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CONNECTICUT

MAPLE

LEAF



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December 2009 - May 2010

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Editors' Niche

Editor - Maryanne LeGrow, #696
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It's summer again! The weeks and months seem to fly past in a heartbeat, so quickly that I'm always a bit surprised at the change of seasons. (Actually, I'm not finished yet with 2006...) My grandmother used to say that the older you get, the faster the time goes. She was 93 when she passed away, and time must have been whizzing by her like a freight train!

As genealogists, we tend to think of time less in terms of calendars and more in terms of a line stretching from the past, through the present, and into the future. For us, time isn't just a thing to save or spend, it's more of a bond we feel, a connection between those who came before us and those who will come after us. We're linked to them in so many ways: by ties of blood; by bonds of love for land, home, country, faith and family; and above all by a consciousness of our place on that line stretching out behind us from the dim past and far in front of us into time yet to come.

In the same way, we in the FCGSC are connected by our common ancestry and by our fascination with the past. Through the Society's library, publications and activities we connect with relatives known and still to be discovered: we help to further the aims of others who share our curiosity about the lives and times of our mutual forebears. Every article we publish, every repertoire or historical incident we make available has the potential to provide a link in someone's chain of ancestry. We're grateful to the members who have generously contributed their knowledge and talents to this issue, and urge all of our members to do the same.

Even as you read this, Ray and I will be beginning to work on the next edition of the CML. Do you have a family story you've been meaning to write up? A reminiscence that you or someone you know has put down on paper? The article you publish today may be a clue to someone's lost history. Twenty years from now your work may provide the link

that someone needs to reunite long-separated branches of their family. For the sake of future researchers don't put it off – seize the day, send us your article!

Ayez un été beau! Voir-vous dans l'édition suivante!

Maryanne

Summer is here and it has been HOT. What is also hot is this issue of the Connecticut Maple Leaf. Maryanne and I were able to pack a lot into this issue. **Richard Bourque** researched and wrote about exiled Acadians in Connecticut who were seeking support from the Connecticut colonial government for passage to Canada. **Ed Lamirande** writes about an ancestor who was involved in the invasion of Québec by American Forces at the start of the Revolutionary War. **Paul Lajoie** recounts a visit to the Plains of Abraham. **Sue Paquette** has compiled French-Canadian birth records of Putnam and marriage records of Jewett City, Connecticut. In her article, **Maryanne LeGrow** tells us how to cite and document sources for our genealogical research. I found her explanations and examples very helpful and I am sure you will too. I wrote a short article about one of our ancestors, Pierre Piché, who had the surprise of his life. Also check out the recipe on page 156, **Tarte aux Raisins de Maman** (Mom's Raisin Pie.) A friend of mine made it and it is real goood.

In the last issue of the CML I mentioned that in my next article I would be writing about an ancestor to many of us, a founding member of the "Knight Templars." Well, unfortunately I wasn't able to finish it for this issue. There are some sources I would like to consult before I publish it. I hope to have it ready for the next issue.

So until then, if the mood strikes - WRITE.

Ray

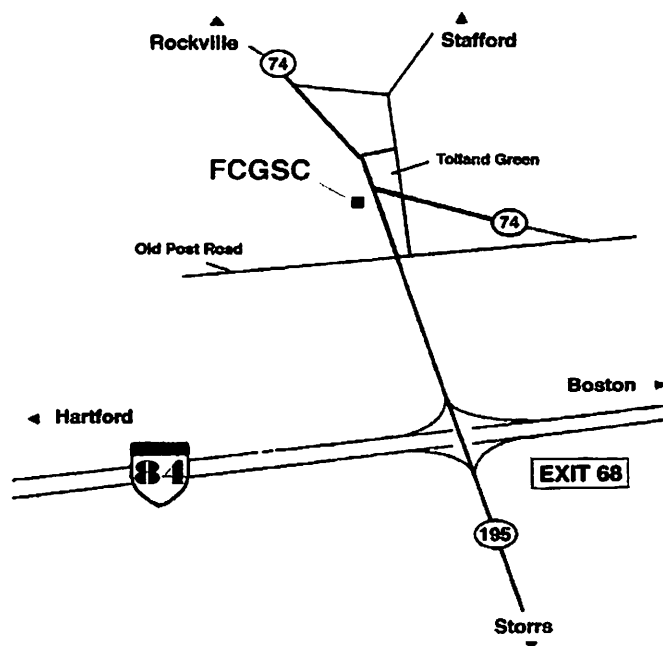
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Jan.	2-3	New Year's Observance
April	3-4	Easter Observance
	24	Membership Meeting (closed 1-3)
May	9	Mother's Day
	29-31	Memorial Day
June	20	Father's Day
July	3-5	Fourth of July Observance
Sep.	4-6	Labor Day Observance
	12	Volunteer Appreciation Day Picnic
Oct.	16	Membership Meeting (closed 1-3)
Nov.	24-28	Thanksgiving Observance
Dec.	25-29	Christmas Observance



Holdings: About 3,000 books, journals, CDs, microfiche, including all major resources for French-Canadian and Acadian genealogy

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Members are encouraged to contribute articles for publication. By submitting material for publication, authors confirm that:

- The submitted work is original, unless otherwise noted.
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- They agree not to re-publish the same or substantially the same article for a period of one year after publication in the CML, and to cite the CML as original place of publication if the article is subsequently published elsewhere.
- They assume responsibility for the accuracy of any material submitted for publication.
- They grant the CML staff the right to edit contributions for punctuation, spelling and grammar, and to shorten lengthy articles to fit available space.
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- Electronic submissions are preferred. E-mail material to legrow@fcgsc.org as Word, pdf, plain or rich text format documents, using a standard font. Zip files are not accepted.
- Accurate citations for all sources of information must be provided.
- Photographs or scanned images (as .bmp, .gif, or .tif files) are accepted if they compliment the article. The editors reserve the right to decide on use and placement of illustrations.
- Length should be dictated by the topic and its scope. Very long articles may have to be published in two or more parts.

Deadlines:

- Winter issue: November 1
- Summer issue: May 1

Acadian Petitions of Connecticut Exiles

Richard J. Bourque, #1028

Acadian researchers and historians are most familiar with and most frequently reference the 1763 petition known as the "Norwich Petition." This document listed the 666 Acadian exiles from Connecticut who had requested from the French government, through the Duke of Nivernois, passage to France – a request that was denied. In 1977, Janet Jehn published this list in her book, *Acadian Exiles in the Colonies* (1977).

Few historians, however, have given much attention to two other petitions from exiled Acadians in Connecticut who were seeking support from the Connecticut colonial government for passage to Canada. The lack of reference to these petitions is a reflection of the absence of a coordinated, systematic research project into the history of Acadian exiles in the English colony of Connecticut. When the Norwich Petition of 1763 was denied by the French government, Acadians languished in the lands of their captivity, and had to make decisions as to which French speaking colony of their choice they would migrate (a provision of the 1763 Treaty of Paris). While some Acadians chose to go to Santo Domingo, where few of them survived, and some walked to Nova Scotia and the Mississippi delta region, most Acadians chose to go to Québec to begin a new life away from their New England oppressors.

The first of these two Connecticut petitions, dated October 1766, represented 140 petitioners and was signed by 21 Acadian exiles, all of them men. But not all of the signers of this petition can clearly be found on the 1763 Norwich Petition to the Duke of Nivernois. The missing include ten names (undoubtedly representing families) as follows:

Guilliamme Bourgeois	Jean Braun
François Faurest	Joseph Granger
Simon Faurrest	Franois Simon
John Charo	Rene Martin
Pierre Prejean	Rene Babino

This finding might support the idea that the number of Acadians in exile in Connecticut at this time period has been underestimated. Existing documentation does not provide evidence that this petition of October 1766 was ever granted. Indeed, after the French - Indian War concluded, the New England economy was stagnant and resources were scarce, making it even less likely than in 1763 that the colony would grant the request.

The second of these petitions, or memorials as they were then designated, is dated April 15, 1767, and came before the colony's general assembly two months later, in May 1767. This was about the same time that approximately 250 Connecticut exiles began their passage to Québec from New London aboard the brig *Pitt* with the support of Colonel Leffingwell. This petition came out of Hartford and represented 40 persons. It appears that Peter Reum, most probably Pierre Orillon of Hartford, may have been the driving force behind this most moving of Acadian petitions. This plea for support was clearly denied, though some of the colonial script is difficult to interpret. Two of the following signers of this 1767 petition, Amasa Mombraïn and Joseph Mombraïn, did not appear on the 1763 Norwich Petition to the Duke of Nivernois, thus further raising the possibility that the number of Connecticut Acadian exiles has been underestimated for this time period. In fact, an equivalent French spelling to the name Mombraïn is quite difficult to ascertain in Acadian records. This 1767 petition, a very moving plea representing the pathos of Acadians languishing in captivity, is reprinted in its original below, along with an interpretation of the colonial script.

According to Leopold Lanctot in *Familles Acadiennes* (1994), a caravan of about 50 Acadian families from Massachusetts and Connecticut migrated out of New England during the summer of 1767. Lanctot projects their trajectory overland up the Connecticut River to the area of White River Junction, VT, then across the Green Mountains to the Champlain Valley then finally up the Richelieu River to the area of Montreal. While Lanctot did not document any of his sources in *Familles Acadiennes*, this migration of Acadian exiles out of New England appears very plausible, given that other exiled Acadians from New England had already migrated overland to the same region.

In bringing attention to these two other important petitions of Acadians in exile in Connecticut, it is hoped that Acadian researchers and historians will have a fuller and more complete understanding of Acadian captivity in Connecticut. Additionally, it is hoped that drawing attention to these neglected documents may stir interest in the development of a coordinated research project into this little known aspect of Connecticut colonial history.

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Jehn, Janet B. *Acadian Exiles in the Colonies*. Jehn: Covington, KY, 1977.

Lanctot, Léopold. *Familles Acadiennes*. Ste-Julie, Québec: Éditions Libre-Échange, 1994.

Photocopies of original documents accessed August, 2009 at CT State Library, Hartford:

- *Reum Petition*, May 1767: Colonial War Series I, Volume 10, Document 262
- *Granger Petition*, October, 1766: Colonial War Series I, Volume 10, Document 263

François Faurest	Francis Simon
Jean Faurrest	Rene Martin
	James Granger
	Rene Babino
	Joseph Mitchel
	Charles Braun
	Pierre Lor

(Photocopy of the Granger Petition appears on the following page)

**TEXT OF THE JOSEPH GRANGER PETITION
OCTOBER, 1766**

To the honorable General Assembly of the Collony of Connecticut to be holden at New haven on the second Thursday of October inst. In said Collony the Memorial of Joseph Granger, Francis Simon, Rene Martin, Anna Granger, Maria Braun [Brun, Brault], Rene Babinet [Babineau], Jean Babinot [Babineau], Pierre Prejean, Alexander Ebert [Hebert], Jean Forrest, Dominick Robichaud, Pierre Mero [Amirault], Fadee Fontaine, Lovis Fontain, Charles Gadet [Gaudette], Guilen [Julien] Umber [Hebert?], Jean Richard, Pierre Miros [Amirault], Jodeph Mitchell [Michel], Charles Brun [Lebrun], Pierre Lor [Lord], Jean Brun, Michial Daigres [Daigle].

Humbly showeth that your Memorialist were some years ago removed from our dwellings in Nova Scotia and transported into this collony where we have resided for severall years and with great difficulty supported our families by day lablr. Having now an offer of land in Canady to settle on and support our selves and families are desirous to accept the offer, to remove our families there but by reason of out poverty are unable to bear the charges that will attend such removal, we being one hundred and forty petitioners aforesaid do therefore pray that your Honours would take into your consideration our difficult circumstances and grant us relief so as to enable us to remove out selves and families or otherways as in your wisdom you shall judge best and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated at Norwich, October 3, 1766.

Alexander Ebert	Simon Forest
Guilliaum Bourgeois	John Charo
Fadia Fontain	Pierre Prejean
Lovis Fontaine	Jean Braun
Pierre Mero	Charles Lor
Domini Robichaux	Joseph Granger

**TEXT OF THE REUM PETITION
MAY, 1767**

To the honorable general assembly of the colony of Connecticut to be holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, A.D. 1767.

The memorial of Peter Reum of Hartford, Amasa Mombrain of Windsor, Suffield Louis Gould, Mombrain of Simsbury, and Louis Tibo of Enfield humbly [illegible], that before the commencement of the last war, we were liege subjects of His Majesty the King of Great Britain in that part of his dominions called Nova Scotia. But that at the breaking out of the war for the misconduct or supposed misconduct of some of our countrymen we were ordered to leave our homes, our fields, and our flocks and ship on board for this colony where we arrived the beginning of the year 1756 bringing with us only a few of our household goods - where we have been strangers in a strange land among a people of a different tongue and religion for more than 11 years during which time we have endeavored to behave our selves peaceably and orderly among the people among whom we have dwelt, comforting our selves that after the troubles of war were over we should have liberty to return to our native country and again take possession of our houses and lands but these our hopes are frustrated for other men have taken possession of them. Yet his Excellency the governor of Canada has been pleased to send an invitation to those of our countrymen that are willing to take the oath of allegiance and will transport themselves to Canada that he will settle us for that new and open country. We would gladly embrace this opportunity to settel our selves among our own nation and a people of the same religion with our selves: were we able to pay for our passage and that of our families: but this we are by no means able to effect for although true it is that by the blessings of heaven on our labor and the kindness of the people among whom we dwell we have been able to support ourselves and familys, yet we have not been able to add to our subsistance but little more [illegible] than sufficient to provide for our support on our passage therefore present

To the Honorable Generall Assembly
of the Collony of Connecticut to be Holden at
New Haven on the second Thursday of October Inst.
in said Collony the Memoriall of Joseph Granger
Francis Simon. Rene Martin. Anna Granger. Maria
Braun. Beni Robinet. Jean Robinet. Pierre Drepan.
Alexander Chebois. Jean Forrest. Dominick Roboust.
Pierre Hiron. Sadee Fontaine. Louis Fontaine. Charles Gadet.
Guilen Umber. Jean Richar. Pierre Missou. Joseph Mitchell
Charles Brun. Veise Lor Jean Brun. Michael Daigree
Humbly sheweth that your Memorialist were some
years ago removed from our Swellings in Nova Scotia
and transported into this Collony where we have resided
for severall years. ~~and~~ and with Great Difficulty
Supported our Families by Day Labour. Having now
an offer of Lands in Canada to settle on and
Support our selves and Families are Desirous to
(accept the offer) to remove our Families there, but
by reason of our Poverty are unable to Bear the
Charges that will attend such Removall (We
Being one Hundred & Sixty Seaven in Number.
Including your Honour. Petitioners aforesaid
Do therefore Pray that your Honour. would take
into your Consideration our Difficult Circum-
stances and Grant us Relief so as to Enable us to
to remove our selves and Families, or otherways
as in your Wisdom you shall Judge Best and
your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever
Wray Dated at Norwich October 3 1766 -

Alexander & Ebert.	Simon Forrest his Mark
Guilliaum & Bourgeois ^{Mark} his Mark	John & Cohas. his Mark
Charles & Gaudet ^{Mark} his Mark	Pierre poyeas
Sadie & Fontaine ^{Mark} his Mark	Perris & J. Hiron his Mark
Louis Fontaine	Jean Braun
Pierre & Muro ^{Mark} his Mark	Charles & Lor his Mark
Dominic Robichaux	Joseph & Granger his Mark
Francis & Forrest his Mark	Francis & Simon his Mark
Jean & Forrest his Mark	Rene Martin his Mark
	Jean & Grange his Mark
	Rene Robinet his Mark
	Joseph Mitchell his Mark
	Charles Braun his Mark
	Pierre Lor

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2010

this our humble petition that your honor would grant us and our families being in number forty persons liberty to remove to Canada and grant us such a sum of money out of the public treasury as will be sufficient to pay for our passage from Hartford to Quebec or in some other way grant relief to your honor's humble petitioners and they as in duty bound shall ever pray. Dated April 15th, 1767. Peter Reum, Amasa Mombraun, Louis Goule, Joseph Mombraun.

In lower house the prayers of this memorial is not granted. [illegible] Williams, Clerk.

In this upper house the prayer of the memorial is not granted [illegible] George Wyllys, [illegible].

(Photocopy of the Reum Petition appears below and on the following page.)

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut to be holden at Hartford on the Tuesday the 15th of May A.D. 1767
The Memorial of Peter Reum of Hartford Amasa Mombraun of Windsor Louis Goule of Newberry and Lewis Goble of Confield Humbly sheweth
That before the Commencement of the last war we were Loyal Subjects of his Majesty the King of Great Britain in that Part of his Dominion called Nova Scotia But that at the breaking out of the war for the defence of our Country we were obliged to leave our homes our fields and our flocks and ship on board for this Colony where we arrived the beginning of the year 1758 bringing with us only a few of our household Goods where we have been Strangers in a Strange Land among a People of a different Language and Religion for more than eleven years during which time we have Endeavored to behave our selves Peaceably and orderly among the People among whom we have dwelt Comforting our selves that after the trouble of our exile we should have Liberty to return to our Native Country and again take possession of our houses & Land: but that our hopes are frustrated for other men have taken possession of them: yet his Excellency the Governor of Canada has been Pleas'd to send an Invitation to those of our Country men that are willing to take the oath of Allegiance and will transport themselves to Canada that he will settle us in that New and open Country: We would Gladly embrace this opportunity to settle our selves among our own Nation and a People of the same Religion with our selves: we are able to pay for our Passage and that of our families: but that we are by no means able to defray for altho' true it is that by the blessing of Heaven on our Labours and the kindness of the People among whom we dwell we have been able to support our selves and families: yet we have not been able to add to our Substance but that that we are sufficient to provide for our support on our Passage therefore without this our humble Petition that you please would grant us and our families being in number forty persons a sum of Money out of the Publick Treasury or out of the Treasury to pay for our Passage from Hartford to

Sweden or in some other way Grant Relief to your
honourable humble Petitioners and they as in Duty bound
shall ever Pray Done April 15th 1757

his
Peter + Reum

marks
his
Amasa + Monbram

In Lower House

Lewis + Gould

The Prayer of this
Mem^o is not granted

marks
his
Joseph + Monbram

(Sgt W^m Williams Clerk)

In the upper House

Lewis + Tbo

The Prayer of this Memorial is
not granted (Sgt George Wyllis Clerk)

marks

Memorial
Peter Reum &
Amasa Monbram
Sgt W^m Williams
Sgt George Wyllis
Done in Council

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The Battle at the Fort of Saint John in 1775 (La Bataille du Fort de Saint-Jean en 1775)

Edward F. Lamirande, #446

In September of 1759, the British General James Wolfe defeated the French General Louis-Joseph de Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham just outside Québec City. This was a decisive victory for the British. France then ceded all its North American possessions, which included New France and the Mississippi valley, over to Great Britain during the signing of the "Treaty of Paris" in 1763. This also established the borders between Canada and the United States and brought about the end to the French and Indian Wars. Then by a Royal British Proclamation of the same year, part of New France was renamed the Province of Québec. Historical events were now beginning to develop that would eventually involve two of the sons of my ancestor Michel Dulignon de Lamirande; Michel, and Théodore, my direct ancestor.

