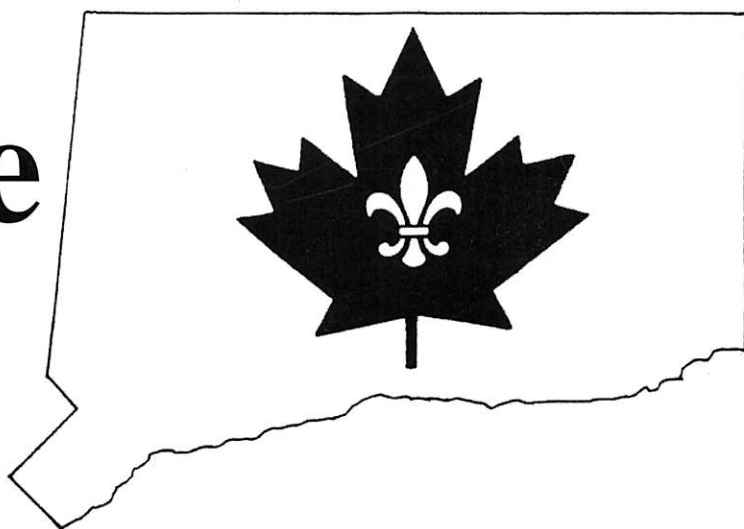


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# **C**onnecticut **M**aple **L**eaf



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

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# C O N T E N T S

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## Editor's Niche

Sherry Chapman, #1283

At a family reunion I attended recently, a speaker urged the males in the room who carry the surname of the family progenitor to submit to DNA testing. Odd, I thought. These people are here because they have documented their descent from this person. Their names are in published books. Why a DNA test?

As the speaker continued, it became clear to me that DNA can be a useful tool to those seeking to confirm their ancestry. This is particularly true when a given name with various spellings can be traced back to two or more progenitors. Evidently, all male descendents of an ancestor who carry the surname of that ancestor will inherit matching Y-chromosome DNA. This is a complex topic that may warrant more attention in a future issue, but if I've piqued your interest, you can find additional information on the French Heritage DNA Project website at <http://www.frenchna.org>.

Whether we are genealogists or family historians by profession or passion, we must be prepared for genealogy's continuing evolution. As it has evolved with the Internet, so it will with DNA as testing becomes more commonplace. The future holds some exciting prospects, but for me, nothing can compete with a day spent digging through an old records repository. It is the history that draws me, the piecing together of facts to unearth stories once lost.

That is what this issue offers you. In our lead article, **Peter Gagné**, #1195, writes about the siege of Quebec by Admiral Phips in 1690, which resulted in the death of one of his English ancestors. **Bernadette Meunier**, #1429, shares some tips on how to determine gender when we encounter that frustrating *anonyme* entry in a parish registry; **Joseph Terrien**, #188, reconstructs the experience of a French-Canadian Civil War soldier by combining historical fact with the soldier's own words from his letters written home; and a book review by **Ivan Robinson**, #326, provides an interesting and entertaining snapshot of Quebec's history and culture, including language, religion, culinary tastes, politics and more. **Paul R. Keroack**, #157, identifies certain resources you will find at the FCGSC library, along with some useful websites; I explore U.S./Canada border crossings of Lachapelle and Martineau families, provide a list of mill workers who appear on a Wall of Honor in Windham, Connecticut, and share with you how you too can honor your mill worker ancestors. Other contributors to this issue are **Raymond Lemaire**, #1881, **Germaine Allard Hoffman**, #333, **Jean Fredette**, #1537, and **Shirley Rita Morin**, #2075.

Our society is so fortunate to have such a talented group of writers willing to share their research and discoveries with their fellow members. Enjoy this issue. Until the next, I bid you *adieu*.

Letters to the editor can be sent to:  
Sherry Chapman, CML Editor  
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## Letters

Dear Mr. Robinson.

This letter is to tell you how much I enjoyed your article on “pâté chinois” [*CML*, vol. 12, no. 4]. It brought back many memories of my childhood. I was brought up in a home with so many French (Canadian) dishes and China pie being one. After I got married and moved around a lot with my serviceman husband, I always heard others refer to it as shepherd’s pie but it was always China pie to me.

One thing I missed after being married and moving around was a buckwheat pancake that was cooked on a hot griddle and was thin like our crepes. I finally located a place in Fort Kent, Maine, run by a family named Bouchard. They make and sell a mix called “poyes” which is just like those good buckwheat pancakes I had as a child. There are many good recipes that our Canadian mothers and grandmothers used to make and my family has grown up eating some of that good food because my mother taught me how to prepare them. Not a Christmas Eve can go by without having “tourtiere” and my husband who was raised in the Southwest really liked pig’s feet and meatball stew.

Thanks again for your article. I really enjoyed reading the history of China pie.

Gloria Nickell  
Mystic, CT

Dear Mr. Robinson,

I was recently contacted by Kathleen Garand about an article you wrote on John C. Garand for your society [*CML*, vol. 11, no. 3]. In the article it correctly mentions that the bridge over the Quinebaug River joining the towns of Griswold and Lisbon was dedicated in honor of John C. Garand, inventor of the M1 rifle. However it also mentions that the bronze plaque noting the dedication was lost following repairs to the bridge.

I was the general chairman of the dedication program and Mrs. Garand contacted me after seeing my name in an article written about my induction into the Connecticut American Legion Hall of Fame on January 13, 2007. I too became concerned that the plaque was missing. I quickly contacted the Department of Transportation Highway Department to seek their assistance in verifying that the plaque was actually missing. I was pleased and relieved to receive two responses this morning verifying that the bronze dedication plaque is not missing. It is installed in its original installation position on the bridge between Exits 84N and 85 on Interstate Highway 395.

I thought you would like to know this and correct the article to state that the plaque is installed on the bridge. If possible, I would like to receive a gratis copy of the genealogy article on John C. Garand to add to my collection of memorabilia from that great day honoring John C. Garand.

Your response to this letter would be greatly appreciated.

Arthur G. St. John  
Bantam, CT

## 1690: New France in the Balance

Peter Gagné, #1195

*This is the first of two articles on the events of 1690 in New France. They came about because of a plaque and an ancestor. Years ago, while pursuing a branch of my family tree, I found out that one of my English ancestors died in 1690 in Quebec, which raised the question of what happened then and why he died there. "Did one of my French ancestors kill one of my English ancestors?" I asked myself. The answer was not as ironic as that, but was still quite interesting, and is the basis of this article.*

*The second article, which will follow this one, was inspired by an historic plaque in Quebec City. It commemorates the triumphant march of "the famous reinforcements of Carignans and French-Canadians...along the Grande-Allée" in 1690. The only problem with this event is that it could not have happened. The Carignan Regiment was disbanded in 1668—22 years before the events of 1690. How could such a plaque that is obviously historically inaccurate be installed by an organism of the Quebec government? To understand the answer to that question, we first have to understand what happened in 1690 in New France.*



When we think of the epic struggle between France and England for the control of North America, we often think of the French and Indian War, also known as the Seven Years War. Pitting the French and their Indian allies against the English and the Iroquois, this drawn-out conflict eventually ended with the English conquest of New France in 1759.

However, this conflict between the two nations and their American colonies did not just begin in the 1750's. It had its origins well before then, and 1759 was not the first time that the English had tried to gain control of the continent from the French. Almost seventy years before that date, the English had already had enough of their neighbors to the north and sought to drive them out of their settlements and thereby seize control of North America.

### **France vs. England, New France vs. New England**

We often lose sight of the fact that the conflict between New France and New England for control of North America was an extension of the war between France and England on European soil and that this conflict was in large part a war of religion. When Louis XIV took over the throne of France in 1661, beginning his reign at five years old under the regency of his mother Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarin, he began to consolidate his power and to fight against Protestantism in France and abroad. In 1672, France invaded Holland, but was pushed back by William III (of Orange). By 1685, Louis XIV had revoked the Edict of Nantes, which had granted various civil rights to Protestants and allowed them to freely practice their religion in France. That same year, James II, a Protestant converted to Catholicism, gained power in England.

However, while Louis XIV was securing Catholicism in France, Protestants were gaining control elsewhere in Europe. In 1688, King James II fled from England to France when William of Orange invaded London with a force of fifteen thousand armed men. This situation lent strength to the League of Augsburg, which had been formed two years earlier to unite England, Spain, Bavaria, Holland and Sweden against France. In 1689, the year that William of Orange took over the throne of England, France and England were openly at war with each other.

This war would not only be fought in Europe, but also in North America, where the English actively encouraged the Iroquois to attack New France and supplied them with the means to do so. A major blow was struck on the night of August 4-5, 1689, when about fourteen hundred Iroquois descended on the settlement of Lachine to the west of Montreal during a violent storm. Twenty-four settlers were killed on the spot, another seventy-two were captured and fifty or so homes were destroyed. The Massacre of Lachine, as it became known, caused widespread panic in the region of Montreal and throughout the entire colony of New France. The settlers wondered who could save the colony from this threat. Their answer arrived on a ship from France later that year: Frontenac had returned.

### **An Eye for an Eye**

When he arrived in the colony for a second mandate as its governor general at the age of seventy, Frontenac found settlers of New France in somewhat of a disarray, injured and scared after the massacre at Lachine, which he only learned of after his arrival. However, he decided that the best defense was a good offense and so prepared three expeditions to attack the English colonies.

The first expedition left Montreal in early February 1690, led by Jacques Le Moyne de Sainte-Hélène and Nicolas d'Ailleboust de Manthet at the head of a force composed of 114 Canadians and 96 Indian allies. Their initial goal was to attack Orange (Albany, New York—named after William of Orange), but they realized en route that they were not strong enough to take this post, so they decided instead to attack Corlaer (Schenectady, New York), a smaller settlement. After nightfall on February 18, the French surprised the sleeping town, where over sixty residents lost their lives in the attack; twenty-five were taken prisoner and the rest fled to Orange. The natives accompanying the French forces took the opportunity to revenge themselves for the losses that they incurred at the hands of the Iroquois, sent on the instigation of the English. They burned all but five or six of the eighty houses in the town. On the French side, the losses amounted to only about twenty men who were captured by the Iroquois when they became lost in the snow and separated from the rest of the expedition as it returned to Montreal.

The second expedition against the English colonies left Trois-Rivières, led by the Sieur Arthel. His men burned and pillaged over forty leagues of land bordering on Acadia near Salmon Falls, Maine, fought with the English in several skirmishes and took many prisoners.

After a long march from Quebec City, on 25 May 1690 René Robineau de Portneuf, Augustin Le Gardeur de Courtemanche and a force of fifty French troops and one hundred fifty Abenaki warriors arrived near Fort Loyal at Falmouth, Maine (on Casco Bay, near Portland).



There were four other forts nearby, which housed one hundred twenty Englishmen, eight cannons and several stone launchers. After capturing thirty men who left the main fort on a reconnaissance mission, Robineau addressed commander Silvanus Davis, who refused to surrender without a fight. During the night of the 26<sup>th</sup>, the troops in the four smaller forts made their way to the large fort and began a heated defense. However, the Sieur de Portneuf had found some earth-moving machinery nearby and began to open a breach in the fort's trenches on the 28<sup>th</sup>. This measure was so effective that the English asked for surrender talks that very night. However, the English commander merely sought a six-day delay in the fighting, which the French denied, continuing the attack with such vigor that the English surrendered the next day. Seventy able-bodied men were left, along with some women and children. Apparently, the Sieur de Portneuf did nothing to prevent a general massacre of the English by the Indians among his forces. The French burned the English forts and over two hundred houses, damaged the English cannons, which they threw into the sea, and seized a large quantity of livestock before heading back to Quebec City, where they returned on June 23.

With these three attacks, Frontenac wanted to inflict damage on the English colonies and exact revenge for the Massacre of Lachine. "By making a few New England outposts suffer the same fate as that reserved for Lachine, [the French] hoped to make the English think twice before sending the Iroquois against the French settlements."<sup>1</sup> However, the attacks had exactly the opposite effect. The tactic of taking an eye for an eye was not exclusive to either side in the conflict for the continent. "The successful attacks which Frontenac had launched against the New England colonies, resulting in the destruction of sleeping towns with atrocities different only in extent from the tragedy of Lachine, had roused the British to the decision that the French must be subdued once and for all time."<sup>2</sup>

### **"Canada Must Be Reduced"**

This attitude on the part of the English and their New England settlers was best expressed in the words of Cotton Mather, a fiery Boston preacher. According to him, "It was Canada that was the chief source of New England's miseries," and so, throughout New England and the New York colony, "it was the general conclusion of all that argued sensibly about the safety of the country, *Canada must be reduced*."<sup>3</sup> New England sought nothing short of the conquest of New France once and for all. As William Phips, commander of the English expedition against Quebec City, stated, the aim of this attack was "the enlarging of Their Majesties dominions in America, and particularly for the reducing of Canada unto Their obedience." Quebec City, the capital of the colony of New France, was the obvious target, "being assured that by ye conquering of that city all the other parts of Canada must submit," according to Phips.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Jean Blain, "Le Moyne de Sainte-Hélène, Jacques," in *Dictionnaire Biographique du Canada*, [www.biographi.ca](http://www.biographi.ca).

<sup>2</sup> Thomas B. Costain, *The White and the Gold*, p.441.

<sup>3</sup> Cotton Mather, "The Life of His Excellency Sir William Phips, Knight," reproduced as "Relation de Cotton Mather," in Ernest Myrand, *1690, Sir William Phips Devant Québec: Histoire d'un Siège*, p. 104.

<sup>4</sup> William Phips, "A Short Account of Sir William Phips's Expedition Into Accady, and That Upon Quebeck in Canada," reproduced as "Relation de Phips" in Ernest Myrand, *1690, Sir William Phips Devant Québec: Histoire d'un Siège*, p. 35.

However, thanks to the warning of some friendly natives and the interrogation of some of the English prisoners seized during the three French expeditions, the authorities of New France became aware that the New Englanders were preparing a great number of troops for an attack on Montreal. What they did not know, however, was that this was only part of a coordinated attack to capture both Montreal by land and Quebec City by sea and thus wrest control of New France from the French.

A Christian Iroquois named La Plaque returned from the Albany region to report that while he was in the area of Lake Saint-Sacrement (Lake George), he saw a great number of Englishmen making canoes in an apparent preparation to descend upon Montreal. What he saw was a combined force from Connecticut and New York under the command of Major General Fitz-John Winthrop.

Upon hearing this news, Frontenac sent Captain Alexandre Samuel de Clermont to Lake Champlain to investigate the situation. Clermont sent word that the English were indeed preparing to descend the Richelieu River towards Montreal. Frontenac and Intendant Champigny, who had been trading at Montreal with their Indian allies, rallied twelve hundred men from the region and encamped at La Prairie to wait for the expected attack. However, the English never materialized. Three days after the vigil began, scouts from the Ottawa tribe reported no English troops in the area.

In fact, the English force had made its way up Wood Creek to the place where it widens into Lake Champlain and then remained there, paralyzed by disputes between the troops from the two colonies as well as within the New York militia itself, between those loyal to deposed King James II and those loyal to new King William of Orange. Even if they could reach a consensus, the English troops wouldn't be able to reach Montreal, since there was no birch bark in the area that they could use to make more canoes and the elm bark would not peel, since it was so late in the season. The Iroquois with them were unhappy with the delay and word came that the three western tribes of the Iroquois confederacy had refused to join the expedition for fear of smallpox. General Winthrop finally gave the order to return to Orange.

Meanwhile, at Laprairie, the natives literally became restless, waiting with their French allies for the expected attack that never came. Frontenac granted their leave and, sure that the number of English had been exaggerated, left only a small number of French troops at La Prairie, distributing those that he did not bring back to Montreal among the neighboring parishes. However, when Winthrop ordered the English troops to return to Orange, he allowed Captain John Schuyler to make a raid into Canada with twenty-nine volunteers and one hundred and twenty Iroquois. They attacked La Prairie, only recently vacated by the French troops, while the settlers were harvesting their crops. The English killed or captured twenty-five settlers, including several women. They also burned houses, barns and haystacks and killed a large number of cattle, some of which they feasted on after the attack.

### **Montreal Spared, Quebec City Attacked**

Believing that the colony had avoided an English attack, on October 10, while he was at Montreal, Frontenac received disturbing news from François Provost, town major of Quebec

City. An Abenaki Indian had just arrived from Acadia with word that an English woman that his tribe had captured near Portsmouth, Maine told them that a large fleet had set sail from Boston to attack Quebec City. However, this alarming news was not believed in the capital. As the superior of the hospital nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu wrote, “We took this to be a fabrication. We thought that the natives wanted some sort of present, so we gave them something for it and sent them on their way without believing them.”<sup>5</sup> Frontenac, who himself “did not entirely believe this report”<sup>6</sup> after the previous alleged attack never materialized, nonetheless immediately returned to Quebec City with Intendant Champigny, ordering a force of some three hundred men to follow them. On his way to the capital, Frontenac received confirmation from Major Provost that the English fleet had indeed appeared in the Saint Lawrence heading towards Quebec City. He immediately sent Captain Claude de Ramezay to Montreal Governor Callières with orders to assemble the troops and militia in the jurisdiction of the Montreal government and to send them immediately to Quebec City.

Frontenac arrived in Quebec City about 10 A.M. on October 14<sup>th</sup>, having been pelted by rain on his voyage from Montreal. He was welcomed by the regular troops and the inhabitants of the capital, who had taken up arms in preparation of the impending attack. The next day, Frontenac sent out one hundred men under Philippe Rigaud de Vaudreuil and Joseph Robineau de Villebon to reconnoiter the enemy forces. Vaudreuil returned with confirmation of the size and location of the English fleet bearing down on Quebec: thirty-four English vessels were sighted at a distance of twelve leagues above Quebec City. Of the thirty-four vessels, four were large, four others of considerable size and the rest of varying sizes: brigs, schooners and fishing craft.

While anchored off Tadoussac on his way to Quebec City, commander William Phips captured a small ship piloted by Pierre Bécart de Granville, whom Major Prévost had sent to keep an eye on the English advance. He also captured two important people, although they were not officers like Granville. They were Claire-Françoise Bissot and Marie Couillard, better known as the wife and mother-in-law of explorer Louis Jolliet. The two women gave Phips encouraging news: the fortifications of Quebec City were incomplete, its cannons were not mounted and the military force in the capital was not more than two hundred men. Upon hearing this news, Phips was sure of meeting the same success that he had at Port-Royal in May of that year. There, he met with no resistance from the seventy men of the settlement, who also did not have any cannons mounted with which to defend the settlement.

Frontenac had ordered new defensive work to be constructed in the capital that spring, in preparation for such an attack, but these fortifications were not yet completed. However, Major Provost had sent the construction into high gear since the English threat was first evident a week

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<sup>5</sup> Jeanne-Françoise Juchereau de la Ferté, excerpt from *Histoire de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, édition de 1751*, presented in Ernest Myrand, *1690, Sir William Phips Devant Québec: Histoire d'un Siège*. Montréal: Librairie Beauchemin, 1925.p. 85.

<sup>6</sup> Louis Buade de Frontenac, excerpt from “Lettre du Gouverneur à M. de Seignelay, en date du 12 novembre, 1690,” reproduced in Ernest Myrand, *1690, Sir William Phips Devant Québec: Histoire d'un Siège*. Montréal: Librairie Beauchemin, 1925.p. 7.

earlier. He not only completed the work begun in the spring, but added new defenses. "In less than six days, Major Provost accomplished a task that would normally have taken two months."<sup>7</sup>

Two palisades were erected, one from the cliff known as the Sault au Matelot, atop which there was a battery of three cannons, to the Palace of the Intendant facing the Saint Charles River. Another line of palisades, reinforced by a ditch and an embankment with occasional square stone flankers to shield eight-to-ten men each, ran from the Palace of the Intendant, behind the Ursuline nuns' gardens in the Upper Town to a windmill on the hill known as Mount Carmel and from there to the cliffs near the Fort Saint-Louis. At this last place (near the present-day *Jardin des Gouverneurs* next to the Château Frontenac) was installed a battery of eight cannons facing the river. Two more batteries of three cannons, each capable of firing 18-pound shot, were installed at the edge of the river in the Lower Town between the other two batteries.

The Côte de la Montagne, the street leading from the Lower to the Upper Town, was closed with three barricades made up of logs and barrels filled with dirt, with several stone launchers interspersed along the way. The Upper Town was naturally protected along the Saint Lawrence and the Saint Charles by cliffs. Only three accessible points needed fortification: the locations of the future Precott, Hope and Palace Gates. These were closed, like the Côte de la Montagne, with barricades made up of logs and barrels filled with dirt. Several field pieces were also distributed at strategic locations in the Upper Town, including at the Mount Carmel Windmill and the Palace Gate location. By the night of October 15, the city could also count on about twenty seven hundred men for its defense, both regular troops and militia, in addition to the militias of Beauport and the Beaupré coast, who were ordered to watch the coastline below the capital and engage the English should they attempt to land there.

The inhabitants of the Lower Town who could not fight left their homes to seek refuge at the seminary, in the cellar of the Ursuline convent or at the Hôtel-Dieu. Fearing what would happen if their Protestant attackers seized the town, the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu buried the silver items from their church in their garden, especially the sacred vessels, which they hoped to save from profanation. Father Frémin, the nuns' confessor, spent the better part of the first night of the siege eating all of the congregation's communion wafers that had already been blessed, to spare them from a similar fate.

Count Frontenac himself visited all of the defensive works in the city, noting with a pleasant surprise and admiration all the work that Major Provost had done in his absence to secure the city. His visits also did a lot to secure the confidence of the capital's inhabitants and defenders and to allay some of their fears.

### **Summons to Surrender**

At about 6 A.M. on the 16<sup>th</sup>, the invading fleet was visible from the capital, which was steeled for its arrival. About 10 A.M., an English launch flying a white flag made its way from the *Six Friends*, flagship of the English fleet, and was met by four French canoes that guided it to shore. Phips had sent an officer named Thomas Savage with a message for Governor Frontenac.

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<sup>7</sup> Raymond Douville, "Provost (Prévost), François," *Dictionnaire Biographique du Canada*, [www.biographi.ca](http://www.biographi.ca).

Major Provost met the English emissary and ordered two sergeants to blindfold Savage and lead him to Frontenac. The message bearer was led by a circuitous route up the Côte de la Montagne, past the barricades and defensive works and crowds of shouting defenders and inhabitants, in a deliberate effort to confuse Savage and to give him the impression of a large, intricate and heavily-armed defense.

