced the (Protestant) Religion, which she has professed until this time, in order to live and die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman faith..."

The preceding extract from the baptism rite was recorded in its entirety that day in the Catholic parish registers of Trois-Rivieres. Mary's new, aristocrat godparents, who signed the baptismal document as witnesses, are identified as lord Jean Baptiste FAFARD DE LA FRAMBOISE and Lady Marguerite BOULANGER DE ST. PIERRE.

In an unusual 1737 move, Aunt Arabella and her 26 year-old-niece, now in their 34th and 14th year of captivity, respectively, formally petitioned authorities for naturalization as loyal subjects of French King Louis XV (1710-1774). The crown's subsequent approval transformed them both from prisoners of war into free citizens of New France.

Three years later on 11 February 1740, the Catholic Ursuline nuns celebrated the elaborate wedding of their former star pupil-captive, Mary SEAMAN, nee SCAMMON, now aged 29) to a distinguished catch indeed: 27-year-old Louis Joseph GODEFROY, IV, Esquire, lord DE TONNANCOUR--King's Attorney, Royal Prosecutor, and Chief Deputy of the colony Intendant (who was the highest administrative official in New France). Louis held the military title of lieutenant-general in the French royal army.

The nuptial benediction was pronounced by the Most Reverend Clement LEFEBVRE, superior of New France's Catholic Recollet order, in the presence of the bridegroom's brother, Reverend Charles Antoine DE TONNANCOUR, Canon of the Cathedral at Quebec (City), other invited Catholic priests and, according to existing church documents, "the whole town" of Trois-Rivieres. Afterwards, Aunt Arabella moved in with the newlyweds.

The same New England chronicler, FOLSOM, observed that Mary's brother, Humphrey SCAMMON, made a strenuous wilderness journey in midwinter from his Maine home to Trois-Rivieres in a forlorn attempt to persuade Mary to give up her new-found religion and husband and leave Canada with him. How was he notified of the impending wedding? Perhaps Mary felt

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she owed her surviving family members in Maine that much (the SCAMMON parents were already deceased) and prevailed upon her DE TONNANCOUR fiancé to contact them.

After nearly seventeen years in captivity (five years longer than she had actually lived in New England), Mary had come a long way. From a frightened, 12-year-old prisoner of Abenaki Indians to a tragedy-scarred yet mature woman, sincerely religious in nature, who was completely fluent and at ease in the French language.

The decision to remain in Canada coincided with the advantageous marriage to an important, well-to-do colony official, her fading remembrance of the English language and Maine childhood, together with any elusive, girlish memories of the SCAMMONS. As far as is known, Mary never saw her New England relatives again.

Ironically, only thirty percent of captive boys and fifty percent of captive girls willingly returned to New England when the French and Indian wars ended. Despite cruelty commonly encountered as prisoners, once accepted as tribal members the harassment usually ended. There was something about the hard but actually freer and less restrictive Indian way of life that proved more appealing than the stern Puritan existence awaiting ex-captives in the colonies to the south.

Life for white women in an Indian environment was in some respects easier once they became part of a native family. They were required to pick seasonal berries and edible plants or roots in the surrounding forest, gather firewood and drinking water, build and tend fires in the *wickiup* while helping prepare and cook daily meals for its occupants, wash the mealtime cooking pots and eating utensils, help dress out freshly slain animals, scrape clean and cure animal skins during the hide tanning process, make, mend, and wash leather garments and other clothing for her new Indian family. These tasks were shared with other village squaws.

Everyday chores still left her time to smell the fresh and invigorating scents of neighboring pine trees, flowers, and wild grasses...admire the busy and always parading clouds in the blue wilderness sky by day and its bright, moonlight-illuminated, star-studded night scenes...and enjoy refreshing spring, summer, and autumn breezes wafted in from nearby forests, lakes, and rivers.

In a labor-intensive English colony environment, from dawn's early light through late evening hours, women were expected to continually haul buckets of water from the well, spring, or river; chop and carry in wood for fireplaces while constantly tending those fires; butcher newly killed forest animals; prepare and cook meals; bake bread or pies; churn butter and cheese; make the household soap supply from fireplace ashes; scrub cabin floors on hands and knees while scouring everything else in sight including the family wash, iron kettles and pots, cooking and eating utensils plus pewter dishware, and any squalling infants or young, unwashed relatives within reach; produce yarn on the family spinning wheel to be fashioned into garments, or used for mending household clothing.

Her work continued outside the cabin. A colony woman had to feed and groom all of the family livestock (cows, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, not to mention killing and plucking chickens); clean the barn; plant and harvest the crops; and spend a goodly portion of her so-called free Sundays at the local meetinghouse while a Protestant preacher, concerned for the sinful souls of his flock, delivered a tumultuous, hours-long sermon chock full of religious fire and brimstone.

As if to seal the bargain of their new marital status, nine months their wedding, the DE TONNANCOUR couple's first child, Marie, was born on 21 November 1740. The baby's illustrious godfather was none other than New France Governor DE VAUDREUIL--confirming its daddy's prominence in colony circles. Three more children were born to Mary and Louis, but only one daughter lived to adulthood. Unfortunately, the nobleman's English wife died young at Trois-Rivieres on 13 September 1746, aged thirty-five, during the birth of her fourth child, who perished along with the mother.

DE TONNANCOUR did leave male descendants by his second wife, Louise CARREROT, whom he married in 1749, three years after Mary's death. Louise was the Creole (in her case, a mixture of Negro and French genes) daughter of Pierre CARREROT, Keeper of the Royal Arsenal and Commissary Officer of the Troupes de la Marine detachment at Louisbourg fortress in the royal colony of Acadia (Nova Scotia).

The Last French and Indian War

The fourth and final strife between France and England in North America, called the French and Indian War, 1755-1763, revealed early on that regular army troops on both sides could hardly change the outcome of combat in the traditional manner. Tactics and training developed on European battlefields proved of little consequence in the almost impenetrable forests of the New World. The decisive battle in 1759 on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec (City), however, turned out to be one unforgettable exception to that rule.

But as an example of how not to fight in thick forests, General Edward BRADDOCK (1695-1755) was killed on 9 July 1755 when his 2,200-man army of British regulars and colonial militia was adroitly ambushed, severely mauled, and shamefully routed by a much smaller force of 108 French marines, 146 *Canadien* militiamen, and 637 Indian auxiliaries.

The English attempted to march on Fort Duquesne, a French stronghold along the Ohio River in the trackless Pennsylvania wilderness. It could only be reached by land through largely unbroken stretches of woodland. The army's progress was impossible to hide and the march delayed considerably by the need for two companies of carpenters/engineers to fell obstructive trees and construct temporary roads and crude bridges, as necessary, for two hundred horse-drawn supply wagons, some carrying heavy artillery pieces. One wagon was driven by a gangling, 21-year-old local backwoodsman named Daniel BOONE (1734-1820) of later Kentucky frontier fame. In any event, the snail-paced advance of the army measured just four miles per day.

BRADDOCK's force comprised the 44th and 48th regiments of Coldstream Guards, seven companies of Virginia colony militia, and fifty Iroquois scouts who, incredibly, failed to spot the ambush skillfully crafted by the French with Indian allies.

When surprised ten miles from their objective on that hot and sticky July day by musket fire from a well-concealed enemy, the English force relied on standard infantry tactics. These European-trained regulars, clad in bright red coats, responded quickly enough to the shrill commands of their British officers. But they automatically formed up into neat and orderly ranks within plain sight of a hidden foe.

On command, the somewhat panicky British and colonial troops irregularly fired

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flintlock muskets at unseen opponents admirably screened by tree trunks and head-high underbrush. The French and Indian firepower was steady, on target, and deadly. A slaughter was inevitable. Before fleeing in terror from the punishing enemy muskets and rifles that afternoon, over seven hundred English regulars and colonials were slain, including a belatedly wiser General BRADDOCK.

No prisoners were taken by the victors; wounded enemies were summarily dispatched by Indian tomahawks, war clubs, or knives. Freshly dripping scalps of slain English regulars and colonials were exultantly brandished in the air amid piercing war whoops by their new warrior owners. Amazingly, French mortalities amounted to just eight marines and fifteen Indian auxiliaries. Not one *Canadien* militiaman died that day, a tribute to their woodland skills and prowess in guerrilla warfare.

Hyacinthe, V, GODEFROY DE LINTOT (1733 -----) was a 22-year-old marine cadet when he participated in BRADDOCK's defeat. By 1758, three years later, he had attained the rank of ensign (2nd lieutenant). His younger brother Daniel (1739-c.1783) was also present at the battle as a marine cadet. Another *Troupes de la Marine* cadet on hand that day in the Pennsylvania woods was 28-year-old Joseph, IV, GODEFROY DE NORMANVILLE (1727-1805). By 1767, he held the rank of militia (first) lieutenant under the British regime that had conquered Canada.

Even the future commanding general of the U.S. Continental Army was there on that terrible July day in 1755. George WASHINGTON (1732-1799) was a 23-year-old lieutenant colonel commanding a battalion of Virginia Colony militiamen. He survived the disaster unscathed and managed to escape with the remaining disheartened English and militia troops who fled the scene.

In charge of the French and Indians that so handily defeated the numerically superior British invaders was a 66-year-old militia captain and Knight of St. Louis (a prestigious award for exceptional valor), Chevalier Alexis TROTTIER DES RUISSEAUX. He was the husband of Marie Catherine, III, GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF (1716-1777), daughter of a wealthy fur trader at the military fort and trading post in Detroit, then French territory.

In a reversal of fortune, two months later on 18 September 1755, Baron-General Ludwig DIESKAU (1701-1767), German-born mercenary and commander of a royal French army, was defeated in the Lake George region of northern New York. During the engagement, he was captured by colonial militia from New York and Massachusetts led by Sir William JOHNSON (1715-1774)--Irish immigrant, self-taught citizen soldier, fur trader, and influential white leader of the Mohawk Indian nation.

The following summer, Jean, IV, GODEFROY DE NORMANVILLE, Lord DE-ROQUETAILLADE (birth and death dates unknown), son of fur trader Pierre GODEFROY DE ROQUETAILLADE, was among marine officers who captured future U.S. President George WASHINGTON--recent survivor of the BRADDOCK massacre--in the Ohio Country. Promoted by then to colonel in the Virginia colony militia, WASHINGTON, surrounded on all sides, had no other option but to surrender his unit to a superior force of French marines in June 1756.

Operating from a crude palisade of upright logs, hastily built by his troops and fittingly named Fort Necessity, the Virginia officer commanded two companies of militia that tried to

seize the Ohio valley village of Astione from French troops. Colonel WASHINGTON--destined to become America's wealthiest landowner before and after the Revolutionary War--was accorded full military honors at a terse surrender ceremony and permitted to return home with his men under terms of the marine parole.

The French and Indian War also brought to prominence three major personalities--two Frenchmen and an Englishman. Pierre DE RIGAUD, Marquis DE-VAUDREUIL (1698-1765), was the last royal governor of Canada. He was also the cherished godfather (see page 49) of short-lived Marie, V, GODEFROYDE TONNANCOUR (1740-1755), daughter of ex-Abenaki captive Mary SCAMMON.

A native-born *Quebecois*, VAUDREUIL was raised in the colony's winning military tradition of waging guerrilla warfare against enemy colonies in the south via frontier raids by Indian-ally war parties under marine or militia officers. He resented the French regular officers' contempt for colonial troops. Unlike royal army counterparts, *Canadiens* did indeed lack training in European battlefield tactics, but they proved unequivocally superior to French regulars in the difficult art of forest warfare by using time-tested Indian combat techniques.

Clad in camouflaging deerskin shirts, leggings, and moccasins, with faces masked by war paint (to better blend into surrounding terrain), a French militiaman's mastery of woodcraft usually guaranteed surprise when stalking silently through the summer forest and concealing bushes toward an unsuspecting enemy. After firing an initial musket volley from concealment, they used resultant confusion in English ranks to close immediately on their opponents while shouting bloodcurdling war whoops (to further bewilder or frighten foes), then slashed away with tomahawks or scalping knives in bloody, hand-to-hand combat.

Canadiens had an advantage over English-speaking opponents, being unusually competent at disappearing into a forest's leafy, green shadows and ranging through dense woods on the elusive trail of four-legged or two-legged forest creatures. They learned as children, from older male family members or neighboring tribesmen, those important survival skills of identifying and tracking woodland signs left by animals or men, and hunting edible birds or wild game with snare, bow and arrow, or musket.

Habitants also used homemade snares to trap wild game, and fished wilderness streams by fashioning makeshift hooks or lures from materials at hand. Their Indian brethren taught them to imitate bird and animal calls to signal each other in the presence of enemies, and most *Canadien* militiamen were adept at building, as well as handling, unstable birch-bark canoes on New France's multitude of wilderness waterways.

Daniel BOONE, Simon KENTON, and ROGERS' Rangers notwithstanding, most settlers in British America were out of their element in a woodland environment. More at ease with axe, plow, or rowboat than with musket, hatchet, or canoe, they were reluctant to learn the wood-lore so vital to saving their own lives in a forest where luck, skill, and vigilance were fundamental to survival and for carrying out effective offensive or defensive military operations on the frontier. This traces to the English colonist's aversion to, and fear of, anything Indian--even Iroquois allies.

One French regular officer eloquently summarized the *habitant's* fighting qualities: "They make war only by swift attacks and almost always with success against the English who

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are not as vigorous nor as adroit in the use of firearms as they, nor as practiced in forest warfare."

That same year of 1756, VAUDREUIL acquired a military subordinate who turned into a rival, General George Louis Joseph DE MONTCALM (1721-1759), Marquis DE SAINT VERAN. A veteran of European warfare, he was sent by King LOUIS XV to defend Canada against the English enemy. Unluckily for New France, MONTCALM flatly rejected VAUDREUIL's field-tested guerrilla warfare policy. Instead, he was an unreconstructed proponent of European stand-and-fight tactics, which were to cost him the war just three years later.

Deferring to Governor VAUDREUIL was difficult for the Marquis DESAINT VERAN. A seasoned European campaigner, he scoffed, like many regular military men, at the former's colonial frontier background. MONTCALM viewed Canada as only one of many French hot spots around the globe, even speculated about terms under which the BOURBON king might agree to yield his North American empire--a course of action totally unacceptable to Canadian-born VAUDREUIL. General and governor were destined to clash.

A third historic figure emerging on the world scene in 1756 was William PITT (1708-1778), the British statesman who overcame bitter opposition from King GEORGE II (1683-1760), father of America's hated King GEORGE III, to become Secretary of State that year and Prime Minister in 1757. PITT was firmly committed to fighting France through use of colonial rather than European war strategy. The royal navy's mastery over Atlantic sea-lanes enabled Britain to send troops and equipment to North America in far greater quantities than the French.

By the end of this last French and Indian war, more than 20,000 of England's 140,000-man regular army were on duty in America, supported by an equal number of colonial militia, backed by the unchallenged fleets of Britain's navy. Despite such formidable opposition, the years 1756 and 1757 witnessed an unforeseen number of victories and/or successful defenses of Canadian territory by consistently smaller French forces.

In the final analysis, their extraordinary efforts proved insufficient, even though all of New France was actively engaged in the struggle. Some Iroquois warriors joined the British cause although most tribes of the Five Nations confederacy honored the neutrality terms of an existing peace pact with the French, reluctant to risk valuable warriors in what they considered a still uncertain cause.

