Vol. 12, No. 1
Summer 2005

# Connecticut Maple Leaf

Published by the
French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut
P.O. Box 928, Tolland CT 06084-0928

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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## 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.*

# Editor's Niche

Sherry L. Chapman, #1283

The new favorite television show in our household, the only one we watch religiously, is PBS's *History Detectives*, in which a team of experts investigates and solves historical mysteries. "That's what I want to do," I announced to my husband after watching a recent episode. "You do," he responded. "As a family historian and genealogy buff, that is exactly what you do." As soon as the words were out of his mouth, I knew he was right. I found myself in the puzzling predicament of longing to be something I already am!

We all are history detectives. In our quest to uncover our family histories we research and investigate; we discover fragments of information and piece them together; we seek answers, we solve mysteries. And we are all indebted to those among us who share their discoveries.

We are indebted to people like **Ivan Robinson**, #326, who reveals the identity of the first child of European descent born in Quebec; **Peter Gagné**, #1195, who shares his research on the soldiers who settled in Canada after the demobilization of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, **Jack Valois**, #31, who concludes his history of the GODFREY and related families, covering the period from the American Revolutionary War through the early 1900s (including a fascinating account of the life of the French-Canadian mill worker); **Paul Keroack**, #157, who describes his search for a BLANCHET family member, and discusses certain online resources for genealogists; and **Richard Bourque**, #1028, who provides a comprehensive book review of *A Great and Noble Scheme: The Tragic Story of the Expulsion of the French Acadians from Their Acadian Homeland.*

We are indebted to each individual who contributed to this issue of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, including **Jean Fredette**, #1537; **Germaine Hoffman**, #333; **Bernadette Doucette Meunier**, #1429; **Susan Paquette**, #369; and **Leo Roy**, #1609.

How fortunate we are to have such a committed and talented group of individuals regularly share their research with CML readers. If you have ideas or material you would like us to consider for publication, please either email me at cml@fcgsc.org, or write to me in care of the society. The guidelines for article submissions can be found on the society's website at http://fcgsc.org/publications.htm.

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

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**Genealogical Queries Welcome**

Do you have a puzzling research dilemma?
Send us your queries for publication in the CML.

# Letters to the Editor

I know this is quite late, but did not want the article on John Garand in the previous Maple Leaf by Ivan Robinson [#333] to slip by without appreciation being expressed to you as well as to Mr. Robinson. I was very excited to see that article because [John Garand] is a relative of mine on my paternal side. I know VERY little about my family. I spoke with my aunt who knew John, and she was quite excited about the article too. She suggested I forward a copy of the article to a relative in her 80s in Texas who knew him better. Quite a few lives were touched over quite some distance!

I wondered why the article was done so I emailed [the author, Ivan Robinson] to find out if it was because of an interest in that area or if [Garand] is a relative of Mr. Robinson's too? It was very interesting to find out that he simply did it because of his interest in French Canadians in history and because of a personal connection with the M1 Garand rifle, having had carried in Korea in the early 1950s. How very generous of [Ivan Robinson] to share his time and research.

Thanks so much for your work, and for his! I appreciate the time and effort that goes into enriching others' lives. It is so exciting to read details and see a photo of a relative I did not know, but only knew of. Thanks again for your time!! You really brightened several people's day!

Cora Sciarra, #1937
*Tolland, CT*

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I am writing to express my appreciation for the wonderful article submitted by Anna Doucette, #107. She sounds like such a dear person, someone it would be a pleasure to know. Her story was so much like the stories my mother used to tell us throughout her life. If it is possible, I would like to contact her and express my thanks to her. Are you able to give me that information? Thank you for a great publication!

Pat Bourbeau, #1259
*Glastonbury, CT*

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We welcome your letters.
Letters to the editor can be sent by email to cml@fcgsc.org, or:
*Sherry Chapman, CML Editor*
*French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut*
*P.O. Box 928*
*Tolland, CT 06084-0928*

# New France's First Child? It's a Girl!

Ivan Robinson, #326

The first baptism found in the PRDH is that of Eustache Martin, son of Abraham Martin and Marguerite Langlois, on Oct. 24, 1621, in the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Québec. It is sometimes claimed that this boy was the first white child born in New France.

However, it is more likely that a girl holds that honor. She was Hélène Desportes, daughter of Pierre Desportes and Françoise Langlois, born July 7, 1620, meaning she arrived into the world — more specifically, the New World — one year, three months and fourteen days before her cousin (their mothers were sisters).

Hélène's precise baptism date in Québec is noted by Jetté (p. 346) without attribution. The *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online* shies away from an exact date but says that, based on her age reported in different censuses, the year 1620 seems "most probable."

It also seems probable that she was born in New France and not aboard ship on the way over. In her contract of marriage with her second husband, Noel Morin, Hélène is described as a native of Québec.

Why, then, isn't Hélène's birth mentioned in the PRDH, that rock of reliability? There is a reasonable explanation. But first some background:

Hélène was born into a small, closeknit community of pioneers. The Martins and the Desportes had arrived together in New France, probably in 1619, on one of Champlain's voyages back from France, joining fewer than eighty people already there.

Abraham Martin, known as L'Écossais (the Scotsman) for reasons unknown, was a ship's pilot who soon acquired thrity-two acres on the heights of Québec and supplanted the means of supporting himself and his growing family by working his farm and going on fishing trips to as far away as the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

Desportes' occupation is not known but, according to the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, "he must have had some standing in the community and sufficient education to be able to write, for he signed on behalf of the inhabitants a document in 1621 appealing to the king."

According to Léon Roy, writing in the *Memoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française*, the Desportes family seems to have gone back to France in 1629, along with Champlain and most of the other French, after the taking of Québec by the privateering Kirke brothers of England. There is no record that Hélène's parents ever returned to New France.

Hélène, on the other hand, did return with her aunt, Marguerite Langlois, wife of Abraham Martin, and two or three of the Martin children. This was after the 1632 treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, by which England returned New France to the French. They were likely on a ship that arrived in Québec on June 4, 1634. Fewer than four months later, on Oct. 1, 1634, Hélène married Guillaume Hébert, son of the late Louis Hébert, New France's first colonist, and Marie Rollet. She was then 14 years old. (Léon Roy notes that young women were scarce at that time in the colony and they married very young.

Guillaume Hébert died in September,1639. The following January 9, Hélène took a

second husband, a wagon maker (*charron*) named Noel Morin. This marriage produced five sons and seven daughters. Hélène died June 24, 1675, at the age of fifty-five, followed five years by Noel.

As for Eustache Martin, he lived to be forty-two but did not marry. Another son of Abraham Martin and Marguerite Langlois, by the name of Adrien, also did not marry. Their third son, Charles-Amador, became a priest.

The upshot is that neither the Desportes and the Martins living today can trace their surnames directly to the the first European child of New France, Hélène, nor the first boy, Eustache.

The links to Hélène are through the only one of her three children with Hébert to reach adulthood, a daughter who married a Fournier, and through the offspring of her second marriage, to Noel Morin. Some of the Morin sons took the dit names of Rochebelle and Valcour. The daughters married men with such names as Cloutier, Gaudry, Bonhomme and Rageot. The Martin daughters married men named Racine, Cloutier, Biron, Raté, Etienne and Forget.

As for an explanation of why her baptism doesn't appear in the PRDH, we turn to Léon Roy again. According to him, early parish records in Québec were lost in a fire June 15, 1640, and the details of their contents had to be reconstituted from memory.

Hélène would have been just out of her teens at the time and well embarked on her second marriage. Apparently, in rebuilding the records, nobody remembered the particulars about her birth 20 years before — including, it would seem, Hélène herself and her aunt, Marguerite Langlois, who was still living then.

(Author's Note: Research to find Jetté's source for Hélène's baptism proved unsuccessful and had to be cut short because of deadline pressures. The search will continue. Success, if any, will be reported in the next issue of the CML. Meanwhile, any help will be appreciated.)

## Sources

*Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. I, p. 264. (Canada: University of Toronto Press and Les Presses de l'université Laval, 1966).

René Jetté, *Dictionairre généalogique des familles du Québec*, p. 346. (Montreal: L'Université de Montréal, 1983).

Hubert Charbonneau and Jacques Legare, editors, *Programme de Recherche en Demographie Historique,* known as the PRDH ((Montreal: L'Université de Montréal, 1980).

Léon Roy, "Pierre Desportes et sa descendance," *Memoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française*, Vol. II, No., 3, p. 165 ff. (Montreal: SGCF, January, 1947).

# Identifying the Carignan Regiment

## Part I, Surnames A - C

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 made up of twelve hundred men divided into twenty-four companies. Technically speaking, only twenty companies truly belonged to the regiment, while four other companies detached from other regiments came to Canada with the chevalier de Tracy, after having initially gone to the French colonies in the Caribbean. The popular perception, based on contemporary writings and perpetuated by some historians, is that when the regiment was demobilized most if not all of the soldiers decided to remain in Canada and settle.

However, not all these soldiers remained in Canada when the regiment was demobilized in 1668. Roughly one third of the soldiers died during active duty and one third returned to France at the end of their service, leaving the remaining third or about four hundred soldiers who settled in the colony.

Finding out exactly how many soldiers remained and what their names are is a very difficult task. The problem is, no enlistment records or passenger lists for the ships carrying the soldiers were kept. 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. The only list of soldiers made in the colony 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 the following year. Also, it is mostly made up of *noms de guerre* or nicknames, and contains few baptismal or given names of the soldiers. As we will see, these nicknames were often misleading, confusing, or misunderstood.

To attempt to better identify the soldiers of the Carignan Regiment who remained in Canada after demobilization, I first began by combining four published lists of soldiers that are all based on the original "roll" taken in the fall of 1667. I examined the information contained in these lists these four lists, crosschecked them with each other and then compared them with the information in genealogical dictionaries and other sources.

### Combining Four Lists Into One

In chronological order, the four lists consulted are those found in *Le Régiment de Carignan* by Régis Roy and Gérard Malchelosse, *The Good Regiment* by Jack Verney, the 1666 "reconstituted census" by Marcel Trudel and the list in Georges-Robert Gareau's "*essai*

*d'identification des soldats*."[1] These lists, which include all 24 companies, are all based on the 1667 regimental roll and were used as the basis of the soldiers' identification. As stated above, the original roll only includes the soldiers' nicknames or *noms de guerre*. Each of these four lists attempts to add a bit more information to this roll.

Roy and Malchelosse based their list on the 1667 roll, as presented to the *Société royale du Canada* in 1922 by François-J. Audet.[2] The authors point out the fact that "all of these names, with a few exceptions, are nicknames or what the soldiers were called in the regiment." They used information found in notarized documents, parish registers and "other similar sources [that] furnish useful information"[3] in an attempt to put a name to each nickname, as our study would also do. However, their list is little more than the 1667 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.

Since 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, these two sources were consulted at the same time, in order to compare their data. Gareau also 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.[4] His presence on one of these lists along with known soldiers could indicate that an individual was also a soldier. The complementary information that Gareau gives in his list – marriages, land transactions, notarized documents – can help confirm or reject an identity. However, there is often missing information in his entries on each soldier, and his study is unequally documented.[5] The identifications and assertions that Gareau makes needed to be verified on a case-by-case basis before confirming that a given individual was indeed a soldier in the Carignan Regiment.

Jack Verney introduces his list of soldiers by acknowledging that "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."[6] Verney compiled his list from the

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[1] ROY et MALCHELOSSE. *Le Régiment de Carignan: son organisation et son expédition au Canada, 1665-1668*, 1925; VERNEY. *The Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salières Regiment in Canada, 1665-1668.* (1991); G-Robert GAREAU, *Le Régiment de Carignan, 1665-1668 : essai d'identification des soldats.* Anjou, QC, Édition G-R Gareau, 2001; 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.

[2] François-Joseph AUDET, "Le rolle 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), 129-141.

[3] ROY et MALCHELOSSE, *op. cit.*, p. 82 & 84.

[4] According to Marie de l'Incarnation (letter of September 30th 1665), 500 soldiers took the scapular in Québec City.

[5] 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 giving a date.

[6] VERNEY, *op. cit.*, p. 145.

original 1667 roll, to which he added information from other sources.[7] His list not only includes soldiers who remained in Canada after 1668, but also those who returned to France and those who were killed in Canada. These last two groups had to be weeded out for our purposes. Verney gives very little complementary information, which is usually limited to notes such as "settled in Canada in 1668."

The fourth list used to identify the soldiers is the one in Marcel Trudel's "reconstituted census," *La population du Canada en 1666.*[8] Censuses of New France were carried out for the entire colony in 1666, 1667 and 1681. The first two are of no use to this study, since the Carignan soldiers are not enumerated. 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."[9] 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 detailed complementary information, such as their place of origin, company, rank, age and other information. He also notes which soldiers are identified as *habitants* in the 1668 roll.

## Verifying the Combined Lists

Once our initial database of soldier-settlers was in place after cross-referencing these four lists, there was now a master list of names that could be used for identification. However, given the aforementioned limitations, omissions and errors of the four lists consulted, the names on this list were still considered unconfirmed at this point in the identification process. It was necessary to verify two things about the men in our database: that they were indeed soldiers of the Carignan-Salières regiment and that they settled in Canada after demobilization. The next step in the identification phase, therefore, was the verification of the names on our list to confirm these two requirements. The Jetté and Tanguay genealogical dictionaries were used for this step.

The verification of our list of soldier-settlers began with the Jetté dictionary,[10] which allowed for the confirmation of many identities and the addition of some new names to the list. Jetté clearly identifies individuals as soldiers of the regiment, even listing their company affiliation. However, there are seventy-eight soldiers on the final *Settlers* list that are not identified as such by Jetté, including fourteen who are not included at all in the dictionary.[11] The use of complementary sources, notably the *Parchemin* and PRDH databases, was needed to confirm these seventy-eight men as soldier-settlers. Nonetheless, like Marcel Trudel, René Jetté gives detailed complementary information for each soldier (origin, marriage, children, death, etc.), and identifies each individual by a standardized family name.

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[7] The *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes* by Cyprien Tanguay, the *Dictionnaire Biographique du Canada*, "Le Régiment de Carignan" by François Audet (Société Royale du Canada, 1922) and the Leymarie Collection of the National Archives of Canada.

[8] TRUDEL. *La Population du Canada en 1666: Recensement reconstitué.* Sillery, Septentrion, 1995, 379 p.

[9] TRUDEL. *La Population du Canada en 1666*, p. 333,

[10] JETTÉ: *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*, Montréal, PUM, 1983.

[11] See our article in the Winter 2004/2005 issue of the CML (Vol. 11, No. 4).

The list of soldier-settlers was then verified using the Tanguay genealogical dictionary.[12] While compiling his dictionary, Cyprien Tanguay had access to certain parish registers that have since been lost or destroyed, so it is possible that his work may contain information not found in the Jetté dictionary. However, the Tanguay dictionary also includes a great deal of errors and omissions, and its accuracy is questionable.[13] All new information was therefore verified before being included in our list.

Verifying the information compiled from the four lists of soldiers with these genealogical sources not only allowed for the verification of the men in our database, but also spawned the creation of two other databases of soldiers' names. The databases *Uncertain* and *Non-settlers* were created due to the question of accuracy of some sources, but also in response to a need to note questionable or potential identifications in a separate location.

The *Uncertain* database is a list of possible soldiers whose identification is questionable or whose settlement in Canada is impossible to confirm. The *Non-settlers* database includes soldiers of whom we are sure left the colony or died before 1668. These two databases were created to have lists of un-confirmed soldier-settlers against which uncertain or difficult cases from the main database could be verified.

Some examples may help illustrate the usefulness of the *Uncertain* and *Non-settlers* databases. When creating these databases, it was assumed that some of the soldiers who were supposed to have died or left the colony might have in fact remained in Canada. Sure enough, by cross-checking the sources, the following errors from *The Good Regiment* were revealed: Nicolas de Chasy is said to have left for France in 1668, but he died in Canada in 1666; Pierre Salvaye (Salvail) de Froment is said to have gone to France in 1667 or 1668 and to have died there in 1689, but he married in Canada about 1673-1674, had six children, and died some time before 1689 in Sorel; and Jean Lafond *dit* La Fontaine, said to have returned to France in 1668, died in Boucherville in 1711.

This concludes the process used to identify the soldier-settlers of the Carignan regiment, but that does not mean that it is the end of the identification process itself. It was often necessary to return to sources that had already been consulted to verify new information or to follow a lead that was revealed after the first consultation of a source. The consultation of a source does not mean that no more information can be gleaned from it or that a second consultation is not necessary to verify or reject an identification that has already been made.

While the four lists and genealogical sources mentioned were sufficient to confirm or deny the identity of most of the men in the soldier-settler database, there were still some whose identity was known, but for whom we were unsure if they were indeed soldiers of the Carignan Regiment or if they actually settled in Canada. As a result, for these cases we consulted the complementary information in the *Parchemin* and PRDH databases. While the information in the genealogical sources that we consulted was mostly drawn from religious records, these two

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[12] TANGUAY: *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours, Montréal, Eusèbe Senécal & fils,* 1871-1890.

[13] A volume of corrections, published in 1957 by Joseph-Arthur Leboeuf, notes the errors and omissions.

databases drew from other sources and could provide information lacking from the other sources consulted.

The *Parchemin* database contains information extracted from notarial records, which include land transactions that could prove if a given individual settled. The PRDH database is a systematic extraction of the church registers of the colony. While this may seem to be the same type of information already consulted, the PRDH database has an advantage over the genealogical dictionaries already used: it also includes mention of individuals in church records in which they are not the main person concerned. As an example, while the Jetté dictionary and the PRDH both list marriages, Jetté only lists the marriages in which the given individual is a bride or groom, while the PRDH also lists this individual as a witness at others' marriages. It therefore contains much more information than the genealogical dictionaries and can, among other uses, help identify individuals who remained unmarried or did not have children.

## Identification Problems

In the identification process, one of the advantages that I had over the previous studies on the regiment is the advantage of time. With newly-discovered or recently-published information, the errors and omissions of the past become clearer. Having four lists of soldiers to cross-reference allowed a perspective of comparison that was not available to the previous authors. However, due to the varied sources used in the previous studies and their sometimes-divergent conclusions on the identities of the soldiers, the four lists used were resistant to cross-referencing their information, and several difficulties were encountered in positively identifying the Carignan soldiers who settled in Canada. These difficulties had to be resolved to arrive at a list of soldiers that was as accurate as possible. This accuracy would avoid continuing to perpetrate the mistakes of the past.

One of the major identification problems 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 essential information is therefore not consulted. It is especially important to note these name variations for the *Parchemin* and PRDH databases, since the same individual may be listed in these two sources under several name variations, according to the spelling used in the original document, which is copied exactly in the entries of these databases.

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 20 variations: Énau, Énaud, Énault, Énaux, Éno, Énos, Esnaud, Esnauld, Esnaut, Esneau, Esno, Hénau, Hainaud, Hainault, Hénault, Hénaust, Hénaut, Henaux, Henneau, and Héno.

The nicknames given to the soldiers pose another problem. "At this time, it was common practice to give each soldier a nickname. With the passage of time, this name stuck to the individual and became the only one by which he was known. It is under this borrowed name...that most of the soldiers on [the 1667 roll] are listed...Once they became settlers or

colonists, their true names were once again used, in most cases."[14] In other words, each soldier had a "double life" – or at least a double name. During his military service, he was only known by his nickname, while in his civil life he was only known 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 Contrecœur 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" became *Georges d'Amboise* to identify Louis Lachaise.

Errors in correctly assigning nicknames are numerous. Aubin Lambert *dit* Champagne is said to be a soldier in the Grandfontaine Company, but this company's Champagne is actually Nicolas Baron *dit* Lupien *ou* Champagne, who really does come from the province of Champagne. Aubin Lambert – from *Perche* – came to Canada in 1662. There is also the case of Louis De Niort *dit* LaNoraie. G. Robert Gareau identifies him as the drummer for the Lafouille Company, but gives as witnesses at his marriage Governor Daniel Rémy de Courcelles, Intendant Jean Talon, Louis Rouer de Villeray of the *Conseil Souverain* and Philippe Gauthier de Comporté, lieutenant of the LaFouille company and king's quartermaster. Would people of this stature have been witnesses at the marriage of a simple drummer? René Jetté identifies Louis de Niort as captain of the Lanoraie Company, which is much more credible.

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 Contrecœur 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.

There are also several nicknames that are quite popular in the regiment and which designate soldiers from several different companies. Nicknames were not exclusive to one specific individual. Anybody originally from the province of Champagne could bear the nickname *Champagne*, and any soldier with the first name Pierre could be a "Lapierre." Indeed, there are six soldiers in the regiment named Pierre with the nickname Lapierre. To give a few examples taken from the *Settlers* and *Uncertain* databases, there are six SansSoucy, Lacroix, Lafortune, Lamontagne, LaPierre and LeBreton (plus one Petit Breton); seven LaJeunesse; eight Jolicoeur; ten La Rose/LaRosée and Laviolette, eleven LaVerdure, twelve Champagne, fourteen Lafontaine, and fifteen Lafleur.

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[14] Édouard RICHARD, *Rapport sur les Archives*, 1899, 31, cité dans SULTE, *op. cit.*, p. 72.

Often, sources misidentify or too quickly identify an individual who bears one of these nicknames, or ignore the fact that there may be two or more men with the same nickname in several companies.

Another identification problem is the existence of doubles. By "blind doubles," we mean the case of finding a soldier listed by his given name in one source and listed by his nickname in another – neither source sees their common error. In this case, the individual would be counted as two soldiers. It is also possible for a single source to list the same individual in these two ways, thus increasing the number of soldiers. Roy and Malchelosse recognized this possibility, noting, "there seems in some companies to be a duplication of names for the same individual."[15] It is therefore necessary to find a source that links the soldier's name with his nickname.

Doubles can be effectively eliminated by crosschecking sources. The Jetté dictionary lists a Pierre *Tabault* of the Contrecœur Company, while Jack Verney lists a soldier from the same company only by the nickname *L'Esveillé*. These may appear at first to be two different men. However, Marcel Trudel lists a Pierre *Tabaux dit Léveillé* in the Contrecœur Company, making the link between the name and nickname of this soldier.

Another example of a double that comes from several sources is the following case: G. Robert Gareau lists a Pierre *Poinot dit* LaVerdure as corporal of the Chambly Company, while Marcel Trudel lists a Pierre *Poirot dit* LaVerdure as corporal of the Froment Company. This double was noticed while sorting the main database by rank, since these men with nearly identical names are the only two corporals identified as such in our database. They are, obviously, one and the same man.

If cases exist in the regiment of the same man bearing two different names, there also exist cases of two different men bearing the same name – two soldiers with the same name or a soldier and *habitant* who share the same name.

**Cases of Double Names**

| *Common Name* | *Person 1* | *Person 2* |
|---|---|---|
| Gazaille | Jean Blet *dit Gazaille* (Saint-Ours Company) | Jean *Gazaille dit* Saint-Germain (Contrecœur Company) |
| Antoine Dupré | *dit Rochefort*: Latour Company | *dit LaMontagne*: Petit Company |
| Jean Joubert | *dit Desfontaines*: Unknown company | No nickname: *habitant* |
| Jean Roussel | *dit LaTulippe et Montauban* La Colonelle Company | *dit LaRousselière* Lafredière Company |
| Jean Roy | *dit LaPensée*: Lafredière Company | *dit Petit-Jean et LeGascon* Salières Company |

[15] ROY et MALCHELOSSE, *op.cit,* p. 82. However, the authors raise the question of whether this error wasn't actually voluntary on the part of the captains, who wanted to "grossir la liste en vue des profits."

There is also a problem that is the opposite of doubles. There exist cases of false "fusion" of two different soldiers into one single identification. The following cases are taken from Gareau's study:

- Jean Daniau *dit* Laprise of the Lafouille Company is identified as the Jean LeNiay from the 1668 roll. However, the latter is actually another soldier from the Salières Company (in the "*Uncertain*" database). The Tanguay dictionary clearly identifies these two men as distinct individuals, with different origins and ages.
- René Maillot *dit* LaViolette from the Des Portes Company is taken to be the "Adrien Bétourné *dit* LaViolette" of Roy and Malchelosse's list, but these are in fact two soldiers who bear the same nickname in the same company.
- Charles Millouin *dit* LeBoesme of the Lanoraie Company is taken to be the same person as "Jean Boesme." However, the Jetté dictionary clearly identifies these two names as belonging to two different people.

## Gold Among the Sand

If there are several problems in the process involved in identifying the Carignan soldiers, it is nonetheless possible to find some "revealing" documents that identify men as soldiers of the regiment. Some documents, obviously, reveal more information than others. At the "general" level, there is the example of Jean Lariou, who is qualified as *cy devant soldat et après habitant* ("heretofore soldier and now habitant") in a report of a healing that occurred in 1668. Other documents are a little more specific, such as the contract that identifies Léonard Montreau as a "soldier of the Co. of M. de Froman [sic]" in 1668. The best case are acts like the land sale that identifies Jean-Baptiste Poitiers du Buisson as "*habitant* and soldier from the company of the Sieur de Chambly in the Carignan regiment" in 1668.

Nonetheless, if there is gold among the sand in the documents of New France, all that glitters is not gold. There are some individuals who are identified as belonging to the Saint-Ours Company, who are incorrectly assumed to be soldiers of the Carignan-Salières regiment. After the demobilization, captain Pierre de Saint-Ours went to France, but came back to Canada and was made the captain of a company of *troupes de la marine*. It is this to company – which arrived in 1683, after the departure of the Carignan-Salières regiment – that these cases refer. For example, there is Étienne Charpentier *dit* Saint-Laurent, whom René Jetté identifies as a sergeant of the Saint-Ours Company, but whose entry does not bear the mention "of the Carignan regiment."

At the end of the identification process, we had compiled a list of 340 soldier-settlers, with 134 uncertain soldiers and 142 non-settlers, which gives 616 Carignan soldiers identified in all three categories – roughly half of the regiment's total strength. For the purposes of this study, only the soldiers who can be confirmed as settling in present-day Québec – not officers or soldiers who are not confirmed as soldiers or as having settled in New France – are given in the following list.

## Soldiers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment

*Sample Entry:*

| |
|---|
| **Last Name *dit* Nickname, First Name** (birth date, Province – death date, location) Company (Regiment, for the 4 companies that came with the chevalier de Tracy), Variations (last name, dit name, first name – as appropriate), Married: No or date, wife's name (FDR=Fille du Roi). Sign: Yes or No if soldier could sign his name, if known. |
| **Signs**: ≈: About, <: Before, >: After |

**Achin *dit* Saint-André, André** (≈1646, Guyenne – 1699, Laprairie) Des Portes (Du Prat) Co. Variations: Archin, Achim, Hachin, Bachin. Married: 1667, Françoise Piéton, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Adhémar *dit* Saint-Martin, Antoine** (≈1639, Languedoc – 1714, Montréal) Saurel Co. Married: 1) 1667, Geneviève Sageot, FDR; 2) 1684, Marie Sédilot; 3) 1687, Michelle Cusson. Sign: Yes.

**Allard *dit* LaBarre, Julien** (≈1645, Saintonge – 1704, Lavaltrie) Saurel Co. Variations: Halard. Married: 1675, Marie Mercier.

**Aly *dit* LaRosée, Vincent** (≈1649, Angoumois – 1689, Lachine) Rougemont Co. Variations: Alix, Alyx, Oly. Married: 1677, Marie-Delphine Perrin.

**Amans, Pierre** (?, ? - ?, ?) surgeon, Des Portes (Du Prat) Co. Variations: Amand, Amant. Married: No.

**Arcouët *dit* LaJeunesse, Jean *dit* Jacques** (≈1646, Saintonge – 1727, Champlain) Loubias Co. Variations: Arcourt Married: 1) 1671, Élisabeth Pépin; 2) 1701, Antoinette Lenoir *dite* Pirois, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Arnaud *dit* DesMarchais, François** (≈1646, ? – 1716, Nicolet) Loubias Co. Variations: Arnauld, Arnault; DuMarché, DesMarchets. Married: No.

**Audet *dit* Lapointe, Nicolas** (≈1641, Poitou – 1700, St-Jean, IO) Monteil (Poitou) Co. Variations: Odet. Married: 1670, Madeleine Després, FDR. Sign: No.

**Audouin *dit* LaVerdure, François** (≈1645, Limousin - >1696, Montréal) Loubias Co. Variations: Audoin, Audoy. Married: 1687, Suzanne Gibault.

