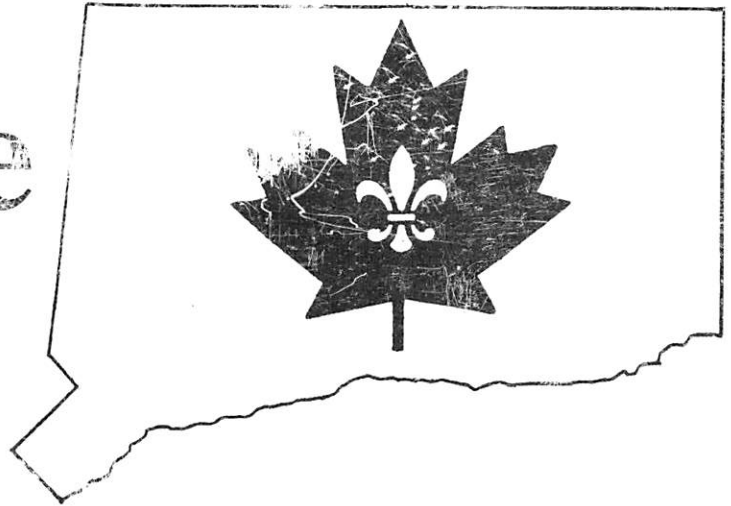


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Vol. 11, No. 4  
Winter 2004/2005

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



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

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## Editor's Niche

Sherry L. Chapman, #1283

As I sit to write, a nor'easter bears down in our neck of the woods. The temperature has struggled to climb out of the negative degrees; we anticipate two feet of snow by morning, and the house groans as the wind unfurls its spooky strength against everything that stands to resist it. I wonder how they did it, I think, as I sit in the cocoon of my heated home, writing with the convenience of a computer under the yellow glow of lamplight. I wonder how they did it.

How did our ancestors, particularly that first wave of emigrants, survive in such a harsh environment – those first emigrants who had no path laid before them, but forged the path for others? How did they gather the will to leave home for a lonely place where the growing season was too short, winters too harsh, and with a native population that was not always friendly? How did they survive? Were they a stronger people four hundred years ago? Were they more tolerant of suffering? Was there just no alternative? I look to clues for answers to these questions as I ponder those early settlers, my own ancestors among them.

This issue celebrates our earliest ancestors. **Peter Gagné**, #1195, identifies Carignan soldiers not recognized as such by *Jetté*, and combines biographical information found in various sources; **Jack Valois**, #31, continues with the history of the GODFREY and related families, focusing on the American Revolutionary War years; and **Paul Keroack**, #157, shares his research on the RICHER *dit* LAFLICHE, LEDUC and TRUDEAU families. He also discusses the value of older obituaries, provides a book review, and lists early Franco-American marriages in one small Connecticut town.

**Ivan Robinson**, #326, starts us off with an article on the history of *dit* names, and summarizes the activities of the society in the past year; and **Anna Doucette**, #107, shares an autobiographical account of her Acadian childhood. Other contributors to this issue are **Dorothy Carreiro**, #964; **Jean Fredette**, #1537; **Germaine Hoffman**, #333; **Bernadette Doucette Meunier**, #1429; and **Leo Roy**, #1609.

As you sit with this issue of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, please consider contributing an article or other research material for publication. The guidelines for article submissions can be found on the society's website at <http://fcgsc.org/publications.htm>. Feel free email me at [cml@fcgsc.org](mailto: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*.

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### Library – 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*.

## FCGSC Library Schedule January - December 2005

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

Library Closings			
<b>JANUARY</b>	Sat.	1	New Year
	Sun.	2	New Year Holiday
<b>MARCH</b>	Sat.	26	Easter Observance
	Sun.	27	Easter
<b>MAY</b>	Sun.	8	Mothers' Day
	Sat.	14	General Membership Meeting (closed 1-3 P.M.)
	Sat.	28	Memorial Day Weekend Observance
	Sun.	29	Memorial Day Weekend Observance
	Mon.	30	Memorial Day
<b>JUNE</b>	Sun.	19	Fathers' Day
<b>JULY</b>	Sat.	2	Independence Day Observance
	Sun.	3	Independence Day Observance
	Mon.	4	Independence Day
	Sun.	31	Volunteer Recognition Day
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	Sat.	3	Labor Day Observance
	Sun.	4	Labor Day Observance
	Mon.	31	Labor Day
<b>OCTOBER</b>	Sun.	15	Annual Membership Meeting (closed 1-3 P.M.)
<b>NOVEMBER</b>	Wed.	23	Thanksgiving Observance
	Sat.	26	Thanksgiving Observance
	Sun.	27	Thanksgiving Observance
<b>DECEMBER</b>	Sat.	24	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Sun.	25	Christmas
	Mon.	26	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Wed.	28	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Sat.	31	New Years Eve

## About *Dit* Names and Their Decline

By Ivan Robinson, #326

When did “*dit*” names decline in Canada — and why?

Anyone who has done French-Canadian genealogy is familiar with these alternative surnames, or so-called aliases, used by our ancestors since the early 1600s. They abound in family trees. In fact, says Thomas J. Laforest, author of the *Our French Canadian Ancestors* series: “Lucky is the descendant today who can trace his lineage back to an original ancestor without finding a name change enroute.”

Recognizing that there may be readers who have never heard of “*dits*” or remain puzzled by them, let’s review a little bit.

“*Dit*” is pronounced “dee” in French. English speakers generally pronounce it like the first syllable of “ditto.” The word literally means “said” but in reality defies translation. Other synonyms have been suggested, including “called,” “known as,” “namely,” and “to wit.”

It’s probably not accurate to call a *dit* name an alias, since an alias applies to just one person while a *dit* name lives on through generations. The consensus is to translate *dit* as “known as” and to define a dit name as a nickname.

Many inhabitants of New France had both a patronym (ancestral family name) and a *dit* name. At first, they may have been known by both. Eventually, they became known by one or the other.

Examples of *dit* names, from the hundreds that exist, are Guyon *dit* Dion, Roy *dit* Desjardins, Gauthier *dit* Larouse. A researcher wending back through the records has to be alert to the fact that the Dions in the family tree stem from the same Guyon that Celine does, that the reason great-grandmother Roy’s marriage can’t be found is that she is listed under Desjardins, and the reason that a Gauthier grandson doesn’t show up under that name in a census is because he decided to be known as Larouse.

Why have a *dit* name? The most plausible answer is that there were relatively few people in New France and even fewer family names. According to Jetté, there were only 2,500 names among settlers between 1608 and 1730. At the time of the British conquest in 1759, there were just 65,000 men, women and children in New France and, according to the University of Montreal’s PRDH (Programme de recherche en démographie historique), just 4,500 names among them, including *dit* names.

It is obvious that, considering the propensity for large families and the relative shortage of names, a lot of people ended up with the same last name. Many, in fact, ended up with identical first and last names because of the universal custom of naming children Joseph or Marie. To avoid confusion, especially in villages where one or two families practically made up the whole population, one branch of a family would adopt a *dit* name to distinguish itself from the other branches. For example, one Baron family, to mark itself off from the other Barons, took the given name of the ancestor and called itself Baron *dit* Lupien.

The nicknames had many sources. Among them were a physical characteristic (Leblond),

place of origin (Breton, Langevin — from Brittany and Anjou), land owned or inhabited by an ancestor (Beauregard, Beaubien), mother's family name (Dutilly, taken by an early Guyon), father's given name (Vincent, Robert), and military *noms de guerres*. Even circumstances of birth played a role. Detroit historian C.M. Burton reports in his book, *Cadillac's Village*, that Nicolas Campau *dit* Niagara got his nickname because he was born at the portage of Niagara as his parents traveled from Detroit to Montreal.

The military influence was a major one. It was the French custom for men who became soldiers to adopt a *nom de guerre*, a form of identification somewhat like the serial numbers given to soldiers today. Officially, the soldier went on record by his given name, family name and *nom de guerre*. In daily life, everyone used his *nom de guerre*.

According to Luc Lepine, assignment of these nicknames was flexible. The name could be chosen by the soldier himself or it could be assigned by the company's captain. In one company, all the nicknames began with the letter D; in another, with the letter B. One company used the names of vegetables — for example, Lartichaud (artichoke), Lalétue (lettuce), Lachicorée (chicory), Lecresson (cress) and Lecerfeuil (chervil).

After a while, a researcher can begin to sense that certain names come from soldiers. There's just something about them. A few reflect the military life — Labatterie (related to a drummer), Lagrenade (grenadier), Lafifre (piper). Many come from plants and animals — Lafleur, Latulipe, Larose, Loiseau (bird). There are "sans" (without) names — Sans Chagrin (grief), Sans Façon (high-falutin' ways), Sans Soucy (care). The most interesting are those referring to personal traits both good and bad — Pretaboire (ready to drink), Bien vivant, Lafidélité.

The five most popular nicknames among the soldiers who came to New France were Saint-Jean, Larose, Lafleur, Lajeunesse and Laviolette. Jetté found that Lafleur, one of the most common names in Quebec, was the *nom de guerre* of more than sixty different soldiers, no two in the same company.

A prime source for *dit* names for researchers is Volume 6 of Tanguay. Look in the back of the book and you will find a section containing names and their associated *dit* names. It is not unusual to see a name followed by a dozen or more *dit* names.

Tanguay, however, is guilty of excess. He lists every *dit* name or name variation he has ever come across, even if it has appeared only once in the records. As a result, many are mere curiosities. For a more useful fix on *dit* names, try the Drouin books, which have lumped all the more common *dits* and variations under a standardized name.

Now, finally, to the question of when and why French Canadians stopped using double names.

The practice had pretty much faded out between 1850 and 1880. By that time, people had settled on one name, either by choice or habit or because of measures brought on by the Industrial Revolution such as the paycheck, bank forms and alphabetized lists. During that time, people also were beginning to move to New England and other parts of the United States, where double names were unheard of. The pressure was on to settle on one name — and stick to it.

One thing the experts agree on. The government in Canada never got involved. That is,



## About *Dit* Names and Their Decline

there was never a law or official edict banning the use of *dit* names. For an analytical discussion of this subject of names, see the articles by Leon Roy, conservator of the Judiciary Archives of Quebec, in the *Rapport de L'Archiviste de la Province de Québec* (see below). Although in his English-language article he cites a 1951 law (Article 56a of the Civil Code) that forbids changing one's name, the consensus is that this was not aimed at *dit* names and did not affect them.

There are still vestiges of *dit* names. The very knowledgeable Denis Beauregard, webmaster of the Francogene website and a board member with the Société généalogique des canadiens-français, notes he has seen death records after 1900 with *dit* names on them and that Paul Gerin-Lajoie (that is, Gerin *dit* Lajoie) was minister of education in the 1960s.

The issue is becoming clouded, though, because some Quebec couples, just like their counterparts in the States, are now joining their last names after marrying so the hyphenated double name is showing up for a different reason. Genealogists in the future will have a new problem — to determine if they're dealing with a *dit* name or a two names combined by marriage.

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## Jetté's Forgotten Regiment

By Peter Gagné, #1195

*Author's note: This article is taken in large part from the work done for my master's thesis on the Carignan-Salières Regiment at Université Laval in Québec City. All quotes from French language sources were translated by the author.*

The Carignan-Salières Regiment was sent to New France with a mission: to eliminate the threat of Iroquois attacks on the colony. Despite two military campaigns of dubious success against the enemy, at the end of the regiment's three-year mission, its goal was achieved – the Iroquois sued for peace with the authorities of New France. And so, in 1668, the regiment was officially demobilized. But a second role was given to the soldiers of the regiment: to remain in the colony and become *habitants*.

The men who chose to undertake this second mission make up the largest group of settlers in New France who arrived as a single group. As Edmé Rameau de Saint-Père writes, "It was a great step in populating the country, which had never received and never since received an immigration of this scale."<sup>1</sup> However, despite the fact that "the settlement...of the soldiers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment marks an important point in the colonization of the colony,"<sup>2</sup> this secondary undertaking is not very well known and remains relatively obscure.

Though contemporary writers and popular history claim that most of the regiment settled in the colony, this is unfortunately not true. Roughly one third of the soldiers died during the winter campaigns (the cold and hunger claimed more lives than the Iroquois), and about one third returned to France at the end of their tour of duty. That leaves only one third of the soldiers who settled in New France in 1668. Of these roughly four hundred potential settlers, eighty-two are not identified as belonging to the regiment in René Jetté's *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles du Québec*. Jetté does not list thirteen of these men at all. Before looking at possible reasons for these omissions, let us take a look at the makeup of the regiment and the identification of the soldiers.

### Makeup of the Regiment and Identifying the Soldiers

The Carignan-Salières Regiment was made up of twenty companies, with ostensibly fifty men per company. Each company included several ranks of soldiers: soldier, *anspessade*,<sup>3</sup> sergeant, corporal (these last two being sub-officers) and a surgeon. There were also three or four officers per company – captain, lieutenant, ensign and cadet – this last rank not being filled in all companies.

To these twenty companies were added four companies taken from various other regiments, who came to Canada with the *chevalier* Alexandre Prouville de Tracy: the Berthier Company (Allier regiment), La Brisardière Company (Orléans), La Durantaye Company (Chambellé) and the Monteil Company (Poitou). Even though these companies came from regiments other than the Carignan-Salières, they can be considered as part of the same military unit as the "official" companies of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, since they arrived in the colony at the same time, were under the same military command structure and carried out the

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<sup>1</sup> Edmé RAMEAU de Saint-Père, *La France aux colonies: Études sur le développement de la race française hors l'Europe*, Paris, A. Jouby, 1859, p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Jacques LACOURSIÈRE. *Histoire Populaire du Québec. Tome 1: Des origines à 1791*, Sillery, Septentrion, 1995, p. 112.

<sup>3</sup> The first rank in a company of *Troupes de la Marine*. The rank of *anspessade* was abolished in 1762, at which time it became soldier first class. The word *lancespessade* comes from the Italian *lancia spezzata*, which means "broken lance" and was used to designate the elite guard of the 16th century.

## Jetté's Forgotten Regiment

same mission. The total number of soldiers in these twenty-four combined companies is twelve hundred men, with at least seventy-two officers.

The main problem with identifying the soldiers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment is that no passenger lists or pay lists for the regiment exist. A list of soldiers was drawn up in the fall of 1667 or in 1668 before the demobilization, though there are two main problems with this list. First, it was drawn up before the soldiers who chose to do so returned to France, so it includes names of men who left no trace in New France, and therefore can not be identified. Secondly, it is made up for the most part of nicknames or *noms de guerre*, which are not linked to the given names of the soldiers. The challenge is to identify which men bore the nicknames on the 1668 roll.

There are four published lists of soldiers, all more or less based on the 1668 roll. To identify the men in the regiment, we cross-checked these lists and verified them against the Jetté and Tanguay genealogical dictionaries. In chronological order, the four lists are those found in *Le Régiment de Carignan* by Roy and Malchelosse, *The Good Regiment* by Jack Verney, the 1666 “*recensement reconstitué*” by Marcel Trudel and the list in Georges-Robert Gareau’s “*essai d’identification des soldats*.”<sup>4</sup> Each of these four lists attempts to add a bit more information to the 1668 roll.

Roy and Malchelosse based their list on the 1668 roll, as presented to *Société royale du Canada* in 1922 by François-J. Audet.<sup>5</sup> They note that the roll was probably drawn up in the fall of 1667, before the return of the first contingent to France. As such, it may include soldiers who returned to France in the course of the following year. The authors point out the fact that “all these names, with the exception of a few, are nicknames or *noms de guerre*.” They made use of information found in notarized documents, parish registers and other sources in an attempt to put a name to each nickname. Their list is little more than the 1668 roll with the baptismal name of each soldier added to his nickname, when possible, with passing references to the Tanguay genealogical dictionary, notarized documents and other sources where complementary information can be found.

G.-Robert Gareau based his study in large part on the work of Roy and Malchelosse and can be considered the revised and corrected version of their list of soldiers. Gareau consulted lists of individuals who were confirmed or who took the scapular – two religious ceremonies that were performed *en masse* for the regiment’s soldiers.<sup>6</sup> His presence on one of these lists along with known soldiers could therefore indicate that an individual was also a soldier. The complementary information that Gareau gives in his list – marriages, real estate transactions, notarized documents – can help confirm or eliminate an identity. However, there is often missing information in his entries on each soldier, and his study is unequally documented.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Régis ROY et Gérard MALCHELOSSE. *Le Régiment de Carignan: son organisation et son expédition au Canada, 1665-1668*, 1925; Jack VERNEY. *The Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salières Regiment in Canada, 1665-1668*. (1991); G-Robert GAREAU, *Le Régiment de Carignan, 1665-1666: essai d’identification des soldats*. Anjou, QC, Édition G-R Gareau, 2001; Marcel TRUDEL, *La Population du Canada en 1666: Recensement reconstitué*. Sillery, Septentrion, 1995. Even though Gareau’s study contains errors and omissions, it was retained for this thesis due to the fact that it identifies several soldiers that the other lists do not identify, based partially on the use of confirmation and scapular lists.

<sup>5</sup> François-Joseph AUDET, “Le rôle des soldats du régiment de Carignan-Salières qui se sont faits habitans de Canada en 1668,” *Mémoires de la Société royale du Canada* 16 (1922), pp. 129-141.

<sup>6</sup> According to Marie de l’Incarnation (letter of September 30<sup>th</sup> 1665), 500 took the scapular in Québec City.

<sup>7</sup> He often leaves out the dates of documents as well as the name of the notary or the place where the document was drawn up. Places of land transactions are given only occasionally, sources are rarely cited (notaries or others) for the other events listed (contracts, etc.) and Gareau regularly confuses marriage contract dates with the ceremony date, even though these two events almost never occurred on the same day. He sometimes even lists major life events, like the death of Jean Guillet, without providing a date.

Jack Verney introduces his list of soldiers by acknowledging that while the twenty-four companies had a combined strength of twelve hundred men, his list only includes about a third of this number. "Unfortunately no complete roll has come to light so far, and this one... is nothing more than a consolidation of the available information and, therefore, is far from comprehensive."<sup>8</sup> He also points out that there is no source that gives either the total strength of the regiment on its arrival in 1665, nor the number of soldiers who returned to France in 1668. Verney compiled his list from the original 1668 roll, to which he added information from other sources.<sup>9</sup> His list not only includes soldiers who remained in Canada in 1668, but also those who returned to France and those killed in Canada. Verney provides very little complementary information, limiting it to notes such as "settled in Canada in 1668."

The fourth list used to identify the soldiers is the one in Marcel Trudel's "*recensement reconstitué*," *La population du Canada en 1666*.<sup>10</sup> Censuses of New France were carried out for the entire colony in 1666, 1667<sup>11</sup> and 1681. The first two censuses are not useful to identify the Carignan soldiers: they are not included.<sup>12</sup> However, Trudel fills this gap by providing a list of soldiers and officers in his "reconstituted census," dedicating an entire section to the regiment. His list includes the "officers and soldiers of the troops that arrived in 1665 and who were in Canada in the spring of 1666."<sup>13</sup> It therefore does not list only those who settled in Canada after 1668. Trudel identifies the soldiers not only by their name, but also with other detailed information, such as their place of origin, company, rank, age, etc. He also notes which soldiers are identified as *habitants* in the 1668 roll.

#### Possible Reasons for Jetté's Omissions

There are several possible reasons why the following soldiers are not mentioned in the Jetté dictionary as belonging to the Carignan-Salières Regiment:

- They belonged to one of the four companies not officially part of the regiment (Berthier, La Brisardière, La Durantaye and Monteil). Even though Jetté identifies some soldiers from these companies, very few of the soldiers in these companies remained in Canada after demobilization, and therefore the records are more scarce.
- The men may have been *habitants* who enlisted in Canada. Though it is assumed that all of the soldiers enlisted in France, in his re-constructed 1666 census, Marcel Trudel presents a list of eleven men who were living in Canada prior to the regiment's arrival and enlisted in the colony. They are counted as part of the settled population and not as soldiers of the regiment. Jetté may also have treated them as such.
- The difficulty with name variations of family names at the time and lack of "standardized" names, as presented in Jetté.
- The difficulty with associating a given name with each nickname or *nom de guerre*.

These last two points deserve special attention.

One of the major problems with identifying the soldiers is the existence of name variations. A different spelling of a given name can hide crucial information if each variation in spelling is not identified and therefore not consulted in various sources. For example, the

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<sup>8</sup> VERNEY, op. cit., p. 145.

<sup>9</sup> Le *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes* de Cyprien Tanguay, le *Dictionnaire Biographique du Canada*, "Le Régiment de Carignan" de François Audet (Société Royale du Canada, 1922) et la collection Leymarie des Archives Nationales du Canada.

<sup>10</sup> Marcel TRUDEL. *La Population du Canada en 1666: Recensement reconstitué*. Sillery, Septentrion, 1995, p. 379

<sup>11</sup> The 1667 census is an attempt to correct the errors and omissions in the previous year's enumeration.

<sup>12</sup> Hubert CHARBONNEAU et Yolande LAVOIE, "Introduction à la reconstitution de la population du Canada au XVIIème siècle. Étude critique des sources de la période 1665-1668," *RHAF*, vol. 24, no. 4 (mars 1971), p. 487.

<sup>13</sup> Marcel TRUDEL. *La Population du Canada en 1666*, p. 333.

## Jetté's Forgotten Regiment

*Parchemin* and PRDH databases list the same individual under several name variations, according to the spelling used in the original document, which is copied exactly in the entries of these databases. In some cases, two or more different spellings of a name can be found in the same document.

Name variations, for the most part, are phonetic homophones of the “normalized” name given in the Jetté dictionary. For example, for the soldier Jacques Énaud *dit* Canada, we found no less than twenty variations: Énaud, Énaud, Énault, Énaux, Éno, Énos, Esnaud, Esnauld, Esnaut, Esneau, Esno, Hénau, Hainaud, Hainault, Hénault, Hénaust, Hénaut, Henaux, Henneau, and Héno.

Sometimes, it may be a question of a misidentification made due to a difficult or unusual name that may have been poorly transcribed or which is written in a modern source differently than it is in period documents. For example, the soldier identified in current sources as Sicaire DeGuire of the Contrecoeur Company is identified in contemporary documents as Zacharie Hire. There is also a “Jean Sendil” from the Sorel Company, whose real name is Pierre de Gencenay. It is possible that “Jean Sendil” is a mis-transcription of “Gencenay,” though this hypothesis is nearly impossible to confirm.

The nicknames given to the soldiers pose another problem. “At this time, it was almost common practice to give each soldier a nickname. With time, this name became attached to the individual and became the only one known. It was under this borrowed name...that most of the soldiers [on the 1668 roll] are identified...When they later became colonists and artisans, for the most part, they once again used their given names.”<sup>14</sup> In other words, each soldier had a “double life” – or at least a double name. During his military service, he was known only by his nickname, while in his civil life he was known only by his baptismal name. The challenge is to link these two identities into one.

A good example of a difficult nickname problem to resolve is that of Georges d’Amboise. Marcel Trudel identifies him as Martin Beaudry from the Contrecoeur Company, while René Jetté claims that Louis Lachaise, from the same company, bore this nickname. However, if we look at the latter’s parents, we discover that he is the son of Louis Lachaise and Marie Georget, and that he is a native of Amboise. So therefore “Georget d’Amboise” somehow became Georges d’Amboise to identify Louis Lachaise.

Often, sources misidentify or too quickly identify an individual who bears a nickname, or ignore the fact that there may be two or more men with the same nickname in several companies. The table below shows examples taken from G.-Robert Gareau’s study.

### Identification Errors – Multiple Nicknames

<i>Nickname</i>	<i>Mis-identification</i>	<i>Correct Identification (notes)</i>
DesMoulins (LaVarenne Co.)	Antoine Renaud	Jacques Desmoulins (Renaud immigrated 1659 with his mother)
Lafleur (LaFredière Co.)	Eustache Prévost	René Horieux (Prévost = Lamotte Company)
LaPointe (Monteil Co.)	Pierre Tousignant	Nicolas Audet
LaViolette (Berthier Co.)	Adrien Bétourné	François Carsi (Adrien Bétourné = Des Portes Company)
L’Espérance (LaFredière Co.)	Mathieu Binet	Jacques Viau (Gareau: Viau listed as La Varenne Co.)

<sup>14</sup> Édouard Richard, *Rapport sur les Archives*, 1899, 31, cité dans SULTE, op. cit., p. 72.

<i>Nickname</i>	<i>Mis-identification</i>	<i>Correct Identification (notes)</i>
Monturas (Froment Co.)	Pierre Lafaye <i>dit</i> Mouture	Pierre Montarras <i>dit</i> Marmande (Pierre Lafaye not called "Mouture", not from the regiment)
Sansoucy (Berthier Co.)	Léonard Giardin	Louis Bureau (Giardin is not listed in Jetté)

### Carignan Soldiers Not Identified As Such By Jetté

Each brief biography is followed by the soldier's name variations and by the main sources that list him: Gareau, Roy and Malchelosse, Trudel (*La Population du Canada en 1666*) and/or Verney, with notes, if pertinent.

#### **Audet *dit* Lapointe, Nicolas**

A soldier from the Monteil Company (Poitou Regiment). Nicolas was born about 1641 in Saint-Pierre-de-Maillé, Poitou, the son of Innocent Audet and Vincente Reine. He was confirmed 23 March 1664 in Québec City. Nicolas married *Fille du Roy* Madeleine Després on 15 September 1670 at Sainte-Famille, Île d'Orléans and had twelve children. He died 9 December 1700 at Saint-Jean, Île d'Orléans.

Name Variation: Odet.

Sources: Marcel Trudel lists him only as "Lapointe."

#### **Audouin *dit* LaVerdure, François**

A soldier with the Loubias Company. François was born about 1645 in Limoges, Limousin, though his parents' names are unknown. François married Suzanne Gibault 10 February 1681 at Contreoeur, though the couple did not have children. A master tailor, François died at Montréal some time after 27 August 1696.

Name variations: Audoin, Audoy.

#### **Bacquet *dit* Lamontagne, François**

François was born about 1646 in LaMontjoie, Guyenne, the son of Renaud Bacquet and Jeanne Montus. He married *Fille du Roy* Anne Philippe 24 November 1671 in Québec City, though he was a resident of La Durantay at the time. The couple had four children. François was buried 10 April 1701 in Québec City.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

#### **Balan *dit* Lacombe, Pierre**

A soldier in the La Brisardière Company (Orléans Regiment). Pierre was born about 1646 in Cantillac, Périgord, the son of Pierre Balan and Perrine Courier. On 9 June 1672 in Québec City, Pierre married *Fille du Roy* Renée Biret, with whom he had nine children. Pierre died 29 December 1687 at La Durantaye and was buried 03 January 1688 in Lauzon.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

#### **Balard *dit* LaTour et d'Ausson, Louis**

A soldier with the Des Portes (Du Prat) Company. Louis was born about 1649 in the parish of Saint-Lazare in Autun, Bourgogne, the son of Pierre Balard and Sébastienne Pilin. He comes from the town of Autun, not Ausson, as his nickname suggests. Louis married Marguerite Mignerion 14 April 1676 at Neuville, though the marriage is listed in the Québec parish register. The couple had nine children. The family settled at Neuville (Dombourg), then on the Île-aux-Oies. Louis died 23 December 1724 and was buried 19 March 1725 at Cap-Saint-Ignace.

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Name variation: Ballard.

Sources: Trudel claims that Louis is from Languedoc, while Verney lists him only as D'Ausson.

### **Banliac *dit* LaMontagne, François**

A soldier in the LaFouille Company. François was born about 1641 in Chantrezac, Angoumois, the son of Jean Baliac and Françoise Petit. He was a wooden shoe maker in civilian life. On 27 January 1677, notary Vachon drew up a marriage contract between François and Marie-Madeleine Doyon. Marie-Madeleine died giving birth to their only son, François, on 21 August 1678. About 1680, François married Marie-Angélique Pelletier in Louiseville or Sorel. The couple had nine children. François died some time between 1 December 1705 and 25 May 1709 at Louiseville.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel.

### **Banlier *dit* LaPerle, Mathurin**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Mathurin was from the diocese of Poitiers, Poitou, though his parents' names and birth date are unknown. About 1678, he married Françoise Vernin in St-Ours. Françoise died after giving birth to three children, and about 1690 Mathurin married *Fille du Roy* Denise Anthoine in Saint-Ours. His second wife, who gave him one son, was the widow of fellow Carignan soldier Laurent Buy *dit* Lavergne. Mathurin died 21 January 1720 at Contrecoeur, where he was buried the next day.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Bariteau *dit* LaMarche, Louis**

A soldier with the Chambly Company. Louis was born about 1647, though his origins in France are unknown. About 1671, Louis married *Fille du Roy* Marie Vara at Chambly had ten children. He died 7 January 1715 at Chambly, where he was buried the next day.