New France had, in fact, become an armed society of marines, soldiers, and militia. It vividly demonstrates that French Canadians were far more obedient to authoritarian rule than their outspoken, headstrong colonial antagonists in the south. The English already outnumbered their Franco adversaries by a whopping margin of 25 to 1. Population figures for the British colonies in 1754 totaled some 1,500,000 residents as opposed to just 55,000 *Canadiens*.

The exceptional morale of Canadian *habitants* impressed even MONTCALM who was, nevertheless, increasingly at odds with Governor VAUDREUIL. Late in 1757, the general at last won approval from the royal French court to conduct his military campaigns largely free of the New France governor's supervision. Thus, 1758 saw war strategy change toward an ultimately disastrous stand-and-fight policy. MONTCALM preferred it despite VAUDREUIL's successful record of hard-hitting guerrilla warfare victories involving *Canadien*-led Indian operations against vulnerable English settlements on the frontier.

The Marquis DE MONTCALM won his greatest victory in upstate New York by defeating the army of General James ABERCROMBY (1706-1781) on 18 July 1758, thereby halting the British advance on Fort Carillon (later renamed Fort Ticonderoga by the English). At this time, the French military command in Canada had just enough men--3,500 army regulars; 2,500 marines; 151,000 *habitant* militia--and an always shifting number of fickle Indian warrior allies to hope that, with good luck, they could capably defend a huge region encompassing the St. Lawrence valley, Lake Champlain, and Lake Ontario.

Then disaster struck. On the Atlantic Ocean side of New France, the fortress at Louisbourg, sited on Cape Breton Island in present Nova Scotia Province, fell to besieging English naval and land forces on 26 July 1758. Following on the heels of this came the loss, four months later on 25 November, without a fight, of Fort Duquesne. Located at the strategic junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, it was abandoned to an advancing and numerically superior British army. The victors rebuilt the stronghold--burned by hastily retreating French--and renamed it Fort Pitt (where Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, now stands).

Defeat on the Plains of Abraham

By the spring of 1759, Britain's colonial campaigns were finally starting to pay dividends. That summer in upstate New York, troops of General Jeffrey AMHERST (1717-1797) stormed into the Quebec region and took Fort Carillon on July 26 and Fort St. Frederick on August 4. The latter stronghold, situated on the southern shore of Lake Champlain, was renamed Fort Crown Point by its conquerors, and lies today in New York State.

Afterward, the overwhelming invader force made an unopposed advance along Lake Champlain while, simultaneously, English regulars and American militia seized Fort Niagara, near the famous waterfalls, on the southern shore of Lake Ontario in northern New York, securing that crucial area.

A homely, skinny major-general named James WOLFE (1727-1759), only thirty-two years old, now became MONTCALM's new adversary. Historians describe him as perplexing and complex, slight of physique and suffering from tuberculosis, but a brilliant, experienced, and courageous leader. In February 1759, WOLFE sailed with his troops to Canada and anchored off Ile d'Orleans and Pointe-de-Levy on the southern shore opposite Quebec City.

On 31 July, WOLFE's army was repulsed by obstinate Canadian militia in his first attempt to assault cliffside fortifications at Montmorency Falls. He next called for a steady artillery barrage that reduced much of Quebec City to rubble. The English commander then dispatched troops to torch the communities of Baie St. Paul and Malbaie as well as every *habitant* home along a 50-mile stretch of heavily populated south shore area east of the town.

By early September, MONTCALM's 2,200 regular soldiers of the LASARRE and LANGUEDOC regiments, 1,500 *Troupes de la Marine*, 10,000 civilian militia, and 1,900 Indian auxiliaries had succeeded, after a stubborn, three-month resistance, in holding the fortress of Quebec City against 12,500 British regulars and a supporting naval fleet.

After an unproductive, seven-month campaign, WOLFE seriously considered abandoning his siege of the Quebec citadel and withdrawing the invasion troops from Canada entirely. But spies informed him of Anse-au-Foulon Cove, where he could possibly land troops

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under cover of darkness, climb the steep, western side of the cliffs to the Plains of Abraham and, possibly, take the French by surprise.

On the moonless night of September 12, British ships left Cape Rouge, upstream from Quebec City, and set sail downriver to Anse-au-Foulon. When halted by *Canadien* sentries manning a patrol boat, a brash ensign from a Scottish Highland detachment, fluent in the enemy's language, convinced the guards that they were French supply ships and received permission to proceed.

At 1:00 a.m. on September 13, WOLFE issued the order to disembark and 4,500 British infantry successfully landed. When Scot Highlanders cautiously reached the end of the narrow, 300-yard-long path to the cliff, they assaulted and captured the handful of flabbergasted French sentries, along with their equally surprised officers, assigned to guard that supposedly insurmountable defense point.

By early morning light on September 13, the English had completed the Herculean chore, in complete darkness, of assembling their force and decisive number of light field artillery pieces atop the lofty Plains of Abraham. WOLFE had very capably managed to trick a confounded General MONTCALM, who thought the cliffs impregnable to attack, into a less than desirable, face-to-face confrontation.

MONTCALM's next mistake was to take the initiative. After preliminary and violent skirmishing, French troops, easily noticeable in white uniform coats, hastily advanced west at 10:00 a.m. toward a waiting red coated enemy amid beating drums and regimental flags flying in a fitful breeze. Greatly hindered by lack of mobile field artillery pieces, the French had to rely solely on the firepower of their infantry's flintlock muskets with unrifled barrels whose effective range was never greater than three hundred feet.

In the stress and confusion, MONTCALM's troops began firing at the British too early, at a distance just beyond three hundred feet and, as a consequence, caused little physical damage to English ranks. After reloading their cumbersome pieces, a lengthy process in itself, the French opened fire with a second volley at a distance of two hundred feet from the enemy, which did cause some British casualties.

WOLFE's disciplined regulars coolly waited until the enemy was only one hundred twenty feet away before given the order to fire their Queen Bess muskets, rank by individual rank. These weapons, incidentally, could fire two bullets before reloading. The first English volley, consisting of 3/4-inch soft lead balls weighing 1/4 ounces each, caused great havoc as it tore into the mass of French soldiers. The front rank of these troops was swiftly hurled back as if kicked in the chest by a herd of horses' hooves.

Seven minutes later, while MONTCALM's defenders were still frantically reloading their muskets, a second volley by successive British ranks proved equally devastating to an already shocked and disorganized enemy line. Some fourteen hundred French now lay dead or groaning from gunshot wounds. The remainder of MONTCALM's troops abruptly fled the field, their resolve temporarily broken by the carnage just witnessed. His nineteen hundred Indian warriors never did get to use their weapons, for the crucial battle lasted fifteen brief minutes.

WOLFE was killed by an enemy musket ball that day. His 47-year-old opponent, MONTCALM, was severely wounded himself during the French withdrawal and died the next

morning. Four days later--minus most of its army, which somehow succeeded in escaping to Montreal--the citadel at Quebec City formally surrendered to the English.

Maurice, V, GOEFROY DE LINTOT (1744 - ___), fought the British at the tender age of thirteen by attaching himself to a military unit during a 1757 campaign against the English. Two years later, still very much underage, he fought a second time against enemy troops at the pivotal 1759 Plains of Abraham battle.

Four years after the Quebec capitulation, Maurice left family and homeland behind to accompany officials of the defeated Canadian regime to France in 1763. Commissioned an officer in a royal infantry regiment, he went on to a distinguished career that included battle wounds and a high decoration for valor, before retiring from the military. Maurice apparently never returned to Canada.

In spite of a monumental setback at the Quebec citadel in 1759, the French army wasn't finished in Canada. After retreating up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, it fought again under General Francois GASTON, Duke DE LEVIS (1720-1787). He had performed noteworthy service on the continent before being appointed MONTCALM's second-in-command of colony military forces.

A ferocious attack by LEVIS--7,000 Frenchmen against 3,800 British soldiers--sent the startled British packing on 28 April 1760 at Ste. Foy near Quebec City. Licking their wounds, the chastened enemy holed up behind the towering stonewalls of the Quebec fortress. Despite being outnumbered by French troops, the canny, Scottish-born General James MURRAY (1721-1794) and his hard-pressed army stubbornly withstood a *Canadien* siege for eleven more days until 9 May 1760.

On that date, the inopportune arrival of a naval fleet from Great Britain, loaded to the gunwales with military replacements, effectively halted the French advance in its tracks, bringing about a reluctant withdrawal to Montreal. Sensing impending victory, three English forces--General MURRAY's strengthened division advancing up the St. Lawrence River from Quebec City, General William HAVILAND (1718-1784) and his army approaching from Lake Champlain, and the main army under General Jeffrey AMHERST (1717-1797) marching from Lake Ontario--added up to a combined force of 17,000 men converging on the defiant defenders at Montreal.

In the face of this overpowering military might, French forces had no options left and surrendered to General AMHERST, WOLFE's successor, on 18 September 1760. A proud, infrequently mismanaged empire in New France was finally and irretrievably lost.

Life in 18th Century Canada

Early New France communities depended on outlying farms for basic supplies of meats, vegetables, and fruits. Aside from men engaged in farming, and millers involved in grinding raw grain into flour, some *habitant* sons entered traditional apprenticeships: carpentry (including sawyers, workmen who sawed timber), coopering (making or repairing wooden barrels), blacksmithing, tinsmithing, ironmongery (fabricating metal hardware), leather tanning, leather-making (plus related harness-making and shoemaking), meatcutting, and baking; *voyeurs*

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gained experience in fur bartering.

Town dwellers tended to marry later in life and, therefore, produced fewer offspring than farmers. Infant mortality was higher in towns owing to a more numerous population living in closer proximity to each other. Such conditions left children and adults susceptible to contagious, frequently fatal, diseases like diphtheria, influenza, dysentery, pneumonia, whooping cough, chicken pox, measles, and smallpox. Physicians had little knowledge of, and few successful treatments for, those common ailments. In that context, it's understandable that the average 18th century person's lifespan was less than thirty-five years. Consider, too, that three hundred years before, a two-year-old boy had a 50-50 chance of living until he was five.

Complex relationships flourished within this 18th century society. Prosperous merchants and working-class tradesmen willingly deferred to colony officials and local nobility, while those same aristocrats dedicated themselves to showy flamboyance, relying on money or credit to support the habits that went with their exalted station. Soldiers, marines, servants, and slaves (some Indian, some black, others unransomed English captives from frontier raids) were grateful for any kind of promising existence in terms of an affordable lifestyle.

At the other extreme, rural New France was populated mostly by farmers, both owners and tenants, who resigned themselves to unspectacular and monotonous lives, when not facing Iroquois threats. Despite their humdrum situation, *habitant* agricultural workers proudly cherished the right to move from one locale to another, to sell or bequeath land concessions as they pleased, and, believe it or not, tolerated very little interference from seigniors, merchants, or colony officials.

Increasing from a base of fifteen thousand inhabitants in 1700 to eighteen thousand by 1713, the population doubled to thirty-five thousand by the 1730s and would nearly double again in the 1750s. By then, most residents could claim descent from earlier generations of Canadian-born colonists. The influx of new immigrants from France had slowed to a trickle.

Colonization expanded more rapidly on the flat, fertile lands around Montreal, but acreage was still available in the older Quebec City region, home for more than half of New France. Although only able to export a small portion of wheat crops for profit, some measure of prosperity in 18th century Canada did dribble down slowly to lowly *habitants*.

Canadian aristocrats could hardly be considered rich but their standard of living was much higher than that of common folks. Then, too, few nobles, by the time the 18th century arrived, still maintained active links to prosperous family estates in France. And colony *seigniories* were rarely able to support lives of lavish comfort for their patrician owners.

While wealthy fur traders and merchants were usually strangers to money worries, military officers and civil government officials had to depend strictly on salaries to maintain their upper-class status, unless independently wealthy or skillfully corrupt. An extreme example: Francois BIGOT (1703-1777?), who reportedly indulged in such fraudulent practices as trading with the enemy while royal commissary at Louisbourg fortress in Nova Scotia. His devious shenanigans were largely responsible for the unnecessary surrender of the stronghold to English besiegers in 1745.

Despite BIGOT's unsavory reputation, powerful friends at the BOURBON court in France were able to secure his appointment in 1748 as intendant of Canada, highest

administrative post in the colony next to the governor. Once installed in office, he methodically instituted a system of brazen thievery. Every branch of the regime had to pay him financial tribute--totaling about twenty-nine million *livres*, or \$7,250,000 in 1959 U.S. dollars--on a greedy scale, which finally bankrupted the royal treasury at Quebec City.

Arrested after returning to France in 1759, BIGOT was imprisoned for a year and compelled to make financial restitution from his huge, illegal fortune before being permanently banished from the country. The date of his death in Switzerland is uncertain.

Advancement to a higher, and better-paying, rank for career army and marine officers depended, to a certain extent, on each individual's influence with the regime governor. As commander-in-chief, he was sole distributor of periodic military promotions in addition to all appointments involving profitable, and much sought-after, patronage jobs in the echelons of civil government.

In Quebec City and Montreal, the colony elite delighted in being entertained--as long as somebody else, preferably *Monsieur* BIGOT, footed the bill--at fancy balls, formal dinners, high-stakes gambling parties, and elaborate, gourmet banquets. In those preferred settings, the ruling aristocrats were able to flourish in an elegant and luxurious atmosphere totally at odds with the bleak, everyday lives of most French settlers.

As in France, nobles were expected to ostentatiously flaunt themselves on suitable occasions. They had to own grander homes than social inferiors, clothe themselves in the latest Parisian fashions, and be attended by servants and black or Indian slaves. Few regime gentry appear to have immersed themselves in intellectual or literary pursuits and the education sought for their children consisted largely of military training for sons and instruction in social etiquette for daughters.

Typifying the gentry of that era was Rene, III, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1669-1738), grandson of the first family *emigre*, Jean GODEFROY DELINTOT. Himself the son of a royal King's Attorney, Rene succeeded--with a personal assist from none other than King LOUIS XIV--to his father's post in 1695. In 1714, he became Royal Prosecutor, again succeeding his late father, thanks to the French king's intercession on his behalf, with the exalted rank equivalent to a lieutenant-general, in charge of all civil and criminal/legal matters at Trois-Rivieres.

The town-dwelling clergy was in some respects a branch of the aristocracy. Catholic priests of the Jesuit and Sulpician orders, plus Ursuline nuns, were first attracted to Canada by the prospect of performing missionary service in the wilds of North America to convert the minds and souls of heathen Indians to Christianity.

By the 18th century, however, fully eighty percent of the clergy had moved into towns far removed from the dangers and uncivilized inconveniences of forest tribal villages. Yet, seventy percent of their "flock" were still country dwellers.

In Montreal, the chief commerce was furs while, in Quebec City, business imports and exports dominated the mercantile scene. Whatever the commodity, *Canadien* merchants saw themselves as a select group of experts adept at dealing with the complexities of financial credit, bookkeeping, and merchandising.

They furnished local communities with rum, molasses, and coffee imported from

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French possessions in the Caribbean Islands. France itself supplied textiles, clothing, jewelry, wines and liquors, even books and art objects (two commodities mostly unknown and of little interest to farmers living in rural Quebec).

The closest thing to a modern-day "minority" problem focused around *Troupes de la Marine* who garrisoned New France communities. When not on military campaigns in the field or taking turns manning lonely but dangerous frontier forts, these lowly paid regulars, during infrequent times of peace within the colony, could actually be hired as part-time laborers by tradesmen or farmers. The monthly pay of a 1688 private was equal to \$2.00 in 1959 American currency. A bottle of brandy at the time would cost that marine from \$1.00 to \$3.00 depending on its availability.

