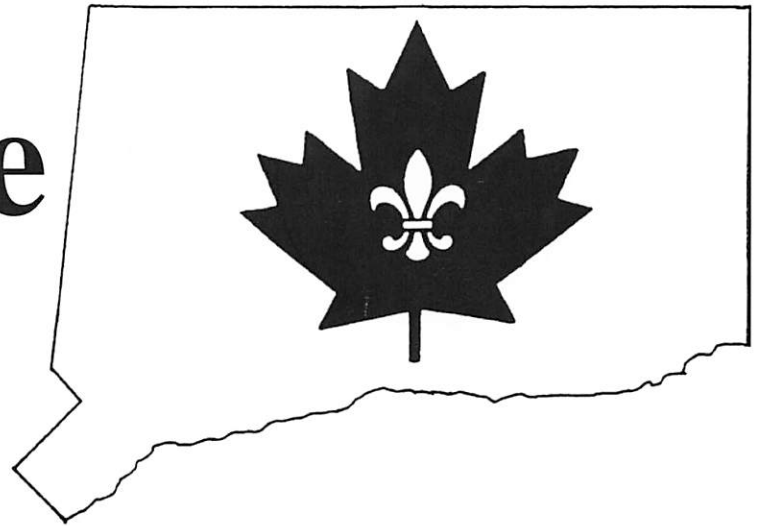


JW
LT

Vol. 13, No. 3
Summer 2008

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



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

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

Editor

Sherry Chapman, #1283

Officers

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

Directors

<u>2005-2007</u>	<u>2006-2008</u>
Glen Chenette, #1854	Richard Blais, #1652
Albert Marceau, #766	Raymond Cassidy, #747
Ivan Robinson, #326	Patrick Lausier, #4
	Shirley Morin, #2075

Librarians

Richard Blais, #1652	Paul Keroack, #157	Susan Paquette, #369
Robert Caron, #45	Paul Lajoie, #1402	Carlton Raymond, #449
Estelle Gothberg, #1426	Maryanne LeGrow, #696	Ivan Robinson, #326
Germaine Hoffman, #333	Albert Marceau, #766	Leo W. Roy, #1609
Dianne Keegan, #829	Shirley Morin, #2075	Marcel Roy, #241
	Robert Ouellette, #1305	Gordon Simon, #472

Special Responsibilities

Norbert Beauchemin, #345	Auditor	Albert Marceau, #766	Hébert Collection
Richard Blais, #1652	Mailings	Shirley Morin, #2075	Membership
Robert Caron, #45	Special Events	Susan Paquette, #369	Research
Raymond Cassidy, #747	Computer Network	Barbara Paradis, #1730	Travel/Special Events
Philippe Fontaine, #1805	Database Cataloging	Ivan Robinson, #326	Leaflet
Richard Fredette, #1537	Carpentry	Marcel Roy, #241	Building Maintenance
Dianne Keegan, #829	Repertoire Collection	Benoit Simoneau, #838	Translation
Paul Keroack, #157	Reclassification Project	Sharon Sinclair, #1437	Bindery Evaluator
Patrick Lausier, #4	Special Projects	Joseph Terrien, #188	Webmaster
Maryanne LeGrow, #696	Scheduling	Roger Whitmore, #958	Carpentry
Denise Long-Woodward, #1658	Video		

CONTENTS

Connecticut Maple Leaf

ISSN 1081-6275

Vol. 13, No. 3

Summer 2008

©All rights reserved 2008

Features

- 5 FRENCH NOBILITY AND ROYALTY**
The Ancestries of Some Early Colonists of New France who Descend from French Nobility and Royalty
Ray Cassidy, #747
- 16 Champlain in Connecticut**
Peter Gagné, #1195
- 20 Connecticut Roman Catholic Parishes: Years of their Founding From the 19th Century to the Earliest 20th Century**
Paul R. Keroack, #157
- 23 *Maid & Matrons of New France: Pioneer Women of Quebec***
Dame Hébert
Mary Sifton Pepper
- 30 *Maid & Matrons of New France: Pioneer Women of Quebec***
Madame de Champlain—The First Lady of Canada
Mary Sifton Pepper
- 32 Logging Camp Workers of Piscataquis, Maine, Part I (Extracted from the 1920 Federal Census)**
Susan Paquette, #369
- 33 Louis Joliet—A Connecticut Connection**
Sherry Chapman, #1283

Features

- 35 **BIOGRAPHY**
Louis Joliet, First Explorer of the Mississippi /
Journal of Father Marquette on a Famous Voyage
Reprinted from the St. Louis Republic, June 3, 1900
- 41 **FCGSC Library Resources You Won't Find on the Internet, Part III**
Paul R. Keroack, #157
- 44 **New Hampshire Repertoires in the FCGSC Library Collection**
Paul R. Keroack, #157
- 48 **A French Canadian Textile Worker**
Mr. Guilfoyle
- 77 **Index of Franco-American Veterans of the Civil War**
Massachusetts Residents
Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

Departments

- 3 **Editor's Niche**
Sherry Chapman, #1283
- 4 **FCGSC Library Schedule**
- 59 **Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members**
Shirley Giguere Morin, #2075
- 94 **New Members**
Shirley Giguere Morin, #2075
- 95 **The Society Acknowledges Donations to the Library**
Jean Fredette, #1537
- 97 **Financial Contributions to the Society**
Robert Lessard, #1754

Editor's Niche

Sherry Chapman, #1283

The founding population of Quebec, from which many of us descend, was a relatively small, homogenous group. From 1608 to 1759, just ten thousand French immigrants transplanted to Quebec. The only exports of any economic value to France were fish and fur, neither of which required permanent settlements. So colonization was very slow despite the on and off efforts of the French monarchy to bolster the colony; and the population grew largely in proportion to the rapid birth rate of the French Catholic transplants. As it was common for couples to have ten or more children during that period, a great many descendents were born of relatively few early families.

It is no wonder then that many French Canadians descend from a number of those early colonists and that French Canadians are more closely related to one another, on average, than peoples from most other lands.

In our lead article, *French Nobility and Royalty—The Ancestries of Some Early Colonists of New France who Descend from French Nobility and Royalty*, **Ray Cassidy**, #747, reveals the ties a number of early colonists have to royal families. You may be surprised to find your own among them.

Peter Gagné, #1195, shares an interesting link between Champlain and Connecticut which he discovered in the archival holdings of the Museum of Civilization in Quebec City; and **Germaine Hoffman**, #333, identifies French-Canadians who enlisted in the Civil War from Massachusetts, and reports on how to easily obtain more detail on the six hundred and fifty individuals listed.

Susan Paquette, #369, catalogs logging camp workers of Piscataquis, Maine from the 1920 Federal census; **Paul R. Keroack**, #157, provides a list of Roman Catholic Parishes in Connecticut and the years of their founding, identifies a number of resources in the society's library collection that you won't find on the Internet, and continues his project of indexing the society's repertoires. The index of New Hampshire repertoires is printed in this issue.

Other articles you will find among these pages include *Pioneer Women of Quebec*, spotlighting Dame Hébert and Madame de Champlain; *Louis Joliet: A Connecticut Connection*; and the autobiography of an early 20th century New England mill worker. Additional contributors to this issue are **Jean Fredette**, #1537, **Robert Lessard**, #1754, and **Shirley Giguere Morin**, #2075.

Pull up a chair, have a seat, and enjoy this issue of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*. Until the next, I bid you *adieu*.



FCGSC Library Schedule

July 1, 2008 - December 31, 2008

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

Scheduled Library Closings 2008			
JULY	Sat.	5	Independence Day Observance
	Sun.	6	Independence Day Observance
AUGUST	Sat.	30	Labor Day Observance
	Sun.	31	Labor Day Observance
SEPTEMBER	Mon.	1	Labor Day Observance
	Sun.	14	Volunteer Appreciation Day Picnic
OCTOBER	Sat.	18	Annual Membership Meeting (closed 1-3 P.M.)
NOVEMBER	Wed.	26	Thanksgiving Observance
	Sat.	29	Thanksgiving Observance
	Sun.	30	Thanksgiving Observance
DECEMBER	Wed.	24	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Sat.	27	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Sun.	28	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Mon.	29	Christmas Holiday Observance
	Wed.	31	New Years Eve

Unscheduled Closings

The library may be closed in inclement weather. Unscheduled closings will be announced on the answering machine at the library at (860) 872-2597, as well as broadcast on radio station WTIC 1080 AM, and on Hartford area television stations WFSB channel 3, WVIT channel 30, and WGGB channel 40.

FRENCH NOBILITY AND ROYALTY
The Ancestries of Some Early Colonists of New France
Who Descend from French Nobility and Royalty

Ray Cassidy, #747 • www.raysplace.org

Many of our ancestors who settled in New France descend from French nobility and royalty. Some of these ancestries have been proved and documented while many have not yet been done. Some of the documented lines are wrong or the proofs are weak so caution is required. Always question and verify other peoples work, especially what you find on the internet. I will discuss the ancestries of some of the more popular ancestors in the order of their popularity (number of descendants they had.) One of these ancestors, “Sévigny,” has a weak line and will also be discussed.

First a few notes to better understand the nomenclature of the ancestry charts and of French documents and printed sources in general. Surnames in New France like Dubois or Ledran are written as two words in France like du Bois and Le Dran. A range of dates separated by a dash usually indicates the date of birth and death, although it could also indicate the earliest date a person is mentioned and the latest date a person is mentioned or date of death. Birth dates are not usually known. A ~ means about, a * means birth, a + means death, a / before a date means before, a / after a date means after, and a / between two dates means between.

de LONGUEVAL - AMIOT & LEDRAN

This is the most popular family and the most recent one to be proved with noble and royal connections. The research was done by Roland-Yves Gagné and Laurent Kokanosky in France using original documents and has disproved much of the misinformation floating around on the internet starting with the parents of Antoinette de Longueval. Their work was published in MSGCF, vol. 58, no. 1, 2007 and is available in the FCGSC library. The two settlers which descend from the de Longueval family are Anne Couvent and Toussaint Ledran.

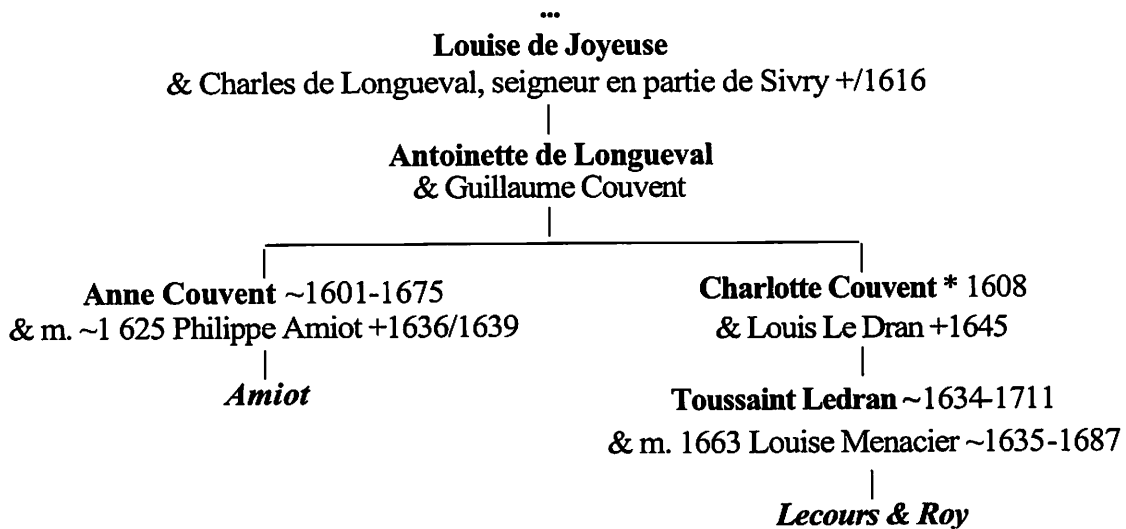
Anne was born about 1601 and was a native of Espié, diocese of Soissons in the province of Picardie,¹ today Épièdes (Aisne). She married Philippe Amiot (Hameau) around 1625 in France and the couple had two sons, Jean and Mathieu. The family left France and arrived at Québec in 1636. Another son, Charles was soon born but Philippe’s time in New France was short lived. Anne remarried twice, first to Jacques Maheu and had a son who was childless and a daughter who died young. The second marriage was to Étienne Blanchon dit La Rose (a soldier of the Carignan Regiment) but the union was childless. Of the three Amiot sons, Mathieu had sixteen children, Charles had three and Jean didn’t have any. Anne died in 1675 on Christmas day in Québec and was buried the following day.

Tousaint Ledran was born about 1634 probably in Brécý, where he was from, which is

¹ The lands of the diocese of Soissons were later transferred to the king and became part of the province of Île-de-France.

located a little north of Épièds, diocese of Soissons in the province of Picardie and today the department of Aisne. He left France prior to July of 1663 as a single man and later married Louise Menacier on the 11th of December 1663 in Québec City. This union produced ten children, but only two daughters married and had children. Louise married first Michel Lecours and had eleven children, and second Jean Poliquin without children. Marie married Louis Roy and also produced eleven children. Tousaint died in Beaumont 1711 on July 8th and was buried there the next day.

The following chart shows the correct parents of Anotinette de Longueval and the relationship between Anne Couvent and Tousaint Ledran. For the ancestry of Louise de Jo yeuse see the article in “Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française,” quoted above, or my web site at <raysplace.org>.



Le MARCHAND - Le NEUF

This is the next most popular family and connects to nobility and royalty through Jeanne Le Marchand, the wife of Mathieu Le Neuf. This research was conducted by the team of Jetté, Gagné, DuLong and LePortier titled “Les Le Neuf” and published in 2000 by the Société généalogique canadienne-française. This work was later translated into English and published in 2002 by the French Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan. This line shares in common with the line of Jacques Guéret dit Dumont of the Tesson family.

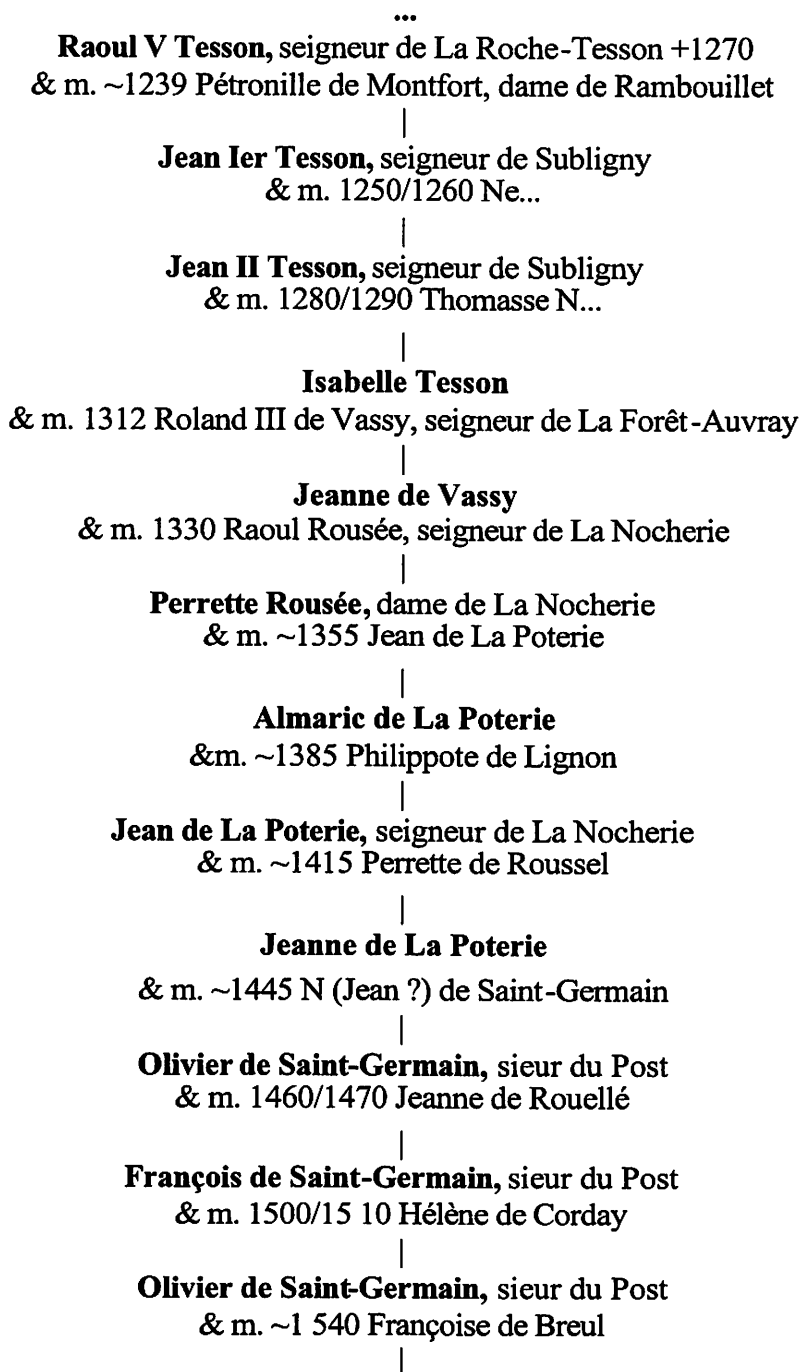
Jeanne Le Marchand was from the region around Caen (Calvados). She married Mathieu Le Neuf, sieur du Hérison, in the Protestant church of Caen, province of Normandie after December 5th 1599 (promise of marriage announcement). Jeanne was widowed before July 1619. In June of 1636 Jeanne arrived in Québec with her family which included son Michel and his only daughter Anne (du Hérison),² son Jacques, his wife Marguerite Le Gardeur and their daughter Marie-Anne; and Jeanne’s youngest daughter Marie. Her older daughter Madeleine, who was married, remained in France.

² Anne is Michel’s illegitimate daughter.

FRENCH NOBILITY AND ROYALTY
The Ancestries of Some Early Colonists of New France Who Descend from French Nobility and Royalty

Anne du Hérissou³ married Antoine Desrosiers and had eight children. Jacques and his wife had two more children and all got married and had children. Marie married Jean Godfroy in Trois-Rivières and had eleven children.

The following line shows the decent from Raoul Tesson⁴ to the Le Neufs.



³ Anne is the only one who doesn't marry a noble or a bourgeois like the other girls in the Leneuf family.

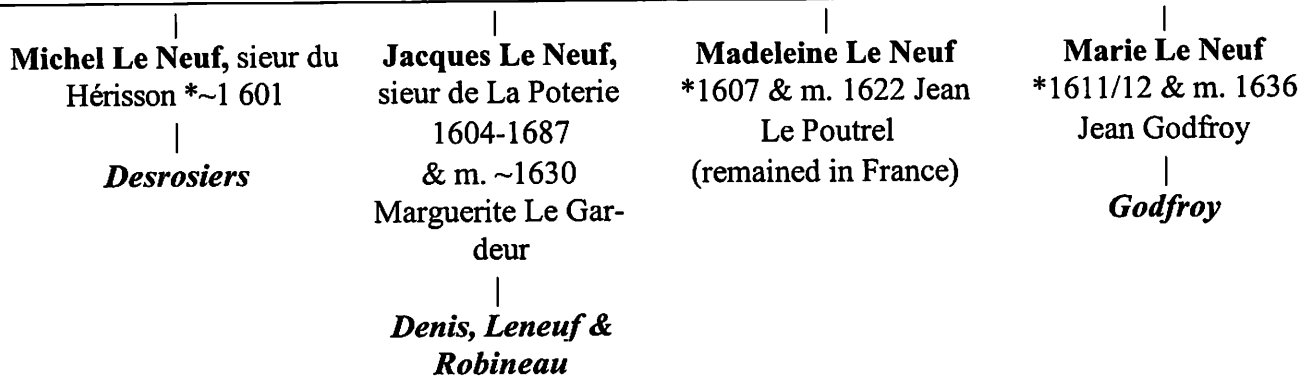
⁴ Raoul is the common ancestor with the Jacques Guéret line given later in this article.

Stévenotte de Saint-Germain

& m. 1570 Gervais Le Marchand, sieur de La Bellonière +/-1587

Jeanne Le Marchand

& m. 1599/ Mathieu Le Neuf, sieur du Hérisson +/-1619



BAILLON (de) - MIVILLE

Catherine Baillon (de Baillon), daughter of Alphonse and Louise de Marle, was born about 1645 probably in Montfort-l'Amaury, (Yvelines) Île-de-France. She immigrated to New France as a "Daughter of the King" (fille du roi) in 1669 and married Jacques Miville dit Deschênes in Québec on the 12th of November of the same year. This union produced six children who descend into the Durand, Miville, and Niquet families. Catherine died in 1688 on January 27th at Rivière-Ouelle and was buried there three days later.

The ancestry of Catherine Baillon is the best and most completely documented line. See "Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon (12 générations)" and continued in "Les Ancêtres Lointains de Catherine Baillon (à partir de la 13e génération)" which are both in the FCGSC library.

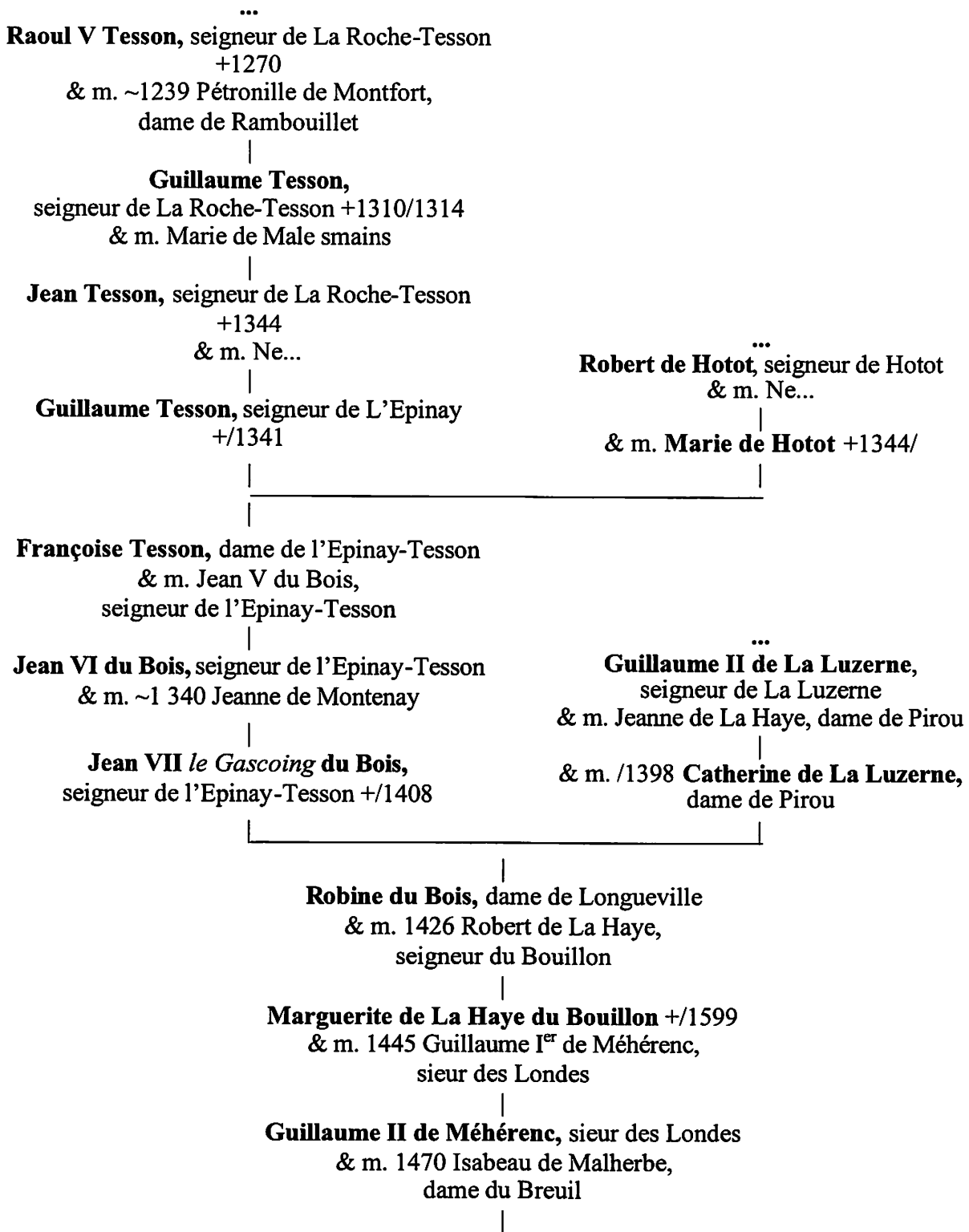
GUÉRET dit DUMONT

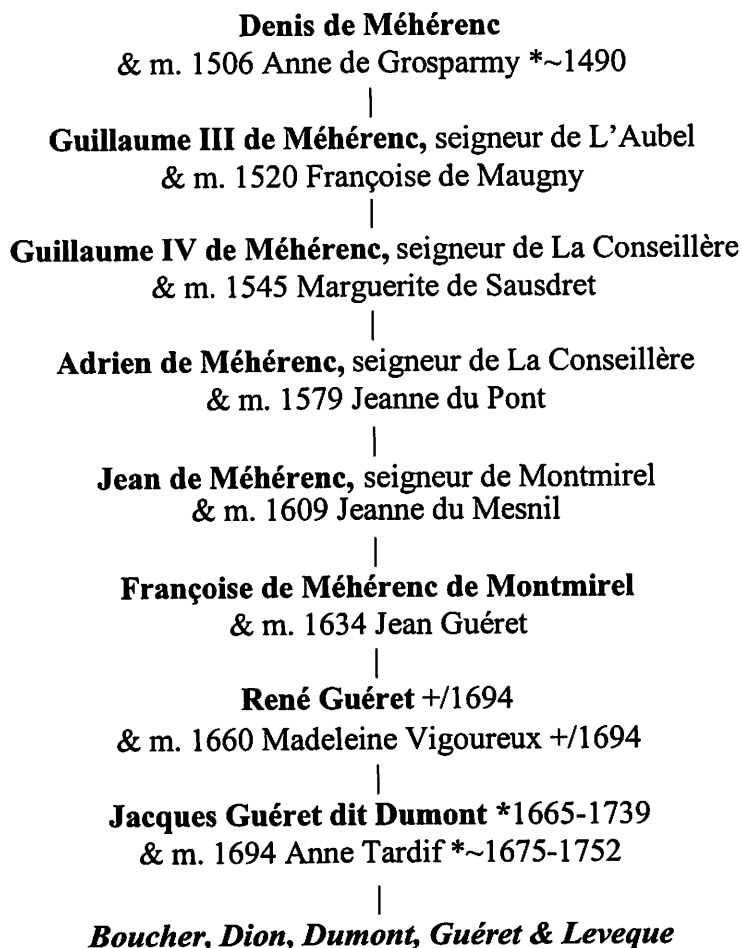
Jacques Guéret dit Dumont is the ancestor of both the Guéret and Dumont families of New France. He was baptized on 8 March 1665 at Canchy, Normandie (Calvados). Jacques at the age of twenty-five sailed from La Rochelle and after his arrival in New France spent three years of indenture at Beauport for Jacques Tardif. Having completed this service he married a daughter of Jacques, Anne Tardif, on the 19th of April 1694 in Beauport. From this union twelve children were born. Jacques Guéret was working as a fisherman in 1700 and died on 24th of April 1739 at Rivière-Ouelle.