Savage was led into Frontenac's chamber in the Château Saint-Louis, where his blindfold was finally removed. There, he found himself not only in the presence of the governor-general of New France, but also surrounded by the colony's main military officers and noblemen, all decked out in their best ceremonial dress. Savage handed Frontenac the message from Phips that he was sent to deliver. However, since the message was written in English, Frontenac handed it to an interpreter to be read. The message was the following:

Sir William Phips, Knight, General and Commander-in-chief in and over their Majesties' Forces of New England, by Sea and Land, to Count Frontenac, Lieutenant-General and Governor for the French King at Canada; or, in his absence, to his Deputy, or him or them in chief command at Quebeck:

The war between the crowns of England and France doth not only sufficiently warrant, but the destruction made by the French and Indians, under your command and encouragement, upon the persons and estates of their Majesties' subjects of New England, without provocation on their part, hath put them under the necessity of this expedition for their own security and satisfaction. And although the cruelties and barbarities used against them by the French and Indians might, upon the present opportunity, prompt unto a severe revenge, yet, being desirous to avoid all inhumane and unchristian-like actions, and to prevent shedding of blood as much as may be, –

I, the aforesaid William Phips, Knight, do hereby, in the name and in the behalf of their most excellent Majesties, William and Mary, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, and by order of their said Majesties' government of the Massachuset-colony in New England, demand a present surrender of your forts and castles, undemolished, and the King's and other stores, unimbezzled, with a seasonable delivery of all captives; together with a surrender of all your persons and estates to my dispose: upon the doing whereof, you may expect mercy from me, as a Christian, according to what shall be found for their Majesties' service and the subjects' security. Which, if you refuse forthwith to do, I am come provided, and am resolved, by the help of God, in whom I trust, by force of arms to revenge all wrongs and injuries offered, and bring you under subjection to the Crown of England, and, when too late, make you wish you had accepted of the favour tendered.

Your answer positive in an hour returned by your own trumpet, with the return of mine, is required upon the peril that will ensue.

Since Phips demanded Frontenac's response within the hour, Savage took out his watch, which he handed to Frontenac to underscore this point. However, Frontenac pretended not to be able to see what time it was, to which Savage responded that it was ten o'clock and he must have an answer before eleven. This statement elicited indignant responses from the assembled officers, including Philippe Clément du Vuault de Valrennes, who called Phips a pirate<sup>8</sup> and said that Savage should be hanged.

Frontenac also would have none of it, telling the emissary that he would not have to wait for his response. The governor informed Savage that he did not know any King William, that the *Prince* of Orange had usurped the English throne and violated the law of blood by dethroning his father-in-law, King James II, who Frontenac recognized as the sole King of England. What is more, the English should not be surprised that the French had attacked the rebel subjects of their most Christian king, whose cause they defended and would defend with arms to re-establish his rightful place on the throne.

Indicating the cohort of officers present, Frontenac said that even if he were inclined to accept more advantageous terms than those currently offered him, the assembled officers would not hear of it, distrusting the word of the man who broke the surrender agreement of Port-Royal, who was nothing more than a rebel who lacked faith in his legitimate king and who turned his back on all that he was given by this king<sup>9</sup> to follow a supposed liberator of England who had turned both the religion and the laws of his country on their ear. When this harangue was over, the English emissary asked the governor to put his response in writing, to which Frontenac famously replied, "Tell your general that I have no answer to give him except from the mouths of my cannons!" As a final note, the governor added that this was no way to treat a man of his stature, after which he had Thomas Savage blindfolded again and sent unceremoniously back the way he came.



**Frontenac receiving the envoy of Sir William Phips demanding the surrender of Quebec, 1690**

*Artist: Charles William Jefferys (1869-1951)*

*Credit: Library and Archives Canada, Acc. No. 1972-26-780*

*Copyright expired*

<sup>8</sup> Phips had made a fortune by finding a sunken Spanish ship filled with 34 tons of gold and silver.

<sup>9</sup> Phips had been knighted by deposed king James II, who had also granted him the title of General Provost Marshal of the dominion of New England.

Frontenac had good reason to refuse to surrender to Phips and the English fleet. Other than simple pride and faith in his men and defenses, Frontenac could be reasonably sure that surrender would not spare him the wrath of these Protestant invaders, as evidenced by his reference to Phips breaking the surrender agreement at Port-Royal, Acadia. Despite the fact that Phips had apparently agreed to the French commander's stipulation that private property be respected, that the troops be sent to Quebec or France and that the church and religious items be respected, these conditions were all violated. The money, property and gardens of the settlement's merchants were all plundered and fifty-nine of the soldiers were made prisoner and taken to Boston, along with the two priests, Petit and Trouvé, whose houses were also pillaged. However, the worst fate was reserved for the church. According to one of the men in Phips' crew, "We cut down the cross, rifled their church, pulled down the high altar and broke their images."<sup>10</sup> Knowing that this is what Phips had done at Port-Royal, Frontenac was ready to respond as he did, trusting his faith to God and his cannon gunners.

When Phips heard Frontenac's response, which he qualified as a "reviling answer,"<sup>11</sup> he held a council of war to determine the best plan of action. The English commanders decided to land their militia at Beauport, from where they would march overland to Quebec City, crossing the Saint-Charles River at a fording point exposed at low tide and climb the heights to the rear of the capital at the section known as the Côte Sainte-Geneviève. The smaller vessels in the fleet were to help this advance by making their way up the Saint-Charles as far as possible, at the same time providing cover for the militia by engaging any resistance on the part of the French and also bringing them necessary ammunition, provisions and entrenching tools. After the militia had crossed the Saint Charles and began the attack to the rear of the city, the English fleet was to cannonade it from the front, while also effecting a diversion from the attack to the rear by landing two hundred men to storm the barricades of the Lower Town.

While Phips and his officers debated how to attack Quebec City, they heard a great commotion in the capital, mingled with the sounds of fifes and drumbeats. Their prisoner Granville informed them that it appeared that Montreal Governor Louis-Hector de Callières had arrived with about 700-800 men, a mixture of regular troops, *coureurs du bois* and militiamen. These were the reinforcements that Frontenac had called for, having swiftly traveled the sixty leagues that separate Montreal from Quebec City—a trip of normally about seven days—in only three. Now bolstered with these reinforcements and confident behind the fortifications of this "warlike rock with its diadem of walls and towers,"<sup>12</sup> Frontenac waited for the English to make their move.

### The English Come Ashore

This did not happen the next day, Tuesday the 17<sup>th</sup>. The cannons on the English ships lay silent, as the fleet waited for favorable wind and waves. During the day, a small vessel with

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<sup>10</sup> Anonymous, "Journal of the Expedition from Boston against Port Royal," quoted in Parkman, Count Frontenac and New France Under Louis XIV, p. 248.

<sup>11</sup> William Phips, op.cit, p. 35.

<sup>12</sup> Francis Parkman, Count Frontenac and New France Under Louis XIV, p. 276.

approximately sixty men under Captain Ephraim Savage attempted to land at Beauport, but became stuck in the mud before reaching the shore. The local militia began to fire at the immobilized invaders, who succeeded in returning fire long enough to benefit from the rising tide and regain the English fleet.

The English attack finally happened about 11 A.M. on Wednesday October 18, when all the English launches could be seen ferrying troops from the fleet to the shoreline between Beauport and the Saint-Charles River, to the east of Quebec City at a place known as La Canardière. Since the French had no advance knowledge of where the English would disembark, the regular troops and militia earmarked for the attack were not sent out until this landing operation had begun and did not arrive on scene until between 1,300 and 1,500 English troops under Major John Walley (Phips' second in command) had come ashore. Among them was Thomas Savage, who had carried the surrender request to Frontenac two days earlier. The English, who had to wade ashore through mud and water up to their waists, set themselves up in battle formation with buglers and drummers at the head of each battalion.

A detachment of French under Jacques Le Moyne de Sainte-Hélène met the landing English troops, but since they numbered only three hundred men, they wanted to avoid a head-to-head skirmish, which would obviously be to their disadvantage. As a result, they quickly adapted techniques that they had learned from their Indian allies, separating into small, mobile groups and making the most of the uneven ground, dotted with thickets of brush, gullies and overgrown bog areas. Firing from behind trees and continually moving and changing position, the French forces, aided by the local militia and some Huron fighters from Lorette, succeeded in forcing the retreat of the first English battalion. Due to their overwhelming numbers, however, the English succeeded in reaching the Saint-Charles, where they planned to meet the vessels that would bring them provisions and material and provide them with cover. Walley posted sentinels and encamped for the night.

Although they succeeded in putting up a prolonged fight against an overwhelming enemy, the French suffered some losses in this first confrontation, including Captain Alexandre Samuel de Clermont and Joseph Pézard de la Touche. Nicolas Juchereau de Saint-Denis, the 64-year-old commander of the 80-man strong Beauport militia, suffered a broken arm in the fighting and ten to twelve soldiers were wounded. The English forces suffered the loss of about 100-150 men, with over twenty wounded. What is more, they had spent nearly all of their ammunition in the prolonged fighting and did not have many rations, having only brought three quarters of a pound of powder per man and only two biscuits. The boats that would meet them before the coordinated attack on the city were to bring more food and ammunition. Frustrated with their loss during the day's fighting, the English burned several abandoned houses after the combat. To add insult to injury, a French deserter brought the unwelcome news that Quebec City was now defended by three thousand armed men.

### **Cannonade and La Canardière**

At about 5 P.M. on the 18<sup>th</sup>, while Walley's men were still skirmishing with the French at La Canardière, Phips decided to depart from the pre-arranged plan and prepared to cannonade



the capital. The four largest of the English vessels took up positions before Quebec City, with the Flagship and vice-admiral facing the Lower Town, the rear admiral facing the Sault au Matelot and a fourth ship facing Cap au Diamant. The firing was so heavy on both sides that Baron La Hontan compared it to musket volley.

However, the English guns did not cause much damage, since the aim of their gunners was so bad that many cannon balls merely struck the cliff. It is said that twenty-six English cannon balls landed harmlessly in the garden and yard of the Hôtel-Dieu. The nuns had them taken to the town's batteries to be returned to the English via the French cannons. The cannon balls that did hit buildings in the city seem to have been fired from light cannons or with not enough gun powder, since most remained lodged in the stone walls of the buildings. Only one death and one wounding were noted among the population and defenders of Quebec City. Perhaps the image of the Holy Family that flew above the cathedral in the Upper Town, lent by the Ursuline nuns, had the powers of divine protection against "God's and our own enemies"<sup>13</sup> that the French hoped it would. In any case, it was said to have incensed the Protestant invaders, who aimed for it but fell far short of their target.

The cannon fire on both sides ended about 8 P.M. that night, only to begin again early in the morning on Thursday the 19<sup>th</sup>. The firing from the batteries defending Quebec City was quite effective that day, with the two batteries in the Lower Town commanded by Jacques Le Moyne de Sainte-Hélène (back from Beauport) and his brother Paul Le Moyne de Maricourt causing the vice-admiral ship to retreat to a safer position as well as causing several breaches in and destroying the rigging of the English flagship. The flagship also suffered such damage to its main mast that its cables broke, releasing its flag, which was captured by the French as the vessel sought safer harbor. The two remaining English ships that had taken up position before Quebec City now sought safety at the Anse des Mères on the opposite side of Cap au Diamant, where they hoped to carry out the necessary repairs. After a detachment of French sent to observe their activities succeeded in killing several English sailors with musket shots, the two vessels pulled back to positions out of range of the French guns.

This cannonading of Quebec City was supposed to have coincided with the land attack to the rear of the capital by the English troops under Major Walley, after they had crossed the Saint-Charles. However, they had not yet done so and it became apparent that Phips did not bring enough ammunition to undertake another cannon attack. Nearly all of what he did bring had been spent too early, while Walley and his landing force were bogged down in their camp at La Canardière, cold, wet and suffering from smallpox.

The smaller vessels in the English fleet were to have brought them food and supplies, but none came. There is speculation that the captains of these smaller ships may have refused to leave the cover of the fleet during the cannon fight, owing to the fact that they were owners or part-owners of the vessels in question and were not willing to expose themselves to the apparent

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<sup>13</sup> Anne Bourdon, "Relation d'Anne Bourdon," in Ernest Myrand, 1690, Sir William Phips Devant Québec: Histoire d'un Siège. Montréal: Librairie Beauchemin, 1925.p. 100.

danger. The troops under Walley were eager to press on, though it was so cold that ice an inch thick formed in the camp, where all the men had to eat was one biscuit each.

On Friday the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, Walley returned to the fleet to tell Phips of his situation and seek a solution. While he was gone, the troops at La Canardière began to march towards the Saint Charles River, hoping to cross it at the fording point. They were met by Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil, his brother Jacques Le Moyne de Sainte-Hélène and the Sieurs de Moncorville and d'Oléançon, each at the head of a battalion of French troops. The two sides skirmished for some time, although the French were able to check the advance of the English forces, who were forced to retreat and join the bulk of the landing force late in the afternoon. The firefight continued for some time, often quite intense on the part of the invading forces, although the English did not inflict many casualties on the part of the defending French. Only one soldier and an *habitant* were killed and two others were wounded. Jacques Le Moyne de Sainte-Hélène had his leg broken in the fighting and when the wound got worse a few days later, he was brought to the Hôtel-Dieu, where he would die that December. His brother Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil only escaped what could have been a similarly deadly wound because the bullet struck his powder horn.

For their part, the English did not seek to advance any further at this point, contenting themselves with firing the five cannons that they had brought ashore. However, they received more damage from the city's cannons than they succeeded in inflicting with their own. At the urging of his war council, Phips had reluctantly given Wally permission to return his troops to the fleet and boats were sent to evacuate them. However, these boats didn't arrive until almost dawn on the 21<sup>st</sup>. The landing force would have to wait until nightfall to re-embark.

Later that day, Walley prepared for a fight, sending two or three companies to find the French troops, who they believed were hiding in the wooded area. After finding only several cattle, which they killed and ate, the newly invigorated English troops pressed forward and were drawn into an ambush by Lieutenant Claude-Sébastien de Villieu. As the invaders sought to surround Villieu's troops, they were charged by the combined militias of Beauport and the Île d'Orléans. Regular French troops under Charles-Henri d'Aloigny (Marquis de La Groye), Joseph Desjordy de Cabanac and the Sieur Duclos de Beaumanoir joined in the battle, causing heavy casualties among the English, who succeeded in retreating to a house on a hill surrounded by a palisade, fighting all the while. Frontenac sent four battalions of troops to the battle site, commanded by Pierre de Saint-Ours, Philippe Clément du Vuault de Valrennes and the Sieurs de Saint-Circq and du Cruzel. At the same time, he sent Captain de Maisonfort and Ensign de la Pérade at the head of forty men to guard the Récollets' mission overlooking the Saint Charles, which the English may have captured to their advantage. The battle continued until nightfall, with the English general often sending fresh troops into the fighting. There were no losses on the French side as a result of this sustained battle, with only a schoolboy and an Indian wounded.

### **Kebeka Liberata**

This would be the last great effort on the part of the English troops. They took advantage of the dark and rainy night to make a hasty retreat back onboard their ships, leaving in such a

hurry that they did not take the five cannons and the gun carriages that they had brought ashore. Nicolas Juchereau de Saint-Denis, wounded commander of the Beauport militia, received one of the cannons as a trophy. The English had also abandoned one hundred pounds of powder and about sixty cannon balls.

During the morning of Sunday the 22<sup>nd</sup>, several English launches filled with troops attempted to recover the material that had been left behind, but they met with such resistance that they were forced to abandon the recovery effort. That same day, the two English ships that had retreated to the Anse des Mères raised anchor to join the rest of the fleet. Phips held a war council with his officers at which it was decided to rest for a day or two, hold a prayer meeting and attempt another landing if sufficient ammunition could be found. However, bad weather prevented the prayer meeting and the plan for a second attack was scrubbed.

The remaining ships retreated on October 23 to anchor off of the place known as l'Arbre Sec, where they were watched by a detachment of French troops under Daniel D'Auger de Subercase. It is reported that Phips could be seen exercising his former profession of ship's carpenter and helping in the repair work himself. A prisoner exchange took place between the English and French on Tuesday the 24<sup>th</sup>. The English had taken several prisoners on their way to Quebec City, and the French had about eighty prisoners, taken from the various campaigns in 1689 and 1690, including Captain Sylvanus Davis, commander of Casco (Maine) and two young daughters of Lieutenant Clark, killed at Casco. The two girls were captured by the Indians and ransomed by Frontenac himself. His wife also ransomed a young girl named Sarah Gerrish, who she placed with the nuns at the Hôtel-Dieu. The returning French prisoners recounted that the English were low on rations and that their men were suffering from smallpox and other illnesses. Indeed, over two hundred English soldiers were killed by smallpox or fever on the expedition.<sup>14</sup>

Phips made it back to Boston in late November, but some of the ships did not return there until February. Others didn't make it back at all. As of January 1691, seven of the fleet's ships were still unaccounted for, with three known to have sunk on the return voyage. One of those was Captain Rainsford's ship, which sank off of the Isle of Anticosti. Only about half of the sixty-one-man crew survived the winter there and were rescued in the spring. The expedition was a financial as well as a military failure. It had cost the English over fifty thousand pounds, all raised by loans.

On the Sunday after the siege was lifted, a solemn procession was held in Quebec City and a *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral in thanksgiving for the victory. The chapel in the Lower Town was re-baptized Notre-Dame-de-la-Victoire (Our Lady of Victory) in honor of the successful defense of the capital.<sup>15</sup> When the yearly supply ships brought news of the victory back to France, a special medallion was struck commemorating the occasion. On one side of the medal is the head of Louis XIV, with an inscription in Latin reading "Louis the Great, Most Christian King." The other side depicts a woman sitting on a rock, symbolizing Quebec City. At the foot of the rock is the figure of a man pouring water from an urn, symbolizing the Saint

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<sup>14</sup> Including my ancestor Thomas Andrews, a militia captain from Hingham, Massachusetts (PG).

<sup>15</sup> After the failure of another English attack under Admiral Walker in 1711, it was renamed once again to the plural *Notre-Dame des Victoires*.

Lawrence River and a beaver, evoking Canada and the fur trade. At the feet of the woman representing Quebec City is a collection of flags and banners with the arms of England, the entire scene surrounded by a Latin inscription reading "France victorious in the New World," with the slogan *Kebeka Liberata* or "Quebec delivered."

### Frontenac: I'll Take Manhattan

Frontenac, and indeed the entire colony, was emboldened after the successful defense of Quebec. Not merely content to resist an English attack, which could have turned the tables in the struggle for power in North America, he sought to turn the tables himself. Frontenac wanted nothing less than to attack Albany and New York, drive the English out of these two key cities, and make the French masters of the land. He saw this as the ultimate solution to the struggle between New France and New England, writing that "This would also be the true, and perhaps the only means of ending the wars of Canada, since after this we could reduce the Iroquois to complete submission with little effort by going to the source of our problem and cutting it off at the base."<sup>16</sup>

The choice of targets was ambitious, but not arbitrary. The land along the Hudson River between Albany and New York had been Dutch territory, and its conquest by France would be a direct blow to William of Orange, the defender of Protestantism who Louis XIV detested so and after whom one of the cities, Orange (Albany) was named. What is more, capturing this land would extend the dominion of New France into prime fur trading country and give the French an advantage over the Iroquois while also hemming in the New England colonies on all sides except for the sea. Lastly, the sea itself was an important objective in Frontenac's plan. Capturing New York would give the French access to a seaport that was open year-round, something that New France did not have. As Frontenac stated, "Once Manhattan would be in our hands, it would necessarily follow that Orange and the entire colony of New York would fall, as it would have happened with Canada if the English had become masters of Quebec City."<sup>17</sup>

This plan, however shocking it may seem, was not a new one, however. Intendant Talon proposed seizing New York only two years after the Duke of York himself seized it from the Dutch. In 1679, Duchesneau, his successor as Intendant, proposed to not only conquer New York but New England as well, and two years later he modified his plan, suggesting to Colbert, French minister of the Marine, that France buy New York instead. This proposed purchase was once again suggested in 1685 by Brisay de Denonville, governor of New France. In 1687, Louis-Hector de Callières, governor of Montreal, suggested that France exchange a few islands in the Antilles for New York. Two years later, in 1689, he wrote a series of reports to the French crown detailing plans for invading and conquering the colony of New York. In his plan, an army of two thousand French troops would first seize Orange (Albany), and then meet up with two warships to take Manhattan.

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<sup>16</sup> Louis Buade de Frontenac, op. cit, p. 13.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, p. 14.

Incredible as it may seem, this plan was approved by Louis XIV and when Frontenac returned to New France as its governor-general in 1689, it was with a document in his possession entitled “Report to Serve as Instructions for the New York Enterprise.” However, the Massacre of Lachine and the precarious state of New France upon his arrival quickly changed his plans. What is more, it was too late in the year to launch such an ambitious plan and when Frontenac did decide to attack the English settlements, it was not on as grand a scale as seizing the entire colony of New York, but with the three small raids that were actually carried out. When the plan once again came to the table after the successful defense of Quebec in 1690, Frontenac realized that taking Albany would not be “as easy as those who have proposed it may have thought.”<sup>18</sup> In the end, he was content with repulsing the English attack and defending his colony.

### Skin of Her Teeth

What Frontenac and the authorities of New France didn’t know about their victory at Quebec City, however, was how lucky they had been. Although they had prepared well for the attack and defended themselves well, there were several factors that worked against the English in their attack.

First of all, Phips was forced to wait at Boston for aid from England—precious aid that never came. As a result, the expedition left far too late in the summer, leaving the port of Hull (Nantasket) near Boston on August 20. Also, Phips’ preparations are said to have been made “with amateurish dispatch and unconcern. There was nothing but the hastiest organization, no established plan for coordinating among the ships... ‘Go out and fight’ seems to have been the tenor of the instructions.”<sup>19</sup> What is more, not only were the preparations for the expedition lacking, but the execution of the attack was, as well.

The voyage from Massachusetts to the Saint Lawrence was unusually long, perhaps due to unfavorable winds, and when he finally reached the great river leading to Quebec City, Phips made the mistake of embarking up the Saint Lawrence without a pilot to guide him. He also made the mistake of thinking that New France would offer little resistance to his expedition, as at Port-Royal, where the settlers seemed to have felt some influence from and sympathy with their New England neighbors. However, Phips was wrong about New France, and whenever his fleet attempted to make land near a settlement, they were invariably met with armed resistance from the settlers and local militia, as at Rivière Ouelle and at several of the settlements in the environs of Quebec City. This resistance even before arriving at the capital slowed and tired the English fleet.