**Audouin *dit* Sanssoucy, Pierre** (≈1643, Guyenne – 1673, Trois-Rivières) Loubias Co. Married: No.

**Augrand *dit* LaPierre, Pierre** (≈1634, Gascogne – 1713, Québec) Des Portes (Du Prat) Co. Variations: Augran, Amant, Amans, Augeron. Married: 1673, Marguerite Andrieu, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Babie de Ranville, Jacques** (≈1639, Guyenne – 1688, Champlain) sergeant, St-Ours Co. Variations: Baby, Bavie. Married: 1670, Jeanne Dandonneau.

**Bacquet *dit* LaMontagne, François** (≈1646, Guyenne – 1701, Québec) Monteil (Poitou) Co. Variations: Baquet, Paquet, Desbaupin. Married: 1671, Anne Philippe, FDR.

**Badaillac *dit* LaPlante, Louis** (≈1644, Périgord - < 1705, Sorel) Froment Co. Variations: Bavaillac, Saguenon (Indian name). Married: ≈1672, Cathherine Lalore, FDR. Sign: No.

**Badel *dit* LaMarche, André** (?, Switzerland – 1711, Montréal) Grandfontaine Co. Variations: Babel. Married: 1671, Barbe Duchesne, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Balan *dit* LaCombe, Pierre** (≈1646 Périgord – 1687, La Durantaye) La Brisandière (Orléans) Co. Variations: Ballan, Béland, Balu. Married: 1672, Renée Biret, FDR. Sign: No.

**Balard *dit* LaTour et d'Ausson, Louis** (≈1649 Bourgogne – 1724, Cap St-Ignace) Des Portes (Du Prat) Co. Variations: Ballard. Married: 1676, Marguerite Migneron.

**Banliac *dit* LaMontagne, François** (≈1641 Angoumois – 1705-1709) La Fouille Co. Variations: Banhiac,Baillac, Banlard, Bansliard, Banshart, Bainla,Bayard, Bousbard, Bauliard, Berillos. Married: 1) 1677, Marie-Madeleine Doyon; 2) 1680, Marie-Angélique Pelletier. Sign: No.

**Banlier *dit* LaPerle, Mathurin** (≈1641 Poitou – 1720, Contrecoeur) St-Ours Co. Variations: Bauslnier, Banli, Boneliesse, Lanthier. Married: 1) 1678, Françoise Vernin; 2) 1690, Denise Anthoine, FDR. Sign: No.

**Barbary *dit* GrandMaison, Pierre** (≈1651, Périgord – 1689, Lachine) Contrecoeur Co. Variations: Barbarin. Married: 1668, Marie Lebrun, FDR. Sign: No.

**Barbotin *dit* LaTouche, Nicolas** (≈1620, Saintonge –1692, Québec?) Grandfontaine Co. Married: No.

**Bariteau *dit* LaMarche, Louis** (≈1647, ? – 1715, Chambly) Chambly Co. Variations: Baribaut, Baritault. Married: 1671, Marie Vara, FDR. Sign: No.

**Barrois, Antoine-Jean-Baptiste** (≈1641, Berry – 1684-1689) surgeon, La Varenne Co. Variations: (first) Jacques(?); (last) Bannois Barroy, Bannois. Married: 1672, Anne Leber.

**Barsa *dit* LaFleur *et* LeLimousin, André** (≈1635, Limousin – 1690-1698, Verchères) La Fredière Co. Variations: Balsac, Balsat, Barzac. Married: 1669, Françoise Pilois, FDR. Sign: No.

**Batanchon *dit* LaLande, Léonard** (≈1647, ? - >1700, ?) St-Ours Co. Variations: (first) Léon, Mathieu, Nathaniel, René; (*dit*) Lalonde, Nailla; (last) Batanchot, Betanchon, Battanchon. Married: no.

**Beaudoin *dit* Saint-Antoine, Antoine** (≈1641, ? – 1713-1717, Lotbinière) St-Ours Co. Married: 1687, Marie-Anne Dania.

**Beaugrand *dit* Champagne, Jean** (≈1641, Champagne – 1699, Berthier) Saurel Co. Variations: Bougrand, Bougrant, Bougeren, Bougueran. Married: ≈1671, Marguerite Samson, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Beaumont *dit* Boutefeu, Jean** (≈1636, Anjou – 1700, Québec) Froment Co. Variations (*dit*): Piquefeu et Piquefer. Married: No

**Beaune *dit* LaFranchise, Jean** (≈1633, Berry – 1687, Lachine) La Varenne Co. Variations: Beaulne, Beaume, Bone. Married: 1667, Marie-Madeleine Bourgery.

**Bélair, François** ( ≈1630, Brittany – 1670, Ste-Famille, IO) La Fredière Co. Married: No.

**Béland *dit* LaRivière, Laurent or Rolin** (≈1633, ? – 1688, Montréal) Monteil (Poitou) Co. Variations: Belan, Bellant, Billaud. Married: No.

**Belleau *dit* LaRose, Blaise** (≈1650, Périgord – 1718-22, Ste-Foy) La Tour Co. Variations: Bellot, Bezou. Married: 1673, Hélène Calais, FDR. Sign: No.

**Bénard *dit* LaJeunesse, Mathurin** (≈1644, Anjou – 1682, Chambly) La Durantaye Co. Variations: Besnard. Married: 1672, Marguerite Viard or Bourbier, FDR. Sign: No.

**Benoît *dit* LaJeunesse, Étienne** (1637, Saintonge - <1691, Pointe-aux-Trembles) Contrecoeur Co. Variations: Benoist, Benet, Benete. Married: 1670, Nicole Chandoiseau, FDR. Sign: No.

**Bergevin *dit* Langevin, Jean** (1635, Anjou – 1703, Beauport) Grandfontaine Co. Variations: Bugeoni, Bregevin, Brèchevin, Berianin. Married:1668, Marie Piton, FDR. Sign: No.

**Bernier *dit* LaMarzelle, Mathurin** (≈1645, Poitou – 1677, Rivière-des-Prairies) La Fredière Co. Variations: LeMarcelle, LaMarchelle. Married: 1670, Jeanne Vilain, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Berté *dit* Champagne, Jacques** (≈1634, Saintonge – 1693, Québec) sergeant, Contrecoeur Co. Variations: Berthé, Bertet, Brot. Married: No.

**Berthelin *dit* Châtellereau, Antoine** (≈1648, Orléanais – <1681) Dugué Co. Variations (*dit*): Saint-Jean Chastelleraud; (last) Bethelin. Married: No.

**Bertin *dit* Languedoc, Bernard** (?, Languedoc – 1672-1673, Longueuil) Contrecoeur Co. Married:1670, Noëlle Tiremont, FDR. Sign: No.

**Besset *dit* Brisetout, Jean** (≈1642, Guyenne – 1707, Chambly) La Tour Co. Variations: (*dit*) Brise-tout; (last) Bessède, Becède, Bessin. Married: 1668, Anne Seigneur, FDR. Sign: No.

**Bessière *dit* Francheville, Antoine** (≈1651, Guyenne – 1708, St-Nicolas) Monteil (Poitou) Co. Variations: Bessières, Besiers. Married: 1685, Jeanne Croteau.

**Béthune (de) *dit* LaTaille, Antoine** (≈1639, Guyenne – 1681, Sorel) Saurel Co. Married: No.

**Bétourné *dit* LaViolette, Adrien** (≈1643, ? – 1722, Laprairie) Des Portes (Du Prat) Co. Variations: Biaitournais. Married: 1668, Marie Deshayes, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Bidet *dit* DesRoussels, Jacques** (≈1646, Saintonge – 1712, St-Jean, IO) Maximy Co. Variations: (*dit*) DesRousselets, DeRoussel; (last) Bitet. Married: 1669, Françoise Desfossées, FDR. Sign: No.

**Bin *dit* LaCroix *et* LeNormand, René** (≈1646, Normandy – <1681, La Pérade) Petit Co. Married: 1670, Jeanne Baril.

**Biville *dit* LePicard, François** (≈1637, Picardie – 1675, Québec) Grandfontaine Co. Variations: (*dit*) LePicart. Married: 1670, Marguerite Paquet, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Blanchon *dit* LaRosée, Étienne** (≈1643, Auvergne – >1703, France) Berthier (Allier) Co. Variations: (*dit*) La Rose, LaRozée; (last) Blanchard. Married: 1) 1666, Anne Convent, 2) 1676, Anne Videau.

**Blet *dit* Gazaille *ou* Saint-Germain, Jean** (≈1641, Limousin – 1722, St-Ours) St-Ours Co. Variations: Bellet *dit* Gazaille, Gazalle, LaGajaille. Married: 1674, Jeanne Beauveau, FDR. Sign: No.

**Boineau *dit* LaChaume *ou* LaChance, Raymond** (≈1642, Angoumois – 1695, Lachine) La Fredière Co. Variations: Boisneau, Boinneau. Married: 1692, Louise Plumereau.

**Boissard *dit* Le Prince de Conty, Alexandre** (≈1646, ? – >1681) Maximy Co. Variations: Boissart. Married: No.

**Boissonneau *dit* Saint-Onge, Vincent-Nicolas** (≈1637, Saintonge – 1715, St-Jean, IO) Maximy Co. Variations: Saintonge. Married: 1669, Anne Colin, FDR. Sign: No.

**Bolduc, Louis** (≈1649, Paris – 1700-01, Paris) Grandfontaine Co. Variations: Bosleduc, Boisleduc, Boulduc, Baulduc. Married:1668, Élisabeth Hubert, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Bonin *dit* Saint-Martin, Nicolas** (≈1655, Aunis – 1721, Contrecoeur) St-Ours Co. Variations: Bonnin. Married: 1685, Marie Émery.

**Bordeleau *dit* LaForest *et* Dampierre, Antoine** (1633, Aunis – 1717, Neuville) Maximy Co. Married: 1669, Perette Halier, FDR. Sign: No.

**Bouin *dit* DuFresne, Julien** (≈1640, Brittany – 1716, L'Ancienne-Lorette) Saurel Co. Variations: Boin. Married: 1) 1675, Marguerite Berrin, FDR; 2) 1684, Jeanne Rivault. Sign: No.

**Boulanger *dit* LeBoulanger, Sieur de Saint-Pierre, Pierre** (1632, Normandy – 1719, Cap-de-La-Madeleine) Loubias Co. Variations: LeBoulanger. Married: 1677, Marie-Renée Godefroy. Sign: Yes. Habitant who enlisted in Canada.

**Boulin *dit* Léveillé, Jean** (?, Île-de-France – >1672, ?) Salières Co. Variations: L'Esveillé, Boutin, Poulin. Married: 1671, Françoise Duverger.

**Bouteau *dit* LaRamée, Pierre** (≈1631, ? – >1681, ?) Salières Co. Variations: Boutaut, Boutaux. Married: No.

**Boutron *dit* LeMajor *et* Brusquet, François** (≈1631, ? – >1681, ?) La Fredière Co. Variations: Boutrou, Boutrole. Married: No.

**Bouvet *dit* LaChambre *et* LaChance, Jean** (≈1641, Anjou – <1703, St-Ours) surgeon, St-Ours Co. Variations: Bonnet. Married: 1673, Marie-Madeleine de Bidequin, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Boyer *dit* LaFontaine-Milon, Étienne** (≈1650, Anjou – 1700, Québec) La Fouille Co. Married: 1671, Marie-Thérèse Viel, FDR. Sign: No.

**Brard *dit* LaReverdra, Jean** (≈1645, Maine – 1677, Louiseville) La Fouille Co. Variations: (*dit*) La Riverdia, LaReverddia, LaVerdure; (last) Bérard, Brac. Married: 1669, Charlotte Coy, FDR. Sign: No.

**Breton *dit* LeBreton, François** (≈1636, Normandy – 1701, Champlain) Saurel Co. Variations: LeBreton. Married: 1668, Barbe Dumont, FDR. Sign: No.

**Breton *dit* L'Ardoise *et* LeBreton, Jean-Baptiste-Guillaume** (?, Brittany – 1708, Québec) Saurel Co. Variations (first): Olivier(?). Married: 1) 1687, Élisabeth Grandry; 2) 1702, Marie Vandet.

**Breton *dit* LeBreton, René** (≈1645, Poitou – <1709, ?) La Tour Co. Variations: LeBreton. Married: 1668, Charlotte de Chavigny.

**Bricault *dit* LaMarche, Jean** (≈1646, Brittany – 1726, Pointe-aux-Trembles) Dugué (Boisbriand) Co. Variations: (first): Jacques; (last): Brisseau. Married: 1674, Marie Chénier.

**Brin *dit* LaPensée, Jacques** (≈1645, Aunis – 1720, Neuville) Berthier (Allier) Co. Variations: Bron, Boin. Married: 1679, Marie Malo, FDR. Sign: No.

**Brouillet *dit* LaViolette, Michel** (≈1645, Poitou – 1712, Montréal) Petit Co. Variations: Brouillé, Bruillet. Married: 1670, Marie Dubois, FDR. Sign: No.

**Brunion *dit* LaPierre *et* LaFontaine, Pierre** (≈1642, ? – 1687, Louiseville) La Fouille Co. Variations: Brignon, Brugnon. Married: 1678, Charlotte Coy, FDR. Sign: No.

**Bureau *dit* Sanssoucy, Louis** (≈1645, Brittany – 1711, L'Ancienne-Lorette) Berthier Co. Variations (*dit*): Sans souci. Married: 1) 1685, Marie-Anne Gauvin; 2) 1695, Marie Coqueret.

**Bussière *dit* LaVerdure, Jacques** (≈1627, Guyenne – 1699, St-Laurent, IO) Maximy Co. Variations: Bussières, Brossier. Married: 1671, Noëlle Gossard, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Buy *dit* LaVergne, Laurent** (≈1641, Périgord ≈1690, St-Ours) St-Ours Co. Variations: Bouy, Bouis, Buies, Bony. Married: 1670, Denise Anthoine, FDR. Sign: No.

**Cambin *dit* LaRivière, Laurent** (1636, Comtat-Venaissin – 1670, Montréal) sergeant, Dugué (Boisbriand) Co. Married: 1668, Françoise Baiselat, FDR. Sign: No.

**Carsi *dit* LaViolette, François** (?, Béarn – >1696, ?) Berthier (Allier) Co. Variations: Carcy, Quercy. Married: 1688, Anne Blet.

**Cartier *dit* LaRose, Joseph ou François** (≈1647, Angoumois – 1690, Coulée Grou) sergeant, Loubias Co. Variations: (*dit*) LaRoze; (last) Quartier. Married: 1674, Marguerite Celle.

**Castineau *dit* Maison Blanche, Jean** (≈1643, Poitou – >1681, ?) La Tour Co. Variations: Coquineau, Cocquineau. Married: 1671, Jeanne-Marie de Guesnel, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Catelan *dit* LeCatalan, Jean** (≈1643, ? – 1712, Cap Santé) Berthier (Allier) Co. Variations: Catalan, Canteleu. Married: 1675, Jeanne Carreau.

**Chamaillard *dit* LaFontaine, (Jean-)Vincent** (≈1646, Poitou – 1688, Lachine) La Fredière Co. Married: 1676, Catherine Renusson.

**Charbonnier *dit* Saint-Laurent, Louis** (≈1631, Languedoc – <1700, St-Ours) St-Ours Co. Variations: Charpentier. Married: 1672, Anne Blainvillain, FDR. Sign: No.

**Charles *dit* LaJeunesse, Étienne** (1643, Île-de-France – 1724, Tremblay) Monteil (Poitou) Co. Married: 1667, Madeleine Niel, FDR. Sign: No.

**Charron *dit* LaFerrière, Jean-Baptiste** (≈1646, Saintonge – 1702, Québec) La Fouille Co. Married: 1669, Anne d'Anneville. Sign: Yes.

**Châtenay *dit* LaGuigne, Jean** (≈1646, Périgord –1707, Québec) St-Ours Co. Variations: Chastenay, Chastenet. Married: 1) 1689, Jeanne Fafard; 2) 1695, Marie-Anne Hébert.

**Chaudillon, Antoine** (≈1643, Bourbonnais – 1707, Pointe-aux-Trembles) chirurgien, Saurel Co. Variations: Chandillon. Married: 1672, Marie Boucher.

**Cherlot *dit* DesMoulins, Jean** (≈1641, Angoumois – 1695-1698, Montréal) La Fouille Co. Variations: Churlot, Cherbot, Challot. Married: 1669, Jeanne Mansion, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Chevalier, Étienne** (≈1647, Maine – 1697, St-Augustin) Chambly Co. Variations: LeChevalier. Married: 1) 1678, Anne-Claude Provost; 2) 1696, Jeanne Gauthier.

**Chevrefils *dit* LaLime, François** (≈1643, Périgord – 1678, St-Ours) St-Ours Co. Married: 1671, Marie Lamy, FDR. Sign: No.

**Chiron (du), Louis** (≈1648, Aunis – 1715, Neuville) Chambly Co. Married: 1669, Marie Voguer, FDR. Sign: No.

**Choquet *dit* Champagne, Nicolas** (≈1643, Picardie – 1722, Varennes) Salières Co. Variations: Chouquet. Married: 1668, Anne Julien, FDR. Sign: No.

**Clémenceau *dit* LaChesnaye, Étienne** (?, ? – ?, ?) Saurel Co. Variations: Clemanseau. Married: No.

**Cognac *dit* LaJeunesse, Claude** (?, ? – 1678, Boucherville) Saurel Co. Variations: Coignac. Married: ≈1674, Françoise Siméon.

**Colin *dit* LaLiberté, Mathurin** (≈1643, Brittany – 1708 Montréal) St-Ours Co. Variations: Collin. Married: 1669, Jacqueline Labbé, FDR. Sign: No.

**Collet *dit* LePicard *et* BonCourage, Jean** (≈1637, Picardie – 1699, Batiscan) Petit Co. Variations: Le Picart. Married: 1) 1668, Jeanne Déchard, FDR; 2) 1687, Élisabeth Lefebvre; 3) 1688, Marguerite Éloy, FDR. Sign: No.

**Combette *dit* DesJardins, Antoine** (≈1641, ? – 1676, Montréal) Des Portes (Du Prat) Co. Variations: Combeth, Combelle, Comète. Married: No.

**Content *dit* DeBuire *et* Berry, Étienne** (≈1644, Saintonge – 1685, Charlesbourg) Monteil (Poitou) Co. Variations: (first) André?; Married: 1669, Anne Laîné, FDR. Sign: No.

**Coquin *dit* LaTournelle, Pierre** (≈1636, Normandy – 1703, Neuville) Grandfontaine Co. Variaitions: (*dit*) LaTonnelle; (last) Cocquin. Married: 1671, Catherine Beaudin, FDR. Sign: No. Volunteer.

**Coron, Jean** (1644, Champagne – 1687-1699, Pointe-aux-Trembles) Unknown Co. Variations: Caron. Married: 1670, Michelle Lauzon.

**Couillard *dit* LaFontaine, François** (≈1640, Aunis – 1677-81, Grondines) Berthier (Allier) Co. Variations: Couillart. Married: 1668, Esther or Marie-Anne Dannessé de Longchamps, FDR. Sign: Yes.

**Couillaud *dit* Rocquebrune, Philibert** (≈1641, Nivernais – <1706, Contrecoeur) St-Ours Co. Variations: (*dit*) Rocbrune, LeBruné; (last) Couilleau. Married: ≈1675, Catherine Laporte.

**Coulon *dit* Mabrian, Auffray** (≈1640, Saintonge – 1677, Sorel) La Tour Co. Married: 1671, Françoise Tierce, FDR. Sign: No.

**Courtois, Jean** (≈1642, Picardie – ?,?) Salières Co. Married: 1670, Catherine Daniel.

**To be continued in the next issue of the CML**

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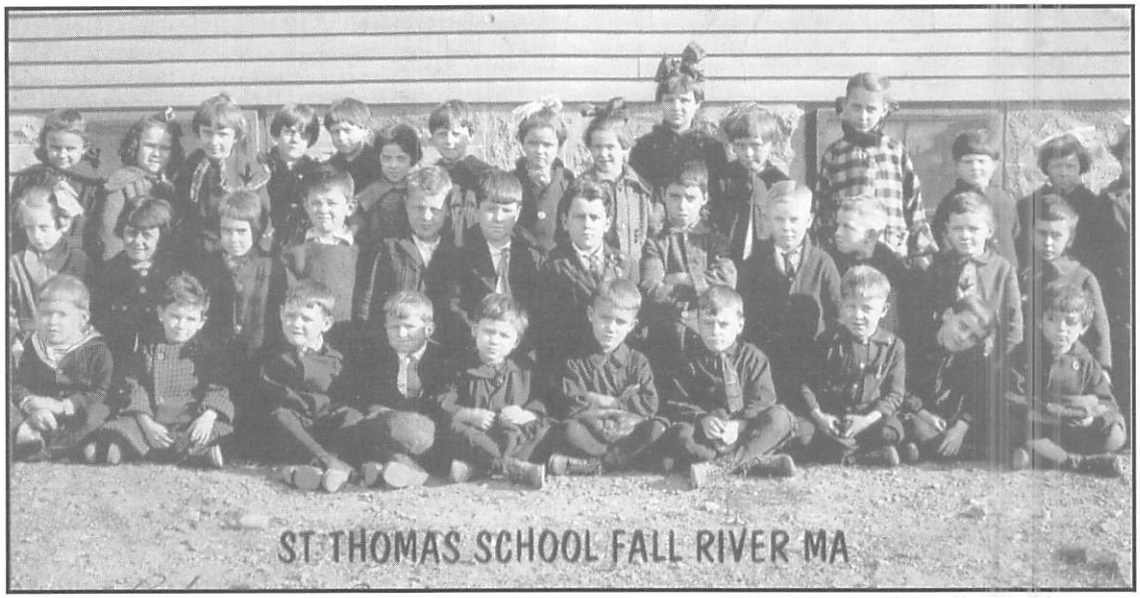
# Students of St. Thomas School, Fall River, MA – 1922

Susan Paquette, #369




Front row: *1. Edgar Galland, 2. – Lemay, 3. ?, 4. Lucien Jussaume, 5. ?, 6. ?, 7. Arthur Albert Maltais, 8. Herve Bergeron, 9. Leo Berube, 10. ?*

2nd row: *1. ?, 2. ?, 3. Alice Berube, 4. ?, 5. Rene Bergeron, 6. Herve Dumas, 7. Albert LeBoef, 8. ?, 9. ?, 10. – Hamel, 11. – Methot, 12. Samuel Vermette* [Note:

Last row: *1. Beatrice Belanger, 2. Irene St. Pierre, 3. Lauretta Jancas, 4. Collette Paquette, 5. ?, 6. Lauretta Rousseau, 7. ?, 8. ?, 9. Lauretta Charest, 10. ?, 11. – Johnson, 12. – Charest, 13. – Canuelle, 14. Ivette Cote*


Front row: *1. Daniel Methot, 2. Leo Vermette, 3. – Cote, 4. Raymond Cote, 5. Albert Barre, 6. Raymond Janson, 7. Ernest Berube, 8. Normand Rousseau*

2nd row: *1. Everett Hamel, 2. Henry Lauzon, 3. Theodore Galland, 4. Leo Charest, 5. Orie Maltais, 6. Benoit Belanger, 7. George St. Pierre, 8. William Masse, 9. – Lemay, 10. Jerry Demarest, 11. Hector Bergeron*

Last row: *1. Everett Hamel, 2. Arthur Lauzier, 3. Benoit St. Pierre, 4. ?, 5. Ora Drapeau, 6. – Charest, 7. Lillian Bolthelo, 8. Laura Lemay, 9. – Reynold, 10. Marguerite Hamel, 11. Yuette Dumas, 12. ?, 13. Ida Janson, 14. Simone Paquette, 15. Valeda Canuel* [Note: some students unidentified]

# My Search for the Ancestry of Marie Blanchet

Paul R. Keroack, #157

## Identity of Marie Blanchet

One significant "brick wall" in my family tree was the ancestry of my 4th great-grandmother Marie Blanchet. She was married, as "Mary Blanchette" on 2 June 1794 in Holy Trinity (Anglican), to Louis "Demutt" (Demuth), a small merchant in Quebec City, formerly a Hessian soldier in the British forces. Later city census records indicate that he was protestant while his children from this marriage were Roman Catholic, presumably indicating that his wife was Catholic. Their marriage before a protestant minister would not have been, in that era, invalid for a Catholic. Due to the mission status of the Catholic Church in North America, marriage before any clergyperson was deemed valid. Many of the former German soldiers who remained in Quebec married women from the settled French population.

A difficulty for the genealogist is that, unlike the Catholic churches, protestant marriage records did not generally record the parties' parents' names, only those of the witnesses. One of the witnesses here is listed, helpfully (in English) as "Pascal Blanchette, father." I searched the PRDH database for any Pascal Blanchet. The only one (Antoine Pascal) listed as an adult before 1800 would have been of an age to be Marie's brother, but not her father. Since he did not live in Quebec City, but in the small settlement of St-Pierre de la riviere-du-Sud (now St-Pierre Montmagny), he may not have spoken English so there might have been a misunderstanding about his role–"*frere*" sounds similar to "*pere.*"

I had one other clue–since Louis Demuth was a widow at his 1815 remarriage, I looked for a death record in Quebec City for Marie. This I found on 19 October 1807–buried in the "*cimitiere des Picotes, Marie Blanche epouse de Louis Demoutte augbergiste, decedee cette ville le jour precedent, agee de quarante sept ans* [forty-seven years]..." "*Picotes*" was a term then used to denote "smallpox," and a separate cemetery was then used to bury victims of this dread disease. As her husband was a literate merchant, I take the given age as likely accurate.

Antoine Pascal Blanchet was the youngest of at least thirteen siblings. For those not reported as having died young, I have found Catholic marriages for all except Marie-Marthe, b. 1764 and Marie-Luce, who was baptized on 12 September 1760–a date that would agree with the age of forty-seven on the death record noted above. The baptismal records of St-Pierre do record a child of Marie-Luce, father unknown, on 10 August 1787–"*Michel Rustique Blanchet..baptize sous condition, pere inconnu, enfant illegitime.*" The infant died on 17 October of that year. Such a situation would probably have made Marie-Luce less than a desirable marriage partner in a small village. How, at age thirty-four, she found her way to a Quebec City marriage to a thirty-eight-year-old protestant merchant is unknown. As to other Blanchets, there was only a "Docteur Blanchet," who resided in the city at that time.

The Demuth/Blanchet couple had at least five children; Marie Josephe, born 29 April 1795–who died three months later; Louis, born 31 May 1796; Marie Louise, born 13 June 1797; Julie, born 30 August 1799 and Marguerite, born ca. 1801. As noted above, Marie-Luce died in

1807. Louis married again, to Pelagie Dauphin on 25 November 1815, this time at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. She, a Catholic, was the widow of Claude Morin. Louis and Pelagie had a daughter Luce, perhaps named after his late wife. Their only other known child, Henry, was baptized (as Henry Dumont) on 12 March 1817, also at Notre Dame.

Louis Demuth died in 1820, his funeral held from Holy Trinity church on 4 February. It is interesting to note that three of his elder children married later that year; Marguerite to Michel Raiche/Resch on 16 May, Julie to Francois Mercier on 20 June and Louis to Henriette Mann on 21 November, all at Notre Dame. His widow remarried a year later, on 27 February 1821 to Jean Paquet, widower of Marie Pepin.

**Identity and ancestry of Marie-Luce's father**

Establishing Marie-Luce Blanchet's ancestry was difficult–beginning with her parents' marriage. In Talbot's "*Genealogie des familles de Montmagny, L'Islet and Bellechasse*," I found a "Louis-A Blanchet" married on 21 August 1747 to M. Jalbert at Cap-St-Ignace. He is linked as a son of Jean Blanchet & Genevieve Gagné of Berthier. I have learned from previous experience not to accept such compilations as not without error, so I then checked the parish repertoire, "*Mariages de Cap Saint Ignace 1697-1973*" which had the same information.

Another noted source, the Loiselle fiche, shows Louis Blanchet, son of Louis and Angele Joly marrying Marguerite "Gilbert," daughter of Joseph and Marguerite Aubertin at Cap St-Ignace on 21 August 1747. Since the alphabetizing of Loiselle places Blanchet males by the spouse's surnames, I also found, adjacent to Louis, Alexis Blanchet, son of Jean and Genevieve Rousseau, who married Josette Gerbert, daughter of Joseph and Marguerite Aubertin, also on the same date at the same parish. Perhaps the "Louis-A" given in Talbot is a conflation of the two, except that Alexis's mother is listed as a Gagné in one and a Rousseau in another! To add to the confusion, a book titled "*Genealogie des familles de L'Ile d'Orleans*," shows an Alexis Blanchet, son of Genevieve Rousseau, married to a M. Madeleine Fregeot at St-Francois de Sud in 1765!

