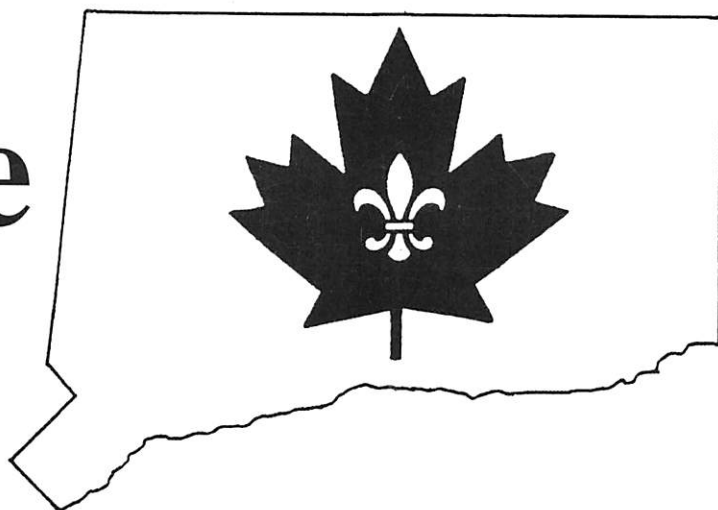


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Vol. 11, No. 3
Summer 2004

C onnecticut M aple L eaf



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Editor's Niche

By Sherry L. Chapman, #1283

Family historians recognize anniversaries in a way that separates them from most people. Yes, as with the larger population, we annually celebrate wedding anniversaries and commonly accepted holidays; but for the family historian, the term “anniversary” applies to so many more occasions – the anniversaries of certain historic events not widely recognized, the anniversaries of the births and deaths of ancestors and descendents, the anniversaries of the first or last this or that. We are attuned to anniversaries; we acknowledge far more of them than the general population, and we either celebrate or lament them, depending on their source.

This issue observes anniversaries. It also celebrates those who have traversed the world before us, and those who may have shared time with us, but are no longer here. Join me in a walk through the pages that follow.

The lead article by **Ivan Robinson**, #326, celebrates the life of French Canadian John GARAND, a bobbin boy turned inventor who, despite early obstacles, became renowned in his field. **Bernadette Doucette Meunier**, #1429, observes the 300-year anniversary of the raid on Deerfield, Massachusetts, with a spotlight on the girls who never returned; and **Paul Keroack**, #157, acknowledges the Deerfield anniversary with a book review of *Captors and Captives: The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield*. **Keroack** also shares the history of the founding of St. Anthony de Padua Parish in Bridgeport, including a selection of 1895 Bridgeport city directory entries, and finalizes his series on baptisms extracted from the 1838 parish register of St-Cesaire, Québec. **Gilles Durand**, Archivist of the *Archives Nationales Du Québec*, discusses family history research at the archives, educates us on available records, and identifies a number of useful websites. **Jack Valois**, #31, acquaints us with Chief Pontiac's Rebellion in Part V of the GODFREY family history; **Germaine Hoffman**, #333, provides a study of the meanings of tombstone symbols; and **Chris Bernard**, #1300, finalizes his chronicle of the Civil War experience of a great-great uncle, Remi SANFAÇON.

We are fortunate to have such a talented group of writers regularly contribute to the Connecticut Maple Leaf. If you have material you would like us to consider for publication, either email me at cml@fcgsc.org or write to me in care of the society to share your ideas.

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

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

After reading Paul Keroack's article [Contemporary Franco-American Authors – David Plante: reflections and ancestral notes] in the latest issue of the Connecticut Maple Leaf [vol. 11, no. 2] from the FCGSC I feel that, although he was not the author of the information on the ancestors of Anaclet PLANTE, there is a glaring error there.

The parents of [Anaclet Plante's] wife, Modest LAJOIE, were Adolphe (Bareille) Lajoie & Rosalie CLICHÉ-dit-NOEL. Rosalie was born in Ste-Martine, Chateauguay and was NOT a Blackfoot Indian. I haven't the slightest idea where that came from! If you know whom to contact to correct that information, I would be very grateful.

Rosalie is a cousin of mine, and I have both the ancestries of Rosalie and Adolphe [listed below], although I have never found their marriage, which reportedly took place in Michigan, but that also has not been proved.

Direct descendants of Nicolas-I CLICHE

- 1 Nicolas-I CLICHE 1621-
..+Catherine Poete 1625-1651 m: Abt. 1644 in St-Jean, St-Quentin, ev. Noyon, Picardie, France
-2 Nicolas-II CLICHE 1645-1687
.....+Marie-Madeleine Pelletier 1658-1701 m: October 13, 1675 in Ste-Anne-de-Beaupre, Montmorency, Quebec, Canada
-3 Claude CLICHE 1683-1744
.....+Marie-Josephte Dubois-dit-Levasseur 1699- m: January 03, 1728 in Quebec City, Canada
-4 Noel CLICHE 1730-1792
.....+Marie-Catherine Guillot 1730- m: September 19, 1763 in St-Joachim, Chateauguay, Quebec, Canada
-5 Jean-Baptiste CLICHE 1767-1843
.....+Marie-Suzanne Beausoit-Bossu-ditBourguignon 1766-1815 m: February 17, 1789 in St-Joachim, Chateauguay, Quebec, Canada
-6 Pierre CLICHE-dit-NOEL 1808-
.....+Marguerite Courroux 1815- m: February 10, 1834 in Ste-Martine, Chateauguay, Quebec, Canada
-7 Rosalie CLICHE-dit-NOEL 1846-1880
.....+Adolphe (Bareille) Lajoie 1837-1926 m: Abt. 1867
-8 Modeste Lajoie 1872-

Direct descendants of Pierre-Jean-Baptiste BAREILLE-dit-LAJOIE

- 1 Pierre-Jean-Baptiste BAREILLE-dit-LAJOIE 1733-1799
..+Marie-Victoire Petit-dit-Milhomme 1740- m: Bef. 1761 in Unknown location in Quebec, Canada
-2 Augustin BAREILLE-dit-LAJOIE 1782-
.....+Euphrosine Belanger 1786- m: January 23, 1804 in St-Cuthbert, Berthier, Quebec, Canada
-3 Pierre BAREILLE-dit-LAJOIE
.....+Rose Trudel 1810- m: January 10, 1831 in St-Cuthbert, Berthier, Quebec, Canada
-4 Adolphe (Bareille) LAJOIE 1837-1926
.....+Rosalie Cliché-dit-Noel 1846-1880 m: Abt. 1867
-5 Modeste LAJOIE 1872-

Linda Poirier, #1620
Chicopee, MA

Dear Editor,

Regarding Peter Gagné's informative article, "The Capes of Quebec," in the last issue of the Connecticut Maple Leaf (Winter 2003-2004):

A few years ago, I traveled to Quebec to do some genealogical research and to locate "Cap Robinson." According to family lore, it was named after an ancestor. I looked forward to finding an important headland on the St. Lawrence River and to standing proudly in the footsteps of my forefather, looking possessively over the scenic view.

My research led me to a second cousin living on the farm once owned by my great-grandfather, Mathias, in Roxton Falls, north of Granby. I asked her about Cap Robinson.

"Oh sure," she said, "it's that hilltop over there. The peak, visible from the village center below, was named Cap Robinson simply because it was near Mathias' farm. It is not even on the farm so never actually belonged to any Robinson."

This supports Mr. Gagné's statement that although the Quebec government's official definition of a cape is a projection of land into a waterway, folks tend to apply the term more loosely to things, including inland hilltops.

Ivan Robinson, #326
Tolland, CT

Seeking Book Donations!

For the
French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut
BEAUCOUP BOOKS SALE

September 11 and 12, 2004
53 Tolland Green
Tolland, CT

A wide variety of books, videos, cassettes, records, and DVDs
IN GOOD CONDITION
are needed for FCGSC's 3rd annual used book sale

A book drop is located at the FCGSC library
or
for pick-up call (860) 623-8721

Please – no magazines, reference, textbooks, or encyclopedias

Dear Editor,

There is an error in CML vol. 11, no. 2 (Winter 2003-2004) on page ninety-eight.

The surname I am researching is MARC-AURÈLE, my maiden name, not MARCEAELLES. The names I gave in parenthesis were other spellings used by different branches of our family, or which I found in other resources such as Tanguay.

Elaine Mandro, #46
West Haven, CT

Correction

We regret there is an error in the ancestry accompanying the article "La Bolduc – An Enduring and Endearing Legacy" (CML vol. 11, no. 2, winter 2003-2004, page 21). Following is the corrected genealogy, with the corrected information bolded.

Ancestors of Mary Rose TRAVERS

- 3. Urias TRAVERS (b.13 Jun 1829-Newport Gaspasie, PQ Canada; d.1913-Newport Gaspasie, PQ Canada)
- 2. Lawrence TRAVERS (b.1854-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. Abt 1790-Saint Eloi de Dunkerke, France; m. 23 May 1712)
 - 8. Madeleine RIMBAULT
 - 6. Jean CYR (b. Abt 1716-Grand Pre, Acadia Nova Scotia; m. Abt 1738; d. 11 Mar 1759-SMDB, PQ Canada)
 - 8. Francois MICHEL
 - 7. Marie Josephte MICHEL
 - 8. Marguerite MEUNIER
 - 5. Charles CYR (b. Abt 1749-Grande Riviere, Gaspé, PQ Canada; m. Abt 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)

FCGSC Library Schedule July – December 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		
JULY		
Sat.	3	Independence Day observance
Sun.	4	Independence Day
Mon.	5	Independence Day observance
Sun.	25	Volunteer Recognition Day
AUGUST		
No closings		
SEPTEMBER		
Sat.	4	Labor Day observance
Sun.	5	Labor Day observance
Mon.	6	Labor Day
OCTOBER		
Sat.	16	General Membership Meeting (Library closed 1-3 P.M. only)
NOVEMBER		
Wed.	24	Thanksgiving Day observance
Sat.	27	Thanksgiving Day observance
Sun.	28	Thanksgiving Day observance
DECEMBER		
Sat.	25	Christmas
Sun.	26	Christmas Holiday observance
Mon.	27	Christmas Holiday observance
Wed.	29	Christmas Holiday observance

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*.

John C. Garand, Inventor of the M1 Rifle

Native of Quebec Got Start in Connecticut

By Ivan Robinson, #326

General George Patton called it “the greatest battle implement ever devised.”

General George Marshall said, “Our superiority in infantry firepower, stemming from the use of the semi-automatic rifle, was never overcome.”

These famous World War II generals were talking about the legendary M1 Garand rifle, carried by America’s fighting men across Europe and the Pacific in World War II and up and down the Korean peninsula in the early 1950s.

They were talking about a weapon invented by a French Canadian — a Quebec-born genius who came to the United States as a boy, learned the machinist’s trade in Connecticut and spoke with an accent all his life.

That inventor was John Cantius Garand, a native of St-Remi-de-Napierville, a village between Montreal and the New York border. He was born on a small farm there on New Year’s Day, 1888, the fifth of twelve children born to Jean-Baptiste Garand and Edwige Oligny. His mother died when he was eight years old. Three years later, the father and the six children still living and in his care moved to the Norwich area in Connecticut, where mills and factories offered work.

After one more year of schooling, Garand went to work at the age of twelve as a floor sweeper and bobbin boy at the Slater Mill, a cotton manufacturer in the Jewett City section of Griswold, Conn. (A bobbin boy was responsible for swapping full bobbins and empty ones.)

Fascinated by how things worked, the boy spent his spare time with the mechanics in the mill’s repair shop. The shop’s foreman, a Mr. Labonté, took a liking to him and let him earn extra money by smoothing the roughness off spindles with a piece of brick.

Quick to see ways to improve things, Garand patented a new type of jackscrew at 13. With Mr. Labonté as his mentor, he then patented a machine for automatically color-coding bobbins. This task had been done by holding the bobbin in one hand and a small paintbrush in the other and running a band of paint around the neck of the bobbin. With Garand’s device, a worker slapped the bobbin on a twirling shaft and held the paintbrush to it, considerably speeding up



The Inventor at Work

John C. Garand, Inventor of the M1 Rifle

the process. For the rights to this invention, the mill owners gave him one thousand dollars, a considerable sum around 1902 for anyone, not to mention a boy. Garand dutifully turned the money over to his father.

It was about this time that the boy became interested in firearms. One summer, he helped his father and a brother run a shooting gallery in Norwich but they, in effect, became their own best customers, used up the ammunition and never made money. He and his brother jointly owned a rifle, with which he practiced. His love for shooting led him to another invention, a target that deflected bullets skyward to avoid hitting people on farms in the distance.

His Career Takes Off

Because of his obvious mechanical ability, Garand was transferred to the machine shop. By 18, he was a machinist at the mill.

Other opportunities began to open up. He moved on to Providence, where he worked briefly for a welding company, and then as a tool and gauge maker for Brown & Sharpe. His six years at Brown & Sharpe (1908 to 1914) when he was in his 20s were undoubtedly influential.

The company, founded in 1833 and still in business today, was making precision machinists' tools such as vernier calipers, micrometers, and wire gauges. When Garand worked there, it had a strong apprenticeship program and its shops were full of inventors who lived with the job. There could have been no better atmosphere and no better role models for a young inventor on his way up.

About Cantius

Garand's middle name is an uncommon one among French Canadians and begs for explanation.

He was named after St. John Cantius, a Polish saint who lived in the 1400s and was known for his amiable disposition.

"Cantius" is the Latin version of Kenty, the town in southern Poland where the saint was born. His feast day is Oct. 23. There is a St. John Cantius Church in Chicago, founded by Polish immigrants.

During those Providence years, Garand took up motorcycling and obtained patents on motorcycle engines as well as attachments to machine tools. No drawing board recluse, he took his motor bike to New England tracks and even won a few races. For several winters, he worked on his figure skating, a passion that had traveled with him from Canada. And he maintained his interest in firearms.

Towards the end of his stay in Providence, he worked as foreman and machine designer for the Federal Screw Corp. After World War I began, he moved to New York City to work in a micrometer plant and he took corre-

spondence courses to further his education in his field.

On most Saturdays, the young man with the French-Canadian accent, now entering his late twenties, could be found at Coney Island, popping away in the shooting galleries for hours on end. He was a skilled and enthusiastic marksman. Maybe over-enthusiastic. One day, his gallery fees came to \$100. Fortunately, he eventually discovered a gallery on Times Square where the owner let him shoot for free because he drew crowds of paying customers with his fancy shooting. He reportedly could fire from the hip and hit a swinging target seven times dur-

ing one swing, an amazing feat if one considers that galleries in those days typically used bolt-action .22 caliber rifles that demanded some fancy movement of the gun hand — twisting up the bolt, pulling it back, thrusting it forward to load the next round and twisting it down — before pulling the trigger.

First Attempt at Designing a Firearm

While in New York, Garand read that the U.S. government was having trouble finding a reliable machine gun. Existing models tended to jam. The need was critical. War was now raging in Europe and American doughboys would soon be in the thick of it. Garand set to work designing a machine gun. A John Kewish offered to help him develop his plans and to pay him \$50 a week as support, which would later lead to a conflict over patent rights. The first prototype was completed in June, 1918, and was submitted to Washington.

Officials there were impressed enough to offer Garand a job as a gun experimenter at \$35 a week (equal to about \$600 today). Kewish provided a supplementary \$15. A room was set aside for Garand at the Bureau of Standards and he worked there for 18 months until he came up with a working model. But the war had ended by that time and interest in the machine gun faded.

The government did continue to see a need, however, for a semi-automatic rifle — one that fires every time you pull the trigger — to replace the 1903 Springfield, which had to be fed its rounds one at a time, like the shooting gallery rifles, by operating a bolt. As the Army's Ordnance Department saw it, the new rifle should be self-loading as well as semi-automatic, fed from clips or the like, weigh no more than nine pounds, be well balanced and strong, and need no special oil or grease for the cartridges.

Joins the Springfield Armory

Garand, still enjoying the government's favor, found himself assigned in 1919 as a consulting engineer at the Springfield Armory in Massachusetts at a salary of \$3,500 a year (about \$38,000 in today's dollars). His specific assignment was to come up with a good semi-automatic rifle.

He had found his niche. In 1920, he became a U.S. citizen. He spent the next five years testing different ideas that used a .30 caliber cartridge designed in 1906 for the Springfield — the so-called 30-06 or "thirty-ought-six" — but nothing proved acceptable.

In desperation, the Army decided to try a smaller round, .276 caliber, and eventually settled on two rifle designs using that size. One design was by Garand; the other, by John D. Pedersen, another Springfield Armory employee. Both performed well. The Army conducted tests from 1927 to 1931 to decide on one.

It was during this time that Garand, who had been living alone, decided he needed a cook and housekeeper. His ad was answered by a young widow who had recently moved from Vermont with her small daughter, hoping job prospects would be better in Springfield. The relationship blossomed into something else. John Garand and Nellie Shepard Bruce, originally from Stockton in Quebec, were married Sept. 6, 1930, in Springfield. The erstwhile bachelor, now 42,

John C. Garand, Inventor of the M1 Rifle

had an instant stepdaughter, Theda, soon to be joined by a son, Richard, and a daughter, Janis.

Garand's design won over Pedersen's and was recommended for adoption in January, 1932. But in February, it was nixed by none other than General Douglas MacArthur, then the Army's chief of staff.

MacArthur noted he had been a line officer in World War I and knew the value of a rifle that could shoot "through" things — in other words, one that fired a heavy slug. Furthermore, in his view, adopting the .276 caliber round would complicate everything. Said he: "This change will introduce an element of chaos, confusion and uncertainty which, when magnified under war conditions, would more than counteract the beneficial effect of any semi-automatic rifle."

So down the drain went five years of work on a .276-caliber rifle. And, it appeared, the Springfield Armory was back to square one. But the day was saved by Garand himself. While working on the .276 project as ordered, he had also been working on his own time on a .30-caliber design. As a result, he was ready when MacArthur changed the specs.

His basic design, in either caliber, tapped the expanding gas pressure that occurs in the barrel when a bullet is fired off. In the split second before the slug leaves the muzzle, some of that pressure is diverted through a port into a tube just below the barrel to activate a rod, springs and levers that eject the empty shell and throw the next cartridge into firing position. Garand's rifle was much faster and easier to operate than the Springfield and eliminated its hard kick. Also, it was sheathed almost completely in wood so a soldier did not have to touch hot metal while using it.

In 1929, Garand submitted a rifle that was too heavy but enabled a man to fire eight times without taking his eyes off the target, could be taken apart in the field in 12 seconds for maintenance and could be put back together with just an ordinary cartridge shell for a tool. It worked in hot and cold weather. And if it fell into the water, it could be fished out dripping wet and would still fire.

Weight was a problem, and Garand worked long hours with metallurgists, machine tool designers and others on his 20-member team to cut it down. In trying to trim weight, he looked at 50 different designs for the rear sight alone. What really had to be done, he found, was to eliminate parts. For example, he designed a new hammer spring that replaced five, thus saving one whole pound.

In its final version, the M1 contained 72 parts, including springs, pins and screws (33 fewer than the Springfield), measured 43 inches from butt to muzzle, and weighed 9-1/4 pounds. In machine-mounted accuracy tests at the Springfield Armory, shots landed within two inches of each other, on average, in a target one hundred yards away, the length of a football field. The M1's effective range was 400 meters. It could be loaded with eight rounds at a time, in a holder called a clip.

The M1 Accepted by Army in 1936

The M1 "Garand" rifle was accepted by the Army in January, 1936. The Marine Corps, partial to the 1903 Springfield, didn't adopt it until 1940. The first production M1 came off the

assembly line at the Springfield Armory in late 1936. It was a major feat. Manufacturing the M1 required 1,500 different operations; 1,000 different machines, some costing up to \$20,000 each; and countless jigs and accessories.

Garand had come up in his profession during the period when manufacturing was becoming a marriage of the design of parts and the design of the tools that could make them. The inventor had to know the capabilities of the available tools. Either that or invent new tools. A major part of Garand's genius lay in designing and creating many of the machines and assembly lines the Springfield Armory would need to turn out M1s in big numbers. He held patents on more than 20 machines.

Production rates gradually increased, aimed first at replacing the old Springfields in the standing army, numbering about 165,000 men in the 1930s.

In late 1940, the Armory was producing 700 M1 rifles a day. By June, 1941, it was up to a thousand a day. By August, 1941, production was on three shifts and it was turning out one M1 per minute. Not long before the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, the Army had issued 250,000 of the new rifles. By the end of the war, the Springfield Armory, with some help from Winchester Arms in New Haven, Conn., had produced more than four million M1s.

It took several more months, at the beginning of the war, to make enough to meet the need. The M1 was first fired in action in the Battle of Bataan in April, 1942. But some Marines fighting on Guadalcanal in August, 1942, still carried the old bolt-action Springfields.

The advantages of the M1 semi-automatic rifle became immediately obvious. It provided greater accuracy in rapid fire because the rifleman was not distracted by operating a bolt by hand. It could be fired five times faster than the Springfield.

One bonus of this firepower was more effective volleys against low-flying aircraft, as was discovered by an Army captain taking part in a military exercise in Panama before the war. "Four times as many hits were made on a target towed by a plane than have been possible with the Springfield rifle," he reported.

The enemy also began to realize how good the M1 rifles were. German soldiers coveted them for their own use. Japanese troops, first to capture these "secret weapons" in battle, sent them back to their own gunsmiths for analysis. Garand, however, was not worried. He estimated that from the time the Japanese made their first working copies, it would take them three years to get into production. As it turned out, the Japanese were just beginning to produce an M1 knockoff right at the very end of the war.

Why Is It Called an M1?

The Garand rifle is officially known as the "U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1."

The "M1" stands for Model 1, the first of its kind.

Modifications of the basic rifle for other applications usually led to adding a letter or a letter-numeral combination: the M1C and M1D for snipers and M1E5, with a shorter barrel and a folding stock, for paratroopers and tank crews. None of these were ever produced in big numbers.

The M1 was succeeded in June, 1957, by the fully automatic M14 — so numbered because there had been other designs in between.

John C. Garand, Inventor of the M1 Rifle

A Modest Man Is Suddenly a Public Man

Garand, in 1942, was 54 years old and relatively unknown outside the Springfield Armory where, as chief civilian engineer, he toiled night and day in Building 28, the “Experimental Building,” with his staff.

The national spotlight, however, was now turning his way. The M1 Garand rifle was making news on distant battlefields and drawing praise at home. So who was this man, Garand, who had invented it? Reporters who showed up at the Springfield Armory with notebooks and cameras were astounded to find, as one wrote, “an obscure civilian employee on the government payroll at \$5,500 a year ... who was bewildered by the attention that was thrust upon him.”

Asked in one of these interviews if he thought the rifle would ever become obsolete, he replied: “There would have to be a radical change in warfare to do away with the rifle. Even with atomic bombs, guided missiles, rockets and the rest, foot soldiers with their rifles will be needed to mop up, occupy and hold territory.”

Garand once said he had received private offers to buy his M1 design but believed firmly that it should go to the U.S. government. Some say he could easily have become a millionaire several times over if he had wanted to. Purportedly, the offers came from the Polish government as well as private munitions makers.

If there’s one thing that comes through about Garand it is that he was a modest and unassuming man, the very opposite of another gun inventor, the self-promoting Samuel Colt (1814-1862) of Hartford. He once said he was content to have supported himself, his wife and his two children and to have gotten “a lot of pleasure” out of his work.

The New York Herald Tribune wrote, in the context of a less cynical age: “With great success finally in his hands, he turned the M1 rifle over for no great pecuniary regard to the people of the United States, stuck to his lathe and sticks to it with the superior shrewdness of the man who knows that an opportunity to give to the world out of his unusual gifts is much rarer than the most tempting opportunities to make a lot of money.”

The Garand family lived in a modest two-story home at 25 Wilton St. in the Pine Point section of Springfield, a just a little over three miles from the Armory. According to his daughter-in-law, Kathleen Michaud Garand of Ludlow, Mass., in the late 1950s he drove the ten minutes to work in a big gray Packard. More frequently, though, he preferred to walk to work.

At home, he liked to garden and to play croquet, cribbage and dominoes. A serious gardener, he tended fourteen blueberry bushes as well as thriving rows of vegetables. Kathleen Garand remembers him as a devoted family man who had always been imbued with “the idea that you should better yourself, make something of yourself, make life better.”

He stood about five feet six or seven inches tall. His Springfield Armory identification badge in 1950 describes him at age 62 as weighing 157 pounds, and having gray eyes and brown-gray hair.

