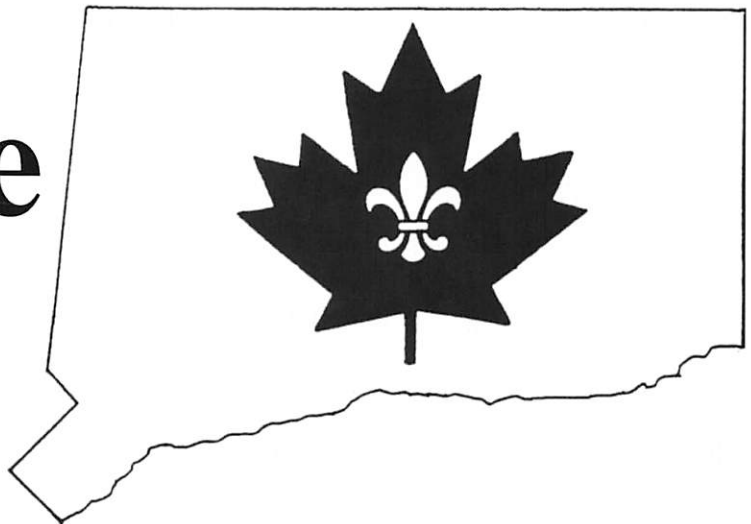


QW 4

Vol. 12, No. 4
Winter 2006-2007

Connecticut **M**aple **L**eaf



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.

Editor

Sherry Chapman, #1283

Officers

President	Raymond Lemaire, #1881
Vice President	Robert Caron, #45
Recording Secretary	Andrea Scannell, #1740
Treasurer	Sam Wolkon, #1575
Corresponding Secretary	Jean Fredette, #1537
Library Director	Germaine Hoffman, #333

Directors

<u>2005-2007</u>	<u>2006-2008</u>
Glen Chenette, #1854	Richard Blais, #1652
Albert Marceau, #766	Raymond Cassidy, #747
Ivan Robinson, #326	Patrick Lausier, #4
Marcel Roy, #241	Susan Paquette, #369
	Carol Stone, #1961

Librarians

Richard Blais, #1652	Paul Keroack, #157	Carlton Raymond, #449
Robert Caron, #45	Paul Lajoie, #1402	Ivan Robinson, #326
Estelle Gothberg, #1426	Maryanne LeGrow, #696	Leo W. Roy, #1609
Germaine Hoffman, #333	Albert Marceau, #766	Marcel Roy, #241
Dianne Keegan, #829	Robert Ouellette, #1305	Gordon Simon, #472
	Susan Paquette, #369	

Special Responsibilities

Norbert Beauchemin, #345	Auditor	Albert Marceau, #766	Hébert Collection
Richard Blais, #1652	Mailings	Bernadette Meunier, #1429	Membership
Robert Caron, #45	Special Events	Susan Paquette, #369	Research
Raymond Cassidy, #747	Computer Network	Barbara Paradis, #1730	Travel/Special Events
Philippe Fontaine, #1805	Database Cataloging	Ivan Robinson, #326	Leaflet/Publications
Richard Fredette, #1537	Carpentry	Marcel Roy, #241	Building Maintenance
Dianne Keegan, #829	Repertoire Collection	Benoit Simoneau, #838	Translation
Paul Keroack, #157	Reclassification Project	Sharon Sinclair, #1437	Bindery Evaluator
Patrick Lausier, #4	Special Projects	Joseph Terrien, #188	Webmaster
Maryanne LeGrow, #696	Scheduling	Roger Whitmore, #958	Carpentry
Denise Long-Woodward, #1658	Video		

C O N T E N T S

Connecticut Maple Leaf

ISSN 1081-6275

Vol. 12, No. 4
Winter 2006-2007

©All rights reserved
2006-2007

Features

- 5 Seigneuries in America: The French Grants on Lake Champlain**
Peter Gagné, #1195
- 21 Count D'Avignon: A Connecticut Original**
Paul R. Keroack, #157
- 26 Pâté Chinois: French-Canadian Soul Food**
Ivan Robinson, #326
- 30 French and French-Canadians on Canadian Stamps**
Bert Chamberland, #916
- 45 Saskatchewan Homestead Index Online**
Previously published in RootsWeb Review: 2 August 2006, Vol. 9, No. 31
- 46 Pedigree Chart of Raymond Louis Hamel**
Raymond L. Hamel, #469
- 47 Ahnentafel of Raymond Elmer Hamel**
Raymond L. Hamel, #469
- 55 Connecticut Repertoires in the FCGSC Library Collection**
Sorted by Locality and Institution
Paul R. Keroack, #157
- 57 Rhode Island Repertoires in the FCGSC Library Collection**
Sorted by Locality and Institution
Paul R. Keroack, #157

59 The Morin Family of Connecticut

Helen Morin Maxson, #23

Departments

3 Editor's Niche

Sherry Chapman, #1283

4 FCGSC Library Schedule

45 Query (LANDRY, BOUVET, GAUDREAU)

62 Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

77 2006 In Review

Ivan Robinson, #326

29 New Members

Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

79 FCGSC Acknowledges Donations to the Library

Jean Fredette, #1537

80 A Mélange of Current Periodical Selections

Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

81 Financial Contributions to the Society

Sam Wolkon, #1575

82 FCGSC Membership Application

Queries or 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

Editor's Niche

Sherry Chapman, #1283

One of the wonderful benefits of membership in our society is that we have an opportunity to surround ourselves with like-minded people. There are times when only other family historians can appreciate or understand what drives us. Have you ever traipsed through a cemetery in search of an ancestor's illusive stone? Have you ever found yourself in some repository, eyes swimming, headache looming, as you examine reels and reels of microfilm for that vital bit of information that you just know must be there? Do you sometimes wonder who other than you would consider this fun? You can take comfort in knowing your fellow FCGSC members all share those experiences.

The FCGSC family is scattered near and far. Some of you have more access to the society's library and volunteer activities than others; but whether near or far, you are not alone. Among the opportunities you have to connect with your fellow society members presents itself in the pages of this journal. Do you have a compelling story? You're your research benefit others? If so, please consider submitting your ideas for publication in the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*. We are always looking for interesting and unique material to share with our members.

This issue offers just that. Did you know that French seigneuries were granted in the present-day states of Vermont and New York? In a fascinating article, *Seigneuries in America: The French Grants on Lake Champlain*, **Peter Gagné**, #1195, begins with a brief history of the area, and then documents the origin and lifeline of each of the land grants abutting Lake Champlain, including efforts by grant holders to seek validation by the British government.

Paul R. Keroack, #157, shares an entertaining story of an eccentric relative who styled himself a Count in his article, *Count D'Avignon: A Connecticut Original*. Paul also provides an index to the Connecticut and Rhode Island repertoires in the FCGSC library collection, which should prove useful to those of you planning a library visit.

In an article that is bound to cause you to yearn for childhood tradition, **Ivan Robinson**, #326, reminisces about "Chinese pie" in *Pâté Chinois: French-Canadian Soul Food*; **Bert Chamberland**, #916, merges his interest in history and genealogy with his stamp collecting hobby in *French and French-Canadians on Canadian Stamps*; **Helen Morin Maxson**, #23, shares her breakthroughs on the Connecticut Morin ancestry in *The Morin Family of Connecticut*; and **Raymond L. Hamel**, #469, provides a Pedigree and Ahnentafel on his Hamel line.

So heat up the teapot, prop up your feet, and get cozy with this issue of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* as the New England winter finally kicks in. Until the next issue, I bid you *adieu*.

FCGSC Library Schedule January - December 2007

Library Hours	
Monday	1-5 P.M.
Wednesday	1-5 P.M.
Saturday	9 A.M. - 4 P.M.
Sunday	1-4 P.M.

Library Closings			
JANUARY	Mon.	1	New Year's Day
APRIL	Sat.	7	Easter Observance
	Sun.	8	Easter
MAY	Sun.	13	Mothers' Day
	Sat.	19	Annual Membership Meeting (closed 1-3 P.M.)
	Sat.	26	Memorial Day Observance
	Sun.	27	Memorial Day Observance
	Mon.	28	Memorial Day
JUNE	Sun.	17	Fathers' Day
JULY	Wed.	4	Independence Day
	Sun.	29	Volunteer Recognition Day
SEPTEMBER	Sat.	1	Labor Day Observance
	Sun.	2	Labor Day Observance
	Mon.	3	Labor Day
OCTOBER	Sat.	6	Annual Membership Meeting (closed 1-3 P.M.)
NOVEMBER	Wed.	21	Thanksgiving Observance
	Sat.	24	Thanksgiving Observance
	Sun.	25	Thanksgiving Observance
DECEMBER	Sun.	23	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Mon.	24	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Wed.	26	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Sat.	29	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Sun.	30	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Mon.	31	New Years 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, WVIT channel 30, and WGGB channel 40.

Seigneuries in America: The French Grants on Lake Champlain

Peter Gagné, #1195

The Lake Champlain Region and New France

The region between northern New York and Quebec has a history of conflict and contest. On 8 February 1690, two hundred French troops and Indians made a nighttime attack on Schenectady, killing sixty-two, taking twenty-seven more prisoners, burning nearly all the houses and creating a general fear in the region. In 1695, John Miller, Anglican chaplain for two companies of the British army, wrote “the outparts of the province (where the best land is) towards Canada are so harassed by the French and their Indians that men are fearfull (sic) to plant and dwell there.”¹

A large part of the dispute between the French and English in this area resulted from a rivalry over the fur trade and a desire to control the water-based trade routes of this profitable commerce, which was sometimes referred to as “the Indian trade.” The powerful Iroquois confederation, known as the Five Nations, was allied with the English and served as both a source of fur trade income and as a shield against the French to the north. Governor Thomas Dongan of New York claimed that the northern boundary of this province extended to the entire territory south of Lake Ontario, but because of repeated expeditions by the French against the Iroquois in this region, “the French menace was ever present, and Dongan became chronically suspicious of French intentions, despite their professions of good faith, and alarmed about the security of the province [of New York].”²

A Hair-raising Incident at Crown Point

The place known as Crown Point [New York] in English was originally called Pointe-à-la-Chevelure in French. Loosely translated as “Hair Point,” the origin of this name is somewhat of a mystery. Some believe that the place owes its name to a feature of the terrain there. It is said that viewed from afar, one can notice a slight rise at this point covered by foliage that gives it the look of a large head with hair on it. Others believe that the French word *chevelure* is a sort of translation or transformation of the name of a wandering Indian tribe that frequented the area.

However, the origin of the name may date back to Champlain himself and a bloody incident involving the Indians. In 1609, Champlain discovered the lake that bears his name one year after founding what would become Quebec City. Allied with the Indians that lived in the area of his new settlement, Champlain agreed to accompany them on an expedition against their enemies to the south. On 30 July 1609, Champlain and his Indian allies confronted the Iroquois at Lake Champlain, armed with the advantage of Champlain’s musket, which helped instill fear in the enemy and win the day.

¹ Ibid, p.67.

² Sung Bok Kim, Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York Manorial Society, 1664-1775, p.26.

Champlain's allies had captured some Iroquois during the battle and afterwards began to torture them at their encampment, burning them, tearing out their fingernails and scalping them, or removing their *chevelure*. This terrible ritual was allegedly witnessed by Champlain, who named the location Pointe-à-la-Chevelure as a result. Later, Recollet priest Emmanuel Crespel confirmed that this legend is at the origin of the place name, writing shortly after a trip to Fort Saint-Frédéric, "This ceremony, or if you will this custom, began at this point after a sort of combat in which a great many Savages had their scalps (*chevelure*) removed, which gave rise to the name of the place where the battle took place."³

The French at Fort Saint-Frédéric

It was Jean-Louis de Lacorne, lieutenant of Montreal, who recognized the strategic importance of Crown Point and recommended that the French build a fort there. In the summer of 1730, he wrote to Governor Beauharnois of this place, which he noted was halfway between the French fort at Chambly and the English outpost of Orange (later Albany). In 1709, the English had already built a fort, which the French called Fort La Reine, at the southern end of the "great marsh" south of Lake Champlain, where they built boats designed to carry their army to Quebec City. After they failed in their plans, the English burned Fort La Reine, but Lacorne clearly wanted to point out the fact that the English could easily try again to take control of this area, where there was a portage of only four leagues that linked the Lake Champlain waterway (and therefore Montreal) to the river that led to Albany.

"As masters of the Pointe-à-la-Chevelure," he wrote, "we would block the way for the English to reach us, and we would be in a position to fall upon them when they would suspect it the least." He strongly suggested that "we could begin this establishment by creating a good, strong fort and granting land on Lake Champlain. It is a country of which we should absolutely become the masters."⁴ He went on to state that the English had already begun to settle colonists among several of their Indian allies as well as on Lake Ontario, where there could be a small town in little time.

On 11 October 1730, Lacorne also wrote to the French Minister of the Marine, telling him as he did Governor Beauharnois that the English had already granted Lake Champlain to the children of a man from Albany named Pitré or Pitre Seult (Peter Salt?), who were allegedly very enterprising and ambitious. The message was clear: the French needed to act fast to secure this point, which was "one of the most advantageous to the colony," according to Lacorne. "For if we neglect to take possession of it, the English will undoubtedly seize it."⁵

And so in 1731 the French began building a wooden fort that they called Fort Saint-Frédéric at present-day Crown Point, New York at the southern end of Lake Champlain. In his letter approving construction of the fort, the king also wrote that in addition to the garrison to be

³ P-G Roy, Hommes et Choses du Fort Saint-Frédéric, p. 9.

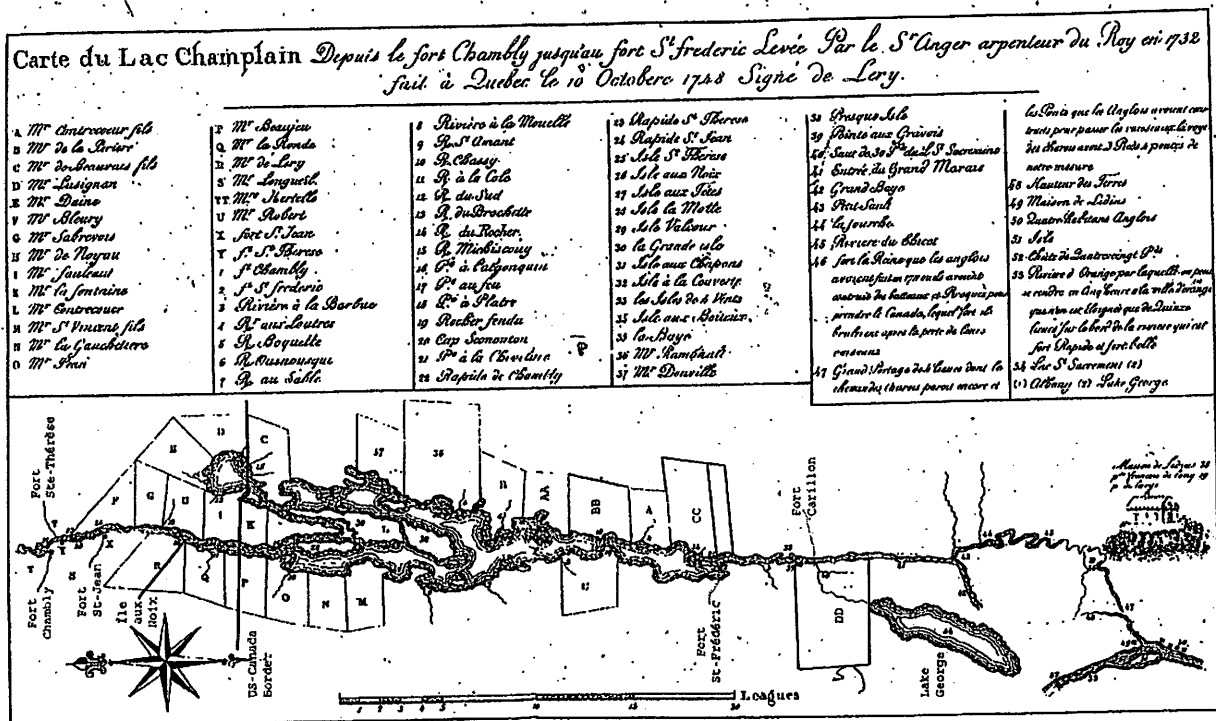
⁴ Ibid, p. 12.

⁵ P-G Roy, Hommes et Choses du Fort Saint-Frédéric, p. 13.

Seigneuries in America: The French Grants on Lake Champlain

sent to the fort, “in order to increase the numbers in this respect, [Governor] Beauharnois and [Intendant] Hocquart should see to granting land to any settlers who ask for it.”⁶ Most of the seigneuries surrounding Lake Champlain were granted in 1733 or 1734 and, to a large extent, the seigneurs were current or former officers of the *Troupes de la Marine*, including some of the commanders of Fort Saint-Frédéric.

The wooden fort was completed on 29 September 1731 by a team of soldiers and workmen under Zacharie-François Hertel de la Frenière. However, soon after its construction, it became evident that a larger, stone fort needed to be built. Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart lobbied hard with the Minister of the Marine for this project to be approved, which it finally was. Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry, chief engineer of New France, drew up the plans for the stone fort and oversaw its construction, from the summer of 1735 until the fall of 1737. He knew the area, having been granted a seigneurie north of Lake Champlain on 6 April 1733 (letter R on the map below).



1748 map showing the seigneuries granted by the French on Lake Champlain
(Alpha and numeric references throughout this article are keyed to specific locations on this map)

The Seigneurial System and the Champlain Valley

Intendant Hocquart and Governor Beauharnois “launched the most significant expansion of the seigneurial system since the 17th century”⁷ in New France. As part of this expansion, between 1733 and 1743 they granted thirty-two new fiefs in previously unsettled areas, such as the

⁶ Ibid, p. 14.

⁷ Donald J. Horton, “Hocquart, Gilles,” *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, www.biographi.ca.

Chaudière and Richelieu Rivers, the latter of which flows from Lake Champlain to the Saint Lawrence River near Montreal. Many of these grants were given either to military officers in Beauharnois' circle or to clients of Hocquart, such as François Foucault (letter I on the map) and Guillaume Estèbe (letter N on the map). Hocquart "trusted that these hand-picked seigneurs would expand settlement,"⁸ which did not turn out to be the case in the Champlain Valley. Nonetheless, it was recognized that these lands were "more valuable for their contiguity to the forts and passes and the navigable waters of the lake."⁹

For most of the seigneuries granted in the time of New France, the determining factor was the Saint Lawrence River, which served several roles: as a means of communication, travel, commerce and sustenance (fishing). For the most part, land grants had a certain length of frontage or access to the water for these crucial purposes. In the Champlain Valley, the idea was no different, although the waterway was. Instead of the Saint Lawrence River, it was the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain and Mississquoi Bay that were the waterways crucial in determining individual grants. Here again, land grants were mainly defined by their frontage on the water.

As with the grants on the Saint Lawrence, those on Lake Champlain and its related waterways were measured in *arpents* and leagues. Most of the Lake Champlain seigneuries measured two leagues in frontage by three leagues in depth. One league was equal to 84 *arpents* or 2.42 English miles and an individual *arpent* measured 180 feet.

Due to the fact that the seigneuries granted on Lake Champlain were far removed from the jurisdictions of the royal courts, the nearest of which was at Montreal, several of the seigneurs were also granted the rights of high, middle and low justice on their seigneuries. Low justice involved civil cases in which the amount at stake did not exceed sixty *sols* and for which the potential fines did not exceed ten *sols*.¹⁰ Middle justice dealt with all civil and criminal cases, but only if the fine imposed was less than sixty *sols*. High justice was usually reserved for the courts of first instance under royal jurisdiction at Quebec City, Montreal, Trois-Rivières and Montmagny. Some early seigneurs were granted the right of high justice, although this practice was discontinued in the Saint Lawrence Valley in 1693.

However, the main duty of a seigneur was to settle the land that he had been granted. If a seigneur failed to do so within a period of time specified in the notarized act granting him the seigneurie, he could suffer the consequence of having his land seized and reunited with the "King's Domain," in which case it reverted to royal possession and could be granted to another seigneur.

Between 1729 and 1731, Intendant Hocquart was responsible for having four hundred individual grants to colonists revoked by their seigneurs for lack of settlement, citing the second edict of Marly as justification for this action. This number is more than double the grants

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ O'Callaghan, "Papers Relating to the French Seignories on Lake Champlain," p. 569.

¹⁰ Twenty *sols* equaled one *livre*, the main unit of money in New France.

reunited to their respective seigneuries under the previous two intendants. This is also what happened to the vast majority of the seigneuries that Hocquart granted on Lake Champlain. It was deemed that the seigneurs did not fulfill their seigniorial duties of colonization and development and most of the lands granted on the lake were deemed forfeited and returned to the King's Domain on 10 May 1741 by Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart, who had granted most of these seigneuries in 1733 and 1734. However, the act reuniting these and other seigneuries to the King's Domain stated that the governor and intendant would "grant new patents of the same lands to those of the defendants who shall prove within a year to us that they have seriously and by real outlays and labor improved a notable portion of said lands or placed settlers thereupon during the course of this year,"¹¹ but that barring such development the lands could be re-granted to others.

A total of twenty-one seigneuries were reunited to the King's Domain in 1741 alone, signaling in part the failure of Hocquart's economic policy. Hocquart believed that a strong colonial economy depended on the settlement and development of the seigneuries and that land that went undeveloped hurt the economy of New France. However, despite the granting of seigneuries in as-yet undeveloped areas, most settlement as well as agricultural and industrial development remained centered around Quebec City and Montreal.

From the Monongahela to Mississquoi Bay

Fort Saint-Frédéric was a means of guarding what the French defined as the southern frontier of New France as well as a base for launching attacks to the south. It was part of the line of forts originally built on the Richelieu River by the Carignan regiment, which included Fort Chambly, Fort Saint-Jean and Fort Sainte-Thérèse. Although war would break out far away in the Ohio Valley, these far beginnings would soon have consequences in the Champlain Valley.