After so many years of finding just names, dates and places, this information, for me, is a prize. Finding additional information from various sources about ancestors and putting together that information to write a story about them is very rewarding. This is one such story about one of my ancestors, Théodore Elie Dulignon de Lamirande, the son of Michel Dulignon de Lamirande and Catherine Déziel-Labréche, and the events of his life during and after the battle of Fort Saint John (Saint-Jean) in 1775.¹

The battle was actually a 45-day siege which became a turning point of the American invasion of Québec 1775-1776. I have taken this article from a chapter in my manuscript, about the history of my ancestors, which is presently in process. The timeline: it was in 1770 that the Boston Massacre had occurred and then in 1773 the Boston Tea Party, events which would shape the beginning of the American Revolution. Then on April 19, 1775, the battles of Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts set off the spark that united a nation and gave birth to the American Revolution.² The British attempt of assimilation in Québec between 1763 and 1774 had been accepted as a failure. The government was concerned that the French-speaking population, frustrated and angry over the domination

of Québec by the British, would be sympathetic toward any attempt of an American invasion. Believing that the defeated French Catholics might sympathize with the American colonists because of laws barring Catholics from public office and restricting recruitment of clergy, which limited the efficiency of the schools and colleges of Quebec, the British Parliament passed the Québec Act in 1774.³ This Act allowed the return of French Law, the acceptance of the Catholic religion and the continuation of the French language throughout the Province.

The British Parliament's passage of the Québec Act of 1774 was intended to appease the French population of Québec. However, it had quite a different effect on its neighbors in the American Colonies. This Act was just one of the Intolerable Acts imposed on the American Colonies which enraged the Americans and contributed to launching the American Revolution.⁴

My ancestor, Théodore Elie Dulignon de Lamirande, was baptized on April 28, 1754 in St-Antoine-de-Padoue, Rivière-du-Loup,⁵ today known as Louiseville, Québec. He married (1) Marguerite Grenier on October 4, 1773 and had become a volunteer in the French Militia during the American Revolutionary War at the time of the Invasion of Canada between September 11, 1775 and August 12, 1776. The invasion by the Americans had outraged some of the inhabitants of Québec including the community of my ancestors, Rivière-du-Loup. The Bishop of Québec, Jean-François Hubert, strongly urged the inhabitants to follow the existing Government.

18th Century Québec

Some considered the Americans to be rebels. Others throughout Québec showed sympathy towards the so-called rebels and refused to fight. Many others believed

1 Huot, Lucien. *Le Siège du Fort de St-Jean en 1775, (Siege of the Fort of St. John in 1775)*. St. Johns, P.Q., News Publishing House, 1889.

2 Wood, W.J. *Battles of the Revolutionary War 1775-1781*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, 1990.

3 Wikipedia. "The Quebec Act." Accessed May 17, 2009 <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec>>.

4 Conquest of New France. <http://www.grafiti.eu/quebec_en.html>.

5 Béland, Louis, Lucien Bellemare, & Pierre Noël. *Paroisse Saint-Antoine-de-la-Rivière-du-Loup, aujourd'hui Louiseville: repertoire des naissances/baptêmes et annotations marginales de 1714 à 1993*. Saint-Léon-le-Grand, Québec: 2001.

the Americans came to abolish the English oppression and sided with them. Almost all of the communities like the regions of Richelieu and the Trois-Rivières area had refused to fight, with the exception of a few volunteers from the various parishes, including those of Rivière-du-Loup and Maskinonge. So volunteers were being gathered to defend the country. The Postmaster General requested men to enlist for the defense of the Province.

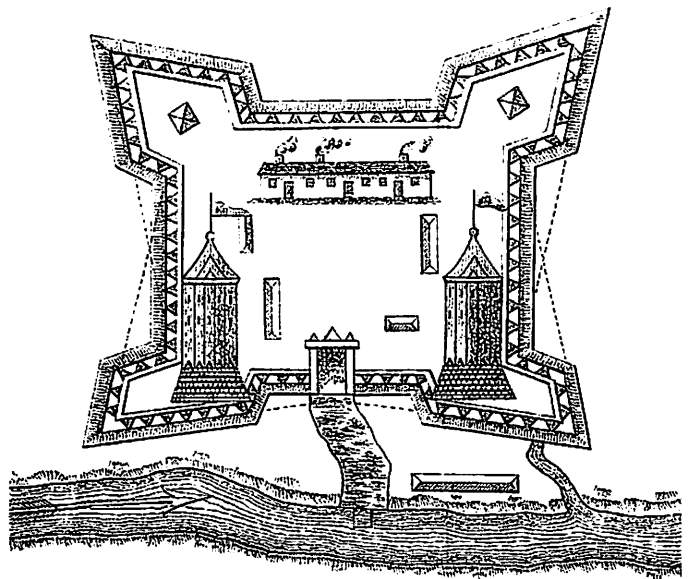
Many from the parish of Rivière-du-Loup joined the local militia.⁶ Théodore, along with his brother Michel and cousin François de Lamirande, the son of François and Marie-Joséph St. Yves, joined the militia. One known battle they participated in was the Siege of the Fort of Saint-Jean, which lasted from September to November 1775.

Today, the city of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu along the Richelieu River in Québec, just about twelve miles southeast of Montréal and the St. Lawrence River, owes its name to Fort Saint-Jean which was constructed in 1665. At that time, no one could foresee the important role these ramparts would play in the history of Québec and the United States. First built on the western shores of the Richelieu River by the French soldiers of the Régiment de Carignan-Salières in 1665, the fort had been rebuilt several times. The French had surrendered Montréal and the fort to the British in 1760, but not before burning the buildings to the ground.

In the sketch to the right, the fort is shown as it was in the 1750s, consisting of palisades with four large bastions. The British rebuilt it into a formidable fort and confronted the American Army in a 45-day siege in 1775. The Fort at Saint-Jean guarded the crucial entry into Québec from the south on the Richelieu River at the northern end of Lake Champlain, the main route to Montréal and access to the Saint Lawrence River.

Incidentally, many years earlier, one of my wife's ancestors, Joseph Payant dit Saintonge, had sailed the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain. He was a Barge Master and Navigator and was known at that time as "The Admiral of Lake Champlain".⁷

This was because of the important part he played under the command of the French General Montcalm during



Fort Saint-Jean during the 1750s

(Illustration from: [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fort Saint-Jean_on_Richelieu_River_1750s.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fort_Saint-Jean_on_Richelieu_River_1750s.png))

the Seven Years War, which began 1756. Joseph ferried supplies up and down the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers and navigated those waters for 40 years until his career ended in 1760, when the French domination in Nouvelle France (New France), now the Province of Québec, was coming to an end. His boat was named the "St. Joseph". His last known residence was Saint-Jean and he died there in 1779. Perhaps he was also involved in this conflict.

Benedict Arnold along with Ethan Allen⁸ and his Green Mountain Boys had just captured Fort Ticonderoga, New York, on May 10, 1775. In June of that year, the American Continental Congress had commissioned a so-called separate Army, formed to secure the British Canadian frontier, known as the Northern Army.

The American Invasion of Québec

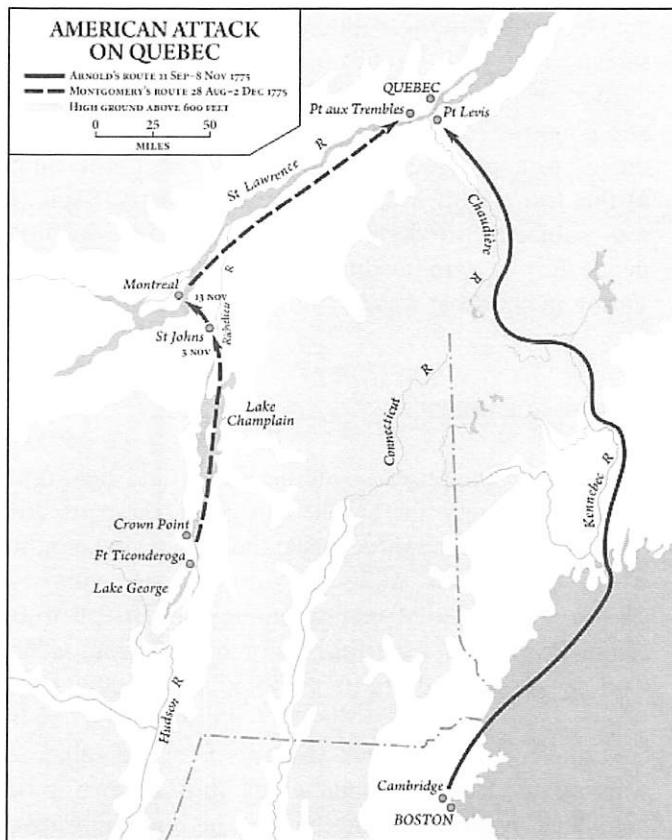
Ethan Allen had joined up with Major General Philip Schuyler, who was in command of the American troops in the North. Schuyler decided to send Allen behind the British lines into Québec to see how the Canadians felt about the Americans invading and attacking the British. Schuyler gave Allen a letter addressed to the people of Québec, telling them that the Americans considered them to be friends and that the invasion would be against the

6 LaForest, Thomas. *Our French Canadian Ancestors*, Vol. XXX. Palm Harbor, FL: LISI Press, 2000.

7 Saintonge, Jacques. *Joseph Payant dit Saintonge and the Montcalm Family*. Translated in English by Fr. Owen Taggart.

8 Hossell, Karen Price. *Ethan Allen*. Chicago : Heinemann Library, 2004.

The Battle at the Fort of Saint John in 1775



The Invasion of Québec 1775

From: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:American_attack_on_Quebec.svg

British, not the people of Québec. Some welcomed Allen and said they would join the fight against the British. Allen then began recruiting men to fight and help in the invasion. Allen had recruited over 200 men at that time. Returning to Fort Ticonderoga, he told General Schuyler that he had men ready to fight and attack Montréal. General George Washington was in command of the American Continental Army and had planned to attack the British in Québec by sending Brigadier General Richard Montgomery and Colonel Benedict Arnold on separate routes to capture both Montréal and Québec cities.

But first, on August 28, 1775, under the command of Major General Philip Schuyler, approximately 1,200 militia were formed at Fort Ticonderoga. Once assembled, Schuyler marched his troops north into Québec to capture the fortifications on Île aux Noix about ten miles south of Saint-Jean, prior to the main attack on Montréal, which ended successfully. Meanwhile, on his way to capture Montréal, General Montgomery took the well-traveled route from Lake Champlain up the Richelieu River to Fort Saint-Jean. Colonel Benedict Arnold had taken his troops

across Maine towards Québec City.⁹

An American attempt to storm the Fort of Saint-Jean on August 31st, led by Montgomery, was turned back by skirmishes with a band of Iroquois outside the fort. Montgomery had considered the fort defenses too strong for another attack. On September 6, 1775 General Schuyler arrived at Fort Saint-Jean and prepared to surround both the fort and town.

The fort was under the command of Major Sir Charles Preston of the British Army. Meantime Schuyler sent out a raiding party which returned and overstated the strength of the British garrison in and around the fort. So General Schuyler decided to withdraw back to Île aux Noix. Later, on the 10th of September, Schuyler organized another attack on the fort; however the outcome was a disaster.¹⁰

The Battle of Fort Saint-Jean

Schuyler had organized two separate forces to converge on the fort, but instead they converged on each other in the dark, resulting in confusion and disorder. Both forces of the untried militia ended up retreating from each other. Shortly thereafter Schuyler was taken ill and returned to Ticonderoga. Montgomery, now in command, was a veteran of the French and Indian war. In 1775, the views of the citizens of Québec were divided into three groups. First there were those who did not want to get involved and became neutral, preferring to watch the British and Americans battle it out. Another group joined the British forces and the third group joined up with the American Army. Fort Saint-Jean had an original garrison of some 300 regular troops. It had recently been reinforced to a British garrison of over 500 regular soldiers, including a band of Iroquois and approximately 100 recruited Canadian militia under the command of Major Charles Preston. At the time it was the most heavily defended fort in the colony. And on September 16th the formal siege on the fortifications to the fort began. On September 18th, some 2,000 American and 300 Canadian allies arrived in the area. Major Preston was now hopelessly outnumbered by the American forces.¹¹

9 Morrissey, Brendan. *Quebec 1775: American Invasion of Canada*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2004.

10 Genealogy, Inc. *The American Revolutionary War*. "The Battle of Fort St. Jean." Accessed May 17, 2010. <<http://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/750918.htm/>>.

11 Canadian Military History Gateway. "Online Reference Books: Appendix D, Chronology of Major Battles from 1755 – 1870." Accessed May 18, 2010 <<http://www.cmhg.gc.ca/cmhg/page-537-eng.asp>>.

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2010

General Montgomery ordered Major John Brown and Ethan Allen¹² to lead a small detachment of militia from Saint-Jean in an attempt to recruit more Canadians. They managed to locate and recruit about 200 additional Canadians willing to fight against the British. However, they did not plan on returning to Saint-Jean. Instead, they came up with a plan to lead their forces in a surprise attack on the lightly defended fortifications of Montréal. Unfortunately this proved to be a disaster. Allen planned to cross the St. Lawrence just south of Montréal, near Longueuil, with half of the force while Brown crossed the river from La Prairie, just north of the city with the remaining force. On the night of September 24th, Allen located some canoes and crossed the river with approximately 100 Canadians and about 30 American Militia. At dawn on the following day they were to attack the town and garrison simultaneously from different positions.

For some unknown reason, Brown never crossed the river. Allen remained in position just south of the City and was unable to retreat without being discovered and risking capture. His position was eventually spotted and some 350 Canadian militia and Iroquois sent by Major General Sir Guy Carleton, who commanded the fortifications at Montréal, attacked Allen. After a short skirmish many of Allen's men deserted. Allen was forced to surrender along with many of his remaining men and was taken prisoner. They were held in captivity for nearly three years, mainly in England. Théodore de Lamirande, my ancestor, along with his brother Michel and cousin François, having heard of the ongoing fighting at Saint-Jean, arrived at Fort Saint-Jean in early October 1775 along with other volunteers from the parish. Toward the end of October, supplies were becoming short and the weather was beginning to change for the worse.

Unfortunately, the morale of the American forces was also beginning to degrade. In order to correct the morale and supply shortages, General Montgomery decided to send a detachment of some 50 Americans and 300 Canadians under the command of Major John Brown to attack the fortifications of Fort Chambly¹³ (Fort Saint Louis), a small British outpost. Chambly was an old stone fort, which stood north of Saint-Jean. Major Joseph Stopford was in command of the British garrison which was no

match for the American forces. After a couple of days he surrendered. With the fall of Fort Chambly came much needed supplies of food, weapons, cannons, ammunition and gunpowder for the American forces, not to mention the aid to improving the morale of the men. The capture of this fort cut off Major Preston completely. Saint-Jean was subjected to daily bombardments and conditions inside the fort were steadily deteriorating. Winter was now setting in and frost was beginning to cover the ground in the mornings.

Unfolding Events

At night the campfires inside the fort would light up the sky and silhouette the outline of the fort ramparts. From the fort, the men could also see the American campfires, which spread for miles all around the compound, creating an unsettled feeling among the British troops. Major Preston held out for reinforcements from General Carleton, encamped in Montréal with some 2,000 troops, which never came. The Siege of the Fort of Saint-Jean continued. After 45 days with no hope of relief, and wanting to spare the inhabitants of the town further hardships over the coming winter, the remaining British garrison finally surrendered on the night of November 2nd, 1775. At that point Major Preston had lost over 700 men. At the height of the siege, many British soldiers and French Canadians were taken prisoner. Among them were François de Lamirande and several other inhabitants of Rivière-du-Loup,¹⁴ including Augustin Houde, Pierre de Sicard, Antoine de Gerlaise and Charles Auger. All were in some way related to the various Lamirande families. Somehow, Théodore and his brother Michel had escaped. The garrison laid down their arms and the officers and men were then paroled; the Canadians were sent back to their homes with a promise not to fight against the Americans again, while some British regulars were sent to a port from which they could sail back to England. News of the surrender traveled northward to General Carleton, who withdrew his forces from Montréal on November 12th.

Eleven days later, Montgomery occupied Montréal without a struggle. Montréal would now, officially, become an American city. General Carleton had evacuated the fortifications of Montréal and moved his forces, about 2,000 men, to support the defense of Québec City. However, the delay due to the fighting at Fort Saint-Jean would prove to be costly to the American invasion. Coincidentally, along with Theodore, Michel, and François de Lamirande, there was another significant individual at

12 Lossing, Benson J. "Ethan Allen." Ethan Allen. *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. Vol. 17, Issue 102 (November 1858), pp. 721-744. Accessed 18 May 2010 <<http://digital.library.cornell.edu>>.