One journalistic account in the 1940s described him as “alert, athletic, square-jawed” and “a short dark-complexioned man with a mop of wavy black hair and keen blue eyes framed by rimless eyeglasses” with traces of a French-Canadian accent His idea of an exciting night’s

reading is to settle down in an armchair with a pile of machine shop magazines beside him.”

He was surprisingly agile throughout his life. “He could do flips in the air and stand on his hands until his eighties,” said his daughter-in-law. His one regret, Garand once said, was that he had never found enough practice time to make himself a really good figure skater.

One of his brothers, Peter, was a circus acrobat for a while, suggesting that agility was a

Ice Skating in the Parlor

Before he was married in 1930, Garand got the bright idea one winter of extending his figure skating practice by moving indoors

By indoors, he meant his own front parlor. It didn't matter since he was living in the kitchen, anyway, where the only heat in the house came from a small woodstove.

He found a way to make the floor watertight, flooded it with a film of water and opened the windows. The next morning, he had an indoor skating rink.

A photo taken at the time shows him skating in the frozen parlor, gliding on one skate with arms stretched out. The room's flowered wallpaper makes an incongruous backdrop.

Garand trait. Peter, who was only about five feet tall, became a popular fruit and vegetable farmer in Griswold, the town in whose Jewett City section John Garand had begun his career at the Slater Mill. Two other brothers, Noel and Clemaque, worked at the Thermos Company in Norwich. There also were two sisters, Etta and Ora. In Griswold, incidentally, the name was — and still is — pronounced GARE-and, instead of ga-RAND, as it is said in Springfield and was said by GIs.

For all intents and purposes, Garand considered himself an ordinary citizen. He punched out on a time clock, just like everybody else. He registered for the draft, although he was obviously much more valuable to the war effort in his civilian role. He gave blood regularly in Red Cross drives; once, while donating, he was photographed as promotion for the war effort. He carried some cards in his wallet but they were not membership cards in country clubs or fancy societies. One was an American Automobile Association (AAA) card. Another was from the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).

His Many Honors

When asked to submit information about himself for *Who's Who in America*, he characteristically kept the write-up to just four lines. The only honor he mentioned receiving was the Holley Medal, presented four days before Pearl Harbor by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The medal recognizes “one who, by some unique act of genius of an engineering nature, has accomplished a great and timely public benefit.”

He received, and was to receive, many other forms of recognition.

The one-millionth M1 off the assembly line was presented to him in a special ceremony, in honor of his contributions. A few years ago, that rifle, stored in a crate under a bed and practically forgotten since Garand's death, was appraised at \$165,000. It is now in a museum.

In 1944, he and another inventor were the first to receive the nation's Medal of Merit, presented to civilians for outstanding war services. The other recipient was Albert Hoyt Taylor, the developer of radar.

John C. Garand, Inventor of the M1 Rifle

In 1945, Garand became the first employee of the Springfield Armory to receive a special increase in pay and promotion in standing under authority granted by a special act of Congress.

Connecticut also saw fit to recognize his early life within its borders. The I-395 bridge over the Quinebaug River on the Griswold-Lisbon line was dedicated to him Oct. 19, 1958, by proclamation of Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff before a crowd estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. A plaque placed on the span to note it was the John C. Garand Bridge was removed during a reconstruction project some years ago and has disappeared.

Garand retired April 30, 1953. He died on Feb. 16, 1974, at the age of 86 at Wesson Memorial Hospital in Springfield. Survivors were his wife, Nellie; his son, Richard N. Garand of Ludlow; his daughter, Janis Premont of Springfield; his stepdaughter, Mrs. Albert E. Brown of Farmington Hills, Mich.; nine grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren. He is buried in Hillcrest Park Cemetery in Springfield.

The Springfield Armory, which bustled night and day during World War II with a labor force of 14,000 men and women, closed its doors for good April 30, 1968, after 174 years of service going back to the Revolutionary War. Some of its buildings now house a community college. One of them is a museum run by the National Park Service. There is a bust of Garand in that museum, donated by members of the Garand Collectors Association. The inscription on it makes a fitting final salute:

**A Quiet Genius Who Gave
To His Adopted Country
“The Greatest Battle Implement Ever Devised”
The M1 Rifle**



John C. Garand, 1888-1974

LINEAGE OF JOHN C. GARAND

John Cantius GARAND, son of Jean-Baptiste and Edwige Oligny

m. 6 Sept. 1930 in Springfield, Mass.

Nellie SHEPARD, widow of Ed Bruce, daughter of (Unknown) Shepard and Hattie Rhicard*

Jean- Baptiste GARAND, son of Joseph and Marie Anne Patenaude

m. 23 Nov. 1880, St-Remi

Edwige OLIGNY, daughter of Hubert and Edwige Laforce

Joseph GARANT, son of Joseph and Marie Tremblay

m. 22 July 1845, Longueil

Marie Anne PATENAUDE, daughter of Nicolas and Marie Anne B risset

Joseph GARANT, son of Nicolas and Marie Anne Viaut

m. 31 July 1815, L'Acadie

Marie TREMBLAY, daughter of Godfroid and Marguerite Baillargeon

Nicolas GARANT, son of Jean and Marie Anne Moméni

m. 27 June 1785, Ste-Marguerite-de-Blairfindie, L'Acadie

Marie Anne VIAU-L'ESPERANCE, daughter of Jacques and Marguerite Catherine Gagné

Jean GARAND, son of Jean and Angelique Tourneroché

m. 6 Nov. 1747, St-Michel, Bellechasse

Marianne MONMENIE (MONTMINY), daughter of Jean-Baptiste and Marie Bisonet

Jean GARANT, son of Pierre and Catherine Labrecque

m. 28 June 1716, St. Michel, Bellechasse

Angelique TOURNEROCHE, widow of Julien Dumont, daughter of Robert and Marie Targer

Pierre GARANT, son of Charles and Anne Maillet of Ste-Croix-du-Pelletière, Rouen, France

m. 21 Nov. 1684, St-Laurent, Ile d'Orléans

Catherine LABRECQUE, daughter of Pierre and Jeanne CHOTARD

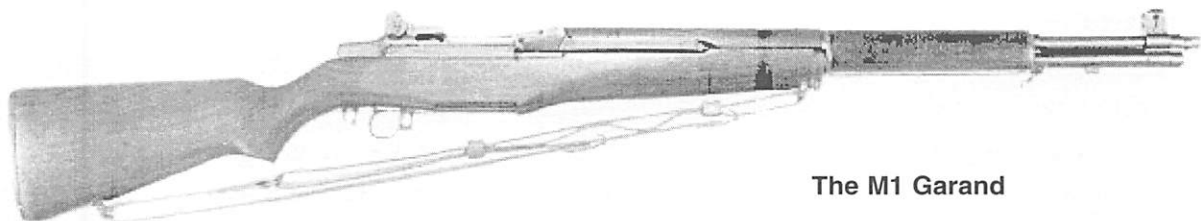
* Rhicard is the correct spelling, not Richard or Ricard. The name is of Dutch origin.

John C. Garand, Inventor of the M1 Rifle

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(The author wishes to thank Richard Blais, Arthur Corbeil and Richard Fredette, all members of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, for their valuable assistance in providing research materials.)



The M1 Garand

The Captive Blossoms of Deerfield

By Bernadette D. Meunier, #1429

Winter brought quiet to colonial New England. Life slowed and snow blanketed the land. Living things batted down and endured. And then, as always in nature, the process of renewal and rejuvenation started over again.

The inevitable exceptions to these predictable events were dramatic and often unfathomable. In the 17th century, French and English settlers fought bloody wars and competed for Indian allies in an ongoing struggle for North American supremacy. Added to this mix was the Native Americans' custom of waging "mourning wars" against the colonist and other tribes. These wars were usually inspired by grieving women who had lost close relatives, usually a child, and driven by the cultural belief that replacing the departed loved one would ease their pain -- the spirit living on in the captive. Once captured and brought home, the captives were revered, ritually separated from their former allegiances, and adopted devotedly into the anguished tribe in the precise place of the deceased.

This was also an age when Protestants and Catholics took turns persecuting each other, each vying for souls to convert. At Quebec, Paul Le Jeune, Superior of the first Jesuit Mission, feverishly worked at translating Catholic text, such as the *Pater Noster* and the *Credo* into the Algonquin language. The success of later missions at *Ville Marie de Montreal*, and throughout the provinces, was in a great measure due to the zeal and devotion of the Jesuits and Supicians missionaries. It is interesting to note that the rustic beginnings of a school and college for Huron boys and French youth in New France predates the founding of Harvard College in the colonies.

At the same time, with the same kindred zeal and common purpose, John Eliot patiently translated the Protestant English bible in the Algonquin tongue for the benefit of the Indians in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Believing that civilization should go hand in hand with religion, he also instructed them in agriculture, the use of tools and all manners of a "civil" society. So great was his success that in 1671, the settlement at Natick was established for the use of the "praying Indians." The town of Dedham was indemnified for the loss of the appropriated land by a grant of eight thousand acres in the Pocumtuck Indian occupied frontier: Deerfield.

Against this backdrop, the story of this northwesternmost frontier outpost unfolds steadily in predictable and, at times, terrifying rhythms. Being the most remote settlement with relatively easy access from Canada, Deerfield was especially exposed and vulnerable.

Two hours before dawn on the morning of February 29, 1704, the quiet of the peaceful winter was violently shattered when a force of over two hundred Canadian Frenchmen and their Indian allies attacked the sleeping inhabitants. All the political, economic, cultural and religious imperatives of competing nations and empires

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converged. In the wake of this assault, of the 260 residents, 56 men, women and children lay dead and 111 were taken captive and marched back to Canada. The raiders also sought to devastate the village and render it uninhabitable. Burning the houses and barns, killing the livestock, destroying tools and provisions was purposeful and deliberate. Only nine houses within the stockade remained.

Among the captives were 22 girls under the age of 12 years of age. Although many did not survive the difficult, month-long winter trek to Canada, and some were finally redeemed and returned to Deerfield to live out their lives, others willingly chose to remain in Canada. As the rhythm of the seasons continued to flow, and in spite of countless attempts by their families involving diplomacy at the highest levels of governments and both the Catholic and Protestant churches, these girls refused to return to the colony. They matured into women, married and became the progenitors of numerous French Canadian family lines.

Although the Catholic missionaries would claim a measure of victory for having converted them to the "true faith," the impression made upon the tender minds of these children by the dreadful scenes of the morning of the raid and the brutal march may explain their reluctance to return to the home of which they had retained only these frightful memories.

Sarah Allen, twelve years old at the time of her capture, was eventually baptized with the name Marie-Madeleine Hélène. She married Guillaume Lalonde dit Lesperance on April 10, 1710. Together they would produce thirteen children, nine boys and four girls. She died in 1764 at the age of 82.

Mary Brooks, captured at seven years of age, was the oldest child of Nathaniel and Mary Williams Brooks. During the 1704 attack, the Brooks home was burned and the entire family was taken captive. Her mother was slain on the ninth day of the march. Mary was baptized into the Catholic faith on July 19, 1705, and given the name Marie Claire. In 1710 she was granted Canadian citizenship and she spent the rest of her life in Canada.

Elizabeth Corse, eight years old, was the daughter of James Corse and Elizabeth Catlin. Her mother was killed on the march and Elizabeth lived alternately with her Abenaki captors at St. Francois and the Mohawks at Caughnawaga. She eventually came under the guardianship of the Pierre Roy family of St. Lambert. When she was baptized at Montreal on July 14, 1705, she was listed as Elisabeth Casse of "Deerfield, Nouvelle Angleterre." She was granted French nationality at the age of fourteen. She gave birth to a daughter, Marie Françoise Casse, who was baptized on 20 April 1712 at Laprairie and died shortly thereafter. The same year, on November 6, at Laprairie, she was married to Jean Dumontet dit Lagrandeur and together they would produce eight children, four sons and four daughters. Only two daughters and two sons survived to adulthood. Her husband died on 20 May 1729. She was married a second time on 19 January 1730 at Laprairie, to Pierre Monet dit Laverdure. Pierre and Elizabeth would have six children,

two sons and four daughters, but only a daughter would reach adulthood. Elizabeth died at the age of 70 on January 1766 at Laprairie.

Mary Field was born to John and Mary Bennett and was six years old at the time of the 1704 attack. On a plaque in the Historic Museum at Deerfield is an inscription that reads “. . . adopted by an Indian, was named Walahowey. She married a savage and became one.” As a grown woman, she would return to Deerfield to visit relatives but nothing could persuade her to remain.

Marguerite Field was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Price Field. She was a mere three years old at the time of her capture. She married Jean Serre dit Leveulle on June 7, 1722. The entry in Jette lists her as Marguerite Sergent ou Filde and her parents as Thomas and Marie Praisie de Deerfield. Tanguay lists eleven children for Marguerite and Jean, and her burial as January 3, 1741.

Freedom French was born to Thomas and Mary Catlin French on Nov. 20, 1692. At her baptism she was given the name of Marie Francoise. She married Jean Daveluy dit Larose on Feb. 6, 1713 at Montreal and produced ten children.

Martha French, Freedom's eight-year-old sister, spent the first few years of captivity with the Native Americans near Montreal. By 1707 she was living with the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame in Villemarie, Quebec and had been given the name Marguerite. On Nov. 24, 1711, she married Jacques Roy, Sieur de St. Lambert. With him, Martha gave birth to ten children. After Jacques's death in 1733, Jean-Louis Menard became her second husband. She would have three more children and one of her grandsons would further honor her legacy by being appointed the 1st archbishop of Quebec, the Most Rev. Joseph Octave Plessis

Abigail French, the youngest daughter Thomas and Mary Catlin French, was born on Feb. 28, 1698, and turned six the day before the raid. No record of a marriage for Abigail could be found. It is assumed that she never married. The Mohawk village of Kahnawake outside of Montreal became her new home and she spent the rest of her life there.

Mary Harris was nine years old at the time of her capture. She married a Native American from Kahnawake by the name of Eagle Feather and had at least two sons. The family eventually made their way to Ohio settling on a site along a branch of the Muskingum River, near Gnadenhutten, Ohio. This area became known as White Woman's Town, named for Mary Harris. By 1756 she was again in Kahnawake without Eagle Feather. According to legend, a woman, known in official documents as "The Newcomer," a white captive of Eagle Feather, the Indian husband of Mary Harris, killed him in his sleep with his own hatchet and then fled. Mary placed the blame on The Newcomer insisting that she killed her husband with his own hatchet in revenge for

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being brought into captivity, while The Newcomer, as tradition gives it, alleged that Mary herself did the work out of jealousy.

Hannah Hurst, the eight-year-old daughter of Thomas and Sarah Jeffreys Hurst, was captured with her mother, three brothers, and two sisters. Hannah never returned home. She was naturalized as a French citizen in 1710 and baptized Marie Kaiennonni. She would marry Michel Anenharison, an Iroquois of the Mountain on June 4, 1712. Although there may have been more children, only one was found in the records: Simon, born in September 1719.

Joanna Kellogg was born in Deerfield on February 8, 1693 to Martin and Sarah Dickinson Kellogg. In the 1704 raid she, her two brothers, and sister were taken captive and her brother Jonathan was killed. The inscription on a plaque at the Deerfield museum indicates that she married an Indian chief at Kahnawake and never returned to live in New England.

Abigail Nims was born in Deerfield on May 27, 1700, the daughter of Godfrey and Mehitable Smead Nims. Only three years old at the time of her capture, she was baptized three months later at Montreal on June 15, 1704 and given the name Marie Elisabeth Touatougouach. Her last name would indicate that she had been fully adopted by an Indian family. On July 29, 1715 she married another Deerfield captive, Josiah Rising, who had been renamed Ignace Raizenne dit Shoentakouani. She and her husband raised eight children in Canada where her death is recorded in February 1748.

Thankful Stebbins was born at Deerfield on September 5, 1691 to John and Dorothy Alexander. Her older sister, Abigail, was married to a Frenchman, a *coureurs de bois* and renegade fur trader, Jacques de Noyon. They were living in Deerfield at the time of the raid and because of this French connection, the family was taken back to Canada but not held captive. The whole family lived in Jacques old home at Chambly. Although her family was eventually ransomed and returned to Deerfield, Thankful chose to remain in Canada, living with her sister Abigail and husband Jacques. On April 23, 1707 Thankful was baptized Louise Therese Stebens. She married Adrien Legrain dit Laval, on February 4, 1711. She died July 4, 1729 after giving birth to her eleventh child, Veronique.

Eunice Williams, seven years old, was adopted into a Mohawk family at Kahawake. According to traditions kept by the tribe, at least two members of the Mohawk party that went to Deerfield in 1704 were women whose specific goal was to take captives to replace family members who had died. One of them became the Mohawk mother of Eunice, daughter of the Reverend John Williams. This Mohawk woman had lost a daughter two years before in a smallpox epidemic and she displayed all the symptoms of someone who could not heal her grief and for whom a replacement became a necessity. Eunice became a new daughter, made all the more precious for being a second chance.

She was perceived not as a replacement but as a blessed gift. Her Christian name was Marguerite and she was given two Mohawk names as well, Aongote, which translates literally to “ash has been planted as a person” and Gannenstenhawi, “she brings in corn.” In 1713, she married a Catholic Mohawk, Francois Xavier Arosen. They had at least three children. Francois Xavier died in 1765. Eunice lived on for another twenty years and died in 1785 at Kahawake at the age of eighty-eight.

So fascinating is the saga of Eunice Williams that a full stage opera, *The Captivation of Eunice Williams*, has been written, capturing in poignant detail the raid and its aftermath, when all of the drama and pathos of life became manifest.

Although the attack on Deerfield three hundred years ago was not a pivotal event in the long struggle for control of North America, the stories spawned by this event form a vivid tapestry of early New England life. The strands that form it vibrantly resonate with the descendants as they remember and commemorate their celebrated past.

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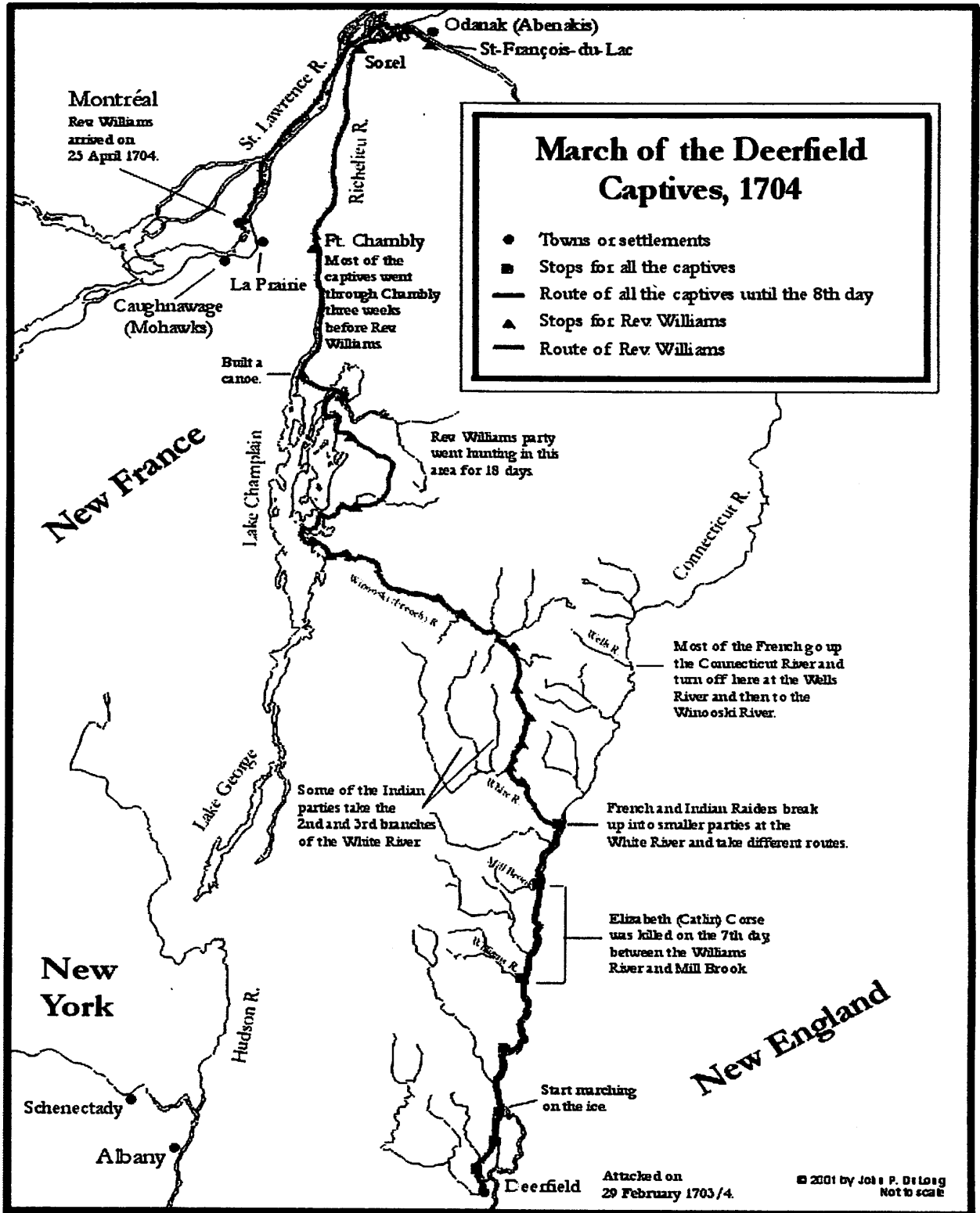
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Book Review

Captors and Captives:

The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield

By Evan Haefeli and Kevin Sweeney: University of Massachusetts, 2003.

Reviewed by Paul R. Keroack, #157

Most genealogy researchers in New England are familiar with the Deerfield Raid of 1704 when over one hundred townspeople were carried off to *Québec* as part of the border warfare between the British colonies and New France. The fact that some of the captives married French settlers and left descendants in many of our family trees makes this famous event of particular interest to Franco American genealogists.

The story has been retold many times, beginning with Rev. John Williams' "*The redeemed captive returning to Zion*" published in 1707 shortly after his release. The buildup to the conflict along the frontier border, the winter assault and the trek back to *Québec* are fully and skillfully described. The greatest virtue of this new book is that it gives as much attention to the French and to the Native American communities as to New Englanders. It particularly follows the lives of the captives who remained voluntarily with their captors following the war.

Even for those who have no ancestors from Deerfield, details of the lives of those English who married *Québécois* and of the French community who took them in add to the depth of 18th century background information for the Franco family historian. Even the French military officers who led the raid are profiled here. Anyone who is tracing ancestry to Native American lines will be fascinated by the research concerning captives who were "adopted" by the "French" Native Americans who lived in settled villages in *Québec* and of tribal life as it evolved in contact with French missionaries and diplomats.

Extensive endnotes, bibliographies and lists of names follow the text, but the narrative itself flows easily and effectively. Library users will be eager to consult the notes to see what sources are used but even the casual reader with an interest in North American history will find great pleasure in this volume.

A Few Common Terms Found In French Vital Records

French Term

acte de mariage

acte de naissance

beau-fille / beau-fils

habitant

marraine

témoin

tuteur

veuf / veuve

English Translation

marriage certificate

birth certificate

stepdaughter / stepson

resident, settler

godmother

witness

guardian

widower / widow

Tracing Your Ancestors Through the Archives Nationales Du Québec

And Other Sources, Tools, Databases and Websites

By Gilles Durand

Archiviste responsable de l'Estrie

Direction du conseil et de l'action régionale Centre d'archives de l'Estrie

Note: This article is based on Messr. Durand's presentation to the society on October 18, 2003

Background

The study of genealogy in Québec was pursued early in Québec history. In 1865, Cyprien Tanguay, an ecclesiastic, began the well-known *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes... depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours* (Montreal: E. Sénécal, 1871–90), a classic in the field today. Tanguay apparently had access to certificates that no longer exist; in particular, some covering the parishes of Sorel, Saint-Augustin, and Petite-Rivière-Saint-François. A search in Tanguay's dictionary enabled the *Programme de recherche en démographie historique de l'Université de Montréal* (PDRH) to add 815 new certificates from those taken from the parish registers. This dictionary is now available on the website of *Bibliothèque nationale du Québec*, and I will discuss it more fully later in this article.

Tanguay's enthusiastic commitment spread to others. Some individuals who stand out are father Archange Godbout; father Antonin Loiselle; the historian, Benjamin Sulte (1841-1923); Joseph and Gabriel Drouin; Pierre-Georges Roy, the first Québec Archivist, and his son, Antoine Roy.