Name variations: Baribaut, Baritault.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Barrois, Antoine-Jean-Baptiste (Jacques?)**

The surgeon of the La Varenne Company. Barrois was born about 1641 in the parish of Saint-Nicolas-du-Château in Bourges, Berry, the son of master surgeon Jean Barrois and Marie Tournel. On 12 January 1672 in Montréal, Antone married Anne Leber, with whom he had seven children. Barrois settled at Laprairie before "deserting" to the Dutch (present-day New York) in 1683. He died some time between 1684 and 1689 in the present-day state of New York.

Name variations: Bannois, Barroy.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel lists his first name as Jacques.

### **Barsa *dit* LaFleur et LeLimousin, André**

A soldier with the La Fredière Company. André was born about 1635 in the town of Auriat, Limousin. He was a barrel maker. On 2 December 1669 at Montréal, André married *Fille du Roy* Françoise Pilois, with whom he had six children. The family settled at Verchères, where André died between 27 April 1690 and 29 November 1698.

Name variations: Balsac, Balsat, Barzac.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Benoît *dit* LaJeunesse, Étienne**

A soldier with the Contrecoeur Company. Étienne was baptized 14 January 1637 in Fontaine-Chalandray, Saintonge. He is listed in the 1666 and 1667 censuses as a servant of the Sulpicians

of Montréal, though it is not certain if he is the “Jacques Benoist, textile merchant from Bourges” who enlisted with this order at Dieppe on 27 June 1665. Étienne was confirmed in May 1666 at Montréal, one of seventeen soldiers confirmed there that month. On 7 October 1670, he married *Fille du Roy* Nicole Chandoiseau at Montréal. The couple had ten children. According to Tanguay, Étienne was taken prisoner by the Iroquois in 1690 and was killed in captivity. Jetté lists his death as occurring some time before 29 November 1691 at Pointe-aux-Trembles, on the Isle of Montréal.

Name variations: Benoist, Benet, Benete.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Bidet dit DesRoussels, Jacques**

A soldier with the Maximy Company. Jacques was born about 1646 in LeChenet, Saintonge, the son of Pierre Bidet and Marie Allaire. He was confirmed 24 August 1665 in Québec City, along with 19 other soldiers from the regiment. On 18 October 1669, Jacques married *Fille du Roy* Françoise Desfossés at Sainte-Famille, Île d'Orléans. The two had six children. Jacques died at Saint-Jean, Île d'Orléans in 1712.

Name variations: Bitet, DesRousselets, DeRoussel.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Boineau dit LaChaume (LaChance), Raymond**

A soldier with the La Fredière Company. Raymond was born about 1642 in Verneuil, Angoumois, the son of Julien Boineau and Marie Charron. He was confirmed 24 August 1665 in Québec City, one of twenty Carignan soldiers confirmed there that day. Raymond married Louise Plumereau on 21 October 1692 in Lachine. The couple had two children. Boineau settled at Lachine and became a coureur de bois. He disappeared in 1694, and his body was found 27 May 1695 on René Orioux's property in Lachine, having been devoured by wild animals. Orioux was a soldier with the Carignan regiment, of unknown company affiliation.

Name variations: Boisneau, Boinneau.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel and Verney identify him as LaChaume.

### **Breton dit L'Ardoise, Jean-Baptiste-Guillaume (Olivier?)**

A soldier with the Saurel Company. Jean-Baptiste-Guillaume was born in the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours in Guingamp, Brittany, the son of Jean Breton and Jeanne de Lahaye, though his birth date is unknown. He is not listed in the 1681 census. On 9 January 1687 in Château-Richer, Jean-Baptiste-Guillaume married Élisabeth Grandry, with whom he had six children. After his first wife died in 1699, Jean-Baptiste-Guillaume married Marie Vandet 6 February 1702 in La Durantaye. The couple had two children. Jean-Baptiste-Guillaume died 30 January 1708 at the Hôtel-Dieu in Québec City.

Some confusion surrounds Jean-Baptiste-Guillaume's family name. “Breton” means from Brittany, and may in fact be a nickname for this soldier from Brittany. The only one of his children who married, Guillaume, was married under the name Guillaume Delisle in 1710, so it is possible that Delisle is the actual family name.

Name variation: LeBreton.

Sources: Jetté, Trudel, Verney.



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### **Breton dit LeBreton, René**

A soldier with the La Tour Company. René was born about 1645 in Les Sables-d'Olonne, Poitou, the son of Mathieu Breton and Michelle Girard. Along with nineteen other Carignan soldiers, he was confirmed 24 August 1665 in Québec City. René married Charlotte de Chavigny 6 November 1668 in Québec City, but the couple did not have any children and is not listed in the 1681 census. René died some time before 1709, when Charlotte married Jean Giron.

Name variation: LeBreton.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Bureau dit Sanssoucy, Louis**

A soldier with the Berthier Company (Allier Regiment). Louis was born about 1645 in Saint-Sébastien-sur-Loire, Brittany, the son of barrel maker Mathurin Bureau and Renée Tendié. He was confirmed 22 September 1669 in Québec City, but is not listed in the 1681 census. Louis was absent from New France from 1669-1676 and 1676-1685, most likely on trading missions. On 25 July 1685, notary Genaple drew up a marriage contract between Louis and Marie-Anne Gauvin. The couple had two children at L'Ancienne-Lorette. On 12 September 1695, Louis married Marie Coqueret in Québec City. He did not have any children with his second wife. Louis Bureau died 14 February 1711 at L'Ancienne-Lorette.

Name variation: Sans souci.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Gareau claims that he was with the La Colonelle Company.

### **Bussière dit LaVerdure, Jacques**

A soldier with the Maximy Company. Jacques was born about 1627 in Bordeaux, Guyenne, the son of Jacques Bussière and Jeanne Massonnier. He was an upholsterer in civilian life. On 16 October 1671, he married Fille du Roy Noëlle Gossard in Sainte-Famille, Île d'Orléans. The couple had three children. Jacques died 19 June 1699 and was buried the next day at Saint-Laurent, Île d'Orléans.

Name variations: Bussièrès, Brossier.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Verney. Jetté does not identify him as belonging to the Carignan Regiment, though lists him as "soldier," having enlisted 7 April 1643 at La Rochelle. Trudel lists him as a civilian.

### **Carsi dit LaViolette, François**

A soldier with the Berthier Company (Allier Regiment). François was born at an unknown date in Saint-Jean or Saint-Jammes, Béarn (diocese of Pau), the son of Jean Carsi and Marie Beautemps. On 06 June 1688, notary and fellow soldier Pierre Ménard (see below) drew up a marriage contract between François and Anne Blet at Saint-Ours. The couple did not have any children and are not listed in the 1681 census. François is listed at the Hôtel-Dieu in Québec City on 11 March 1696. He died some time before 17 January 1728, when his wife was buried at Saint-Ours.

Name variations: Carcy, Quercy.

Sources: Jetté, Trudel, Verney. Trudel claims that he is from Paris.

### **Castineau dit Maison Blanche, Jean**

A soldier from the La Tour Company. Jean was born about 1643 in Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou, the son of master tailor Jean Castineau and Marie Sirr. On 8 November 1671, Jean married *Fille du Roy* Jeanne De Guesnel in Québec City. The couple settled at Linctot or Villieu but did not have any children.

Name variations: Coquineau, Cocquineau.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel and Verney list him only as "MaisonBlanche."

**Clémenceau dit LaChesnaye, Étienne**

A soldier with the Saurel Company. Étienne's origins in France are unknown. He settled at Sorel, but never married. On 29 August 1677, he was the godfather for Marie-Anne Olivier, daughter of Jean Olivier from the Saint-Ours Company. Étienne is not listed in the 1681 census. He was the valet of Pierre Dupas du Braché (unknown company).

Name variation: Clemanseau.

Sources: Gareau, Trudel, Verney. Étienne is not listed at all in Jetté.

**Coron, Jean**

A soldier of unknown company affiliation. Jean was baptized 1 September 1644 in the parish of Saint-Martin in Mitry, Champagne, the son of Nicolas Coron and Madeleine Malet. A master lathe operator, he married Michelle Lauzon on 13 October 1670 in Montréal. The couple had four children. Jean died at Pointe-aux-Trembles some time between 18 September 1687 and 19 March 1699.

Name variation: Caron.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel claims that he comes from Île-de-France.

**Courtois, Jean**

A soldier with the Salières Company. Jean was born about 1642 in the town of Beaucour, Picardy. About 1670, he married Catherine Daniel. The couple had daughter. Jean is not listed in the 1681 census. At the marriage of his daughter Marie-Madeleine in 1702, his residence is listed as the parish of Beaucourt in Picardy. In 1723, he was granted land in the seigneurie of Deschaillons, at which time he is said to be from Sainte-Anne (-de-la-Pérade).

Sources: Gareau, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. He is not listed at all in Jetté.

**Daniau dit Laprise, Jean (Jacques)**

A soldier with the La Fueille Company. Jean was born about 1637 in the parish of Saint-André in Niort, Poitou, the son of Jean Daniau and Renée Brunet. He married *Fille du Roy* Marie-Louise Michaud on 10 September 1670 in Québec City, after having abjured Calvinism four days earlier. The couple had four children. After Marie-Louise's death, Jean married Françoise Rondeau on 7 June 1686 in Saint-Jean, Île d'Orléans. He had eight children with his second wife. Jean and his family settled at La Durantaye, where he was buried 6 January 1709.

Name variations: Daniau, Daneau.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel.

**Danville dit DesMoulins, Michel**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Michel was born about 1622 in Bourges, Berry, though his parents' names are unknown. He never married, but is noted at Québec City on 16 August 1668, and in contracts drawn up by notary Pierre Ménard (see below) on 16 April 1673 and 6 September 1678 at Saint-Ours. Michel is not listed in the 1681 census. He died 11 November 1702 at Saint-Ours and was buried the next day at Contrecoeur.

Name variations: Dauville, Danville-Moulin.

Sources: Jetté, Trudel.

**Dargan dit LeBoesme, Gaspard**

A soldier from the Contrecoeur Company. Gaspard's origins in France and birth date are unknown. He never married. Gaspard was noted at Pointe-aux-Trembles on the isle of Montréal in 1678.

Name variation: Daragon.

Sources: Gareau, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. He is not listed at all in Jetté.

**Dauvernier dit L'Orange, Louis**

A soldier from the Froment Company. Louis's origins in France and birth date are unknown. Louis was confirmed 20 May 1668 at Chambly, along with eighteen other Carignan soldiers. He settled at Chambly, but never married. On 3 November 1670, he was witness to the marriage of fellow soldier Michel Brouillet (Petit Company). Louis died 4 September 1690 at Laprairie.

Name variations: Dauvernié, D'Auvernier, Duvergier, Dauvergné.

Sources: Gareau, Trudel, Verney. Louis is not listed at all in Jetté.

**Delisle, Louis**

A soldier with the Petit Company. Louis was baptized 11 April 1645 in Dompiere-en-Bray, Normandy, the son of Charles Delisle and Marguerite Petit. He was confirmed 20 May 1668 at Chambly, one of nineteen soldiers confirmed there that day. Louis married *Fille du Roy* Louise Desgranges 15 October 1669 in Québec City. The couple had ten children. Louis died at the Hôtel-Dieu of Québec City on 10 September 1693, though he was from Neuville at the time of his death.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Verney. Verney identifies him as "Jean Doublet."

**Denison, François-Étienne**

A soldier with the Salières Company. François-Étienne's origins in France and his birth date are unknown. He never married. François-Étienne was a temporary clerk of the court (*greffier*) in Montréal, appointed 29 June 1668. On 8 and 24 September 1674, he witnessed documents drawn up by René Oudain, notary of the seigneurie of Verchères. On 26 October 1676, Jean-Baptiste Depeiras and Jean-Baptiste Migeon de Brassat sold François a one-third share in the boat *Le Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal*. At that time, he was said to be from the isle of Montréal.

Sources: Trudel, Verney. He is not listed at all in Jetté.

**Déry dit LaRose, Jacques**

A soldier with the La Colonelle Company. Jacques was born about 1646 in Vieure, Bourbonnais, the son of Jacques Déry and Jacqueline Borde. Jacques was discharged from the regiment in 1667 and settled at Bourg-la-Reine (Charlesbourg, then at Neuville (Dombourg). In the 1667 census, he is listed in Québec City as the servant of Charles LeGardeur. On 13 October 1669 in Beauport, Jacques married *Fille du Roy* Marguerite Vitry, though the marriage is recorded at Québec City. The couple had six children. Jacques was buried 19 February 1709 at Neuville.

Name variations: Desry, Derys, Desris, La Roze, La Rosée.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Jetté claims that he is from the province of Berry and Trudel and Verney list him only as LaRose.

**Desmoulins, Jacques**

A soldier with the La Varenne Company. Jacques was born about 1621 in the parish of Saint-Barthélemi de Haubourdin Lille, Flanders. He married *Fille du Roy* Hélène Bonneau 18 July 1667 in Québec City, but the couple had no children. After his first wife's death, Jacques

married Marie-Jeanne Achin 27 September 1688 in Champlain, where he can be found in the 1681 census. Jacques returned to France some time after 4 April 1699, in which he appears in a contract drawn up by notary Adhémar.

Name variation: DeMoulin.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

**Dextra dit LaVigne, Pierre**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Pierre was born about 1641 in Sarrazac, Périgord, the son of Jean Dextra and Marguerite Lacos. He settled at Saint-Ours and in 1685 married Jeanne Gazaille, daughter of Jean Gazaille from the Contrecoeur Company. The marriage contract was drawn up 18 December by notary and fellow soldier Pierre Ménard (see below). Pierre enlisted as a fur trader on 3 May 1686 and is noted in another contract drawn up by Ménard on 10 October 1689. The date of his death is not known.

Name variations: Dextera, Dextras.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Tanguay lists his wife as Jeanne Boucault, with five children between 1673 and 1680. A Jeanne Boucault married Louis Coulombe in 1670, but the children's names and birth dates given by Tanguay do not match those of her children with Coulombe.

**Diel dit LePetit Breton, Charles**

A soldier with the La Fouille Company. Charles was born about 1653 in Sainte-Colombe-en-Caux, Normandie, the son of laborer Philippe Diel and Marie Hanquetin. On 31 August 1676, Charles married Marie-Anne Picard in Montréal. The couple had ten children before Marie-Anne's death in 1697. Charles married Marie-Françoise Simon, widow of Étienne Godeau, on 8 May 1702 in Montréal. They had two children together. It is not known when Charles died.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Verney identifies him as Le Petit Breton.

**Foucher dit LaFouche and LaForest, Louis**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Louis was born about 1631 in the parish of Sainte-Radegonde in the town of LesFosses, Poitou, the son of Jean Foucher and Renée Hymbert. On 6 August 1668, he married *Fille du Roy* Hélène Damours in Québec City. Six children followed. Louis may have been an *habitant* who enlisted in the regiment in Canada, since he is listed in the 1666 and 1667 censuses at Cap-de-La-Madeleine as an *habitant*.

Name variation: Fouché.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel and Verney list him only as LaFouche.

**Fournel dit Belle-Isle (Belle-Île), Jacques**

A soldier with the Berthier Company (Allier Regiment). Jacques was born about 1645 in the parish of Saint-Sauveur in Rouen, Normandie, the son of Nicolas Fournel and Charlotte Prévost. On 12 October 1671, he married *Fille du Roy* Louise-Madeleine Hubinet in Québec City. The couple had eleven children. Jacques was a witness at the marriage of Honoré Martel, along with Simon Pleau dit Lafleur, possibly from the Berthier Company, and Étienne Paquet from the Lamotte Company. Jacques was buried 22 June 1707 in Neuville.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel and Verney list him only Belle-Isle.

**Gauthier dit L'Orange, Jacques**

A soldier with the La Fouille Company. Jacques was born in Chandenvers, Poitou at an unknown date. On 14 September 1665, he renounced Calvinism in Québec City, along with two other Carignan soldiers in the presence of Captain Loubias. He received the scapular a week

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later, on 21 September, along with twelve other soldiers. Jacques never married. On 12 November 1669, he was a witness at the marriage of fellow La Fouille Company soldier Jean Brard *dit* La Reverdra, along with several other soldiers from the company. Jacques settled at Louiseville (Manereuil) and took part in the fur trade. He is not listed in the 1681 census.

Name variation: Gaultier.

Sources: Gareau, Trudel. Jacques is not listed at all in the Jetté dictionary.

### **Genin *dit* LaMontagne, Gilbert**

A soldier with the La Varenne Company. Gilbert was born about 1638 in Bourges, Berry. Gilbert was confirmed and received the scapular on 24 September 1665 in Québec City, along with four other soldiers from the regiment. He settled in Longueuil, though he never married. Gilbert is not listed in the 1681 census, due to his absence on a fur-trading voyage. He died 20 August 1705 at Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Sources: Gareau, Verney. He is not listed at all in Jetté, and Verney lists him only as LaMontagne.

### **Gibault *dit* Poitevin, Gabriel**

A soldier from the Saurel Company. Gabriel was born about 1641 in Poitou, as his nickname suggests, the son of Pierre Gibault and Renée Lorlière from the parish of Notre-Dame de Lusignan. He was confirmed 24 August 1665 in Québec City, one of twenty Carignan soldiers to be confirmed that day. Gabriel married *Fille du Roy* Suzanne Durand 30 October 1667 in Québec City and the couple had nine children. Gabriel died 13 October 1700 at the hospital in Montréal.

Name variations: Gibaud, Gibaut.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Guérard or Legrapt *dit* Gratte-Lard, Martin or Mathieu**

A soldier with the Maximy Company. Martin was baptized 11 September 1633 in the parish of Saint-Léonard in Honfleur, Normandy, the son of Guillaume Guérard and Rachel Bremen. An *habitant* who enrolled in Canada, Martin is also identified as "*travaillant*," a sort of day-laborer or unskilled worker who would contract his services out by the day, week or month. He married *Fille du Roy* Marie Bouet on 24 October 1667 in Québec City. The couple had one son. Martin was found drowned on the shore of the Île d'Orléans on 13 April 1676 and was buried six days later at Sainte-Famille.

Name variation: Guérand.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Guillemot *dit* LeBreton, Olivier**

A soldier from the La Fouille Company. Oliver was born about 1650 in Tréguier, Brittany, the son of Jean Guillemot and Marie Meruen. Olivier was a ship's caulker and carpenter. On 18 November 1680 in Château-Richer, he married Jeanne Cauchon, with whom he had ten children. Olivier is noted at the Hôtel-Dieu in Québec City in 1698. He was buried 29 August 1707 in Québec City.

Name variation: Clémet.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel.

### **Guillet *dit* Saint-Marc, Jean**

A soldier with the Froment Company. Jean was born about 1641 in the parish of Sainte-Catherine in La Flotte, on the Île de Ré (Aunis), though his parents' names are unknown. He

was a farmer in civilian life. Jetté claims that Jean enlisted 27 March 1665 at La Rochelle and arrived in Québec on 18 June 1665, which is the arrival date of the Froment Company. Jean married *Fille du Roy* Marie Meunier on 21 November 1690 in Saint-François-du-Lac. The couple did not have any children. Jean died at the Hôtel-Dieu in Québec City on 23 February 1691.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Trudel, Verney.

### **Herpin dit LePoitevin, Émery (Méry, Henri)**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Émery was born about 1648 in Poitou, as his nickname suggests, the son of Pierre Herpin and Catherine Osbéré, from Saint-Hilaire-les-Églises in Poitiers. He settled at Saint-Ours, where notary and fellow soldier Pierre Ménard (see below) drew up a marriage contract between him and Marie-Jacqueline Coulon on 14 September 1689. His wife, the daughter of fellow soldier Auffray Coulon *dit* Mabrian of the Latour Company, gave him four children.

Name variations: Arpin, Repin, Pepin.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Tanguay's entry includes an error: listed as Henri-Émery, his father is given as Jean Herpin, from the Saint-Ours Company (below).

### **Herpin dit Tourangeau (Tourangeo), Jean-François**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Jean-François was born about 1647 in Saint-Epain, Touraine, the son of Pierre Herpin and Marie Mireaux. Jean-François was confirmed 24 August 1665 at Québec City, one of twenty soldiers confirmed there that day. On 03 October 1669, he married *Fille du Roy* Madeleine Vallée in Québec City. The couple had six children. Jean died some time after 29 April 1684, when daughter Marguerite was baptized.

Name variations: Arpin, Repin, "Joseph Leplein."

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Huguet dit LeTambour, René**

A soldier with the Maximy Company. René was born about 1651 in Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou, the son of Nicolas Huguet and Marie Bianais. His nickname "the drum" suggests that he may have been the company's drummer. On 16 October 1680, René married Barbe Perrin in Lachine. The couple had three children. His wife's sister married Vincent Aly of the Grandfontaine Company. René's family was captured by Iroquois in 1689 at Lachine. He escaped or was released soon after, though he was killed by the Iroquois on 26 June 1691 at Lachine while going to harvest his wheat a half hour after sunrise. His wife returned from captivity in 1694. Son André seems to have been killed in captivity, while daughter Françoise, three-years-old when captured, was raised by the Iroquois.

Name variations: Gugnot, Gugneu.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel lists him as "Gugnot," with "René Huguet" in the Rougemont Company. Verney also lists him as Gugnot.

### **Joly dit Saint-Denis, Jean**

A soldier with the La Colonelle Company. Jean was born about 1636 in Nantes, Brittany, the son of René Joly and Mathurine Dupas. On 19 June 1670 in Québec City, Jean married Marguerite Amiot, with whom he had ten children. A master baker, Jean Joly was buried 05 October 1691 in Québec City.

Name variation: Jolly.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Verney lists him only as St-Denis.

## Jetté's Forgotten Regiment

### **Lafontaine, Jacques**

A soldier with the La Noraye Company. Jacques was born about 1639, though his origins in France are unknown. About 1671, Jacques married Marguerite LaFleur, with whom he had three children. He settled at LaValtrie, where he can be found in the 1681 census. In 1701, Jacques was a sergeant in the *troupes de la marine* under captain Jean-Baptiste Céloron de Blainville.

Sources: Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. He is not listed at all in Jetté.

### **LaLonde (de) dit Lespérance, Jean**

A soldier with the Monteil Company (Poitou Regiment). Jean was born about 1641 in Le Havre, Normandy, the son of Philippe Lalonde and Jeanne Duval. He married Marie Barbant at Dautray, with the marriage contract being drawn up 14 November 1669 by notary Adhémar. The couple had five children. Jean was killed by the Iroquois 30 September 1687 at Baie d'Urfé on the Isle of Montréal.

Name variation: LaLande.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel lists him as from the LaVarenes Company, Verney lists him only "L'Espérance" from the LaVarenes Company, with a "Jacques de La Lande" in the Monteil Company.

### **LaMarche (dit LaMarche), Jean**

A soldier with the Loubias Company. Jean was born about 1624 in the parish of Saint-Jean in Donchery, Lorraine, the son of Nicolas Lamarche and Guillemette Lefrene. He married Marie Gendre in 1669 at Cap-de-La-Madeleine (marriage contract 03 November, notary Ameau). The couple did not have any children. Jean died 17 August 1691 at Boucherville, though he was from Trois-Rivières at the time.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Tanguay claims that he had two children, in 1659 and 1661. Trudel and Verney list him only as "LaMarche," with no first name.

### **Lamoureux dit Saint-Germain, Pierre**

A soldier with the La Fouille Company. Pierre was born about 1649 in the town of Confolens in Poitou, the son of Jean-Gabriel Lamoureux and Marie-Madeleine de Vienne. He was a merchant-*bourgeois* and fur trade recuiter in civilian life. About 1671, he married Marie Pigarouiche, an Amerindian, with whom he had three children. After his first wife's death, Pierre married Barbe Celle in 1684. The couple had one daughter. Pierre bought the *arrière-fief* of Bellevue on the Isle of Montréal in 1683. He was buried 25 September 1709 at Montréal.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel.

### **Lariou (dit LaFontaine, LaFantaisie or Le Gascon), Jean**

A soldier with the La Noraye Company. Jean was born about 1641 in Saint-Pierre or Mas-d'Agenais, Gascogne, the son of Jean Lariou and Catherine Brusquet. He was a court clerk (*greffier*) in civilian life. On 16 April 1674 in Québec City, he married Catherine Mongeau, with whom he had seven children. Jean was buried 14 February 1715 in Batiscan.

Name variations: Larion, Laryé.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay. Tanguay identifies him as LaFantaisie.

### **Latouche, Roger**

A soldier with the Grandfontaine Company. Roger was baptized 15 October 1645 in Saint-Valéry-en-Caux, Normandy, the son of Jacques Latouche and Martine Baret. Roger was an *habitant* who enrolled in Canada. He can be found in the 1666 and 1667 censuses as the servant

of Jean Godefroy at Trois-Rivières. Roger married Marie Gareau 15 January 1680 in Boucherville. The couple had eleven children. He was buried 04 March 1728 in Boucherville.

Name variation: Delatouche.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

**Leblanc dit Jolicoeur, Antoine**

A soldier with the Maximy Company. Antoine was born about 1649 in Noyon, Picardy, the son of Martin Leblanc and Marie Flanieu. Along with nineteen other Carignan soldiers, he was confirmed at Québec City on 24 August 1665. On 26 January 1670 at Sainte-Famille, Île d'Orléans, Antoine married *Fille du Roy* Élisabeth Roy, with whom he had five children. He died 18 December 1687 in Saint-Jean, Île d'Orléans, where he was buried two days later.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel claims that he was from Île-de-France.

**Leroux dit Cardinal, François**

A soldier with the La Fouille Company. François was born about 1637 in Senillé, Poitou, the son of Jean Leroux and Jeanne Leblanc. On 25 October 1668, François married *Fille du Roy* Marie Renaud at Québec City. The couple had five children. François died at the Hôtel-Dieu of Québec City on 20 October 1691.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

**Letendre dit LaLiberté, Pierre**

A soldier with the Saurel Company. Pierre was born about 1636, though his origins in France are unknown. He was a woodworker in civilian life. Pierre married *Fille du Roy* Charlotte Morin or Maurice about 1668 in Dautray or Sorel. The couple had two children. Pierre was an *habitant* who enrolled in Canada. In the 1666 census, he is listed as a “*volontaire*,” an immigrant who arrived in New France without a contract and could, consequently, leave if and whenever he chose. Pierre died at the Hôtel-Dieu of Montréal and was buried 17 May 1710.

Name variation: Legendre.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

**Lozoult dit LaTour, Pierre**

A soldier with the Loubias Company. Pierre was born about 1645, though his origins in France and his parents' names are unknown. A bachelor all his life, Pierre worked as a servant. He settled at Saurel, then went to Acadia in 1676.

Name variations: Lozault, Lozeau, Lozeaux.

Sources: Jetté, Trudel, Verney.

**Massault dit Saint-Martin, Jean**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Jean was born about 1648, though his parents' names and origins in France are unknown. Jean was a woodworker by trade. Some time after February 1674, he married *Fille du Roy* Anne Michel at Contrecoeur. The couple had six children. Godfathers of his children include fellow soldiers Léonard Batanchon, Jean Bouvet and Philibert Couillaud, all from the Saint-Ours Company. Jean died some time between 1709 and 1724, most likely at Contrecoeur.

Name variation: Masseaut.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay.



## Jetté's Forgotten Regiment

### **Ménard, Gilles**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Gilles was born about 1640 in the town of Braslau in Touraine, though his parents' names are unknown. Unmarried, Gilles is listed in the 1681 census at the *collège* of Québec City as a *donné* of the Jesuits. He died at the Hôtel-Dieu in Québec City on 23 October 1690. Gilles may have been an *habitant* who enlisted in Canada, since he is noted at Sillery on 25 September 1650.

Name variation: Menarde.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Trudel.

### **Ménard dit Saint-Onge or Saintonge, Pierre**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Pierre was born about 1636, though his origins in France are unknown. After demobilization Pierre worked as a cobbler and *seigneurial* notary. About 1670, Pierre married *Fille du Roy* Marguerite Deshayes at Sorel. They had seven children. He settled at Saint-Ours, and notarized several acts for fellow soldiers of the Carignan Regiment. Pierre died some time between 1697 and 1712, most likely at Contrecoeur.

Name variation: Menarde.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Jetté claims he enlisted to immigrate 11 April 1656 at La Rochelle.