Finally, I appealed to what has become the authority for pre-1800 Quebec records (outside of the originals)–PRDH. In their records, Alexis Blanchet married Marie Josephe Gelbert (the regularized spelling of the surname to facilitate searching–Jalbert is most often used today) at Cap-St-Ignace on 21 August 1747. However, the groom's mother's name is not mentioned in the record. The officiating priest's name was Delavaltrie, a missionary. Louis Blanchet, resident of St-Pierre, married Marie Marguerite Gelbert at Cap-St-Ignace, the year given as 1747, no month or day. As noted by the PRDH staff, the act was on a loose leaf situated between a baptism of 15 October 1741 and a burial of November 9, 1741. The priest's name was Dolbec, "*missionaire de Bonsecours*." Why the marriage date is ascribed to 1747 at all is not clear, except that since the other sources all use that year, perhaps it was thought best to leave the "traditional" placement intact. Although I did not find baptisms for them, two of the couple's children were buried in infancy, both before 1747, as noted below. Though the respective brides were sisters, and such double weddings often occurred on the same day, the husbands were not brothers, but first cousins, their fathers being sons of the French emigrant Pierre Blanchet.

I also consulted a free online database www.grandesfamilles.org. According to its editor, Gaetin Morin, it is based on Jette up to 1730 and the printed PRDH from then to 1765. It has the advantage of listing children with parents, and hyperlinks between generations. This adjacency cleared up another difficulty noted above. Besides Alexis Blanchet, son of Jean and Genevieve Gagné, whose 1747 marriage is discussed above, a second Alexis was born to Jean and his second wife Genevieve Rousseau – and it is this son's marriage that occurred on 4 February 1765, as noted in the "... *L'Ile d'Orleans*" book.

**Family groups cited above [*grandesfamilles* to 1765, PRDH online thereafter]**

Pierre BLANCHET = Marie FOURNIER – Quebec Cite, 17 February 1670
Jean BLANCHET = (1) Genevieve GAGNE – Berthier, 6 April 1712
" " = (2) Genevieve ROUSSEAU – [contract], 14 September 1727
Alexis BLANCHET = Marie-Josephe GERBERT – Cap St-Ignace, 21 August 1747
Louis BLANCHET = M. Angelique JOLY – Berthier, 12 July 1723
Louis BLANCHET = M. Marguerite GERBERT, -Cap St-Ignace, probably 1741
M. Olive, s 21 August 1743, 5 mos.
Marie Anne, s 2 August 1745, 12 days
Louis, [b ? ] m M.J. OUELLET, 18 April 1773
Joseph-Marie, b 8 May 1750
Jean Baptiste, b 8 September 1751
Marie-Marguerite, b 22 March 1753
m M. LEMEIUX, 25 January 1779
Basile, b 13 Oct. 1754; s 2 February 1755
Hyacinthe, b 6 March 1756
Pierre, b 20 November 1757
Marie-Charlotte, b 2 July 1759; s 24 July 1759
Marie-Luce, b 12 September 1760
Marie-Madeleine, b 7 July 1762
m J.B. DESTROISMAISONS, 22 January 1786
Marie-Marthe, b 3 October 1764
Antoine Pascal, b 15 February 1768

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DeMarce, Virginia Easley, "*German military settlers in Canada*," in The Genealogist, Vol. 15, no. 3 (Summer 1989)

Drouin [microfilm], "*Protestants – Quebec City, 1768-1800*" [reel 3319]

*Registres de paroisse de Notre-Dame, Quebec, Quebec, 1807-09*, [FHL 1289663]

*Protestant marriages in Quebec City, 1766-1825* in Memoires genealogiques canadienes francaises, Vol. 45, no. 4, (Winter 1994), p. 295. – [for death of Louis Demuth]

**Book Review**

# A Great and Noble Scheme: The Tragic Story of the Expulsion of the French Acadians From Their American Homeland

**By John Mack Faragher: Published by W. W. Norton & Company, 2005**

Reviewed by Richard Bourque, #1028

If New Englanders have been awakening from their historical amnesia about their slaveholding past and their direct participation in the trans-Atlantic slave trades then they will have another rude awakening upon reading this important book. Faragher, the Arthur Undoskey Professor of American History at Yale University, is a nationally recognized historian who specializes in the history of American frontiers. In this, his latest book of short, easy to read chapters, Faragher has described the events leading up to and including the 1755-1763 forced removal of the Acadians from the peninsula and region of Nova Scotia (once known as Acadia) into most of the British colonies up and down the North American Atlantic seaboard--even to England and France. According to Faragher this was the first state sponsored ethnic cleansing in North American history--a carefully perpetrated, tragic event designed to destroy the Acadian community. While not specifically designed to kill the Acadian people, this strategy took the lives of more than ten thousand Acadians--half or more of the Acadian people. Faragher perceives this event as a prototype for Indian removals in North America, most notably the Cherokee's forced march to Oklahoma territory known commonly as "the trail of tears;" in addition, the Japanese removal and internment during World War II comes to mind.

Faragher powerfully and effectively challenges the apologist notion taken up by other authors of Acadian history that the expulsion of the Acadians was a matter of "cruel necessity." If, as he claims, this expulsion met the standards of the more recent term, "ethnic cleansing," then one has to question the definition of genocide as opposed to "ethnic cleansing."[1] According to a United Nations definition of genocide, the carefully planned expulsion of the Acadians might meet that standard of definition.[2] In addition, it might be alleged that the Pequot Massacre in Mystic, Connecticut in 1637 could be considered a genocide. As a consequence of that massacre many of the Pequots who were considered most dangerous were sold into slavery in the West Indies. Many of the remaining Pequots were sold into slavery in New England and forced into indentured servitude.[3] However those differences could be debated, one thing is certain: the Acadians, Catholic in religion, and French speaking, were never in a state of imperial war against the Protestant, English speaking Anglo-Americans, the French in New France, or against the

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[1] See pages 469-470 for the definitions of "ethnic cleansing" and genocide that Faragher used.

[2] Haunani-Kay Trask, *From A Native Daughter: Colonialism and Sovereignty in Hawai'i* (Monroe, Maine: Common Courage Press, 1993), 289-90.

[3] Laurence M. Hauptman and James D. Wherry, editors, *The Pequots in Southern New England: The Fall and Rise of an American Indian Nation* (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press1990, 70-77.

Mikmaq. The Acadians were a self-proclaimed neutral, anti-imperialistic people and remained so right up to their expulsion and beyond.

Throughout his book Faragher provides a balanced, insightful account of the evolution of Acadian and English attitudes from the time of the founding of the first Acadian village, Port Royal, in 1605, to the expulsion and the years afterward. The first two chapters of his book describe the settlement and founding of Acadia, highlighting the strong bonds and ties Acadians established with the Mikmaq (the indigenous of Nova Scotia) who had a profound influence upon Acadian society during its development throughout most of the 17th century. The Acadian farming of the highly productive tidal marshes never interfered with the Mikmaq hunter-gatherer way of life and the forested resources that supported them. Within that context, cooperation and accommodation flourished between the two ethnic groups resulting in strong commercial ties and frequent intermarriage that bound Acadian and Mikmaq families further together. A distinct Acadian patois developed, highly influenced by Miqmawisimk (the Mikmaq language) but also influenced by their contacts with the English. Over time, the Mikmaq converted to Catholicism, another important factor of accommodation between the two groups.[4] If there ever had been a unique example of interethnic accord in North American history between Native Americans and European settlers and their descendants, then this, according to Faragher, had been it. In essence Acadians had become, by virtue of their relationship with the Mikmaq, a "creole" people with an indigenous perspective and way of life that offered an alternative vision of North America, a promise of hope that was eventually extinguished by Anglo-American and British imperialism.

Both England and France had laid competing claims to Acadia during the 17th century that resulted in nominal, alternating rule over Acadia by both empires that ceded Acadia back and forth to one another. When Acadia was returned to French control from England in 1632, settlement of Acadia by the French began in earnest. However, with the resumption of English control in 1654, Acadians came under the economic influence of Boston, much to the consternation of the French. The influx of new settlers declined. It was at this time that the Acadians were first pressured by their English rulers for an oath of fidelity, but the Acadians sought a negotiated compromise and secured a conditional oath of allegiance with the English that allowed them to keep their land and one in which they would not take up arms against the English. According to Faragher, this was an important turning point in Acadian history, for the oath of allegiance would later become a factor in establishing their proclaimed neutrality in the event of war, a political position they adhered to assiduously for the next one hundred years. It was also at this time that an "*inhabitants* council" was created to represent the Acadians to their nominal Anglo rulers at Port Royal. That representative system would presage the creation of a

[4] In his book, *An Unsettled Conquest: The British Campaign Against the Peoples of Acadia (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2001)* Geoffrey Plank emphasized the common religious practices (Catholicism) of both the Acadians and the Mikmaq. The purpose of Plank's book was to examine British policy toward the Acadians from 1690 onward and for that reason, Plank did not emphasize the bonds established between the two groups during the founding years of Acadian society in the same way John Mack Faragher has done.

representative "deputy system" that would become another facet of the Acadian political landscape that would operate almost continuously right up until their forced deportation. Another factor was that under English nominal rule, the French *seigniorial* system disintegrated: Acadia had become more of an egalitarian society of extended, patriarchal families where elders had considerable social and political importance.

In spite of another return to French control in 1670, the Acadians preferred to continue their illegal trade with the New Englanders whose goods were more readily available and cheaper than those they could secure from France or from New France. Their communal dike construction of the tidal marshes, known as *aboiteaux*, not only produced enough food to support themselves and their livestock, but it produced ample surpluses for export as well. With an abundance of marine life, fowl, and other animal life, the Acadian population expanded rapidly and there was an infusion of new immigrants. New settlements were being created from Port Royal northward to Minas Basin and Beaubassin along the Bay of Fundy. An Acadian culture remote from the pervasive influence of the imperialistic monarchies of Europe had developed. Acadians also absorbed democratic practices found both between the Mikmaq, and town meeting practices learned from their commercial contacts with New Englanders.

After the conclusion of King Philips War in 1675, attitudes of Anglo-Americans toward Native Americans had become hardened and stereotyped. Because of the warm and intimate relationships the Acadians had with the Mikmaq and some of the eastern Abenakis, the Catholic, French speaking Acadians came under increasing suspicion and fear. Acadians were not seen as distinct from the French in New France nor readily perceived as a separate ethnic group with their own special interests. As English settlement and influence expanded northward after the conclusion of King Philips War, there were Abenaki attacks against some of the new Anglo-American settlements. The English colonists were suspicious and, spurred on by anti-Catholic and anti-French sentiments, they took out their revenge against the Acadians. In 1688, Governor Andros of Massachusetts ordered a retalitiatory raid that targeted Pentagouet.[5] Two years later, in 1690, Sir William Phipps sacked, burned, and looted Port Royal. With that attack, French control ended once and for all in Acadia. Acadians, placed in between the competitive imperial interests of both England and France, reaffirmed their neutrality. In 1696 the Acadians were forbidden to participate in the intercolonial trade, a bounty was placed on all Indian scalps by the authorities in Massachusetts, and Port Royal was sacked a second time within a decade--this time by Benjamin Church. According to Faragher, however, another critical juncture in Acadian history was the combined Abenaki and French attack on Deerfield in 1704.[6] Inspired by the thirst

[5] For more information on Pentagoet, see *The French at Pentagoet 1635-1674: An Archaeological Portrait of the Acadian Frontier* by Alaric and Gretchen Faulkner, second printing 1988 by The Maine Historic Preservation Commission and The New Brunswick Museum.

[6] In *Unsettled Conquest* Plank argues that the bounty on scalps was one strategy of British policy designed to separate the Mikmaq and Acadians in order to control them. Both Faragher and Plank agree that because of the many Acadians who were of mixed parentage, this bounty on scalps was an incentive to attack and punish the

for revenge and the need to find a scapegoat, and even though there were no Acadians involved in the attack, Benjamin Church responded to the attack on Deerfield by burning, and pillaging the Acadian settlements Minas, Pisiquid, Cobequid, and Chignecto.[7] Church not only destroyed those settlements, but he destroyed whatever reserve of goodwill the Acadians may have harbored toward the Anglo-Americans with whom they had maintained long standing trade relationships. Mutual trust declined.

In 1713, one hundred years after the destruction of Port Royal by Samuel Argyll from Virginia, and nine years after Church's devastating retaliation against the Acadians for the attack on Deerfield, Acadia was permanently ceded to England as part of the Treaty of Utrecht that formally ended the War of Spanish Succession in Europe. Thereafter the English, through a series of official representatives in Port Royal, began to demand something new: an unconditional oath of allegiance from the Acadians, something the Acadians refused to accept. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht, the Acadians would have been allowed to leave Acadia, something the French insisted upon, as it would have been much to their benefit in New France. Leaving their beloved homeland, however, was something the Acadians did not want to do--in spite of French pressure. Fearing that removal of the Acadians would reinforce the French in New France, and knowing that the nominal presence of the English in Port Royal needed an Acadian presence to support them with food and other necessities, the English officials in Port Royal reluctantly compromised. By 1730, the Acadians, allowed to keep their lands and religion, took a verbal oath of allegiance on the provision that they not take up arms against the English or the French or any of their allies. Emphatically, the Acadians were reasserting and redefining their neutrality as foreshadowed during English rule in 1654-1670, and again in the 1690s. Distrusting Acadian intentions concerning their potential loyalty to the French and their amicable but increasingly tense relationships with the Mikmaq and their allies who were more hostile and contemptuous toward the English, controversy concerning on-going demands for an unconditional oath of allegiance would continue as a focal point of English-Acadian relationships right to the point of their deportation in 1755. According to Faragher, neutrality was an integral part of Acadian identity. The Acadians were identified by others as French neutrals and referred to themselves as *les francais neutres*. Within that concept Acadians tried to maintain workable connections with the French, the English, and the Mikmaq, insisting "on an exemption from the intercolonial struggle for conquest and hegemony."

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[continued from page 30] Acadians as well. For further information about the English policy toward the Mikmaq, see *We Were Not the Savages: A Micmac Perspective on the Collision of European and Aboriginal Civilization* by Daniel N. Paul (Nimbus Publishing Limited, 1993).

[7] For more detailed information about the attack on Deerfield, see the article by Evan Haefeli and Kevin Sweeney "Revisiting the Redeemed Captive: New Perspectives on the 1704 Attack on Deerfield in *After King Philip's War: Presence and Persistence in Indian New England* edited by Colin G. Calloway (University Press of New England, 1997).

During this period of uninterrupted English rule the Acadian population continued to grow at an astonishing rate due to "exceptionally high fertility and relatively low mortality." Acadians had very large families, and epidemics were infrequent. Their longevity was also the result a nutritious diet from ample production of food grown in the tidal marshes hemmed in by massive dike construction. In contrast to the stereotype generated by Longfellow's romantic poem, *Evangeline*, that Acadians were pastoral farmers in an idyllic setting, Faragher points out that Acadians were also noted to be tradesmen of various occupations including stone masons. In "an agrarian world of household production" women tended the gardens and orchards, made cloth and fabric, and used items that had been manufactured in Europe and New England, evidence that Acadians had "peripheral" connections to an emerging Atlantic consumer economy. Even class differences had begun to become more apparent among the prospering Acadians--a departure from the egalitarian society of previous decades. Though sparsely furnished, their charpente style homes, insulated with *bousillage* (clay and marsh hay), were post and beam construction with stone foundations.

Situated in a hameaux (a collection of households), Acadian life was more communal than individual in orientation. The dikes needed to be maintained by the community and were monitored by an inspector, a "*sourd des marais* (inspector of the marsh)." Communal barns, churches, and burying grounds also needed construction and upkeep. Acadians also preferred public forms of entertainment such as storytelling, often musical in expression and humorous in outlook. There were community festivals characterized by feasting, drinking, and dancing. Some fetes were uniquely Acadian, Faragher says, like *le retour des oies* that celebrated the return of the geese, a practice that may have combined both Mikmaw and Catholic tradition. While the church played an important role in Acadian society, inns and taverns were open on Sundays. Lascivious songs and stories were a part of their social life. In contrast to the impressions of some who wrote about the romanticized innocence of the Acadians, illegitimacy was a factor in Acadian life as it was most anywhere else. Acadians had many feuds, disagreements, and quarrels among themselves some of which were settled by the inhabitant council. "Cross cousin" marriage became more frequent, and "*metissage*" (intermarriage with the indigenous) had become less frequent. In contrast to previous generations, the Acadians and the Mikmaq were becoming more separate under English rule. In addition, there was growing concern on the part of English officials over the independence and militancy of some pro-French priests who were ministering to the Acadians and the Mikmaq.

With the dramatic growth of the Acadian population (eighteen to twenty thousand by the time of the deportation) came pressures for expansion onto new land the Acadians had not occupied before. Although Acadians faithfully paid their nominal quitrents to the English and although there were sincere efforts to incorporate Acadians into the English system, Catholics were not allowed to hold public office and London ruled that Acadians were not eligible for further grants of land. With an eye toward moving groups of Protestant settlers onto the land

closed to the Acadians, a vision of a Protestant Nova Scotia was emerging among the English--a vision that was "deeply disturbing to the Acadians."[8]

In March 1744, the War of the Austrian Succession began in Europe with strong repercussions in the maritime region. The French, along with the aid of the Mikmaq and Maliseets, were determined to retake Nova Scotia. However, the Acadian deputies provided some British officials with information about the movements of the Indians and the French. The Acadians had also helped the English to strengthen their fortifications and kept faithful to their neutrality by not taking up arms in the face of French provocation. They even turned over a few of the unarmed collaborators among themselves. In spite of the support the Acadians provided, some militant officials disagreed with some of conclusions made by the English political officials like Paul Mascarene who had worked very diligently to nurture the support of the Acadians. Mascarene felt that the Acadians had strongly upheld their promise of neutrality. After the English, under the inspiration of Governor William Shirley from Massachusetts, had attacked and defeated the French at Louisbourg on Ilse Royal, Shirley wanted to strike back at the Acadians whose neutrality he and other military officials were highly skeptical of. Removal of the Acadians from Isle Royal was attempted without success but it put the idea of the removal of the Acadians from Nova Scotia high on the agenda. At that time, it was an impractical, but legitimate alternative. Faragher notes that in response to Shirley's proposal to remove the Acadians, the Duke of Newcastle wrote back to Shirley that:

> *His Majesty therefore, upon the whole, thinks it right to postpone anything of this Kind for the present--tho' His Majesty would have you consider, in what manner such a scheme may be executed, at a proper Time, and What Precautions may be necessary to be taken, to obviate the Inconveniences that are apprehended from it.*[9]

With the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, Louisbourg was unexpectedly returned to French control, a development that alarmed and outraged Massachusetts' Governor Shirley who felt that arrangement was an on-going threat to the security of New England. In response, the settlement of Protestants into Nova Scotia also became an imperative for Shirley who sought to marginalize and control the Acadians whom he fully distrusted. Shirley, Faragher claims, "was intent on their destruction." Shirley put Charles Morris to work on developing a settlement plan that "envisioned their [the Acadians] virtual imprisonment in a burgeoning Protestant province." In the spring of 1749, the military outpost of Halifax was founded with the importation of more than 2,500 people arriving from the British Isles. The new governor of Nova Scotia, Edward Cornwallis, who had replaced Paul Mascarene, confronted the Acadians by placing before them, under the threat of forced removal, a strong demand for an unconditional oath of allegiance. Not prepared for the well-informed sophistication with which his Acadian subjects would argue their refusal, Cornwallis was forced to compromise. As so often in the past, the English needed Acadian support--this time with the construction of Halifax. Threatened with forced removal and

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[8] Page 201.

[9] page 241.

pressured by the French to get out, however, some Acadians began to leave Nova Scotia. Fearing that Acadian flight would enhance the position of French forces, Cornwallis not only restricted and prohibited Acadian emigration, he put an end to the right of the Acadians to petition and to the deputy system of representation. All communication would be made through commanding officers in their respective districts. The world that the Acadians knew "was becoming militarized"[10] and further polarized. In addition to the construction of Fort Beausejour by New France, the English built Fort Lawrence nearby, and Fort Edward at Pisiquid.

By 1753 leadership of the province of Nova Scotia had passed into the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lawrence. Like Cornwallis who appointed him, Lawrence was an ambitious military man, a loyal soldier who saw the world in terms of opposites and the willingness for potential compromise as a sign of weakness. Believing that the Acadians, especially in the region of Chignecto were in truth French partisans, Lawrence had no sympathy for the complicated position the Acadians found themselves in and felt it would be better *"that they were away."* Governor William Shirley who was seeking an opportunity to upgrade a floundering reputation at home in Massachusetts and in London had expressed similar sentiments. It is at this point that Faragher elevates the role Charles Morris played in the implementation of the Acadian removal--a role other recent historians of Acadian history have not fully emphasized or were not completely aware of. When Governor Shirley had Charles Morris submit a plan for the settlement of Protestant immigrants onto the peninsula of Nova Scotia back in the late 1740s, he also submitted a detailed and deceitful scheme for the removal of the Acadians into the other British colonies. Faragher states, "In its cold calculation... stratagems... tricks and lies... Morris logic was diabolical" and it "aimed at nothing less than the complete destruction of the Acadian community."[11]

To promote their extremist agenda, Morris, Shirley, and Lawrence interpreted events to create fear among the English colonists. Their intentions were aided by the actions of the French traitor, Thomas Pichon, a self-serving spy at Fort Beausejour, and by the actions of a French-Catholic religious zealot, Father Leloutre. Contrary to what some historians have interpreted as Acadian naivete, ignorance, or perversity regarding the events about to befall them, Faragher makes it clear that the Acadians strongly suspected that the colonial leadership was out to destroy them.[12] In London, the issue of the proposed removal of the Acadians was handled with what Faragher called "plausible deniability" while shifting the responsibility to Lawrence. At the fall of Fort Beausejour in June 1755 armed Acadian refugees had been found who were forced to participate in battle under the threat of execution by the French. Viewed as further proof of Acadian treachery, the stage had been set for the Acadian exile.

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[10] Pages 264-5.

[11] page 290

[12] In Charles D. Mahaffie JR's book, *A Land of Discord Always: Acadia from Its Beginnings to the Expulsion of Its People, 1604-1755*, (Down East Books: Camden, Maine, 1995), Mahaffie seems to claim that the Acadians were oblivious to the nature of the regime change under Charles Lawrence.

During that same month of June 1755 and concurrent with the siege of Fort Beausejour, however, an operation was already being undertaken to forcibly disarm the Acadians. The summer before the Acadians already had their vessels confiscated, an embargo had been placed on all exports, and lines of normal communications were posted with armed guards in order to isolate the Acadians and disrupt communications between Acadian settlements. At the same time the Acadians were being disarmed, the deputies were also being summoned in early June to take an unconditional oath of allegiance, something the Acadians never agreed to.. Contrary to some reports, Faragher strongly believes there was no last minute attempt on the part of the Acadians to take an unconditional oath of allegiance. Based upon an interpretation of information found in a number of sources, including Port Royal's abbe Daudin's memoirs, in the official records, and from the testimony of exiles, the Acadians, well informed and articulate about their historical status, remained steadfastly true to their ancestor's hard won neutrality. After their refusal to take the unconditional oath, the deputies were held in confinement while more detailed operations were set in motion to remove the Acadians from the province. Acadian records were confiscated and destroyed, priests were arrested, the use of transports was arranged with the firm owned by Thomas Hancock from Boston, and Judge Jonathan Belcher developed the legal justification for exile based upon the Acadian's refusal to take an unconditional oath. News publications about the planned removal were appearing in colonial newspapers by early August at the very time "the roundup of the Acadians was already well under way."

In the chapter, "Gone, All Gone: The Expulsion, August-December, 1755," Faragher describes in vivid, moving detail how, through the use of New England troops who conducted themselves with the fervor of a religious crusade, the deportation was accomplished. It was implemented under the leaderships of Captain Alexander Murray, Colonel Robert Monckton, Captain John Winslow, and Major John Handfield--all at the orders of Charles Lawrence--using the cunning strategies and devious tactics that Charles Morris had recommended in 1749 for the removal of the unsuspecting Acadians.[13] First, with the use of clever ruse and deception, the men were separated from the women and children in the major population centers, then held in confinement: in Chignecto and Chipoudy Bay on August 10, in Grand Pre on August 16th, and at the end of August in Port Royal where much of the population fled into the woods. Before they, too, were brow beaten and force-marched amid chaotic confusion onto the transports that were to arrive many days or weeks later, the women and children were ordered to supply provisions not only for their husbands who were being held hostage but also for the occupying troops. Some of those major towns like Chipoudy were put to the torch immediately while others were plundered before they were all set afire. In Grand Pre 255 homes, 276 barns, 11 mills and one meetinghouse were burned. With the systematic use of Yankee troops functioning as arson and terror squads other towns were set ablaze on the spot in Tatamagouche, Au Lac, Tantramar, and Bay Verte. Troops set a siege of terror at Menudie where they "made targets of the struggling people" who tried to escape by swimming across the Beaubassin channel. There was fierce

[13] Pages 335-364.

resistance by the Acadians along the Petitcoudiac. For those Acadians who had been able to flee, every means was used round them up, and those Acadians being held in the forts or on the newly arrived transports resisted in any reasonable fashion they could devise. By the end of October, however, the round up of the previously disarmed population was completed. Pressured by Charles Lawrence to get the deportation accomplished as quickly as possible, the Acadians were forced haphazardly into the overcrowded cargo holds of the transports where they were without heat, light, ventilation, or sanitation. Untold numbers were separated from loved ones in the rush to exile. All told, 7,000 Acadians, somewhat less than half of the Acadian population, were embarked to points south during this first operation of removal. The most rebellious Acadians from Chipoudy and Chignecto were destined for Georgia and the Carolinas, the others for colonies from Massachusetts to Virginia. Stripped of everything they ever owned or had, with their homes and farms burned all across the Acadian landscape, they were steered directly into the abyss of exile--right into the societies of the very people whose leaders were complicit in this crime. Nothing in their experience of this tumultuous, calamitous event, however, prepared the Acadians for the enduring pain of separation from their loved ones. Husbands had been torn from wives, the elderly from the care of their grown children, young children out from the protection of their parents, brothers away from sisters, cousins torn from cousins in what had been large, close extended families. Many Acadians would never see their loved ones again. Others simply disappeared into an untraceable void. Ten thousand would die. In London the British were reticent:

> *".neither endorsing Acadian removal nor prohibiting it, they had left the matter for Lawrence to resolve."*[14]

And amid the escalating events leading up to war with the French in North America, Faragher claims that the forced removal of the Acadians, initially seen as "unwarrantable" became to be viewed otherwise, as justified in a climate of war. The ethnic cleansing became a non-issue. Charles Lawrence was commended for his work and promoted to governor of Nova Scotia.

The final chapters of *A Great and Noble Scheme* portray the dire problems the Acadians encountered on the deportations ships; their unanticipated arrival in some of the colonies; their attempt to survive in all of the British colonies; the continued roundup and deportation of thousands more Acadians who had become refugees in their homeland; and the intense guerrilla war of resistance waged by the Acadians against the English until the fall of Quebec in the spring of 1759. It was on the transports that the Acadians began to die in large numbers. Some ships like the *Boscawen* and the *Union*, carrying 582 exiles, were never heard from again. On board other ships outbreaks of lethal diseases were common due to exposure, lack of sanity facilities, contaminated water and food, and severe overcrowding. Mortality was very high. Nor were the Acadians, whose status as British subjects was unclear, well treated in their colonies of exile where anti-Catholic and anti-French sentiment was vehement. In New England the exiles were dispersed among the towns in order to keep them under control. They were put under the

[14] page 365

supervision of town selectmen, subject to being bound out in order to support themselves under the "jurisdiction of the poor laws." In the mid-Atlantic the situation was even worse in that private charities, rather than the government, were given the burden of providing care for the Acadians--a policy that left them far more helpless--in some cases even without shelter in the dead of winter. In New York and Maryland the majority of Acadian children were removed from the care of their parents and bound out to their Ango-American masters. In the southern colonies everything was done to get rid of the Acadians whose arrival was unexpected. Virginia's governor refused to accept them and sent the 1225 exiles off to England where they remained for the duration of the Seven Years War. The governments of Georgia and South Carolina allowed six hundred Acadians to leave in a flotilla of several dozen vessels. Some were intercepted and dispersed inland in Massachusetts while others made it back to the Bay of Fundy. During this period shock, trauma, starvation and dehydration, disease, and exposure, took their lethal toll. Reviled as unwanted unemployable paupers the Acadians protested their conditions, sought prisoner of war status in order to gain protection, and took legal recourse for the return of their bound-out children--a practice that was unknown in Acadian society. All over the colonies Acadians began to search for information about their lost and missing relatives: mothers, fathers, sons, daughters, grandparents. For the Acadians, years of wandering had just begun. "Disease and death were their constant attendants."[15]

In the maritime region, according to Faragher, the "Anglo-American removal operation in the fall of 1755--shattered the world of all the inhabitants." In order to escape deportation thousands of Acadians had fled their communities to places of refuge and hiding. The Mikmaq's normal social and economic relationships with the Acadians had also been destroyed. Together with the Mikmaq the Acadians resisted the British efforts "by using stealth, ambush and terror." With the Seven Years War under way, Acadian-Mikmaq resistance had become a full-scale guerrilla war by the summer of 1756--a war in which scalping and mutilation was performed by both sides and one that continued for three more years. By 1758 the French had begun to lose their advantage in North America with the fall of Louisbourg. That led to another round of deportations "even more brutal than those of 1755." From Isle Saint-Jean, 3,100 Acadians were shipped out to France. The majority of those did not survive the trans-Atlantic voyage, either from disease or shipwreck. In the fall of 1758 Major George Scott "laid waste" the countryside along the Petitcoudiac, burning houses, killing livestock and destroying crops. Colonel Monckton burned the hamlet of Sainte-Anne along the Saint-Jean "killing and scalping scores of Acadians including women and children." In October the Nova Scotia Assembly "passed a series of laws intended to institutionalize Acadian dispossession"--laws that were strengthened in early 1759. In the spring of 1759 plans were being made to resettle the conquered territory with New England planters but the on going guerrilla war postponed those plans for a short while. After the fall of Quebec that same spring, however, Acadian resistance came to a controversial end. More deportations ensued. One thousand Acadians were incarcerated at Fort Cumberland.