In 1899, *Les Généalogies Drouin enr.* was created as a commercial enterprise by a lawyer, Joseph Drouin. The company changed its name to *Institut généalogique Drouin* in 1913, and was incorporated in 1937 by Joseph's son, Gabriel Drouin. The Drouins compiled vital records and biographies of early settlers that can be found in the classic "Blue Drouin" and "Red Drouin" books. Their website address is <http://www.instituddrouin.com>.

Many early genealogists worked alone. Father Archange Godbout broke from this pattern by founding the *Société généalogique canadienne-française de Montréal* (<http://www.sgcf.com>) in 1943. Father Godbout and the Montreal society had strong and permanent influence. Father Godbout published material specific to genealogy that gave credence to genealogy as a separate field of study. In addition, through the Montreal society members learned the advantages of cooperation, and in the early 1960s the *Société de généalogie de Québec* (SGQ) (<http://www.genealogie.org/club/sgq>) was established. Other French-speaking societies followed between 1978 and 1980. The most important regional capitals of the province were covered: Sherbrooke in the Eastern Townships, Hull in the Gatineau area, Trois-Rivières in the center of the province, Chicoutimi in the Saguenay, Rimouski on the south shore in the East and Joliette in the north of Montreal (Lanaudière area).

The English-speaking population also shared this interest. In 1977, the Québec Family History Society (<http://www.cam.org/~qfhs>) was founded to foster the study of genealogy among

the English-speaking people of Québec. Two *Fédérations* were founded in Québec in the early 1980s: *Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie* (FQSG) (<http://www.federationgenealogie.qc.ca>) and *Fédération des familles-souches québécoises* (FFSQ) (<http://www.ffsq.qc.ca>). SGQ and the two *Fédérations* presently occupy space at the Québec Centre of *Archives Nationales Du Québec* (ANQ).

FQSG

Founded on March 15, 1984, the FQSG was formed to promote genealogy research and training in Québec, and represent its member organizations. FQSG currently has a membership of thirty-eight associations, and 12,300 affiliated individuals.

FQSG
Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie
<http://www.federationgenealogie.qc.ca>

FQSG established a code of ethics for genealogy researchers in 1995, and has also created a bureau for genealogy certification. Among its publications are a directory of genealogy researchers in Québec, and two source books covering the decades 1980-1990 and 1990-2000. FQSG also cooperates with organizations outside Québec, such as the *Fédération française de généalogie* (France's Federation of Genealogical Societies). This cooperation began in 1998 with the effort to develop the *Fichier Origine* database.

Fichier Origine

The *Fichier Origine* is a database of birth and baptism records of French and foreign immigrants who settled in Québec from 1635 to 1865. If a birth record of the pioneer cannot be found in the French archives, the *Fichier Origine* presents the main record for another member of the family of the immigrant. This alliance between FQSG and the *Fédération française de généalogie* has led to a free reliable source of information about the family origins of pioneers. You can find this database online at <http://www.federationgenealogie.qc.ca>. The list is updated twice a year, and had four thousand immigrants in July 2003.

Fichier Origine
<http://www.federationgenealogie.qc.ca>

FFSQ

Family associations in Québec began to sprout up in the middle of the nineteen twenties. They operate according to related family ties, and this usually leads them far beyond the local area. In 1983, these associations merged to form the FFSQ, a special partner of ANQ.

FFSQ coordinates the various research, publications, and conference activities of its member family associations. It also works to facilitate the creation of new associations. Its membership currently consists of

FFSQ
Fédération des familles-souches québécoises
<http://www.ffsq.qc.ca>

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153 family associations, and 24,000 individuals.

You can purchase copies of records and microfilm produced by ANQ through the catalogue available on the FFSQ website.

Member Organizations of FQSG and FFSQ

The member organizations of FQSG and FFSQ are active contributors to the study of genealogy. They maintain reference libraries, publish journals, conduct public lectures, and sponsor indexing and digitizing projects.

An excellent example of the way these organizations serve the genealogy community is the library of the Eastern Townships Genealogical Society, located in Sherbrooke near Estrie Archives Centre of ANQ. It has among its collection the following databases and digitized records: *Le Parchemin* database, which is a summary of the notarial records for the years between 1635-1784; *BMS 2000 (Baptêmes, mariages, sépultures)*, consisting of three million baptisms, marriages and burials indexed for the years 1600-2002; *Index consolidé des décès* (consolidated index of burials) consisting of 2,748,000 burials for the years 1926-1993 prepared by the government of Québec, department of health and social services, and available on microfilm; *Index consolidé des mariages* (consolidated index of marriages) consisting of 2,500,000 marriages for the years 1926-1993 prepared by the same organization; *Le Sulte*, (the work of Sulte is available on Internet, but it includes only the images and is not easily searchable); *Nécrologies* (obituaries), information from newspapers for 1999-2002; PDRH (*Programme de recherche en démographie historique*), a very large databank produced by *Université de Montréal* containing information on baptisms, marriages and burials between 1660-1800; *Rapports des Archives nationales du Québec* (my own institution) for the years 1920-1975, available on CD-ROM; Canadian Census, 1881; US Federal Census 1880; and reproductions of certain parish registers.

ANQ

Formed in 1920, the ANQ continues its tradition of contributing significantly to the study of genealogy. Pierre-Georges Roy, the first provincial archivist, produced a tremendous amount of work on our ancestors in his *Bulletin des recherches historiques*, published from 1895 to 1968 (now available on microfilm). Between 1920 and 1975, Roy produced a voluminous fifty-three volume annual report; and between 1941 and 1976 Roy produced twenty-seven volumes of lists, indexes and repertories including judgments of the courts of justice, land grants, marriage records, notarial records, surveyors records, wills, orders given by the colonial administrators (important because they constitute the framework in which our ancestors lived), etc. You can find more information on the ANQ website (<http://www.anq.gouv.qc.ca>).

This material is now available for purchase on CD-ROM, thanks to a partnership with the government publisher and with Archiv-Histo, a private organization supported by the *Chambre*

des notaires du Québec and ANQ. The Archiv-Histo website is located at <http://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/pamu/organis/srhah/srhah.htm>.

The involvement of ANQ in genealogy has expanded in the last twenty-five years, primarily due to the following three circumstances.

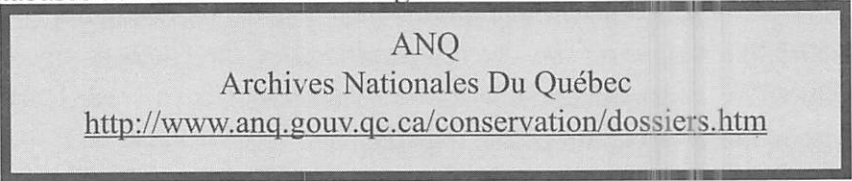
- the creation of the network of ANQ's nine archive centres in the province of Québec,
- the advent of technology, and
- the transfer to ANQ by the Justice Department of church and notarial records previously held by the courts.

Now, pre-1900 baptism, marriage, and burial records are in the custody of the nine offices of the ANQ. Records dated after 1900 are in the custody of *Directeur de l'état civil* in Montreal and in Québec. ANQ also has notarial records prior to 1925.

ANQ uses microfilm as a means of preserving and processing handwritten documents. Nearly eleven million images are kept in this manner at ANQ on six thousand original reels of microfilm. At the Québec regional archives centre, established in 1920, the number of reels consulted by researchers in 1982 was around 5,200. This figure rose to approximately 72,000 in 2002. Twenty-five years ago, the number of researchers present in the research room of the nine archives centres of ANQ was 19,633. That figure grew to more than 45,100 in 2001-2002 -- an increase of one hundred thirty percent. These numbers are proof of the importance of ANQ as a service centre for researchers in genealogy. Let's review some of the available records.

Online Records of ANQ

ANQ has made some databases accessible online through its website. I will mention five: two relating to marriages, two to property inventories, and one to large family land grants.



Marriages

The first includes the marriage contracts of Québec and the surrounding area for the years 1761-1946. This continues a marriage repertory prepared by Pierre-Georges Roy, *Inventaire des contrats de mariage sous le régime français*, in four books published in 1937-1938. It is an interesting source of information for many reasons: it includes 43,000 contracts, about 93,000 individuals; and it covers a large territory around Québec, from Portneuf to Charlevoix and south in the Beauce area. The second indexes protestant marriages of the Montreal area for the years 1766-1835, and covers a total of 5,200 marriages.

It is interesting to explore the relation of marriage contracts to marriages at that time. Everyone attended church, but how many intended spouses entered into a matrimonial agreement? Under the *Coutume de Paris* and after under the Civil code of Lower Canada of 1866, spouses who, before the solemnization of their marriage, did not establish their property rights in a marriage contract, were subject to the legal regime of community matrimonial

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property (*communauté de biens*). In other words, all assets received during the marriage were considered the property of the husband as well as of the wife. Alternatively, couples could elect a separation of property in a marriage contract. During the French regime, approximately ninety-six percent of the intended spouses asked a notary to prepare an agreement (from 1635 to 1765 we found 29,729 contracts for 30,890 marriages). Over time, this percentage goes down. For example in 1850 twenty five percent of spouses entered into a contract, and in the beginning of the twentieth century the proportion is as low as around fifteen percent for the Saguenay area.

Inventories of Property

Of the inventories online at ANQ, one covers the judicial districts of Québec, Charlevoix, Beauce, Montmagny and Kamouraska for the years 1785-1955. It includes 10,932 inventories for 21,751 individuals. It was built with information from the court registers. Inventories prepared by notaries had to be registered to be validated according to law. The court registers are very detailed and describe everything a person owned at the time -- from pots and spoons to the buildings, cattle, agricultural tools and so on.

The other inventory covers Montreal, Saint-Hyacinthe, Richelieu, Iberville, Joliette, Terrebonne and Beauharnois for the years 1791-1840. The database was developed by researching the notarial acts of the notaries having an office in the Montreal area, and covers 16,201 inventories.

Land Grants To Large Families

Another online research tool gives access to governmental files containing information relating to families having twelve or more children. In 1890, the Québec Government enacted a law that was a special measure to help the large families. The law granted the right of these large families to receive freely a lot of one hundred acres to be taken among the public land. The law was in application for fifteen years, between 1890 and 1905. During this time, 4,977 families received a grant. For each grant, ANQ holds a file including evidence to support the application. For example, the file might contain a letter written by the priest in charge of the parish where the applicant lived. Starting in 1904, individuals could elect to receive bonus of \$50 instead. These files cover the entire province, but are more common in the Beauce, Témiscouata, Rimouski and Ottawa areas.

Other Land Records

One of the best land record resources available for the period prior to 1760 (during the French regime) is a book published by researchers of Laval University in 1991 entitled *L'occupation des terres dans la vallée du Saint-Laurent. Les aveux et dénombremments 1723-1745*. This book was prepared primarily from censuses taken by *seigneurs* of the individuals who received land from them. This indexed book provides the names of all individuals owning lots during the period 1723 to 1745. You should also consult the repertoires of lots granted prepared

microfilm. These lists are useful for confirming that a person was alive and resident in a certain place at a specific time.

Another collection you should be aware of is *Chronica*. This set of five CD-ROMs was produced by the research society Archiv-Histo in cooperation with ANQ. It covers, among other things, orders of the governors and superintendents, the lands granted to the *seigneurs* and by them to the individuals, private papers of an engineer of the New France Regime, Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry, and minutes of individuals in charge of roads, called *grands voyers*.

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ANC
National Archives Centre
<http://www.archives.ca>

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by Pierre-Georges Roy. Finally, there is a map made by Gédéon de Catalogne in 1709 that is now available online through the *Bibliothèque nationale du Québec* (<http://www.bnQuébec.ca>). You can use this map to locate your ancestors and the property they owned.

During the French regime, landowners paid rent to the landlords. In 1854, the government of United Canada rejected that system, and the owners were no longer required to pay rent to the landlords. The government mandated a commission evaluate each landlord's losses in order to compensate them. The report of the commissioners was published in 1863 as *Cadastrés abrégés des seigneuries*. This report, indexed based on the names of lot owners, is available at ANQ.

After the conquest, public land became available to individuals free of charge. People were granted lots under tickets of location, meaning that they had to meet certain conditions in order to receive the lot free, or at a minimum charge, and clear. This is referred to as the patent letter. A list of lands granted was published in 1891 under the title *Liste des terrains concédés par la Couronne 1763-1890*. You can research this book according to the name of the township or the name of the grantee.

The British North America Act of 1867 established crown lands as a provincial responsibility, so the archives were transferred from Ottawa to the Québec provincial government with one exception. Ottawa retained land petitions for Upper and Lower Canada covering 1764 to 1867 (but has reproduced the petitions for provincial archives). The petitions give more information than patent letters, which contain only the location, acreage, name of the grantee and date of confirmation of title. Petitions are available in ANQ on microfilm; and include an index. The petitions give information on the petitioner's family, antecedents, county of origin, and military service, but not location. As for Western Canada, the lands were under Federal control between 1869 and 1930. At that time, the responsibility was transferred to the provinces, although Ottawa retained a copy of original patents (see <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/ArchiviaNet>).

Québec provincial government is responsible for registering original title deeds. These deeds record the initial transfer of ownership of Crown land to an individual. All subsequent transfers are prepared by notaries. The registration of subsequent transfers of title (notarial deeds) is the responsibility of land registry offices in the district or county in which the land is located. You may soon be able to research these records through the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles* website at <http://www.mrn.gouv.qc.ca/foncier/registre/index.jsp>.

Census Records

You can draw information from the PDRH for census-type information during the French regime. Following that, there is the 1760-1765 census, which provides information about the heads-of-household. The next census is in 1825, and after that, each ten years, starting in 1831. (The census returns of 1911 forward are closed.) The census records are valuable tools because the registers prepared by priests and ministers did not take into account people immigrating to Canada. The census records are available on microfilm in Ottawa and in all the provincial archives.

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There are two resource catalogues available to assist in locating your ancestors in the censuses -- one for 1666-1891, and another for 1901. The catalogues are indexed by the names of localities, so researchers must work according to place names. The 1901 census images are available online on the National Archives

Centre (ANC) website, but there is no index or search function. An index (head-of-household) to the 1871 returns of the province of Ontario is available through the ANC website.

ANC
National Archives Centre
<http://www.archives.ca>
1901 Canadian Census Images
1871 Census Index (Ontario)

Other census records that are available online either at no cost or for a fee are (a) the 1851 census available for sale on the website of Archiv-Histo at

<http://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/pamu/organis/srhah/srhah.htm>, and (b) the 1881 census available free of charge through the website of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at <http://www.familysearch.org>.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
<http://www.familysearch.org>
1881 Canadian Census

Other Resources Available At ANQ

The *Dictionnaire biographique des ancêtres québécois*, authored by Michel Langlois, is monumental in that it identifies all the individuals living in Québec in the seventeenth century, which causes it to stand apart from other biographical dictionaries. Langlois spent ten years to research *each* man and woman who lived in the seventeen century, and published his work in four volumes between 2000 and 2002. Langlois used principally the notarial acts and the research tool *Le Parchemin*, (to be more fully discussed later in this article), as well as other sources -- some well known like the civil registers and court files, others less known like lists of members of brotherhood and hospital registers (the register of Hôtel-Dieu de Québec for years 1689-1730, with approximately 25,600 entries, is available on CD-ROM).

An index to the files of "Jurisdiction royale de Montreal," the highest court in the Montreal area during the French Regime, is available on CD-ROM only in the research rooms of the nine archives centres of ANQ. The files include registrations of orders given by the colonial government in Québec city, permits given to trade with the Indians, family matters, appointments of tutors, autorizations to act in the name of the minor, inventories, preservation of the records of the notaries who died and so on. This is a very important 'finding' aid. Prior to the development of this index, there were no other research tools available for this source.

Voters lists may also be helpful, but at the provincial level, information is very scarce. Before 1966 the lists appear to be lost or destroyed. An exception is for some pool books of the years 1820-1842 (though not everyone was eligible to vote at that time). At the federal level, the *Archives nationales du Canada* (ANC) hold voters lists for the federal election of 1935 and after. The lists, covering all the provinces, are organized by electoral district and are available on

microfilm. These lists are useful for confirming that a person was alive and resident in a certain place at a specific time.

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Records Of Citizenships And Naturalization

Detailed information is available only after 1917. First, we should keep in mind that immigrants from Great Britain and the Commonwealth were not required to be naturalized. ANC holds some registers for years 1828-1850 for immigrants in Upper Canada who were not British subjects. "Citizenships and Immigration Canada" maintains records from 1854. The original records 1854-1917 were destroyed, but a nominal card index remains. This index was compiled at the time of naturalization; it gives among other things former place of residence and former nationality. Records after 1917 are more detailed.

Canadian Genealogy Centre

The Canadian Genealogy Centre provides electronic access to genealogical resources in Canada on its website at <http://www.genealogy.gc.ca>. Following is a summary of some of the available databases.

1915-1932 Canadian Naturalization

This database contains lists of immigrants, born outside the British Commonwealth, who received Canadian naturalization certificates (published in the annual reports of the Secretary of State and in the Canada Gazette). The use of the database is facilitated by a name index developed by the Jewish Genealogical Society of Ottawa and the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal. The databases contain references to about 200,000 people who applied for and received status as naturalized Canadians. In 1901, there were 5.3 millions Canadians; of which one in twenty were not *British-born*, a term that included Canada, England, and other countries of the British Commonwealth. By 1911, due to a wave of immigration from continental Europe and the United States, one in ten Canadian residents were from non-Commonwealth countries.

Canadian Genealogy Centre
http://www.genealogy.gc.ca/01/0102_e.html
Online Databases

Immigrants at Grosse-Île

The Canadian Genealogy Centre maintains an online database of immigrants who stayed at the Grosse-Île Quarantine Station between 1832 and 1937. It includes information on 33,026 immigrants. In the 19th century, an increasing stream of people were leaving Europe to rebuild their lives in North America. Around 1830, an average of thirty thousand immigrants arrived annually in Québec City, the main port of entry to Canada. Approximately two-thirds of these newcomers were from Ireland and very often they arrived sick. To control the spread of the diseases, a station was established in 1832 in the St. Lawrence River downstream from Québec City, and was in operation until it closed in 1937. This database contains different types of information, for example births at sea, deaths at sea, hospital registers (the Grosse-Île hospitals),

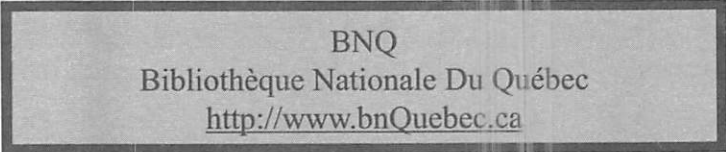
baptisms at Grosse-Île, marriages at Grosse-Île, burials at Grosse-Île, inventory of personal belongings of deceased immigrants.

1901 Census

The Canadian Genealogy Centre has two other projects underway, one with the Ontario Genealogical Society, Ottawa Branch, the other with the Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais. The first one will result in the production of a name index for the 1901 Canadian census in the Ottawa-Carleton region, the second for the Hull area of Gatineau.

Bibliothèque Nationale Du Québec

Bibliothèque Nationale Du Québec (BNQ) is active in genealogy and it has digitized a tremendous amount of material and made it available on its website at <http://www.bnQuébec.ca>. It has images of 360,000 pages of books; 29,000 photographs, illustrations and maps; and 2,000 sounds recordings. There are 8,000 picture post cards and 7,000 photographs and drawings of Québec between 1870 and 1937 (these illustrations were published in three reviews, *L'Opinion publique*, *Le Monde illustré* and *L'Album universel*). In addition, the *Dictionnaire généalogique* de Cyprien Tanguay is online in its complete form.



There are about 1,800 maps published in Québec or relating to Québec prepared between 1556 and 1950, including the map drawn by Samuel de Champlain in 1632, and those prepared by Gédéon de Catalogne showing the Saint Lawrence valley in 1709. The 1709 map identifies lot owners. There are also maps prepared by the Québec general surveyor, Joseph Bouchette, showing the division of public land in townships and lots outside the St. Lawrence valley. There are maps prepared before 1950 that show each lot occupied for the whole province, so there is a good chance you will be able to find the land owned by your ancestors.

Other Resources

The roles of genealogical societies and partnerships between universities and public institutions have contributed to the increase in the development of genealogy records. Following are some additional resources you should be aware of.

PRDH

I previously mentioned the *Programme de recherche en démographie historique* (PRDH) of the Université de Montréal (<http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca>). Started in 1967, it is an extraordinary mass of information on the ancestors of French-Canadians. It was established on the basis of parish registers and other nominative records of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, computerised for research purposes (also available on CD-ROM). Before this was available, the researcher had to know the denomination or mission district and the year when the event occurred.

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The databank includes 712,814 certificates of various types, covering the period 1621–1799. The vast majority correspond to records of baptisms, marriages, and burials that came from 153 parishes, missions, and Catholic institutions in Québec that kept registers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This databank makes use also of the three name censuses of the entire colony, which were produced in 1666, 1667, and 1681. Mont-Louis and Québec City were subjected to population counts in 1699 and 1700 and in 1716 and 1744, respectively, and there are partial censuses from after the conquest of Québec City. All of these documents together cover 13,995 households. Marriage contracts were used when the corresponding marriage certificate was not received or had gaps; 3,643 contracts were used in this way. The database drew also on the hospital lists from the daily records of colony hospitals prior to 1700 (1,879 certificates). Finally, ninety-six certificates were added, mostly of burials, from the *Journal des Jésuites*.

You can navigate on the site free of charge and also conduct a first-level search. At this level, you can launch a name search and

PRDH
Programme de recherche en démographie historique
<http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca>

obtain a list of references to certificates, individuals or families, or marriages; this will allow you to check whether the database contains information on the ancestor(s) for whom you chose to launch a search, but you cannot navigate to take your search further. A subscription will enable you to obtain the complete information of the certificates, families, etc. which interest you.

Le Parchemin

Le Parchemin, also previously mentioned, is a special finding aid giving access to the notarial records produced in Québec until 1784 and preserved in the network of ANQ. The information is abundant; there are more than five million records, without gaps, for the period between 1635 and 1800. There are various types of records, for example, land sales or purchases, mortgages of immovables, wills, wedding contracts, building contracts, estate inventories, family meetings to name a legal guardian and so on. Before the creation of this database, the information was not easily accessible. Researchers had to know where their ancestors lived and the name of the notary they used; and then would have to rely on indexes and repertory produced by the notary. Some finding aids have been published under the name of *Inventaire des greffes des notaires du Régime français*, and others were reproduced on microfiche, but the fact remains, you had to know the name of the notary before whom your ancestor appeared. The research could be very tiring.

Le Parchemin project was started in 1986 by the Société Archiv-Histo in association with the Chambre des notaires du Québec and the

Le Parchemin
Chambre des notaires du Québec
<http://www.cdnq.org>

ANQ. The database currently indexes all notarial records of Québec from 1635 to 1784. Each notarial record has been summarized in a notice consisting of a concise description of the

transaction, including the names of the parties involved, their occupations, matrimonial status and places of origin and residence. This information is completed by references to the corresponding microfilms available via the network of the ANQ. The database is accessible on CD-ROM.

In celebration of its 150th anniversary, the *Chambre des notaires du Québec* chose to make a part of the notaries' archives accessible on its website free of charge. In collaboration with Archiv-Histo, the Chambre had 30,000 notarial acts selected from 1635 to 1784, which allows the public to research approximately 15,000 family names free of charge. You can visit the website of the Chambre des notaires du Québec at <http://www.cdnq.org>.

BMS 2000

A good example of partnering is the BMS 2000 (<http://www.club-genealogie-longueuil.qc.ca/cadres/bms2000/bms2000.html>). In 1998, the Club de *généalogie de Longueuil* and four other genealogical societies of the surrounding area of Montreal signed an agreement to share genealogical data. This agreement today includes twenty-three societies, representing the larger part of genealogists in Québec. Each society agreed to contribute computerized genealogical data to a database. The members of each society are granted access, and can consult the entire database through their society. The database presently includes about two and one half million marriages (2,311,390), one million baptisms, and almost half a million (396,834) burials. More than seventy percent of the parish registers are now included in this database.

The Law And The Access To The Archives.

The Archives Act was modified in 2002 concerning access to public records. The 150-years-rule after the date a record is created was replaced by the 100-years-rule or thirty years after the death of the individual mentioned in the record.

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Remi Sanfaçon

By Chris Bernard, #1300

Part II

Remi Sanfaçon was the older brother of my great-grandmother, Julie Sanfaçon Bernard, and also a Union soldier. This article wraps up the historical and genealogical review begun in Part I [CML Vol. 11, No. 1, Summer 2003], and provides a detailed accounting of his actual Civil War experience.