### **Mercier dit LaFontaine, Bernard**

A soldier with the La Tour Company. Bernard was born about 1645 in Languedoc, though his exact origins and parents' names are unknown. Bernard never married. He is listed in the 1681 census at Lachenaie, and died at the Hôtel-Dieu of Québec City on 10 August 1703.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Gareau lists him under the Lamotte Company, while Verney lists him only as "LaFontaine."

### **Meunier dit LaRamée, René**

A soldier with the Lamotte Company. René was born about 1636 in Saint-Jean de Boupère, Poitou, the son of Jean Meunier and Perrine Lacaillerot. René was confirmed at Québec City on 24 August 1665, one of twenty Carignan soldiers confirmed in that ceremony. On 16 October 1668, he married *Fille du Roy* Marguerite Carpentier at Québec City. The couple had two children together. René was buried 22 September 1702 at Neuville.

Name variations: Meusnier, LeMeunier, LeMeusnier, LeMonier.

Sources: Gareau, Trudel, Verney.

### **Millouin, Charles**

A soldier with the La Noraye Company. Charles is from Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou, the son of Jacques Millouin and Marguerite Argnault, though his birth date is unknown. He settled at Saint-Ours, but never married. A marriage contract drawn up by notary Becquet between Charles and Marie-Rose Colin on 03 September 1670 was later annulled. Witnesses to this document include the captains Pierre de Saurel, Pierre de Saint-Ours, Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur and ensign Hugues Randin of the Saurel Company. It is not known when Charles died.

Name variation: Milloix.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté.

### **Morin, Charles**

A soldier with the Chambly Company. Charles was born about 1641 in Saint-Pierre de LaForêt-sur-Sèvre, Poitou, the son of Pierre Morin and Catherine Poinelle. He later became a miller for

Monsieur de la Ferté. He took the scapular on 25 July 1665, along with five other Carignan soldiers. On 03 November 1667, Charles married *Fille du Roy* Marie Michel in Québec City. The couple had three children. Charles died 31 October 1704 at the Hôtel-Dieu in Québec City.  
Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel and Verney list only a "Morin," with no first name.

**Pagési dit Saint-Amant, Jean**

A soldier with the La Fouille Company. Jean was born about 1651 in Gemonzac, Saintonge, the son of Pierre Pagési and Marie Michel. He was confirmed 15 August 1670 in Québec City, along with three other soldiers. He married Marie-Catherine Gladu 4 or 14 February 1684 in Cap-de-la-Madeleine. They had five children. Jean died 27 April 1695 at Boucherville.

Name variations: Pagezis, Pagezy, Pagesy, Saint-Amand.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Verney lists him as "Saint-Amand."

**Petit dit Bruneau, Joseph**

A sergeant with the Loubias Company. Joseph was born about 1645 in the parish of Saint-Médard Paris, the son of Henri Petit and Élisabeth Fontaine. He was confirmed 15 August 1670 in Québec City, one of four Carignan soldiers confirmed that day. Joseph married Marie Chenay 16 September 1675 in Québec City. The couple had ten children. A merchant, Joseph bought the two seigneuries of Maskinongé from Pierre-Noël LeGardeur in three transactions dating 22 September 1686, 04 October 1700 and 10 November 1702. He died some time between 10 January 1718 and 05 July 1724.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel.

**Pigeon dit Petit-Jean des Mines, Jacques**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Jacques was born about 1641, though his origins are unknown. Jacques received a land grant at Saint-Ours in 1673. Some time before 25 July 1674, he married *Fille du Roy* Jeanne Gruaux at Repentigny. The two had one daughter. Jacques died some time after the 1681 census, which lists him at Repentigny.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Verney. Gareau claims that he is from the Salières Company.

**Pion dit LaFontaine, Nicolas**

A soldier with the Saurel Company. Nicolas was born about 1639 in the parish of Saint-Pierre-du-Boile in Tours, Touraine, the son of Nicolas Pion and Catherine Bredons. Nicolas married *Fille du Roy* Jeanne Amiot on 19 September 1673 in Québec City. She gave him eight children. Nicolas settled at Sorel, though he is noted at the Hôtel-Dieu of Québec City in 1696. He was buried 3 March 1703 in Québec City.

Name variation: Piion.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Jetté claims that he enlisted to immigrate at La Rochelle on 1 April 1665.

**Place dit LaFortune, Étienne**

A soldier with the La Fouille Company. Étienne's origins and birth date are unknown. Étienne was a *voyageur* after demobilization. He entered into fur trading contracts in 1685 and 1689. He never married, and the date of his death, which probably occurred during a fur trading expedition, is not known.

Name variation: Laplace.

Sources: Gareau, Trudel, Verney. Étienne is not listed at all in Jetté and Verney lists him only as "LaFortune."

**Poirier dit Langevin, Michel**

A soldier with the La Tour Company. Michel was born about 1643 in Anjou, though his exact origins and parents' names are unknown. About 1676, Michel married *Fille du Roy* Jeanne Rigaud or Rigault in Sorel. The couple had six children. Michel worked as an armorer and edge-tool maker. He died some time between 27 September 1688 and 6 March 1698, most likely in Champlain.

Name variations: Poirié, Pothier, Pottier.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Jetté, Roy et Malchelosse and Verney list him as "Michel Potier."

**Poirot dit LaVerdure, Pierre**

A corporal with the Chambly Company. Pierre was from Poitou (diocese of Poitiers), though his birth date is unknown. On 18 March 1668, he was a witness at the marriage of Jean Poirier dit Lajeunesse, along with Michel Brouillet and Jean Olivier. All men were soldiers of the Chambly Company. Pierre never married. He was confirmed 20 May 1668 at Chambly, one of nineteen Carignan soldiers confirmed that day. The date of his death is not known.

Name variations: Poirrot, Poinot, Poino, Poincet.

Sources: Gareau, Trudel, Verney. Roy et Malchelosse, Trudel and Verney list him with the Froment Company. He is not listed at all in Jetté.

**Poitiers dit LaFontaine, Philippe**

A soldier with the La Fouille Company. Philippe was born about 1642 in Saint-Seurin-d'Uzet, Saintonge, the son of Ézéchiél Poitiers and Marie Tabois. He was a tailor in civilian life. Philippe renounced the Calvinist religion on 14 September 1665 in Québec City. Philippe was accused of attempted rape on two young girls from Lachine in 1672, had to make a formal public apology to the girls' parents and was banished from the isle of Montréal for seven years. On 16 October 1679, Philippe married Jeanne Vignault in Québec City, though the couple never had any children. He died at the Hôtel-Dieu in Québec City on 15 December 1712.

Name variations: Pothier, Poictiers.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel.

**Ratier dit DuBuisson, Jean**

A soldier with the Chambly Company. Jean was born about 1647 in Saint-Jean-d'Angély, Saintonge, the son of Pierre Ratier and Ozanne Chatté. He was probably an *habitant* who enlisted in Canada, since he was confirmed 1 May 1662 in Québec City and can be found in the 1666 and 1667 censuses at Trois-Rivières. Jean married *Fille du Roy* Marie Rivière 16 February 1672 in Trois-Rivières. The couple had six children. In 1679, Jean was found guilty of the murder of Jeanne Couc, the result of a violent argument at Saint-François-du-Lac about 23 October of that year. As his punishment, he became the official executioner of the colony and was shunned by the population. Jean died 21 May 1703 at the Hôtel-Dieu in Québec City.

Name variation: Radier.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

**Richard dit LaFleur, Guillaume**

A soldier with the La Varenne Company. Guillaume was born about 1641 in Saint-Léger, Saintonge, the son of wheat merchant Jean Richard and Anne Meusnier. He remained in military life after demobilization, becoming a marshall and member of the militia. He took the scapular on 25 September 1665, along with at least seven other soldiers from the regiment, and was one

of fourteen soldiers confirmed in May 1666 in Montréal. On 26 November 1675, he married Agnès Tessier in Montréal, though most of the couple's eight children were born at Pointe-aux-Trembles. Guillaume was killed by the Iroquois at la Coulée Grou on the Isle of Montréal on 2 July 1690.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

**Richer dit LaFlèche or LaFlesche, Pierre**

A soldier with the Grandfontaine Company. Pierre was born about 1647 in Saint-Pierre de Tohuarcé, Anjou, the son of Jean Richer and Marie Galardé. A farmer, Pierre married Dorothee Brassard 5 October 1671 in Québec City. The couple had twelve children. Pierre was buried 17 May 1722 at Sainte-Anne-de-La-Pérade.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Tanguay lists a first marriage in 1665 to Catherine Durand, but this is actually Pierre *Piché*, not Pierre Richer. Trudel and Verney list him only as "LaFlèche."

**Robert dit LaPommeraye and LaFontaine, Louis**

A soldier with the Loubias Company. Louis was baptized 12 August 1638 in the parish of Sainte-Marguerite in La Rochelle, Anis, the son of merchant André Robert and Catherine Bonin. He was a cobbler after demobilization. Louis was an *habitant* who enrolled in Canada. He married Marie Bourgerie on 25 January 1666 at Trois-Rivières. The couple had eleven children. Louis died 1 January 1711 at Boucherville, where he was buried the next day.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Tanguay claims that he is the son of Philippe Robert and Jeanne Dupuis.

**Robin dit LaPointe, Jean**

A soldier with the Saurel Company. Jean was born about 1643 in the parish of Saint-Martin in Clamecy, Bourgogne, the son of Jean Robin and Perrette Gauterio. He later became a *seigneurial* judge in Longueuil. He was confirmed at Québec City on 24 August 1665, one of twenty Carignan soldiers in the ceremony. On 10 October 1667, he married *Fille du Roy* Jeanne Charton in Québec City. They had ten children. Jean is the brother of Mathurine Robin, who married settler Jean Guyon. He died some time between 07 July 1699 and 3 September 1702, probably at Longueuil.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

**Rousseau dit LaRhétorique or LaRétorique, Joseph**

A soldier with the Maximy Company. Joseph's origins and birth date are unknown. Joseph settled in Saint-François, Île d'Orléans, next to fellow soldier Pierre Rousset of the Maximy Company. He sold this land in 1670. Joseph never married and the date of his death is unknown.

Sources: Gareau, Trudel, Verney. He is not listed at all in Jetté, and Trudel and Verney list him only as La Rhétorique.

**Roussel dit LaTulippe and Montauban, Jean**

A soldier with the La Colonelle Company. Jean was born about 1639 in the town of Montauban, Berry, though his parents' names are unknown. He never married. Jean was noted at the Hôtel-Dieu of Québec City on 8 September 1697. He died in the hospital at Montréal and was buried 25 August 1699.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Jetté identifies him as a soldier with the LaValtrie Company in 1699, and Trudel claims that he is from Guyenne.

## Jetté's Forgotten Regiment

### **Roy *dit* Jolicoeur, Claude**

A soldier with the Saint-Ours Company. Claude is from the town of Étampes in Île-de-France, though his birth date and parents' names are unknown. He was a servant of the Québec City Seminary after demobilization. He was confirmed 21 September 1665 at Québec City, one of twenty-three soldiers confirmed there that day. Claude seems to have settled at La Pérade. In the 1681 census, he is listed as a *donné* of the *Récollets* in Québec City. He died some time after this enumeration.

Name variation: LeRoy.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Trudel, Verney. Trudel and Verney list him only Jolicoeur.

### **Salain *dit* LaCave, Aimé ou Edme**

A soldier with the Contrecoeur Company. Aimé was born about 1640 in the "Bresse Savoyarde" region of Burgundy, though his parents' names are unknown. Aimé never married and worked as a servant. He was confirmed at Québec City on 24 August 1665, along with nineteen other Carignan soldiers. Aimé settled in Montréal on the rue St-Gabriel, though he is not listed in the 1681 census. He was killed by lightning in Montréal on 6 August 1699.

Name variations: Salin, Sallain, Sallé, Sacé.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Sauviot *dit* LaVergne, Jean**

A soldier with the La Fredière Company. Jean was born about 1641 in La Rochelle, Aunis, the son of Jean Sauviot and Louise Brodeur. On 16 November 1679, he married Marie Guertin in Montréal. The couple had four children, settling at Repentigny. Jean was killed by the Iroquois and was buried 23 May 1693 in Montréal.

Name variations: Saviot, Soviot, Sauveau.

Sources: Gareau, Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney. Trudel and Verney list him only as "LaVergne."

### **Sicard *dit* LaCroix, Louis**

A soldier with the La Fouille Company. Louis's origins and birth date are unknown. He never married and is not listed in the 1681 census. On 12 November 1669, Louis was a witness to the marriage of fellow La Fouille Company soldier Jean Brard *dit* LaReverdra, along with several other soldiers from the company. On 04 December 1669 in Trois-Rivières, Louis and his "friend" Pierre Lamoureux, also from the La Fouille Company, were found guilty of an unknown offense and fined 72 *livres*.

Name variation: Sicart.

Sources: Gareau, Trudel. He is not listed at all in Jetté.

### **Vesin *dit* Beusoleil (Bausollé), Bernard**

A soldier with the Salières Company. Bernard's birth date and origins in France are unknown. He received the scapular 30 August 1665 in Québec City, along with two other Carignan soldiers. Bernard never married. He is identified in land transactions at Varennes between 1669 and 1676.

Name variation: Voisin.

Sources: Gareau, Trudel, Verney. He is not listed at all in Jetté.

### **Villeneuve, Mathurin**

A soldier with the Monteil Company (Poitou Regiment). Mathurin was born about 1642 in Sainte-Marie, on the Île de Ré, Aunis, the son of Mathieu Villeneuve and Jeanne Chausset. He may have been an *habitant* who enlisted in Canada, since Jetté identifies him as enlisting to immigrate at La Rochelle in 1665, and the 1667 census lists him as a cooper, the indentured servant of Simon Denis. Mathurin married Marguerite Lemarché on 26 November 1669 at Québec City. The couple had twelve children. Mathurin was buried 11 July 1715 at Charlesbourg.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

### **Vinçonneau dit LaForest, Jean**

A soldier with the La Fouille Company. Jean was born about 1630, though his origins are unknown. He was a miller (*farinier*) and servant. An *habitant* who enrolled in Canada, he never married. He died some time after the 1681 census, which finds him in the *seigneurie* of Lintot at Bécancour.

Name variations: Vinsonneau, Vinssonneau, Vintonneau, Huitonneau.

Sources: Jetté, Tanguay, Trudel, Verney.

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*Author's Note: It is possible that other sources, consulted in the course of the writing of my masters' thesis, contributed to the information contained in this article without being specifically listed.*

## **Emigration of LEDUC and TRUDEAU Families from St-Cesaire, Québec to Sprague, Connecticut**

By Paul R. Keroack, #157

In an earlier issue of the Connecticut Maple Leaf (Vol. 5, no. 1, Summer 1991), I shared the discovery of my Trudeau ancestors' emigration to Connecticut in the late 1850s. However, the origins of my great-great grandmother, Josephine Leduc, wife of emigrant Joseph Trudeau, Jr., then eluded me.

My Trudeau line was first revealed in the vital records of Sprague, Connecticut and vicinity, headstones of St. Mary's Cemetery in Baltic and the U.S. Census schedules beginning with 1860. It was a 1921 Norwich, Connecticut obituary for one of these emigrants that included a town of origin for the family in Québec – St-Cesaire, in Rouville County. The obituary also set the year of emigration at 1852. Marriage repertoires and parish records then allowed me to link these Trudeaus to the first North American ancestors: (1) Etienne = Adrienne Barbier, (2) Charles = M-Madeleine Loisel, (3) Louis-Nicolas = M-Anne Chagnon, (4) Louis-Nicolas = M-Josette Favreau, (5) Laurent-Richard = Angelique Circe-St-Michel, (6) Joseph-Laurent. In these lineages below, “b” refers, in Québec records, to baptisms, not birth dates.

Joseph-Laurent **TRUDEAU** born 1806, [St-Hyacinthe?], married 31 July 1832, St-Mathias, to [Marie] Louise DUCLOS (Pierre & M-Louise LALANNE)

### Children of Joseph-Laurent and Louise:

Adele, born 1833 [St-Mathias?], d 13 June 1835, St-Cesaire  
[Marie] Cesarie b 17 Nov 1834, St-Cesaire, (married 6 May 1851,  
St-Cesaire, to Theodule Richer)

**Joseph** b 24 Nov 1836, St-Cesaire

Damase b 13 Dec 1838, St-Cesaire, (married 30 April 1859, Franklin, CT  
to Philomene Robideau), d 10 May 1918, buried Lincoln, RI

Pierre b 11 July 1841, St-Cesaire, (married 4 Aug 1864, Sprague, CT to  
Julia Nolin), d 28 Jan 1865, Sprague, CT

Francois-Xavier/Oliver b 18 June 1844, St-Cesaire, (married

(1) 8 Feb 1863, Sprague, CT to Marie Buteau,

(2) 23 Aug 1890, Putnam, CT to Agnes Baillargeon), d 6 Feb 1921,  
Norwich, CT

[Celestin] Antoine b 29 July 1846, St-Cesaire

[Marie Dina] Josephine b 29 July 1846, St-Cesaire, (married 1 July 1865,  
Sprague, CT to John/Octave Reeves), d 17 March 1924, Norwich, CT

[Marie] Odile b 2 June 1849, St-Cesaire, (married 20 June 1868, Sprague,  
CT, to Charles J.B. Duplessis)

[Marie Louise] Rosalie b 30 Aug 1851, St-Cesaire

Of the emigrant Joseph-Laurent Trudeau's adult children, all but the eldest were married in Connecticut. This eldest, Joseph Jr. and his wife Josephine, were listed there in the 1860 census, with a three-year-old daughter born “in Webster, Mass.” Since Josephine's death record in 1875 did not provide me with her parents' names, I looked for their marriage record. The civil records of Massachusetts show a Nov. 30, 1856

marriage of Joseph "Treadeau" Jr., 20, to Josephine "Luke," 20, in Webster. The father of each party was listed as Joseph. The celebrant was "Migneault, P.P." The couple resided in Thompson, Connecticut, just over the border. Even with the misspellings, the marriage was probably the one I was seeking but I also wanted to find the church record that might confirm the civil data.

Not knowing which Webster parish might have this record, I checked an Internet search engine for Migneault + "Webster MA." A quotation was found which mentioned that Rev. Napoleon Migneault had been pastor at St. Louis Church in Webster until 1858. The parish was founded in 1852. The parish office responded to my inquiry with a photocopy of the register page listing the couple's marriage, names correctly spelled, in beautiful script.

Having established the marriage, I now needed to find Josephine Leduc's parents in Quebec in order to follow her line back. I surmised that she was likely from the same general area of Québec as her husband, since the marriage took place en route to their ultimate destination. The parish records of St-Cesaire and surrounding parishes did not yield any female children named Josephine of any Joseph Leduc in the right age range. I consulted the 1851 Canadian census index for St-Cesaire. The Trudeau family was listed, names and ages corresponding fully with those of the same family in the U.S. census of 1860, despite some Anglicization of names. Living near the Trudeaus in St-Cesaire was the family of Justinien Leduc and Josette Paradis. A baptismal record for Josephine was found on 16 March 1834. Daughters Josephine and Marie corresponded in age with Josephine (Leduc) Trudeau and "Mary" Leduc living in the same household in the 1870 U.S. census. I decided to proceed with the hypothesis that Josephine's father's name in the civil record was incorrect. To test it, I first checked to see which of the Leduc children subsequently married in their home parish before 1870. Although most of them did, Josephine and Marie were not among them.

In the early 1860s, the family of Joseph Trudeau Jr. returned to St-Cesaire where several more children were born. Marguerite was baptized on 7 Sept 1861, father listed as a "*journalier demeusant aux Etats Unis*," the godparents being Justinien Leduc and Josette Paradis – parents of Josephine, if my guess was correct. At the baptism of their next child (my great-grandfather) Louis-Hormidas Trudeau on 24 March 1863, the godparents were Louis Papineau and Philomene Leduc, a married couple, she a daughter of the same Leduc couple listed as godparents above. This time the child's father Joseph is noted as a "*journalier de cette paroisse*." For Amanda, the next and final child born to them in Québec, Marie Leduc is the godmother.

The 1870 census finds the Trudeau family back in Sprague, Connecticut. Living with the Trudeau family was "Mary," age 30, a few years younger than Josephine and presumably her sister. Surprisingly, the listing showed no children born since 1865. In the next dwelling was Justine "Baragon," a widow, aged 37, with six daughters. Justinien Leduc's eldest daughter Justine had married Thomas Deragon in St-Cesaire. Baptisms of five of the six daughters – matching, with some garbled spelling on the part of the American census takers – were found in the St-Cesaire parish register. The proximity of these two families, along with the godparent names found in the mid-1860s baptisms, has resolved to my satisfaction, the ancestry of Josephine Leduc Trudeau.



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Justinien LEDUC b. 3 Jan 1808, Vercheres (Joseph-Marie and Marie-Louise TETREAU), married

(1) 7 Sept. 1830 at St-Mathias, Rouville, to Josette PARADIS (Paul Paradis and Josette MEUNIER),

(2) 21 Aug 1882, Farnham, to Sophie DION)

Children of Justinien and Josette:

Justine b 7 Nov 1831, St-Jean-Baptiste, Rouville (married

(1) 14 Aug 1854, St-Cesaire, to Thomas DERAGON

(2) 27 April 1872, Sprague CT, to Theodule RICHER), d 28 Jan 1877,  
Sprague, CT

[Marie] Josephine b 16 March 1834, St-Jean-Baptiste

Marie [Louise] b16 March 1837, St-Cesaire, Rouville, (married 17 Sept 1877,  
Ste Cecile de Milton, to Joseph AUCLAIR)

Joseph b 5 May 1839, St-Cesaire, d 9 Aug 1861, St-Cesaire

[Marie] Philomene b 9 Aug 1841, St-Cesaire, (married 14 Feb 1859,  
St-Cesaire, to Louis PAPINEAU)

Alfred born 1844?

Elie born 1847?, (married 17 Sept 1867, Stanstead, to Hermine ROUSSEL)

Adele b 24 Feb 1850, St-Cesaire, (married 21 April 1873, St-Cesaire,  
to Donat COTE)

Marie-Didas born 185\_?, (married 10 May 1869, St-Cesaire, to  
Moise AUCLAIR)

**Joseph TRUDEAU** b 24 Nov 1836, St-Cesaire, Rouville, (married

(1) 30 Nov 1856, Webster, MA, to **Josephine LEDUC**, d. 1 Feb 1875, Sprague, CT

(2) 8 Oct 1875, Sprague, CT, to Louisa MERCIER FULLER), d 23 January 1893,  
Moosup, CT, buried Sprague, CT

Children of Joseph and Josephine:

Victorine b 18 Sept 1857 [Webster, MA?], (married 4 July, Sprague, CT, to  
Damase CHARRON), d 6 Aug 1937, Sprague, CT

Joseph born 1859, Franklin, CT, (married 9 Aug 1880, Sprague, CT to Emma  
CARTIER)

Mathilde b 7 Sept 1861, St-Cesaire, d 20 April 1880, Sprague, CT

Louis-Hormisdas b 24 March 1863, St-Cesaire, (married

(1) 12 Sept 1880, Sprague, CT to Josephine DEMUTH,

(2) 28 Oct 1896, Albion, RI to Delia HEBERT), d 27 Nov 1919, Woonsocket,  
RI

[Marie Josephine] Amanda [Avelina] b 30 May 1865, St-Cesaire, (married

1 Jan 1885, Sprague, CT to Alexander SALOIS), d 13 Feb 1946, Arctic, RI

Clovis b 24 Jan 1875, Sprague CT (married 26 June 1895, Manville, RI to  
Clementine FORCIER), d. 1944, buried Lincoln, RI

**References**

Besides those cited in the text, several correspondents on the [QUEBEC-RESEARCH-L@rootsweb.com](mailto:QUEBEC-RESEARCH-L@rootsweb.com) mailing list sent me data from the records of the "Leduc Family Association." I found Leduc data at <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com> posted by Nathan W. Murphy, nwm8@email.byu.edu.

## Interrelationship of RICHER *dit* LAFLICHE, LEDUC and TRUDEAU Families who Emigrated to Connecticut

By Paul R. Keroack, #157

Jean-Baptiste Richer *dit* Lafliche was baptized on 8 Jan 1804 in St-Hyacinthe, son of the late Charles Richer, laborer, and Marguerite Courtmanche. The deceased father, born in 1730 had married Marguerite in 1791, at the age of sixty. Jean-Baptiste was the last of six children born to the couple. Marguerite had previously been married to Francois Lacroix and later married Louis-Augustin Ayote as her third husband.

Jean-Baptiste's first marriage was to Marie-Josephte Bernard, on 11 Feb 1822, also in St-Hyacinthe. The couple had at least one child, Marie-Josephte, baptized on 25 March 1825. This wife died sometime soon after, as Jean-Baptiste was married again on 19 June 1827 in Beloiel to Henriette Girard, a minor daughter of the late Pierre Girard and Josephte [Lacoste] Languedoc, of Longueuil. What does seem unusual in this marriage record is that Jean-Baptiste is described as the son of his parents rather than as the widower of his late wife, which would have been the customary designation.

I have not located the places of birth of all of the children born to this couple, but I have identified two through their subsequent marriages – Theodule, b. ca. 1829, and Henriette, b. ca. 1831.

Henriette was married about 1848, and she and her husband, Damase Trudeau, can be found in the 1851 census in St-Cesaire listed with a three-year-old son and an infant son. I have not yet identified the location of the marriage, nor Damase's parentage, although I suspect he is the youngest son of Laurent-Richard Trudeau and Marie-Josephte Favreau, next to whom they are listed as residing in the above census. They were also named godparents on 2 June 1849 for Marie-Odile, daughter of Joseph-Laurent and "Elisabeth" [Louise] Duclos. Joseph-Laurent was the eldest son of Laurent-Richard and Marie-Josephte. The marriage of Henriette's brother Theodule Richer took place in St-Cesaire on 10 May 1851 to Cesarie Trudeau, a daughter of Joseph-Laurent and Louise Duclos.

Also in the 1851 St-Cesaire census, "J-B" Richer, 48, farmer, and his wife Henriette Girard, 44, are listed with children Joseph, 17, Victoire, 15, Julienne, 13, "L \_\_\_", 10, Cleophas, 8, and David, 5. Despite the daughters' ages given in the census report, the baptisms of Marie-Victoire and Julienne took place on 11 Feb 1838 and 9 Feb 1840 respectively, in the same parish, with the father's residence indicated as "Farnham" in the first instance and "Dunham" in the latter.

Many of these offspring emigrated to the United States before 1860. The 1870 U.S. federal census taken in Sprague, Connecticut, shows that both Theodule Richer and Cesarie Trudeau (listed as "Julius and Cesaria Ritchie") and his brother-in-law Damase Trudeau (by then widowed) had 17-year-old children born in New Hampshire, and both families' next children were born in Connecticut. The Damase Trudeau and Joseph Richer families both had 13-year-old children born in Massachusetts. Other births are not so coordinated, the several families moving variously to Canada, Michigan, Rhode Island and to Sprague, Connecticut during the last years of the 1860s.

Damase Trudeau's wife Henriette Richer, listed as "Harriet Tredo, housekeeper, age 38," died in Sprague on 24 Dec 1869. Her husband, with many small children to care for, soon married Julia Girard, probably his wife's cousin. Cesarie Trudeau, wife of

**Interrelationship of RICHER *dit* LAFLICHE, LEDUC and TRUDEAU  
Families who Emigrated to Connecticut**

Theodule Richer, died in Sprague on 25 Nov 1871. Theodule also married again. His second wife was Justine Leduc Deragon, a young widow with five daughters, ages ten to sixteen. She had moved to Sprague apparently to be near her sister, Josephine Leduc Trudeau, wife of Damase Trudeau's younger cousin Joseph. The 1870 census shows these latter two households in adjacent residences. At their marriage on 27 April 1872, Theodule thus added five more young mouths to feed in addition to his seven children (although several were married soon after). He was variously a teamster, mill worker and clerk.

Sometime during 1870 or 1871, Jean-Baptiste Richer was also widowed. Though 68, he chose to begin again, marrying Mary (Marie?) Marchessault on 5 Feb 1872. At the next census in 1880, although he needn't have given an occupation, the record reads that he "works about the house." Jean-Baptiste died on 19 July 1882.

In the 1880 census was also listed the family of his eldest son Theodule, there identified as "George," a name which he apparently used the rest of his life. On 28 January 1877 his wife Justine died at age 46, identified in the town records as "Julia Richer." She had borne him one child. Shortly thereafter he married Melina Bernier, a widow with whom he had several more children (not noted here). In the compilations below, I have listed only the children who are known to me – others may remain to be found.