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[15] page 377

Although there was no dramatic British victory over the French in Nova Scotia as there was elsewhere, Faragher maintains that the British were still dependent upon the Acadians in Nova Scotia--much as they always had been. Beginning in 1760 ten thousand Yankees from New England would eventually settle in Nova Scotia. These "planters" used the Acadians, 1700 of whom were still held as prisoners by 1764, as cheap and forced labor to maintain the dikes the Anglo-Americans did not have the knowledge to maintain. With the unexpected, untimely death of Charles Lawrence, Chief Justice Jonathan Belcher, a partner in the removal scheme, took over leadership of Nova Scotia in 1760. He continued the "Acadian labor program" that Lawrence had initiated. In addition, Belcher's attempt to deport Acadian prisoners to Massachusetts in 1762 resulted in his dismissal as lieutenant governor by the Board of Trade in London who found the rationale for deportation no longer warranted. With the treaty of Paris ratified in February 1763, Acadians were allowed to migrate out of the colonies. The 3,316 Acadians still alive in the colonies began to migrate out: a majority of exiles from Maryland and Pennsylvania went overland to Louisiana, others went to Haiti and from there to Louisiana; some migrated to the Falkland Islands even to Uruguay; some to Cayenne also known as French Guyana. By 1766-7 several thousands from New England migrated to Quebec when the offer of land was made. New communities of Acadians arose along the north shores of the Maritimes, at Miramichi and the Baie de Chaleurs. Those in England were moved to France. The majority of those in France migrated to Louisiana in 1785--and became today's Cajuns. Of the ten thousand Acadians who died during the period of removal, exile, and migration, most were women and children. Although New England planters were now living on land once occupied by the deported Acadians, offers of land were made to the remaining Acadians in 1767 under the leadership of Michael Franklin who succeeded Belcher as lieutenant governor. Conditional, of course, upon taking an oath of allegiance! One hundred and sixty five families took up the offer, settling in the areas of St. Mary's Bay, Pubnico Harbor, and Cape Sable. New Acadian communities were also founded. The Acadians became a subject people in the Maritimes.

The above summary of *Great and Noble Scheme* does not do justice to the successful effort Faragher made through the use of a variety of primary sources to make Acadians visible throughout the entire text--whether ordinary individuals, families, or notables--in spite of the fact that Acadian records had been destroyed during the implementation of the deportation. Bringing to bear those skills of the professional historian, Faragher effectively challenged the misimpressions and stereotyping often attributed to the Acadian people: that they were stubborn, blissfully innocent, ignorant, passive victims who were not totally cognizant of what was happening around them--or that they were willing to abandon their convictions and succumb to British demands at the very last moment before exile was imposed. On the contrary one is left with the impression that these uniquely sophisticated and well informed Acadians stood for things very humane: the ability to construct interethnic accord, to negotiate and compromise when applicable, to stand firm when necessary against the forces of greed, ambition, militarism, the lust for status and power, and imperial domination. The reader cannot help but think about the similarities leading up to the Acadian exile and the mounting problems in our world today:

political scapegoating, militarism, religious and political extremism and, under the guise of feigned conviction, a blatant unwillingness to compromise and negotiate.[16] Thus, knowing something about Acadian history can teach us valuable lessons that might be applicable in today's polarized world where worldwide controversy still rages over the invasion of Iraq in the post 911 era.

"Le Grand Derangement: Memory and History," the last chapter in *Grand and Noble Scheme* reflects thoughtfully on how that episode in history has been remembered by the Acadians, and by the removal's defenders who justified the deportation as a necessary evil. Some, breaking away from the idea of it being a terrible necessity, thought it was a result of colonial neglect by the French, or simply the result of power politics. One of the most powerful, moving means by which the exile has been remembered is through the poem, *Evangeline* by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. *Evangeline*, widely publicized, portrayed Acadians as victims of man's inhumanity to one another, not the deliberate result of policies that were contrived and implemented. While it fostered mythic stereotypes about Acadians and was well received among Acadians themselves, it also inspired others to take up the task of rewriting Acadian history. Thus, as Faragher sees it, the ethnic cleansing of the Acadians was not a moment in history when Acadians were caught up in an unfolding tragic drama. The ethnic cleansing

> *".required a plan, implemented in a deliberate and systematic manner, part of a strategy intended to achieve a political objective. It required hierarchical organization and a structure of military command. It required the resources of the state."*[17]

For Faragher, then, the interpretation of the history of the Acadian exile cannot be accomplished without holding those persons responsible for it accountable. History is not inevitable. It is a result of "the immediate choices made by men"--like Charles Lawrence, Charles Morris, Jonathan Belcher, William Shirley and many others.[18]

In December 2003, at the coordinated urging of Acadians themselves, England finally acknowledged overall responsibility for the Acadian exile in a Royal Proclamation. It put to rest the long term, historical controversy as to whether Charles Lawrence had acted alone. In reading this well written, well put together account of this dark episode during America's formative years, one cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that Faragher has gotten it right. Anyone familiar with or interested in Acadian history will appreciate the new perspectives, clarity of insight, and new information brought to light in this publication. All historians of American colonial history should read this book and rethink their understanding of the early history of New England.

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[16] For an interesting and provocative review of the book and an interview with Faragher, see "America's Forgotten Atrocity," by Andrew O'Hehir on the Salon.com website: http://www.salon.com/books/int/2005/03/01/faragher/.

[17] Page 472.

[18] Page 277

### On the Web

# Free Internet Access
# For United States (and Canadian 1881) Censuses

Paul R. Keroack, #157

While parish records remain the primary focus of Franco-Americans seeking their ancestry, the emigration process into the United States is often a frustrating barrier for many researchers. The sheer mobility within the U.S. of families who sought work in a variety of mills and other settings in late nineteenth-century America can make it difficult to find a new immigrant.

Census records may help place families in specific locales at ten-year intervals. While surviving census schedules in both the U.S. and Canada have been microfilmed, convenient finding aids for individuals have long been elusive. The American government developed a Soundex system that, by arranging index cards on which surnames and skeleton info about each household in the census was entered, has served as a rough index since the 1930s. Variations in surname spelling can be found near each other, provided the initial letter remains the same. Separate reels of film containing these cards must be consulted after which one proceeds to the census films.

In recent years, computers, scanners and the Internet have opened up new avenues of access to census information. Of course, there are a variety of Internet sites which have extractions or transcriptions of some census data, mostly for free–"Cyndislist" groups such links by locality and topic on www.cyndislist.com–but two corporations have scanned and indexed the entire U.S. census, each with its own methods, results and marketing strategies. Ancestry.com added their census database to many others, adding to vast surname sources and offering online subscriptions primarily to individuals. HeritageQuest subscriptions, offered only to institutions, consisted primarily of the census along with scanned books, serial indexes and other focused research sources. HeritageQuest contracted with several states and large library systems to offer their databases to all cardholders of the libraries in their respective states and/or municipalities. Ancestry.com also offered a library-accessed version of their databases (AncestryPlus). Due to its higher cost, fewer libraries subscribe to the latter.

The census data on HeritageQuest is browsable (i.e., page by page) for each year that has survived, inclusive of 1790 and 1930. It is also searchable (by a head of household index) for many, but not all of these years. For 1920 and 1930, not every state has been indexed–but Connecticut is included. Besides these limitations, the surname sought must match the spelling found on the index. Advantages include a high-contrast image and fairly straightforward printing options via Adobe Acrobat. Ancestry.com, in contrast, has indexed all census years by either head of household or full-name, depending on the year–with the exception of 1880–more on that below. The surname search is more flexible–spelling need not be exact and the images are in shades of gray, similar to the original microfilm. A shortcoming has been the peculiar image displays and printing options.

A corporate buyout of HeritageQuest by Ancestry.com's parent (MyFamily.com) last year may have impacted the census offerings of each database. It is my observation that additions and improvements to HeritageQuest census data have stalled and that Ancestry.com has improved its imaging and printing methods along the lines of its one-time competitor, as well as adding to its every-name search capability.

This somewhat lengthy explanation of these major Internet subscription sources is a prologue to advice on where and how they can be accessed by researchers. The state of Connecticut has subscribed to HeritageQuest for all library cardholders within its boundaries. In addition, library visitors may access this census source for free within any library with Internet access (which is almost all, today). A few public libraries in the state also subscribe to AncestryPlus (the library version of Ancestry.com). As of this writing, these are all in the southwestern portion of the state–Danbury, Darien, Greenwich, New Canaan and Ferguson (Stamford).

Special libraries open to the public–the Connecticut State Library (Hartford) and Godfrey Library (Middletown) also offer the service. Ten Family History Library branches in the state, operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), free and open to the public, offer access to Ancestry.com, by arrangement with the corporation. Their locations and hours can be found at www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHC. This may have to do with the church's creation of an every-name index to the 1880 (and 1881 British and Canadian) census, which, though free, links to Ancestry subscriptions for access to the full images. Thus, the database publisher did not need to create a separate 1880 index.

In connection with Ancestry use, there is a free website (www.stevemorse.org) created by Stephen P. Morse, who has become well-known to Ellis Island researchers for creating an online search index superior to that offered by the creators of that database. Since then he has created similar portals for other large genealogical databases, including the U.S. censuses. However, since his "one-step" systems work with the existing database access points and since he does not "own" the database, one must use his census indexing along with an Ancestry subscription. While I have not tried it, this enhancement might assist in finding Franco surnames mangled by American census takers. He uses a variation on the "Soundex" system, the "Daitch-Mokotoff," developed to sift through Eastern European family names!

As with any ongoing business, changes in content or marketing by Ancestry.com may affect which institutions subscribe and with what conditions. AncestryPlus is due to be replaced by "Ancestry Library Edition." What difference this will make in terms of cost or content is not known, as of this writing. Whether the apparent lack of completion of HeritageQuest census indexing will affect future subscriptions by public agencies is also "up in the air."

A genealogy "news" site, Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter," www.eogn.com, free (enhanced version available by subscription) can alert you to upcoming changes as they are announced.

# French-Canadian Extractions from the Town Report of Hudson, NH, 1955

Susan Paquette, #369

### Deaths

1. Leontine **Trudeau**, age 37, born in Canada, died Feb. 12
2. Sister **Marie Louis-Elzear**, age 62, born in Canada, died March 9
3. Arthur L. **Dube**, age 57, born in New Hampshire, died March 17
4. Arsene **Michaud**, age 67, born in Canada, died Sept. 15
5. Sister **St. Jeanne-de-Valois**, age 78, born in Canada, died Nov. 12

### Births

1. Deborah **Lacasse**, born Jan. 11, daughter of Adrian J. Lacasse and Lorraine Little
2. David P. **Anger**, b. Jan. 13, son of Paul H. Anger and Jeannette D. Bonville
3. Sheryll L. **Lavalee**, b. Jan. 23, d/o Raymond S. Lavalee and Jean D. Lavoie
4. Joseph C. **Robinson** Jr., b. Jan. 27, s/o Joseph C. Robinson and Dorice M. Demarais
5. Baby **Leblanc**, b. Feb. 10, child of Leonard J. Leblanc and Annette E. Sherwood
6. Thomas R. **Lafleur**, b. Feb . 12, s/o Raymond G. Lafleur and Lillian T. Boisvert
7. Robert H. **Lambert**, b. Feb . 12, s/o William M. Lambert and Alice M. Dionne
8. Deborah M. **Buxton**, b. Feb. 18, d/o Robert C. Buxton and Lorraine O. Brunelle
9. Baby girl **Frenette**, b. March 2, d/o Eugene J. Frenette and Rita T. Nadeau
10. Mark A. **Lavalee**, b. March 8, s/o William R. Lavalee and Lucille J. Brisbois
11. Kevin R. **Keene**, b. March 9, s/o Robert D. Keene and Juliette L Parent
12. Kevin R. **Boulay**, b. March 10, s/o Philip R. Boulay and Marguerita L. Sagrue
13. Judith E. **Hardy**, b. March 12, d/o John R. Hardy and Elaine O. Esty
14. William R. **Boulay** Jr., b. March 14, s/o William R. Boulay and Eva L. Ramsey
15. Barbara J. **Howard**, b. March 24, d/o Frank Howard and Barbara A. Rock
16. Kathleen H. **Boska**, b. March 31, d/o Frank Boska and Marie Blanche Gagnon
17. Pamela A. **Dumas**, b. April 1, d/o Lawrence M. Dumas and Bernadette M. L. Labrie
18. Deborah M. **Moreau,** b. April 6, d/o Norbert Moreau and Violet O. Begnoche
19. Brian H. **Fraser,** b. April 8, s/o Henry A. Fraser and Gloria T. Gaudette
20. Susan L. **Blais,** b. April 9, d/o Roger R. Blais and Eleanor M. Lathe
21. Gerald M. **Boucher**, b. April 12, s/o Roger L. Boucher and Esther B. Daneault
22. Catherine D. **Kenna**, b. April 15, d/o Paul J. Kenna and Mary D. Fredette
23. Peter A. **Plantier,** b. April 16, s/o Paul E. Plantier and Oralie K. Knights
24. Pauline J. **Moreau,** b. May 10, d/o Edward E. Moreau and Clara M. Stebbins
25. Bruce L. **Brian**, b. May 19, s/o Raymond O. Briand and Phyllis E. Hopwood
26. Janine T. **Levesque**, b. May 21, d/o Maurice J. Levesque and Gloria A. Gaudreau
27. Bruce A. **Boucher**, b. May 22, s/o Roland P. Boucher and Lucille H. Stevens
28. Diane J. **Goyait,** b. May 25, d/o Hector C. Goyait and Irene T. Nadeau

29. Sandra M. **Light,** b. May 27, d/o Andrew J. Light and Yvonne A. Labrie
30. Lois A. **Moreau,** b. May 28, d/o Normand N. Moreau and Shirley A. Wiggin
31. Linda M. **Nadeau**, b. June 2, d/o Joseph P. Nadeau and Gloria M. Carr
32. Timothy M. **Naro,** b. June 10, s/o Robert H. Naro and Joan T. Champagne
33. Linda L. **Levesque**, b. June 24, d/o Archie Levesque and Maxine M. Ketch
34. Lynn A. **Francoeur**, b. June 26, d/o Robert W. Francoeur and Rachel A. Boucher
35. Pauline A. **Niquette**, b. June 30, d/o Leo P. Niquette and Lucienne A. Bisson
36. Ronald L. **Pelletier,** b. July 8, s/o Lawrence J. Pelletier and Rita M. Soucy
37. Kevin J. **Corbit,** b. July 13, s/o Cardin L. Corbit and Shirley M. Morisette
38. David P. **Sullivan**, b. July 14, s/o William J. Sullivan and Lorice K. Mansour
39. Dennis A. **Corriveau,** s/o Normand E. Corriveau and Martha C. Haggett
40. Priscilla L. **Nash**, b. July 16, d/o Gerald Q. Nash and Lucille P. Lafontaine
41. Ernest R. **Gagnon**, b. July 17, s/o Ernest R. Gagnon Sr. and Phyllis M. Warren
42. Alan R. **Barriault**, b. July 17, s/o Raymond T. Barriault and Florence M.J. Cote
43. Baby girl **Mayo,** b. July 21, d/o Maurice G. Mayo and Doris T. Vander-Heyden
44. Andrea **Desbiens**, b. July 25, d/o Joseph B. Desbiens and Beatrice M. Warren
45. Sheryl A. **Clark,** b. July 27, d/o Richard L. Clark and Roseabba B. Moreau
46. Patricia A. **Moreau**, b. July 28, d/o Joseph N. R. Moreau and Ruth J. Tiernan
47. Linda B. **Morin**, b. July 31, d/o Romeo H. Morin and Barbara A. Baker
48. Gordeon A. **Hemeon** Jr., b. Aug. 5, s/o Gordon A. Hemeon and Katherine T. Briand
49. Richard H. **Charbonneau**, b. Aug. 26, s/o Claude M. Charbonneau and Rhona M. Shay
50. David R. **Haigler**, b. Sept. 1, s/o George F. Haigler and Dora Y. Lefebvre
51. David R. **Tessier,** b. Sept. 4, s/o Henry A. Tessier and Rose R. Lucas
52. Raymond A. **Loranger**, b. Sept. 5, s/o Raymond A. Loranger and Lorraine Y. Bernard
53. Bertha **Michaud,** b. Sept. 14, d/o Victor J. Michaud and Edna S. Pavlow
54. David P. **Johnson**, b. Sept. 19, s/o Paul O. Johnson and Annette F. Boucher
55. Roberta M. **Smith**, b. Oct. 1, d/o Walter W. Smith and Rita M. Cote
56. Susan A. **Jankauskas**, b. Oct. 6, d/o Joseph J. Jankauskas and Alice G. Galipeau
57, Mark L. **Nadeau**, b. Oct. 31, s/o Gerard E. Nadeau and Marguerite J. Desjardins
58. Steven W. **Tate**, b. Nov. 4, s/o Gordon B . Tate and Dorothy L. Beaubien
59. Russell J. **Dubuc**, b. Nov. 7, s/o Wilfred A. Dubuc and Ruth L. Blood
60. Larry D. **Briand**, b. Nov. 7, s/o Maurice L. Briand and Arlene V. Campbell
61. Carmen M. **Trembley**, b. Nov. 16, d/o Robert A. Trembley and Laurette J. Berube
62. Robin L. **Laflamme**, b. Nov. 21, d/o Ernest B. Laflamme and Doris M. Young
63. Brian T. **Malette**, b. Nov. 22. s/o Norman R. Malette and Shirley M. Belanger
64. Arthur D. **Gendron**, b. Nov. 23, s/o Romeo A. Gendron and Adeline J. Desrosiers
65. Ronni L. **Lalumiere**, b. Dec. 13, d/o William O. Lalumiere and Janice N. Carlton
66. Barbara E. **Ford,** b. Dec. 18, d/o Fred H. Ford and Frances T. Hamel
67. Michele S. **Bourassa**, b. Dec. 27, d/o Robert A. Bourassa and Marie L. Rousseau

## Marriages

1. Joseph J. **Kopa** Jr., of Nashua, NH
   Shirley A. **Poulin** of Hudson, NH
   Married Feb. 5 by Rev. John J. Belluscio, Catholic priest
2. Alfred J. **St. Armand** of Hudson
   Irene C. **Bricault** of Nashua
   Married Feb. 19 by Rev. Joseph Desjardins
3. Ronald **McDonald** of Hudson
   Edith M. **Archambault** of Nashua
   Married Feb. 26 by John E. Baker, Justice of the Peace
4. Frederick L. **Willette** of Wilton, NH
   Maxine V. **Birchall** of Hudson
   Married March 5 by Kenneth R. Dunham, Justice of the Peace
5. Edmond O. **Briand** of Nashua
   Janet R. **Rollins** of Hudson
   Married April 1 by Rev. Willis H. Porter, Clergyman
6. Herbert **Burton** of Hudson
   Elaine D. **Lachapelle** of Goffstown, NH
   Married May 28 by Rev. Leo J. Poulin in Manchester, NH
7. Rheal J. **Boucher** of Nashua
   Evelyn R. **Landry** of Hudson
   Married May 28 by Rev. Hector LaMontagne in Hudson
8. Frank H. **Elliott** of Nashua
   Theresa I. **St. Laurent** of Hudson
   Married May 28 by Rev. John Belluscio in Hudson
9. Raymond G. **Marquis** of Nashua
   Louise H. **Lemay** of Hudson
   Married May 30 by Rev. John Belluscio in Hudson
10. Raymond G. **Lemerise** of Hudson
    Constance B. **Tanguay** of Nashua
    Married May 30 by Rev. John Bryson in Nashua
11. Richard P. **Lones** of Hudson. age 24
    Pauline E. **Fortier** of Nashua, age 18
    Married June 4 by Rev. Eugene Pelletier in Nashua
12. Leo R. **Leclerc** of Hudson
    Ruth E. **Doland** of Hudson
    Married June 4 by Rev. John J. Belluscio in Hudson
13. Gerard L. **LeBoeuf** of Hudson
    Lorette E. **Bruneau** of Nashua
    Married June 11 by Rev. E.L. Bussiere in Nashua

14. Norman R. **Boucher** of Hudson
    Nancy A. **Dery** of Hudson
    Married June 18 by Rev. John J. Belluscio in Hudson
15. Donald M. **Simard** of Hudson, age 19
    Cecile Y. **Bastille** of Nashua, age 19
    Married June 25 by Rev. E.L. Bussiere in Hudson
16. Renie J. **Fraser** of Hudson
    Ruth I. **Venne** of Hudson
    Married June 25 in Hudson
17. Robert A. **Miller** of Nashua
    Sylvia E. **Cote** of Hudson
    Married June 25 in Hudson
18. Daniel T. **Dube** of Nashua
    Sara A. **Reynolds** of Hudson
    Married June 25 in Hudson
19. Gerald R. **Boilard** of Hudson
    Patricia A. **Loraine** of Hudson
    Married July 2 in Hudson
20. Donald R. **Savard** of Nashua
    Jacqueline I. **Cote** of Hudson
    Married July 2 in Hudson
21. Alfred W. **Gregory** of Hudson, age 39
    Mary R. **Morin** of Graniteville, MA, age 35
    Married July 30 in Hudson
22. Charles W. **Ives** of Hudson, age 24
    Mabel G. **Landry** of Nashua, age 19
    Married July 30 in Hudson
23. Roger P. **Desboisbriand** of Nashua, age 23
    Betty A. **Piatek** of Hudson, age 18
    Married Aug. 13 in Hudson
24. Oswauld D. **Boilard** of Hudson, age 23
    Margaret E. **Seaver** of Keene, NH, age 19
    Married Aug. 20 in Keene
25. Ernest A. **Briand** of Hudson, age 18
    Shirley A. **Smith** of Nashua, age 17
    Married Aug. 27 in Hudson
26. Chester A. **Coulombe** of Nashua, age 19
    Shirley A. **Boyer** of Hudson, age 19
    Married Sept. 3 in Nashua

27. Edward V. **Young** Jr. of Hudson, age 22
    Patricia E. **Boucher** of Nashua, age 20
    Married Sept. 5 in Nashua
28. Edward O. **Lampron** of Hudson, age 23
    Marlene C. **Briere** of Hudson, age 20
    Married Sept. 9 in Hudson
29. Albert F. **Rodier** of Hudson, age 54
    Laurette M. **Jacques** of Hudson, age 60
    Married Sept. 17 in Hudson
30. Gerald L. **Roy** of Nashua, age 23
    Janet R. **Gallagher** of Hudson, age 17
    Married Sept. 17 in Hudson
31. Raymond R. **Lambert** of Lowell, MA, age 21
    Gloria M. **Beland** of Hudson, age 22
    Married Oct. 8 in Hudson
32. Raymond A. **Gendron** of Nashua, age 21
    Diane J. **Brown** of Hudson, age 18
    Married Oct. 1 in Nashua
33. Lionel R. **Boucher** of Hudson, age 24
    Dorothy A. **Polak** of Hudson, age 19
    Married Oct. 8 in Nashua
34. Edward T. **Jankauskas** of Hudson, age 18
    Elaine A. **Boilard** of Hudson, age 19
    Married Oct. 15 in Hudson
35. Edward G. **Boucher** of Nashua, age 23
    Gloria R. **Leclerc** of Hudson, age 22
    Married Nov. 5 in Hudson
36. Simeon **Trippleton** Jr. of Nashua, age 25
    Vivian A. **Lemire** of Hudson, age 19
    Married Nov. 19 in Hudson
37. Gordon A. **Moore** of Hudson, age 24
    Patricia A. **Patenaude** of Hudson, age 20
    Married Nov. 19 in Hudson
38. Charles E. **Buker** of Merrimack, NH, age 27
    Barbara L. **Belleau** of Hudson, age 22
    Married Dec. 14 in Hudson

# French-Canadian Names in the Charlton, MA, Poll Tax List, 1933

Susan Paquette, #369

1. Arsanault, George, age 32
2. Arsanault, Joseph, 53
3. Babineau, Edward, 39
4. Bachand, Peter Jr., 46
5. Barteau, Wesley, 52
6. Beauregard, Harry, 39
7. Beauregard, Louis, 49
8. Beauregard, Frank, 59
9. Benoit, Alfred P., 25
10. Benoit, Arthur A., 69
11. Benoit, Henry Jr., 31
12. Benoit, Henry A., 31
13. Benoit, William J., 30
14. Blanchard, Frank, 78
15. Blanchard, Ededore, 47
16. Blanchard, Lewis, 27
17. Blanchard, Lewis, 65
18. Bouchier, Jude, 75
19. Boulanger, Adelard, 40
20. Boulanger, Alfred, 39
21. Coplette, Armand J., no age given
22. Denault, Raymond, 23
23. Desourcy, Arthur, 33
24. Desourcy, Edward, 59
25. Desmarais, Louis L., 22
26. Desmarais, Silas Jr., 27
27. Dugas, Alphonse, 28
28. Duhamel, Maxime Sr., 73
29. Duhamel, Maxime Jr., 48
30. Duhamel, Norman, 22
31. Fountain, Ralph, 37
32. Gallant, Peter, 64
33. Gallant, Edgar, 22
34. Gauthier, Carmile, 61
35. Gauthier, John B., 24
36. Gasseau, Alphonse, 50
37. Gouin, Joseph, 46
38. Gouin, Frank, 21
39. Hebert, Delphis, 36
40. Hebert, William E., 47
41. Hebert, Omer L., 38
42. Langlois, Alfred H., 45
43. Langlois, Ovid, 56
44. Laplant, Henry, 45
45. Laprad, Gilbert, 67
46. Largesse, George, 54
47. Laroche, Paul, 28
48. Lacroix, Arthur, 48
49. Maynard, Joseph, 47
50. Maynard, Laurier, 23
51. Menoche, Henry, 22
52. Menoche, Alphonse, 35
53. Menoche, Silas, 32
54. Mongeon, Adelard, 22
55. Mongeon, Frank, 52
56. Mongeon, Joseph, 23
57. Mongeon, Lewis Sr, 63
58. Mongeon, Lewis Jr., 25
59. Mongeon, George, 63
60. Mongeon, George, 49
61. Payant, Arthur A., 56
62. Peloquin, Edward G., 43
63. Pelletier, Thomas, 52
64. Pickard, George, 61
65. Pinard, Willard, 38
66. Plant, Aldage, 34
67. Poulin, August, 45
68. Poulin, Desire, 39
69. Poulin, Ulric, 42
70. Poulin, Edward, 58
71. Prunier, David, 44
72. Prunier, Frank Jr., 32
73. Prunier, Ovila, 30
74. Quevillon, Arnold, 21
75. Quevillon, Hector, 24
76. Quevilon, Philbert, 57
77. Robichaud, Joseph, 48
78. Robidoux, Arthur, 34
79. Robichard, Alfred, 30
80. Roussell, Alphonse, 33
81. St. Germaine, Louis, 42
82. St. Martin, Joseph, 56
83. Savoy, Alfred, 33
84. Savoy, Alcide, 58
85. Soucy, Louis, 49
86. Thibault, Edward, 40
87. Thibeault, Edward, 40
88. Trembley, Henry, 28
89. Trembley, Ovila Sr., 57
90. Trembley, Ovila Jr., 21
91. Vaillette, Albert, 30
92. Vaner, Frank, 45
93. Vizard, Leroy T., 42

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**Period: January 1, 2005 – May 31, 2005**

Submitted by Leo Roy, #1609

**General Fund**

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| Admission Donations..... | Friends |
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|---|---|---|
| TOTAL – This Report | $ | 1109.91 |
| TOTAL – 1 Sept 03 - 31 Aug 04 | $ | 1556.80 |
| TOTAL – 1 Sept 02 - 31 Aug 03 | $ | 3837.67 |
| TOTAL – 1 Sept 01 – 31 Aug 02 | $ | 1493.74 |
| TOTAL – 1 Sept 00 – 31 Aug 01 | $ | 1039.96 |

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**Contributions of Money, Gifts and Services to the Society**

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**Remarkable History of**

# The Noble GODEFROY Family and its Branches,

**Including DE TONNANCOUR, in Canada and the United States**

Part VII

By Jack Valois, #31

Editor's Note: This installment concludes a history that began in Vol. 10, No. 3 of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* (Summer 2002)

## War of 1812

On 17 June 1812, James MADISON (1751-1836), fourth president of the United States, declared war on Great Britain. The official reason was England's naval blockade of Europe during the Napoleonic Wars. It inspired the boarding of American merchant vessels on the high seas by armed, British seamen searching for and often seizing suspected deserters from English Navy men-of-war.