The fact that Phips was not a career military man was also a significant factor that worked against his mission. He wasted a great deal of time in his voyage, when the element of speed and surprise could have helped sway the outcome of the attack—and the fate of entire continent—in favor of the English. Phips spent three weeks anchored off Tadoussac, within three days’ sail of Quebec City, wasting precious time holding war councils and devising rules of government for

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<sup>18</sup> Marcel Trudel, *Mythes et Réalités Dans l’Histoire du Québec*, p.135.

<sup>19</sup> Thomas B. Costain, *op. cit.*, p.444.

his men. He also failed to hold off his cannonading of the city until the landing party was in position and ready to cross the Saint-Charles and simultaneously attack Quebec City from the rear. When Phips opened fire on the capital, he not only did it too early, but also too vigorously, expending nearly all of his ammunition in a short amount of time. Some accounts claim that 700–800 cannon balls fell on Quebec City in the space of only a few hours.

When Phips was told by Jolliet’s wife and mother-in-law that Quebec wasn’t well fortified, it was mostly true at the time, but Major Provost had time to correct the deficiencies in the city’s defenses while Phips waited at Tadoussac. “Had he come a week earlier or stayed a week later, the French themselves believed that Quebec would have fallen—in one case for want of men, and in the other for want of food.”<sup>20</sup> The delay caused by Phips holding his councils of



**Profil de La Ville de Quebec et de ses environs attaquée par les Anglais en l'année 1691**

Author/artist: Unknown

Credit: Library and Archives Canada, Acc. No. R9266-3240 Peter Winkworth Collection of Canadianiana.

Note: actual date of event is October 1690. Copyright expired.

war not only allowed Provost to complete the defensive works, but also gave Callières enough time to arrive with the reinforcements from Montreal and environs. Thomas Savage wrote after the siege that “some [prisoners] that we took informed us that if we had come but four days sooner they had not above 600 men in town, but being so long in the river before we got up, they had notice of us and had sent all their strength thither, so that there were now in town 3,000 men.”<sup>21</sup> Silvanus Davis, held prisoner at Quebec City, even reported that there was some talk of surrender among the inhabitants of the capital before the arrival of the reinforcements, “and I do judge they would have done so, if the Lord had gave opportunity for our fleet to get up to the town before their strength of soldiers had came down from Montreal.”<sup>22</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Francis Parkman, op. cit, p. 293.

<sup>21</sup> Thomas Savage, “An Account of the Late Action of the New-Englanders...,” p. 50.

<sup>22</sup> Silvanus Davis, “Relation de Sylvanus Davis” (Excerpts from Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> series), in Ernest Myrand, 1690, Sir William Phips Devant Québec: Histoire d’un Siège, p. 124-125.

However, with nearly all the able-bodied men of the colony in the capital to defend it, there was the real risk of starvation had the siege gone on. There were little provisions other than some cattle from neighboring parishes that had been driven into the city prior to Phips' arrival. According to Mother Juchereau of the Hôtel-Dieu, "Quebec City was ill-equipped for a siege. There were very few arms, no provisions and the *habitants* who had come from Montreal had eaten what little provisions could be found in the city."<sup>23</sup> Even the nuns' vegetable garden was raided by the defenders for food. According to Phips himself, "by the account of the prisoners, the city in all probability must have been taken in two or three daies," but he was forced to withdraw, he claimed, due to smallpox and fever running rampant among his men, as well as the "exteam cold."<sup>24</sup>

When the English fleet left Quebec City, New France was saved, but faced another threat. It was awaiting three ships from France, which were bringing all the supplies for the following year, as well as large sums of money. Should they fall into the hands of the English fleet, New France would be ruined. Frontenac sent out messengers, who succeeded in passing the English during the dark of night and warning the approaching ships, which they met at Baie Saint-Paul. The three ships sought refuge in the mouth of the Saguenay River, although their retreat was discovered by Phips. His pursuit of them was thwarted by thick fog and an early snowstorm, and after five days he was forced to give up the chase.

Despite the fact that Phips received a great deal of correct information on the defenses of Quebec City from his prisoners, he overlooked one key piece of information. Some of the French captives told Phips that there was a point located a mile or two past Cap-Diamant where the cliffs protecting Quebec City from attack might be scaled and the rear of the city could be reached from an approach opposite to that which Phips had planned to take. Despite this encouraging information, Phips decided to stick to his original plan. It would take the English sixty-nine years to heed this advice and reach this strategic point, but when they did so in September 1759, General Wolfe was able to capture Quebec City and the English soon captured New France and control of the continent.

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<sup>23</sup> Jeanne-Françoise Juchereau de la Ferté, op. cit, p. 90.

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## Anonymous, Really?

Bernadette D. Meunier, #1429

Antiques and family heirlooms, long-vanished turns of phrase, antiquated behaviors, small cul-de-sacs of culture—these tend to be the stuff from which our lives are forged. Yet exploring a past two or three centuries removed from our own, where certain customs and practices are obscured by time, can be a daunting task. An inadequate command of the French language further compounds the predicament.

One especially confusing entry is the notation in burial records of the term "*anonyme*." Although it translates as anonymous, is it really the literal intent of that notation, that the gender is unknown?

A simple understanding of the meaning of some long-ago customs and traditions can not only provide some insight into the lives and beliefs of our ancestors but also give us the answer to the gender question.

Following the custom of the time, a child was given a name during the baptismal rites performed in the parish church. The godfather was honored with the privilege of naming a male child and the godmother was accorded the same honor in naming the female child. More often than not, the godfather's name was included among the names given to a boy and the godmother would provide her own name among those given to a girl.

The notation of "*anonyme*" was noted on the record of those children who died without the formality of a church baptism with godparents in attendance.

In the religious perception of the times, baptism was the only sure way to heaven. Therefore, of most importance in the case of a premature birth or one in which there was a danger of the infant dying soon after the birth, was that someone present at the birth, usually the midwife, perform a conditional baptism (*ondoyé*). If the infant lived long enough to be brought to the church, the formal baptism was additionally performed, thus ensuring that heaven's gateway would really, really remain open to receive his/her soul. It is at this ceremony, inside the church, that the godparents named the infant.

If the infant did not survive to have the formal baptismal rite performed inside the church, no name was given. The term "*anonyme*" is thus noted in the parish register. Since it does not change form from masculine to feminine, it is impossible to know whether the infant was male or female. There are, however, other words included in the baptismal record that reveal the answer to the gender question. The French words for "born," "baptized," "died," and "was buried" all change from one gender to the other. For boys, they are "*né, baptisé, mort, enseveli*." For girls, the same words are used, but with an "e" at the end: "*née, baptisée, morte, ensevelie*."

Voilà! With a mere understanding of baptismal customs as practiced by our ancestors and a limited knowledge of French grammar, the gender mystery is solved.

## A Tasty Dish of “Poutine Nation”

Ivan Robinson, #326

**Book Review:** *Sacré Blues: An Unconventional Journey Through Quebec*, by Taras Grescoe (Toronto. Macfarlane Walter and Ross, 2000) 303 pages plus an index. \$24.99 Canadian. Available on-line from the publisher or in used condition for less from Amazon.com.

For anyone who has lost touch with Quebec or simply wants to know what makes it tick these days, this is a must-read book. It’s a witty, well researched and fast-paced look at La Belle Province in the days well beyond the Quiet Revolution of the 1960s, when Quebec succeeded in wresting control from theocrats and English overlords to become master in its own house. The times now are marked by waning separatist hopes, empty churches and irrelevant priests, recovery from the mass exodus of Anglo-run companies to Toronto, and a deteriorating French language (at least to purists). Quebec, meanwhile, can boast of a creative community that has found its home in television and movies, such international stars as Le Cirque du Soleil and Celine Dion (who has made her first name more transportable by dropping the accent) and such corporate giants as Bombardier, which now owns Learjet and is the third largest civil aviation company in the world, and Quebecor, the printing and newspaper conglomerate.

Grescoe tells the story of modern-day Quebec from a unique outsider-insider perspective. Of Ukrainian and Irish descent, he grew up in Vancouver, spent four years in Paris and has lived in Montreal since 1996. He has made his living writing about foreign cultures for such publications as the New York Times, Chicago Tribune, the Times of London, National Geographic and Wired. His background has served him well in writing *Sacré Blues*, his first book. (It should be noted here that the title is not *sacrébleu*, the well-known French expletive.)

The book’s ten chapters cover a wide range of subjects from how outsiders view the Quebecois to the Quebecois’ own view of “squareheads” (English) and immigrants. It addresses the Quebecois’ uncertain identity split between France and North America, the bastardization of their speech, the diversity of the province’s newspapers, and the key role of homegrown television sitcoms in solidifying the Francophone nation. It dissects the big names in Quebec’s fine arts and pop culture, the ongoing controversies with native peoples, and the role in the Quebecois psyche of winter (once a homebound time of family togetherness, music-making and story-telling but now leading many to become snowbirds and escape to Florida for a few months—or for good). It also covers the successes and sometimes failures of the province’s entrepreneurs, the decline of the Catholic Church and its bad and good consequences, and the precarious future of the Quebecois vis-à-vis economic globalization and the influence of their big brother to the south.

Grescoe puts a lot on the plate. To his credit, he did his homework. He talked to writers, demographers, linguists, philosophers, journalists and others on both sides of the Atlantic and traveled to Indian reservations, colleges, industrial plants and various places in Quebec as well as

## A Tasty Dish of “Poutine Nation”

in Florida to get the details that make his account so interesting. To this reader, he can be faulted only for being too Montreal-oriented; missing are the viewpoints of people in the boondocks, far removed from the cosmopolitan center. Also, since the book was published in 2000, some of its statistics and findings may be suspect now; an update would be valuable.

The first chapter of the book, “Poutine Nation,” is probably the most provocative. One suspects that it was once a stand-alone article for a magazine before it became part of the book. Poutine is, of course, the gut-bomb conglomeration (typically 700 calories, 60 grams of fat) of french fries covered with gravy and melted cheddar cheese curds that appeared in the 1950s and quickly became a national dish. Grescoe calls it “the worst junk food imaginable, a heart attack on a plate.”

In “Poutine Nation,” Grescoe discusses the various views people have of Quebec. For much of the world, he says, Quebec is a cliché. To people in France, it will always be “la Belle Province, where *les cousins canadiens* crisscross the few acres of snow in front of their *cabanes* in a horse-drawn *caleche*.” To “out-of-touch fundamentalists,” it is a priest-ridden province where “steeple bristle like pikes from villages named after an army of saints.” To the Quebecois themselves, it is a “flinty shard of six million francophones that even 250 million English speakers haven’t been able to dissolve in their nefarious melting pot.” For anglophone Canadians, Quebec is the “other solitude, that distinct society—and lately, an insouciant, flighty can’t-live-with-her, can’t-live-without-her, bitch.” He adds: “For European visitors Quebec is all too American. For Americans, she is exquisitely European.”

The clichés, Grescoe says, ultimately cancel themselves out and reveal as much about the traveler’s temperament and cultural background as they do of Quebec itself. He then lays down some fundamental facts: Quebec is the largest Canadian province in land area. It is nearly three times the size of France. Of its 7.5 million inhabitants, sixty percent live within a few miles of the St. Lawrence River. The French-speaking Quebecois account for eighty-four percent of the total provincial population and twenty percent of the population of Canada. They control at least two-thirds of the province’s economy. Since confederation in 1867, they have dominated provincial politics and have been key players on the federal level as prime ministers and members of parliament.

One added quaint fact: Pepsi outsells Coca-Cola in Quebec, partly because nickel Pepsi bottles once held ten ounces versus Coke’s six ounces. “Frugal francophones’ preference for the former,” Grescoe says, “earned them the durable nickname ‘pepsis.’”

A theme that Grescoe brings up several times is that the Quebecois favor collective rights over individual rights. Hence, a long debate over whether margarine should be sold in its natural pearly color or colored yellow to compete better with butter. The anglophones called for consumer—that is, individual—choice. The francophones felt that protecting collective rights—that is, those of local dairy farmers—was more important. That thinking, Grescoe says, is also behind the controversial language law, Bill 101, meant to guarantee the survival of the French language, a collective right, against the right of shopkeepers to put up signs in English or any

other language they want. Nonetheless, he points out, the Quebecois are the most tolerant and liberal people in North America. In a 1998 poll, belying a history of conservatism and Catholicism, seventy percent strongly believed no one has the right to impose morality on others, compared with fifty-two percent in the rest of Canada, and around eighty percent agreed that abortion is a personal choice and people have a right to lead different lifestyles.

The Quebecois, Grescoe adds, are the most self-indulgent of Canadians. They're more likely to go to a play, eat in restaurants, attend concerts and movies, stroll the streets of Montreal without much purpose ("called loitering in Toronto"), smile at strangers ("considered harassment on the [Canadian] West Coast"), routinely start their weekends on Thursday ("grounds for dismissal in Calgary") and make love longer than anyone in Canada as well as more often ("with the curious exception of Newfoundlanders").

Grescoe spices his book with many other bits of information.

**On the non-French in Quebec:** Although *pure laine* (pure wool) francophones can reasonably claim an unadulterated descent from the 10,000 French Catholic colonists who settled in New France, some serious genealogy might disclose more than a few odd strands in their wool. About 1,500 people from twenty-four other countries besides France helped populate the colony before the British conquest in 1759, Grescoe says. They included Swiss, Scots, Italians, Belgians, Germans and Irish, including a Sullivan who became a Sylvain and a John Leahy turned into Jean LeHaye. Today in Montreal, where immigrants tend to end up and cluster in distinct enclaves, more than 110 languages are spoken in Cote-des-Neiges, the most multi-ethnic neighborhood in Canada.

**The difference between the French and the Quebecois:** The French are class conscious. Their country is an uneasy confederation of widely different peoples ("quick-tempered Corsicans, noncommittal Normans, arrogant Parisians, the virtually Teutonic Alsatians"), all distrusting each other. The Quebecois, on the other hand, think nothing of having a plumber and a university professor at the same dinner table. Everyone is part of the same big family. In Quebec, television commercials stress openness, sincerity and warmth. In France, where the attitude is *trop bon, trop con* (too nice, too stupid), the emphasis is on sensual pleasures, nostalgia for lost glory and cruel repartee.

**The French language in Quebec:** It is, says Grescoe, "a minority tongue awash in the brand names, slang terms and catch phrases" of the English world and sprinkled with archaisms such as *char* for *voiture* (automobile), *icitte* for *ici* (here) and *asteur* for *à cette heure* (now). One hardly hears the polite *vous* anymore. A salesclerk is more likely to use *tu* in talking to a customer, an affront not that long ago. And most peculiar, the Quebecois use swear words coming from liturgical terms. "*Calice!*" is a favorite, meaning chalice. A worse one, on an ingrained scale of what can or cannot be said in different social situations, is "*Tabarnac!*" (tabernacle). "Liturgical swearing," says Grescoe, "is a direct inheritance of having survived a virtual theocracy." The words may seem innocent enough to Americans used to turning the air blue with profanities based on body parts and bodily functions but, according to one study, there

are no fewer than 890 distinct *sacrés* and they serve the Quebecois well. You have to hear an angry Montreal cab driver using his repertoire to appreciate how well. Aside from the *sacrés*, Grescoe writes, there are 10,000 distinctly French-Canadian additions to the French language.

**Quebec French versus “Parisian” French:** Grescoe provides an interesting take on this. The language of Quebec’s early settlers came from the peasant societies of central and western France. Their local patois could vary from village to village. As a result, few of the early emigrants could not even communicate with each other. They slowly began to adopt the Parisian French spoken by the local nobility and clergy but it was the women, according to one linguist interviewed by Grescoe, who guaranteed the survival of the French language. More than half came from Paris and they ensured that the language spoken at home came conformed to the grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary of the Île-de-France region. “The colony on the St. Lawrence River came to be graced with a particularly lordly brand of French. At a time when only one in five inhabitants of France actually understood the language of the king—speaking instead Occitan, Provençal or Alsatian—New France was a linguistically unified community. Much of the vocabulary and pronunciation that modern Parisians find alternately barbaric and charming (*si rustique*) is actually faithfully preserved aristocratic French of the seventeenth century. “The way ... we say ‘*mway*’ was the very best Parisian accent—back in 1670,” says the linguist. During the French Revolution, the heads of many who spoke that way were lopped off, which means, says Grescoe, “that it’s the phonetic habits of the Parisian riff-raff that now hold sway [in Paris].” Louis XIV would feel right at home today in the east end of Montreal, he adds, and if he heard a Parisian talking he would think the rabble had taken over. So much for those who put down Quebec French.

*Sacré Blues* doesn’t shirk its duty to present a full picture of Quebec today. At the time he wrote the book, Grescoe found plenty of negatives: high unemployment, comparatively low salaries, broken homes, more people living below the poverty line than anywhere else in Canada, the highest illiteracy rate in the country, the worst high school dropout rate and a high suicide rate. The Quiet Revolution brought many advances but has also left Quebec essentially rudderless on the seas of modern times, he says. One writer interviewed by Grescoe says: “Quebec hasn’t become independent, and we haven’t replaced Catholic morality with any kind of civic morality. Nationalism [the separatist movement] served as a kind of social cement for a while, but it’s starting to wane too.”

The real challenge to Quebec’s distinctness, Grescoe concludes, will happen as the baby boomers, the most Americanophile, ambitious, and materialistic generation ever, assume full political power. Will they succumb to the individualistic and capitalistic drives of their Anglo-American neighbors or will they have a different way of looking at society, an original blueprint?

“After three years of getting to know one of the most livable, civilized, and intriguing parts of North America, I can assure Quebecers of one thing: they don’t know how much they have to lose.”

## Old Data Newly Online, and a Few Other Observations

By Paul R. Keroack, #157

There are new databases that may be of great interest to many Franco researchers being offered by The Generations Network (TGN) through its Ancestry.ca subscription database. While I have not used the online databases, I will offer some information, gleaned from relevant online genealogy mailing lists and websites, regarding the data itself.

Potentially the most important of these is the **Drouin Collection** of baptisms, marriages and burials. The Drouin Institute microfilmed church registers (including Protestant churches) primarily in Quebec. The register copies filmed were those submitted by clergy to the provincial archives, as provided by law. At a later time, registers kept in the (Roman Catholic) churches themselves were filmed by the LDS church. While the records are substantially identical, LDS filmed only to about 1876 while Drouin's filming extended to the 1940s. The Drouin microfilm itself is now available in the U.S. at the American French Genealogical Society (Pawtucket, RI) and at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston.

A digitized version of the Drouin films is being offered online via Ancestry.ca. At this time it is in the same state as the LDS microfilm—in chronological order within each parish but not indexed by name. The online vendor, in cooperation with the University of Montreal, is in the process of creating a full name index. Publications currently available to our members, PRDH and the Red and Blue Drouin books, as well as parish repertoires—all extractions—serve as guides to finding names in the database, giving the parish and date of the events sought. However, as we all know, examining the original record, whenever possible, is superior evidence to any extraction. The newly available scanned images of register pages will be a valuable resource—even more so when fully indexed—for all Franco researchers.

Another database now online via Ancestry.ca is the **St. Alban's Border Crossing Records**. These records, microfilmed and Soundex indexed by the National Archives (U.S.) were created from 1895 through 1954. Despite the official name, crossings from all points in Canada to the U.S. are included, not just those at the town of St. Alban's, Vermont. However, before October 1, 1906, no Canadian citizens were among the persons listed! Why is this?

The United States government was primarily interested in inspecting European immigrants to the U.S. who were landing in Canadian ports and taking trains across the U.S. border—bypassing American port controls. It was these persons who were registered, beginning in 1895 at Canadian ports by U.S. officials in cooperation with Canada. From October 1, 1906, when the federal government took over all immigration functions, Canadian citizens were then included in border crossing records. From this date on, the lists may be of interest to Franco researchers whose ancestors emigrated and/or recrossed the border as aliens.

Another online database, and this time a free one, is **Nova Scotia historical vital records**, at <https://www.novascotiagenealogy.com>. These digitized images can be viewed, but not printed from the searchable website. The periods covered are births: 1864-1877, marriages:

## Old Data Newly Online, and a Few Other Observations

1864-1930, and deaths: 1864-1877 and 1908-1955. Although the time periods included seem short, civil records were not gathered before 1864 and birth records which resumed after 1908 are confidential. According to “Genealogist’s handbook for Atlantic Canada Research” (2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 1997), while church, cemetery and census records exist to fill many gaps, the records now available online number over one million.

The Winter 2007 (Vol. 8, no. 1) issue of New England Ancestors, a publication of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, includes an article that may be of interest to our members. “**Investigating a Family Legend with 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tools: The Search for the Indian in my Lineage,**” by Michael LeClerc (p. 21-24). After applying standard research methods which he describes, Mr. LeClerc relates how he used new DNA technology to settle the question of whether his family lore concerning Native American ancestry was true or not.

While the **PRDH**, University of Montreal’s demographic database of Quebec parish records through 1799—available at the FCGSC library via a CD edition—has long stated that it will not tackle the vastly larger 19<sup>th</sup> century store of vital records as such, it has recently made available on its subscription website selected **burial records** up to 1850. These records include persons who died after age fifty, or if no age is listed, the person must be or have been married. This additional information may help fill out family tree entries of ancestors who never left Canada.

### Canadian census enumeration dates

The website for Library and Archives Canada—[www.collectionscanada.ca/genealogy](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/genealogy) lists the official enumeration dates for each of the national or province-wide censuses:

1825 – Lower Canada (Quebec) taken from June 20 to Sept. 20, 1825

1831 – Lower Canada (Quebec) taken from June 1 to October 1, 1831

1842 – Canada West (Ontario) to be completed by February 1, 1842

1851 – January 12, 1852 (delays led to the late enumeration of this census)

1861 – January 14, 1861

1871 – April 2, 1871

1881 – April 4, 1881

1891 – April 6, 1891

1901 – March 31, 1901

1906 – June 24, 1906 (Saskatchewan & Manitoba)

1911 – June 1, 1911

A one-page article “**Canadian Census Information,**” by Jean Lawson at [www.generations.on.ca/genealogy/canadian-census.htm](http://www.generations.on.ca/genealogy/canadian-census.htm) offers additional detail on the instructions given enumerators especially concerning the relationship of the age given with the birth date of the subject.