Jean-Baptiste **RICHER *dit* LAFLICHE** (b. 8 Jan 1804, St-Hyacinthe), married

(1) 11 Feb 1822, St-Hyacinthe to Marie-Josephte BERNARD

(2) 19 June 1827, Beloeil to Henriette GIRARD

(3) 5 Feb 1872, Sprague CT to Mary Marchessault

Children of Jean-Baptiste and Henriette:

**Theodule**, born 1828/9?

**Henriette**, born 1831?

Joseph born, 1834/7? (married \_\_\_\_\_? to Mary SULLIVAN)

Marie-Victorine?, b 11 Feb 1838, St-Cesaire (married \_\_\_\_\_? to Joseph ROBIDEAUX)

Julienne, b 9 Feb 1840 [born 31 Dec 1839], St-Cesaire

Cleophas, born 1842?

David, born 1846?

**Theodule [George/s] RICHER** married:

(1) 6 May 1851, St-Cesaire to Cesarie TRUDEAU (b 17 Nov 1834, St-Cesaire – d 29 Nov 1871, Sprague CT)

(2) 27 April 1872, Sprague CT to Justine LEDUC DERAGON (b 7 Nov 1831, St-Jean-Baptiste, Rouville – d 28 Jan 1877, Sprague CT)

(3) 19 May 1877, Sprague CT to Melina BERNIER (widow of \_\_\_\_\_?, age 30)

Children of Theodule and Cesarie:

Victorine, born 1853?, NH (married 1 Jan 1873, Sprague CT to Elie GRENIER)

Treffe, born 1855?, CT

Adolphus/Adolphe, born 1858?, PQ (married 23 Dec 1884, N. Grosvenordale, CT? to Rose-Anne PHANEUF)

Elodie, born 1861? PQ (married 29 May 1882, Sprague, CT to  
Leander PELOQUIN)  
E/Osilda, born 1863? PQ (married 24 Jan 1881, Sprague, CT to  
Peter CARDIN)  
Almeno?, born 1864?  
George-Alfred, b 26 July 1865, Sprague CT (married 29 Oct 1888, Roxton  
Pond, Shefford PQ to Arzelie FOURNIER)  
Sarah, born 1866?, CT  
Joseph [Henry], b 7 March 1868, Sprague, CT [unnamed at birth]

Child of Theodule and Justine:

Charles?, b 17 May 1873, Sprague, CT [unnamed at birth]

Children of Theodule and Melina:

Pamela?, born 1876? PQ  
Georgianna, born 1878? CT  
Almira?, b 6 April 1880, Sprague, CT

**Henriette RICHER**, (born 1831? – d 24 Dec 1869, Sprague, CT) married  
\_\_\_\_\_? to Damase TRUDEAU (born 1828? – d 11 May 1900, Sprague, CT)

Children of Damase and Henriette:

Julien, born 1848? PQ or NY  
Joseph [George?], b 26 March 1851, St-Cesaire  
Exila/Eloise/Elise/Eliza, born 1852/3?, NH, (married 26 Sept 1873,  
Sprague, CT to Augustin JODOIN Jr.), d 16 July 1882, Sprague, CT  
Victorine/Victoire, born 1854?, CT  
Damase/Thomas, born 1857?, MA  
Valerie/Velora, born 1864?, Natick RI, (married 28 April 1887, Sprague,  
CT to Augustin JODOIN Jr., [widower of Eloise]), d 6 July 1890,  
Sprague, CT  
Exavier [Oliver/Levi], born 6 Dec 1865, Sprague, CT  
Zelious [Exile/Alexander], b 27 Feb 1868, Sprague, CT (married \_\_\_\_\_?,  
to Mary BLANCHARD [b. Putnam, CT])  
Rosanna b 12 Dec 1869, Sprague, CT

Many of the family members identified here relocated to Rhode Island or Massachusetts in later years, owing both to the destruction of the Baltic Mill in Sprague in 1876 as well as increased employment opportunities in the other states as the century advanced..

## References

Blue Drouin, parish registers of St-Hyacinthe, and St-Cesaire, vital records of Sprague, CT, and various U.S. censuses were my primary sources. Information on Richer family members was found on the [QUEBEC-RESEARCH-L@rootsweb.com](mailto:QUEBEC-RESEARCH-L@rootsweb.com) mailing list, as well as from Gloria Carr, [lttlefeathr@attbi.com](mailto:lttlefeathr@attbi.com). An entry on <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com> by Marcel Fournier, [marcelf@sogetel.net](mailto:marcelf@sogetel.net) was also useful.

## **An Acadian Childhood**

By Anna Doucette (*née Hébert*), #107

### ***La petite Anna***

I was born on a potato farm in Fort Kent, the northernmost town of the state of Maine. At the time of my birth, my father, Hubald Hébert was forty-two years old and my mother Delima Clavette was twenty-five. My parents were married on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1920. My father was a widower with one son and six daughters who ranged in age from three to seventeen.

*La petite Anna*, as I was known, was born on April 27, 1921; a fragile, tiny and premature baby, delivered at home by Dr. Richard Savage of Fort Kent.

My maternal grandmother, Marie Philomène Clavette, had already been summoned from her farm home in New Canada Plantation to assist at her daughter's first delivery. Upon arrival, Grandmother quickly assessed my situation and fashioned a bed by lining a clothesbasket with a thick soft blanket and using a lightweight one as a cover made a warm cozy place within which I was able to survive the first month of my life. My grandmother bathed me on her ample knees, positioning herself directly in front of the open oven door to keep me warm.

With Dr. Savage in charge, this loving grandmother assisted at seven more deliveries in her daughter's home during the next twelve years. But of the eight babies, only myself and three sisters survived childhood.

Leona was born in 1922, followed by the birth of Jeannette in 1924. In June of 1926, a daughter named Germaine was born who lived only one day. Next was Patrice, born in 1927 and who died in 1929. In May of that year, Estelle was stillborn. The year 1931 brought a second son, René, who lived until 1938. Delima's last child was Evangeline, born in 1933, some six months after the death of her husband.

### ***Les frères perdus***

Patrice was a curly-haired and healthy child who thrived until haying time one summer, a sultry humid day. When it was time for Patrice to get up from his regular afternoon nap, my mother could not waken him. He did not respond and appeared to be in a coma.

My father was summoned home from the hayfields. Dr. Savage from Fort Kent was the first doctor to arrive, with two other doctors coming by evening from Edmundston, Canada. All watched helplessly at his bedside when he died later that night, having never regained consciousness. At the last minute, he spit up a bit of frothy foam that collected on his cheek, an indication that he had eaten something poisonous. No one else in the household was ill, just Patrice.

A few days after the funeral, my father prepared to spray the potato fields with *le bleu*. He found the barrel of copper sulfate fungicide stored in the garage with the cover

ajar and small footprints around the base. Did this explain the death of Patrice just a few days before? Everyone thought so.

From the beginning of his life, René never developed normally. For instance, at six months he could not hold his head up. As he grew older, his bones grew in length but his muscles did not keep pace and he had no strength. He never talked or attempted to; he never crawled, and how much he could see or hear is not known.

His only food was milk taken from a bottle. Whenever any attempt was made to feed him small amounts of cereal, pudding or ice cream, René would throw up. He couldn't swallow anything but milk. My parents took him to doctors in Canada, Fort Kent and Eagle Lake. How they wanted a healthy, sturdy son, but it wasn't to be. His condition was never given a name. My parents were urged to place him in the Maine State Hospital in Pownal, but they rejected that idea.

René was a passive docile child and undemanding; he slept a lot. I don't remember hearing him cry. My mother always dressed him in white or pale blue flannel nightgowns that she sewed. As he grew in length, so did his nightgowns.

As he grew longer and became more difficult to care for, my mother, a widow at the time, finally did take him to the state hospital in 1936. he died there two years later from an intestinal infection. His body was sent home for burial dressed in a pale blue shirt and tie, a tan plaid vest and dark-brown woolen pants. His boyish outfit seemed so strange to us who had always seen him dressed as an infant.

### *La ferme*

The Hébert homestead was situated near the eastern edge of *'ti lac noir*, Little Black Lake, forming a valley between two imposing hills. The lake, dark and brooding, had a muddy bottom inhabited by bloodsuckers and eels. From it flowed a lively brook where speckled trout swam.

The farm buildings were bisected by a convergence of four dirt roads, which were the vital contacts with the outside world. The three-mile road that went completely around the lake was the route to school and back.

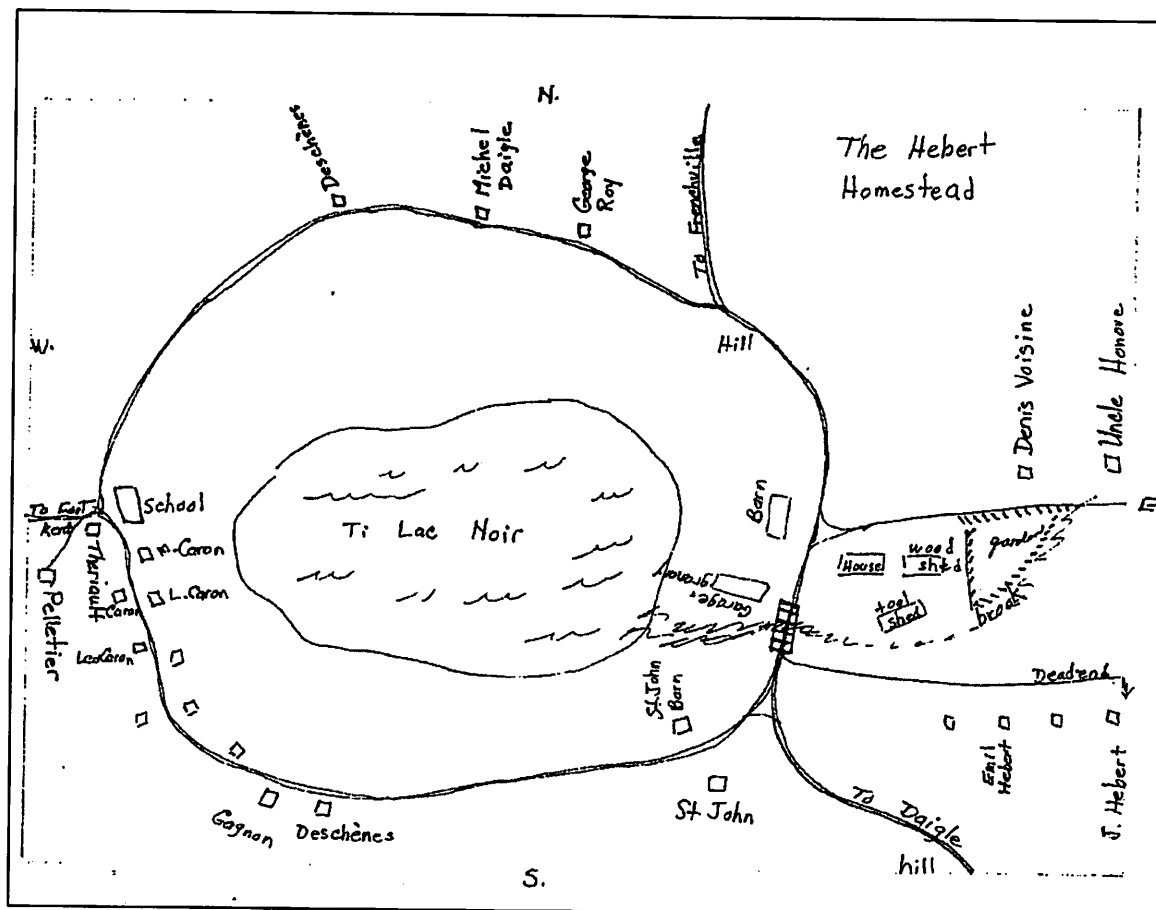
Traveling northward from the farm, this road took the traveler to St. Luce (Frenchville) for its stores, for a trip to the grist mill or for a visit to my father's family homestead on the St. John River at St. David, Maine. This same road took him to *la terre d'en haut*, meaning the farmland above.

Going eastward, the road continued about a mile past the farms of Denis Voisine, Uncle Honoré Hébert, the homes of his two sons, Emile and Joseph, and on to my father's other farm, called *la terre d'en bas*, meaning the land below. The hope was that some day that road would be extended into the town of St. Agatha.

Traveling southwesterly, the road climbed around the side of a fairly steep hill, wending its way about two miles to reach the town of Daigle. This was a much-traveled

## An Acadian Childhood

route because our Catholic Church was there, *L'Eglise de la Sainte Famille*. All baptisms, funerals, weddings of the neighborhood were at this church.



Going westward from the farm, a fairly level and well-populated road went around the southern edge of the lake. This was the road taken to attend school – a distance of a couple of miles. If one traveled six or seven miles past the school, one would reach the town of Fort Kent, where the Fish River meets the St. John River. The potato crop was brought there in barrels on a wagon pulled by a team of horses to the potato house for shipping by railroad cars to market. Fort Kent was the infrequent destination to visit a dentist or a doctor. We bought food and supplies at St. John's general store.

My father had two brothers who lived in Fort Kent, Uncle Maxim and Uncle Cyril. These two brothers chose not to farm. They worked all their lives for the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

Our farm consisted of five main buildings – the house, the barn, the granary with attached garage, the woodshed with buttery, and a tool shed below the garden near the edge of the brook. All along the north side of the barn were shelters for the sheep adjacent to their pasture. And along the south side of the barn were several pig pens to

separate the sow and her newly born piglets from the shoats and the pigs being fattened for fall slaughter. All these buildings had dark roofs and were painted dark red.

The two-story farmhouse had six bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, dining room and a pantry. The black iron cook stove dominated the kitchen. It had a side tank to warm water. My mother kept some kettles on the stove to provide more hot water. She got fresh water from a hand pump attached to a black sink that drew water from the well.

Against the wall near the ceiling was the only source of light – a kerosene lamp with a round mirror behind it. The lamp sat on a swivel base so the light could shine either into the kitchen or the dining room.

Next to the stove was the entrance to the pantry, which contained another sink, open shelves for dishes, and barrels of staples. The pass through between the pantry and the dining area was very much in use.

The dining room contained a wooden table large enough to sit a dozen people on two benches on one side and straight-backed chairs on the other.

The living room extended from the north to the south sides of the house. A linoleum of bright red and blue flowers covered the floor. A large wood stove heated this end of the house. Once the fire was well started, it was fed 4-foot-logs, providing us with great warmth and comfort during the winter months.

Beyond the living room were two bedrooms, one for my parents and the other a spare room where Leona and I slept during the winter. With the coming of spring, we would move to an upstairs bedroom, one of the two facing east. Jeannette slept in a single bed while Leona and I shared a double bed.

I enjoyed and welcomed the move upstairs. From the open window came such wonderful sounds. During the spring, the flooded brook would rumble and splash. Later came the croaking of the bullfrogs: mud-a-gum-gum, mud-a-gum-gum. The fall brought the shrill chirping of the cicadas. Some late fall nights I could hear the wind whistling and howling around the chimney. That is where my persistent fear of wind began. To this day, that fear has stayed a part of me.

As often as I could, I would find in this room precious moments of peacefulness away from the commotion downstairs. I would sit cross-legged on my bed sewing for my doll. A shoebox contained my needles, threads and remnants from my mother's sewing machine, which I folded and saved hoping to transform them into delightful dresses for my doll.

The entire front of the house had a deep porch supported by heavy beams, which gave an appearance of space and elegance. The porch was a central part of daily living in good weather. On a warm Sunday afternoon, visitors would share some homemade ice cream there. In early evenings, the air would be filled with the burning of buckets of marsh grasses to ward off the mosquitoes. From this porch, in fall weather we would gaze in awe and fright at the Northern Lights dancing and changing colors of yellows, greens and blues. How fascinating to watch! How eerie and unexplainable!



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On this porch during warm weather, my sister Leona and I would set up imaginary “houses” at either end. With dolls in arms, we’d visit each other, serve imaginary tea and chat about our “families.” Playing with our paper dolls was also a lovely pastime.

The porch was the place for leisurely summer Sunday afternoons with visiting friends or relatives. My Hébert uncles, Maxim and Cyril visited frequently with their families. My parents visited them in Fort Kent at least once a year.

Every summer day, the hired farm hands would rest here with my father and brother after the noon meal while the workhorses ate and also rested before returning to the fields.

The first snowfall was celebrated from this porch. Removing our shoes and stockings, we’d race barefoot to the barn and back! Everyone joined in the fun except our parents. Our numb and tingling feet were warmed by the gentle comfort of the open oven door.

The attic was a warm and cozy place, jam-packed with chairs, trunks, spinning wheels, suitcases and all kinds of other interesting items. Jeannette, Leona and I would clear an area near the window to set up a play school or a store. When we played school, I, being the oldest, was always the teacher. I prepared math problems for the two students and gave them lists of words to learn for a spelling test.

When we played store, we took turns being the storekeeper. We made lots of paper money and coins out of cardboard, and kept busy for hours in the warm attic.

The cellar was the storage area for the potatoes, brought to light by two teams of horses handled by my father to pull the potato digger through the fields. The shining white potatoes were picked by hand into wooden baskets and emptied into barrels, collected in a wagon and emptied into the cellar, filling it completely. The cellar was dark and deep, with a dirt floor extending under the entire length of the house – an ideal place to preserve the crop from freezing.

The last of the potatoes were placed in the cellar through a large trap door in the kitchen door, creating noise and raising dust. As soon as the men left with the empty barrels, the women settled the dust by scattering water and sweeping the floor.

The potatoes remained in the cellar until the ground froze and snow covered the roads, when they were hauled to the potato houses on Market Street in Fort Kent.

Each season brought its own chores to the farm. My father’s hired farm hands to hay, thresh, shear sheep, slaughter animals, and harvest the potatoes. My older sisters worked hard, sometimes on the farm and always indoors with housework.

Even as a child I had chores. During the egg-laying time, I gathered the eggs each day. The brooding hens didn’t want to relinquish their eggs. How I hated their pecking and fussing! The sounds and smells of the barn were a fright to me. The horses seemed so huge and their snorts and neighing in their stalls and their hooves pawing the floor drove me away in a panic.

During the school year, Leona and I had a daily chore. We got armloads of wood from the woodshed and carried them to the wood box under the stairs until we were told that was enough.

### *La nourriture*

The foods eaten on the farm were chiefly homegrown. Buckwheat and wheat were ground into flour for pancakes and for bread at the gristmill in Frenchville. We ate meat of all kinds: salt pork, fresh pork, beef, chicken and lamb. Eggs and milk and cream were plentiful too. During the summer months we ate fresh vegetables from the huge gardens. In season, we gathered strawberries, raspberries and blueberries and cooked some into jams and jellies. In springtime, we picked lots of dandelion greens for salting in the crocks for later use. Collecting fiddleheads meant a day away from the farm for some of the farm hands. In the fall, hazel nuts were gathered and stored.

However, my father also bought many staples at the store, making a once-a-year shopping trip before winter to the St. John General Store on Market Street in Fort Kent. He purchased white flour, sugar, molasses, elbow macaroni, packages of Jello and dry peas and beans in large quantities.

Occasionally he would please every member of the family by surprising us with a ten-pound box of hot dogs. The taste was so different from the homegrown meats and such a treat for everyone. He loved pink and white peppermint candies, and had a habit of letting the younger children hunt through his coat pockets to find the bag of peppermints.

Fall was the time for slaughtering, usually two or three huge pigs and a head of cattle. How I hated to be home that day! I always hoped they would slaughter when I was away at school. The squealing of the dying pigs made me cry. The sound could be heard anywhere I tried to hide.

Right away the kitchen became busy with the making of *boudin*, blood sausage; *corton*, head cheese; and pork pies. All that pork was cut into pieces and placed in brine in wooden barrels that stood in the special pantry adjoining the wood shed. That room was *la butterie*. The walls were lined with special wood to keep insects out and kept immaculately clean. The beef was hung here in large sections to age.

Every farmhand went home late that day. My father gave each one a roast or other special piece of meat. Likewise, he always set a roast aside for his brother, Honoré.

The evening meal every Saturday was baked beans with salt pork. The beans were started early and cooked slowly all day in the dark-brown glazed pot in the oven. Mother would mix and knead and shape six loaves of bread or more and bake them. This supply of bread was enough to take the family through the Sunday meals.

At Easter we had a dessert called *des baignais*, a sort of dumpling boiled in maple syrup and a great delicacy.

During the strawberry season, Mother made sheet cakes with a layer of crushed strawberries between the sheets and lots of fresh whipped cream on top.

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Some days I arrived home from school to the delicious smell of rice pudding, while mother's light and fluffy baking powder biscuits were a great addition to the evening meal.

Another specialty was fish pie for Friday suppers. It consisted of fish and potatoes in a cream sauce baked in pie shells.

At the Hébert farm, there was plenty of food on the table, three meals each day every day of the year.

At school, each child received a small newspaper called "Current Events" to supplement the basic reading materials the town provided. The pictures of grown-up men standing in bread lines bothered me. The word "depression" or "we are in a depression" were difficult to understand, as our food supply on the farm remained ample. The adults had less cash but we children were not aware of it. Parents kept their problems to themselves.

### *L'école*

My first years of education were in a two-room schoolhouse at the west end of Little Black Lake. Each room had its own wood stove and on a shelf, a water bucket with a long-handled dipper shared by everyone. The boys and girls had separate outhouses.

Elsie Roy initially taught grades one to four, though she remained my teacher through the seventh grade.

The younger kids were in one room and the fifth through eighth graders were in the other. Their teacher, Anastasia Daigle, was Elsie Roy's step-sister.

My first day of school was magical. I was six in the fall of 1927, eager to learn a new language – English. Until then, I had heard and learned only a few English expressions from my older sisters.

All through first-graders were girls – Delores Daigle, Claire Roy and myself. The first day of school we learned the names and sounds of seven letters – from A to G. We also learned to write them as lower case and upper case letters. No one printed back then; all penmanship was in cursive.

We sang and memorized nursery rhymes "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep" and "Little Boy Blue" that day.

I went home with my first paper to show my parents – a large capital A to make a face, with eyes, a nose and a mouth. Delores' paper was covered with D's and Claire's paper had C's.

At recess, we used the swings, played marbles and circle games such as "in and out the window," "Little Sally Waters," "Simon Says," and "I see you."

After lunch and a brief playtime, we spent a half-hour learning to read and write French, our native tongue. The rest of the day was devoted to English. But upon arriving home, at the insistence of my parents, we spoke French only.

Across the road from the schoolhouse lived the Theriaults, a large family of boys who were custodians of the school. They brought pails of fresh water each day, started fires in the wood stoves in each room before we arrived, and swept the floors after school. An older brother would collect the children all around the lake.

A contraption called *la boite d'école* picked us up in front of our house and brought us to the school and back. It was a large wooden box with a bench on each long side, a door at the rear to enter and another door on the driver's right to exit. During the winter, the box was placed on a dray and pulled through the snow by a team of horses. As soon as the snow disappeared, the box was transferred to a wagon with a set of wheels.

My teacher spent a lot of time developing our oral vocabulary in English by using musical games and singing nursery rhymes.

A big monthly event was the arrival of the library box, carried in by the mailman. What a delight for me! Each child could select some books to bring home.

During the long winter evenings, while my sisters did their homework seated at the dining room table with a kerosene lantern in the center, I read library books. It was difficult to put the book away for bedtime.

My love for learning and reading has been with me all my life due to my experiences under Elsie Roy. Watching her teach and learning from her daily, I was determined to teach school when I grew up, which I did.

In later years with fewer children in the neighborhood, one room was closed in the schoolhouse and Elsie Roy taught all eight grades until she married in the summer of 1933. Since a married woman was not allowed to teach, Elizabeth Gage of Fort Kent became my eighth-grade teacher.

For most rural students, education stopped at the end of eighth grade. Those who wanted to go to high school would board with relatives in Fort Kent.

### *La famille*

When I was born in 1921, I already had a brother and six sisters from my father's first marriage to Eva Landry, who died March 20, 1919. Hubald married my mother fifteen months later on June 29, 1920.

Lena, also called Mena, the oldest of the girls was eighteen years older than I. In March of 1921, just one month before my arrival she married Romain Clavette, my mother's younger brother, who was also eighteen. After their marriage, they lived a few years in a small house about a half-mile from the farm on the road to Daigle.

I very well remember the day they left home.

Early one misty foggy morning, we were all standing in front of our house waving a good-bye to Mena and Romain, who were moving to Waterville, Maine. They were sitting on the seat of a heavily loaded wagon; he grasped the reins to a team of horses and she held an infant in her arms. A couple of young children were sitting among the furniture, the pots and pans, feed and water for the horses, food and supplies. A milk cow

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tied with a rope around her neck brought up the rear and reluctantly followed along. The cow lowed softly as they slowly wound their way up the long hill. We waved good-bye until the wagon rolled over the brow of the hill and disappeared.

Those waving good-bye were standing there with broken hearts. My father was watching his eldest daughter move very far away, perhaps never to see her again. My mother was watching her brother travel such a distance, perhaps never to see him again, too. For the brother and six sisters left behind, the feelings were the same. How difficult it is for a family to face its first break in a loving circle. I have no memory of Mena's features; however I do remember this parting.

And so it happened that Mena never returned home during Father's lifetime and she was unable to attend his funeral. For father and daughter, this day truly was a good-bye.

### *Les soeurs ainées*

My second oldest sister Lilly, born June 8, 1907, was thirteen years my elder. She spent some years at the convent of the Little Franciscan Sisters of Mary at Baie St. Paul, Canada, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River where the climate is harsh and damp. She became ill with rheumatism – arthritis today – and had to leave her dream to return home and recover.

While convalescing, she taught me to embroider, beginning with the cross-stitch and moving on to more intricate stitches. She would dictate her letters to me and I was so proud to be her acting secretary. She gently pointed out errors in spelling or punctuation and I learned to do it correctly, whatever the task. She taught all of us a number of prayers and devotions, which I still remember today. She celebrated the month of May by creating an altar in her bedroom, decorated with green ferns and candles. After the evening meal, the family would gather for evening rosary in front of her altar followed by hymns and a procession through the house, going downstairs and returning to her room to finish at her altar. Even now, Lily's influence is so pervasive and wonderful; I continue to honor Mary during the month of May each year because of her.

On October 24, 1932 Lily married Ned Gagnon. That same day, Rose, another sister, married Ben Charette. My sisters dressed alike in brown dresses bought at Mrs. McLellan's store.

Although father had been ailing during the summer with a stomach problem, he improved for the wedding and enjoyed the day. After the church ceremony, a meal was served at the farmhouse for all the guests. The evening was taken up with dancing and music.

My third older sister was Melina, twelve years older than me. On February 8, 1927, at age eighteen, she married Wilfred Pelletier. Melina was a happy and smiling person, healthy-looking, robust and pink-cheeked. She named her first child Germaine. It

was always such a delight when Melina and Wilfred came visiting at the farm with their newborn daughter.

Next in line is Rose, born September 14, 1911, my elder by ten years. She was so lively and brought a lot of fun to my life. While she was dating, it was the custom to go to the movies. She would retell the movies scene by scene, even recalling what was said. While we gathered dandelions or weeded the garden, she would regale us by going over every detail of the movie she saw last. I was always anxious for her to go out on a date soon so she could entertain us again.

Getting ready for a date took preparation. She had thick black hair, which needed to be bobbed with a curling iron heated inside the wood stove then tested on newspaper. Too much heat meant singed hair and not enough heat did not curl. She tried setting her hair in strips of rags, but that was an overnight effort. She had celluloid hairpins and combs, but her hair was always a difficulty for her.

I remember her first bottle of nail polish. It took a bit of experimenting to do it properly.

Wilfred was born on November 24, 1913, and from an early age was the only son worked on the farm. When he was a young teenager, he came down with pain in his knees and ankles, then called rheumatism and now known as arthritis. Since there was no heat in the upstairs bedrooms, a cot was set up for him in the kitchen where he spent the remainder of the cold season. He was in bed day and night for several weeks, during which time my parents applied hot packs every four hours to his painful and swollen legs. The kitchen stove was going continuously to keep him comfortable.

As Wilfred recovered, he regained his usual energy and strength, together with a streak of mischievousness.

After school, my two younger sisters and I would sit with him and he would entertain us with adventure stories he made up while we were at school. *Ti Jean* was always the hero of his stories.

One day, this session of entertainment took a serious turn. He offered to perform operations on our dolls if we agreed they were ill. My beautiful doll went first to the operating table. He was to perform an appendectomy at my request. I prepared my doll by undressing her, revealing her plump cloth-covered body. He applied a knife to the abdomen and out flew bits of sawdust into the air. I cried out in pain and he stopped. We collected some of the sawdust and replaced it in the cavity, but from then on my doll had a limp body. With tears in my eyes I blindly sewed together the two sides of the incision. The tonsillectomies and the repair of broken limbs planned for the other dolls stopped. We could not go on with our medical experiments.