This line was posted to the newsgroup "soc.genealogy.medieval" by Jean Bunot an accomplished genealogist from the Montréal area. I have collected this information and made it available at the FCGSC library under the title, "Ancestry of Jacques Guéret dit Dumont." It hasn't been formally published anywhere but much of this can be verified with published works and in particular, "Familles Médiévales Normandes" by Paul Le Portier (not available at the FCGSC

FRENCH NOBILITY AND ROYALTY
The Ancestries of Some Early Colonists of New France Who Descend from French Nobility and Royalty

Library, though I have a copy). Much of this ancestry is shared with the Le Neuf family through the Tesson line which was mentioned earlier and is shown below:





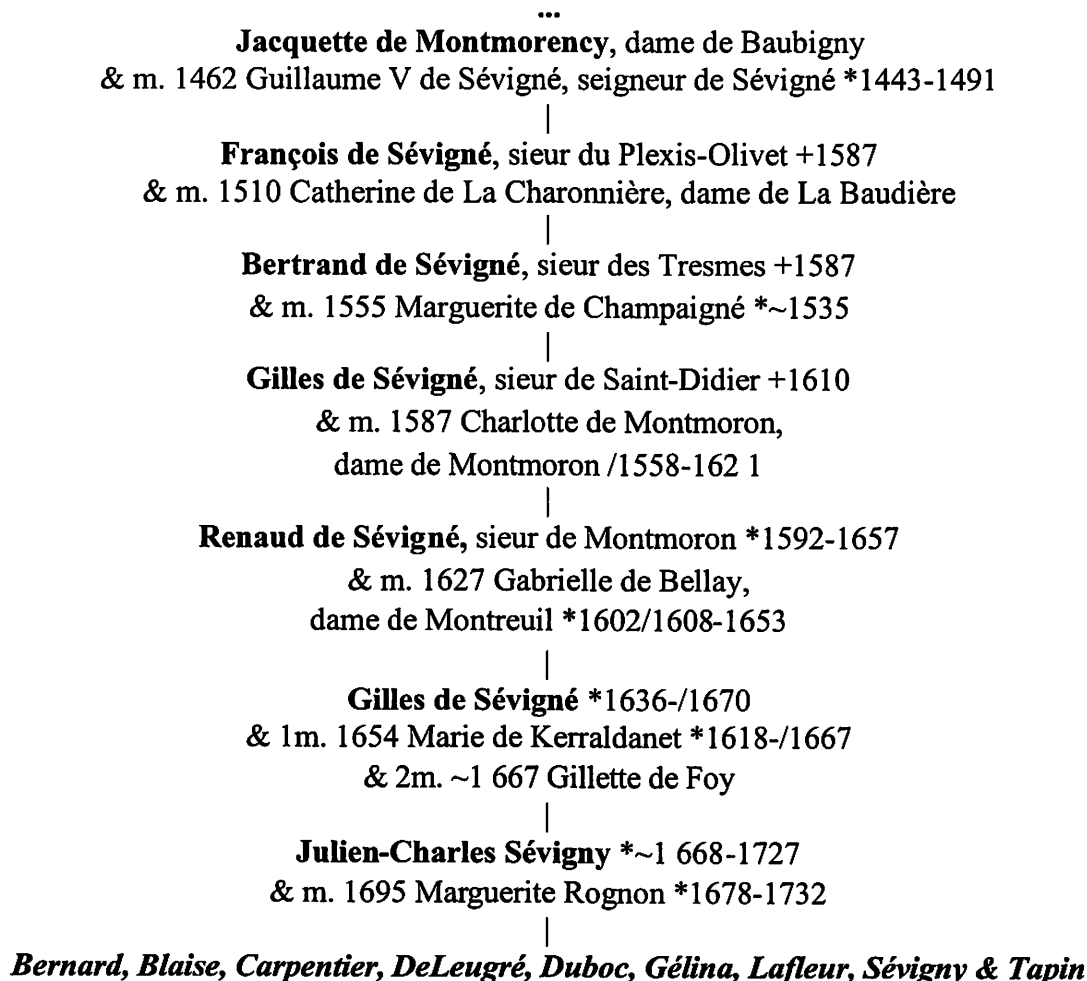
SÉVIGNY dit LAFLEUR

Julien-Charles Sévigny dit LaFleur was born about 1668 in Rennes, province of Bretagne, France. At the age of about twenty he joined the “troupes de la Marine” and took the surname LaFleur. As a soldier he arrived in New France and participated in its defence in 1690. Upon completion of his service he stayed in New France and turned to farming. On the 18th of April 1695 Julien-Charles married in Neuville, Marguerite Roignon dit LaRoche. This union produced twelve children of which three sons carried on the Sévigny or Lafleur name. Julien-Charles died in Neuville on 28 September 1727 and was buried there the following day.

The ancestral line of Julien-Charles Sévigny was published by Marcel Fournier in his book “Les Bretons en Amerique Française 1504-2004”⁵ in 2005. Unfortunately it is based upon the fact that his father Gilles Sévigny married to Gillette de Foy (stated at the time of Julien’s wedding) is the same Gilles de Sévigné who married as his first wife Marie de Kerraldanet. No source is cited for this and makes this line questionable although probably correct. Going further back the line is valid for the de Sévigné family and connects to royalty through Jacqueline de Montmorency who married Guillaume V de Sévigné. This questionable relation is shown below:

⁵ Not available at the FCGSC library, though I have personal copy.

FRENCH NOBILITY AND ROYALTY
The Ancestries of Some Early Colonists of New France Who Descend from French Nobility and Royalty



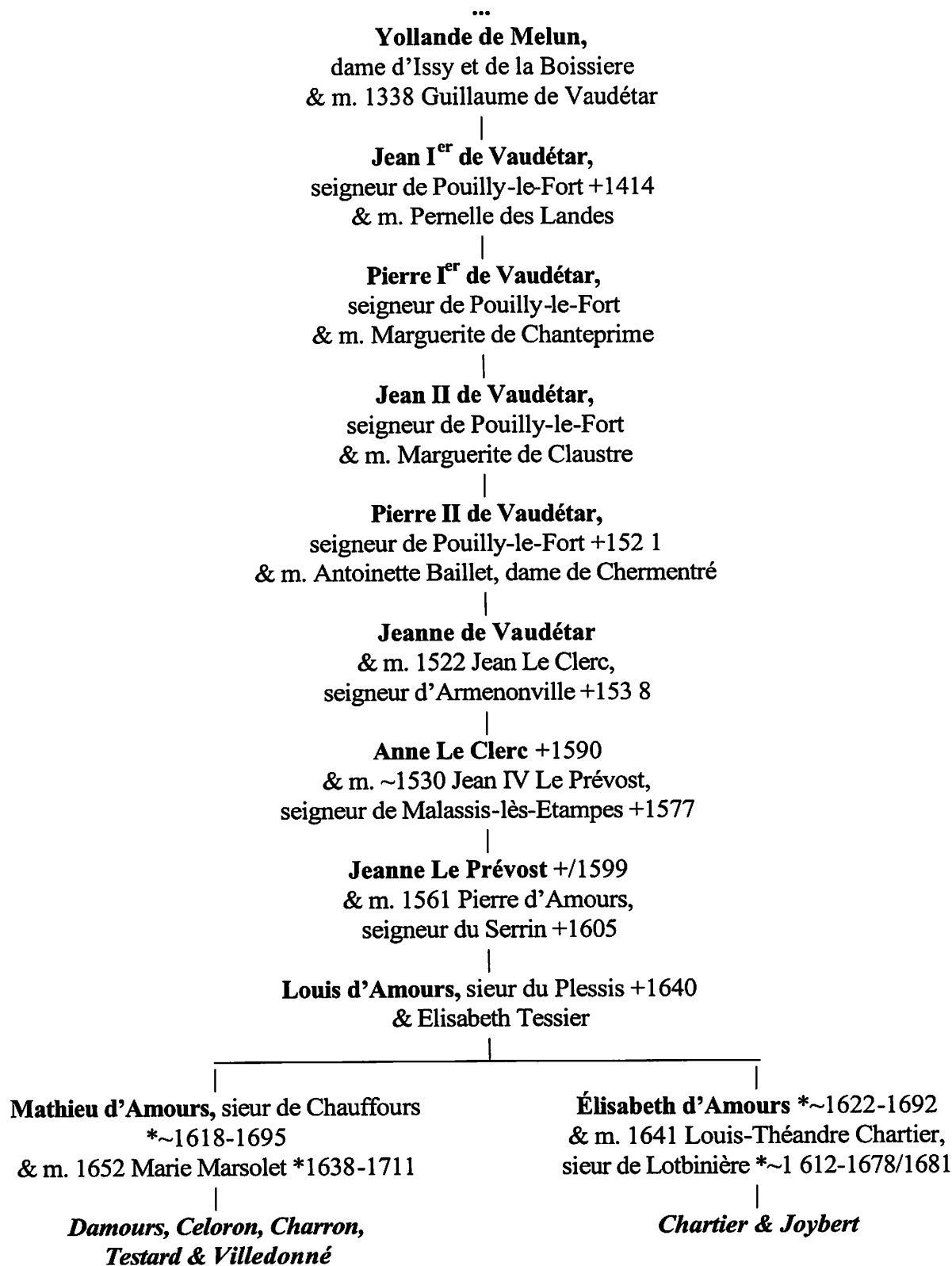
d'AMOURS - CHARTIER de LOTBINIÈRE

Mathieu d'Amours, one of four illegitimate children of Louis and Élisabeth Tessier, was born in Paris about 1618. Élisabeth d'Amours, also an illegitimate child, was born in Paris about 1622. Élisabeth married Louis-Théandre Chartier de Lotbinière in 1641 in Paris and the couple had a son and a daughter there.

Mathieu arrived in Quebec with the Governor Lauzon and his sister Élisabeth with her husband and family on the same ship in 1651. The following year he married Marie Marsolet and together they had sixteen children, only of which eleven survived. In New France he was a merchant and served as a "conseiller au Conseil Souverain." Mathieu died in 1695 while Élisabeth died earlier in 1690, both in Québec.

The d'Amours (Damours) were the first family to be published with a noble and royal line. An article was published in MSGCF, No. 148, June 1981 and the ancestry was given by Jetté in "Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec" in 1983. Many of the noble families can be found in "Vielles Familles de France en Nouvelle-France," by Godbout, 1976, and recently in "Prosopographie des Gens du Parlement de Paris (1266-1753)" by Popoff, 2003. All of these publications except the last one are in the FCGSC library and I own the last one. These noble

families revolve around the various kings of France as members of parliament, treasurers, lawyers, advisors etc. The link to royalty is through Yollande de Melun and is shown here:



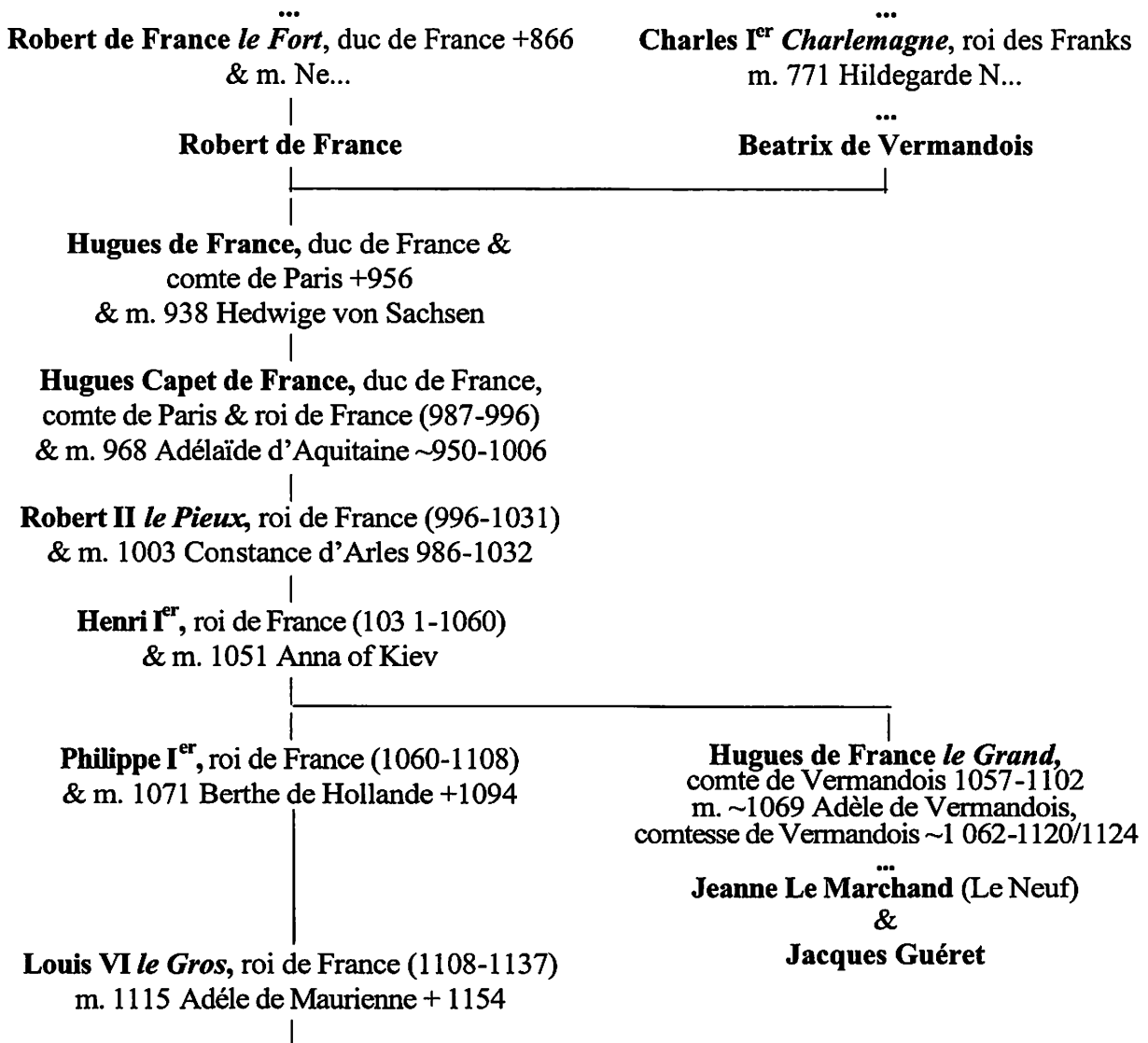
FRENCH NOBILITY AND ROYALTY

The Ancestries of Some Early Colonists of New France Who Descend from French Nobility and Royalty

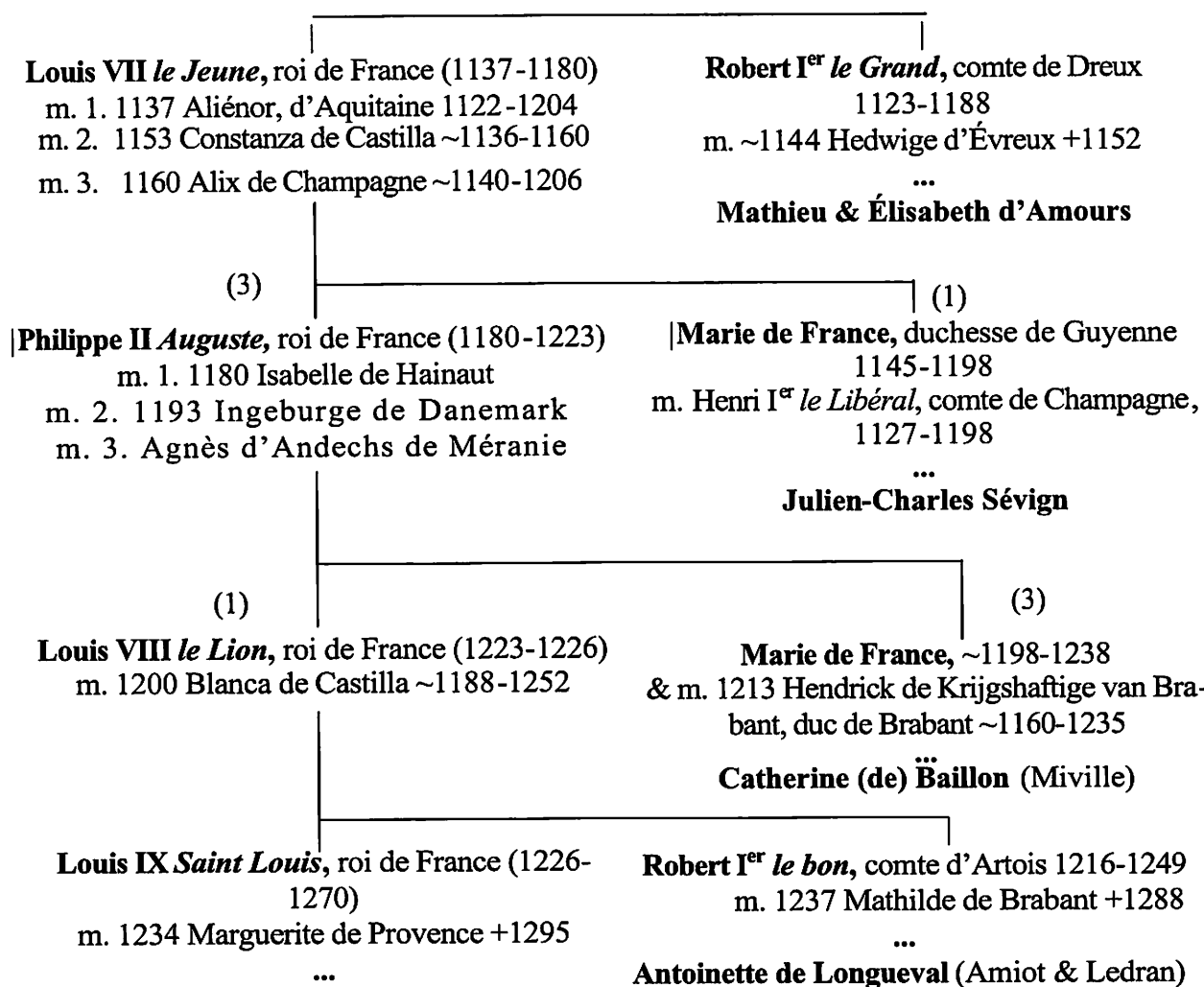
The Capetian (Capétiens) Kings of France

Following the demise of the Carolingian dynasty⁶ in 987, the French lords chose Hugues Capet as their new king. He was the founder of the Capetian dynasty which lasted until 1328 and included outstanding rulers such as Philippe II *Auguste* and Louis IX *Saint Louis*. The French kings were weak and the royal lands were small consisting only of the province Île-de-France, but as time went on the kings got stronger and the royal lands got larger.

The Capetian line of kings and their descent to the early colonists of New France previously discussed are shown in the following chart. Hugues Capet descends from Charlemagne and the Carolingians because his grandmother Beatrix and his mother Hedwige were both Carolingian. In the chart I only show this for his grandmother Beatrix. His wife Adélaïde d'Aquitaine was also a Carolingian.



⁶ Carolingian rule began with Pepin III *the short* in 751 and ended with Louis V in 987 and included Charlemagne who ruled from 768 to 814.



Sources for Noble and Royal Research

The best sources for noble and royal research are the original documents. These include acts, legal papers, papers from the various departments of the king, and church records. These are hand written, are old and fading and are written in Latin or old French and are very hard to find. Many have been lost to various wars and the French Revolution. There are also some printed collections of some of these documents which are much easier to use.

Information can also be found in old manuscripts and history books, which are secondary sources. Some of these are listed below.

FCGSC Sources for Noble and Royal Research

Anselme de Ste-Marie, Père. *Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la Maison royale de France, des pairs, grands officiers de la Couronne et de la Maison du roy et des anciens barons du royaume*, third edition, Paris 1723-1733; 9 volumes (ON CD).

Drolet, Yves. *Les Ancêtres Lointains de Catherine Baillon (à partir de la 13e génération)*, Montréal 2003.

DuLong, John P. 'Correction of Catherine Baillon's Grimaldi Ancestry', *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, Journal of the French-Canadien Heritage Society of Michigan, April 2007.

FRENCH NOBILITY AND ROYALTY

The Ancestries of Some Early Colonists of New France Who Descend from French Nobility and Royalty

- Gagné, Roland-Yves and Laurent Kokanosky. "Les origines de Philippe Amiot (Hameau), de son épouse Anne Couvent et de leur neveu Toussaint Ledran," Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française, vol. 57, no. 1, cahier 251, 2007, pp. 17-58.
- Godbout, Archange. Vielles Familles de France en Nouvelle-France, Québec 1976.
- Jetté, René. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec, Montréal (Québec), Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983.
- Jetté, Gagné, DuLong et LePortier. "Les Le Neuf : état des connaissances," Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française, No. 51, (Autumn 2000), pages 209-227. English reprint in three parts - *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, Vol. 23, #4, October 2001; Vol. 24, #1, January 2002; Vol. 24, #2, March 2002.
- René Jetté, John Patrick DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, Gail F. Moreau, and Joseph A. Dubé. "Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon (12 générations)," Montréal: Société généalogique canadienne-française 2001.
- Schwinnicke, Detlav. Europäische Stammtafeln, new series, Marsburg, Germany, 1978-2005; 25 volumes (contents and complete index only).
- Trottier, Aimé. "Les ancêtres de Mathieu et d'Élisabeth d'Amours," Mémoires de la Société Généalogique canadienne-française, vol 22, no. 1, cahier 107, March 1971, pages 45-56.
- Trottier, Aimé. "Y-A-T-IL des personnages historiques, parmi nos ancêtres?," Mémoires de la Société Généalogique canadienne-française, vol. 32, no 2, cahier 148, June 1981, pages 94-96.

Other Sources for Noble and Royal Research

- Fournier, Marcel - Les Bretons en Amérique Française 1504 2004, éditions Les Portes du large, Rennes, Bretagne, France 2005.
- LePortier, Paul - Familles médiévales normandes, éditions Page de Garde, Normandie, France 2005.
- Popoff, Michel, publiée par - Prosopographie des gens du Parlement de Paris (1266-1753) nouvelle édition, Paris, le Léopard d'or 2003; 2 volumes.
- Viton de Saint-Allais, Nicolas - Nobilliaire universel de France, ou Recueil général des généalogies historiques des maisons nobles de ce royaume, Paris 1872-1875; 20 volumes.

Internet Sources for Noble and Royal Research

- <http://gallica.bnf.fr/> - Bibliothèque nationale de France, downloadable books
- <http://books.google.com/> - search books for names, places etc.
- http://www.klostermann.de/stamm/st_text.htm/ - website for Europäische Stammtafeln
- <http://geneanet.com/> - many searchable databases
- <http://geneweb.inria.fr/roglo?/> - large French database
- <http://www8.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/html/ww-person.html/> - German database
- <http://www3.dcs.hull.ac.uk/public/genealogy/GEDCOM.html/> - English database
- <http://www.francogene.com/quebec>— genealogy/ - website of Denis Beauregard (Québec)
- <http://www.cyndislist.com/> - genealogy sites on the internet
- <http://www.habitant.org/> - Acadian and French Canadian genealogy

Internet Newsgroups

- soc.genealogy.medieval - mostly England but some France and other European countries
- soc.genealogy.french - mostly Québec in both English and French

Champlain in Connecticut

Peter Gagné, #1195

For someone who is interested in our ancestors from New France, I have a great job: I'm an archivist at the Museum of Civilization in Quebec City. Our main archival holdings are the archives of the Quebec City Seminary, founded by Monsignor de Laval in 1663. The documents that we administer go back to the beginnings of the colony, and I handle documents that were signed by and drawn up for our ancestors.