**SURNAME STUDY: LACHAPELLE / MARTINEAU**  
**Canadian Border Crossings into the U.S.**

1895 – 1915

Sherry Chapman, #1283

This is a partial listing of individuals with the surnames LACHAPELLE and MARTINEAU who crossed into the United States from Canada through ports along the border within the twenty-year period between 1895 and 1915. Original records on which this listing is based will often include information on traveling companions, occupation, nationality, race, last personal residence, final destination, and close relatives. Original records have been microfilmed and are housed in the U.S. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Digital images are available for a fee on Ancestry.com.

**LACHAPELLE (female)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Arrival Date</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Port of Entry</b>
Aglae St Amant Lachapelle	Feb 1911	abt. 1875	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Aldeo Lachapelle	Jan 1913	abt. 1895	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alfegina Lachapelle	Apr 1910	abt. 1907	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alphonsine Lachapelle	Jan 1913	abt. 1899	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Amela Lachapelle	Apr 1910	abt. 1906	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Amelia Lachapelle	Apr 1910	abt. 1884	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Angeline Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1905	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Annie Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1896	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Antoinette Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1906	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Armandine Baillergeon Lachapelle	Oct 1913	abt. 1890	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Armilda Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1894	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Bertha Lachapelle	May 1911	abt. 1897	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Blanche Lachapelle	17 Sep 1912	abt. 1893	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Celina Lachapelle	Dec 1915	abt. 1845	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Edouardina Lachapelle	Jan 1913	abt. 1901	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Eugenie Lachapelle	Mar 1914	abt. 1888	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Euphemia Lachapelle	Sep 1915	abt. 1883	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Herminie Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1891	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Jeanette Lachapelle	Jul 1915	abt. 1907	Montreal, Quebec, Canada



**Canadian Border Crossings into the U.S.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Arrival Date</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Port of Entry</b>
Laurette Lachapelle	Jan 1913	abt. 1905	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Leonie Grenier Lachapelle	Jan 1913	abt. 1871	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Lydia Lachapelle	May 1908	abt. 1888	Portal, North Dakota, U.S.A.
Lydia Lachapelle	May 1908	abt. 1888	Portal, North Dakota, U.S.A.
Maria Lachapelle	Jan 1913	abt. 1897	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marianna Lachapelle	Jan 1913	abt. 1890	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marianne Lachapelle	Apr 1910	abt. 1885	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marie Josephine Lachapelle	30 May 1903	abt. 1887	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Mary Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1901	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Mary Lachapelle	Nov 1910	abt. 1887	Rouses Point, N.Y., U.S.A.
Mascellino Lachapelle	Nov 1907	abt. 1827	Sault Ste Marie, MI, U.S.A.
Melina Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1869	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Olivine Melancette Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1871	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Philomene Lachapelle	May 1911	abt. 1866	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Rosanna Lachapelle	24 Sep 1909	abt. 1885	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Rose Lachapelle	Sep 1914	abt. 1892	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Rose Pelletier Lachapelle	Apr 1909	abt. 1883	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Roselda Lachapelle	Mar 1912	abt. 1886	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Seraphine Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1897	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Vitaline Lachapelle	Dec 1911	abt. 1854	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Zoe Marecette Lachapelle	May 1910	abt. 1893	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.

**LACHAPELLE (male)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Arrival Date</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Port of Entry</b>
Adolph Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1900	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Aime Lachapelle	Jan 1914	abt. 1872	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Aime Lachapelle	May 1911	abt. 1883	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.

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Name	Arrival Date	Birth Year	Port of Entry
Alphonse Lachapelle	Apr 1910	abt. 1880	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alphonse Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1899	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alphonse Lachapelle	9 Sep 1915	abt. 1851	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alphonse Lachapelle	Sep 1915	abt. 1851	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alphonse Lachapelle	9 Sep 1915	abt. 1851	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Armond Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1893	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Donat Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1895	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Edgar Lachapelle	Sep 1909	abt. 1909	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Emil Lachapelle	Sep 1909	abt. 1907	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Ephraim Lachapelle	May 1910	abt. 1888	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Francois Lachapelle	Jan 1913	abt. 1861	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Frank Lachapelle	Apr 1909	abt. 1888	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Gabriel Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1905	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Hormisdas Lachapelle	Oct 1913	abt. 1890	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Isidore Lachapelle	Sep 1913	abt. 1890	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
John Lachapelle	Sep 1914	abt. 1877	Sumas, Washington, U.S.A.
Joseph Lachapelle	Sep 1909	abt. 1889	Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.
Joseph Lachapelle	Apr 1910	abt. 1837	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph Lachapelle	Dec 1907	abt. 1866	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph Lachapelle	Apr 1909	abt. 1889	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph Lachapelle	Jan 1909	abt. 1883	Sault Ste Marie, MI, U.S.A.
Joseph Lachapelle	Jan 1909	abt. 1883	Sault Ste Marie, MI, U.S.A.
Joseph Lachapelle	Dec 1907	abt. 1866	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Leon Lachapelle	Mar 1912	abt. 1879	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Leslie Lachapelle	Jun 1909	abt. 1893	Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.
Louis Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1869	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Louis Lachapelle	Apr 1910	abt. 1904	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Lucien Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1903	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Medrick Lachapelle	Nov 1910	abt. 1872	Rouses Point, NY, U.S.A.

**Canadian Border Crossings into the U.S.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Arrival Date</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Port of Entry</b>
Merrill Lachapelle	May 1912	abt. 1892	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Moise Lachapelle	Nov 1910	abt. 1850	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Moise Lachapelle	4 Nov 1911	abt. 1861	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Mose Lachapelle	May 1909	abt. 1885	Sault Ste Marie, MI, U.S.A.
Napoleon Lachapelle	May 1909	abt. 1891	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Nestor Lachapelle	Dec 1907	abt. 1891	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Nestor Lachapelle	Dec 1907	abt. 1891	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Ovila Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1869	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Ovile Lachapelle	Aug 1909	abt. 1882	Buffalo, New York, U.S.A.
Paul E Lachapelle	Oct 1911	abt. 1884	Vancouver, BC, Canada
Philippe Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1901	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Polydore Lachapelle	24 Jan 1914	abt. 1885	Vancouver, BC, Canada
Raoul Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1907	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Raphael Lachapelle	13 Feb 1911	abt. 1883	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Raphael Lachapelle	13 Feb 1911	abt. 1883	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Rene Lachapelle	Mar 1913	abt. 1892	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Robert Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1904	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Rock Lachapelle	May 1911	abt. 1887	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Rodolphe Lachapelle	Feb 1909	abt. 1901	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Toble Lachapelle	May 1913	abt. 1891	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Ubeld Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1892	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Urbain Lachapelle	Mar 1909	abt. 1898	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.

**MARTINEAU (female)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Arrival Date</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Port of Entry</b>
Abella Martineau	Nov 1912	abt. 1909	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alice Martineau	Nov 1911	abt. 1893	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.

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Name	Arrival Date	Birth Year	Port of Entry
Alice Martineau	14 Nov 1911	abt. 1893	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alice Martineau	14 Nov 1911	abt. 1893	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alma Martineau	Nov 1915	abt. 1872	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Amanda Martineau	Nov 1912	abt. 1870	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Aurore Martineau	Nov 1911	abt. 1894	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Baretta Martineau	Mar 1914	abt. 1908	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Beatrice Martineau	Mar 1914	abt. 1911	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Beatrice Martineau	9 Mar 1914	abt. 1912	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Beatrice Martineau	9 Mar 1914	abt. 1912	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Cedine Martineau	19 Mar 1912	abt. 1890	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Cedine Martineau	19 Mar 1912	abt. 1890	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Cedine Martineau	Mar 1912	abt. 1890	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Clara Martineau	Nov 1912	abt. 1895	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Clarina Roux Martineau	Oct 1913	abt. 1848	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Dorette Martineau	9 Mar 1914	abt. 1908	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Dorette Martineau	9 Mar 1914	abt. 1908	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Edith Martineau	Nov 1915	abt. 1909	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Emilia Martineau	Oct 1908	abt. 1906	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Emilia Pepin Martineau	Mar 1909	abt. 1881	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Eugenie Martineau	Nov 1910	abt. 1850	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Eugenie Martineau	23 May 1910	abt. 1884	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Eugenie Martineau	23 May 1910	abt. 1884	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Eugenie Ladeau Martineau	Nov 1911	abt. 1866	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Eugenie Nadan Martineau	Sep 1911	abt. 1866	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Eva Martineau	Nov 1912	abt. 1907	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Georgiana Martineau	Dec 1910	abt. 1883	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Georgine Martineau	Nov 1912	abt. 1903	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Mabina Lamontagne Martineau	Feb 1909	abt. 1885	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Maria Martineau	May 1911	abt. 1887	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.

**Canadian Border Crossings into the U.S.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Arrival Date</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Port of Entry</b>
Maria Martineau	22 May 1911	abt. 1887	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Maria Martineau	22 May 1911	abt. 1887	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marian Martineau	Nov 1912	abt. 1898	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marie Martineau	Mar 1915	abt. 1899	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marie Amanda Martineau	14 Dec 1909	abt. 1895	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marie Amanda Martineau	14 Dec 1909	abt. 1895	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marie Jane Martineau	Nov 1910	abt. 1910	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marie Lantine Martineau	12 Nov 1906	abt. 1901	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marie Lantine Martineau	12 Nov 1906	abt. 1901	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Marie Louise Cote Martineau	Oct 1908	abt. 1886	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Mary Antoinette Martineau	Sep 1914	abt. 1914	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Mary B Tessier Martineau	Sep 1914	abt. 1895	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Melvina Martineau	Nov 1910	abt. 1907	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Nioma Martineau	9 Mar 1914	abt. 1889	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Nioma Martineau	9 Mar 1914	abt. 1889	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Nioma Martineau	Mar 1914	abt. 1889	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Olivine Martineau	Nov 1911	abt. 1875	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Olivine Martineau	13 Nov 1911	abt. 1875	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Olivine Martineau	13 Nov 1911	abt. 1875	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Rosanna Martineau	Nov 1910	abt. 1888	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Rosie Martineau	Mar 1913	abt. 1892	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Rosie Martineau	Nov 1912	abt. 1906	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Yvonne Martineau	Nov 1915	abt. 1899	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Yvonne Martineau	14 Dec 1909	1900	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Yvonne Martineau	14 Dec 1909	1900	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.

**MARTINEAU (male)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Arrival Date</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Port of Entry</b>
Adelard Martineau	9 Mar 1914	abt. 1875	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.

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Name	Arrival Date	Birth Year	Port of Entry
Adelard Martineau	9 Mar 1914	abt. 1875	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Adelard Martineau	Mar 1914	abt. 1885	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alfred Martineau	Oct 1908	abt. 1885	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Alfred Martineau	Nov 1915	abt. 1873	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Antonio Martineau	Nov 1915	abt. 1895	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Arthur Martineau	Dec 1910	abt. 1904	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Arthur Martineau	Feb 1909	abt. 1906	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Arthur Martineau	Jun 1914	abt. 1891	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
August Martineau	Nov 1909	abt. 1877	Vancouver, BC, Canada
Damos Martineau	Sep 1909	abt. 1889	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Edward Martineau	Nov 1915	abt. 1904	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Elvin Martineau	Oct 1909	abt. 1897	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Elvin Martineau	29 Sep 1909	abt. 1897	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Elvin Martineau	29 Sep 1909	abt. 1897	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Emil Martineau	Nov 1912	abt. 1901	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Ephrium Martineau	Jul 1908	abt. 1864	Cornwall, Ontario, Canada
Ernest Martineau	Sep 1913	abt. 1899	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Ferdinand Martineau	Nov 1912	abt. 1867	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Fortuna Martineau	Oct 1912	abt. 1888	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Fortuna Martineau	19 Oct 1912	abt. 1888	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Fortuna Martineau	19 Oct 1912	abt. 1888	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Fred Martineau	4 Mar 1915	abt. 1896	Sault Ste Marie, MI, U.S.A.
Gaston Martineau	Jan 1915	abt. 1888	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Henri Martineau	Oct 1906	abt. 1884	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Horade Martineau	Nov 1915	abt. 1907	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Irving Martineau	Nov 1915	abt. 1911	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
John Martineau	Mar 1913	abt. 1887	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
John B Martineau	Sep 1914	abt. 1882	St Albans, Vermont, U.S.A.
Jos Martineau Jr	31 Aug 1915	abt. 1902	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.

**Canadian Border Crossings into the U.S.**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Arrival Date</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Port of Entry</b>
Jos Martineau Jr	31 Aug 1915	abt. 1902	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph Martineau	Mar 1913	abt. 1888	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph Martineau	Feb 1909	abt. 1881	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph Martineau	Nov 1912	abt. 1906	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph Martineau	6 Oct 1915	abt. 1886	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph Martineau	6 Oct 1915	abt. 1886	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph Martineau Jr	Sep 1915	bt 1902	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph Martineau	Nov 1906	abt. 1883	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Joseph B Martineau	24 Mar 1915	abt. 1891	Sault Ste Marie, MI, U.S.A.
Louis Martineau	Mar 1909	abt. 1883	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Napoleon Martineau	May 1914	abt. 1896	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Napoleon Martineau	29 Apr 1914	abt. 1896	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Napoleon Martineau	29 Apr 1914	abt. 1896	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Odelon Martineau	Dec 1910	abt. 1877	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Oscar Martineau	Jun 1908	abt. 1896	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Oscar Martineau	Jun 1908	abt. 1896	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Paul Martineau	Nov 1906	abt. 1882	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Phillip Martineau	Nov 1915	abt. 1900	Island Pond, Vermont, U.S.A.
Pierre Martineau	21 Aug 1908	abt. 1867	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Roman Martineau	Oct 1915	abt. 1876	Neché, North Dakota, U.S.A.
Saul Martineau	Oct 1909	abt. 1893	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Saul Martineau	29 Sep 1909	abt. 1893	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Saul Martineau	29 Sep 1909	abt. 1893	Newport, Vermont, U.S.A.
Shilibert Martineau	Jun 1908	abt. 1898	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Shilibert Martineau	Jun 1908	abt. 1898	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.
Ulysses Martineau	Sep 1915	abt. 1892	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Wilfrid Martineau	Mar 1909	abt. 1908	Swanton, Vermont, U.S.A.

Source:

Ancestry.com. Border Crossings: From Canada to U.S., 1895-1956 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, U.S.A.: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007.

## Eusébe Therrien

### The Civil War Through the Eyes of a French-Canadian Soldier

Joseph Terrien, #188

The Civil War had been going on in the United States for almost three years. The thoughts of glory and a short war had faded in the minds of young Americans, making it difficult for the states to fill their enlistment quotas. The first national conscription act was passed on March 3, 1863. Nowhere was opposition to the new law greater than in New York City. By July 1863 many New York families, mostly poor Irish immigrants, had received word of friends and relatives that were killed or wounded, and new lists of casualties from the great battle recently fought at Gettysburg were being published daily. Particularly upsetting was the provision in the draft law that gave the wealthier classes the ability to hire a substitute or buy a draft exemption. The first names drawn for the draft were published on July 12, 1863. While the second drawing was being held the next day, riots broke out and lasted for three days. The police were overpowered and buildings, including a "Negro" orphanage, were burned or destroyed. Troops had to be summoned from Gettysburg to help police quell the riots. Some estimates place the number of people killed, lynched, or wounded over one thousand and the damage over one million dollars.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to money paid to a hired substitute, individual states offered bounties as an incentive to enlist. This is an account of one such substitute who has allowed us to share his thoughts on the war and his life through a collection of letters written in French to his mother and brother. Fourteen of his letters have survived because they were provided to the U.S. Government by Louise Therrien to support her claim for a mother's pension. The letters and their translations were included in the pension records obtained from the National Archives Records Administration in Washington, D.C.

Eusébe Therrien was born December 5, 1841 at Ste-Valentin, Quebec. He was the youngest of Francois Louis Therrien's fifteen children. Three of the children were from a first marriage to Françoise Bourgeois on October 1, 1804 at L'Acadie, Quebec, and eleven more brothers and sisters were from his second marriage to Louise Brodeur on August 5, 1816 at L'Acadie. Sometime after the death of her husband on January 13, 1852, Louise and her family moved to Pike River, in Missisquoi county, just outside the town of Stanbridge; the town where my great-grandfather lived before moving to Vermont. My great-grandfather was Eusébe's fourth cousin and probably knew him or at least knew his family. By the time Eusébe reached his early teens, most of his brothers and sisters had married and were raising families of their own. Eusébe worked at various odd jobs and gave most of his wages to his mother for her support. In October 1863, Eusébe saw a chance to earn more money than he ever thought possible. He arranged for his mother to live with his brother Narcisse and he crossed the border into the United States. On October 30, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, 7<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire Volunteer

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<sup>1</sup> *The Civil War Day By Day*, page 384



**Eusébe Therrien**  
**The Civil War Through the Eyes of a French-Canadian Soldier**

Infantry, as a substitute. Historians have been unable to agree on the number of French-Canadians who served during the American Civil War. The estimates run from twenty thousand to forty thousand.<sup>2</sup> Because it was illegal to recruit in Canada, many Canadians were given a U.S. residence when they enlisted.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of November, just a week after his enlistment, he writes from Concord, New Hampshire, "I am enlisted for three years and I have four hundred dollars." He was well aware of individuals who would be more than happy to relieve him of his newfound riches. "All that I'm afraid of is my money – there are many thieves – one has stolen 17 hundred dollars – Yet I have a watchman – a good revolver – which I put under my head – my money I put in a band tied around my body."

In early November 1863, the new recruits were sent to Morris Island, South Carolina. Eusébe's first sea voyage was a harrowing experience. "...in coming to the South I came near perishing on the boats – two were almost bursted [sic] & took fire – we go here all right..."

The 7<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire's ranks were depleted following an attack on July 18<sup>th</sup> at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, the same attack spearheaded by Colonel Robert Gould Shaw's famous black regiment, the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry. In an hour and a half, the 7<sup>th</sup> lost two hundred eighteen soldiers, who were killed, missing or wounded. Among those killed were eleven officers, the largest number of officers killed in one regiment during the entire war.<sup>3</sup> According

to their regimental historian, Lieutenant Henry Little, the New Hampshire veterans did not think highly of the new arrivals. "Upwards of three hundred recruits had by this time been received, and the Enfield rifled muskets were exchanged for Spencer's repeating carbines, a seven shooter... Many of the recruits were substitutes, and of a worthless class, and but few made good soldiers."

While on Morris Island Eusébe witnessed the execution of a fellow Canadian from St. John, New Brunswick. John Kendall, a private in the 3<sup>rd</sup> New Hampshire Infantry, was shot for desertion on December 17, 1863. Eusébe related the event in detail. "There is a man who tried to desert – he was caught & tied up to the time of his trial – he was sentenced to death – they went for him in a carriage – he was sitting on his coffin like a drum – then coming before the camp where one thousand men were, he opens his chest – blessed himself – Kneels down on the end of his coffin – they shot seven balls in his heart." Memorable events such as the



**Unknown Private**  
**7th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry**  
*Source: Florida State Archives*  
*Photographic Collection*

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<sup>2</sup> Belanger

<sup>3</sup> *Fox's Regimental Losses, Chapter X*

above are uncommon; most of Eusébe's time was spent enduring the routine of army life. "We drill every day with nice shining guns... my work is to go once a day on guard."

On December 20, the 7<sup>th</sup> left Morris Island and went into camp at St. Helena Island, opposite Hilton Head.<sup>4</sup> Eusébe wrote home on Christmas Eve 1863, "What I have to relate is that we have changed places – we are farther south yet... I am well – my pastime is with my friends – the fiddle, the drum & my carbine. It is a gun different from the others – I load it with 7 shots to go and take forts – we rehearse in water – in little boats – They speak of taking the City of Charleston – They want to take it in two months." He wrote on Christmas day, "I have received your letter of the 25<sup>th</sup> which pleases me greatly & then for my Christmas – I have a glass of liquor." He must have been concerned if the money he was sending home was reaching its destination. "I can not send money – it makes 4 letters of ten dollars and one of 5 dollars – I will not send any only registered... If I have no misfortunes – I will bring 8 hundred and fifty dollars."

In January 1864 he writes to his brother Narcisse. "Tell Emely Mitchell to send me her picture – it would please me a great deal." He romantically adds, "tell her if she sends me a letter I will make her a present of 10 dollars – I won playing cards." He is always concerned about the money he is sending home. "I tell you it is very difficult to send money to Canada – I will send you some by 5 dollars and ten dollars at most – some men have sent 60 dollars & lost them – by sending 5 or 10 dollars if they are lost it will not amount to much." Apparently Army issued clothing and the sutler's wares were not to his liking. He made another request of Narcisse, "I want you to send me a good pair of French calf boots – put them in a box & put in two or three bottles of good spirits... make me a good pair of boots with double soles & put nails all around. I don't want any striped cotton shirts – send me some blue flannels – I want two – that's enough."

During the evening of February 5, 1864, about eight thousand Union troops of Brigadier-General Truman Seymour's division, under Major-General Quincy A. Gillmore's command, embarked for Florida. Among those troops were six hundred fifty men of the 7<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire aboard the steamer "Ben Deford."<sup>5</sup> General Gillmore was not expecting heavy resistance and instructions to General Seymour were "The men will carry six days' rations, three of which should be cooked. They will also carry knapsacks, haversacks, and blankets, and not less than 60 rounds of ammunition per man... Only a small quantity of medical supplies need be taken."<sup>6</sup> One of the reasons for General Gillmore's optimism may have been a letter he received from President Lincoln in January. The President hoped there were enough Union supporters in Florida to return the state to the Union in time for the elections in November. He assigned the task to General Gillmore stating, "I understand an effort is being made by worthy gentlemen to reconstruct a loyal state government in Florida. Florida is in your department, and it is not unlikely that you may be there in person."<sup>7</sup> The division arrived in Jacksonville four days later and soon began moving westward toward Lake City.