Two years after Wilfred's birth, Agnes was born on November 14, 1915. She was sturdy, strong, and a willing, capable worker. She could work outside on the farm or inside the house. She was in charge of the milking and passing the milk through the separator. On Mondays, she was in charge of the laundry. The kitchen became warm and

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steamy as water was heated continuously on the stove, with some clothes boiled in the copper pot. The wooden washing machine was set up in the middle of the kitchen, with an arm protruding from the side. Agnes would get the machine running by pushing that arm back and forth. Then she passed the clothes through a wringer, also turned by hand, letting the clothes fall into a tub of cold water, to which some bluing had been added. After the rinse, Agnes passed the clothes through the wringer again. Alice would take the clothes outdoors and hang them on the clothesline.

Saturday was the day to scrub the kitchen floor. Agnes and Alice would each take a section and scrub the wide wooden boards until they gleamed white upon drying.

I remember Agnes sitting on the porch with barrels of seed potatoes around her, quickly and deftly cutting each potato into sections with eyes to start the new crop.

Alice was born December 16, 1916, just one year and one month after Agnes. Because she was the youngest of my father's first family and only four years older than me, I remember her very fondly. She and I did a lot of things together. On Tuesdays, she was in charge of the ironing, a hot and tiring task as the kitchen stove provided the heat to warm up the four heavy cast iron irons. I would help her hang the clothes on the line behind the woodshed, handing her clothes pins as needed. After meals, she washed the dishes and I wiped, a regular routine.

Alice was small, dainty and quiet, and very pretty.

One time she cut her heel when she fell off Wilfred's homemade raft as she, Wilfred and I floated along the edge of the lake on its maiden voyage. Aunt Vina, Uncle Honoré's wife, was our medical person. Whenever someone in the neighborhood was ailing, she had a collection of herbs and potions to use. This time, she stopped Alice's bleeding and bandaged her heel. Alice was whole again in a few days.

One winter, Wilfred attached a seat to curved barrel slates and showed us how to slide downhill. We kids had skis, sleds and snowshoes, but Wilfred's inventions were the most fun.

My sister Rose told me the following story.

On September 15, 1915, a day Rose remembered well as it was her fourth birthday, Father went to town, driving the mare pulling a small buggy. It was getting late before he returned, proudly driving a Maxwell car he had just purchased from Romeo Thibodeau. What a grand surprise! He was the first area farmer to own and drive a car. The children scrambled aboard for their first ride and he drove them around the farm and into the barn.

From her kitchen, Aunt Julie Landry could see and hear the commotion. She ran all the way down the hill to our farm to get a ride too, but when she got close to the Maxwell she was too frightened to get aboard.

Father's second car was an overland. It had a roof and doors, but no windows, which really weren't needed as the car was used only on nice summer days. During the

winter it was parked in the garage, waiting for the piles of snow to melt and for the muddy dirt roads to dry up.

I remember well the third car, a maroon Chevrolet sedan with glass windows. The neighbors commented, "Aren't you afraid to have an accident and blind all your children with the flying glass?" This was the car my father drove until his death, and after 1933, Wilfred drove it.

### *Grandpère et Grandmère*

One day in January of 1930, my parents brought me to New Canada Plantation to visit my mother's father, Victorie Clavette, who was gravely ill. He could not read but knew his prayers by heart, and he asked me to read to him from the French prayer book belonging to his mother, Marguerite Bellefleur. I remember the book's frayed and worn brown cover. Reading to my grandfather was a bittersweet experience for me. My beloved grandfather looked very sick, yet afterwards he smiled and thanked me. He passed away February 3 of that year at the age of fifty-six.

My mother as a young woman also was called upon to read during a time of difficulty.

Even though her schooling was limited to two summer months each year, during World War I she was able to read the list of war dead and wounded that the government sent out. The neighbors gathered at the Clavette farmhouse to hear her go through the list since none of them could read.

Sometime during each summer season, my parents would allow me to spend a week at the farm of my maternal grandmother, Marie Philomène Dumond Clavette, who lived in New Canada Plantation, just a bit beyond the town of Daigle. The transfer always took place after high mass on a Sunday at the Church of the Holy Family, attended by all my relatives.

My grandmother was also my godmother, making her a doubly appreciated person in my life. Among the French people, the godparents of the eldest child were always the grandparents. It would have been a break of custom to ask someone else for the religious right of Baptism.

Here I was on my yearly visit at my dear grandmother's farm. She owned a sedan but she did not drive. Her oldest son Gerard always drove, bringing her to Fort Kent at least twice a week, and I went along for the ride of four or five miles. It was great fun to pass so many farms and houses along the way.

On one visit when I was seven, after we arrived home from town grandmother handed me a box. Inside that box was the most beautiful doll any little girl could ever imagine! It had yellow hair, a round face and eyes that opened and shut. The body was of white cloth filled with sawdust. The arms, legs, and face were enameled and painted rosy pink. She was my favorite doll for many years. This loving grandmother knew how to make me happy.



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Whenever I saw my grandmother, she always wore black shoes, black stockings and a black dress that reached below the calf. To cook she wore a sparkling white apron. For other housework she wore a colored apron over the white one. My grandmother was an excellent cook. I always enjoyed spending time at her farm.

### ***Les sauvages vont passer***

“The Indians are coming! Get up! The Indians are coming!”

Father was waking everyone in the household, at times in the middle of the night. We knew what to do. It meant dressing quickly and running as fast as possible to a neighbor’s house, sometimes to the Dennis Roy or Honoré Hebert farmhouse.

My older sisters and brother could run so much faster. As I ran behind the crowd, I could see the trees on the horizon to the north of the house swaying in the wind and casting dark shadows against the light of the sky. Below the trees, I could see the Indians dancing in a circle in their feather headdresses and swinging their tomahawks. Could my little legs run any faster?

Our neighbors greeted us warmly and arranged to bed us all down. My sisters shared the quilts and blankets on the floor of the girls’ room. A strong odor of mothballs permeated the itchy woolen blankets. Quite disturbing to me however was the thought that since the Indians were to raid my parents’ house, why couldn’t they find us here at the neighbors? The girls seemed happy and unworried, chatting and visiting. Finally, sleep would come and take me into the next day. We were fed and cared for until Father came to fetch us all home. Sometimes it was a short stay; it could be a couple of days too, or much longer.

Upon arriving home – lo and behold – there sleeping in bed with my mother was the ugliest, smallest, reddest, most wrinkled Indian baby you ever did see. In the fray and melee of battle, the Indians had left this infant behind. Mother was in bed because she had a broken leg from the fight. Very difficult to understand. Father seemed happy and not at all disturbed or hurt in any way.

The “Indians are coming!” happened regularly, every other year or so. We Acadian children never heard about the stork or the cabbage patch.

### ***Mon oncle et ma tante***

My father’s first wife was Eva Landry, who died of influenza March 20, 1919. My parents continued a close relationship with Eva’s family in Ste. Rose du Dégelé, Temiscouata, Canada, just a short ride from the St. John River border.

When visiting in Ste. Rose, we always stopped to see Uncle Fabian Landry and his wife Aunt Leda. They were a childless couple who enjoyed children immensely. Sometimes we would stay overnight in their large farmhouse, a great treat.

We children loved them because they were so much fun. Uncle Fabian was of ordinary size and Aunt Leda was tall, heavy and bigger than he. She had a powerful singing voice that was a delight to hear.

Every time they visited us my father would wait until the evening meal was done, the dishes cleared and the kitchen quiet before asking her to sing. She'd always hesitate and beg that she wasn't able to, but when she got up and stood behind her chair, we knew that soon the room would echo with her beautiful voice. Once started, she entertained us with one song following another.

Her repertoire consisted of love songs, songs of the sea, songs of separation from parents and songs with refrains where we'd all join in. It was a most pleasurable evening being entertained by Aunt Leda.

Before their return to Canada, my father would take them to town to do some shopping. Uncle Fabian bought three or four plaid cotton work shirts and Aunt Leda bought several flowery house dresses, each one more colorful than the next with red roses or blue asters, flowers of orange, green or purple.

The day of their departure was always a fun time for us. Uncle Fabian would put on all his new shirts, one over the other. She in turn would do the same with all her new dresses. That allowed them to answer when asked by custom officers if they had anything to declare that they only had the clothes they were wearing.

That let them pass through customs without paying duty and without having to lie.

### *Notre Religion*

Prayer before communion

*Mon Dieu, je crois en vous.*

*J'esère en vous.*

*Je vous demande pardon.*

*Venez dans mon coeur avec votre grâce et votre amour.*

*Marie, ma bonne mère, préparez mon coeur à recevoir Jésus.*

Prayer after communion.

*Mon Dieu, je vous aime.*

*Je vous adore.*

*Je vous remercie.*

*Restez dans mon coeur avec votre grâce et votre amour.*

*Marie, ma bonne mère, remerciez Jésus pour moi.*

Above are the simple prayers I memorized at age seven under Father Robitaille's teaching to prepare me for my first communion. At the proper time within the Mass, *la*

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*petite Anna* was to lead the line of girls to the communion table and afterwards back to their pews.

Standing on a kitchen chair, I could sense my mother's happiness as she adjusted the sash of my new white dress into a big bow at my back. On my head was a gossamer white veil, my white organdy dress carefully selected from the Sears Roebuck catalog, new white cotton stockings that didn't want to stay up and black patent leather shoes.

I was about to become a participant of my parents' religion. I inherited my Catholic faith from my parents, as they did from theirs.

It all began thirteen generations ago. On July 16, 1640, Antoine Hébert, age nineteen, and his brother Etienne, fifteen, arrived in *L'Acadie* at Port Royal, now known as Annapolis Royal, from Montaizé, Loudun, La Touraine, France. Antoine, a cooper by trade had three children and Etienne, who is my ancestor, had ten. They were all Catholics and for 358 years passed the religion down from parent to child until it reached me.

Many rituals from my youth have disappeared. One was the evening prayer right after supper. While the water was heating on the stove to wash dishes, everyone would kneel on the kitchen floor to recite the rosary, led by my father or my mother. If visitors arrived, they would enter the kitchen, kneel and finish the prayers with us without interruption.

During the forty days of Lent, every weekday meal was meatless. Meat was served only at Sunday dinner.

Sunday was a day of rest. The animals were watered and fed but no other farm work was done. Meals were prepared, but no other housework was done. The forenoon meant a trip to church, followed by Sunday dinner.

Good Friday afternoon was a most solemn time. From noon until 3 P.M. no one talked or made any noise. At three, the family knelt for the Way of the Cross, twelve prayers to remember the sufferings of Jesus on the way to crucifixion and death.

During the summer, our pastor, Father Robitaille would make his annual visit to our home with his horse and buggy. His purpose was to update the church records by adding the names of the newly born and entering any deaths or the names of those who had moved away. Before his departure, we would kneel around him while he blessed the house and all within it.

Every summer, Father Robitaille taught the children at Eglise St. Famille in Daigle. We called it *marcher aux catéchiste*. The children left home after breakfast, with most preparing for first communion or confirmation, and walked back home in the early afternoon.

Father Robitaille would say mass then teach us from the Baltimore catechism. Eating lunch and playing outside was always fun as I got to meet so many children from the other villages and schools. This summer school lasted two to three weeks.

My father would take the entire family to church for confession twice each year – the day before Easter and the afternoon of Christmas Eve. By Christmas the car was stored for the winter and a team of horses pulled our large flat-bottomed sleigh, filled with straw and blankets. I found it a pleasant outing, resting against the warmth of an older sister's body.

We went to church every Sunday without fail. Upon arrival, all the women and children would go in and occupy the family's pew, on the left and near the center. The men and older boys would stay outside, entering just in time for Mass. Their feet made a thunderous sound on the wooden floorboards.

Today there are so many changes to the ritual of the Mass, my parents would hardly recognize it. As a child, I found attending church boring as the priest's prayers and the songs by the male choir were all in Latin. The only time the priest faced the congregation and spoke in French was for the sermon. He read the rest of the Mass facing the altar with his back to us. I find the modern Mass much more enjoyable.

The faith of my ancestors suits me well and gives me direction. It gives me power to witness, to pray, and to live a life of hope.

### *Le graphophone*

Unexpectedly, one day father returned from town with a brand new phonograph and a box of records, thick and black. Very carefully father and Wilfred carried the large cabinet into the living room and placed it against the long wall.

The *graphophone* was square shaped and about four feet high, with a top that opened to change the records on the turntable. The needles were short and thick. To make music, someone had to turn the hand crank, which stuck out the side. When the music changed to "er – err" someone had to rush and rewind the machine.

How we danced to the sounds of this music box wearing our black patent leather Sunday shoes! My older sisters, my younger sisters and I did the Charleston, the Virginia Reel, and waltzes like Lady of the Lake. Learning to dance was such fun!

The songs popular then were "Frankie and Johnny Were Sweethearts," "Home on the Range," "Old Spinning Wheel," "My Grandfather's Clock," and "Shuffle off to Buffalo." My favorite was "Among My Souvenirs."

Every evening for about a fortnight neighbors and friends would visit to marvel at the wonderful sounds emanating from the *graphophone*. We went through a lot of needles that first season.

### *Casser le chemin*

Every summer brought violent storms of lightning and thunder I have never experienced anywhere else in my life. The sudden downpour would wash soil and potato plants in a heap below the fields. During a night storm, my parents would wake up everybody. We dressed quickly and gathered in the kitchen, on guard for a lightning fire.

## An Acadian Childhood

Nor'easters during the winter brought so much snow I could not see the barn from the house. Father and Wilfred went to the barn twice each day to care for the animals. The hand water pump was at the entrance to the stable and hay was in the barn. Watching them struggle through the wind and snow until they disappeared, I was afraid they might not find the house on their return.

The day after a nor'easter was usually calm, cold and clear and Uncle Honoré and his sons and their workhorses pulling a heavy dray would arrive soon after breakfast. They were dressed in their warmest coats, boots, hats and mittens. They entered the kitchen, clapping their hands and stamping their feet. Cold already, they faced hours more work outdoors.

Father hitched his strongest team to a heavy dray and led the way to clear the road, with Uncle Honoré's team following. They continued until the teams reached the next neighbor along the lake, the Caron and Deschène families, the Pelletiers, Gagnons, Theriaults, and on to the homesteads of Michel Daigle and George Roy, clear around the lake and home again. Some days, my father and uncle only got home at dark.

### *Les fêtes*

The three holidays of Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day have changed since I was a child.

Since my family was French with Canadian roots, we completely ignored Thanksgiving. It was a holiday for the English that we read about in the school newspaper.

Attending midnight Mass was the highlight of Christmas.

The holiday started a few days earlier when my father and brother put up a tree in the living room. The entire family went to church the afternoon before Christmas for confession. After supper, it was hard to stay awake for midnight Mass. When the time came, we all snuggled among the blankets and hay in the large dray. The team pulled and we were on our way.

Midnight Mass was a magical time. The choir sang familiar hymns accompanied by a violinist. After the mass, there was a procession inside the church to carry the infant Jesus to the nativity scene.

After breakfast on Christmas Day, we waited a while before the tree was ready to be seen. Finally, there it was in all its glory! Live candles three inches high in the center of metal discs were attached to the branches and angels of painted enamel cardboard with glittering wings stared down from the tree.

When we looked in our stockings, we would find an orange and an apple, and if lucky, a coin. Each child had one gift to open.

New Year's Day was a social and joyous time. Right after Mass, the house was full of neighbors, friends, and relatives. Everyone greeted each other with a big bear hug, two kisses, one on each cheek, and wishes for a happy new year. My father had a bottle

of gin to share with his friends that day, the only time I saw liquor in the house. Standing at the end of the dining room table, father would fill each glass with a jigger of gin, two heaping spoons of sugar topped with hot water. I collected the empty glasses and when alone in the pantry, I would drink the last sweet drops from each glass.

During the afternoon, my parents often visited some neighbors. Soon after supper, a crowd gathered at our home for a dancing party called a *réveillon*, during which we served meat pies called *tourtières*.

This is the wish we all made for each other. "*Bonne, sainte et heureuse année, et le paradis à la fin de vos jours.*"

### *Les soirées à la maison*

My parents hosted occasional evening gatherings for the young adults of the neighborhood, with musicians bringing a fiddle, harmonica and an accordion.

The evening began with square dancing known as *des quadrilles* to the music of the fiddle and later there were jigs called *accorder des pieds*.

The dancing over, the guests played *jouer à gage*. They passed a plate around the room and collected an item from everyone present such as a ring, comb or coin. To get that item back, the owner had to sing a song. This continued until everyone had contributed to the evening's entertainment. Then the dancing continued until it was time to leave.

*La petite Anna* should have been asleep a long time ago, but she could be found at the top of the stairs in her nightgown, anxious to grow up and be able to join the party.

### *La mort de mon père*

My father was of average height with a ruddy complexion and thick black curly hair. He was proud of his perfect white teeth that had never needed a dentist's care, unlike most of his children who visited the dentist frequently. Always healthy and strong, he had never required medical care.

A very early memory I have of my father is his rocking Leona and me, one of us on each knee, while sitting by the kitchen window waiting for his supper. The animals had been fed, he had washed at the kitchen sink, and now he could relax. So he sang some old French songs to us.

Some days Leona and I would watch for his return from *la terre d'en bas* as the team of horses rounded the bend in the distance. We would run to meet him and he'd stop the horses and sit us on their wide backs. We'd slowly continue toward home and he would drop us off at the front of the house before going to the stable.

As I remember my father, I cannot find a moment of anger or ugliness in him. He guided and led his family with much love and tenderness.

Here is just one example. One Sunday morning as we were preparing to go to church, I was ready early, with my hair combed and wearing a new pink organdy dress

## An Acadian Childhood

my mother had finished just a few days before. While waiting for the rest of the family, I returned to my bedroom and stared sewing for my doll. Engrossed in my work, I lost track of time and didn't realize the entire family was sitting in the car, waiting for my arrival.

My father opened my bedroom door, took the needle from my hand and passed it safely through the cloth I was holding. He folded the cloth, placed it in my sewing box and shut the lid. With his strong hands, he took me by the shoulders and lifted me from the bed, standing me up on the floor. Then hand in hand, we walked downstairs to the car, where he opened the door for me. All this without a single word of reprimand. I never again kept my family waiting.

My father's favorite meal was *des griyades*, served with boiled potatoes and white milk sauce. To make *griyades*, one takes a piece of salt pork from the brine barrel and slices it as thinly as possible. After boiling in water to remove the salt, the slices are fried until crispy. The fat left in the pan is sautéed in flour with minced onion to make a thick cream sauce.

During Lent, father bought large sections of dried salted cod fish and other small dried fish along with lots of dried pea beans. At this time there was no electricity available. So drying and salting was how we preserved much of our food, stored in large wooden barrels in *la butterie*.

During the planting season of 1932, my father began to experience some discomfort with his digestion. Finally, he and my mother visited the doctor, who diagnosed a stomach ulcer. The doctor ordered a change in diet and complete rest.

On pleasant days, my father rested on a cot bed placed on the porch, from which vantage point he could supervise the farm. Uncle Maxim's son Romeo, large, strong and dependable and much older than Wilfred, moved in with us.

By eating food suitable for a young child, like cereal, eggs, milk and rice puddings, my father improved his health, gained weight, and thought he had achieved a cure.

By mid-September, my father was well enough to handle the double team of horses to start the potato harvest. All went well, and my apparently healthy father attended the double wedding of Lily and Rose on October 24.

Then disaster struck. Father became seriously ill, lost his appetite and quickly lost weight. Often in bed, he suffered extreme pain. Dr. Savage made frequent visits on his snowmobile to treat father with morphine. But hope for recovery vanished, and Father Robitaille administered the last rites. Paul Thibodeau, president of the First National Bank of Fort Kent, and Arthur Nadeau arrived on December 20 and drew up my father's will.

Father died January 10, 1933 of endothelioma of the stomach.

Wilfred, now twenty, and Ned, Lily's husband, drove downtown with the dray and for \$250 bought one of the best caskets available. Uncle Honoré and a friend, Regis Daigle, shaved my father, bathed his body, and dressed him in his dark Sunday suit.

Ben, Rose's husband, dismantled the bed, washed the floor, and prepared the room for viewing. The casket was placed on sawhorses where the bed used to be. Neighbors, friends and relatives came and went day and night to pay their respects. Every hour on the hour, someone knelt and said the rosary.

A nor'easter hit on the day of the funeral, which took place nonetheless. A neighbor, Michael Daigle, arrived with his team of jet-black horses hitched to a dray and took the casket to the church and then to the cemetery, with everyone following behind in horse-drawn vehicles. I was in a one-horse sleigh sitting between Rose and Ben. When we were almost home, the horse fell and the sleigh overturned, dumping us in a snow bank. No one was hurt; the men behind us placed the sleigh back on the road and harnessed the horse. Soon we were home.

### *Le déménagement*

My father's will, which followed the custom of his people, left the working farm and the responsibility for his first wife's two unmarried daughters to the only son, Wilfred. My mother received a settlement of cash and some mortgages. She in turn was responsible for René, my three younger sisters, and me; with Evangeline joining the family August 1, almost eight months after the death of my father.

Although the bank holiday declared by President Roosevelt delayed the settlement of my father's estate, finally it was time to leave the farm and move to a large apartment in Fort Kent. It was the summer of 1934, and I was thirteen years old.

A truck carrying our furniture and belongings led the way. We followed in a car driven by Uncle Gerard Clavette, with my mother in the passenger seat holding René. Leona, Jeannette and I sat in the back, with baby Evangeline on my lap.

The move was a bittersweet moment. I knew I would meet new neighbors and looked forward to attending high school and making new friends.

About a half mile around the lake, a clearing gives a good view of our farm. I saw the many buildings gleam in their red paint and dark roofs, while the barn's weather vane caught the sun's rays and shone like a ball of gold. I looked until the farm disappeared from view. And although the scenes of my childhood slipped away from me then, they always remained in my heart.

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### **Translate these French Proverbs**

*Answers on page 94*

1. Qui se ressemble s'assemble.
2. Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud.
3. Pas de rose sans épine.
4. Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera.



## **Passing of Mrs. Julien Bourque: Old Newspaper Obituaries Can Yield a Wealth of Family History**

By Paul R. Keroack, #157

Many older newspapers have been microfilmed and are available at libraries. When the date and place of death is known one can go directly to the filmed page and photocopy the article. If not, city directories and civil death records may yield a death date. Before World War I, not every resident received an obituary notice, or one with adequate background information, but for longtime residents or persons living in smaller towns, the obituary may be elaborate, including facts that can be found nowhere else today.

The following, extracted from the "Norwich Bulletin" of May 20, 1909, perhaps unusual in its length and completeness, is a gold mine for the descendants of this family matriarch. Although I am not related to the deceased, my grandfather was employed as a grocery clerk by the husband of the first-mentioned surviving daughter, Mrs. Peter Ethier, of Norwich, CT.

### **"Passing of Mrs. Julien Bourque at Home of her Daughter, Mrs. P.H. Ethier –Leaves Notable Family – A Woman of Fine Character – Local Mention"**

"After an illness of only a few days Mrs. Julien Bourque passed peacefully away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Peter H. Ethier, 351 Central Avenue, Wednesday afternoon at 1:30. Mrs. Bourque had been ill since Saturday morning and death was due to her advanced age.

Eighty-five years ago Monday, May 10, Anastasia Jefferion was born in the Canadian town of Beloiel, in the province of Quebec, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferion. She spent her youth in St. Cesaire, and when nineteen years old was united in marriage with Julien Bourque in that place, Rev. Edward Gabourie performing the ceremony.

After living for a number of years in St. Hyacinthe, Mr. and Mrs. Bourque moved 51 years ago to Baltic, where for many years Mr. Bourque followed the occupation of a carpenter, being honored and respected by all who knew him. He died in 1877. Three sons and eight daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bourque. In their Canadian home came their firstborn, Julien, who died six years ago in Arctic, R.I., and their daughter Virginie, now Mrs. Henri Buteau of Baltic. The other children were born in Baltic and all but two survive. They are Mrs. Henry Reeves of Baltic, Mrs. Nicholas Chartier and Mrs. Hormidas Dion of Willimantic, Mrs. R. J. Jodoin of Baltic, Mrs. P.H. Ethier of Greeneville, Denato Bourque of Baltic, and Henry Bourque of New Bedford, Mass. Two daughters, Mrs. Edward Lemoine and Mrs. George Buteau, died in Baltic 14 and two years ago respectively. Mrs. Bourque's span of life was long enough to enable her to rejoice in four generations of her people, and she leaves fifty-eight grandchildren and 107 great-grandchildren to mourn their loss.

Mrs. Bourque came of a family who were blessed with a long life to a remarkable degree. Her father lived to the age of 93, and in Canada there survive a sister and two brothers, all over the allotted term of years. Mrs. Virginie Casgrain of St. Cesaire, 76, and Theophile and Napoleon Jefferion of Montreal, 73 and 71.

For the past twenty-one years Mrs. Bourque has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. P.H. Ethier. It is due to the tender and loving care that they have bestowed on her that Mrs. Bourque has so much enjoyed her ripening years. For the past decade, on every anniversary of her birth, she has been the guest of honor at gatherings of her kin. On Monday, May 10, nearly a hundred of the family gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ethier to make her 85<sup>th</sup> birthday a memorable occasion. Mrs. Bourque has ever enjoyed rare good health and the attentions of all her relatives have always been pleasing to her. As a member of the Catholic Church she was a faithful attendant and an earnest worker. She was of a fine, loving character, a true friend, and a woman who found the chief joy in her family life. She will be greatly missed by the wide circle of friends whose joy it was to know her."

**Remarkable History of  
The Noble GODEFROY Family and its Branches,  
Including DE TONNANCOUR, in Canada and the United States  
Part VI**

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)

**American Revolutionary War, 1775-1783**

On 31 August, three months after the 19 April 1775 start of the American Revolution, Irish-born Richard MONTGOMERY (1738-1775), a brigadier general in the brand-new Continental Army, left the fort at Crown Point, in upstate New York, at the head of two thousand regional militia. [Author's note: The term "Continental" was coined in a vain attempt to persuade Canada's eighty thousand Frenchmen to join the U.S. cause during the Revolution.]

MONTGOMERY was a former English army officer himself. His long-range mission was an ambitious one – nothing less than the takeover of Canada by capturing its seat of government at Québec City. The fledgling United States, even though inadequately prepared, came uncomfortably close to achieving that goal.

At the time, Canada was meagerly defended by two below-strength battalions of the royal 7<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> Fusilier Regiments, totaling 859 men, under overall command of General Sir Guy CARLETON (1724-1808), crown administrator of British North America. The primary reason for America's planned invasion was enactment of the Québec Act by Great Britain's parliament on 20 May 1774.

This legislation finally restored to native tribes of the North American Middle West, for their use as Indian Territory, immense tracts of land seized years earlier on behalf of the crown by order of the U.S. rebels' least favorite monarch, King George III (1738-1820).

American colonists, most especially acquisitive land speculators, weren't happy to find themselves excluded from millions of acres of valuable wilderness real estate. What the U.S. later excused as "Manifest Destiny" (the policy of increasing a nation's territory by any means necessary) now became in mid-1775 an overwhelming desire by the newly rebellious United States to eliminate Canada as a rival by simply annexing it as a brand-new fourteenth state.

The 1774 Act had an opposite and beneficial effect on the French Catholic population of Canada for it established the old *régime's* civil code of law as a legal entity once again. And it officially authorized worship of the Roman Catholic religion by *Canadiens*. Both provisions of the Act won unequivocal approval from the ruling

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Catholic clergy and all classes of *Québécois* churchgoers (ninety-nine percent of the provincial population in those God-fearing days).

This same law concentrated all civil power in the hands of the crown colony's top official, the English governor-general, and his provincial legislative councils – one of whose Québec members was Louis Joseph, IV GODEFROY (1712-1784), Lord DE TONNANCOUR. The Act effectively restricted political control of Canada to the higher clergy and landowning *seigniors* (most of whom were French).

Why the American colonies decided to revolt against England in the first place can be laid at the doorsteps of a small but extremely outspoken clique of wealthy and ambitious English-American merchants and landowners, primarily in the Atlantic seaboard colonies of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New York. In contrast, most of the southern colonies, comprising a preponderance of wealthy cotton and tobacco plantation owners, remained staunchly loyal to Great Britain.