I've got a master's degree in history, but I'll admit that I'm still "star struck" when I hold documents signed by Jean Talon, Louis XIV, Abraham Martin and others. Since 2008 is the 400th anniversary of the founding of Quebec City, we've gotten a lot of requests for some of these documents. Sometimes the requests are wishful thinking: Do we have a document showing a particular event or written by a certain person? Often, the response is "no," either because such a document never existed, did not survive to our day or we just don't have it here. One recent request seemed to belong in this category: Did we have a document signed by Samuel de Champlain?

My initial reaction was that if we did have such a document, then I would already know about it. Nonetheless, I checked our card catalog, and was surprised to find an entry that mentioned a document with Champlain's signature. I noted the call number and went into the document vault to pull the file and see what this document actually was. There, I received an even bigger surprise: at the top of one of the documents in the file was written "Fairfield, Conn."

The Correspondence

I'm a native of Fairfield, so you can imagine my surprise at finding a reference to my hometown in a file about Samuel de Champlain in the archives of the Seminary in Quebec City. What possible connection could there be between the founder of Quebec, the seminary and my hometown? I know that Champlain's explorations didn't take him any further south than Cape Cod, so I quickly eliminated the possibility that Champlain may have "discovered" Connecticut.

The file, it turns out, is a series of letters from 1908 between a certain P. Gagnon and J.O. Wright. The latter, James Osborne Wright, was a resident of Fairfield and an "importer of books and book-illustrations" in New York City. His correspondent, Philéas Gagnon, was a noted Canadian book collector. Starting out as a humble tailor, in twenty years he amassed a collection of Canadiana widely reputed to be the best in the country. Gagnon's half of the correspondence has not been found, so certain parts of it must be inferred, including the initial contact between the two men and what led Gagnon to write to James Wright. What can be assumed is that somehow Gagnon got word that Wright may have had a document signed by Samuel de Champlain. The year was 1908, it was Quebec's tercentenary, and Gagnon wanted that document.

The first problem was that Wright did not know where the document was. He told Gagnon that he had not seen it since 1884, which was the year of his marriage. He couldn't

Champlain in Connecticut

remember what kind of document it was, either, referring to it as “the Champlain letter, or document, whichever it may be.” In response to a letter in which Gagnon apparently stated that Wright had earlier referred to the Champlain document as a letter from the explorer, Wright states, “I am by no means sure that I did not say letter...I had a signature of Champlain, and I did not care if it was for a dozen eggs, or the whole of Acadie.” He continued, “If I am wrong, then I have another signature of Champlain, somewhere, and attached to something.”

Wright did not know where the document was because when he moved his New York City office three years earlier, all his prints and autographs were packed in boxes and shipped to his summer home, “Waldstein,” in Fairfield. When he first responded to Gagnon, Wright was on the verge of moving there for the summer. Much of his professional inventory and a good deal of his personal belongings were packed away in boxes. To Wright, the prospect of rummaging through the piles of boxes at his Unquowa Road home for an uncertain document did not appeal to him after the 102-mile round-trip commute. “Perhaps I may find time and energy to continue my search,” he wrote, but added that “I am not ambitious for work when I get home.”

The Document

Wright eventually found the document, which he sent to Gagnon via registered letter, writing, “If it gives you any pleasure to see it, I am doubly gratified, and I do not object to your making a photograph, for I have just done so myself.” However, Wright made it clear that he was not selling, but rather loaning the document to Gagnon. “When you see the enclosed, you must not assume that it is for sale,” he wrote. Wright then added, “I am simply proving to you that our conversation of many years ago did not include any fairy tale,” alluding to what must have prompted Gagnon to write to him concerning the Champlain signature. The two men probably met in some sort of professional capacity or were introduced by a common acquaintance in the book field. Perhaps Gagnon expressed his interest in Canadiana and Wright then recalled that he had a document signed by Champlain.

How Wright came to have the Champlain document is not entirely clear. What is known, however, is how he did *not* acquire it. Apparently Gagnon thought that Wright may have gotten the document from the collection of a bibliophile named Hart, but Wright told him that this was not the case. “I did not get it from the Hart collection, and superficially I should have said, without consideration no doubt, that I had the thing before Hart sold his collection.” In a later letter, he states, “Autograph letters are no part of my daily business, except by accident...I doubt if any letters can be found in the stock of [my business] except perhaps inserted in books.”

However Wright came to acquire this particular document, it turned out to be a mutual acquittance or settlement between Champlain, his cousin Marie Camaret and her husband, Jacques Hersan. Drawn up by a notary on March 15th 1619 in Paris, the document was a mutual acknowledgement that Marguerite LeRoy, Champlain’s mother, had paid in full for a house in the town of Brouage that she leased from Camaret and Hersan. Both sides declared that all obligations had been fulfilled concerning rent and repairs.

In the document, Champlain is identified as "*Samuel de Champlain, capitaine pour le Roy en la marine de ponant,*" or captain for the king in the navy of the western countries. On a transcription of the document, seemingly written by Philéas Gagnon, there is the note in French that "This is probably the only document signed by Champlain that exists in North America. It can be found in my collection." Besides its rarity, this document is interesting for the fact that in it, we learn that Champlain's mother had recently died and that he was her sole heir. He was in France to put the family's affairs in order. We later find the same Marie Camaret appealing the explorer's will after his death in 1635. As his first cousin, she was considered one of his heirs. Marie Camaret won her appeal, and was given a portion of Champlain's assets.

The Problem

Gagnon obviously wanted to buy the document, but Wright made it clear that he did not need the money that Gagnon was offering for the signature. "I could have sold it many years ago for \$50," he wrote in the first letter. After Gagnon had the document in his hands and reiterated his desire to buy it, Wright replied, "Somebody, the president of a fishing club in Canada, offered me \$50 for the Champlain many years ago. I had no necessity for \$50; neither have I now. I don't care what it is worth."

However, it seems that the real reason that he did not want to sell the document was not out of pride, but fear. Wright told Gagnon that the document in question was, in fact, neither in his professional inventory nor in his personal possession, explaining that "I have always considered it as the property of my wife." Wright told Gagnon that he had given his wife most of his books and autographs twenty-two years prior. He stated in a later letter that there were "500 or more [autograph letters] in the custody of my wife and actually her property if she insists," and he did not want to cross her by selling her property.

When he sent the document to Gagnon on loan, Wright asked him to "kindly return" the document as soon as possible, adding, "My wife fears by experience that when I borrow a book or [manuscript] it rarely comes back, and I shall hear of the Champlain day by day until it returns." He later added that he feared not only her nagging him over the document's return, but also how much a potential sale of the document would *really* cost him. Apparently, his wife would not take lightly to the sale of the document by Wright, who told Gagnon, "If I take it from my wife, I shall have to give her something that may cost me twice as much, and as Mabel Osgood Wright earns as much per year as I do, she may elect to follow her own bent. I hope you see the point!" The real negotiation was not between Wright and Gagnon, but between Wright and Mrs. Wright.

Mabel Osgood Wright was a noted author of the time and founder of the Audubon Society's bird sanctuary and birdcraft museum in Fairfield, located across Unquowa Road from Waldstein, the summer home that she inherited from her parents. She was the daughter of the Reverend Dr. Samuel Osgood, a noted Unitarian and Episcopalian minister, who was also active in the literary field and a member of the New York Historical Society. Mabel Gray Osgood and James Osborne Wright were married on September 25, 1884 at Waldstein, in Fairfield.

Champlain in Connecticut

The Outcome

Eventually, Wright overcame his fears and agreed to sell the Champlain signature for \$50, even though he had previously made it clear to Gagnon that he did not need the money. "I can buy a nice Shelley letter at the moment for \$50," he stated as a way of explaining his change of heart. But he added that Gagnon should act fast, as he only had a 3-day option on the Shelley. Apparently Gagnon had offered him a 6-volume set of Champlain's writings in exchange for the document, but Wright responded that "The matter of exchange would be out of the question," adding, "I am sure my wife would not take it as a gift."

Even though Wright professed to have "no serious opinion" as to the monetary value of the document, he was aware of its historical significance in Quebec in 1908, stating "I...hope the Champlain will be appreciated at this particular anniversary." To try to put the monetary value in perspective, the \$50 that Gagnon spent on the Champlain document in 1908 would be the equivalent of \$1,162.23 in 2007, based on the Consumer Price Index.

So the story has a happy ending, and Champlain finally "came home" to Quebec City? Yes, but not for long. The document signed by Champlain and sold by James Wright to Philéas Gagnon in 1908 is not in the archives of the Museum of Civilization in Quebec City. Only the correspondence between Wright and Gagnon concerning its "rediscovery" and sale can be found in the file that I stumbled upon, along with a few copies of letterhead for Quebec's tercentenary, bearing a facsimile of the explorer's signature, perhaps drawn from the document in question. So what happened to the original document with Champlain's signature on it? After all that trouble, why is it not in the file along with the letters Gagnon received from Wright?

In 1910, Philéas Gagnon sold his vast collection of Canadiana—including the signed Champlain document—to the city of Montreal, where it can now be found. The \$31,000 that he sold the collection for would currently be worth \$697,893.81. As stated above, this document is the only known signature of Samuel de Champlain in Canada and the rest of North America. And to think that at one time it was lost in a box in Fairfield, Connecticut!

Sources

Gagnon, Philéas. Essai de bibliographie canadienne tome II, inventaire d'une bibliothèque comprenant imprimés, manuscrits, estampes, etc. relatifs à l'histoire du Canada et des pays adjacents ajoutés à la collection Gagnon, depuis 1895 à 1910 inclusivement, d'après les notes bibliographiques et le catalogue de l'auteur. Québec : Cité de Montréal, 1913.

Institute for the Measurement of Worth. "Measuring Worth" Web site:
<http://www.measuringworth.com/calculators/uscompare/result.php>

Musée de la Civilisation, fonds d'archives du Séminaire de Québec, Polygraphie 35, no. 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7E, 7G

"New York," *New York Times*, May 11, 1880, p. 8.

Olivier, Daniel. "Gagnon, Philéas," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, online version.
www.biographi.ca.

"The Rev. Dr. Osgood Dead," *New York Times*, April 15, 1880, p. 5.

"Wright-Osgood," *New York Times*, September 26, 1884, p. 4.

Connecticut Roman Catholic Parishes
Years of their Founding
From the 19th Century to the Earliest 20th Century

Extracted from "The Catholic Church in Connecticut," T. Duggan, 1930.

Paul Keroack, #157

Fairfield County Roman Catholic parishes – years of their founding – 19th century - *designates ethnic (non-English-speaking) parish

Bridgeport	St. James/St. Augustine	1842/1868
Norwalk	St. Mary	1848
Stamford	St. John	1851
Danbury	St. Peter	1851
Bridgeport	St. Mary	1857
Newtown	St. Rose	1859
Greenwich	St. Mary	1860
Fairfield	St. Thomas	1876
Assumption	Fairfield	1877
Ridgefield	St. Mary	1880
Bridgeport	Sacred Heart	1883
Bethel	St. Mary	1883
Bridgeport	St. Joseph*	1886
Bridgeport	St. Patrick	1889
Bridgeport	St. Stephen*	1894
Norwalk	St. Joseph	1895
Bridgeport	St. Anthony*	1895
Noroton	St. John	1895
New Canaan	St. Aloysius	1896

Eastern Connecticut Roman Catholic parishes – years of their founding – 19th century - *designates ethnic (non-English-speaking) parish

Middletown	St. John	1843
Norwich	St. Mary	1845
Stonington	St. Mary	1850
New London	St. Mary	1851
Rockville	St. Bernard	1854
Willimantic	St. Joseph	1859
Moosup	All Hallows	1859
Colchester	St. Andrew	1860
Pawcatuck	St. Michael	1861
Putnam	St. Mary	1866
Baltic	Immaculate Conception	1866
Coventry	St. Mary	1869
Danielson	St. James	1870
Mystic	St. Patrick	1870
Wauregan	Sacred Heart	1870
Jewett City	St. Mary	1872
Portland	St. Mary	1872
Stafford Springs	St. Edward	1872

Connecticut Roman Catholic Parishes
Years of their Founding from the 19th Century to the Earliest 20th Century

North Grosv'n'dle	St. Joseph	1873
Dayville	St. Joseph	1874
Chester	St. Joseph	1876
Hampton	Lady of Lourdes	1877
Norwich	St. Patrick	1878
W. Thompson	Sacred Heart	1880
Cromwell	St. John	1880
Montville	St. John	1881
Ballouville	St. Anne	1882
Taftville	Sacred Heart*	1883
Occum	St. Joseph	1886
South Coventry	St. Mary	1886
Norwichtown	Sacred Heart	1902

New Haven area Roman Catholic parishes – years of their founding – 19th century - *designates ethnic (non-English-speaking) parish

New Haven	Christ's Church/St. Mary	1834/1848
Meriden	St. Rose	1851
New Haven	St Patrick	1853
Branford	Immaculate Conception	1854
New Haven	St. John	1858
New Haven	St. Francis	1867
New Haven	St. Boniface	1873
New Haven	Sacred Heart	1874
Wallingford	Holy Trinity	1876
Meriden	St. Laurent	1880
West Haven	St. Lawrence	1886
Guilford	St. George	1887
South Meriden	Holy Angels	1887
New Haven	St. Louis*	1889
New Haven	St. Michael*	1889
Meriden	St. Mary	1890
Hamden	Our Lady of Mount Carmel	1891
Meriden	St. Stanislaus*	1892
Meriden	Our Lady of Mt. Carmel	1895
New Haven	St. Joseph	1900
Westville	St. Joseph/St. Aedan	1900/1921
New Haven	St. Peter	1901
Meriden	St. Joseph	1901
New Haven	St. Stanislaus*	1902
New Haven	St. Rose	1907

Hartford area Roman Catholic parishes – Years of their founding - 19th century - *designates ethnic (non-English-speaking) parish

Hartford	Holy Trinity /St Patrick	1829/1851
New Britain	St. Mary	1849
Windsor Locks	St. Mary	1852
Collinsville	St. Patrick	1856
Hartford	St. Peter	1859
Southington	St. Thomas	1862

Hartford area Roman Catholic parishes (continued from previous page)

Thompsonville	St. Patrick	1863
Bristol	St. Joseph	1864
Manchester	St. Bridget	1869
Hartford	St. Joseph	1872
East Hartford	St. Mary	1873
Hartford	St. Lawrence O'Toole	1876
Unionville	St. Mary	1876
East Hartford	St. Mary	1877
South Manchester	St. James	1880
Tariffville	St. Bernard	1881
Kensington	St. Paul	1881
Plainville	Our Lady of Mercy	1885
Broad Brook	St. Catherine	1886
Hazardville	St. Bernard	1888
Hartford	St. Ann*	1889
New Britain	St. Peter*	1889
Hartford	Sacred Heart*	1892
Poquonock	St. Joseph	1892
Hartford	St. Anthony*	1893
Hartford	Our Lady of Sorrows	1894
New Britain	Sacred Heart	1894
New Britain	St. Joseph	1896
New Britain	St. Andrew*	1896
Wethersfield	Sacred Heart	1897
Hartford	Immaculate Conception	1899
South Glastonbury	St. Augustine	1902

Waterbury area Roman Catholic parishes – years of their founding – 19th century -*designates ethnic (non-English-speaking) parish

Waterbury	St. Patrick /Immaculate Conception	1847
Derby	St. Mary	1851
Seymour	St. Augustine	1856
Naugatuck	St. Francis	1866
Ansonia	Church of the Assumption	1870
Waterbury	St. Patrick	1880
Waterbury	Sacred Heart	1885
Milford	St. Mary	1885
Waterbury	St. Ann*	1886
Waterbury	St. Cecelia*	1892
Waterbury	Our Lady of Lourdes*	1899
Waterbury	St. Francis Xavier	1895
Waterbury	St. Thomas	1898
Waterbury	St. Joseph*	1894
Waterville	St. Michael	1902

Maids & Matrons of New France

Mary Sifton Pepper

Part II

(Continued from CML vol. 13, no. 2)

Editors Note: While browsing through a favorite used bookstore in southeastern Connecticut, a title caught my eye. I reached for the tome and began to read. My husband found me in that same spot some immeasurable length of time later. The book in hand was titled "Maids & Matrons of New France." I knew that day I had to share my discovery with our FCGSC family. This is the second in a series of articles that will serve to republish "Maids & Matrons of New France." The book was written by Mary Sifton Pepper and was published in 1901 by Little, Brown, and Company, Boston. Its copyright is expired.

Maids & Matrons of New France
SECOND PERIOD
PIONEER WOMEN OF QUEBEC

I

Dame Hébert

While many of these Acadian colonists sought, like young Biencourt and his companions, little in the New World save novelty and adventure, there were some of their companions who dedicated their lives to the establishment of permanent settlements there. Of these the most conspicuous was Samuel de Champlain, who had been at Port Royal in two of the early attempts to found a colony there, and, in truth, had been haunting these fascinating shores since 1603. Once when on an expedition with another explorer he had sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as the present city of Montreal. It was on this occasion that his alert eye, ever on the watch for places more favorable for settlement than those already tried, detected the wonderful natural advantages of the promontory jutting out into the St. Lawrence. In imagination he saw there an imposing fortress rising from the crest of the impregnable rock, warehouses and marts of trade crowning its summit, ships from distant ports anchored at its wharves, and the fertile valley of the St. Lawrence dotted with the thrifty homes of the loyal subjects of France.

A year later, with a few hardy followers, he was established in this place; and thus, in the year 1608, was founded Quebec, the first permanent settlement in Canada. We will turn with him to his new scene of life and activity, and learn something of those pioneer women who in succeeding years made this their home.

On one of his frequent visits to the mother country Champlain made a strong appeal for a few thrifty householders to emigrate to the new settlement, offering them many flattering inducements. A number of families yielded to his urgency and cast in their lot with the new colony across the sea. The most prominent of these was Louis Hébert, the man who has been

already mentioned as having been left in charge of Port Royal when it was raided by Captain Argall.

Gathering together his small store of drugs and his few household goods, he repaired with his wife and children to Honfleur, whence the ship that was to bear them to America was to sail. It weighed anchor April 11, 1617. As the loved shores of their native land receded from view, tears dimmed the eyes of the patient mother, and the father's heart grew heavy with foreboding. He thought of the life of hardship and privation that awaited them; the long toil before the land could be cleared, the rude dwelling to be constructed, every stone of which was to be hewn out of the mountain by his own hand, the interminable winters so ill provided for during the short summers, the fierce enmity of the treacherous savages; but take heart, brave pioneers! [sic] hardship and suffering in truth will be yours, but also the reward of your long years of patient thrift,—an honored name in the annals of your adopted country.

Their voyage across the Atlantic was long and stormy. Tossed about upon the huge waves, now poising upon their summits, now sinking into the trough of the sea, the little ship was more than once threatened with destruction. In the face of all this peril the vows and prayers of the two Recollect friars, whom Champlain had invited over to help evangelize the Indians, could avail little to allay the apprehensions of the fear-stricken company. Their terror reached its height when, a few hundred leagues from the coast of New France, there suddenly appeared from out of the dense fog that enveloped them a huge bank of ice that was bearing down upon them with incredible speed. The memory of this wonderful sight remained ever afterward with these simple people, and many a time in after years the great iceberg was discussed as they sat about their blazing logs in the long winter nights at Quebec. Monstrous pieces were detached from the rest, seeming, as they floated and toppled about in the water, like castles, cathedrals, domed buildings, and even whole cities of crystal. These floating mountains closed the passage for more than ninety leagues; and had it not been for the good seamanship of the sturdy Captain Morel, who skillfully turned aside and coasted along them, the vessel would have been crushed into a thousand pieces.

It was in the midst of the general consternation caused by this awful danger that Dame Hébert first comes to notice through a gentle act of maternal love. Believing that no human means could deliver them from this impending disaster, the frightened company again begged the friars to invoke the aid of Heaven by public prayers and vows. These devotions finished, as they were about to pronounce a blessing on the kneeling company, Dame Hébert raised her youngest child through the hatchway and asked that it to might share in this pious act.

The voyage was so long that nearly all the provisions intended to be used by the colony already at Quebec were consumed on the ship. Of the abundant supplies expected by the hungry colonists, there was nothing to show but a barrel of pork and a few small stores which the Héberts, with a frugality and forethought characteristic of their after life in Canada, had brought out on their own account. These tided the settlers over several anxious periods of dearth during the following winter. After buffeting for three months with the winds and waves

Maids & Maidens of New France
Dame Hébert

of the Atlantic and the treacherous tides and ice of the St. Lawrence they reached Quebec about the middle of June, 1617, the first colonists of New France who had come to stay.

Though an apothecary by trade, the Sieur Hébert determined to devote himself to the cultivation of the soil. His previous experiments in this direction had proven to him the advantage of being a farmer in a country where his compatriots were engaged in exploration, conquest, and barter. Accordingly, after two years of trial, he chose a spot near Champlain's fort in the Upper Town, where the soil was fertile, and where the proximity of the fort would afford a reasonable degree of safety from the hostile savages. Here he marked out his farmstead and built a rude but substantial home. This house, with its surrounding garden plot and cattle sheds, proved a welcome sight to Champlain as he made his way up the rocky heights. He would gladly have brought over more such settlers; but his efforts in this direction were continually thwarted through the indifference of the mother-country, which at this time was engaged in commercial and religious contentions in which the interests of her colonies played but a small part.

Some months after their arrival in Quebec Anne Hébert, the eldest daughter, was married to a young trader named Stephen Jonquest. This was the first marriage ceremony performed in Canada, and was two years and a half earlier than the first one celebrated in New England. Little more is said of this couple in the annals of the times, but frequent reference is made to the second daughter, Guillemette, after her marriage to Monsieur Couillard two years later. Many of the prominent Canadian families of today claim their descent from this worthy woman. Her life was identified with the principal events which took place in the colony for the next fifty years, acting as sponsor to innumerable Indian babies, protecting in her palisaded cottage the frightened settlers fleeing from the tomahawks of the yelling Iroquois, throwing open her home to wandering *voyageurs* and traders, and in truth playing the part of the thrifty, provident, hospitable matron in the midst of waste and improvidence. She is recalled to the chance visitor in the Quebec of today by "Couillard Street," whose crooked windings and ancient houses exhale memories of a historic past.

Ten years after this arrival in the colony the Sieur Hébert died. His bones were laid in the cemetery of the Recollect friars, but half a century later they were taken up, still enclosed in their cedar coffin, and were transported to a new and more imposing church, the first to be interred there. It is said that Madame Couillard, then very old, had herself carried thither to witness the interment.

In 1629 a serious misfortune befell the struggling little colony of Quebec. There had been a Huguenot uprising at Rochelle, and war had been declared by the English, the allies of these Huguenots, against the French, and, as usual, this war was carried into the colonies. At the head of a squadron of three ships, followed by six more, Sir David Kirke, a Protestant of Dieppe employed by the English, set sail for the shores of New France. Had he known to what a pitiful state the colonists of Quebec had been reduced, he would not have deemed so strong a force needed to capture the citadel.

During the winter previous to this Champlain had been driven to the most desperate measures to save from utter extinction his little colony, so pitifully weak even now after twenty years of existence. No provisions or ammunition had been received from France for two years, and the people had been reduced to the necessity of going into the forest and digging up roots for their sustenance. In this general lack of food Dame Hébert gave the half-starved colonists two barrels of peas, of which seven ounces apiece were daily doled out to them as long as the supply lasted.

One July morning two little towers of the now dilapidated fort fell to the ground without any apparent cause. This presaged evil to the disheartened inhabitants, and their fears were realized a little later when an Indian messenger came running to announce that three large English ships had arrived at Tadoussac. The next day these vessels appeared before Quebec, and their commander called upon Champlain to surrender the city. Seeing the futility, with his few ragged and half-starved followers, of attempting to hold out against a foe so powerfully equipped, Champlain capitulated without a struggle, and soon, for the second time in the history of these western colonies, the red banner of England floated over the lilies of France. It was arranged that the French, including Champlain himself, the Recollect and Jesuit friars, should all be taken back to France in the English ships. But what was to be done with the few stray settlers, among them the widow Hébert and her family?

It is said by Canadian historians that the coming of the English at this crisis was hailed with joy by the French, for patriotism and loyalty to the colony had been stifled by the pangs of hunger. Hence, when the victors offered twenty crowns apiece to all who would consent to remain, Dame Hébert and her family accepted the offer. The well-built and substantial farmhouse, surrounded by flourishing gardens and fields of ripening grain, presented a more attractive picture than penury in the mother-country.

Though all the inhabitants of Quebec looked upon this worthy family with respect and gratitude, there was one group in particular who turned to them in times of trouble and perplexity, and it is through their records of this period that we glean the scant details of their history. These were the six Recollect friars, who preceded even the Jesuits in missionary work at Quebec, for Champlain's religious zeal had brought them over, that the Christianizing of the Indians might go side by side with colonization. These strange figures, clad in their loose and coarse gray gowns girt at the waist with a cord and having a long pointed hood hanging at the back, were looked upon with wonder and awe as they went among them, teaching as best they could with the few Indian words at their command, the principles of the Christian faith. When they entered the comfortable Hébert cottage, they viewed with pleasure and relief the cleanliness and order that prevailed there, in comparison with the squalor, smoke, and filth of the Indian wigwams: here they found unquestioning faith, bred in the bone; yonder stubborn silence or stupid acquiescence. Many were the tales related here of dying Indian babies whom they had reached just in time to baptize and thus "send them flying to heaven," or of some stealthy and almost successful attack of a band of Iroquois on their quarters. Dame Hébert often allowed the peaceful Hurons to come into her kitchen and warm themselves at her fire.