History and Genealogy

Louis Sanfaçon dit Consigne (~1746 – 1822)¹

Joseph Sanfaçon dit Consigne (~1785 – 1835)²

Dosite Sanfaçon (1814 – 1875)³

Remi Sanfaçon (1849 – 1865)⁴

Louis Sanfaçon dit Consigne was born about 1741 in Quebec province to Nicolas Sanfaçon and Madeleine Ducharme.⁵ His parents had settled in St Marie de Beauce, which was located about thirty miles southeast of the city of Quebec and under French control.⁶ Louis entered his teenage years just as the French and Indian War broke out, but the war between England and France for control of North America would not affect his family as much as the Acadians living along the eastern seaboard in the midst of English settlements. Acadians were perceived as a threat to the minority English, and in 1755 deportations began. Some were able to escape by hiding or fleeing to the French communities along the St Lawrence River. With England's victory in 1763, many Acadians returned only to find their land taken by English families. These Acadians went to the St Lawrence River as well. Many Acadians found Canadian spouses and were drawn back to their homelands, since renamed Nova Scotia and including the territory of present day New Brunswick.

Following the American Revolutionary War, British authorities began making preparations to accept loyalist migrations from the United States. The French families who had come back to Acadia were in the way. Louis and his wife, Madeleine Thibodeau, had been living along the lower St John River at St Anne, now Fredericton, New Brunswick, since 1778. Sixty other French families lived there as well, some since 1758. While Madeleine's genealogy has not been determined, she was likely of Acadian descent. The French inhabitants at St Anne had helped the British during the war, providing intelligence on the movements of the "American rebels," as well as acting as guides, pilots, and messengers. The British authorities looked upon this service favorably, in particular that of Louis' next-door neighbor, Louis Mercure, a relative newcomer to the colony. An English census taker noted that he was "...(e)memployed in carrying expresses to Quebeck (sic), Penobscot, & c. His character good as a subject and we beg leave to recommend him in the fullest manner."⁷ This was high praise considering the French were labeled by their new loyalist neighbors as "squatters" and subjected to acts of vandalism to get them to leave.⁸ On November 27, 1783, Governor Haldimand of Quebec wrote a letter to Governor Parr of Nova Scotia.⁹

"Mercure, the Acadian who came lately into this province as a guide...having informed me that many of his countrymen wished to emigrate to this Province for the sake of enjoying their religion with more

liberty, and less difficulty in procuring priests...in case you should approve of the measure we should mutually assist in taking steps to carry it to execution. My plan is to grant them the lands at the Grand Falls on the River St Johns, which in time might form settlements to extend almost to the River St Lawrence, which will contribute much to facilitate the communication so much to be desired between the two Provinces..."¹⁰

Quebec was where their people were then living, and yet their homelands were in Acadia. Madawaska was literally the middle ground between the two. On February 24, 1785, Mercure, on behalf of twenty-four families at St Anne, put his request in writing, petitioning the surveyor of Quebec:

*"... pray you very humbly to have the kindness to inform Mr. Duperre (carrier of this letter) if it would be possible to have some lands in Madawaska. Seeing the difficulty of founding establishments along the St John River, Mr. Duperre, my brother, and I have decided to go and settle there in the early Spring if it is possible to have grants. As for myself, Sir, I carried on my business without trouble, the Governor has fully given me justice, but seeing so much dissipation I do not wish to live there (neighborhood of Fredericton). I close hoping to see you, Sir, and I am your very humble and obedient servant."*¹¹

The dissipation Mercure referred to was the exodus that had occurred of the French inhabitants away from St Anne to more friendly locations. Historical accounts indicate a small band of St Anne residents set out that summer in 1785 and traveled one hundred seventy miles to the upper St John River valley. They arrived in June on the south shore of the St John River at present day St David parish. Soon after arriving, Louis and Madeleine had another child, Joseph Sanfaçon dit Consigne, Remi's grandfather. Joseph was supposedly the first white child born in the area. In January 1787, New Brunswick authorities finally awarded the grants it had promised, and Louis received a two hundred seventy seven acre lot on the south shore in present day Grand Isle.¹² During this period, Madeleine passed away, and Louis remarried in 1791.¹³ Already the father of four, he and his second wife, Marie Anne Savoie, had five more children over the next seven years.¹⁴

Louis lived long enough to witness many happy family occasions. He was present at the double marriage of his two oldest children by his first marriage, Louis and Magdeleine, in July 1803. When the bishop passed through in October of that same year, Louis was likely in attendance at the confirmation of his daughter, Marie Anne, by his second marriage.¹⁵ In February 1809, Louis was a witness at the marriage of his son Joseph and Marie Perpetue Martin.¹⁶ Joseph's bride was a minor, and the daughter of the late Simon Martin, an Acadian, and Marie Bourgouin, a Canadian. Simon and his brothers, Francois, Armand, Jean, and Joseph, had settled in St Anne and claimed to have given service to the British during the American Revolutionary War.¹⁷ All five resettled in Madawaska.

The War of 1812 was barely noticed by the inhabitants of Madawaska. The United States, less than thirty years independent from England, declared war in retaliation for Britain's blockade of France, which had impacted trade with that country. As before, British authorities valued the St John River as a line of communication between Quebec and Halifax, and so

Madawaska remained in British control throughout the conflict.¹⁸ Author Eric Homberger writes “(f)or two years ill-trained American militia, incompetent officers and under-equipped regulars attacked Canada, and achieved little.” After Washington was invaded and the White House burned to the ground in 1814, the United States soured over the war.¹⁹ Canada’s borders and government remained intact, and a national identity began to emerge.²⁰

In September 1814, Remi’s father, Dosite, was born to Joseph and Marie Perpetue.²¹ Their first child, Rosimond, was born the previous year. At the end of that decade, the people in what was the northern section of the state of Massachusetts began a movement for statehood. A key element of the discussion was whether the federal government or the state government had the authority to decide the legality of slavery in a new state. There were eleven free states and eleven slave states, and this balance was about to be upset by the entry of Maine as a free state. More troubling, the Louisiana Purchase was about to provide many occasions for disagreement.²² To head off these difficulties, Maine was allowed to enter the union as a free state and Missouri, also under consideration, would enter as a slave state. Further, it was agreed that any state created north of Missouri’s southern border would be a free state, and any created south of it would be a slave state. Two years after Maine became a state in 1820, Louis died at the age of seventy-six.²³ He had lived long enough to see his grandson, Dosite, grow to the age of eight. He was buried in the cemetery of St Basile Church. Louis and Madeleine are celebrated as one of the founding families of Madawaska.

The formation of Maine brought to the forefront a dispute between the British and the Americans as to the precise location of the northern border in the area of Madawaska. For years, each side had conducted its own surveys and census of the French community, again placing these peaceful people in the center of a political debate. The cause for all this trouble was a poorly worded section of the 1783 Treaty of Paris that settled the American Revolutionary War. The Americans thought the treaty said the border was farther north, and not surprisingly, the British thought it was farther south. Joseph Sanfaçon became embroiled in the dispute as the following explains.

About 1821, an American named John Baker settled on the outskirts of Madawaska. Over the next few years he initiated an anti-British movement which reached its peak at a fourth of July celebration in 1827. Speeches and flag waving on that day were followed by the circulation of a document declaring the inhabitants to be on American soil and subject only to American laws. After a few more instances of civil disobedience, the New Brunswick authorities decided it was time to arrest Baker. On September 17, 1827, Sheriff E.W. Miller of York County left Fredericton on a mission to apprehend Baker. Arrest warrants charged Baker with trespassing on Crown lands and for attempting to “subvert His Majesty’s authority and government ...” Not knowing what kind of force Baker might have to protect him, Sheriff Miller gathered a group of men along his journey.²⁴ On the twenty-second of September, Miller approached Joseph “Sansfaçon,” who was an “officer of Kent,” and convinced him to join his posse. Kent County was part of New Brunswick, and Joseph was a constable or perhaps part of the New Brunswick militia. Fourteen men, half from the French community, and half from the English speaking community went to Baker’s house. Here is Sheriff Miller’s account of the arrest:

“...I went myself with Mr. Dibblee, Mr. Rice, Mr. Thibbitts, West, Sansfaçon, and I believe [Jean Baptist] Michaud was with us also; the others remained near the river... Baker started out of his sleep calling for

*help. I put an end to his yells by telling him who I was and by silencing him...While Mr. Baker was dressing, he asked me what force I had with me, so that he might decide whether he would surrender or not. This is what I answered: "You are my prisoner and my duty is to hold you as such." Then he asked me what was the accusation against him...He said that he was an American citizen and that his conduct was known of the Government of Maine, which approved of it. But he added that since he was in the power of a superior force, he would surrender and that after all he did not mind going to Fredericton, since his government would compensate for the loss of his time by an indemnity of five dollars per day...After giving many instructions to his family concerning his mill and last of all recommending them to hoist the American flag immediately, he made his preparations to leave and made ready to follow. We settled into our canoes and reached Grand Falls on that very night."*²⁵

Joseph was probably let off on the shore of his property that afternoon in September, and Miller and his prisoner continued on toward Fredericton, carried by the gentle current of the St John River. Baker spent time in the Fredericton jail and was released. The United States government gave him some form of compensation, but in an ironic twist, when the border dispute was resolved a few years later, Baker found himself on the wrong side. True to his nature, he got the last word by having his body laid to rest on the American side.²⁶

As for Joseph, he died in 1835 at the age of fifty, having been a loyal British subject and servant. He did not live long enough to see the outcome of the border dispute. Joseph's widow, Marie Perpetue, age forty-six, was left with six children. The 1840 census indicates she was living with Dosite, her then twenty-six year old, unmarried son, and her two underage daughters. After some military posturing, the border issue was settled by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State under President William Henry Harrison, and Lord Ashburton of England in 1842.²⁷ The St John River became the dividing line between the United States and British New Brunswick in Madawaska. As a result, this French community that had settled together, worshipped together, and was increasingly related to each other, was now split down the middle. North shore families became British subjects, and south shore families became United States citizens. The effects may not have been too apparent to either side, however, until the Civil War began and only south shore men were called for service.

A survey of the south shore taken in 1843 following the border resolution shows Joseph and Marie Perpetue's unmarried sons, Dosite and Rosimo, living side-by-side on lots located directly between where the Green River enters the St John River and Thibodeau Island in present Grand Isle, Maine. The Sanfaçon family must have sold off Louis' original land grant three miles upriver.²⁸ Dosite's lot contained sixty-eight acres and Rosimond's lot was fifty-eight acres. Rosimond married first in November 1844, followed by Dosite's wedding in the frigid month of January 1845. Dosite and his wife to be, Scholastique Levasseur, walked across the frozen St John River to St Basile Church, just as his father and mother had done for their wedding in the month of February thirty-six years earlier. Scholastique was of Canadian and Acadian descent. Ten months and two days after their wedding, the couple had their first child, Rosimond. On December 4, 1845, he was baptized. Almost four years later, Remi Sanfaçon was born. His baptism was on the first Sunday of June in 1849. On that day, Dosite paddled his canoe the six miles up the St John River to St Basile Church, where he and Scholastique

Remi Sanfaçon

presented their three-day old son to the Father Antoine Langevin, who was a familiar face. Father Langevin had not only baptized their first son, he had also married the couple five years before.²⁹ Over the next fourteen years, Dosite and Scholastique would have eight more children, with only four of them living to adulthood. The 1860 census again shows Dosite's mother living with him and his small family. She was seventy-one and blind. None of the children were in school.

On January 9, 1861, cadets from the South Carolina Military Academy, also known as the Citadel, in Charleston, South Carolina fired upon the United States steamer, the "Star of the West," preventing it from re-supplying United States soldiers at Fort Sumter in Charleston Bay. This act signaled the opening of the Civil War.³⁰ Remi was eleven years old. As will be detailed, Remi would be caught up in a conflict between governments as his ancestors had been ever since they came to North America.

Off to War

Remi had signed a one-year enlistment, two days after President Abraham Lincoln's encouraging second inaugural address in March 1865. At the end of that month, Private Sanfaçon arrived at Camp Sheridan, Stevenson's Depot, near Winchester, Virginia to join his regiment, the Maine Fifteenth Volunteer Infantry. Remi was in Company D. The first days of April 1865 signaled the last days of the Confederacy. On April 4th, Lincoln sat triumphantly at President Jefferson Davis' desk in Richmond, Virginia, after Union forces overran the Confederate capital. The Fifteenth was part of the Army of the Shenandoah, led by General W.S. Hancock, which had been directed to intercept the retreating Army of Northern Virginia, led by General Robert E. Lee. Lee was driving his army toward Lynchburg for re-supply, closely pursued by General Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Potomac. The Fifteenth began marching toward Lynchburg, probably along the Valley Turnpike which was the main thoroughfare in the Shenandoah Valley.³¹ The valley had been devastated by Union General Philip Sheridan the previous year in reaction to Confederate Jubal Early's near successful invasion of Washington. General Grant ordered the total destruction of crops and the means to grow them, so that "...even a crow flying over it will have to bring its own (food)."³² After a day had passed, Hancock received the news of the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia. These cities had been under siege for months. Hancock also learned that Lee and Grant were in negotiations over peace. The Army of the Shenandoah turned around and proceeded back to their camp. All along the way the soldiers celebrated.³³ Remi must have been very relieved to not have to go into battle that day, or probably ever, it seemed. It appeared he was going to get all the benefits from choosing to enlist and none of the penalties.

Remi's luck continued as Grant's terms to Lee were generous and diminished the potential for the Confederates to split up and enter into guerilla warfare. This strategy had been successful in terrorizing the West, and likely would have broken the Union's will to continue the war if pursued more substantially. On April 9th, Palm Sunday, Grant offered complete amnesty for the entire Army of Northern Virginia. Lee stated this gesture would have a "happy effect on my army." Upon returning to his camp, Lee told his soldiers, "Go home now, and if you are as good citizens as you have been soldiers, you will do well, and I will be proud of you." On April 10th, Lee and Grant met again, and Lee declined Grant's request to go to the capital to meet and discuss the end of the war. Lee stated he must first confer with the civil authorities of his government, and stated "I will devote my whole effort to pacifying the country and bringing people back into the Union." At daybreak on that same day in Washington, it was raining

outside as the residents were jarred awake by the booming of cannons. Windows shattered in Lafayette Square, just yards from the White House, due to the ongoing clamor of five hundred cannons erupting in succession to celebrate Lee's surrender.³⁴ That day, President Lincoln even posed for a celebration photo.³⁵ On April 12th, Lee's army formally surrendered, while two of the leading Confederate generals and the Confederate Secretary of War met to secretly develop a plan to convince President Davis to stop the war.³⁶ It should be remembered that while Lee and his army were important to the Confederacy, as were of course Richmond and Petersburg, the Confederacy was vast and its armies spread out.³⁷ So, just because Lee wasn't interested in pursuing guerilla warfare, that didn't mean President Jefferson Davis or others in the Confederate government wouldn't employ this option. On Thursday, April 13th, candles were placed in the windows of most homes in the capital, and celebratory rockets lit up the sky.³⁸

On the grave day of April 14, 1865, Good Friday, Confederate General Johnston learned of Lee's surrender, and would ultimately follow his lead and surrender his forces as well.³⁹ President Lincoln was in an unusually positive mood and declared "I have never felt better in my life."⁴⁰ That evening, Lincoln, his wife, and two guests traveled the short distance to Ford's Theater to enjoy the play, "Our American Cousin."⁴¹ At precisely seven minutes past ten, John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln as he sat in his balcony overlooking the play. Simultaneous to this act, Secretary of State William Seward was savagely stabbed as he lay in his bed recuperating from a carriage accident earlier that week. Incredibly, Seward survived due to the metal support bracing that had been placed around his neck. Vice President Andrew Johnson narrowly escaped an attempt on his life when his would-be assassin decided to get drunk instead. Within hours, Union cavalry rushed into the city and martial law was declared. Grant was ordered to come back to Washington for its defense.⁴² On Saturday morning, at seven twenty-two in the morning, President Lincoln succumbed to his injuries. The search for John Wilkes Booth was underway. All boats on the Chesapeake Bay, Potomac River, and Virginia shore were subjected to searches. Further, roadblocks were set up in Maryland, all passenger trains and Potomac ships heading south were stopped, and the countryside around Washington was patrolled.⁴³ Two thousand soldiers were sent out to scour the surrounding area for Booth, and a fifty thousand dollar reward was posted.⁴⁴

The capital was draped with black cloth, including the huge columns on the Capitol building. Sunday, April 16, 1865 became known as Black Easter.⁴⁵ Monday evening, Lincoln's coffin was carried down to the White House East Room for public viewing the next day. When it was realized that Mrs. Lincoln, who was incapacitated with grief, might be further agitated by the movement of her husband's body, the men who carried his coffin down the hallway took off their shoes.⁴⁶ On Wednesday, the official funeral for Lincoln was held at the White House East Room, followed by a procession to the Capitol, which arrived at three thirty in the afternoon. General Grant and others had a private showing. That same day, nearly all the soldiers in the Shenandoah Valley, including the Fifteenth, were ordered to Washington. They did not know Lincoln had been assassinated.⁴⁷ The soldiers may have believed they were being gathered for an end of war celebration, rather than to defend the capital from what was being perceived as a coup d'état. On Thursday, at eight in the morning, public viewing began at the Capitol and continued for hours. At six the next morning, prayers were said in the Capitol rotunda and Lincoln's coffin was brought to the train depot during a light drizzle. President Andrew Johnson was there to bid farewell. The train consisted of nine cars plus an engine. Ahead of the train ran a pilot engine to make sure the tracks were clear. The funeral car was second from the last car. The coffin with the body of Willie, Abe's son who died a few years before at the White House at

age twelve, was placed next to his father in the funeral car.⁴⁸ They would be traveling home together. Three hundred passengers rode in eight cars, with one car for luggage. The train had bright brass fittings and black crape paper, and a photo of Lincoln over the cowcatcher. The east coast itinerary included stops in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York City. Lincoln would receive twelve funerals in twelve cities.⁴⁹ At one minute before eight in the morning, the Baltimore and Ohio engine pulled the train from the station, accelerating to a gentle twenty miles per hour.

The Fifteenth traveled east by train from Stephenson's Depot toward Baltimore along the tracks of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad.⁵⁰ At Harper's Ferry, the Fifteenth learned of "the atrocious attempt ...at the overthrow of the government at Washington," according to the Fifteenth's regimental historian, Henry Shorey. The happiness felt about Lee's surrender was followed by the extreme sorrow over Lincoln's death. Many soldiers wanted to exact revenge. Shorey notes, "When nearing Relay House, at Annapolis, it was the mournful privilege of the members of the Fifteenth to alight from the train, and, forming in line, to stand with uncovered head and in reverential awe, while the funeral train bearing the remains of the martyred President slowly rolled by, on the way to the final resting place..."⁵¹ Remi became one of the thousands who would view the funeral procession.

Lincoln's funeral train continued to its first stop in Baltimore, arriving just before ten in the morning in a pouring rain. The Fifteenth resumed its journey along the thirty miles of the Washington Railroad that Lincoln's funeral train had just ridden north on.⁵² The regiment's camp was at Tenleytown, a section of Washington about three miles from the Capitol. Tenleytown's northeast corner was the highest point in the area at more than four hundred twenty feet above sea level, and therefore a strategic location to defend the capital.⁵³ The Union army commanded a wide view of the countryside north and west as well as along the three roads into the capital.⁵⁴ The fort at Tenleytown was part of a sixty-eight mile, thirty-seven mile, nine hundred cannon, defensive ring around the capital.⁵⁵ The appearance of the place must have been like nothing Remi had ever seen. During the fall of 1861, soldiers had cut down all the trees for two miles north and west of the fort. This was not in itself an unusual way to prepare an area for defense, except that the trees had been cut about three feet up from their base, felled in an outward direction, and left in place. This would make approaching the fort very challenging, as well as creating an unusual sight.⁵⁶ Reports from another regiment stationed at Tenleytown at the same time said the camp had an ample water supply and the men "could wash and shave daily, an unaccustomed luxury."⁵⁷

This was going to be Remi's first encampment of more than a few weeks, and it would have provided him the opportunity to write home. He may have been able to read and write since he signed his enlistment papers. Letters to him would only have to list his name, company, regiment, and location.⁵⁸ In addition, he probably traveled the military road to the center of the capital to sightsee and experience what was perhaps the first large city he had ever visited. Poet Walt Whitman wrote of these roads, "A great recreation, the past three years, has been in taking long walks out from Washington, five, seven, perhaps even ten miles and back ... over the perfect military roads, hard and smooth...The roads connecting Washington and the numerous forts around the city, made one useful result, at any rate, out of the war."⁵⁹ Washington sites at that time included only six large marble buildings: Patent Office, Post Office, Treasury Building, White House, and Capitol. The Washington Monument, begun a year before Remi was born, rose only partially out of the ground due to the lack of funds to complete the structure.⁶⁰ Army cows grazed in large numbers, fattening themselves to feed the multitude of soldiers in the area.

Fifteen thousand residents lived in small frame houses, traveled on unpaved roads, and were subjected to a rather odorous canal running through the heart of the city, dumping its filth into the Potomac River.⁶¹ Many of the new recruits because of their age and origin had not had been exposed to alcohol or gambling. In addition, Washington had the majority of the estimated four hundred fifty brothels that existed during the war. This was largely due to the acceptance and even encouragement of their patronage by Union General Joseph "Fighting Joe" Hooker, in charge of defending the capital. It is understood that many a young recruit was initiated by "going down the line" referring to traveling from saloons in the area to brothels located nearby.⁶²

Things moved quickly in May 1865. On the first, President Andrew Johnson ordered the Lincoln assassination conspirator trial to be conducted by a military commission, rather than by civil court.⁶³ The next day Jefferson Davis tried to rally his country and in particular his soldiers, to fight on.⁶⁴ On the third, perhaps not coincidentally, the federal government accused Davis of complicity in Lincoln's assassination and offered a one hundred thousand dollar reward.⁶⁵ On the fourth, Lincoln's funeral train reached Springfield, Illinois.⁶⁶ Also on the fourth, Francis O. S. Howe, joined Company D as its new Captain by a promotion from within the regiment.⁶⁷ Five days later Captain Howe's first assignment began as the Fifteenth was given the opportunity to provide "detail for guard" along the route to the courtroom.⁶⁸ Historian Shorey notes guard duty afforded the soldiers the opportunity to see "the distinguished and disreputable."⁶⁹ There were over three hundred witnesses during this trial, and tickets for the gallery were in demand.⁷⁰ The nation was gripped by the trial and read daily accounts.⁷¹ Remi's family and community may have known he was providing guard duty, which would have made him a local celebrity.