A more substantial source of anxiety for the new Yankee government was the situation in the Ohio valley of the Middle West. Many Americans believed Britain was using Canadian fur traders to stir up unrest among local tribes by spreading false rumors of impending U.S. government seizures of Indian land in the region. Lastly, there was the shadowy but very real desire on the part of a 37-year-old American nation to possess the whole continent thereby completing the work left frustratingly undone by Generals MONTGOMERY and ARNOLD during the 1775 misadventure in Canada.

Owing to lingering resentment against British conquerors on the part of French Canadians, some American politicians truly believed that annexing their northern neighbor's vast territory involved merely sending U.S. soldiers across the border. Little or no hostility was anticipated from presumed anti-English *Canadiens* toward an approaching American Army.

After the U.S. declaration of war, on 18 June 1812, anti-British mobs of citizens rioted through the streets of the capitol in Washington. British sailing vessels docked along the Potomac River were looted, homes of suspected English sympathizers were burned, and buildings in the city that housed offices of newspapers openly opposed to the war were destroyed.

Former President Thomas JEFFERSON, the incumbent MADISON's immediate predecessor, jubilantly predicted the U.S. would strip England of all her North American possessions. The Honorable Henry CLAY (1777-1852), southern politician, acclaimed orator, and leader of the anti-British "War Hawks" political faction in the nation's capitol, was absolutely convinced that militia units from his home state of Kentucky were all that would be needed to "place much of Canada at the feet of Congress."

The American regular army, now twenty-three years old, mustered barely thirteen thousand men, but the country had a tremendous reserve of available manpower and the financial as well as industrial means of waging war, far exceeding the strained resources of Canada. Britain, already busy with a long running, do-or-die struggle with Napoleon BONAPARTE

(1769-1821), the French, Corsica-born, ex-artillery general was unable to reinforce its understrength military garrisons in North America.

Oddly enough, in an unusual display of anti-government sentiment, the New England region, through its political representatives in Congress, absolutely refused to support the war or even supply militiamen from their states to fight in Canada. Yankee-owned businesses in the area did, however, earn handsome profits by openly, though illegally, trading via ship with America's newest enemy in the Far North.

England was fortunate to have General Isaac BROCK (1769-1812) in command of Canadian forces. Educated in Britain and Holland, he entered the army as an ensign (2nd lieutenant) in 1785 at age sixteen. BROCK served with distinction in the Napoleonic Wars, most especially during the North Holland campaign of 1799, and earned promotion in 1802 at age thirty-three to colonel of the royal 149th Infantry Régiment in Canada.

Appointed in 1810 at age forty-one to the post of provisional lieutenant governor and commander of all military forces in Upper Canada (now Ontario Province), this accomplished leader was jumped two grades in rank to that of major-general just one year before the start of war with the United States.

The former region of Québec was divided by the Constitution Act of 1791 into mostly British and Protestant Upper Canada and predominately French and Catholic Lower Canada (present Québec Province). There was only one English infantry unit, the 41st Régiment of Foot, available to resist invasion from the south.

In addition, BROCK had a scattering of regular troops from the 10th Royal Veterans Battalion, the Royal New Foundland Régiment, and a small detachment of one hundred fifty gunners from the Royal Artillery. The total number of redcoat regulars in Canada hardly exceeded sixteen hundred, and they were assigned the impossible task of protecting a frontier, adjoining the U.S. border that was one thousand miles long. Beyond that boundary lay a tempting prize—in the eyes of American neighbors—of nearly four million square miles of lightly guarded crown territory.

Reinforcing the thin shield of British regulars and activated *Canadien* militia units was an even slimmer backup force comprising a reserve fencible (i.e., defensible) régiment, the Glengarry Fencibles, only then being organized as an active duty command. At the time, Upper Canada militia rosters also contained the names of eleven thousand men available for active service.

Five English battalions of regular infantry were stationed then in Lower Canada, with additional royal troops available in the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Foundland). Militia units were present in Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces as well. But they consisted largely of "paper" battalions listing male residents with little or no previous military training.

Although reinforcements from Québec militia were eventually sent to the Ontario theatre of operations during the war, at no time were the St. Lawrence valley or Atlantic coast provinces ever completely stripped of defense forces. Lastly, there were Algonquin, Iroquois, and Huron

Indian auxiliaries available to the British.

Opinions differed in England and Canada concerning the use of the native population as military assets. The obvious psychological effect of a fierce and threatening Indian presence had sometimes proved decisive in the past during wilderness skirmishes and in sieges of log palisaded frontier forts.

They were always in demand by military commanders for their unique and valuable skills as woodland trackers and scouts, or for carrying out forest ambushes of native or European foes. In battle, however, Indians were known to cause problems that seriously compromised their effectiveness.

By nature and training, Native Americans tended to be undisciplined loners in combat. Obsessed with performing heroic acts of bravery in battle, their warpath behavior sometimes became part of tribal legend. It proved almost impossible to train Indian allies to function in battle as a cohesive military unit obeying explicit orders of superiors. Independent-minded braves even resented heeding the orders of white officers during wartime operations. For those reasons, Indians could be difficult to control in the midst of a frontier skirmish.

Upper Canada's population totaled seventy-seven thousand settlers in 1812. The neighboring U.S. states of Kentucky and Ohio, plus the new territories of Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana contained nearly *ten* times as many residents: 677,311. American military strategy was the brainchild of Major-General Henry DEARBORN (1751-1829), a Revolutionary War veteran who rose to the rank of infantry colonel in that conflict.

He proposed to attack Upper Canada across Michigan's Detroit River in the west and, in the east, invade across the Niagara River from New York State. Following an anticipated English withdrawal along the shore of Lake Ontario, a third U.S. force would then launch another offensive against the Canadian stronghold at Montreal.

DEARBORN's plan depended to an extent on support from a so-called fifth column of anti-British settlers. The hoped-for assistance never materialized. Tightly controlled by an anti-U.S. church, devoutly religious Canadians were disinclined to revolt even against scorned English Protestants.

In command of the Middle West division of the American Army was newly appointed Brigadier-General William HULL (1753-1825). This Massachusetts native performed capably enough as a field grade officer in the Revolutionary War. He left the service at war's end and used political connections to obtain an appointment in 1805 as first U.S. governor of newly organized Michigan Territory.

Regrettably, HULL had turned into a 59-year-old, overly cautious veteran with little or no experience and training as a general staff officer, and he lacked the necessary knowledge of tactics and strategy needed to lead brigade-sized units on a battlefield. The new brigadier possessed one other alarming fault: he was apt to turn molehill-sized problems into obstacles taller than mountains.

On 12 July 1812, less than a month after the American declaration of war, General HULL, with twelve hundred men, audaciously forded the Detroit River and invaded Canada. His

force consisted of untrained Ohio militiamen and the 4th U.S. Infantry Régiment, augmented by troops from the small regular army garrison at Detroit, plus some Michigan militia units.

The Yankees marched to the nearby town of Sandwich, Ontario, and paused to establish headquarters at that site. A small cadre of Canadian militia offered no resistance to the invaders but retired in orderly fashion to Amherstburg, Ontario, twenty miles southeast of Detroit, where they constructed defensive positions that could pose an eventual threat to the U.S. advance.

HULL ignored the ominous presence of enemy militiamen near his vulnerable flanks. Instead, he quickly issued a pompous decree to local citizens promising instant reprisals against anyone, even Indians, found in possession of firearms. The American commander and his army then settled in comfortably at their new location on the Canadian shore of the Detroit River.

Meanwhile, the British had been busy up north. A contingent of five hundred English regulars, accompanied by *Canadien voygeurs* (recruited into militia companies by fur trade employers), along with Indian allies, silently gathered before the palisaded military fort and fur trade post of Michilimackinac on Mackinac Island in present Michigan.

In accordance with General BROCK's plan, the force assaulted and captured a U.S. garrison, still fast asleep, early on the morning of 17 July 1812. This stunning victory, combined with HULL's unnatural fear of Indians, led the American general on 11 August to frantically withdraw his invasion army from Canada and retreat back to Detroit.

Four days later on 15 Aug 1812, BROCK's outnumbered "army" of fifty British regulars and two hundred fifty Canadian militiamen was reinforced by another militia unit from neighboring Amherstburg, Ontario. British and Canadian field artillery pieces began pummeling enemy positions at Detroit with a continuous cannon barrage from the Ontario side of the river.

General BROCK next welcomed the addition of substantial numbers of Shawnee braves personally led by Chief TECUMSEH (1768-1813), long distinguished for his prowess in battle.

Previously, the new U.S. government refused to accept the chief's position that Indian land belonged to an entire tribe and individual chieftains had no right, under tribal law, to sell any piece of that territory. It was common practice for American political legislatures, searching for more land, to "appoint" friendly Indians to illegal chieftain status, without tribal knowledge, only to secure the brand-new, paid-in-advance chief's approval of treaties involving large tracts of acreage purportedly bought from the tribe itself, for a pittance in cheap trinkets, beads, or shoddy trade goods. It brings to mind those shrewd Dutch burghers at New Amsterdam who swindled local Indians in 1626 out of the whole island of Manhattan for the magnificent sum of $24 in *wampum*.

At age thirty-seven in 1805, the Shawnee leader had already failed in a previous attempt to preserve the old ways and customs of his people by uniting Native Americans of the Northwest, South, and eastern Mississippi valley against the constant stream of white intruders on Indian lands. In 1808, TECUMSEH established a small village of Shawnees in what is now Indiana. It was intended as a return to the earlier, simpler, pre-white man lifestyle of tribesmen.

But during his absence in 1811 on a hunting trip, other Shawnees, led by his headstrong brother TENSKWATAWA, waged an ill-advised war against local colonists and were defeated

by U.S. troops under General William H. HARRISON (1783-1841, later to become the 8th president of this country) in a battle that took place nearby.

Still in pursuit of his dream, TECUMSEH now deemed it expedient, under the circumstances, to ally the Shawnee nation with England. In return, he was astonished to receive the rare honor, for an Indian tribal leader, of a brigadier-general's commission in the army of Great Britain.

Disregarding the small size of his own command, General BROCK followed up the cannonade against the American fort at Detroit with an impertinent demand for its surrender. He tricked HULL into believing the Americans were woefully outnumbered through the stratagem of continuously marching the same British and Canadian soldiers back and forth in full view of the fort. Evidently, HULL never scouted out his enemy's true strength.

The BROCK ultimatum to HULL also played on the U.S. commander's paranoid fear of Indians by emphasizing the problem of controlling the Shawnees once the attack got underway. At daybreak the following day, 16 August 1812, British forces landed on the U.S. side of the Detroit River with seven hundred white troops that numbered four hundred Canadian militia among them, also accompanied by six hundred ferociously warpainted warriors under the command of TECUMSEH himself.

As English, Canadian, and Indian combatants noisily massed for a frontal assault on Detroit, General HULL, to the astounded disbelief of friend and foe alike, immediately ordered a white flag to be raised on the fort's flagstaff, and surrendered his entire army together with thirty-five cannons plus a huge quantity of powder, ammunition, and military provisions.

Isaac BROCK not only won a resounding victory over a foe of superior numbers but, in the process, completely ruined the preliminary phase of American General DEARBORN's strategy to invade and conquer Canada:

HULL's reputation and career were destroyed. The former governor of Michigan Territory was court-martialed and convicted of cowardice, neglect of duty, and grievous misconduct unbecoming a general officer. He was sentenced to a humiliating death by firing squad. But President James MADISON, the politician primarily responsible for the Canadian fiasco, arranged a last-minute pardon in 1814 for the 61-year-old cashiered general on the basis of HULL's blemish-free record in the Revolutionary War.

General BROCK's troops went on to seize control of the upper Great Lakes from the Americans, for which he was honored with a knighthood by a grateful England. He then successfully defended Queenstown Heights, on the Niagara River frontier of New York State, against U.S. invaders. The career of the 43-year-old leader was cut short by his death in action two months later on 13 October 1812, while leading an infantry charge against the enemy.

A family member, Jacques, IV, GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF (1758-1833), had the misfortune to serve under HULL as an American militia colonel in the Detroit, Michigan, area. Perhaps MAUBEUF's own failings; i.e., lack of frontier "smarts," somehow rubbed off on his commanding general. Eleven days before the inglorious U.S. defeat at Detroit, Jacques misled his own régiment to near destruction against battle-wise Shawnee tribesmen in the 5 August

1812 engagement at Brownstown, just south of Detroit.

MAUBEUF's more than two hundred-strong militia force was ignobly ambushed by Chief TECUMSEH and his warriors, although the Shawnees were outnumbered four to one. Only seven Americans survived the calamity, Jacques and his son Pierre were among them. This battle ranks among the most remarkable Indian victories in North American history.

The Shawnee chieftain himself was killed almost a year to the day after General BROCK, on 5 October 1813 at age forty-five. TECUMSEH was a casualty of the Battle of the Thames, which occurred seventy-five miles west of Detroit, while fighting an American army under General William H. HARRISON. The latter went to his own heavenly reward twenty-eight years later, a month after being elected president of the United States.

After the career of General HULL came to an ignoble end on 15 August 1812, Jacques GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF stubbornly refused to surrender to the victorious enemy and went into hiding. English authorities posted a reward of two thousand gold *francs* for his capture. Alas, the bounty was too handsome to ignore. Someone betrayed the colonel's location to British troops; MAUBEUF was arrested and shipped off to Nova Scotia as a prisoner of war.

But Jacques' wife, Marie Therese, had other ideas. She persuaded a dozen influential Indian chiefs to intercede with the English on behalf of her husband. MAUBEUF was released on parole after agreeing never to take up arms against Great Britain again.

Back at work as a fur trader and Indian interpreter, Jacques achieved revenge of sorts by exerting considerable clout with the Ottawa tribe to persuade TECUMSEH's nephew, Chief OKIMOS, to abandon the British cause. MAUBEUF ended up a wealthy man, having inherited much of his rich father's estate. Some of that fortune was tied up in prime land; Jacques himself purchased 483 acres in the Dearborn, Ecorces, and Detroit areas of Michigan between 1808 and 1811.

During a speech on the occasion of his 1817 visit to Detroit, James MONROE (1758-1831), who spent eight years, 1817-1825, as U.S. president, glowingly praised Colonel MAUBEUF, fortunately on hand that day, for his meritorious military and civic accomplishments. MONROE magnanimously referred to Jacques as "the great Indian agent and negotiator."

In his capacity as federal Indian agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the northwest U.S. region, MAUBEUF was credited with successfully arbitrating an 1821 treaty between the U.S. and the Ottawa and Potawatomi tribes. It involved an enormous transfer of Indian land in the Michigan area to the federal government. In 1823, Jacques was elected mayor of Detroit, incorporated as a city back in 1805.

MAUBEUF's son Gabriel, V, GODEFROY (1783-1848), evidently never used the DE MAUBEUF surname. Was it a patriotic gesture rejecting the family's past Canadian and English ties? A fur trader, too, Gabriel was a War of 1812 veteran and served as a lieutenant in the Detroit Legion, an American militia unit.

Gabriel's home at Monroe, Michigan, as well as fur trade goods kept there, became the special target of an 1813 British and Indian war party. The raiders maliciously destroyed

everything of value, in evident retaliation for the family's pro-American activities. Later promoted to U.S. militia colonel, GODEFROY was appointed in 1815 as federal Indian agent for the Michigan region. The affluent businessman also founded one of the most profitable fur trade companies in the Middle West.

In September 1838, 35-year-old Gabriel played a significant role in mediating the Treaty of Chicago. At this Indian council, the American government persuaded the Sioux, Ottawa, and Potawatomi tribes to relinquish a mind-boggling five million acres of tribal land along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The treaty virtually eliminated any remaining Indian presence in the Chicago area. The ghost of TECUMSEH must have cried out in despair from the depths of his lonely, battlefield grave.

Still another son of Jacques, named Pierre, V, AKA Peter, GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF (1797-1848), fought against TECUMSEH's warriors at the tender age of fourteen. This occurred at Brownstown, Michigan, on 5 August 1812 during the shameful rout of his father's own militia unit by a much smaller Shawnee band. Colonel DE MAUBEUF happened to spot his teenaged son perched precariously on a nearby lofty tree limb during the fight, determinedly potshotting at any Shawnee braves who strayed within musket range.

Peter owned nine hundred acres of prime land in the Detroit area and, in 1843, was elected a member of the first U.S. legislature in Michigan Territory. He served as political representative for the Detroit region. MAUBEUF was also acquainted with his father's friend, the Ottawa chieftain OKIMOS.

One evening, an intoxicated OKIMOS tried to enter the MAUBEUF home uninvited during Peter's absence and rudely brushed aside the trader's protesting wife as she stood in the doorway. Without another word, the exasperated Marie Anne DE MAUBEUF rushed over to the living room fireplace, grabbed a hefty poker, and wordlessly pummeled a now startled Ottawa Indian chief about the head and shoulders until he groggily stumbled out into the chilly night. Forever after, OKIMOS referred to Marie as "the brave white squaw!"

Peter MAUBEUF also rose to the rank of colonel in the local militia, became a prominent Detroit merchant, and eventually headed the family's lucrative fur trading firm, P & J GODEFROY. He succeeded his father as federal Indian agent for the Michigan region and, between 1827 and 1841, served two terms as mayor of Springville, Indiana Territory, where the family next made its home.

Elected to the Indiana state legislature in 1843, MAUBEUF was one of the area's wealthiest citizens at his death on 23 May 1848, aged fifty. Notwithstanding his preference for an Anglicized Christian name, Peter did retain the DE MAUBEUF surname.

Little is known regarding the War of 1812 military background of Louis R., V, LABADIE GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1763-1837). Luc Lepine's "Lower Canada's Militia Officers," lists Louis as being commissioned a 1st lieutenant on 18 November 1814, aged fifty, with the Yamaska Division of Lower Canada Militia. Married at the time with five children, he was later promoted to captain in the same unit.

Ditto for Joseph, V, GODEFROY DE NORMANVILLE (1774-1820). Per Luc Lepine,

Joseph was commissioned a captain on 7 May 1811 at age thirty-seven with the North Division of Lower Canada Militia at Trois-Rivieres, Québec. He was married and the father of two children. He subsequently served as captain with the 8th Elite Militia Battalion.

Joseph, VI, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1786-1850), was *co-seignior* of the family's St. Michel d'YAMASKA fiefdom when commissioned an ensign (2nd lieutenant) on 26 May 1809, at age twenty-two, with the 2nd Elite Militia Battalion three years before the war even started. Unmarried, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant with the Yamaska, Québec, unit in 1812 and appointed captain on 17 October of that same year, aged twenty-six, with the North Division Militia of Lower Canada. Over succeeding years, Joseph achieved the field grade rank of lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Yamaska Division of Lower Canada Militia.

Pierre Joseph, VI, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1788-1828), was already an attorney when commissioned an ensign (2nd lieutenant) in March of 1813, aged twenty-four, with the 4th Battalion of Elite Militia. He was subsequently promoted to 1st lieutenant with the militia battalion of Trois-Rivieres, Québec, and later served as a captain with the 1st Elite Militia Battalion.

A veteran of the 1813 Battle of Chateauguay, just below Montreal, Pierre Charles, V, GODEFROY, Lord DE TONNANCOUR (1790-1821), was commissioned a 1st lieutenant on 9 January 1812, aged twenty-one, with the 2nd Battalion of Québec (City) Militia. Mustered out of service, Pierre was commissioned again, this time as ensign (2nd lieutenant), on 25 May 1812. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant with the 4th Elite Battalion of Lower Canada Militia.

Promoted again on 12 April 1813, aged twenty-three, to captain and deputy adjutant-general with the general staff of Lower Canada Militia, GODEFROY was assigned as forward observer during the Battle of Chateauguay on 26 October 1813. Pierre was at the center of a two-pronged attack on Montreal by approaching U.S. soldiers, but the attempt was effectively parried by Canadian defenders.

GODEFROY transferred on 7 May 1814, aged twenty-four, to the 3rd Elite Militia Battalion and mustered out of service in March 1815. Pierre never married and died in 1821, aged thirty-one, of yellow fever contracted while visiting the U.S. state of Louisiana (purchased from France only eighteen years earlier). The destructive, infectious disease, transmitted by mosquito bites, caused prostration in its victims as well as severe headaches, malignant vomiting, soaring fevers, intense delirium, jaundice and, not infrequently, deadly hemorrhages.

George, VI, GODEFROY, Lord DE TONNANCOUR (1792-1824), was *seignior* of the family's TONNANCOUR, GODEFROY-YAMASKA, ROQUETAILLADE, LABADIE, and GATINEAU fiefdoms in Québec Province, then known as Lower Canada. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and adjutant on 25 May 1812 with the 2nd Division of Québec Militia assigned to St. Vallier, Québec.

At the time, George was nineteen years old and unmarried. DE TONNANCOUR was promptly promoted to captain three months later, still 19 years old, with the 1st Elite Militia Battalion of Lower Canada. He was discharged from military service on 11 March 1815.

Nothing is known about the military record of Leonard, VI, GODEFROY, Lord DE

TONNANCOUR (1793-1867), seignior of VALLIER and other family fiefdoms. A longtime militia officer and gentleman farmer, he functioned as the administrator of various GODEFROY estates beginning in 1812.

Leonard finally attained the rank of major commanding the 3rd Elite Militia Battalion of Yamaska County. At the age of thirty-nine in 1832, GODEFROY was elected to political office by local voters as Yamaska County deputy in the Québec provincial parliament, where he served until 1838.

The Treaty of Ghent (Belgium) on 24 December 1814 ended the War of 1812 though it ignored the very problems responsible for the second unsuccessful American attempt to conquer Canada. Besides a hard-earned peace that now settled over the land, Canada's territory along its southern border with the U.S. was thankfully restored to pre-war boundaries that remain constant to the present day.

## Canadian Rebellions of 1837-1838

A 51-year-old lawyer and provincial parliament member named Louis PAPINEAU (1786-1871) deliberately incited Québecers to revolt in 1837 against small but entrenched English and French-Canadian business interests ruling the province. As soon as fighting erupted, *Monsieur* PAPINEAU was nowhere to be found; he had lost his nerve and fled across the U.S. border.

The DE TONNANCOUR family had no intention of leaving Québec and, indeed, refused to support the rebels. As part of the leadership elite, they had everything to lose and nothing to gain by revolting against the government. In the view of provincial *Patriotes*, it was a no-win decision on the part of the DE TONNANCOURs. The clan's pro-government stance temporarily wiped out any esteem for the family in the minds of common folks of that day.

Leonard, VI, DE TONNANCOUR (1793-1867) was then forty-four years old, *seignior* of VALLIERE and other family fiefdoms in Québec. This ex-militia officer and War of 1812 veteran was married with a year-old namesake son. He had been popularly elected in 1832 as Yamaska County deputy in the provincial parliament, where he served until the critical year of 1838.

The political climate in Lower Canada was then very tense. Squabbles took place in the legislature over government finances; a proposal, first suggested in 1822, was raised again for uniting Québec with Ontario under a new confederation to be called the "Dominion of Canada"; disappointing farm harvests occurred that same year; there were annoying shortages of government land for sale to new settlers. There was also animosity between special interests controlling the nation's governor-general (appointed to that powerful post by Great Britain) and opposing business cliques within the legislatures of Québec and Ontario. All these problems joined to ignite the brief but unsuccessful 1837-1838 rebellions.

Leonard's sympathies lay with economic investments tied to his own land holdings, not to mention the extensive *seigniorial* possessions of other GODEFROY families. These firmly bound him and his clan to the Franco aristocrat class and provincial government; so he was disinclined to support defiant, have-not *Patriotes* who were, for the most part, lower and middle-

class citizens lacking financial wealth.

That unpopular viewpoint led in 1837 to his singling out as victim of a rowdy shivaree while visiting Richelieu, Québec. An angry mob of Franco citizens, provoked by Leonard's appearance in town, seized the opportunity to stage an impromptu, public "roast"—mocking, jeering, and otherwise embarrassing him in a noisy scene very reminiscent of shivarees sometimes meted out to newlywed couples in the lawless frontier towns of our own American west.

After the abortive 1837 Rebellion in Québec Province was swiftly crushed by the British military and Anglo militia units, attitudes of Yamaska area *Patriotes* turned more moderate and their opposition to Leonard's political career softened considerably.

Still, DE TONNANCOUR chose to abandon public life entirely. He resigned his prestigious seat in parliament at the age of forty-five after deciding to lead a more restrained, nonpolitical, and less stressful existence with his family. Financial independence was never a problem; Leonard could afford a life of leisure in early retirement on income available from his substantial TONNANCOUR estate in Yamaska, Québec.

Armed forces of the crown captured a total of five hundred *Patriotes* during the short-lived conflict (22 November through 14 December) of the 1837 revolt in Québec. Two hundred provincial rebels were freed in January of 1838 and one hundred others released from confinement four months later in May. Of the principal revolutionaries still in prison, eight directly implicated in political killings signed confessions to that effect.

In June 1838, those eight *Patriotes* were exiled to the English colony of Bermuda in the balmy climate of the south Atlantic, forbidden under penalty of death to return to Canada. Surely, they never missed bitter Québec winters or, more ominously, the hangman's scaffold that would always loom in the background. At the same time, 153 remaining *Canadien* revolutionaries still in confinement were allowed out of prison under a last minute government amnesty.

In 1838, sporadic, renewed attempts by French-Canadian nationalists to incite insurrection throughout Québec were soundly repressed by now tougher acting provincial authorities. The incidents occurred on 8-9 January; 3 March; 5, 9, 12-16 November; and 6 December). They served as a final example of the hopelessness attached to further armed resistance.

In this last uprising, fifty *Patriotes* died fighting in the course of six separate skirmishes against English regular troops and British-Canadian militia. During those armed engagements, seven hundred fifty *Québecois* rebels surrendered at gunpoint to government forces.

The English crown took severe measures against ninety-nine of the newly captured *Patriotes*. Convicted by military courts-martial in December 1838, twelve rebel leaders went to their deaths on the gallows; fifty-eight were deported to the harsh environment, halfway around the world, of Australian penal colonies where they served indeterminate sentences at hard labor, while two other *Canadien* rebels were banished forever from their homeland. Incongruously, twenty-seven remaining prisoners were released under cash bond for "good behavior."

Conscientious efforts by Canada's English governor-general, the Earl of Durham, only succeeded in wrecking his own budding political career, but those earnest endeavors resulted, twenty-nine years later, in the colony becoming a more democratic, self-governing dominion of Britain under provisions of the more liberal North America Act that became law on 1 July 1867.

## The GODEFROY Presence in the United States

The word "emigrant" inappropriately describes the early GODEFROY presence in what is now the U.S. Many family members were already long-time residents of the region, later known as the American Middle West, when it was a rich, fur-producing wilderness area belonging to the royal colony of New France.

This territory was forfeited to Great Britain in 1763 at the close of the French & Indian War. After the Revolutionary War, an exhaustive, costly revolt of eight years duration, the region became part of the United States in 1787 and initially was named the Northwest Territory.

### Detroit in 1720

Jacques, II, GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF (1684-1730), settled with his wife Marie Anne (ST. ONGE *dit* CHENE) and family at Fort Pontchartrain, an important military fort and trading post of New France located on the site of present Detroit, Michigan. Seven of the couple's ten children were born at the fort; the first of their brood arrived in 1720. Jacques, originally from Trois-Rivieres, Québec, earned a very good living from the fur trade.