New England's wily entrepreneurs-turned-super-patriots used the rationale of "liberty for all" to persuade a doubtful two-thirds of their fellow settlers to reject taxation without American representation in the English parliament – even though citizens of Great Britain paid twenty times more taxes than their American cousins! So with much fanfare, killing, and sacrifice, not to mention colossal military blunders by both sides, the colonist rebels clumsily succeeded in cutting themselves loose from England after eight years of ruinous war.

Even today, few realize that in 1775 only one-third of America's two million settlers actually favored violent separation from Great Britain. Another one-third were either indifferent to the pleas of the patriot minority or opportunistic fence-straddlers looking to improve their own fortunes. The remaining third were fervent supporters of England.

Between 1775 and 1783, about 395,000 men served with the Continental Army or in militia units of the thirteen ex-colonies now transformed into states. Possibly another thirty thousand Americans demonstrated their loyalty to Britain by enlisting in the armed forces of the crown.

During and after the war, an additional eighty thousand colonists, unwilling to revolt against the British monarchy, left homes behind and, in most cases, other personal possessions as well in order to vote with their feet in a mass exodus to Canada, Nova Scotia, and more distant parts of England's realm. Henceforth, they were scorned as Tories by U.S. patriots but respected as United Empire loyalists by the English.

Quixotically, by 1774, ten years after the end of the French & Indian War and one year before the Revolutionary War started, only two hundred British citizens lived in Canada. About fifty were English nationals, and the remainder claimed former residency in the lower British colonies soon to be Massachusetts and New York who moved to Montreal and Québec City to engage in profitable mercantile businesses now trading with American colonies in the south.

In 1774 and 1775, French Canadians became specific target of secret U.S. agents who infiltrated Canada. The scheme was to create a subversive network designed to turn the Franco population against England. Example: *Canadiens* were told they would suffer the same fate as kinsmen deported in 1755 from Acadia, now New Brunswick Province, for refusing to swear allegiance to Great Britain after their French colony was ceded to England in 1713, a casualty of the peace treaty ending Queen Ann's War.

The British had expelled Acadians to the American colonies, even to France. In the process, those Francos had their land, livestock, and belongings confiscated without hope of monetary compensation. During deportation at gunpoint, English soldiers irresponsibly separated French Acadian children from parents, sisters from brothers, and wives from husbands, in the course of hurriedly cramming the disheartened evacuees aboard numerous ships all destined for different ports in the British colonies and France.

In his epic narrative poem, "Evangeline," published in 1847, American poet Henry Wadsworth LONGFELLOW (1807-1882) chronicled the terrible plight of two young Acadian sweethearts, torn from each other's arms during the 1755 expulsion, never to be reunited.

U.S. spies further advised *Québécois* that British transport vessels were already anchored in the St. Lawrence River, awaiting orders to forcibly expel all *Canadiens* to Boston in Massachusetts. Francos were also told their men folk might well be drafted into the British Army and sent off to fight American rebels in New England. For good measure, they were later threatened with a U.S. army of fifty thousand men if they refused to help invaders from the south. The same provocateurs vowed that, during the forthcoming invasion, Americans would destroy Québec by fire and sword.

Some *Québécois* did flock to the revolutionary cause when invading U.S. troops first showed up in the autumn of 1775 at La Prairie, several miles below Montreal. But most remained passively loyal to England. As many as five hundred *Canadien* volunteers joined the American attack on Montreal. These recruits had been promised, "thirty pence pay per day and unlimited plunder" once the town was taken by U.S. forces.

An important factor in discouraging French enthusiasm for the American cause was the Catholic Church. Its religious hierarchy was vehemently opposed to any U.S. conquest because Canada already had, in their partisan view, more than its share of English-speaking residents. They had no reason to believe that a victorious but Protestant Yankee government would dare leave Franco clergy in control of Catholic parishes if the invasion and occupation of Canada ever succeeded.

French Canadian defectors to the American banner were, therefore, immediately excommunicated from the church by Bishop Jean Olivier BRIAND of Québec (a fate worse than death for devout Catholics) by means of religious decrees prominently displayed in the parish churches of disgraced turncoats.

In order to protect Canada from the U.S., British General CARLETON estimated he would require ten thousand infantrymen along with artillery and army engineers. In

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reality, his dismally outnumbered forces amounted to a mere 859 regular soldiers – minus seventy-three military prisoners that were in disciplinary confinement.

The defenders of Canada were divided among Québec army garrisons as follows: Fort Chambly, one hundred fourteen regular soldiers; Fort St Jean, three hundred eighty five; St. Francois, thirty-five, Québec City, sixty-one; Lachine, fourteen; Chaudiere River, twenty-six; and Montreal, one hundred eleven. These English infantrymen from the 7<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> battalions of the Royal Fusiliers were confronting two thousand U.S. militia! CARLETON's troops were insufficiently supplemented by the only available Canadian militia in the area, comprising two infantry battalions – one containing French-speaking *habitants*, the other made up of scarce English settlers.

After crossing into Canada, American invaders laid siege on 4 September 1775 to Fort St. Jean, twenty-five miles southeast of Montreal. Simultaneously, the other U.S. troops showed up at Fort Chambly, twelve miles south of there. The latter garrison contained five hundred twelve British infantrymen and artillerymen, twenty Royal Highland Emigrants, and ninety *Canadien* militiamen.

Defenders at Chambly put up a halfhearted resistance lasting only thirty-six hours before disgracefully surrendering. They also failed to destroy valuable provisions, arms, and ammunition, which promptly fell into American hands. Two months later on 3 November, Fort St. Jean was forced to capitulate to the Yankees due to General CARLETON's inability to raise a sufficient relieving force of local militia.

Among the Fort Chambly prisoners was Joseph Marie, V, GODEFROY, Lord DE TONNANCOUR (1750-1834), a 25-year-old militia lieutenant in CARLETON's Canadian Volunteer Corps. The *seignior* of Saint Michel d'YAMASKA fiefdom – an English-speaking scholar educated in Canada, France, and England – spent the next two years in U.S. captivity before being freed in a 1777 prisoner-of-war- exchange.

After returning to Québec, Joseph became a gentlemen farmer in Yamaska, was elected in 1792 as provincial parliament member representing Buckingham County, and rose to the rank of militia colonel after serving once more against American invaders during the War of 1812.

Louis Joseph, IV, GODEFROY, Lord DE TONNANCOUR (1712-1784), was *seignior* of the GODEFROY, ILE MARIE, LABADIE, POINTE-DU-LAC, ROQUETAILLADE, and YAMASKA feudal estates. Under the French *régime* at Trois-Rivieres, Louis was a former Keeper of the Royal Arsenal. Later, he was appointed King's Attorney & Royal Prosecutor (with the equivalent French Army rank of lieutenant-general). Lord DE TONNANCOUR fell in love with and, in 1740, married Mary Ann SEAMAN *née* SCAMMON (1710-1746) – a Massachusetts colony native, and former Indian wars captive of the Abenakis.

After the 1763 capitulation to Britain, Louis received a direct appointment from Sir Guy CARLETON, British general and royal administrator of Canada, to the Lower Canada (present Québec Province) legislative council, modeled after the British

parliament. During the Revolutionary War, he commanded a local militia unit, with the rank of colonel, and was captured, if only briefly, in October 1775, aged sixty-three, while shepherding a contingent of *Canadien* recruits to Montreal.

The culprits were Captain Ardouin MERLET and his company of Franco militia, newly organized in Québec by American agents to support U.S. rebels. Thanks to the intercession of an influential Catholic pastor, Father Jean Baptiste POUGET (1745-1818), Louis was released in plenty of time to lead his militia unit, two months later, in repulsing the assault by American troops on the citadel at Québec City.

It was a far different story in Montreal. There, a month earlier on 13 November 1775, American forces defeated the defending British-Canadian garrison. The seven-month occupation that followed won few *Canadien* hearts. An autocratic General MONTGOMERY threatened to evict from their homes, in the middle of winter, any residents unwise enough to publicly criticize the Continental Congress.

When the occupiers' supply of comparatively worthless paper currency ran out (it was printed by the new U.S. government and backed only by a promise of repayment after the conquest of Canada), some American personnel routinely confiscated food and supplies they were otherwise unable to buy. Back in the states, the relatively valueless currency soon spawned the slogan, "Not worth a Continental."

Shortly after occupying Montreal, the ultimately unlucky General MONTGOMERY appointed James LIVINGSTON, born in Montreal of English parents, to the rank of colonel with American forces, and further authorized him to recruit a regiment of French Canadians. LIVINGSTON did manage to enlist two hundred volunteers among local Frenchmen – hardly enough for a regiment – but they proved disappointingly lukewarm in their support for the U.S. cause and began deserting.

Moses HAZEN was a Massachusetts colony resident and former British army officer who fought in the French & Indian War. After discharge from the army, he settled in Lower Canada (Québec) and married a Frenchwoman. HAZEN took advantage of the generous bounty land bonuses awarded by the crown to ex-officer veterans and acquired considerable land holdings including two joint *seigniorial* fiefs.

Immediately following the 1775 invasion of Canada, HAZEN turned his back on England and volunteered his services to General MONTGOMERY. He was given an American commission as colonel with the understanding that he recruit a second regiment of *Québécois* soldiers to the U.S. cause.

The new Yankee commander led a force of three hundred *Canadien* recruits, reinforced with fifty American veterans, in a successful assault against the English fort at St. Jean, just below Montreal, on 4 September 1775. Though outnumbered five to one, the 26<sup>th</sup> royal Fusiliers bravely held off the invaders for fifty-nine days before capitulating. The newly organized American infantry unit, now named Hazen's Regiment, went on to capture nearby Fort Chambly a month later on 18 October 1775.

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General MONTGOMERY laid siege to the Québec City fortress in December 1775. His boast that he would dine in the citadel on Christmas Day or die in the attempt was fulfilled. The scrappy commander was killed leading his men in a hard-fought December 25 attack, which took place in a blinding winter blizzard. Opposing forces were almost equal in strength. The defenders mustered eighteen hundred: 328 regular troops, 35 English marines, 33 British militia, 543 *Canadien* militia, 450 seamen off nearby merchant vessels, and 120 civilian tradesmen ordered into military service.

The Yankees were hampered from the start by lack of heavy cannons needed to destroy town gates and battlements. Sole casualties of the American light artillery barrage, prior to the main onslaught, were a mortally wounded French civilian and one noncombatant turkey who suffered a broken leg.

After MONTGOMERY's death in battle, his second-in-command, Colonel Benedict ARNOLD (1741-1801), slightly wounded in the same engagement, was appointed to take over leadership of all U.S. troops in Canada. Shortly thereafter, he was promoted to brigadier-general. The ex-Connecticut Colony militia officer, a French & Indian War militia veteran and New Haven drugstore owner in civilian life, eventually rose to the rank of major general in George WASHINGTON's Continental Army.

Joseph GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR's younger brother Charles, V (1755-1798), became a captain with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of Québec (City) militia, which drove back the Americans during MONTGOMERY's December 1775 assault. He served again in 1791 as an officer with Butler's Rangers, a Tory militia regiment that fought with distinction against the U.S., both in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812.

The unit was originally organized by American Loyalists after their assets were confiscated by U.S. rebels for refusing to fight against England. Some eighty thousand Tories in the colonies, notably in New York State and along the Atlantic seaboard, were shamefully treated by extremist patriots calling themselves Sons of Liberty – brutally subjected, in a number of instances, to physical assaults as well as being tarred and feathered.

This latter punishment involved a victim first being beaten and stripped of his clothes by the mob, immersed in scalding black tar, then nearly suffocated when pillowcases full of goose down feathers were dumped over him. He was next hoisted aboard a section of wooden fence rail supported on the crowd's shoulders. With his hands tied behind him, the man's naked thighs desperately clutched the splintery wood rail, lest he fall off and risk being trampled underfoot by the mob. The Tory was finally carried down a public street and dumped into a ditch or thorny bramble bush.

Subjected to continual harassment and violence, dissenting British citizens of the colonies were eventually forced to abandon all their personal property and, fearing for their lives as well, they usually fled to Canada.

Butler's Rangers earned a grim reputation in the Revolutionary War. Accompanied by pro-English Iroquois auxiliaries, they exacted bitter revenge against ex-

neighbors (who had transformed themselves into patriotic tormentors and property thieves) during repeated warring expeditions into the Cherry Valley farming region of upper New York State.

Benedict ARNOLD's treachery in 1780 hinged around his willingness to sell plans of the fortress at West Point, New York, a key element in the Continental Army defense system preventing British access to the Hudson River and the prize of New York City. ARNOLD didn't come cheap either; he demanded 6,300 English pounds (around twenty thousand dollars in 1920 U. S. currency), thirteen thousand acres of Canadian land, and a British Army commission as a brigadier general.

A pugnacious, charismatic leader whose men would follow him anywhere, ARNOLD's treason was fed by character defects revolving around perceived slights by the U.S. Congress, government refusals to reimburse him for claimed expenses, resentment against the promotion of less capable officers over his head, and the longtime widower's recent marriage to the attractive, young daughter of a prominent Tory family in New York City. No stranger to larceny, ARNOLD was court-martialed in 1779 for using army supply wagons to illegally haul quantities of civilian merchandise.

The treason plot was foiled when Major John ANDRE, ARNOLD's British Army liaison, was arrested by U.S. sentries en-route to meet his American co-conspirator. Incriminating documents were found hidden in ANDRE's fancy riding boots. Tried by a Continental Army court, the major was sentenced to death and hanged as a spy for being in civilian clothes at the time of his capture. ARNOLD himself only just managed to escape to English lines ahead of a mounted squad of revenge-minded U.S. pursuers.

Following his desertion, ARNOLD served the enemy as a brigadier-general of infantry and actually fought against his former comrades-in-arms during several small amphibious operations launched from British Navy vessels against Connecticut shoreline communities.

One raid on 6 September 1781 against Fort Griswold, near Groton, Connecticut, evoked bitter outrage when ARNOLD's six hundred English regulars callously massacred one hundred five state militiamen, including the American commander, for the crime of putting up a stubborn, hard-fought resistance before surrendering the garrison. One hundred fifty-one wounded defenders escaped with their lives. ARNOLD himself died an outcast's death in Great Britain at the age of sixty, distrusted and ostracized, even by British military peers, for his wartime traitorous acts.

The arrival of thirty-four thousand regular troops from England in the spring of 1776 effectively broke the back of the American siege of Québec. Colonel HAZEN's new Franco regiment straggled back to the U.S. along with other defeated Continental Army units. He and his *Canadiens*, now considered pariahs in Québec, continued to fight for the Continental cause: Brandywine (11 September 1777) and Germantown (4 October 1777), both in Pennsylvania... Saratoga, N.Y. (17 October 1777, where they lost a hotly contested fight against Major General Benedict ARNOLD's army shortly before he



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defected to the British), Stony Point, N.Y. (15 July 1779); and the momentous battle of Yorktown Virginia (19 October 1781).

The latter engagement effectively ended six years of a bitterly fought Revolutionary War. At the official surrender ceremony held that day, Lord CORNWALLIS' army band expressed the British Empire's overall sentiment for its forlorn defeat by playing a melancholy tune prophetically titled, "The World Turned Upside Down."

Two years later, Great Britain officially ended the rebellion in North America and grudgingly relinquished control over its American colonies. Colonels LIVINGSTON, HAZEN, and the remaining *Canadien* volunteers received free bounty lands in New York State from the U.S. government for wartime services rendered. To avoid being treated as traitors, the *Québécois* veterans never returned to their homeland.

For lack of documentation, it isn't possible to evaluate the Revolutionary War role of Pierre, V, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1752-1798). We know he once held a rare (for a *Canadien*) regular commission as lieutenant "in the service of His Britannic Majesty," George III, the bizarre king who wittingly presided over dissolution of the English colonies that became the U.S. The monarch suffered from periodic bouts of mental illness before a royal court reluctantly declared him legally insane in 1810, ten years preceding his death.

When Pierre died at Trois-Rivieres in 1798, aged forty-five, he held the field grade rank of lieutenant colonel with the militia forces of that district. So he served Lower Canada in some military capacity during the American Revolutionary War.

The other side of the coin is represented by Daniel M., V, GODEFROY-DE LINTOT (1739-c.1783), a fur trader who chose to set aside loyalties to Canada and family by accepting an officer's commission in the U.S. Militia. Daniel was barely sixteen years old when he and older brother Hyacinthe (1733-\_\_\_\_) took part in the crushing 1755 defeat of British General BRADOCK's army, near Fort Duquesne (Pennsylvania), as *Troupes de la Marine* cadets.

Born in Montreal, Daniel moved to the Midwest country of the Illinois Indians where he entered the fur trade. This region was still very much part of New France. LINTOT (the family branch took its surname from a GODEFROY *seignior* in Québec) formed a mutual friendship with George ROGERS CLARK (1752-1818) – frontier leader among the English settler faction, legendary Indian fighter, and brigadier-general of Virginia militia during the Revolutionary War.

Feared and respected by the fierce Shawnee tribesmen, they nicknamed him *Gitchi Mokaman* (Chief Big Knife). It was CLARK who accomplished the superhuman task of seizing the Old Northwest region – modern Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana – from its English occupiers. In February 1779, the twenty-seven-year-old frontiersman and militia lieutenant colonel led a force of one hundred seventy Virginia troops and local French volunteers (perhaps Daniel was with them) who endured incredible hardships – including

braving the freezing, chest-deep waters of a flooded, Midwest winter landscape – to capture an astounded military garrison manning the British fort at Vincennes, Indiana.

Among the prisoners captured was Henry HAMILTON, ex-English Army captain and governor of the British post at Detroit, Michigan, who was unfortunate enough to be visiting Vincennes on crown matters. Called the “Hair Buyer,” HAMILTON was hated by American colonists in the Midwest area for establishing the grisly policy of paying cash for scalps of frontier settlers killed during the British-inspired Indian raids. He was brought under guard to Philadelphia and confined until his release in a later prisoner-of-war exchange.

George’s younger brother William (1770-1838) – an Indian-fighting frontiersman and ex-U.S. Army officer in his own right – began in 1804 a much heralded, two-year exploration of the mid-American continent, together with Meriwether LEWIS (1774-1809), that ended on the shores of the Pacific west coast.

A successful fur trader at the wilderness posts of Prairie-du-Chien (Wisconsin) and at Cahokia (East St. Louis, Illinois), a thirty-nine-year-old Daniel DE LINTOT was persuaded by George CLARK in 1778 to renounce English allegiance. He joined the rebellious Americans by accepting an officer’s commission in the recently established Virginia state militia.

Captain LINTOT was appointed U.S. Indian agent in 1779 “for the Illinois River and all the western side of such river to the East side of the Mississippi River....” One of Daniel’s subsequent accomplishments was the effective strengthening of friendship treaties with influential Shawnee Indian chieftains through the powerful medium of U.S. brandy.

Promoted to major, Daniel reported via letter to Virginia’s first state governor – Thomas JEFFERSON (1743-1826), later U.S. president – “on his mission in August 1779 [that took him] from Fort Pitt [Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania] to the Country of the Illinois Tribe to allay any Indian Trouble.”

By mid-1780, LINTOT was again at Fort Pitt, assigned the task of recruiting Shawnee, Delaware, and other Ohio valley Indian warriors to take up arms against the British. An irate English commander at Detroit, Michigan considered Daniel such a thorn in his side that he pleaded with regional Indian chieftains to capture and “send me this little babbling Frenchman who poisons your ears.”

Publicly praised for his unstinting endeavors on behalf of the newest North American nation, Daniel was eventually rewarded with an appointment as federal Indian agent for those native tribes residing in U.S. territory between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. According to the correspondence of George ROGERS CLARK, LINTOT died in the Illinois Country prior to 30 April 1783 and under unexplained circumstances. He was then forty-three years old and had never married.

*To be continued in volume 12, no. 1 of the CML*

## Franco-American Marriages of Sprague, CT 1881-1908

Extracted by Paul R. Keroack, #157

Birthplace of each party is Canada unless otherwise noted; residence of each is Sprague unless noted; each marriage is Roman Catholic and a first marriage unless noted. The cotton mill that employed most of the town's residents burned down in 1887, leading many to move away, hence the decline in marriages thereafter. It was rebuilt in 1901.

*[Marriage extractions 1861-1880 appeared in CML, vol. 5, no. 1 & 4 and vol. 7, no. 1]*

Year	Date	Groom/Bride	Birthplace	Residence, etc.
1881	Jan 23	Henry Larocque, 27		
		Arcelia Benoit, 24		
	Jan 24	Peter Cardin, 19		
		Osilda Richer, 18		
	Jan 30	James P. Farrell, 22		
		Leonce Desmute, 19	Hubbardton VT	
	Jan 31	Himable Jodoin, 26		
		Celina Bosquet, 22		
	Feb 2	Alphonse Plante, 19		
		Marie St Jean, 21		
	Feb 14	Olivier Belisle, 21		
		Louise Derouin, 17	Pittsfield MA	
	Feb 27	Moses Lambert, 22		
		Rosalie Legros, 22		
	Feb 28	Aimable Verboncoeur, 19		
		Clara Wells, 17	Sprague CT	
	April 4	George Cartier, 18	Putnam CT	Willimantic CT
		Valerie Blais, 18		
	April 20	James St Jean, 21		
		Agnes Cloutier, 20		
	May 18	Michael Lambert, 32		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Henriet Leveque, 31		1 <sup>st</sup>
	June 19	John Gendron, 20	Moorestown NY	
		Julie Etier, 19		
	June 23	Alexander Richotte, 20		
		Genevieve Sevigny, 15		
	June 25	Joseph Morin, 24		
		Odina Cote, 20		
	Oct 3	Peter Peltier, 22		
		Arselia Phaneuf, 20		
1882	May 8	John Holms, 20		
		Elenore Peltier, 19		

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<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Groom/Bride</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Residence, etc.</b>
1882	May 14	Philibert Lafleur, 25		Taftville CT
		Orselie Mesier, 23		
	May 29	Leander Peloquin, 22		
		Eladie Richier, 21		
	July 1	Noe Fisher, 20		
		Mary Carron, 17		
	July 3	Leo Braconnier, 21		New Bedford MA
		Tarselle Peltier, 19		
	July 30	Charles Peloquin, 30		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Malvina Parault, 35		Norwich CT
	Aug 20	John Bte Cardin, 25		
		Delima Charron, 20		
	Aug 28	Louis Bonners, 27		
		Rosalie Augier, 28		
	Sept 12	Albert Roy, 18	Holyoke MA	
		Mary Rose Besette	Detroit MI	
	Nov 19	Victor Duhaimé, 22		
		Rosanna Barnard, 17		
	Nov 20	Charles Peltier, 24		
		Julia Dubie, 21		
1883	Jan 28	Raymond Jodoin, 21		
		Azilda Burk, 17	Sprague CT	
	Feb 4	Arthur Le Gros, 31		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Josephine Wemements?, 22	Sprague CT	
	Feb 4	Alexander Morice, 28		Waterbury CT
		Malvina Morice, 28		Yantic CT Rev. JH Sherman
	Apr 25	Ezeb Rabideau, 19		
		Clara La Jaunasse, 19		
	May 7	Peter Cloutier, 22		
		Alphonsine Peltier, 18		
	May 22	Arthur Belangier, 27		
		Selina Authier, 27		
	July 30	Felix H. Carpentier, 23		
		Alice Letendre, 23		
	Aug 20	Jonas Pineau, 21		
		Amy Chamberlan, 18		
	Sept 16	Louis Morice, 23		
		Emma Cournoyer, 22		
	Oct 23	John Lamotte, 23		Occum CT
		Mary Rose, 23	Willimantic CT	
	Oct 28	Joseph Hohms, 22		
		Orelie Pageau, 18	Sprague CT	

**Franco-American Marriages of Sprague, CT  
1881-1908**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Groom/Bride</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Residence, etc.</b>
1884	Jan 1	Hermenegilous Lucier, 22		
		Emeline Lacroix, 18		
	Jan 12	Noreisse Belleville, 37		Voluntown CT
		Mary Cloutier, 27		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Jan 13	Napoleon Brouillard, 28		Norwich CT
		Florence Geoffrois, 22		
	Jan 13	Damien Charpentier, 24		
		Sarah Benoit, 20		
	Jan 27	Napoleon Chapeau, 21		Norwich CT
		Mary Lamotte	Southbridge MA	Norwich CT
	Feb 24	Alexander St. Onge, 21	Sprague CT	
		Annie Carron, 18		
	Feb 25	Octave Carron, 23		
		Emma Dubrais, 18		
	May 5	Alphonse Messier, 26		Norwich CT
		Selina Desrosiers, 17		
	June 22	John Corringer, 25		
		Martha Corron, 22		
	July 7	Jacques Dubey, 22		
		Leonie L. Eveque, 18		
	July 12	Simeon Bastien, 22		Norwich CT
		Alvina Ludox, 18		
	July 13	Dominique LeMoins. 23		
		Mary LaChevecque, 18		
	July 27	John B. Conoyer, 20		
		Josephine Dupeis, 18	Sprague CT	
	Oct 11	Dennis L. Charron, 21		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Esther LaCroix, 21		
1885	Jan 1	Alexander Salois, 21		
		Amanda Trudeau, 21		
	Jan 19	Louis A. Lemoine, 20		
		Mary C. Cottenoir, 19		
	Apr 10	Louis Legard, 52		N. Easton MA, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Mathilda Belair, 42		
	Apr 13	Louis Porrinaile? 48		Norwich CT, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Adelaide Lavigne, 39		
	Apr 17	Jno. Quinn, 25	Moosup CT	Versailles CT
		Julie Peloquin, 26		Norwich CT
	May 4	[H]Norois? Leroque, 27		
		Louise Peloquin, 33		
	May 14	Jos. Peltier, 22		
		Adeline Martin, 18		
	May 30	Amadee Belair, 44		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Virginia Labondie, 36		2 <sup>nd</sup>

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<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Groom/Bride</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Residence, etc.</b>
1885	July 12	Misael Dion, 21		
		Mary Leduc, 20		
	July 20	Remy Rodier, 23		Norwich CT
		Mary Grandin?, 21		Norwich CT
	Aug 2	Emmanuel Peltier, 20		
		Herminie Faneuf, 26		
	Aug 22	Norbert Levigne?, 32		Voluntown CT, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Natalie Sharron, 37		Norwich CT, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Aug 23	Israel Chappel, 43		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Dellatrice [C]Rodette?, 27		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Sept 20	Jno Baptiste Foley, 27		Norwich CT
		Anna Senay, 17		Norwich CT
	Oct 4	Augustine Lucier, 22		
		Kate Belanger, 21		
	Oct 7	Telephore Misard, 29		
		Georgianna Dupont, 28		
	Nov 15	Joseph Clutier, 19		
		Alphonsine Dumas, 19		
	Nov 22	Octave Santo, 18	Sprague CT	
		Rosana Brand, 18	Sprague CT	
	Nov 22	Alfred Larose, 23		
		Thansil? Dube, 21		
	Dec 27	Thos Trudo, 28	Webster MA	Rev. Lovejoy (Prot?)
		Minnie Bacon, 22	Vermont	
	Dec 28	Wm Dion, 22	Springfield MA	
		Emma Losege, 19		
	Dec 28	Francis Xavier Duval, 27		
		Delia Senay, 19		
1886	Jan 18	Gedeon Bergeron, 35		Hartford CT, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Mary Dupont, 17	Norwich CT	
	Feb 8	Thomas Ross, 37		Lisbon CT
		Zelahinna Thuotte, 26		Lisbon CT
	Feb 8	Patric L. Heureux, 30		Versailles CT
		Delima Thuotte, 28		Versailles CT
	Mar 7	Joseph Lacroix, 26		
		Mary Carron, 17	Brandon VT	
	May 3	Jos. Cotnoir, 19		
		Ellen Shea, 17	Ireland	
	May 10	Joseph Lamotte, 23	N. Grosvenordale CT	Norwich CT
		Delima Danniel, 18		
	Sept 12	Louis Philippe Millett, 22		
		Mary Leduc, 19		