May 10, 1865 was a momentous day. Union cavalry captured Jefferson Davis, and President Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation stating the "armed resistance to the authority of this Government ... may be regarded as virtually at an end."⁷² Twelve days later, the symbols of bereavement were removed from throughout the capital and the flag at the White House was hoisted to full-staff.⁷³ It was now time for the culminating event of the war, the Grand Review of the Union armies. One hundred fifty thousand soldiers from all over the country took part in this spectacle.⁷⁴ At nine o'clock on that bright, sunny Tuesday, May 23rd, the Army of the Potomac began the procession from the newly domed Capitol.⁷⁵ Two thousand school children sang from its steps to the soldiers and spectators.⁷⁶ Tight formations of soldiers, twelve abreast, and equipment proceeded down Pennsylvania Avenue, unpaved at the time, passing before multitudes of people along the streets, in the windows, and even on roofs.⁷⁷ The line of cavalry alone was seven miles long.⁷⁸ The Fifteenth marched that day. A roll call of the soldiers was not made, but there's no reason to think Remi did not participate, as he was not listed as absent for that month or the next.⁷⁹ The reviewing stand held President Andrew Johnson, his Cabinet, and General Grant, as well as other notables.⁸⁰ The next day, General William Tecumseh Sherman's army paraded. In marked contrast to the first day, his army marched casually, and brought along confiscated pigs, poultry, and former slave families. The scene was reminiscent of how his army must have appeared during his March to the Sea, toting the supplies it needed and accumulating liberated slaves along the way.⁸¹ For many soldiers, the Grand Review was the end of their service, with some of them marching right from the parade route to awaiting trains that brought them home.⁸²

Later that month, one hundred eleven soldiers, or about one tenth of the Fifteenth's full complement, were mustered out following orders retiring soldiers whose terms expired before October 1, 1865.⁸³ On May 31st, Remi turned sixteen years old. He had been a soldier for only three months so he wasn't eligible. The next day, the Fifteenth left Washington aboard the

steamer "North Star," as part of two brigades ordered to proceed to Savannah, Georgia. Arriving there on June 4th, the regiment was held up in Savannah.⁸⁴ Sherman had occupied the city on December 21, 1864 and took it without a fight, and as a result, no destruction was exercised on this mansion lined port city.⁸⁵ The regiment finally boarded the steamer "Ariel," landing on June 15th at the coastal town of Georgetown, South Carolina.⁸⁶ The Fifteenth was part of the First Brigade, which had been assigned to the nine counties in the Military District of Eastern South Carolina. With so much territory to cover, the various regiments were thinly spread throughout the area. Remi was a member of Company D, which was initially camped four miles from Georgetown.⁸⁷

South Carolina was the cradle of the Confederacy and its entire military, civil, and political infrastructure had collapsed. The Union soldiers and officers were called to mediate disputes, administer the amnesty-oath-of-allegiance to rebels, oversee contracts between whites and former slaves, and officiate marriages of couples who had formerly been slaves.⁸⁸ The 1860 census of South Carolina tallied a white population of about three hundred thousand and a slave population of about four hundred thousand. This statistic makes you understand why they were fighting to retain the institution of slavery. On August 1st, Companies D, H, and I were moved up the Great Pee Dee River, accompanied by an assistant surgeon who had joined the regiment just prior to their departure from Washington.⁸⁹ Remi's company was stationed at the northern most town of the military district, Cheraw, South Carolina. This town was located one hundred miles north of Georgetown, and ten miles from the North Carolina border. South Carolina's rebel soldiers did not cause problems for the Union troops, but rather interacted agreeably with them.⁹⁰ While the work was rewarding and cordial, the environment was not so agreeable. Regimental historian Shorey was stationed with the Fifteenth's companies at Georgetown and reported, "...unacclimated recruits ... wilted under the depressing heat and malaria-impregnated atmosphere...(and) an unusually pestiferous crop of annoying insects, served to render life a burden..." Remi may have had difficulty adjusting. The most recent thirty year average temperature for August in Cheraw was almost eighty-nine degrees Fahrenheit, while the same for Van Buren, Maine (one town over from Grand Isle) was only seventy-four degrees.⁹¹ The soldiers in the swampy Georgetown area seemed to be most afflicted with malarial fever, and at one point that summer, the daily prophylactic quinine and whiskey tonic was exhausted.⁹² Quinine was one of the few Civil War medical treatments that actually worked, but since it was bitter it was mixed with whiskey to make it drinkable.⁹³ During the year that the Fifteenth stayed in South Carolina about one hundred soldiers died and seventy were discharged on disability.⁹⁴

Although the companies that had moved upstate from Georgetown on the first of August saw an improvement in the environment, Remi was admitted to the army post hospital at Darlington on September 4th with what was characterized as remittent fever.⁹⁵ Remi was more susceptible to disease because of his age and the fact that he was from the country, where being isolated reduced the opportunity to develop natural immunities.⁹⁶ Darlington's hospital, fifty miles due south of Cheraw, had been opened July 15th and was located on the Chesterfield to Darlington Railroad.⁹⁷ It was probably in a tent field hospital. Early in the war the Union had commandeered buildings to use as hospitals, but found tents allowed for better ventilation and made it easier to move patients.⁹⁸ Remi was being drawn into a very efficient medical system, honed by four years of horrific loss of life. A shining example was the sophisticated ambulance corps, which was able to quickly move thousands of seriously wounded soldiers from the front lines to general hospitals in large cities up north.⁹⁹ Unfortunately, that's about all the medical system could do, since the medical science of the day not only did not cure or heal, but was often

detrimental to the point of causing death.¹⁰⁰ In Remi's instance, fevers were considered a disease rather than a symptom, with remittent fever having a mortality rate of about two percent. Fortunately, this was very low relative to other commonly diagnosed ailments.¹⁰¹

On September 12th, Remi was sent to the post hospital in Charleston and admitted the next day.¹⁰² Records state his "complaint" was still remittent fever.¹⁰³ Remi traveled the more than one hundred miles in one day, indicating he was transported from Darlington to Florence, about ten miles south, and then rode along the Northeastern Railroad from there to Charleston.¹⁰⁴ The south had always lagged behind the north in building and interconnecting its railroads, and during the war had not stockpiled nor been able to produce a single engine or length of rail.¹⁰⁵ Further, the Union blockade had damaged southern trade so much that moving soldiers about became the dominant activity of the railroads, and it didn't pay very well. As a result, by the end of the war the south's railways were in shambles. However, the north had created a very effective federal railway organization called the United States Military Railroad. At the close of hostilities, this organization descended upon the southern railways and by summer's end in 1865 had them in as good a shape as when the war started.¹⁰⁶ The post hospital at Charleston had been opened February 21, 1865 and was located on Queen Street in the Old Pavilion Building. It was formerly a general hospital in or near the Citadel.¹⁰⁷ The Citadel had been closed the day Union forces overtook the city on February 18, 1865.¹⁰⁸ If well enough, Remi might have witnessed the results of the utter devastation that had been visited upon Charleston.

On September 25th, Remi was boarded on the hospital steamer "Cosmopolitan" with a diagnosis of malarial fever. He was sent sixty miles down the coast to the four hundred twenty six bed general hospital at Hilton Head Island.¹⁰⁹ The hospital sat on the northern shore, bordering the Atlantic Ocean.¹¹⁰ Remi's change of medical condition, from "complaint" of remittent fever to "diagnosis" of malarial fever may be the result of inconsistencies in medical terminology and pre-printed forms. It is likely, however, considering the fact that officers discouraged the transfer of men to general hospitals in order to increase the likelihood they would return to service, that Remi was probably getting much sicker at this time.¹¹¹ This opinion is further substantiated by the fact that so many others from the Fifteenth were sick and dying that summer, as noted.¹¹² Malaria, from the Italian words for "bad air," was thought to be caused by poisonous air. In truth, this disease came from parasites transferred by a mosquito bite. The diagnosis of malaria would fit two facts we know about the situation. First, it was most common during the summer and early fall along the coast and southern rivers.¹¹³ Second, recall that the Fifteenth's medical staff had run out of quinine for a time that summer. It probably didn't help that Remi's unit was located at the most distant point from where most of the Fifteenth's soldiers were. He may have received quinine too little and too late.

Hospital steamers were first used by the Union in 1862 and were supplied from fleets of commercial ships that could carry at least one thousand men. Early in the war, only men were nurses on these ships, but later women were allowed. Other soldiers who were not too sick or injured and former slaves also served in this capacity.¹¹⁴ The ships contained operating rooms, kitchens, and even elevators between decks.¹¹⁵ The soldiers on the hospital steamers were glad to have women care for them. In a sign of the times, the women were not required to wear hoops for their dresses while onboard.¹¹⁶ Nurses wrote letters for soldiers who couldn't, especially those who were dying, and often pinned on them their name and address in case they died later somewhere else.¹¹⁷

On September 27th, Remi was admitted to the hospital steamer "J.K. Barnes," where he waited until September 30th to be sent to DeCamp General Hospital at David's Island.¹¹⁸ It

appears Remi was transferred to the steamer “Cosmopolitan” at some point, because that is the ship he arrived aboard on October 1st. His diagnosis was listed as “convalescent.”¹¹⁹ David’s Island is situated a few hundred yards off the shoreline of Pelham, New York. It was the former location for a Confederate prison and later became a depot for the general recruiting service.¹²⁰ During Remi’s brief stay, he may have received a visit from the Stamford Ladies Soldiers’ Aid Society, whose members brought food, clothing, and wrote letters for the soldiers.¹²¹

At some point Remi was released from the hospital, but no records of this event surprisingly have been found. A May 16, 1865 letter from the War Department sheds light on what may have been going on, however. It states:

*“All patients, even if they require further medical treatment, if they are physically able to travel and desire to be discharged (to be discharged) as soon as possible...”*¹²²

Remi was discharged from DeCamp general hospital and traveled the twenty miles down to New York City. He was mustered out and honorably discharged October 6th.¹²³ The records say he was eighteen, although he was really sixteen.¹²⁴ On October 10th, however, he was admitted to an army medical facility called Transit Hospital on Broadway on the Battery.¹²⁵ This hospital at the southern tip of Manhattan had the purpose to provide “...temporary treatment of soldiers en route,” according to federal records.¹²⁶ Remi’s attending physician was Alexander H. Hoff.¹²⁷ Of the five general hospitals that operated in New York City, Transit Hospital had the fewest beds at sixty-two. Remi had just come from the general hospital with the largest number of beds, DeCamp, with one thousand seven hundred. A December 17, 1864 census of Union general hospitals showed that Transit Hospital was vacant, as one would expect a temporary hospital would be. Dr. Hoff was listed as the medical officer in charge at the time of the census and he held the title of surgeon in the United States Volunteers. Dr. Hoff was a contract surgeon and therefore a private practice doctor who volunteered to work in the army’s general hospitals in larger cities like New York.¹²⁸ Dr. Hoff had extensive medical experience from the war including caring for soldiers on hospital steamers in the Gulf of Mexico.¹²⁹ Remi’s spiritual needs would have been met in the army by an army chaplain. The religion of Union soldiers reflected the society from which they were drawn, and as a result non-Catholics dominated.¹³⁰

Two weeks and two days after checking himself into Transit Hospital, Remi expired, at seven-thirty on the morning of October 26, 1865.¹³¹ The cause of death listed on the municipal record is dysentery.¹³² This finding is puzzling, since for almost two months his condition was only described as a fever. It could be that he was recuperating from one and then afflicted by the other. Drawing conclusions is difficult because again, physicians of the era didn’t know what caused illness. Author and physician Alfred Bollet states, “Civil War physicians generally used the terms diarrhea and dysentery to mean the same thing.” The acute, or short-term, version was considered to be relatively harmless, with about a one-half of one percent mortality rate. On the other hand, chronic, or long-term dysentery, had a mortality rate of almost twenty-four percent in 1864.¹³³ If Remi truly died from dysentery, then he probably had the chronic version. Drugs and diet were the two main categories of treatments Remi could have received for chronic dysentery. Among the chemicals were opiates, paregoric, oil of turpentine, glycerin, mercurous chloride, castor oil, and quinine.¹³⁴ Anything made from mercury and ingested was very harmful for patients. In fact, mercury causes necrosis, or tissue death.¹³⁵ Dietary treatments included blackberries or a special diet of nourishing food, including eggs, meat, bread, and milk.¹³⁶ The

Civil War claimed about six hundred thousand Americans, more than have died in every war before and every war after the Civil War. Also staggering is the fact that about sixty percent of Civil War deaths occurred due to disease.¹³⁷

Back in South Carolina, all of the Fifteenth's companies near Georgetown were ordered to relocate to Darlington. According to regimental historian Shorey, "leaving that malarial infected region" was welcomed. The companies arrived the day before Remi died, October 25th.¹³⁸ Remi's fellow soldiers did not know what happened to him because he was listed as absent for the months of September through December, 1865. Then in January 1866, the muster roll notes he was discharged on October 6, 1865.¹³⁹ They had only part of the story and Shorey's comprehensive history of the Fifteenth, completed in 1890, incorrectly states Remi was discharged in May 1865.¹⁴⁰

Remi's personal effects would have been forwarded by the hospital chaplain.¹⁴¹ He was buried ten miles away at Cypress Hill National Cemetery across the East River into Brooklyn.¹⁴² Three thousand two hundred seventy six other soldiers are also buried there, both Union and Confederate. An 1868 Quartermaster General's report described the cemetery in this way:

*"This Cemetery is situated about three miles east of the city of Brooklyn, Long Island, and forms part of the City Cemetery... It is situated in a very beautiful locality near the western entrance of the enclosure, facing the Williamsburg plank road, upon on a high and rolling piece of ground, and contains about two acres. Interments of deceased Union soldiers in this Cemetery commenced in April, 1862. The Cemetery is enclosed by the fence which surrounds the entire grounds, and a Lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the Superintendent appointed to take charge of the grounds. The bodies interred in this Cemetery were brought from the various hospitals and camps in and about New York city during the rebellion."*¹⁴³

Between October 4th and December 9th of 1865, thirteen other soldiers from the Fifteenth were buried at Cypress Hill. Remi was the only soldier from Company D during this time.¹⁴⁴

It is not known when Remi's family learned of his death. However, on January 23, 1866, the Adjutant General's Office in Augusta, Maine informed the Assessor of Madawaska that as of October 6, 1865:

*"I have the honor to inform you that the following named enlisted men in Maine Regiments, residents of your town, have been discharged from the service of the United States, at the dates opposite each name, by order of the War Department, their services being no longer required."*¹⁴⁵

According to federal documents, at some point after Remi's death, Dosite received "\$128.00 of the bounty due him."¹⁴⁶ Also that year, the Sanfacon's house burned with all its contents. Their neighbors "took hold and helped them build a new house and gave them furniture, etc..."¹⁴⁷ Then on August 20, 1866, in what appears to be a belated observation, President Andrew Johnson formerly declared the war was over.¹⁴⁸ Dosite and his mother, who had lived with him as a widow for forty years, died in 1875, within eight days of his own death. In 1877, Scholastique filed a claim for a mother's pension, which was awarded in 1879, with a retroactive lump sum payment of \$1,120.80. In 1888, Scholastique was dropped from the role

Remi Sanfaçon

when a neighbor complained to the federal government that her eldest son Rosimond signed a bond for life support in 1867 for her, her husband, her mother-in-law, and at the time, her unmarried daughters. After an investigation where depositions were taken, which yielded over one hundred pages of information about Scholastique, she got her pension back. On May 4, 1893, Scholastique died, and in fourteen days was dropped from the pension rolls.

It is fitting that even in death, Remi was helping his family to continue to do what it had been doing for generations -- surviving. By enlisting, Remi contributed his sign-on bonus, his pay, and after death, a pension for his mother in her old age. Remi's story is the story of our family.

¹ St Basile Church Records, St Basile, New Brunswick, Canada. Latter Day Saints (LDS) Film 859897 - May 6th 1822. NOTE: Part I assumed Louis Saindon was the same person as Louis Sanfaçon. Both lived in at St Anne and married a Madeleine Thibodeau. This assumption has proven wrong. The comprehensive work of Laurent Saindon indicates Louis Saindon and Madeleine Thibodeau moved to Cacouna, Quebec and died in that region. See *Histoire et Généalogie de la Saindon d'Amérique du Nord*, Volume 1, p. 147 "Il décéda à Cacouna en janvier 1819 ...elle décéda le 21 août 1824 à Cacouna..."

² St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859897 - January 15, 1835.

³ Birth: St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859897 - October 2, 1814. Death: Burial Record Number 4, May 18, 1875, Notre Dame du Mont Carmel Church (records kept by St Gerard Church, Grand Isle, ME)

⁴ Birth: St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859898 - June 3, 1849. Death: Death Certificate dated October 27, 1865, Municipal Archives, 11 Chambers Street, Room 103, NY, NY 10007.

⁵ St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859896 Section 3 - July 18, 1791. Sanfaçon dit Consigne - During their lives, Louis and Joseph used both their primary surname, Sanfaçon, and its alternate, or dit name, Consigne. Louis used Sanfaçon in a number of documents, and most likely shifted to Consigne later in life to distinguish himself from his son, Louis, who used Sanfaçon.

⁶ St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859896, Section 3, 1792-1799, 1803-1823.

⁷ Provincial Archives of New Brunswick (PANB), microfilm #2649. July 10, 1783. Studholme Report - Residents on St John River, p. 15.

⁸ Beckwith, Lilian M. *An Outline of the History of Central New Brunswick to the Time of Confederation*. Unknown location: York-Sunbury Historical Society, Inc., 1937. p. 31.

⁹ The University of Oklahoma Law Center web page. May 2004 <<http://www.law.ou.edu/hist/paris.html>> Vandalism included burning their fences, stealing their cattle, and spoiling of their food stores.

¹⁰ Raymond, Rev. W.O. *Winslow Papers*. St John, New Brunswick: The Sun Printing Co., Ltd., 1901. p. 149. The area between the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick was obviously still in dispute since the Quebec governor identified it as part of Quebec. Today it is part of New Brunswick. It's likely the offer by Quebec's governor to help New Brunswick's governor with the problem he had relocating displaced French from St Anne was really a way to secure the upper St John River for Quebec.

¹¹ Albert, Rev. Thomas. *History of Madawaska*. St Basile, New Brunswick: self-published. 1919. p. 81.

¹² Paradis, Roger. *Papers of Prudent L. Mercure*. Madawaska Historical Society: Madawaska, ME. 1998. Vol. 3, p. 75.

¹³ St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859896, Section 3, 1792-1799, 1803-1823.

¹⁴ St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film - numerous.

¹⁵ St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859896 - July 18, 1803.

¹⁶ St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859896 - February 7, 1809.

¹⁷ PANB, microfilm #2649. July 10, 1783. Studholme Report - Residents on St John River, p. 15.

¹⁸ Turner, Wesley B. *The War of 1812 - The War That Both Sides Won*. Toronto: The Dundurn Group. 2000. p. 107.

¹⁹ Homberger, Eric. *Historical Atlas of North America*. London: Penguin Books. 1995. p. 60.

²⁰ Turner 55.

²¹ St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859897 - September 4, 1814.

²² Stewart, Robert. *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Historical Facts*. New York: Barnes & Noble Books. 2002. p. 175.

²³ St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859897 - May 4, 1822.

²⁴ Melvin, Charlotte Lenentine. *Madawaska - A Chapter in Maine-New Brunswick Relations*. Madawaska, ME: St John Valley Publishing Co. 1975. pp. 36-38.

²⁵ Albert 324-327.

²⁶ Melvin 38.

²⁷ The Marshfield Home Page, Marshfield History, Daniel Webster Biography. May 2004. <<http://www.marshfield.net/History/webster.htm>>

²⁸ Roy, L.P. *Plan of Grand Isle - A Plan of Survey 1843 & 1844 A.D. in Township #18 in the 3rd Range*. Allowed to copy this from Louis Philip Dionne, Jr., a former Postmaster of Grand Isle.

²⁹ St Basile Church Records ... LDS Film 859898 - January 28, 1845.

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- ³⁰ The Citadel, About the Citadel, Citadel History, Civil War Period. June 2004. <<http://citadel.edu/r3/about/history/civilwar/shtml>>
- ³¹ Marching – Shorey, Henry A. *The Story of the Maine Fifteenth*. Bridgton, ME: Press of the Bridgton News. 1890. p. 157.
- Valley Turnpike – Summers, Festus. *The Baltimore & Ohio in the Civil War*. Gettysburg, PA: Stan Clark Military Books. 1993. pp. 91 & 95.
- ³² Bacon, Benjamin. *Sinews of War*. Novato, CA: Presidio Press. 1997. p. 167.
- ³³ Shorey 157.
- ³⁴ Swanson, James L. & Weinberg, Daniel R. *Lincoln's Assassins – Their Trial and Execution*. Chicago: Arena Editions. 2001. p. 11.
- ³⁵ Kunhardt, Dorothy Meserve & Kunhardt, Jr, Philip B. *Twenty Days*. New York, NY: HarperCollins Publishers. 1993. p. 11.
- ³⁶ History Channel. “April 1865” Broadcast April 26, 2003.
- ³⁷ Winik, Jay. *April 1865*. HarperCollins Publishers. 2001. p 261,
- ³⁸ Swanson 11.
- ³⁹ Shorey 156.
- ⁴⁰ History Channel. “April 1865” Broadcast April 26, 2003.
- ⁴¹ Winik 224.
- ⁴² Winik 227.
- ⁴³ Kunhardt 54.
- ⁴⁴ 2,000 soldiers – Kunhardt 176; \$50,000 reward – Winik 336.
- ⁴⁵ Swanson 12.
- ⁴⁶ Kunhardt 119.
- ⁴⁷ Shorey 157.
- ⁴⁸ Kunhardt 132.
- ⁴⁹ Kunhardt 6.
- ⁵⁰ Davis, Major George B. *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. New York: Fairfax Press. 1983. Diagram 1, Plate 100.
- ⁵¹ Shorey 157.
- ⁵² Davis Plate 81, diagram 4. Holberton, William B. *Homeward Bound*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books. 2001. p. 51. They may not have traveled by the same rails, however. By the end of the war, this formerly single tracked railway, being the only tracks heading north out of the capital, was “doubled tracked”.
- ⁵³ Helm, Judith Beck. *Tenleytown, DC, Country Village into City Neighborhood*. Washington, D.C.: Tennally Press. 1981. pp. 45 & 46.
- ⁵⁴ Helm 47.
- ⁵⁵ Price, William H. *Civil War Handbook*. Springfield, VA: L.B. Prince Co., Inc. 1961. p. 12.
- ⁵⁶ Helm 49.
- ⁵⁷ Holberton, William B. *Homeward Bound*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books. 2001. p. 65.
- ⁵⁸ Billings, John D. *Hardtack and Coffee*. Gansevoort, NY: Corner House Historical Publications. 1996. p. 217.
- ⁵⁹ Helm 50.
- ⁶⁰ Kunhardt 117.
- ⁶¹ Kunhardt 110.
- ⁶² History Channel. “Sex in the Civil War” Broadcast April 26, 2003.
- ⁶³ Swanson 9.
- ⁶⁴ Winik 334.
- ⁶⁵ Winik 335.
- ⁶⁶ Winik 339.
- ⁶⁷ Shorey 10.
- ⁶⁸ Trial begins May 9th – Kunhardt 194. Fifteenth on guard duty – Shorey 158.
- ⁶⁹ Shorey 158.
- ⁷⁰ Swanson 5.
- ⁷¹ Swanson 6.
- ⁷² Winik 335 & 336. Supposedly Davis was trying to escape the country - Shorey 156.
- ⁷³ Winik 335 & 359.
- ⁷⁴ Winik 359.
- ⁷⁵ Winik 387. Bright, sunny – Civil War Home website. June 2004. <www.civilwarhome.com/grandreview.htm>
- ⁷⁶ Shorey 159.
- ⁷⁷ Pennsylvania Avenue was not finally paved with hot asphalt until 1877, which, by the way was very expensive - Goddard, Stephen B. *Getting There*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1994. p 47. Twelve abreast – Civil War website – <www.civilwarhome.com/grandreview.htm>
- ⁷⁸ Civil War Home website. June 2004. <www.civilwarhome.com/grandreview.htm>
- ⁷⁹ NARA, Washington, DC. Military Service Records, General Reference Branch – Chris Bernard 2001 compilation.
- ⁸⁰ Shorey 159.

- ⁸¹ Shorey 160. It was reported that General Sherman abruptly withdrew his hand from the polite greeting of Secretary of War Stanton at the reviewing stand, in front of crowds and his army. He was incensed at Stanton for his rejection of the overly generous terms offered Confederate General Joseph Johnson earlier in the month
- ⁸² Holberton 15.
- ⁸³ Shorey 161.
- ⁸⁴ Shorey 161.
- ⁸⁵ Shorey 157.
- ⁸⁶ Shorey 161.
- ⁸⁷ Shorey 164.
- ⁸⁸ Shorey 164. Additional Information: Holberton 16. Amnesty oaths had been administered to entire armies at the end of the war. However, many Confederate soldiers, upon learning of the surrendering of armies, simply left their units and went home. These soldiers were administered the oath in their home states by duly authorized federal authorities like the Fifteenth. p. 51. Regarding contracts, a letter from a Lieutenant Gay of the Fifteenth states that one of the missions of the regiment was to prevent former slaves from killing their former masters. The Union soldiers, held in high regard as liberators, convinced the former slaves to enter into contracts, where they might get one-half of what they grew plus other compensation.
- ⁸⁹ Shorey 166.
- ⁹⁰ Shorey 165.
- ⁹¹ Weatherbase.com. Historical Weather for Van Buren, ME and Cheraw, SC. June 2004. <www.weatherbase.com/weather>
- ⁹² Shorey 166.
- ⁹³ Bollet, Alfred Jay. *Civil War Medicine – Challenges and Triumphs*. Tucson, AZ: Galen Press, Ltd. 2002. p. 237.
- ⁹⁴ Shorey 166.
- ⁹⁵ Better environment – Shorey 166. Remi sick – NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. Medical card 1, S 15Me Remi San Façon. Train - Shorey 172. Since it is known that upon completion of their duties in the summer of 1866, the rest of the 15th moved by train to Charleston, SC – so it is likely that that is how Remi was transported from Darlington to Charleston.
- ⁹⁶ Bollet 263 & 266.
- ⁹⁷ NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. South Carolina Hospital Index - Post Hospital Darlington, SC. p. 54. From July 15, 1865 to February 9, 1866 held sick and wounded
- ⁹⁸ Bollet 218.
- ⁹⁹ Bollet 136.
- ¹⁰⁰ Bollet 38. This author cautions against judging the medical system of the Civil War era too harshly. The medical practitioners of the day knew very little about the cause and treatment of disease, or physical and psychological injuries associated with war.
- ¹⁰¹ Bollet xv & 330.
- ¹⁰² NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. Medical card 1, S 15Me Remi San Façon.
- ¹⁰³ NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. Medical card 3, S 15BMe Remi San Farivan.
- ¹⁰⁴ Black III, Robert C. *The Railroads of the Confederacy*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. 1998. p. 189. Morrill, Dan. *The Civil War in the Carolinas*. Charleston, SC: The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Company of America. 2002. p. 468. – The Northeastern RR avoided Sherman’s army and their expert rail twisting crews because Sherman, after leaving Savannah, chose an inland path toward Columbia, SC to avoid “piling them up” (i.e., Confederate coastal defenders) in front of his army – thereby allowing him to maintain his army’s swift pace northward.
- ¹⁰⁵ Black 4 & 85. Note: p. 10. One reason for the south’s defeat was a reason it split off, intense individualism. Each southern state acted so independently that more times than not the track gauges (distance between rails) actually changed at the state borders. This would require, unbelievably today, that all cargo and passengers would have to be moved from one train to another train at the state border in order to proceed. This assertion also made by Morrill, Dan. *The Civil War in the Carolinas*. Charleston, SC: The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Company of America. 2002. p. 183.
- ¹⁰⁶ Black 291.
- ¹⁰⁷ NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. South Carolina Hospital Index. Pp. 35 & 36 – Post Hospital Charleston, SC.
- ¹⁰⁸ The Citadel, About the Citadel, Citadel History, Civil War Period. June 2004. <citadel.edu/r3/about/history/civilwar/shtml> The Citadel was not reopened until 1882.
- ¹⁰⁹ NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. Medical card 3 & 4, S 15Me Remi San Façon. Cosmopolitan - Hospitals Afloat Index, p. 23. This steamer began operating on April 6, 1863 and handled sick and wounded between Charleston and Hilton Head, South Carolina, as well as transfers to New York City. 426 Beds – The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion. Part III, Volume I, Medical History, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888. p. 963.
- ¹¹⁰ NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. South Carolina Hospital Index. pp. 42 & 43. Opened in March 1, 1862, closed October 27, 1866 and handled sick and wounded.
- ¹¹¹ Bollet 331.