Some marines sought, and usually qualified for, early discharges in order to marry, receive a royal dowry, and agree to remain in Canada as civilian settlers. It was the crown's way of promoting population growth. Meanwhile, the presence of many hundreds of virile young men under loose military discipline was a potential source of trouble.

These troops were indeed responsible for much petty theft and drunkenness that afflicted communities in the colony. As the numbers of military men increased during the French and Indian wars, so, coincidentally, did the illegitimacy rate revolving around unmarried females in those regions where marines or soldiers were stationed.

To be born on a farm in New France meant an overwhelming likelihood of spending one's life in dreary monotony, ignorance, and toil. Except, of course, for sheer moments of terror erupting during not infrequent Iroquois attacks from New York Colony, bountiful farm harvests ensured that at least the stomachs of agricultural workers never lacked nutritional nourishment.

By hard work, good fortune, or a shrewd marriage, *habitant* youths could improve their lot in life. For example, the opportunity existed for bored, adventure-seeking young men--or even married farmers in need of extra income--to enter into notarial contracts as part-time *Voyageurs* every springtime, once next season's crops were planted.

Voyageurs or engages (another term for *mangeurs de lard*, the pork-eating canoe men) were always in demand to paddle canoe-loads of trade goods from Lachine, just below Montreal, to the Michilimakinac (now Mackinac Island, Michigan) fur trading post situated seventeen hundred miles to the west. More daring *habitant* youths flocked to the *hivernant* ranks: better-paid, wintering north-men who signed up for risky, three-year tours in the western Indian wilderness.

Canadian north-men became life-size role models for America's own mountain men, those hard-bitten, devil-may-care, Indian-fighting frontiersmen and free trappers who roamed all over the western U.S. prairies, forests, and mountains during the 19th century in their hunt for furs and adventure.

To be continued

Baptisms Extracted From the Registers Of Paroisse St-Cesaire, Quebec, 1838 – Part 4

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.

B110 2 Aug

Honoré, né d'hier
Pierre **LePier**, menuisier
Calixte Hyamon[?]
p. Louis Depot
m. Louise Gariepy

B111 2 Aug

Antoine Levi, né d'hier
Thomas **Monroi**[?], cult
Zoe Vincent
p. Antoine Lemai
m. Marie Belanger

B112 4 Aug

Vilmert Octave Godfroy, né du
jour
Vilmert **Roi**, cult
Marie Anne Brochu
p. Augustin Roi
m. Rose Chamberland

B113 4 Aug

Marie, née du jour
François **Salouais**, cult
Marie Plante
p. Jean Cloutier
m. Charlotte Salouais

B114 6 Aug

Onesime, née du jour
Joseph **Parent**, cult
Euphrosine Davignon

p. Amable Amel
m. Louise Rocheleau

B115 6 Aug

Clautilde, née du jour
François **Boissé**, cult
Emilie Marcure
p. Pierre Pigeon
m. Agathe Raineau

B116 11 Aug

Florentine Marie, née du jour
Charles **Mailloux**, cult
Eléanore Viau
p. Isaac Mailloux
m. Florence Viau

B117 12 Aug

Tercile, née hier
Joseph **Vallerie**, cult
Catherine Coté
p. Augustin Vallerie
m. Véronique Force

B118 15 Aug

Fardinant, né hier
Fardinant **Catudale**, cult
Marie Blanchard
p. Jacques Blanchard
m. Marie Alix

B119 15 Aug

Augustin, né hier
Moyse **Desnoyers**, cult
Emilie Vadnais
p. Augustin Sansousy
m. Marie Chamberland

B121 20 Aug [no B120]

Louis Edmond, né du jour
Jean **Lacoste**, cordonnier

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- Marguerite Harte
p. Henry Plomondon
m. Genéviève Plomondon
- B122** 22 Aug
Zoe, née du dix huit du courant
Joseph **Bessett**, cult
Zoe Daudelin
p. Théophile Flagolle
m. Sophie Denome
- B123** 23 Aug
Andre, né d'hier
Charles **Dupinier**, cult
Angèlique Sevigny
p. François Duprinier
m. Marie Lajoie
- B124** 23 Aug
Louis Joseph, né hier
Louis **Messier**, cult
Marie Bessett
p. Antoine Valin
m. Marie Messier
- B125** 25 Aug
Toussaint, né hier
Toussaint **Charbonneau**, cult
Louise Arrès
p. François Jodoin
m. Françoise Auclair
- B126** 26 Aug
Philomene, née hier
Antoine **Courtmanche**, cult
Liberet Maraue
p. Nicolas Daigneault
m. Théotiste Courtmanche
- B127** 26 Aug
Josette, née hier
André **Coté**, de cette par.
Olive Brodeur
p. Jacques Monty
m. Marguerite Brodeur
- B128** 27 Aug
Maraline, née du vingt quatre du
courant
Simon **Demers**, de Farnham
Adelaide Dupuis
p. Jean Baptiste Bessett
m. Marie Dupuis
- B129** 27 Aug
Pierre Louis, né hier
Pierre **Demars**, jour
Euphrosine Astante dit
Martineau
p. Godfrois Valin
m. Marie Libert Valin
- B130** 28 Aug
Octavie, née hier
Jean Baptiste **Caquet**, cult
Octavie Brodeur
p. François Paquet
m. Louise Autier
- B131** 28 Aug
Henriette, née hier
Jean Baptiste **Dufrenier**, de la
par. St-Pie
Françoise Gaudreau
p. Jean Baptiste Frejeau
m. Charlotte Metygue[?]
- B132** 31 Aug
Hubert, né hier
Etienne **Pepin**, cult
Angelique Deiel[?]
p. Hubert Deiel
m. Lucie Barbeau
- B133** 7 Sept
Flavien, né hier
Louis **Brouillet**, cult
Esther Vincellette
p. Jean Baptiste Blanchard
m. Marie Anne Brouillette

- B134** 8 Sept
Edouard, né du quarte du courant
Pierre **Goguet**, de Farnham
Therese Doiron
p. Edouard Brouillet
m. Angèlique Meunier
- B135** 9 Sept
Joseph, né depuis trois mois
Joseph **Boulorrier dit St Amour**
res aux Etats Unis
Marguerite Mougrain
p. Calixte Frejeau
m. Genéviève Frambes[?]
- B136** 11 Sept
Marie Celina, née hier
Joseph **Vandanigue**, cult
Josette Brouillet
p. Joseph Bissonnet
m. Marie Jourdin
- B137** 12 Sept
Césarie, née hier
Denis **Alix**, de Farnham
Olive Paquin
p. Jean Baptiste Paquin
m. Françoise Roque
- B138** 15 Sept
Jean Louis, né du jour
Jean Louis **Jaret**, cult
Marguerite Potvin
p. Jean Baptiste Bourque
m. Adelaide Papineau
- B139** 17 Sept
Louis Toussaint, né hier
Louis Toussaint **Tougas**, cult
Louise Coté
p. Charles Coté
m. Marie Tougas
- B140** 20 Sept
Marie Philomene, née hier
Etienne **Auclair**, cult
- Marie Louise Marcoux
p. Joseph Auclair
m. Luce Lefrançois
- B141** 20 Sept
Marie Sophie, née du jour
Bernabe **Baret**, cult
Marie Gabouri
p. François Gabouri
m. Françoise Lague
- B142** 22 Sept
Narcisse, né du jour
Joseph **Laperche**, cult
Emilie Normandin
p. Narcisse Laperche
m. Desanges Menard
- B143** 23 Sept
Marie Victoire Philomene, née
du jour
Felix **Poirier**, boulanger
Angelique Boisvert
p. "j'en ai été le parrien"
m. Victoire Boucher, dame
Casavant
- B144** 25 Sept
Louis, né du dix huit du courant
Edouard **Ducharme**, cult
Justine Robert
p. Joseph Robert
m. Angèlique Robert
- B145** 26 Sept
Philomene, née hier
Louis **Brodeur**, cult
Philis Autier
p. Christophe Autier
m. Louise Autier
- B146** 27 Sept
Joseph Octave, né du jour
Jean Baptiste **Fontaine**, cult
Marie Leclair

Baptisms Extracted From the Registers Of
Paroisse St-Cesaire, Quebec, 1838 – Part 4

- p. Flavien Jalbert
m. Esther Leclair
- B147** 30 Sept
Francois Isaie, né avant hier
Pierre **Roi**
Ursule Marcure
p. Jean Baptiste Roi
m. Marie Louise Phaneuf
- B148** 1 Oct
Justine, née hier
Louis **Ruelle**, cult
Catherine Labombadier
p. François Casavant
m. Genéviève Ruelle
- B149** 4 Oct
Flavie, née hier
Pierre **Lague**, cult
Sophie Frejean
p. Joseph Frejean
m. Flavie Breau
- B150** 6 Oct
Marie Salomé, née hier
Charles **Sené**, cult
Sophie Viau
p. Jean Baptiste Monjean
m. Louise Girard
- B151** 6 Oct
Donate, ne hier
Pierre **Davignon**, cult
Celeste Harris
p. Antoine Chamberland
m. Celeste Sansoucy
- B152** 7 Oct
Pierre, ne hier
Pierre **Leduc**, de la par. de Ste-
Marie
Eléanore Huot
p. Antoine Viens
m. Marie Galipeau
- B153** 8 Oct
Louis, né hier
François **Meunier**, fermier
Marie Lucier
p. Louise Meunier
m. Theotiste Bachand
- B 154** 12 Oct
Philomene, née hier
Pierre **Larose**, cult
Veronique Roi
p. Prudent Huot
m. Charlotte Besset
- B155** 12 Oct
Elisabeth, née avant hier
Jean Baptiste **Stebane**, cult
Marie Massé
p. Antoine Galipeau
m. Charlotte Pion
- B156** 14 Oct
Marie, née hier
François **Papineau**, cult
Emilie Besset
p. Jean Baptiste Bourque
m. Josette Papineau “épouse de
Charles Marssuet”
- B157** 17 Oct
François, né du jour
Jean Baptiste **Dubreuil**, cult
Marguerite Livry[?]
p. Mathieu Frejean
m. Josette Brouillet

Abbreviations, etc.

p.=parrain
m.=marrain
cult=cultivateur
journal=journalier
par.=paroisse
inconnu=unknown [i.e., illegitimate]
né[e] hier=born yesterday
né[e] du jour=born today

TRAHAN
Of Windham County, Connecticut
Edwin R Ledogar, #343

TRAHAN ADRIAN

BORN 13 OCT 1916
DIED 29 NOV 1965
F: TRAHAN, XAVIERM:
SP: TETREAULT, ANNETTE
bur. 02 DEC 1965, age: 49y

ST CHRISTINE PQ CAN.
DANIELSON CT
M: MONTCALM, EVELINE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN ALBERT PAUL

BORN 00 000 1881
DIED 02 AUG 1955
F: TRAHAN, AUGUSTE
SP: CORRIVEAU, HELENA
bur. 04 AUG 1955

ST ANGELE PQ CAN
DANIELSON CT
M: NADEAU, ROSEANNA
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN ANNETTE TETREAULT

BORN 03 JUN 1923
DIED 16 AUG 2000
F: TETREAULT, JOSEPH
SP: TRAHAN, ADRIAN

PUTNAM CT
PUTNAM CT
M: GRAVEL, ROSEANNA
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN ARMAND

BORN 00 000 1916
DIED 07 AUG 1934
F: TRAHAN, JOSEPH
SP:
bur. 09 AUG 1934, age: 18y

DANIELSON CT
DANIELSON CT
M: DUBUC, ROSE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN ARMAND

BORN 21 SEP 1892
DIED 29 NOV 1932
F: TRAHAN, LUCIEN
SP:
bur. 02 DEC 1932, age: 40y

PUTNAM CT
PUTNAM CT
M: CHENILLE, ODILE
BURIAL ST MARYS CEM. PUTNAM CT

TRAHAN ARMAND J

BORN 06 DEC 1917
DIED 20 JUN 2000
F: ARMAND
SP:

PUTNAM CT
PLAINFIELD CT
M: RIVERS BARDIER, VIRG
BURIAL ST MARYS CEM. PUTNAM CT

TRAHAN
Of Windham County, Connecticut

TRAHAN AUGUST JOSEPH

BORN 14 OCT 1865
DIED 25 AUG 1943
F: TRAHAN, EMELIER
SP: ROSE ANNA
bur. 27 AUG 1943, age: 78y

ST BRIGETT PQ CAN
DANIELSON CT
M: SABOURIN, ROSE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN CECILIA CHARRON

BORN 18 MAR 1916
DIED 04 JUN 1961
F: CHARRON, ELI
SP: TRAHAN, LAWRENCE
bur: 07 JUN 1961

BALTIC CT
WINDHAM CT
M: CHARRON, VICTORIA
BURIAL ST MARYS CEM. BALTIC CT

TRAHAN CLAIRE

BORN 00 DEC 1930
DIED 19 MAR 1931
F: TRAHAN, EXELEPPA
SP: N/A
bur. 20 MAR 1931, age: INFANT

DANIELSON CT
DANIELSON CT
M:
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN CLARA T ROBITAILLE

BORN 30 OCT 1914
DIED 18 NOV 2001
F: ROBITAILLE, THEODORE
SP: TRAHAN, ALFRED L
m. 14 MAY 1934 Sp. d. 06 JAN 1991

PLAINFIELD CT
NORWICH CT
M: ROBIDEAU, CLARA
BURIAL ALL HALLOWS CEM MOOSUP CT

TRAHAN CONRAD DONAT

BORN 19 JAN 1920
DIED 08 DEC 2002
F: TRAHAN, HECTOR
SP: TARKA, JULIA

KILLINGLY CT
JEWETT CITY CT
M: GAUDRAULT, ALEXANDRIN
BURIAL F/ JEWETT CITY CT

TRAHAN Daughter

BORN 00 000 1919
DIED 03 JAN 1922
F: TRAHAN, JOSEPH
SP: N/A
age: 3y

DANIELSON CT
DANIELSON CT
M: HARTLEY, PRISCILLA
BURIAL

TRAHAN DELVINA M BOULAY

BORN 30 AUG 1895
DIED 07 NOV 1984
F: BOULAY, FRANCOIS
SP: TRAHAN, EDEACE J
bur. 10 NOV 1984, age: 89y KVR

BROOKLYN CT
DANIELSON CT
M: BOUDRIAS, LIZA
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN EDEACE J

BORN 06 AUG 1895
DIED 07 AUG 1952
F: TRAHAN, AUGUST
SP: BOULEY, DELVINA
bur. 09 AUG 1952

PQ CAN
BROOKLYN CT
M: NADEAU, ROSANNA
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN EDGAR

BORN 07 NOV 1914
DIED 07 APR 1993
F: TRAHAN, XAVIER
SP: RAINVILLE, DOROTHY
age: 78y KVR

PQ CAN
PUTNAM CT
M: MONTCALM, EVELYN,
BURIAL CREMATED: NORTH SCITUATE RI
Cremated:14 APR 1993

TRAHAN EDWARD

BORN
DIED 12 DEC 1925
F:
SP:
bur. 15 DEC 1925

DANIELSON CT
M:
BURIAL ST JAMES CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN ELIODORE