Based on the alleged discovery of the Ohio by La Salle in 1670, France claimed the entire Ohio Valley as far east as the Appalachian Mountains. In the spring of 1754, Governor Duquesne sent a detachment of the French army under Claude-Pierre Pécaudy de Contrecoeur, commander of Fort Duquesne and former Lake Champlain seigneur (A) to build a fort at the confluence of the Ohio and the Monongahela Rivers. There, they found a group of Englishmen building a fort and forced them to leave the area. When the English remained not far away, Contrecoeur sent Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville to demand their permanent withdrawal from the area. Informed of the French presence, the English sent Lieutenant-colonel George Washington to intercept them. Jumonville was killed in the English attack on 28 May, although his brother, Louis Coulon de Villiers, conducted a surprise attack on Washington's men at Fort Necessity on 3 July, forcing them to surrender and to leave the area of the junction of the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers. The French and Indian War, known in French as the Seven Years' War, had begun.

¹¹ O'Callaghan, ed, "Papers Relating to the French Seigniories on Lake Champlain," p. 561.

On 9 July 1755, General Edward Braddock led fifteen hundred British soldiers against Fort Duquesne, sixty-five miles from Fort Necessity. They were met by only two hundred soldiers and six hundred Indians under Daniel Liénard de Beaujeu (former seigneur of Beaujeu or La Colle, letter Q on the map). Despite the fact that Beaujeu was killed in the opening engagement, the French succeeded in trapping the English, who were forced to flee and concede the Battle of the Monongahela.

Stung by this defeat, the lieutenant governor of New York, James De Lancey, drew up plans for the invasion of New France—an invasion that would pass via the contested land surrounding Lake Champlain. William Johnson had recently built Fort Edward (or Lydius) between the Hudson River and Lake George, from which he planned to attack and destroy Fort Saint-Frédéric as the first objective in the invasion strategy. Learning of this plan, Governor Vaudreuil sent fifteen hundred men under Baron Dieskau to stop the British from succeeding.

A first encounter near Fort Edward on 8 August 1755 ended in a rout of the English forces, who nonetheless successfully entrenched themselves to protect from further losses. Although the French suffered fewer casualties than the English, Baron Dieskau was wounded and taken prisoner and the French did not succeed in capturing Fort Edward.

The English soon built Fort George (Fort William Henry) on the south shore of Lake George to reinforce their position in the region. The French responded by erecting Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga) in 1755 between Lake George and Fort Saint-Frédéric. Michel Chartier de Lotbinière, cousin of Governor Vaudreuil and future seigneur of Alainville (DD) and Hocquart (CC) on Lake Champlain, was in charge of building this fort, which was considerably larger than Fort Saint-Frédéric. Only forty miles separated the French at Fort Carillon from the English at Fort George.

In March 1757, French attacks destroyed a great deal of British war material in the area and on 9 August, they captured Fort George, leaving Fort Edward as the only English defense between the Hudson River and Lake Champlain. The sick and wounded among the British casualties were massacred by the Indians allied with the French, who were unable to control them. (This episode is portrayed in the film *The Last of the Mohicans*.)

The English responded with a massive attack on Fort Carillon on 8 July 1758, as part of a three-pronged attack on Lake Champlain (the gateway to Montreal), Louisbourg (gateway to Quebec City) and Fort Duquesne (gateway to the Ohio Valley). Despite facing “the largest army ever assembled in North America”¹²—over six thousand British regulars and nine thousand provincial troops under Major-General James Abercromby—General Montcalm and about thirty-five hundred French soldiers succeeded in defending their fort and forcing the English to retreat with a loss of almost two thousand dead or wounded. The French lost less than four hundred men.

¹² W.J. Eccles, “Montcalm, Louis-Joseph de, Marquis de Montcalm” in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, <http://www.biographi.ca/>.

Seigneuries in America: The French Grants on Lake Champlain

This remarkable defense of Fort Carillon on 8 July 1758 only stayed overall defeat for the French temporarily. Once the overall English strategy was put into place with superior troop strength and equipment, the defense of New France would begin to crumble. Louisbourg fell only eighteen days after the defense of Fort Carillon, opening the gateway to the Saint Lawrence for the British fleet. Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario surrendered to an English attack on 27 August of the same year, followed by Fort Duquesne on 24 November.

With English General Jeffrey Amherst advancing on Fort Carillon, commander François-Charles de Bourlamaque wanted to save what was left of his army to defend Montreal, so in July 1759 he ordered the evacuation of Forts Carillon and Saint-Frédéric. Michel Chartier de Lotbinière, who had built Fort Carillon, was put in charge of quickly building a small fort on the Île-aux-Noix (26) to the north of Lake Champlain to defend access to the Richelieu River and Montreal. Unfortunately, Quebec City fell to the English after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham on 18 September 1759. When the English launched a triple invasion up the Saint Lawrence, up the Richelieu and down from Lake Ontario, the chain of forts leading to Montreal at Île-aux-Noix, Saint-Jean and Chambly were defeated by the end of August 1760. Governor Vaudreuil signed the general surrender of Canada on 8 September 1760.

The International Border, an International Appeal and the American Revolution

After the capitulation of Canada in 1760, Michel Chartier de Lotbinière returned to France. However, in 1764, he sought to return to Canada and stopped in London on his return to the colony. There, he learned that his seigneuries of Alainville (DD) and Hocquart (CC) were in danger of being settled by colonists from New York. A royal proclamation on 7 October 1763 had fixed the border between the British provinces of Quebec and New York and since then, Lotbinière's two seigneuries, as well as those that had not been seized in 1741 or granted after this date, were within the borders of New York. In 1767, the governors of New York and Quebec determined the actual location of the border, set at forty-five degrees north latitude.

Lotbinière presented a request to the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, seeking "confirmation of his two concessions in America," those of Alainville and Hocquart. While awaiting documents relative to these two seigneuries from the governor of Quebec, the Board addressed a letter to Lieutenant Governor Cadwallader Colden of New York on 13 July 1764, asking that no grants be made by the government of New York on the lands claimed by these two grants. After a year of requests, delays and demands for confirmation, Lotbinière received nothing more than a vague promise, which he took as a guarantee of his ownership of the two seigneuries.

It was not until Lotbinière was forced by failing finances to sell his seigneuries of Lotbinière, Rigaud, Vaudreuil and Saint-François-de-la-Nouvelle-Beauce that his attentions turned once again to his seigneuries on Lake Champlain, which he claimed in September 1771

“are at present the sole certain portion of my existence.”¹³ In December 1771, after repeated requests to the governor of New York to recover Alainville and Hocquart were denied, he returned to London to plead his case once more to the English authorities. Lotbinière cited “the frequent clearances” made on his lands “which cannot have yet disappeared” and “the various settlements, the wrecks of which at least cannot have been swept away by the misfortunes inseparable from a period of War”¹⁴ as a means of attesting to the validity of his titles.

After nearly five years of legal proceedings and requests, the Board of Trade and Plantations finally rejected his claim to Alainville, based on the fact that it was never registered with the *Conseil Supérieur* and therefore never ratified by the king. The Board did recognize his claim to the seigneurie of Hocquart as legitimate, but since this land had already been re-granted by the province of New York, they offered him a grant of equal size in the province of Quebec as compensation. Disgusted at the length of his efforts to recover his two seigneuries and what he viewed as an inadequate outcome, “Chartier de Lotbinière refused this compromise, left Great Britain and decided to be a British subject no longer.”¹⁵

Lotbinière went to France, where he offered his services to the Count of Vergennes, the French minister of foreign affairs. When the American Revolution broke out, Vergennes sent Lotbinière to the thirteen colonies as his unofficial envoy. Lotbinière wrote to John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, and spent some time in Boston, trying to further his personal belief that France should intervene in the revolution as a means of re-taking Canada from the British. Although he returned to France in 1777 and was not given any more missions by Vergennes, Lotbinière still clung to his beliefs that France could and should regain Canada and wrote a memoir to Vergennes in 1782 advocating reconquest.

Not to be deterred in his personal battle to regain his lost land on Lake Champlain (which undoubtedly motivated his support of the American Revolution and hopes of France reconquering Canada), Lotbinière returned to North America in 1787. He tried for two years to re-establish his ownership to Alainville and Hocquart from the American states. Lord Dorchester, Governor of Canada, even refused him permission to go from New York to Canada, although he secretly crossed the border in 1790 and visited his family in the seigneurie of Villechauve (Beauharnois), which he owned. However, he chose exile once more, selling Villechauve in 1795 and dying of yellow fever in New York in 1798.

Seigneuries on the West Side of Lake Champlain (Present-day New York State)

(P) Seigneurie of Beaujeu

This seigneurie was originally granted by Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart to Louis Liénard de Beaujeu, a captain in the *Troupes de la Marine* and recipient of the cross of

¹³ O’Callaghan, “Papers Relating to the French Seigniories on Lake Champlain,” p. 541.

¹⁴ O’Callaghan, “Papers Relating to the French Seigniories on Lake Champlain,” p. 538.

¹⁵ F.J. Thorpe and Sylvette Nicolini-Maschino, “Chartier de Lotbinière, Michel, Marquis de Lotbinière,” Dictionary of Canadian Biography, www.biographi.ca.

Saint-Louis, on 9 April 1733. Ratified by the king on 8 February 1735, the grant measured two leagues in frontage along the Chambly (Richelieu) River by three leagues in depth, bordered on the north by the seigneurie recently granted to Louis Denys de La Ronde. Like many of the other seigneuries in the area, it went unsettled, due to the illness of the Sieur de Beaujeu, and the land was reintegrated into the King's Domain on 10 May 1741.

Eleven years later, on 6 March 1752, Governor De la Jonquière and Intendant Bigot re-granted this seigneurie to Daniel Liénard de Beaujeu, son of the original seigneur and a lieutenant in the *Troupes de la Marine* known as the Hero of the Monongahela. It was specified in this second grant that this seigneurie was to form one unified seigneurie with the one to the north, originally granted to Louis Denys de La Ronde (letter Q on the map) and re-granted to Daniel Liénard de Beaujeu on 22 March 1743.

After the death of Daniel Liénard de Beaujeu Beaujeu, his wife Marie-Élisabeth *dit* Éléonore Foucault and their daughters sold the seigneurie to Lieutenant-colonel Gabriel Christie on 14 August 1765. This seigneurie is at the present location of the Lacolle border crossing between Canada and the United States.

(O) Seigneurie of Livaudière or Bedout

Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Radot granted this seigneurie to Jacques-Hughes Péan de la Livaudière on 10 April 1733. Péan was commander of Fort Chambly from 1727 until 1729, when he was succeeded by his father-in-law and fellow Lake Champlain seigneur François-Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur (L on the map). The grant of the seigneurie of Livaudière was ratified by the king on 8 February 1735. The seigneurie was described as a tract of land with two or two and a half leagues of frontage on the Chambly (Richelieu) River and Lake Champlain by three leagues in depth, bordered to the north and south by parallel property lines starting at the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain to the east and extending three leagues west to the un-granted lands. The three leagues was to be measured from the mouth of the Chazy River, which flows on the property and the grant also included Île La Motte, off shore from the property.

Since Péan did not develop this land that had been granted to him, it was reincorporated into the King's Domain on 20 May 1741. It is stated in the ordinance reuniting these lands to the King's Domain that "Sieur Péan states that he could not find any farmer, up to this time, to place on his signiory."¹⁶

On 1 November 1752, Governor Duquesne and Intendant Bigot granted this land to Jean-Antoine Bedout, councilor in the *Conseil Supérieur*. This second grant was confirmed by the king on 1 June 1753. There is no information that the second owner of this land developed it any more than the first, and the land was lost after the Conquest of Canada.

¹⁶ O'Callaghan, ed. "Papers Relating to the French Seigneuries on Lake Champlain," p. 558-559.

(N) Seigneurie of La Gauchetière or Estèbe

This seigneurie, which was allegedly at the site of the present-day town of Chazy, New York, was granted to Daniel Migeon de la Gauchetière on 11 April 1733 by Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart and ratified by the king on 8 February 1735. Daniel Migeon de la Gauchetière was a captain in *Troupes de la Marine* and knight of the order of Saint-Louis. He replaced Pierre-Jacques Payen de Noyan as commander of Fort Saint-Frédéric in 1735 and remained at that post for one year

This seigneurie measured two leagues in frontage on Lake Champlain, beginning to the north at the seigneurie recently granted to the Sieur de Péan (O) and ending two leagues to the south at a line parallel to the first, stretching three leagues east to west, ending at the un-granted lands. Since Migeon de la Gauchetière did not settle any colonists on his seigneurie, it was re-incorporated into the King's Domain on 10 May 1741, along with a number of other seigneuries in the area.

On 15 January 1744, Beauharnois and Hocquart re-granted this land to Guillaume Estèbe, a merchant-trader and councilor in the *Conseil Supérieur* at Quebec City, who had already been granted the seigneurie of Sabrevois on the Richelieu River north of Lake Champlain (letter G on the map). This second grant was ratified by the king on 25 March 1745. There is no proof that Estèbe ever settled a colonist on this land, however, and it was lost following the Conquest of Canada and the American Revolution.

(M) Seigneurie of Saint-Vincent

The seigneurie of Saint-Vincent was granted by Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart on 12 April 1733 to Henri-Albert de Saint-Vincent *fils*, ensign in the *Troupes de la Marine*. This grant, ratified by the king on 8 February 1735, measured two leagues in frontage on Lake Champlain, bordered to the north by the seigneurie recently granted to the Sieur de la Gauchetière (N) and to the south by a line parallel to the northern border, stretching from the lake on the east three leagues west to the un-granted lands. Like many of his fellow seigneurs in the area, the Sieur de Saint-Vincent did not fulfill his seigniorial duty of settling any colonists on his land and the seigneurie returned to the King's Domain on 10 May 1741.

(C) Seigneurie of Roberbt

The seigneurie of Roberbt was granted on 13 June 1737 by Governor Beauharnois and interim Intendant Michel de la Rouvillière¹⁷ to Louis-Joseph Roberbt, King's quartermaster at Montréal and brother of Étienne Roberbt de la Morandière, engineer and officer in the *Troupes de la Marine* who drew up the plans for and oversaw the construction of Fort Saint-Frédéric in 1731. The grant was ratified by the king on 13 April 1740.

¹⁷ He was replacing Intendant Hocquart during his trip to France.

Seigneuries in America: The French Grants on Lake Champlain

Interestingly, the measurements of this seigneurie were the reverse of those of most of the others in the area: three leagues of frontage on Lake Champlain by two leagues in depth. The seigneurie stretched one half league above the mouth of the River Becquet and two and a half leagues below the same point, to the place known as *Rocher Fendu* (Split Rock), including all the islands and islets off shore from this land. The seigneurie was granted as a fief, with the rights of high, middle and low justice. Unfortunately, the land was reintegrated into the King's Domain on 10 May 1741, due to the fact that Robert did not settle any colonists there, in accordance with his seigniorial duties. This seigneurie is said to have been located at the site of the present-day town of Essex and a good part of the town of Wellsborough, New York.

(DD) Seigneurie of Alainville

The seigneurie of Alainville was granted on 15 November 1758 to Michel Chartier de Lotbinière by Governor de Vaudreuil and Intendant Bigot. The seigneurie measured four leagues in frontage by five in depth, partly on Lake Saint-Sacrement (Lake George) and partly on the Pointe-à-la-Chevelure River (Crown Point River).

It seems that this grant was not registered with the *Conseil Supérieur* and as a result was never ratified by the king. Nonetheless, Lotbinière took possession of the land, which he called Alainville. After the Conquest of Canada, Lotbinière went to London and attempted at great length to have possession of this land returned to him. (See "The International Border..." beginning on page eleven.)

Seigneuries on the East Side of Lake Champlain (Present-day Vermont)

(K) Seigneurie of Belcour

The seigneurie of Belcour was granted on 5 April 1733 to Jacques de Lafontaine de Belcour, attorney general and member of the *Conseil Supérieur*, who arrived in New France in 1726 as the secretary and assistant of Governor de Beauharnois. It was Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart who granted him this land as a fief with the rights of high, middle and low justice, which was ratified by the king on 8 February 1735. The seigneurie measured an unusual one and a quarter leagues in frontage on a peninsula with the Chambly (Richelieu) River to the west and Mississquoi Bay to the east, beginning at the border of the seigneurie recently granted to François Foucault (I) and stretching southward the one and a quarter leagues to a line drawn parallel to the first

Like many seigneurs in the area, the Sieur de Belcour did not have the means to settle any colonists on his land and as such it was reintegrated into the King's Domain on 10 May 1741. This seigneurie was on the present-day location of the town of Alburg, Vermont.

(L) Seigneurie of Grande-Isle or Pancalon

The seigneurie of Grande-Isle or Pancalon was granted by Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart on 1 July 1734 to Captain François-Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur of the

Troupes de la Marine. François-Antoine is the son of Captain Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur of the Carignan-Salières regiment and Barbe Denys de la Trinité and is the brother of Pierre-Claude Pécaudy de Contrecoeur, seigneur of La Pécaudière (A). He served under Nicolas Daneau de Muy, also a seigneur on Lake Champlain (BB), in the campaign against the English in Newfoundland in 1696 and succeeded Jacques-Hughes Péan de Livaudière, his son-in-law and fellow Lake Champlain seigneur (O), as commander of Fort Chambly from 1729 until 1732. In 1741, Contrecoeur succeeded François Lefebvre Duplessis Faber as commander of Fort Saint-Frédéric, a post that he held until 1743, leaving due to failing health.

This grant, which was ratified by the king on 8 February 1735, consisted of the island commonly known as Grande Isle, with the lesser islands, islets and shorelines surrounding it and the rights of high, middle and low justice. Monsieur de Contrecoeur is the only one of the Lake Champlain seigneurs to actually profess faith and homage for his seigneurie at the Château Saint-Louis in Quebec City, which he did on 4 March 1736. The following day, he submitted his *aveu et dénombrement* (a sort of local census) to Intendant Hocquart. Despite this seeming attention to his colonization duties, the Sieur de Contrecoeur, like most of the other landowners in the area, had his land seized on 10 May 1741 and reunited with the King's Domain. The act of reunification stated that both François-Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur and his brother Pierre-Claude Pécaudy de Contrecoeur claim to "have done everything to settle their grants; that it was impossible to find individuals willing to accept lands though they offered them some on very advantageous terms and were willing to give even three hundred *livres* to engage the said individuals."¹⁸

On 1 November 1749, Governor de la Jonquière and Intendant Bigot re-granted the seigneurie of Grande-Isle or Pancalon to François Daine, head clerk of the *Conseil Supérieur* and lieutenant general for civil and criminal affairs in the jurisdiction of the *Prévôté* of Quebec City, despite the fact that Daine failed to develop his seigneurie of Boisfranc, located on Mississquoi Bay at the north of Lake Champlain (E). This second grant was confirmed by the king on 31 May 1750. Though Daine seems not to have developed his second seigneurie any more than he did his first, he was able to maintain possession of it and eventually sold it to Jean Marteilhe, a Quebec City merchant, on 22 September 1763, only a few days before returning to France. Notary Jean-Claude Panet drew up the record of the sale, which was in the sum of three thousand *livres*. Marteilhe professed faith and homage for his seigneurie to Thomas Gage, military governor of Montreal, on the same day as the sale.

Marteilhe seems to have maintained possession of this seigneurie even after the Conquest and the settling of the border between Quebec and New York. On 8 January 1767, notary Panet drew up an act whereby Marteilhe granted a plot of land with four *arpents* of frontage by thirty in depth to Jean Thomas.

¹⁸ O'Callaghan, ed. "Papers Relating to the French Seigneuries on Lake Champlain," p. 559.

(C2) Seigneurie of Beauvais

Philippe-René Le Gardeur de Beauvais *fils* was granted the seigneurie of Beauvais on 20 July 1734 by Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart. The grant was confirmed by the king on 8 February 1735. The seigneurie of Beauvais measured two leagues in frontage by three in depth, beginning at the limits of the seigneurie of Lusignan (D) to the north and extending southward two leagues to a line drawn parallel to the first and three leagues east from Lake Champlain, to the un-granted lands. The grant also included the peninsula that extends into Lake Champlain from this land.

Like most of the other seigneurs of the area, the Sieur Le Gardeur de Beauvais did not settle any colonists on his land and thus had his grant annulled and the land reunited with the Kings Domain on 10 May 1741.

(37) Seigneurie of Dagneau Douville

On 8 October 1736, Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart granted retired army officer Michel Dagneau Douville a seigneurie on Lake Champlain with the rights of high, middle and low justice. The grant was confirmed by the king on 30 April 1737. The seigneurie of Dagneau Douville measured two leagues of frontage on the lake by three leagues in depth. The frontage was measured from the limit of the seigneurie granted the same day to Pierre Raimbault to the south (36) and included all the islands, islets and adjacent shorelines. As with the majority of the other seigneurs in the area, the Sieur Douville did not settle anyone on his land and as a result lost it. The seigneurie was returned to the King's Domain on 10 May 1741.

(36) Seigneurie of La Moinaudière (La Manaudière) or De la Moëlle

On 8 October 1736, Pierre Raimbault was granted the seigneurie of La Moinaudière or La Moëlle by Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart. A former notary, Raimbault was lieutenant general for civil and criminal affairs, police, trade and navigation at the court of Montreal. The grant was ratified by the king on 30 April 1737. The seigneurie measured a non-standard four leagues in frontage by five in depth, with the measure of the frontage beginning at the border with the seigneurie of La Perrière to the south (B) and extending to a line drawn parallel to this border four leagues to the north. The grant included the La Moëlle River, which runs through it, as well as all the adjacent island, islets and shorelines.

It seems that Pierre Raimbault was one of the few Lake Champlain seigneurs to settle colonists on his land, for he did not lose his grant on 10 May 1741 like most of his fellow seigneurs in the area. Although Raimbault died at Montreal on 17 October 1740, the seigneurie of La Moinaudière was inherited by his son Paul-François Raimbault de Saint-Blin, who in turn passed it on to his own son Paul-François Raimbault, commander of the fort at Rivière-au-Boeuf, on 24 September 1757. On 15 August 1771, George Alsop, clerk of enrolments at Quebec City, registered a certificate of sale for the seigneurie of La Moinaudière between Pierre Raimbault's

heirs and Benjamin Price, Daniel Robertson and John Livingston for the price of ninety thousand *livres*.