- ¹¹² Shorey 166.
- ¹¹³ Bollet 258.
- ¹¹⁴ Wormeley, Katherine Prescott. *The Other Side of the War*. Gansevoort, NY: Corner House Historical Publications. 1998. p. 13.
- ¹¹⁵ Bollet, Alfred Jay. *Civil War Medicine – Challenges and Triumphs*. Tucson, AZ: Galen Press, Ltd. 2002. p. 4.
- ¹¹⁶ Wormeley 21 & 25.
- ¹¹⁷ Wormeley 29 & 145.
- ¹¹⁸ Remi to DeCamp - NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. Medical card 5, S 15BMe Remi Sanfocin. DeCamp –New York Hospital Index, p. 11 - p. 28 & 29. Operated May 28, 1863 to December 5, 1866. Joseph K. Barnes was the Surgeon General at the time. Virtual American Biographies. June 2004. <www.famousamericans.net/josephkbarnes> Cosmopolitan - NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Hospitals Afloat Index. p. 9. This steamer operated from January 1, 1865 to October 31, 1865 transporting sick and wounded and held an experienced crew that had been on the steamer “Baltic.”
- ¹¹⁹ NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. Medical card 6, S 15Me Reine Sanfacon.
- ¹²⁰ NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. New York Hospital Index. pp. 11 – 15.
- ¹²¹ The Stamford Historical Society, The Stamford Ladies Soldiers’ Aid Society. June 2004. <www.stamfordhistory.org/cwladiesaid.htm>
- ¹²² Holberton 126.
- ¹²³ NARA, Washington, DC. Military Service Records, General Reference Branch – Chris Bernard 2001 compilation. p. 23.
- ¹²⁴ NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. Medical card 6, S 15Me Reine Sanfacon.
- ¹²⁵ Oct 10th, Transit on Battery – NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. Medical Card 7. Broadway – Municipal Death Record - Municipal Archives, 11 Chambers Street, Room 103, NY, NY 10007. Remi Sanfacon, died October 26, 1865.
- ¹²⁶ NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. New York Hospital Index. pp. 28 & 29. This hospital was opened September 4, 1864 and handled sick and wounded until May 1866.
- ¹²⁷ Municipal Death Record - Municipal Archives, 11 Chambers Street, Room 103, NY, NY 10007. Remi Sanfacon, died October 26, 1865. Alexander –The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion. Medical History, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888. Part III, Volume I, p. 338.
- ¹²⁸ Bollet 31.
- ¹²⁹ The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion. Medical History, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888. Part III, Volume I, pp. 338, 960, 961.
- ¹³⁰ Wiley, Bell Irvin. *The Life of Billy Yank*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 2000. p. 263.
- ¹³¹ NARA, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC. Civil War Medical Records. Medical card 7.
- ¹³² Municipal Death Record - Municipal Archives, 11 Chambers Street, Room 103, NY, NY 10007. Remi Sanfacon, died October 26, 1865.
- ¹³³ Bollet 330.
- ¹³⁴ Bollet 228, 234, 372.
- ¹³⁵ Bollet 231.
- ¹³⁶ Bollet 372.
- ¹³⁷ Price 17.
- ¹³⁸ Shorey 167.
- ¹³⁹ NARA Document Request - Form G162264 - Military Records
- ¹⁴⁰ Shorey Appendix 11.
- ¹⁴¹ Wiley 266.
- ¹⁴² Municipal Death Record - Municipal Archives, 11 Chambers Street, Room 103, NY, NY 10007. Remi Sanfacon, died October 26, 1865.
- ¹⁴³ Roll of Honor: Civil War Soldiers, Volume XVI. Family Tree Maker CD 351. Page 18.
- ¹⁴⁴ Roll of Honor: Civil War Soldiers, Volume XIII & XVI – Family Tree Maker CD 351. Chris Bernard analysis.
- ¹⁴⁵ NARA, Washington, DC. Military Service Records, General Reference Branch – Chris Bernard 2001 compilation. p. 51.
- ¹⁴⁶ NARA, Washington, DC. Military Service Records, General Reference Branch – Chris Bernard 2001 compilation. p. 68.
- ¹⁴⁷ NARA, Washington, DC. Military Service Records, General Reference Branch – Chris Bernard 2001 compilation. p. 51. August 27, 1877 deposition.
- ¹⁴⁸ Winik 441.

**Baptisms Extracted from the Registers of Paroisse
St-Cesaire, Quebec, 1838 – Part 5**

From Family History Library microfilm #1293261

By Paul R. Keroack, #157

- B158** 17 Oct
Paul, né du jour
Denis **Gauthier dit Handreville**,
cult
Josette Dubourg
p. Moyse Dubourg
m. Louise Goddu
- B159** 20 Oct
Leon, né hier
Louis **Darcy**, cult
Sophie Bourbault
p. Jean Bourbeault
m. Scholastique Desautels
- B160** 20 Oct
Pierre Jean, né du jour
Antoine **Pariseau**, cult
Josette Leclair
p. François Jodouin
m. Josette Charron
- B161** 23 Oct
Jean Baptiste, né depuis trois
jours
Alexandre **Labombarde**, cult
Marie Menard
p. Hypolite Labombarde
m. Marguerite Brillou
- B162** 27 Oct
Joseph, né hier
Joseph **Bouin**, cult
Scholastique Roi
p. Joseph Laperche
m. Emilie Normandin
- B163** 30 Oct
Pierre Joseph, né hier
Pierre **Gendron**
- Julie Sevigny
p. Pierre Gendron, grandpère de
l'infant
m. Elisabeth Brisset
- [next entry not numbered –
information same as #163 except
child is named "Joseph Pierre"]
- B164** 30 Oct
Eusèbe, né hier
Charles **Pratte**, cult
Marie Juillet
p. Eusebe Cadeux
m. Catherine Jemme
- B165** 1 Nov
Marie Vitaline née hier
François **Paquet**, cult
Josette Piché
p. Jean Louis Jaret dit Bougrand
m. Marguerite Potvin
- B166** 8 Nov
Marie Adelaide, née hier
Michel **Besset**, cult
Adelaide Courtmanche
p. François Tetreau
m. Amable Autier
- B167** 10 Nov
Philomene, née hier
Joseph **Lefèbvre**, cult
Adelaide Vachon
p. Augustin Marrier
m. Josette Bourgeois
- B168** 11 Nov
Edwige, née du jour
Magliore **Viau**, cult
Edwige Gangné

- p. Vital Cire[?]
m. Angélique Couteux
- B169** 11 Nov
Etienne, née hier
Joseph **Valière**, cult
Sophronia Phaneuf
p. Philippe Roulette
m. Flavie Breau
- B170** 13 Nov
Pierre, né hier
Henri **Charon**, cult
Julie Gauthier
p. Pierre Charron
m. Marie Eléonor Charron
- B171** 15 Nov
Treffle, né hier
Edouard **Guertin**
Theotiste Meunier
p. Alexis Had[?]
m. Sophie Couchon
- B172** 15 Nov
Augustin, né avant hier
François **Arnel**, cult
Scholastique Forrant
p. Pierre Forant
m. Zoe Favreau
- B173** 16 Nov
Philomène, née hier
Michel **Brodeur**, cult
Elisabeth Elie
p. Joseph Elie
m. Emilie Blin
- B174** 22 Nov
Wilfride, né hier
François **Menard**, cult
Emilie Ostiguy
p. François Genin[?] dit Labarre
m. Scholastique Ostiguy
- B175** 24 Nov
Emile, né hier
Jean Baptiste **Brouillet**, cult
Marguerite Jalbert
p. Jean Baptiste Renault
m. Marguerite Brouillet
- B176** 24 Nov
Marc, né du jour
Dominique **Martin**, cult
Lucie Elie
p. Isidor Valie
m. Euphémie Elie
- B177** 25 Nov
Catherine, née avant hier
Thomas **Queene**, cult
Sara M'Govin[?]
p. James Conly
m. Catherine Horlarey
- B178** 26 Nov
Philomène, née avant hier
Josephant **Paquet**, de Farnham
Emilie Tetreau
p. Pierre Breau
m. Marguerite Paquet
- B179** 27 Nov
Louis Césaire, né avant hier
Gabriel **Courtmanche**, cult
Catherine Coté
p. Charles Coté
m. Amable Autier
- B180** 29 Nov
Sophie, née du jour
Jean Baptiste **Lachapelle**, cult
Sophie Lebeau
p. Antoine Lachapelle
m. Monique Gausselin
- B181** 2 Dec [s. 4 Dec]
Etienne, née du jour
Patric **Maguire**, tumeur en cette
paroisse

Baptisms Extracted from the Registers of Parioisse
St-Cesaire, Quebec, 1838 – Part 5

Honore Doin
p. Cornelius Maguire
m. Genéviève Frambus

Agathe Sircé
p. Damase Gingras
m. Julie Leduc

B182 2 Dec
Jean, né depuis trois jours “du
commerce illicite de Jean **Tate** a
Louis[e] Vadnais”
p. Antoine Courtmanche
m. Emelie Legros

B188 6 Dec
Joseph Octave, né hier
Alexis **Plessis dit Belaire**, de
cette paroisse
Marie Osite Brunelle
p. Jean Baptiste Plomondon
m. Zoe Brunelle

B183 2 Dec
Sélina, née hier
Joseph **Benoit**, de la paroisse Ste
Marie
Julie Louiscan[?]
p. Toussaint Huot
m. Clemence Gendreau

B189 11 Dec
Remi Pierre Bruneau, né hier
Pierre **Auger**, de cette paroisse
Cesarie Massé
p. Ofter Massé
m. Prescite Lacombe

B184 3 Dec
Domitille, née du jour
Jean **Cloutier**, cult
Charlotte Salouais
p. Francois Salouois
m. Marie Laplante

B190 11 Dec
Odile, née hier
Pierre **Auger**, journalier
Marie Frejeau
p. Caliste Frejeau
m. Sophie Sené

B185 4 Dec
Marie Sélina, née hier
Abraham **Fournier**, journalier en
cette paroisse
Isabel Bouvin
p. Pierre Daigle
m. Josette Cordeau

B191 11 Dec
Julie, née depuis environ deux
mois
Jean Baptiste **Leblanc**
Desanges Poirier
p. Moise Vegiard
m. Archange Sevigny

B186 5 Dec
Prudence Cordule Philomene,
née hier
François **Ostiguy**, cult
Adelaide Robert
p. Jean Baptiste Dupol
m. Louise Goddu

B192 12 Dec
Sophronia, née du jour
Charles **Goudreau**, cult
Sophronia Picard
p. Xavier Benoist
m. Louise Bousquet

B187 6 Dec
Hubert, né hier
Antoine **Leduc**, de la paroisse de
Ste Marie

B193 13 Dec
Damase, né hier
Joseph **Trudeau**, cult
Marie Louise Duclos
p. Louis Duclos

m. Marguerite Lalanne

B194 14 Dec

Edouard, né hier
Edouard **Normandin**
Marie Lucier
p. Antoine Tetreau
m. Josette Brouillard

B195 17 Dec

Marie Adelaide, née avant hier
Michel **Legros dit Spour**?, cult
Angèlique Blanchette
p. Jean Baptiste Legros
m. Marie Charles Blanchette

B 196 19 Dec

Louise Philomene, née hier
Jean Baptiste **Gauvin**, cult
Louise Duibrulle
p. Charles Gauvin
m. Marie Louise Basinet

B197 21 Dec

Marie Philomene, née hier
Pierre **Gauthier**, cult
Marie Girard
p. François Xavier Coté
m. Manne[?] Girard

B198 22 Dec

Marie, née hier
Ignace **Piche**, cult
Marie Reine Heker
p. Pierre Boisseau
m. Magdelaine Tetreau

B199 25 Dec

Joseph Noel, né avant hier
Joseph **Touchette**, cult
Euphrosine Maillaux
p. Andre Touchette
m. Louise Lacroix

B200 26 Dec

Pierre, né avant hier
Jean **Nadeau**, cult
Therèse Provost
p. Pierre Forant
m. Catherine Ledoux

B201 30 Dec

Antoine, né hier
Chrisologue **Gaulin**, cult
Marguerite Lemoine
p. Antoine Gaulin
m. Marguerite Normandin

B202 30 Dec

Joseph, né hier
Pierre **Daigle**, ouvrier
Josette Vegiard
p. Louis Dupol
m. Charlotte Vegiard

End of series

Abbreviations, etc.

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

Extractor's note: Copying one year's baptismal entries from one Quebec parish has heightened my appreciation of all those who have read the difficult handwriting and have published repertoires and databases of these precious resources.

Tombstone Symbols

Submitted by Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

Editor's note: This originally was published by The St. Andrew's Society of Connecticut and is reprinted with permission. The photographs and captions are additions to the original published material.

Religious

Angels Angels mean spirituality and they guard the tomb

Bible A single Holy Bible is often found on Christian headstones

Holy Books On Mormon headstones indicate the scripture of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints – the Bible, Book of Mormon, and doctrine/covenants.

Chalice Usually used to represent the sacraments

Crescent The deceased was probably a Muslim

Cross The cross is an emblem of faith. There are many different types of crosses and each may mean something different. For a good explanation of the various types of crosses, see <http://www.alsirat.com/symbols/cross.html>, a part of The City of the Silent.

Heart (Sacred) Usually found in Catholic cemeteries, this heart refers to the suffering of Christ for our sins

Menorah An emblem of Judaism

Star of David or Mogen David Recognized as the international symbol of Judaism

Mortality

Arrow Mortality

Broken Column This image represents the decay. It usually represents the loss of the family head

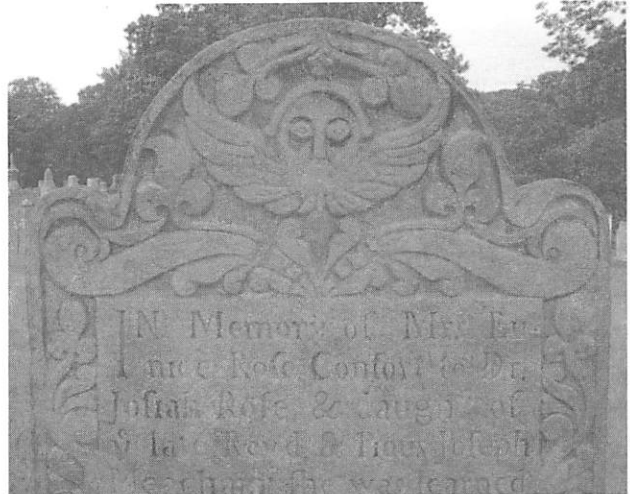
Candle, Snuffed Loss of life

Coffin Mortality

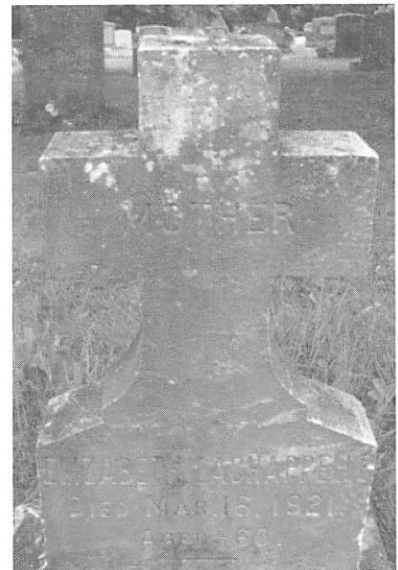
Figure with Dart Mortality

Grim Reaper Death personified

Hourglass Time has run out



An early 1780 angel located in Captain Nathan Hale Cemetery in Coventry, CT



A 1921 cross located in St. Joseph's Cemetery in Windham, CT

Scythe An instrument of the harvest; death cuts us down
 Skull and/or Skull/
 Crossed Bones Death
 Spade or Crossed
 Spade and Shovel Death

Trade and Occupation (emblems that might indicate a person's occupation in life)

Axe, Steel Knife, and/or Cleaver	Butcher
Bible	Minister
Bowl and Razor	Barber
Compasses	Wright – (a worker skilled in manufacturing, especially of wooden objects) -- usually used in combination, i.e. shipwright, wheelwright
Coulter (type of hoe)	Farmer
Crown, Hammer and Anvil	Smith
Flail (threshing implement)	Farmer
Leather Cutter's Knife, Nippers, Sole Cutter & Awl	Shoemaker
Loom, Shuttle and Stretchers	Weaver
Open Book	Teacher
Rake and Spade	Gardener
Scales, Some Type of Sign	Mariner
Stalk of Corn	Farmer
Swingletree (rod for beating flax)	Farmer
Wedge and Level	Mason

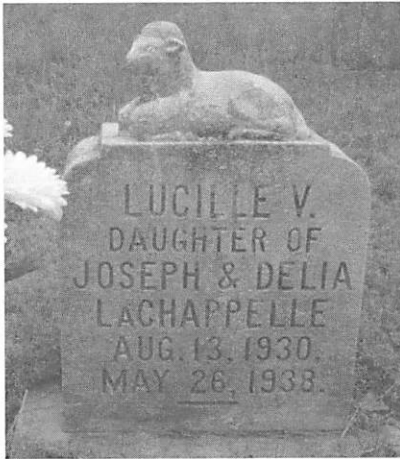
Resurrection, Eternal Life, Immortality

Angel, Flying or Trumpeting	Rebirth, resurrection
Bird or Bird Flying	Eternal life, resurrection
Cross	Resurrection
Dove, flying	Resurrection
Flame, Light, Lamp or Torch	Immortality of the spirit, resurrection
Garland or Wreath	symbol of saintliness and glory, victory in death
Horns	Resurrection
Ivy	Immortality
Rooster	Awakening; resurrection
Star	Death could not overpower the light of the spirit, which still shines in the darkness
Sun	Light and warmth, renewed life and life everlasting



A 2002 monument portraying a current-style angel located in New Coventry Cemetery in Coventry, CT

Tombstone Symbols



Monument of a 7-year-old child located in St. Joseph's Cemetery in Windham, CT

Trumpeters

Harbingers of the resurrection
Immortality

Urn

Animals

Birds

Eternal life or resurrection

Butterfly

Short life

Dog

Implies a good master worthy of love

Dove

Seen in both Christian and Jewish cemeteries; the dove means innocence and/or peace

Lamb

Innocence -- usually marks the grave of a child

Lion

Courage -- the lion's eternal watch guards the tomb

Rooster

Awakening; resurrection

Plants

Fruits

Eternal plenty as in the fruit of life

Ivy

Stands for friendship; also immortality

Laurel

A symbol of worldly accomplishment and heroism

Lily

The Virgin's flower and also the symbol of innocence and purity

Morning Glory

Signifies the beginning of life

Oak, Oak Leaves, Acorns

Power, authority or victory / Military tombs

Palm Branch

Victory; rejoicing

Poppy

Eternal sleep

Rose, Full-Blown

The deceased died in the prime of life

Roses

Signify completion and the brevity

Rosemary

Remembrance

Thistles

Remembrance and/or Scottish descent

Hands

Hand Pointing up

Pathway to heaven

Hands, Clasped

Farewells or the bond of marriage

Hands, Praying

Asking God for eternal life

Hands, Blessing

Blessing of those left behind

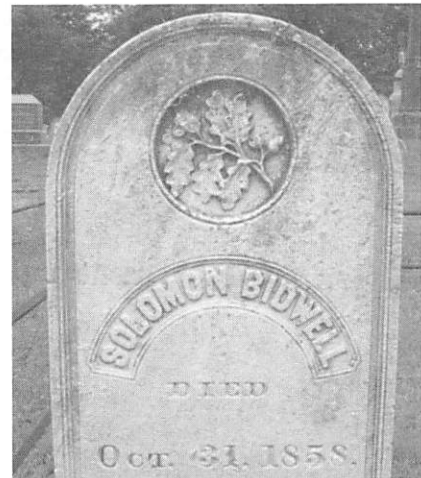
Tree or Trees

Tree

Life

Tree Sprouting

Life everlasting



1858 tombstone depicting oak leaves located in Captain Nathan Hale Cemetery in Coventry, CT

Tree Stumps,	Deceased was a member of the Woodmen of the World
Stones Shaped Like	Brevity of life
Tree Trunk	Perpetual mourning; grief
Weeping Willow Tree	

Miscellaneous

Wheat Strands or Sheaves	The divine harvest
Broken Ring	The family circle has been severed
Cherubs	Cherubs are angelic and signify innocence
Crossed Sword	Military person of high rank
Heart	Love
Heart, Stylized	Symbolize the affection of the living for the dead
Hearts, Two Joined	Mark a marriage
Rod or Staff	Comfort for the bereaved
Stars and Stripes around Eagle	Eternal vigilance and liberty. Often seen on military markers
Urn with Flame	Undying remembrance
Harp	Praise to the God



A monument dated 1838 bearing a Weeping Willow tree located in Captain Nathan Hale Cemetery in Coventry, CT

Initials of Fraternal Organizations

AOH	Ancient Order of Hibernians
BPOE	Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks
CAR	Children of the American Revolution
DAR	Daughters of the American Revolution
FOE	Fraternal Order of Eagles
FOP	Fraternal Order of Police
F&AM	Free and Accepted Masons
GAR	Grand Army of the Republic
I.O.R.M.	Order of Red Men
IOF	Order of Foresters
IOOF	Order of Odd Fellows
IOJD	Order of Job's Daughters
J.O.A.M.	Junior Order of American Mechanics
J.O.U.A.M.	Junior Order of United American Mechanics
K. of C.	Knights of Columbus
K. of P.	Knights of Pythias

Tombstone Symbols

KT	Knights Templar
LOM	Loyal Order of Moose
M.W.A.	Modern Woodmen of America
N.O.W.	Neighbors of Woodcraft
RA	Royal Academy
RA	Royal Arcanum
R.A.M.	Royal Arch Masons
R.N.A.	Royal Neighbors of America
SAR	Sons of the American Revolution
S.F.W.C.	Supreme Forest Woodmen Circle
U.S.A.	United States Army
U.S.A.F.	United States Air Force
U.S.M.C.	United States Marine Corp
U.S.N.	United States Navy
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association
W.C.	Woodmen Circle
W.O.W.	Woodmen of the World
W.O.W.	Women of Woodcraft

Periodicals Potpourri

A Mélange of Articles from other Journals

Compiled by Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

Les Argoulets

Volume 8, Number 1, Page 19

- Les Poirier, une famille nombreuse aux multiples souchas.