13 Fryer, Mary Beacock. *Battlefields of Canada*. Toronto : Dundurn Press, 1986.

14 Lesage, Germain. *Histoire de Louiseville 1665-1960*. Louiseville, Presbytère de Louiseville, 1961.

The Battle at the Fort of Saint John in 1775



The City of Québec after the American Invasion in 1775

(Notice the burned out buildings in the foreground)

Illustration from: Canadian Heritage Gallery; credit, George Heriot, National Archives of Canada

Fort Saint-Jean during the siege. He was John André, at that time a Lieutenant in the British 7th Royal Fusiliers. André was born on May 2, 1750 in London to Huguenot parents.¹⁵ Huguenots were Protestants, labeled by Catholics in France as Heretics. Many were persecuted and fled France in 1685 to many other countries. André was taken prisoner during the surrender of Fort Saint-Jean on the following day, the 3rd of November 1775. André¹⁶ was imprisoned in New York and later moved to Pennsylvania until his exchange near the end of 1776, at which time he was promoted to Captain and assigned as adjutant to General Charles Grey. André then became Aide de Camp to General Sir Henry Clinton, who was the new British Commander of the British forces in America. It was in early May of 1779 that General Benedict Arnold had offered his services to the British in return for payment and an equivalent rank. At the time, André was the officer in charge of intelligence and knew Mrs. Arnold. So he used her to carry on a secret correspondence with her husband.

On May 10th, 1779, a letter was sent to Benedict Arnold from Major André through his representative Joseph Stansbury, which gave specific instructions on the information that was required by the British and the way to

forward it without discovery.¹⁷ André was then promoted to Major and was assigned to General Clinton as his deputy adjutant general. Later in December they sailed to Charleston, South Carolina, to take part in a siege of the city. The following June, André returned to New York and found a note waiting for him from Arnold notifying him that he expected to be assigned as Commander of West Point. On July 15th 1780, Benedict Arnold sent a letter to André offering to provide detailed information on West Point for the amount of 20,000 pounds.¹⁸ In addition, he requested a commission in the British Army with the rank of General. André agreed to pay the amount requested in exchange for the plans and surrender of the garrison and supplies at West Point.

The Attack on Québec City

André sent a message to meet with Arnold using the excuse of a flag of truce. They arranged a meeting inside the American lines at the house of Joshua Smith along the Hudson River. André arrived aboard a British sloop on the night of September 21, 1779. Shortly after Arnold's arrival the British sloop "Vulture" was discovered by American forces on shore and fired upon. The ship was

15 Sargent, Winthrop. *The Life and Career of Major John André: Adjutant-General of the British Army in America*. Ed. William Abbatt. New York : Garrett Press, 1969.

16 Laughter, Frank. "Major John Andre". The History Professor. Accessed May 18, 2010 <www.laughtergenealogy.com/bin/histprof/misc/andre.html>.

17 University of Michigan, Clements Library. "Spy Letters from the American Revolution: John André." Clinton Collection. Accessed May 18, 2010 <http://www.clements.umich.edu/Spies/people.html>>.

18 University of Michigan, Clements Library. "Spy Letters from the American Revolution: John André." Goldstar Collection. Accessed May 18, 2010 <http://www.clements.umich.edu/Spies/people.html>>.

forced to move and anchor downstream. André was forced to spend the night inside the American lines. The following day André was convinced to change from his uniform into civilian clothing and now had to return back to his lines on foot. He was given a pass written by Arnold. An alert American patrol stopped André the morning of the 23rd and during a search they found defense plans and papers relating to the Fort at West Point. He was placed under arrest and returned to West Point. After learning of André's capture, Arnold fled the area, crossing the British lines and joining the British Army. Major André was tried by fourteen general officers and found guilty. He begged to be shot that he might die like a soldier and not as a spy, but was hanged on the 2nd of October 1780.¹⁹

The losses in 1775 at Fort Saint-Jean on both sides due to the fighting were minor. But the Americans had lost some 900 men during the siege due to illness. They now had to march on Québec City with winter fast approaching. The siege gave the British the extra time they needed to fortify and re-supply Québec City. Montgomery then began his march toward Québec City. Arnold, meanwhile, continued towards Québec City from Maine, along the Chaudière River in Québec. Arnold suffered so many hardships that by the time he had reached his objective, he had lost half his forces and supplies. The harsh winter weather, poor maps, sickness and a shortage of supplies took a toll on his troops. Arnold's march, according to historians, has been compared to Hannibal's crossing of the Alps. Arnold, finally having crossed the Saint Lawrence River, landed at Wolfe's Cove exactly where the British General James Wolfe had landed in 1759 in his successful operation against the French in Québec City. Arnold then led his troops up to the Plains of Abraham, just west of the City in early November. He took up positions and began laying siege to the city. About two weeks passed before Montgomery finally joined up with Arnold. They continued the siege with Arnold's positioning to the north while Montgomery held the plains and the Riverbank. They attacked Québec City on the morning of December 31st 1775²⁰ during a snowstorm.

Turning Point

During the attack, Montgomery led his men toward a blockhouse when a burst of grapeshot killed him instantly, shot through the head. Arnold was also leading a frontal assault through the city streets when a ricocheting bullet struck his left leg below the knee. Wounded, Arnold was then carried back to the rear. The British had repulsed the Americans with heavy casualties, forcing them to retreat from the battle. However, the siege lasted until March. General Carleton now began a counter attack to repel the Americans from Québec City.

Meanwhile, Germany had loaned England an auxiliary corps of troops. A division of these troops, along with ten British battalions and some artillerymen, in all a corps of some seven to eight thousand strong, were commanded by Lieutenant General John Burgoyne who arrived in Québec in May, 1776.²¹ General Carleton finally forced the American Army out of Québec City. Arnold, now promoted to General, retreated south with his troops along the St. Lawrence River to Trois-Rivières in early 1776, with Carleton close behind. Shortly afterward, General Burgoyne and his Army had reached Trois-Rivières where he made camp. However, the American General, John Sullivan, arrived earlier with reinforcements at Saint-Jean and made another push back north and attacked Trois-Rivières in June 1776. Believing it was only held by Carleton and about 900 men, Sullivan sent 2,000 troops which were no match for the seven thousand British troops now under the command of General Burgoyne.

Burgoyne had joined forces with General Carleton, planning to drive the Americans completely out of Québec and attack the American Army in New York.²² It was about this time that the militiaman, Théodore de Lamirande, who had previously escaped from Saint-Jean, joined up with Burgoyne's Army. The American Army began retreating south along the St. Lawrence River, eventually falling all the way back to Montréal. It became more and more difficult for the retreating American forces to hold a position for very long. Then on June 15th 1776, Arnold and his men, no longer able to hold their position, were forced their position, were forced to retreat from Montréal. During their retreat they attempted to set fire to the city, but the inhabitants of Montréal were able to extinguish

19 Baby, François, Gabriel Taschereau, and Jenkin Williams. *Québec during the American Invasion, 1775-1776; Journal of François Baby*. Ed. Michael P. Gabriel. Michigan State University press: East Lansing, MI, 2005. Google Books. Web. May 18, 2010.

20 Hadden, James. M. *Hadden's Journal and Orderly books: A Journal Kept in Canada and Upon Burgoyne's Campaign*. Ed. Horatio Rogers. Albany, NY: J. Munsell's Sons, 1884. Google Books. Web. May 18, 2010.

21 The Patriot Resource. "General John Burgoyne." Accessed May 18, 2010 <<http://www.patriotresource.com/people/burgoyne.html>>.

22 AbsoluteAstronomy. "Invasion of Canada (1775)." Accessed May 18, 2010. <[http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/Invasion_of_Canada_\(1775\)](http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/Invasion_of_Canada_(1775))>.

The Battle at the Fort of Saint John in 1775



The Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga

Illustration from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Burgoyne

the fires before any serious damage could occur.

The remaining garrison was able to maintain order until an advance column of British troops successfully relieved the overwhelmed garrison, but the British attempted attack on New York ended in failure. Arnold and his men continued to move south, abandoning and setting fire to both Forts Chambly and Saint-Jean. In early July, the remaining American troops gathered at Crown Point, securing every available sailing vessel along the way and burning those they did not take. Arnold and his men eventually crossed Lake Champlain; the invasion of Canada had ended in a disaster.²³ It was after the defeat of the Americans at Trois-Rivières and retreat back to Saint-Jean, and eventually back to Fort Ticonderoga, that Théodore de Lamirande was captured. He was held prisoner for almost three years, constantly being moved from prison camp to prison camp. During that time he escaped and was eventually recaptured. He most likely ended up at Camp Security in York, Pennsylvania, from which he was later moved to New York for a prisoner exchange.

Reflecting on the Events

It appears that Théodore de Lamirande and John André had, unknowingly, met up again at the same prisoner detention camp. General Burgoyne surrendered his forces on October 17, 1777 to General Horatio Gates at Saratoga, New York, some 80 miles south of Fort Ticonderoga. And in October 1781, at the Battle of Yorktown, Virginia, British General Charles Cornwallis surrendered the entire North American British Army to General George

²³ Brymner, Douglas. *Report on Canadian Archives, Public Archives of Canada—1891*. Ottawa: S.E. Dawson, 1891. Google Books. Web. May 18, 2010.

Washington. The fighting had finally ended and the war was over, although it wasn't until January 1784 that the US Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris ending the American Revolutionary War. Some years later, following Théodore's release, his Excellency the Governor had him returned to his native parish. He had lost everything during his years in captivity. As a result of their involvement and sacrifices during the Siege of Fort Saint-Jean, the former General Sir Guy Carleton, now Baron Dorchester, Lord Governor-General of Canada remembered the Militia volunteers. He granted Théodore, Michel and François de Lamirande, along with several others, parcels of land located along the edge of Lac (Lake) Saint-Francois and the Chateauguay River.²⁴ The Government offered them the land on July 3, 1788,²⁵ several years after their participation during the Siege of Fort Saint-Jean, recognizing that they had participated in history-changing events. Théodore's wife, Marie-Marguerite Grenier, died on November 19, 1790 in Rivière-du-Loup, Québec.

Théodore later married Marie-Joséphé Brulé, my ancestor, on January 8, 1791 in St-Antoine-de-Padoue, Rivière-du-Loup.²⁶ Many years later he would petition the Canadian Parliament and Sir Guy Carleton Governor-General of Canada, requesting recognition for his years of service, imprisonment, hardship, and suffering. He submitted a petition in November of 1831 for a pension as the result of being detained as a Prisoner of War. On January 20, 1832 a resolution was passed which granted Théodore a modest pension.²⁷ Marie-Joséphé died on January 1, 1834 and Théodore died later that same year, on December 7, 1834.²⁸ Together they had six children.

²⁴ Canadian Archives. *Lower Canada Land Petitions (1626-1865)*. Canadian Archives 1788, Vol.70, pp. 35269-35278, microfilm C-2520, Ref: RG 1 L3L.

²⁵ Béland, Louis, Lucien Bellemare, & Pierre Noël. *Paroisse Saint-Antoine-de-la-Rivière-du-Loup, aujourd'hui Louiseville: repertoire des mariages, 1714 à 1993*. Saint-Léon-le-Grand, Québec: 2001.

²⁶ Québec Legislative Assembly. *Journals of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 15th November, 1831 to 25th February, 1832: Second Year of the Reign of King William the Fourth*. The Second Session, Fourteenth Provincial Parliament. Québec: Neilson & Cowan, 1832. Early Canadiana Online. Accessed May 18, 2010 <http://www.canadiana.org/ECO/ItemRecord/9_00938_42>.

²⁷ Béland, Louis, Lucien Bellemare, & Pierre Noël. *Paroisse Saint-Antoine-de-la-Rivière-du-Loup, aujourd'hui Louiseville: repertoire des naissances/baptêmes et annotations marginales de 1714 à 1993*. Saint-Léon-le-Grand, Québec: 2001.

²⁸ Smith, Justin H. *Our struggle for the Fourteenth Colony: Canada and the American Revolution*. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.

When I reflect on the failure of the American Colonial Army to take Québec by storm, I begin to wonder "what if". What if Montgomery had not been struck down? What if Arnold, early on, had not lost half his Army along with arms and supplies? What if he had not suffered the wound that removed him from Command? What if the citizens of Québec had given more support to the Americans? Or, what if the 45-day siege at Saint-Jean, which gave General Carleton time to supply and reinforce Québec City, had not occurred? Many historians believe that this 45-day siege at Fort Saint-Jean, during the American Invasion of Québec, was a turning point of the war. It had a definite impact on the outcome of the invasion of Canada.

The siege of Fort Saint-Jean delayed the American forces and prevented General Richard Montgomery and Colonel Benedict Arnold from overtaking Québec, thus keeping the British colony from becoming the 14th colony of the United States.²⁹ Shortly after their retreat from Québec, on July 4th, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress of the United States. During the American Revolution, many French Canadians moved to the American colonies to escape British rule, while many American Loyalists (who were British sympathizers) moved to Canada and were granted land in Québec and the Maritime Provinces. This was a very interesting period in my ancestor's life in which I believe he played a small role during several historical

29 Hill, George C. *Benedict Arnold: A Biography*. Boston: E. O. Libbey, 1858.

events involving prominent individuals. This discovery about my ancestor was exciting for me and is perhaps the culmination of my research.

Conclusion

Benedict Arnold was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1741, just a few miles north of New London. In September 1781, now a General in the British Army, he sailed up the Thames River with a British force of approximately 800 men and attacked the Fort Trumbull blockhouse and the small garrison in New London, Connecticut. They planned on destroying the small American fleet along with the supplies and naval stores in the city and ended up burning down New London, taking no prisoners. Coincidentally, I spent my career, over 34 years, working at a Naval Research Laboratory at Fort Trumbull in New London.

Footnote:

I would like to acknowledge and express my gratitude to one of our senior Society members, René H. Bernier, FCGSC # 18. I owe him a great deal for helping me break through that proverbial brick wall many years ago when I was stuck with researching my great grandparents and unable to go beyond Québec in 1849. Since then, I have been able to research my ancestors all the way back to 1490 in France. René was also instrumental in introducing me to our Society, which has also been a tremendous source of information to my research. Also a special thanks to Maryanne LeGrow, our Editor, for her support with this article.

Pierre Piché dit Lamusette

Ray Cassidy, # 747

Pierre Piché (Picher) dit Lamusette was baptized on August 18, 1632 in Faye-la-Vineuse, Poitou, France, the son of Pierre Piché and Anne Pinot. He married a local girl Marie Lefebvre and later decided to come to and settle in New France with the idea of having Marie follow him at a later date after he was settled.

He arrived in 1662 and began working as a farm-hand for Gervais Buisson in Sillery. Three months later he learned from a letter from his brother Louis that his wife, Marie, had died in France. Wanting to start over he met Catherine Durand (Durant), a *filles du Roi* (King's Daughter), who had recently arrived in New France, at the age of about 16, and married her in Québec city on November 25, 1665. She was born about 1649 in the parish of St-Eustache in Paris and was the daughter of Pierre Durand and Jacqueline

Courtois.

The couple settled in St-Michel in Sillery where they had leased farm-land for three years. Their first child, Jean-Baptiste, was born in October 1666 and a second son Adrien, was born in November 1668. When the lease expired, the family then purchased land in Neuville where a daughter, Marie-Madeleine, was born in November 1670.

During 1671, Pierre learned from an acquaintance who had recently arrived from France that his wife, Marie Lefebvre, was well and alive in France. The couple sought the help of Bishop Laval who by chance was leaving on a

continued on page 152

A Messier Died in the Civil War!

Ignace (Enos) Messier

By Jean-Jacques Messier

Translated by Paul Drainville #2104

Editor's Note: This article is reprinted with permission from an article originally published as "Un Messier décédé à la guerre de Sécession! Ignace (Enos) Messier," by Jean-Jacques Messier, in "La moisson des Messier, le Journal de l'Association des Familles Messier, Inc.," 2006, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 22-25. It has been translated from the French by Paul Drainville.

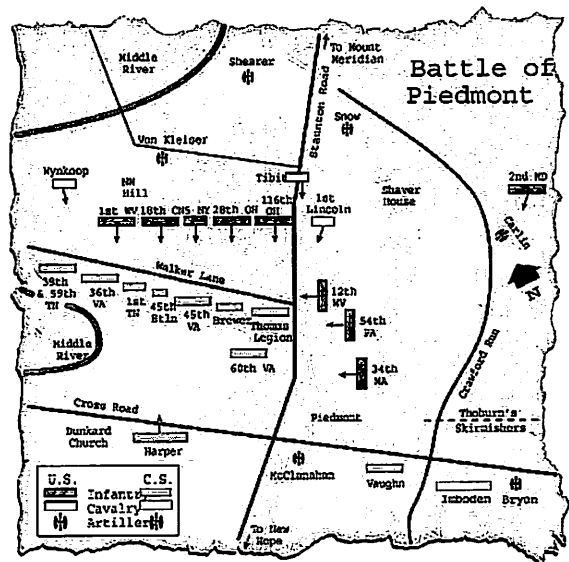
He was called Ignace Messier, known as "Enos" by the Americans. The fifth son of Pierre Messier and Esther Poyer, he was born on Tuesday the 24th of February, 1835, and baptized the next day in the parish of St-Nom-de-Marie [Holy Name of Mary], at Marieville [Québec]. His godfather was Ignace Benoit, and his godmother was Françoise Giroux. He died of scurvy on Friday, the 23rd of September, 1864, in the Confederate prison camp at Andersonville, Georgia, in the United States. This is the one and only Messier who died in the Civil War. There were fewer than ten Messiers who enlisted in that war, and Ignace Messier was the only one who did not return alive. It does not appear that he left any descendants, though he did leave a widow.

We know little about his life as a civilian. He was very young, about 19 years old, when he came to the United States. Did he come at the same time as his brothers Édouard and François? At this point, history does not say. One can only say that certain indications lead us to think that all three were married at about the same period, but not in the same states, according to our research. Strange! At any rate... On October 10, 1856 Ignace Messier's marriage was celebrated in Worcester, Massachusetts. It was a Friday, he was 21 years old, and he listed himself as a mechanic¹. His wife was Louisa Plante, age 22, the daughter of Charles Plante and Angéline (...).