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<sup>4</sup> Soldiers and sailors of New Hampshire, page 350-354

<sup>5</sup> Soldiers and sailors of New Hampshire, page 350-354

<sup>6</sup> O.R.– Series I–Volume XXXVI/1 [S#65]

<sup>7</sup> O.R.– Series I–Volume XXXV/1 [S#65]

<sup>7</sup> O.R.– Series I–Volume XXXVI/1 [S#65]

**Eusébe Therrien**  
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Dawn was breaking at Barber's Plantation the morning of February 20<sup>th</sup> as Colonel Joseph C. Abbott formed the 7<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire. They advanced on the right of the brigade. The brigade commander, Colonel Joseph R. Hawley's 7<sup>th</sup> Connecticut, took the road. The 7<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire and 7<sup>th</sup> Connecticut fought together so often they were sometimes referred to as the 77<sup>th</sup> New England. The 8<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Infantry commanded by Captain Romanzo C. Bailey was on the left. After a twelve-mile march they passed through Sanderson. It was only another three miles before they heard firing between their skirmishers and those of the Rebels. The enemy skirmishers withdrew and the column continued to advance until it came upon the main force of the enemy, commanded by Confederate General Joseph Finegan, about three miles east of Olustee. As the regiment was maneuvering under fire to engage the enemy an order was misunderstood, and as officers attempted to correct the mistake, confusion ensued. Soon, disorder turned to a complete loss of control, and the line began moving to the rear.<sup>8</sup> The day was lost for the union forces and the 7<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire shouldered the brunt of the criticism for the loss. Colonel Hawley noted one reason for this in his report, "The Seventh Connecticut and half the Seventh New Hampshire carried Spencer carbines, the remainder Springfield or Bridesburg rifles."<sup>9</sup> An unidentified reporter from the Boston Journal gave this report:

"Half of our men were obliged to exchange their favorite pieces for the old guns [of the 40<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts] many of which were so damaged as to be perfectly useless... Many of them had no ramrods and others no locks... Many of our recruits cannot speak the English language, having come from Canada's French settlements and Germany, but a short time ago to be caught up by sharpers and thrown upon our hands as substitutes... It is very easy to imagine how any man must feel when ordered up in front of the enemy with no weapon in his hand...His reasoning would be, I am of no use, and why should I stand here for the sole purpose of being shot."<sup>10</sup>

In March Eusébe writes three letters home in which he gives his thoughts about the battle. His tone has changed from the jocular young boy to a man that has seen war at its worse. "I have delayed writing because I am in great trouble – I was in a battle & they all say there was never anything like it... I have marched for 48 hours without eating & then we fought for 3 ¼ hours – we lost that battle, we were obliged to retreat 20 miles – there are about 29 thousand [the official number was 1,860] killed & wounded among our men...I hear the cries & in the battle I have walked over the dead – It did not scare me any more than a dead chicken I hope with the grace of God that I will come out without wounding... I will tell you that the rebels are good soldiers – they hide behind trees – their dress is grey wood color – That does not bother us much, God knows what he is doing."

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<sup>8</sup> ibid

<sup>9</sup> ibid

<sup>10</sup> Boston Journal

On April 17, 1864, the 7<sup>th</sup> left Fernandina, Florida for Fortress Monroe, Virginia. They disembarked, as part of the X Corps, at Gloucester Point, Virginia on the 21<sup>st</sup> of April. The XVIII Corps of Major-General William F. "Baldy" Smith was across the river at Yorktown. Eusébe wrote on May 1, 1864, "I have to tell you that our regiment has gone to Virginia – it is a fine Country – but I don't like it – there are too many soldiers – I have never seen so many people as in this place – I will tell you we are going to take Richmond... I'll tell you that my best friend was killed in a battle we had [Olustee] – It made me feel bad – I liked him so well, he used to cheer me up – He was a young man from St. Jean-Baptiste – his name was Eusébe Marcoux [alias Joseph Smith, Company B] we had an inspection by General Butler – we fired cannons at his arrival... I close in giving you my most tender regards to all relatives and friends – I am forever your child – Adieu – Adieu – Eusébe Therrien."

At dawn on the 5<sup>th</sup> of May, Eusébe, aboard a transport, was among the thirty nine thousand men in blue headed up the James River. The Army of the James commanded by Major General Benjamin F. Butler was headed towards Richmond just as Eusébe had predicted.

Confederate Major General George E. Pickett had a small force in the area. He was temporally in command of the Petersburg area owing to General P.G.T. Beauregard being ill. By early afternoon he knew the Union force was overpowering. He telegraphed the Confederate Adjutant General. General Samuel Cooper:

"I have sent you numerous telegrams this morning and fail to obtain an answer. The emergency is so great that I send a courier by train, to say that the enemy in force are coming up the river. The advance is now lying off City Point. I have very few troops here... You had better, if possible, either send troops or have trains ready to re-enforce this point, or from here to Richmond should the enemy land at Bermuda Hundred. General Beauregard has ordered me to remain here."<sup>11</sup>

It took until the next day for all the troops of the X and XVIII Corps to disembark from the transports at Bermuda Hundred Plantation, located at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. The men came off the transports, moved about five miles west and began entrenching a defensive line across the narrowest part of the peninsula. The works extended from Farrar's Island on the James River to the north, to Port Walthall on the Appomattox River to the south. The 7<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire occupied the right of the line and continued to improve their defenses for the next few days while the left was involved in skirmishes at Port Walthall and Chester Station.

The regiment was on the move about 4 A.M. the morning of May 9. They marched toward the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad and reached the tracks around noon the same day. They proceeded south until they reached Walthall Junction where they rested for several hours.

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<sup>11</sup> O.R. – Series I-Volume XXXVI/s [S#68]

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Toward sunset the regiment was formed into a line of battle and stayed that way until about 11 P.M. when they bivouacked for the night.

Around 7 A.M. on the morning of May 10, they began tearing up the railroad tracks near Walthall Junction. They stacked railroad ties and placed the rails on top of the stack, then lit the ties on fire. The extreme heat caused the rails to warp, rendering them useless. An hour later, after tearing up about a third of a mile of track, the regiment was ordered north along the Richmond—Petersburg Turnpike. The regiment stayed in the field until sunset and then camped for the night. The next day they proceeded to a place known as Perdue's on the turnpike and bivouacked there.

Colonel Abbott formed the regiment on the morning of Friday, May 13, and marched them in a circuitous route, west of the turnpike, to the vicinity of Chester Station. They crossed the tracks, turned right, and crossed a small stream to approach the Rebel's outer works defending Drewry's Bluff, the site of the abandoned remains of old Fort Darling. The 3<sup>rd</sup> New Hampshire was falling back after an aborted attack on the opposite side of the works. The 7<sup>th</sup> Connecticut assembled to the left of the 7<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire and they advanced toward the Rebel works, which they found to be abandoned. Colonel Abbott reported:

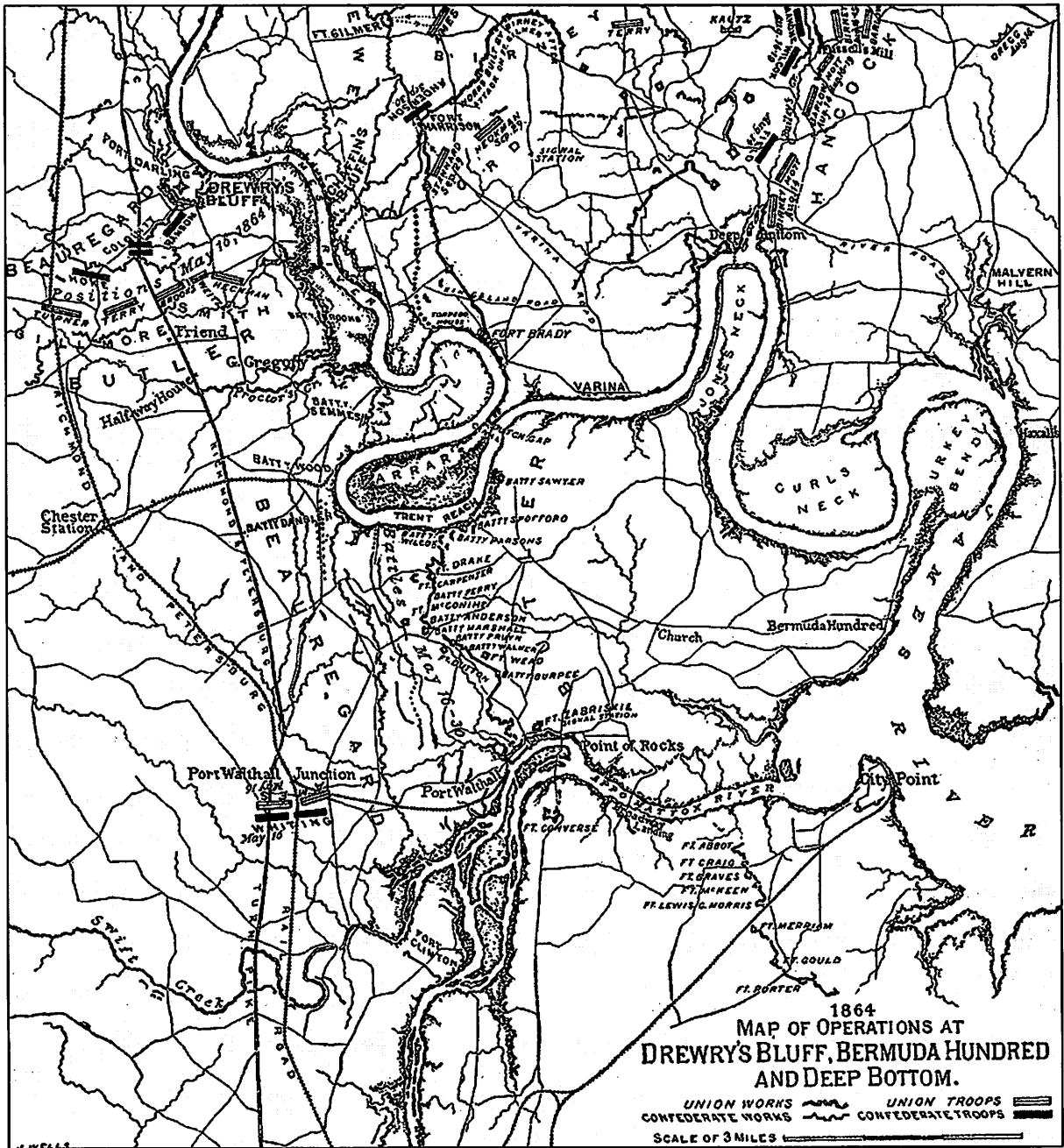
“I was then ordered by Brigadier-General Terry to proceed into a piece of wood, and from its edge obtain a flanking fire on a rebel battery posted in a field about 600 yards from the earth-work. I at once proceeded skirmishing through the wood, and reached a point opposite, where the battery was posted, and found that it had retired within an earth-work. I then sent forward skirmishers to examine the earth-work, and ascertained that it contained three pieces of artillery, supported by infantry. I then called in the skirmishers to the railroad, threw out a line of pickets on the railroad, and remained until about 10 P.M., when I was relieved and returned within the entrenchments for the night.

“The next day, May 14, I occupied a portion of the front of the whole line of Terry's division, which had been advanced about a mile to the eastward. This position was directly in front of a strong earth-work. During the afternoon the line was advanced within 250 yards of the earth-work, and at that point I held a position on the left of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers. The firing both from artillery and musketry was constant, and after dark my position was assaulted by a heavy force, which was handsomely repelled. By order of Colonel Hawley, having been relieved by the Third New Hampshire, I withdrew at about 8 p. m. to a field 400 or 500 yards in the rear, where the command rested until daylight on the morning of the 16th.”<sup>12</sup>

A letter addressed to Narcisse Therrien arrived in Pike River probably sometime in late May or early June. The handwriting on the envelope was not familiar to him.

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<sup>12</sup> *ibid*



1864 map of operations at Bermuda Hundred and Drewry's Bluff

Source: [http://www.historyofwar.org/Maps/maps\\_century\\_4\\_198\\_drewrys\\_bluff.html](http://www.historyofwar.org/Maps/maps_century_4_198_drewrys_bluff.html)

Copyright expired

“Six miles from Bermuda Hundred – Virginia May 18<sup>th</sup> – 1864

“Dear Sir -

The chaplain of our regiment has given me two letters which were directed to your brother – One from you & another from his mother dated May 10<sup>th</sup> – dear Sir – It is not without feeling that I

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have to tell you that your brother was wounded on the 14<sup>th</sup> in the lung he died on the 15<sup>th</sup> in the morning – I belong to the same regiment – but I could not see him after he was wounded – Our minister saw him after he was dead – he was killed near Fort Darlington [sic] – we were engaged in battle since the 7<sup>th</sup> and we had a hard time of it – Your brother was a good and pretty fellow – My best regards – Your servant,

“Joseph Dubick [Company D]”

The 7<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire never did get to Richmond during the spring of 1864. General Beauregard, having recovered from his illness, reassumed command. Reinforced, he proceeded to push General Butler’s forces back to their original works. The Confederates constructed their own works and in the words of General Ulysses S. Grant “bottled up” Butler and ended the unsuccessful Bermuda Hundred Campaign. The 7<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire went on to distinguish themselves at the siege of Petersburg and the battles of Deep Bottom and Laurel Hill. When the war ended and they mustered out at Goldsborough, N.C. on July 17, 1865, they had seen 668 men killed or wounded and had fifty-six men die in Confederate prison camps.<sup>13</sup>

Eusébe’s mother Louise moved from Pike River to New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1875. Narcisse and two of his brothers, Hilaire and Jules, went there to find work in the cotton mills. Louise was living with Narcisse and his family when she died on April 20, 1882. She is buried in New Bedford.

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## Eusébe Therrien's Letters

Concord – 4 November 1863 – New Hampshire

Dear parents –

It is on this day that I take the pleasure to take the pen and let you know some news about me – which are very good, thank god – I hope that the presence of this letter will find you as it leaves me – I enjoy a good health – I live a joyful life, I eat well, I have a great deal of pleasure – You have no need to feel bad about me – I am enlisted for three years and I have four hundred dollars – I think well of going down to Canada on a visit for a week, they give us a pass leave for eight days – I am out far in the Country – I have seen a great deal of Country – Don't send an answer soon – because we are going to leave to go 200 miles on the other side of Washington and I am not lonesome at all – I learn to speak English – I have fun with the girls – I have grown taller – nothing more for the present, many compliments to all relatives & friends – take care of my clothes – All that I am afraid of is my money – there are many thieves – one has stolen 17 hundred dollars – Yet I have a watchman – a good revolver – which I put under my head – my money I put it in a band tied around my body.

Adieu – adieu dear parents

Eusébe Therrien

Morris Island

November the 12, 1863

Dear Mother

It is a second time that I write you – It is on this day that I take the pleasure to take the pen to give you news concerning me – which are good, thank god – dear mother – I have been many time nearer to you than now – I am now far from you & my relatives, I see a great deal of the Country & places – I am not lonesome at all – I have a great deal of pleasure – a great deal of music rubs off lonesomeness – we see many pretty French women who are as white as milk – there are many negroes women & we have much fun with them – and in coming to the South I came near perishing on the boats – two were almost bursted & took fire – we go here all right – What displeases me is that it is very hot in day time & cool at night – for everything I am satisfied – we eat well – good food, we eat doenuts often – we drill every day with nice shining guns – we expect to go & take the city of Charleston – If we can take the city – we have done fighting – we will remain there during our 3 years – if we are not discharged before – If you want money I can send you some – Write me all there is new in Pike River – if the young folks are enjoying themselves – it serves me nothing to know, because I will remain all winter in the South – Nothing more for the present – give my regards to all my friends & relatives and also to the girls who are angry with me – ~~You~~ Direct your letter to Morris Island – put it as it is at the heading of this – in English –

Eusébe Therrien

Adieu, adieu – adieu



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Mother you need not be sorry for me, pray God for me, I do not forget God – I hope everything will go allright, I earn a great deal of money – I am about to draw a bounty of \$60 more, besides my four hundred dollars & my wage – I send you \$3.15 to pay for the letter you will send me

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Morris Island

December 12 – 1863  
7 Regiment Company I

It is on this day that I take the pleasure to take the pen to let you know some of my news which are very good, thank god,

Dear Mother – I wish this letter to find you as well as it leaves me, I am well, I enjoy myself with my friends – I have a good time, I have not had one hour of sickness – My work is to go once a day on guard – & as to the war – our people achieve many great victories – I am about to leave for Missouri – I am coming near California, I think of going in four months – I am in a warm place – we do not sleep two together – I wish you to put down all that there is of news in Pike River, if the young people are enjoying themselves – if they have any dances – I will send you letter every week, because letters take sometime to reach you, I would send you money but I am afraid that the letter will not reach you, I cannot have them registered at this time – nothing more for the present – I give you my regards from the bottom of my heart.

Adieu, dear mother – I hope to see at my return – I am for life

Eusébe Therrien

An answer as soon as possible

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St Helena S. C.

December 24<sup>th</sup> 1863

Dear Mother – It is in this day that I take the pleasure to touch the pen to let know something about me – I am well thank god – hoping that this will find you as well as it leaves me – dear Mother, I have sent many letters & have received no news, but I don't reproach you – I don't think it is your fault – I have sent you two letters with money in them – I would like to know if you have received them – What I have new is that we have changed places – we are farther south yet & then there is a man who tried to desert – he was caught & tied up to the time of his trial – he was sentenced to death – they went for him in a carriage – he was sitting on his coffin like a drum – then coming before the camp where one thousand men were, he opens his chest – blessed himself – Kneels down on the end of his coffin – they shot seven balls in his heart. For me I have to tell you that I am well – I see lots of negro women – not many whites – I am well – my pass time is with my friends – the fiddle, the drum & my carbine. – I spend my time every day – it is a gun different from the others – I load it with 7 shots to go and take forts – we rehearse in water – in little boats – They speak right along of taking the City of Charleston – They want to take it in two months – When I was small I was afraid of war – now I don't fear it more than to kiss a negro woman – At a distance – I have received four months pay with fifty-dollars bounty – which makes me hundred & two dollars. I have moved from the place where I was – I can not have any letter insured at this time – many people have been robbed I put my revolver under my head every night – nothing more for the present – I give you my regards – Adieu – dear mother – I am for life

Eusébe Therrien

An answer as soon as possible – this money is a gift to my godson when I return to my country – then I think he will walk – Direct Co – I – 7<sup>th</sup> Reg't N. H. Vols – Ste Helena Island – South Carolina

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December 25<sup>th</sup> 1863

Dear Parents – It is on this day that I take the pleasure to take the pen in hand to let you know some news of me – which is very good, thank God – Dear Mother – It is on this day that I take the pleasure of giving you something new about me – I have received your letter of the 25<sup>th</sup> which pleases me greatly & then for my Christmas – I have a glass of liquor – on the same day I received a gun – a seven shooter – they changed my gun – My dear mother – don't chagrin yourself for me – I am well – am not lonesome at all as I told you before on my previous letter – I have not told you on my other letter that I expect to see you before three years are over & nothing more for the present – Narcisse – I can not send money – it makes 4 letters of ten dollars and one of 5 dollars – I will not send any only registered – For Hilaire give him what I owe him – if you have received my money – Narcisse – I want you to take my things and carry them home – take care of them – I will pay you well – If I have no misfortunes – I will bring 8 hundred and fifty dollars – and if the war is over before three years I will go to California – I close my letter in giving my regards – I am forever

Eusébe Therrien

Adieu –

Tell Emely Mitchell to send me a letter with her picture & the picture of my girl if she knows her – I have put the directions to address the letter –  
St Helena Island S.C.  
Co. I. 7<sup>th</sup> Reg't N. H. Vols  
U. S.

I want you to make always the same one write, I think it is Mary Cyr –  
Put down all there is new in Pike River

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St Helena Island S. C.

January 13<sup>th</sup> 1864

Dear Mother – I have rec'd your letter of the 13 of January – it has pleased me to learn that you are in good health – and glad to know that you have received my letters – Dear mother – I am well – you need not be sorry for me – I enjoy myself – I am well feed – I am fat – have red cheeks – I will tell you the work I do – I drill twice a day with my little seven shot gun – I shoot at a board – eight hundred yards from me – to get accustomed – in the event of going to battle – the rest of the time I play on the fiddle – I am not much lonesome – dear mother, when I was young I was afraid of war but now I don't fear it any more than a negro in the south – I want you to tell me all the news in “Pike River” and in Canada – what they hear about the war – in the South there are no battles – there is no fighting anywhere in South – How are things up your way – is there any snow – Are the girls in Pike River going out much – on New Years & Epiphany

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did they have much fun – Dear brother Narcisse – I tell you it very difficult to send any money to Canada – I will send you some by 5 dollars and ten dollars at most – Some men have sent 60 dollars & lost them – by sending 5 or 10 dollars if they are lost it will not amount to much – So I sent you two of 5 dollars and two of 10 dollars – In this letter I send you no money – before I hear from you how much money you have received in my letters – Nothing more for the present, I close my letter in sending regards to the whole family & friends – Dear mother don't be sorry for me – If I enlisted it for money sake am not to be killed – don't fear for my life, my life is nothing world – I know that in the place where I will think myself secure – there I will be in the greatest danger – well adieu Dear mother – I hope to see you as well as I once saw you – nothing more – Tell Emely Mitchell to send me a letter and her picture – it would please a great deal – tell her if she sends me a letter I will make her a present of 10 dollars – I won playing cards – and at the same I will make a similar present to mother – Tell me how the discount on money is in Canada & if the railroad is completed – I give the address in French to direct your letters – St Helena Island 7<sup>th</sup> Reg't N. H. Vols – Co "I" Eusébe Therrien – and in English it is as you see below this line

St Helena Island, S. C. – 7<sup>th</sup> Reg't N. H. Vols – Co "I" only put that after my name –

Eusébe Therrien

St Helena Island S. C. January 24-1864

7<sup>th</sup> Reg't N. H. Com. "I"

Dear Parents – On this day it pleases me to take the pen to give you some news which are very good thank God – I hope that the present will find you as well as it leaves me – I am very well pleased with the two letters I received from you – they cheered me up considerably – I will tell you that we have taken 30 thousand men and one general in the South – We all think that the war

will be over soon – Narcisse asks me for some money – I cannot send any more than 5 dollars at a time – if you need it yourself – you can use it yourself – you can use it & I will charge you no interest – And I want you to send me a good pair of French calf boots – put them in a box & put in two or three bottles of good spirits – fix that up well in the box – so that it will not be loose – make me a good pair of boots with double soles & put nails all around – when mother sees me again – I don't think she'll know me – I have changed a great deal – I am fat – I have grown taller – The first time I shot with my gun, I beated my Captain – I shot two inches better than him – I close this one in giving you my regards – remember me to the friends and my dear mother – Adieu – adieu – I am forever

Eusébe Therrien

I don't want any striped cotton shirts – send me some blue flannels – I want two – that's enough – I want you to take that box on the other side of the lines – so they won't open it – They open boxes many times. I will pay you well for your trouble.

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January 30<sup>th</sup> 1864  
St Helena Island S. C.