BORN 11 DEC 1918
DIED 21 MAR 1996
F: TRAHAN, XAVIER
SP: PROVENCHER, RACHEL
MARRIED: 28 NOV 1946

ST CHRISTINE P.Q.
LEBANON CT
M: MONTCALM, EVELINE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT
BALTIC CT

TRAHAN ELLA IRENE COTTON

BORN 06 JUL 1925
DIED 04 JUN 1994
F: COTTON, ARCHIE
SP: TRAHAN, RICHARD
bur. 07 JUN 1994, age:68y KVR

PUTNAM CT
KILLINGLY CT
M: HOPKINS, NORA
BURIAL SOUTH CEM. BROOKLYN CT

TRAHAN ESTELE GREGOIRE

BORN 23 SEP 1930
DIED 01 OCT 1993
F: GREGOIRE, J.A.
SP: TRAHAN,
2 SONS:

DAYVILLE CT
PUTNAM CT
M: RICHARD, AMANDA
BURIAL ST JOSEPH'S CEM. DAYVILLE CT
LOUIS LePINE & KENNETH J MORRISROE

TRAHAN ESTELLE GREGOIRE

BORN 30 SEP 1930
DIED 01 OCT 1993
F: GREGOIRE, J.A.
SP: TRAHAN, ROLAND (div.)
bur. 04 OCT 1993, age: 63y KVR

DAYVILLE CT
PUTNAM CT
M: RICHARD, AMANDA
BURIAL ST JOSEPHS CEM. DAYVILLE CT

TRAHAN
Of Windham County, Connecticut

TRAHAN EVELINE MONTCALM

BORN 01 NOV 1885
DIED 10 SEP 1955
F: MONTCALM, NAPOLEON
SP: TRAHAN, XAVIER
bur. 13 SEP 1955

PQ CAN
PUTNAM CT
M: BREault, OLIVINE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN GILBERT GEORGE

BORN 08 AUG 1942
DIED 03 SEP 1979
F: TRAHAN, LAWRENCE
SP: KOWALSKI, MARY ANN
bur. 06 SEP 1979

PLAINFIELD CT
NEW LONDON CT
M: CHARRON, CECILA
BURIAL ST MARYS CEM. BALTIC CT

TRAHAN GRACE L ETHERIDGE

BORN 19 MAY 1910
DIED 01 NOV 1991
F: ETHERIDGE, ELLERY
SP: TRAHAN, ARMAND
Sp: d. 1967

EASTFORD CT
NORWICH CT
M: WHIPPLE, MILLIE B
BURIAL DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN HECTOR

BORN 00 000 1886
DIED 15 DEC 1923
F: TRAHAN, AUGUSTE
SP:
bur. 22 DEC 1923, age: 37y

PQ CAN
DANIELSON CT
M: ROSANA
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN HELENA CARRIVEAU

BORN 23 DEC 1900
DIED 29 OCT 1973
F: CARRIVEAU, CHARLES
SP: TRAHAN, ALBERT
bur. 01 NOV 1973, age: 72y KVR

ST CHARLES PQ CAN.*
ATTAWAUGAN CT
M: ROY, VALARIE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT
*de Mandeville PQ CAN

TRAHAN HENRI

BORN 03 SEP 1911
DIED 08 JAN 1977
F: TRAHAN, JOSEPH LOUIS
SP: LAMOUREUX, LILLIAN
bur. 12 JAN 1977, age:65y KVR

PUTNAM CT
PUTNAM CT
M: DuBUQUE, ROSALIE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN HENRI L

BORN 00 000 1862
DIED 23 MAY 1921
F: TRAHAN
SP:
bur. 26 MAY 1929, age:59y

PQ CAN
DANIELSON CT
M:
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN IRENE C DAUPHINAIS

BORN 24 NOV 1939
DIED 15 MAR 1993
F: DAUPHINAIS, ELPHKGE
SP: TRAHAN, NORMAN
MARRIED: 24 OCT 1959

PUTNAM CT
NORWICH CT
M: BARRETTE, GERMAINE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT
ST AGUSTIN, CANTERBURY CT

TRAHAN JOSEPH

BORN 22 JUL 1903
DIED 18 OCT 1980
F: TRAHAN, XAVIER
SP: TELLIER, FLORIDA
bur. 20 OCT 1980

S DEDHAM CAN
PUTNAM CT
M: CHAMPAGNE, ROSE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN JOSEPH

BORN 16 JUL 1904
DIED 18 MAY 1962
F: TRAHAN, JOSEPH
SP: LaBONTE, REGINA
bur. 12 MAY 1962, age:57y

ATTAWAUGAN CT
DANIELSON CT
M: DUBUC, ROSE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN JOSEPH

BORN 00 000 1877
DIED 22 JAN 1930
F: TRAHAN
SP:
bur. 25 JAN 1930, age:53y

PQ CAN
DANIELSON CT
M:
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN JOSEPH

BORN 29 MAY 1892
DIED 19 AUG 1922
F:
SP: HARTLEY, PRISCILLA
bur. 21 AUG 1922, age:30y

NEW BEDFORD MA
BRATTLEBORO VT
M:
BURIAL ST MICHAELS CEM. BRATTLEBORO VT

TRAHAN JOSEPH

BORN 00 000 1864
DIED 08 JAN 1913
F: TRAHAN
SP:
bur. 10 JAN 1913, age: 49y 5m 10d, F/ DANIELSON CT

VERNON CT
M:
BURIAL ST JAMES CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN JOSEPH E

BORN 16 JUL 1904
DIED 10 MAY 1962
F: JOSEPH
SP: LABONTE, REGINA
bur. 12 MAY 1962

KILLINGLY CT
DANIELSON CT
M: DUBUC, ROSE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN
Of Windham County, Connecticut

TRAHAN JOSEPH HECTOR ALEXANDER

BORN 12 OCT 1908
DIED 02 AUG 1909
F: TRAHAN, HECTOR
SP: N/A
age: 9m, 21d KVR

BROOKLYN CT
DANIELSON CT
M: GAUDREAU, ALEXANDRI
BURIAL ST JAMES CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN JOSEPH PAUL EMILE

BORN 09 AUG 1909
DIED 12 AUG 1909
F: TRAHAN, HECTOR
SP: N/A
age: 3d KVR

KILLINGLY CT
DANIELSON CT
M: NADEAU, ROSEANNA
BURIAL ST JAMES CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN JULIA TARKA

BORN 25 SEP 1917
DIED 22 DEC 1996
F: TARKA, JOHN
SP: TRAHAN, CONRAD D
MARRIED: 29 JAN 1946

GRISWOLD CT
NORWICH CT
M: LUPA, SOPHIA
BURIAL ST MARYS CEM. LISBON CT
JEWETT CITY CT

TRAHAN LAWRENCE "ZING"

BORN 28 SEP 1916
DIED 15 OCT 1993
F: HECTOR
SP: MAY, LINDA

DANIELSON CT
SAN DIEGO CALIF.
M: ALEXANDRINE
BURIAL SAN DIEGO CALIF.

TRAHAN LEA M MOULIN

BORN 10 JAN 1911
DIED 25 SEP 2000
F: MOULIN, WILFRED
SP: TRAHAN, RUDOLPH R
MARRIED 04 SEP 193

CENTRAL VILLAGE CT
PLAINFIELD CT
M: GUAY, ROSE
BURIAL ST JOSEPHS CEM DAYVILLE CT
Sp. d. 06 JAN 1996

TRAHAN LEE CHRISTOPHER

BORN 08 JUL 1982
DIED 30 MAY 2001
F: TRAHAN, RONALD
SP:

WILLIMANTIC CT
COLCHESTER CT
M: BURSKI, DONNA
BURIAL NEW LEBANON CEM LEBANON CT

TRAHAN LIONEL J

BORN 21 JUL 1914
DIED 09 OCT 1982
F: TRAHAN, JOSEPH
SP: DAUPHINAIS, LUCIENNE
bur. 12 OCT 1982, age:68y KVR

DANIELSON CT
DANIELSON CT
M: DUBUC, ROSE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN LUCIEN JOSEPH

BORN 13 OCT 1909
DIED 23 MAY 1973
F: TRAHAN, XAVIER
SP: BOURDON, JEANNETTE
bur. 26 MAY 1973, age: 63y KVR

ST CHRISTINE PQ CAN
PUTNAM CT
M: MONTCALM, EVELINA
BURIAL WESTFIELD CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN LUCIENNE D-DAUPHINAIS

BORN 25 OCT 1919
DIED 17 DEC 2001
F: DAUPHINAIS, HENRI
SP: TRAHAN, LIONEL J
m. 07 JUN 1941

ST SIMON PQ CAN
DANIELSON CT
M: HEBERT, DORINA
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT
Sp. d. 09 OCT 1982

TRAHAN NORMAN

BORN 00 000 1917
DIED 19 AUG 1922
F: TRAHAN, JOSEPH
SP: N/A
bur. 21 AUG 1922, age: 5y

BRATTLEBORO VT
M: HARTLEY, PRISCILLA
BURIAL ST MICHAELS CEM. BRATTLEBORO VT

TRAHAN RACHEL

BORN 28 MAY 1921
DIED 24 JAN 1986
F: TRAHAN, XAVIER
SP: N/A
bur. 27 JAN 1986

ST CHRISTINE, P.Q.,
NORWICH CT
M: MONTCALM, EVELINE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN REGINA V LaBONTE

BORN 22 JUL 1906
DIED 09 AUG 1993
F: LaBONTE, FELIX
SP: TRAHAN, JOSEPH E
MARRIED: 15 MAY 1933
bur. 12 AUG 1993, age:87y KVR

WAUREGAN (OR PLAINFIELD) CT
KILLINGLY (OR DANIELSON) CT
M: O'HARA, CATHERINE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT
SACRED HEART CH. WAUREGAN CT

TRAHAN RICHARD ARMAND

BORN 17 FEB 1932
DIED 28 DEC 1992
F: ARMAND R
SP: BEAL, ANITA M
MARRIED: 08 FEB 1958

DANIELSON CT
MACHIAS MAINE
M: ANDREWS, ELIZABETH M
BURIAL GREENWOOD CEM. JONESPORT MAINE
DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN ROMEO R

BORN 06 FEB 1899
DIED 13 NOV 1972
F: TRAHAN, AUGUSTAS
SP: BOWEN, VIOLA
bur. 16 NOV 1972 age: 73y KVR

PQ C.AN
PUTNAM CT
M: N.ADEAU, ROSANNA
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN
Of Windham County, Connecticut

TRAHAN ROSANNA
BORN 28 FEB 1864
DIED 14 MAY 1941
SP: TRAHAN, AUGUSTUS
bur. 17 JUN 1941

ST ANGELE PQ CAN
DANIELSON CT
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN ROSE DUBUC
BORN 25 MAR 1879
DIED 06 NOV 1942
F: DUBUC, FRANCOIS
SP: TRAHAN, JOSEPH
bur. 09 NOV 1942, age:63y

PQ CAN
BIDDEFORD ME
M: VIENS, MARIE
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN ROSE F
BORN 00 000 1902
DIED 17 AUG 1949
F:
SP: TRAHAN, EDGAR
age: 47y, Murdered

LANSING MICHIGAN
M: BEDARD, JOSEPH, Mrs
BURIAL

TRAHAN ROSE, Sister
BORN 05 JUL 1903
DIED 30 APR 1993
F: TRAHAN, NAPOLEON
SP: RC NUN

NAPIERREVILLE, P.Q.
PUTNAM CT
M: TURJEAN, ASILDA
BURIAL ST MARYS CEM. PUTNAM CT

TRAHAN RUDOLPH LUCIEN
BORN 18 APR 1929
DIED 19 APR 1979
F: TRAHAN, EDACE
SP: N/A
bur. 21 APR 1979, age: 50y KVR

DANIELSON CT
DANIELSON CT
M: BOULEY, DELVINA
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

TRAHAN RUDOLPH R
BORN 08 DEC 1908
DIED 06 JAN 1996
F: TRAHAN, JOSEPH
SP: MOULIN, LEAH
bur. Spring 1996, age: 87y KVR

WAUREGAN CT
PLAINFIELD CT
M: DuBUC, ROSE
BURIAL ST. JOSEPHS CEM. DAYVILLE CT

TRAHAN SHIRLEY JEANNIE
BORN 04 JUN 1948
DIED 18 MAR 1950
F: TRAHAN, ADRIAN
bur. 21 MAR 1950

PUTNAM CT
BOSTON MA
M: TETREAULT, ANNETTE
BURIAL ST JOSEPHS CEM. DAYVILLE CT

TRAHAN XAVIER
BORN 00 000 1885
DIED 12 APR 1923
SP: N/A
bur. 14 APR 1923, age:38y

DANIELSON CT
BURIAL HOLY CROSS CEM. DANIELSON CT

FCGSC IN 2003

The Year in Review

Compiled by Ivan Robinson, #326

January — Library Director Germaine Hoffman gives the Board of Directors her ambitious list of long-term projects. They include (1) computerizing the records obtained from the Boulé Funeral Home of Fall River, Mass.; (2) computerizing the library's collection of obituary clippings; (3) computerizing the library's holdings; (4) creating a new index to the Connecticut Maple Leaf (CML); (5) completing the construction of security doors for the bookshelves in the hall and adding bookshelves in the break room; (6) indexing the family histories in the library; (7) rebinding the New England Historical and Genealogical Registers; (8) clean up and rearrange the office for greater efficiency; reorganize and upgrade the research folders in the office filing cabinets in the office to make them more user friendly; (9) find a new or used microfilm reader, and (10) establish an e-bay site for selling society products with a volunteer to run it.

Albert Marceau reports visits to the library in 2002 totaled 2,188, up from 2,073 in 2001. Richard Bourque donates a small refrigerator for the break room. . . . Canadian and Quebec Province flag decals have been ordered and will be offered for sale. . . . President Art Corbeil suggests having an information packet again for new members. He appoints a committee to implement the idea consisting of Andrea Scannell, Germaine Hoffman, Maryanne LeGrow and Albert Marceau. . . . The first seminar on using the PRDH, presented by Art Corbeil, draws an impressive turnout of 19 people.

February — As part of the continuing upkeep of the library's collection, 62 volumes of the New England History and Genealogical Register are sent to the bindery to get new bindings. . . . The loss of books from the shelves continues to be a problem. The board considers putting anti-theft alarm strips inside the books.

Bobbie Paradis agrees to be the librarian scheduler. . . . Richard Blais takes over the mailing responsibilities. . . . Patrick Lausier builds shelves in the break room to accommodate the refrigerator, microwave and coffee maker. . . . The board considers a change in the bylaws to make an outgoing president a member of the board automatically so that person's experience can continue to benefit the society.

March — The New England Historical and Genealogical Registers are back from the bindery. Rebinding the 62 volumes cost \$1,395. . . . A new cabinet for cleaning supplies is built by Richard Fredette. . . . Joe Terrien, who has taken over as webmaster, reports that the society's website had 365 hits in February. Over the past six months, there have been 13 hits a day, on average.

The society's first appeal for donations to the building fund is coupled with membership renewal notices. Thanks to the generosity of members, it nets \$2,487. A total of 103 individuals gave out of 503 contacted, representing a 26% response. Donations ranged up to \$200. The average was \$24.15. The building fund now stands at about \$22,000.

FCGSC in 2003: The Year in Review

April — Paul Keroack is working on updating the index to the CML through Volume 10. . . . Repair of the library's holdings continue as 13 repertoires and 8 volumes of periodicals return from the bindery. . . . Germaine Hoffman donates three bookcases for the break room.

Maryanne LeGrow, former longtime library director and board member, resigns from the board because of employment and other responsibilities but will continue as a volunteer librarian once a month and will see the Boulé Funeral Home project through to publication. She and her husband, Ralph, have offered to host the Volunteer Recognition Day picnic this year at their home in Willington. . . .