The new couple established themselves in Clinton, a small village located about 12 miles northeast of Worcester, where they began their small family. At the Census of 1860, Ignace is listed as living in Clinton, Worcester County, Massachusetts. He is 26 years old, a manual laborer; his wife Louise, is listed as 23 years old. They

have a son, Enos, one year old. The first of their children, Ignace (Enos), died on March 8, 1861. Their second child, Charles, was born on August 31, 1862 and died January 23, 1865. Here the line of Ignace, son of Pierre, comes to an end. This is all that we know of him at the present state of our research. It appears that he led a peaceful life, adapting to his new country and attempting to live as did the other 3,858 inhabitants of Clinton. One assumes that Ignace received his citizenship certificate from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Then, one day, everything toppled over: the United States divided into Confederates and Unionists, the South against the North. A good "Northerner," Enos Messier voluntarily enlisted in the Union army. He wasn't the only one from his village: there were 301 enlistees. Enos enlisted on Friday, December 11, 1863, at Worcester, giving his occupation as "comb maker." He assembled with other infantry volunteers into H Company, which



Map of the Battle of Piedmont

¹ Translator's note: The word in the original is "mécanicien" which could mean either "mechanic" (in those days, a person who worked with his hands), or "engineer" (a person who drove a train). The first meaning seems more likely.

became part of the elite 34th Massachusetts Regiment. Of all those who enlisted from Clinton, about 50 would die and nine of those would die as prisoners. In addition, about 60 would be wounded.

Let us summarize the history of Enos Messier within his regiment until the day when he was taken prisoner. From January 27 to February 7, 1864, he participated in operations in Hampshire and Hardy Counties, West Virginia. On February 15, he marched to Cumberland. The 15th of March, he went to Harper's Ferry, then he went to Monocacy. The 7th of March, he headed toward Martinsburg, West Virginia. On April 17, he returned to Martinsburg. [I understand now why some wars lasted so long.] From April 13 to May 16, he took part in the advance of Franz Sigel from Martinsburg to New Market. The 14th of May, he was at Rude's Hill. The 14th and 15th of May, he was at the battle of New Market (a Union defeat). From the 24th of May to the 5th of June, he headed to Staunton. And finally, the 5th of June, 1864, he was at [the Battle of] Piedmont at Mount Crawford (a Confederate defeat).

The battle of Piedmont, in Augusta County, Virginia, took place four miles west of Valley Pike and seven miles to the southwest of Port Republic, near the Middle River. [On a road map, Piedmont is located at Charlottesville,

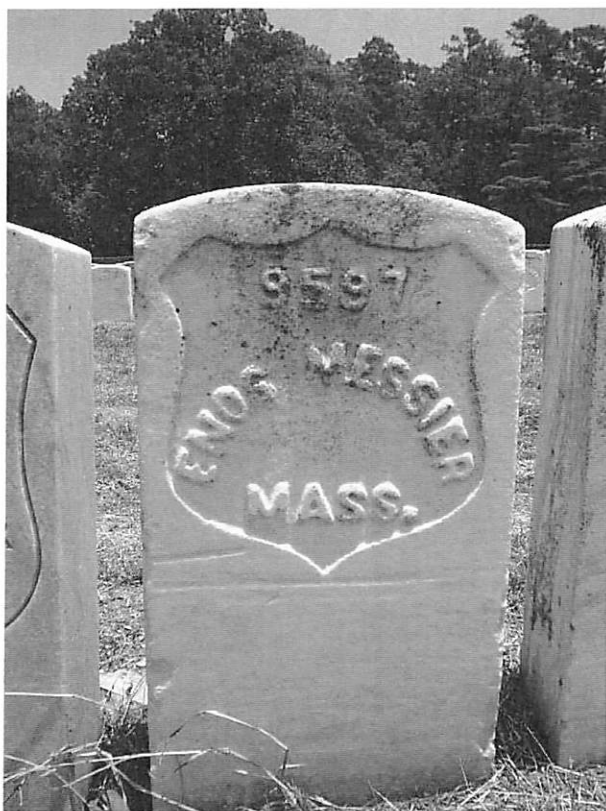


The "Gravediggers" of Andersonville

west of Staunton.] This battle was part of the Lynchburg campaign. The forces engaged were as follows: 8,500 men for the Confederacy and 5,500 men for the Union. About six in the morning, a group of Confederates began the battle with a small skirmish with Union soldiers. The skirmish did not last long because the Confederates retreated back toward their starting positions. (See the map illustrating the battle)

At the village of Piedmont, not far from Mount Crawford, the Confederates were located in an advantageous position by about 9 A.M. After bombarding the enemy, the union artillery left the area to the 1st Infantry Brigade (among which was the 34th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment) under the orders of Colonel Augustus Moor. The attack took place about 12:30, but the Union was not able to take the positions of the southerners. At about 2 P.M., the Confederates attacked in their turn but they were repulsed and pursued relentlessly by the northerners arriving from the direction of New Hope.

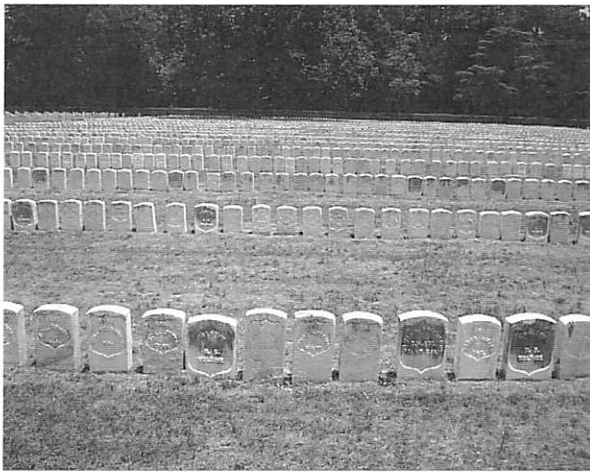
The result of the battle: for the Union, 500 men killed, wounded or lost. The casualties for the 34th Massachusetts Regiment came to 110 men, of whom 22 were killed. For the Confederates, there were 600 men killed and wounded but also in the neighborhood of 950 made prisoners. As regards Enos Messier, he was taken prisoner, we believe, at the very beginning of the battle during one of the first skirmishes provoked by the small groups of Confederates. The 34th Regiment protected the left flank of the Union Army. (See the bottom right of the map: Thoburn's skirmishers) He was taken directly to Camp Sumter at Andersonville, Georgia, with other prisoners.



Monument #9597 Enos Messier

Andersonville prison camp was opened on February

A Messier Died in the Civil War! Ignace (Enos) Messier

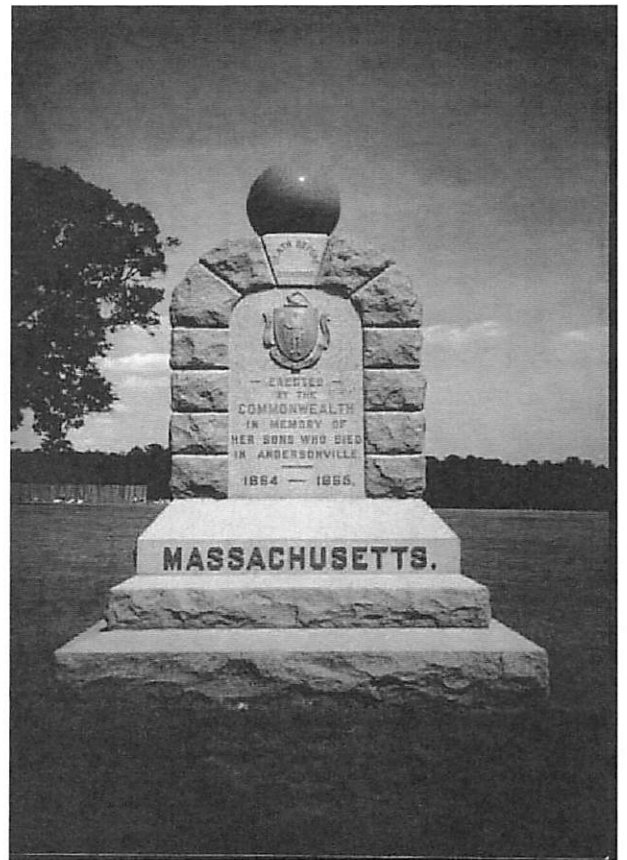


Monument of Enos Messier in Andersonville National Park, Georgia, United States

24, 1864, after the Confederate leaders decided to unite prisoners located in Richmond, Virginia, in a more secure place. During its 14 months of existence, more than 45,000 Union soldiers were confined in an area that covered 26.5 acres. Of all these prisoners, more than 13,000 died of malnutrition, dysentery, diarrhea, scurvy, gangrene, various [other] diseases, overcrowding, exposure to the elements of nature, etc. After the end of the Civil War, the commandant of the prison camp was judged and condemned to hanging. This was done at Washington on November 10, 1865. They caught a culprit.

The national historical park at Andersonville is the only park in the American National Park system which acts as a memorial monument for all American prisoners. In 1998, the National Prisoner of War Museum was opened in Andersonville, [dedicated] to the memory of all the men and women who have suffered captivity.

The 23rd of September, 1864, should therefore remain in the memories of all Messiers as a special memorial day. Among the prisoners who died in this month in Andersonville is one of our blood: (Ignace) Enos Messier, son of Pierre Messier and Esther Poyer, grandson of Joseph Messier and Charlotte Ledoux, great-grandson of... He was 29 years old. The age of any soldier who died in any war... His headstone carries the number 9597: he is the nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-seventh prisoner buried from among 13,171 men. His body rests between J. M. Martin of Pennsylvania and an unknown soldier. It is here that he fought his last-ditch battle, but



Massachusetts monument honoring her soldiers who died at Andersonville

without drum, with neither bugle nor arms, with bare hands. . . The same grass cannot turn green. . .

Thus, on October 12, 1865, Louisa Messier (Plante) officially became, by certificate #72,315, application #112,091, delivered by the American government, the widow of Enos Messier. She therefore received a pension as the widow of a veteran. After that, we lose track of her ... But Georgia is not so far from our history, barely a few nano-millimeters from our memory of what rests there. "Do not forget!" says the wind. . . But the earth continues to gnaw at bones. . .

P.S. All the military data concerning (Ignace) Enos Messier and the history of his regiment come from the different government departments of the United States and are based on analyses by American historians. However, this article in no way detracts from the valor of the Messiers who died in combat in the First and Second World Wars.

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Pierre Piché dit Lamusette

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trip to France and promised to look into the matter. Upon his return, Bishop Laval informed the couple that indeed, Marie was still alive and advised Pierre that he should travel back to France and return with her. He followed the Bishop's advice, found Marie and was returning with her aboard the ship *La Nouvelle-France* when Marie took ill and died at sea. Pierre Piché returned to New France, widowed a second time by the same woman. With the couple's problem finally solved, their marriage was rehabilitated on September 9, 1673 and they continued their lives where they had left off.

Because their three children were born when Pierre was legally married to Marie Lefebvre, they were not considered his legitimate heirs. Fortunately, the *Conseil Supérieur* restored their civil rights which gave them the right of inheritance.

Now that everything was settled in the eyes of the Church and State, Pierre and Catherine added five more children to their family, all born in Neuville. Pierre was born in July 1674, Catherine in December 1677, François in October

1681, Ignace-Joseph in October 1685 and Louis was born in September 1691.

In 1700 the family sold their farm in Neuville and in 1701 bought a house and farm-land in Boucherville, near Montréal. Pierre and Catherine moved there with their three youngest children. The other children, having settled in the Québec area, didn't follow. Later in July 1706, François drowned in the St-Lawrence River.

Finally in 1708 the couple could not attend to the farm any longer and moved in with Ignace-Joseph and Louis who had just purchased some land in St-Sulpice. A few years later, at the age of 81, Pierre Piché was buried on October 31, 1713 in St-Sulpice and Catherine Durand died on January 18, 1732, also in St-Sulpice.

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A Contemporary Account of the Death of Robert Cavelier, Sieur De La Salle (1643-1687)

Discoverer of the Mississippi Delta

EDITOR'S NOTE: A little-used source of Canadian historical information is the series of Sessional Papers printed by order of the Canadian Parliament. These publications consist of various reports and documents generated by the legislative assembly: bills, annual reports of government departments, reports of Royal Commissions, financial statements, election returns, and other kinds of public accounts and reports. They are among the sources of historical information least used by genealogists, yet a search through volumes of early Sessional Papers can often be very interesting. What follows is the first of a series of excerpts from these and similar little-known and seldom-used sources that we hope to make more familiar to our readers.

This extract is from Sessional Paper No. 80 (pp. 20-23), submitted in 1900, the 63rd year of the reign of Queen Victoria. It is a report by Mr. Edouard Richard, who had been engaged in completing the work of Dr. Douglas Brymner, inventorying and copying papers related to Canadian history that were held in the Ministère des Colonies in the Louvre, Paris. Richard's report is primarily devoted to presentation of that inventory, but he includes several extracts from original documents (presumably translated from the original French by Richard). Among them are materials from the collection of Moreau de St-Méry, Register 3, Series C13, which contain a "Detailed account of the circumstances attending the death of De la Salle by one Couture."¹ According to Richard:

"As the circumstances attending the tragic end of De La Salle, imperfectly known as they are, are of exceptional interest, and are often subject of investigation by inquirers, I feel that I shall meet their wishes by giving the narrative here in full. While it may be true, on the one hand, that Couture was not himself an eye-witness of the facts, he had on the other hand this advantage over the actors in the drama, or the friends of De la Salle, that he had no interest whatever in travestying or concealing the truth, and that he was in a position to inform himself on the spot itself, from the source referred to and probably from others. It is to be presumed that this narrative was written by M.

1 Jean Couture, carpenter from Rouen, voyageur, and member of La Salle's party

DeTonty or M. De la Forest, who were then in command at Fort St. Louis des Illinois:"

[Here follows an exact transcription of the narrative as printed in the Sessional Paper described above.]

Narrative and Circumstances of the Death of Sieur De La Salle, According to the Memorial Dated at Fort St. Louis des Illinois, the 1st of March, 1690

1st March, 1690

Louisiana

Relation of the death of Sr. De La Salle, according to the report of one Couture to whom M. Cavelier² imparted it when passing through the Akansas country, with all the circumstances learned by the said Couture from a Frenchman whom M. Cavelier had left in the said country, fearing that he would not keep the matter secret.

M. De la Salle, having left his camp to the care of one Minime, with seven men, two Recollet Fathers, two Sulpician priests and five women, set out three years ago, with his brother and the rest of his people, for Fort St. Louis, the chief place of Louisiana; and on approaching the village of Sénits, about 120 leagues from his camp, at a small fort which he had constructed in order to meet the attacks of the Spaniards and more especially of the savages, who had already fired at his party, he came to a halt in order to make a provision of game, sending out a hunting party consisting of M. Morangy his relative, with an Akansas from the village and one Frenchman. The return of the hunters was delayed, and De La Salle became anxious about them. Thereupon six of the Frenchmen volunteered to go in search of the party. But their object was to make away with them. The six Frenchmen were: M. Duot of Rouen, who owned one-half of a vessel; M. D'Ynctot, who held one-third of another vessel; Meusnier, son of a King's Secretary; Gemmes, an English soldier; the pilot Texier, and the lackey of M. D'Ynctot. Having found the party, Duot and D'Ynctot proposed to the others the murder of Morangy, Kasanga, the son of the village chief, and the Frenchman. The Englishman, who had an affection for Kaŕanŕa [sic] because he was a good

2 Brother of Cavelier De La Salle [note by Richard]

hunter, and the pilot did not consent but allowed them to carry out their design. Meantime De La Salle became anxious about the safety of his cousin and resolved to go out in search of him. M. Cavelier advised him to take some men with him, but De La Salle replied that he did not need them and set forth accompanied only by Père Anastase. After they had marched some distance, De La Salle fired off his double-barrelled pistol, the signal agreed upon in case he found himself in distress. The six Frenchmen had already resolved to compass the death of De La Salle and were returning for that sole purpose, the first above named wanting to avenge the death of his nephew, whom De La Salle had brought to a miserable end, the others from personal dissatisfaction, and each and all of them in order to get possession of the store, which they considered themselves entitled to share as booty among them after all the losses they had undergone, especially the two first named. On hearing the pistol shots they knew that De la Salle was approaching, and all by common consent resolved to dispose of him forthwith. But Duot and Ynctot, more eager than the rest, pushed on in advance, and catching sight of De La Salle, went into ambush. D'Ynctot then instructed his servant to stand facing the spot where they were concealed and to give a rough answer [sic] to La Salle, when the latter would doubtless advance upon him to strike him. And so it was. De La Salle asked for news of Morangy, and the man, without uncovering his head, gruffly replied: "He has gone adrift." De La Salle then uttered threats and advanced, when the man replied with greater insolence still and drew back towards the party in ambush. De La Salle ran up to strike him and was shot through the head and expired instantly, without uttering a word or giving a sign. And thus the company and presence of a priest, who was beside him, was of no avail to him. The others, who had remained behind, ran up on hearing the shots. They then stripped him and left his body like that of a beast unburied; nor did Père Anastase, or M. Cavelier take any steps to have him buried.

The murderers then came, gun in hand, to seize the baggage, shouting: "Down arms!" They met no resistance, for M. Cavelier had but two men with him, and thinking that he was about to share his brother's fate, he asked them to give him half an hour to prepare for death. But they told him he had nothing to fear, for they had no grudge with any one but his brother, whom they denounced and reviled in unmeasured terms. They then took possession of all the baggage, namely, 20,000 livres in merchandise and 20,000 livres in coin and silver plate, with M. De La Salle's clothing.

Duot and D'Ynctot took possession of nearly everything,

saying that they must indemnify themselves for their losses. They treated M. Cavelier with scant courtesy, and divided up his provisions between themselves and his people. The two sailors, who had taken refuge among the Sénits Indians a year or two before, in order to avoid ill-treatment from the hands of De la Salle, and the Englishman Gemmes, who was one of the accomplices – angered at not getting a share of the booty – told M. Cavelier that they would avenge the death of his brother by killing the two murderers, Duot and D'Ynctot. This they accomplished when the two latter refused to give them powder and bullets, in order that they might accompany the Indians in a war. After this, M. Cavelier, with four men who remained with him, obtained some merchandise, his brother's papers and the gold he had on his person. And out of 30 horses laden with merchandise, which De la Salle had proudly led, he managed, by urgent entreaty, to secure five to carry his baggage, as a gift from the murderers, who remained masters of all the rest. They are entirely dependent on the Senits Indians, amongst whom they are now living. The two sailors had wives and children amongst them, had their faces tattooed by the Indians, and were looked upon by them as spirits, since they had in battle killed two of the enemies of the tribe with their guns.