7 Reg't N. H. Co. I

Dear parents – On this day I take the pleasure to write to you concerning me, some news which are very good thank God – I hope that this will find you as well as it leaves me – Dear mother I have not much of anything new to tell you but I will put down what there is – Now we have horses – the regiment is transformed into cavalry – I have a horse 5 feet – If you saw me, my dear mother you would not know me – on my horse – I am well armed – I have a revolver on my side & a sword on the other side and my little gun loaded with seven shots also on my side – and besides – I am very warm – the heat is greater in winter here than in summer in Canada – I have enclosed 5 dollars in this letter for Narcisse – I will send him 5 dollars in every letter – every week I will send him a letter every week with 5 or 10 dollars – you can use my money until I return – if I don't return after the war it will be because I have gone to the new California for 5 or 6 months – nothing more – I had forgotten to tell you that I had a captain's hat with tassels & an eagle on the side of the hat & in front there are bands – and I have white gloves – it is very pretty – I will send you herein a piece of my plumage on my hat – I close this in giving my regards & to all my friends – good bye

Eusébe Therrien

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Co. I

Jacksonville, Florida – March 1864

Dear Parents – On this day I take the pleasure of touching the pen to give you some of my news which is very good thank god – I hope that this will find you as well as it leaves me Dear mother – I have yours of the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March which pleases me greatly to know that you were all in good

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health – You tell me that your visitors from Acadia and that your health is not good– that you are often sick – take courage dear mother, I have to be courageous – I don't tell you all – I have delayed writing because I am in a great trouble – I was in a battle – & they all say there was never anything like it – I have not told the whole truth on my other letter – but I will tell it to you now – well – dear mother – It is a month since I left St Helena – on an island – since that time I have been marching – I have marched for 48 hours without eating – & then we fought for 3 ¼ hours – we lost that battle, we were obliged to retreat 20 miles – there are about 29 thousand killed & wounded among our men – O my dear mother I do not tell you how pitiful it is on the battlefield – O dear mother, I was told that it was pretty hard on the battlefield but I did not believe it – it is to see it – well dear mother – I will not tell you any more now I will tell you more later – Nothing more – my dear brother – you give me some good news – you were telling me on the other letters you thought I would spend the winter with you – I have wished that but it is no use – I earn all that money – I don't steal it – I don't put down all the misery I have to go through – I would prefer to work for 25 cents per day – cutting wood by the measure – it is very warm in the day time – I send you 5 dollars in this one – I will put down the chief points – because I have not time – will you draw the money that Louis Barry owes me – draw that & I don't want you to pay Hilaire – give him 6 dollars – when I return I will fix the rest – dear brother – if you feel able to give me back my money I will let you have five hundred dollars – I think 500 dollars will do you as to mother – I cannot think of anything at this time we are marching for the enemy – we are expecting the battle from hour to hour – You tell me that Joseph is married but you don't tell me who he has taken – I close my letter giving you my regards – goodbye – I put 10 dollars in this letter.

Eusébe Therrien

Tell Narcisse I don't want what I asked him if we are to fight that way – I think the war will be over in the fall

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Jacksonville, Florida – March 8<sup>th</sup> 1864

C. "I" – 7<sup>th</sup> Reg't N. H. Vols

Dear parents – It is on this day that I take the pleasure to give you some of my news which are very good thank God –

Dear parents – I hope that this will find you as well as it leaves me – I have to tell again that I am still marching – many have remained on the road – through weakness – I have not given up – but had blisters on my feet & I was very tired – I walked forty miles in one day – I walked 20 miles – and at the end – I had to fight to life or death – I have had no misfortune in that battle – I am not well fed – I have been 48 hours without eating – we are in the head regiment to go to battles – we are always ahead – it is pretty hard to beat the South – but I am not discouraged for all that – my poor mother don't discourage for me – I am always between life and death – don't feel sorry for me – on the first letters I could not tell you the truth – I did not know anything then, but now I know too much for my good – Where I am waiting on the battlefield – I hear the cries– & in the battle I have walked over the dead – It did not scare me any more than a dead chicken –

before me – but courage – I hope with the grace of god that I will come out without wounding – Hubert has sent me a letter which has pleased me to hear from them – he thought that I thought less of him than the others – he thinks of money on account of money – I cannot think of everybody – I have too much trouble – It is enough to think of myself now – Hubert asks me for my harness & carriage – I think that Narcisse will take care of them until I return – if I don't return – he will pay my debts – those he knows – I want Narcisse to give him 3 dollars – that is what I promised him before – Nothing more – he spoke to me of Louis Barry's money – I want Narcisse to draw it for me – I give that only to one to do – I think that he will take nothing but what is just – Nothing more for the present – I close this letter in presenting you my regards– I am forever

Eusébe Therrien

Mary I am far off in the battle field – I would have a present to make to you – but I am unable now – I hope to return to the city where I came from – nothing more –  
Goodbye – Goodbye – forever

Eusébe Therrien

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Jacksonville, Florida

Co "I" – 7<sup>th</sup> Reg't N. H. Vols

March 22 – 1864

Dear parents – On this day I take the pleasure of writing to give you some news which are good thank God – Dear mother – I hope that the present will find you as well as it leaves me & dear mother you tell me that your lonesome of me – that your mind is on me – I am very lonesome too – of you – when I am on guard duty I think of many things – I have enough to think of – I expect to go to fire from day to day – & we are afraid that they will take us – at this time, at 4 o'clock in the morning we are in line, waiting for the rebels who are hidden in the woods to have a better chance of killing us – we expect to go to battle from day to day – but I am not discouraged – I said that I would stay it to the end – I will tell you that the rebels are good soldiers – they hide behind trees – their dress is gray wood color – That does not bother us much God knows what he is doing – My very dear mother – I have always loved you and I love you yet – I cheer up only in writing to you – all thoughts I have are that God will grant me the grace to let me return – I will go down with my girl she is a French girl she lives in the city near where by where I live – I will send you her picture in another letter because I intend to send you a letter every week, when I am not marching to face the enemy – I will tell that I have a good health for marching – Some fell right down dead from fatigue before arriving at the fires – Nothing for the present – I close my dear mother in telling you that I am in good health and I am forever your child.

Eusébe Therrien

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Mother I will give you a biscuit that I eat on the march with a little coffee or warm water to fill up the glass – Well this picture that you see is the picture of my girl's brother – You see what a fine picture it is – No – I am fooling – there is as much difference as between day and night – I put that in the letter for my little godson – it is the picture of a little negro – that I found in a battle – If I am lucky enough to go back to Canada – my godson – in showing me that picture – will recall to my mind the first battle I went to – I have found many pictures where old negroes were killed before me – Nothing more I am for life your child

Eusébe Therrien

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May 1<sup>st</sup> – 1864

Co – “I” – 7 Reg't – N. H. Vols

Dear Parents – On this day I take pleasure to let you know some of my news which are very good thank God – Dear Parents – I am very lonesome because you don't send me any letters – I don't know the cause – whether it is because letters don't reach me or because you have no mailer – O my dear mother I have many things to put down –which happened in the period of one month – it has changed much – I have to tell you that our regiment has gone to Virginia – it is a fine Country – but I don't like it – there are too many soldiers – I have never seen so many people as in this place – I will tell you that we are going to try to take Richmond – They are waiting for more men before they start – We are 250 thousand men on our side – I tell you it makes many heads to break before taking the city – It is said that there never was such a big war since there are wars – My dear mother – they were talking about war when I was in Canada – How terrible & hard was this war – but I did not believe it – I thought it was pitiful but I had not yet seen it – My dear mother – I am not discouraged – I think I will not go and breakfast with the rebels at the first battle – I'll tell you that my best friend was killed in a battle we had – It made me feel bad – I liked him so well he used to cheer me up – He was a Young man from St John Baptiste – his name was Eusébe Marcoux – For me I am in good health I have not been ill one hour – I have red cheeks and am quite fat – Only when I am marching – I grow thin – I find that my time of service speeds away fast – I have two years and four months yet to serve – I think that I will find many changes when I return to my Country – Dear mother don't feel bad for me – it will teach me manners – when I come back to Canada – I have to tell you that the next day we had an inspection by General Butler – we have fired cannons at his arrival – Nothing more – I close in presenting you my most tender regards to all my relatives and friends – I am forever your child – Goodbye – Goodbye

Eusébe Therrien

I want you to tell Louis Casant to write to me you'll tell him that our Regiment will go to New York – If he wants to come & see me there – he will have a chance. I will let him know when we'll be there. ---

## **Pension Application of Louise Therrien**

**December 27, 1881**

Joseph Therrien, #188

I, Louise Therrien applicant for mother's pension no. 246.188 on oath depose and say \_

In 1862 my actual residence and post office address was Pike River, Province of Quebec, Canada. In the year 1868 I removed from Pike River to Waterloo, Province of Quebec, where I remained for three years, returning in 1871 to Pike River, where I resided for four years, when I removed to New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts. Where I have ever since resided. In 1864 my family consisted of ten children in all, the facts in regards to which are as follows:

Louis Therrien age now 64 years [in 1881] Children in 1864 = 11  
Louise Therrien Charest age now 62 years [in 1881] Children in 1864 = 15  
Hilaire Therrien age now 60 years [in 1881] Children in 1864 = 5  
Marie Therrien Giroux age now 59 years [in 1881] Children in 1864 = 9  
Joseph Therrien age now 57 years [in 1881] Children in 1864 = 5  
Narcisse Therrien age now 55 years [in 1881] Children in 1864 = 9  
Midard Therrien age now 53 years [in 1881] Children in 1864 = 5  
Hubert Therrien age now 52 years [in 1881] Children in 1864 = 3  
Jules Therrien age now 46 years [in 1881] Children in 1864 = 1  
Eusebie Therrien, the soldier, unmarried.

All of the above were I suppose morally bound to support me, and might possibly have been legally bound to do so, if they had been possessed of the means: but except the very youngest they had families of their own to take care if and they were al very poor. My husband Louis Therrien died in Saint Valentin, Canada on or about the fifteenth day of January A.B. 1851 leaving me without any property and I have never had any property since, but have been entirely dependent upon my daily earnings and such assistance as my children could furnish me for my daily support. For about six months previous to the enlistment of my son Eusebie in the army, he was the only child I had left to depend upon, all the rest having married and left home. He had worked at such employment as he could find for many years and his earnings had been turned in to assist in the household expenses, and when he left home for the States it was for the purpose of



**Pension Application of Louise Therrien  
December 27, 1881**

obtaining better wages in order that he might do more for me. The only letters received from him after he left home, now in existence, have been forwarded heretofore and are on file in the case. The letters namely show, I think, that he sent me money and expected soon to sent more. Before leaving for the States he had arranged for me to live with Narcisse, one of his brothers before named, and expected to be able to send me money enough to recompense his said brother for my support. I cannot state particularly the items of wages or earnings contributed by my said son for the three years prior to his enlistment, for what he did for me was continuous and as he could obtain employment, now a little, then more, as circumstances required or made possible. I was always in need of his assistance and lived in extreme poverty at the best. My husband never owned any real estate while he lived, and was never taxed for any real estate, nor have I either before his death or since ever had any real estate or other taxable property to my knowledge. My name in full, correctly spelled is Louisa Therrien. Living as I have part of the time in the United States and part of the time in Canada, it is difficult for me to furnish the testimony required as to my pecuniary circumstances during the whole period since the decease of my said son, and as there are two persons now living in or near New Bedford who are disinterested and who knew my family in Pike River and have known me both there and here ever since the time of my son's enlistment and before. I will procure and forward herewith their testimony to such facts as are known to them.

Louisa (her X mark) Therrien  
Witness Hanson Borden, Peter Brault

State of Massachusetts, County of Bristol

Sworn and subscribed by the said Lousia Therrien (by mark) before me on this twenty seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one. And I certify that I caused the foregoing affidavit to be fully explained to the affiant before signing. The statements being first obtained from her through an interpreter and then reinterpreted to her as written, she not understanding the English language.

Witness my hand and seal of court.

Hanson Borden  
Justice of the third District Court of Bristol

## Canadian Veterans and the Maple Leaf Legacy Project

Sue Visser, Ontario, Canada

*Previously published in RootsWeb Review, 07 March 2007, Vol. 10, No. 10*

Reading about the tragic fire in a storage warehouse that destroyed many U.S. WWII military records made me wonder if Canadian researchers are aware of two valuable resources. Not only are Commonwealth records available online with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, but the Maple Leaf Legacy Project has also been created to photograph every Canadian war grave in the world. More than 92,000 war graves have been photographed to date.

My husband and I feel honoured to be among the volunteers for this project. We are helping to photograph war graves in southern Ontario. More volunteers are needed to complete this very worthy task worldwide.

To give you an idea of the size and scope of the Maple Leaf Legacy Project, here are some of the numbers. Some are approximate:

115,000 Canadians died in WWI and WWII; 82,000 of these have known graves;

30,000 of these have no known grave and are remembered on large memorials.

516 Canadians died in the Korean War.

104 Canadian peacekeepers have died in the cause of peace since WWII.

74 countries have Canadian war graves.

51,953 Canadian war graves rest in 861 cemeteries in France.

18,516 Canadian war graves rest in 222 cemeteries in Belgium.

17,000+ Canadian war graves rest in almost 2,700 cemeteries across Canada.

12,623 Canadian war graves rest in 1,208 cemeteries in the United Kingdom.

5,963 Canadian war graves rest in Italy.

5,755 Canadian war graves rest in the Netherlands.

3,223 Canadian war graves rest in Germany.

529 Canadian war graves rest in Hong Kong.

The Vimy Memorial in France commemorates 11,172 Canadian war dead with no known grave. These panels of names were all photographed in July 2001.

War cemeteries throughout the world have been completed in the following countries:

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Faroes Islands, Gambia, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Morocco, Myanmar, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, and Turkey.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission website is: <http://www.cwgc.org/>

The Maple Leaf Legacy Project website is: <http://www.mapleleaflegacy.org/>

## Vermont Repertoires in the FCGSC Library Collection

Sorted by Locality and Institution

Paul R. Keroack, #157

On the shelves, the collection is sorted by number (VT 01), etc., in the order that each volume was acquired for the FCGSC 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.

No.	Locality	Record	Repertoire
VT 04	Barton	Cem	Orleans County Cemeteries – Barton
VT 14	Brattleboro	Bur	Brattleboro Retreat [Asylum], 1837-1900
VT 13	Brattleboro	Cem	Locust Bridge Cemetery
VT 15	Brattleboro	Cem	Prospect Hill Cemetery
VT 06	Brookline	Cem	Gravestone inscriptions, 1737-1787
VT 33	Burlington	Mar	Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, 1830-1930
VT 05	Burlington	Bur	Elmwood Meunier Funeral Home, 1934-1990 (2 v.)
VT 16	Burlington	Mar	St. Anthony, 1903-2003
VT 01	Burlington	Mar	St. Joseph, 1834-1930
VT 17	Burlington	Bap	St. Joseph, 1834-1963, 2 v.
VT 38	Cavendish	Cem	Cemeteries of Cavendish, to 1976
VT 08	East Montpelier	Cem	Cemetery headstones, 1795-1971
VT 19	Essex Junction	Mar	Holy Family, 1893-1999
VT 12a	Island Pond	BMS	St. James ...[duplicate of VT 07]
VT 07	Island Pond	BMS	St. James, births 1872-1935; marriages 1882-1942; burials 1872-1948
VT 12	Island Pond	Mar	Town marriage records, 1882-1942
VT 23	Ludlow	Cem	Ludlow Cemetery inscriptions
VT 36	Middlebury	Mar	Assumption of the B. V. Mary, 1845-1930
VT 28	Montpelier	Mar	St. Augustine, 1855-1930
VT 27	Newport	Mar	St. Mary of the Sea, 1873-1930
VT 09	Norton Mills	BMS	Mission records, 1888-1955
VT 37	Orange County	BMS	Selected Vital Records of Orange & Windsor counties
VT 30	Richmond	Mar	Our Lady of Holy Rosary, 1859-1930
VT 24	Rutland	Mar	Immaculate Heart of Mary, 1869-1930
VT 32	Rutland	Mar	St. Peter, 1855-1930
VT 35	St. Albans	Mar	Holy Angels, 1873-1930
VT 31	St. Albans	Mar	St. Mary, 1850-1930
VT 34	St. Johnsbury	Mar	St. John the Evangelist, 1858-1930
VT 39	St. Johnsbury	BMS	Vital records of St. Johnsbury, 1788-1800
VT 26	Swanton	Mar	Nativity of the B. V. Mary, 1854-1930
VT 20	Underhill	Mar	St Thomas, 1869-1991
VT 29	Vergennes	Mar	St. Peter, 1856-1947

No.	Locality	Record	Repertoire
VT 02	Vermont	Death	Francos of Vermont 1980-1981, R. Gingras
VT 21	West Brattleboro	Cem	Cemetery of West Brattleboro
VT 22	West Brattleboro	Cem	Meeting House Hill Cemetery
VT 25	West Rutland	Mar	St. Bridget, 1857-1930
VT 37	Windsor County	BMS	Selected Vital Records of Orange & Windsor counties
VT 40	Windsor County	Cem	Sharon Cemetery, to 1971
VT 03	Winooski	Birth	Birth Certificates, 1898-1901
VT 18	Winooski	Mar	Old Town Winooski & Colchester, 1857-1922; Winooski, 1923-1998 (2 v.)
VT 10	Winooski	Mar	St. Francis Xavier, 1868-1994
VT 11	Winooski	Bur	St. Francis Xavier, 1868-1994

### FCGSC Library Resources You Won't Find on the Internet

Selected titles from the library's catalog (part 1), with new Dewey call number and new or revised subject heading added in bold - [catalog conversion still in progress]

Paul R. Keroack, #157

\_\_\_\_\_. Acadian genealogies 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Infolink Tech Inc. CD109, Automated Archives, 1994. 1 disc, CD-ROM.

#### **971.6 Acad Acad**

##### **Acadia-Genealogy**

Albert, Rev. Thomas. History of Madawaska: According to the historical researches of Patrick Theriault and the handwritten notes of Prudent L. Mercure. Quebec: Imprimerie franciscaine missionnaire, 1920, 225 p.

Ref H F 29 Me A4213

#### **971.6 Acad Albe**

##### **Acadians-Madawaska-History**

Allaire, Abbe J.B.A. Historie de la paroisse de Saint-Denis-du-Richeleau. Saint-Hyacinthe: Courier de Saint-Hyacinthe, 1905

Ref H F 1054 S 14 A4

#### **971.4 60 Alla**

##### **St-Denis sur Richelieu (Quebec)-History**

American Canadian Genealogical Society. 550 Franco-American lineages from the Research Service of A.C.G.S. Manchester NH: American-Canadian Genealogical Society, 1988, 266 p.

Ref L CS 69 F7

#### **929 Amer**

##### **Surnames-French Canadian**

Anctil, Pierre. A Franco-American bibliography: New England. U.S. Dept. of Education, 1979, 137 p.

Ref H F15 F85 A57

**010 Anct**

**French Canadian Americans-Bibliography**

Auger, Roland J. La Grande Recrue de 1653. Montreal: Societe genealogique Candienne-francaise, 1955, 205 p.

Ref H F 1054.5 M8 A86

**971.4 Auge**

**Quebec-History**

Barthe, J.B.M. Analyse des actes de Francois Trottain, Notaire royale: Gardenote au Cap de la Magdeleine, Champlain, Batiscan et Ste-Anne, resident a Ste-Anne. Trois Rivieres. 176 p. Spine title: Royal notary Trottain

Ref H F1054 CS B2

**971.4 12 Bart**

**Notarial acts-Quebec**

Barto, Martha Ford. Passamaquoddy, genealogies of West Isles families. Saint John, NB: M.F. Barto, 1975, 228 p.

Ref F CS 88 N43 B37

**971.6 Acad Bart**

**Acadia-Genealogy**

Baxter, James Phinney. The pioneers of New France in New England. Bowie MD: Heritage Books, 1980 (reprint, 1894 ed.), 450 p.

N F7 B35

**305.8 Bax**

**French Canadians-New England**

Beaumont, Charles. Genealogies of the families de la Beauce, PQ. Quebec, 1906, 5 fiche

**971.4 05 Beau**

**St Joseph Beauce (Quebec)-Genealogy**

Belliveau, Pierre. French neutrals in Massachusetts. Boston: Kirk S. Giffen, 1972, 259 p.

Ref F E 184 F7 B4

**971.6 Acad Belli**

**Acadians-Massachusetts**

D'Entremont, Rev. Clarence J. Yarmouth, 350 years ago. Yarmouth, NS: The Yarmouth County Historical Society, 1967, 14 p.

Ref F F 1039.5 Y3 D4

**971.6 Acad Dent**

**Yarmouth (N.S.)-History**

**Acadia-History**

Griffiths, Naomi E.S. The contexts of Acadian history: 1686-1784. Montreal: McGill-Queens University Press, 1992, 137 p.

Ref F F 1037 674 S 74 1992

**971.6 Acad Grif**

**Acadia-History**

Jehn, Janet. Acadian exiles in the Colonies. Covington, KY: J. Jehn, 1977, 336 p.

Ref E 184 A2 J43

**971.6 Acad Jehn**

**Acadians-Relocation-United States**

L'Assomption burials, 1800-1980. 12 fiche

**971.4 35**

**Burials-L'Assomption County (Quebec)**

Lafontaine, Andre. Les Bailliages de Beupre et de l'Île d'Orleans. Sherbrooke: Imprimerie Jacques Gagne Inc., 1987, 566 p. Ref H Keq 104 b4 B34

**971.4 47 Lafo**

**Trials-Beupre (Quebec)**

**Trials-l'Île d'Orleans (Quebec)**

Langlois, Michel. Les ancetres Beauportais : 1634-1760. Beauceville: L'Eclaireur, 1984, 367 p.

N CS 88 B4 L36

**971.4 53 Lang**

**Beuport-(Quebec)-Genealogy**

Lavallee, Robert. Petite histoire de Berthier: La Pocatiere, Quebec. Societe historique de la Cote-du-Sud, 1973, 216 p.

Ref H F 1054 B54 L3

**971.4 08 Lava**

**La Pocatiere (Berthier, Quebec)- History**

Le Centre d'Etudes acadiennes, University of Moncton. Inventaire general des sources documentaires sur les Acadiens. Moncton NB: Editions d'Acadie, 1975, 526 p.

Ref F F 1038 A3 U54

**027 Acad Cent**

**Archives-Acadia**

Ledoux, Albert H. Les mariages Acadiens du Quebec : Les colonies acadiennes de Nicolet et Yamachiche. State College PA: A.H. Ledoux, 1981, 416 p.