The name “Moinaudière” (and its deformation “Manaudière”) comes from the French *moineau*, meaning “sparrow” and apparently has its origin in the presence of many sparrows on this land. It is said to have been located on land now occupied by a part of the city of Burlington, Vermont.

(B) Seigneurie of La Perrière

On 6 July 1634, Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart granted the seigneurie of La Perrière to René Boucher de la Perrière, a captain in the *Troupes de la Marine* and knight of the order of Saint-Louis. Boucher de la Perrière succeeded Pierre Hertel de Montcour as commander of Fort Saint-Frédéric, in which position he served from 1732 to 1733, leaving due to poor health.

The grant, which was ratified by the king on 8 February 1735, measured two leagues in frontage on the lake by three in depth. The frontage was measured one league above and one league below the mouth of the Winooski River and the seigneurie included the river and the islands, islets and reefs adjacent to the grant. At the time of this grant, the lands both north and south of this seigneurie were not yet granted. (The seigneurie of La Moinaudière was not granted until 8 October 1736.) Along with most of the other seigneuries on Lake Champlain, this one was revoked and reintegrated into the King’s Domain on 10 May 1741, for lack of settlement and development.

(AA) Unidentified seigneurie

On the map from 1748, the outline of a seigneurie can be seen immediately to the south of seigneurie of La Perrière (B), although this plot of land is not identified on the map.

(BB) Seigneurie of Daneau de Muy

On 28 September 1752, Governor Duquesne and Intendant Bigot granted Jacques-Pierre Daneau de Muy, captain in the *Troupes de la Marine*, a seigneurie with three leagues in frontage on Lake Champlain by four leagues in depth, with the right of high, medium and low justice. The frontage was to be measured from the Grande Rivière aux Loutres (Greater Otter River, which was included) to the northeast along the lake, and included the islands, islets and shorelines off of this stretch of land. Despite the fact that this seigneurie was granted “in perpetuity,” it seems not to have been ratified by the king. If such a ratification occurred, it was never inserted into the minutes of the *Conseil Supérieur* in order for it to take effect. This seigneurie does not appear on the map of 1748, since it was granted after the map was drawn, although it may correspond to the approximately three-league space between the unidentified seigneurie (AA) and La Pécaudière (A).

(A) Seigneurie of La Pécaudière

The seigneurie was granted to (and takes its name from) Pierre-Claude Pécaudy de Contrecoeur *filis* on 7 July 1734 by Governor Beauharnois and Intendant Hocquart. Pierre-Claude Pécaudy de Contrecoeur is the son of Captain Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur of the Carignan-Salières regiment and Barbe Denys de la Trinité. He is the brother of François-Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur, seigneur of Grande-Isle or Pancalon (L). He was also the commander of the camp (not fort) of Saint-Frédéric in 1756.

The seigneurie of La Pécaudière measured two leagues in frontage on the lake (one and a half leagues above and one-half league below the mouth of the Rivière aux Loutres (Otter River) by three leagues in depth. The Otter River was included in the grant, as were the islands or islets in front of this land that were directly offshore. The grant was confirmed by the king on 8 February 1735. Unfortunately, Contrecoeur neglected to settle colonists on his seigneurie and had the grant revoked on 17 May 1741. The ordinance reuniting these lands to the King's Domain stated that both Pierre-Claude Pécaudy de Contrecoeur and his brother François-Antoine claim to "have done everything to settle their grants; that it was impossible to find individuals willing to accept lands though they offered them some on very advantageous terms and were willing to give even three hundred *livres* to engage the said individuals."¹⁹

(CC) Seigneurie of Hocquart

Since it was Gilles Hocquart who granted most of the seigneuries on Lake Champlain in his capacity as Intendant of New France, it was the king himself who granted Hocquart his seigneurie on 20 April 1743. The seigneurie, located across the lake from Fort Saint-Frédéric, measured an unusual one league of frontage on the lake by five leagues in depth, and was said to mark the "separation of the lands to be granted *en censive* in the name and for the profit of His Majesty."²⁰ It was granted with the rights of high, middle and low justice.

Two years after its concession, on 1 April 1745, the seigneurie of Hocquart was enlarged to measure three leagues in frontage, expanding the frontage two leagues to the north to join the border of the seigneurie of La Pécaudière (A). The land of this expanded seigneurie included the present-day towns of Panton, Addison and Bridport, Vermont.

In 1762, Hocquart sold this seigneurie to Michel Chartier de Lotbinière for nine thousand *livres*. A description of the problems he encountered with the British authorities in the province of New York and in London in an effort to hold on to this seigneurie and that of Alainville can be found in "The International Border..." beginning on page eleven.

¹⁹ O'Callaghan, ed. "Papers Relating to the French Seigneuries on Lake Champlain," p. 559.

²⁰ Pierre-Georges Roy, *Hommes et Choses du Fort Saint-Frédéric*, p. 346.

Bibliography

- Barry, Francine. "Estèbe, Guillaume," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version). Available at <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- Côté, André. "Pécaudy de Contrecoeur, François-Antoine," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version). Available at <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- Courville, Serge and Serge Labrecque. Seigneuries et Fiefs du Québec: Nomenclature et Cartographie. Québec: CÉLAT, 1988.
- Eccles, W.J. "Montcalm, Louis-Joseph de, Marquis de Montcalm" in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version). Available at <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- Eccles, W.J. "Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville, Joseph" in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version). Available at <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- Horton, Donald J. "Hocquart, Gilles," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version). Available at <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- Kim, Sung Bok. Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York: Manorial Society, 1664-1775. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1978.
- Lahaise, Robert. "Raimbault, Pierre," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version). Available at <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- O'Callaghan, E.B., ed. "Papers Relating to the French Seigniories on Lake Champlain" in Documentary History of the State of New York, vol. 1. Albany: Weed, Parsons, 1849.
- Roy, Pierre-Georges. Hommes et Choses du Fort Saint-Frédéric. Montreal: Les Éditions des Dix, 1946.
- Russ, Christopher J. "Hertel de la Fresnière, Zacharie-François," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version). Available at: <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- Russ, Christopher J. "Péan de Livaudière, Jacques-Hughes" in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version). Available at: <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- Stacey, C.P. "Bourlamaque, François-Charles de" in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version), available at: <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- Standen, S. Dale. "Lafontaine de Belcour (Bellecour, Bellecourt), Jacques de," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version), available at: <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- Thorpe, F.J. and Sylvette Nicolini-Maschino, "Chartier de Lotbinière, Michel, Marquis de Lotbinière," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online version). Available at: <http://www.biographi.ca/>.
- Trudel, Marcel. Introduction to New France. Pawtucket, RI: Quintin Publications, 1997.

Count D'Avignon: A Connecticut Original

Paul R. Keroack, #157

Most of our first-generation Franco-American ancestors in the United States worked hard in low-paying jobs and raised large families. There were exceptions to this pattern, of course—some rapidly rose in business or the professions. Others returned to Quebec. But a few led very unusual lives—for good or for ill.

One of these was my grandfather's cousin Saul S. Davignon, who became widely known as "Count D'Avignon." His name would come up in conversation in my childhood, frequently in derision. So who, I wondered, was Count D'Avignon and where did he come from?

My research has uncovered some facts, oral reminiscences, and a lot of claims and guesswork. More facts may yet be uncovered but I will recount here the whole range of what I have found, while distinguishing between researched facts versus oral tradition and what is merely supposed.

Saul's father, Louis Davignon, was born in Stanbridge, Quebec July 14, 1861 and first came to the United States with his parents who migrated to Illinois in the late 1860s. Though the family returned to Canada he again visited Illinois in 1882 and 1883 when his brother, Rev. Nelson Devenau, was serving as a Methodist Episcopal pastor to a French-speaking congregation in Kankakee. During this stay, the reverend wrote in his diary that his brother Louis converted to Protestantism.

In 1884, Louis settled in Wauregan, Connecticut, where his sister Jennie and brother-in-law Frank Maynard (Menard) lived and where his parents had also resided in the early 1880s. On November 15, 1885 Louis married 18-year-old Josephine Kerouack, eldest daughter of Aime and Josephine Goyette Kerouack, in a Catholic ceremony. She was one of fifteen children, some born in Canada and others in New York State and in Connecticut. Her father, most of her siblings and several cousins worked in the large Wauregan cotton sheeting mill. Louis and Josephine had three children in the next several years, each of which died shortly after birth.

In the early 1890s the couple moved south to Greeneville, a large mill village section of the city of Norwich. Populated mainly by Irish and French-Canadian immigrants, the village was dominated by the U.S. Finishing Company, though there were other mills as well. Louis first worked for the Shetucket Co., a coal and lumber firm but by 1892 was employed as a



Saul S. Davignon, also known as Count D'Avignon, with wife Thyra Kjell Levander in a 1922 wedding photo.

motorman for the Norwich Street Railway, a major trolley line whose central "car barn" was less than a block away from his flat in a small frame row house on 11th Street.

On June 13, 1896, Saul Samuel, their fourth child, was born. These two given names were unusual among French-Canadians. In First Samuel, Chapter 9, the prophet Samuel anoints Saul king over Israel, at God's behest. Perhaps Louis was expressing in this way, his ambitions for his first apparently healthy child. The following year, on December 20, Noel Nelson was born. He was evidently named for the season of his birth as well as for his uncle Nelson, the minister.

Disease and death again hit the family. On September 5, 1898 eight-month-old Noel died of tubercular meningitis. Eight months later, daughter Josephine was born prematurely and died the same day. Their last child Napoleon was born on July 16, 1900. Some time that year Louis fell from a trolley car roof while fixing an electric power arm, suffering a spinal injury. He later attempted to return to work but was forced to retire as the injury proved permanent. At age thirty-nine, Louis Davignon was an invalid. Totally bedridden for his final seven months, he died on November 3, 1903, at age forty-two. His death certificate lists "Rev. Nelson Davignon" as informant. The minister was then located in Worcester, Mass. Louis' funeral was conducted by Greeneville's Methodist minister and he was buried in city-owned Yantic Cemetery.

His 36-year-old widow probably moved in with her parents who lived nearby with their youngest daughter Malvina, who had not yet married. Family sources say that the youngest Davignon child developed polio and died in childhood. Of Louis and Josephine's hopes for the future, only Saul remained. Saul attended school in Greeneville and at some point was sent to secondary school in Quebec, financed by an aunt. He later claimed to have played baseball professionally with the Eastern, Rhode Island and International minor leagues that played in New England and Quebec in the years before the First World War.

Perhaps on such a tour, Saul was living in a Waterbury rooming house when he and a local youth, Lloyd R. Verzier, enlisted in the U.S. Navy at New Haven on April 20, 1917, shortly after the United States entered the war. Sent home to await orders, Saul was eventually assigned to the U.S. Naval Training Station in Newport, R.I., where he waited another eight months to be assigned to a vessel.

In April 1918 Saul joined the crew of the USS William Rockefeller, an oil tanker built for the war effort by the wealthy family. The ship left Philadelphia for Europe where it was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea on May 18, 1918. With the other survivors Saul was returned to New York and hospitalized for his injuries. Soon released, he was felled by the influenza epidemic that struck the nation and the world that fall. He recovered from his serious illness at the Willard Parker Hospital for infectious diseases in Manhattan.

Saul later claimed to have then volunteered for the Northern Russian Expedition in which President Wilson sent U.S. forces to the North Sea port of Archangel as part of an Allied effort to oppose the "Bolsheviks." His naval service record makes no mention of active duty after the Armistice of November 11, 1918 but the USS Chester to which he was officially attached on his discharge date of June 25, 1919, did sail to Europe in 1919 carrying troops to northern Russia

and returned to New York on May 7 of that year. However, those troops did not leave Russia until later in the year, so Saul was at most a ship crewmember, not a soldier.

He remained in New York City, reportedly working as a hotel butler. He later claimed that his military injuries prevented his return to baseball, but he may have simply developed a taste for city life. On April 29, 1922 he married Thyra Kjell Levander, a 32-year-old Minnesota native employed as a maid in a Richmond Hill, Queens apartment complex. Her employer was an egg and butter wholesaler named Rufus E. Smith. The term “maid” may have been a misnomer, for, along with Smith’s son-in-law, she is listed in 1920 as a manager of part of his business. A wedding photo shows a sophisticated couple smiling comfortably for the studio portrait. He was, at twenty-six, slender, with a long face, dark wavy hair and dressed in a suit with a modern soft collar. She had a fuller face, with casually combed hair, wearing a simple dark dress with a low neckline and a string of pearls.

Family tradition recounts stories of Saul and Thyra attending parties given by wealthy Long Islanders during the 1920s, introducing themselves as the Count and Countess D'Avignon. How did two children of immigrants accomplish this apparent transformation?

While studying in Quebec he would probably have become familiar with the passion for genealogy prevalent among the middle class. In a bid to defend their language and culture from English Canadian encroachment they concentrated their interest on military, clerical or noble ancestry among their ancestors. In Tanguay’s *Dictionnaire genealogique*, he would not have found his father’s surname (an omission remedied in a later supplement), but his mother’s Kerouack ancestry was listed, under Lebris de Keroack. According to this account, Maurice-Louis-Alexandre Lebris de Keroack emigrated to Canada in 1730. The young Breton merchant’s sudden death in 1736 left questions about his origin in doubt. Oral tradition later linked the Kerouack ancestry to the Breton noble family of Marquis De Kerouartz. The Rev. Jules Kirouack visited France in 1892 but was unable meet the marquis. Saul spelled his surname D'Avignon since at least his Navy enlistment, and though this usage suggested nobility, his aristocratic claims were only in his mother’s line—which, if legitimate, was permitted by ancient French custom.

As the twenties progressed Saul apparently attempted to become an investor. He later described himself at this time as having “entered into business in Florida and Connecticut.” At one point he borrowed seventy-five dollars from a cousin, Willard F. Deveneau, a young businessman living in New York, but failed to return the money. He became friendly with two other cousins, Napoleon A. Keroack and Fred LePan, grocery business partners in Milford, Connecticut, who invested funds in the Florida land boom in the mid-twenties at Saul’s behest. Though the land speculation collapsed in 1925, one friendship survived. Napoleon remained impressed with the possibility of noble lineage as he proceeded to establish an insurance and real estate business in Putnam as the depression began.

Josephine Davignon continued to work as a housekeeper in Norwich. I have found no specific location for Saul and Thyra for the late twenties and early thirties but they may have continued to live in New York State. In 1928, an article was published in a Canadian

genealogical journal, by Lucien Serre, which asserted in print the Kerouack links to ancient French nobility. In 1934 Saul, accompanied by his wife and mother, sailed to France, later described as “a year in Europe for his health.” In Paris he consulted a genealogical firm headed by one Georges, Count de Morant. A ten-page typewritten document detailed the De Kerouartz ancestry, with a paragraph amended stating that the three undersigned persons “belonged to this family,” and were therefore entitled to use the titles of count and countess.

Saul’s eagerness or perhaps desperation would have been apparent to a Parisian businessman. Saul was not likely to question the source when purchasing a document claiming to prove what he had for years believed what was his birthright. He secured a large number of official stamps and signatures on the front cover page, perhaps to show skeptical Americans that he had actually been to Paris. Upon their return, Saul and Thyra took up residence in a modest flat in Greenville, not far from where he was born. A lengthy article appeared in the Norwich Bulletin in 1935, headlined “Norwich boasts of full-fledged French count.” One can only imagine what Greenville residents who remembered his father as a hard-working trolley motorman thought of this.

True nobility or not, Saul and Thyra needed some income and money was scarce during the Depression. At one point, they ran a rooming house near the Ocean Beach resort in New London. Before (or after) this, they ran a tourist camp on a farm at Gardiner Lake in Salem, Connecticut. A June 8, 1938 Norwich Bulletin article was headlined “Count D’Avignon is allowed to leave jail.” The story explains that he ignored a summons for blocking the right-of-way to a neighbor’s property because it had not been signed by a judge, as was the practice in New York State, where he had previously resided. The judge suggested he get used to Connecticut law and released him without bond for a later appearance. After several more appearances in which he pleaded for time to secure an attorney and complained that he had to take up residence in Norwich because his mailbox had been vandalized and he had been shot at, he was eventually freed from the pending contempt charge when the offending chain was removed from the driveway. The article also noted that, upon his release from jail, “he kissed jailer William Enos on both cheeks in the French fashion, for courtesies given him.”

He also had a long-running feud with the Navy, which could not find a record of his World War service. After twenty-seven years, a typographical error was found to have accounted for the problem. The 1942 draft registration lists him as living in Taftville, at the same address as his mother, who had located there in 1935. He was unemployed. There was no mention of his wife, who apparently lived in a nearby rooming house. As the war years progressed, Saul found employment as a weaver at the Ponemah Mill, presumably due to sheer necessity.

Still attempting to press his claims, Saul took out a legal affidavit at City Hall, duly printed in the newspaper on June 8, 1943, attesting to his date and place of birth, entrance into and discharge from the Navy, his marriage date and receipt of proof of title in France. During that same year, his mother demanded that the city clerk alter the birth register of her last son Napoleon in 1900 to “Samuel Saul” and had the surnames altered to reflect their present noble

claims. Davignon became "D'Avignon" and Kerouack became "Kerouartz." The new entries are written neatly beside the old ones with an explanation jotted by the clerk.

Saul developed heart disease. Thyra had Saul committed to the Norwich State Hospital sometime after the end of the war. Whether his commitment to a mental asylum was due to his behavior or to his need for chronic health care, or both, is not known. Saul died there on June 22, 1949, a few days after his fifty-third birthday. The funeral was held in Taftville's Sacred Heart Church, probably because of his mother's membership in that parish. The bearers were all from the local veterans' association, though many Kerouack relatives were also present. He was buried in his mother's family plot in Wauregan.

A large article in the Norwich Bulletin appeared the next day, recalling colorful incidents from Saul's life, noting, for instance, that he had once placed an ad offering one thousand dollars to anyone who could prove that he was not a count. There were no takers. The paper, at least, would miss him, as a born publicist and local eccentric, if not as a count.

Josephine Kerouack D'Avignon died on May 10, 1951 at the age of eighty-four, survived by one brother, three sisters and many nieces and nephews. Thyra became a dressmaker, working out of a small apartment in downtown Norwich. She died at the Elmachri Convalescent Home on July 28, 1965 at the age of seventy-five.

Ironically, one hundred years after Saul's birth Canadian and French researchers uncovered the true identity of the founding Kerouack ancestor—Urbain Francois Le Bihan de Kervoac, the self-exiled son of a local Breton notary—not a count but a landed gentleman nevertheless—whose origins may have underlay the family legend.

Sources

City directories of Norwich, CT, 1892-1965; Waterbury CT, 1917-18.

Jette, Rene "Dictionnaire genealogique ...," p. 313 - Davignon dit Beaugard, Francois, b. France, ca. 1681, [origin unknown]

Morant, G. "Armoires du comte d'Avignon," Paris, France, 27 juillet 1934

Norwich Bulletin, articles dated Nov 6, 1903, [undated clipping, ca. 1935], June 8, 11, 16, 22, 1938, June 8(?), 1943, June 23, 24, 1949, May 10, 1951. Quotations reprinted with permission of the Norwich Bulletin, 2006

Personal letter from Gertrude Fournier O'Connell, 1984

Personal letter from Mrs. H. Chris Hunt, 1974 (sister of Thyra Kjell D'Avignon)

Personal letters from Mrs. Napoleon A. Keroack, 1973, 1974

Repertoire des mariages, Chambly, St-Athenase.

Serre, Lucien, Bulletin recherches historiques, 1928, #266, cited in "The Enigma of the Kerouac ancestor finally resolved: Brittany-Quebec Cooperation," by Clement Kirouac, in Memoires des la Societe genealogique canadienne francais (v. 52, #228), translated from the French by Marie Timperley-Lussier.

"Service records, 1917-1920." Connecticut Adjutant-General's Office, New Haven, 1967.

Tanguay, Dictionnaire genealogique des familles canadiennes - Lebris de Kerouac

US census, 1790-1930, indexing and images – HeritageQuest, via www.iconn.org

USS Chester (CL-1), www.wikipedia.com, 11/28/2006.

Vital records of Norwich, CT and Plainfield, CT

Wroblewski, Ronald J., "Davignon, the first five generations," 1988.

Pâté Chinois: French-Canadian Soul Food

Ivan Robinson, #326

If you grew up eating *pâté chinois*, consider yourself lucky. You are blessed with a food memory that neither filet mignon nor *coq au vin* can ever erase.

To the uninformed, *pâté chinois*—or Chinese pie—is simply a variety of the traditional English shepherd’s pie. But we aficionados know better. The dish is unique, entirely our own, an evocation of all things good in our past. It’s comfort food. It is, in short, French-Canadian soul food.

Just the mention of it brings knowing smiles and fond flashbacks. Maman bustling around the kitchen, making sure there’s plenty of ketchup, the essential condiment. Children vying for the last spoonful from the pot. Pappa keeping competitive spirits in line with a stern “*Oueyon donc là!*” It’s difficult to explain the hold *pâté chinois* has on us, outside of prenatal imprinting, since the dish is so absurdly unassuming.

A Family Recipe

About fifteen years ago, my brother, Guy, contributed our family recipe to a fund-raising cookbook of his church in Vancleave, Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico, thus spreading the *pâté chinois* gospel about as far south as you can get from Canada and still be in the United States. The recipe will serve four ordinary people or two nostalgic French Canadians. Here it is:

Pâté Chinois

1 lb. hamburger	1 15-oz. can creamed corn
1 tsp. salt	3 cups mashed potatoes (about 8 medium potatoes)
1/2 tsp. pepper	

Crumble and brown hamburger meat and drain. Add salt and pepper. Place meat in baking dish. Pour creamed corn over it. Spread mashed potatoes on top of that. Grated cheese may be spread on top of the potatoes. Place in oven at 350 degrees for 25 minutes or until potatoes brown.

The dish is so simple to make that “*La Petite Vie*,” a Quebec sitcom that captivated millions from 1993 to 1999, had a running gag about a young woman, Thérèse who was not too bright. The gag was that she messed up *pâté chinois* whenever she tried to make it. To keep things straight in her mind, she would repeat to herself “*steak, blé d’Inde, patate*” (steak, corn, potato). But she would inevitably make a mistake, such as putting the ingredients side by side instead of in layers.