Thus equipped, M. Cavelier left the Senits, after having given to Gemmes, the Englishman, a buccaneer who had been given to De la Salle in Martinique, and a note signed by himself discharging him from responsibility for the murder of his brother. He gave like testimony to the pilot Texier, whom he brought with him, as he needed him for his great designs. And had he not fallen in with Indians, when at a point 100 or 120 leagues from Akansas, when he was utterly worn out and lost, and knew not what would become of him, he was resolved to give himself up to the Spaniards or the Indians.

Couture tells that: "He reached Akansas in the most pitiable condition imaginable. Père Zenobée, Père Maxime and two Sulpician priests remained in the fort in which De la Salle sought shelter from the Spaniards, with Minime in command and seven men under him. Thus out of all this great organization, there remained, over three years ago, but thirty persons, namely: eight men, five women and four priests in the camp among the Senits Indians, four with M. Cavelier, counting his nephew, the Recollet Father, and another Frenchman whom he left in the Akansas country. It is not known what has become of those who remained in the camp."

"It is also said that the Frenchman who remained with the Senits declared that De Beaujeu guided De la Salle

A Contemporary Account of the Death of Robert Cavelier, Sieur De La Salle

into the river he was seeking for, but that he (De la Salle) did not recognize it, notwithstanding that De Beaujeu's pilot assured him that it was the river, and that they had reached the point to which they were to ascend. But De la Salle had lost the reckoning and would not believe what he was told. He then travelled westward for 15 days, and it was not until after the expiration of that interval that De Beaujeu left him. De la Salle, on discovering, when it was too late, that the pilot had judged more wisely than himself, was overwhelmed with grief, if not despair. The loss of his two remaining vessels at one blow, and the fact of being thus cast away, so overcame him, that he neither knew nor spared any one. He no longer assisted at mass or prayers, and for two years never approached the sacraments. He treated M. Cavelier, his brother, with the utmost contempt – banishing him from his table and giving him but a handful of flour to eat, while he himself had good bread. He killed with his own hand several persons, and took the lives of his twelve carpenters with a crow-bar, because they did not work as he wished. He spared not even the sick in their beds, killing them mercilessly, under the pretext that they were shamming sickness in order to shirk work. He tore out the two eyes of a young man who was still living three years ago, to say nothing of those he caused to be hanged or shot, or branded with a hot-iron.

“In short, out of four hundred effectives whom he had brought out from France, besides several men and officers from St. Domingo, who had joined him three years ago, there remained but thirty.”

A FINAL NOTE: In justice to La Salle, Cavelier, and others, you may want to read further on this subject. Parkman insists that this narrative of Couture repeats defamation of the character of La Salle by a follower, “undoubtedly a Parisian boy named Barthelemy, who was violently prejudiced against his chief, whom he slanders to the utmost of his skill” (p. 244). According to Parkman, “These assertions certainly have no other foundation than the undeniable rigor of La Salle's command. Douay says that he confessed and made his devotions on the morning of his death, while Cavelier always speaks of him as the hope and staff of the colony” (p. 244).

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A Mélange of Current Periodical Selections

Germaine A. Hoffman, #333

American-Canadian Genealogists

Volume 36, #1, (English)

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- Another King, (pg. 18)
- Observations of a Marginal Franco-American, (pg. 26)

L'Entraide

Volume 33, #1, (French)

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- Les apostates de Saint-Paul-de-Chester, (pg. 19)
- Une lignee directe: NOLET NOLLET NALETTE, (pg. 25)

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- Julien Daviau dit Pret-a-boire, soldat de la guerre de Sept Ans, (pg. 9)
- Sept generations de Messier en France, (pg. 63)

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2010

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the March issue of our Maple Leaflet newsletter, we published a recipe from Micheline Mongrain-Dontigny's book of Québécois recipes, *Traditional Québec Cooking: A Treasure of Heirloom Recipes*. Many members have asked for more, and with the author's permission we present another recipe in this issue of the CML. In Micheline's own words: "I want to share with you a treasure of traditional recipes which will

help you prepare many typical Québécois meals. I also want to pay tribute to early settlers who left behind such a rich culture that is still very much alive in today's Québec cuisine. Bon appetit!"

Order from Micheline Mongrain-Dontigny, Les Editions la Bonne Recette, by Phone: 1 418 452-3549; fax: 1 418 452-9242; e-mail: www3.sympatico.ca/edition_bonnerecette/.

Tarte aux Raisins de Maman (Mom's Raisin Pie)

I have tasted many raisin pies but I still think my mother has the secret for the best.

2 unbaked pie crusts	
2 cups cold water	500 mL.
2 cups Sultana raisins	500 mL.
½ cup brown sugar	125 mL.
2 T. all purpose flour	30 mL.
1 T. butter	15 mL.

1. Heat oven to 425°F (220°C).
2. Place water and raisins in a medium saucepan, bring to boil and cook on medium heat for 5 minutes.
3. Mix flour and brown sugar, add to raising with constant stirring and cook for about one minute until mixture thickens. Incorporate butter and cool completely before using. This can be done a few hours in advance.
4. Pour raisins in pastry-lined pie pan, brush border with beaten egg mixed with a little bit of milk, cover with top crust and press gently to seal crusts. Cut and flute border, brush pie with egg mixture except border and cut a few slits in top crust.
5. Bake for 15 minutes, lower oven temperature to 375°F (190°C) and bake for another 20 to 30 minutes until crust is light brown. Cool before serving. Makes one pie.

Pâté Chinois

Roger G. Langevin, #2118

When I was a child growing up, my mother and her family often prepared a dish called pâté chinois (literally "Chinese pie"). This French Canadian casserole-like meal was made from layered ground beef on the bottom, a mix of whole-kernel and creamed corn in the middle, and mashed potatoes (or rice) on top.

According to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, Chinese cooks introduced pâté chinois to French Canadian railway workers during the building of the North American railroads in the late 19th century as an easily prepared, inexpensive version of the popular shepherd's pie, with ground beef serving in place of minced lamb or mutton.

The recipe was passed to the French Canadians working

in textile mills in the United States during the early 20th century. This genesis of pâté chinois was of interest to me because my great grandfather, Hubert Strong, was a railway worker and my grandmother (Mémère Strong) worked in the mills in Massachusetts.

My mother also liked to serve two other traditional meals: individual-size meatloaves and meat pies. Depending on how much she had made, my mother would put either a large or small serving spoon in the dish. This was a clue for us when we had guests for dinner – if it was the small spoon, we were to take smaller portions to be sure there was enough for everyone.

As you can see, our family dishes were very simple.

A VISIT TO THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM IN MEMORY OF JEAN DROGUE-*dit*-LAJOIE TO COMMEMORATE THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE

By Paul Lajoie, #1402

On Friday the 11th of September, 2009, I travelled to Québec City to take part in a descendants' gathering to honor the men who fought on both sides of the battle that would eventually determine the fate of the entire French speaking population of Canada.

Known as the *Projet Montcalm*, this event was launched in April 2007 by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Montreal. It involved both Canadian, French and English participants. The objective of the project was to determine the known descendants of the actual combatants on both sides of the fight, and to develop the ancestry of the soldiers and officers who took part in the decisive engagement of the French and Indian War (1755-1763), between the armies of France, Great Britain, and their respective Indian allies.

It was the objective of the founders of the project to identify each combatant that took any part in the war between the 1755 and 1760 dates. Any known facts of his description, height, color of hair and eyes, plus any other distinguishing features such as facial marks, as would be left from a pestilence were to be recorded. The person's place of birth and or registration into the Army or Militia, plus the names of both parents were sought to complete the profile. Professions were added to the list as well as place of abode after the war ended. The location and place of interment were included where the information was available.

It was estimated that the officers (403), soldiers, militia, and other volunteers (8,724) totaled 9,127 persons. Sailors, soldiers captured en route to North America, and those that died during the trip across the Atlantic were excluded from the program. The resulting group to be identified was thus:

1. The number and names of officers and soldiers who came to Canada between 1755 and 1760.
2. The number and names of officers and soldiers who died in North America.
3. The number and names of officers and soldiers who were established in Canada between 1755 and 1775.
4. The number and names of officers and soldiers

who disappeared or deserted.

5. The number and names of officers and soldiers who were repatriated to France after the war in 1760, or 1763.

The cost of the project, as of November 2007, was estimated at \$113,000.00 in Canada, and at 12,000 €, in France. The ultimate goal of the cooperative workers was to publish a book containing all the gathered information on each soldier. To this effect, a Launching Ceremony took place at the Discovery Pavilion of the Plains of Abraham on Monday, 14 September 2009 (a day after my departure). A week of activities was also scheduled by the Commission to take place during the week following the meeting of descendants.

Having submitted my ancestry to complete my portion of the process, I was invited, as a guest of the Canadian Government, to take part in the Commemorative Events. Although I was anxious to meet other descendants of members of Montcalm's Army, I was indeed disappointed at the small number of participants in the assembly. Of the 9,127 predetermined soldiers, fewer than one percent of their descendants found their way to the reunion, or rassemblement, but with invited guests and spouses the group swelled to about two percent, most of whom identified French Soldiers as their ancestors. I counted fewer than ten British descendants.. Nevertheless, the gathering was very congenial, and all of us enjoyed the day.

Mr. André Juneau, president of the National Battlefields Commission, began the festivities by honoring the Marquis de Montcalm, with a wreath at the newly unveiled monument to the French General. A spectator marred reverence of the moment by yelling out *libre Québec!* He was quickly subdued and carried off to an unknown place. After the unveiling we were allowed to tour the Odyssey Exhibition, which was a tour of the history of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. In several stages, the Battlefield Commission provides a historical slide show of the events leading up to the war, and the specific battle for which we were assembled. The Odyssey Pavilion also has an exhibit of all the French Regiments in their dress uniforms. Other artifacts discovered through archeological digs at the

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battlefield are also on display.

Following a sponsored lunch, the descendants posed for a group photograph, then we were treated to a guided tour on the sightseeing boat the *Louis Joliet*. An historian aboard gave pointed information about the Siege of Québec which was delivered in both French and English.

The Musée National des Beaux-Arts of Québec served as the final stop for the attendees. Here we viewed the famous paintings of the Death of Montcalm and the Death of Wolfe, the two opposing Generals who were mortally wounded in the eight or so minutes of the engagement. Several other paintings relating to the Battle of the Plains of Abraham make up this exhibit. Coincidentally, most genealogists who trace their ancestry back through Canada to France will find that Abraham Martin, for whom the Plains are named, is one of their ancestors, since he was among the first to arrive. We were told that he was a personal friend of Samuel de Champlain.

I had entertained hopes of meeting other soldiers' descendants. My desire was to perhaps share a few moments at least, with a descendant of someone who may have fought shoulder to shoulder with my four greats grandfather, Jean Drogue-*dit*-Lajoie. On this point I was most disappointed, but to share the day with other French Canadians proved just as rewarding.

Jean Drogue-*dit*-Lajoie is known to have taken a *nom de guerre* when he joined the French Army on the first of August, 1752. As was the custom then, all enlisted men were encouraged to do so, and when he enlisted in Tarason, Provence, France, he essentially changed his name from Jean Drogue to the name that many of his descendants would use as their surname.

The son of a master weaver, (*maître tisserand en toile*), Jean spent four years in the Army in France with his assigned company, the Dupleau Company, in the Regiment of Guyenne, before getting orders to travel to New France. As part of a more than 3,000-man force under command of Baron Major-General Ludwig August Dieskau, he arrived in Canada on 23 June 1755, on the ship *L'Illustré*, and was immediately sent to Fort Frontenac, and a few months later to Fort Niagara. His regiment saw action in the infamous battle at Fort William Henry wherein the British soldiers were to be given safe passage back to Albany, but were attacked by the Indian allies of the French. This is the famous battle which became the subject of the book, and several movie renditions of *The Last of the Mohicans*, by James Fenimore Cooper.

Serving under Chevalier de Louis, Captain Louis Dupleau, or du Blau, as Company Commander, Colonel Foubonne as Regimental Leader, and the Marquis de Montcalm as leader of all French forces in the Americas, Jean Drogue-*dit*-Lajoie, also endured battle at Fort Ticonderoga. In this fight, 3,000 French soldiers repulsed an attack from over 15,000 British and Indian allied forces. The Guyenne soldiers occupied a similar position in the center of the attack, as they would later at the Plains of Abraham battle.

Custom placed soldiers of this war into the homes of local families when war duties abated in the wintertime. It is believed that such custom brought Jean Drogue-*dit*-Lajoie into contact with Noël Lemoine-*dit*-Jasmin's daughter, Marie, whom he married on 4 April 1758.

Jean Drogue's ancestry is traced from the town of Tarascon, parish of Sainte Marthe, to Livron-sur-Drôme, near Avignon, France. His descendants in Québec have remained mostly in the Saint Hycinthe/Chambly area along the Richelieu River, and the American progeny, with both surnames, are now known in several states, from east to west and north to south.

Line of Descent of the Author from Jean Drogue *dit* Lajoie

Jean Drogue, born 11 December 1731, in Tarascon, Provence, France, married Marie Josephe Lemoine-*dite*-Jasmin (1726-1773) on 4 April 1758, at St-Charles-sur-Richelieu, Vercheres, Canada. Jean died on 22 September 1785, and is buried at Beloeil, Vercheres, Canada. Their son:

François I Drogue-*dit*-Lajoie, born 9 January 1773, in St-Mathieu de Beloeil, Canada, married Elizabeth Denault (1795-1836) on 16 October 1809, at St-Mathieu-de-Beloeil, Vercheres, Canada. François died on 9 May 1836, and is buried at St-Jean-Baptiste-de-Rouville, Vercheres, Canada. Their son:

François II Drogue-*dit*-Lajoie, born 10 November 1818, in St-Jean-Baptiste-de-Rouville, Vercheres, Canada, married Adelaide Desnoyers-*dite*-Demarais (1824-1887) on 27 October 1840, St-Jean-Baptiste-de-Rouville, Vercheres, Canada. François II died on 6 September 1905, and is buried at St-Patrick, Magog, Stanstead, Canada. Their son:

François Napoleon Drogue-*dit*-Lajoie, born 5 April 1844, in Ste-Brigide, Iberville, Canada, married Georgianna

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Viens (1850-1931) on 4 November 1866, at St-Charles, Woonsocket, Rhode Island. François Napoleon died on 15 July 1904, and is buried at Notre-Dame Cemetery, Fall River, Massachusetts. Their son:

Amedee-Lajoie, born 18 April 1875, in Winooski, Vermont, married Marie Victoire Rioux (1874-1956) on 5 July 1899, at Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, Fall River, Massachusetts. Amedee died on 27 July 1938, and is buried at Sacred Heart Cemetery I, New Bedford,

Massachusetts. Their son:

Aime Alphege-Lajoie, born 23 February 1907, in Fall River, Massachusetts, married Jeanne Bernardette Lebrun (1909-1986) on 11 June 1928, at St-Anthony Church, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Aime died on 5 July 1953, and is buried at Sacred Heart Cemetery II, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Their son:

Paul George Lajoie, the author of this report.

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Compiled by Susan Paquette, #369

(NOTE: CA = CANADA)

BAILLERGEON, Omer b. March 19, 1890 s/o Laurent b. Uncasville, RI (probably CT) age 25 clerk and Marie GUILMAIN age 25 b. Thompson, CT. Child #1

BAZINET, unknown b. May, 1890 child of Louis b. CA age 27 shoemaker and Virginie PLANTE b. CA age 27 Child #5

BELLEROSE, Marie D.R. b. Nov.21, 1890 d/o Joseph age 24 b. Grosvenordale, CT carpenter and Emma PICHE age 23 b. Killingly, Ct Child #2

BENOIT, Alexina b. 12-26-1899 d/o Louis b. Canada age 29 mason and Delia? B. Canada age 29. Child #5

BENOIT, Joseph Armand b. Jan.18, 1890 s/o Napoleon b. Canada age 33 millhand and Georgianna LABOSSIER age 27 b. Canada. Child # 4

BENOIT, Rose b. July 27, 1890 d/o Clement b. CA age 24 mill worker and Evalina MORAN b. NH age 20 Child #1

BERGERON, Alphonsine b. March 15, 1890 d/o Michel age 33 b. Canada mason and Marie GAUDIN b. Canada, age 22. Child # 1

BERNIER, Antonia b. May 22, 1890 d/o Antoine b. CA age 45 mill hand and Elise CHABOT b. CA age 43 child #1

BIBAULT, François Eustache b. July 26, 1890 s/o Eustache b. CA age 27 mill worker and Etudienne ANGER b. Putnam, CT age 23 Child #2

BIBAULT, George b. June 27, 1890 s/o Maxime b.