Ref F CS 88 M37 L42

**971.6 Acad Ledo**

**Acadians-Quebec-Genealogy**

Ledoux, Denis. Turning memories into memoirs: A handbook for writing lifestories. Lisbon Falls ME: Soleil Press, 1993, 206 p.

Ref C CS 14 T87 L58

**929.1 Ledo**

**Genealogy-Research**

FCGSC Library Resources You Won't Find on the Internet

Leger, Yvan. Beloved Acadia of my ancestors: History and genealogy, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Montreal: Les Editions du Fleuve, 1992, 409 p.

Ref F CS 88 A33 L44

**971.6 Acad Lege**

**Acadia-History**

Milner, W.C. The Basin of Minas, and its early settlers. Reprint from Wolfville Acadian. 132 p.

Ref F F 1039 M5 M5

**971.6 Acad Miln**

**Acadia-Basin of Minas-History**

Plante, Clement. Petit Atlas de la France ancestral. Montreal: Loisirs-St-Edouard Inc., 1977, 114 p.

Ref E G 1844.2 P47 P52

**912 Plan**

**Atlas-France**

Poirier, Pascal. Le Parler franco-acadien et ses origins. Shediac, NB: P. Poirier, 1928, 339 p.

Ref F PC 3608 P6

**447 Poir**

**French language-Acadia**

Punch, Terrence. Genealogist's handbook for Atlantic Canada research. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1989, 142 p.

Ref C CS A884 1989

**929.1 Punc**

**Atlantic Provinces-Genealogy**

**Acadians-Atlantic Provinces-Genealogy**

Saint-Pere, Rameau de Une colonie feodale en Amerique : L'Acadie 1604-1881. Montreal: Granger freres, 1889. 2 v.

Ref H F1038 R19

**971.6 Acad Sain**

**Acadia-History**

Therriault, Fidele. Les familles de Caraquet: Dictionnaire genealogique. F. Therriault, 1985, 493 p.

Ref F F 1044.5 C37 T48

**971.6 Acad Ther**

**Acadia-Caraquet-Genealogy**

Webster, John Clarence. Acadia at the end of the seventeenth century: Letters, etc. of Joseph Robineau de Villebon. Saint John NB: The New Brunswick Museum, 1934

226 p.

Ref F F 1038 W38

**971.6 Acad Webs**

**Acadia-History**

**Northeastern Connecticut Mill Workers'  
Wall of Honor**  
Sherry Chapman, #1283

Those of you with mill workers in your family may be interested to learn that the Windham Mills State Heritage Park in Willimantic, Connecticut has established a Wall of Honor to commemorate those who have worked in the mills of northeastern Connecticut. The Wall is currently housed at the Willimantic Town Hall, but will eventually be relocated to Heritage Park as a permanent exhibit. It will be on display inside one of the park buildings to protect it from inclement weather.

Below is a list of mill workers who are currently recognized on the Wall of Honor, including one of my own ancestors, Moses "Moise" Lachapelle. Other information provided includes the mill, work area or position, and dates and years of service, if known.

You can purchase a 5/8" nameplate to be mounted on the Wall of Honor in celebration of a mill worker (past or present) for \$20. For more information call the Windham Recreation Department at 860-465-3048.

**Photocopy this form to order**

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**Wall of Honor**  
**Windham State Heritage Park**

**Name of Worker (as to appear on Wall):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Mill:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Location of Mill:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Yrs Worked:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of Contact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact Address:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Cost: \$20 per name (1 per nameplate)**

**Make check payable to: WMSHP/Heritage Wall, 979 Main Street, Willimantic, CT 06226**

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<b>Worker's Name</b>	<b>Mill</b>	<b>Position/Area</b>	<b>Dates/Yrs</b>
Adamo, Henry M.	Willimantic American Thread	Head of Trucking	
Adams, Oscar Joseph	Taftville, CT		4 yrs
Adams, Roderick "Dick"	Baltic Mills		6 yrs
Adolfo Gonzalez, Sr.	Windham		10 years
Albro Jr., Leon C.	Willimantic American Thread		33 yrs
Anderson, Charles W.	Willimantic American Thread		1977-1986
Anderson, Marguerite	Willimantic American Thread	Main Office	5 yrs
Anderson, Richard	Willimantic American Thread	Research & Dev.	10 yrs



**Northeastern Connecticut Mill Workers'  
Wall of Honor**

<b>Worker's Name</b>	<b>Mill</b>	<b>Position/Area</b>	<b>Dates/Yrs</b>
Annati, Augusto "Gus"	Willimantic American Thread		1962-1985
Anthony, Frances Gantick	Willimantic American Thread		1942-1951 59-85
Arson, Fred	Willimantic American Thread		1930-40
Arton Roberge, Raoul & Simome	Willimantic American Thread		
Aubin, Dora			
Aubin, Walter			
Augustyn, Andrew	Willimantic American Thread		1905-1925
Bartlett, Teresa Shea	Willimantic American Thread		
Beauchesne, Victor W.	Willimantic American Thread		3-4 yrs
Beaudette, Robert	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	18 yrs
Beaudette, Wilfred R.	Willimantic American Thread		1940-1982
Beaulieu, John, B.	Willimantic		25 yrs
Beaulieu, Rose Alma	Willimantic		20 yrs
Beland, Roderick "Bunny"	Willimantic American Thread		35-40 yrs
Belanger, Alberta	Willimantic American Thread		8 yrs
Belanger, Stella	Willimantic American Thread		45 yrs
Bennett, Luman P.	Central Village		
Bertora, Salvatore B.			
Bertrand, Rose	Willimantic American Thread		
Bethel, Robert James Hartley	Wauregan, CT		lifetime
Bigelow, Edna F.	Willimantic American Thread	#4	30 yrs
Biron, Adelard "Del"	Willimantic American Thread	#2 Shoethread	30 yrs
Biron, Antoinette "Tony"	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	14 yrs
Blair, Adelard "Cookie"	Willimantic American Thread		
Blair, Margaret Kelly	Willimantic American Thread		
Blish, Everette	Willimantic American Thread	#6 Mill	10 yrs
Boisjolie, Alice M.	Willimantic American Thread		
Boisjolie, Arthur	Willimantic American Thread		
Boisjolie, Salem J.	Willimantic American Thread		
Bombria, George	Willimantic		25 yrs
Bonafine, Joseph Sr.	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	1940-1956
Boucher, Alan	Willimantic American Thread		6 yrs
Boucher, James	Willimantic American Thread	Willimantic	5 yrs
Boulay, Fabiola	Willimantic American Thread		
Bouley, Laura Bernier	Lawton and Ashland		55 yrs
Bourque, Leo E.	Willimantic American Thread		34 yrs
Bourret, Dorothee	Willimantic American Thread		15 yrs
Bourret, Edgar	Willimantic American Thread		10 yrs
Bragg, Alice Adams	Willimantic American Thread		1953

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Worker's Name	Mill	Position/Area	Dates/Yrs
Bristol Wilson Low, Elleda	Willimantic American Thread	Machine Fixer	1973-1977
Brouillard, Richard P.	Willimantic American Thread		1953-1986
Burnore, Dorothy A.	Willimantic American Thread		
Burnore, John T.	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	20 yrs
Butler, Ella L.	Willimantic American Thread	#5 Packing	40 yrs
Butler, Walter W.	Willimantic American Thread		1920-1941
Carbone, Antonino	Willimantic American Thread		19 yrs
Carchidi, Nellie W.	Willimantic American Thread		
Carchidi, Nicholas J.	Willimantic American Thread		
Carlson, Conrad E.	Pratt & Whitney Machine Co.	Hartford	1910-1960
Carlson, Gustave L.	Anderson Pattern Co	Hartford	1912-1927
Carlson, Joseph	Willimantic American Thread		1 yr
Carpenter, Mary B.	Willimantic American Thread		
Casey, George F.	Willimantic American Thread		30 yrs
Casey, Robert W.	Willimantic American Thread		
Casey, Rose A.	Willimantic American Thread		
Casey, William H.	Willimantic American Thread		30 yrs
Cathcart, Samuel	Griswold		47 yrs
Caya, David O.	Smith & Winchester Foundry	South Windham	1919-1965
Cerreto, Phyllis	Willimantic American Thread		30 yrs
Champagne, Peter	Willimantic		unknown
Chesser, Eileen E.	Willimantic American Thread		1949-1969
Cichon, Stanley	Willimantic American Thread		40 yrs
Clarisse Gosselin	Willimantic American Thread		18 yrs
Clauson, John A.	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	20+ yrs
Cloutier, Albert	Willimantic American Thread		1905-1932
Cloutier, Lena	Willimantic American Thread		1927-1928
Cloutier-Foley, Odina	Willimantic American Thread		1920
Cloutier-Morley, Mary Rose	American Thread/Rossi Velvet Mill		1921-1923
Cloutier-Paulhus, Leona	American Thread/Rossi Velvet Mill		1927-1930
Cogswell, Lawrence F.	Willimantic American Thread	Printing Dept	
Cone Family	Willimantic American Thread		
Cone, Karen Perras	Roselin Mfg. Co. Wmtc		23 yrs
Coriarty, June A.	Willimantic American Thread		
Coriarty, Robert R.	Willimantic American Thread		
Coriaty, Alex	Willimantic American Thread		40 yrs
Coriaty, Diane Pepin	Willimantic American Thread		6 yrs
Coriaty, Jeanne	Willimantic American Thread		25 yrs
Cosentino, Joseph N.	Yantic, CT		

**Northeastern Connecticut Mill Workers'  
Wall of Honor**

<b>Worker's Name</b>	<b>Mill</b>	<b>Position/Area</b>	<b>Dates/Yrs</b>
Cosentino, Rose E.	Yantic, CT		
Cote, Gracia Anna	Willimantic American Thread		
Cote, John	Willimantic American Thread	Print Shop	
Cote, John L.	Willimantic American Thread		44 yrs
Coughlin, Helen	Donation to Wall of Honor	Windham	
Couture, Maurice	Willimantic American Thread		44 yrs
Couture, Regina	Electro Motive		25 yrs
Crabtree, Gertrude	Willimantic		unknown
Curtis Sr, Harvey M.	Willimantic American Thread		30+ yrs
Cyr, Arthur	Willimantic American Thread		30 yrs
Cyr, Irene	Willimantic American Thread		25 yrs
Darrow, Harold M.	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	1949-1951
Darrow, Virginia B.	American Screw Co.	Sec. to Treasurer	1948-1951
Delorme, Homer	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	18 yrs
DeLude, Julian A.	Willimantic American Thread		
Delude, Raymond R.	Willimantic American Thread		45 yrs
Delude, Rose	Willimantic American Thread		5 yrs
Deming, Wesley Elliott	Willimantic American Thread		40 yrs
Desorcy, Marie B.	Willimantic American Thread		30+ yrs
Desruisseaux, Annette	Willimantic American Thread	#4 bobbin stripper	
Desruisseaux, Barbara	Willimantic American Thread	#6 Mill	3 yrs
Desruisseaux, Gerard	Willimantic American Thread	#5 Shoe Thread	10 yrs
Desruisseaux, Robert	Willimantic American Thread	#6 Synthetic Nylon	7 yrs
Desruisseaux, Romeo	Willimantic American Thread	#4 Spinning Room	45 yrs
DeVivo, Mary Lou			
Dittrich, Elsie	Willimantic		unknown
Dobush, Mary	Willimantic American Thread	#4 Spinner Dept.	1913-1951
Donald Joseph Maclure	Willimantic American Thread		unknown
Doria Joseph Maclure	Willimantic American Thread		unknown
Dunnack, Jennie B.	Willimantic American Thread	Main office/#6	1938-1980
Dunnack, Mike	Willimantic American Thread	#2, #4, #6	1968-1974
Dunton, Earl H.	Willimantic American Thread	Pkg. Dye House	1959-1960
Dupont, Marie Anne		C.P. Dye #4	1973-1985
Egner, Esther M.	Willimantic American Thread		9 yrs
Egner, Richard A.	Willimantic American Thread		34 yrs
Entz, Mary E.	Willimantic American Thread	#6 Mill	20 yrs
Feltenberger, Katherine	Willimantic American Thread		10+ yrs
Fernandez, Hector	Willimantic American Thread		13 yrs
Fernandez, Olga	Willimantic American Thread		6 yrs

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Worker's Name	Mill	Position/Area	Dates/Yrs
Fiasconaro, Pietro	Willimantic American Thread		15 yrs
Fogg Sr., John W.	Willimantic American Thread		1938-1962
French, Daniel A.	Willimantic American Thread		1930's
Gagatek, Aniela	Willimantic American Thread		
Gagatek, Joseph	Willimantic American Thread		
Gagatek, Mary	Willimantic American Thread		over 45 yrs
Gagne, Blanche Coulombe	Willimantic American Thread		1920-1940
Gamache, Camille	Willimantic American Thread		1930-1941
Gamache, Francois J.	Willimantic American Thread		
Gamache, Sylvia Mikolaw	Willimantic American Thread		1933-1936
Gareau, Anna	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #2&#4	21 yrs
Garstka, Sophie	Ashland Cotton Co, Jewett City and Ponemah Mills of Taftville		50 yrs
Gifford, Charles	Willimantic Silk Mill		15 yrs
Giordano, Claire Boisvert	Willimantic American Thread		1938-1945
Girard, Aldea B.	Willimantic American Thread		
Gladue, Julia	Baltic Mills		
Golembouski, Juliette	Willimantic American Thread	No. 6	1945-1984
Gorke, George Tappan	Willimantic American Thread		20 yrs
Gosselin, Parmelia Jarvis	Ashland, Plainfield, Jewett City		25 yrs
Guarneri, Angela	Willimantic American Thread		
Guarneri, Augustus	Willimantic American Thread		
Guarneri, Jane	Willimantic American Thread		
Haddad, Malackie	Willimantic American Thread		
Hall, Burton C.	Willimantic American Thread		5 yrs
Hanson, Edward J.	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	25 yrs
	American Thread/Jewett City Textile		
Hanson, John H.	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #2 & #4	35 yrs
Harry E. Peltier	Willimantic American Thread		1940-1950
Hebert, Emelia	Willimantic American Thread		
Hemingway, Emma Siebert	Baltic		
Hemingway, Joseph A.	Baltic, Falls, Ponemah		
Herrick Jr., Richard E.	Willimantic American Thread		1950-1955
Herrick Sr., Richard E.	Willimantic American Thread		
Herrick, Evelyn B.	Willimantic American Thread		
Herrick, Frank E.	Willimantic American Thread		
Higgin, Harold	Willimantic American Thread	#6 Synthetic Nylon	1948-?
Hinds, Peter J.	Willimantic American Thread		1920-1926
Hofmann, Christian G.	Willimantic American Thread		
Hofmann, Joyce A.	Willimantic American Thread		

**Northeastern Connecticut Mill Workers'  
Wall of Honor**

<b>Worker's Name</b>	<b>Mill</b>	<b>Position/Area</b>	<b>Dates/Yrs</b>
Holowczak, Mychajlina	Willimantic American Thread		1953-1981
Holowczak, Wasyl	Willimantic American Thread	River Dye House	1950-1962
Hopkins, Harold E.	King-Seeley Thermos Taftville		1941-1971
Horn, Rita Robidoux	Wauregan, CT		
Horne, Josephine	Willimantic American Thread	C.P. Finishing	1947-1982
Hurteau Family	Willimantic American Thread		1883-1940's
Ingraham, Louise A.	Willimantic American Thread		40 yrs
Jacobs, Anna	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #2	55 yrs
Jacobs, Ernest	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	25 yrs
James, Douglas	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #5	5 yrs
James, Mary C.	Willimantic American Thread		
Jencik, Anna Janosack	Willimantic American Thread		20 yrs
Jones, Walter T.	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	1909-1946
Josefowicz, Anthony	Willimantic American Thread		8 yrs
Josefowicz, Sophie	Willimantic American Thread		15 yrs
Jung, Berthold	Willimantic American Thread		1 yr
Jung, Gerda	Willimantic American Thread		19 yrs
Jurkovics, Alexander	Mansfield, Conantville		1940-1956
Kasacek, Olga	Electro Motive	Willimantic	20 yrs
Kelly, Ralph L.	American Thread		12 yrs
Kilgus, Fran	Willimantic		26 yrs
Kilgus, Fred	Willimantic		28 yrs
Kneeland, John	Willimantic American Thread		1940's
Krupula, Bruce	Willimantic American Thread		1970-1976
Krzyzewski, Mary	Willimantic American Thread		35 yrs
Kurnyk, Emilia	Willimantic American Thread		22 yrs
Kurnyk, Wasyl	Willimantic American Thread		35 yrs
LaChap(p)elle, "Moise" Moses	Windham Mills		1895+
LaFontaine, Rene	Willimantic	Building #4	3 yrs
LaFontaine, Theodore	Willimantic		28 yrs
LaFontaine, Theodore "Ted"	Willimantic American Thread		1950-1977
Laliberte, Napoleon	Willimantic American Thread		
LaMantia, Antonio	Willimantic American Thread		
Landry, Gaetan	Main St., Willimantic		3 yrs
Laramee, Yvonne	Willimantic		30+ yrs
Lebeau, Leo R.	Willimantic American Thread		retired 1974
Legace, Albert	Willimantic American Thread		30 yrs
Legere, Yvonne B.	Willimantic American Thread	#4 Spinning	40 yrs
Lehoux, Alberta		#4	15 yrs

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Worker's Name	Mill	Position/Area	Dates/Yrs
Lehoux, Normand		#6, #2, #4	11 yrs
Leiss, Mary D.	Willimantic American Thread		
Lemieux, Joseph H.	Willimantic		45 yrs
Lemieux, Yvonne B.	Willimantic		40 yrs
Lemire, Wilmina Caisse	Willimantic American Thread		20 yrs
Libby, Mabelle B.	Willimantic American Thread		1960-1969
Lillian J. Copeland	Willimantic American Thread	#4	6 yrs
Lillie, Gertrude	Willimantic		unknown
	American Thread and		
	Electromotive		1965-1968
Linda Peltier Lambert			
Lis Sr., Raymond S.	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4, #6	46 yrs
Lopez, Angel	Willimantic American Thread		25 yrs
Love, John B.	Willimantic American Thread		1947-1963
Lucy, Juliette M.	Willimantic American Thread		17 yrs
Lussier, Eugene	Willimantic American Thread		23 yrs
Lynch, Mary	Willimantic American Thread		20 yrs
Lyon, Bruce C.	Willimantic American Thread	Dressing Room	1953-1956
Lyon, Wilfred L.	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	1938-1943
Maclure, Josephine Pekarovic	Willimantic American Thread		unknown
Magliocco Family	Willimantic American Thread		1900-1960's
Maheu, Victor	Willimantic American Thread		35 yrs
Majnich, Leo	Willimantic American Thread	Electrician	11 yrs
Maliga, Michael	Willimantic American Thread		1913-1961
Marsalisi, Tufanio R.J.	Willimantic American Thread		1966-1968
Martineau, Arton, Alma & Family	Willimantic American Thread		30 yrs
Martineau, Albert	Willimantic American Thread		
Martineau, Marcelle	Willimantic American Thread		
Mathieu, Clarence M.	Willimantic American Thread		46 yrs
Mauretti, Liberato	Willimantic American Thread		
Mayshar, Frank J.	Willimantic American Thread		34 yrs
McClure, Cyril	Willimantic American Thread		17 yrs
McComber, Charles Edward	Willimantic American Thread		7 yrs
Mellady Jr., John F.	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	7 yrs
Mellady Sr., John F.	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	30 yrs
Mellady, Olivette	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	20 yrs
Messier, Joseph Henry	Windham Mills		50 yrs
Michaud, Kenneth F.	Willimantic American Thread		15 yrs
Mikolaw, John	Willimantic American Thread	Spinning Dept	1937-1941
Milhomme, Edith	Willimantic American Thread		28 yrs
Molnar, Josephine	Willimantic American Thread		25 yrs

**Northeastern Connecticut Mill Workers'  
Wall of Honor**

<b>Worker's Name</b>	<b>Mill</b>	<b>Position/Area</b>	<b>Dates/Yrs</b>
Morascini, Anthony, Jr.	Willimantic American Thread	Willimantic	1958-1960
Morascini, Anthony, Sr.	Willimantic American Thread	Willimantic	1961-1974
Moriarty, Thomas	Willimantic American Thread		1899-1936
Neff, Bertha	Willimantic American Thread	Willimantic	1947-1985
Neff, Elmer Sr.	Willimantic American Thread	Willimantic	1961-1985
Neugent, Irene	Willimantic American Thread		25 yrs
Niemiec, Tekla E.	Willimantic American Thread		
Noel Sr., Nelson	Willimantic American Thread		36 yrs
Nowak, Anna	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	1920-1960
Olsen, Edward	Willimantic American Thread		1955-1968
Olsen, Evelyn	Willimantic American Thread		1955-1975
Ouellette, Cecile	Willimantic American Thread		30 yrs
Ouellette, Eveline	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #2	15 yrs
Ouellette, Irene E. (Beaudette)	Willimantic American Thread	Box Shop	1925-1956
Ouellette, J. Robert	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #2	5 yrs
Ouellette, Jean-Marc	Willimantic American Thread	Shoe Thread Dept	1946-1949
Ouellette, Leo J.	Willimantic American Thread	Card Shop	1926-1956
Ouellette, Omer	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #5	20 yrs
Pantoja, Ernesto	Willimantic American Thread		15 yrs
Paquette, Claire	Willimantic American Thread		1973-1976
Paquette, Norman	Willimantic American Thread		1956-1958
Parson, John	Willimantic American Thread		1958-1963
Paul Garabedian	Willimantic American Thread	Weaver Shop	1 yr
Pavone, Leona L.	Willimantic American Thread	Testing Room	1966-1985
Pelletier, Adelard	Willimantic American Thread		25 yrs
Pelletier, Anatole	Willimantic American Thread		25 yrs
Pelletier, Corinne B.	Willimantic American Thread		33 yrs
Pelletier, Gilbert T.	Willimantic American Thread	Card and Spinning	1955-1965
Pelletier, Joseph A.	Willimantic American Thread		27 yrs
Pelletier, Maurice E.	Willimantic American Thread		5 yrs
Pellitteri, Gabriele	Willimantic American Thread		
Pellitteri, Victoria	Willimantic American Thread		
Perrault, Marie Anna	Willimantic American Thread		Lifetime
Pescetello, Angelo	Willimantic American Thread	Shuttle Bobbin #5	1950-1962
Pescetello, Gladyce	Willimantic American Thread	Shuttle Bobbin #5	1950-1956
Phillips, Howard L.		Main Office	
Phillips, Nancy S.		Warehouse Office	
Plourde, Douglas, Sr.	Willimantic American Thread		5 yrs
Plourde, Linda	Willimantic American Thread		5 yrs