Maids & Maidens of New France
Dame Hébert

But she confided to the friars that she never dared trust them from under her eyes, for they stole with their feet as well as with their hands.

When it was decided that the Recollects were to be sent back to France, for the English said they would have none of these barefooted friars teaching their doctrines to the credulous savages, they submitted humbly, but were much perplexed over the fate of some of their *protégées*, in particular three young Indian girls to whom they had given the names, Faith, Hope, and Charity. These girls had been given to Champlain as hostages for two Frenchmen, one of them Dame Hébert's baker, who had been murdered by an enraged Indian for refusing his too importunate requests for bread. Champlain had placed these hostages under the charge of the friars until he could send them to France to have them educated.

However, when they attempted to embark with Champlain, the English peremptorily refused to allow them to go. The entreaties of the friars, and the tears and pleadings of the girls themselves, proved of no avail, and they were obliged to remain in Quebec. Here good Dame Hébert stepped into the breach, and, placing her arms around the weeping damsels, she declared her intention of taking them into her own home and caring for them until the French should return. Then the little group remaining watched their banished compatriots march off to the ships, the officers taking with them their arms and baggage and all that belonged to them, the soldiers their arms, clothing, and a beaver robe apiece, and the priests their prayer books. Sorrowfully Dame Hébert and her family with their new charges returned to their home on the cliffs, gazing long and wistfully at the hostile ships which were bearing away the only friends they had in this distant land.

Three years passed and still there was no news of the return of the French. Old France cared little for the re-acquisition of these desolate rocks, which twenty years of continual effort on the part of the dauntless Champlain had not succeeded in making habitable. The climate was severe, the distance great, the outlay for fitting out expeditions excessive and it was so vast a land that, should it be settled by emigration, it would greatly weaken the strength of the mother country. The king, upon being appealed to, contemptuously demanded what benefit had been derived from New France in the ninety years since Jacques Cartier had claimed it for the French crown. It must be, it was said, that the French were not adapted to founding colonies, or that the welfare of these colonies had been sacrificed to private interests. These and similar arguments were urged upon Champlain and even his sanguine nature was somewhat affected by their logic.

But in 1632 the treaty of St. Germain was signed, by which the English placed the French again in possession of the whole of Canada. The French, taking courage and casting aside the failures of the past, resolved to make another attempt to found a great colony there. Accordingly, in April of the same year an expedition was fitted out and sent over to Quebec by the great Cardinal Richelieu. Two Jesuit priests accompanied this expedition, as the Recollects were no longer in favor at court.

As they approached the rocky promontory of Quebec, a flag of welcome was waved to them from the only thrifty house in the place, all the others being half in ruins. It was Dame Hébert and her family, who were signaling to their approaching countrymen, and it was they who met them at the boat landing soon afterwards with tears of joy.

The missionaries immediately repaired to the Hébert cottage, an event which is thus referred to by one of them:—

“We went to celebrate the holy mass in the oldest house in this country, the house of Madame Hébert, who settled near the fort in the lifetime of her husband; she has a fine family, one of her daughters being married to a respectable Frenchman here. God is continually blessing them. He has given them beautiful children, their cattle are flourishing, their land bears fine grain. This is the only French family settled in Canada. They were trying to get back to France, but learning that the French would soon return to Quebec, they took courage and resolved to stay. When they saw the white flags on the masts of our ships, their joy was indescribable; but when they found us in their own house saying holy mass, which they had not heard for three years, God! What joy! tears of gratitude fell from their eyes. Oh how heartily we all sang the *Te Deum Laudamus!*”

After the return of their countrymen the daily life of the Hébert family flowed on peacefully, their prosperity increasing from year to year. Experiments in grain and fruit culture were made, and the soil responded generously to their efforts. There was one mishap, however, which put them back several years. Some drunken savages, profiting by a fresh supply of wine which had just arrived, killed all Dame Hébert's cattle and destroyed her apple trees. These they pulled up by the root, the better to get at the fruit. They were the first fruit trees planted in New France, and had been tended diligently by the ambitious Hébert, that he might prove to his kinsmen across the sea the possibilities of fruit culture in the soil of Canada. In extenuation of their conduct the savages good-naturedly explained, when they became sober, “It is not we who have done this, but thy people who have given us this drink.”

Dame Hébert was a mother to all the discarded Indian waifs in the country. She took charge also of a solitary negro boy, the first ever seen in Canada, who had been left there by the English when they evacuated Quebec. She once asked him if he wished to be baptized, so that he might be like the French. He answered “yes,” but immediately asked if he would not be skinned when baptized. He had seen victims of Indian cruelty treated thus, and was in terror lest the same thing might happen to him. He noticed that they laughed at his question, and so he explained, as best he could in his broken French, “You say that by baptism I shall be like you; I am black and you are white, so you will have to take off my skin to make me like you.”

Maids & Maidens of New France
Dame Hébert

There was an Indian baby whom Dame Hébert had held over the font in baptism, giving it a euphonious French name. "I know not what has come over our little François Olivier," said the Indian mother, holding the child up to its father, swaddled in the French fashion; "when he is dressed like this, he laughs all the time, but when I dress him in our way, he never ceases crying." The taciturn chief paid little heed to these words, but later vouchsafed the opinion that baptism had exorcised the evil spirits from young François.

It would be a long task to enumerate the number of times Dame Hébert piously acted as sponsor to these baptized Indian infants in the course of her long life in Canada, but it is safe to say that the greater number of all those who received this sacrament during her lifetime were held in her arms. She usually took them after this ceremony and cared for them until they died, or were taken away by their parents.

The friendly Indians hovered continually about her house. They stood looking in the windows while the family were eating, and begged in expressive pantomime for a morsel from the table. When their presence became too irksome Dame Hébert used her clock as a means of getting rid of them, in a clever ruse devised by the missionaries and found to be effective when nothing else was. One of them describes it as follows: —

"As to the clock, a thousand things are said about it. They think it is some living thing, for they cannot imagine how it sounds itself, and when they think it is going to strike they look to see if we are all there, and that no one is hidden behind it shaking it. They think it hears, especially when, for a joke some young Frenchman calls out, just as it is on the last stroke, 'That's enough!' and then it stops. They call it the Captain of the day, and ask when they come to see us how many times the captain has already spoken. They remain with us a whole hour and sometimes several, in order to be able to hear it speak. They used to ask at first what it said, and we told them two things that they have remembered very well. One, that when it sounded four o'clock in the afternoon in winter it was saying, 'Get out! Go away, that we may close the door,' and immediately they arose and went out. At midday it said, 'Come put on the kettle!' but this order was obeyed more reluctantly."

Several years after the death of the Sieur Hébert, Dame Hébert took as a second husband the Sieur Hébout or Hubout, a well-to-do settler of Quebec. Little more is heard of her after this event, although we are led to believe that the new husband was as pious as his predecessor, for he figures prominently in baptisms and christening. It is not recorded whether or not the bones of this Sarah were placed at her death beside those of her first husband, the "Abraham of the colony," but her life remains as a shining monument to the self-sacrifice and dauntless courage of the pioneer women of the New World.

Maids & Matrons of New France
SECOND PERIOD
PIONEER WOMEN OF QUEBEC

II

Madame de Champlain
The First Lady of Canada

A contemporary of Dame Hébert at Quebec for the short period of four years was the young wife of Samuel de Champlain. She was the daughter of the Sieur de Boullé, secretary to the king's chamber, and sister of one of Champlain's fellow-navigators. It was through his association with Eustace de Boullé that Champlain became acquainted with Helen, and when she was but a child of twelve he asked her hand in marriage. A contract was drawn up in which it was agreed that her dowry of forty-five hundred francs should be immediately turned over to him and that she should remain in the home of her parents until she had attained a suitable age. Meanwhile, he returned to Quebec with this capital, which he sorely needed to keep his little colony from ruin.

In the year 1620, the same year the pilgrim Mothers landed at Plymouth Rock, Madame de Champlain crossed the ocean with her husband to establish her home in the New World. Quebec at this time was at its lowest ebb. As she disembarked, what did this child of luxurious surroundings behold? A few dirty, half-clad Indians, who looked at her in stupefied amazement that anything so beautiful had consented to come among them. Instead of the manorial estates and gallant cavaliers she had pictured in her imagination, she saw only the homely cottage of the Hébert family and the crude irregular habitation of Champlain, neglected and half in ruins. The cavaliers were a few ragged French adventurers, who forgot their native chivalry in their eagerness to learn the state of their returning governor's purse. She took up her residence in the dilapidated habitation, with the three maids she had brought with her, and began to face a life of exile with a husband thirty years her senior.

Monsieur de Champlain, who was so strict and pious a Catholic that he declared the conquest of a continent of less moment than the conversion of the savages to the true faith, discovered soon after bringing his wife to Canada that she professed the Huguenot faith of her father. He lost no time in applying himself vigorously to her conversion. Nothing could have been more conducive to his purpose than the religious observances followed out in his household. While the family were partaking of breakfast, one of his attendants read aloud from some sacred historian, and at evening from the "Lives of the Saints." Public prayers were said frequently during the day, and morning, noon, and night the Angelus was run to admonish the little colony of the duty of silent prayer.

In such an atmosphere it is not strange that Helen soon gave up the Huguenot doctrines of her family and accepted the Catholic faith of her husband; in truth, his efforts in her behalf were more than successful, for she not only became an ardent Catholic, but resolved to become a nun.

**Maids & Matrons of New France
Madame de Champlain**

Meanwhile, she devoted herself assiduously to the instruction of the wandering Indians who gathered around her door. To them this beautiful creature from beyond the sea was something almost more than human, and they gladly would have worshipped her instead of that unseen deity in which she was continually urging them to believe. She wore dangling at her belt one of those chatelaines so dear to the hearts of the young girls of the present day. In the tiny mirror of this trinket they saw reflected their bristling hair and painted faces, and in awe and wonder promised all the divinity asked of them in return for one look into its magical surface.

At last want of the comforts and luxuries to which she had been accustomed so wore upon her health, and homesickness and domestic unhappiness upon her spirits, that Champlain resolved to take her back to France. They sailed August 15, 1624. When she once more reached her native land, she determined never again to leave it, and as soon as possible put her plan of becoming a nun into execution. She finally founded a convent and died at the age of fifty-six in the halo of saintship.

Champlain returned to Quebec, where all his interests were centred, and which seemed to hold a dearer place in his heart than his young wife; though to his honor be it said that in one of his exploring expeditions he discovered a small island which he named after her, l'Île de St. Hélène, and which the people of Montreal, who use it as a pleasure resort, know by that name even to the present day.

Ten years more of activity in New France, where he was ever the ruling spirit, and the great navigator passed away in the place which had been the scene of so many struggles and adventures, on Christmas Day, 1635, unsoothed by woman's gentle ministrations, but sped on his way to heaven by those of two missionaries. He was laid away in the land of his exile, but the spot where this Canadian pioneer was buried has never been authentically located.

For many years Dame Hébert and Helen de Champlain were the only women pioneers to take up their residence in New France. In 1634 the surgeon Giffard and his family emigrated and built a substantial stone manor house at Beauport, a league's distance from Quebec. Here a family of sons and daughters was reared who gave to Canada a numerous posterity that became distinguished in the literary, religious, and political life of the community. But the inducements so cheerfully set forth by the missionary, "piety, freedom, and independence," were not powerful enough to attract other families; particularly as these advantages had to be enjoyed under the strict laws laid down by the zealous priests or pious and narrow-minded governors, who punished any who failed to attend mass with the pillory or whipping-post.

The emigration of settlers, therefore, was very limited for the next twenty years, and was confined almost wholly to single men who came over on missions of war, trade, and adventure, and to single women whose purpose was to Christianize the savages, rather than to people the country. The first and most conspicuous of these were Madame de la Peltrie and Marie Guyard.

Logging Camp Workers of Piscataquis, Maine

Extracted from the 1920 Federal Census

Part I

Susan Paquette, #369

With a few exceptions as noted, the men are single, from French Canada, and woodsmen. The men worked at either Smith's Logging Camp or Plant's Logging Camp.

Township 1, Range 9

1	SONNIER, Daniel, age 22	32	HAMEL, Romeo, age 19
2	CHAISSON, John F., age 32	33	BUREAU, Agenus?, age 22
3	GIGUERE, Cleophus J., age 24	34	PARE, Romeo, age 18
4	ROY, Alphonse, age 21	35	DUBRIEL, Arthur, age 19
5	CADDETTE, Fred J., age 18	36	ROY, Wilbrod, age 20, married
6	AUCOIN, Angus, age 29	37	CLOUTIER, Joseph, age 18
7	FONTAINE, Adelard, age 19	38	CHOUINARD, Joseph, age 18
8	MERCIER, Emery, age 24	39	GOSSELIN, Gedeon, age 17
9	LABBE, Arthur, age 19	40	DROUIN, Philomon, age 19
10	VIGUE, Joseph, age 45, married	41	QUERION, William, 24, widowed
11	GONYEA, George, 39, born in Maine	42	DUBREUIL, Emil, age 22
12	LECLAIR, Frank, age 35	43	LAGASSE, Frederick, age 19
13	TURCOTTE, Henri, 64, born in Maine	44	POULIN, Joseph, age 18
14	SONNIER, Frederick J., age 24	45	PLANT, Oscar, age 29
15	CORMIER, Joseph, age 49	46	BERNARD, Alfred, age 26
16	GAGNE, Ligouri (?), age 20	47	LONGCHAMP, Joseph, age 16
17	CROISSON, Frederick, age 42	48	LANGLOIS, Wilfrid, age 17
18	LABBE, Adele, age 18	49	BEGIN, Georges, age 38, married
19	THIMOT?, Denis, age 22	50	HALLE, Elzear, age 40, married
20	LEBLANC, Joseph, age 25	51	BOLDUC, Desire, age 32, married
21	ROMO, Joseph, age 34	52	BERNARD, Omer, age 20
22	SONNIER, Moses, age 28	53	BERNARD, Ovide, age 19
23	MARTIN, Joseph, age 28	54	BELLAVANCE, William, age 20
24	THIBODEAU, A., age 44 and wife Bernice, age 42	55	ROY, Joseph, age 24
35	PLANT, Odilon, age 42, married	56	LAFLEUR, Philip, age 46, married
26	POULIN, Joseph F., age 58, widowed	57	PLANTE, Wilfred, age 33, married
27	GAGNON, ?, age 23	58	MORIN, Emil, age 18
28	GOSSELIN, Pierre, age 25	59	HALLE, Henri, age 18
29	THIBODEAU, Edmond, age 41, married, born in Maine	60	POULIN, Edouard, age 20
30	ESTES, Ernest, age 46, born in Maine and wife Blanche, 37, born in Maine	61	BUREAU, Joseph, age 19
31	VALLIERE, Louise, age 25		

Louis Joliet

A Connecticut Connection

Sherry Chapman, #1283

Like most family historians, I take delight in each new discovery. Some connections are easier to make than others, but all are equally rewarding. It is as gratifying to sit in the society's library surrounded by open volumes jumping back with ease from one generation to the next, as it is when finally I have a breakthrough in my search for a more illusive ancestor. The thrill is no less if the connection made is to the obscure; and no greater if made to the renown. Each offers its own rewards.

To those ancestors that history has not carried forward, I make a silent pledge—*I will carry you forward*. And I piece together their lives using every tool available: records, dates, events, circumstances, conditions and timelines; until eventually I know them. I get to know them well. This is why my own family research will not end in my lifetime. There are so many people to get to know.

But it is also satisfying to make a connection that doesn't demand this unveiling—to discover that others have done the work. It is one of these discoveries I am going to share with you, a Connecticut link to Louis Joliet (Jolliet/Jollyet), 1645-1700, first French-Canadian explorer of the upper Mississippi River (who was accompanied by Father Marquette).

Descent of Joliet Line to Connecticut

Louis Joliet m. Clair Françoise Bissot
7 Oct. 1675 in Quebec

|

Charles Joliet D'Anticostie (1678 – 1746)
m. Jeanne Lemelin
7 Nov 1714 in Saint-Laurent, Île d'Orléans, Quebec

|

Geneviève Jolliet D'Anticostie (1725 - 1757)
m. Joseph Abraham dit Desmarais
12 June 1747 in Saint-François-Xavier, Saint-François-du-Lac, Yamaska, Quebec

|

Louis Abraham dit Desmarais (1749 -)
m. Marie Anne Lavellée (Vallée)
12 July 1779 in Saint-Pierre, Sorel, Montérégie, Quebec

|

Joseph Louis Desmarais (1780 -)
m. Marie Anne Bonenfant
13 Feb 1804 in St-Michel, Yamaska, Quebec

|
Joseph Louis De(s)marais
m. Marguerite Gendron
20 Jan 1829 in St-Michel, Yamaska, Quebec

|
Joseph Desmarais (abt 1831 – bef 1909)
m. Sophie Laventure (1841 – 1909)
18 Oct 1853 Coopersville, Clinton Co., New York

|
Elizabeth Desmarais (1860 – 1921)
m. Moyse (Moses) LaChap(p)elle (1854 – 1921)
m. circa 1875

Joseph and Sophie Desmarais (anglicized to Demar) moved to Connecticut from Clinton County, New York between 1868 and 1870. They had fourteen children and lived in Manchester, Connecticut. Their daughter Elizabeth and her husband Moses (Moise) LaChappelle lived in Manchester, Willimantic and Vernon. They had sixteen children, ten of whom survived beyond infancy.

Do you have a LaChappelle or Desmarais (or any name variation of either) in your ancestral line? Were they living in Connecticut from 1870 to the present? If so, then you too may be a descendant of Louis Joliet.

Common Desmarais Spelling Variations

Demar
Demarais
Desmaray
Des Marest
Desmarets
Desmarés
Desmaret
Démarrée

Common LaChappelle Spelling Variations

LaChapelle
Lachapele
Lachapel
Lachappelles
Chapelles
Chapelle
Chapels
Chapel

Sources

Bechard, Mary C. Letter detailing Desmarais family church records, St. Mary's Church, 19 Church St, Champlain, New York, 26 August 1997.

Drouin Collection: Répertoire Alphabétique des Mariages des Canadiens-Française, 1760-1935.
<http://genealogiequebec.info>, Louis Joliet, seigneur d'Anticosti.

Mariages (1830-1880), Comté de Clinton County, New York, Benoit Pontbriand, Sillery - Que. – Canada, 1984.

Louis Joliet, First Explorer of the Mississippi
• BIOGRAPHY •
Journal of Father Marquette on a Famous Voyage

Reprinted from the St. Louis Republic

June 3, 1900

Editor's Note: This reprint is true to the original article in that the text appears as it was originally written, replete with misspellings and grammatical faux pas.

The magnificent regions of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi were revealed to the world through a long series of daring enterprises. The actual discoverer of the broad Mississippi is thought to be Ferdinand De Soto, who penetrated far into the interior of this continent in 1541. Jared Sparks says of his achievement, "The accounts of his expedition in Florida are so highly exaggerated, so indefinite, and, in many parts, so obviously false, that little more can be inferred from them than that he passed far into the country, had many combats with the natives, and finally died in the interior. The probability is so strong, however, that he and his party actually crossed the Mississippi, that it has usually been assumed as a historical fact."

The actual navigator of the Mississippi, the man who led a practical expedition of discovery was Louis Joliet. Accompanied by Father Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, and a party, he accomplished the great feat. The world owes much to Joliet and to his bold fellow-discoverer, Robert LaSalle.

De Soto's achievement was well-nigh forgotten. It was not from the southeast, but from the northeast, that the discoverers came. They began almost with the sources of the rivers, and followed them down toward their destination, the Mexican Gulf. Stories of the great Western river were brought by traders to the officials' ears at Quebec, and the French, eager to extend their territory and their sphere of influence, seized the opportunity of discovery. Parkman says: "More and more, the thoughts of the Jesuits, and not of the Jesuits alone, dwelt on this mysterious stream. Through what region did it flow; and whither would it lead them; to the South Sea or the 'Sea of Virginia', to Mexico, Japan, or China? The problem was soon to be solved, and the mystery revealed."

One of the most conspicuous figures in the history of Western discovery is Louis Joliet. He was the son of a wagon maker in the service of the Company of the Hundred Associates, then owners of Canada. He was born at Quebec in 1645, and was educated by the Jesuits. When very young he resolved to be a priest. He received the tonsure and the minor orders at the age of seventeen. Four years later, he is mentioned with special honor for the part he bore in the disputes in philosophy, at which the dignitaries of the colony were present, and in which the Intendant himself took part.

The world and the wilderness conquered Joliet's inclinations toward the priesthood and changed him to an ambitious fur trader. Though he had renounced the priesthood, he retained his partiality for the Jesuits, and it is more than probable that their influence it was that induced

Talon, the Intendant, to select him for the leader of the discovering party. One of their number, Jacques Marquette, was chosen to accompany him.

This was not Joliet's first plunge into the wilderness. He had been sent by Talon, the Intendant, to discover and explore the copper mines of Lake Superior. Little has been published regarding the personality of Joliet. He was brave and loyal, and possessed a clear head and a cultivated mind. The barest outline of his life tells this about his subsequent career after the exploration of the Mississippi:

Joliet applied for a grant of the countries he had visited, but failed to obtain it because the King wished at this time to confine the inhabitants of Canada to productive industry within the limits of the colony, and to restrain their tendency to roam into the Western wilderness.

Even home ties did not restrain the daring of Joliet. In October, 1675, he married Claire Bissot, the daughter of a wealthy Canadian merchant, engaged in trade with the Northern Indians. This drew Joliet's attention to Hudson's Bay, and he made a journey thither in 1679, by way of the Saguenay. He found three English forts on the bay, occupied by about sixty men, who had also an armed vessel of twelve guns and several small trading craft. Knowing the character of Joliet, the English offered him many inducements to prevail upon him to remain with them, but he was loyal to his own, and returned to Quebec, where he reported that unless these formidable rivals were dispossessed, the trade of Canada would be ruined. In consequence of Joliet's report, some of the principal merchants of the colony formed a company to compete with the English in the Hudson's Bay trade.

In the year of this journey Joliet received a grant of the Islands of Mingan, and in the following year, 1680 he received another grant, of the great Island of Anticosti in the Lower St. Lawrence. In 1681 he was established here with his wife and six servants. He was engaged in fisheries, and, being a skillful navigator and surveyor, he made about this time a chart of the St. Lawrence. In 1690, Sir William Phipps on his way with an English fleet to attack Quebec, made a descent on Joliet's establishment, burnt his buildings and took prisoners his wife and mother-in-law. The man who had discovered and explored the Mississippi was thus despoiled and injured by one of the race which was to people the great valley which he had first mapped out for the world.

In 1694 Joliet explored the coasts of Labrador under the auspices of a company formed for the whale and seal fishery. On his return Frontenac made him royal pilot for the St. Lawrence, and at about the same time he received the appointment of hydrographer at Quebec. It is said that he died poor in 1699 or 1700, and was buried on one of the islands of Mingan.

* * * *

Marquette's record of the famous canoe journey down the tributaries of the Mississippi, and finally down the great river itself, has been preserved, but Joliet was not so fortunate as his priest companion. He journeyed safely all the 2,500 miles and more, but met with misfortune on his return at the very door of Montreal.

Louis Joliet, First Explorer of the Mississippi
• BIOGRAPHY •
Journal of Father Marquette on a Famous Voyage

At the foot of the rapids of La Chine, and immediately above Montreal, his canoe was upset, two of his men were drowned, all his papers were lost, and he himself narrowly escaped. In a letter to Frontenac he speaks of the accident as follows: "I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized, after all the danger seemed over. I lost two men and my box of papers within sight of the first French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it on any service which you may please to direct."

There was a rivalry between Louis Joliet and Robert LaSalle, though the two principals were never engaged in dispute. Parkman writes of LaSalle:

"La Salle himself, in a memorial addressed to Count Frontenac in 1677, affirms that he discovered the Ohio, and descended it as far as to a fall which obstructed it. Again, his rival, Louis Joliet, whose testimony on this point cannot be suspected, made two maps of the region of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. The Ohio is laid down on both of them, with an inscription to the effect that it had been explored by La Salle. That he discovered the Ohio may then be regarded as established. That he descended it to the Mississippi, he himself does not pretend; nor is there reason to believe that he did so.

"With regard to his alleged voyage down the Illinois, the case is different. Here he is reported to have made a statement which admits but one interpretation—that of the discovery by him of the Mississippi prior to its discovery by Joliet and Marquette. This statement is attributed to a man not prone to vaunt them in print, and whose testimony, even in his own case, must therefore have weight. But it comes to us through the medium of a person strongly biased in favor of La Salle and against Marquette and the Jesuits.

* * * *

Marquette was born in 1637 of an old and honored family of Leon, in the North of France, and was now thirty-five years of age. When about seventeen he had joined the Jesuits, evidently for motives purely religious, and in 1664 he was sent to the missions of Canada. In 1668 he was sent to the Upper Lakes. His talents as a linguist must have been great for, within six years, he learned to speak with ease six Indian languages. The traits of his character are unmistakable. He was of the brotherhood of the early Canadian missionaries, and the true counterpart of Garnier or Jogues. He was a devout votary of the Virgin Mary. For her sake his gentle and noble nature knew no fear. For her he burned to dare and to suffer, discover new lands and conquer new realms to her sway.

In "The Jesuit Relations," now being published, edited by Professor Thwaites of Wisconsin, is found a record of the journey of Joliet and Marquette from Canada into the region of the Mississippi Valley. The Jesuit Relations consist of the original French manuscripts and notes, and tell of the travels of Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France. Father Marquette's journal appears.

The preface by the editor records how Joliet discovered the Mississippi, accompanied by Father Marquette.