CA age 39 mason and Dinas ALLAIRE b. CA age 40 Child #9

BIBAULT, Marie F. b Sept.20, 1890 d/o Alexis age 32 b. CA shoemaker and Virginie BENOIT age 22 b. CA Child #3

BIBAULT, Sophia b. May 28, 1890 d/o James b. CA age 33 shoemaker and Vitaline DUROCHER age 33 Child # 9

BIBAULT, unknown b. March 31, 1890 s/o Louis age 34 b. Canada mill hand and Malvina LUCIER age 31, b. Canada. Child #6

BLANCHETTE, Eveline b. Sept.20, 1890 d/o Joseph b. CA age 44 and Elise RACINE b. CA age 35 Child #5

BODO, Lurah b. June 1, 1890 d/o Abraham b. Northbridge, MA age 42 barber and Rosalie M. FORTIER b. CA age 42 Child #7

BOURDAGE, Antonius b. March 12, 1890 s/o Ludger age 29 b. Canada brakeman and Georgianna BOUSQUET b. Canada age 29. Child #6

BOURDAGE, Florida b. May 12, 1890 d/o Amerus b. CA age 27 brakeman and Amanda PAQUIN b. CA age 23 Child # 4

BOURGOIS, Amaise? B. Jan.17, 1890 s/o Edouard b. Canada age 40 millhand and Emerance POUTHERS age 29 b. Canada. Child # 2

BOUSQUET, Ernest b. May 29, 1890 s/o Toussaint b. Putnam, CT age 28 laborer and Elmire PAQUIN age 26 b. MA Child #4

BOUSQUET, Hector b. April 1, 1890 s/o Hector age 26

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- b. Canada blacksmith and Rosannah BERTHIAUME age 27 b. Canada. Child #3
- BOUSQUET, Wilfred b. July 19, 1890 s/o Frank b. CA age 47, laborer and Dominilde Unknown b. CA age 44 Child #12
- BRAULT, Unknown b. Nov.2, 1890 child of Damase b. CA age40 laborer and Victorine LABBE age 36 b. CA Child #8
- BRISSETTE, Eva b. Oct.4, 1890 d/o George b. Pawtucket, RI age 20 baker and Elodie REVES b. Killingly, CT age 20 Child #1
- BRODEUR, Eugene b. Jan.31, 1890 s/o François b. Canada age 46 mill hand and Anastasie NORMANDIN age 39 b. Canada. Child # 12
- BRODEUR, Eugene b. June 17, 1890 s/o Joseph b. CA age 33 journeyman and Julie BELLEVALE age 35 b. CA Child #6
- BRUNEAU, Phillip b. May 18, 1890 s/o Alexis b. CA age 34 mill hand and Octavie MIOUR? b. CA age 33 Child #1
- CADORET, Eudore b. Jan.8, 1890 s/o Maxime age 27 b. Canada carpenter and Eliza TURGEON age 32 b. Canada. Child # 5
- CAPLETTE, Lumina b. June 16, 1890 d/o Daniel b. CA age 34 farmer and Julie ALLARD age 20 b. CA Child # 1
- CAROL, Louis b. Jan.28, 1890 s/o Louis b. Canada age 24 wool dyer and Prudence DUPLAISE b. Canada age 25. Child # 2
- CARRELLE, Marie A. b. April 19, 1890 d/o Baptiste age 33 b. CA mill hand and Hermine MENARD b. CA age 32, Child # 2
- CARTIER, Alire b. Oct.20, 1890 d/o Joel or Zoel age 44 b. CA shoemaker and Marie AUGER b. CA age 44 Child #8
- CARTIER, Rosalina b. Jan 25, 1890 d/o Alma b. Canada age 22 millhand and Hermine LECLAIR age 21 b. Grafton, MA. Child #1
- CHAGNON, Emelia b. July 2, 1890 d/o Victor b. CA age 29 carpenter and Rosalie LUCIER b. CA age 33 Child #3
- CHAMPEAU, Frank A. b. Aug.6, 1890 s/o Frank b. Fostdale, CT age 22 mill worker and Emma LAFLAMME age 18 b. CA Child #1
- CLOUTIER, Amede b. April 11, 1890 s/o Amede b. CA age 23 shoemaker and Arneuilde? BEDARD age 25, b. CA Child # 3
- CLOUTIER, François b. July 11, 1890 s/o Jean Bpt b. CA age 40 laborer and Azilda THOUIN age 40 b. CA Child # 8
- CORDIERE, Joseph N. b. March 18, 1890 s/o Jules age 31 b. NY railroad and Virginie PEPIN age 31 b. Canada. Child #4
- CORDING, Adelard b. June 15, 1890 s/o William b. CA age 32 journalier and Philomene THERRIEN age 23 Child #2
- COTE, Exilda b. June 5, 1890 d/o Wilfred b. CA age 32 carpenter and Rosa BLANCHETTE b. VT age 24 Child #3
- COUNE?, Marie E. N. b. Jan.24, 1890 d/o Edmond age 45 b. Canada journeyman and Lalouise LAGAINIER b. Canada age 44. Child # 9
- COURTMANCHE, Napoleon b. Aug.27, 1890 s/o Alphonse age 21 b. USA mill worker and Melvina DUBOIS age 18 b. Putnam, CT Child #1
- DEMARAIS, Joseph b. May 29, 1890 s/o Edmond b. CA age 27 railroad man and Victoria LAPREZ age 22 b. Thompson, CT Child # 4
- DESROSIER, Eva b. Oct.29, 1890 d/o François Xavier b. CA age 39 mill worker and Josephine MAGEAU b. Putnam, CT age 36 Child #9
- DESROSIER, Marie E. b. Sept.26, 1890 d/o Edward age 25 b. CA journeyman and Exilda LAFLAMME age 23 b. CA Child #3
- DONOVAN, Alda b. Feb.16, 1890 d/o Samuel age 25 b. Canada mill hand and Marie GIROUARD age 22. Child # 1
- DRAGON, Aldela B. April 14, 1890 d/o Amede b. CA age 29 journeyman and Delima LUSIGNAN b. Putnam, CT Child # 4
- DUMAS, Blanche b. July 10, 1890 d/o Frederic b. Putnam, CT age 25 clerk and Agnes COTONAIRE b. CA age 25 Child # 3
- DUMAS, Celina b. April 17, 1890 d/o Alfred b. CA age 35 mill hand and Alphonsine ALLAIRE age 35 b. CA Child #7
- DUPRE, Aurore b. Sept.18, 1890 d/o Louis b. CA age 22 laborer and Cordelia ANGER b. Thompson, CT age 23 Child #1
- DUROCHER, Marie A. b. Nov.7, 1890 d/o Joseph age 29 b. CA laborer and Emma DRAGON age 26 b. CA Child #5
- ELAND?, Louis b. Nov.6, 1890 s/o Louis age 21 b.

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- CA mill worker and Anna RITCHIE age 19 b. CA Child #1
- ETHIER, Alexis b. April 26, 1890 s/o Alexis b. CA age 39 laborer and Malvina FARLAND age 39 b. CA Child # 12
- FANEAU, Aglaie b. Feb.27, 1890 d/o Albert b. Canada age 25 gardener and Aglie GODIN b. Canada age 23. Child # 1
- FARLEY, Melora b. Sept. 13, 1890 d/o Edouard b. CA age 36 shoe dealer and Delima LACROIX age 33 b. CA Child #7
- FARLEY, Wilfred b. Sept.13, 1890 s/o Adolph b. CA age 32 clerk and Cordelia LUCIER b. CA age 32 Child #8
- FAVRAULT, Eli b. March 25, 1890 s/o Joseph b. Canada age 42 mill hand and Hermione BRUNEAU age 39 b. Canada. Child # 12
- FORTIER, Donalda b. Jan.16, 1890 d/o Frank b. Canada age 36 millhand and Zoe LACASSE age 34 b. Canada. Child # 10
- FRECHETTE, Flora B. b. Sept.25, 1890 d/o Arsene b. CA age 27 railroad worker and Elisa PETRIN b. Killingly, CT age 24 Child #6
- GAGNE, Rose A. b. Oct.15, 1890 d/o Joseph b. Worcester, MA age 41 painter and Eveline GAGNE b. CA age 39 Child #10
- GAGNON, Eugene b. March 30, 1890 s/o Henri age 32 b. Canada laborer and Salome MORAN age 22 b. Canada. Child #3
- GALLANT, Marie D. b. June 18, 1890 d/o Marc b. CA age 25 railroad man and Marie DOIVAN b. CA age 18 Child #1
- GAUDREAU, Virginia b. Aug.14, 1890 d/o Henry b. CA laborer and Justine DOPLAISE age 26. Child # 1
- GAULIN, Marie A. b. Oct.10, 1890 d/I Wilfred b. CA age 21 mill hand and Mary BRODEUR b. CA age 24 Child #1
- GAUMONT, unknown b. March 20, 1890 child of Baptist b. Canada age 38 laborer and Ida DRAGON age 37 b. Canada. Child # 10
- GERMAIN, Eddie b. Feb.26, 1890 s/o Gilbert b. Plattsburgh, NY age 22 millhand and Elize LADOUX b. NY age 21. Child # 1
- GERVAIS, Aldege b. Nov.27, 1890 s/o John b. CA age 31 mill hand and Exilda POITRAS b. CA age 27 Child #7
- GERVAIS, Arthur b. Jan.17, 1890 s/o Regis age 30 mill hand and Marie MORAN age 33 . Child # 7
- GOBIN , Joseph E. b. Dec.6, 1890 s/o Joseph b. Oxford, MA age 30 shoemaker and Caroline BIBAULT age 30 b. CA Child #4
- GOYETTE, Celia b. April 3, 1890 d/o John b. Canada age 45 mason and Malvina HENRI age 35 b. Canada. Child # 7
- GOYETTE, Delima B. b. Oct.25, 1890 d/o JB b. CA AGE 30 MILL HAND AND Delima FORGUES age 20 b. CA Child #1
- GUERTIN, Clarinda b. Dec.7, 1890 d/o Hector b. CA age 30 mill hand and Louise GERVAIS age 29 b. CA Child #7
- GUILLEMAN, Joseph b. March 10, 1890 s/o Joseph age 28 clerk b. Canada and Alphonsine PERRAULT age 27 b. Canada. Child # 4
- JASMIN, Eva b. Jan.18, 1890 d/o Napoleon age 30 watchman and Marie LAPOINT age 27. Child # 5
- JOLY, Omer b. Jan.2, 1890 s/o Fred b. Canada age 27 journeyman and Sophie LUSIGNAN age 26, b. Putnam, CT. Child # 4
- JOLY, Rosilda b. May 1, 1890 d/o Joseph age 25 b. CA mill hand and Lucie BOURASSA age 25 b. CA Child #3
- L'HEUREUX, Marie L. b. Aug.14, 1890 d/o Azarie b. CA age 38 railroad worker and Emelie CODERRE b. CA age 38 Child #7
- LABBE, Ida b. Oct.25, 1890 d/o Desire b. CA age 24 merchant and Adele TETREAULT b. Salem, NY age 24 Child #2
- LABRECQUE, Pierre b. Jan.30, 1890 s/o Antoine age 42 laborer and Florida BILODEAU age 23. Child # 2
- LACHANCE, Exilia b. March 3, 1890 d/o Dolphis age 36 b. Canada laborer and Alphonsine unknown age 32 b. Canada. Child # 7
- LACROIX, Edward b. April 2, 1890 s/o Edouard age 41 b. Canada laborer and Marie TURCOTTE age 30 b. Canada. Child #7
- LACROIX, Narcisse D.R. b. Nov.8, 1890 s/o François b. CA age 31 mill hand and Elise B. BRODEUR age 21 b. CA Child #1
- LAFOUNTAIN, Lucie M. b. May 25, 1890 d/o William age 23 b. Champlain, NY Railroad man resides in Thompson, CT and Agnes NORMANDIN b. NY age 25 Child #3

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- LAMONDY, Clarence b. Oct.26, 1890 s/o Edward b. age 42 shoemaker and Dinah GRENON age 37
Champlain, NY age 42 clerk and Julia E. KNIGHT
b. MA age 37 Child #7
- LAMOUREUX, Clara b. March 20, 1890 d/o Pierre age
32 b. Canada laborer and Philomene BRODEUR
age 25 b. Canada. Child #2
- LAPERLE, Joseph E. b. Dec.30, 1890 s/o Joseph b.
CA age 29 mill hand and Arzelia GLADUE age 26
Child #6
- LAPERLE, Joseph M. b. April 19, 1890 s/o Mizael b.
CA age 30 mill hand and Philomene Therrien age
36 b. CA Child # 6
- LAPLANTE, Joseph b. Apr.10, 1890 s/o Felix age 26
b. CA carpenter and Deliah GIGUERE b. CA age
30 child # 1
- LAPOINT, Lina E. b. April 1890 d/o Joseph b. CA mill
hand and Lina DIOTTE age 20 b. Dennemore, NY
or NJ Child #1
- LATOUR, Henri b. May 29, 1890 s/o Raoul b. CA age
37 railroad man and Adelina SIMARD age 32 b.
CA Child # 9
- LAVASSEUR, Anna b. March 21, 1890 d/o Arsene b.
Canada age 26 laborer and Victoria BAZINET age
23 b. Canada. Child #2
- LAVIGNE, Emma b. Sept.1, 1890 d/o Alfred b. Essex,
VT age23 mill worker and A. LAPOINT b. Essex,
VT age 21 Child #3
- LEBEAU, Theodore b. Feb. 26, 1890 s/o Prudent b.
Southbridge, MA AGE 25 MILL HAND AND
Emeline LUCIER age 27 b. Canada. Child # 3.
- LECLAIR, Antoinette b. Nov.25, 1890 d/o Jean Bpt b.
Bassville, CT age 39 mill worker and Rosie COTE
b. Manchester, NH age 23 Child #4
- LECLAIR, Joseph D. b. Nov.18, 1890 s/o Mathias b.
CA age 22 mill hand and Emma CARRE age 20 b.
CA Child #2
- LECLAIR, Marcel C. b. April 27, 1890 s/o Marcel age
43 b. CA grocer and Georgianna MONDOR b. CA
age 38 Child #10
- LECLAIR, Marie L. b. Nov.2, 1890 d/o François b. CA
age 23 mill worker and Rosanna LEDOUX age 22
b. CA Child #1
- LECLAIR, Philomene b. Oct.1, 1890 d/o Prosper b. CA
age 42 shoemaker and Exilda BEAUDOIN b. CA
age 29 Child #5
- LECLAIR, William b. June 8, 1890 s/o Joseph b. CA
age 42 shoemaker and Dinah GRENON age 37
Child #12
- LESPERANCE, Antoine b. Dec.26, 1890s/o Timothe b.
CA age 42 mill hand and Eloida GAGNE age 40 b.
CA Child #7
- LOISELLE, Joseph O. b. Nov.27, 1890 s/oOctave b. CA
age 26 mill hand and Celina FREDETTE age 20 b.
Thompson, CT Child #1
- LUCIA, Joseph E. b. March 14, 1890 s/o George b.
Canada age 35 mill hand and Mary VANDALE b.
Killingly age 31. Child #4
- LUCIER, Ada D. b. March 11, 1890 d/o Napoleon b.
Putnam age 26 clerk and Minnie HOPKINS b. NY
age 19. Child #1
- LUCIER, Adelina b. Feb. 9, 1890 d/o Louis b. Can. age
23 mill hand and Maria ROUTHIER age 20 b. Can.
Child # 3
- LUSSIER, Marie b. March 17, 1890 d/o Amedie b.
Canada age 30 mason and unknown CARTIER age
30. Child #1
- MAILLOT, Laura b. July 3, 1890 d/o Alfred age 32 b.
CA butcher and Marie GUILBERT b. CA age 33
Child# 3
- MARTIN, Justice twin daughter of Ferdinand and
Cordelia AUGER child # 6 b. Jan.11, 1890.
- MARTIN, Rodolph b. March 10, 1890 s/o Antoine b.
Canada age 22 laborer and Clara MORRELLE age
24 b. Canada. Child #5
- MASSE, Eleonora b. July 1, 1890 d/o Alfred b. CA age
44 brick maker and Orisina LALIBERTE b. CA age
43 Child #15
- MAYNARD, Edward M. b. Sept.6, 1890 s/o Joseph b.
CA age 38 painter and Mattie BEAUDRY b. CA
age 34 Child #6
- MCGOWEN, Theodore b. March 7, 1890 s/o Charley b.
Putnam, CT age 22 laborer and Virginie LEFEVBRE
age 22 b. Canada. Child # 2 and twin brother, Charley.
Child #3.
- MENARD, Eusebe b. Sept. 14, 1890 s/o Eusebe b. CA
age 39 mill hand and Marie MICHON age 39 b.
CA Child #8
- MENARD, Marie O. b. June 11, 1890 d/o Amede b. CA
age 39 soap dealer andMarie A. BENOIT age 36 b.
CA Child # 10
- MILLIER, unknown b. June 27, 1890 child of Eugene
b. CA age 43 laborer and Marie LABOSSIER b.
Putnam, CT age 37 Child # 9