The board, remembering the oppressively hot and humid summer of 2002, votes to buy an air conditioner for the library. . . . The society lost two longtime members during the month. Henry Lanouette, #34, treasurer for many years, died April 27, at the age of 72. Arthur J. St. Martin, #385, died April 23 at the age of 79.

May — The board creates a committee to study the relationship with the "Annex" in Killingly. Members are Art Corbeil, Germaine Hoffman, Patrick Lausier, Albert Marceau, and Rob Ouellette. . . . Discussions begin on changing the membership year from the fixed one of Sept. 1 to Aug. 31 to a "floating" one based on the anniversary of a member's joining. A committee is formed to explore the matter further. Members are Bernadette Meunier, Ivan Robinson and Leo Roy. . . . The board votes to have a banner made up to carry in the Memorial Day parade in Tolland. The banner would be three by eight feet and would display the society's name and log. The cost is \$140. . . . Plans for the Quebec trip are moving ahead. The trip will be Aug. 7-10 during the New France Festival. The cost of \$310 per person includes transportation and three nights in a hotel within walking distance of most activities in Quebec City.

At the Spring Membership Meeting on May 10, a nominating committee is elected to bring in a slate in October. Members are Richard Blais, Patrick Lausier, Bernadette Meunier and Rob Ouellette. The meeting approves a bylaws amendment that will automatically make the immediate past president a member of the Board of Directors. The guest speaker is Mel E. Smith, reference librarian in the history and genealogy unit at the State Library. He talks about the resources there, including vital statistics, censuses and probate records. . . . On May 25, the society, which has been based in Tolland since late 1986, is represented for the first time in the town's Memorial Day parade. Nine members marched carrying the society banner and five large flags (U.S., POW-MIA, Connecticut, Canadian and Acadian). The marchers were Richard Blais, Art and Jaclyn Corbeil, Estelle Gothberg, Pat Lausier, Ivan Robinson, Leo and Blanche Roy and Marcel Roy.

June — The board appoints a committee to plan the Volunteer Appreciation Day activities. Members are Richard Blais, Bernadette Meunier, Rob Ouellette and Ivan Robinson. . . . Improvements continue in the library. The break room now has a microwave oven and refrigerator for the use of members, as well as a coffee maker. An alarm has been installed on the door at the back of the

library. The door is now for emergency use only. The idea is to require patrons to leave only through the door by the librarian's desk, where they can be properly checked out.

July — The Killingly Historical Society donates two microfilm copier machines and a microfiche copier machine to the society. . . . Dianne Keegan and Maryanne LeGrow volunteer to serve as acquisitions coordinators. They will keep track of holdings, recommend additions and handle ordering. . . . Denise Long-Woodward volunteers to videotape guest speakers at membership meetings. (She is the daughter of Library Director Germaine Hoffman.) . . .

August — The third annual Volunteer Recognition Day picnic on Aug. 3 at the home of Maryanne and Ralph LeGrow in Willington is a rousing success with a record 38 people attending. . . . Sorting of books for the book sale goes on, Sharon Sinclair and Germaine Hoffman doing the lion's share. Marcel Roy and Patrick Lausier are busy making sawhorses for the tables to be put out on the lawn outside the library. Richard Blais has donated some additional sawhorses. . . . Roger Whitmore is working on a locking system for the hallway bookshelves.

The society is the surprise beneficiary of the generosity of William McNabb of Tolland, who donates items from the estate of his mother-in-law, an avid genealogist. The items include a new computer, monitor and printer, an electronic typewriter, a microfilm reader, a desk and accessories. . . . The board votes to get a \$200, 70-pint humidifier for the basement to protect books and publications stored there. . . . Devon Dawson, in charge of the Holyoke Room at the Holyoke (Mass.) Library, visits us Aug. 18 to see our library before and after opening, observing how it is organized and operated. He will give us information on grants and on drawing up a five-year plan. . . . Thirty-four people go on the trip to Quebec City on Aug. 7-10. It's during the New France Festival so they are treated to the sight of street performers and actors dressed in period costumes. They also visit the basilica at Ste-Anne-de-Beaupre and do research at the Quebec National Archives and the Société de Généalogie de Quebec, both on the campus of Laval University in Ste-Foy. The trip was initiated by Art Corbeil and coordinated by Lynn Caouette.

September — The board votes to put the proceeds from this year's book sale into the building fund and to transfer last year's proceeds into the same fund. . . . There are now 240 boxes of books in the basement, with more coming. . . . President Art Corbeil, citing other responsibilities, announces he will not seek a second term and does not wish to take the seat on the board now automatically available to an outgoing president. . . . SNET (Southern New England Telecommunications) continues to give money to the society through its Community Connections program. Since March, 1999, its donations have totaled \$2,166.74 and are currently averaging about \$85 a quarter. About 70 society members have signed up in the program to have 5% of their long distance charges donated to the society.

The second annual book sale is a big success. The weather was perfect and there was a steady stream of customers. Library Director Germaine Hoffman, in charge of the sale, received

FCGSC in 2003: The Year in Review

wonderful support from Boy Scout Troop 2 of Tolland, headed by Scoutmaster Linda Howell. The boys carried boxes from the basement to tables outside, in the entrance hall, and on the second floor. After the sale was over, they came back and did the reverse. Of books left over, the large-print editions were donated to the Connecticut Children's Medical Center in Hartford. Others went to the Reader to Reader Project in Amherst, Mass. Unwanted books were picked up by the Travelers Restaurant on I-84, which gives free books with meals. . . . Rob Ouellette reports the annual audit shows the society's books are in great shape. He compliments Treasurer Leo Roy on a fine job.

About 50 people attend the annual meeting Oct. 18 at which Raymond Lemaire of Bolton is elected president, Bernadette Meunier is elected vice president and Robert Caron of Ellington is newly elected to the board. Everyone else is reelected. A bylaws amendment is passed to eliminate the definition of the membership year,, thus leaving it up to the Board of Directors to decide what it should be. This opens the way to having a floating membership year, based on the anniversary of when someone joins the society. The guest speaker is Gilles Durand, director of the Quebec National Archives center in Sherbrooke. He describes the center's holdings.

November — The net amount garnered in the book sale in September is \$1,376.50, Germaine Hoffman tells the board. . . . The CML index is now complete through Volume 10. . . . A new check-in procedure for library visitors has been developed by Bernadette Meunier for use on the computer at the librarian's desk. . . . A wooden cover for the window air conditioner has been built and installed by Richard Fredette. . . The board, following up on the action at the Oct. 18 membership meeting, votes to go to an anniversary year system for membership.

December — Joe Terrien, the society's webmaster, is appointed to the board to fill the vacancy left when board member Bernadette Meunier was elected vice president. . . . Joe Cote of Wethersfield offers to create a database combining member's research in GEDCOM files. The board votes approval. . . .

There is thought of going back to the Dewey Decimal System in the library because the Library of Congress system instituted a few years ago doesn't seem to work well for highly specialized holdings that fall into only a few categories (notably, genealogy and history). . . . The CML index will be put on the society's website (www.fcgsc.org) and will be searchable by individual words using the "find" or "search" feature on computers. . . .

The board votes to support a cholesterol study underway at Hartford Hospital and to encourage members to take part. The study is looking especially for French Canadians, who are ten times more likely than the general U.S. population to have a defective gene that results in levels of cholesterol over 250. . . The board votes to charge a per-visit fee for digital copying of the society's holdings. The fee will be \$5 for members and \$10 for nonmembers to use a handheld scanner, digital camera or similar personal device. The policy is based on one adopted by the Connecticut Town Clerks Association.

[Editors Note: printed with permission of the Town Clerks and Genealogists Action Group]

To: Town Clerks, Registrars and Genealogists in Connecticut

Subject: Guidelines, Common Interests and Protocols

From: **Town Clerks and Genealogists Action Group**

Dated: April 10,2003

Dear Town Clerks, Registrars and Genealogists:

Since January 2001 members of the genealogical community representing genealogical societies in Connecticut and representatives of the Connecticut Town Clerks Association have met regularly to exchange views on matters of common interest and concern. Known simply as the Town Clerks and Genealogists Action Group its members built upon mutual respect and common interests to reach agreement on several statements that are reflective of those interests and concerns.

The Guidelines, Common Interest Statement and Protocols that follow are three outcomes of this frank exchange of views. It is hoped they will have the broadest possible acceptance and dissemination and will serve to clarify and standardize procedures relative to access to and use of vital records in Connecticut.

Sincerely,

Town Clerks and Genealogists Action Group: Co-Chairman **Joseph Camposeo**, Manchester Town Clerk; Co-Chairman **Thomas Howard**, CPGC and Polish Gen. Society of Ct.; **Joan Gerdson**, Mansfield Town Clerk; **Robert Rafford**, Ct. Prof. Gen. Council; **George Buckbee**, New Milford Town Clerk; **Fred Hart**, Ct. Ancestry Soc., Middlesex Gen. Soc.; **Gretchen Bickford**, South Windsor Town Clerk; **Jim Leatherbee**, Ct. Society of Genealogists, Desc. of the Founders of Anc. Windsor; **Laura Francis**, Durham Town Clerk; **Jack Kuras**, CPGC, Friends of Godfrey Mem. Lib.; **Irene Masee**, Meriden Town Clerk.

**Guidelines, Common Interests and Protocols
Vital Records in Connecticut**

Town Clerks and Genealogists Action Group

**Guidelines for the Use of Records in
Town Halls and other Municipal Repositories**

Family History Researchers will...

1. Be courteous and respectful at all times to those who safeguard public records.
2. Access only those records to which they are legally entitled.
3. Be aware that at times there are duty restraints placed upon Clerks and Registrars.
4. Observe the time restrictions of the repository where they are searching, ending their search fifteen minutes before the closing time.
5. Replace all books and materials used to their original location or another place assigned by the Clerk or Registrar.
6. Take care while making notes and never place notebooks or writing paper on the original books; it is suggested that pencils rather than pens be used.
7. Handle all books and other materials with utmost care, knowing that the records you are handling are original and therefore irreplaceable.
8. Never alter, damage or remove records; it is illegal to do so.

**Statutes and Codes Affecting
Town Clerks, Registrars of Vital Records
and Family History Researchers¹**

A summary of official codes pertaining to the access of Vital Records

During all normal business hours, members of genealogical societies incorporated or authorized to do business or conduct affairs in Connecticut...

- (1) have full access to all vital records in the custody of any registrar of vital statistics, including certificates, ledgers, record books, card files, indexes and database printouts, except all confidential files, including adoptions, gender changes, gestational agreements, paternity, death certificates with an amended cause of death,
- (2) are permitted to make notes from such records,
- (3) are permitted to purchase certified copies of such records, and
- (4) are permitted to incorporate statistics derived from such records in the publication of such genealogical societies.²

¹ The terms "family history researcher" and "genealogist" are used synonymously

² Connecticut General Statute §7-51a (a) as amended by P.A. 01-163

Town Clerks and Genealogists Action Group

Vital Records open to the public are...

- All Death records³
- All Marriage records⁴
- Birth records and fetal death records more than 100 years olds⁵

Access to birth and fetal death records⁶ less than 100 years old is permitted to...

- 1) The person who is the subject of the birth record if over 18 years of age.
- 2) Such person's children, grandchildren, spouse, parent, guardian or grandparent.
- 3) The chief executive officer of the municipality where the birth or fetal death occurred, or the chief executive officer's authorized agent.
- 4) The local director of health for the town or city where the birth or fetal death occurred or where the mother was a resident at the time of the birth or fetal death, or the director's authorized agent.
- 5) Attorneys-at-law and title examiners representing such person or such person's parent, guardian, child or surviving spouse.
- 6) Members of genealogical societies incorporated or authorized by the Secretary of the State to do business or conduct affairs in Connecticut.⁷
- 7) Agents of a state or federal agency as approved by the Department of Public Health.
- 8) Researchers approved by the Department of Public Health pursuant to section 19a-25.

Members of genealogical societies may purchase certified copies of birth, marriage, death and fetal death records in the custody of any vital records registrar. Genealogists or individuals 18 yrs or older cannot obtain an uncertified copy of any certificate in the custody of any vital records registrar, regardless of whether the certificate is 100 years old.⁸

April 10, 2003

This summary was approved by:

The Connecticut Town Clerks Association, Inc.

Suzanne Speers, Connecticut Registrar of Vital Records Eunice DiBella, Connecticut Public Records

Administrator Mark Jones, Connecticut State Archivist

Town Clerks and Genealogists Action Group

³Genealogists are authorized to obtain a certified copy of any death certificate *with* the social security number and administrative purposes section included (amended by P.A. 01-163 Section 13 (C.G.S. §7-51a (c)), effective 1 January 2002).

⁴Genealogists are authorized to view marriage certificates after 1 July 1997 with the social security numbers included, but may not copy Social Security numbers or obtain certified copies with the numbers on them.

⁵The Registrar of Vital Records has recommended that if a request is made for a birth certificate over 100 years old listing an unnamed registrant, that the registrar should inquire whether the registrant is deceased. If so, the genealogist should provide the registrar with a certified copy of the registrant's death certificate. The local registrar will then mark the birth certificate "Deceased" and issue a copy of the birth certificate. See *Vital Times*, published by the Department of Public Health, Vital Records Section, volume 1, issue 1 (September 2001), page 4.

⁶The Public Health Code 2000, §19a-41-2, states "[a]nyone requesting a copy of, either in person or by mail, or access to or permission to examine the original of any copy of the birth certificate or birth record in the custody of any registrar of vital statistics or the Department of Public Health shall provide documentation proving that such person is entitled to a copy of or access to birth certificates under C.G.S. §7-51." Family History Researchers should show an approved and current genealogical society membership card along with a photographic identification card and submit a written request for birth records less than 100 years of age.

⁷Those authorized societies include the societies on the list from the Commissioner of the Department of Public Health and the list is available at the Connecticut State Library Website, <http://www.cslib.org>.

⁸PA 01-163 sections 12 and 13.

² Connecticut General Statute §7-51a (a) as amended by P.A. 01-163

Recognizing the critical importance of Connecticut's Vital Records
to the responsible study of genealogy and family history, the

CONNECTICUT TOWN CLERKS ASSOCIATION, INC.,

and the

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES OF CONNECTICUT

hereby jointly declare these areas of

COMMON INTEREST

1. The original records and official copies under the jurisdiction of the Town Clerks and Registrars constitute an essential resource for the responsible study of genealogy and family history,
2. Conservation and preservation of original records and official copies, and their secure storage, regardless of format or age of record, are all of crucial importance,
3. Proper duplication of records by transcription, extract or abstract, and storage by microfilming, digitizing or other mechanical or electronic means can facilitate access and reduce wear and tear on the originals, but do not eliminate the need to preserve and occasionally access the original records,
4. Research access by genealogists, as authorized under current State of Connecticut regulations, requires that identification be provided for access to certain records,
5. Destruction or modification or fraudulent uses of vital records are deplored by and contrary to the interests of both the municipalities and the genealogists,
6. Appropriate work space for genealogical research aids in reducing the time necessary for accessing the records and in lessening the likelihood of accidental damage,
7. Courteous and appropriate communication and conduct between the genealogists and the Town Clerk / Registrar Office personnel maintains their mutual respect and enhances the probability of a successful research visit,
8. Town Clerk / Registrar Office personnel have a wide range of responsibilities that may sometimes inhibit or prevent timely response to genealogical research requests,
9. Appropriate means should be provided for resolving questions or conflicts that may arise regarding access to official records for genealogical and family history research.