His son, Jacques Gabriel, III, GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF (1722-1795), was an official Indian interpreter and fur trader in the Detroit region. Imprisoned by British authorities and threatened with hanging for abetting rebellious Ottawa tribesmen during the Chief PONTIAC Rebellion (1763-1766), he evaded the noose by mediating the reconciliation process between English and Indians.

After serving as a British militia officer, Jacques went into farming and land speculation, then wound up owning 520 acres of valuable property in the Detroit vicinity. His first wife, a Shawnee maiden, was the daughter of an influential tribal chieftain. Jacques married her at the important fur trade post of Kaskaskia, in present Illinois, but the union was childless. Following her death, MAUBEUF fathered four children by two subsequent *Canadienne* spouses.

Jacques Gabriel, IV, GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF (1758-1833), the son from his namesake father's second marriage, was a fur trader headquartered at Detroit and an official Indian interpreter as well. MAUBEUF's considerable influence among Middle West tribes led to his induction as an acclaimed, honorary Indian brother in three separate and traditional, though modestly painful, wristblood-joining ceremonies hosted by Ottawa, Ojibway, and Potawatomi chieftains.

Jacques had fifteen children by two wives and co-founded the GODEFROY & BEAUGRAND Fur Company, one of the largest and most successful trading operations in the Territory. A good friend of General William HARRISON, future ninth president of the U.S., MAUBEUF was appointed federal Indian agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the new

nation's northwest region.

For historical clarity, present-day Michigan became in 1787, four years after the Revolutionary War, the Northwest Territory of the United States. In 1805, its name was changed to Michigan Territory and, in 1837, the state of Michigan was finally established.

Gabriel, V, GODEFROY DE MAUBEUF (1783-1848), another son of Jacques Gabriel, was a lieutenant in a cavalry troop of American militia at Detroit during the War of 1812. He eventually became a militia colonel. Originally a fur trader, MAUBEUF, in the course of time, landed a choice appointment as U.S. Indian agent to local tribes and ended his days a rich landowner.

A Trois-Rivieres, Québec, native, Pierre, III, GODEFROY, Lord DEROQUETAILLADE (1683-1744), became a fur trader operating out of the military fort and trading post at Detroit during the French *régime*. His younger brother Jean Baptiste, III, GODEFROY, Lord DE VIEUX-PONT (1689-1756), also born at Trois-Rivieres, was a Detroit fur trader, too as verified in his death record. Jean died in 1756 at age sixty-seven.

## Illinois circa 1759

Daniel, V, GODEFROY DE LINTOT (1739-c. 1783), a Montreal native, was drawn to the Midwest country of the Illinois Indians in the late 1750s and engaged in the fur trade there. A youthful French & Indian War veteran of the *Troupes de la Marine* who was present at General BRADDOCK's 1755 debacle, he later became a good friend of frontiersman George ROGERS CLARK—Indian fighter, patriot leader, and Virginia militia general during the Revolutionary War.

CLARK persuaded Daniel in 1778 to renounce British allegiance and accept a captaincy in the new Virginia state militia. LINTOT was appointed U.S. Indian agent in 1779 for tribes along "the Illinois River and all (those) Indians living on the western side of said river to the East side of the Mississippi River..." Afterward promoted to militia major, Daniel, in his brief remaining life, was named federal Indian agent in charge of tribes residing in U.S. territory between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River.

## 19th Century New England

In 1870, only three years after inheriting the TONNANCOUR fiefdom and its *seignior* title, gentleman farmer and ex-parliament member Leonard, VII, GODEFROY, Lord DE TONNANCOUR (1836-___), inexplicably left Yamaska, Québec, and moved to Manchester, New Hampshire. The 34-year-old lord was accompanied by his wife Archange and six children.

Two more offspring were born in Manchester, Louis in 1870 and Marie Louise in 1872. The couple's last child, Marie Louise Alexandra, was born in Montreal, Québec, in 1877, indicating the parents did, in fact, move back to Canada. Three of DE TONNANCOUR's daughters chose to remain in New England. Oddly enough, the children's mother, Lady Archange, wife of Leonard, died in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1909, age seventy-six, at the home of a daughter. She must have been on a family visit to the Ocean State at the time of her

death.

Another daughter of Lord and Lady DE TONNANCOUR, Marie Emelie, VIII (1860-1894), married at Manchester, N.H., in 1880 at age twenty, but died at West Warwick, R.I. in 1894 at age thirty-four. A sister, Marie Pauline, VIII (1863-___), married at Manchester in 1887 at age twenty-four. Still another sister, Marie Louise, VIII (1872-___), married at West Warwick in 1893 at age twenty.

It happened to be Louise's home where her mother Archange died in 1909. Joseph, VII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1863-___), son of Isaac and Archange (VERRIER), emigrated with his family to Fall River, Massachusetts, circa 1882. A daughter, Marie Louise, married there in 1924 at age forty-six. Marie Louise's brother, Dieudonne, VIII (1882-___), also married at Fall River in 1921 at age thirty-nine to Ida DUMAIS, age thirty.

Predeceased by her husband, Ida was a patient at the State Hospital in Cranston, R.I., when she died on 25 June 1950 at age fifty-nine. The death record identifies her as a widow living in Woonsocket, R.I. She was a victim of the mind-altering brain operation known as a lobotomy. At the time, this innovative surgical procedure—still controversial—centered around severing nerve fibers of the brain's frontal lobes and was believed to alter some forms of psychotic behavior.

A son of Lord Leonard and Archange (DANNEAU) GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR married at Fall River in 1895, aged thirty-one. He was Sigfroid, VIII (1864-1933), and he wed Marie Anne DAVIGNON, daughter of local notary public Joseph O. and Mary Ann (WAITE). Marie was the first half-Yankee to taint the family's noble French bloodlines since that storied English captive lass of the Abenaki Indians married another DE TONNANCOUR.

Sigfroid became editor-in-chief of *l'Independant,* a pioneer French language newspaper in Fall River. For his scrupulous efforts to promote French language usage and Franco history/culture in New England, DE TONNANCOUR was designated an officer in the prestigious *Academie Francaise* by the Ministry of Public Education & Fine Arts at Paris, France. Their three children were born in Fall River between 1896 and 1900.

## 1871 Residents of Tennessee

Ephrem, VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1846-1874), son of Pierre and Marguerite (LAFONTAINE), married at Powell's Station, near Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1871, aged twenty-four, to Miss Charlotte GAULT. Ephrem died just three years later at St. Louis, Missouri, but a daughter, Eugenie, was born to the couple in Tennessee in 1872. She married in Alabama at the age of eighteen in 1890.

## Wisconsin, 1891

Leonard, VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1869-___), son of Lactance (sic) and Julie (CARDIN), married at Flambeau Farm (sic), Wisconsin, in 1891 at age twenty-two to Suzanne OEMEULES. Four children were born to them there between 1893 and 1900. The family evidently chose to remain in that midwestern state.

Some Late Rhode Island Arrivals

Marie Georgine, VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1867-___), daughter of Leonard R. and Adeline (PARENT), was born at Yamaska, Québec. Her wedding took place in 1897 at Woonsocket, R.I., when she was twenty-nine years old. The groom was Frederick KIMPTON, a 37-year-old Vermont native and resident of New London, Connecticut, where he was employed as a railroad locomotive fireman.

Regina, VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1891-1955), Québec-born daughter of George and Vitaline (POTVIN), was a resident of Manville, R.I. She married at the neighboring community of Albion in 1910 at age nineteen, to 24-year-old Alfred NAULT. The groom's occupation was clerk, and he was a Manville resident. Regina died at Woonsocket in 1955 at age sixty-three.

Regina's younger stepbrother Eugene J., VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1893-1969), was the offspring of his widower father's second marriage to Rose (CARDIN). A Yamaska, Québec, native, too, Eugene married at Albion in 1917 at age twenty-four, to comely, 19-year-old Marie Alexina LACROIX. The groom worked as a textile muleskinner.

Eugene's wife was a native Rhode Islander, born in Natick, a section of West Warwick, but living in tiny Albion, a mill village occupied primarily by French-speaking residents. If it weren't for Alexina and Eugene, who insisted on speaking only French to their son Omer's children (Linda, Bobby, Rita, and Carolyn) they would never have achieved such unaccustomed fluency in *la belle langue François.*

The four children of Eugene and Alexina—Omer, Lucien, Pete, and Violette—were all born in Albion between 1918 and 1926. Omer, IX (1918-1981), a World War II combat veteran with the U.S. Army's 45th Infantry Division, served at one time in North Africa as an official French interpreter. He later saw duty as an infantry squad rifleman in Italy until disabled and hospitalized in 1944. Omer was subsequently medically discharged for combat fatigue resulting from being stranded behind German lines for eight days without sufficient food or water.

Eugene's oldest son also earned the debatable distinction of being the first of his TONNANCOUR branch to introduce Gaelic bloodlines into the family gene pool. He married a spirited, half-Irish gal named Dorothy Mae VALOIS, daughter of Franco-American movie projectionist George and Josephine, AKA "Josie," (SULLIVAN) VALOIS.

After emigrating to the U.S in the early 1900s, the surname of Eugene and his older brothers, Armand and George, began appearing in local vital records as DE TONNANCOURT. It's believed the superfluous "T" was added by non-French town hall clerks unfamiliar with the correct spelling of the family name. Curiously, Eugene continued to periodically receive nominal rent payments, well into the 1940s, from *Canadien* tenants leasing land on an historic TONNANCOUR *seigniory* in Yamaska, Québec.

Québec native Joseph M., VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1879—), another son of George and Rose (CARDIN), lived for a time in Woonsocket, R.I., where he found work as a laborer. Two of their children by Amanda (MONDOR) were born in that city of textile mills

between 1911 and 1917. Joseph's younger brother, Hector, VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (18801959), decided to immigrate to Albion, R.I., c. 1909, with his wife and infant son. He was a textile weaver and the couple's daughter Exupere married there in 1927 to Albert DUBOIS. Daughter Germaine married there, too, in 1929, to Eugene VANDAL. Both the bride and groom were textile workers.

Armand, VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1883-1956), another son of George and Rose (CARDIN), was a farmer in Canada but became a textile worker in the U.S. He immigrated to Albion with wife Aldea and daughter Corona circa 1910. Seven of the couple's nine children were born in the community dominated by its solitary textile mill and Catholic Church, where the French language, even nowadays, is spoken in the streets of this small village.

George A., VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1894-1953), younger brother of Armand, was born at Yamaska, Québec, but married at Albion in 1916 at age twenty-one to Eva DESGRANDS, also twenty-one years old. Bride and groom were employed as textile workers. The couple's fourteen children all were born in the Ocean State.

## The West Warwick, Rhode Island Clan

Michel, VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1857—), was the son of Joseph and Olive (FOURQUIN *dit* LEVEILLE). He and wife Georgine (CARDIN) were Yamaska, Québec, natives living in West Warwick, R.I., back in 1908. Only the last of their ten children, Elizabeth, was a Rhode Island native.

Joseph, VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1863—), preceded his older sibling Michel to Rhode Island by at least thirty years. He was the husband of Québecer Rose SCHMIDT, Canadian descendant of a German-born Hessian who, as a mercenary soldier, fought against the U.S. during the American Revolutionary War.

Joseph is listed in an 1874 town directory as an Arctic (a section of Warwick, R.I.) resident and textile worker. But after spending twenty-two years in that community, Joseph was reported in the 1896 town directory as having returned to Canada. Subsequent Québec births of the couple's five children confirm it.

Like Joseph, it is interesting to note that a number of *Québecois* immigrants—never at ease in a clamorous mill town setting where their native language, culture, and customs were considered foreign—eagerly looked forward to returning some day to more familiar and tranquil scenes in the Canadian homeland. There they could, perhaps, farm the old family homestead again after managing to scrimp and save, over the years, a sufficient financial nest egg from textile earnings in the U.S.

Another of Michel's brothers, Omer, VIII, GODEFROY DE TONNANCOUR (1871-1959), was a Yamaska, Québec, native who married at West Warwick in 1893, at age twenty-two, to 19-year-old Augustine LEBRUN. The couple's eight children were all born in that community. Omer owned and operated a combination grocery and meat market for many years then served as an elected municipal tax assessor until retiring in 1948.

## New England Textiles and DE TONNANCOURs

Prior to 1840, French surnames were rarely found in New England vital records apart from a small number of Huguenot *émigrés*, refugees of 17th century religious wars in France, and Acadians expelled from Nova Scotia in 1755 for refusing to swear allegiance to English conquerors.

The Protestant TOURGEE family, for example, fled from an oppressive Catholic *régime* in France and turned up in the 17th century Colony of Rhode Island (still known as "Rogues Island") to found in 1685 the tiny community appropriately named Frenchtown, which is still part of Warwick. Incongruously, their numbers were later swelled by other Frenchmen worshiping a different God: Canadian Catholics deported from their Acadian homeland by those same British Empire builders.

The 18th century witnessed a rapid expansion in the New England production of machine-woven cloth following the arrival of pioneer entrepreneur Samuel SLATER (1768-1835). The English-born founder of America's textile industry first showed up in Providence, R.I., back in 1790. Three years later, this 25-year-old genius established a cloth-making factory in Pawtucket, R.I., a couple of miles northeast of Providence. He had built the country's first textile plant a few years earlier in Providence.

Since Great Britain prohibited the emigration of textile workers, a scarce, jealously guarded commodity, SLATER, a former mill supervisor, had to leave the British Isles in disguise and almost penniless. Astonishingly, he was able to build the complicated manufacturing machinery entirely from scratch, without written notes or diagrams as a guide, relying instead on his prodigious memory.

By the mid-19th century, a rapidly increasing demand for cheaper, machine-made textile products spurred an urgent need by New England mills for cheap labor. The demand couldn't be met by native-born Yankees, usually unwilling to work for the low wages offered. Moreover, the region's economy was still largely dominated by agriculture and would remain so for years to come.

Nearby Québec Province was quickly exploited for its huge, untapped pool of unskilled laborers. As an ethnic minority unschooled in English, speaking only French at first, and uninformed regarding American customs and history, *Canadiens* encountered discrimination not only in the workplace but also throughout the community. Some of the milder epithets hurled at these new immigrants were "Dumb Frogs," "ignorant Pea Soups," and "stupid Canucks." Sexual abuse against younger female workers wasn't unknown in the mills and the culprits were usually unscrupulous overseers who took advantage of their supervisory status. The more subtle forms of discrimination that Francos endured still exist today.

To escape verbal abuse and better blend into the environment, some French Canadians changed their surnames into the English equivalents: ARCHAMBAULT became SCAMBO; ARSENAULT evolved into SNOW; AUCOIN = O'COIN; BARRIERE = GATES; BENOIT = BENWAY; BERARO = BARROWS, BARRY, BELL, BERRY; BLAIS = BLAIR;

BOULANGER = BAKER; BOUROELAIS = BUTLER; BRINDAMOUR = BROWN; BRODEUR = BROTHERS; CHARPENTIER = CARPENTER; CHARRON = WRIGHT; COTE = COOY; DAIGLE = OAY; DUBOIS = WOOD; DUHAMEL = CAMPBELL; DUMAS = MORSE; FOISY = FOSSETT; FONTAINE = FOUNTAIN or SPRING; FORCIER = FOSTER; FORGERON = SMITH; GEOFFRION = JEFFERSON; GIROUARD = WARD; GODIN = GORTON; GUILMETTE = GILBERT; HARPIN = HARPER; HEBERT = HERBERT; LABRECHE = LEBERISH; LAFLEUR = LAFLOAN; LAFOREST = FOREST; LANGLAIS = ENGLISH; LAPIERRE = STONE; LARIVIERE = RIVERS; .LEBLANC = WHITE (a Connecticut WHITE family didn't learn they were Acadian LEBLANCs until nearly a century after their name change!).

Also: LAPRAIRIE = PERRY; LEDUC = DUKE; LEMOYNE = YOUNG; LEVESQUE = BISHOP; LUSIGNAN = LOVELY; MARCHAND = MERCHANT; MARCOUX = MICUE; MAYETTE = MAYER; MEUNIER = MILLER; MOISSON = MINER; OUELLETTE = WILLETT; PAQUIN = PERKINS; PETIT = SMALL; PETITJEAN = LITTLEJOHN; PHANEUF = FARNUM; PICHE = PESHA; POISSON = FISH; PROULX = PRUE or PREW; PROVENCHER = MOORE; RICHARD = RICHARDS; RIVARD = REVOO; ROBERT = ROBERTS; ROY = KING; ROYER = RIGA; ST. JACQUES = ST. JAMES; THERRIEN = TAYLOR; VALOIS = VALWAY; VINCELETTE = VASLET. It makes you wonder just how many persons with "galvanized Yankee" surnames are unaware, even today, of their true Franco-American heritage.

Incentives for emigrating from Canada to the U.S. were already evident: farmland scarcity in Québec; primitive agriculture methods; an all-too-short crop growing season owing to severe, six-month winters; substandard country roads, in the absence of railroads, that delayed transporting perishable farm produce to distant retail markets. All of these factors combined to impoverish an overabundant populace.

In 1841, there were 650,000 residents of French extraction in Québec alone, which made this relatively overcrowded rural society ripe for worker recruitment. Yankee mill owners of New England took advantage the situation by hiring teams of bilingual agents to scour the province in search of prospective employees.

A clue to the heavy volume of the early *Québecois* trek south to New England is provided by the dates that small groups of Franco-Americans banded together to organize their first Catholic parishes: Maine, 1826; New Hampshire, 1846; Vermont, 1850; Connecticut, 1863; Rhode Island, 1866; and Massachusetts, 1868.

That isn't to say there weren't *Canadiens* already living in those states. As early as 1814, Woonsocket, R.I., vital records list François PROULX as a resident; he's considered the first *Québecois* to settle in the city. Prior to founding their own parishes, the French had to attend Masses in Irish Catholic churches. The language barrier (though the Mass was recited in Latin, sermons were delivered in English) and cultural differences supplied all the incentives needed to establish their Franco places of worship.

After the year 1840, the trickle of opportunity-seeking farmers-turned-textile workers

became a veritable deluge totaling tens of thousands of people. Labor recruiters roaming around Québec farm communities had little trouble signing up entire families of volunteers. The prospect of higher wages than they had ever known was definitely preferable to the uncertainty of a 12-to-14-hour daily work ritual on marginally productive farmsteads.

At the height of the bustling New England textile industry in 1860, 878 factories produced 940 million yards of woven cloth each year. They employed 105,000 workers, many of them immigrants. Between the years 1850 and 1930, about 850,000 Canadians left Québec and crossed the U.S. border to work in regional mills.

In the case of the DE TONNANCOUR clan, first of the GODEFROY family to work in Rhode Island's textile plants in the last quarter of the 19th century, the need to immigrate was understandable for another reason. Large numbers of children, males especially, placed limitations on the amount of family land, within a feudal *seigniory*, that was available for equitable division among siblings.

As noted previously, little incentive existed to pursue farming on a commercial basis in Québec in the mid-19th century. Without railroads, any profit margin was largely dissipated by the primitive transportation available to haul perishable farm products to markets in a timely fashion, over extremely poor roads via horse-drawn wagons.

The province was sparsely industrialized and almost devoid of large, commercial business. So it was only natural for TONNANCOUR sons interested in a more promising future to look outside Canada, especially younger males in large families who stood to gain little in terms of inheritance.

For most immigrants arriving in New England textile communities, the drastic change in pace from a quiet, countryside village to a large and noisy, ethnically mixed factory town was simply mind-boggling. Adjustment had to be made to a busy plant where speed and commitment to rigid, daily time schedules regulated by clanging bells from towering, factory belfries every morning (start of work), noon (lunch hour), and evening end of shift), introduced them to a totally different, and often intimidating, way of life. With the appearance of coal-fired boilers, loudly pealing bells were replaced by even shriller steam-powered whistles.

New workers first had to get to the United States. It meant a tiresome, bone-jarring, week-long journey over largely inadequate dirt roads by horse-drawn farm wagon although, after the end of the American Civil War (in which more than thirty thousand French Canadians fought on Abe LINCOLN's Union side), Québec Province was linked by the magical convenience of new railroads to a multitude of New England cities and towns.

After that, the southward journey of *Canadiens* to Rhode Island turned into a pleasant enough ride seldom lasting more than a day, thanks to fast, locomotive-drawn, and reasonably comfortable railroad coaches. Quite different from the two-week, transoceanic ordeal in lowly steerage class endured, beginning in 1892, by the first European immigrants disembarking at Ellis Island, New York, from dirty, disease-ridden, and dangerously overcrowded steamships.

Since there were no "free lunches" even in those days, the cost of Canada-to-Rhode Island train tickets, provided to newly hired *Québecois* by textile mill recruiters, was routinely

deducted from each worker's first pay.

Management learned to appreciate their docile, industrious, and reliable labor source from Canada. Generally, they also possessed fun-loving and warmhearted personalities. While performing most semiskilled and skilled textile jobs, Franco newcomers stood little chance then of becoming overseers (department managers) or second-hands (shift foremen). Supervisory positions were normally reserved for English-speaking, native-born Americans, Englishmen, Scots, Irishmen, and the occasional English-speaking Swede or German.

A fatiguing, twelve-hour day at the mill typically began at six in the morning and continued until six o'clock that evening, Monday through Saturday. Sunday was the only day off for employees. The 72-hour weekly schedule was interrupted each working day by a one-hour lunch period and infrequent pauses for coffee, cake, or candy snacks (a source of needed extra energy). For Francos needing a minimum eight hours of sleep at night, little free time was left for after-hours pastimes.

Different languages, cultures, and religions encountered daily by new immigrants raised natural barriers made more formidable by the fact that most of them were illiterate. Learning English then turned into a cumbersome and lengthy process of memorizing strange new words, idiom, verb forms, grammatical constructions, and rules confusingly different from French. As a result, little fraternizing took place, inside and outside the plant, with non-French-speaking coworkers.

It was a primary reason (Catholicism was another) why so few Franco-Americans intermarried with other ethnic groups. This explains, too, why *Canadien patois* (dialect) survives today in the French enclaves of New England despite multiple generations of constant exposure to compulsory English—notably in public schools, businesses, and industries. When parents converse in French at home, so does the entire household.

Interestingly, if a French-speaking Woonsocket, R.I. native, enroute by car nowadays to visit relatives in Québec Province, were to pause at a Montreal public bus stop to ask directions from *Canadien* commuters, he or she would be answered in the exact same *patois* (complete with identical speech patterns; i.e., idiom, pronunciations, and inflections) that they are accustomed to hearing back home.

Business lobbyists in 19th century New England statehouses made sure that child labor laws didn't exist, so even eight-year-old children could begin earning money (sorting or sweeping up cotton and wool waste in the mills) immediately upon arriving from Canada. Textile employment turned into an indispensable, family enterprise.

The need to earn a living wage in order to feed their families meant that mill workers could not afford the loss of vital income resulting from sending a household's employable children to free public schools in town. Illiteracy and ignorance, therefore, became accepted facts of life.

Depending on skills and intelligence, a newly arrived, newly hired French Canadian father in those years could earn $4.00 to $6.00 per week for his six-day, twelve-hour work shift totaling seventy-two hours. On an hourly scale, his pay ranged from 5½ cents to 8.3 cents per

hour on a straight-time basis. Overtime pay was unheard-of in that era.

Contrast that with the minimum hourly wage scale of $6.15 per hour in the year of 2002 in Rhode Island. Because of gender bias, the 19th century textile workers' wife only received a weekly pay of $2.00, amounting to 2.8 cents per hour for her 72-hour shift at the mill. The couple's work eligible, minor children earned an even lower salary of 50 cents to $1.00 each week for the same seventy-two hours. A youngster's pay scale ranged from an unimaginably pitiful 6/10 of a cent to 1.4 cents an hour!

The seemingly unlimited supply of French Canadians ensured that New England cotton and woolen mills had little trouble preserving their skinflint reputation as the region's lowest-paying employers. Holyoke, Mass., cotton mills in the year 1880 still offered adult employees salaries ranging from $4.62 to $6.54 for a grueling 60-hour week; this translated into 7.7 to 10.9 cents per hour. Highly skilled textile weavers, mulespinners, and foremen were earning $8.00 to $10.00 for a 60-hour week, or 13.3 to 16.6 cents per hour.

Now compare the average annual wage of $284 for Holyoke textile workers that year to the much higher salaries earned by employees in city machine shops and foundries: the latter individuals averaged $412 annually, or 145% more pay. In 1917, during World War I, the mandatory industry workweek was finally reduced from fifty-six to forty-eight hours. It remained at that level for the next twenty-one years until the federal Wages and Hours Act of 1938 at last brought us the modern, 40-hour workweek.

For household expense comparisons, here's a sampling of various items for sale or rent (in the case of tenements) to Woonsocket, R.I., families on Friday, 10 July 1890. The advertisements appeared in THE EVENING REPORTER newspaper (then selling at 2 cents a copy, incidentally) for that summery day more than a century ago:

Ladies hose (thick, black, thigh-length stockings), 15 cents a pair; women's leather shoes, $2.00 a pair; baby carriage, $2.98; four-room tenement for rent (in the city's Fairmount factory district), $1.50 per week; leg of lamb, 10 cents per pound; chicken, 5 cents per pound; ham, 9 cents per pound; salt pork, 5 cents a pound; corned beef, 5 cents per pound; beef ribs, 10 cents per pound; potatoes, 15 cents a peck (8 quarts); string beans, 15 cents a peck.

Employee layoffs during intermittent business recession periods in New England resulted in fewer jobs followed by an inevitable worker shortage as manufacturing conditions improved. To maximize corporate profits, textile mill managers instituted an industry-wide employment practice: Always hire lower paid women and children for any available shift openings before turning to older, experienced (and more expensive) male workers.

No wonder mill owners could afford splendid mansions in exclusive residential suburbs—readily accessible by train and private, horse-drawn coaches (complete with uniformed coachmen), or sparkling, stylish buggies with-the-fringe-on-top. These homes boasted the latest household conveniences: Electric lights and lamps (c. 1882), and telephones (c. 1878); cold and magically preheated hot running water from coal-fired central furnaces, piped into shiny kitchen sink faucets and to indoor, porcelain bathroom sinks and bathtubs; plus a newfangled product—

pull-chain flushing toilets; and other household services that included crews of poorly paid domestic help.

An upper-class lifestyle also called for luxurious summer residences (referred to by occupants, with tongue-in-cheek, as "cottages") in the fashionable shoreline sectors of Newport, Rhode Island, and Bar Harbor, Maine. Leisure activities embodied month long family vacations in the ritzy, warm weather resort villages nestled in the Adirondack Mountains of New York State, or extravagant and lengthy tours of the British Isles and European continent for educational and historical reference purposes.

There, rich American parents sometimes shopped for titled, blue-blooded nobles (more often than not in poor financial straits) to wed eligible, if not always attractive, daughters. Remember, there were no federal or state income taxes then so practically every dollar of profit went directly into the mill owner's deep pockets.

In significant contrast, working conditions in textile plants were oppressive. The very nature of the job was monotonous and tiring. Those deafeningly loud textile looms, on which cloth was woven, required almost constant attention and employees spent a major part of each work shift wearily standing on their feet. Many jobs were performed by men and women, not for the sake of any pioneering notions of equality but because females traditionally worked for drastically cheaper wages.

These unisex mill occupations included weaving (interlacing threads or yarns on a loom to produce the woven fabric), carding (combing out or untangling wool prior to the spinning operation), doffing (removing the full bobbins or spindles from carding machines), spinning (drawing out and twisting wool fibers to convert them into thread), and cloth tying-over operations.

Heavier mechanical labor involving manual lifting as well as the care and maintenance of machinery (performed by skilled millwrights) were necessarily reserved for men. So were cloth bleaching and dyeing operations, done under extremely torrid conditions in unventilated areas of the plant. Loom-fixing (repairing a weaving loom) was the highest-skilled job in the mill and also restricted to males.

Lack of sufficient ventilation in textile plants throughout New England was a major problem, particularly in summer. Holyoke, Mass., newspapers reported in 1874 that summer temperatures in the mills routinely exceeded ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit. This was long before the invention of electric fans and air conditioners. The same newspapers matter-of-factly documented frequent incidents of serious, frequently fatal, accidents befalling employees.

Fingers severed by swift, unshielded, circular saws; hands and arms horribly mangled inside exposed, whirling machine gears or within unguarded, continuously moving leather drive belts that powered the mill machinery, including weaving looms—all represented job hazards faced daily by textile workers. There was little chance that victims of industrial accidents would receive monetary compensation for workplace injuries. Employee safety was not a management concern for the reason that extra costs for installing protective safeguards on plant machinery or equipment would reduce profits. And there were desperate job applicants almost always waiting

in line outside the mill's front gate.