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- MIOURE, Eugene b. Sept.13, 1890 s/o Napoleon b. CA age 26 mill hand and Julienne PEPIN age 22 b. Putnam, CT Child #1
- MONPELIER, Cesaire b. April 28, 1890 s/o Napoleon age 33 b. CA mill hand and Albina MAILLET age 26 b. CA Child # 6
- MORIN, Ephrem b. Dec.12, 1890 s/o Alexandre b. CA age 26 mill hand and Jessey GAGNON b. CA age 20 Child #1
- MORIN, Louisa b. Aug.11, 1890 d/o Xavier b. CA age 25 mill worker and Amanda LACASSE b. CT age 22 Child # 1
- NERON, Henry b. May 1, 1890 s/o Joseph b. CA age 24 mill hand and Rosa PERRAULT age 23 b. CA Child #2.
- NORMANDIN, Narcisse b. March 31, 1890 s/o Theophile age 29 b. Canada shoemaker and Marie LACHANCE age 24 b. Canada. Parents actually reside in Woonsocket, RI. Child # 3
- OSIER, John b. July 1, 1890 s/o Edward b. Farnham, MA age 43 mill worker and Josephine OSIER b. CA age 41 Child # 15
- PAGE, Antonia d. July 4, 1890 d/o Joseph age 39 b. CA shoemaker and Marie GUIMOND age 30 b. CA Child #6
- PAGE, Frank b. Feb.14, 1890 s/o Frank age 40 b. Windham, CT news dealer and Alphonsine DUPREZ age 36 b. Canada Child # 1
- PALARDY, Clara b. June 3, 1890 d/o Barthelmy b. CA age 32 mill hand and Jeanne LAPOINT b. VT age 28 Child #5
- PEPIN, Arthur b. Dec.30, 1899 s/o Edward b. Canada mill hand and Louise PAPILLON b. Putnam, CT
- PERRAULT, Eli b. June 22, 1890 s/o Toussaint b. CA age 36 carpenter and Octavie BAILLARGEON b. CA age 34 Child # 6
- PLANTE, Marie Flora b. June 23, 1890 d/o Philip b. CA and Claire L'HEUREUX
- RAYMOND, Adele b. Oct.5, 1890 d/o Moise b. CA age 24 mill hand and Henrietta BLANCHETTE age 20 b. CA Child #2
- REMILLARD, Louis Phillip b. Feb.15, 1890 s/o Cyril age 54 b. Canada peddler and Marie TOUCHETTE age 37 b. Canada. Child # 9
- RICHER, Deliah L. b. Feb.27, 1890 d/o Adolph age 31 b. Canada painter and Rose A. PHANAEF age 21 b. Thompson, CT. Child # 3
- RICHER, François b. Feb.17, 1890 and twin sister Clarinda children of François b. Canada age 20 mill hand and Clarinda DUBUQUE age 17 b. Canada. Child #1 and 2.
- ROBILLARD, Celina b. Sept.15, 1890 d/o Alfred age 31 b. CA mill hand and Georgianna FARLAND b. CA age 28 Child #4
- ROBILLARD, Marie A. b. Feb.22, 1890 d/o Alfred b. Can. age 30 mill hand and Georgianna FARLAND age 26 b. Canada. Child # 3
- ROBITAILLE, Joseph Colbert b. Jan.13, 1890 s/o Colbert ROBITAILLE b. Canada and Delia COUTURE b. Canada. Record taken from St. Mary's Church, Putnam.
- ROY, Clara J. b. March 19, 1890 d/o Henry b. Milton, VT age 24 clerk and Odile SUPRENANT age 23 b. Canada. Child #1
- SMITH, Alice M b. Feb, 2, 1890 d/o Luther G. b. Putnam age 21 merchant and Anna LAPRISE b. Putnam age 21. Child # 2
- ST. MARTIN, Antoine born Jan.11, 1890 s/o Ferdinand born Can. age 39 shoemaker and Cordelia AUGER b. Can. age 39 Child # 7 twin
- ST.ONGE, Exina b. July 4, 1890 d/o Pierre b. CA age 25 mill hand and Victoria LAVALLEE age 23 b. CA Child #1
- ST.ONGE, Joseph O. b. Nov.9, 1890 s/o Joseph b. CA age 40 clerk and Clara PHANOEUF b. CA age 32 Child #6
- ST.ONGE, Ovide b. Dec.12, 1890 s/o Joseph b. CA age 26 mill hand and Julia VANDALE b. CA age 22 Child #1
- TETREAULT, Ernest b. June 10, 1890 s/o Henry b. Killingly, CT age 30 barkeeper and Delia LECLAIR age 31 b. CA Child #5
- TOUSSAINT, Philomene b. April 15, 1890 d/o Adelard age 23 mill hand b. CA and Marie CAPLETTE age 24 b. CA Child # 2
- VANDALE, Victoria b. Jan.4, 1890 d/o John b. Putnam age 36 journeyman and Melvina PELOQUIN age 37 b. Canada. Child #7

Journals @ the FCGSC Library, Tolland

by Paul R. Keroack #157

The table below is intended to assist readers in determining whether there may be articles of interest to them within the pages of the following genealogical publications. The left column shows the order in which the issues of the journals are stored on the shelves in the library hallway (there are gaps). To the title is added (in parentheses) an abbreviated name of the issuing society, or region/locality of coverage, if available. In the 3rd column is the range of years held by our library (which may be ongoing.). There are additional titles on the shelves, but the largest, most complete and best organized sets are listed here.

In the last column is the range of years for which articles have been indexed by PerSI (Periodical Source Index). The PerSI index entries for these can be accessed within HeritageQuest, located online at www.iconn.org. This service is available to Connecticut residents free with the bar code from a library card from any town library in the state (or from any computer with internet access that is located within the state). As explained within the website, copies of articles located through the PerSI index can be ordered for a fee, or, where available, found right here at our own society library!

No.	Title	FCGSC	PerSI
1	Acadian Genealogy Exchange	1995-	1971-
2	L'Ancetre (Societe. Gen. de Quebec)	1986-1998	1974-
3	L'Archiviste (Nat. Archives of Canada.)	1978-1996	
4	Les Argoulets (Soc. His. & Gen. de Verdun)	2003-	
5	Canadian-American Journal of History and Genealogy for Canadian, French & Metis Study (Minn. Gen. Soc.)	1996-1998	1995-2005
6	Le Chainon (Soc. Franco-Ontarian)	1976, 1983-	1983-
7	Connecticut Ancestry (Stamford)	2000-	1971-

No.	Title	FCGSC	PerSI
8	Connecticut Maple Leaf (FCGSC)	1983-	1983
8a	Connections (Quebec Family History Society)	1979-1990, 1999	1978-
9	Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin	1963-1991	1934-1995
10	Contact-Acadie (Univ. of Moncton)	1982-	1997-
11	Connecticut Nutmegger (CT Society of Genealogists)	1973-	1970-
12	Dix, Cahiers de	1936-1979	
13	Dix, Cahiers de (Index)	1979	
14	Descendants, Les (Urbain-Baudreau Graveline)	1979-1999	
15	L'Echos des Basques (Soc. Hist. & Gen. de Trois-Pistoles)	1981-1996	1980
15a	Echos genealogiques (Bulletin des Societe de Genealogie des Laurentides)	1984-1987	1984-
16	L'Entraide Genealogique (Soc Gen Cantons d'Est)	1978-1999	1978-
17	L'Estuaire Genealogique (Rimouski)	1982-1999	1982-
19	Fleur de Lys	1982-1999	1982-
21	Societe Historique French Canadian, Le Bulletin des	1946 & c-1970	
22	French Canadian & Acadian Revue	1968-1981	1968-1981
22a	French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Quarterly	2003-	1978-
23	Genealogical Helper (Everton Pub. Co.)	1953-1996	1992-
24	Genealogist (American-Canadian Gen. Soc.)	1975-	1991-

Continued on page 170

Citing and Documenting Sources for Your Genealogical Research

Maryanne LeGrow, #696

If you're like me, you spend a lot of time wondering where you put things. Like many people of a certain age, I'm great at walking upstairs and not being able to remember what I wanted after I get there. I tuck things away for safekeeping and they end up being so safe that even I can't find them. Like a squirrel burying nuts, I save files on my computer that I may never be able to locate because I can't remember what I called them. But my troubles with remembering where I put things take a back seat to the difficulty of recalling where I originally found certain bits of genealogical information.

About three decades ago, when I started researching my French-Canadian ancestry, I succumbed to the "kid in a candy store" syndrome. I grabbed this and that and wrote things down in a mad rush to find as much as I could in the brief intervals of leisure that I had to do research. I was oh so careful to get the names and dates written down correctly, but it didn't occur to me to also take notes on where and when I'd located the information. The result of not documenting my sources? A lot of unnecessary extra work! I've had to go back over ground I've already covered, spend time and effort duplicating research, and in a couple of cases I've had to set aside information that is probably correct because I simply can't accept it until I've located the source – which of course I've forgotten.

Why Cite Sources?

Even in ordinary writing and research, documentation is important for several reasons. First, fairness and honesty require that you identify materials not your own, to avoid unintentional plagiarism. For instance, writing about the era in which your ancestors lived often requires the use of books that others have written about the history, customs, and political events of a time period. Naturally you'll want to give credit to the writer whose work you draw upon to flesh out the story of your own ancestor's life.

Second, documentation of sources lends authenticity and authority to your writing as you support your ideas with primary source materials or with the research and opinions of experts. Being able to show that you got your information from a document written by someone who lived at the time an event took place, or that you are repeating the opinion of a known expert on the subject adds believability to what you write.

Third, accurate documentation facilitates confirmation of your facts – for instance by permitting retrieval of the book you quoted, the repertoire you extracted, or the document you consulted. That allows someone else to locate your sources to verify what you've said or to learn more about the topic. This last reason is usually the most important one to a genealogist. We labor for the pleasure of learning about our ancestors, but we also create a body of knowledge to share with others or to leave to our descendants. It's important to give those who consult our work a means of verifying our facts, judging the reliability of our sources, and going back to our starting places to search for additional information.

This isn't as difficult or as time-consuming as it may appear, and the benefits are substantial. Taking the time to do it now will add credibility to your research and save you hours of laborious back-tracking a few years down the road.

What to Cite? What to Document? What about Copyright?

When you cite a fact, statistic or other piece of information, you tell how you came to know it by referring to the source of your information. When you document a source, you tell what it is, who created it, when and where it was created, how it was accessed by you, and any other relevant information about that source. Copyright is the protection given to authors who create original work that is their own intellectual property.

Original work is protected by copyright laws as soon as it is written, posted, drawn, sung, or recorded (it has to be made tangible – people's ideas are not copyrighted until they are written down. The material has to be fixed in some concrete form, but that can include such actions as delivering a speech or singing a song). You are allowed "fair use" for educational or research purposes, defined as actions such as making one copy for your own use or posting a small amount of someone's material (properly identified) in an online discussion. Posting more than a few lines of something on a generally accessible web site without the permission of the author infringes copyright. It makes sense that you'd want your work to be properly identified when it is cited, with permission to use it requested when necessary, and you need to afford the

same courtesy to other researchers.

On the other hand, publishing a repertoire doesn't give someone copyright to the information contained in the repertoire. You may extract and use information that has been taken from public sources: what you can't use or sell are copies of the pages of the repertoire itself, the editor's original notes or commentary, photos, or anything actually made or written by the creator of the repertoire. There's a fine line between copyright and public domain materials that can lead to some sticky situations if you include copyright protected materials in a family history that you intend to sell. To be safe (and honest), you must cite – that is, give credit for – anything that's not your original work. This includes:

- Someone else's words
- Someone else's ideas (even if they are paraphrased)
- Someone else's unique opinion
- Someone else's charts, graphs, facts, photos, figures, drawings, organization of ideas . . . anything that you did not actually think up and create yourself.

You do not have to cite sources for things like facts or theories that are common knowledge: (There are 24 hours in a day; $E=mc^2$); familiar quotations: ("Give me liberty or give me death!"; "I'd like to see Paris before I die."); or well-known dates: (the Battle of Hastings took place in 1066.). Common knowledge is factual information that everyone knows, or information that everyone in a certain field would know. This can include facts and theories such as Ohm's Law; the date of the Riel Rebellion; who wrote the national anthem, etc. Recognize what is common knowledge in the field you are writing about, and be very sure that what you think is common knowledge really is known by everyone – if you are not sure, cite anyway. Oddly enough, some people believe that anything on the Internet is "shareware" and therefore available for use by anyone, but this is not true. Whoever wrote or drew or designed it, owns it. Using it without the author's permission is plagiarism.

How to Cite and Document

Citing the sources you've used has even more personal importance to a family history researcher. There is no "right" or "wrong" way to present your citations, and there's no one format that is accepted throughout genealogical circles. However, there are commonly recognized formats in the world of academic and scientific publications that you might want to consider using. These specify the

information you should record about the sources you have accessed and the order in which you should present it. You may have learned in school about the rules for citing sources used by the Modern Language Association (MLA) or the American Psychological Association (APA), and perhaps wish to use or adapt one of these familiar formats to genealogical use. You'll find examples of citations in MLA, APA and other common styles on many excellent web sites. Genealogical computer programs often have the ability to format and store information on your sources in a pre-designed style that is built into the program. Some people prefer using a homegrown system with their pencil-and-notebook record keeping. The most important thing is to find a style you like that presents information as clearly and simply as possible and to use that style consistently for everything you record.

Your citation system should include two things: a list of the sources you've consulted (sometimes called a bibliography or references list), and a way to link each source to a fact or piece of information that you've recorded. Your source list doesn't give the page numbers or the information that you accessed, that's the job of the citation link. If you are storing your data in a genealogical computer program, you can just enter the information into the system and let the computer format and store it for you. If you're keeping your records in a notebook, then you can choose the style you want to use for entering your sources. Linking a marriage date to an entry in a vital records repository or connecting information about the names of a person's children to a newspaper obituary isn't difficult if you have a shorthand method of referencing the entry in your sources list. A good way to do it is to assign a code name or number to each entry and then attach that code name or number to the information in your files. For instance, perhaps you recorded marriage information for your paternal grandparents as:

35. Town of Olathe, Kansas. *Vital Records 1900-1950*. Marriage entry John O'Brien and Daisy Lee Chancellor. (Consulted by Harriet K. Researcher on April 25, 1985, in Johnson County Clerk's Office, 111 South Cherry, Olathe, KS 66061, [913] 764-8484. Record book is written in a clear hand, ink is dark and unfaded, and book is in good condition.)

On a pedigree chart or anywhere else that you entered this data, you could reference Source #35 for the date of your grandparents' marriage. But what if you had read in a book that in early 20th century Kansas marriages, the bride almost always retained her own surname (not true, of course) and what if you want to reference that claim in

Citing and Documenting Sources for Your Genealogical Research

your discussion of the possibility that the witnesses to the marriage, who are named in the marriage record, might be relatives of the married couple? The entry for that hypothetical book might be:

49. Archibald, B. (1998). *Marriage patterns along the Santa Fe Trail, 1895-1987*. Stilwell, KS: Jayhawk Publications.

You'll need to reference your source for the marriage, as well as the book where you found the claim about brides' surnames. In addition, you'll want to provide the page number where that claim can be found in the book. To do this, you can use footnotes or end notes (which are essentially footnotes that appear in a list together at the end of your text). A third possibility, which has gained popularity in academic circles over the past couple of decades, is to cite your sources within the text of your discussion by inserting your code name or number, along with page numbers if needed, in parentheses within the sentence where the reference occurs. Using in-text citations eliminates the need to insert cumbersome footnotes or endnotes. Your discussion might look like this:

"... After the death of Grandma Ronnie Chancellor, there was no one to object to their marriage, and John O'Brien and Daisy Lee Chancellor were married in Olathe on June 2, 1918 (35). Witnesses to the marriage were Selena Mitchell and James Eddy Chancellor, whom I believe to be the brother and sister-in-law of the bride. Daisy's only brother, James E. Chancellor, is known to have been married on July 14, 1912 (31) though the name of the bride was omitted from his marriage record. According to Archibald (49, p. 348), brides of that time and place commonly did not assume their husband's surname, preferring to keep their maiden name, and I therefore believe that the witnesses to the marriage were James Chancellor and his wife, whose nickname was Selly (33)."

Using a system of in-text citations plus a references list with full information on each entry lets you provide your readers with information about the sources of your data without requiring you to repeat that information in footnotes or endnotes every time it is referenced.

What to Include in Bibliographic Documentation

Deciding what to include in your references isn't difficult. Different types of information may be recorded for different kinds of documents and sources, but the basic elements are common to all. The essential information to

record – and the order in which to enter it – is:

1. **Author:** Who wrote the book or made the record? Can you identify the person who made the entry in the family Bible you are quoting? This includes sources such as letters, diaries, interviews, even people who gave you information during informal conversations. It's important that you cite the actual source of your information. If you consulted a printed extract of birth records, then clearly say that was what you consulted – don't list the actual birth record as your source. If you are recording information gathered by another researcher, do keep his or her source citations with the materials but until you actually check the documents for yourself you should list the researcher as your source. If you got the date of Great-Aunt Maude's funeral over the phone from your cousin Jack who has a copy of the newspaper obituary, cite the phone conversation with your cousin as the source of your information, NOT the newspaper article, but include an explanation of where Jack got his information.
2. **Title:** The name of the book or article or collection, or a description of what the thing you consulted was (for instance, a letter, personal conversation, e-mail, phone interview, church ledger, etc.)
3. **Publication Data:** If it's a published work, note the publisher, date and place of publication. List the volume, chapters or pages consulted, the number of the microfilm roll, the volume and issue of a magazine, any other information that will help you to find your source again.
4. **Location of Source:** What library did you find it in? What's the address of the web site? Who owns or has custody of the document now? What is the name of the cemetery where you located the tombstone? What's the address of your informant's residence? You wouldn't need this information for books from your local library, but you would want to record it if the book you used was difficult to find, housed in a private collection or in some unusual place, or in some way is likely to be hard to locate again.
5. **Date Consulted:** When did you check the book, talk with the person, locate the information, or access the web site? Collections and libraries change, people move, and the "when" of a citation can often be as essential as the "where" for someone who wants to locate your source.
6. **Notes on the Source (if appropriate):** What condition was the ledger in when you consulted it? Was it fading, fragile, difficult to read? Noting the age

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2010

of informants can be helpful, and any hints on how to find something that was difficult to locate may be very useful later. Identification of photographs should include where you got the photo, who took it, date, a description of the contents of the picture, and the name of the place where it was taken.

Be aware that not all sources of information are equally valuable or likely to be equally reliable. As a serious genealogist, you should know the difference between primary and secondary sources and between original and derivative sources.

Primary and Secondary Sources: This refers to the level of immediacy of a source. Primary sources are records or artifacts created at the time of the event by witnesses or participants in the event, or by people who were directly affected by the event. Secondary sources are records created some time after the event (when memories may not be so clear), or by people who were not personally present at the event. For instance, an account of an event that was recorded in a memoir years later by a person who heard about it from an actual witness is a secondary source. The greater the distance between the event and the time the record was made, the greater the possibility of error in the record. Both primary and secondary sources are useful in genealogical research, but primary sources are preferred.

Original and Derivative Sources: This refers to the derivation or provenance of a source. An original source is a recording, photograph, diary or other type of record or artifact that is the first instance of the information it contains, not a copy or a replica of information from another record. A parish register in which baptisms, marriages, and burials are recorded by the officiating priest is an original source. A derivative source is one that is copied or extracted from another source. The printed repertoires of marriages in the FCGSC library, for example, are copied from original parish registers and are derivative sources.

When using any type of secondary or derivative source, it is best to keep in mind the possibility of error in copying or printing the data. At every step in the process, errors in reading, recalling, interpreting and/or transcribing information might have occurred. Whenever possible you should consult the original sources to confirm your findings.

Examples of how to Document Various Types of Sources:

The following examples for print sources roughly follow MLA format. The format suggested on the Progenealogists web site at:

<http://www.progenealogists.com/citationguide.htm> (1) for citing similar online sources is also provided.