Town Clerks and Genealogists Action Group... April 10, 2003

Town Clerks and Genealogists Action Group

Protocols for Dealing with Conflicts

When a Town Clerk or Registrar has a problem with a member of a recognized genealogical society.

1. Record the name of the person, membership number and the approved genealogical organization and adequate personal identification.
2. If the complaint stems from a perceived mistreatment of public documents, deal with it as a matter of violation of the law.
3. If the complaint is grounded on a denial of access to public records allowed to genealogists by statute, try to address and correct the problem by seeking an immediate clarification from CT. Public Health, at 1-860-509-7895.
4. If you are denying access to public records please provide the genealogist with your reasons for denial and provide him/her with the names of people witnessing your decision if requested. If the genealogist requests a review and decision by a higher supervisory authority (if one exists) do your best to comply in a timely manner.
5. If the genealogist behaves in an unacceptable manner, ask the person to leave and notify as soon as possible the organization to which he/she belongs explaining the details of your complaint.
6. If the genealogist refuses to leave after being requested to and after you have stated your reasons and identified yourself and others if appropriate, then call for help.

When a genealogist has a complaint about a Town Clerk or Registrar or one of their Assistants.

1. Always address the town officials in a respectful manner. Refer them to a copy of *Guidelines* endorsed by Ct. Town Clerk's Association, the Ct. Public Health (860-509-7895) and genealogical groups and request that the official get clarification from them.
2. Record the time, date, name and title of the official (if access is denied) and the specific reason the official gives for denying access. If the official is not the Town Clerk or Registrar request to see that person and record that official's decision in the matter. Leave the premises after recording the names of anyone present who could corroborate the denial of access and reasons sighted.
3. As soon as possible notify in writing the appropriate authority of your genealogical organization stating the details related to your complaint. A copy of this letter should be sent to the Town Clerk/Registrar against whom the complaint is made.
4. The appropriate authority of the members' organization shall, after receipt of the members' complaint, formally, and in writing, submit as soon as possible a letter to the Ct. Town Clerks Association County Vice President with a copy to the Town Clerk in question and to the state Vital Registrar outlining the nature of the complaint and requesting a response as to the merits of the matter.
5. Failing a satisfactory conclusion of this matter by the parties outlined above, the individual complainant and/or the member's organization may take the matter to the Freedom of Information Commission and/or such other agencies as the matter might merit.

April 10,2003

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT INC.

BYLAWS

(Updated; As in Effect Jan. 1, 2004)

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this Society shall be The French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purpose of this Society shall be to maintain and operate a genealogical research library for use of those interested in the subject and to promote and encourage interest in genealogy. More particularly, the Society's purposes shall be:

- (1) To encourage, aid and engage in education through lectures and seminars on genealogy;
- (2) To foster the study of ancestral origins, to encourage research into the history of families and to provide information about French-Canadian and Acadian family history;
- (3) To disseminate information, knowledge and special studies of value to members and to promote contributions of genealogical information to publications and other media;
- (4) To cooperate with and provide aid to researchers;
- (5) To publish bulletins periodically in order to provide members with pertinent information concerning the activities of the Society and the decisions of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Membership is open to any person having an interest in genealogy or family history, upon submission of an application and payment of membership dues.

SECTION 1. There shall be four classes of membership: individual, family, student and life. Each will be based on dues applicable to its class.

An individual membership shall apply to one person.

Family membership shall consist of one member assessed at full individual dues and each additional family member assessed at the rate established in accordance with Article IV of the bylaws.

A student member shall be defined as one who shows proof of attending school full-time.

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2003/2004

A life member shall be one who has made a one-time payment of a multiple of the annual dues. The multiple shall be established in accordance with Article IV of the bylaws.

Each member, including each participant in a family membership, shall have the right to vote on all issues brought before the general membership.

SECTION 2. Membership, except life membership, shall be for one year. All members in good standing shall be entitled to full privileges as provided by the Society.

ARTICLE IV

Dues

The Board of Directors, subject to the approval of the general membership at the Spring Meeting, shall establish dues commensurate with the financial obligations and scope of services of the Society.

SECTION 1. The approved amount shall go into effect on July 1 of that same calendar year, following acceptance by the general membership.

SECTION 2. Dues shall be paid in advance and shall be non-refundable.

ARTICLE V

Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of this Society shall be known generally as officers and will include six executive officers — namely, a president, a vice president, a recording secretary, a treasurer, a corresponding secretary and a library director — and eight or more directors. The immediate past president will automatically become one of the directors. All will serve two-year terms beginning upon installation in accordance with Article X. Together, they shall constitute the Society's Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. The responsibilities of the Board of Directors shall include but not be limited to: Providing overall supervision of the affairs of the Society, establishing policies, preparing an annual budget, setting dues, and preparing recommendations for consideration by the general membership. The Board shall be subject to the orders of the membership and none of its acts shall conflict with any action taken by the membership.

SECTION 3. The president, vice president, recording secretary, treasurer, corresponding secretary and library director shall constitute the Executive Council and may meet as such to carry out the business of the Society.

SECTION 4. Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be at the call of the president or upon written request of at least three board members or at regular intervals as determined by the Board.

FCGSC Bylaws Updated

SECTION 5. One more than half of the total number of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for meetings of the Board. An affirmative vote of a majority of those present shall be required to pass any resolution or to authorize any action.

SECTION 6. Notice of meetings of the Board of Directors, special or regular, shall be given to all members of the board by the recording secretary.

SECTION 7. No member of the Board of Directors shall be entitled to any salary or remuneration of any kind for services performed while holding office in the Society. A member of the Board may be reimbursed for specific expenses incurred on behalf of the Society as authorized by the Board of Directors. Travel expenses to and from meetings are not subject to reimbursement.

ARTICLE VI **Duties of Officers**

SECTION 1. The president shall be the chief executive officer of the Society.

The president may call special meetings of the Board of Directors and shall have general charge of the business of the Society.

The president shall preside over all regular and special meetings of the Society and the Board of Directors.

The president shall have the authority to fill any vacancy involving an executive officer or director, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, and such appointee shall serve out the term of the person replaced.

The president shall carry out such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. The vice president shall, in the absence of the president, perform the duties of president and shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 3. The recording secretary shall keep the record of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the general meetings of the membership.

The recording secretary shall notify all members of the Board of Directors of any board meetings at least one week in advance of such meetings or as early as practicable in the event of urgently needed meetings as defined by the president.

The recording secretary shall perform such other duties as prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 4. The treasurer shall receive all funds for the society and shall pay all normally occurring bills. Any expenditures above \$500 must be approved by the Board of Directors.

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2003/2004

The treasurer shall keep all necessary records pertaining to the financial transactions of the Society and shall render a detailed financial report at the annual Fall Meeting of the general membership.

SECTION 5. The corresponding secretary shall handle all matters pertaining to correspondence on behalf of the Society.

The corresponding secretary shall handle all letters not specifically directed to another office or as requested by the Board of Directors or the president.

SECTION 6. The library director shall be responsible for the operation of the library, as prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 7. The Board of Directors may redefine the duties of the executive officers and directors as necessary, with approval of the membership.

SECTION 8. A member of the Board of Directors who is absent from three meetings during the year without a valid reason may be dismissed from office.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The President shall have the authority to appoint standing and special committees, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Standing committees may include, but not be limited to, the following: Library, membership, program, periodicals (journal exchange), publications (Connecticut Maple Leaf and the Maple Leaflet), and mailing.

The membership, at a general meeting, may appoint special committees to investigate or carry out matters brought up at the meeting.

Committees of the Board shall make their reports to the Board. Committees of the general membership shall make their reports to the next general meeting.

The president shall be an ex-officio member of all committees with the exception of the nominating committee.

A quorum in any committee is a majority of members of that committee.

ARTICLE VIII

Society Membership Meetings

SECTION 1. There shall be two principal general membership meetings of the Society every calendar year. One meeting shall be held in the fall, shall be called the Annual Meeting and shall include the election and installation of executive officers and/or directors. The other meeting shall be held in the spring. Other general meetings may be called as the Board of Directors deems necessary.

FCGSC Bylaws Updated

The time, date and place of all membership meetings shall be set by the Board of Directors. A meeting date may be changed at the discretion of the Board of Directors provided a minimum of three weeks advance notice is given to all members.

SECTION 2. Notices for all membership meetings shall be mailed to each member by means of the Society's newsletter at least three weeks prior to the meeting date.

SECTION 3. The quorum for general membership meetings shall consist of those in attendance. A majority vote of those present shall be necessary for the passage of any motion unless provisions have been made for balloting by mail. In that case, a majority of all votes cast by mail shall be necessary for the passage of any motion.

SECTION 4. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to call for balloting by mail and to arrange for it to take place in a fair and accurate manner. Balloting by mail will not be allowed in the election of officers or in any other matter in which choices are necessarily developed at the meeting itself, as through nominations from the floor.

ARTICLE IX **Nominations**

SECTION 1. A nominating committee shall be chosen by the general membership during the Spring Meeting from persons volunteering or nominated from the floor. The committee shall consist of three to five members.

SECTION 2. The chair of the nominating committee shall be chosen by the members of the committee.

SECTION 3. Anyone desiring to serve as an executive officer or director may present his or her name to the nominating committee. The nominating committee shall present a slate for consideration and election by the general membership at the Fall Meeting. Nominations from the floor shall be accepted during the meeting.

ARTICLE X **Elections**

SECTION 1. Election of executive officers and/or directors shall be held during the Fall Meeting, followed immediately after at the same meeting by their installation.

SECTION 2. The slate of executive officers and/or directors, as presented by the nominating committee, shall be read to the general membership by the chair of the nominating committee and the moderator shall ask for any nominations from the floor.

SECTION 3. The vote shall be by voice, show of hands, or paper ballot.

SECTION 4. Executive officers shall hold office for a term of two years beginning in each odd-numbered year, and shall take office upon installation.

SECTION 5. One half of the directors shall be elected each year at the Fall Meeting and shall take office upon installation.

SECTION 6. There shall be no restrictions as to the number of terms held in any elected office with the exception of the office of president, which shall be restricted to two consecutive terms of two years each. After two years out of office, a past president so desiring may run as a candidate for president again.

ARTICLE XI

Property

The property of the Society is defined as genealogical and historical materials and any equipment and property, real or personal, donated or acquired.

ARTICLE XII

Donations, Bequests and Income

All monies received by the Society as donations or bequests (unless otherwise prescribed by the donors or testators) and all annual dues may be applied either to the current expenses of the Society or added to the general or special funds of the Society at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIII

Dissolution

In the event of dissolution, the Board of Directors shall have the authority to carry out the process, including the payment of liabilities and the sale of property, if necessary, to raise money to pay liabilities. All remaining property shall be conveyed to a nonprofit organization exempt from federal tax. All monies and other property in the possession of the Society at the time of dissolution shall be conveyed to the same non-profit organization.

ARTICLE XIV

Parliamentary Authority

The rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order* shall govern the conduct of meetings of the Society in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these bylaws and any special rules of order the Society may adopt.

FCGSC Bylaws Updated

ARTICLE XV

Amendments

The bylaws of this Society, or any portion, may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast at any general membership meeting.

Any member desiring to propose an amendment to the bylaws must inform, in writing, the recording secretary of any changes proposed. This notice of a proposed change must be made in advance of a regular or special membership meeting to allow notice of the change to be mailed to the membership at least three weeks prior to the meeting date.

An Explanatory Note

This is the Connecticut Maple Leaf's first publication of the Society's bylaws since 1998, when they appeared in the summer issue (Vol. 8, No. 3) after a major revision was approved at the spring membership meeting earlier that year.

That 1998 revision updated the bylaws (recognizing, for example, that the society now had a library), to get rid of unnecessary legalisms, to eliminate wordiness, redundancies and flawed grammar and to clarify meanings and intent.

More significantly, it moved elections from the spring meeting to the one in the fall, when new officers have traditionally been installed. This eliminated the long and troublesome gap that existed between the time people were elected in the spring and took office in the fall.

There have been two changes in the bylaws since 1998. It was felt, therefore, that it would be worthwhile to print the latest complete version in the CML.

One change, voted on at the spring meeting in 2003, involved outgoing presidents.

The bylaws were amended to say that the immediate past president will automatically be elected as one of the directors. This guarantees that the society will continue to benefit from the knowledge and experience that person has gained over his or her term. This change appears in Article V, Officers, Section 1.

More recently, at the October, 2003, meeting, the bylaws were changed so that they no longer contained a definition of the society's membership year.

This gave the Board of Directors the flexibility to redefine the year, and this it did at its November meeting, voting to go to a "floating" membership year. This means that from now on, the year for new members will begin on the date of their joining, instead of from the previous Sept. 1, as before. Late renewals will be treated the same way, with the membership year beginning from the date of renewal. In each case, members will always get a full 12 months for their yearly dues. This change is found in Article III, Membership, Sections 2 and 3.

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Submitted by Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

Since its inception, this list has grown in popularity as well as size. What is published here represents the surnames of interest to those members who do not have an email address or who chose not to have it published. For a comprehensive list of all the surnames, visit our web site at www.fcgsc.org.

If you notice misspellings, please send me the corrections (clearly printed) via snail mail or via email at bmeunier@sbcglobal.net.