**Franco-American Marriages of Sprague, CT  
1881-1908**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Groom/Bride</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Residence, etc.</b>
1886	Dec 25	Chas. Garrand, 24		Valley Falls CT
		Emily Bruseau, 17		
	Dec 27	Joseph Falardeau, 21		
		Elisabeth Deroche, 21		
1887	Jan 1	David Lacourse, 22		
		Leonie Chenard, 19		
	Jan 3	Gelase Duprez, 19	CT	
		Sarah Pinard, 15		
	Feb 12	William Piche, 26	Webster MA	Willimantic CT
		Mary Louise Guertin, 20		
	Feb 22	Frederick Geoffrey, 19		
		Emma Desjarlais, 19		
	Apr 28	Augustin Jodoin Jr., 35		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Valerie Trudeau, 22	RI	
	May 22	Amos Nadeau, 22	ME	
		Philomen Tardiff, 24		
	May 23	Charles Millett, 18		MA
		Rosa Plante, 21		
	June 20	Eustace St. Jean, 21		
		Hermina Auger, 21	Sprague CT	
	June 30	Napoleon L'Eveques, 25		
		Lumina Roy, 22		
	Aug 1	Louis I. Pratt MD, 31		
		Mary A. Brophy, 25	Central Village CT	
	Sept 11	Isadore Cornoyer, 30		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Delima Peltier, 28		
	Oct 2	Job Peloquin, 32		
		Mary Stone, 22		
	Nov 15	Henry Blais, 20		
		Delphine Souci, 19		
	Nov 17	Alexander Chartier, 39		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Mary Melancon, 27		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Dec 26	Narcisse Venasse, 27		
		Emilie Benoit, 23		
1888	Apr 23	Louis Peltier, 22		Manville RI
		Mary Guyette, 18		
	July 23	Henri Biron, 24		Quidnick RI
		Celina Laroche, 25		
	Oct 30	Peter Ethier, 27		
	Oct 30	Josephine Bourque, 20	Sprague CT	
1889	June 23	Hugh E. Maynard	E. Lyme CT	Norwich CT
		Emma M. Michaud, 18		

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Year	Date	Groom/Bride	Birthplace	Residence, etc.
1891	June 22	Edward Wright, 27	Putnam CT	Lebanon CT
		Clara Duprey, 19	Sprague CT	
1893	Jun 28	Adelard Godue, 19	Pascoag RI	Norwich
		Josephine Demerais, 33		Norwich, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
1895	June 9	John E. Fuller, 21	Sprague CT	
		Artimay Demute, 17	Sprague CT	
	Oct 21	Alfred Lucier, 28	Ashton RI	
		Victorine Goyette, 15		
	Dec 31	Albert Papineau, 22	VT	
		Eva Chartier, 18	Sprague CT	
	Dec 31	Charles Chartier, 24	Sprague CT	
		Mary L. Papineau, 14	VT	
1896	Aug 6	Charles U. Phillips, 27	Norwich CT	Norwich CT
		Eliza Allard, 27	Putnam CT	Lisbon CT
	Nov 29	Rudolph Rayno, 21	Voluntown CT	Versailles CT
		Anne McShane, 18	Fiskdale RI	Versailles CT
1898	Mar 2	Joseph Packiodo, 25	Italy	Versailles CT, J.P.
		Mary Rousseau, 21		Versailles CT
	Aug 7	Noe Joly, 22		
		Corinne Leah Belisle, 18		
	Aug 14	Benjamin Bessette, 21		
		Artense Hebert, 18		
	April 18	Adelard Varier, 26		
		Emma St. Onge, 24	Sprague CT	
	April 18	Peter Bedard, 22		Providence RI
		Martha St. Onge, 22	Sprague CT	
	April 24	Joseph Holmes, 58		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Regina Diotte, 28		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Oct 18	Telesphor Dugas, 21		
		Marie Louise Ferland, 17		
	Nov 8	August Cuillonette, 30		Willimantic CT
		Delima M. Genard, 20	Putnam CT	
1899	Apr 17	Joseph Moris Genard, 26	Putnam CT	
		Delima May Buteau, 24	Sprague CT	
	Aug 21	Alex Dufresne, 20	Montville CT	
		Carlina? Ferland, 23		
	Oct 16	Peter C. Ward, 38	RI	Norwich CT
		Bella Blais, 24	RI	Norwich CT
	Dec 28	Wm McShane, 24	RI	
		Emma Belisle, 22		[corr. from Billings]
1901	Feb 24	Henry Genereux, 22	Baltic CT	Wm Carr, minister
		Delia Robert, 22	Oneco CT	
	May 29	Geo. E. Lundreville, 23	MA	T.J. Dunn
		Emma Fontaine, 19	Sprague CT	



**Franco-American Marriages of Sprague, CT  
1881-1908**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Groom/Bride</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Residence, etc.</b>
1901	May 31	Adolph Blais, 49		2 <sup>nd</sup> , W.D. Nolan, JP
		Hermine Ligros, 50		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	June 15	Louis J. Fontaine, 29	Sprague CT	Norwich, T.J. Dunn
		Rosann Reeves, 24	Taftville CT	
	Sept 10	Ovilla A. Bessette, 29		Artic RI
		Louise M. Buteau, 25	Sprague CT	
	Oct 29	Eugene Berthiamme, 33	Putnam CT	Putnam CT
		Delima Rouillard, 28	Baltic CT	
	Oct 28	Felician Leblanc, 22		Norwich CT
		Jennie Cormier, 19		
	Nov 4	Joseph H. Buteau, 23	Sprague CT	
		Hilda J. Freeman, 19	Norwich CT	Occum CT
	Dec 7	Henry Caron, 24		W.D. Nolan, JP
		Mary Bouchard, 22		
1902	Jan 7	Alphonse Morisette, 21		
		Mary L. Rochelle, 17		
	Feb 10	Archil Rivard, 25		
		Rosanna Boucher, 24		
	Apr 7	Louis Dubois, 28	Sprague CT	
		Leodina Charron, 22	Sprague CT	
	Apr 7	Adelard Jodoin, 23		
		Mary Charron, 23		
	Apr 15	Joseph Ferland, 21		
		Alphonsine Jodoin, 22		
	Apr 28	Alfred D. Wilmot?, 21	Wauregan CT	
		Mary A. Lemieux, 19		
	May 5	Alphonse Clocher, 21		
		Clorinda Jodoin, 22		
	May 6	Geo. H. Tetreault, 18	Moosup CT	
		Mary Jane Lucier, 18	Baltic CT	Occum CT
	May 12	Wilfred Bertrand, 24		
		Antonia Monroe, 25	Norwich CT	
	May 31	Dennis Delorme, 24		W.D. Nolan, JP
		Exilda Rousseau, 22		
	July 22	Gedeon Thibeault, 24		
		Exilda Bernard, 25		Occum CT
	Aug 22	Henry A. Douville, 22	Sprague CT	
		Alice M. Brierly, 18	Norwich CT	Norwich CT
	Sept 15	Eli Charron, 26		
		Victoria Charron, 21	Baltic CT	
	Dec 12	Joseph Buteau, 18	Baltic CT	
		Louise Gravel,	Hartford CT	
1903	Feb 23	Wesley Bouton?, 20		
		Mary Lavoie, 20		

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<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Groom/Bride</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Residence, etc.</b>
1903	Feb 23	Exavier Belval, 20	Webster MA	St Joseph RC, Occum [corr. from Bedan]
		Albertine Bisonette,		
	April 22	Peter J. Kelly, 38		Mansfield CT, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Donalda Lucier, 26		
	May 4	Edwin C. Atwood, 23	Montville CT	
		Albina Lambert, 20	Wauregan CT	
	June 27	Joseph Santo, 23	Norwich CT	R. D. Dyson, minister
		Anges Nichols, 17		Norwich CT
	July 6	Alfred Fontaine, 24	Weedon PQ	New Bedford MA
		Eliza Choquette, 19	St Hyacinthe PQ	
	Sept 5	Michel Paquin, 52		Voluntown CT, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Julia Demuth, 70		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Sept 30	Edmund Brusher, 25		Robt D. Dyson, minister
		Delia Paquette, 23		
	Oct 5	Dennis Ouelette, 21		Jewett City CT
		Lora Lemarre, 19	CT	
	Oct 14	Thomas E. Flynn, 28	Sprague CT	
		Laura Pion, 23		
1904	Jan 1	Romulus Savageau, 27		St Joseph RC, Occum
		Leona Paquette, 19		
	Jan 2	Toissaint Lamarre, 42		2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Louise Masselle, 43		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Jan 14	Irving Jacko, 41	Mansfield CT	
		Marie D. Leblanc,		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Jan 21	Alfred Blanchard, 20		
		Amelia Gordon, 19		
	Apr 18	Edmond Jodoin, 20	GrosvenordaleCT	
		Mary A. Filiabeault, 20	GrosvenordaleCT	
	Dec 3	Joseph Marcotte, 29		Versailles CT, Chas. J. Hatch
		Nora Hopkins, 16	Killingly CT	Versailles CT
1905	Jan 9	Eugene Blais, 20		
		Annie Sevigny, 19	Griswold CT	
	Jan 23	William Lucier, 23	Baltic CT	Occum CT
		Blanch Blais, 24	VT	Baltic CT
	Feb 2	Ovila Bourque, 22		Baltic CT
		Annie Bissonette, 21	Michigan	Baltic CT
	March 4	Adelard Goduc, 31	Pascoag RI	Lisbon, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Sophonria Sauvageau, 19		Taftville CT

**Franco-American Marriages of Sprague, CT  
1881-1908**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Groom/Bride</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Residence, etc.</b>
1905	July 19	Charles P. Charon, 27	Woonsocket RI	
		Alice J. Bateson, 21	Valleyfield RI	
	Aug 28	Joseph Lelaine?, 22	Willimantic CT	Willimantic CT
		Lovanice Belanger, 21	Baltic CT	Baltic CT
	Aug 30	William Jackson,	VT	J.W. Geisler
		Nellie Carreau, 19		
	Sept 11	Ernest Viau, 22		Baltic CT
		Delina Larocque, 18	Baltic CT	Baltic CT
	Sept 14	Joseph Gauvin, 25	NH	Franklin CT
		Emma St. Onge, 18	Baltic CT	Baltic CT
	Sept 27	Zael Despathy, 22		Baltic CT
		Delia Reeves, 21	Glasgo CT	Baltic CT
	Oct 2	Henri Fontaine, 22	Webster MA	Taftville CT
		Rosila Benoit, 22		Baltic CT
	Nov 25	Napoleon Desaulnier, 36		Grosvenordale, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Celia Girard, 26	Putnam CT	Baltic CT
	Dec 22	Joseph Pion, 21		Baltic CT
		Delina Charron, 21		Baltic CT
	Dec 27	J. B. Credit, 20		Baltic CT, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Arcita Lebeau, 25	Baltic CT	Baltic CT
	Dec 30	Prime Dugas, 23	Norwich CT	Taftville CT
		Lena Rador, 21	Norwich	Baltic CT
1906	Jan 1	Alexander Dupont, 29	Thompson CT	Baltic CT
		Eugenie Loreon, 22		Thompson CT
	Jan 27	Paul Dupuis, 27		C.H. Peck, clergyman
		Mabel Webster, 27	Windham Ct	Willimantic CT
	Feb 5	Sylva Belisle, 24		Baltic CT
		Clara Morin, 24		
	Feb 19	Delpha Blais, 21		Occum CT, W.D. Nolan JP
		Julia Etter Surprise, 22	MA	Hanover CT
	Feb 26	Peter Blanchard, 29	Haverhill NH	
		Winnie Bechard, 18		Griswold CT
	Apr 23	Donat Genest, 19		
		Rosa Lepage, 22	RI	Occum CT
	Apr 21	Hiram Lay, 49	NJ	Baltic CT, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Amanda Bedard, 30	Sprague	2 <sup>nd</sup> , née St. Onge
	Apr 23	Stanislaus Mercier, 21		Taftville CT
		Rosy Genest, 18		Baltic CT
	June 7	George Deschamps, 18		Baltic CT
		Elizabeth Mable Lannigan, 17	CT	

**Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2004/2005**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Groom/Bride</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Residence, etc.</b>
1906	May 7	Irenee L. Buteau, 22	Sprague CT	Baltic CT
		Mary Lasch, 22	W. Warren MA	Baltic CT
	June 26	Albert Gervais, 23		RC parish, HartfordCT
		Celia Handfield, 23		Willimantic CT
	July 11	Alfred J. Simoneau, 27	Williamsburg MA	Northampton MA, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Emma M. Morissette, 20	Glasgo CT	Baltic CT
	July 23	Hubert Guillot, 21	Manchaug MA	Baltic CT
		Amanda Boucher, 21	Manville RI	Baltic CT
	Sept 3	Arthur Houle, 28		N. Grosvenordale CT
		Andrienne Peltier, 24		Baltic CT
	Sept 11	Alfred Gravelin, 20		Versailles CT
		Mary Ann Turan, 19		Versailles CT
	Sept 24	Adelard Dubois, 29	Sprague CT	Chaplin CT, JP
		Josephine Phillios, 21	Chaplin CT	Chaplin CT
	Nov 3	George St. Onge, 38		
		Antonia St. Onge, 40		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Dec 31	Louis Lamoureux, 26	CT	N. Grosvenordale CT
		Delia Dupont, 28	CT	Baltic CT
	Dec 31	Joseph Sevigny, 22		Baltic CT
		Delia Plante, 19		Baltic CT
	July 26	Exaurior Duchene, 24		Roxton Pond, Can.
		Elize Cardin, 23	CT	Baltic CT
1907	Feb 11	Napoleon Belanger, 28	Sprague CT	
		Flora Legross, 21	Sprague CT	
	Apr 7	Narcisse Fontaine, 48		Baltic CT, 2 <sup>nd</sup>
		Malvina Lavalley, 38		Taftville CT
	Apr 8	Alex Charon, 21	Franklin CT	Baltic CT
		Maria Jaubert, 24	Sprague CT	Baltic CT
	May 28	Exidras Coutu, 42		3 <sup>rd</sup>
		Marie Courtmanche, 39		2 <sup>nd</sup>
	July 1	Henry Nichols, 21		Willimantic CT, minister of the gospel
		Lena Denault, 17		Willimantic CT
	June 24	George Caron, 25	Sprague CT	
		Louise Laframboise, 23		
	Aug 26	Philip Cardin, 27	Baltic CT	JP
		Delia Cardin, 21	Baltic CT	

**Franco-American Marriages of Sprague, CT  
1881-1908**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Groom/Bride</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Residence, etc.</b>
1907	Sept 2	Alphonse Fournier, 34		Baltic CT
		Marie Duhaime, 23		Occum CT
	Oct 1	Tennis? C. Gadue, 28		Scotland CT
		May G. Dubois, 16		Scotland CT
	Aug 14	Philius Blanchette, 21		
		Marie Simoneau, 20		
	Aug 11	Edward Blais, 29	VT	
		Ellan Robida, 20	ME	
	Oct 2	William H. Buteau, 35	Sprague CT	
		Dora J. Marquette, 32	VT	No. Franklin CT
	Oct 7	Eugene Douville, 23	Holyoke, MA	
		Delia Charron, 19	CT	
	Nov 4	Henry W. Sargent, 22	England	Baltic CT
		Dora Roy, 20	River Point RI	Baltic CT
	Nov 13	George Monty, 39		Scotland CT
		Donalda Godu, 33		Scotland CT
	Oct 21	Pierre Lebel, 25	Danielson CT	Chicopee Falls MA
		Marie Lemoine, 20	Sprague CT	Baltic CT
1908	Jan 20	Arthur Lamorre, 20	CT	Baltic CT
		Rose Durant, 20	MA	Baltic CT
	Feb 12	Clayton Holbrook Rood, 26	CT	Baltic CT
		Antonia Laroche Jodoin, 21	Baltic CT	Baltic CT
	Mar 2	Joseph Boucher, 21	RI	Baltic CT
		Malvina Gauvin, 26	CT	Baltic CT
	May 6	Alfred Girard, 36	CT	
		Mary Palmire Larocque, 25	CT	
	May 11	Frederick Cormier, 21		Versailles CT
		Herminnia Turenne, 26		Versailles CT
	July 16	John Henry Guilford, 32	CT	2 <sup>nd</sup> , Willimantic CT
		Phebe Ella Rock, 32		2 <sup>nd</sup> , Baltic CT
	Aug 10	Charles Douville, 19	Sprague CT	
		Marie Ann Sevigny, 19		
	Aug 11	Albert Rondeau, 25		
		Rosanna Bienvenue, 23		
	Aug 30	Alonzo W. Pellett, 34	CT	
		Rosie St. Onge, 18	CT	
	Sept [?]	Philip Duhaime, 26		
		Exilda Desautels, 21	CT	
	Oct 26	Howard Pepin, 25	NY	Jewett City CT
		Virginie Meunier, 26	MA	Baltic CT

Year	Date	Groom/Bride	Birthplace	Residence, etc.
1908	Nov 16	William Chartier, 20	CT	
		Lena Papineau, 29	VT	
	Dec 3	Robert W. Generous, 24	CT	Methodist Episcopal
		Irene H. Stubbs, 21	RI	
	Sept 25	Ovila Dupont, 25	Sprague CT	
		Louise Despathy, 23		
	Oct 26	Joseph Morissette, 21	CT	
		Marie Blais, 22		Baltic CT

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## Frenchmen into Peasants: Modernity and Tradition in the Peopling of French Canada

By Leslie Choquette: Harvard University Press, 1997

Reviewed by Paul R. Keroack, #157

The intriguing title led me to believe I would find an in-depth discussion of the settlement of New France. However, this book is a work of academic scholarship. That is not to say it is badly written, but that it is very dense reading on a very narrow topic.

The author, a demographer, relies on myriad economic and demographic statistics of pre-revolutionary France to explain the reasons for emigration. In analyzing the emigrants' backgrounds and situation in Canada, she uses a database we are familiar with as Franco American genealogists – the PRDH (*Programme de Recherche en Démographie Historique*). Although the work extended only to 1765 at the time of her research, she was concerned only with the original settlers. As part of the church marriage records, PRDH also lists occupations and places of origin of many pioneers, as well as *Hotel-Dieu* [hospital] records of single, often migrant workers, not to mention early censuses. Her main thesis is that, “cities and towns [of France] made a contribution far out of proportion with their weight in the population,” thereby peopling New France mostly with settlers of a “modern” mindset, not traditional peasants.

I found the introductory and the summary chapters clear, concise and of interest to Franco family historians who want to know the “why” and “how” of emigration from France, as well as why and how the *Quebecois* eventually found themselves in a difficult economic position by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, despite their auspicious beginnings. Her description of how she used the PRDH to determine the origin and background of the emigrants reminds us that we might find more detail in it than we normally seek out.

Her conclusion, reflected in the title, is that *Quebecois*' “transition from Frenchmen into peasants, which was neither rapid nor linear, was more a product of nineteenth century [economic changes] than of the French regime.” While a thoughtful and thoroughly researched volume, Choquette's work is not likely to find much of an audience beyond an academic library (from which I borrowed a copy!).

## 2004 in Review

By Ivan Robinson, #326

**January** — The Board of Directors adopts a policy on digital copying of items in the society's library collection. It is permitted as long as it leaves no marks on a record and does not interfere with other patrons or the operation of the library. A fee will be charged of \$5 for members, \$10 for nonmembers. ■ Membership coordinator Bernadette Meunier has developed a computerized sign-in system to monitor patterns in use of the library. ■ President Ray Lemaire reports Hartford Hospital researchers are enthused by the response of society members and others of French-Canadian descent who are willing to take part in a cholesterol study, one premise of which is that many French Canadians have a gene that puts them at greater risk for high cholesterol.

**February** — Longtime volunteer librarians George and Aline Lagasse resign for health reasons. ■ Maryanne LeGrow takes over as librarians scheduler, succeeding Bobbie Paradis. ■ The Family Chronicle magazine's February 2004 issue mentions the FCGSC in an article, "French Connections: 21 Useful Websites for Franco-American Research." ■ President Lemaire reports that the Hartford Hospital cholesterol study has signed up twenty people and has found the high-risk gene in four members of the same family.

**March** — Germaine Hoffman and Paul Keroack have started putting the library back on the Dewey Decimal System, now believed more useful for a specialized collection than the Library of Congress system put in place in the early 1990s.

**April** — Webmaster Joe Terrien begins working on a DSL high-speed Internet connection for the office's computers but finds they don't have enough memory and need to be upgraded. ■ Philippe Fontaine has begun to assemble and cross-reference surnames from the library's family histories collection. ■ The trip to Nova Scotia is on, with twenty people signed up. ■ President Lemaire is working with a statewide group to protect genealogists' access to vital records in regard to the proposed House Bill 5628, An Act Concerning Funeral Directors and Vital Records.

**May** — A policy is adopted requiring that a membership card must be shown to borrow a book from the lending library. This is to cut down on the loss of books. ■ The Killingly Historical and Genealogical Society has agreed to a contract drafted by the FCGSC covering the ongoing loan of duplicate books to the Killingly Historical Center. The books will henceforth be known as the FCGSC Collection and the misleading notion of an FCGSC "annex" in Killingly will be dropped. ■ The spring membership meeting at the Tolland Fire Department's Training Center draws fifty-nine persons to hear Dr. Paul D. Thompson of Hartford Hospital describe his cholesterol study involving French Canadians. A nominating committee is chosen to bring in nominations for the annual membership meeting in October. Members are Robert Caron, Bobbie Paradis and Denise Long-Woodward. ■ Eleven members march in Tolland's Memorial Day parade. It is the second year the society has participated. ■ The library gets air conditioning — a window unit that will help make research more pleasant in the summer.

**June** — Joe Terrien and Ray Cassidy have completed upgrading the library computers, which are now networked and can independently access the Internet through the new DSL connection. A laser printer has been bought to replace a faulty printer at the front desk ■ President Lemaire reports House Bill 5628 has passed the Senate with no changes affecting genealogists.

**July** — Maryanne LeGrow has installed all recently purchased CD-ROM versions of repertoires and the Jesuit Relations on library computers. ■ Ivan Robinson is working to get FCGSC signs on the I-84 exit ramps into Tolland. ■ The board agrees to sell Entertainment Books (discount coupon books) as a fund-raiser. ■ Twenty-six people attend the fourth annual Volunteer Appreciation Day picnic at the home of Ralph and Maryanne LeGrow. Award of Honor certificates go to Sue Paquette, Ray Cassidy and Bob Caron.

**August** — All of the society's repertoires are now listed on its website ([www.fcgsc.org](http://www.fcgsc.org)) under "Research Resources." ■ The board affirms that Tolland residents are entitled to free access to Tolland Public Library Association books in the collections.

**September** — Germaine Hoffman has received permission to copy pre-1930 baptismal and marriage records and census cards at St., Catherine Church in Broad Brook. She is given authorization to take the small office copier to do the work. ■ The board begins to think of activities to mark the society's 25th anniversary in 2006. ■ Sue Paquette takes over library duties on Monday afternoons, replacing Charles Pelletier. ■ The third annual Beaucoup Books, the society's used book sale, is a big success, earning a record \$2,627 at the close of the weekend, upped to \$2,783 when all returns were in.

**October** — The books on loan from the Tolland Public Library Association are being brought together on shelves in the office area to make it easier for Tolland residents to look them over. Muriel Dagenais is doing the work. ■ At the annual meeting Oct. 16 at the United Congregational Church, the speaker is Kenneth Franz, a member from Fair Lawn, N.J., who talks about the adventures he and his wife, Edna, have had in tracing her ancestors in Maine and Canada. Elected directors are Muriel Dagenais and Raymond Cassidy (replacing Joe Terrien and Robert Ouellette) and reelected directors are Richard Blais and Patrick Lausier.

**November** — The library acquires a combination TV/VCR so members can view the videotapes now being made of the speakers at all the membership meetings. ■ A policy is adopted on the acquisition and disposal of library materials. It states the society will refuse material that is of dubious provenance, an infringement of copyright or questionable in other ways. The library director may dispose of duplicate items but must consult the board about non-duplicate items that the director considers not worth keeping. ■ Richard Bourque resigns from the board because he is spending a greater part of the year in Florida.

**December** — The Norwich Bulletin of Dec. 6 carries a story about the society, written by Ivan Robinson. ■ Charles Pelletier retires as an active volunteer and is cited by the board for his long years of service to the society in such capacities as president, board member, librarian, research department chairman and seminar presenter.



## 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, visit our website at <http://www.fcgsc.org>.

### **Abare**

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

### **Alexandre**

# 1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Cir., Guilford, CT 06437

### **Allaire**

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

### **Allard**

# 1713 William Duffney, 184-1 National Ave., Waterbury, CT 06705

### **Amblo**

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

### **Arpajou**

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

### **Arpin**

# 1980 Candace Bryan, 44 Tolland Ave. # 15, Stafford Springs, CT 06076

### **Asseline**

# 1980 Candace Bryan, 44 Tolland Ave. # 15, Stafford Springs, CT 06076

### **Auger**

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

### **Babineau**

# 1983 Paul Cormier, 138 Sugar Hill Rd., North Haven, CT 06473

### **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

### **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

### **Beaulieu**

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

### **Beauregard**

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

### **Beauvilliers**

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

### **Belanger**

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

**Belhumeur**

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

**Berard**

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

**Bernier**

# 856 Romeo Bernier, 30 Bailey St, Danielson, CT 06239-2506

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

**Bessette**

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

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

**Bigot**

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

**Biron**

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

**Bisaillon**

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

**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

**Bolieau**

# 2006 Pamela Campbell-Vance, 1922 N. 67th St., Mesa, AZ 85205

**Bombardier**

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

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

**Bordeaux**

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

**Bouchard**

# 1725 Jeanne Small, 42 Taine Mountain Rd., Burlington, CT 06013

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

**Boucher**

# 449 Carlton Raymond, 92 John Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-4450

**Boudreau**

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

# 825 Beverly Sherman, 3566 Plum Dale Dr, Fairfax, VA 22033-1237

**Bougeous**

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

**Boule**

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

**Bourassa**

# 1725 Jeanne Small, 42 Taine Mountain Rd., Burlington, CT 06013

**Bourgeois**

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

**Bousquet**

# 1416 Joyce Brown, 512 Valley View Road, Sterling, CT 06377-1614

**Boutin**

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

**Bolduc**

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

## Surnames of Interest to our Members

### **Brillard**

# 1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027

### **Brazeau**

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

### **Breault**

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

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

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

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

### **Brennan**

# 856 Romeo Bernier, 30 Bailey St, Danielson, CT 06239-2506

### **Breton**

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

### **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

# 1921 Elaine Fazzino, 126 High St., Portland, CT 06450

### **Brousseau**

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

### **Brussiere**

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

### **Camirand**

# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

### **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**

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

### **Carriere**

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

### **Carter**

# 931 Ann Marie & Herbert J McKee, 505 Scotland Rd, Norwich, CT 06360-9405

### **Catlin**

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

### **Caya**

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

### **Chaloux**

# 295 Leonard Guay, 115 Barrington Way, Glastonbury, CT 06033

### **Champagne**

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

**Champeau**

# 295 Leonard Guay, 115 Barrington Way, Glastonbury, CT 06033

**Champigny**

# 954 Raymond Andrews, 53 McCall Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249-2415

**Charest**

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

**Chartre**

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

**Chase**

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

**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, 2 Copper Ridge Cir., Guilford, CT 06437

**Cloutier**

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

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

**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**

# 1983 Paul Cormier, 138 Sugar Hill Rd., North Haven, CT 06473

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

**Corriveau**

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

**Cote**

# 2009 Jean Rioux, 25 Forest St., East Hartford, CT 06118

**Couan**

# 1985 Millicent Lussier, 1315 Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL 32735

**Couc**

# 1734 Sharon Niemann-Testa, 19 Melrose St., Bristol, CT 060106134

**Couillard**

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

# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

**Cournoyer**

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

**Couto**

# 931 Ann Marie & Herbert J McKee, 505 Scotland Rd, Norwich, CT 06360-9405

**Cummings**

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

**Cyr**

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

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

## Surnames of Interest to our Members

### **Cyr**

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

### **Dagenais**

# 285 Muriel Dagenais, 9 Bayberry Rd., Glastonbury, CT 06033

### **Daigle**

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

### **Danis**

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

### **Daoust**

# 1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main Street, South Windsor, CT 06074-1008

### **Dastous**

# 1647 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

### **Desforges**

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

### **Deslandes**

# 954 Raymond Andrews, 53 McCall Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249-2415

### **Desmarais**

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

### **Deveresse**

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

### **Devoe**

# 449 Carlton Raymond, 92 John Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-4450

### **Doherty**

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

### **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**

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

### **Dubois**

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

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

# 825 Beverly Sherman, 3566 Plum Dale Dr, Fairfax, VA 22033-1237

**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

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

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

**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

**Dupius**

# 295 Leonard Guay, 115 Barrington Way, Glastonbury, CT 06033

**Duplessie**

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

**Duplessis**

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

**Dupont**

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

**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

# 987 Sylvia Cologne, 190 Laurel St, South Windsor, CT 06074-2347

**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

**Evens**

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

**Faucher**

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

**Fortin**

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

**Fournier**

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

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

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

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

**Francoeur**

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

**Fredette**

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

# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

**Freeman**

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

**Froment**

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

## Surnames of Interest to our Members

### **Gagne**

# 1990 Linda Charron, 82 Weeks Rd., Eastford, CT 06242

### **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**

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

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

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

### **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, 2 Copper Ridge Cir., Guilford, CT 06437

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

### **Gauthier**

# 764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT 06262-0047

### **Gendreau**

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

### **Gendron**

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

### **Gervais**

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

### **Gingras**

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

### **Girard**

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

### **Glaude**

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

### **Godin**

# 2010 Norman Godin, 641 Westminster, Canterbury, CT 06331

### **Goodhue**

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

### **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, 2 Copper Ridge Cir., Guilford, CT 06437

### **Grenier**

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

# 1616 Byron Benton, 5 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 06106-4201

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

### **Grenon**

# 856 Romeo Bernier, 30 Bailey St, Danielson, CT 06239-2506

### **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, 115 Barrington Way, Glastonbury, CT 06033

**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**

# 1260 Hans & Annabelle Vanderleeden, 43 Florentine Gardens, Springfield, MA 01108-2507

# 1248 Louis Guimond, 2 Belden Avenue #547, Norwalk, CT 06850-

**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**

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

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

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

**Henri**

# 764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT 06262-0047

**Higginson**

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

**Houde**

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

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

**Houle**

# 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

**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

**Klunz**

# 1985 Millicent Lussier, 1315 Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL 32735



## Surnames of Interest to our Members

### **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**

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

# 1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 02062-1644

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

### **Lacasse**

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

### **LaChance**

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

# 295 Leonard Guay, 115 Barrington Way, Glastonbury, CT 06033

### **LaCharite**

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

### **Lacroix**

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

### **Lafaille**

# 706 Richard Larson, 10 Depot Rd. Unit 1030, Willington, CT 06279

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

### **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 Melanson, 20 Jameson St., Milford, CT 06460-2910

### **Lagasse**

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

### **Laliberte**

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

### **Lallier**

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

### **Lambert**

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

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

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

### **Lamontagne**

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

### **Lampron**

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

### **Landry**

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

### **Langan**

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

### **Langlois**

# 764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT 06262-0047

### **Lanoue**

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

**LaPlant**

# 1990 Linda Charron, 82 Weeks Rd., Eastford, CT 06242

**LaPoint**

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

**Larche**

# 1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main Street, South Windsor, CT 06074-1008

**L'Archeveque**

# 1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main Street, South Windsor, CT 06074-1008

**Lariviere**

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

**Laroche**

# 1961 Lawrence & Carol Stone, Sr., 30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

**Latulipe**

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

**Lausier**

# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

**Lavallee**

# 2000 Scott Lovely, 55 Airline Ave., Portland, CT 06480

**LeBec**

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

**Leblanc**

# 1983 Paul Cormier, 138 Sugar Hill Rd., North Haven, CT 06473

# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

# 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**

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

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

**LeGare**

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

# 1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 06351

**Leger**

# 764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT 06262-0047

**Lemay**

# 987 Sylvia Cologne, 190 Laurel St, South Windsor, CT 06074-2347

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

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

**Lemieux**

# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

# 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

## 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

### **Lovely**

# 2000 Scott Lovely, 55 Airline Ave., Portland, CT 06480

### **Lussier**

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

# 780 Eileen Lussier, 235 Old Marlborough Tpke, Portland, CT 06480-4009

### **Madore**

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

### **Major**

# 1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 06351

### **Marc-Aurele**

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

### **Marion**

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

### **Marquis**

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

### **Marrotte**

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

### **Martel**

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

# 780 Eileen Lussier, 235 Old Marlborough Tpke, Portland, CT 06480-4009

### **Martin**

# 825 Beverly Sherman, 3566 Plum Dale Dr, Fairfax, VA 22033-1237

# 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., 30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

### **Massicotte**

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

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

### **Masson**

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

### **Maynard**

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

### **McCoy**

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

### **McNeilly**

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

### **Melanson**

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

**Menard**

- # 1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Cir., Guilford, CT 06437
- # 531 Rev Ronald Glaude, 125 Grandview Terrace, Brooklyn, CT 06234-2031
- # 1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072