Links

Volume 8, Number 1, Page 29-31

- Charles LeClaire aka LaClare, LaClair

American-Canadian Genealogist

Issue #99, Volume 30, Number 1, Page 13-21

- The Carignan Regiment and the Peopling of Canada

Les Descendants

Volume 24, Number 2, Page 12-13

- Perrine Langlois Fortier, Mother of the Fortier branch in Louisiana

Le Reveil Acadien

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- The Doucet Family of Cheticamp, NS

L'Entraide

Volume 27, Number 1, Page 7-11

- L'arrivee des Gagne dans la paroisse de St-Venant-de-Hereford

Part V
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)

Chief PONTIAC's Rebellion, 1763-1765

Born about 1720, the celebrated Ottawa warrior named PONTIAC rose to principal chief of the combined Ottawa, Ojibway, and Pottawatomie Indian confederation in a region destined to form part of the American Midwest states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

It's believed he led a sizable contingent of Ottawa braves, in the eventful summer of 1755, which enabled a small French force to ambush and resoundingly defeat the numerically superior army of English regulars and colonial militia led by General BRADDOCK near modern-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Because of his impressive intellect, charisma, and organizational skills, PONTIAC has been called North America's "Indian Spartacus," after the resolute slave/gladiator leader who led a rare and almost successful revolt against harsh and dissolute rule by Roman masters in 71 B.C. Italy.

Following the surrender of New France, British Army Major Robert ROGERS (1731-1795), a renowned frontiersman and woods ranger commander, was sent by English authorities into newly conquered areas of the Midwest to take possession of former French forts. The character-flawed ROGERS was slated to die lonely and penniless some thirty years later and three thousand miles removed from his favorite wilderness, in a dirty, foul-smelling debtors' prison at London, England.

PONTIAC resented the escalating invasions of tribal territory by land-hungry ex-enemies from the south and plotted against the new occupiers of Canada. His hope was to drive the English out of that region west of the Allegheny Mountains (encompassing Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia). In 1762, the chief secretly ordered handpicked Ottawa messengers – carrying ominous, black-beaded war belts – to visit various Indian tribes (even those along the far-off, lower Mississippi River) urging them to unite in warring against a common British foe.

The Ottawa leader's intent was that each tribe attack English forts near them then mount a combined assault against neighboring white settlements. A preemptive strike took place in May of 1763 when the important fur trading post at Michilimackinac was seized and its British garrison massacred after being caught completely off guard during a seemingly innocent lacrosse game. The players were PONTIAC's warriors who, in addition to their game sticks, carried weapons concealed beneath robes or surreptitiously handed them by confederate Indian women.

According to plan, the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers swiftly exploded with vengeful Indian war parties. Settler cabins were burned, farms and crops destroyed, resisters killed, and hundreds of whites, including children (much prized as Indian adoptees), carried into tribal captivity.

Opposing the hostiles was a small number of British army units stationed in the Quebec area; almost no troops were to be found in the Great Lakes region at the time. Two relief

**Remarkable History of
The Noble GODEFROY Family and its Branches**

columns of English infantry immediately set out for trouble spots, one under Colonel, later Brigadier-General, Henry BOUQUET (1719-1765).

A very competent professional, this French-speaking Swiss mercenary commanded the Royal Americans regiment of red-coated regulars. Few, if any, were American-born. BOUQUET would quickly enough inspire both fear and respect among his Ottawa opponents.

The colonel's mission was to relieve an Indian siege of Fort Pitt (known as Fort Duquesne under the French *régime*) on the site of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A colleague of BOUQUET, Colonel John BRADSTREET (1711-1774), was dispatched to counter Indian activity against Detroit, just to the north. BRADSTREET, a native Nova Scotian, later attained the rank of two-star general in Britain's regular army.

Accompanying this latter group was one battalion of three hundred French-Canadian militia. Present, too, were militia units from the royal colonies of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. It was a unique instance where former and future enemies – English, French, and Americans – joined to fight the same indigenous foe.

At a council of Indian Confederacy members on 27 April 1763, PONTIAC eloquently recited the litany of wrongs committed by England against Native Americans. He promised a surprise attack against the British fort in Detroit on May 7 at the head of a substantial contingent of Ottawa warriors. But someone, possibly *Canadien*, betrayed his plans to the English. Having lost the vital surprise element, there could be no triumphant repeat of the Michilimackinac lacrosse ruse and PONTIAC resigned himself to a time-consuming siege of the stockaded enemy stronghold.

The effort ultimately proved unsuccessful because supplies and ammunition were daringly smuggled into Detroit through a makeshift and inefficient Indian blockade. Unwisely believing themselves strong enough to lift the siege, part of the British garrison boldly marched out and stormed a nearby Ottawa camp. They were soundly vanquished on 21 July 1763 at the Battle of Bloody Ridge, and PONTIAC's Indian forces resumed the siege of the fort.

Of twelve English stockades attacked by the Native American confederacy, eight were actually captured and their military garrisons wiped out. Several subsequent British expeditions against the Ottawas met defeat too, and the Midwest frontier was transformed into a considerably more desolate and strife-torn area.

One accidental victim was Antoine, IV, GODEFROY DE VIEUX-PONT (1736 -1763). The 27-year-old son of fur trader Pierre, Lord DE ROQUETAILLADE, Antoine was probably the only Frenchman among one thousand fatalities; primarily English settlers, killed by Ottawa braves in the Detroit region. PONTIAC's warriors were vehemently anti-British and, like most Canadian Indians, staunchly pro-French. It all comes down to the fact that Antoine's death was a classic instance of being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

A pivotal fight of the conflict was the 1 August 1763 Battle of Bushy Run, twenty-five miles east of Pittsburgh, when British and colonial troops, despite heavy losses, defeated a force of Ottawa Indians and saved Fort Pitt. Hostilities continued in haphazard fashion through 1764 but most of PONTIAC's Ojibway and Ottawa followers gradually deserted his cause. One year later on 17 August 1765, PONTIAC decided to abandon the long crusade against British injustice and formally petitioned his Anglo enemies at Detroit for peace.

The following summer of 1766, the chief insisted on concluding a separate peace treaty with Sir William JOHNSON (1715-1774) – a poor, Irish immigrant who became the fabled and wealthy New York Colony fur trader/ merchant (husband of a Mohawk tribal princess). He had

served ably, over many years, as the influential superintendent of North American Indian affairs for Great Britain.

In evaluating PONTIAC's use of Indian warriors in the fight against whites, one must weigh the negative aspects of this choice in combat situations. Ferociously fearless for the most part, and skilled in the use of knives, tomahawks, smoothbore muskets, and more accurate long-rifles, they were also proudly individualistic and, hence, resentful of authority.

Indian warriors were often disorganized and superstitious in matters involving various tribal taboos and omens. This could impair their judgment and dependability in a hotly contested engagement, jeopardizing the outcome of the mission. From a strictly European military viewpoint, therefore, Indians were not totally reliable in battle.

Much credit must, therefore, go to the immense diplomatic and organizational talents of PONTIAC for assembling the largest and most successful confederacy of Indian tribes in American history. Add to that the undisputed truth that the Ottawa chief came so close to achieving a nearly impossible objective.

The tragic climax occurred when a Kaskaskia warrior, in the pay of British fur traders, murdered 49-year-old PONTIAC in 1769. Instant retaliation followed as a regional coalition of furious Indians joined together to launch a short but bloody war against the Illinois tribe to which the assassin belonged, and all but exterminated them.

One family member, Jacques, III, GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF (1722-1795), played a key role in PONTIAC's Rebellion. A fur trader and official Indian interpreter, he went on to become a rich farmer and landowner. Jacques shrewdly married an influential native chief's daughter at Kaskaskia (Illinois) in 1747, aged twenty-five, which helped ensure his success in the fur trade. MAUBEUF became a good friend of Chief PONTIAC and was suspected by authorities of inciting local tribesmen to rebel against the English.

The major commanding Detroit's army garrison arrested Jacques and threatened him with hanging, without a trial, unless the trader used his influence with the tribes to counteract resentment against the British. MAUBEUF cooperated and proved instrumental, after PONTIAC's untimely death, in assisting authorities and Ottawas during the reconciliation process.

Following PONTIAC's Rebellion, Jacques received a commission as ensign (2nd lieutenant) in the local English militia at Detroit. The unit was commanded by his brother-in-law Alexis TROTTIER DES RUISSEAUX, husband of MAUBEUF's older sister Marie Catherine. Jacques's first marriage to the Indian princess was childless and she died sometime before 1758.

In the latter year, the widower married again at Detroit. MAUBEUF's second spouse was Louise CHAPOTON, daughter of a retired French army surgeon. She was also the sister of Jacques' brother-in-law, Alexis. Three children resulted from this union.

Louise died in 1762 during childbirth – a sadly common occurrence before the 20th century emergence of advanced, more sanitary infant delivery techniques. In a politically advantageous move, MAUBEUF married for the third time to another Indian maiden, the comely daughter of a Miami chieftain, and the couple had one son.

Jacques' namesake son (1758-1833) by Louise was a fur trader and Indian agent. He was later appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northwest U.S. by Army General William H. HARRISON (1773-1841). Twenty-nine years afterward, this shrewd War of 1812 leader became America's short-lived ninth president. HARRISON died just one month after moving into the White House, evidently worn-out by the fatiguing political campaign that preceded his election victory.

(To Be Continued Next Issue)

French-Canadian Community of Bridgeport Founded St. Anthony de Padua Parish

By Paul R. Keroack, #157

In the late 1800s, Bridgeport, Connecticut was a thriving manufacturing city on its way to becoming the state's largest municipality. Immigrants who made up the bulk of its labor force began to arrive soon after Bridgeport was separated from the town of Stratford in 1821.

Irish and Germans made up the largest wave of early immigrants. French-Canadians came late to the city, relocating in the early 1880s primarily from other New England areas such as New Hampshire and Meriden, Connecticut where they had learned metal and silver trades. Eventually, community members participated in a variety of trades and manufactures Bridgeport was known for. However, the city did not have the large-scale textile manufacturing that attracted many Quebec immigrants to other New England cities and towns.

By 1886, five hundred French-speaking Catholics worshipped at St. Joseph's Church along with seven hundred German-speaking parishioners. Father Theodore Ariens, a Swiss native, preached Masses in both languages. The French families were encouraged by him to seek creation of a French-language parish. Towards this end they formed the *Société de Saint Jean Baptiste* in 1887. Besides planning for a church, the members also organized a naturalization and citizenship club and a dramatic club. A parish committee was formed in March 1892, electing Nelson Bonneau and Joseph Bousquet as the first trustees. Bishop McMahon granted permission in December 1892 for the formation of St. Anthony as a mission of New Haven's St. Louis Church, whose pastor, Father Chartier, visited regularly. The congregation purchased land on Colorado Avenue in the western part of the city on which to construct a church. The area was near Barnum's circus animals' winter quarters, located adjacent to railroad tracks.

In 1893, St. Anthony hosted the eighth annual convention of Connecticut French Canadians. A new frame church, which seated five hundred, was dedicated by Bishop Tierney on December 9, 1894. When granted independent status in 1896, St. Anthony was the fifth French mission of the Hartford diocese, which then encompassed the entire state. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph E. Senesac. Emulating the generosity of their long-time hosts at St. Joseph, St. Anthony parish housed several other ethnic congregations during their formative periods – Hungarians of St. Stephen during 1899-1900, Lithuanians of St George in 1907 and Slovenians of Holy Cross from 1913 to 1915.

Several pastors followed, some staying only a few years. The influx of war workers during World War I necessitated an increase in Sunday Masses. The longest serving pastor, Father Adelard A. Jalbert, came from a remarkable family. He was born in New Haven on December 8, 1893, a son of Joseph and Virginie Jalbert, natives of *St-Denis sur Richelieu* in Quebec. A devout family, seven of their nine children entered the religious life – two priests and five nuns. Another daughter died before taking her vows. Son Eugene, an attorney, was married. Father Adelard was ordained in Hartford in 1918 and served as curate in Baltic before being named pastor at St. Anthony in 1932.

Father Jalbert built a parochial school for the parish in 1936. In 1942, the congregation numbered fifteen hundred. On November 12, 1944, St. Anthony celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the dedication of their church building. The newspaper reported that the committee for the Golden Jubilee consisted of the pastor as honorary president; Father Arthur

Marchessault, curate, as honorary vice president; Henry J. Pothier, president; Joseph T. LaBrecque, vice president; and Raymond Meunier, secretary-treasurer.

Father Jalbert's pastorate ended with his death on May 30, 1960. By 1968, the changing demographics of the city led the parish to begin serving the Spanish-speaking population of West Bridgeport. The physical deterioration of the neighborhood forced the dissolution of the parish and the closing of the church building in 1991.

In early 2004, the dilapidated shell of the former church building, along with a number of nearby homes, was demolished by the city to clear land for a new elementary school.

Below is a selection of Franco-Americans listed in the 1895 city directory of Bridgeport:

Allaire, Albert, lab h 17 Walter
Archambeault, George F, emp SNETel Co bds 169 Fairfield av
Babeaneau, John, condr emp B Traction Co, h 349 E Main
Beaudry, Joseph H, barber shop & pool room 677 Main h 46 Arch
Bellanger, Alphonse, carp emp Conn Web Co h 323 Noble av
Bellerose, Damas H, shoe repairer 563 State h 441 State
Beloin, Adolphus, emp B Cop. Co h 10 Organ
Berrien, Benjamin G. Jr., machinist emp U.M.C. Co h 64 Main
 " , Maurice W., emp U.M.C. Co h 228 Ogden
Bissonnette, Ludger J., h 292 Ogden
 " , Henry, carp bds 292 Ogden
 " , Louis A., lab bds 292 Ogden
Blanchette, Alfred (Tetreau & Blanchette) 81 Howard av bds 134 Clinton av
Bouvier, Charles, night watchman Emery Wheel factory h 22 Lee av
 " , Napoleon C., carp bds 22 Lee av
Brodeur, Henry N., harness maker 411 Water h 23 High
Cadieux, Leopold, emp Pembroke Iron Foundry bds 92 Spruce
Carpenette, John B., boots and shoes 618 Main h 620 do
 " , Louis, shoemaker emp 618 Main bds 620 do
Chagnon, Charles, mason h 37 Wordin av
 " , Edmund, mason h 39 Wordin av
 " , Lucy, emp Y. W. Mach. Co. bds 39 Wordin av
 " , Rose, Miss, emp Y. W. Mach. Co. bds 39 Wordin av
Choquette, James, lab emp C. Rickard h 370 Hancock av
Daigneau, Henry, rem to Hartford
 " , Joseph, rem to New Haven
Danseraux, Edward, carp h 16 Clinton av
DeRochemont, George W., foreman foundry A. Mfg. Co. h 13 Beach
Dessureau, Ada, wid Philip bds 79 Howard av
Douville, Henry, emp B. Cop. Co. h 105 Pine
 " , Telesphore, emp B. Cop. Co. 94 Spruce
Ducharme, Paul F., painter, emp 390 Main h 24 Sanford av
Fortier, Lewis, emp B. Silk Co. h 13 Cherry
Gauthier, Ferdnia, emp Hincks & Johnson rms 95 Lewis
Gingras, Joseph, carp h 717 Main
Jerard, Henry, emp B. Forge Co. h 13 Organ

French-Canadian Community of Bridgeport
Founded St. Anthony de Padua Parish

LaBrecque, Peter F., night lunch wagon h 8 Clarence
“ , Theopelus J., painter bds 8 Clarence
LaCroix, Peter, emp H. & E. Silver Co. h 623 Seaview av
Lamay, George, rem to New Haven
Lamphier, George W., clerk h 224 Broad
Lapointe, Joseph, elastic web weaver h 37 Wordin av
Lavallee, Cleophas J. (Lavalee & Lobdell) 295 E Main h 90 Shelton
Lavalley, George rem to New Britain
Lefevre, Augustus F., emp the Wwaldo Foundry bds 146 Myrtle av
“ , Oliver lab h 5 Clinton av
Lucier, August, carriage maker h 124 Clinton av
Palmatier, Walter, motorman ep B. TractionCo. h 464 ½ E Main
Patenaude, Hector F. clerk emp 8 Wall rms do
“ , Joseph, painter h 54 Lexington av
Patnode, Josephine L., Miss book-keeper B. Organ Co bds 284 Laurel av
“ , Vital, engineer h 284 Laurel av
Poissant, Edmund, carp emp B. Traction Co. h 25 Lee av
“ , John, peddlar h 25 Lee av
“ , Joseph, emp Y. W. Mach. Co. h 123 Howard av
“ , Oster, emp Y. W. Mach. Co. h 39 Wordin av
Prew, Philiias, carp h 13 High
Robarge, Joseph, h 26 Gilmore
Savard, Joseph H. (Davis & Savard) clothing dealers Main c Fairfield av bds 7 Jane
“ , Peter, clerk 429 Main h 7 Jane
Shambo, Emil, emp B. Cop. Co. bds 53 Howard av
“ , Joseph, carp h 53 Howard av
Shequin, Rose, Mrs., dressmaker h 174 South av
“ , Joseph, private watchman h 174 South av
Tetreau, Amedee F. (Tetreau & Blanchette) 79 and 81Howard av h 134 Clinton
Thibeault, August, rem to Easton
“ , Joseph, emp B. Cop. Co. h 37 Lee av
“ , Palite, motorman B. Traction Co. bds 278 Maple
“ , Simon, emp B. Forge Co., bds 37 Lee av
“ , Telesphore, emp B. Silk Co. bds 10 Organ
Tidboald, Joseph, lab h 65 Howard av
Venase, George, motorman emp B. Traction Co. h 179 E Washington av

Sources

“St. Anthony’s Church to close after 96 years,” in Bridgeport Post, 14 Nov. 1990
“New French Catholic Church,” in Bridgeport Post, 7 Nov. 1894.
“Link to Barnum victim of razing: houses, church cleared for new school,” in Connecticut Post, 18 Jan. 2004.
DiGiovanni, S. M., “Catholic Church in Fairfield County, 1666-1961,” 1987, p. 48
Duggan, Thomas, “History of the Catholic Church in Connecticut,” 1930, p. 429.
“St. Anthony’s parish marking golden jubilee today,” Sunday Post, 12 Nov. 1944.
Witkowski, Mary K., “Catholic Church was West End anchor,” in Bridgeport Post, 8 Jan 1994

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Submitted by Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

Members who share similar research interests are listed below. Only those members who do not have an email address or who chose not to have it published are listed. For a comprehensive list of all the surnames, please visit the society's web site at www.fcgsc.org.

Abare

1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 06424-1063

Alexandre

1840 Frances Swietlicki, 330 N 11th St., Flagler Beach, FL 32136

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

Archambeault

1956 Steven Lemieux, 95 Wentworth Dr., South Windsor, CT 06074

Arpajou

1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 06424-1063

Audette

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 Florette Juriga, 500 Providence Tpke, Hampton, CT 06247

Baker

1934 Joan Dumais, 268 Newton St., South Hadley, MA 01075-2371

Ballard

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

Baril/Barrie

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

Beauchene

1574 Pauline Wilson, 73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester, CT 06040-3429

Beauchesne

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

Beaudoin

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

Beaugegard

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

Langelier

1749 Roger Langelier, 7 Deer Run Trl, Manchester, CT 06040

Lanoué

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

Lapierre

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

LaPoint

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

Larivière

1952 Christopher Child, PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117

Laroche

1961 Lawrence & Carol Stone, Sr., 265 Windham Rd., Willimantic, CT 06226

Latulipe

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

Lavoie

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

LeBec

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

Leblanc

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

Lebrecque

1782 Jacqueline Lavertue, 3 Gilberte St., Plainville, CT 06062-3005

Leclair

1759 Coreen Johnson-Pinto, 100 Chapelwhite Rd., Irmo, SC 29063

885 Jeanne Miller, PO Box 233, Versailles, CT 06383-0233

Leclerc

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

LeFebvre

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

391 Pearl Kovarovics, PO Box 236, Ashford, CT 06278-0236

Legare

1358 Irene Schott, PO Box 688, Jewett City, CT 06351

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

Lemay

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

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

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

Lemieux

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

LePire

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

LeRoux

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

Lesage

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

Letourneau

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

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Lachance

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

Lachapelle

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

LaCharite

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

Lacroix

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

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

Lafaille

576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont, PQ H2V 2T6

706 Richard Larson, 609 Merrow Road #2, Tolland, CT 06084-3937

LaFond

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

Lafort

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

LaFramboise

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

Lagace/Lagasse

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

Lagasse

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

Lajeunesse

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

Laliberte

1627 Helen Laliberte, 27 Fieldstone Drive, Hebron, CT 06248

1075 Ernest & Barbara Laliberte, Po Box 85, South Windham, CT 06266-0085

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

Lalime

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

Lallier

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

Lambert

530 Doris Vaughan, 31-7 South Meadow VI-G, Carver, MA 02330-1821

1958 Martha Lambert, 3 Aramon Circle, Brookfield, CT 06804

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

Lamontagne

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

Lamoureux

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

Lampron

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

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

Landry

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

1627 Helen Laliberte, 27 Fieldstone Drive, Hebron, CT 06248

Langan

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

Hackett

911 Maria Holmes, 488 Oak Ave Apt 48, Cheshire, CT 06410-3016

Hamel

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

Hebert

1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 06424-1063

430 Jean Hebert, 28 Meetinghouse Ter., New Milford, CT 06776-5118

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

1075 Ernest & Barbara Laliberte, Po Box 85, South Windham, CT 06266-0085

Higginton

1958 Martha Lambert, 3 Aramon Circle, Brookfield, CT 06804

Houde

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

1383 Andre Giroux, 35 Burrirt Hill Road, Bethlhem, CT 06751-2218

Houle

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

1952 Christopher Child, PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117

Huard

1759 Coreen Johnson-Pinto, 100 Chapelwhite Rd., Irmo, SC 29063

Jacques

1970 Helen Forrest, 292 Hills St., East Hartford, CT 06118

Jandren

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

Jemery

1955 Jeanine Schmidt, 79 Long Hill Rd., Middlefield, CT 06455

Jette

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

Johnston

1759 Coreen Johnson-Pinto, 100 Chapelwhite Rd., Irmo, SC 29063

Josse

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

Jouanne

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

Jutras

1782 Jacqueline Lavertue, 3 Gilberte St., Plainville, CT 06062-3005

Kelly

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

King

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

Labbee

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

LaBombardier

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

LaBonte

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

698 Patricia Fisher, Po Box 95, Sterling, MA 01564-0095

Lacasse

1945 John Farrow, 14 Virginia D., Ellington, CT 06029

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Gervais

- # 1196 Barbara Hanson, Po Box 1374, Mount Vernon, WA 98273-1374
- # 860 Joseph & Patricia Camilleri, 5 Ridge Rd, Rocky Hill, CT 06067-3514

Gifford

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

Gingras

- # 391 Pearl Kovarovics, PO Box 236, Ashford, CT 06278-0236
- # 430 Jean Hebert, 28 Meetinghouse Ter., New Milford, CT 06776-5118

Girard

- # 1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072
- # 1833 Theresa Shustock, 60 Miller Rd., Broad Brook, CT 06016

Giroux

- # 1383 Andre Giroux, 35 Burrirt Hill Road, Bethlhem, CT 06751-2218
- # 1833 Theresa Shustock, 60 Miller Rd., Broad Brook, CT 06016

Glaude

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

Godere

- # 1845 Marlene Hill, 78 Westwood Park, Norwich, CT 063606620

Gosselin

- # 1950 Robert Abbey, 213 McCall Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249
- # 564 Bernadette Richard, 74 Barnes St, Bristol, CT 06010-5604

Goudreau

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

Gouge

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

Goyette

- # 1840 Frances Swietlicki, 330 N 11th St., Flagler Beach, FL 32136

Grenier

- # 573 Marjorie Lowrey, 36 Scotland Ave, Madison, CT 06443-2531
- # 1931 Barbara Walker, 63 Sherman St., Bristol, CT 06010
- # 1616 Byron Benton, 5 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064201
- # 400 Monique Pellerin, 108 Hurlburt Rd., Tolland, CT 06084-2300

Grimard

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

Groulx

- # 1955 Jeanine Schmidt, 79 Long Hill Rd., Middlefield, CT 06455

Guay

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

Guillemette

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

Guilmitt

- # 885 Jeanne Miller, PO Box 233, Versailles, CT 06383-0233

Guimond

- # 1911 Joseph Vezina, 22 Westland Ave., Acushnett, MA 02746
- # 1260 Hans & Annabelle Vanderleeden, 43 Florentine Gardens, Springfield, MA 01108-2507