Abare

1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 064241063

Alexandre

1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Cir., Guilford, CT 06043

Allaire

1752 Joel Cohan, 7 Volpi Rd, Bolton, CT 06043

Amblo

1361 Wendy Amblo, 50 Colony Road, West Hartford, CT 06117-2214

Apt

1758 Deanna Lavoie, 1 Acorn Dr., Stafford Springs, CT 06076

Arpajou

1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 064241063

Audet

716 Richard Jette, 13 Summit Dr, Tolland, CT 06084-4002

Auger

920 Jeannette Auger, 96 Katherine Ave, Danielson, CT 06239-2713

Aupele

46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT 06516-5607

Baillargeon

1735 Juriga, 500 Providence Tpke, Hampton, CT 06247

Baker

1934 Joan Dumais, 50 Crescent St, West Hartford, CT 06119

Ballard

634 Lawrence Marion, 63 Burnt Hill Rd, Farmington, CT 06032-2039

Baril

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072

Bartholome

1291 Robert Bartholomew, 398 Stone Bridge Road, Pottersville, NY 12860-1708

Beauchemin

920 Jeannette Auger, 96 Katherine Ave, Danielson, CT 06239-2713

Beauchesne

1898 Allan & Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076

Beaudoin

1801 Kevin Beaudoin, 12 Deborah Lee Lane, North Easton, MA 02356

Beaulieu

587 James Sayah, 64 Parker Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-4812

Surnames of Interest To Our Members

Beauregard

1363 Pauline Andstrom, 151 Lovers Lane, Plainfield, CT 06374-1527

869 Charlotte & Pamela Larue, 11 Edwards St – 1st, Southbridge, MA 01550-1805

Belanger

1583 Angelina Shea, 100 Pine Street, Homosassa, FL 34446

Belcourt

1291 Robert Bartholomew, 398 Stone Bridge Road, Pottersville, NY 12860-1708

Bellemare

1448 Roy & Eileen Lampron, 380 Park Road Box 24, Watertown, CT 06795-

Benoit

1833 Theresa Shustock, 60 Miller Rd., Broad Brook, CT 06016

Berard

1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-7328

Bergeron

678 Paul Healey, 21 Broadview Cir, Wallingford, CT 06492-3354

Bermin

1911 Joseph Vezina, 22 Westland Ave., Acushnet, MA 02746

Bernier

762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT 06084-2210

1845 Marlene Hill, 72 Hunter Ave., Taftville, CT 06380

Berube

1843 Joan Cyr, 51 Wendy Dr., South Windsor, CT 06074

Bessette

1934 Joan Dumais, 50 Crescent St, West Hartford, CT 06119

1625 Robert Bessette, 2 Aimee Drive, Pawcatuck, CT 06379

Bigot

1924 Natalie Ryan, 27 Northfield Rd., Enfield, CT 06082

Biron

1891 Gilbert & Pauline Wolf, 404 Addison Rd., Glastonbury, CT 06033

Blais

1898 Allan & Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076

Blanchette

1667 Ronald Blanchette, 74 Kibbe Rd., Ellington, CT 06029

762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT 06084-2210

Bolduc

444 Kenneth & Edna Franz, 41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 07410-4511

Bombardier

531 Rev Ronald Glaude, 125 Grandview Terrace, Brooklyn, CT 06234-2031

920 Jeannette Auger, 96 Katherine Ave, Danielson, CT 06239-2713

Bordeaux

319 Mildred Roberts, 71603 180th St., Albert Lea, MN 56007-5461

Bouchard

1637 Lillian Beauvilliers, 641 Middlebury Rd., Watertown, CT 06795

Boudreau

1445 Janet Denman, 81 Cummings Street, East Hartford, CT 06108-2944

Boulais

1735 Juriga, 500 Providence Tpke, Hampton, CT 06247

Boutin

1891 Gilbert & Pauline Wolf, 404 Addison Rd., Glastonbury, CT 06033

Brazeau

1583 Angelina Shea, 100 Pine Street, Homosassa, FL 34446

Breault

1820 Germaine Goudreau, 629 Riverside Dr. PO Box 160, Grosvenordale, CT 06246

1114 Raymond Breault, 274 Main St, Sterling, CT 06377-1810

350 Eleanor & Edgar Page, Po Box 85, South Woodstock, CT 06267-0085

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry Ln, Storrs, CT 062682060

Breton

1898 Allan & Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076

Brien

1905 Doris Stevens, 64 River Camp Dr., Newington, CT 06111

Briere

1820 Germaine Goudreau, 629 Riverside Dr. PO Box 160, Grosvenordale, CT 06246

Brochu

1934 Joan Dumais, 50 Crescent St, West Hartford, CT 06119

Brodeur

1866 Barbara Tartaglia, 59 Whitney Rd., Columbia, CT 06237

Brosseau

587 James Sayah, 64 Parker Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-4812

Brousseau

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry Ln, Storrs, CT 062682060

Brussiere

587 James Sayah, 64 Parker Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-4812

Campbell

1627 Helen Laliberte, 27 Fieldstone Dr., Hebron, CT 06248-1307

Carbonneau

1898 Allan & Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076

Cardinal

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry Ln, Storrs, CT 062682060

Carignan

273 Russell & Jane Charest, 38 Sagamore Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-2543

Caron

678 Paul Healey, 21 Broadview Cir, Wallingford, CT 06492-3354

Casavant

513 Claire Sheehan, 347 E Emerson St, Chula Vista, CA 91911-3707

Catlin

1882 Donald Brown, 16 Allen Dr., Broadbrook, CT 06016

Caya

1224 Leonard & Terri Richard, 438 Kemp Road, Hampton, CT 06247-2010

Chagnon

175 Frank Chagnon Jr, 41 Elm St. - Red Hill Park, East Windsor, CT 06088

Chaloux

295 Leonard Guay, 245 The Mdws, Enfield, CT 06082-2142

Champagne

1801 Kevin Beaudoin, 12 Deborah Lee Lane, North Easton, MA 02356

Champeau

295 Leonard Guay, 245 The Mdws, Enfield, CT 06082-2142

Charest

273 Russell & Jane Charest, 38 Sagamore Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-2543

Surnames of Interest To Our Members

Charpentier

1833 Theresa Shustock, 60 Miller Rd., Broad Brook, CT 06016

Chartre

587 James Sayah, 64 Parker Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-4812

Chasse

1734 Sharon Niemann, 19 Melrose St., Bristol, CT 06010-6134

Choiniere

1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Cir., Guilford, CT 06043

1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Cir., Guilford, CT 06043

965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North Grosvenordale, CT 06255-0112

Cloutier

1789 Muriel Chebro, PO Box 308, South Windham, CT 06266

1633 Arlene Ackermann, 4989 SE Hanson Circle, Stuart, FL 34997-1714

Cole

587 James Sayah, 64 Parker Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-4812

Collette

1934 Joan Dumais, 50 Crescent St, West Hartford, CT 06119

881 Kenneth Collette, 168 Fairlawn Ave, Waterbury, CT 06705-2120

Concannon

1583 Angelina Shea, 100 Pine Street, Homosassa, FL 34446

Cormier

1184 Frank & Lucille Melanson, 20 Jameson Street, Milford, CT 06460-2910

Corriveau

760 Marie Langan, 3813 W Rose Ln, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729

Cote

1642 Joseph Cote, 1040 Violet Ave. # 13, Hyde Park, NY 12538-1966

Couc

1734 Sharon Niemann, 19 Melrose St., Bristol, CT 06010-6134

Couillard

1633 Arlene Ackermann, 4989 SE Hanson Circle, Stuart, FL 349971714

Cournoyer

350 Eleanor & Edgar Page, Po Box 85, South Woodstock, CT 06267-0085

Cummings

1800 Nancy Post, 227 Holloster, East Hartford, CT 06118

Cyr

1637 Lillian Beauvilliers, 641 Middlebury Rd., Watertown, CT 06795

1843 Joan Cyr, 51 Wendy Dr., South Windsor, CT 06074

Danis

1931 Barbara Walker, 63 Sherman St., Bristol, CT 06010

Dastous

1647 Joseph & Eileen Dastous, Sr., 348 Hartford Rd., Brooklyn, CT 06234

Davignon

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072

DeLatour

634 Lawrence Marion, 63 Burnt Hill Rd, Farmington, CT 06032-2039

Delorme

999 Anne Marie St Jean, 62 Maynard St, Putnam, CT 06260-1116

Deschaine

379 Ann Taft, 1978 Litchfield Tpke., Woodbridge, CT 06525-1200

573 Marjorie Lowrey, 36 Scotland Ave, Madison, CT 06443-2531

Desforges

1445 Janet Denman, 81 Cummings Street, East Hartford, CT 06108-2944

Desmarais

1801 Kevin Beaudoin, 12 Deborah Lee Lane, North Easton, MA 02356

Desrochers

1735 Juriga, 500 Providence Tpke, Hampton, CT 06247

Desrosier

1938 Monica Hahn, 6912 Autumn Wood Lane, Roanoke, VA 24019

1758 Deanna Lavoie, 1 Acorn Dr., Stafford Springs, CT 06076

Desruisseaux

1383 Andre Giroux, 35 Burritt Hill Road, Bethlehem, CT 06751-2218

Deveresse

1800 Nancy Post, 227 Holloster, East Hartford, CT 06118

D'lisle

678 Paul Healey, 21 Broadview Cir, Wallingford, CT 06492-3354

Doherty

1799 Pat Tripp, 109 Orchard St., Ellington, CT 06029

Doner

1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 064241063

Dore

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Doyon

1794 Edie Parizo, 536 South Main St., West Hartford, CT 06110

Dube

1573 William Gagnon, 1 Apple Lane, Ridgefield, CT 06877-3301

1938 Monica Hahn, 6912 Autumn Wood Lane, Roanoke, VA 24019

Dubois

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379 Ann Taft, 1978 Litchfield Tpke., Woodbridge, CT 06525-1200

Duchaine

1826 Carol Grous, 80 Willie Cir., Tolland, CT 06084

Ducharme

860 Joseph & Patricia Camilleri, 5 Ridge Rd, Rocky Hill, CT 06067-3514

1583 Angelina Shea, 100 Pine Street, Homosassa, FL 34446

Duclos

1184 Frank & Lucille Melanson, 20 Jameson Street, Milford, CT 06460-2910

273 Russell & Jane Charest, 38 Sagamore Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-2543

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Duplessis

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Dupuis

295 Leonard Guay, 245 The Mdws, Enfield, CT 06082-2142

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46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT 06516-5607

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1633 Arlene Ackermann, 4989 SE Hanson Circle, Stuart, FL 349971714

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1917 Margaret Copson, 62 Quarry Hill, East Longmeadow, MA 01028

Gendron

1715 Rita Detweiler, 56 Cortland Way, Newington, CT 06111

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1732 Thomas Germain, 200 Harness Lane, Windsor, CT 06095

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860 Joseph & Patricia Camilleri, 5 Ridge Rd, Rocky Hill, CT 06067-3514

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Giroux

1833 Theresa Shustock, 60 Miller Rd., Broad Brook, CT 06016

1383 Andre Giroux, 35 Burritt Hill Road, Bethlehem, CT 06751-2218

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531 Rev Ronald Glaude, 125 Grandview Terrace, Brooklyn, CT 06234-2031

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1845 Marlene Hill, 72 Hunter Ave., Taftville, CT 06380

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Goyette

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1616 Byron Benton, 5 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064201

1931 Barbara Walker, 63 Sherman St., Bristol, CT 06010

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1765 Carol O'Neill, 525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT 06040

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1617 Armand Catelli, 18 Juniper Lane, Berlin, CT 06037

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663 Jeanne Lincoln-Kent, Po Box 88, Winsted, CT 06098-0088

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716 Richard Jette, 13 Summit Dr, Tolland, CT 06084-4002

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Jouanne

1616 Byron Benton, 5 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064201

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1782 Jacqueline Lavertue, 3 Gilberte St., Plainville, CT 060623005

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1799 Pat Tripp, 109 Orchard St., Ellington, CT 06029

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1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-7328

Labbe

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry Ln, Storrs, CT 062682060

LaBombardier

1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-7328

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1456 Margaret Bishop, 140 Mansfield Avenue, Willimantic, CT 06226-

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Lafort

587 James Sayah, 64 Parker Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-4812

LaFramboise

1270 John & Patricia Laframboise, 74 Dexter Avenue, Meriden, CT 06450-6111

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881 Kenneth Collette, 168 Fairlawn Ave, Waterbury, CT 06705-2120

1184 Frank & Lucille Melanson, 20 Jameson Street, Milford, CT 06460-2910

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1456 Margaret Bishop, 140 Mansfield Avenue, Willimantic, CT 06226-

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530 Doris Vaughan, 31-7 South Meadow VI-G, Carver, Ma 023301821

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1448 Roy & Eileen Lampron, 380 Park Road Box 24, Watertown, CT 06795-

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760 Marie Langan, 3813 W Rose Ln, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729

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Lanoue

493 Marian Tietgens, 42 Lourdes Dr, Leominster, MA 01453-6710

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1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry Ln, Storrs, CT 062682060

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Letourneau

397 Louis & Loretta Letourneau, 48 Dresser St., Southbridge, MA 01550-2460

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627 Jane Marrotte, 6 Robbins St, Hampton, CT 06247-1434

1924 Natalie Ryan, 27 Northfield Rd., Enfield, CT 06082

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1361 Wendy Amblo, 50 Colony Road, West Hartford, CT 06117-2214

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46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT 06516-5607

Mare

46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT 06516-5607

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634 Lawrence Marion, 63 Burnt Hill Rd, Farmington, CT 06032-2039

Marquis

1843 Joan Cyr, 51 Wendy Dr., South Windsor, CT 06074

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627 Jane Marrotte, 6 Robbins St, Hampton, CT 06247-1434

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1625 Robert Bessette, 2 Aimee Drive, Pawcatuck, CT 06379

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627 Jane Marrotte, 6 Robbins St, Hampton, CT 06247-1434

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869 Charlotte & Pamela Larue, 11 Edwards St - 1St, Southbridge, MA 01550-1805

1862 Janice Livermore, PO Box 222652, Chantilly, VA 20153-2652

Masson

1617 Armand Catelli, 18 Juniper Lane, Berlin, CT 06037

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1734 Sharon Niemann, 19 Melrose St., Bristol, CT 06010-6134

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1800 Nancy Post, 227 Hollister, East Hartford, CT 06118

McNeilly

1800 Nancy Post, 227 Hollister, East Hartford, CT 06118

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1184 Frank & Lucille Melanson, 20 Jameson Street, Milford, CT 06460-2910

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531 Rev Ronald Glaude, 125 Grandview Terrace, Brooklyn, CT 06234-2031

1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Cir., Guilford, CT 06043

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072

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1307 Betty Messier, (300 Birch Bend) P O Box 35, Coventry, CT 06238-0035

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1832 Priscilla Hart, 232 Old Post Rd., Tolland, CT 06084

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072

Surnames of Interest To Our Members

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1794 Edie Parizo, 536 South Main St., West Hartford, CT 06110

49 Florence "Pat" Davis, 64 Neptune Dr, Old Saybrook, CT 06475-2934

1778 Amanda Briggs, 18 Sunrise Dr., Vernon, CT 06066

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1889 Brien Horan, 26 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, CT 06107

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400 Monique Pellerin, 108 Hurlburt Rd., Tolland, CT 06084-2300

Peloquin

999 Anne Marie St Jean, 62 Maynard St, Putnam, CT 06260-1116

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444 Kenneth & Edna Franz, 41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 07410-4511

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1783 Richard Goudreau, 151 E. Longmeadow Rd., Wilbraham, MA 01095

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1498 Wilbert Perras, 2548 Lake Ellen Cir., Tampa, FL 33616-3246

Perron

1898 Allan & Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076

Petit

1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-7328

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1617 Armand Catelli, 18 Juniper Lane, Berlin, CT 06037

1911 Joseph Vezina, 22 Westland Ave., Acushnet, MA 02746

Poirier

587 James Sayah, 64 Parker Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-4812
379 Ann Taft, 1978 Litchfield Tpke., Woodbridge, CT 06525-1200

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115 Richard Poitras, 21 Nedwied Rd, Tolland, CT 06084-4037

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762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT 06084-2210

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1363 Pauline Andstrom, 151 Lovers Lane, Plainfield, CT 06374-1527

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1752 Joel Cohan, 7 Volpi Rd, Bolton, CT 06043

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Randall

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1684 Norman & Marilyn Richards, 29 Attawan Ave., Niantic, CT 06357
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1917 Margaret Copson, 62 Quarry Hill, East Longmeadow, MA 01028

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1866 Barbara Tartaglia, 59 Whitney Rd., Columbia, CT 06237

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999 Anne Marie St Jean, 62 Maynard St, Putnam, CT 06260-1116

St. Jean

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1891 Gilbert & Pauline Wolf, 404 Addison Rd., Glastonbury, CT 06033

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- 6/17/2003 Rev. Youville Labonte
200 Family Trees from France to Canada to U.S.A. Volume XLI
- 6/17/2003 Paul R. Keroack (#157)
New Haven City Directories: 1903, 1907, 1909, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917,
1918, 1910, 1921-22, 1924-25, 1926, 1930, 1932
- 7/8/2003 Thomas Martin (#1824)
Martin and Gauthier Genealogy
MacNeil and Vars Genealogy
Stebbins and Laramie Genealogy
Stebbins Ancestral Society – Gedcom
Family Tree Maker
The People of New France by Allan Greer
In Search of Your Canadian Roots, Tracing Your Family Tree in Canada by
Angus Baxter
Town of South Hadley, Street List 1991
City of Chicopee, 1997 Street List of Residents 17 Years of Age & Over
- 7/8/2003 Susan Paquette (#369)
Obituaries from Bangor Daily, Maine & Herald News, Fall River
- 7/18/2003 Lebanon Historical Society Museum and Visitors Center
Twenty-four assorted issues of Connecticut Maple Leaf (French Canadian
Genealogical Society of Ct.) 1984-1997
- Thirty-one assorted issues of American-Canadian Genealogist (American-
Canadian Genealogical Society, New Hampshire) 1973-1999
- Forty-seven assorted issues of Le Reveil Acadien: Quarterly Publication of
Acadian Cultural Society, 1985-1999
- Twenty-three assorted issues of Acadian Genealogy Exchange, 1984-2001
- Twelve assorted issues of Kinfolks: Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society
1985-1996
- Seven assorted issues of Nexus, Bimonthly Newsletter of New England
Historic Genealogical Society 1995-1996