Discounting Some Theories About Its Name

Despite its comfortable niche in French-Canadian culture, there always has been something puzzling about the dish, and that is its name. Why is it called Chinese pie? Did it come from China?

The short answer is: Well, yes and no. There is, of course, a longer answer.

One theory is that it got its name because it was fed to Chinese laborers building Canada's railways and canals in the 1800s. That might have been plausible in less worldly times. Today, we know more about the Chinese and their diet. It just doesn't make sense, I submit, to kill lots of cows and stock up on tons of corn and potatoes to feed by the hundreds a people who prefer a simpler (and less costly) diet based on rice or noodles and using meat or fish only for flavor. If the theory were sound, some Chinese would presumably have adopted the dish. Let me say that I've eaten in Chinatown in Montreal and never found *pâté chinois* on the menu.

Also, it's quite unlikely that the name is meant to be a joke, the dish being so simple it invites a tongue-in-cheek exotic name.

Back on the Front Burner

Pâté chinois fell out of favor in recent times, when so many other inexpensive choices for meals became available in the supermarket. Although it was routinely served in the 1960s on the ferry between Saint Siméon and Rivière-du-Loup, as my wife and I discovered, cousins in Canada visited in the early 1990s chuckled at the mention of it.

"We haven't had that in years," they said. "You certainly don't see it offered in restaurants anymore."

The Montreal newspaper, *La Presse*, reported last year, however, that there seems to be a resurgence of interest in *pâté chinois*.

"Greeks have *moussaka*," Robert Beauchemin wrote, "the British have shepherd's pie, the French have *hachis Parmentier* and we, we have *pâté chinois*. This dish—a little homey, a little blue-collar, a little unsophisticated and very economical—is one of our favorites. Even if we don't say it openly, it strikes a responsive chord in us."

According to Beauchemin, *pâté chinois* remains very much on the front burner, still prepared in hundreds of homes each day. Young chefs in Montreal restaurants, in fact, are putting it on their menus, he said, though with some modern and sometimes eccentric embellishments such as thighs of duck for the meat and pureed celeriac for the mashed potatoes.

"But it must be understood," he wrote, "that these cooks are not reinventing it for reasons of kind nostalgia but because in its simplicity the dish has something genial. Not to mention taste."

Beauchemin also provided some history: There is no trace of *pâté chinois* in Quebec cookbooks before the 20th century. *La Presse* mentioned it in 1930. The dish doesn't come from France because the French historically used corn only to feed their pigs. One might claim that

the traditional French dish, *hachis Parmentier*, is a likely ancestor except that its chief ingredients have never included corn.

The traditional English dish, shepherd's pie, also fails to make the grade because it lacks corn, using green peas or other vegetables instead.

It is the use of creamed corn in *pâté chinois* that makes all the difference. Its combination with ground beef and mashed potatoes is a stroke of genius and the woman who thought it up—it had to be a woman—deserves a place of honor alongside those who thought of pairing rhubarb and strawberries, lamb and mint jelly, and chocolate sauce and vanilla ice cream.

A More Likely Origin

The inscrutable Chinese name eluded the curious for years until, finally, a well-respected Quebecois cookbook author and food historian named Micheline Mongrain-Dontigny decided to settle the question.

She found, after due research, that *pâté chinois* is indeed named after China—not after that big country on the other side of the world but after the small town of China in Maine, just east of Waterville.

According to her, Quebecois families from Beauce and Bas-Saint-Laurent traveled to China, Maine, to work in area mills and learned from Americans of English descent there how to make shepherd's pie. A few of the workers returned to Quebec with the recipe and substituted corn for the peas. And the rest is history.

Checking Out China

The town of China, having a population of 4,106 in 2000, lies eight miles southeast of Waterville and ten miles northeast of Augusta. Lakes in the area, especially the 80-foot-deep China Lake, are a favorite among fishermen and there are plenty of children's summer camps. The town has four villages: China, South China, Weeks Mills and Branch Mills. In 1886, according to George J. Varney, writing that year in *A Gazetteer of the State of Maine*, Weeks Mills on the Sheepscot River had a gristmill, a lumber mill and two shingle mills. Branch Mills had a lumber mill and a gristmill. The town also had cheese factories, a tannery and several small boot and shoe factories. One could presume these mills and factories—and whatever came along afterward to use the waterpower—would be the ones that attracted Quebecois workers.

It seems, however, that the Quebecois who went there in the late 1800s or early 1900s created *pâté chinois* after returning to Canada, thus leaving no trace of it in China.

Marc Johnson, president of the China (Maine) Historical Society, wrote in answer to my inquiry that he could not find anyone who had heard of Chinese pie. Among the people he queried were a lifelong resident in his eighties, an employee at a bakery that specialized in meat pies and other French delicacies, and a retired logger “who loves to cook and has a strong French heritage.”

Pâté Chinois: French-Canadian Soul Food

Another source for this article, Rhea Cote Robbins, author of *Wednesday's Child*, about growing up in Waterville, remembers a little about *pâté chinois*. She doesn't recall her "maman" making it but says she and her schoolmates had it through the school lunch program.

"I made it for my own family but the first time I heard the story [about its being named after China, Maine] was from [a friend] and I think it is poetic—pretty cool, actually."

Sources

Our Best Home Cooking, First Baptist Church Vancleave [MS]; (Collierville, TN: Fundcraft Publishing, Inc., 1992) — Guy Robinson's recipe.

www.cyberpresse.ca — *La Presse* article on origin of the dish's name and modern variations

www.answers.com — About "*La Petite Vie*"

www.radio-canada.ca — About origin of the name

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki> — Information about China, Maine

<http://history.rays-place.com/me/china-me.htm> — History of China, Maine, 1886

Marc A. Johnson, president, China Historical Society — Personal correspondence, as mentioned

Rhea Cote Robbins, author — Personal correspondence, as mentioned

<http://frenchfood.about.com> — Recipe for *hachis Parmentier*

www.cooks.com — Recipes for shepherd's pie

New Members

Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

- 2081. Gemme, Harvey - 48 Somers Rd., Hampden, MA 01036
- 2082. LaFerriere, Robin - 2 East St., Vernon, CT 06066
- 2083. Ouimette, Cheryl - PO Box 81, Willimantic, CT 06226
- 2084. Leblanc, Robert - 91 Riverlin St., Millbury, MA 01527
- 2085. Dove, Carole - 320 West St., Bolton, CT 06043
- 2086. Renaud, Roger & Pauline - 8 Forest Ln, Sturbridge, MA 01566
- 2087. Jordan, Thomas - 126 Field Rd., Longmeadow, MA 01106
- 2088. Maus, Annette - 216 Charter Rd., Tolland, CT 06084
- 2089. Fitzgerald, Moira - 19 Mountainbrook Rd., Wilbraham, MA 01095
- 2090. Roy, Claude - 1018 Cote D'Azur, Quebec, PQ G1E 6M4
- 2091. Trahan, Laurel - 40 Andover St., Pittsfield, MA 01201
- 2092. Weissshrod, Carol - 1866 Washington Mt. Rd., Washington, MA 01223
- 2093. Rapanault, Paul & Francine - 5 Oak Hill Dr., North Branford, CT 06471
- 2094. Gagne, William - 392 Silver Sands Rd., East Haven, CT 06512

French and French-Canadians on Canadian Stamps

Bert Chamberland, #916

When I was a youngster, my brothers and I collected stamps. We purchased stamps from dealers and also collected some of the 1¢ and 3¢ American stamps sold back then for the regular U.S. mail. Do you remember the penny postcard and the 3¢ postage used on sealed and unsealed envelopes? Well, those days are long gone now.

My brothers and I quickly realized that we had to focus on just a few countries if we wished to develop a good, if not necessarily complete, collection. Even in the early 1940s there were too many stamps released worldwide. We decided to concentrate on the United States, Canada, and France.

But as time passed, and several wars developed, we were sent to different places of the world to fight for our country, and our interest in stamps diminished. Later, as I approached retirement I decided to return to stamp collecting but was faced with the same problem. Which countries should I concentrate on? At this same time I began a study of genealogy based on my surname. I soon found out that it has very deep French-Canadian roots. I then decided to focus on Canadian stamps and carry out my French-Canadian genealogy as a separate interest.

All was going well until I ran across a genealogy book on a family that illustrated different eras in the family history with stamps issued at that time. All of these were regular Canadian postage stamps. What a great idea! I initially began a research study of the French settlers that are represented on Canadian stamps, and then expanded it to include French-Canadian citizens that contributed to Canadian society, government, and history who were also honored on Canadian stamps.

My research is summarized in this article on Canadian postage stamps in two parts: those which depict the early settlers of *Nouvelle France* and the more recent contributors to science, politics, and the arts; and those which illustrate places and events that have a strong French-Canadian connection. I do not include postage stamps of French-Canadians active in sports.

I.

French and French-Canadian People Illustrated on Canadian Postage Stamps

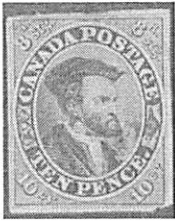
The French Explorers of Nouvelle France

There were several French explorers that played a major role in establishing *Nouvelle France*, now called Canada. These include Jacques Cartier, Etienne Brulé, Jean Nicollet, Jolliet and Marquette, and Cavalier de La Salle. The expansion of *Nouvelle France* to the West was carried out in part by other French explorers that include men such as des Groselliers, Esprit, and de la Vérendrye. Each of these French explorers is commemorated on Canadian postage stamps and their contributions are very briefly presented.

Captain Jacques Cartier [1491-1557]

François I, the King of France, commissioned Jacques Cartier in 1534 to lead an expedition west to uncover a northwest passage to the Orient and also claim any new land that he might encounter. In his first voyage Cartier discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He claimed this territory for France and named it *Nouvelle France*. Jacques Cartier traveled to Canada two more times, in 1535 and 1541. On his second voyage he explored the mouth of the St. Lawrence River to Cape Diamond, which would later become Québec City. The Iroquois village already established there was called Stadacona. Cartier mistook the Indian word *kana:ta'* for village or settlement, and named the area “canata.” This word later became used for the entire territory—Canada. As Cartier traveled even further down the river he discovered another Indian settlement that was called Hochelaga, which later became Montréal.

Stamps showing Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain



Scott #7, Imperf.



Scott #19, Perf.



Scott #208, Cartier landing



Scott #97, Cartier & Champlain

Note the low Scott numbers indicating their early issue as Canadian postage stamps. Canada issued another stamp in 1984 honoring Cartier. This 32¢ commemorative stamp, shown below, depicts Cartier, his ship and his coat-of-arms. Scott #1011.



Étienne Brûlé [ca. 1592-1632]

Étienne Brûlé, Samuel Champlain's servant, came to Québec in 1608. He explored the area around Montréal and discovered Niagara Falls and Lakes Ontario, Huron, and Superior. Scott #1126.

Father Jacques Marquette, S.J. [1637-1675]

Father Jacques Marquette was a missionary who came to *Nouvelle* France around 1666 to convert the Native American Indians. He and Louis Jolliet explored and mapped the Mississippi River together. Scott #1128.

Louis Jolliet (also spelled Joliet) [1645-1700]

Louis Jolliet was a French-Canadian explorer. He explored the Great Lakes area and canoed down the Mississippi River with Father Jacques Marquette in 1673. Scott #1128.

René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle [1643-1687]

Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, a France native, was sent by the King to further expand the discovery in Nouvelle France by exploring the west of this unknown continent. He built a ship, Griffon, and in about 1679 set off from Niagara Falls to eventually reach a village now called Green Bay, Wisconsin. He also traveled down the Mississippi River, built several Forts along the way, and reached the Gulf of Mexico in 1682. He claimed all the territory between Ohio and New Orleans. This land discovery became known as the 'Louisiana Territory' named after King Louis XIV of France. Scott #446.

Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers [1618-1696]

Médard Chouart, Sieur de Groseilliers and his brother-in law, Pierre Esprit (or d'Esprit), Sieur de Radisson were two explorers that opened the great territory of the Northwest by their hunting and lumbering efforts. They both worked for the French or the English King depending on circumstances. The two explorers/adventurers were '*coureurs de bois*' meaning wood-runners or, what we call today lumberjacks. They also were fur traders for Nouvelle France and later for England. They became the founders of the Hudson Bay Company that was owned by the British. Scott #1127.

Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Vérendrye [1683-1749]

Pierre de Varennes was another French explorer that went further west than any other explorer before him. He opened up the area between the Dakotas, western Minnesota and Manitoba. He was a fur trader and also built forts at Lake Winnipeg where a statue now exists for his contributions to uncovering this Western territory. Scott #378.

French Settlers who Claimed Land for the King

In this next section we will present those French settlers that helped establish the land claimed in the name of the King of France and who are honored on Canadian stamps. These include men such as: Samuel de Champlain, Pierre Dugas, Adam Dollard, and Louis Hébert.

Samuel de Champlain [1567-1635]

Samuel de Champlain was sent by the King of France in 1608 to establish a community at Québec. This became the first permanent French settlement in *Nouvelle France*. He became known as the "Father of *Nouvelle France*". He built a two-story trading post on the shores of the St. Lawrence River at the base of Cap Diamant, and called it *l'Abitation*. In 1624 Champlain built a stone citadel atop Cap Diamant to ward off ships sailing down the St. Lawrence River and also to protect Québec from Indian attacks. However, in 1629, the fort was attacked by the British then captured by Captain David Kirk. Champlain surrendered his colony to Britain only to have it returned to France three years later. Champlain returned to *Nouvelle France* to reclaim his colony and rebuild the citadel. He died there in 1635 on Christmas Day. Several Canadian stamps have been issued in his honor: see Scott #97, #99, #102, #227, and #910.

Pierre Dugua (later Dugas), Sieur de Mons (or Monts) [ca. 1560-1628]

Samuel de Champlain was accompanied by Pierre Dugas in search of new lands and both were responsible for establishing a temporary colony at *l'Île St-Croix* (or St. Croix Island) in 1604, before moving the settlement the next year to Port Royal (cradle of Acadia, or *l'Acadie*). Then they founded Québec, the capital of New France, in 1608. King Henry IV granted Pierre Dugas, Sieur de Mons, monopoly of the land from the 40th to 46th parallels, for fishing and for trading. Scott #2044.

Adam Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux [1635-1660]

Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, saved Montréal and its inhabitants from an attack of Iroquois Indians in 1660. He, and sixteen young men and a few friendly Indians, warded off the attack on the Ottawa River. They were later ambushed and all were killed. Dollard was probably the first to die, but the delay is believed to have saved Montréal from a major Indian surprise attack and possible massacre. Scott #390.

Louis Hébert [1575-1627]

Louis Hébert first came to Acadia in 1606, but after a brief stay, returned to France. However in 1617 he, his wife, and his family of three children all arrived in *Nouvelle France* and settled there. He is considered to be the colony's first homesteader. He received ten acres of land from Champlain that was located next to the settlement in Québec. He maintained a garden and planted several fruit trees on his land and from these he treated the colonists who had scurvy. He is considered to be the first apothecary and pharmacist in Québec. There are today many descendants of this Hébert family. Scott #1060.



Louis Hébert
Scott #1060

The Pioneering Men of Nouvelle France

The following individuals helped establish the new territory for France, and have been honored for their contributions on Canadian postage stamps.

Jean Talon [1625-1672]

As the Great Intendant of *Nouvelle France*, Jean Talon was responsible for the colony's economic development and increasing its self-sufficiency. He took the first census in *Nouvelle France* and, after determining men outnumbered women 2-to-1, requested the importation of the '*filles du roi*' to marry the male settlers. Tax breaks were given to those who married and had children. The married couples would then remain in *Nouvelle France* to establish large families and increase the population. Scott #398.

Bishop Laval de Montigny, François-Xavier de Montmorency [1623-1708]

Bishop Laval, François de Laval-Montmorency, a French priest, was sent by the Pope to serve in *Nouvelle France* and was named the first Bishop of Québec in 1659. In 1663 Laval founded the "*Séminaire de Québec*," a theological school. This school eventually became Laval University. However, Bishop Laval was recalled by the King of France in 1682 for being ineffective as a leader. Scott #611.

Louis de Baude, Comte de Frontenac [1622-1698]

Frontenac served as the Governor of *Nouvelle France* for two terms (1672-1682 and 1689-1698). Frontenac attempted to unite the feuding colonists and raise their morale by ordering a surprise attack on the British New Englanders and those in New York whom he believed were responsible for the Iroquois uprisings. He won the battle but brought on retaliation to *Nouvelle France* that was eventually disastrous. Frontenac died in 1698 at Château St-Louis. Scott #561.



Comte de Frontenac, Scott #561

Marquis Louis-Joseph de Montcalm [1721-1759]

The French nobleman, Louis de Montcalm, was sent to *Nouvelle France* in 1756 and became commander of the French troops in America. He was the architect of the "fort strategy," by which French forts were built at key spots all across *Nouvelle France* as protection from enemy attack. His greatest military success was the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in July 1758. He lost his military prestige and his life at the Battle of Québec. Montcalm died on the Plains of

French and French-Canadians on Canadian Stamps

Abraham on September 13, 1759. France surrendered all of *Nouvelle* France at Montréal on September 8, 1760. Scott #100.

The Pioneering Women of Nouvelle France

Two women are recognized for their contributions towards the settlement of *Nouvelle* France and they are represented on Canadian stamps. A third was honored with a stamp after achieving sainthood.

Jeanne Mance [1606-1673]

Jeanne Mance established a hospital in Montréal, *Hôtel-Dieu*, in September 1645. This was the first hospital built in North America. She cared for the sick in that hospital until her death in 1673. Scott #615.

Sister Marguerite Bourgeoys [1620-1700]

Marguerite Bourgeoys arrived in Montréal in 1654 and founded a religious order—the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame. Scott #660.

Mère Marguerite D'Youville [1701-1771]

Marguerite Dufrost de Lajemmerais was born in Québec. She married François d'Youville and had six children. After her husband and four of her children died, she undertook several works of charity. She founded a religious order—the Sisters of Charity of Montreal—"Grey Nuns" in 1737. She was called "Mother of the Poor" then "Mother of Universal Charity." Beatified by Pope Pius XII and later proclaimed a Saint by Pope John Paul II in 1982—she is the first female Saint from Canada. Scott #768.



Jeanne Mance



Marguerite Bougeoys



Mère d'Youville

French-Canadian Governmental and Political Figures On Canadian Postage Stamps

Now that the British had taken over the territory of *Nouvelle* France and called it Canada the ruling government was predominantly English, but French-Canadians became involved in the Government and several were elected to high positions in the Canadian government and politics.

Many of these men and women are honored on Canadian stamps. These include (in order of appearance on Canadian stamps):

Sir Wilfrid Laurier [1841–1919] became one of Canada's great statesmen and seventh Prime Minister. Laurier is well known for his policies of conciliation, nation building, and compromises between French and English Canada. He argued for an English-French partnership in Canada. He is featured on several Canadian stamps, e.g. Scott #144, #147, and #587.

Sir Georges Étienne Cartier [1814–1873] was a lawyer and diplomat who promoted the Confederation and helped build a united Canada. Scott #190 issued in 1931.

Sir Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine (or **La Fontaine**) [1807–1864] was a jurist and statesman. He and Robert Baldwin battled for the restoration of the French language (abolished with the Union Act) and the principles of responsible government. Scott #148 issued in 1927.

Honorable Georges-Philéas Vanier [1888–1967] was a Canadian soldier, lawyer, and diplomat who acted as Governor General of Canada from 1959 to 1967. Scott #474 issued in 1967.

Honorable Vincent Massey [1887–1967] was the first Canadian-born Governor-General (1952-1959). Scott #491 issued in 1969.

Louis Joseph Papineau [1786–1871] was a French-Canadian reformist. Scott #539 issued in 1971.

Pierre Laporte [1921–1970] was Minister of Labor in Québec until his murder by terrorists in 1970 on his fiftieth birthday. Scott #558 issued in 1971.

Honorable Louis Stephen St-Laurent [1882–1973] was Prime Minister between 1948 and 1967. Scott #592 issued in 1974.

Idola Saint-Jean [1880–1945] was a militant feminist from Québec, professor, and suffragette. Scott #881 issued in 1981.

Marie Thérèse Forget-Casgrain [1896–1981] was a feminist, politician and senator. She fought and won the right for women to vote in Québec. Scott #1047 issued in 1985.

Honorable Jules Léger [1913–1980] was the twenty-sixth Governor-General of Canada. Scott #914 issued in 1982.

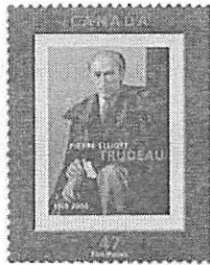
French and French-Canadians on Canadian Stamps

Jeanne Sauvé [1922–1993] was a journalist and broadcaster who became a Member of Parliament, speaker of the House of Commons, and then served as Governor General of Canada between 1984 and 1990. Scott #1509 issued in 1994.

Lionel Chevrier [1903–1987] and **Réal Caouette** [1917–1976] were prominent federal politicians and appeared on adjoining stamps. Scott #1662 and #1664 issued in 1997.

Jean Lesage [1912–1980] was the Premier of Québec Province from 1960 to 1966. Scott #1709b, issued in 1998 as a series of Provincial Canadian stamps.

Honorable Pierre Elliot Trudeau, [1919–2000] was the fifteenth Prime Minister of Canada, from 1968 to 1984. As Prime Minister, he was principally responsible for transferring the control of the Canadian Constitution from the British Parliament to Canada, and then incorporating the Charter of Rights and Freedoms into the Constitution. Scott #1909 issued in 2001.