Reverend Claude Dablon, superior of the missions in Joliet's time, prefaces Marquette's journal in the quaint style then in vogue.

He writes: "The Father had long premeditated This Undertaking, influenced by an ardent desire to extend the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and to make him known and adored by all the peoples of that country. He saw himself, as it were, at the door of these new Nations when, as early as the year 1670, he was laboring at the extremity of Lake Superior among the Outaouncs... He even lost all hope of succeeding therein, when God brought about him the following opportunity.

"In the year 1673, Monsieur The Count De Frontenac, Our Governor, and Monsieur Talon, then our Intendant, Recognizing The Importance of this discovery, —either that they might seek a passage from her to the sea of China, by the river that discharged into the Vermilion or California Sea; or because they desired to verify what has for some time been said concerning the Kingdome of Theguaio And Quivira, which border on Canada, and in which numerous gold mines are reported to exist, —these Gentlemen, I say, appointed at the same time for This undertaking Sieur Jolyet, whom they considered very fit for so great an enterprise; and they were well pleased that Father Marquette should be of the party.

"They were not mistaken in the choice they made of Sieur Jolyet, For he is a young man, born in this country, who possesses all the qualifications that could be desired for such an undertaking. He has experience and Knows the Languages spoken in the Country of the Outaouncs, where he has passed several years. He possesses Tact and prudence, which are the chief qualities necessary for the success of a voyage as dangerous as it is difficult. Finally, he has the Courage to dread nothing where everything is to be Feared. Consequently he has fulfilled all The Expectations entertained of him; and if, after having passed through a thousand dangers, he had not unfortunately been wrecked in the very harbor, his Canoe having upset below Saul St. Louys, near Montreal, —where he lost both his men and his papers, and whence he escaped only by a sort of Miracle, —nothing would have been left to be desired in the success of his Voyage."

Father Marquette's journal begins thus:

"The feast of The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin—whom I have always invoked since I have been in this country of the outaouncs, to obtain from God the grace of being able to visit the Nations who dwell along the Missisipi River—was precisely the Day on which Monsieur Jolyet arrived with orders from Monsieur the Count de Frontenac, Our Governor and Monsieur Talon, Our Intendant, to accomplish This discovery with me.

"I was all the more delighted at This good news, since I saw that my plans were about to be accomplished; and since I found myself in the blessed necessity of exposing my life for the salvation of these peoples, and especially of the Illinois who had urgently entreated me, when I was at the point of st. esprit, to carry the word of God to Their country.

"We were not long in preparing all our Equipment, although we were about to Begin a voyage, the duration of which we could not foresee. Indian corn, with some smoked meat,

Louis Joliet, First Explorer of the Mississippi
• BIOGRAPHY •
Journal of Father Marquette on a Famous Voyage

constituted all our provisions; with those we Embarked—Monsieur Jolijet and myself with 5 men in 2 bark canoes, fully resolved to do and suffer everything for so glorious an Undertaking.

“Accordingly, on the 17th of may, 1673, we started from the Mission of st. Ignace at Michilimakinac, where I then was The Joy that we felt at being selected for this Expedition animated our courage, and rendered the labor of paddling from morning to night agreeable to us.”

* * * *

They visited the Maskoutens. “Here,” says Father Marquette, “is the best of the discoveries which the French have made.”

“No sooner had we arrived than we, Monsier Jolijet and I, assembled the elders together, and he told them that he was sent by Monsieur Our Governor to discover New countries, while I was sent by God to Illumine them with the light of the hold Gospel.”

The Maskoutens furnished two guides. “We knew that, at three leagues from the Maskoutens, was a river which discharged into Missisipi.”

The guides safely conducted them to a portage of 2,700 paces, and “helped us to transport our Canoes to enter That river; alone in this Unknown country, in the hands of providence.

“Thus we left the Waters flowing to Quebec 4 or 500 Leagues from here, to float on Those that would thenceforward take us through Strange lands. * * * Our route lay to the Southwest * * * After proceeding 40 leagues on This same route, we arrived at the mouth of our River and at 42 and a half degrees of latitude, We safely entered Missisipi on The 17th of June, with a Joy I cannot Express.”

They visited the village of the Illinois, leaving them about the end of June. Father Marquette thus describes the painting on the face of the bluffs near Alton, now known as the ‘Piasa Bird’: “While Skirting some rocks, which by their height and Length inspired awe, We saw upon one of them two painted monsters which at first made Us afraid, and upon Which the boldest savages dare not Long rest their eyes. They are as large as a calf; they have Horns in their heads like those of deer, a horrible look, red eyes, a beard like a Tiger’s, a face somewhat like a man’s, a body Covered with scales, and so Long A tail that it winds all around the Body, passing above the head and going back between the legs, ending in a Fish’s tail. Green, red and black are the three colors composing the Picture. Moreover these 2 monsters are so well painted that we cannot believe that any savage is their author for good painters in france would find it difficult to paint as well—and, besides, they are so high up on the rock that it is difficult to reach that place Conveniently to paint them.¹

“While conversing about these monsters, sailing quietly along in clear and calm water, we heard the noise of a rapid, into which we were about to run. I have seen nothing more dreadful. An accumulation of large and entire trees, branches, and floating islands, was issuing from The mouth of The river pekitanoui, with such impetuosity that we could not without great danger risk passing through it. So great was the agitation of the water that the water was very muddy, and could not become clear.

“Pekitanoui, is a river of Considerable size, coming from the Northwest, from a great distance, and it discharges into the Mississippi. There are many villages of savages along this river, and I hope by this means to discover the vermilion or California sea.

“Judging from the Direction of the course of the Missisipi, if it Continue the same way, we think that it discharges into the Mexican gulf.” (The Pekitanoui of Father Marquette was the Missouri.)

* * * *

“After a month’s navigation, while descending Missisipi from the 42nd to the 34th degree, and beyond and after preaching the Gospel as well as I could to the Nations that I met, we start on the 17th of July from the village of the akensea, to retrace our steps. At the end of September we reached the bay des puantz, from which we had started at the beginning of June.

“Had this voyage resulted in the salvation of even one soul, I would consider all my troubles well rewarded, and I have reason to presume that such is the case. For, when I was returning, we passed through the Illinois of Peouarea, and during three days I preached the faith in all their cabins; after which, while we were embarking, a dying child was brought to me at The water’s edge, and I baptized it shortly before it died, through an admirable act of providence for the salvation of that Innocent child.”

In October, 1874, Father Marquette undertook his second voyage, which was ended by his death on his return as he was striving to reach Mackinac.

¹ *Editors Note:* The Piasa (pronounced “Pi’-a-saw”) Bird was a pictograph presumed to have been left by pre-historic aboriginals who populated the area prior to the arrival of the Native American Indians. Speculation is that these early dwellers either moved south into Mexico, or suffered mass extinction.

There were two brightly painted Piasa birds visible to Joliet and Marquette in 1673. They were located on a sandstone bluff on the east side of the mouth of the Piasa stream, near where the city of Alton would later be built. By some accounts the pictographs were one hundred feet above the river base and seventy-five feet below the crest of the bluff on a smooth surface; seemingly impossible to reach.

The Illinois Indians, the Illini, had no concept of the origin of the Piasa Bird, though they lived in fear in its shadow. Their name for the bird, “Piasa,” by some accounts is translated to mean, “devil bird” or “the bird who devours men.” It is said that they would not pass beneath it without firing arrows and later flurries of bullets at the image.

By 1836, only one bird was visible on the bluff, and its color was fading. A portion of the face of the bluff is said to have fallen into the river some time later. Yet still the remaining image was discernible in 1856, when the state prison was built there. Soon afterwards, however, they quarried the rock, and all traces of The Piasa Bird were lost to future generations.

A reproduction of the Piasa Bird was made in 1934, and again in 1998. It is located just north of Alton on the bluffs along the Mississippi.

FCGSC Library Resources You Won't Find on the Internet

Part III

Paul R. Keroack, #157

Following are selected titles from the library's catalog, with the new Dewey call number and new or revised subject heading added in bold. The underlined two-digit number following the call number for Quebec (971.4) is the county identification number as used in the library's repertoire shelves. The catalog conversion still in process.

Ellis, Margaret J. History of Dunham, Quebec. Saint Hyacinthe: Les Ateliers Jacques Gaudet, 1968.
149 p.

Ref-H F1054 D4

971.4 44 Elli

Dunham (Quebec)-History

Godbout, Archange. Emigration Rochelaise en Nouvelle-France. Archange Godbout. Rev. ed., by Roland J. Auger. Montreal: Editions Elysee, 1980

Ref-L CS 89 G59

971.4 Godb

Quebec-History

Es-tu badre de tes vivres?: Medecine traditionnelle en Acadie. Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes.

Moncton: Universite de Moncton, 1979.

204 p.

Ref-F GR 113.7 F73 E54

971.6 Acad Estu

Folklore-Acadian

Wessel, Bessie Bloom. An Ethnic survey of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1931.

390 p.

Ref-H F89 W85

974.5 Wess

French Canadian Americans-Rhode Island-Woonsocket

Emile Falardeau. Les pionniers de Longueuil et leurs origins: 1661-1681. Montreal: G. Ducharme, 1937.

186 p.

Ref-H F1054.5 L8 F3

971.4 11 Fala

Longueuil (Quebec)-History

Sarrasin, Gabriel. Le Dictionnaire des familles de Saint Didace: 1820-1968. Outremont: G. Sarrasin, 1968.

357 p.

Ref-H F 1054 D53

971.4 40 Sarr

Saint Didace (Quebec)-History

Faribeault-Beauregard, Marthe. La population des forts francais d'Amerique: XVIII siecle. Montreal: Editions Bergeron, 1982-84.

2 v.

Ref-L E 184 F8 B43

977 Fari

French Canadian Americans-United States-History

Boisvenue, Solange. Recensement du Canada 1891: Farnham Ouest, Comte de Missisquoi. Joliette: Societe de Genealogie de Lanaudiere, 1988.

59 p.

Ref-L HA 747 C46 F37

971.4 44 Bois

Census-Quebec-Missisquoi County

Fateau, Aegidius. Patriots de 1837-1838. Montreal: Les Editions des Dix, 1950

433 p.

Ref-L F 1032 F28

971.4 Fate

Quebec-History-Patriote Rebellion, 1837-38

Fortin, Marcel P. Woonsocket, Rhode Island: a centennial history: 1888-1988. Woonsocket: Woonsocket Centennial Committee, 1988.

252 p.

Ref-H F 89 W9 W66

974.5 Fort

Woonsocket (Rhode Island)-History

Maxson, Helen Morin. La Rochelle in the time of our ancestors. Charlotte, N.C.: H.M. Maxson, 1989.

92 p.

Ref-G DC 801 L43 M39

944 Maxs

LaRochelle (France)-History

Quintal, Clair. The Little Canadas of New England. Worcester: French Institute, Assumption College, 1983.

119 p.

Ref-H F 15 F85 C6

305.8 Quin

French Canadian Americans-New England

Harvey, D.C. The French Regime in Prince Edward Island. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1926. 265 p.

Ref-F F 1048 H34

971.7 Harv

Prince Edward Island-History

Gariepy, Raymond. Les seigneuries de Beaupre et de l'Île d'Orléans dans leurs débuts. Québec: La Société Historique de Québec, 1974.

267 p.

Ref-L F 1051 S6 75

971.4 47 Gari

Beaupre (Québec)-History

L'Île d'Orléans (Québec)-History

Letourneau, Firmin. Le Cote nord de Gaspé. Gaspé: Revue d'histoire de la Gaspésie, 1965.

68 p.

Ref-H F1054 L47

971.4 21 Leto

Gaspé (Québec)-History

Gatineau, Felix. Histoire des Franco-Américains de Southbridge, Massachusetts. Framingham: Lakeview Press, 1919.

253 p.

Ref-H F 74 S73

974.4 Gati

French Canadian Americans-Massachusetts-History

Talbot, Eloi-Gerard. Genealogie des familles originaires des costes de Montmagny-L'Islet-Bellechasse. Château-Richer: E. Talbot.

16 v.

Ref-L CS 88 Q4 T34

971 Talb

Québec-Genealogy

Leger, Yvon. Beloved Acadia of my ancestors: a history and genealogy. 2nd ed. Montreal: Les Éditions du Fleuve, 1992.

409 p.

Ref-F CS 88 A33 L44

971.6 Acad Lege

Acadians-Genealogy

Roy, Pierre-Georges. Lettres de noblesse, genealogies, erections de comtes et baronies insinuees par le conseil souverain de la nouvelle France. Beauceville: L'Éclaireur, 1920.

2 v.

Ref-H F 1030 N58

971 Roy

Québec-History

Gosselin, D. Dictionnaire genealogique des familles de Charlesbourg: Depuis la foundation de la paroisse jusqu'à nos jours, 1906

593 p.

Ref-H F 1054.5 E47 G6

971.4 53 Goss

Charlesbourg (Québec)-Genealogy

New Hampshire Repertoires in the FCGSC Library Collection

Sorted by Locality and Institution

Paul R. Keroack, #157

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

No.	Localitiy	Record	Repertoire
NH 76	Allenstown	Death	Vital records, 1888-1995
NH 78	Allenstown	Mar	Vital records, 1888-1995
NH 21	Ashland	Mar	St. Agnes, 1904-1981
NH 92	Auburn	Mar	St. Peter, 1948-1987
NH 17	Bennington	Mar	St. Patrick, 1936-1979
NH 46	Berlin	Mar	Ange Gardien, 1917-1980
NH 24	Berlin	Mar	Ste. Anne, 1883-1977
NH 27	Berlin	Mar	St. Joseph, 1941-1978
NH 43	Berlin	Mar	St. Kieran, 1894-1979
NH 21	Bristol	Mar	St. Timothee, 1953-1981
NH 32	Brookfield	Dir	Town register, 1907/08
NH 95	Candia	BMD	St. Paul, 1977-1999
NH 27	Cascade	Mar	St. Benedict, 1946-1978
NH 20	Charlestown (Sullivan Co.)	Mar	St. Catherine, 1870-1980
NH 13	Cheshire County	Mar	(7 churches), 1875-1978
NH 55	Cheshire County	Mar	1875-1978 [duplicate of #13]
NH 19	Claremont	Mar	St. Joseph, 1920-1980
NH 19	Claremont	Mar	St. Mary, 1873-1980
NH 23	Concord	Mar	Marriages, 1855-1981 (2 v.)
NH 20	Croydon (Sullivan Co.)	Mar	St. Patrick, 1902-1980
NH 108	Croydon	BMD	Vital records, through 1900 (2 v.)
NH 11	Derry	Mar	St. Thomas Aquinas, 1888-1977
NH 03	Dover	Mar	St. Charles, 1893-1976
NH 103	Dover	Mar	St. Mary, 1833-1991
NH 13	East Jaffrey (Cheshire Co.)	Mar	St. Patrick, 1885-1978
NH 20	Enfield	Mar	Notre Dame de Fatima, 1952-1980
NH 21	Enfield	Mar	St. Helene, 1899-1981
NH 38	Epping	Bmd	St. Joseph, 1896-1976
NH 105	Farmington	Bmd	St. Peter, 1920-2000
NH 32	Farmington	Dir	Town register, 1907/08
NH 25	Franklin	Bap	St. Paul, 1884-1921
NH 25	Franklin	Mar	St. Paul, 1884-1937
NH 20	George Mill (Sullivan Co.)	Mar	St. Patrick, 1902-1980
NH 94	Goffstown	Mar	Franco marriages, 1893-1972
NH 92	Goffstown	Mar	St. Lawrence, 1943-1987

New Hampshire Repertoires in the FCGSC Library Collection

No.	Localtiy	Record	Repertoire
NH 07	Gonic	Mar	St. Leo, 1892-1977
NH 27	Gorham	Mar	Holy Family, 1876-1978
NH 21	Grafton County (south)	Mar	1875-1981
NH 20	Grantham (Sullivan Co.)	Mar	St. Patrick, 1902-1980
NH 15	Greenville	Mar	Sacre Coeur, 1885-1978
NH 35	Greenville	Mar	[duplicate of #15]
NH 107	Hampton	BMD	Vital records, through 1900 (2 v.)
NH 31	Hancock	Bur	Headstones, Old Cemetery, to 1910
NH 21	Hanover	Mar	St. Denis, 1888-1981
NH 13	Harrisville (Cheshire Co.)	Mar	St. Denis, 1906-1978
NH 17	Henniker	Mar	St. Theresa, 1945-1979
NH 01	Hillsborough	Bur	St. Marie, 1880-1975 (v. 2, 3)
NH 01	Hillsborough	Mar	St. Marie, 1880-1973 (v. 1)
NH 17	Hillsborough	Mar	St. Mary, 1892-1979
NH 109	Hillsborough County	BMD	Annual registers, 1938-1942 – genealogical historical – includes Nashua vitals, 1925
NH 13	Hinsdale (Cheshire Co.)	Mar	St. Joseph, 1884-1977
NH 92	Hooksett	Mar	Holy Rosary, 1886-1987
NH 57	Jaffrey	Mar	St. Patrick, 1885-1998
NH 58	Jaffrey	Bap	St. Patrick, 1885-1998
NH 59	Jaffrey	Bur	St. Patrick, 1887-1998
NH 14	Keene	Mar	St. Bernard, 1861-1978
NH 14	Keene	Mar	St. Marguerite Marie, 1955-1978
NH 66	Laconia	Bap	Sacred Heart, 1891-1996
NH 67	Laconia	Bur	Sacred Heart, 1901-1996
NH 63	Laconia	Bap	St. Joseph, 1871-1993
NH 65	Laconia	Bur	St. Joseph, 1900-1993
NH 64	Laconia	Mar	St. Joseph, 1871-1993
NH 71	Lakeport	Bap	Our Lady of the Lakes, 1928-1997
NH 72	Lakeport	Mar	Our Lady of the Lakes, 1905-1996
NH 22	Lancaster	Mar	All Saints, 1851-1981
NH 100	Lancaster	Mar	[duplicate of #22]
NH 21	Lebanon	Mar	Sacre Coeur, 1856-1981
NH 87	Lincoln	Mar	St. Joseph, 1902-1988
NH 87	Lisbon	Mar	St. Catherine, 1958-1988
NH 102	Littleton	Mar	St. Rose of Lima, 1882-1988
NH 34	Manchester	Bap	Blessed Sacrament, 1903-1987
NH 34	Manchester	Mar	Blessed Sacrament, 1903-1992
NH 54	Manchester	Bur	Bouffard Funeral Home, 1911-1977 (1915-1921 missing)
NH 77	Manchester	Bur	Phaneuf Funeral Home, 1890-1952
NH 37	Manchester	Bur	Sacred Heart, 1911-1977

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2008

No.	Locality	Record	Repertoire
NH 42	Manchester	Mar	Sacred Heart, 1911-1977
NH 28	Manchester	Mar	St. Anne, 1848-1974
NH 40	Manchester	Bur	St. Anthony, 1900-1978
NH 45	Manchester	Mar	St. Anthony, 1899-1976
NH 51	Manchester	Bap	St. Augustin, 1871-1993 (2 v.)
NH 52	Manchester	Bur	St. Augustin, 1887-1993
NH 50	Manchester	Mar	St. Augustin, 1871-1993
NH 97	Manchester	Bap	St. Catherine Sienna, 1954-2000
NH 98	Manchester	Bur	St. Catherine Sienna, 1954-2000
NH 93	Manchester	Mar	St. Catherine Sienna, 1954-1992
NH 75	Manchester	Bap	St. Edmond, 1915-1992
NH 74	Manchester	Bur	St. Edmond, 1918-1992
NH 74	Manchester	Mar	St. Edmond, 1916-1992
NH 80	Manchester	Bap	St. Georges, 1890-1996 (2 v.)
NH 73	Manchester	Bur	St. Georges, 1895-1997
NH 30	Manchester	Mar	St. Georges, 1890-1975
NH 73	Manchester	Mar	St. Georges, 1975-1997
NH 39	Manchester	Mar	St. Jean, 1914-1980
NH 47	Manchester	Bur	St. Jean Baptist, 1914-1980
NH 53	Manchester	Mar	St. Joseph Cathedral, 1869-1976
NH 33	Manchester	Mar	Ste. Marie, 1880-1973
NH 99	Manchester	Bap	St. Raphael, 1888-2001 (2 v.)
NH 83	Manchester	Bur	St. Raphael, 1888-2001
NH 85	Manchester	Mar	St. Raphael, 1888-2001
NH 02	Manchester	Mar	St. Therese, 1934-1969
NH 13	Marlboro (Cheshire Co.)	Mar	Sacre Coeur, 1886-1978
NH 32	Middleton	Dir	Town register, 1907/08
NH 16	Milford	Mar	St. Patrick, 1868-1978
NH 32	Milton	Dir	Town register, 1907/08
NH 10	Nashua	Mar	Enfant Jesus, 1909-1977
NH 70	Nashua	Bur	Infant Jesus, 1909-1994
NH 70	Nashua	Mar	Infant Jesus, 1977-1994
NH 79	Nashua	Bap	Infant Jesus, 1909-1994
NH 104	Nashua	Bur	St. Francis Xavier, 1885-2003
NH 106	Nashua	Bap	St. Francis Xavier, 1885-2003
NH 09	Nashua	Mar	St. Francis-Xavier, 1885-1977
NH 10	Nashua	Mar	St. Joseph, 1995-1977
NH 91	Nashua	Bap	St. Louis de Gonzague, 1871-2001
NH 90	Nashua	Bur	St. Louis de Gonzague, 1873-2001
NH 08	Nashua	Mar	St. Louis de Gonzague, 1871-1977
NH 82	Nashua	BMD	Vital records, 1890-1914
NH 82	Nashua	BMD	Vital records, 1915-1921
NH 81	Nashua	BMD	Vital records, 1926-1935

New Hampshire Repertoires in the FCGSC Library Collection

No.	Locality	Record	Repertoire
NH 26	New Hampshire	BMD	NH Genealogical Digest, G.C. Towle, 1986
NH 29	Newmarket	Mar	St. Mary, 1878-1977
NH 20	Newport (Sullivan Co.)	Mar	St. Patrick, 1902-1980
NH 13	North Walpole (Cheshire Co.)	Mar	St. Pierre, 1877-1978
NH 44	Northwood	Mar	St. Joseph Mission, 1886-1986
NH 49	Peterborough	Birth	Town records, 1887-1951
NH 48	Peterborough	Mar	Town records, 1887-1948
NH 18	Peterborough	Mar	St. Pierre, 1900-1978
NH 56	Peterborough	Mar	[duplicate of #18]
NH 36	Pittsfield	Mar	Our Lady of Lourdes, 1926-1990
NH 44	Pittsfield	Bap	Our Lady of Lourdes, 1886-1986
NH 11	Plaistow	Mar	Holy Angels, 1893-1977
NH 21	Plymouth	Mar	St. Mathieu, 1884-1981
NH 89	Portsmouth	Mar	Immaculate Conception, 1851-1990
NH 88	Portsmouth	Mar	St. Catherine, 1951-1990
NH 88	Portsmouth	Mar	St. James, 1958-1990
NH 86	Rochester	Mar	St. Mary, 1872-1994
NH 101	Rochester	Mar	[duplicate of #86]
NH 04	Rochester	Mar	St. Rosaire, 1883-1976
NH 05	Rollinsford	Mar	St. Mary, 1856-1976
NH 60	Salem	Bap	St. Joseph, 1911-1997
NH 62	Salem	Bur	St. Joseph, 1914-1997
NH 12	Salem	Mar	St. Joseph, 1810-1977
NH 12	Salem	Mar	Mary Queen of Peace, 1966-1977
NH 61	Salem	Mar	[duplicate of #12]
NH 06	Somersworth	Mar	St. Martin, 1882-1976
NH 20	Sullivan County	Mar	(3 churches), 1902-1980
NH 20	Sunapee (Sullivan Co.)	Mar	St. Patrick, 1902-1980
NH 41	Suncook	Mar	St. John Baptist, 1873-1979
NH 68	Suncook	Bap	St. John Baptist, 1873-1999 (2 v.)
NH 69	Suncook	Bur	St. John Baptist, 1873-1999
NH 69	Suncook	Mar	St. John Baptist, 1979-1999
NH 32	Wakefield	Dir	Town register, 1907/08
NH 13	West Swanzy (Cheshire Co.)	Mar	St. Antoine, 1958-1978
NH 87	Whitefield	Mar	St. Matthew, 1886-1988
NH 18	Wilton	Mar	Sacre Coeur, 1882-1978
NH 13	Winchester (Cheshire Co.)	Mar	St. Stanislaus, 1875-1978
NH 87	Woodville	Mar	St. Joseph, 1896-1988

A French Canadian Textile Worker

Mr. Guilfoyle

*Based on an interview of Henry Boucher dated January 12, 1939, Woonsocket, RI
Courtesy of Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, WPA Federal Writers' Project Collection
American Life Histories: Manuscripts from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1940*

One day, while in a reminiscent mood, Henry Boucher told me the story of his life. As I listened, it seemed to me that his story was typical of the lives of present-day woolen and worsted textile workers.

Henry began, "I was born in a basement on Social Street, [Woonsocket] March 27, 1898. My parents, Henry and Marie Boucher, had emigrated from the village of St. Ours, Quebec, to Woonsocket in 1870. I had four brothers and two sisters, all of whom were born in Woonsocket, and I was the youngest member of the family. Due to an illness my mother was unable to work in the mill and the small pay that my father made did not permit our having any luxuries. During slack times in the mills we were often without many of the necessities of life. My father, an honest, hardworking cotton mill hand who had very little education, scarcely able to read and write, was always willing to work. After finishing his day's work in the mill he would saw cord wood into stove lengths for anyone who would employ him. For this he received one dollar a cord. We were very poor and my first recollection is of the pot of pea soup that was always simmering on the stove. This pea soup and a few slices of bread, covered with lard, formed our regular diet when work was slack. Why, I was working before I had my first taste of butter.