Textile plants were dusty, drafty, and monstrously noisy (many workers developed severe hearing problems in later life) with the air full of harmful lint from manufacturing processes utilizing yarn and fabric. Few mill owners cared to invest any portion of profits for exhaust fans—even after the late 19th century invention of electricity to operate them—merely to vent annoying lint outside the building.

Inasmuch as work-related health or accident record-keeping wasn't required of managers at the time, nobody knows how many cases of tuberculosis—a common, highly contagious, terminal disease of the lungs—stemmed from lint-polluted air in textile mills. Few employees could avoid inhaling the tiny, deadly fibers. The walls and ceilings within a building effectively confined most of the poisonous fluff inside the workplace.

Tuberculosis, also called consumption, was the leading cause of death for city-dwelling adults in 19th century America. Infected workers weren't able to stop coughing after leaving the mill at day's end, so they unknowingly transmitted the disease to any vulnerable family members at home in the tenement.

It was a slow, horribly painful death as the infection progressively destroyed large areas of a victim's lungs. Symptoms featured periods of coughing, wherein the body's defense mechanisms expelled bloody, fiber-laden sputum and shreds of shattered lungs. Bouts of fever followed, accompanied by drenching body sweats, weight loss, and overall weakness that was felt throughout the body.

Tuberculosis rightly earned its dread nickname of "white plague," a reference to bubonic, or "black," plague, spread by the flea-ridden rats that decimated European populations in the Middle Ages. First identified in 1882, effective medical treatment and preventive inoculations for tuberculosis evolved very slowly. Unbelievably, it wasn't until the mid-1950s that "TB" became a rare ailment in the U.S.

The following GODEFROY family members from the DE TONNANCOUR line, men and women, are documented as having worked in Rhode Island and Massachusetts textile mills: Joseph, VIII (1863-___); Hector, VIII (1880-1959); Armand, VIII (1883-1956); Regina (LEVEILLE), VIII (1887-1988); Armand, VIII (1893-1969); Eugene J., VIII (l893-1969); George A., VIII (1894-1953); Eva (DESGRANDS), VIII (1895-1983); Alexina (LACROIX), VIII (1898-1969); Colombe E., IX (190l-1982); Rose, IX (1904-___); Marie A. (PAYETTE), IX (1904-1989); Germaine R., IX (l906-___)...Corona, IX, (1906 -1998).

Also: Willie H., IX (1909-1985); Josaphat, IX (1909-1950); Blanche (DOIRON), IX (1910-___); Blanche (DUPRE), IX (1912-___); Omer E., IX (1918-1981); Leonard J., IX (1919-___); Bernard, IX (1919-1972); Solange (L'ESPERANCE), IX (1919-___); Jeanne D., IX (1920-1999); Lucien, IX (1920-2000); Andre H., IX (1923-1989); "Pete," baptized Joseph Pierre Lionel, IX (1923-1989); Therese M., IX (1925-___); Violette, IX (1926-1989); Florence (RICHARD), IX (1929-___); Irene (PATENAUDE), IX (1930___); Doris, IX (1932-1996); Barba (DEMERS), IX (1935-___); Ronald, X (1939-___).

A few of the above individuals may possibly have been illiterate because, as textile

employees, a ten or twelve-hour shift, six days a week, left little time for private tutoring (which they would have had to pay for themselves). This assumes, of course, that a worker was even willing to sacrifice his or her precious free time and scarce spending money for educational purposes at the end of a long, exhausting day in the mill.

Most plants constructed tenement houses for employees. These were commonly two and three-story row structures of brick or wood containing three to four rooms per apartment. A number of the 19th century housing units survive to this day in the Social Street district of downtown Woonsocket and along the Main Street area of Albion, both of them Rhode Island communities. Duplex mill houses were also built and featured as many as three rooms downstairs, including a first-floor kitchen, plus three upstairs bedrooms.

A ground-floor parlor and living room were ordinarily converted to bedrooms by larger families, or rented out to boarders for welcome additional income. Tenants living in Holyoke, Mass., mill houses in 1880 were required to pay $4.00 rent each month (rule of thumb: $1.00 per room per month).

Rent was automatically deducted from a mill employee's pay with the strict understanding that laid-off workers faced immediate eviction. This ruling also guaranteed that most Francos, afraid of being terminated and losing their tenements, avoided complaining in public about hazardous plant conditions. New employees arriving from Canada often lived temporarily in the mill house apartments of relatives or friends while waiting for tenements of their own.

Indoor plumbing was a long way off for 19th century textile workers. The only running water in apartments was cold and flowed from a handle-operated, cast-iron water pump in the kitchen sink, fed from an outside well, nearby pond, or river source (thus the term "cold water flat").

Metal buckets and galvanized iron washtubs filled with water were very slow to heat up as they sat atop a wood- or coal-burning iron stove. This precious, briefly scalding fluid was used by family members for weekly Saturday night baths in the kitchen (daily shower baths had yet to be invented); the three-times-daily routine of washing breakfast, lunch, and supper dishes, plus pots, pans, and cooking utensils; and clothes laundering. All of these tasks were done laboriously by hand in the kitchen, using the same washtubs "reserved" for weekly family baths. The household wash was hung out to dry on backyard clotheslines or strung around the tenement on flimsy kitchen twine during inclement weather.

The cherished kitchen stove came equipped with internal baking, and smaller food warming ovens. A brick chimney bisected the middle of the mill house, or twin chimneys might stand tall at either end of the building, to supply abutting bedrooms on every floor with a measure of needed warmth, during fall and winter, via wood- or coal-burning fireplaces.

Cast-iron bed warmers packed full of hot coals; small, thick rubber bags filled with hot water; or heated, metal flatirons (normally used by housewives to manually iron freshly washed piles of family clothing), tightly wrapped in towels to retain heat, were all valuable sources of extra warmth to offset the shock of climbing under ice-cold bed sheets and blankets on freezing

winter nights in New England.

Bob, X, DETONNANCOURT (1954-___), still remembers chilly, winter evenings spent, as a child, huddling under multiple layers of blankets and a thick comforter in the completely unheated, third-floor bedroom of their century-old, brick, family-owned mill house at 103 Main Street in Albion, R.I. Small iron grilles, cut into ceilings, allowed some supplemental warm air from a family's first-floor kitchen stove to slowly drift up to second-floor bedrooms.

Interior illumination on those dark, pre-electricity evenings was provided by the dim light of smelly wax candles seated in their individual metal holders as well as malodorous, wick-equipped kerosene lamps either placed on the kitchen table, fireplace mantel, or suspended from ceilings. Spare candles or lamps were available to be hand-carried each evening from the kitchen to the parlor and bedrooms.

The family privy—a shallow, enclosed, wooden bench with one or two buttock-sized hole cut into it—sat in the gloomy, scary (to children, at least) eternal dampness of mill house cellars, shared with creepy-crawly spiders and other multiple-footed denizens of the dark. Outdoor, backyard versions of these smelly toilets, featuring circular seat openings covered sometimes by hinged lids, were installed inside small, wooden sheds made forever unforgettable by cartoonists over the years due to prominent, ventilator slots—in the form of quarter moons—that were carved into their front doors.

Ordinary store wrapping paper, pages from old Sears Roebuck catalogs, paper strips torn from daily newspapers, or the occasional corncob (a more common staple in farmhouse privies), served the basic body cleansing function handled so much more efficiently today by numerous brands of toilet tissue graded by varying, bottom-pampering softness. Alas, the modern convenience of water powered, indoor toilets, with their self-contained, waste pipe flushing systems, had yet to arrive in mill worker apartments. .

Porcelain or metal chamber pots answered the nighttime demands of nature for household members. Kept readily handy in bedrooms (usually hidden from sight under beds), these containers were faithfully emptied the very next morning, or else.

Variously called a "necessary," "privy," or "outhouse," the constant, overpowering stench linked with these indoor and outdoor family toilets (that attracted innumerable hordes of annoying buzzing flies in warm weather) was never ever completely dissipated by the periodic transport of their aromatic and troublesome-to-remove contents to the town or city dump in four-wheeled horse-drawn conveyances appropriately named "honey wagons."

## Leisure Time Activities for Mill Workers

Today's reader might find it hard to comprehend the limited choices available to 19th century textile employees in terms of leisure time activities after a long workday or workweek ended. For starters, forget about radios, stereos, television, movies, telephones, and fast cars. For working-class folks, such expensive diversions/luxuries had to wait until the 20th century. It was a time when most Francos routinely entertained themselves when together at home.

Off duty workers and their family members tended to be devotees of various playing card

games like whist, casino, bridge, and board games of chance such as Parcheesi and checkers—as opposed to chess, a favorite of the "egghead" *intelligentsia* even then.

They might also choose, for example, to view stereoscope picture slides housed inside a sputtering, candle-powered lantern device. By peering through the primitive projector's eyepiece, family members and friends were treated to magnified illustrations of various photographs or drawings—usually hand colored—of national park scenes, showplace gardens at Versailles, the picturesque canals of Venice, and sundry impressive photogenic subjects. Illiteracy pretty much ruled out most book, newspaper, and magazine reading for recreation purposes or educational study.

While some Franco women busied themselves after work with parish level volunteer activities on behalf of various Catholic charities and church social functions or suppers, the men folk might briefly visit the local tavern for a relaxing glass of beer or wine, maybe demonstrate their skill with a cue stick in a friendly game or two of pocket billiards, or unwind with card games, including games of chance like poker and gin rummy.

Ice skating and sledding were popular wintertime outlets for youngsters and oldsters alike. For Woonsocket, R.I. residents, any safe, frozen water surface in city parks, millponds, or along the Blackstone River itself was a suitable rendezvous point. To thaw out the nearly frozen extremities of skaters and sled-riders, a small bonfire would, more often than not, be set ablaze along the shore.

In good weather, athletic males would toss metal horseshoes at a round, iron stake anchored in the backyard and located a suitable distance away from the challengers. Or they might flock to mill-sponsored baseball league teams and pit their abilities on the diamond in organized, daylight-only games against teams fielded by competing textile plants.

Woonsocket's celebrated Napoleon "Nap" LAJOIE (1874-1959) got his start playing amateur league baseball in the 1890s. The Franco athlete's natural talents quickly took him to the major leagues where he played professional ball for the Philadelphia (Penna.) Phillies. Nap switched later to the Philadelphia Athletics and wound up as an indispensable outfielder slugger with the Cleveland (Ohio) Indians in the American League. LAJOIE's prowess on the diamond and remarkable, lifetime batting average of .339 earned him in 1937 a permanent niche in this country's Baseball Hall of Fame.

Religion was a mainstay of most *Canadien* households. Sunday's Latin Mass, highlighted by its Holy Communion ritual and sermon in French, was preceded the day before by an obligatory, often embarrassing, private session, each Saturday afternoon, that recounted the parishioner's weekly accumulation of venial and, sometimes, mortal sins. The latter task was accomplished while closeted at the church with the priest in a wooden, extremely dim and stuffy confessional box—equipped with sliding, screened, listening panels.

The whole household took an active part in these devout, weekend practices. Absenteeism from such sacred services was barely tolerated. Reinforced by mostly pious parent-parishioners, French Catholic priests and nuns (two vital imports from Canada) exerted a stern, no nonsense, moral influence over the day-to-day social attitudes and behavior of all parochial

school students in the local congregation and the rest of the family's churchgoing members.

Whenever they had free time, families necessarily stayed close to home for lack of transportation. The 1887 introduction into Woonsocket of horse-drawn streetcars, followed the very next year by electric streetcars/trolleys, offered worker families an opportunity (at 5 cents a ride per person) to escape in nice weather from dark, dingy tenements to the fragrant-smelling flowers and natural greenery of city and suburban ponds, public parks, and woodlands for fishing, hiking, picnics, or bathing beach excursions.

Long before the advent of movies and television, vaudeville, as a popular stage entertainment, became an instant, low-cost hit with American audiences after crossing the ocean from England. It first appeared in New York City in 1881 and quickly became a main attraction in theaters across the country through the popular medium of the vaudeville circuit.

This fascinating form of stage entertainment offered audiences a hodgepodge of songs, dances, acrobatic (sometimes involving unicycles and bicycles) and magic acts, plus humorous skits and sketches. Featured were headliners like Providence-born song-and-dance-man, George M. COHAN (1878-1942), composer of those stirring, patriotic World War I songs, "You're A Grand Old Flag," and "Over There"; magician-escape artist Harry HOUDINI (1874-1926); humorist-tumbler W. C. FIELDS (1880-1946); and the homespun cowboy rope twirler-comedian-philosopher Will ROGERS (1879-1935).

All of those performers appeared on stage in Woonsocket, at one time or another, at the city's Park Theater, built as an opera house in 1888; and in Main Street's Rialto and Olympia movie/vaudeville theaters; and the Laurier Theater situated on Social Street in the heart of the Franco-American district.

A traditionally favorite crowd-pleaser was the arrival each summer of noisy, railroad trains—emitting clouds of black, smelly, soot residue from locomotive exhausts—hauling the exciting circus world with its multiple attractions that would be displayed under huge, candy-striped, Big Top canvas tents.

Here were wild animal acts with lions, tigers, performing bears and elephants under the frenzied, whip-wielding control of mustached, jackbooted trainers; death-defying trapeze artists and high wire acrobats (some perilously riding bicycles); garishly costumed clowns in grotesquely exaggerated facial makeup complete with red, oversized, bulbous noses; war-painted, savage Indians in colorful, feathered headdresses galloping wildly around the circus ring while battling blue-uniformed cavalry soldiers—all firing deafening, blank-loaded army carbines or Colt revolvers.

Also, cowboys and cowgirls in their ten-gallon hats, standing tall in the saddle at full gallop, or executing hair-raising equestrian stunts, astride the heaving backs of racing ponies, and performing a dazzling series of rope tricks on or off the horses; and human freak sideshows featuring the bearded lady or lofty, eight-foot-tall giant. Vendors loudly hawking tasty treats of crackerjacks, popcorn, roasted chestnuts, cotton candy, ice cream, and soda pop constantly and aggressively accosted crowds of eager circus-goers of all ages.

Bicycles next appeared on the recreation scene as relatively economical, and low-cost

rental vehicles. They were supplemented on spring, summer, or autumn weekends by horse-and-buggy rides. Romantic, nighttime hay wagon jaunts were notably in demand, or sleigh rides—both horse-powered—on snowy, winter evenings, with participants suitably bundled up, as appropriate, in warm blankets or bearskin robes.

Along the New England seashore in summer, accessible by low-priced electric trolleys, stood popular, inexpensive amusement Meccas like Crescent Park and Rocky Point, both in R.I. Amid a carnival-like atmosphere, they offered fun-seeking families, young couples, or unattached teenaged youths—all searching for diversions from tiresome, daily job routines—the enjoyment and thrills of riding merry-go-rounds and towering, stomach convulsing roller coasters. For the youngsters of the household, there were slower-moving pony rides.

In addition to all that, adjacent dance halls awaited the romantically young and young-at-heart; daylong, delicious smelling, Yankee shore dinners of lobster, fish, and clambakes; even sunbathing and swimming at nearby freshwater, and coastal saltwater, beaches. Until the early 1920s, the strict demands of public modesty required that women could only frolic along the beach, and in the water, while fully dressed—including shoes, thigh-length black stockings, and their heads covered by bathing caps.

One and-two-piece bathing suits for men and women weren't introduced until the late 1920s by the fun-loving "flapper" generation championed by successful author F. Scott FITZGERALD (1896-1940). At that time, shoes and stockings were finally discarded as part of a woman's public swimwear. Traditionally restricted to burly, outdoor workers and youngsters exposed daily to summer sun, society's fashion trend now switched to brown, healthier-looking suntans for both men and women. The sad truth about skin cancer was yet to be discovered.

Most community parks featured the popular gazebo, a freestanding roofed structure open on all sides, decorated with patriotic, red, white and-blue bunting. Uniformed bandsmen seated inside the gazebo played a wide range of brass and woodwind instruments, with martial drum accompaniment: They supplied all manner of free musical entertainment in good weather, from stirring military marches and classical music pieces to popular, sentimental ballads of the day.

Booth operators along the boisterous, park midway shrilly ballyhooed their games of chance or skill, always promising fun and profit, to the throngs of milling visitors: Target shooting with 22-caliber, recoilless rifles; ever-present bingo games; pitching pennies onto ground-level, disappointingly small, value-numbered wooden squares; tossing deliberately undersized wooden hoops at craftily oversized pegboard targets; trying to knock over cloth dolls, lined up along backdrop shelves and deceptively filled with heavy lead weights, by throwing lightweight baseballs at them. In all these endeavors, players competed for mostly inexpensive prizes like paper mache dolls, small teddy bears, diminutive boxes of chocolates, and striped candy canes.

Once back home from warm-weather outings, frequent social visits between Franco households were the rule and relatives spent a substantial amount of time in each other's company: Cultivating friendships...gaining new acquaintances...courting girlfriends and boyfriends...freely trading family gossip...indulging in any number of entertaining card games, or

board games like checkers and chess...attending lively dances at parish or family get-togethers; amateur violinists and pianists were always available to provide a musical backdrop for those bouncy, foot-thumping *Canadien* reels (so similar to Irish jigs) and so dear to French-Canadian hearts...planning and scheduling clan baptisms, baby showers, birthday parties, Catholic First Communions (for youngsters aged about seven) and religious Confirmations (for boys and girls around age 13), prenuptial engagement celebrations, romantic weddings, and somber wakes and funerals.

A refreshing highlight of spring and summer social gatherings centered around tall, frosty pitchers of liberally sugared, freshly prepared lemonade. Made from hand-squeezed lemons, it was generously ladled out in giant mugs or glasses to everyone present. An extra treat of chilly, chopped ice was normally added to the delectable mix. For hard-working men of the household, bottles of cold beer as well as wine, brandy, or hard cider might turn up as well.

The rare ice came from a family kitchen's cherished, and only, food storage container—a high, wooden icebox with several zinc-lined interior compartments of varying sizes (tightly sealed with rubber to provide rudimentary insulation). The tasty lemonade drink was considered equivalent to frosting on the cake that often accompanied such liquid goodies.

In pre-refrigerator times before electricity, the icebox also protected a Franco family's weekly meat supplies and other perishable kitchen items ranging from leftover ham, chicken, or meat pie dishes, and fish (usually reserved for Fridays when Catholic dogma dictated that no meat was to be eaten on that day) to milk, butter, eggs, fresh fruit, plus cooked and uncooked vegetables.

The topmost compartment of the icebox was filled almost daily by the iceman, who was a necessary part of *Canadien* neighborhoods just like fruit, vegetable, and fish peddlers with their huge, two-wheeled, wooden pushcarts. These other vendors customarily blew tinny-sounding horns to announce their presence in the area.

But the iceman took his cue from the windowpane-sized cardboard sign that every household hung in a front window of the tenement. Each corner of the square, white sign contained a large numeric value, boldly printed in black: 5 cents, 15 cents. 25 cents. 50 cents. If the "15 cents" appeared on top, then a sizable block of ice—probably weighing twenty pounds—was hauled up the millhouse's steep hallway stairs from the horse-drawn ice wagon at street level.

It was carried in iron tongs, on the iceman's muscular, rubber-aproned back, and personally delivered to the icebox. Kids in the family were responsible for emptying the circular, zinc alloy pan stored underneath the household icebox at the end of the day which, by late afternoon, was sure to be full of, and heavy with, melted ice water.

A new and delectable frozen dessert called ice cream premiered in New England around 1873. Laboriously prepared at home from milk fat and solids, sugar, sweet flavoring, and a stabilizer (usually gelatin), it might also contain eggs, fruits, or nuts. A metal container holding the essential ingredients was placed inside a larger wooden bucket that had been filled with ice.

The bucket was fitted on its side with a rotating element, called a dasher, connected by

gears to a crank handle. Physically rotating the handle produced a churning action that solidified the icy mixture into a delicious and creamy end product henceforth to be devoured with gusto as "ice cream."

Frequent arrivals on the same neighborhood street, behind their horse-drawn wagons—shouting intermittently to make their presence known and, usually, in a thick, European accent—was the local ragman (buyer of used clothing); tinker (mender of broken pots and pans; sharpener of knives, shears, and saws); and the ubiquitous junkman himself (buyer of used lead, brass, copper, or old gold watches, rings, bracelets, and necklaces, etc.).

In the family scheme of things, parents were not about to overlook intermittent but treasured group portrait sessions. These were scheduled in downtown photography studios, especially wedding portraits of the typically unsmiling bride and groom, or periodic family group photos showing *grandpere* and *grandmere,* perhaps even a favorite uncle or aunt, along with the proud parents and their usually fidgety offspring all dressed up in unaccustomed formal finery.

Posed somewhat stiffly, more often awkwardly with hardly ever a mischievous grin to be seen, these photographs were typically printed in sepia finish (a color ranging in tone from brownish gray to dark olive brown)—as opposed to standard black and white—and captured a rare film record of the proud Franco family for posterity's sake.

It is sometimes possible to spot the tall, iron support pedestals hiding in the background of that era's photographs. They helped human subjects avoid moving, and blurring the finish photo image, during somewhat lengthy exposure times required by the large, fragile glass plates, coated with smelly chemicals, then in use—forerunner of the first photo film.

Recreational activities were mostly reserved for weekends since little time was available after twelve-hour shifts, Monday through Saturday in the mill. Besides, there were always the daily, time-consuming household cooking, baking, dishwashing, laundering, clothes ironing chores—all wearily done by hand—in addition to the wood chopping and coal-hauling duties for men and boys of the family.

Women of the h6usehold kept busy with crochet work, using a single thread or yarn, and long, slim, metal hooks. Another form of weaving—knitting—was carried out with yarn or thread using two long, thin darning needles made from bone, wood, steel, ivory, or celluloid.

Winter evenings were ideally suited for crocheting, knitting, or embroidering homemade garments, stockings, sweaters, mittens/gloves, *toques* (cold weather wool hats), and baby wear for family members. Hand sewn, braided rugs, patiently fabricated from scraps of woolen cloth, helped fend off the polar chill of a mill tenement's otherwise bare, wooden floors.

For the more affluent and/or musically inclined mill families, there was the listening pleasure provided by the early phonograph machine or Victrola, with its big daisy horn. An 1877 invention of Ohio-born Thomas A. EDISON (1847-1931), it came into general usage around 1887 after disks were developed, which reproduced musical sounds from an original recording using a short, mounted steel needle that revolved in grooves cut into a metallic cylinder seated on a circular turntable.

In 1895, EDISON improved upon his invention by substituting wax cylinder records that

could be played over and over. The first phonographs featured a handspring-driven motor that had to be manually rewound after a record was played. It was capable of filling a parlor or living room with romantic, sentimental melodies, ballads, or operatic arias (although the caliber of its musical sound was primitive by modern-day standards) sung by world-renown female sopranos like Jenny LIND (1820-1887) or male tenors like Enrico CARUSO (1873-1921) and that inimitable Irishman, John MC CORMICK (1884-1945).

Orchestral recordings were not perfected until 1913, about the same time that electric motors happily replaced manually cranked phonographs. The advent of radios in the 1920s briefly threatened the popularity of record players until both were conveniently combined into a single, electric -powered set using the same loudspeaker.

Beginning around 1894, primitive movie kinetoscopes, also invented by Thomas EDISON, became a fast-spreading attraction in New York City, and then expanded into urban dime-museums (whose entrance tickets cost only l0 cents) and penny-arcades (amusement centers where a lowly penny fed a hand-cranked, film viewing machine).

This led to the acclaimed nickelodeons (a theater where, for the price of a nickel, patrons could enjoy a brief and unsophisticated movie film), followed by longer-running, one-reel, silent motion pictures—the early comedies of Charlie CHAPLIN (1889-1977), the flicks of "Latin Lover" Rudolph VALENTINO (1895-1926), and the shoot-'em-up cowboy films of William S. HART (1870-l946)—which formed the nucleus of America's newly discovered and increasingly profitable film industry.

Long Island, New York's early, unsophisticated movie studios soon immigrated across the continent to California's Hollywood scene, where winter snows and cold weather were never a problem. With the invention of sound movies in 1926, the make-believe world of modern, technically improved films was off and running.

Textile workers and their families were now able, for the affordable admission price of l0 cents, to temporarily forget their personal economic woes and lose themselves completely for a Sunday afternoon or evening in the slapstick antics of "Keystone Kop" comedies, cowboy-and-Indian western thrillers, adventure films of Douglas FAIRBANKS (1883-1939), or languid romance movies of Mary PICKFORD (1893-1979)—all initially in black and white film. The incomparable magic of full color film, though more expensive to produce, followed just short decades later.

Even amateur theatrics became part of the Franco entertainment picture beginning in the 1920s. One troupe of actors and actresses from Manville, R.I. was popular with *Canadien* audiences throughout the state for staging various works of past and present French playwrights in the original language, and it was much in demand due to the surprising quality of the performances.

## Planning a Future Outside the Textile Industry

The mill worker family's' goals were simple but never easy to achieve in those hardscrabble times: Hold down a steady job in an insecure economy where job layoffs were

commonplace, and save as much money as possible so that, over the years, they might be able to scrape together enough money for the mortgage down payment on the family's very first home (some DE TONNANCOURs still remembered oral tales of the clan's stately manor house past).

But the principal advice that these new Americans instilled in the minds of their children was the necessity, preferably reinforced by high school and expensive college educations, to avoid employment in the textile industry by searching for more prestigious, better-paying jobs in other business and professional fields.

A large number of textile workers' children managed to escape the drudgery of mill town tenements and low-paying mill jobs by choosing the enticing security and relative comforts—offset by a stringently monastic existence—offered by the religious professions of Catholic priest, brother, and nun.

Long-sought objectives of better schooling and brighter futures for the progeny of Franco textile employees were necessarily postponed at least three generations. This is because most families relied heavily on their working children's salaries to remain above the poverty level during times when local government welfare systems—other than a community's so-called "poor farm" institution—were practically nonexistent outside Catholic parish-sponsored charities.

As for the DE TONNANCOURs—known more widely today in New England by the Americanized surname variations of DETONNANCOURT and DE TONNANCOURT—they can be found by the scores in 19th and 20th century directories of Rhode Island and Massachusetts communities. These family members were drawn irresistibly to every city, town, or village containing woolen, cotton, or rayon mills. Unless the individual was a supervisor or skilled weaver, textile employment is typically indicated in such reference sources by the nondescript term "operative" appearing beside their name.

Labor strikes in the 19th and 20th centuries brought occasional mayhem, even armed conflict, to confrontations between striking workers of the Industrial Trades Union and management. In attempts to destroy the union, strife was often instigated by the strong-arm tactics of company goons, community police departments, or state militiamen summoned on active duty for just such civil emergencies. Their brutal activities frequently resulted in injuries and sometimes, deaths for protesting workers.

Tragic occurrences like these inevitably delayed continuing efforts by hard-pressed textile unions to obtain a decent living wage for employees while trying to discourage mill owners from reducing pay scales simply for the purpose of squeezing out more corporate profits.

The devastating blows dealt to the country's economy and way of life by the Great Depression, beginning in the late 1920s, aggravated by low-cost competition from newer and fully automated textile plants in our own southern states, proved a fatal combination that eventually drove the majority of regional mills out of business or out-of-state by the early 1950s.

Only fifty percent of textile employees in Woonsocket, R.I., were able to keep their jobs during the height of the 1930s Depression-era. And that same economic disaster would inevitably delay industrial recovery and future business growth throughout the New England region for many decades to come.

By the time any remaining textile plants in the northeast either shut their doors forever or began moving manufacturing operations to the south before and after World War II—in management's never-ending search for cheaper, non-union labor—most family members had long since left local mills behind in their determined quest for self-betterment.

Starting in the 1980s, textile manufacturers in America's southland got their long overdue comeuppance when foreign competitors in a modern-day, increasingly industrialized Asia began flooding consumer markets in the U.S. with inexpensive, mass-produced clothing—often of inferior quality—that helped force an ever-growing number of this nation's textile plants into receivership.

American factories couldn't possibly compete against Korean and other Oriental workers earning just six cents per hour. That low wage rate is ironically reminiscent of the 5 cent to 8.3 cents an hour paid to Franco-Americans by New England textile barons only a hundred or more years earlier. *Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose.* The more things change, the more they remain the same.