Pierre Elliot Trudeau

Other French-Canadian Notables on Canadian Postage Stamps

Many French-Canadian personages have contributed to Canadian culture and politics, and most of these are honored on Canadian stamps. These include (in order of appearance on Canadian stamps) **Henri Bourassa** [1868-1952], the founder of *Le Devoir* newspaper and a Québec nationalist; **Louis Joseph Papineau** [1786-1871], political reformist; **Alphonse Desjardins** [1854-1920], journalist and co-founder of the predecessor to credit unions in North America; Rev. **Antoine Labelle** [1833-1891], who promoted colonization; **Trefflé Berthiaume** [1848-1915], founder of *La Presse*, a daily French-language newspaper in Montréal; **Marie-Joséphine Gérin-Lajoie** [1890-1971], first woman to receive a BA degree from a college; Professor **Édouard Montpetit** [1881-1954], a Québec lawyer, economist and educator at the University of Montréal; and Captain **Joseph E. Bernier** [1852-1934] who explored the Northern Seas and claimed the Arctic Islands for Canada.

Several other important and famous French-Canadians are worthy of mention since they were also honored on Canadian stamps. These include men such as:

Colonel Charles-Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry [1778-1829]

Charles-Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry was a French-Canadian nobleman and soldier. His forces saved Montréal from American attack in the Battle of Chateauguay, War of 1812. Scott #819 issued in 1979.

Frère Marie-Victorin, (born Conrad Kirouack) [1885-1944]

Frère Marie-Victorin was not only a botanist of considerable renown, but also one of the first French-Canadians to rise to a level of prominence within the scientific community. After years of teaching and research he established the Botanical Gardens of Montréal in 1936. The previous year he published his monumental work "*Flore Laurentienne*." Scott #894 issued in 1981.

Abbé Charles-Émile Gadbois [1906-1981]

Father Charles-Émile Gadbois was a religious man, teacher, musical composer and publisher. He established *La Bonne Chanson* to assemble and publish the best French and French-Canadian songs available. He also composed some sixty songs and wrote approximately twenty folksongs. A stamp issued in 1997 as Scott. #1637 reflects his accomplishments.

John James (born Jean-Jacques) Audubon [1785-1851]

The well-known American artist and naturalist, Jean-Jacques Audubon, was born in Haiti of French parents, and raised in France. His seminal publication *Birds of America* is a 7-volume collection of 435 life-size prints of North American birds. He is famous for his bird and animal paintings. John James Audubon is credited with having painted 33 of his 435 artistic plates in Canada. Canada Post has honored him by issuing fifteen stamps over the past three years.

Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont

Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont were Métis leaders and considered "French-Canadian rebels." They are represented on Scott #515 (in 1970) and #1049 (in 1985).

***Famous French-Canadian Men and Women from the Arts
Honored on Canadian Stamps***

The following individuals who contributed to the Arts in Canada were also honored with stamps. They are mostly writers, musicians, and artists.

Scott #	Personage [birth-death dates]	Remarks
#659	Louis Hémon [1880-1913]	Author, <i>Maria Chapdelaine</i>
#696	Germaine Guèvremont [1893-1968]	Author, <i>Le Survenant</i>
#818	Émile Nelligan [1879-1941]	Artist, <i>Le vaisseau d'or</i>

French and French-Canadians on Canadian Stamps

Scott #	Personage [birth-death dates]	Remarks
#850	<i>Inspiration</i> by Louis-Philippe Hébert [1850-1917]	Artist
#1040	Painting of <i>L'Annonciation</i> by Jean Dallaire	(Christmas stamp)
#1041	Painting of " <i>The Three Kings</i> " by Simone Bouchard	(Christmas stamp)
#1203	Painting of " <i>The Young Reader</i> " by Ozias Leduc [1864-1955]	Artist
#1545	Painting of " <i>Floraison</i> " by Alfred Pellan [1906-1988]	Artist
#1954	" <i>Embâcle</i> " by Charles Daudelin [1920-2001]	Sculptor and painter
#1800	Painting of " <i>Coq licorne</i> " by Jean Dallaire [1916-1969]	Painter
#1994	Anne Hébert [1916-2000]	Author and poet
#2002	Jean-Paul Riopelle [1923-2002]	Painter and sculptor
#1995	Hector de Saint-Denys Garneau [1912-1943]	Author

II.

Events in *Nouvelle France* Illustrated on Canadian Postage Stamps

The settling of *Nouvelle France* has been well documented and illustrated on Canadian postage stamps. Following are some stamps that commemorate important events.

Several Canadian postage stamps were issued in 1908 in commemoration of the Québec Tercentenary. They include: #97, portraits of Cartier and Champlain; Scott #99, Champlain's *l'Abitation*; #100, portraits of Montcalm and Wolfe; #101, view of Québec in year 1700; #102, Champlain's departure from *Nouvelle France*; and #103, Cartier's arrival in *Nouvelle France*. Another stamp commemorating the founding of Québec by Samuel de Champlain was issued fifty years later as #379. A commemorative re-issue of #102, Champlain's departure, was released in 1982 as Scott #910.



#99

Champlain's Abitation

#101

Québec

#102

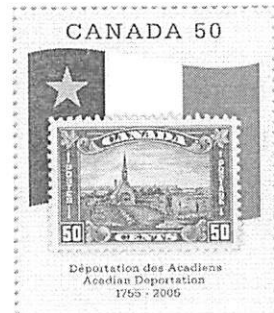
Champlain's departure

#103

Cartier's arrival

The citadel in Québec is illustrated on two stamps: Scott #174 (12¢) and Scott #201 (13¢). The Church at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia and a statue of Evangeline, is shown as Scott #176. Statues of major personalities are also illustrated: Champlain as #227, and Pierre Gaultier de Verenne as #378. The Chateau of Ramezay (or Ramesay) in Montréal was the home of Chevalier Claude de Ramezay while he acted as a military leader of French forces in *Nouvelle France*. This home is illustrated as Scott #245.

In 2005, the Canadian Post issued several stamps commemorating the Cultural Diversity of Canada, based on the early settlement in *Nouvelle France* at Port-Royal over four hundred years ago. Port-Royal was the first viable European settlement in *Nouvelle France* that eventually became Canada. Port-Royal, now called Annapolis Royal, is located on the Southern shore of the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia. Canada issued two stamps that commemorate the establishment of Port-Royal in 1605, and a re-issue of the stamp depicting the church of Grand Pré (previously issued as Scott #176 in 1930).



2005 re-issue of #176



Port Royal in 1605

Of the approximate one thousand and fifty regular stamps listed in the Scott 2006 Catalog, some ninety-one individuals (or their works) and eighteen important French events are included. This number roughly corresponds to ten percent of all the stamps issued by the Canadian Post.

Worthy of note concerning these stamps is that the postal rate for regular stamps has increased through the years (from the 3¢ denomination to now a 50¢, Canadian currency) and that the single-colored stamps are now all multicolored. The process for making postage stamps and introducing perforations has also changed. Phosphorescent and fluorescent tagging of Canadian stamps was introduced during the 1960s, and lasted up into the early 1990s.

Only a few stamps are illustrated in this article, but all pertinent stamps and information concerning them are included in Tables I and II on the following pages.

Sources

Scott 2006 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume 2, Scott Publishing Co., 2006.

2003 Edition, The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps. The Unitrade Press.

“Image of Canada, A Nation in Postage Stamps,” Gordon Donaldson, 1990, Governor House Press, Inc.

“Journeys Taken, The Search for a Better Life, New France to New England,” William Kane, 2002, Crowsnest Press, Tempe, AZ.

Table I
***Nouvelle France* Depicted on Canadian Stamps**
French and French-Canadian Individuals

Scott #	Date of Issue	Description	Denomin- ation	Color
7, imperf.	Jan. 1855	Portrait of Jacques Cartier	10 pence	blue
19. Perf.	July 1859	Portrait of Jacques Cartier	17 ¢	blue
97	July 13, 1908	Portrait of Cartier & Champlain	1 ¢	green
100	July 13, 1908	Portrait of Montcalm [& Wolfe]	7 ¢	olive green
144	June 29, 1927	Portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier	5 ¢	violet
147	July 1, 1927	Portrait of [Macdonald &] Laurier	12 ¢	green
148	July 1, 1927	Portrait of [Baldwin &] Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine	20 ¢	carmine
190	Sept. 30, 1931	Portrait of Georges Étienne Cartier	10 ¢	green
208	July 1, 1934	Jacques Cartier landing in Nouvelle France, 450th a.	3 ¢	blue
398	June 13, 1962	Jean Talon, Intendant of Nouvelle France	5 ¢	dark blue
446	April 13, 1966	Cavelier de La Salle.	5 ¢	green blue
474	Sept. 15, 1967	Honorable Georges Vanier	5 ¢	black
485	Sept. 4, 1968	Henri Bourassa	5 ¢	black, red, yellow
491	Feb. 20, 1969	Honorable Vincent Massey	6 ¢	yellow, olive, brown
515	June 19, 1970	Louis Riel	6 ¢	red, bright blue
539	May 7, 1971	Louis Joseph Papineau	6 ¢	multicolored
558	October 20, 1971	Pierre LaPorte	7 ¢	black
561	May 17, 1972	Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac	8 ¢	multicolored
587	October 17, 1973	Sir Wilfrid Laurier	2 ¢	green
592	April 8, 1974	Louis Stephen St-Laurent	7 ¢	dark brown
61	January 31, 1973	Bishop Laval de Montigny. François-Xavier de Montmorency	8 ¢	silver, blue, gold
615	April 18, 1973	Portrait of Jeanne Mance	8 ¢	multicolor
659 (s-t)	May 15, 1975	Louis Hémon	8 ¢	multicolor
660	May 30, 1975	Marguerite Bourgeoys	8 ¢	multicolor
661	May 30, 1975	Alphonse Desjardins	8 ¢	multicolor
696 (s-t)	August 17, 1976	Germaine Guèvremont	8 ¢	multicolor
738 (s-t)	Sept. 16, 1977	Capt. Joseph E. Bernier	12 ¢	deep blue
754 (s/s)	June 10, 1978	Twin portraits of Jacques Cartier; CAPEX '78 S/S	14 ¢	blue
768	Sept. 21, 1978	Mère d'Youville, Marguerite d'Youville	14 ¢	multicolor
818 (s-t)	May 3, 1979	Émile Nelligan	17 ¢	multicolor
819 (s-t)	May 11, 1979	Colonel Charles-Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry	14 ¢	multicolor
850 (s-t)	March 6, 1980	<i>Inspiration</i> by Louis-Philippe Hébert	17 ¢	multicolor
858 (s-t)	June 6, 1980	Composers of " <i>O Canada</i> "; Calixa Lavallée, Adolphe-Basile Routhier and [Robert Stanley Weir]	17 ¢	multicolor
877	Dec. 5, 1980	Emmanuel-Persillier Lachapelle	17 ¢	multicolor
881	March 4, 1981	Idola Saint-Jean	17 ¢	multicolor
894 (s-t)	July 22, 1981	Frère Marie-Victorin	17 ¢	multicolor
914	April 2, 1982	Jules Léger	30 ¢	multicolor
998	Sept. 16, 1983	Rev. Antoine Labelle	32 ¢	multicolor

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2006/2007

Scott #	Date of Issue	Description	Denomin- ation	Color
1011	April 20, 1984	Jacques Cartier and his ship (France & Canada Joint Issue)	32 ¢	multicolor
1040	Nov. 2, 1984	Painting of <i>L'Annonciation</i> by Jean Dallaire (Christmas stamp.)	32 ¢	multicolor
1041	Nov. 2, 1984	Painting of " <i>The Three Kings</i> " by Simone Bouchard (Christmas stamp)	33 ¢	multicolor
1044	Nov. 16, 1984	Thefflé Berthiaume	32 ¢	multicolor
1047 (s-t)	April 17, 1985	Thérèse Casgrain	32 ¢	multicolor
1049	May 6, 1985	Gabriel Dumont	32 ¢	multicolor
1060	August 30, 1985	Louis Hébert	34 ¢	multicolor
1090	April 14, 1986	Philippe Aubert de Gaspé	34 ¢	multicolor
Exploration of Canada, Investigators				
1126 (s-t)	March 13, 1987	Brûlé nears Lake Superior	34 ¢	multicolor
1127 (s-t)	"	Radisson and Des Groseilliers	34 ¢	multicolor
1128 (s-t)	"	Jolliet and Marquette	34 ¢	multicolor
1129 (s-t)	"	Missions in the wilderness	34 ¢	multicolor
1203	May 20, 1988	Painting of " <i>The Young Reader</i> " by Ozias Leduc	50 ¢	multicolor
1240 (s-t)	June 23, 1989	Jules-Ernest Livernois	38 ¢	multicolor
1243 (s-t)	July 7, 1989	Louis H. Frechette	38 ¢	multicolor
1457 (s-t)	March 8, 1993	Marie-Joséphine Gérin-Lajoie	43 ¢	multicolor
1509 (s-t)	March 8, 1994	Jeanne Sauvé	43 ¢	multicolor
1545	April 21, 1995	Painting of " <i>Floraison</i> " by Alfred Pellan	88 ¢	multicolor
1617	Sept. 26, 1996	Édouard Montpetit	45 ¢	multicolor
1624 (s-t)	October 10, 1996	Gabrielle Roy	45 ¢	multicolor
1625 (s-t)	October 10, 1996	Félix-Antoine Savard	45 ¢	multicolor
1637	March 20, 1997	Abbé Charles-Émile Gadbois	45 ¢	multicolor
Prominent Canadians				
1662 (s-t)	Sept. 26, 1997	Lionel Chevrier	45 ¢	multicolor
1664 (s-t)	Sept. 28, 1997	Réal Caouette	45 ¢	multicolor
Provincial Premiers				
1709b (s-t)	Feb. 18, 1998	Jean Lesage	45 ¢	multicolor
Legendary Canadians				
1750 (s-t)	August 15, 1998	Napoléon-Alexandre Comeau	45 ¢	multicolor
The Automatistes, French-Canadian Artists				
1743	August 7, 1998	Jean-Paul Riopelle, " <i>Peinture</i> "	45 ¢	multicolor
1744	August 7, 1998	Fernand Leduc, " <i>La dernière campagne de Napoléon</i> "	45 ¢	multicolor

French and French-Canadians on Canadian Stamps
Table I

Scott #	Date of Issue	Description	Denomination	Color
The Automatistes, French-Canadian Artists				
1745	August 7, 1998	Jean-Paul Mousseau, " <i>Jet fuligineux sur noir torturé</i> "	45 ¢	multicolor
1746	August 7, 1998	Pierre Gauvreau, " <i>Le Fond du garde-robe</i> "	45 ¢	multicolor
1747	August 7, 1998	Paul-Émile Borduras, " <i>Joie lacustre</i> "	45 ¢	multicolor
1748	August 7, 1998	Marcel Ferron, " <i>Syndicat des gens de mer</i> "	45 ¢	multicolor
1749	August 7, 1998	Marcel Barbeau, " <i>Le tumulte à la mâchoire crispée</i> "	45 ¢	multicolor
1800	July 3, 1999	Jean Dallaire, Arist, painter, " <i>Coq licorne</i> "		
1820d s/s	Dec. 17, 1999	Felix Leclerc	46 ¢	multicolor
S/S, 4 on each				
The Millenium Collection, Souvenir Sheets of Four				
1823c	January 17, 2000	Alphonse Desjardins and wife Dorimé, Credit Union founders.	46 ¢	multicolor
1825a	January 17, 2000	Senator Raoul Dandurand - Humanitarian and peacekeeper.	46 ¢	multicolor
1825b	January 17, 2000	Pauline Vanier [& Elizabeth Smelie] - Canadian Red Cross.	46 ¢	multicolor
1828b	Feb. 17, 2000	Gratien Gélinas, actor and playwright - Literary Legend.	46 ¢	multicolor
1829c	Feb. 17, 2000	Roger Lemelin, novelist.- Great Thinker.	46 ¢	multicolor
1832d	March 17, 2000	Joseph-Armand Bombardier. Snowmobile inventor.	46 ¢	multicolor
1909 s/s	July 1, 2001	Pierre Elliot Trudeau	47 ¢	multicolor
1954	June 10, 2002	" <i>Embâcle</i> " by Charles Daudelin, painter and sculptor	48 ¢	multicolor
2002 s/s	October 7, 2003	Jean-Paul Riopelle, " <i>L'Hommage à Rosa Luxemburg</i> "	6 @ 48¢	multicolor
2003 s/s	October 7, 2003	Jean-Paul Riopelle	\$1.25	multicolor
1999a, s/s	October 1, 2003	Marc Garneau, French-Canadian Astronaut	48 ¢	multicolor
1999h, s/s	October 2, 2003	Julie Payette, French-Canadian Astronaut	48 ¢	multicolor
1994 (s-t)	Sept. 8, 2003	Anne Hébert	48 ¢	multicolor
1995 (s-t)	Sept. 8, 2004	Hector de Saint-Denys Garneau	48 ¢	multicolor
s/s	October 22, 2004	Paintings by Jean Paul Lemieux	49¢, 80¢, \$1.40	multicolor
2044	June 26, 2004	Pierre Dugas, Sieur de Mons, explorer and fur trader	49 ¢	multicolor
Audubon bird paintings				
1979-1982	Feb. 23, 2003	John James Audubon's bird painting	4 @ 48 ¢	multicolor
s/s	Feb. 21, 2003	John James Audubon's bird painting	65 ¢	multicolor
2036-2039	May 14, 2004	John James Audubon's bird paintings	4 @ 49 ¢	multicolor
s/s	May 14, 2004	John James Audubon's bird painting	80 ¢	multicolor
(n.a.y.)	March 23, 2005	John James Audubon's bird paintings	4 @ 50 ¢	multicolor
s/s	March 23, 2005	John James Audubon's bird paintings	85 ¢	multicolor

Legend:

imperf.= imperforated

s-t = se tenant

s/s = souvenir sheet

(n.a.y.) = Scott # not available yet

[...] = people not French nor French-Canadian

Table II
***Nouvelle France* Depicted on Canadian Stamps**
French-Canadian Events

Scott #	Date of Issue	Description	Denomination	Color
97	July 16, 1908	Portraits of Cartier & Champlain	1 ¢	green
99	July 16, 1908	Champlain's Habitation	5 ¢	blue
100	July 16, 1908	Montcalm & [Wolfe]	7 ¢	olive-green
101	July 16, 1908	View of Québec in year 1700	10 ¢	violet
102	July 16, 1908	Champlain's departure from <i>Nouvelle France</i>	15 ¢	orange
103	July 16, 1908	Cartier's arrival in <i>Nouvelle France</i>	20 ¢	brown
174	Dec. 4, 1930	The Citadel in Québec	12 ¢	grey black
176	Dec. 4, 1930	Grand Pré, Nova Scotia	50 ¢	blue
201	Dec. 1, 1932	The Citadel in Québec	13 ¢	dull violet
227	June 1, 1935	Statue of Samuel de Champlain	\$1	deep blue
245	June 11, 1938	Chateau de Ramezay in Montréal.	\$1	dull violet
268	Sept. 16, 1946	Farm scene in Eastern Canada	8 ¢	red brown
378	June 4, 1958	La Vérendrye Monument, Winnipeg, Manitoba	5 ¢	bright ultramarine
379	June 26, 1958	Founding of Québec. 350th anniversary	5 ¢	green, brown
390	May 19, 1960	Battle of Long Sault.	5 ¢	ultramarine, brown
(n.a.y.)	July 16, 2005	Port-Royal, 400th Anniversary	50 ¢	multicolor
(n.a.y.)	Aug. 15, 2005	Re-issue of #176, Church at Grand Pré and Deportation of Acadians	50 ¢	multicolor

Query

I have a Joseph LANDRY [Pierre and Marie BOUVET] married 1 October 1833 at l'Acadie Genevieve GAUDREAU [J.B. and Victoire DEMERS]. I found this couple in the 1861 census of West Farnham, Missisquoi [info in italics acquired from further research]. The LANDRY/GAUDREAU family is enumerated thusly in 1861: Joseph LANDRY age 52 [1809]; Genevieve LANDRY [nee GAUDREAU] age 48 [1813] with the following children: Joseph LANDRY age 24 [1837], *md 24 April 1861 Cordelie LAFLAMME [Pierre and feu M. Anne DUMAIS/DANIS]*; **Pierre LANDRY** age 20 [1841] – my person of interest; Josephine LANDRY age 14? [1847]; Cesarie LANDRY age 10 [1851]; Charles LANDRY age 9 [1852]; Hubert LANDRY age 4 [1857], *Hubert baptized at St-Romuald de Farnham 2 June 1857, godp Etienne BARBO and Marie FONTAINE*. Note: *They had a daughter Onsime born ca 1834 married 25 October 1852 to Cyprien BRO.*

I am looking specifically for any information on the second child listed, **Pierre LANDRY**, born ca 1841; i.e. where born/baptized, etc. I would welcome any and all information concerning any of the children of this LANDRY/GAUDREAU couple.

Luci Ortner, #914, rlortner@comcast.net
3971 Serenity Circle
Sarasota, FL 34235

Saskatchewan Homestead Index Online

Previously published in RootsWeb Review
2 August 2006, Vol. 9, No. 31

Thanks to the Global Gazette, Canada's online family history magazine, (<http://globalgazette.net/>) we learn that the Saskatchewan Homestead Index is online. This is a file locator database to the homestead files at the Saskatchewan Archives. It contains 360,000 references to those men and women who, from 1872 to 1930, under the terms of the Dominion Lands Act, took part in the homestead process in the area now known as Saskatchewan.

The Dominion Lands Act of 1872 and its amendments and regulations set policy for how the Department of the Interior was to administer the disposal of western and northern public lands and resources. Homestead land, grants to veterans of the South African War and World War One and the North West Métis Scrip Commissions were some of the programs that came under this Act. The names of those who were involved in these initial land transactions are included in the Saskatchewan Homestead Index.