"As soon as I was able to walk I would help my older brothers as they scoured the nearby woods for fire wood, and with bags we would walk along the railroad tracks looking for coal that had dropped from the coal-cars. At the age of seven I entered the Jesus and Marie Convent. After spending four years in this school I was promoted to the Precious Blood College. Both of these were French Parochial schools. The Precious Blood College was a grammar school and here I was taught to read and write in French. One hour a day the English language was taught in this school, but as only French was spoken both in my house and in the social district, where I lived, I was unable to speak the English language fluently.

"The one bright spot in my life, at this time, was in the spring, when my uncle Hector, a wood chopper who lived with us during the summer, arrived in Woonsocket after working all winter in the woods of Maine. He always brought presents to us children and we eagerly awaited his arrival. Leaving the big woods with a loaf of bread and a gallon of whiskey, so that he would not starve during the long train ride, he would land in Woonsocket, march up to our house and shout, 'Hey Marie! Me I've come back for visit. What you got for drink?' My mother would answer, 'Water is the best thing for you.' Hector would burst into laughter and say, 'Those water she's only good for carry the log, not for drink. I go for get me something to drink.' So saying he would walk off in search of the nearest saloon. If he found any other woodchoppers in the saloon, we might not see him for two days. Although he drank enough whiskey to kill two

A French Canadian Textile Worker

ordinary men I never saw him unable to walk straight. While at our house he would pay five dollars a week for board and room and was always willing to tell us children stories of the big woods. At the close of summer he would leave Woonsocket and return to Maine.

"In 1912 at the age of fourteen I left school, and presenting my birth certificate to the Superintendent of Schools, asked for permission to go to work. He told me that I would have to pass a test as to my scholastic ability. Calling me into another room, he handed me a sheet of paper and a pencil and said, 'Write your name and address near the top of that paper.' This I did and apparently that was the test, for after he glanced at the paper he made out my working papers without saying a word.

"My older brother found a job for me in the Card room of the Lippitt mill. My task was to keep the automatic feed of four Cards full of wool. For this work I received seven dollars a week. We worked fifty-five hours a week then. About an hour after I started working a man who was changing the gears on my Card turned to me and said, 'Say, kid, run down to the machine shop and get me a left-handed monkey wrench. I broke the one I had. Now make sure you bring back a left-handed wrench.' This was my first errand and I was determined to do it quickly, so I ran all the way to the machine shop. Stepping up to a machinist, I said, 'Pete, the Card fixer, wants a left-handed monkey wrench.' He looked at me and said, 'So you're after that wrench, are you? Hell, I don't know where it went. Ask that fellow over there—he might have it.' I went over to that man and repeated my request. Although he did not have the wrench he knew where it was, so he said, 'Go up to the spinning room and ask Joe for the wrench. He has it.' Running up to the spinning room, I found Joe and asked him for the wrench. He told me that he had just let a man from the weave room take it. In this manner I chased all over the mill until I arrived in my brother's room. When I told him what I was looking for he laughed and said, 'Go back to your work. The men are fooling you. There is no such thing.' All the men started laughing when I returned to the Card room and the foreman walked over to me and said, 'You don't want to believe anything that these fellows tell you. They are like a bunch of monkeys, always thinking up fool stunts. The only thing that they never think about is their work.' From that time on I was accepted as a member in good standing of the Card room gang.

"When I brought home my first pay I felt very important and my mother allowed me to keep fifty cents. This was more money than I ever had before, so I promptly changed the fifty cent piece into nickels. How I swaggered around the Social district that night! After I had carefully looked and was sure that neither my older brothers nor my father was inside I entered a saloon, strode to the bar and ordered beer. The bartender, who was talking to a customer, did not glance at me but drew the glass of beer. When he put the glass of beer on the bar he looked at me, started laughing, and said, 'Say, Sonny, who do you want this beer for?' I said, 'I'm a working man and I drink beer.' The bartender replied, 'Not if I know it. Run along now and come back in a couple of years.' As I retreated toward the door the bartender asked his customers if any of them knew me. One of them answered, 'Sure, I know that feller, hees son of Henry Boucher. Me I think that hees going to get kick in the pants when Henry hear that hees go into saloon.' At this answer all of the men at the bar started laughing and I found myself with plenty to worry about,

for I knew that when my father heard of me going into a saloon he would be angry. Sure enough, two days later my father came home in a rage and said, 'Henry you are a big feller now. Just because you work you tink that you can get drunk. Well, me I tell you that if I'm find you in saloon I'm kick you all de way home.'

"But in spite of this I was determined to be a man and as all the men in the Card room chewed tobacco I bought a plug and tried chewing. It has a terrible taste but I kept on chewing. Soon I swallowed some of the tobacco. Immediately my stomach started to turn over and colored lights seemed to flash before my eyes. I was sick, very sick, and I sat on the floor groaning and wishing that chewing tobacco had never been invented. The second-hand, seeing me sitting on the floor, ran over to me and asked, 'What is the matter? Are you sick?' The other men ran over to me, but when they saw the tobacco juice, that had started to dribble from the corner of my mouth, they knew why I was sick and their laughter was long and loud. Knowing that I would soon recover they returned to their work, leaving me sitting on the floor. For weeks afterward, whenever a man came near me he would hold a plug of tobacco in front of my face and offer me a chew. Upon my refusing, the man would grin and say 'You'll never be a man until you are able to chew tobacco.'

"The work was not hard and I enjoyed the companionship of the men in the Card room. After I had worked there for a few months I was given a better job, tending the finishers, and another young lad was hired to do my job. Then I had the pleasure of seeing some one else being the butt of all the jokes that the men played upon a newcomer. In the mills at that time working conditions were not as strict as they are now. A man had a lot of time to himself, there was very little piecework, and the young men were continually playing tricks on each other.

"One of these tricks caused my discharge. One morning a fellow worker sneaked up behind me and hit me with a bunch of oily waste. Then I looked around I saw the fellow, who had thrown the waste, enter the washroom. Looking around the Card room I saw that the foreman was in his office, so I grabbed one of the firepails hanging on the wall, carried it to a position in front of the washroom door and waited there for the fellow to step out. The door started to open. I lifted the pail, and as the door swung wide I threw the water into the opening. I stood there laughing, holding the empty pail, waiting to see how my fellow worker liked his bath when to my amazement through the door came the Superintendent. He was drenched from head to foot. Swearing and vowing that he would have revenge upon whoever threw the water, the Superintendent's glance fell upon me. I was standing there with a frightened look upon my face. The Superintendent strode over to me and roared, 'Did you throw that water?' I was unable to speak and could only nod Yes. The Superintendent then said, 'This is a hell of a room. You're fired. I should fire the whole crew. Get out of here before I lose my temper.' He then strode down the room, still muttering, to let the foreman know just what he thought of the discipline in the Card room. I took off my overalls, went to the office and received my pay. When I arrived home and told my father what had happened I received another lecture from him.

"I then went in search of a job every morning and landed one, as a clerk in a grocery store, within a week. The grocer was a deacon of a church and a very pious man, but he did not

A French Canadian Textile Worker

let his religious activities interfere with his method of doing business. During my first day's work he called me aside and said, 'Henry, when you refill the sugar barrel I want you to put in one pound of this white sand to every twenty pounds of sugar. In this store the tobacco becomes too dry and loses weight so one of your duties is to add water to the tobacco. Make sure that you keep it damp. And when you are weighing meat be sure that you have your thumb on the scales. I am operating on such a close margin that I have to do these things in order to make a profit.' My hours of labor were long and the pay was but five dollars a week during the eighteen months that I worked for this public spirited grocer.

"Throughout 1913 and the first part of 1914 the mills were very slack and the family had to live on my pay as my brothers and my father were without work most of the time. Although the family could not live on five dollars a week, the storekeepers of that period would allow a responsible family to run a bill and when the mills started in September, 1914, it seemed as if my father owed money to every one in the city. With the mills running steadily my father, by allowing the family only the scantiest living was able to pay most of the back bills within a few months.

"I now left the grocery store and went to work as doffer in the Spinning room of the White mill. As this was a worsted mill, nearly all of the help in the Spinning room were girls and women. After being employed here for a short while I found that it would be impossible for any girl or boy, working here, to remain innocent of the facts of life, as sex was almost the only topic of conversation in the Spinning room.

"I did not work in the White mill very long. My brother found me a job as filling carrier in the Dunn Worsted Company. My duties were to carry yarn, used as filling, to the weavers. As I was in the Weave room most of the time I learned to weave by watching the weavers work. Many times they would ask me to tend their looms while they went to talk to a fellow worker, in another part of the room. The mill was running twenty-four hours a day, as orders were coming in from the warring European nations, and there wasn't enough experienced help to go around. After I had worked as filling carrier for eight months I was given a loom and they tried me out as a weaver. This was a swell job for a young man. Soon I was making eighteen dollars a week and after paying eight dollars a week at home, for board and room, I had ten dollars for myself. During the years 1915-1917 the mill was running day and night. The rate of pay had been raised many times until in 1917 I was making forty dollars a week. I was now paying fifteen dollars a week at home and had twenty-five dollars a week for spending money. My father and my brothers were also making plenty of money.

"After many a family argument my father decided to buy a new suit. His Sunday suit was ten years old and the blue cloth had faded so that its color was purple. But he thought that it was a sinful waste of money to buy a new suit while the cloth of the old suit held together. My mother threw away her old hat that she had had for many years. Every spring she would replace the ribbon and the imitation flowers with new ones. On the first Sunday that my father and mother wore their new clothes they went to High Mass, as they wanted everyone to see them.

"My father urged me to save some of the money that I was making but I was having too good a time spending it. I bought myself four suits, four pairs of shoes, hats and many things that I had always wanted but could never afford, such as silk shirts, silk underwear, and a new Ford car. While I never was a drunk, my liquor bill would be about eight dollars a week. After the day's work I would meet my friends in the corner saloon and there we would play cards and talk things over. It was wonderful—from a drab and dreary existence I was now able to live as formerly only the foremen of the mill had lived. I did not have to eat pea soup, I could purchase steak. I did not have to live in a basement I could pay the rent in a residential district. No matter what I spent, another week's pay was coming. My friends would gather at the saloon and then start out for a dance or a party. You did not have to worry about your job. No matter what you did, the boss would not dare fire you. It was seldom that I went to bed before two A.M. If you went to work in the morning with a big head, or even slightly drunk, the boss would overlook it, as the mill could not obtain enough help. During this period I was able to gratify my repressed desires with one long carousal.

"In September, 1917, I was drafted for the army and the night before I left my friends held a party for me. It was a wild party with everyone drinking, telling stories and singing the French songs of Old Canada. The France Frenchmen that I knew gave me the names and addresses of either their families or their friends in France. The next morning all of my family was at the railroad station to wave good-bye to me. I was sent to Camp Dix, New Jersey, and after a few weeks' training I found myself on board a boat bound for France.

"We landed at Brest and I was assigned to the 107th regiment of the 77th Division as a replacement. Then we arrived at the village, where my company was training, I was billeted in a French farm house. Being the only one in my company able to talk French I had a fine time as the other soldiers would pay me, with free drinks, to translate their desires to the inhabitants of the town. When the old French couple, whose house I was billeted in, learned that I was of French descent, nothing that they had was too good for me. They introduced me to all the inhabitants and to the Mayor of the town. In the French newspapers there was an article that stated, 'A million wild Indians were coming from America to fight the Germans.' All of the French people asked me if they had landed, what they looked like, would they murder the French people if they were let loose and would they scalp the Germans. The Frenchmen's knowledge of Indians was gained from the Wild West movies that they had seen. The soldiers of my company thought that this was too good an opportunity to miss so four of them painted their faces, fashioned some Indian suits out of old clothes and with a blanket wrapped around them paid a visit to the Mayor of the town. The Mayor greeted them formally and held a party in his house with the 'Indians' as the guests of honor. All of the inhabitants of the town attended the party. Whatever the 'Indians' wanted was given them, for the French people had seen, at the movies, the massacre that ensued when Indians go on the warpath.

"Shortly after this my regiment was ordered up to the lines, where we participated in several battles. Although many of my friends were killed I came through without a scratch. When I was demobilized, at the end of the war, I returned to Woonsocket.

A French Canadian Textile Worker

"After loafing around for about a week I went over to the Dunn Worsted Co. to see if I could have my old job back, but I was told that the mill was running on short time. Unable to obtain employment in the textile mills I went to work in the Woonsocket Rubber Co. as a trucker. This job only paid twenty-two dollars but I was compensated in another way, for while working here I met the girl that later became my wife. In 1922 the mills started running full time and I was able to obtain employment as a weaver, in the Montrose mill. This mill was making a very high grade worsted cloth and a weaver was able to make thirty-five dollars a week.

"Shortly after I started working in the Montrose mill I married Alice Deschamps, the French Canadian girl that I had met while working in the Woonsocket Rubber Co. I was twenty-four years old and Alice was twenty. Two nights before the wedding my friends held a stag party for me. They hired a hall and about one hundred men gathered there to celebrate my marriage. Father Didion, my pastor, who knew everything that happened in the parish, arrived at the hall early and to the consideration of the other guests he sat down and started eating. After the meal he made a short speech as to the duties of a married man. He then proposed a toast to the young couple and showed that he was the soul of discretion by announcing that it was getting late and he had some duties to attend to at the parish house. Then he left. Everyone in the hall felt relieved, as most of the acts that they had hired, in Boston, were of the 'strip-tease' type and it was not possible to have them performed while good Father was in the hall.

"There is one event that I'll always remember, and that is my wedding. I had on a morning suit, the first that I had ever worn. It was hired for the day. All of our friends were at the church and the breakfast at the bride's house was a gay affair. We had a bartender to handle the liquor and a dance orchestra to play for the dancing. Late in the afternoon we left for New York City. I had been there before but my wife Alice had never seen New York. What fun we had for the next two weeks exploring the city, and what stories we had to tell our friends when we returned!

"After the honeymoon we returned to our jobs, I to the mill and Alice to her job in the Rubber shop where she made twenty-four dollars a week. After we had settled down I became ambitious for the first time in my life. We talked it over and figured out a budget by which we could save twenty dollars every week. We planned to save this amount every week for the next twenty years, by which time we would be worth twenty thousand dollars. Then we intended to buy a farm and spend the rest of our life in peace and quiet, never again to worry about a job, slack times, or the necessity to answer the mill bell. It was a beautiful dream and we tried to make it a reality. On the second anniversary of our marriage we had twenty-five hundred dollars in the bank, five hundred dollars more than we had planned on. We were living in a comfortable and modern home in a residential district. The furniture was paid for and we did not owe a cent to anyone. We were also the proud possessors of a Ford car that was nearly paid for.

"That night we were very happy and proud of what we had accomplished in the two years since our marriage. Our friends gathered at our home and we held a party. It was a gay party. Some of the time was spent in singing old songs and telling stories, then all gathered around and started telling of the hardships that each of us went through in our childhood—how we had to

wear our older brother's cast-off clothing that was so faded and patched that you could not tell what the original color was; how each of us longed for Sunday, as that was the only day on which we had meat for dinner. The life that we had lived as children was, in 1924, laughable, for all of us knew that conditions could never be like that again. How could we foresee the future? Everyone at the party was well clothed, well nourished, happy, willing to work for what they desired and were working at good pay. Each one was planning to possess more of the necessities and the luxuries of life. One wanted an electric refrigerator, another a new car, some were saving so that they might purchase a home or a business.

"During our third year of married life in 1925, a son was born to us. He was named Henry in honor of my father-in-law. A few months previous to the birth of our son, my wife gave up her job in the factory, but as I had had a promotion to 'warp-starter' and was making fifty dollars a week we were able to continue saving twenty dollars every week. The next year we became the parents of a daughter, whom we named Marie. From this time on I was unable to save twenty dollars a week but put in the bank some money every payday. After the birth of our second son, Homer, in 1927, my wife became ill and needed medical attention. Because of this I was unable to save any money, for the doctor's bills used up whatever surplus money we had.

"In 1928 work in the mills began to slacken and I was laid off. After being out of work for two months I secured employment in the Saranac mill as a weaver. At this job I received forty dollars a week, but I believed that in a short time I would again find employment as warp-starter. The next year conditions were worse and I was without work for three months. My wife and I were not worried about the future, as we believed that the mills would be slack for only a short period, as they were in 1921. So we lived on what I made and did not touch the thirty-five hundred dollars that we had in the bank. I was without work for six months in 1930 and we were forced to use some of the money that we had saved. But I was in a better position than most of my friends who were buying houses and were unable to meet their payments. My brother Peter was caught in this condition and as the bank was going to foreclose on his house I loaned him five hundred dollars. I knew that he, a cutter in the Rubber Shop, making seventy dollars a week, would be able to repay me as soon as his work picked up. Then without warning the Rubber Shop closed down and moved out of the city, throwing fifteen hundred people out of work. The next year, 1931, the bottom dropped out of everything and we were forced to use up most of our savings. In only one way was I fortunate, and that was that I had no more doctor's bills to pay, as my wife was well again. The bank foreclosed on my brother's house and my five hundred dollars was gone. My father died in July and after the funeral my mother came to live with me. She did not live long after my father, but died in October, 1931. As neither my father nor mother believed in life insurance, all of their children contributed to the cost of the funerals. I was unable to find work and spent the entire year hanging around the streets. By the end of 1931 my bank balance was less than five hundred dollars and going down rapidly.

"In September, 1932 I reached the end of my resources. I was desperate; with a wife and three children to support I was unable to find work of any kind. All of my friends were in the same predicament. Finally I had to go on relief, and what a relief that was! I shall always

A French Canadian Textile Worker

remember my experience while trying to get relief from the city. I went down to City Hall and registered at the Poor Department. After looking me up they gave me a pass to obtain food. But in order to receive the food I had to stand in line on Main Street with every passerby staring at me.

"One day I stood in a line that blocked one side of Main Street for four hours before I received a small bag of flour and two pounds of dried peas. Of course my family was unable to live on what I received from the Poor Department so I was continually moving to cheaper tenements until at last I was living in a basement on Social Street. The same type of tenement that I was born in. The home that I had taken such pride in was broken up and the fine furniture that my wife and I had worked for we had to sell to second-hand furniture dealers. It is not correct to say that I sold the furniture because the money that I received for it was so little that it was almost equivalent to giving it away. But my children had to have food and clothing. The rent had to be paid and coal to be bought.

"There was a soup kitchen on Social Street and my son would go down there with a pail and bring home some soup. This helped out the small amount of food that I received from the Poor Department and kept my family from actual starvation. My family was very poor when I was a child and when work in the mills was slack we would not have much to eat but in Woonsocket never before was it necessary for anyone to have to go to a public Soup kitchen in order not to starve.

"In 1934 I obtained employment as a weaver in the Montrose mill. I worked steady the whole year except for a few weeks when the mill was closed by a strike. But working conditions had changed. They were as different as day and night from the working conditions of the 1920 to 1930 period. The pay had been greatly reduced and the amount of work per man had been increased. I had been making forty dollars a week as a weaver operating two looms. Now I am operating six looms on the same material and only making twenty-four dollars a week. I am lucky that I am working on fine worsted cloth because in some mills on coarser cloth, the weavers now operate from eight to twenty-four looms for twenty-four dollars a week. Apparently the only thing that a textile worker can rely upon in these times is that the mill owner will never suffer lower profits as long as he can transfer the burden upon his employees.

"In 1935 I was again laid off and the money that I had made in 1934 was soon used up, then back to the relief I went. Since that time I have worked about six months in each year, and being unable to support my family when I am not working, I usually spend the rest of the year on the relief. The last place that I worked was in the Montrose as a weaver, in the spring of 1938. I worked here for four months but I knew that it would not last forever.

"One morning I left my house and as I entered the weave shop I could sense the tension that seemed to be in the air. The looms clattered, the men moved about. The belts and pulleys whirred. A typical weave room interior. But on this Friday morning there was something lacking. No one was talking, there was no laughter. Joseph Boyce, who worked next to me, did not raise his head from his work to call a greeting, nor did he ask me how I intended to spend the weekend, as he was wont to do. Everyone was silently working, busy with their thoughts. For

about a week past there had been rumors that the work in the mill was getting slack. Only three days ago six spinners were laid off and the rumor was that eight weavers would lose their jobs this afternoon. I was, in length of service, one of the youngest weavers in the mill and I believed that I would be one of the first to be laid off. But there was nothing sure about it. Sometimes an old hand, whom the boss disliked was laid off and a newcomer kept. This uncertainty kept every weaver under a strain until they knew just who was to get the bounce. So they continued to work hard and silently until lunch time, for this was one day that no one wanted to make a mistake and have the foreman's attention called to him. While eating lunch the weavers could talk of nothing but who was to be laid off. While the newcomers believed that they would be the first to go, many of the old-timers remembered how they had spoiled yards of cloth and how displeased the boss had been with them. They wondered if he would remember the many times that he had bawled them out and take revenge by letting them go. So in this frame of mind the weavers started the afternoon shift.

"This afternoon the foreman of the weave room did not walk around the room as he was accustomed to do, and it was nearly the close of the afternoon before he stepped from his office. Instantly, the eyes of all the weavers were upon him, watching where he was going, and each man hoping that the foreman would not come to him with the sad news. I saw the foreman turn to a weaver and start talking to him. They talked for a few minutes while everyone in the room watched. The foreman then turned away and approached another weaver. The first weaver spread his arms out wide in a gesture and everyone then knew that the foreman was laying off help. All eyes then turned to the foreman, watching to see who was being laid off. I watched the slow progress of the foreman as he went from man to man, telling them the bad news. He was now at the next loom and I prayed that I might be spared. But it was not to be, for the foreman slowly walked over to me and said, 'You know what I have to say. I have a list of men who are to be laid off and your name is on it. They are laying off in every room of the mill and if more work don't come in the rest of the weavers will be out next week. This is no reflection upon your work, which has been good; and I'll be glad to hire you back just as soon as the work picks up.' I replied, 'Well, I guess all the fellows here are in the same boat that I'm in. All of us are broke. This will mean plenty of hardship for my family. After eating good for the past five months, the first few meals of that relief canned Corn beef is going to be hell for the kids. But thanks for your offer to rehire me when the work picks up. I'll certainly be glad to get back to work.' The foreman then returned to his office and the weavers gathered into a group asking each other what the boss said to them. The men who were laid off now that the tension had been broken, began to joke and one said, 'Will Johnny Ryan, the Director of Public Aid, be glad to see me? Like hell he will. The last time I was on relief I had to haunt him in order to get any commodities. Every time he turned around I would be at his elbow asking for something.' Another said, 'This loafing is all right in some ways but I'll always blame the last lay off for the twins my wife had.' I said, 'I wonder how long I'll have to wait for my unemployment compensation checks. The last time I had to wait ten weeks before I got the first one and then the amount was wrong.' And so for a few minutes they joked and talked of the future. They then returned to work.

A French Canadian Textile Worker

"My mind was not on my looms. I was thinking of the greatly lowered standard of living that my family would have to endure while I was out of work. I thought of my new radio that I was paying one dollar a week on. That would soon be taken back by the dealer. And then there was the dreadful ordeal of informing my wife and children that I had been laid off. I knew that there would be no handiness or laughter in my home this night. How could I support my family on the six or seven dollars a week that I would receive from a relief? How long would I be without work this time? I stood there thinking these gloomy thoughts, not caring how my looms ran. What did I care now if a 'smash' or dropped thread was made in the cloth? Let some one else worry about that. At bell time I made a bundle of my overalls and silently slipped out of the mill. I started walking home wishing that the road was twice as long so that I would not have to face my family so soon.

"When I reached home my wife saw by the sorrowful look upon my face that something had gone wrong and she asked, 'What is the matter Henry?' I replied, 'The same old thing. I'm laid off and don't know when I'll go back.' Across my wife's face an expression of fear flashed but she quickly rallied and said. "Well, you can't help that, so stop looking as though you were at your own wake. We have been on relief before and we're still alive so sit down and eat your supper. You'll feel better then." I sat down at the table but could eat very little. All this time the children, seated around the table, had been listening to the conversation and looking at me with wide staring eyes. Only too well did they know what this meant, less food, no new clothes, no money to go to the movies, peeking through the window curtains when someone knocked upon the door, to see if it was a bill collector, moving to a less desirable tenement in short, misery for everyone in the family. After supper I was unable to stand the silence and gloom that seemed to settle over the house so I put on my coat and said, 'Alice, I'm going down to the corner for a minute.' My wife, knowing full well where I was going said, 'Make sure you come home sober.' So, leaving the house I hurriedly walked to 'Fats' saloon. In there, men would be talking upon every subject. There would also be jokes and laughter and for a few hours I could forget that my next pay would be the last one that I would receive for a long time.