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# 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 web site 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 Circle, 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

***Aubin***
# 2044 Jeanne Katkavich, 22 Winton Rd, East Windsor, CT 06088

***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 Beauviliers, 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
***Bellmare***
# 1448 Roy & Eileen Lampron, 380 Park Road Box 24, Watertown, CT 06795-
***Berard***
# 1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-7328
***Bergeron***
# 678 Paul Healey, 21 Broadview Cir, Wallingford, CT 06492-3354
***Bernier***
# 2018 Michele Blain, 96 Ridge Rd., Hebron, CT 06248
# 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
***Blain***
# 2018 Michele Blain, 96 Ridge Rd., Hebron, CT 06248
***Blais***
# 1898 Allan & Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076
***Blanchette***
# 762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT 06084-2210
# 1667 Ronald Blanchette, 74 Kibbe Rd., Ellington, CT 06029
***Boivert***
# 1622 Maureen Macdonald, 28 South Broad Street, Pawcatuck, CT 06379-1695
***Bolieau***
# 2006 Pamela Campbell-Vance, RR 1 Box 200, Castlewood, VA 24224-9642
***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 Beauviliers, 641 Middlebury Rd., Watertown, CT 06795
***Boucher***
# 449 Carlton Raymond, 92 John Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-4450

***Boudreau***
# 825 Beverly Sherman, 3566 Plum Dale Dr, Fairfax, VA 22033-1237
# 1445 Janet Denman, 81 Cummings Street, East Hartford, CT 06108-2944

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

***Boulet***
# 1622 Maureen Macdonald, 28 South Broad Street, Pawcatuck, CT 06379-1695

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

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

***Bourget***
# 2038 Margaret Dubois, 35 Horn Rd., Windham, CT 06280

***Bousquet***
# 2018 Michele Blain, 96 Ridge Rd., Hebron, CT 06248
# 2030 Dawn Caouette, 11 Dow Rd., Plainfield, CT 06374
# 1416 Joyce Brown, 512 Valley View Road, Sterling, CT 06377-1614

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

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

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

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

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

***Breault***
# 1820 Germaine Goudreau, 629 Riverside Dr. PO Box 160, Grosvenordale, CT 06246
# 1114 Raymond Breault, 274 Main St, Sterling, CT 06377-1810
# 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

***Caouette***

# 2018 Michele Blain, 96 Ridge Rd., Hebron, CT 06248

***Carbonneau***

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

***Cardin***

# 1964 Robert Cardin, 157 Dockerel, Tolland, CT 06084

***Cardinal***

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

***Carignan***

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

***Caron***

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

***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

***Choinier***

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

***Choiniere***

# 1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Circle, Guilford, CT 06437

# 1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Circle, Guilford, CT 06437

***Cloutier***

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

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

***Coates***

# 2030 Dawn Caouette, 11 Dow Rd., Plainfield, CT 06374

***Coates++***

# 2018 Michele Blain, 96 Ridge Rd., Hebron, CT 06248

***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 06010-6134
***Couillard***
# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521
# 1633 Arlene Brown Ackermann, 4989 SE Hanson Circle, Stuart, FL 34997-1714
***Cournoyer***
# 350 Eleanor & Edgar Page, Po Box 85, South Woodstock, CT 06267-0085
***Courtemanche***
# 1142 Claire Mc Auliffe, 25435 Avenida Cappela, Valencia, CA 91355-3222
***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
# 1522 Paul St-Cyr, 144 Pondview Drive, Chicopee, MA 01022-2070
# 1637 Lillian Beauviliers, 641 Middlebury Rd., Watertown, CT 06795
***Dagenais***
# 285 Muriel Dagenais, 9 Bayberry Rd., Glastonbury, CT 06033
***Daigle***
# 1666 Phyllis Nedorostek, 5 River Rd., Unionville, CT 06085-1010
# 2031 Paul Marchand, 255 Highland View Dr., South Windham, CT 06266
***Daniels***
# 1980 Candace Bryan, 44 Tolland Ave. # 15, Stafford Springs, CT 06076
***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
***Derosiers***
# 1958 Martha Lambert, 3 Aramon Circle, Brookfield, CT 06804
***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
***Desuisseaux***
# 1383 Andre Giroux, 35 Burritt Hill Road, Bethlhem, CT 06751-2218
***Deveresse***
# 1800 Nancy Post, 227 Holloster, East Hartford, CT 06118
***Devoe***
# 449 Carlton Raymond, 92 John Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-4450
***D'lisle***
# 678 Paul Healey, 21 Broadview Cir, Wallingford, CT 06492-3354
***Doherty***
# 1799 Pat Tripp, 109 Orchard St., Ellington, CT 06029
***Doner***
# 1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 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***
# 825 Beverly Sherman, 3566 Plum Dale Dr, Fairfax, VA 22033-1237
# 379 Ann Taft, 1978 Litchfield Tpke., Woodbridge, CT 06525-1200
# 2038 Margaret Dubois, 35 Horn Rd., Windham, CT 06280
# 1574 Pauline Wilson, 73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester, CT 06040-3429
***Ducharme***
# 860 Joseph & Patricia Camilleri, 5 Ridge Rd, Rocky Hill, CT 06067-3514
# 1583 Angelina Shea, 100 Pine Street, Homosassa, FL 34446

***Duclos***
# 273 Russell & Jane Charest, 38 Sagamore Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-2543
# 860 Joseph & Patricia Camilleri, 5 Ridge Rd, Rocky Hill, CT 06067-3514
# 1184 Frank Melanson, 20 Jameson St., Milford, CT 06460-2910

***Dumais***
# 1307 Betty Messier, (300 Birch Bend) P O Box 35, Coventry, CT 06238-0035
# 1934 Joan Dumais, 268 Newton St., South Hadley, MA 01075-2371

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

***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

***Fanyou***
# 2041 Jane Gibeault, 19 Jennie Dr., Oakdale, CT 06370

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

***Fontaine***
# 2038 Margaret Dubois, 35 Horn Rd., Windham, CT 06280

***Fortin***
# 854 Jeanette Vacca, 151 Congdon St. East, Middletown, CT 06457-2147
# 2018 Michele Blain, 96 Ridge Rd., Hebron, CT 06248

***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 06106-4201
# 2032 Lawrence Lynch, 25 Stonehill Rd., North Chelmsford, MA 01663
# 1445 Janet Denman, 81 Cummings Street, East Hartford, CT 06108-2944

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

***Fredette***
# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521
# 1801 Kevin Beaudoin, 12 Deborah Lee Lane, North Easton, MA 02356

***Freeman***
# 1637 Lillian Beauviliers, 641 Middlebury Rd., Watertown, CT 06795

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

***Gagne***
# 1990 Linda Charron, 82 Weeks Rd., Eastford, CT 06242
***Gagnon***
# 1307 Betty Messier, (300 Birch Bend) P O Box 35, Coventry, CT 06238-0035
# 2031 Paul Marchand, 255 Highland View Dr., South Windham, CT 06266
# 1573 William Gagnon, 1 Apple Lane, Ridgefield, CT 06877-3301
***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
***Gannon***
# 2032 Lawrence Lynch, 25 Stonehill Rd., North Chelmsford, MA 01663
***Gareau***
# 1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072
***Gariepy***
# 1622 Maureen Macdonald, 28 South Broad Street, Pawcatuck, CT 063791695
***Garrett***
# 1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-7328
***Garvereau***
# 1622 Maureen Macdonald, 28 South Broad Street, Pawcatuck, CT 063791695
***Gaudreau***
# 1633 Arlene Brown Ackermann, 4989 SE Hanson Circle, Stuart, FL 34997-1714
# 1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Circle, Guilford, CT 06437
***Gauthier***
# 764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT 06262-0047
***Gauvin***
# 1142 Claire Mc Auliffe, 25435 Avenida Cappela, Valencia, CA 91355-3222
***Gendreau***
# 1666 Phyllis Nedorostek, 5 River Rd., Unionville, CT 06085-1010
***Gendron***
# 1715 Rita Detweiler, 56 Cortland Way, Newington, CT 06111
***Gerard***
# 1980 Candace Bryan, 44 Tolland Ave. # 15, Stafford Springs, CT 06076
***Gervais***
# 860 Joseph & Patricia Camilleri, 5 Ridge Rd, Rocky Hill, CT 06067-3514
***Gingras***
# 430 Jean Hebert, 28 Meetinghouse Ter., New Milford, CT 06776-5118
# 391 Pearl Kovarovics, PO Box 236, Ashford, CT 06278-0236
***Girard***
# 1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072
***Giroux***
# 1383 Andre Giroux, 35 Burritt Hill Road, Bethlhem, CT 06751-2218
***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***
# 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 Circle, Guilford, CT 06437
***Grenier***
# 573 Marjorie Lowrey, 36 Scotland Ave, Madison, CT 06443-2531
# 1616 Byron Benton, 5 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 06106-4201
# 1931 Barbara Walker, 63 Sherman St., Bristol, CT 06010
***Grenon***
# 856 Romeo Bernier, 30 Bailey St, Danielson, CT 06239-2506
***Grimard***
# 1832 Priscilla Hart, 232 Old Post Rd., Tolland, CT 06084
***Guay***
# 295 Leonard Guay, 115 Barrington Way, Glastonbury, CT 06033
***Guilbeault***
# 2038 Margaret Dubois, 35 Horn Rd., Windham, CT 06280
***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***
# 1248 Louis Guimond, 2 Belden Avenue #547, Norwalk, CT 06850-
# 1260 Hans & Annabelle Vanderleeden, 43 Florentine Gardens, Springfield, MA 01108-2507
***Guy***
# 1082 Barbara Faulstich, Po Box 466, Higganum, CT 06441-0466
***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***
# 430 Jean Hebert, 28 Meetinghouse Ter., New Milford, CT 06776-5118
# 1075 Ernest & Barbara Laliberte, Po Box 85, South Windham, CT 06266-0085
# 1753 Janice Wilkie, 30 North Maple St., East Hampton, CT 06424-1063
# 1765 Carol O'Neill, 525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT 06040
***Henri***
# 764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT 06262-0047
***Houde***
# 1383 Andre Giroux, 35 Burritt Hill Road, Bethlhem, CT 06751-2218
# 1637 Lillian Beauviliers, 641 Middlebury Rd., Watertown, CT 06795
# 1617 Armand Catelli, 18 Juniper Lane, Berlin, CT 06037
***Houle***
# 1952 Christopher Child, PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117
# 663 Jeanne Lincoln-Kent, Po Box 88, Winsted, CT 06098-0088

***Isabel***
# 1963 Donna Leitao, 26 Oak Knoll, Ridgefield, CT 06877

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

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

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

***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

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

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

***LaBonte***
# 1778 Amanda Briggs, 18 Sunrise Dr., Vernon, CT 06066
# 1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 02062-1644
# 698 Patricia Fisher, Po Box 95, Sterling, MA 01564-0095

***Lacasse***
# 1945 John Farrow, 14 Virginia D., Ellington, CT 06029

***LaChance***
# 1637 Lillian Beauviliers, 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***
# 576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont, PQ H2V 2T6
# 706 Richard Larson, 10 Depot Rd. Unit 1030, Willington, CT 06279

***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***
# 663 Jeanne Lincoln-Kent, Po Box 88, Winsted, CT 06098-0088
# 1075 Ernest & Barbara Laliberte, Po Box 85, South Windham, CT 06266-0085

***Lalime***

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

***Lallier***

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

***Lamarre***

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

***Lambert***

# 1958 Martha Lambert, 3 Aramon Circle, Brookfield, CT 06804
# 530 Doris Vaughan, 31-7 South Meadow Vl-G, Carver, MA 02330-1821
# 1882 Donald Brown, 16 Allen Dr., Broadbrook, CT 06016

***Lamontagne***

# 1958 Martha Lambert, 3 Aramon Circle, Brookfield, CT 06804
# 379 Ann Taft, 1978 Litchfield Tpke., Woodbridge, CT 06525-1200

***Lampron***

# 1270 John & Patricia Laframboise, 74 Dexter Avenue, Meriden, CT 06450-6111
# 1448 Roy & Eileen Lampron, 380 Park Road Box 24, Watertown, CT 06795-

***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

***LaRochelle***

# 2041 Jane Gibeault, 19 Jennie Dr., Oakdale, CT 06370

***Latulipe***

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

***Lauler***

# 2032 Lawrence Lynch, 25 Stonehill Rd., North Chelmsford, MA 01663

***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***
# 760 Marie Langan, 3813 W Rose Ln, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729
# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521
# 2028 Chris & Cheryl Klemmer, 14 Winhart Dr., Granby, CT 06035
# 1983 Paul Cormier, 138 Sugar Hill Rd., North Haven, CT 06473

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

***LeClair***
# 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***
# 1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 06351
# 444 Kenneth & Edna Franz, 41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 07410-4511

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

***Lemay***
# 760 Marie Langan, 3813 W Rose Ln, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729
# 1931 Barbara Walker, 63 Sherman St., Bristol, CT 06010
# 987 Sylvia Cologne, 190 Laurel St, South Windsor, CT 06074-2347

***Lemieux***
# 1963 Donna Leitao, 26 Oak Knoll, Ridgefield, CT 06877
# 1361 Wendy Amblo, 50 Colony Road, West Hartford, CT 06117-2214
# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

***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

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

***Levesque***
# 627 Jane Marrotte, 6 Robbins St, Hampton, CT 06247-1434
# 2044 Jeanne Katkavich, 22 Winton Rd, East Windsor, CT 06088

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

***Lord***
# 576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont, PQ H2V 2T6

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

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

***Lovely***
# 2000 Scott Lovely, 55 Airline Ave., Portland, CT 06480

***Lussier***
# 780 Eileen Lussier, 235 Old Marlborough Tpke, Portland, CT 06480-4009
# 1633 Arlene Brown Ackermann, 4989 SE Hanson Circle, Stuart, FL 34997-1714

***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

***Marchand***

# 2031 Paul Marchand, 255 Highland View Dr., South Windham, CT 06266

***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***

# 780 Eileen Lussier, 235 Old Marlborough Tpke, Portland, CT 06480-4009
# 1952 Christopher Child, PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117

***Martin***

# 627 Jane Marrotte, 6 Robbins St, Hampton, CT 06247-1434
# 1765 Carol O'Neill, 525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT 06040
# 825 Beverly Sherman, 3566 Plum Dale Dr, Fairfax, VA 22033-1237
# 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 Circle, Guilford, CT 06437
# 1873 Corrine Wiggins, 1505 Madison, SP # 61, Klamath Falls, OR 97603-4072
# 531 Rev Ronald Glaude, 125 Grandview Terrace, Brooklyn, CT 06234-2031

***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***

# 1734 Sharon Niemann-Testa, 19 Melrose St., Bristol, CT 06010-6134
# 1832 Priscilla Hart, 232 Old Post Rd., Tolland, CT 06084
# 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***

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

***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

***Normand***

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

***Nosek***

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

***Olier***

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

***Oliver/Olivier***

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

***Ouimet***

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

***Pagé***

# 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

***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

***Patendude***

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

***Paulos***
# 273 Russell & Jane Charest, 38 Sagamore Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-2543
***Pearl***
# 1800 Nancy Post, 227 Holloster, East Hartford, CT 06118
***Pelland***
# 2041 Jane Gibeault, 19 Jennie Dr., Oakdale, CT 06370
***Pelletier***
# 2006 Pamela Campbell-Vance, RR 1 Box 200, Castlewood, VA 24224-9642
***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***
# 587 James Sayah, 64 Parker Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-4812
# 379 Ann Taft, 1978 Litchfield Tpke., Woodbridge, CT 06525-1200
***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
***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***
# 587 James Sayah, 64 Parker Rd, Meriden, CT 06450-4812
# 912 Robert Richard, 76 Burbank Dr, Stratford, CT 06614-3405
# 564 Bernadette Richard, 74 Barnes St, Bristol, CT 06010-5604
# 825 Beverly Sherman, 3566 Plum Dale Dr, Fairfax, VA 22033-1237
# 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
***Roberge***
# 1789 Muriel Chebro, PO Box 308, South Windham, CT 06266
***Roberts***
# 2028 Chris & Cheryl Klemmer, 14 Winhart Dr., Granby, CT 06035
# 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***
# 1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 02062-1644
# 1866 Barbara Tartaglia, 59 Whitney Rd., Columbia, CT 06237
# 1522 Paul St-Cyr, 144 Pondview Drive, Chicopee, MA 01022-2070
# 996 Michele Slamons, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521
# 965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North Grosvenordale, CT 06255-0112
# 1626 Shirleen Moynihan, 37 King Road, West Hartford, CT 06107-3311
# 1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
# 1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-7328
# 1789 Muriel Chebro, PO Box 308, South Windham, CT 06266
***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
***Sanschgrin***
# 1725 Jeanne Small, 42 Taine Mountain Rd., Burlington, CT 06013

***Saucier***
# 1931 Barbara Walker, 63 Sherman St., Bristol, CT 06010
***Savard***
# 1388 Helen Barnes, 114 S Spencer Road, Spencer, MA 01562
***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 Pierre***
# 1963 Donna Leitao, 26 Oak Knoll, Ridgefield, CT 06877
***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
# 2041 Jane Gibeault, 19 Jennie Dr., Oakdale, CT 06370
***St. Onge***
# 1820 Germaine Goudreau, 629 Riverside Dr. PO Box 160, Grosvenordale, CT 06246
***St. Pierre***
# 1388 Helen Barnes, 114 S Spencer Road, Spencer, MA 01562
***St.Amand***
# 1666 Phyllis Nedorostek, 5 River Rd., Unionville, CT 06085-1010
***Stebbins***
# 1142 Claire Mc Auliffe, 25435 Avenida Cappela, Valencia, CA 91355-3222
***Suprenant***
# 1952 Christopher Child, PO Box 1436, Boston, MA 02117
***Talbot***
# 444 Kenneth & Edna Franz, 41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 07410-4511
***Tanguay***
# 663 Jeanne Lincoln-Kent, Po Box 88, Winsted, CT 06098-0088

***Tardiff***
# 1142 Claire Mc Auliffe, 25435 Avenida Cappela, Valencia, CA 91355-3222
***Tessier***
# 1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 06351
***Tetreau***
# 46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT 06516-5607
# 1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 06351
***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/Trembl***
# 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***
# 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, RR 1 Box 200, Castlewood, VA 24224-9642
***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
***Wolf***
# 1891 Gilbert & Pauline Wolf, 404 Addison Rd., Glastonbury, CT 06033

# New Members as of July 10, 2005

Submitted by Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

2016. Duval, Joseph - 125 Sawmill Brook Ln., Mansfield Center, CT 06250
2017. Schillare, Quentin - 1036 Oxford Ct, Leavenworth, KS 66048
2018. Blain, Michele - 96 Ridge Rd., Hebron, CT 06248
2019. Raymond, Ronald - 42 Constantine Way, Mt. Sinai, NY 11766
2020. Formhals, Bruce - 13 North Hollow Ln., East Hampton, CT 06424
2021. Dugas, Albert - 29 Browns Ln., Old Lyme, CT 06371
2022. Bellows, Watson - 52 Huntington Dr., Vernon, CT 06066
2023. Theriaque, Donald - 910 Parker St., Manchester, CT 06040
2024. Lanoue, Joseph - 82 Old Towne Rd., Cheshire, CT 06410
2025. Parkos, Joesph - 60 Fieldstone Rd., East Haddam, CT 06423
2026. Letendre, Norman & Karen - 72 Rosemary Ln., Newington, CT 06111
2027. Lepore, Jean - 56 Eluree St., Manchester, CT 06040
2028. Klemmer, Chris & Cheryl - 14 Winhart Dr., Granby, CT 06035
2029. Roy, Arthur - 15 Yarmoshuk Rd., Barkhamsted, CT 06063
2030. Caouette, Dawn - 11 Dow Rd., Plainfield, CT 06374
2031. Marchand, Paul - 255 Highland View Dr., South Windham, CT 06266
2032. Lynch, Lawrence - 25 Stonehill Rd., North Chelmsford, MA 01663
2033. Strom, Denise - 256 Cosey Beach Ave., East Haven, CT 06512
2034. Reed, Nancy - 19 Beach Place, Branford, CT 06405
2035. Hart, Diane, Katherine M. &. William J. - 16214 Dartmoor Dr., Montclair, VA 22026
2036. Lavallee, Michael - 370 Lathrop Rd., Plainfield, CT 063742018
2037. American Antiguarian Society, American Antiguarian Society - 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 016091634
2038. Dubois, Margaret - 35 Horn Rd., Windham, CT 06280
2039. Lacroix, Robert - 5324 Fifth St., St. Augustine, FL 32080
2040. Devin, John - 7 Burrows Hill Rd., Amston, CT 06231
2041. Gibeault, Jane - 19 Jennie Dr., Oakdale, CT 06370
2042. Sivigny, Arthur - 148-R, Durham, CT 06422
2043. Kessler, Richard & Bernice - 81 Peach Hill Rd., Berlin, MA 01503
2044. Katkavich, Jeanne - 22 Winton Rd, East Windsor, CT 06088

# FCGSC Acknowledges Donations to the Library

**November 2004--May 2005**

Submitted by Jean Fredette, #1537

11/3/2004 **Susan Paquette #369**
*Suburban Nashua Directory for Amherst, Hollis, Merrimack, Milford & Numerical Telephone Locater 1969-1970 Vol. III*
*How to use dial telephones from Merrimack & Nashua, N. H.*
*Annual Report of the Selectmen and Other Officers, Town of Rye, N. H., for the year ending 12/31/1961*

12/9/2004 **Susan Paquette #369**
*History of Woodstock, Vt.*
*1827-1977 Saint Pascal se raconte*
*Topical Index to National Genealogical Society Quarterly Volumes l-50, 1912-1962*
*Telephone Directory, Portland District Summer, Fall, 1927*
*Annual Report of the Officers of Town of Irasburg, Vt. 1/31/1937*
*Tolland Public Library*

12/9/2004 **Paul Keroack #157**
*Ancestry's Red Book, American State, County & Town Sources*
*Attack on Quebec, American Invasion of Canada 1775-1776*
*France collection "to live in the world"*
*Canadian Folk Songs*
*Ever New England*
*Paris, by Rudolph Chelminski*

1/10/2005 **Susan Paquette #369**
*Empire State Society S.A.R. Register for 1899*

1/10/2005 **Albert Marceau #766**
*The Disuniting of America, Reflections on a Multicultural Society by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.*

2/22/2005 **Carol Grous #1826**
*Scrapbook, News Items of Frog Hollow, Hartford etc.*

2/22/2005 **Roberta Mangiafilo #1823**
*France in America by W. J. Eccles*

2/22/2005 **Robert Cardin**
*Books for Annual Book Sale*

3/7/2005 **Route Saxton B. Little Library**
*Books for Annual Book Sale*

4/7/2005 **Marcel Gelinas #749**
*"En Marge de trios siecles d'histoire domestique"*
*La descendance de Pierre Lefevre 1646-1694 de Rouen, Marie Laprairie en 1673 a Marguerite Gagne 1653-1720*
*Genealogical Research Directory, National & International 1993*
*Repertoire des Mariages de Iberville 1823-1965*
*Periodicals: Memoires (11 copies, various dates), L'Ancetre (9 copies, various dates), American-Canadian Genealogist (5 copiers, various dates), The American Elm (Winter, 2003), Connecticut Maple Leaf (5 copies, various dates)*

4/7/2005 **Susan Paquette #369**
*2 Volumes of Obituaries 2004- Bangor Daily News, Bangor, Maine*

4/7/2005 **Ann Tardif #379**
*Cajun by Elizabeth Nell Dubus*

4/15/2005 **Shirley Musumec #577**
*The Heart of Gaspe*
*Historical and Genealogical Atlas of Quebec from Antiquity to the 20th Century*
*The Gaspe – A Signpost to the Traveler in the Gaspe Peninsula by John M. Clarke*
*Away to the Gaspe – Gordon Brinley*

5/2/2005 **Christopher Bernard #1300**
*Genealogy CD*

5/9/2005 **Ronald Raymond**
*Map of Quebec*

5/9/2005 **Mrs. J. Freeman Beauvilliers**
*Les meilleurs contes fantastiques quebecois du xix siecle*

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

The French-Canadian Genealogical Society Gift Program is a means for you to honor someone special. Money donated through this program is used to purchase books that will enhance the library's collection.

All books purchased through the FCGSC Gift Program will have nameplates added with the names of both the donor and the person being honored. Each donor and honoree will be notified of the book that has been selected. Contact the FCGSC library for more information.

# A Mélange of Current Periodical Selections

Compiled by Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

## Je Me Souviens

**Volume 28 Number 1 Spring 2005**

- My Acadian Ancestors by Paul Vilmur
  Early history of Acadia and the events and aftermath of the exile as it impacted my LANDRY and HEBERT families.

## L'Estuaire Genealogique

**Numero 93, Printemps 2005**

- Genealogie de Berard Michaud by Berard Michaud
  (fil de Napoleon Michaud et Jeanne Pelletier)

## Le Manousien

**Volume 13, Numero 3**

- Marie-Euphemie or Sophie Martel? By Francoise Houde-Desjardin
- Sainte-Croix de Lotbiniere translation by Jean-Guy Houde

## American-Canadian Genealogist

**Issue #102, Volume 31, Number 1**

- A Fresh Look at Old Records: Duon/Deon by C. Melvin Surette
- Primary vs. Secondary Records: The Research Saga of Evelina Provost Descoteaux by Pauline Cusson

## Nos Sources

**Volume 25, Number 1, Mars 2005**

- Jacque Enaud dit Canada by Suzette Leclair

## Michigan Habitant Heritage

**Volume 26, #2**

- Acadian Origins According to the Depositions Made by Their Descendants at belle-Lle-en-Mer in 1767 by Stephen A. White
- A History of the French-Canadian Surname of Dostie by Cameron Dostie

## Links

**Volume 9, No. 1, Issue #17, Fall 2004**

- Three Indian Ancestors by Jerry Lesperance
  Catherine Annennontak
  Marie-Felix Ouentouen
  Marie-Oliver Sylvester (Manitouabeouich)
- Naturalization Records in Vermont - Using the Naturalization Records at the US District Court, Burlington, VT by John R. Fisher

# FCGSC Library Schedule
## July – 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 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JULY | | | |
| | Sat. | 2 | Independence Day observance |
| | Sun. | 3 | Independence Day observance |
| | Mon. | 4 | Independence Day |
| | Sun. | 31 | Volunteer Appreciation Day |
| SEPTEMBER | | | |
| | Sat. | 3 | Labor Day observance |
| | Sun. | 4 | Labor Day observance |
| | Mon. | 5 | Labor Day |
| OCTOBER | | | |
| | Sun. | 15 | General Membership Meeting (Library closed 1-3 P.M. only) |
| NOVEMBER | | | |
| | Wed. | 23 | Thanksgiving Day observance |
| | Sat. | 26 | Thanksgiving Day observance |
| | Sun. | 27 | Thanksgiving Day observance |
| DECEMBER | | | |
| | Sat. | 24 | Christmas |
| | Sun. | 25 | Christmas Holiday observance |
| | Mon. | 26 | Christmas Holiday observance |
| | Wed. | 28 | Christmas Holiday observance |
| | Sat. | 31 | New Year's Eve |

### 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.

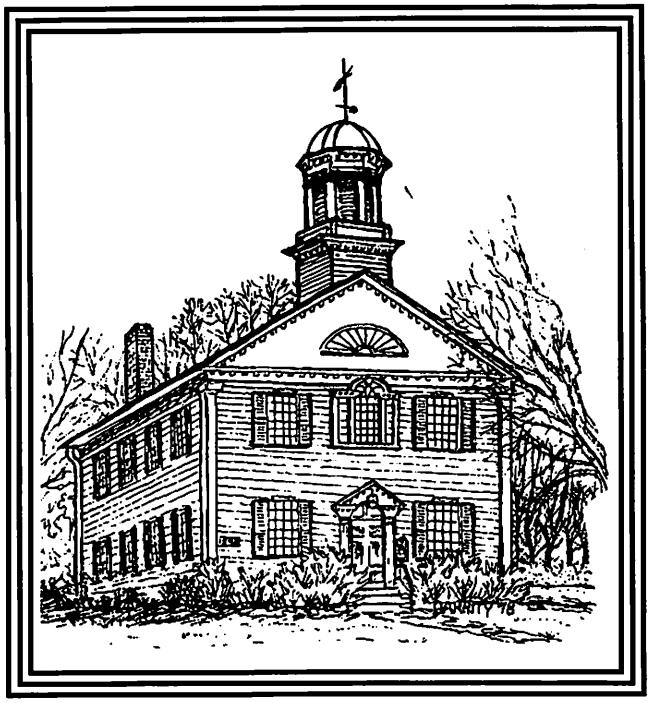
Any non-emergency changes to the schedule will be reported in the society's newsletter, *The Maple Leaflet.*

French-Canadian Genealogical Society
of Connecticut
P.O. Box 928
Tolland, CT 06084-0928



Change Service Requested

American Canadian Genealogical Soc.
P O Box 6478 - 4 Elm St
Manchester, NH 03108-6478 USA



**The Old County Courthouse**
Our Home at 53 Tolland Green (Route 195)