The database may be searched by name, by land location or by additional remarks. For example, about name changes or the name of the legal representative should the applicant have died. Special grants, such as the Métis scrip can also be identified by searching the remarks field. <http://www.saskhomesteads.com/search.asp>

Pedigree Chart

of
Raymond L. Hamel

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2006/2007

2 Raymond Elmer Hamel

B: 9 Dec 1900
P: Thompsonville Ct. At home 8 S
M: 18 Jun 1924
P: Hartford Ct. The Immaculate C
D: 25 Aug 1971
P: Wethersfield Ct. At home 27 L

1 Raymond Louis Hamel

B: 6 Mar 1929
P: Hartford Ct St Francis Hospital
M: 18 Oct 1952
P: Hartford Ct St Augustine Church
D:
P:

Ruth Louise Fanelli

(Spouse of no. 1)

3 Anna Mary DeMonte (D'Amato)

B: 19 Oct 1902
P: Hartford Ct. At home 190 Front
D: 28 Dec 2001
P: Hartford Ct St Francis Hospital

4 Joseph Louis Hamel

B: 25 Jan 1860
P: Princeville, A, Quebec, Canada
M: 17 Nov 1884
P: Enfield, T, Ct. St Patrick Church
D: 5 Sep 1920
P: Hartford Ct. St. Francis Hospit

5 Leda Marie Bilodeau

B: 7 Dec 1866
P: SDB, Quebec, Canada
D: 18 Feb 1940
P: Hartford Ct. St. Francis Hospit

6 Frank DeMonte (D'Amato)

B: 8 Oct 1866
P: S, DOS, Region of Campania
M: 9 Jul 1893
P: HCSC, Talcott St. I
D: 16 Mar 1941
P: Hartford Ct. at 121 Hungerford

7 Mary D'Alessandro

B: 18 Nov 1879
P: S, DOS, Region of Campania
D: 1 Jan 1970
P: West Hartford Ct. Hughes Con

8 Manasses Louis Hamel

B: 10 Oct 1829
P: Lotbiniere, Canada
M: 24 Jan 1854
P: POS, Princeville, A, Quebec,
D: 11 Oct 1911
P: E., Ct. at home 16 S School St

9 Elisabeth Bernier

B: 1839
P: Arthabaska, Quebec Canada
D: 11 Mar 1905
P: Thompsonville Enfield Ct at ho

10 Jacques Bilodeau

B: Abt 1833/1834
P: SBPF1, F, B, Quebec, Canada
M: 29 Jan 1856
P: St. Anselme, D, Quebec, Canada
D: 8 Feb 1871
P: S, MH, G, Quebec City, Canada

11 Marie Blais

B: 5 Mar 1839
P: St. Anselme, D, Q, Canada
D: 16 Aug 1913
P: Thetford, MQ, Canada

12 Domenic D'Amato

B: 8 Mar, 1830
P: S, DOS, Region of Campania
M: 1863
P: ,Italy Parish of San Giovanni E
D: 4 Dec 1909
P: Hartford Ct at home 47 Charle

13 Francis Spina

B: 1840
P: S, DOS, Region of Campania
D: 24 Oct 1911
P: Hartford Ct. at home 47 Charle

14 Francesco D'Alessandro

B: 23 Nov 1851
P: S, DOS, Reg of Campania Italy
M: 6 Feb 1879
P: Sassano, DOS, ROC, Italy
D: abt. 1885
P: New York City, New York

15 Girolama Emeddia Rubino

B: 21 Jan 1858
P: S, DOS, Reg of Campania Italy
D: 23 Apr 1893
P: Hartford Ct at home 78 Charle

16 Francois Hamel

B: 1798
M: 25 Nov 1828
D:

17 Marie Louise Hamel

B:
D:

18 Marcel Bernier

B: 3 Jun 1803
M: 29 Sep 1829
D: 25 May 1878

19 Modeste-Justine- Abel

B:
D:

20 Jacques Bilodeau

B: Abt 1802
M: 8 Jun 1830
D:

21 Marguerite Asselin

B:
D:

22 Augustin Blais

B: Abt 1811
M: 19 Apr 1836
D: 26 Nov 1839

23 Marie Vallieres

B:
D:

24 Giovanni (John) D'Amato

B: 1800
M:
D:

25 Carminella Conte

B: 1798
D:

26 James Spina

B:
M: Antonia Liza
D:

27 Antonia Liza

B:
D:

28 Vincenzo D'Alessandro

B: 3 Apr 1811
M:
D:

29 Francesca Disponzio

B:
D:

30 Giovanni Rubino

B:
M:
D:

31 Mariantonia D'Aletta

B:
D:

Prepared by
Raymond L. Hamel
435 Brimfield Road
Wethersfield CT
682 Belfast Terrace
Sebastian FL USA

Telephone
860-529-4568

Date prepared
5 Aug 2006

Ahnentafel of Raymond Elmer Hamel

Raymond L. Hamel, #469

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 1

1. Raymond Elmer HAMEL was born 9 December 1900 in Thompsonville CT, and died 25 August 1971 in Wethersfield CT. He was the son of 2. Joseph Louis HAMEL and 3. Leda Marie BILODEAU. He married Anna M. (Antonia) DEMONTE (D'AMATO) June 18 1924 in Hartford CT Immaculate Conception Church, daughter of Frank (Francesco) DEMONTE (D'AMATO) and Marie D'ALESSANDRO. She was born 19 October 1902 in Hartford CT, and died 28 December 2001 in Hartford CT.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 2

2. Joseph Louis HAMEL was born 25 Jan 1860 in Stanfold-Princeville, Arthabaska, Que. Canada, and died 5 September 1920 in Hartford CT USA. He was the son of 4. Manasses Louis HAMEL and 5. Elizabeth BERNIER.

3. Leda Marie BILODEAU was born 7 December 1866 in St. Pierre de Broughton Que. Canada, and died 18 Feb 1940 in Hartford CT USA. She was the daughter of 6. Jacques BILODEAU and 7. Marie BLAIS.

Children of Leda Marie BILODEAU and Joseph Louis HAMEL are: 1. i. Raymond Elmer HAMEL was born 9 December 1900 in Thompsonville CT, and died 25 August 1971 in Wethersfield CT. He married Anna M. (Antonia) DEMONTE (D'AMATO) June 18 1924 in Hartford CT Immaculate Conception Church, daughter of Frank (Francesco) DEMONTE (D'AMATO) and Marie D'ALESSANDRO. She was born 19 October 1902 in Hartford CT, and died 28 December 2001 in Hartford CT.

ii. James Louis HAMEL was born 17 September 1885 in Thompsonville CT, and died 3 August 1914 in East Hartford CT.

iii. Arthur Joseph HAMEL was born 11 October 1886 in Thompsonville CT, and died 22 October 1954 in Windsor CT.

iv. Kilda Ernestine HAMEL was born 5 February 1888 in Thompsonville CT, and died 11 September 1960 in Hartford CT.

v. Louis James HAMEL was born 26 October 1891 in Thompsonville CT, and died 2 November 1951 in Hartford CT.

vi. Francis HAMEL was born 9 April 1894 in Thompsonville CT, and died 20 April 1894 in Thompsonville CT.

vii. Clifford Joseph HAMEL was born 3 June 1896 in Thompsonville CT, and died 2 May 1957 in Rocky Hill CT.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 3

4. Manasses Louis HAMEL was born 10 October 1829 in Lotbiniere, Que. Canada, and died 10 November 1911 in Thompsonville CT USA. He was the son of 8. Francois HAMEL and 9. Marie Louise HAMEL.

5. Elizabeth BERNIER was born 1839 in Stanfold-Princeville, Arthabaska, Que. Canada, and died 11 March 1905 in Thompsonville CT USA. She was the daughter of 10. Marcel BERNIER and 11. Modeste ABEL.

Children of Elizabeth BERNIER and Manasses Louis HAMEL are: 2. i. Joseph Louis HAMEL was born 25 Jan 1860 in Stanfold-Princeville, Arthabaska, Que. Canada, and died 5 September 1920 in Hartford CT USA. He married Leda Marie BILODEAU 17 November 1884 in Thompsonville CT USA St. Patrick Church, daughter of Jacques BILODEAU and Marie BLAIS. She was born 7 December 1866 in St. Pierre de Broughton Que Canada, and died 18 Feb 1940 in Hartford CT USA.

ii. Philonaes HAMEL was born 2 July 1885 in Stanfold-Princeville, Arthabaska, PQ, Canada, and died 7 February 1932 in Hartford CT.

iii. Almina HAMEL was born 12 December 1856 in Princeville Que. Canada, and died March 1857 in Princeville Que., Canada.

iv. Hermine HAMEL was born 28 January 1858 in Princeville, Que. Canada, and died 1953 in Pittsfield MA USA.

v. Malvina HAMEL was born 20 September 1861 in Princeville Que. Canada, and died 1 June 1948 in Thompsonville CT USA.

vi. Philamine (Phoebe) HAMEL was born 14 July 1863 in Princeville, Que. Canada, and died 3 September 1953 in Hartford CT USA.

vii. Emma HAMEL was born 15 July 1865 in Princeville Que. Canada, and died 11 March 1958 in Hartford CT USA.

viii. Rosilda HAMEL was born 18 August 1867 in Princeville Que. Canada, and died 25 November 1959 in West Hartford CT USA.

ix. Mary HAMEL was born 1 January 1871 in Thompsonville CT USA, and died 1 March 1959 in Wethersfield CT USA.

x. Alphoncine HAMEL was born 24 August 1869 in Princeville Que. Canada, and died 1 February 1951 in Hartford CT USA.

xi. Emmie HAMEL was born 13 May 1872 in Thompsonville CT USA, and died 13 September 1873 in Thompsonville CT USA.

xii. Emanuel HAMEL was born 3 March 1875 in Thompsonville CT USA, and died 10 January 1960 in Hartford CT USA.

Ahnentafel of Raymond Elmer Hamel

6. Jacques BILODEAU was born abt 1833/1834 in St. Marie de Beauce Que. Canada, and died 8 February 1871 in St Michel-Archange Parish, Hospital, Giffard/Beauport, City Of Quebec, Canada. He was the son of 12. Jacques BILODEAU and 13. Marguerite ASSELIN.

7. Marie BLAIS was born 5 March 1839 in St Anselme Que. Canada, and died 17 August 1913 in Thetford Mines, Que. Canada. She was the daughter of 14. Augustin BLAIS and 15. Marie VALLIERES.

Children of Marie BLAIS and Jacques BILODEAU are: 3. i. Leda Marie BILODEAU was born 7 December 1866 in St. Pierre de Broughton Que. Canada, and died 18 Feb 1940 in Hartford CT USA. She married Joseph Louis HAMEL 17 November 1884 in Thompsonville CT USA St. Patrick Church, son of Manasses Louis HAMEL and Elizabeth BERNIER. He was born 25 Jan 1860 in Stanfold-Princeville, Arthabaska, Que. Canada, and died 5 September 1920 in Hartford CT USA. She married Joseph Louis HAMEL. He was born 25 Jan 1860 in Princeville, Quebec, Canada, and died 5 Sept 1920 in Hartford CT.

ii. Jean (John) BILODEAU was born 15 February 1857 in St. Pierre de Broughton Beauce, Quebec, Canada, and died abt 1938 in Trois Rivieries, Quebec, Canada.

iii. Pierre BILODEAU was born 30 June 1858 in St. Pierre de Broughton Que. Canada, and died 30 August 1930 in Pittsfield, MA.

iv. Jacques August BILODEAU was born 8 March 1865 in St. Pierre de Broughton Que. Canada, and died 29 Oct 1905 in Cobalt, Ontario, Canada.

v. Joseph BILODEAU was born Abt 1864 in St Pierre de Broughton, Beauce, Quebec, Canada, and died abt 1922.

vi. Adele BILODEAU died in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 4

8. Francois HAMEL was born 1798 in St. Antoine De Tilly, Que. Canada. He was the son of 16. Jean Louis HAMEL and 17. Marie Louise BERGERON.

9. Marie Louise HAMEL was born in Ste. Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada. She was the daughter of 18. Jean Baptiste HAMEL and 19. Marie Louise BAUDET.

Children of Marie Louise HAMEL and Francois HAMEL are: 4. i. Manasses Louis HAMEL was born 10 October 1829 in Lotbiniere, Que. Canada, and died 10 November 1911 in Thompsonville CT USA. He married Elizabeth BERNIER 24 January 1854 in Stanfold-Princeville, Arthabaska, St. Eusebi Que. Canada, daughter of Marcel BERNIER and Modeste ABEL. She was born 1839 in Stanfold-Princeville, Arthabaska, Que. Canada, and died 11 March 1905 in Thompsonville CT USA.

ii. Jean Baptiste HAMEL.

10. Marcel BERNIER was born 3 June 1803 in Lotbiniere, Que. Canada, and died 25 May 1878 in Arthabaska, Que. Canada. He was the son of 20. Louis Marie BERNIER and 21. Marie Marthe TALBOT.

11. Modeste ABEL was born in Ste. Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada.

Children of Modeste ABEL and Marcel BERNIER are: 5. i. Elizabeth BERNIER was born 1839 in Stanfold-Princeville, Arthabaska, Que. Canada, and died 11 March 1905 in Thompsonville CT USA. She married Manasses Louis HAMEL 24 January 1854 in Stanfold-Princeville, Arthabaska, St. Eusebi Que. Canada, son of Francois HAMEL and Marie Louise HAMEL. He was born 10 October 1829 in Lotbiniere, Que. Canada, and died 10 November 1911 in Thompsonville CT USA.

ii. Patronille BERNIER.

iii. Adelaide BERNIER.

iv. Blaise BERNIER.

v. Malvina BERNIER.

vi. Godefroy BERNIER.

vii. Napoleon BERNIER.

12. Jacques BILODEAU was born abt 1802 in St. Marie de Beauce, Que. Canada. He was the son of 24. Jean Baptiste BILODEAU and 25. Marguerite PERREAULT.

13. Marguerite ASSELIN.

Children of Marguerite ASSELIN and Jacques BILODEAU are: 6. i. Jacques BILODEAU was born abt 1833/1834 in St. Marie de Beauce Que. Canada, and died 8 February 1871 in St Michel-Archange Parish, Hospital, Giffard/Beauport, City of Quebec, Canada. He married Marie BLAIS 24 January 1854 in St. Anselme, Que. Canada, daughter of Augustin BLAIS and Marie VALLIERES. She was born 5 March 1839 in St Anselme Que. Canada, and died 17 August 1913 in Thetford Mines, Que. Canada.

ii. M. Celestine BILODEAU.

iii. Louis BILODEAU.

iv. Damase BILODEAU.

v. Clotilde BILODEAU.

vi. Georges BILODEAU.

vii. Napoleon BILODEAU.

viii. Pierre BILODEAU.

14. Augustin BLAIS was born ABT 1811 in St Anselme, Dorchester, Que. Canada, and died 26 November 1839 in St Anselme, Dorchester, Que. Canada. He was the son of 28. Francois BLAIS and 29. Marthe GUILLEMET.

Ahnentafel of Raymond Elmer Hamel

15. Marie VALLIERES.

Child of Marie VALLIERES and Augustin BLAIS is: 7. i. Marie BLAIS was born 5 March 1839 in St Anselme Que. Canada, and died 17 August 1913 in Thetford Mines, Que. Canada. She married Jacques BILODEAU 24 January 1854 in St. Anselme, Que. Canada, son of Jacques BILODEAU and Marguerite ASSELIN. He was born abt 1833/1834 in St. Marie de Beauce Que. Canada, and died 8 February 1871 in St Michel-Archange Parish, Hospital, Giffard/Beauport, City Of Quebec, Canada. She married Magloire LANDRY 19 September 1871 in st. Pierre de Broughton, Megantic, Que. Canada. She married Anselme GAGNON 8 June 1901 in St. Alphonse, Thetford, Que. Canada.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 5

16. Jean Louis HAMEL was born 26 October 1760 in Ste. Croix Lotbiniere, Que. Canada. He was the son of 32. Alexis HAMEL and 33. Marie Angelique BERGERON.

17. Marie Louise BERGERON was born abt. 1764 in Ste Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada. She was the daughter of 34. Charles Fracois BERGERON and 35. Marie Louise HUARD.

Children of Marie Louise BERGERON and Jean Louis HAMEL are: 8. i. Francois HAMEL was born 1798 in St. Antoine De Tilly, Que. Canada. He married Marie Louise HAMEL 25 November 1828 in Ste. Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada, daughter of Jean Baptiste HAMEL and Marie Louise BAUDET. She was born in Ste. Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada.

ii. Marie Cecile HAMEL was born 1786 in St. Antoine de Tilly, Que. Canada.

iii. David HAMEL was born 1788 in St Antoine de Tilly, Que. Canada.

iv. Francois Xavier HAMEL was born 1792 in St Antoine de Tilly, Que. Canada.

v. Marguerite HAMEL was born 1794 in St Antoine de tilly, Que. Canada.

vi. Jean Oliver HAMEL was born 11 October 1796 in St Antoine de Tilly.

18. Jean Baptiste HAMEL was born 26 June 1774 in St Antoine de Tilly Quebec, Canada. He was the son of 36. Antoine HAMEL and 37. Marie Therese HOUDE.

19. Marie Louise BAUDET was born 9 Feb 1776 in Lotbiniere, Quebec, Canada, and died 13 July 1843 in St. Croix, Quebec, Canada. She was the daughter of 38. Joseph Marie BAUDET and 39. Felecite MELANCON.

Children of Marie Louise BAUDET and Jean Baptiste HAMEL are: 9. i. Marie Louise HAMEL was born in Ste. Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada. She married Francois HAMEL 25 November 1828 in Ste. Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada, son of Jean Louis HAMEL and Marie Louise BERGERON. He was born 1798 in St. Antoine De Tilly, Que. Canada.

ii. Louis HAMEL.

20. Louis Marie BERNIER was born 3 June 1755 in Cap St Ignace Que. Canada. He was the son of 40. Louis Rigaud BERNIER and 41. Genevieve BOIVIN.

21. Marie Marthe TALBOT was born 1765 in St Roch des Aulnais.

Child of Marie Marthe TALBOT and Louis Marie BERNIER is: 10. i. Marcel BERNIER was born 3 June 1803 in Lotbiniere, Que. Canada, and died 25 May 1878 in Arthabaska, Que. Canada. He married Modeste ABEL 29 September 1829 in Ste. Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada. She was born in Ste. Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada.

24. Jean Baptiste BILODEAU was born in St Anselme, Bellechasse, Que Canada. He was the son of 48. Jean BILODEAU and 49. Marie Therese FAUCHER.

25. Marguerite PERREAULT was born 27 April 1783 in Ste. Marie de Beauce, Que. Canada, and died 15 August 1871 in Ste. Marie de Beauce, Quebec, Canada.

Children of Marguerite PERREAULT and Jean Baptiste BILODEAU are: 12. i. Jacques BILODEAU was born abt. 1802 in St. Marie de Beauce, Que. Canada. He married Marguerite ASSELIN 8 June 1830 in St Marie de Beauce, Que. Canada.

ii. Marie Marguerite BILODEAU was born in Ste. Marie de Beauce Que. Canada.

iii. Charles BILODEAU was born in Ste. Marie de Beauce, Que. Canada.

iv. Marie Louise BILODEAU.

v. Jean Baptiste BILODEAU.

vi. Angelique BILODEAU.

vii. Esther BILODEAU.

viii. Michel BILODEAU.

ix. Christine BILODEAU.

x. Rose BILODEAU.

xi. Louis BILODEAU.

28. Francois BLAIS was born 1772 in St Anselme, Dorchester, Que. Canada, and died 19 December 1844 in St. Anselme, Dorchester, Que. Canada. He was the son of 56. Joseph BLAIS and 57. Louise GOULET.

29. Marthe GUILLEMET.

Child of Marthe GUILLEMET and Francois BLAIS is: 14. i. Augustin BLAIS was born ABT 1811 in St Anselme, Dorchester, Que. Canada, and died 26 November 1839 in St Anselme, Dorchester, Que. Canada. He married Marie VALLIERES 19 April 1836 in St. Anselme, Que. Canada.

Ahnentafel of Raymond Elmer Hamel

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 6

32. Alexis HAMEL was born 27 August 1729 in Ste. Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada. He was the son of 64. Francois HAMEL and 65. Marguerite LEMAY.

33. Marie Angelique BERGERON was born 6 October 1726 in St Antoine de Tilly, Que. Canada. She was the daughter of 66. Jean Baptiste BERGERON and 67. Marie Charlotte HOUDE.

Children of Marie Angelique BERGERON and Alexis HAMEL are: 16. i. Jean Louis HAMEL was born 26 October 1760 in Ste. Croix Lotbiniere, Que. Canada. He married Marie Louise BERGERON 4 August 1783 in Ste Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada, daughter of Charles Fracois BERGERON and Marie Louise HUARD. She was born abt. 1764 in Ste Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada.

ii. Monique HAMEL.

iii. Alexis HAMEL.

iv. Joseph Francois HAMEL.

34. Charles Fracois BERGERON was born 24 Sept 1706 in St Antoine de Tilly, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of 68. Jean BERGERON and 69. Marguerite GUERNON-GRENON.

35. Marie Louise HUARD was born 24 Dec 1710 in Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, Canada, and died in Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, Canada.

Child of Marie Louise HUARD and Charles Fracois BERGERON is: 17. i. Marie Louise BERGERON was born Abt. 1764 in Ste Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada. She married Jean Louis HAMEL 4 August 1783 in Ste Croix, Lotbiniere, Que. Canada, son of Alexis HAMEL and Marie Angelique BERGERON. He was born 26 October 1760 in Ste. Croix Lotbiniere, Que. Canada.

36. Antoine HAMEL was born 1 July 1742 in Ste Croix, Lotbiniere Quebec, Canada. He was the son of 72. Joseph Charles HAMEL and 73. Marie Louise GRENIER.

37. Marie Therese HOUDE was born 11 July 1742 in St Antoine de Tilly, Quebec, Canada.

Child of Marie Therese HOUDE and Antoine HAMEL is: 18. i. Jean Baptiste HAMEL was born 26 June 1774 in St Antoine de Tilly Quebec, Canada. He married Marie Louise BAUDET 8 April 1799 in St Louis, Lotbiniere, Quebec, Canada, daughter of Joseph Marie BAUDET and Felecite MELANCON. She was born 9 Feb 1776 in Lotbiniere, Quebec, Canada, and died 13 July 1843 in St. Croix, Quebec, Canada.

38. Joseph Marie BAUDET was born 15 April 1750 in Lotbiniere, Quebec, Canada, and died 1 June 1810 in Lotbiniere, Quebec, Canada.