FCGSC Acknowledges Donations To The Library

Five assorted issues of The Melting Pot: Our Ancestral Tree, 1986-1987

Two issues of The New England Historical and Genealogical Register
1995-1996

One Book: Acadian-Cajun Genealogy Step by Step by Timothy Hebert, 1993

One Booklet: Acadian Family Names, 1992

One Newspaper, Louisiana Roots, Sept-Oct. 1997

Nine assorted small genealogical newsletters

One binder of information on Wabanaki Reservations 1988, Eastern
Abenaki, Western Abenaki, Micmac and more

- 7/28/2003 Lise Lefebvre
Repertoire Des Baptemes De La Paroisse Sainte-Elisabeth-du-Portugal
Montreal (Rue DeCourcelle) 1894-1904
- 8/7/2003 William McNabb
Plustec Optic Pro U 12B Color Scanner
Canon BJC 6000 Bubble Jet Printer
Iptim High Resolution #17 Color Monitor OP701
Silver Reed EZ 50 Programmable Typewriter & table, cassette ribbons,
type wheels, correction tapes
Northwest Microfilm Machine Model 2020 & table
IBM Computer Office Pro P III 6000 & table
- 8/7/2003 James Bealand (#1559)
1 Map –“Au Coeur de L’Acadie” Acadian Settlement on the Annapolis
River, 1709
1 Chart – “Acadian Family Names of the 18th Century”
- 8/7/2003 Chantons – Let’s Sing (in French & English), Traditional French Songs with
Michael Parent and Greg Boardman
Wednesdays Child, by Rhea Cote Robbins
Antecede Reality, by Pat Violette
French Class, French Canadian-American Writings on Identity,
Culture and Place
Fade, by Robert Cormier, Cathedral of the North Poems
Un Jacques Cartier, Errant, Jacques Cartier Discovers America
- 8/7/2003 Carlton Raymond (#449)

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2002/2003

Riviere-Ouelle 1672-1972, by Paul-Henri Hudon
Kamouraska (1674-1948)
C'est notre histoire – Sainte-Andre de Kamouraska, De 1633 a 1991
A History of Chautaugua, Dionne Plantation, Dickeyville, Frenchville

- 8/30/2003 Susan Paquette (#369)
Obits from Bangor Daily News, July 2003
Limestone Centennial Booklet, Limestone, Me. 1869-1969
- 8/30/2003 Shirley Musumeci (#577)
Historical Journal of Massachusetts, Vol. X No. 2 June 1983
Guide Officiel, Franco Americains 1927 7th Edition
Greenfield and Turners Falls Directory 1935
- 10/15/2003 Rene H. Bernier (#18)
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Desaulniers, F.L., Les Veilles Familles D'Yamachiche, 2 vols.
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Reprinted by Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, R.I.
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Society, Manchester, N. H. Vol. 1
Index to the Genealogist, 1984-1988, American-Canadian Genealogical
Society, Manchester, N. H. Vol. 2
The Genealogist, Offical Journal of the American-Canadian Genealogical
Society, Issues Nos. 7-38, American-Canadian Genealogical Society,
Manchester, N. H.
- 10/15/2003 Societe de Genealogie de Quebec
CD Rom – dictionnaire Genealogique Des Familles Des Iles-De-La-Madeleine
1760-1948 by Dennis M. Boudreau
- 10/15/2003 Joseph Wadsworth
5 Boxes of Assorted Used Books
- 10/15/2003 Lou Fox
10 Phone Books 1970's Vintage
- 10/22/2003 Patricia Morse (#739)
The Handybook for Genealogists United States of America, Eight Edition
Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research, 3rd Edition by Marcia
Wisall Lindberg, C.G.
- 10/22/03 Cecile Champagne
1843-1852-Baptisms and Marriages, St. Patrick's Church, Hogansburg, N. Y.

Society's Bus Trip To Quebec City Wins Rave Reviews

By Ralph Lord Roy, #1618

The first bus trip sponsored by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut was held this past summer, from August 7-10, 2003, and won enthusiastic praise from those who participated. Thirty-four passengers, many of them celebrating and tracing their family lineage, journeyed to Quebec City to enjoy a long weekend. On their return trip home, they were using such superlatives as "a wonderful trip" and "a magnificent city."

The timing was ideal. That same week Quebec City was holding *Les Fetes de la Nouvelle-France*, its annual and colorful heritage observance, and the streets were alive with sights and sounds of colonial days. Over 750 performers participated, including fifty professional actors, with street theatre everywhere -- singers and instrumentalists, dancers and jugglers, puppeteers and magicians, storytellers and comedians. Children were entranced and adults were well entertained.

The 2003 theme was the colonial legal system. Suddenly you became aware of a ruckus up ahead as you walked along one of the narrow and picturesque cobble streets, to find soldiers "du roi" arresting a thief. Awhile later several unruly ruffians might pass by, chained together, on their way to jail. In one area a defendant appears in court. Meanwhile, a convict is put in the stocks, that old instrument of punishment consisting of a heavy timber frame with holes for confining the head and wrists.

Everywhere people were in costume, sometimes entire families. We found ourselves mingling with *seigneurs*, peasants and clergy. Late Thursday and Saturday afternoon a spectacular parade proceeded down *Grande Allee* through *Porte St. Louis* into the walled *Vieux-Quebec*. In addition to bagpipers, drummers, banner-carrying marchers, clowns, adroit "pigs" on stilts, dirty-faced urchins and aristocrats in their finery, imaginative 15-foot, 75-pound puppets depicted legendary characters from Quebec's history. Beads were tossed into the spirited crowds filling the sidewalks, reminiscent of Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans.

Many in our group were interested in exploring ancestral history, and Friday morning we went to the National Archives located on the campus of Laval University in an imposing structure erected a half-century ago to serve as a seminary chapel. After an informative tour there, we spent time at the headquarters of the *Societe de Genealogie de Quebec* in the same building, which had opened early to accommodate us, thanks to Andre and Jacqueline Dauphine. Marietta Parent, the Society's president, welcomed us, and soon we were busy researching until noon, with the helpful assistance of local volunteers. Meanwhile, back at *Les Fetes de la Nouvelle-France*, thirty-six families had information booths, among them Bernier, Caron, Fortier, Gagne, Morin, Ouimet, Roy and Thibault. Altogether, 165 family associations belong to *La Federation des familles-souches quebecoisie, inc.*

On Saturday morning, the bus took us northeast, along the St. Lawrence River, to *Ste. Anne de Beaupre*, forty minutes away, where a young and articulate tour guide carefully explained much of the symbolism that fills the colossal and splendid basilica. Veneration of *Ste.*

Society's Bus Trip To Quebec Wins Rave Reviews

Anne, viewed by Catholics as the mother of Mary and grandmother of Jesus, had been widespread in medieval France and came to the New World with the early settlers. The first church was completed nearby in 1658. Miracles soon were credited to *Ste. Anne*, including the rescue of three men caught in a raging storm and shipwrecked a short distance away. In 1670 the Bishop of Laval displayed the first relic of *Ste. Anne*, which had come from France. The main relic today is the saint's forearm, presented to the basilica by Pope John XXIII.

The first basilica served as a shrine from 1876 to 1922, when it was devastated by a fire. The present structure, begun in 1923 and consecrated in 1976, blends Romanesque and Gothic architecture. Highlights include the Miraculous Statue of Merciful *Ste. Anne*, where many kneel to seek the saint's intercession; the Great Rose Window; an exact replica of Michelangelo's "Pieta"; a number of chapels adjacent to the main altar; and life-sized, bronzed cast-iron Stations of the Cross on the grounds outside. The world's largest panorama, called the "Cyclorama", a view of Jerusalem on the day of the crucifixion, welcomes visitors nearby. En route to and from *Ste. Anne de Beaupre*, we passed the impressive Montmorency Falls.

Free afternoons and evenings allowed time to follow our particular interests. Quebec City abounds in historic sites, among them the Plains of Abraham where British forces defeated the French defenders in 1759. There are numerous museums, focusing on everything from farming, art, and photography to beer, glass blowing and dolls. A wax museum recaptures the Quebec saga, and contemporary celebrities are represented there as well. The magical effects of widespread illumination can be admired at night, and recently the city initiated the painting of colorful, outdoor frescoes, a new form of public art.

The parliament building is imposing. Quebec City, with a population of six hundred thousand (of whom 95% are French-speaking), is the capital of the province. The magnificent *Chateau Frontenac* has become the most-photographed hotel in the world, and Churchill and Roosevelt were guests there when they met in 1943 and 1944 to plan strategy during World War II. In and around the city are amusement parks, massive shopping malls, public markets, bookstores, theaters, nightclubs, a zoo, an aquarium, golf courses, hiking and biking trails, white water rafting opportunities, and beautiful parks. Many of the churches also serve as historic monuments. Amerindian villages are nearby.

Hungry? Quebec City has innumerable restaurants; many offering outdoor dining when weather permits. Most of them feature delicious French cuisine, but if your palate on occasion prefers Italian, Irish, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Haitian or Mexican specialties, you'll find them, too. McDonald's and Subway were among the fast-food outlets spotted. Meals ran a bit high, but the American dollar was worth about \$1.35 in Canadian currency at most money-exchange places.

The residents were warm and welcoming. Six million visitors go to Quebec City each year. There have been some major changes in recent years. The church no longer exercises the influence it did over the centuries. The separatist movement, once so strong, seems to have cooled down. French was most often heard on the street, suggesting that the festivities were not designed mainly for tourists but garner strong support from the local citizenry.

It would appear that most French Canadians no longer feel like abused stepchildren in their own land. There is an exuberant pride in their culture and language. Here and there one sees evidence of an earlier time. Just inside the wall, for example, stands an elaborate monument honoring those "sons of Quebec" who gave their lives "for the Empire" in the Boer War in South Africa (1899-1902). I found myself bristling a bit as I read the inscription.

A variety of other celebrations occur in Quebec City throughout the year, many of them annual events. In 2003 they included outdoor and indoor concerts, a ceramics market, a linen festival, a film festival, an air show, a bike competition attracting twelve hundred athletes from thirty-five countries, a pyrotechnical encounter with teams from around the world, a food show, an international flora and fauna symposium, a gathering of military bands, and the largest agricultural fair in eastern Canada. A busy place! The best-known event is the *Carnaval de Quebec* in early February.

In summary, Quebec City is a progressive, bustling, captivating place, full of beauty, history, excitement, civility, and self-confidence. Its streets are clean, and flowers were everywhere. We stayed at the Delta Hotel (which had been part of the Radisson chain six weeks earlier), one of the tallest buildings in town and within easy walking distance of most attractions.

There are those to thank. We salute Art Corbeil, former president of FCGSC, who helped make this trip come to fruition. Hats off to our Arrow bus driver, who brought us safely to and fro. Gratitude also is expressed to fellow travelers, a congenial group, who helped make the weekend a happy and treasured memory.

[*Editors Note:* Ralph Lord Roy of Southington, CT is a retired minister. He invites your comments. You can reach him by email at RalphLRoy@aol.com.]

Celebrate a Special Occasion with a Gift to the Library!

Germaine Hoffman, #333

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 participating in this program. Your donation will be a gift everyone can share.

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Period: 1 June 2003 – 30 November 2003

Submitted by Leo Roy, #1609

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<u>TOTAL – This Report</u>	\$	<u>246.44</u>
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TOTAL – 1 Sept 01 - 31 Aug 03	\$	567.52
TOTAL – 1 Sept 00 – 31 Aug 02	\$	716.56
TOTAL – 1 Sept 99 – 31 Aug 01	\$	930.71
TOTAL – 1 Sept 98 – 31 Aug 00	\$	684.71

Building Fund

Unknown Friends at the Library	\$	19.41
2 nd Annual Building Fund Drive		<u>1,738.00</u>

<u>TOTAL – This Report</u>	\$	<u>1,757.41</u>
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TOTAL – 1 Sept 01 – 31 Aug 02	\$	3,270.14
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

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

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- 1939. Cyr, Doris - 237 Manor Rd., Plantsville, CT 06479
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- 1942. Goraj, David & Debra - 158 East Hill Rd., Monson, MA 01057
- 1943. Perkins, John - 47 Mapleshade Ave., Longmeadow, MA 01028
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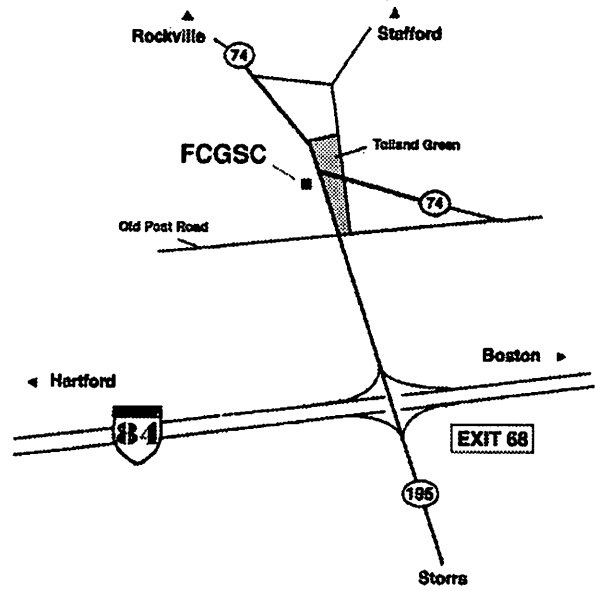
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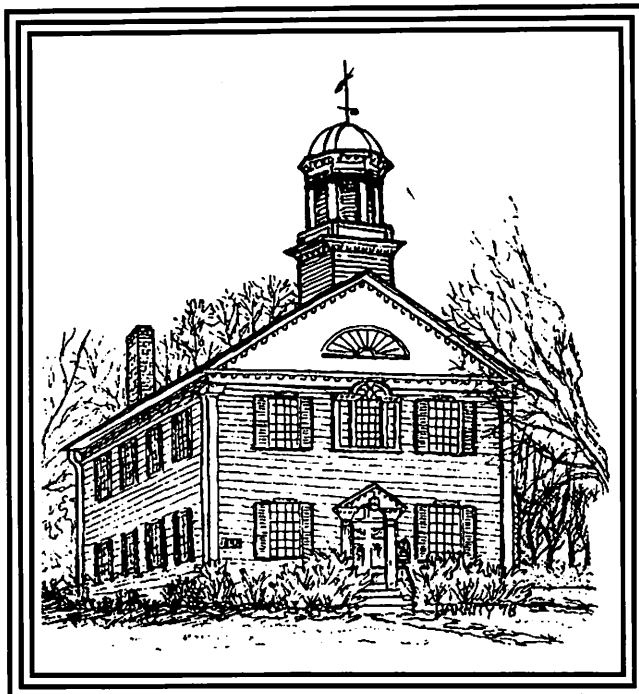
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