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<b>Worker's Name</b>	<b>Mill</b>	<b>Position/Area</b>	<b>Dates/Yrs</b>
Podmore Sr., James N.	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	
Pokorny, Helen L.	Willimantic American Thread		
Polak, Antoinette C.	Willimantic American Thread		
Polak, Felix	Willimantic American Thread		
Polak, Victoria	Willimantic American Thread		
Polttila, Klaus H.	Willimantic American Thread		27 yrs
Praakli-Burnham, Helmi	Willimantic American Thread		2 years
Prescott, Marie	Willimantic American Thread		77-80
Prorok, Helen	Willimantic American Thread		15 yrs
Prorok, Jan	Willimantic American Thread		15 yrs
Prue, Edith Platt	Willimantic Linen Mill		1915-1920
Prue, Joseph Henry	Eagleville Mill		1910-1920
Prue, Louis J. Proulx	Eagleville Mill		1890-1920
Quealy, Sarah M.	Willimantic American Thread	Packing Dept	1925-1956
Quealy, William C.	Willimantic American Thread	Twister Tender	1927-1963
Racicot, Henry	Willimantic American Thread	Blacksmith #2Mill	16 yrs
Ravenelle, Lillian	Willimantic		20 yrs
Ravenelle, Wilfred "Joe Pete"	Willimantic		20 yrs
Raye, Estelle Pellerin	Willimantic American Thread		10.5 yrs
Reall, Edna	Willimantic American Thread		
Reynolds, Teotis Bombria	Willimantic		1920's
Roberts, Lucien Joseph	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #2	30+ yrs
Robish, George	Baltic		
Robish, Sophie Siebert	Baltic		
Robitaille, Edgar	Putnam Woolen Mill		40 yrs
Roth, Robert F.	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	40 yrs
Roy, William	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	52 yrs
Rusek, Anna	Windham		44 yrs
Sampson, Lucy	Willimantic American Thread		46 yrs
Sarnowski, Anna	Willimantic American Thread		7-8 yrs
Sarnowski, Bridget	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	
Sarnowski, Stanley	Willimantic American Thread		9 yrs
Schlehofer, Woodrow L.	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #2	1946-1971
Schramm, Richard	Willimantic American Thread	Dye House	1955-1956
	Thompsonville & Broad Brook Mills		
Scolsky, Stephen			35 yrs
Segar, Ruth Slater	Willimantic American Thread		
Service, James Brigham	Willimantic American Thread		1950-1980
Shaw, Edwin B.	Willimantic American Thread		1937-1953
Shepaum, Christine	Willimantic American Thread		



**Northeastern Connecticut Mill Workers'  
Wall of Honor**

<b>Worker's Name</b>	<b>Mill</b>	<b>Position/Area</b>	<b>Dates/Yrs</b>
Shirley T. Cote	Willimantic American Thread		23 yrs
Shirshac, Trudy, E.	Warren Woolen Mill		24 yrs
Simonds, Mary	Willimantic American Thread		10 yrs
Sirak Jr, John	Willimantic American Thread		
Slater, Alan F.	Willimantic American Thread		
Slater, Earl C.	Willimantic American Thread		
Slater, Herman C	Willimantic American Thread		40+ yrs
Slater, Viola	Willimantic American Thread		25 yrs
Smith Sr., Charles Edward	Willimantic American Thread	Machine Shop	20 yrs
Smith, Ann S.	Willimantic American Thread		13 yrs
Smith, William J.	Willimantic American Thread		
Soltesz, Michael	Willimantic		15+ yrs
St. Hilaire, Edward	Willimantic American Thread		
St.Hilaire, Eugenie (Albert)	Willimantic American Thread		
Stefanyk, Katarina	Willimantic American Thread		10 yrs
Stefanyk, Wasyl	Willimantic American Thread		15 yrs
Stygar, Adolph J.	Willimantic American Thread		10 yrs
Stygar, Chester John	Willimantic American Thread		1930-1979
Stygar, Isabelle O.	Willimantic American Thread		1948-1958
Stygar, Kathryn	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	
Sumsky, Olena	Willimantic American Thread		1958
Susan A. Shepard (Benoit)	Electro-Motive Mfg. Co.	South Park St	27 yrs
Sypher, George H.	Willimantic American Thread		48 yrs
Syphers Jr., Gilbert	Willimantic American Thread		
Syphers Sr., Gilbert	Willimantic American Thread		
Syphers, Earl H.	Willimantic American Thread		
Talaronak, Anna	Willimantic American Thread		
Talaronak, John	Willimantic American Thread		
Telesfora Rivera Colon	Willimantic American Thread		11 yrs
Tellier, Sophie	Willimantic American Thread	shipping/ packing	
Tennant Harriet	Willimantic American Thread		
Theriault, Clyde P.	Willimantic American Thread		
Theriault, Elzear	Willimantic American Thread		45 yrs
Thompson, Louise T.	Willimantic American Thread		12 yrs
Tighe, Robert J.	Willimantic American Thread		
Tourigny, Harvey	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	40 yrs
Troniar, Beverly P.	Ponemah Mills, Norwich, CT		1957-1970
Trudeau, Rose J.	Willimantic American Thread		
Truska, John	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	40 yrs

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Worker's Name	Mill	Position/Area	Dates/Yrs
Truska, Mary	Willimantic American Thread		20 yrs
Turenne, Nancy M.	Willimantic American Thread		1950-1985
Tutto, Laszlo	Willimantic American Thread	Building 4&6	
Tymkiw, Oliva	Willimantic American Thread		35 yrs
Vaillant, Bernadette	Willimantic American Thread		over 48 yrs
Valehrach, Eugene	Willimantic American Thread		3 months
Vallieres, Alfred	Willimantic American Thread		15 yrs
Vallieres, Lucinda	Willimantic American Thread		17 yrs
Veevers, Arthur	Willimantic American Thread		23 yrs
Vertefeuille, Louise D.	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #6	34+ yrs
Vertefeuille, Simone Briere	Willimantic American Thread		1925-30 1940-46
Ververis, Lucille	Willimantic American Thread		
Ververis, Peter	Willimantic American Thread		
Viens, Mrs. Clemence	Weaver - Baltic Mills		
Vogel, Leo	Willimantic American Thread	Building 6	
Wallen, Clarence H.	Willimantic American Thread		
Wallen, Jeannette (St. Hilaire)	Willimantic American Thread		
Wallen, Lloyd H.	Willimantic American Thread		
Warrender, Ann	Willimantic American Thread		1926-1962
Warrender, Charles H.	Willimantic American Thread		1925-1967
Warrender, Herbert F.	Willimantic American Thread		
Warrender, Norman	Willimantic American Thread		
Weber, Paul G.	American Thread		1960-1983
Weigold, Charles W.	South Willington Mill and American Thread and Conantville		
Weigold, Vida Whitman	American Thread and Conantville Mill		
Weissenborn, Theodor	Willimantic American Thread		1959-1969
Welsh Jr., William	Pervel Industries, Plainfield		1968-1988
Wiggin, Russell	Willimantic American Thread		35 yrs
Wilmot, Percy	Willimantic American Thread		40 yrs
Wisted, Mary Shea	Willimantic American Thread		
Woodbury, Bruce Warren	Willimantic American Thread		5 yrs
Wrzesien, Michael	Willimantic American Thread	Mill #4	40 yrs
Yetke, John P.	Yantic Woolen-Yantic, CT		25-30 yrs
Yorke, Howard R.	Willimantic American Thread		
Yorke, Judy A.	Willimantic American Thread		
Zdyrko, John	Willimantic		30 yrs
Zinavage, Edward	Willimantic American Thread	Maintenance	1973-1983
Zinavage, Victoria Praisner	Baltic Mills	Card Room	

## Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Shirley Rita Morin, #2075

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

### Abare

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

### Alexandre

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

### Allaire

# 1636 Louis Fox, 10 Camden St., South Hadley, MA 01075-2319

# 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 06374-2018

### 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 06042

### Beauchesne

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

### Beaulieu

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

**Beauregard**

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

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

# 2100 Everett & Dorothy Pothier, PO Box 328, Summerville, SC 29485

**Beauvilliers**

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

**Belanger**

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

**Belhumeur**

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

**Bellefleur**

# 964 Dorothy Carreiro, 434 Hook Pl, Ithaca, NY 14850-3125

**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**

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

**Bombardier**

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

**Bordeaux**

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

**Borden**

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

**Bouchard**

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

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

**Boucher**

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

**Boudreau**

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

**Boule**

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

**Bourassa**

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

**Bourgeois**

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

**Bousquet**

# 2036 Michael Lavallee, 370 Lathrop Rd., Plainfield, CT 06374-2018

**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

**Brazeau**

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

**Breault**

# 1820 Germaine Goudreau, 629 Riverside Dr. PO Box 160, Grosvenordale, CT 06246  
# 1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060  
# 1114 Raymond Breault, 280 Main St, Sterling, CT 06377-1810  
# 350 Eleanor & Edgar Page, Po Box 85, South Woodstock, CT 06267-0085

**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

**Brousseau**

# 1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-209 Baybarry La, Storrs, CT 0626-82060

**Busque**

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

**Camirand**

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

**Cantin**

# 2100 Everett & Dorothy Pothier, PO Box 328, Summerville, SC 29485

**Carbonneau**

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

**Cardinal**

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

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

**Carignan**

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

**Caron**

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

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

**Carriere**

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

**Carter**

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

**Catlin**

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

**Caya**

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

**Chaloux**

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

**Champeau**

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

**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

**Cloutier**

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

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

**Colette**

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

**Collette**

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

**Concannon**

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

**Corbeil**

# 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

**Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members**

**Couan**

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

**Couillard**

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

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

**Cournoyer**

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

**Couto**

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

**Cummings**

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

**Cyr**

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

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

**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

**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

**Desforges**

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

**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 01075-2319

**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 Canada 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**

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

# 1574 Pauline Wilson, 73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester, CT 06042

**Ducharme**

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

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

**Duclos**

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

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

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

**Dumais**

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

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

**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



## Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

### Evens

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

### Falcon

# 2100 Everett & Dorothy Pothier, PO Box 328, Summerville, SC 29485

### Fanyou

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

### Faucher

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

### Fournier

# 1616 Byron Benton, 77 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 06106-4201

# 1636 Louis Fox, 10 Camden St., South Hadley, MA 01075-2319

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

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

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

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

### Frechette

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

### Freeman

# 1637 Lillian Beauviliers, 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

### Gamache (cont.)

# 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

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

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

### Gauthier

# 964 Dorothy Carreiro, 434 Hook Pl, Ithaca, NY 14850-3125

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

### 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

**Godin**

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

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

**Goodhue**

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

**Goudreau**

# 1783 Richard Goudreau, 26 Clayton Dr, West Springfield, MA 0108-91263

**Govette**

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

**Grenier**

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

# 1616 Byron Benton, 77 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 06106-4201

**Grimard**

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

**Guay**

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

**Guillemette**

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

**Guilmitt**

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

**Guimond**

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

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

**Hackett**

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

**Hebert**

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

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

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

**Henri**

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

**Houde**

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

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

**Houle**

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

**Jandren**

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

**Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members**

**Josse**

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

**Jouanne**

# 1616 Byron Benton, 77 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 06106-4201

**Kelly**

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

**King**

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

**Klunz**

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

**Labbee**

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

**LaBombardier**

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

**Labonte**

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

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

# 2097 Roger & Phylis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 06238

**Lacasse**

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

**Lachance**

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

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

**Lacroix**

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

**Lafaille**

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

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

**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 0645-06111

**Lagace/Lagasse**

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

**Lagasse**

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

**Laliberte**

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

**Lallier**

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

**Lamarre**

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

**Lambert**

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

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

**Lampron**

# 1270 John & Patricia Laframboise, 74 Dexter Avenue, 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

**Lapierre**

# 2097 Roger & Phylis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 06238

**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 Street, South Windsor, CT 06074-1008

**L'Archeveque**

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

**Lariviere**

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

**Laroche**

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

**LaRochelle**

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

**Latulipe**

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

**Lauler**

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

**Lausier**

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

**Lauzier/Lozier/Laisier**

# 2101 Joan Lozier, 30 Lanphier Rd., Branford, CT 06405

**Lavallee**

# 2036 Michael Lavallee, 370 Lathrop Rd., Plainfield, CT 06374-2018

**LeBec**

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

**Lebek**

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

## Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

### LeBlanc

- # 2028 Chris & Cheryl Klemmer, 14 Winhart Dr., Granby, CT 06035
- # 2062 Lisa Neild, 8 Harmund Court, Wethersfield, CT 06109
- # 760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019
- # 996 Michele LeBlanc, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

### 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

- # 987 Sylvia Cologne, 190 Laurel St, South Windsor, CT 06074-2347
- # 760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019

### Lemieux

- # 996 Michele LeBlanc, 227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521
- # 1361 Wendy Amblo, 50 Colony Road, West Hartford, CT 06117-2214

### LePire

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

### LeRoux

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

### Levec

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

### Levesque

- # 2101 Joan Lozier, 30 Lanphier Rd., Branford, CT 06405
- # 2044 Jeanne Katkavich, 7 Chapel St., Eastport, ME 04631

### Loiselle

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

### Lord

- # 576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont, PQ Canada H2V 2T6

### Loubier

- # 444 Edna Franz, 41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 0741-04511

### Lussier

- # 780 Eileen Lussier, 235 Old Marlborough Tpke, Portland, CT 06480-4009

### Lussier (cont.)

- # 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 06480-4009

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

**Martin**

# 2048 Don Michaud, 1308 Bigelow Commons, Enfield, CT 06082

# 1625 Robert Besette, 2 Aimee Drive, 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**

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

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

**Masson**

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

**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**

# 2107 Eleanor Placzek, 89 Lealand Ave, Agawam, MA 01001

# 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 Drive, Manchester, CT 06042

**Michaud**

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

# 2048 Don Michaud, 1308 Bigelow Commons, Enfield, CT 06082

**Milot**

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

**Monty**

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

## Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

### 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

### 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 Street, South Windsor, CT 06074-1008

### Neveu

# 2100 Everett & Dorothy Pothier, PO Box 328, Summerville, SC 29485

### Nichollet

# 444 Edna Franz, 41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 074104511

### Nicolet

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

### Normand

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

### Nosek

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

### Oliver/Olivier

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

### Ouimet

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

### Page

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

### Paquin

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

### Patenaude

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

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

### Paulos

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

### Pearl

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

### Pelland

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

### 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, 26 Clayton Dr, West Springfield, MA 01089-1263

**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

**Poitras**

# 115 Richard Poitras, 21 Nedwied Rd, Tolland, CT 0608-44037

**Popeilarczyk**

# 762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT 060842210

**Porion**

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

**Post**

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

**Pothier**

# 2100 Everett & Dorothy Pothier, PO Box 328, Summerville, SC 29485

**Potvin**

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

**Poulin**

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

**Pretaboire**

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

**Proulx**

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

**Prunier**

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

**Racine**

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

# 2097 Roger & Phylis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 06238

**Ravenelle**

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**Raymond**

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

**Richard**

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

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

**Rioux**

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



**Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members**

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

**Roberts**

# 2097 Roger & Phylis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 06238

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

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

**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**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 485 Delcy Voisine, 150 Silver Fox Lane, Torrington, CT 06790

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

**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 Street, Manchester, CT 06040-2930

**Sanschgrin**

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

**Savard**

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

**Savoie**

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

**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 060107328

**Snay**

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

**Sorel**

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

**Souliers**

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

**St. 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. Martin**

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

# 1937 Cora Sciarra, 46 Robbie Rd., Tolland, CT 06084

**St. Onge**

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

**St. Pierre**

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

**St. Amand**

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

**Suprenant**

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

**Sylvestri**

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

**TaLbot**

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

**Tetreau**

# 46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, 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

**Tremblay**

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

**Trombly/Tremblay/Tremb**

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

**Turcotte**

# 999 Anne Marie St Jean, 62 Maynard St, Putnam, CT 0626-01116

**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

**Voisine**

# 485 Delcy Voisine, 150 Silver Fox Lane, Torrington, CT 06790

**Volin**

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

**Wolf**

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

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***A Mélange of Current Periodical Selections***

Germaine Allard Hoffman, #333

**Michigan's Habitant Heritage**

Rolls of the Soldiers of Colonial Canada 1671-1730

Volume 27 #4 and Volume 28 #1

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Corrections of Catherine Baillou's Grimaldi Ancestry

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**Memoires**

Narcisse Houde et ses epouses

Volume 57 #4

L'origine de l'Allemand Johann Franz Boddiges dit Beddies

Volume 57 #4

Les origines de Philippe Amoit (Hameau), et son epouse Anne Couvent

Volume 58 #1

**American-Canadian Genealogist**

Racine aka Russin/Russell

Issue # 111, Volume 33, #1

**Maine's Franco-American Heritage**

Lambert dit Champagne

Volume #23, November 2006

French Names in the 1860 US Census of Aroostock County, Maine

Volume #23, November 2006

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Cashiers d'Historie: Les Filles Du Roi En Nouvelle France by  
Sylvio Dumas, Historical Society of Quebec, 1972

Susan Paquette #369

The Acadian Exiles in Pennsylvania

Connecticut Obituaries 1994-1995 & 2003

History/Genealogy-Hillsborough County, New Hampshire

Obituaries - Bangor Daily News 2003 including various Obituaries  
1999 & 2004 Rhode Island, Massachusetts 1984

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Direct Line Ancestry - Carlton Raymond

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25 Issues of the periodical, Tenir et Servir, published by Association  
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St. Bridget of Kildare Church, Father Gregoire J. Fluet, Pastor  
Responding to His Call, A Celebration of the History of The Diocese of Norwich

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Burials of the McAloon-Kelly Funeral Home, Pawtucket,  
Rhode Island, 1900-1998 Volume 2

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Killingly Historical Society

Miscellaneous periodicals and genealogical materials

Susan Paquette #369

Reunion Paroissiale, Retour D'Europe du Reverend A.A. Sylvestre,  
Cure - Paroisse Du Sacre Coeur, Concord, N. H.  
St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N H. Catalogue 1942-1943  
Announcements 1943-1944  
1933 Northeastern Ct., Part 1, Ma. 1988 Part 2  
1988-1995 Rhode Island Obituaries  
Saint Louis de-Gonzague Paroisse-Parish, Nashua, N. H. Album  
Souvenir, 1871-Centenaire-Centennial

3/11/2007

Dr. Patricia Jolie-Zotzmann

Monetary Contribution in honor of parents 80th birthdays, Normand & Alice Jolie

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Dr. Joseph McAleen - The Catholic Center

One Family in Faith, A History of the Diocese of Bridgeport

Rene H. Bernier #18

Twenty Four Repertoires for parishes in the Province of Quebec

Barbara Paradis #1730

Mariages -Marriages (1830-1880) Comte de Clinton #106

Carol Grous

French & Native North American Marriages & Other Sources, Volume 2

5/2/2007

Mael Solen Picard, Public Affairs Director, Quebec Government Office

Two Copies of Nos liens avec la France

Helen Barnes

One Gross of Pencils

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- 2095. Bulger, Leo - 4024 Washburn Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55410
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- 2098. Rivard, Patricia - 20 Lenox Ave., Jewett City, CT 06351
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- 2101. Lozier, Joan - 30 Lanphier Rd., Branford, CT 06405
- 2102. Lavigne, Leo - 229 Allen Hill Road, Brooklyn, CT 06234
- 2103. Beard, David & Roxanne - 15 Lake Ridge Drive, Columbia, CT 06237
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- 2105. Stoddard, David - 31 Ridge Maple Dr, Somers, CT 06071
- 2106. Caisse, Michael - 1516 Garfield St, Hollywood, FL 33020
- 2107. Placzek, Eleanor - 89 Lealand Ave, Agawam, MA 01001
- 2108. Williams, Jane - PO Box 479, Somers, CT 06071
- 2109. Rhault, Ronald - 9 Federal Square, Mansfield, CT 06250
- 2110. Pottle, Marcia - 2 Lincoln Street, Spencer, MA 015621615
- 2111. Bedard MD, Robert - 25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 06084
- 2112. Melanson, Jr, Frank - 437 Butternut Court, Orange, CT 06477-2310
- 2113. Nelson, David - 24 Juniper Road, Windsor, CT 06095
- 2114. Durham, Irene "Kitti" - 632 Coral Reef Dr, Gaithersburg, MD 20878
- 2115. Bodozian, Gisele - 70 Fennbrook Rd, West Hartford, CT 06119-0017
- 2116. Sipple, Rebecca - 3865 N. Candyland Ln, Morris, IL 60450
- 2117. Demarse, Richard & Marguerite - 480 Dennison Ridge Drive, Manchester, CT 06040
- 2118. Bastein, Susan - 262 Weatherside Rd, Cheshire, CT 06410
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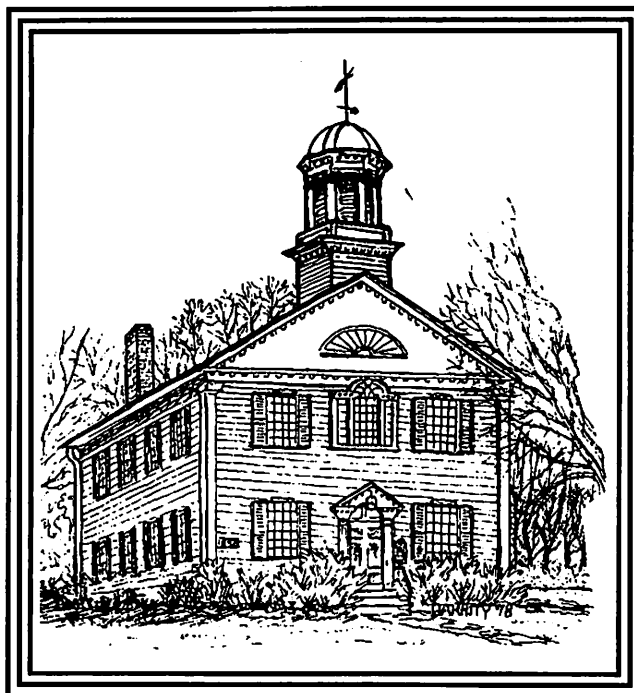
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