39. Felecite MELANCON was born 1748, and died 1824 in Lotbiniere, Quebec, Canada.

Child of Felecite MELANCON and Joseph Marie BAUDET is: 19. i. Marie Louise BAUDET was born 9 Feb 1776 in Lotbiniere, Quebec, Canada, and died 13 July 1843 in St. Croix, Quebec, Canada. She married Jean Baptiste HAMEL 8 April 1799 in St Louis, Lotbiniere, Quebec, Canada, son of Antoine HAMEL and Marie Therese HOUDE. He was born 26 June 1774 in St Antoine de Tilly Quebec, Canada.

40. Louis Rigaud BERNIER was born 28 November 1726 in Cap St Ignace, Que. Canada. He was the son of 80. Jacques BERNIER and 81. Elizabeth GUAY.

41. Genevieve BOIVIN was born 1726.

Child of Genevieve BOIVIN and Louis Rigaud BERNIER is: 20. i. Louis Marie BERNIER was born 3 June 1755 in Cap St Ignace Que. Canada. He married Marie Marthe TALBOT 24 January 1785 in St Pierre du Sud, Que. Canada. She was born 1765 in St Roch des Aulnais.

48. Jean BILODEAU was born 1747 in St Joseph de Beauce, Que. Canada. He was the son of 96. Jean BILODEAU and 97. Marie Francoise MORISETTE.

49. Marie Therese FAUCHER was born 1737.

Children of Marie Therese FAUCHER and Jean BILODEAU are: 24. i. Jean Baptiste BILODEAU was born in St Anselme, Bellechasse, Que. Canada. He married Marguerite PERREAULT 13 October 1801 in Ste Marie de Beauce, Que. Canada. She was born 27 April 1783 in Ste. Marie de Beauce, Que. Canada, and died 15 August 1871 in Ste. Marie de Beauce, Quebec, Canada.

ii. Madeline BILODEAU.

iii. Marie BILODEAU.

iv. Jacques Francois BILODEAU.

v. Marie Therese BILODEAU.

56. Joseph BLAIS. He was the son of 112. Pierre BLAIS and 113. Isabelle Elizabeth MERCIER.

57. Louise GOULET.

Child of Louise GOULET and Joseph BLAIS is: 28. i. Francois BLAIS was born 1772 in St Anselme, Dorchester, Que. Canada, and died 19 December 1844 in St. Anselme, Dorchester, Que. Canada. He married Marthe GUILLEMET 22 Feb 1802.

Connecticut Repertoires in the FCGSC Library Collection Sorted by Locality and Institution

Paul R. Keroack, #157

On the shelves at the FCGSC library, the Connecticut repertoire collection is sorted by number (CT 01, etc.), in the order that each volume was acquired for the library. Members may find it easier to use the following index. This and future indexes will be part of the new cataloging process now underway.

To avoid confusion, it should be noted that the listing below was made solely of the titles available on the repertoire shelves. On the society's website, another listing of Connecticut materials in our library was prepared by Diane Keegan, which may include items other than those in the repertoire collection.

#	Locality	Record	Repertoire
CT 02	Bristol	Mar	St Ann, 1908-1997
CT 34	Bristol	Cem	Hale Collection (1934), L. Alderman, 2000
CT 39	Burlington	Cem	Hale Collection (1934), updated, 1999
CT 40	Burlington	Obit	Newspaper extractions, L. Aderman, 1999
CT 43	Canton	Cem	Hale Collection (1934), updated to 1998
CT 28	Connecticut	Vital	Barbour Collection, vols. 1-54, 1600s-1850s
CT 07	Connecticut	Census	Franco Americans, 1880, by A. Ledoux
CT 10	Connecticut	Death	Quebec Francos in CT, 1963-1975
CT 13	Connecticut	Mil	Service, World War I (Francos), 1917-1920
CT 24	Connecticut (eastern)	Vital	Selected, 3 vol., R. Ledogar, 1890, 1994-95
CT 21	Danielson	Census	Franco-Americans, 1900
CT 31	Danielson	Bur	Gagnon-Costello Funeral Home, 1958-1994
CT 18	Danielson	Vital	Westfield Congregational, 1801-1843 & marr 1966-1980
CT 58	East Hartford	Cem	Center Cemetery, J. Spaulding, 2000
CT 45	East Windsor	Cem	Hale Collection (1934), updated to []?
CT 57	Groton	Cem	Colonel William Ledyard Cemetery
CT 15	Hartford	Cem	Center Cemetery, 18 th cen., D. A. Hearn
CT 08	Hartford (region)	Birth	Hartford Courant, 1984-1986
CT 09	Hartford (region)	Death	Hartford Courant, 1983-1985
CT 12	Hartford (region)	Birth	Hartford Courant, 1986
CT 42	Harwinton	Cem	Hale Collection (1934), updated to 1997
CT 06	Killingly	Bur	Sexton's records, by R. Ledogar
CT 53	Killingly	Bur	Sexton returns, R. Ledogar, 1950-1995
CT 55	Lyme (region)	Cem	Old Cemeteries, Lyme, O. Lyme, S. Lyme,

#	Locality	Record	Repertoire
			[]? (CSG)
CT 14	Meriden	Mar	St Laurent, 1880-1886
CT 44	New Hartford	Cem	Hale Collection (1934), updated to 1999
CT 38	New Haven	Vital	Vital Records, New Haven, 2 v., 1649-1850
CT 19	New London	Cem	St Mary's Cemetery, Bernier, 1993
CT 04	North Grosvernordale	Mar	St Joseph, 1872-1990
CT 26	North Grosvernordale	Bap	St Joseph, 2 v., 1872-1990
CT 27	North Grosvernordale	Bur	St Joseph, 2 v., 1872-1990
CT 36	Norwich	Vital	Vital Records of Norwich, 2 v., 1639-1848
CT 16	Norwich (region)	Obit	Norwich Bulletin, Jan.-Sept., 1988, & 1989
CT 17	Norwich (region)	Obit	Norwich Bulletin, 1989, 1990
CT 41	Plymouth	Cem	Hale Collection (1934), updated to 1999
CT 46	Pomfret	Cem	Old Abington burying grounds, 1707-1896
CT 05	Putnam	Bur	Gilman-Valade Funeral Home, 1920-1969
CT 33	Putnam	Bur	Gilman-Valade Funeral Home, 1970-1990
CT 52	Putnam	Bur	Gilman-Valade, 1919-1939, & some to 1987
CT 11	Putnam	Obit	Putnam Observer-Patriot, 1988
CT 49	Putnam	Mar	St Mary's of the Visitation, 2 v., 1866-2003
CT 50	Putnam	Bap	St Mary's of the Visitation, 2 v., 1866-2003
CT 35	Seymour	Vital	Seymour Vital Statistics, W. Sharpe, 1883
CT 30	Southern N.E.	Obit	Hartford Courant & RI, MA papers, 1992-95
CT 20	Stafford	Cem	Stafford
CT 22	Stafford	Vital	Stafford Baptist Church, C. Bartow, 1874
CT 54	Suffield	Birth	MA midwife records, 1827-1882 (CSG)
CT 56	Suffield	Cem	Old Cemeteries, extractions (CSG)
CT 03	Taftville	Mar	Sacred Heart, 1883-1924, by R. Dugas
CT 47	Thompson	Vital	Vital Records, Vol. 3, pt. 1, 1847-1854
CT 23	Tolland	Cem	Tolland Cemeteries, Hale Collection, 1934
CT 01	Waterbury	Mar	St Anne, 1886-1982 by R. Bisailon
CT 25	Waterbury (region)	Bio	Franco American biographies, R. Bisailon
CT 32	Waterbury (region)	Bio	Franco American biographies (duplicate of 25)
CT 29	West Thompson	Bmb	Sacred Heart, 1879-1990
CT 48	Willimantic	Cem	St Joseph Cem., Hale (1934), updated, 2004
CT 51	Woodstock	Vital	Franco extracts, marr, 1900s; b. 1867-1929
CT 37	Woodstock	Vital	Vital Records of Woodstock, 1686-1854

Rhode Island Repertoires in the FCGSC Library Collection Sorted by Locality and Institution

Paul R. Keroack, #157

On the shelves at the FCGSC library, the Connecticut repertoire collection is sorted by number (RI 01, etc.), in the order that each volume was acquired for the library. Members may find it easier to use the following index. This and future indexes will be part of the new cataloging process now underway.

To avoid confusion, it should be noted that the listing below was made solely of the titles available on the repertoire shelves. On the society's website, another listing of Connecticut materials in our library was prepared by Diane Keegan, which may include items other than those in the repertoire collection.

#	Locality	Record	Repertoire
RI 47	Albion	Mar	St Ambrose, 1905-1986
RI 10	Ashton	Mar	St Joseph, 1872-1986
RI 62	Ashton	Bap	St Joseph, 1872-1920
RI 41	Centerdale	Mar	St Lawrence, 1907-1970
RI 33	Central Falls	Mar	Civil and Protestant, 1850-1950
RI 02	Central Falls	Mar	Notre Dame, 1873-1979
RI 37	Central Falls	Bap	Notre Dame, 1873-1988 [2 v.]
RI 44	Central Falls	Bap	St Matthew, 1906-1988
RI 45	Central Falls	Mar	St Matthew, 1906-1988
RI 46	Central Falls	Bur	St Matthew, 1906-1988
RI 04	Central Falls	Mar	St Matthews, 1906-1978
RI 32	Manville	Mar	St James, 1874-1977
RI 35	Manville	Bap	St James, 1860-1991
RI 39	Mapleville	Mar	Our Lady of Good Help, 1905-1995
RI 39	Mapleville	Bap	Our Lady of Good Help, 1905-1995
RI 23	Nasonville	Mar	St Therasas, 1923-1986
RI 27	Natick	Mar	St Joseph, 1875-1989
RI 25	Pascoag	Bap	St Joseph, 1893-1991
RI 28	Pascoag	Mar	St Joseph, 1893-1991
RI 40	Pascoag	Bap	St Joseph, 1893-1991 (duplicate)
RI 61	Pawtucket	Bur	Manning-Heffernan, 1874-1980 [3 v.]
RI 05	Pawtucket	Mar	Notre Dame de la Consolation, 1895-1977
RI 11	Pawtucket	Mar	St Cecelia, 1910-1986
RI 20	Pawtucket	Bap	St Cecelia, 1910-1988
RI 36	Pawtucket	Bap	St Cecelia, 1910-1988 (duplicate)
RI 60	Pawtucket	Bap	St John Baptist, 1864-1988
RI 30	Pawtucket	Mar	St John Baptist, 1884-1988
RI 63	Providence	Obit	Providence Journal, 1988-1995

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2006/2007

#	Locality	Record	Repertoire
RI 31	Providence	Obit	Woonsocket, Providence, 1987-1990
RI 34	Rhode Island	Census	Franco-Americans, 1880, by A. Ledoux
RI 01	Rhode Island	Mar	Rhode Island, 1856-1900, by U. Forget
RI 09	Slatersville	Mar	St John Evangelist, 1872-1986
RI 50	West Warwick	Bur	Potvin Funeral Home, 1893-1960
RI 51	West Warwick	Bur	Potvin Funeral Home, 1960-1995
RI 12	West Warwick [Arctic]	Mar	St John Baptist, 1873-1980 [2. v.]
RI 26	West Warwick	Bap	St John Baptist, 1873-1989 [2 v.]
RI 29	West Warwick	Bap	St John Baptist, 1873-1989 [2 v.] (duplicate)
RI 38	West Warwick	Bap	St John Baptist, 1873-1989 [2 v.] (duplicate)
RI 49	Woonsocket	Bur	Egidio DiPardo & Sons, 1926-1995
RI 54	Woonsocket	Mar	First Universalist, 1834-1998
RI 55	Woonsocket	Bap	First Universalist, 1834-1998
RI 56	Woonsocket	Bur	First Universalist, 1834-1998
RI 57	Woonsocket	Bur	Holy Family, 1902-1987 [2 v.]
RI 52	Woonsocket	Bap	Holy Family, 1902-1991 ["M" on spine]
RI 21	Woonsocket	Mar	Holy Family, 1909-1987
RI 43	Woonsocket	Bur	Joseph Lauzon & Sons, 1911-1988
RI 24	Woonsocket	Bur	Menard Funeral Home, 1970-1990
RI 59	Woonsocket	Bur	Menard Funeral Home, 1970-1990
RI 53	Woonsocket	Bur	Menoche Funeral Home, 1955-1984
RI 19	Woonsocket	Mar	Our Lady of Victories, 1909-1986
RI 18	Woonsocket	Mar	Our Lady Queen of Martyrs, 1953-1986
RI 13	Woonsocket	Mar	Precieux Sang, 1873-1977
RI 48	Woonsocket	Bap	Precious Blood, 1870-1995
RI 42	Woonsocket "v. 1"	Bur	Rhode Island Franco-American Burials [2 v.] (duplicate)
RI 08	Woonsocket "v. 1"	Bur	Rhode Island, Franco-American burials [2 v.]
RI 15	Woonsocket	Mar	St Agatha, 1953-1986
RI 14	Woonsocket	Mar	St Anne, 1909-
RI 58	Woonsocket	Bap	St Anthony, 1925-1986
RI 58	Woonsocket	Mar	St Anthony, 1925-1986
RI 58	Woonsocket	Bur	St Anthony, 1925-1986
RI 07	Woonsocket	Mar	St Charles, 1842-1977
RI 17	Woonsocket	Mar	St Joseph, 1929-1980
RI 16	Woonsocket	Mar	St Louis, 1902-1987 [2 v.]
RI 31	Woonsocket	Obit	Woonsocket, Providence, 1987-1990

The Morin Family of Connecticut

Helen Morin Maxson, #23

This is the story of a Morin Family of Connecticut...the family of John Murray Junior (Jean Baptiste Morin) and Adel Valyere.

According to Vermont census records, John was born ca. 1833-1834 in Canada, the son of John Murry (Morin) and Julia. He is probably the Jean Baptiste Morin who was baptized 20 Apr 1834 in the parish of St. Athanase-de-Bleury in Iberville Co., P.Q., Canada, son of Jean Baptiste Morin and Julie Laurent.

John Morin junior went with his sister Mary and his parents John and Julia from Canada to Vermont. In Vermont, other siblings were born: brothers Corris (Curtis?) and Joseph, along with sisters Julia and Elizabeth. The family was listed in Sheldon, Franklin Co., VT census records under Murry in 1850 and under Murray in 1860.

John Morin (Murry), son of John and Julia, married Adel (Ardelia, Delia, Cordelia) Valyere in June 1855 in Sheldon, VT. Eventually he went with his wife and children to Connecticut where he and most of his children settled in Willimantic, Windham Co., CT. John was found there in the 1880 census (listed under Murry) and in the 1900 census (listed under Murray.) His wife Adel died in Willimantic in 1898. John Morin died in the same town in 1905. On his death certificate he was listed as John B. Morin. Children of John Morin and Adel Valyere include: Olivier b. 1856 VT, Celina (Lucinda) b. ca. 1857 VT, James b. ca. 1860 VT, Joseph b. ca. 1861 VT, Emma b. ca. 1863 VT, Alphonsine (Elizabeth) b. ca. 1864 Can., Clara b. ca. 1866 VT, Rose b. ca. 1868 VT, Henrie b. 1872 Williston, VT, and Mary b. ca. 1875 VT or CT). John was first a teamster and later a tin peddler. Olivier Morin, son of John and Adel, was in Willimantic in 1880, in Putnam in 1900 and finally settled, with his wife Eveline Carpenter (Charpentier) and children, in Rockville, Tolland Co., CT about 1903. Olivier was a saloonkeeper and later a grocer. Many of Olivier's descendants still live in Connecticut. More on Olivier's family follows.

Corris Morin (Murry), son of John and Julia, may be the Cortis Morin (Murry) listed in Putnam, CT. in the 1880 census (under Murry) and the 1900 census (under Murray). His wife was probably Adeline (Delina) Bearnor who died in Putnam in 1915. Cortis (Leon) Morin died in Putnam in 1921. On his death certificate, Cortis was listed as Leon Morin, son of a John Morin. Leon was born in VT ca. 1840. His headstone said 1840-1921. Children of Cortis and Adeline include: William b. ca. 1865 Can, Carolina b. ca. 1866 Can., Emily b. ca. 1867 Can., Edward b. ca. 1870 Can., David b. ca. 1871-1873 Can., Victor b. ca. 1875 Can., Frank b. ca. 1876 Can., Napoleon b. ca. 1879 Plainfield, CT, and Ernest b. ca. 1882 Putnam, CT. Cortis Murry (Morin) was listed as a teamster in 1907 and 1915 in the city directory of Putnam. (Much of this information was collected by Arthur C. Huntington, a descendant of Oliver Morin and Eveline Carpenter.)

Elizabeth Morin (Murry), daughter of John and Julia was born ca. 1852 probably in Sheldon, VT. About 1865-1866 in VT, she married Joseph-Isaac Varieur (Verrieur, Waite, Wake), son of Antoine and of Eleanore Meunier Lapierre who were married 11 Jan 1842 at Pointe Olivier (St. Mathias), Canada. In the 1870 census Elizabeth, Joseph and their children were in Mount Holly, Rutland Co., VT. They settled in Plainfield (Wauregan), Windham Co., CT where Elizabeth Murry Wake died of Typhoid Fever in 1878. She left behind her husband and children who were listed under Waite in the 1880 census in Plainfield (Wauregan), CT. Her children include: Frank b. ca. 1868 VT, Rose b. 1870 VT (baptized April 1870 in Rutland, VT), Josephine b. 1872 MA, William b. ca. 1873 MA, and Elizabeth (Lynn) b. 1876 CT. Jos.-Isaac Varieur (Waite) was listed as a teamster in the 1880 census. [Jeannette Desmarais, a descendant of Elizabeth and Jos.-Isaac, provided much of this information.]

Following is the Morin line of this family.

Morin Line To Canada

NOEL MORIN-----		Helene Desportes
son of Claude and of	mar. 9 Jan 1640	dau of Pierre and
Jeanne Moreau	Quebec	Francoise Langlois
(from Brie, France)		(from Normandy, France)
		- widow of Guillaume Hebert
Alphonse Morin-----		Angelique Destroismaisons
	mar. 24 Nov 1692	dau of Philippe and
	Cap-St-Ignace	Martine Crosnier
	Montmagny	(from Picardie, France)
Louis Morin dit Valcour-----		Elisabeth Bilodeau
	mar. 14 Oct 1721	dau of Jean and
	St. Francois, I.O.	Marie Jehan
Louis-Marie Morin-----		M. Louise Bouley
	mar. 30 Apr 1764	dau of Martin and
	Montmagny	Lse. Lemieux
Louis Morin dit Valcourt-----		M. Josephte Anderson
	mar. 9 Feb 1801	dau of Jean and
	L'Acadie	M. Josette Basset
Jean Bpt. Morin-----		Julie Laurent (Bourgeois?)
	mar. 5 Feb 1828	dau of Paul and Genev. Poupert
	St. Athanase, Iberville Co.	(This Julie and Jean B. had
		a son Jean B. who was
		baptized 20 Apr 1834 in
		St. Athanase, Iberville Co.