"The next day I applied for my unemployment compensation and because of waiting for these checks I was unable to go on the relief for two months. By this time I was completely broke, so for the next few months we struggled along on the six dollars a week that I received from the relief. But week by week we were going deeper in debt for rent, electricity, and many other small bills. One morning a deputy sheriff handed me an eviction notice and departed. And there I sat, in the kitchen, alone, forlorn and in despair. It was the morning of November 25, just one month before Christmas, and in my hand I held the notice from the court to evacuate the tenement that I occupied. This was not the first eviction notice that I had ever received. During the past ten years, the deputy sheriffs had worn a path to my door delivering eviction notices, writs of attachment and liens on my pay. How could I break the news to my wife, when she returned from a visit to a neighbor's house? Where could we go? When you are on relief and only receive six dollars a week it is impossible to support a family and pay rent. The landlords did not care to rent a tenement to families on relief as they could not be sure of their rent. So most of

them were demanding their rent in advance. If I could find a tenement, where could I borrow the three dollars for the first week's rent? What a Christmas was in store for my children! As I sat there alone with my thoughts the door opened and my wife walked in. Without talking I handed her the eviction notice. She knew what it was. She had seen many of them since 1930. Silently she laid it down and started to prepare dinner, each of us wondering where we could find a tenement.

"A knock on the door. We looked at each other. What more trouble was coming to us? Good news had been absent from our lives for more than ten years. My wife slowly and listlessly walked to the door and opened it. There stood Adrian Bonin, with a broad smile upon his face and he said, 'O boy, Henry, I have thees fine news for you. De boss wants for you to come to work tomorrow morning. Thees mill she's get the big order. We'll work all winter.' It seemed like a miracle, the house seemed brighter, wide smiles appeared upon our faces. We started asking questions of Adrian. Who was the order for? What looms would I have? How does the yarn run? Which of the men were going back to work? Adrian answered as best he could and soon left. Dinner was forgotten and my wife and I were still talking in an excitable manner when our children came in for dinner. They sensed the jovial mood of my wife and myself and when they heard the news they too forgot about dinner in thinking of the happiness that this news meant. Their father was going back to work. There would be new clothes for all and toys and presents at Christmas. After the children had gone to bed Alice and I sat up talking. We planned how we would spend my first week's pay to the best advantage. By paying a little each week on the old bills we would soon be out of debt. We would not have to move now for as soon as the landlord knew that I was working he would forget about his eviction notice. And if we needed money at Christmas we could easily borrow it from the small loan company. So in a happy frame of mind we went to bed.

"The next morning I was at the mill gates an hour before bell time. There I found all of my fellow workers and I joined in their conversation. Each asked the other what they had been doing during the lay off and what were they going to do with their first pay? There were predictions, laughingly made that Fat's saloon would do a rushing business on pay night. But under all this gay jesting everyone of us knew that when the order was finished in a few months, we would again be laid off, to a tramp the streets while we collected our unemployment compensation checks and then back on relief we would have to go until the mill started running full time again. We had gone through this routine many times in the past ten years and each one of us knew that he would go through it many times in the future. But that knowledge could not dim our spirits today because we knew that while the mill operated we would be able to eat what we wanted, we could dress our families and have a dollar left so that when meeting our fellow workers in Fat's saloon on Saturday night each one of us could stand up to the bar and pay for a round of beers."

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Shirley Giguere 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 www.fcgsc.org.

Adhemar

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

Albert

1998 Robert Cummiskey, 45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010

Alexandre

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

Alix

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

Allaire

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

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

Allard

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

Archambault

1426 Estelle Gothberg, 90 Broad Street, Manchester, CT 06040-2930

Arpin

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

Arsenault

2120 Marie Chagnon, 17 Conifer Lane, Avon, CT 06001

Asseline

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

Auger

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

Ayotte

1998 Robert Cummiskey, 45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010

Ballard

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

Baril/Barrie

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 97601-9364

Barriault

1998 Robert Cummiskey, 45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010

Beauchemin

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

Beauchene

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

Beauchesne

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

Beauregard

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

2100 Everett & Dorothy Pothier, PO Box 328, Summerville, SC 29484

Beauvilliers

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

Bedard

2111 Robert Bedard MD, 25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 06084

Belanger

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

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

Belhumeur

1952 Christopher Child, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116

Bellerose

1161 Yvette Jacaruso, 192 Wightman Ave, Norwich, CT 06360-1633

Belliveau

2120 Marie Chagnon, 17 Conifer Lane, Avon, CT 06001

Benoit

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

Berard

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

Bergevin

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

Bergin

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

Bernier

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

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT 06357-1933

Besaw

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

Bessett

2111 Robert Bedard MD, 25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 06084

Bessette

1319 Dorothy & Diane Desomma, 42 Main St, Woodbury, CT 06798-3403

Biron

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

Bissen

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

Blais

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

Blanchette

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

Blouin

771 Norman & Alice Jolie, 19 Yeomans Rd, Columbia, CT 06237-1534

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Bombardier

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

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

Bordeau

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

Bordeaux

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

Bouchard

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

Boucher

2077 Richard Wilmarth, 7 Lake Ridge Dr., Holland, MA 01521-2405

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

Boudreau

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

Bourgeault

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

Bourgeois

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

Boutin

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

Boye

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

Boyer

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

Boyet

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

Bplduc

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

Bran

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

Brazeau

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

Breard

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

Breault

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

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

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-269 Nayberry La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

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

Breton

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

Briere

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

Brook

2027 Jean Lepore, 56 Elvree St., Manchester, CT 06042

Brosseau

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

Brousseau

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-269 Nayberry La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

1744 Clifford Lafleur, 331 Carpenter Dr., Fairborn, OH 45324

Caisse

2125 Pauline E. & Arthur J. Casey, 28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT 06066

Camirand

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

Cantin

2100 Everett & Dorothy Pothier, PO Box 328, Summerville, SC 29484

Carbonneau

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

Cardinal

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

1744 Clifford Lafleur, 331 Carpenter Dr., Fairborn, OH 45324

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-269 Nayberry La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

Caron

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

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

Carriere

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

Carter

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

Cassidy

747 Raymond Cassidy, 73 Skinner Rd, Kensington, CT 06037-1429

Cauvier

370 Gilbert & Lucia Levere, 26 Ellsworth Rd., West Hartford, CT 06107-2707

Caya

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

Chabot

1936 Andre Chabot, 60 Chatham Dr., Manchester, CT 06040

1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT 06238-1164

Chaloux

295 Leonard Guay, 11419 Orleans Lane, Port Richey, FL 34668-1923

Champeau

295 Leonard Guay, 11419 Orleans Lane, Port Richey, FL 34668-1923

Charpentier

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

Choinier

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Choiniere

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

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

Choquette

2105 David Stoddard, 31 Maple Ridge

Cloutier

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

Collette

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

Comeau

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

1936 Andre Chabot, 60 Chatham Dr., Manchester, CT 06040

Concannon

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

Corbeil

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

Cormier

1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave, Milford, CT 06460

Corriveau

760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729

2125 Pauline E. & Arthur J. Casey, 28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT 06066

Couillard

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

Coulombe

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

Courchaine

64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT 06790-5016

Cournoyer

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

Coutu

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

Cowan

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

Cummings

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

Cyr

53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT 06107-1813

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

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

Daigle

53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT 06107-1813

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

Daniels

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

Daoust

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

d'Avignon

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 97601-9364

Deforest

2023 Donald Theriaque, 910 Parker St., Manchester, CT 06042

DeLatour

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

Deloge

1952 Christopher Child, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116

Delorme

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

Denis

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

Deschenes

379 Ann Taft, PO Box 893, Arlington, VT 05250-0893

Desrosier

1161 Yvette Jacaruso, 192 Wightman Ave, Norwich, CT 06360-1633

Deveresse

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

DeVost

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

Doherty

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

Donais

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT 06357-1933

Dore

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

Dore/Dorais

576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont PQH2V 2T6, Canada

Doyon

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

Dsperp

2100 Everett & Dorothy Pothier, PO Box 328, Summerville, SC 29484

Dube

64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT 06790-5016

Dubois

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

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

379 Ann Taft, PO Box 893, Arlington, VT 05250-0893

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Ducharme

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

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

Duclos

1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave, Milford, CT 06460

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

Duperry

2123 JacQueline Gagnon, 10 Abbott Ave, Terryville, CT 06786

Dupius

295 Leonard Guay, 11419 Orleans Lane, Port Richey, FL 34668-1923

Dupont

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

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010

Duquet/Duquette

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

Durand

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

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

Ethier

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

Evens

885 Jeanne Miller, 34 Main St PO Box 233, Versailles, CT 06383-0233

Falcon

2100 Everett & Dorothy Pothier, PO Box 328, Summerville, SC 29484

Fortier

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

Fournier

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

1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT 06238-1164

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

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

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

Frechette

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

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010

Freeman

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

Gagne

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

Gagnon

2123 JacQueline Gagnon, 10 Abbott Ave, Terryville, CT 06786

Gamache

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

Gareau

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 97601-9364

Garrett

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

Gaudreau

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

Gauthier

2122 Anna Higgins, 54 Silo Way, Bloomfield, CT 06002

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

Giguere

2150 Benjamin Edelman, 844 Cornwall Ave, Cheshire, CT 06410

Gingras

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

Girard

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 97601-9364

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

Giroux

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

685 Estelle Sawtelle, 210 Green Manor Terrace, Windsor Locks, CT 06096-2714

Godbout

722 Douglas & Mary Lou Weidl, 22 Indianola Rd, Niantic, CT 06357-3409

Godin

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

Goodhue

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

Goulet

2150 Benjamin Edelman, 844 Cornwall Ave, Cheshire, CT 06410

Goyette

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

Grenier

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

2115 Gisele Bodozian, 70 Fennbrook Rd, West Hartford, CT 06119-0017

Grenon

1936 Andre Chabot, 60 Chatham Dr., Manchester, CT 06040

Grimard

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Guay

295 Leonard Guay, 11419 Orleans Lane, Port Richey, FL 34668-1923

Guenet

747 Raymond Cassidy, 73 Skinner Rd, Kensington, CT 06037-1429

Guillemette

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

Guilmitt

885 Jeanne Miller, 34 Main St PO Box 233, Versailles, CT 06383-0233

Guimond

1248 Louis Guimond, 2-547 Belden Ave., Norwalk, CT 06850

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

Hache

370 Gilbert & Lucia Levere, 26 Ellsworth Rd., West Hartford, CT 06107-2707

Hackett

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

Harnois

1319 Dorothy & Diane Desomma, 42 Main St, Woodbury, CT 06798-3403

Hebert

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

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

Henri

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

Houde

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

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

Houle

1952 Christopher Child, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116

Isaac

2111 Robert Bedard MD, 25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 06084

Janard

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

Jandren

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

Jodoin

2123 JacQueline Gagnon, 10 Abbott Ave, Terryville, CT 06786

Jolie

771 Norman & Alice Jolie, 19 Yeomans Rd, Columbia, CT 06237-1534

Joly

771 Norman & Alice Jolie, 19 Yeomans Rd, Columbia, CT 06237-1534

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

Kluntz

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

Klunz

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

Labbee

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-269 Nayberry La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

Lablanc

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

LaBombardier

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

Labonte

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

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

Lacasse

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

LaChance

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

295 Leonard Guay, 11419 Orleans Lane, Port Richey, FL 34668-1923

Lacroix

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

64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT 06790-5016

Lafaille

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

576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont PQH2V 2T6, Canada

Laflamme

1998 Robert Cummiskey, 45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010

Lafleur

1744 Clifford Lafleur, 331 Carpenter Dr., Fairborn, OH 45324

LaFond

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

Laforest

2023 Donald Theriaque, 910 Parker St., Manchester, CT 06042

LaFramboise

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

Lagace/Lagasse

1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave, Milford, CT 06460

Lagasse

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Lagrace

53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT 06107-1813

Laliberte

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

Lallier

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

Lambert

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

2132 Lise Lambert, 13 Hanson Rd, Canterbury, CT 06331

2133 Joseph Lambert, 5300 E. Diamond Rd Unit # 1, Prescott, AZ 86301

Lamontagne

379 Ann Taft, PO Box 893, Arlington, VT 05250-0893

Lampron

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

Langan

760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729

Langlois

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

Lanoue

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

LaPerche

722 Douglas & Mary Lou Weidl, 22 Indianola Rd, Niantic, CT 06357-3409

Lapierre

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

LaPoint

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

LaPointe

435 Therese Grego, 7610 E 21St. Pl., Tulsa, OK 74129-2428

Larabee

2122 Anna Higgins, 54 Silo Way, Bloomfield, CT 06002

Larche

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

L'Archeveque

1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main Street, South Windsor, CT 060741008

Lariviere

1952 Christopher Child, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116

Laroche

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

Lausier

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

Lavallee

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

Lavallie

435 Therese Grego, 7610 E 21St. Pl., Tulsa, OK 74129-2428

Lebeau

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010

LeBlanc

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

760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729

Lebrun

53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT 06107-1813

LeClair

885 Jeanne Miller, 34 Main St PO Box 233, Versailles, CT 06383-0233

Leclerc

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

Lefebvre

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

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

LeGare

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

Leger

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

Legrain dit Lavallee

2123 JacQueline Gagnon, 10 Abbott Ave, Terryville, CT 06786

Lelievre

370 Gilbert & Lucia Levere, 26 Ellsworth Rd., West Hartford, CT 06107-2707

Lemay

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

760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729

Lemieux

1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT 06238-1164

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

LePire

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

LeRoux

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-269 Nayberry La, Storrs, CT 06268-2060

LeVasseur

1998 Robert Cummiskey, 45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010

Lord

576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont PQH2V 2T6, Canada

Loubier

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

Lovely

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Lussier

1726 Edward Perron, 59 Sunnyside Ave., Putnam, CT 06260

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

Mandville

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT 06357-1933

Marc-Aurele

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

Marion

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

Marquis

747 Raymond Cassidy, 73 Skinner Rd, Kensington, CT 06037-1429

53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT 06107-1813

Martel

1952 Christopher Child, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116

Martin

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

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

Martineau

1726 Edward Perron, 59 Sunnyside Ave., Putnam, CT 06260

Martineu

747 Raymond Cassidy, 73 Skinner Rd, Kensington, CT 06037-1429

Masse

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

Massicotte

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

1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave, Milford, CT 06460

Menard

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 97601-9364

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

Methot

747 Raymond Cassidy, 73 Skinner Rd, Kensington, CT 06037-1429

Meunier

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

Meurs

1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT 06238-1164

Milot

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

Molleur-Molleur

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

Monty

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

Moquin

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

Moreau

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

Morin

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

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 97601-9364

1998 Robert Cummiskey, 45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010

Nadeau

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

747 Raymond Cassidy, 73 Skinner Rd, Kensington, CT 06037-1429

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 29484

Nichollet

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

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 Page, Po Box 85, South Woodstock, CT 06267-0085

Paquette

2125 Pauline E. & Arthur J. Casey, 28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT 06066

Paquin

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

Patenaude

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

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

Paulhus

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT 06357-1933

Pearl

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Peloquin

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

Pelowuin

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT 06357-1933

Pepin

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

Perrault

2150 Benjamin Edelman, 844 Cornwall Ave, Cheshire, CT 06410

Perreault

1936 Andre Chabot, 60 Chatham Dr., Manchester, CT 06040

Perron

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

1726 Edward Perron, 59 Sunnyside Ave., Putnam, CT 06260

Petit

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

Piette

435 Therese Grego, 7610 E 21St. Pl., Tulsa, OK 74129-2428

Pinard

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

Pitre

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

Plasse

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

Poirier

379 Ann Taft, PO Box 893, Arlington, VT 05250-0893

Polin

2115 Gisele Bodozian, 70 Fennbrook Rd, West Hartford, CT 06119-0017

Poliquin

1420 Jeanne & Thomas Devoe, 62 Edgemont Avenue, West Hartford, CT 06110-1121

Popeilarczyk

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

Porion

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

Post

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

Pothier

2100 Everett & Dorothy Pothier, PO Box 328, Summerville, SC 29484

Potuin

729 Romeo Potvin, 15 Clearview Terrace, Manchester, CT 06040-1918

Potvin

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

Pretaboire

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

Proulx

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

Racine

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

1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr, 165 Union City Rd., Prospect, CT 06712-1032

Racine/Noyes

2150 Benjamin Edelman, 844 Cornwall Ave, Cheshire, CT 06410

Raspberry

685 Estelle Sawtelle, 210 Green Manor Terrace, Windsor Locks, CT 06096-2714

Ravenelle

1952 Christopher Child, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116

Rene

747 Raymond Cassidy, 73 Skinner Rd, Kensington, CT 06037-1429

Richard

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

1420 Jeanne & Thomas Devoe, 62 Edgemont Avenue, West Hartford, CT 06110-1121

Rioux

1998 Robert Cummiskey, 45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010

370 Gilbert & Lucia Levere, 26 Ellsworth Rd., West Hartford, CT 06107-2707

Roberge

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

Robillard

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

Rocheleau

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

Root

1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr, 165 Union City Rd., Prospect, CT 06712-1032

Rossignol

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

Roux

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

Roy

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

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

64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT 06790-5016

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

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

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

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

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

Surnames of Interest to FCGSC Members

Russell

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

Sabourin

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

Salois

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

Sanasac

1426 Estelle Gothberg, 90 Broad Street, Manchester, CT 06040-2930

Serre

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

Simoneau

1998 Robert Cummiskey, 45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010

Slamons

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

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

Smith

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

Snay

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

St. Godard

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

St. Jean

722 Douglas & Mary Lou Weidl, 22 Indianola Rd, Niantic, CT 06357-3409

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

St. Martin

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

St. Onge

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

St.Amand

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

Suprenant

1952 Christopher Child, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116

TaLbot

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

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010

Tardif

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010

Tetreau

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

Theriaque

2023 Donald Theriaque, 910 Parker St., Manchester, CT 06042

Theriac/Terriot

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

Throwe

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

Thubeault

2077 Richard Wilmarth, 7 Lake Ridge Dr., Holland, MA 01521-2405

Thuot

760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729

Tiffault

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

Tiriac

2023 Donald Theriaque, 910 Parker St., Manchester, CT 06042

Towner

576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont PQH2V 2T6, Canada

Tremblay

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

Trudeau

2123 JacQueline Gagnon, 10 Abbott Ave, Terryville, CT 06786

Turcotte

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

Uzell

2027 Jean Lepore, 56 Elvree St., Manchester, CT 06042

Valley

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

Valois

435 Therese Grego, 7610 E 21St. Pl., Tulsa, OK 74129-2428

Veillette

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

Vincelette

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

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

Worth

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

Index of Franco-American Veterans of the Civil War Massachusetts Residents

Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

A good number of the thousands of men who served in the Grand Army were of French heritage. Some of these men left their homeland of Canada and others left farms and mill jobs in New England to enlist in the Civil War.

Decades after the war, the legislature approved monies to compile service records of all Union soldiers, sailors and marines who had enlisted in the state of Massachusetts. Records were kept in long hand, which explains why some spellings in the index seem to be incorrect. This may be due also to the fact that registers heard the name and wrote what they heard using phonetic spelling, i.e. "O'Clair," rather than "Auclair."

This is a list of more than six hundred and fifty Massachusetts Civil War servicemen with French, or possibly French, surnames. The full record of the individual can be found in one of two volumes of the Fleur d'Lys, which is no longer published, but will soon be available to patrons of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society library at Tolland, CT. This name index provides the page number and volume of the Fleur d'Lys that contains the full service record for each person listed. Following is one example of an entry found on page 17 (Fleur d'Lys-Volume II, Number 3, Fall 1980):

"Joseph Couillard, 40th N.Y. Infantry, Newburyport, Mass., 19, farmer, enlisted & mustered June 27, 1861, for 3 years as private, Co. H.; trans. to Co. B; date not shown; killed July 2, 1863, Gettysburg , Pa."

This collection should bring some very interesting history to your genealogy research.

The information contained in the index to follow was acquired from "Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the Civil War," Norwood Press, 1931.

Surname	Given Name	Page
<i>FLEUR D'LYS-Volume II, Number 3, Fall 1980</i>		
Allair	John	3
Allard	Pierre	4
Antoine	Louis	4
Archambeau	Peter	4
Arsino/Arsenault?	Philip	4
Artault	Louis	4
Aubichout	Peter	4
Aubin	Thomas	4
Audette	Octave	4
Bacahnt	Joseph	4
Ballion	Fidele	4
Bardeaux	Adoniram J.	4

Surname	Given Name	Page
Beado/Bedard?	Albert	4
Beaubeau	David	4
Beauboucher	Victor	5
Beauchmin	Calixte	5
Beaudette	David	5
Beaudoux	Victor	5
Beaudry	Amable	5
Beaufays	Francis	5
Beaugard/Beauregard?	Louis	5
Beauleane/Bouliane?	Peter H.	5
Beaulieu	Moses	5
Beaulieu	Adolph	5
Beaumont	Joseph	5
Beaureauby/Barabe?	Feausont	6
Beurgard	Louis	6
Beutin	John B.	6
Bedor/Bedard?	Josiah	6
Bedreau	Alexander	6
Beebo/Bibeau?	Thomas	6
Belanger	William F.	6
Benway	Alexander	6
Bedard	John	6
Belleville	Leander	6
Benois	Joseph	6
Benoit	Richard	7
Benoit	Alfred	7
Benoit	Nazar	7
Benway	Augustus	7
Benway	Charles	7
Benway	George	7
Benway	Joseph	7
Benway	Napoleon	7
Benway	Solomon	7
Benway	Thomas	7
Bergeron	Joseph	7
Bergeron	Octave	7
Bertrand	Joseph	7
Bertrand	Louis	8
Bertrand	Moses	8
Besoncon	Enos	8
Besoncon	Jules	8
Billadeaux/Bilodeau?	Thomas	8

Index of Franco-American Veterans of the Civil War

Surname	Given Name	Page
Blais	Napoleon P.H.	8
Blanchard	Pierre	8
Blanchette	Louis	8
Bobo/Bourbeau?	Henry	8
Bodet	Eli	8
Bodett	Eli	8
Bodreau	Joseph	8
Bolduc	Joseph	9
Bolduc	Louis E.	9
Bolio/Beaulieu?	Charles	9
Bolio	Levi	9
Bolio	David	9
Bolio	Cephas B.	9
Bonville	Louis	9
Bordreau	Peter	9
Bosquet	Levi M.	9
Bosquet	Philiias	9
Bouchard	Charles	9
Boucher	Prince	9
Boucher	William	10
Boucher	Michael	10
Boudreau	Peter	10
Boodrue	Peter	10
Boudroux	Alexander	10
Boulett	Peter	10
Boultee	Fourtuna	10
Bourdon	Augustus	10
Bourdages	Remi	10
Bourdreau	Eusibee	10
Bouvier	Jean	10
Bradeau	Alfred	11
Brazeau	Antoine	11
Breau	Peter	11
Breauseau	Lewis	11
Bienvenue	Levi	11
Breton	Lewis	11
Brisbois	Gabriel A.	11
Brodeur	Joseph	11
Brothers/Brodeur?	Hyppolite	11
Brousseau	Antoine	11
Brualt/Brault	Charles	11
Bugard/Beauregard?	John	11

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2008

Surname	Given Name	Page
Brule	Auguste	12
Brunel	Joseph	12
Brunett	Emmanuel	12
Bruso	Joseph Jr.	12
Bruso	Louis	12
Bruso	Peter	12
Brusoe	William	12
Buriel	Xavia	12
Bruno	Charles	12
Busha/Boucher?	Henry	12
Buschier	Peter	12
Bushe	Louis	12
Bushaw/Bouchard?	George	13
Cadieux	Charles	13
Cadieux	Joseph	13
Cadieux	Oliver	13
Cadret/Cadoret?	Andrew	13
Callioux	Charles	13
Campo	Henry	13
Caneda	Philo	13
Cormier	Edward	13
Carpenter	Pierre	13
Cartier	Edward	13
Cartier	Edward	13
Cartier	Philip	14
Casavant	Daniel	14
Cassavant	John M.	14
Cassavant	Joseph	14
Champine	John	14
Champney	Augustus	14
Changyon/Chagnon?	Joseph	14
Changyon	Joseph	14
Changyon	Levi	14
Changyon	William	14
Chapdelian	Charles	14
Chadellan	Oliver	14
Chaplin	Felix	14
Chartier	John	15
Chartier	Joseph	15
Chartier	Joseph	15
Chateauvert	Peter	15
Chenette	Henry	15

Index of Franco-American Veterans of the Civil War

Surname	Given Name	Page
Cheval	Alfred	15
Chevalier	Louis	15
Chevalier	Napoleon	15
Clothier/Cloutier?	Marshall/Michel?	15
Clothier	William	15
Coderre	Louis C.E.	15
Coiteux	Joseph	15
Collett	Frederick	15
Collette	Herbert	15
Collett	John S.	16
Como	Charles	16
Cormier	Edward	16
Cormier	Theodore J.W.	16
Cormier	Charles H.	16
Cote	David	16
Cotey	William	16
Couillard	David J.	16
Couillard	Elijah	16
Couillard	John H.	16
Couilliard	John S.	16
Coulliard	Charles H.	17
Coulliard	Joseph	17
Courtois	Martin	17
Dandurand	Austin/Augustin?	17
Davignon	Alexander	17
Davignon	Francis	17
Debien/Desbiens?	Alexander	17
DeCoursey	Timothy	17
Degrava	Antoine	17
Delahaye	Louis	17
Delavaille	Francois	17
Delisle	Timothy	17
Delile	John	18
DeLona/Delaunay?	Antoine	18
DeMara/Desmarais	Joseph	18
Demarets	Alexander	18
Demers	Henry	18
Demoulin	Louis	18
Denio/Daigneault?	Joseph	18
Denio	Philo	18
Deen	Major	18
DeOrme	Joseph	18