**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

**Milot**

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

**Monty**

- # 1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, 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-Testa, 19 Melrose St., Bristol, CT 06010-6134

**Moreau**

- # 825 Beverly Sherman, 3566 Plum Dale Dr, Fairfax, VA 22033-1237

**Morin**

- # 1832 Priscilla Hart, 232 Old Post Rd., Tolland, CT 06084
- # 1734 Sharon Niemann-Testa, 19 Melrose St., Bristol, CT 06010-6134
- # 1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072

**Morissette**

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

**Nadeau**

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

**Nerbonne/Narbonne**

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

**Neron**

- # 1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main Street, South Windsor, CT 06074-1008

**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

**Nosek**

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

**Oliver/Olivier**

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

**Quimet**

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

**Page**

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

**Paquet**

- # 1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 06351

## Surnames of Interest to our Members

### **Paquin**

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

### **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

### **Pelletier**

# 2006 Pamela Campbell-Vance, 1922 N. 67th St., Mesa, AZ 85205

### **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

### **Perron**

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

### **Petit**

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

### **Pinard**

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

### **Plasse**

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

### **Plourde**

# 449 Carlton Raymond, 92 John Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-4450

### **Poirier**

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

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

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

### **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, 10 Depot Rd. Unit 1030, Willington, CT 06279

### **Proulx**

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

### **Prunier**

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

**Racine**

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

**Randall**

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

**Ravenelle**

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

**Raymond**

# 449 Carlton Raymond, 92 John Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-4450

**Regnier**

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

**Richard**

# 825 Beverly Sherman, 3566 Plum Dale Dr, Fairfax, VA 22033-1237

# 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

# 1983 Paul Cormier, 138 Sugar Hill Rd., North Haven, CT 06473

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

**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

**Rocheleau**

# 1980 Candace Bryan, 44 Tolland Ave. # 15, Stafford Springs, CT 06076

**Rompre**

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

**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

**Roux**

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

**Roy**

# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

# 1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 02062-1644

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

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

# 1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027

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

# 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

**Russell**

# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

**Salois**

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

**Samson**

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

**Sanasac**

# 1426 Estelle Gothberg, 90 Broad Street, Manchester, CT 06040-2930

## Surnames of Interest to our Members

### **Sanschgrin**

# 1725 Jeanne Small, 42 Taine Mountain Rd., Burlington, CT 06013

### **Saucier**

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

### **Savoie**

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

### **Seguin**

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

### **Seney**

# 285 Muriel Dagenais, 9 Bayberry Rd., Glastonbury, CT 06033

### **Serre**

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

### **Slamons**

# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

### **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. Germain**

# 449 Carlton Raymond, 92 John Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-4450

### **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. Laurent**

# 285 Muriel Dagenais, 9 Bayberry Rd., Glastonbury, CT 06033

### **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

### **Suprenant**

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

### **Supry**

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

### **TaLbot**

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

### **Tessier**

# 1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 06351

### **Tetreau**

# 1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 06351

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

**Theriault/Terriot**

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

**Therrien**

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

**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/Trembly**

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

**Trudeau**

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

**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

**Veillette**

# 1713 William Duffney, 184-1 National Ave., Waterbury, CT 06705

**Vezie**

# 2006 Pamela Campbell-Vance, 1922 N. 67th St., Mesa, AZ 85205

**Viens**

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

**Vincelette**

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

**Violette**

# 1647 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

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**See Page 54**

1. Birds of a feather flock together.
2. Strike while the iron is hot.
3. There is no rose without a thorn.
4. Heaven helps those who help themselves.



## **In The Footsteps of our Ancestors: Touring the Acadian Coast of Nova Scotia**

By Dorothy Carreiro, #964

*Editor's Note: This article chronicles the experience of member Dorothy Carreiro as she participates in an FCGSC-sponsored trip to the Acadian World Congress in August 2004, celebrating the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Acadia.*

As a long distance member of the FCGSC, I look forward to receiving my copy of the Connecticut Maple Leaf and the quarterly Leaflet newsletter to keep me in touch and up to date on the Society's activities. I was excited when I read that FCGSC was sponsoring a trip to Nova Scotia to take part in the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the settling of Acadia – the *Congr s Mondial Acadien*.

I immediately called my daughter, Michele, in New York and we were among the first to sign up for the trip. We often travel together in the summer to work on our family history; and we had wanted to go to Nova Scotia, but felt it was a little far from our homes in New York state to drive on our own. The FCGSC trip was the perfect solution.

It began with an eight-hour trip from upstate New York to Connecticut. We arrived and were greeted by Bobbie Paradis who had graciously invited us to stay the night at her home. After a very pleasant evening with Bobbie, Michele and I arose at 4:30 A.M. and drove to Tolland, CT to meet the others who were traveling to Acadia. The bus and driver, Dottie, were waiting and we boarded and started off, heading first to Putnam, CT to pick up some others there.

After about a three and a half hour drive, our first stop was Portland, ME. Portland is an interesting city with small streets, sometimes hilly and a busy wharf area with many shops and restaurants. Some of our group went to the historic Longfellow house and the others explored the city. We enjoyed wandering around the area and lunch at one of the old time seafood restaurants on the Pier. We met Dot and Max Fergusson from our group and had a good chat as we waited for the coach to pick us up. We were traveling overnight by ship that evening from Portland to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

We embarked on the Scotia Prince at about 7:15 P.M. We enjoyed watching the lights of Portland as the ship moved out. More tired than hungry, we decided to head for bed. Our cabin was small, but comfortable. We felt the swell of the sea as we easily drifted off to sleep. Some heartier members of our group stayed up late until the casino opened and tried their luck at the slot machines – and did very well as we heard on the following morning!

After another early start, we docked at Yarmouth at 8:00 A.M., which was 9:00 A.M. Nova Scotia time. It was a glorious day as we drove to our hotel. Our rooms were on the seventh floor of the Rodd Grand Yarmouth. We had a good view of the ocean and also

of the tall ships, which were arriving as part of the four hundredth anniversary celebration. As we watched, one of the ships surprised us by firing a cannon; an authentic touch.

We went out for lunch and to see the city. My daughter bravely tried the traditional Acadian Rappie Pie – a rather unusual gelatinous creation made of potatoes and bits of chicken. I stuck with a more conservative ham sandwich. Walking down to the wharf through the narrow streets, we noticed some store signs in the Celtic language. Good woolens and stained glass art works seem to be the main crafts in the area. When we reached the ships, they were much taller than we had expected. On one ship, a man was working at the top of the tallest mast, a tiny figure from our view below.

Later that day, we went with the group to *Le Village Historique Acadien* (Historic Acadian Village) in West Pudnico, a town south east of Yarmouth. On the way there, we noted that the terrain looks much like Cape Cod, but on a larger scale and less populated. The greenery along the roads and the islands in the brilliant blue water combined with the lighter blue of the sky to make a lovely picture on this exquisite day. I found the architecture along the way, even of the modest houses, very interesting. Many homes feature tall gables over the windows and doors, and unusual roof shapes. It's not surprising that "Anne of Green Gables: was written here. Although Nova Scotia means "New Scotland," French is still spoken by many. As we drove through the countryside, we could distinguish the Acadian homes because they flew the Acadian flag to celebrate the Anniversary – red, white and blue with a gold star.

Several houses from the original Acadian settlement have been moved to the village and restored. The houses were furnished with authentic furnishings including many items reminding us of the deep Catholic faith of the Acadians. New buildings were built to use for making lobster traps, or drying fish or other purposes, but in the style of the old village. It is being developed as a working village – so you can see the actual crafts and trades of the time. In the front of the village there is a huge carved statue of the first settler, Philippe D'Entrement.

The guide told us of the history of the Acadians, perhaps some of our own ancestors, who were forced to leave in 1755 and go back to France or to New England, and later to Louisiana. The peaceful Acadians lived a thriving farming life and had lived happily among the French, British and Native Americans for over one hundred years, until the brutal expulsion by the British. The guide described a tragic history of families being separated and communities destroyed over political and religious fears.

Longfellow's book *Evangeline* is a beautiful, bittersweet story that did much to bring the history of the Acadians into public light, however the tale is not completely accurate. The Acadians were not sent at once to Louisiana, they were scattered to many different areas where they were often treated badly – like slaves – because they did not know the language and had no resources. It's no wonder that on the four hundredth anniversary of the settling of Acadia, people with Acadian roots came from all over the world to celebrate and pay tribute to their heritage.

**In The Footsteps of our Ancestors:  
Touring the Acadian Coast of Nova Scotia**

The next morning we had a guided tour of Yarmouth and saw more beautiful homes, many built by sea captains who had their ships' carpenters add decorative carving to the doors and windows. The tour ended with a stop at "Tim Horton's," a special Nova Scotia coffee house (Canada's equivalent to Dunkin' Donuts). We then went to the Cape Forchu Lighthouse on the point and had a magnificent view. Along the way we passed many lobstermen's homes with thousands of lobster traps in the yards. We were told that in the forties people were very poor and a lobster license cost twenty-five cents. It now costs one million dollars!

Later that day, we headed north for the town of Digby, which is famous for having the world's largest scallop fleet. In this pleasant town we enjoyed lunch in a restaurant overlooking the water. The scallops were exceptional. We left our bags at our new motel and drove to Church Point, which is the provinces' Acadian cultural center. It is marked by the beautiful tall spire of St. Mary's Church – the largest and tallest wooden church in North America. The *Université Sainte-Anne*, the only French institution of higher learning in Nova Scotia, is also located there. This is where our group had made special arrangements to have privileged access to the archive center to research our families.

Up to this point our tour of Nova Scotia had been a pleasant trip of sightseeing and getting to know a fun-loving group – most of whom had a French-Canadian heritage. But when we settled down at the archive center, everyone became serious researchers. Many were able to validate (or invalidate) earlier research and found critical missing pieces to their family tree puzzles. My family is mainly from Quebec, and I only found one reference to my family name of Bellefleur, but it was an interesting connection, which indicated that my ancestors had established a community with the deported Acadians in Maine. I was also able to find some other references that will help me in my future research.

We stayed at the *Université* for the evening to see a production of *Évangéliné*, based on the poem by Longfellow. The musical drama was beautifully performed by a troupe of professionals and students. It is the sad love story of Évangéliné and Gabriel, who became separated during the 1755 deportation, and of Évangéliné's long and unsuccessful quest to find her lover – a poignant ending to our day of looking back into our own Acadian history.

Our stay at the Mountain Gap Inn was particularly interesting because we had a view of the gap between the hills where the tide from the Atlantic Ocean rushes in to the Bay of Fundy to produce the highest tides in the world. The Inn was beautifully situated on a bluff above a rocky beach. The grounds had beautiful gardens and the rooms had the feel of a mountain lodge. There was even a campfire each night for the guests to enjoy.

The next day, we continued on to Port Royal, a fort rebuilt to the plans of the original in 1604. We also went to Annapolis Royal, another seaside town, which was an early trading post. This town had many nice shops and a beautiful historical botanic garden with a replica of an Acadian home in early times. There was an outdoor concert of Acadian

music as part of the *Congres Mondial*. The young woman performing, Jeanne Doucet, had previously performed on the Prairie Home Companion show. We ran into other groups that were visiting Nova Scotia for the anniversary celebration, including a large contingent from Louisiana.

Our final stop, and the highlight of the trip, was the National Historic site at Grand Pre. Grand Pre has a fascinating and sad history. It was the original and largest Acadian community, and the setting for Longfellow's tale of *Évangéliné*. During the deportation, Grand Pre was burnt to the ground by the British as the Acadians watched from the boats in the harbor. Destroying the town was a way to ensure that the Acadians would not try to escape and return to their homes. In the long run, the British underestimated the strong will of the Acadian people. The four hundredth anniversary celebration was proof of that. The national historic site was the focal point for the *Congres Mondial*. It had a world map showing the hundreds of places from around the world that people had traveled from to take part in the celebration. There were over ninety family reunions taking place there. In fact, being there with our group from Connecticut felt like one large family reunion.

The area now has a History and Research Center and beautiful grounds where the original village stood. Plans are underway to rebuild a replica of the village. At the Center, we watched a movie about the deportation in 1755 and went to the exhibits in the museum. We visited the lovely modern church, which houses historic paintings and documents, and also has a beautiful, large stained glass window depicting the deportation in lovely blues and purples. We also wandered the extensive grounds and saw the statue of the Acadian heroine, *Évangéliné*. It was here in Grand Pre that we felt we were truly walking in the footsteps of the Acadians.

Once again back in Yarmouth for our last night, we enjoyed a musical evening with two energetic bands – one playing Cajun music (the word 'Acadian' has evolved to 'Cajun' in Louisiana), the other playing mostly a contemporary style of Acadian music. They included singing and two young ladies in costume dancing, much like Irish clogging. Some of the audience joined in the dancing, including two of our group.

After a late night, we arose at 6:00 A.M. for breakfast, after which we boarded the ferry. We enjoyed a beautiful daytime cruise. The weather was perfect, as it had been for the duration of our trip. We arrived in Portland, ME and left the next morning for Tolland, CT. It is always a little sad to leave people who have become your friends. This was such a congenial group, small enough for everyone to know each other. Connected by our French-Canadian ancestry, we were all 'cousins' by the end of the tour, even if we couldn't connect every dot with our genealogy research – yet.

I must commend Bobbie who worked so hard to arrange this trip. She kept us organized and always did so with unfailing good humor, even when there were occasional problems. I hope I'll be able to join another trip with my Connecticut 'cousins'!

## **A *Mélange* of Current Periodical Selections**

Compiled by Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

### **American-Canadian Genealogist**

**Volume 30, Number 4, 2004**

- Colonel Briside Michaud of the Bourgogne Regiment by John Paul Boisvert

### **L'Estuaire Genealogique**

**Volume 92, Hiver 2004**

- Marie-Anne Soucy, ancetre des Lebel, des Bois et des Maurais by Paul-Henri Hudon
- Madonna et Celine Dion: Cet ancetre don't on parle,...ces autres que l'on aubile! By Pierre Rioux

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

**Volume 21, November 2004**

- Guillaume Fournier, Ancestor by Celeste Steele
- Acadian History – 1605-1713 by Doris Provencher Faucher
- Doyon by Raymond Gaudette

### **Michigan's Habitant Heritage**

**Volume 25, Number 4**

- A Tribute to the Deerfield Captives Part III, Conculsion by Diane Sheppard
- Takamwa of the Miami Tribe by Sammye Leonard Darling

### **Les Argoulets**

**Volume 9, Number 3**

- Lignee Ancestrale "Corriveau" by C. Corriveau and S.C. Arsenault
- Genealogie d'une personnalite verdumoise: Charles-Auguste Cadieux by B. Arcand

### **Contact-Acadie**

**Number 34, 2004**

- Douze "Quadruples" Deportes

## New Members as of January 12, 2005

Submitted by Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

- 1972. Patrone, Marie - 420 Gifford St., Springfield, MA 01118
- 1973. Arpin, Sandra - 19 Plain Hill Rd., Baltic, CT 06330
- 1974. Palin, Eugene - 51 Kimberly Lane, East Hartford, CT 06108
- 1975. Bousquet, Thomas - 8105 4th Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11209
- 1976. Careau, Allison - 6 Bayberry Lane, North Windham, CT 06256
- 1977. Benoit, Henry - 67 Sydonham St. Unit #20, Kingston, ON K7 L3 H2
- 1978. Lewis, Lorraine - 4459 Fields Crossing, Montezumaga, GA 31063
- 1979. Levasseur, Gerald - 59 Standish St., Enfield, CT 06082
- 1980. Bryan, Candace - 44 Tolland Ave. # 15, Stafford Springs, CT 06076
- 1981. Gerber, Edward - 4619 Butterworth PLNW, Washington, DC 20016
- 1982. Joyce, Dolores - 110 Orchid View Dr., Parrish, FL 34219
- 1983. Cormier, Paul - 138 Sugar Hill Rd., North Haven, CT 06473
- 1984. King, Charles - 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
- 1985. Lussier, Millicent - 1315 Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL 32735
- 1986. Haines, Jean - 309 Westford Rd., Ashford, CT 06278
- 1987. Poyerd, James - 345 Clinton Ave. Apt 14H, Brooklyn, NY 11238
- 1988. Sanfacon, Jr., Peter - 225 Dunham St., Norwich, CT 06360
- 1989. Goyette, Don - 261 Ruane St, Fairfield, CT 06824
- 1990. Charron, Linda - 82 Weeks Rd., Eastford, CT 06242
- 1991. Carroon, The Rev. Canon Robert - 24 Park Place, Hartford, CT 06106
- 1992. Bessette, Robert - 12797 Oneida Woods Trail, Grand Ledge, MI 48837
- 1993. Ouellette, Jackie - 38 Southwest Ave., Windsor Locks, CT 06096
- 1994. DAR, DAR Library - 1776 D Street M NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303
- 1995. Ferguson, Max & Dorothy - 91 Northfield Rd., Coventry, CT 06238-1421
- 1996. Ryan, Laura - 684 Hartford Tpke, Vernon, CT 06066
- 1997. Lister, Nancy - 68 McKinley St., Manchester, CT 06040
- 1998. Cummiskey, Robert - 45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010
- 1999. Baker, Diane - 1686 NE Eastwood Dr., Bend, OR 97701
- 2000. Lovely, Scott - 55 Airline Ave., Portland, CT 06480
- 2001. Lecours, Ronald - 13 Lincoln Ln, Simsbury, CT 06089
- 2002. Chicoine, Edmond - 11 Longate Rd., Clinton, CT 06413
- 2003. Olds, William - 4 Longview Dr., Bloomfield, CT 06002
- 2004. Kemp, Thomas - Godfrey Memorial Library 134 Newfield St., Middletown, CT 06457
- 2005. Jacques, Ernest & Margaret - 111 Lakeview Terr., Sandy Hook, CT 06470
- 2006. Campbell-Vance, Pamela - 1922 N. 67th St., Mesa, AZ 85205
- 2007. Provencher, Richard - 37 Chappell St., Chaplin, CT 06235
- 2008. Sheehan, Jr., Dennis - 1051 Boulevard Apt 2, West Hartford, CT 06119
- 2009. Rioux, Jean - 25 Forest St., East Hartford, CT 06118
- 2010. Godin, Norman - 641 Westminster, Canterbury, CT 06331
- 2011. Fronczek, Paul - 16929 Bar Harbor Bend, Round Rock, TX 78681
- 2012. Chenail, Gerald - 10 Lafayette St., Moosup, CT 06354
- 2013. Cormier, Albert & Joyce - 73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260
- 2014. Butler, Pamela - 11 Morrison Ave., Wethersfield, CT 06106
- 2015. St. Onge, Mary - 74 Hill Rd., Goshen, NY 10924

## FCGSC Acknowledges Item Donations

Period: June, 2004 – October, 2004

By Jean Fredette, #1537

- 6/3/2004            **Diane Keegan, #829**  
7 notebooks and 12 packages of Post It notes
- 6/3/2004            **Sue Paquette, #369**  
*France and England in North America Series*, 7 books,  
Parts 2, 4, 5, 6(2) & 7(2)  
Assorted periodicals
- 6/3/2004            **Maryanne R. Legrow, #696**  
10 ¾” medium binders  
Revision of Daily Tally Sheet
- 6/16/2004           **Joseph B. Simoneau**  
*Marriages of St. Ann Parish, Bristol, CT (1908-1977)*
- 6/16/2004           **Lorraine M. Leone**  
*Les Maserolle en Amerique*, The Mazerolles in America, Volume 1
- 6/16/2004           **Paul Keroack, #157**  
*The Colonial Wars 1689-1762*, by Howard H. Peckham
- 6/28/2004           **Roland J. Tetreault**  
*The Story of Louis Tetreau (1635-1699)*,  
*The Ancestor of all Tetreau in North America*
- 6/28/2004           **Clyde Robideau**  
*Obituaries – Clinton, Franklin & Essex Co., N. Y.*  
*Deaths Volume 2, 1968-1989, Clinton, Franklin & Essex Co., N. Y.*  
*Deaths Volume 1, 1990-2003, Clinton, Franklin & Essex Co., N.Y.*
- 7/19/2004           **Anonymous**  
“Paper Talks” – 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995,  
1996, 1997, 2001, and 2002
- 7/19/2004           **Anonymous**  
*Dunham Twp. Cemeteries, Missiquoi County, Quebec – Book #1*
- 8/5/2004            **Martin G. Mensinger**  
\$100.00 contribution in memory of Vivian Mensinger
- 8/23/2004           **Richard Poitras, #115**  
*La Descendance De Jean Poitras*, Volumes I and II

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2004/2005

- 9/13/2004 **Frances Swietlicki**  
2 hard cover books, 43 paperback, 1 CD, 7 cassettes
- 9/13/2004 **Robert Lessard**  
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- 9/13/2004 **Dennis Hart**  
Books for book sale
- 9/13/2004 **Patty McManus-Engel**  
Books for book sale
- 9/13/2004 **Richard Haack**  
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- 9/13/2004 **Steve Hodge**  
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- 9/13/2004 **Carolyn Jordan**  
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- 9/13/2004 **Karen Ericson**  
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- 10/18/2004 **Joelin Gosslin**  
Books for book sale
- 10/18/2004 **Tolland Library**  
Books for book sale
- 10/18/2004 **Marilyn Labbe**  
Killingly Historical Society Catalog up to August, 2004
- 10/18/2004 **Sue Paquette, #369**  
Bangor District Telephone Directory, April, 1954
- 10/18/2004 **Bernadette Meunier, #1429**  
*Quebec: The People Speak*, by Rick Butler
- 10/18/2004 **Frances Swietlicki, #1840**  
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- 10/18/2004 **Leo & Blanche Roy, #1609**  
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Period: June 1, 2004 – December 31, 2004

Submitted by Leo Roy, #1609

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<b>TOTAL – 1 Sept 01 - 31 Aug 02</b>	<b>\$ 1493.74</b>
<b>TOTAL – 1 Sept 00 - 31 Aug 01</b>	<b>\$ 1039.96</b>

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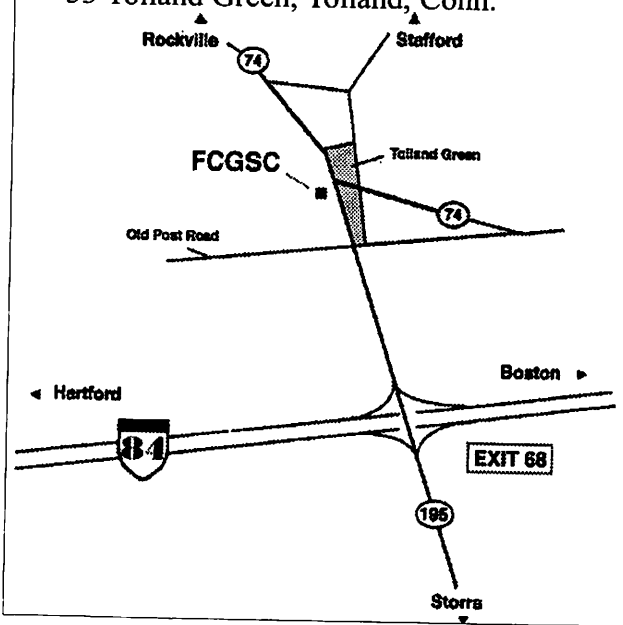
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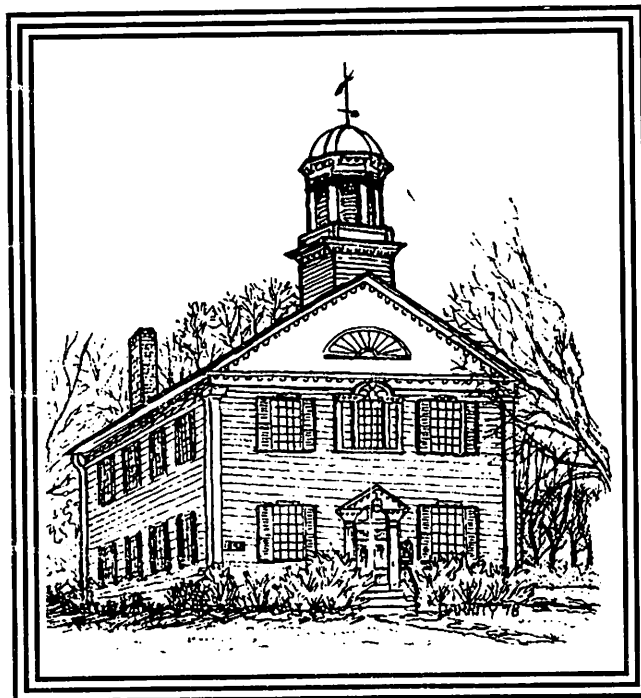
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