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Bernadette Doucette Meunier, #1429

Members who share similar research interests are listed below. Only those members who do not have an email address or who chose not to have it published are listed. For a comprehensive list of all the surnames, visit our website at 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

1636 Louis Fox, 10 Camden St., South Hadley, MA 010752319

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, 430 River Rd., Willington, CT 06279

Asseline

1980 Candace Bryan, 430 River Rd., Willington, CT 06279

Aubin

2044 Jeanne Katkavich, 7 Chapel St., Eastport, ME 04631

Auger

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

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

2036 Michael Lavallee, 370 Lathrop Rd., Plainfield, CT 063742018

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 Lynn Carboneau, 26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076

Beaugegard

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

Beauregard

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

Beauvilliers

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Belhumeur

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

Belliveau

2062 Lisa Neild, 8 Harmund Court, Wethersfield, CT 06109

Berard

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

Bergeron

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

Bernier

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

Berthiaume

2082 Robin LaFerriere, 2 East St., Vernon, CT 06066

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 Wolf, 404 Addison Rd., Glastonbury, CT 06033

Blais

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

Blanchette

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

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

Bombardier

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

Borden

2089 Moira Fitzgerald, 19 Mountainbrook Rd., Wilbraham, MA 01095

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

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

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

Bourassa

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

Bourdon

2091 Laurel Trahan, 40 Andover St., Pittsfield, MA 01201

Bourgeois

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

Bourget

2038 Margaret Dubois, 35 Horn Rd., Windham, CT 06280

Bousquet

2036 Michael Lavallee, 370 Lathrop Rd., Plainfield, CT 063742018

Boutin

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

Bplduc

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

Braillard

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

Breault

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

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

1114 Raymond Breault, 280 Main St., Sterling, CT 06377-1810

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

Breton

1898 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

Brosseau

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

Broulliard

2038 Margaret Dubois, 35 Horn Rd., Windham, CT 06280

Brousseau

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

Bruneau

1964 Robert Cardin, 157 Dockerel, Tolland, CT 06084

Busque

2090 Claude Roy, 1018 Cote D'Azur, Quebec, PQ G1E 6M4

Camirand

996 Michele LeBlanc, 227 Tracy Ave., Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

Carbonneau

1898 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 Lane, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

1314 Sheila Clark, 9 Farrell Road, Storrs, CT 06268-2216

Carignan

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

Caron

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

2079 Jeanne Caron, 44 Kensington Rd., Coventry, CT 06238

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Chaloux

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

Champeau

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

Chandonnais

2091 Laurel Trahan, 40 Andover St., Pittsfield, MA 01201

Charest

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

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

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

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

Colette

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

Collette

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

Corbell

2003 William Olds, 4 Longview Dr., Bloomfield, CT 06002

Cormier

1184 Frank Melanson, 20 Jameson St., Milford, CT 06461

Corriveau

760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019

Cote

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

Couan

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

Couillard

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

996 Michele LeBlanc, 227 Tracy Ave., Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

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

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

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

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

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, 430 River Rd., Willington, CT 06279

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, 348 Hartford Rd., Brooklyn, CT 06234

d'Avignon

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

DeLatour

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

Deloge

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

Delorme

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

Deschaine

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

Deschenes

379 Ann Taft, PO Box 893, Arlington, VT 05250

Desforges

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

Deshaies

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

Deveresse

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

Devoe

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

DeVost

1636 Louis Fox, 10 Camden St., South Hadley, MA 010752319

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

1314 Sheila Clark, 9 Farrell Road, Storrs, CT 06268-2216

Dore/Dorais

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

Doyon

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

Dube

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

Dubois

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

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

379 Ann Taft, PO Box 893, Arlington, VT 05250

2038 Margaret Dubois, 35 Horn Rd., Windham, CT 06280

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Ducharme

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

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 06461

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

Duprey

2082 Robin LaFerriere, 2 East St., Vernon, CT 06066

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

Fournier

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

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

1616 Byron Benton, 77 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064201

1636 Louis Fox, 10 Camden St., South Hadley, MA 010752319

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

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

Frechette

996 Michele LeBlanc, 227 Tracy Ave., Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

Freeman

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

Gagnon

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

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

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

Gamache

391 Pearl Kovarovics, PO Box 350, Willington, CT 06279

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

Gannon

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

Gareau

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

Garrett

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

Gaudreau

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

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

Gauthier

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

Gauvin

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

Gendreau

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

Gerard

1980 Candace Bryan, 430 River Rd., Willington, CT 06279

Gervais

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

Gingras

391 Pearl Kovarovics, PO Box 350, Willington, CT 06279

Girard

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

Glaude

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

Godin

2082 Robin LaFerriere, 2 East St., Vernon, CT 06066

2010 Norman Godin, 641 Westminster, Canterbury, CT 06331

Goodhue

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

Goudreau

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

Goyette

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

Grenier

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

1616 Byron Benton, 77 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064201

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

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Guilmitt

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

Guimond

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

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

Hackett

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

Hamel

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

Hebert

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

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

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

Henri

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

Houde

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

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

Houle

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

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, 77 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064201

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 Lane, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

LaBombardier

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

Labonte

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

1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 02062-1644

Lacasse

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

Lachance

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

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

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

Laferriere

2082 Robin LaFerriere, 2 East St., Vernon, CT 06066

LaFond

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

LaFramboise

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

Lagace/Lagasse

1184 Frank Melanson, 20 Jameson St., Milford, CT 06461
881 Kenneth Collette, 168 Fairlawn Ave., Waterbury, CT 06705-2120

Laliberte

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

Lallier

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

Lambert

1882 Donald Brown, 16 Allen Dr., Broadbrook, CT 06016
530 Doris Vaughan, 31-7 South Meadow VI-G, Carver, MA 02330-1821

Lamontagne

379 Ann Taft, PO Box 893, Arlington, VT 05250

Lampron

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

Landry

1647 Eileen Dastous, 348 Hartford Rd., Brooklyn, CT 06234

Langan

760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019

Langlois

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

Lanoue

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

LaPoint

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

Laporte

2036 Michael Lavallee, 370 Lathrop Rd., Plainfield, CT 063742018

Larche

1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main St., South Windsor, CT 06074-1008

L'Archeveque

1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main St., South Windsor, CT 06074-1008

Lariviere

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

Laroche

1961 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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Lausier

996 Michele LeBlanc, 227 Tracy Ave., Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

Lavallee

2036 Michael Lavallee, 370 Lathrop Rd., Plainfield, CT 063742018

LeBec

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

Lebek

2089 Moira Fitzgerald, 19 Mountainbrook Rd., Wilbraham, MA 01095

LeBlanc

996 Michele LeBlanc, 227 Tracy Ave., Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019

2062 Lisa Neild, 8 Harmund Court, Wethersfield, CT 06109

2028 Chris & Cheryl Klemmer, 14 Winhart Dr., Granby, CT 06035

LeClair

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

Leclerc

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

LeFebvre

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

391 Pearl Kovarovics, PO Box 350, Willington, CT 06279

LeGare

444 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 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019

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

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

Lemieux

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

996 Michele LeBlanc, 227 Tracy Ave., Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

LePire

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

LeRoux

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

Levec

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

Levesque

2044 Jeanne Katkavich, 7 Chapel St., Eastport, ME 04631

Loiselle

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

Lord

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

Loubier

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

Lussier

780 Eileen Lussier, 235 Old Marlborough Tpke., Portland, CT 064804009

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

Madore

1647 Eileen Dastous, 348 Hartford Rd., Brooklyn, CT 06234

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

Martel

780 Eileen Lussier, 235 Old Marlborough Tpke, Portland, CT 064804009

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

Martin

1625 Robert Bessette, 2 Aimee Dr., Pawcatuck, CT 06379

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

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

Masse

1961 Carol Stone, Sr., 30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

Massicotte

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

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

Masson

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

McCoy

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

McNeilly

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

Melanson

2062 Lisa Neild, 8 Harmund Court, Wethersfield, CT 06109

1184 Frank Melanson, 20 Jameson St., Milford, CT 06461

Menard

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

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

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

Messier

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

Meunier

1574 Pauline Wilson, 73 Arcellia Dr., Manchester, CT 06040-3429

Michaud

2082 Robin LaFerriere, 2 East St., Vernon, CT 06066

Milot

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

Montcalm

2091 Laurel Trahan, 40 Andover St., Pittsfield, MA 01201

Monty

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

Moquin

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

Moreau

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

Morin

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

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Morissette

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

Nadeau

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

Neron

1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main St., South Windsor, CT 06074-1008

Nichollet/Nicolet

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

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

Normand

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

Nosek

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

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

Paguin

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

Paris

2091 Laurel Trahan, 40 Andover St., Pittsfield, MA 01201

Patenaude

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

1980 Candace Bryan, 430 River Rd., Willington, CT 06279

Paulos

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

Payan

2091 Laurel Trahan, 40 Andover St., Pittsfield, MA 01201

Pearl

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

Pelland

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

Peloquin

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

Pepin

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

Periard

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

Perron

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

Petit

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

Pinard

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

Plasse

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

Plourde

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

Poirier

379 Ann Taft, PO Box 893, Arlington, VT 05250

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 & Leo 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 St., East Hartford, CT 06108-2944

Pretaboire

706 Richard Larson, 10 Depot Rd. Unit 1030, Willington, CT 06279

Prunier

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

Racine

1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr, 165 Union City Rd., Prospect, CT 06712

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

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

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

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, 430 River Rd., Willington, CT 06279

Rompre

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

Root

1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr, 165 Union City Rd., Prospect, CT 06712

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

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

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

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Roy (cont.)

- # 1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 02062-1644
- # 1522 Paul St-Cyr, 144 Pondview Dr., Chicopee, MA 01022
- # 965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr., North Grosvenordale, CT 06255-0112
- # 1626 Shirleen Moynihan, 37 King Road, West Hartford, CT 06107-3311
- # 2090 Claude Roy, 1018 Cote D'Azur, Quebec, PQ G1E 6M4
- # 996 Michele LeBlanc, 227 Tracy Ave., Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

Russell

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

Salois

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

Sanasac

- # 1426 Estelle Gothberg, 90 Broad St., 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

Savoie

- # 2082 Robin LaFerriere, 2 East St., Vernon, CT 06066

Seney

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

Serre

- # 391 Pearl Kovarovics, PO Box 350, Willington, CT 06279

Slamons

- # 996 Michele LeBlanc, 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 St., East Hartford, CT 06108-2944

Souliers

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

St. Cyr

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

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 Sciarra, 46 Robbie Rd., Tolland, CT 06084
- # 2041 Jane Gibeault, 19 Jennie Dr., Oakdale, CT 06370

St. Onge

- # 2091 Laurel Trahan, 40 Andover St., Pittsfield, MA 01201
- # 1820 Germaine Goudreau, 629 Riverside Dr. PO Box 160, Grosvenordale, CT 06246

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

Tardiff

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

Tetreau

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

Throu

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

Thuot

760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019

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

Trahan

2091 Laurel Trahan, 40 Andover St., Pittsfield, MA 01201

Tremblay Trombly/Tremblay/Tremb

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

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

Turcotte

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

Vaillancourt

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

Valley

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

Veillette

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

Vincelette

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

Violette

1647 Eileen Dastous, 348 Hartford Rd., Brooklyn, CT 06234

Volin

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

Wolf

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

Free Online Databases

Canadian post offices and postmasters: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/post-offices/index-e.html>

Nova Scotia Archives & Records Management has many searchable databases online, including marriage bond records, Halifax deaths, divorce cases and more: <http://gov.ns.ca/nsarm/databases>

2006 in Review

Ivan Robinson, #326

January — Plans are going forward for the society's 25th anniversary celebration in October. Bobbie Paradis has ordered mugs and pens with our logo, which will be given out to those who attend the party. A musical group has been booked. A \$500 dollhouse and five other prizes will be offered in a raffle. The Broad Brook Fire Department will let us borrow its raffle drum. ● The separation of the Tolland Public Library Association's loaned books from the main collection is about half done. The move will make it easier for Tolland residents to exercise their free privilege of using the association's books. ● The Board of Directors votes to spend up to \$1,000 for a new photocopier because the old one needs repairs but is so old that parts are no longer available. Also, the board authorizes \$595 to buy repertoires from Vermont. ● Albert Marceau reports library attendance in 2005 was 1,328, down from 1,594 in 2004.

February — The society is still looking for a new treasurer to replace Leo W. Roy, who resigned in October, 2005. ● The board agrees to order one thousand raffle books of ten tickets each. ● The new copier has been installed to general acclaim.

March — A modern telephone with a supplementary handheld receiver replaces the old rotary phone. ● John Mack Faragher, the Yale historian who wrote *A Great and Noble Scheme*, about the Acadian expulsion, has agreed to be the speaker at the May membership meeting. The board votes to buy copies of his book for sale to attendees. ● Membership is at 557. ● Muriel Dagenais resigns from the Board of Directors for health reasons. ● Philippe Fontaine has completed an inventory of all the surnames mentioned in our family histories collection.

April — The board votes to replace all four of the library's computers because they are obsolete, slow, poor in memory and need new versions of Microsoft Windows ● Donald Brown becomes the new treasurer.

May — Sam Wolkon joins the board, replacing Muriel Dagenais. ● Bobbie Paradis and Robert Caron, co-chairs for the anniversary celebration, are working with the Big Y supermarket in Tolland regarding food for the celebration. ● Author John Mack Faragher speaks at the May meeting. He calls the Acadian expulsion from their homes between 1755 and 1758 an early form of ethnic cleansing. His talk drew a large attendance of fifty people. All of his books that were ordered were sold. ● Germaine Hoffman agrees to chair the nominating committee elected at the meeting.

June — The board agrees that the Beaucoup Books used book sale in September will be the last one because storage of leftover books from year to year is too much of a problem. Storing them in the basement of Tolland's Old County Courthouse, home of the society, presents a fire hazard. ● The society is represented at the Rochambeau Encampment in Bolton by President Raymond Lemaire, Vice President Robert Caron and board member Patrick Lausier staffing a table of

genealogical books, logo items, the society's banner and flags. About twenty people took applications for membership. The event marked the 225th anniversary of the stay of French troops in Bolton on their way to join Washington and eventually help him win final victory over the British. ● Roderick A. Wilscam, the society's second president (1983-1985), dies June 4 at the age of 78.

July — Details are being finalized for sending out the raffle tickets and invitations to the anniversary celebration. ● Membership stands at 569. ● Seventeen people attend the Volunteer Appreciation Day picnic at the home of Maryanne and Paul LeGrow in Willington. ● The Connecticut Maple Leaf's summer edition does double duty as an Anniversary Edition, presenting an up-to-date history of the society and an extensive pictorial section that includes photos of past presidents as well as of important events.

August — Scout Troop 2 of Tolland will again help with the book sale in September ● Bernadette Meunier is making progress on putting the library's books into a database. Paul Keroack, meanwhile, is busy reclassifying the collection under the Dewey system. ● A diamond ring has been donated to the society to sell as a fundraiser. ● Sharon Sinclair takes responsibility for processing publications going to the bindery. ● The trip to Quebec is a success, according to organizer Bobbie Paradis.

September —Beaucoup Books, the used book sale, nets over \$1,770.

October — The anniversary party, held October 7 at Tolland's Lodge at Crandall Park, draws one hundred thirty members and guests, making it the biggest bash in society history. Festivities include a raffle, old-time music in French and English, plenty to eat (including traditional meat pies), free cups and pens with the society's logo, and good times. Winning the large dollhouse featured as the grand prize in the raffle are John and Elizabeth Spaulding of Manchester, Conn. ● In a business session before the party, Carol Stone is elected for the first time to the Board of Directors. Reelected are Richard Blais, Raymond Cassidy, Patrick Lausier and Susan Paquette. ● Thanks to Paul Meunier, the society acquires five surplus computers from Pratt & Whitney for a total of \$855, each with a keyboard, monitor and mouse.

November — The board votes to sell the diamond ring (see August) for \$250. ● It agrees to sell the old computers to anyone who wants them, provided proprietary programs and private data can be erased from them first. ● Bernadette Meunier announces she is moving to Concord, New Hampshire, putting into doubt whether she can continue as membership coordinator from there. ● Sam Wolkon, a board member, is appointed treasurer, succeeding Donald Brown, who resigned because of illness.

December — Kathy Bach, head of Tolland's Town Council, presents a proclamation to the society in which the town officially recognizes the organization's contribution to the community and celebrates it on its 25th anniversary.

FCGSC Acknowledges Donations To The Library
For the Period
June 2006-October 2006

- 6/12/2006 Mr. & Mrs. John Feigenbaum, Jr.
 Old CML's - vols 1-5, issues 1-4; vols 9 and 10, issues 1-4; vol 11, issues 1-2
- 6/20/2006 Ms. Linda Charron #1990
 Obituaries - Worcester Gazette
- 7/12/2006 Mrs. Susan Paquette # 369
Our French-Canadian Ancestors, Volume VII
The Story of the Acadians - Video
- 7/12/2006 Mr. & Mrs. Al Pariseau #551
 Various genealogy items including French dictionaries, souvenir albums, map of Isle of Orleans, *Our French Canadian Ancestors*, by Thomas J. Laforest (Volumes 1-30) and various Canadian newspaper articles, etc.
- 7/12/2006 Mr. Albert Marceau #766
 "Lift High the Cross"
- 8/02/2006 Mr. Stephen St. Armand
 Andre Levesque & Bibianne Levesque, Descendants
- 10/11/2006 Ms. Kelly Townsend
 Disk #1 - 1861 Laprairie Co., QC census except Sault St. Louis
 St. Patrick, Chateaugay, Franklin Co. NY, BMD 1863-1915
 Our Lady of Lourdes, Essex Co., NY, BMD 1882-1915
 5000 Burials at Notre Dame Cemetery, Fall River, Ma.
 Disk # 1 Actual images from the following parish records:
 St.-Helen, Chasm Falls, Franklin Co., NY, 1881-1915 B
 St.-Bernard, Lyon Mountain, Clinton Co., NY, BMD 1857-1915
 St.-Augustine, Peru, Clinton Co., NY, BMD through 1915
 St.-Mary, Ticonderoga, Essex Co., NY, BMD 1868-1915
 Notre Dame, Malone, Franklin Co., NY, BMD 1868-1915
 Disk # 2 Actual images of the following parish records:
 St.-Francis of Assisi, Constable, Franklin Co., NY BMD 1884-1915
 St.-Patrick, Hogansburg, Franklin Co., NY 1841-1852
 St.-Michael, Standish, NY 1888-1915

- 10/11/2006 Mr. Martin Mensinger #1083
Informations genealogique et bulletins des familles, Therrien/Therien/Terrien
In memory of Vivian Mensinger
- 10/11/2006 Ms. Shirley Phillips
The French-Canadian Connection, Ancestry of Mary Agnes Marion,
by Dorothy M. Skillings
- 10/11/2006 Mrs. Susan Paquette #369
Original Records of Maine, Town of Van Buren 1838-1893

A Mélange of Current Periodical Selections

Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

L'Entraide

- *Emery Fontaine, Premier Mair de Rock Forest: ses origins et sa descendance*

American-Canadian Genealogist

- *Louis Jolliet, explorer, discoverer of the Mississippi, cartographer, king's hydrographer, teacher at the Jesuit college at Quebec, organist, business man and signeur*

Cousins & Cousines

- *Edward LaValle (1871-1945), "Uncle Ed"*

French-Canadian/Acadian Genealogist of Wisconsin QUARTERLY

- *Some Known Coureurs des bois*

Maine's Franco-American Heritage

- *French names in the 1860 U.S. Census of Aroostook County, Maine*
- *Lambert dit Champagne*

Le Reveil Acadien

- *The Acadian DesBarres*

Le Manousien

- *Heroes by necessity – XVI Meanwhile in the seigneuries*

Financial Contributions to the Society

Period: Sept 1, 2006 – Dec 31, 2006

Sam Wolkon, #1575

TOTAL – This Report	\$	734.00
TOTAL – 1 Sept 05 - 31 Aug 06	\$	1645.00
TOTAL – 1 Sept 04 – 31 Aug 05	\$	1056.00
TOTAL – 1 Sept 03 – 31 Aug 04	\$	1557.00

Building Fund Contributors

1 Sept 2006 – 31 Dec 2006

Joseph Biron Sr., #60	Edward Lamirande, #446
Raymond Breault, #1114	Edie Parizo, #1794
Geralde Dalde, #1858	David Pease, #1940
Jill Dyches, #171	Ronald Raymond, #2019
Elaine Fazzino, #1921	Leo Roy, #1609
Jean Holler, #1087	John Senechal M.D., #1126
Noella Johnson, #1797	Frances Sweitlicki, #1840
Paul Lajoie, #1402	Donald Theriande, #2023

Financial Contributions to the Society

We appreciate and rely upon your ongoing financial support. Please consider making a charitable donation to the benefit of the French Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut.

Celebrate a Special Occasion with a Gift to the Library

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

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

All contributions to the society are tax deductible to the extent permitted by law, and may be eligible for your company's matching gift program.

Membership/Renewal Application

Please note: Membership year is from September 1 through August 31 of calendar year. Applications received between September 1 and June 30 will be credited for current membership year. Applications received after June 30 will be credit for the renewal year.

Please type or Print

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

e-mail: _____ May publish on FCGSC web
site Yes No

City: _____

Occupation: _____

State/Province: _____ Zip: _____ Country: _____

I am available to volunteer my service or to assist with special projects. Circle Yes: No:

If you spend part of the time at another address and you wish to have the CML and the Maple Leaf sent to that address, please fill in this part.

Effective Date From: _____ To: _____

Alternate Address: _____ City: _____

State/Province: _____ Zip: _____ Country: _____

Membership Option - All amounts are in United States currency - please check your choice(s)

- Individual @ \$25.00/year:
- Family @ \$25.00 plus \$10.00/year for each additional members (must reside in same household).
- Full Time Student @ \$10.00/year. (Proof of student status may be required)
- Lifetime @ 320.00 one time fee.
- Affiliate Membership @ \$25.00/ year. (Organizations only)
- Exchange/Reciprocal - no fee. (Organizations only)
- I am enclosing an extra contribution to the building fund in the amount of: _____
- I wish to become a benefactor and meet personal financial planning goals through tax saving instruments such as Charitable annuities, bequest, trusts and memorial tributes. Please contact me.

Surnames of Interest

List the surnames you are researching. These will be published on a regular basis in the CML so members with similar interests can share their findings. If you indicated yes to the publication of your email address, your surname interest will also be published on our web page.

SURNAMES: _____

Library Rules and Regulations

1. For security reasons, brief cases and bags cannot be taken into the library. They must be checked in at the front desk upon arrival.
2. Pencils **ONLY** may be used. If you do not have one, one will be provided to you.
3. Food and drink may only be consumed in the designated area.
4. All books, repertoires, index cards and records must be used within the section to which they belong and on no account are to be carried into another section of the library. No books, repertoires, index cards, magazine, manuscripts, microfilms, microfiches, CD-ROMs, computers or any other material belonging to the Society may be removed from the building. Care should be taken in handling all such materials, and under no circumstances should the Society's records be written upon. Open books should not be laid face down, nor on top of one another.
5. Books available through the circulating library must be checked out at the front desk.
6. Photocopies of some records may be made. The library assistants will help you and a nominal per page copying charge will be applied.
7. Volunteer Librarians are on duty to assist researchers in using the collections. They should not be asked to conduct searches which can reasonably be undertaken by the member concerned. If you require more intensive assistance, our research staff is available on a fee basis. All remunerations go to the Society's general fund.
8. Mobile phones, pagers and any other communication devices must be switched off before entering the building and remain off while you are conducting your research.

I have read the rules and regulations governing the use of the library and I agree to abide by them. I understand that the library is for the mutual benefit of all members. Therefore I further agree to report any infraction of the rules and regulations that I may observe committed by others.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

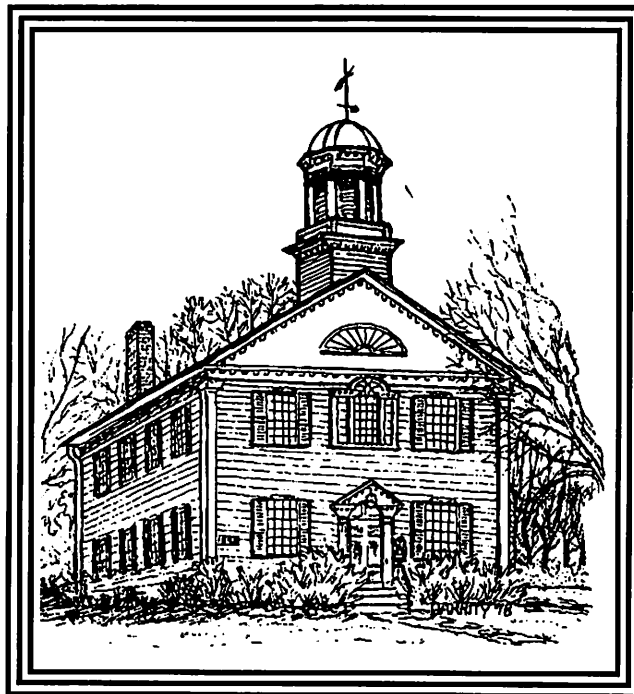
French-Canadian Genealogical Society
of Connecticut
P.O. Box 928
Tolland, CT 06084-0928

NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION

U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 46
TOLLAND, CT
06084

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)