Surname	Given Name	Page
Depau	Thomas	18
Deuchini	Charles	18
Depus/Dupuis?	Pierre	18
Depus/Dupuis?	Joseph	19
Derush/Desrocher?	Andrew	19
DeSautel	Henry G.	19
Deselets	Louis	19
Desere/Dessert?	Boudseeq	19
Deshen	Francis	19
Deshen/Desehamps?	Jason L.	19
Deshen	Joseph	19
DesJardines	Charles B.	19
Despeaux	Jesse	19
Despeaux	Oren T.	19
Deufraine	Napoleon	19
Deveau	Clement	19
Devignon	Joseph	20
Dionne	Remi	20
Dissetelle	Joseph	20
Dore	Joseph	20
Deucette	Joel N.	20
Drolet	Peter	20
Drolette	Peter A.	20
Dube	Ambrose	20
Dube	Paul	20
Dubey	Charles	20
Dubois	Albert	20
Dubois	Caesar	20
Dubois	Edmund	20
Dubois	John	20
Dubois	Jules	21
Dubois	Lewis	21
Dubuque	Joshua	21
Ducett	Edward	21
Duehenay	Felix	21
Duehesney	Lawrence N.	21
Duehesney	Lawrence	21
Dufresne	Edward	21
Dugelfe	Anthony	21
Dugree	Charles	21
Dumaresq	William F.	21
Dumas	Ernest	21

Index of Franco-American Veterans of the Civil War

Surname	Given Name	Page
Dumas	John	22
Dumas	Peter	22
Dumer/Dumas?	Mitchell Jr.	22
Dupee	Antoine	22
Dupee	Antoine	22
Dupen	Victor	22
Dupont	Henry	22
Dupre	Frank	22
Dupree	William H.	22
Duprey	Edward	22
Duprey	Etienne	22
Duprey	Joseph	23
Duprey	Louis	23
Duprey	Peter	23
Duprey	Joseph	23
Dupuis	Joseph	23
Durivage	Henry A.	23
Duse	John	23
Dusee	Peter	23
Dusseault	Adolphus	23
Dusseault	John H.	23
Duval	George	23
Duval	Lewis	23
Duvall	Charles H.	24
Duvall	Philip	24
Emile	Morean	24
Ethier	Joseph	24
Fafer/Fafard?	Joseph W.	24
Farneuf	Francis	24
Fecto	Philnder	24
Fillie	Edmund	24
Fillie	Napoleon	24
Fleury	Charles	24
<i>FLEUR D' LYS-Volume II, Number 4, Winter 1980</i>		
Fontain	Simon	6
Fontaine	Stanislaus	6
Fortier	Fabian	6
Fortier	Shadrack	6
Fontaine	Louis O.	6
Fournier	George	6
Francois	Joeuen	6
Fregeau	John	6

Surname	Given Name	Page
Gagne	Joseph	6
Galapaux	Peter	6
Galipeau	Adolphe	6
Gallipaux	Charles	6
Gallipaux	Joseph	6
Gallipeaux	Lewis	7
Gamache	Peter	7
Gandro/Jaundreau?	William	7
Gayett	Joseph	7
Gautier	Jules	7
Gebow	John T.	7
Genard	Thomas H.	7
Gendreault	Joseph	7
Gendron	James	7
Gendron	John	7
Genereaux	Esdras	7
Gengew	Lewis	7
Gerard	Alexander	7
Gerard	Eugene	8
Gerard	Jules	8
Germain	George	8
Gero	Louis	8
Gingras	Sidney	8
Gingrass	Victor	8
Girardin	Lewis F.	8
Giroux	Thomas	8
Goday	Benjamin	8
Godbold/Godbout?	Frederick	8
Gokey	Joseph	8
Gokey	Benjamin	8
Goslin	John	8
Gonyear	John	8
Gonyear	Lewis	9
Goodoo	Calvin	9
Gorro	Mitchel	9
Goslin	Lewis A.	9
Gravel	Louis	9
Gravlin	Peter	9
Gravlin	James	9
Gravlin	Lewis	9
Gravlin	Lewis	9
Gravlin	Frank	9

Index of Franco-American Veterans of the Civil War

Surname	Given Name	Page
Gravlin	John B.	9
Gregre	Philip	9
Grenache	Claude	9
Grenier	Frank	9
Grenier	Godfrey	10
Grenier	Michael	10
Guertin	Eleazer	10
Guillette	Hyacinthe	10
Guyot	Joseph	10
Hebert	Constantine	10
Hebert	Eugene	10
Houle	Charles	10
Houle	Joseph	10
Hayette	Celestin	10
Huotte	Charles	10
Jacques	Jean B.	10
Jacques	John	10
Jacques	Edmund	10
Jacquot	Jules	10
Jannotte	Abraham	11
Jandreau	Joseph	11
Jandro	William	11
Jiguere	Joseph	11
Jockett	Alonzo D.	11
Jordoin	John	11
Jourdan	Jules	11
Jourdain	Francis	11
Jourdain	Julius L.	11
Labarn	Edward	11
LaBarr	Nelson	11
Labatt	William	11
Laball	Frank	12
Labombard	Peter	12
LaBonte	Francis	12
Labounty	Franklin	12
Labrere	John L.	12
Labriche	John	12
Lachance	Charles	12
LaClair	Joseph	12
LaClair	Louis	12
LaClair	William	12
LaClaire	John	12

Surname	Given Name	Page
LaClaire	John E.	12
Lacont	Pierre	12
Lacount	Emerson	12
Lacross	Joseph	13
Ladaux	Isaac	13
Lado	Leander	13
Ladoux	Extra	13
Laduc	Joseph	13
Ladue	Iracl	13
Ladue	Lewis	13
LaDuke	Lewis	13
LaFevre	John	13
Laflannie/Laflamme?	John	13
Lafleur	Anthony	13
Lafloe	Peter	13
LaFontaine	Louis	13
LaForest	Frederick	13
LaForest	Samuel O.	14
Lavalette	Charles C.	14
Legare	German	14
Lajeuness	Amidie	14
Lajoy	Joseph	14
Lamarsh	William J.	14
Lamay	Joseph	14
Lamote	Pierre	14
LaMountain	George	14
LaMountain	Henry A.	14
Lamountain	Napoleon	14
LaMountain	Peter	14
Lanagevin	Adolph	14
Lancour	Louis	15
Landry	Joseph	15
Langelier	Louis N.	15
Lanier	George W.	15
Lanier	Louis	15
Lanoir	George	15
Lapier	William	15
Lapiere	John B.	15
Llapierre	Alfred	15
Laplant	Henry	15
Laplante	Frederick	15
LaPoint	Edward	15

Index of Franco-American Veterans of the Civil War

Surname	Given Name	Page
Lapoint	Frank	15
Lapoint	Alfred	15
Lapoint	Joseph	16
Lapoint	Joseph	16
Laporte	Alfred	16
Laporte	Antoine	16
Laporte	Joseph	16
Laporte	Louis	16
Lappelle	Cassimere	16
Lariviere	Jacob	16
Larivire	Damas	16
Laro	Edward	16
LaRoche	Rodolphe	16
Laroque	Louis	16
Larouche	John	16
Larouque	Alphonzo M.	16
Larreau	Edward	17
Launay	Louis	17
Laundry	Joseph	17
Laurent	Felix	17
Lauvariere	Lampson	17
LaTour	Joseph	17
Latour	Joseph	17
Latour	Louis	17
Lavake	Thomas W.	17
Lavalle	Charles	17
Lavalley	Joseph	17
Lavally	Louis	17
Leving	John	17
Lavonta	David	17
Lebeau	Joseph	17
Lebebell	Joseph	18
LeBlank	Elias	18
LeBlanc	Remi	18
LeBosquet	James	18
LeBounty	John	18
LeBraun	Augustus	18
LeClair	Peter	18
Leclere	Alexis	18
Leclere	Louis	18
LeClare	Zotique	18
LeCount	Frank	18

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2008

Surname	Given Name	Page
LeCuier	Alfred	18
Ledu	Robert	18
LeFevre	John	19
LeFevre	John	19
Lefavre	Louis	19
Lefavre	William	19
Lebebre	Alfred	19
Lefebvre	Auguste	19
Lefebre	Louis	19
Lefebre	Maxam	19
Leforce	Joseph	19
Legacy	Joseph	19
Legasy	John	19
LeGrand	Charles	19
Legrand	Louis	19
Legross	Theophile	19
Lejeune	Charles	20
Lemay	Peter	20
Lemieux	Frank	20
LeMoyne	Alonzo E.	20
LeMoyne	George S.	20
LeMoyne	Joel H.	20
Lemoyne	John	20
LeMoyne	Thomas	20
LeNoir	Jerome H.	20
Leon	Alexander	20
LePine	Alfred	20
Leppire	Jean	20
Lerauex	Francis	20
Leroux	Louis	20
Leroux	Louis	21
Lerow	William	21
Letourneau	Registe	21
Lavalle	Anthony	21
Levalley	Benjamin W.	21
Levally	Godfrey	21
Levally	William H.	21
Levois	Frederick	21
Lombard	Napoleon	21
Londerville	Joseph	21
Longdo	Frank	21
Longdo	Joseph Jr.	21

Index of Franco-American Veterans of the Civil War

Surname	Given Name	Page
Louis	Frank	21
Luchay	Abraham	22
Lucia	John	22
Lucia	Paul	22
Lucier	John	22
Lucier	Joseph	22
Lucier	Joseph	22
Lucier	Ramon	22
Luck/Lachance?	Lewis	22
Magnent	Olivier	22
Mallett	Masial	22
Mallett	Napoleon	22
Mallett	Peter	22
Malette	Felix	22
Mandeville	John M.	22
Marchant	James	22
Marcott	David	23
Marquis	Albert	23
Martel	Joseph	23
Martel	Jules	23
Martell	Charles	23
Martell	John	23
Martell	John	23
Martelle	Louis	23
Martin	Laurin	23
Massey	David	23
Mathieu	Alphonse	23
Mathot	Louis	23
Meayet	Bruno	23
Menard	John H.	24
Mercier	Moses	24
Messier	Enos	24
Messier	Mezeal	24
Metro/Metras?	William	24
Meyett	Frank	24
Mignault	Leodar	24
Millett	Samuel	24
Milljour	Louis	24
Minard	Nelson C.	24
Monat	Antoine	24
Monette	William	24
Mongeau	Rosa/Rosaire?	24

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2008

Surname	Given Name	Page
Monplaisir	Louis	24
Monty	Albert	25
Morache	Joseph	25
Morache	Omer	25
Moraine	Joseph	25
Moreau	Alexander B.	25
Morin	Albert W.	25
Morin	Alexander	25
Morin	Edward L.	25
Morin	Frederick	25
Morin	George	25
Morin	Joseph	25
Morin	Joseph	25
Morin	Thomas	25
Mountain	Dennis	25
Mountain	Edward	26
Mountain	Lewis	26
Nado	Joseph	26
Navieu	Pierre	26
Nichollette	Alfred	26
O'Clair	Peter	26
Ouimette	Camille L.	26
Pageette	Joseph	26
Panchaux	Desire	26
Paquette	Napoleon	26
Paquet	Zephraim	26
Paquint	Victor	26
Paradi	Charles	26
Paradis	Lucian	27
Parant	Daniel	27
Parant	Peter	27
Paren	Moses	27
Parent	Lewis	27
Parent	Louis	27
Parent	Naphtali	27
Parent	Oneseme	27
Parent	Samuel	27
Parezo	Francis M.	27
Paro	Lemuel	27
Paro	Noah	27
Paro	Paul	27
Parodi	Domingo	27

Index of Franco-American Veterans of the Civil War

Surname	Given Name	Page
Parspartout	Elois	28
Patnot	Joseph	28
Pecot	Joseph	28
Peltier	Joseph O.	28
Peltier	Odilon	28
Pellissier	Francois	28
Pepin	Henry	28
Pero	Frederick	28
Pero	Hypolite	28
Perow	Joseph	28
Perow	Joseph	28
Petit	Joseph	28
Petit	William J.	28
Petite	Jean	28
Phaneuf	Horace	29
Picard	Cyrus P.	29
Picard	Isaiah L.	29
Pichette	David	29
Pinseno	Jacob	29
Pippin	Solomon	29
Pitizean	no name	29
Plamondon	Narcisse	29
Plante	Wilfred	29
Plofof	Louis F.	29
Plouff	Edward Jr.	29
Plouff	John W.	29
Poisson	Simeon	29
Potvin	Charles	30
Prevoe	Joseph	30
Protin	Henri	30
Proulx	John B.	30
Provose	Mitchell	30
Provost	Alfred	30
Pru	Hemran	30
Prue	Marcus	30
Prue	Paul	30
Prue	Peter	30
Quevillon	Joseph B.	30
Rabidaux	Francis	30
Raniville	Felix	30
Remie	Jacob	31
Remillard	Joseph	31

Surname	Given Name	Page
Renaud	Chalres	31
Renaud	Louis	31
Reneauld	Elysee	31
Rene	Joseph	31
Reno	John B.	31
Reno	Louis	31
Reno	Nelson	31
Ricotte	Joseph	31
Rivet	Joseph	31
Riviere	Alexandria	31
Rivod	Moses	32
Rivoire	Francis	32
Roberts	Leon	32
Robichaud	Arthur	32
Rochambeau	Louis	32
Rochefforte	Henry T.	32
Rodier	Louis	32
Rodier	Louis N.	32
Rollo	Joseph	32
Rouillard	Albert	32
Rouillard	George	32
Rousseau	Alexander	32
Roy	Augustus	32
Roy	Ezra	32
Roy	Michael	33
Roy	John	33
Rubeo	Joseph	33
Rubia	Joseph	33
Sabourin	Charles	33
Salois	Michael	33
Sanacal	Lewis	33
Sanguinette	Jean B.	33
Sancoucy	Edward	33
Sausee/Saucier?	Camille	33
Sauve	Alexis	33
Savaria	Louis	33
Sequin	Peter	33
Shampine	Henry	34
Shambo	Christopher	34
Shambo	Edward	34
Shurbenoe	Felix	34
Simard	Adolphe	34

Index of Franco-American Veterans of the Civil War

Surname	Given Name	Page
St. Antoine	Gilbert	34
St. Dennis	Alfred	34
St. George	Henry W.	34
St. John	Clement	34
St. Lawrence	Edward	34
St. Ledger	Patrick	34
St. Onge	Charles	34
St. Peter	Peter	34
St. Peter	Samuel	34
Suprenant	Joseph	35
Supernaugh	John	35
Syancyear	Joseph A.	35
Tatro	Charles	35
Tatro	Lewis	35
Tatro	Lewis	35
Tatro	Marcus	35
Tatro	Paul Jr.	35
Tatrue	Andrew	35
Teaboutt	Joseph	35
Tebo	Peter	35
Tebo	Joseph	35
Tebudeau	Peter	35
Tellier	Napoleon	35
Terreau	Edward	36
Terrio	Alick	36
Tetu	John	36
Theobald	Adam	36
Thessier	Moses	36
Thibalt	Maglory	36
Thibault	Ciliste	36
Thibault	Henri	36
Thibeault	John	36
Tetro	Adolphe	36
Tetro	Jeremiah	36
Trembly	Cyprien	36
Trotier	Charles	36
Trotier	Paul	36
Trudeau	Charles	37
Trudeau	Charles E.	37
Trudeau	George	37
Trudeau	Napoleon	37
Trudelle	Joseph	37

Surname	Given Name	Page
Trudelle	Robert	37
Trudo	John	37
Trudo	Nelson	37
Turcotte	Joseph	37
Twombly	Wilson M.	37
Vaillancourt	Jules	37
Valcour	Joseph	37
Valcour	Francis	37
Veno	Felix	37
Veret	John	38
Vigeant	Abraham	38
Viger	Joseph	38
Vigneron	John	38
Vincelet	Edward	38
Welcome	Napoleon	38

New Members

Shirley Giguere Morin, #2075

ID	Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
2142	Aubin, Nicholas	25 Marjorie Circle	Hebron	CT	06428
2143	Kelleher, William (Bill)	41 No River Rd	Coventry	CT	06238
2144	Anderson, Pauline & Charles	120 Mtn Spring Rd	Tolland	CT	06084
2145	Rancourt, Keith	40 Fowler Ave	Meridan	CT	06451
2146	Lang, Richard	179 York Rd	Lebanon	CT	26249
2147	LaCasse, Ruth	71 Bradford Walk	Farmington	CT	06032
2148	Hebert, Monita	11 Deer Run	Bolton	CT	06043
2149	Elyett, Lucille	656 Center Street	Wallingford	CT	06492
2150	Edelman, Benjamin	844 Cornwall Ave	Cheshire	CT	06410
2151	Hill, Larry	10 Pautipaug Ln	N Franklin	CT	06254
2152	Gingras, Margret	P.O. Box 623	Easthampton	MA	01027
2153	Dwyer, Gail	149 Charter Oak St	Manchester	CT	06040
2154	Labrecque, Sandra	41-C19 Glenn Rd	E Hartford	CT	06118

The Society Acknowledges Donations to the Library

For the Period November, 2007 - May, 2008

Jean Fredette, #1537

Donor	Date	Donated Material
Philip J. Currier	11/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currier Family Records of USA & Canada, Volume VIII Parts I & II • Currier Family Records of USA & Canada, Volume IV • Currier Family Records of USA & Canada, Volume IX Indexes
Susan Paquette, #369	11/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maine: A History, Centennial Edition • The Great Migration - Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Vol. I A-B
Philip Marchand	1/2008	Ghost Empire
Rene Bernier, #618	1/2008	Collection of Obituary Notices from "The Day"
Paul Hemingway, #938	1/2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1920 Federal Population Census • Genealogical Guide to the Catholic Churches of New England • Maine's Franco-American Heritage • French-Canadian Surnames - Aliases, Adulterations & Anglicizations • The 1790-1890 Federal Population Censuses • Mariages-Marriages 1834-1916, Southbridge, MA • American Canadian Genealogical Society, Sacred • Heart Church, Taftville, Conn. 1883-1924 • Burials of the Gilman-Valade Funeral Homes, Putnam and No. Grosvendale, Ct. 1920-1969 • The 1910 Federal Population Census • Parish Town Guide to the Province of Quebec
Jean Holler, #1087	1/2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The White and The Gold, Thomas B. Costain • Griswold in the 20th Century, Ted Cyr & Erwin Goldstein
Claire Allard	1/2008	Collection of Obituary Notices from "Norwich Bulletin"

Donor	Date	Donated Material
Reginald J. Chenard, #1567	1/2008	Chenard Ancestry
Kathy Cogan	1/2008	Joan of Arc, Her Image in France and America
David Stoddard, #2105	1/2008	Connecticut Nutmegger Publications
David Stoddard, #2105	2/2008	Multiple copies of The New England Historical Genealogical Register
Candace Bryan, #1980	2/2008	Granby & Easter Townships Newspaper Extracts, Quebec, Canada 1855-1910
Susan Paquette, #369	2/2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commemorative Records - Biographies/Portraits of Hartford County • Massachusetts Obituaries 1984 • French First Names • Histoire L'Acadie
Lucille Miller, #341	3/2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addendum to Fournier Family Genealogy of 2001, Dussault Family • Publications from the Association - De Familles Michaud, Inc.
Margaret Reich, #1140	3/2008	Copies of Connecticut Maple Leaf
Linda Charron	4/2008	Collection of Worcester Telegram Obituaries
Maryanne R. LeGrow, #696	4/2008	Inventory of materials from Mollie L. Wilscam
David Goodnow	5/2008	Goodnow & Related Families Genealogy
Dick Martin	5/2008	An Ordinary Man (English Translation of Marcel Martin's biography of Joachim Martin)
Soulange Lareau, #991	5/2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weedon 1863-1988 • Stratford 1857-1982
Gary W. Potter	5/2008	Stanbridge Twp. Cemeteres-Missiquoi Cty. Que., Book 1
Romeo Roy	5/2008	Canadian Flag
Germaine Hoffman, #333	5/2008	Umax Astra 3400/3450 Color Scanner

Contributions of Money or Gifts to Library

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

Financial Contributions to the Society

1 January 2008 – 30 June 2008

Robert Lessard, #1754

TOTAL – This Report	\$1,375.45
TOTAL – 1 Sept 07 – 30 Jun 08	\$1,601.45
TOTAL – 1 Sept 06 – 30 Aug 07	\$1,692.00
TOTAL – 1 Sept 05 – 30 Aug 06	\$1,645.00
TOTAL – 1 Sept 04 – 30 Aug 05	\$1,056.00

Building Fund Contributors

1 Jan 2008 – 30 Jun 2008

Contributions to Building Fund in Memory of Marcel Roy, #241

Richard & Babara Blais, #1652
Glen Chenette, #1854
Thomas & Jean Courtney
Robert & Mary Doyle
Richard & Jean Fredette, #1537
French Social Circle
Hammerle Finley Law Firm
Ralph & Maryanne LeGrow, #696
Raymond & Parise Lemaire, #1881
William & Charlene Livery
George McCabe family
Jane Mixdorf family
Kevin & Jeanette Moran
William Neil family
Ernest & Susan Paquette, #369
Ivan Robinson, #326
Leo Roy, #1609
Andrea Scannel, #1740
Stephanie Schiro-Gordon
Gordon & Joanne Simon, #472

Additional Contributions to Building Fund

Robert Bedard, #2111
Henry Benoit, #977
Lorraine O. Busque, #1768
Sheila Clark, #1314
William & Katherine Hart, #2035
Gary Potter, #1812
Leo Roy, #1609
John Senechal, #1126
Anonymous

Membership/Renewal Application

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

Please type or Print

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

e-mail: _____

May publish on FCGSC web
site Yes No

City: _____

Occupation: _____

State/Province: _____ Zip: _____ Country: _____

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

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

Effective Date From: _____ To: _____

Alternate Address: _____ City: _____

State/Province: _____ Zip: _____ Country: _____

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

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

Surnames of Interest

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

SURNAMES: _____

Library Rules and Regulations

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

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

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Q U I C K F A C T S

About the FCGSC

Phone:

(860) 872-2597

Hours:

Sun 1-4, Mon 1-5, Wed 1-5, Sat 9-4
Closed on major holidays

Holdings

About 3,000 books, CDs, microfiches,
including all major resources for
French-Canadian and Acadian genealogy

Website:

www.fcgsc.org

Storm/Emergency Closings

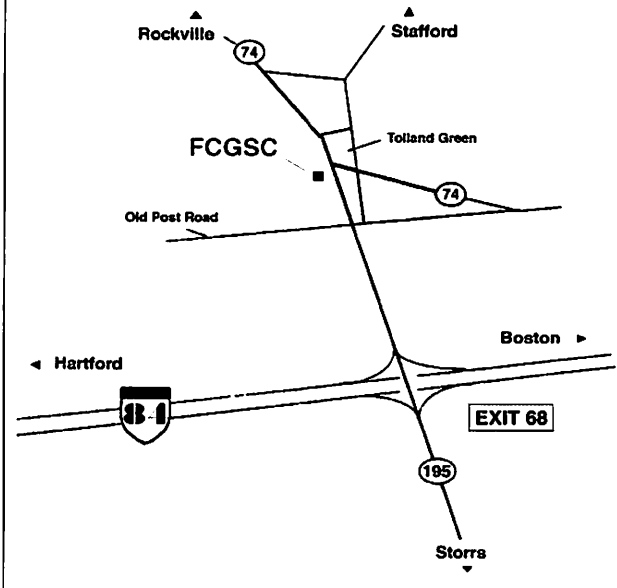
Check our answering machine or
WTIC Radio (1080 AM), WFSB-TV 3,
WGGB-TV 40 and WVIT-TV 30.

Mail address:

P.O. Box 928
Tolland, CT 06084-0928

Location:

53 Tolland Green, Tolland, Conn.



Copyright and Article Submission Policy

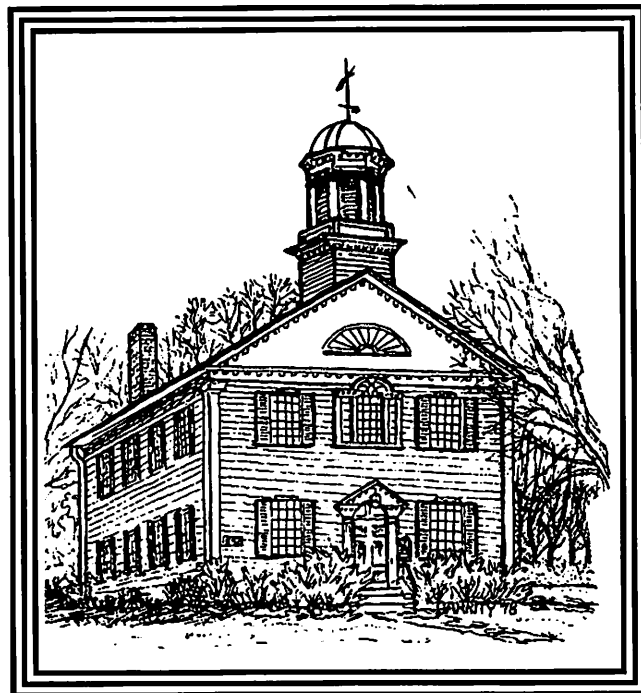
- Authors own and retain the copyright to the original material they submit for publication except that, by submitting material for consideration, authors are granting the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut a license to publish that material in the CML.
- Authors are requested not to publish the same or substantially the same article elsewhere for a period of one year after publication in the CML.
- If the article is subsequently published elsewhere, the work should cite the CML as the original place of publication.
- Authors are responsible for the accuracy of any material submitted for publication.
- The editor reserves the right to edit all contributions submitted by authors for spelling, form, grammar, and obvious error; and to shorten lengthy articles to fit the available space.
- By submitting an article for consideration, the author represents that the submitted work is original, unless otherwise noted.

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

**NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 46
TOLLAND, CT
06084**

Change Service Requested

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



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