Guy

- # 1082 Barbara Faulstich, Po Box 466, Higganum, CT 06441-0466

Evens

885 Jeanne Miller, PO Box 233, Versailles, CT 06383-0233

Faucher

698 Patricia Fisher, Po Box 95, Sterling, MA 01564-0095

Forget

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

Fortin

854 Jeanette Vacca, 151 Congdon St East, Middletown, CT 06457-2147

Fournier

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

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

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

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

Francoeur

564 Bernadette Richard, 74 Barnes St, Bristol, CT 06010-5604

Fredette

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

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

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

Freeman

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

Froment

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

Gagnon

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

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

Gamache

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

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

391 Pearl Kovarovics, PO Box 236, Ashford, CT 06278-0236

Garand

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

Gareau

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

Garrett

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

Gaudreau

1840 Frances Swietlicki, 330 N 11th St., Flagler Beach, FL 32136

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

Gauvin

1142 Claire Mc Auliffe, 25435 Avenida Cappela, Valencia, CA 91355-3222

Gendreon

1917 Margaret Copson, 114 Emerson Rd. Apt B207, Longmeadow, MA 01106-1873

Gendron

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

Germain

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

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Doner

1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 06424-1063

Dore/Dorais

576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont, PQ H2V 2T6

Doucet/Doucette

1831 Barry & Mary Ann Doucette, 17 Beech Mt. Circle, Mansfield Center, CT 06250-1602

Doyon

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

Dube

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

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

Dubois

1574 Pauline Wilson, 73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester, CT 06040-3429

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

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

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

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

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

Dumais

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

1934 Joan Dumais, 268 Newton St., South Hadley, MA 01075-2371

Dumont

1627 Helen Laliberte, 27 Fieldstone Drive, Hebron, CT 06248

Dupius

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

Duplessie

1950 Robert Abbey, 213 McCall Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249

Duplessis

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

Duquet

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

Durand

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

Duval

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

Emond

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

Ethier

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

Couc

1734 Sharon Niemann, 176 Woodland St., Bristol, CT 06010-5156

Couillard

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

Cournoyer

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

Courtemanche

1142 Claire Mc Auliffe, 25435 Avenida Cappela, Valencia, CA 91355-3222

Cummings

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

Cyr

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

Danis

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

Dastous

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

d'Avignon

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

DeLatour

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

Deloge

1952 Christopher Child, PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117

Delorme

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

Deschaine

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

Deschenes

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

Desforques

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 Florette Juriga, 500 Providence Tpke, Hampton, CT 06247

Desrosier

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

Desrosiers

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

Desuisseaux

1383 Andre Giroux, 35 Burrirt Hill Road, Bethlhem, 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

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

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

Charpentier

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

Chartre

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

Chase

1734 Sharon Niemann, 176 Woodland St., Bristol, CT 06010-5156

Chenette

1955 Jeanine Schmidt, 79 Long Hill Rd., Middlefield, CT 06455

Choinier

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

Choiniere

1840 Frances Swietlicki, 330 N 11th St., Flagler Beach, FL 32136

1840 Frances Swietlicki, 330 N 11th St., Flagler Beach, FL 32136

Cloutier

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

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

Cole

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

Colette

1934 Joan Dumais, 268 Newton St., South Hadley, MA 01075-2371

Collette

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 St., 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

Boudreau

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

Bougeous

1950 Robert Abbey, 213 McCall Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249

Boulais

1735 Fiorette Juriga, 500 Providence Tpke, Hampton, CT 06247

Boule

1388 Helen Barnes, 114 S Spencer Road, Spencer, MA 01562

Boutin

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

Bplduc

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

Brazeau

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

Breault

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

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

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

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

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, 268 Newton St., South Hadley, MA 01075-2371

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 La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

Brussiere

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

Campbell

1627 Helen Laliberte, 27 Fieldstone Drive, Hebron, CT 06248

Carbonneau

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

Cardin

1964 Robert Cardin, 157 Dockerel, Tolland, CT 06084

Cardinal

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

Carignan

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

Caron

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

1970 Helen Forrest, 292 Hills St., East Hartford, CT 06118

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Beaulieu

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

Beauregard

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

Belanger

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

Belcourt

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

Belhumeur

1952 Christopher Child, PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117

Bellmare

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

1204 Anthony Burke, 286 Hartford Tpke Apt B-1, Tolland, CT 06084-2831

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

Bermin

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

Bernier

1845 Marlene Hill, 78 Westwood Park, Norwich, CT 063606620

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

Bessette

1934 Joan Dumais, 268 Newton St., South Hadley, MA 01075-2371

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

Bibeault

1956 Steven Lemieux, 95 Wentworth Dr., South Windsor, CT 06074

Bigot

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

Biron

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

Blais

1950 Robert Abbey, 213 McCall Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249

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

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 Beauviliers, 641 Middlebury Rd., Watertown, CT 06795

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Levec

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

Levesque

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

Loiselle

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

Lord

576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont, PQ H2V 2T6

Loubier

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

Lussier

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

Madore

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

Major

1358 Irene Schott, PO Box 688, Jewett City, CT 06351

Malotke

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

Marc-Aurele

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

Mare

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

Marion

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

Marrotte

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

Martel

1952 Christopher Child, PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117

Martin

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

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

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

Masse

1961 Lawrence & Carol Stone, Sr., 265 Windham Rd., Willimantic, CT 06226

Massicotte

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

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

Masson

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

Maynard

1734 Sharon Niemann, 176 Woodland St., Bristol, CT 06010-5156

McCoy

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

McNeilly

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

Melanson

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

Menard

- # 1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072
- # 531 Rev Ronald Glaude, 125 Grandview Terrace, Brooklyn, CT 06234-2031
- # 1840 Frances Swietlicki, 330 N 11th St., Flagler Beach, FL 32136

Mercier

- # 564 Bernadette Richard, 74 Barnes St, Bristol, CT 06010-5604

Messier

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

Meunier

- # 1574 Pauline Wilson, 73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester, CT 06040-3429

Monty

- # 1358 Irene Schott, PO Box 688, Jewett City, CT 06351
- # 911 Maria Holmes, 488 Oak Ave Apt 48, Cheshire, CT 06410-3016

Moquin

- # 319 Mildred Roberts, 71603 180th ST, Albert Lea, MN 56007-5461

Moran

- # 1734 Sharon Niemann, 176 Woodland St., Bristol, CT 06010-5156

Morin

- # 1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072
- # 23 Helen Maxson, 2506 Robin Hill Dr, Charlotte, NC 28210-7259
- # 1832 Priscilla Hart, 232 Old Post Rd., Tolland, CT 06084
- # 1734 Sharon Niemann, 176 Woodland St., Bristol, CT 06010-5156

Morissette

- # 1934 Joan Dumais, 268 Newton St., South Hadley, MA 01075-2371

Nadeau

- # 587 James Sayah, 64 Parker Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-4812
- # 49 Florence "Pat" Davis, 64 Neptune Dr, Old Saybrook, CT 06475-2934
- # 1778 Amanda Briggs, 18 Sunrise Dr., Vernon, CT 06066
- # 1794 Edie Parizo, 536 South Main St., West Hartford, CT 06110

Nerbonne/Narbonne

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

Nichollet

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

Nicolet

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

Normand

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

Nosek

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

Olier

- # 1082 Barbara Faulstich, Po Box 466, Higganum, CT 06441-0466

Oigny

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

Oliver/Olivier

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

Ouimet

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

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Paquet

1358 Irene Schott, PO Box 688, Jewett City, CT 06351

Paro

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

Patenaude

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

Paulos

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

Pearl

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

Pellerin

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

Peloquin

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

Pepin

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

Periard

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

Perras

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

Pinard

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

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

Poirier

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

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

1950 Robert Abbey, 213 McCall Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249

Poitras

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

Popeilarczyk

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

Porion

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

Post

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

Potvin

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

Poulin

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

Powers

1759 Coreen Johnson-Pinto, 100 Chapelwhite Rd., Irmo, SC 29063

Pretaboire

706 Richard Larson, 609 Merrow Road #2, Tolland, CT 06084-3937

Proulx

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

Prunier

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

Quevillon

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

Racine

1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr, 88 Lawndale Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010-6268

Racocpt

1917 Margaret Copson, 114 Emerson Rd. Apt B207, Longmeadow, MA 01106-1873

Randall

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

Ravenelle

1952 Christopher Child, PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117

Regnier

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

Richard

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

912 Robert Richard, 76 Burbank Dr, Stratford, CT 06614-3405

564 Bernadette Richard, 74 Barnes St, Bristol, CT 06010-5604

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

1684 Norman & Marilyn. Richards, 29 Attawan Ave., Niantic, CT 06357

Roberge

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

Roberts

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

Robillard

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

Romppe

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

Rondeau

1917 Margaret Copson, 114 Emerson Rd. Apt B207, Longmeadow, MA 01106-1873

Root

1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr, 88 Lawndale Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010-6268

Rossignol

1626 Shirleen Moynihan, 37 King Road, West Hartford, CT 06107-3311

Rousseau

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

Routhier

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

Roux

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

Roy

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

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

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

1626 Shirleen Moynihan, 37 King Road, West Hartford, CT 06107-3311

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

786 Helen Whitman, 13 Balsam Rd, Wallingford, CT 06492-5208

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Salois

- # 1456 Margaret Bishop, 140 Mansfield Avenue, Willimantic, CT 06226-
- # 1224 Leonard & Terri Richard, 438 Kemp Road, Hampton, CT 06247-2010

Samson

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

Saucier

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

Savoie

- # 1950 Robert Abbey, 213 McCall Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249

Sequin

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

Serre

- # 391 Pearl Kovarovics, PO Box 236, Ashford, CT 06278-0236

Smith

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

Snay

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

Sorel

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

Souliers

- # 1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 06424-1063

St. Cyr

- # 1522 Paul St-Cyr, 144 Pondview Drive, Chicopee, MA 01022-2070

St. Godard

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

St. Jean

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

St. Martin

- # 1937 Cora Sciana, 46 Robbie Rd., Tolland, CT 06084

St. Onge

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

St. Pierre

- # 1388 Helen Barnes, 114 S Spencer Road, Spencer, MA 01562

St.Amand

- # 1666 Phyllis Nedorostek, 5 River Rd., Unionville, CT 06085-1010

Stebbins

- # 1142 Claire Mc Auliffe, 25435 Avenida Cappela, Valencia, CA 91355-3222

Suprenant

- # 1952 Christopher Child, PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117

Supry

- # 1955 Jeanine Schmidt, 79 Long Hill Rd., Middlefield, CT 06455

Sylvestre

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

TaLbot

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

Tanguay

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

Tardiff

- # 1142 Claire Mc Auliffe, 25435 Avenida Cappela, Valencia, CA 91355-3222

Tessier

1358 Irene Schott, PO Box 688, Jewett City, CT 06351

Tetreau

1358 Irene Schott, PO Box 688, Jewett City, CT 06351

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

Theriac/Terriot

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

Therrien

1734 Sharon Niemann, 176 Woodland St., Bristol, CT 06010-5156

Thibodeau

23 Helen Maxson, 2506 Robin Hill Dr, Charlotte, NC 28210-7259

Throu

247 Deborah Pirie, 156 Gager Rd, Bozrah, CT 06334-1316

Thuot

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

Tiffault

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

Tourville

1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 06424-1063

Tremblay

247 Deborah Pirie, 156 Gager Rd, Bozrah, CT 06334-1316

Trombly/Tremblay/Trembl

1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 06424-1063

Trudeau

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

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

Trudell

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

Turcotte

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

Vaillancourt

1950 Robert Abbey, 213 McCall Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249

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

Vallee

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

Valley

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

Vezina

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

Vincelette

1075 Ernest & Barbara Laliberte, Po Box 85, South Windham, CT 06266-0085

Violette

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

Volin

1834 Joseph Carriere, 80 Meadow Lane, Manchester, CT 06040

Williams

1759 Coreen Johnson-Pinto, 100 Chapelwhite Rd., Irmo, SC 29063

Wolf

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

FCGSC Library CD-ROM Holdings

Partial Listing

By Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

Locality	Years	Title	CD #	Publisher	Donor / #
Canada					
Acadia	14th-19th Centuries	Acadian Genealogies	CD 218	Automated Archives	
Acadia		Acadian-Cajun Family Trees	CD PP-9904	Progeny Publishing	
Acadia		In Search of Our Acadian Roots		Automated Archives	
Acadia	1905	Acadian Genealogy and Notes	CD 92	Quintin Publications	Wilder 1848
Acadian	Volume 1-9	French-Canadian & Acadian Genealogical Review	CD 135	Quintin Publications	Wilder 1848
Brownsburg, Argenteuil County	1775-1968	Catholic Church Marriages – St. Philippe; St. Michel; St. Louis de France	CD 095893	Quintin Publications	Wilder 1848
Family Tree Maker	1600s-1900s	Canadian Genealogical Index	CD 118	Broderbund	
Iles-de-la-Madeleine	1760-1948	Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles des Iles-de-la-Madeleine		Societe de genealogie de Quebec	Societe de genealogie de Quebec
Le Tanguay				Origins	Boulay 1179
New Brunswick, Province of Quebec - updated version of Fr. Lang's Dictionnaire Genealogie de Madawaska	1650-	Genealogies of the Catholic Families of Maine, New Brunswick, Province of Quebec		Voskuhl	
Ontario	1858-1869	Marriage Index	CD 266	Family Tree Maker	Hoffman 333
Europe					
Ireland: County Cavan & County Londonderry	1831 & 1841	Census Index	CD 197	Automated Archives	

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Locality	Years	Title	CD #	Publisher	Donor / #
United States					
AL, AK, FL, LA, MS, SC, GA	1860	U.S. Census Index	CD 26	Automated Archives	
Connecticut	1860	U.S. Census Index	CD 80	Automated Archives	
Family Tree Maker	1937-1999	Vital Records: Social Security Death Index	Disk 1, a-k		
Family Tree Maker	1937-1999	Vital Records: Social Security Death Index	Disk 2, l-z		
Family Tree Maker	1784-1811	Military Records: U.S. Soldiers			
Family Tree Maker		Family Finder Index,	Disk 1,2,3,4		
Family Tree Maker's Family Archives	1607-1920	Family History: Colonial Genealogies #1	CD 189		Hoffman 333
Indiana, Ohio	1850-1851	U.S. Census Index	CD 46	Automated Archives	
Maine	1860	U.S. Census Index	CD 77	Automated Archives	
Maine, Old Town	1860-1960	St. Joseph Parish, Marriage & Death		Robert Chenard	Meunier 1429
Maine, Waterville	Pre-1865-1989	St. Francis de Sales, BMD		Robert Chenard	Meunier 1429
Massachusetts	1911	History of Ware MA	CD 371	Quintin Publications	Wilder 1848
Massachusetts	1860	U.S. Census Index	CD 51	Automated Archives	
Massachusetts & Maine	1650-1930	Family History: Massachusetts & Maine Genealogies	CD 194	Automated Archives	Hoffman 333
Mid-Atlantic	1340-1940	Family History Mid-Atlantic Genealogies			
New England - Family	1600s-1900s	Local and Family Histories: New England			
New England, NY	1840	U.S. Census Index	CD 141	Automated Archives	
New England, NY,PA, Northeastern States	1830-1839	Census Index	CD 140	Automated Archives	
New England/ New York	1791-1809	Census & Tax Lists	CD 138	Automated Archives	
New England/ New York	1810	U.S. Census Index	CD 149	Automated Archives	
New York	1850	U.S. Census Index	CD 42	Automated Archives	

FCGSC Library CD-ROM Holdings

Locality	Years	Title	CD #	Publisher	Donor / #
United States					
New York	1860	U.S. Census Index	CD 21	Automated Archives	
Northeastern States	1820-1829	Census Index	CD 139	Automated Archives	
PA, DE, NJ	1850	U.S. Census Index	CD 41	Automated Archives	
Pennsylvania	1600s-1800s	Church Records (selected Areas)		Family Tree Maker Family Archives	Hoffman 333
Rhode Island	1500s-1900s	Vital Records	CD 215	Family Tree Maker Family Archives	Hoffman 333
Rhode Island	1636-1930	Vital Records		Family Tree Maker (gift)	Hoffman 333
Selected Southern States	1850	U.S. Census Index	CD 45	Automated Archives	
U.S. General	Spring 1994	Master Name Index		Automated Archives	
U.S. General	1995	Phone Disc USA - CT/MA/ME/NH/NJ/NY/PA/RI/VT		Automated Archives	
U.S. General	1995	PhoneDisc: Northeast		Automated Archives	
U.S. General	1995	PhoneDisc: Southeast		Automated Archives	
U.S. General	1995	PhoneDisc: Midwest		Automated Archives	
U.S. General	1995	PhoneDisc: Central		Automated Archives	
U.S. General	1995	PhoneDisc: Western		Automated Archives	
U.S. General	1993	PhoneDisc: West		Automated Archives	
U.S. General	1993	PhoneDisc: East		Automated Archives	
U.S. General	1937-June 1992	Social Security Death Benefit Records	CD 111 & 112		

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Locality	Years	Title	CD #	Publisher	Donor / #
United States					
U.S. General/Europe	pre 1850	Pedigrees #1, Royalty of Europe	CD 100 #1		
U.S. General/Europe	pre 1850	Pedigrees #2; Royalty of Europe	CD 100 #2		
Various States Death Records Series	1850-1880	U.S. Census: Mortality Schedules	CD 164		
Vermont	1860	U.S. Census Index	CD 78		
Other Resources					
	1998	PERSI: Periodical Source Index		Ancestry & Allen Co. Public Library	
Chantons ---Let's Sing		Traditional French Songs			Paradis 1730
Family Search		Family History Library Catalog		LDS	
Family Search		International Genealogical Index		LDS	
Family Search		Ancestral File		LDS	
Family Search		U.S. Military Index		LDS	
Family Genealogies					
Arel					Christian 458
Arpin					Christian 458
Bauer					Christian 458
Chretien					Christian 458
Chretien, Michel					Christian 458
Chretien, Vincent					Christian 458
Cotes	16th-20th Century	The Cotes of North America			
Genereux					Christian 458
Harel					Christian 458
Heckemberg					Christian 458
Herpin					Christian 458
Hoehn					Christian 458
Jacques					Christian 458
Joyal					Christian 458
Schmidt					Christian 458
Whitmore		Ancestors Charts of Joseph A. Whitmore		Roger Whitmore (gift)	

New Members as of December 8, 2003

Submitted by Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

- 1947. Sansoucy-Kay, Claire - 64 Mohegan Dr., West Hartford, CT 06117
- 1948. Cummings, Randy - 11 Brickyard Rd., Clinton, CT 06413
- 1949. Perreault, Ernest - 66 Milo Peck Lane, Windsor, CT 06095
- 1950. Abbey, Robert - 213 McCall Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249
- 1951. Bouthiette, Jr, Ernest - 22 Ganny Terrace, Enfield, CT 06082
- 1952. Child, Christopher - PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117
- 1953. Behme, Judith - 70 No. Turnpike Rd. # 11, Wallingford, CT 06492
- 1954. Long, Gwen - 20 Surrey Dr. Unit A-4, Newington, CT 06111
- 1955. Schmidt, Jeanine - 79 Long Hill Rd., Middlefield, CT 06455
- 1956. Lemieux, Steven - 95 Wentworth Dr., South Windsor, CT 06074
- 1957. MacDonald, Shirley - 41 Windmill Dr., Granby, CT 06055
- 1958. Lambert, Martha - 3 Aramon Circle, Brookfield, CT 06804
- 1959. Hogan, William - 12 Red Stone Way, Farmington, CT 06032
- 1960. Mueller, Peter - 109 Wheller Path, Guilford, CT 06834
- 1961. Stone, Sr., Lawrence & Carol - 265 Windham Rd., Willimantic, CT 06226
- 1962. Dulac, Martin - 26 Monte Vista Ave., Newington, CT 06111
- 1963. Leitao, Donna - 26 Oak Knoll, Ridgefield, CT 06877
- 1964. Cardin, Robert - 157 Dockerel, Tolland, CT 06084
- 1965. Maynard, Melanie - 867 Old Stafford Rd., Tolland, CT 06084
- 1966. Dunnebier, Lori - 336 Watchaug Rd., Somers, CT 06071
- 1967. Rich, Janet - 15 Lindenwood Dr., Littleton, CO 80120
- 1968. Moody, John - PO Box 147, Sharon, VT 05065
- 1969. Przyborowski, Laurretta - 4770 Verdet St., Las Vegas, NV 89147
- 1970. Forrest, Helen - 292 Hills St., East Hartford, CT 06118
- 1971. Machie, Jr., James Louis - 56 Evergreen Trail, Coventry, CT 06238

Volunteer Help Wanted

Submitted by Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

Computer Data Input Coordinator and/or Data Entry, work from home - Persons for various projects needed. (i.e. Funeral Homes Project, Family History Surnames Project, Obituary Project).

Cataloging Aide - Duties will vary from classification and cataloging to shelving of media. Classification is the orderly arrangement of media for fast and easy use by FCGSC members.

Inventory Project - Duties will consist of checking the entire collection for missing materials and to determine replacements. Due to the large collection involved, this is a constant on-going process.

Bindery Evaluator - Duties will consist of evaluating books that are in need of attention, usually rebinding; preparing material for shipment to bindery, filling out the necessary forms for the bindery and taking the necessary steps to notify the membership of materials missing from the shelves.

Book Sale Coordinator - Organize and advertise. Publish request to membership for saleable books (excluding magazines). Set up work schedule for categorizing and screening books and solicit for volunteer help on "sale" day.

Periodicals - Monitor and organize the exchange collection, which includes newsletters and periodicals from various U.S. and Canadian genealogical societies. This is an on-going project that requires the accounting and indexing of each publication received on a monthly basis. Also required is identification of a few interesting articles from these periodicals for the 'Periodical Potpourri' column published in our Connecticut Maple Leaf semi-annually, keeping the stacks in neat order, and binding materials as needed.

Librarian - Without our librarians the doors would be closed. Won't you consider becoming a valued asset to our society by volunteering to become a librarian? Front desk volunteers are needed on scheduled library days to greet people who come through our doors to do genealogical research. Some tasks involved are: answering the phone; helping members make photocopies when needed, directing members to resources that are available for research, etc. Training is included.

If you are interested in any one of the above mentioned volunteer positions please leave your name with the librarian or contact Germaine Hoffman, Library Director, at either by phone at (860) 872-2597, or through e-mail at hoff28@juno.com.

MOST OF THESE JOBS REQUIRE ONLY A WILLINGNESS TO LEARN

Thank You!

Financial Contributions to the Society

Period: 31 December 2003 – 31 May 2004

Submitted by Leo Roy, #1609

General Fund

William and Pearl Kovarovics.....	# 391
Raymond Lemaire.....	#1881
Southern New England Telephone Company.....	Friends

<u>TOTAL – This Report</u>	\$	<u>349.23</u>
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	\$	14.40
Membership / Building Fund Drive		<u>65.00</u>

<u>TOTAL – This Report</u>	\$	<u>79.40</u>
TOTAL – 1 Sept 01 – 31 Aug 03	\$	3,270.14
TOTAL – 1 Sept 00 – 31 Aug 02	\$	777.18
TOTAL – 1 Sept 99 – 31 Aug 01	\$	109.25

Contributions of Money or Gifts to Library

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

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

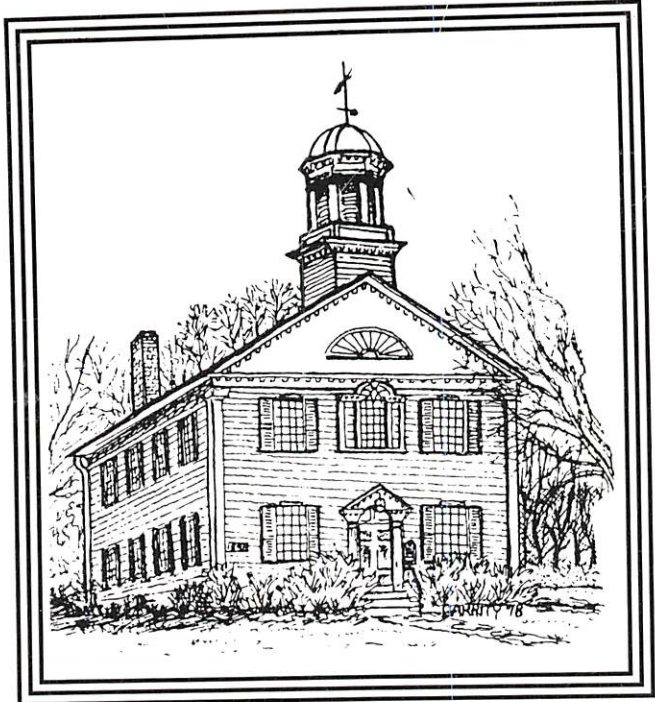
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of Connecticut
P.O. Box 928
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The Old County Courthouse
Our Home at 53 Tolland Green (Route 195)