Book

- (print version)
Stevenson, Noel C. *Genealogical Evidence: A Guide to the Standard of Proof Relating to Pedigrees, Ancestry, Heirship and Family History*. [Revised Edition]. Laguna Hills, California: Aegean Park Press, 1989.
- (online version)
Brooks, John. The Family of Roger Thrush, *Free Books for Genealogists* (Free Books, 2008) [Originally published as *The Family of Roger Thrush in 18th-Century Connecticut*, New York: Doss Publications 1970], <<http://freebooks.com>>. Accessed 14 July 2009.

Journal Article

- (print version)
Seger, Charles A. *Implicit Learning*. Psychological Bulletin, 115.2 (1994): 163-196.
- (online version)
Seger, Charles A. *Implicit Learning*, Psychological Bulletin, Vol.115, No.2 (1994) American Psychological Assoc., full text, <<http://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/bul/>>, accessed 2 April 2010.

Newspaper Article or Obituary

- (print version)
Ryan, Bill. "When the Family's from French Canada." NY Times 21 January 1996: 9.
- (online version)
Ryan, Bill. "When the Family's from French Canada," *NY Times* (21 January 1996). (*NY Times Archives, 2010*) <<http://www.nytimes.com/1996/01/21/nyregion/when-the-family-s-from-french-canada.html?pagewanted=1>>. Accessed 2 April 2010.

Census

- (microfilm version)
1850 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule). Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA, Film # 444792, Page 7, Line 86. Peter Snyder household. Extracted 22 February 2009.
- (online version)
1850 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA, Page 7, Line 86, Peter Snyder household, jpeg image, (The Generations Network, Inc., 2009) [Digital scan of

Citing and Documenting Sources for Your Genealogical Research

original records in National Archives, Washington, DC], subscription database, <<http://www.ancestry.com>>, accessed 14 April 2008.

Bible Entry

- Snyder Family Bible. *The Four Gospels translated from the Latin Vulgate*. Francis Kenrick, Translator. Edward Dunigan & Brother: New York, 1849. (List of marriages entered on the inside back pages, at various times and by various hands. Bible in the possession of Mary Conway Morris, 3514 Brouss Avenue, Philadelphia, PA. Extracts made 18 June 1981 by Maryanne LeGrow. Book is fragile and pages water damaged and crumbling. Writing very faint.)

Repertoire

- (print version)
Proulx, Armand. *Répertoire des mariages de Saint-Pascal, 1829-1969*. La Pocatière, Québec: 1971.
- (online version)
Pike, David. *Pike Family Marriages in St. John's George Street Methodist Church Marriages, Vol. 52B:1816-1859; Broad Cove Book* (Blackhead, Newfoundland). (David Pike's Family History and Genealogy Resources). Accessed 2 May 2010, <http://www.math.mun.ca/~dapike/family_history/pike/ParishRecords/stj_meth_george_mar.shtml>.

Conversation/Interview

- Jones, Patrick. Personal conversation. May 7, 2005.

Letter

- Jones, Patrick. Letter. July 17, 2009.

Vital Record

- Town of Olathe, Kansas. *Vital Records 1900-1950*. Marriage record of John O'Brien and Daisy Chancellor. (Consulted by Harriet K. Researcher on April 25, 1985, in Johnson County Clerk's Office, 111 South Cherry, Suite 1200, Olathe, KS 66061, [913] 764-8484. Record book is handwritten in a clear hand, ink is dark and unfaded, and book is in good condition.)

Publication by an Organization

- National Archives and Records Administration. *Citing Records in the National Archives of the United States* (General Information Leaflet 17 [Revised]). Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1993.

Online Sources: Online sources need to be cited well

enough to let others find them again, if possible, or at least to allow others to reach a decision on the potential reliability of the information they contain. The important elements are the URL of the web site, or page on which you found the information; the author of the article (if given) or sponsor of the web site; the date posted to the site (if given); and the date accessed.

Entire web site:

- FamilySearch.org. *FamilySearch*. 24 November 2004, version 2.5. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Accessed 15 November 2006. <<http://www.familysearch.org>>.

Web page:

- ProGenealogists. *Citation Guide*. Accessed February 28, 2010, <<http://www.progenealogists.com/citations.htm>>.
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, *FamilySearch* (Intellectual Reserve, Inc., 2008). [Marriage of Dominick Morris to Jane Burns, 1845.]. Accessed 2 May 2010 at <http://www.familysearch.org/ENG/search/frameset_search.asp>.

Online posting:

- Jordan, Bob. "Re: Abrogast & Jordan Families." Online posting, 1 May 1998. Rootsweb. Highland County, VA, Genealogy. 15 March 2006. <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~vahighla/query/query005.htm>>.

For many reasons – for fairness, for honesty, to ensure access to your sources by others, and possibly most important, for the sake of your own sanity, it's essential to keep records of where you found your genealogical information. If you want to be believed, if you don't want your work to be ignored and wasted because no one can tell where you found your data, always remember that you've got to cite and document your sources. Good luck and happy hunting!

Reference

1. Cottrill, N., & Betit, K. Comp. (7 January 2001, updated 15 September 2007). Common Internet & Electronic Citations. *ProGenealogists*. ProGenealogists, Inc. Accessed 2 April 2010, at <<http://www.progenealogists.com/commoncitations.htm>>.

No.	Title	FCGSC	PerSI
25	L'Heritage (Societe de Gen. de la Maurice et des Bois-Francis, Trois Rivieres)	1979-1989	1979-
26	Historique Acadienne, La Societe	1961-1992	1987-
27	Hoelet, Organe de L'Association des familles Ouellet..., Le	1968-1988	
27a	Javelier, Le (Cote du Sud)	2003-	1985-
28	Je Me Souviens (American French Gen. Soc.)	1978-	1978-
29	Links (Vermont French-Canadian Gen. Soc.)	1996-1999	1996-
30	Lifelines (Northern NY ACGS)	1996-	1984-
32	Lost in Canada	1978-1994	1975-1994
33	Bulletin des Recherches historique		
34	Memoires de la Genealogique Canadienne-français	1994-1996	1994-
35	Manousien, La (Descendants of Louis Houde & Madeleine Boucher)	1993-2000	
35a	Maine's Franco-American Heritage (Franco American Gen..Soc. of York Co.)	1984-1998	1984-
36	Melting Pot, The	1985-1991	1978-
37	Michigan's Habitant Heritage (F.C. Heritage. Soc., MI)	1980-	1980-
38	New England Ancestors (NEHGS)	2000-	2000-
39	Nos Source (Soc. Gen. Laudeniere)	1981-	
40	L'Outaouais Genealogique	1985-	1979-

No.	Title	FCGSC	PerSI
41	Par Monts et Rivieres (Soc. His. de Quarter Lieux)	1996-	
42	Rapport de L'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec	1920-1975	
43	Reveil Acadien, Le (Acadian Cultural Society)	1988-	1985-
44	Revue d'Histoire de L'Amerique Francais	1954-1971	
45	Revue d'Histoire de la Gaspesie	1968-1971	
	Second Boat (Maine)	1980-1993	1980-1998
46	Sent by the King (Filles du Roi & Soldats Carignan)	1994-	1994-
47	Societe historique Acadienne de Pubnico-Ouest, Bulletin de la	1988-1997	2004-
48	Stemma (Circ. d'Etudes Gen & Heraldry de l'Ile de France)	1983-1993	
49	L'Union (Union de St-Jean-Baptiste)	1977-2000	
50	French Social Circle (Newsletter)		
51	Across the Border	1992-1994	1988-1997
52	American Genealogist	1984-1991	1932-
53	Journal Historique des Berniers	1962 & c-	
54	Cousins et Cousines (Newsletter)	1981-	1981-
55	Detroit Society for Genealogical Research	1956-1981	1938-
56	Dingy (Maine) [associated with Second Boat]	1988-1990	1988-1996

Financial Contributions to the Society

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

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

Jewett City (Griswold), Connecticut

French-Canadian Marriage Records, 1893 to 1899

Compiled by Susan Paquette, #369

- BACHAND, Louis of Jewett City age 22 born Canada s/o Louis and Desauge Geroux. Married June 7, 1897 to Civilia GINGRAS age 21 d/o Peter and Delia Renquette.
- BARRE, Ludgar age 21 born Canada s/o Bruno and Eliza Levesque. Resides Griswold married Nov.17, 1898 to Elise HAMEL born in Griswold d/o Eusebe and Delina Dayou.
- BECHARD, (Bussiere) Rock age 19 born Canada s/o Alex and Eliza Tanancour?. Father born America and Mother born Canada. Married Oct.24, 1898 in Ste Anne's Church Glasgo, CT to Emma BLANCHETTE age 21 born Canada d/o Allezor? and Basilisse Prou.
- BELANGER, Alfred age 30 born Canada s/o Febin? And Philomene Bergeron. Married Oct.24, 1899 to Delphine GAGNON age 28 born in Canada d/o François and ?.
- BELISLE, Eugene age 25 born Brandon, VT s/o Alex and Julia Paul. Married May 3, 1898 to Amelia RIVERS age 21 born Canada d/o Joseph Rivers and ?
- BERNIER, George age 24 weaver born Canada s/o George and Caroline Thibeault. Married Nov.5, 1898 to Emma DUCHARME age 22 born in Canada d/o Cleophas and Celide? Auger.
- BERRY, Rosanna age 24 b. Canada d/o Amie? Married April 24, 1899 to Adelard MARSETTE age 23 b. Canada s/o David and Ida Lavien.
- BLAIN, Joseph age 23 b. West Farnham, Canada s/o Jacques and Mary Montic? Married Grazilda HETU age 18 born in Norwich d/o Camille and ?.
- BLANCHETTE, Noel age 21 resides in Glasgo, CT born in Canada s/o E. Blanchette and B. Prue? Married Nov.15, 1897 to Cordelia DISCO age 17 born in NY d/o Antoine Disco b. NY and ?
- BOURDREAU, Joseph Julian age 26 born Marlboro, MA s/o Julian Henry and Margaret Bray (Irish). Married Nov.14, 1898 to Lucy GUILLOTTE age 18 born Canada d/o Louis and Clothilde Charon.
- BRISSETTE, Naomi age 25 b. Canada d/o Joseph and ? married Louis DISCO age 24 b. NY s/o Antoine and ?.
- BURBY, Zepherine age 26 born Canada s/o Zepherine and Virginia Desjardins. Married Nov.7, 1898 to Philomene PREVOST age 26 born in MA d/o Felio? and Henrietta Parisault.
- BUSHAW, Fred A. age 25 born East Berkshire, VT s/o William and Emma?. Married Almeda? HARPIN age 16 born Canada d/o Samuel and Sophia Church of Canada.
- BUSSIERE, Joseph age 20 born Canada s/o Alec and Elise Fourancourt. Married Jan.7, 1899 at Ste Anne's Church, Glasgo, CT to Rosanna PEPIN age 18 born Woonsocket, RI d/o Mayorique and Julie Thirion.
- CARON, Joseph age 22 born Montreal s/o Joseph and Alphonsine Burabe. Married April 25, 1898 to Rosa GUILLOTTE age 21 born Canada d/o Louis and ?
- CHAMPAGNE, Julia age 18 b. Canada d/o George and ?. Married Sept.23, 1901 Dennis LABERGE age 21 born in Danielson, CT s/o Dennis and Mary Rose.
- CHENNEVERT, Helen age 23 b. Canada d/o Joseph and Rosa Fabien. Married May 25, 1898 Anselme THIBEAULT age 21 b. Canada s/o Antoine and Helen White.
- CHRETIEN, Anna age 21 born Canada d/o Eugene and Ovila Rainville. Married June 26, 1897 Ammidasse LABARRE age 29 b. Canada shoemaker s/o Michel and Angeline Laflamme.
- CHRETIEN, Christina age 17 b. Canada d/o Charles and ?. Married Oct.10, 1898 Ste Anne's, Glasgo to Damos ROUSSEAU age 20 born Canada s/o Clovis and Henriette Fortier.
- CHRETIEN, Eliza age 44 born Canada d/o Delphin and Margaret Terrien. Married 1901 Sept.7 to James BARBER age 48 b. Canada s/o John and ?
- CLAIR, Douglass Pierre age 26 born Winsor, Canada s/o Reine Pierre and Emerance Thibault. Married Elizabeth LAPOINT d/o James Lapoint and Louise

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Morin on April 12, 1898.

COUTIER, Rosanna age 16 b. RI d/o Remi and Delina Dayou. Married May 20, 1899 in Glasgo, CT to John B. PARSEAU age 19 born Norfolk, MA s/o Joseph and Mary Young.

COUTURE, Timothy age 33 b. Killingly, CT s/o Joseph and Rachel Pluff. Married June 19, 1899 to Elbena DESOMME age 28 widow of Anthony Carroll.

CYR, Jean B. age 25 b. Canada s/o Peter and Delina Blanchette both Canadians. Married Annie HAMMEL age 21 born Canada d/o Eusebe and Delima Doyau.

DAYOU, Didace of Glasgo age 24 born Canada s/o Maquire and Mary Cross. Married May 24, 1897 to Agnes HIGGINS of Glasgo age 17 born New London, CT d/o James and Jane Allen.

DAYOU, Marlquire born Canada age 22 s/o Marlquire and Mary Tacorat. Married Leosa CARTIER age 16 born Voluntown, CT d/o Joseph and ? Married Dec.30, 1899.

DERUSHA, Mary age 26 b. NY d/o Peter and Aglia Pecot. Married Jan.31, 1899 to Philip JAVIS age 26 born Lancaster, MA s/o Frank and Emma Metivier.

DESJARDIN, Lumina age 35 b. Canada d/o Eusebe and Henrietta Labelee. Married August 2, 1898 to Pierre LAVALLEE age 45 born Canada widower.

DISCO, Louis age 24 born NY s/o Antoine and ? Married 1897 May 24 in Glasgo, CT to Noema BRISSETTE? Age 25 d/o Joseph and ?

DUCHARME, Emma age 22 b. Canada d/o Cleophas and Celide? Auger. Married Nov.5, 1898 to George BERNIER, age 24 weaver born Canada s/o George and Caroline Thibeault.

EDMONDS, Alice age 23 of Norwalk, CT, born in Norwalk d/o John and Georgie Smith (Americans) Married Feb.2, 1899 in Griswold to Heasent E. VIEN of N. Grosvenordale, CT age 22 bookkeeper born N. Grosvenordale s/o Frank and Cordelia Dragon.

ERARD, Ottanna age 16 b. Canada d/o Oscar and ?. Married in Jewett City on Nov. 8, 1898 Arthur HEROUX age 20 b. Canada s/o Edmond and Amelia Goyal?

ETHIER, Lodelle age 19 of Lisbon, CT a painter born in Ashaway, RI s/o Paul and Margaret Cote. Married

May 23, 1898 in Jewett City to Angelina? RIVERS age 18 b. Canada d/o Joseph and Mary Grenier.

FISH, Joseph age 23 b. Can weaver Parents b. Can. Married Minnie MILLETTE age 18 parents born in Canada m. July 23, 1894

FLORENCE, Joseph 22 born Canada s/o Louis b. Can. and A. Lefave b. Can. Married May 27, 1901 to Sarah ODETTE age 19 b. Can. d/o C. Verrette b. Can.

FONTAIN, Charles age 30 born in Sprague, CT s/o Augustus and ? Caron. Married April 3, 1899 in Jewett City to Annie VACHON age 24 b. Canada d/o Thomas and Mary McMonagan

FOUNTAIN, Raymond age 24 b. Can. Farmer resides in Canada m. Feb.12, 1893 Mary COTE age 18 res. Jewett City, CT

FOURNIER, Mary age 30 b. Canada no parents listed. Married June 26, 1899 to Eldregde MEGERY? Age 22 b. Canada s/o Peter Megery and Mary Ducotte.

FRECHETTE, Louise b. VT age 39 res. Glasco, CT married June 23, 1896 Camille LAMOUREUX b. Can. age 39 laborer

FRICHETTE, Simon age 20 b. Canada s/o Moses and Edmire Bergeron. Married 1896 March 27 in Jewett City to Matilda RIVERS age 18 b. Canada d/o Louis and Adele Desadelle.

GAGNON, Joseph b. Woonsocket, RI laborer res. Jewett City married Feb.19, 1896 to Rosa CHASSE b. Southbridge, MA age 18 res. Jewett City

GAUTHIER, Rosa b. Can. Age 18 res. Glasco father born in Westerly, RI and mother born in Canada married Daniel KENYON age 21 mule spinner res. Glasco. Married Nov.22, 1897

GELINAS, Ida b. Can. Age 18 res. Griswold married July 4, 1898 to James MARCURE age 24 laborer res. Griswold born in Kay, Maine

GENDRON, Zenophile b. Can. Age 24 laborer res. Jewett City, CT married June 1, 1896 to Lizzie(Eudicienne) MORENCY b. Can. Age 19 res Jewett City.

GEORGE, Peter b. Jewett City age 29 weaver res. Griswold 2nd marriage Feb.7, 1893 to Arselia BEDARD b. Jewett City age 23 res. Griswold.

Jewett City (Griswold), Connecticut French-Canadian Marriage Records, 1893 to 1899

- GINGRAS, Alexina age 19 b. Can. Res. Jewett City married April 26, 1897 Nelson ROCRIA? B. CA age 24 weaver res. Jewett City.
- GINGRAS, Civilia age 21 res. Jewett City b. Can. Married June 7, 1897 to Louis BACHARD b. Can. Age 22 res. Jewett City
- GINGRAS, Nerie? B. Can age 21 weaver res. Jewett City married July 3, 1894 to Delima PATENAUDE age 19 res. Jewett City born in Canada.
- GODDARD, Arthur A. b. N. Brookfield, MA age 19 laborer res. Jewett City married Ellen LEBEAU age 19 b. Can. Res. Jewett City married June 18, 1894
- GOSELIN, Louis age 39 laborer res. Griswold b. Can. Married Phoebe NADEAU age 33 res. Griswold married May 2, 1898 Parents born in Canada.
- GOSELIN, Victoria age 22 res. Glasco, CT b. Can. Married Feb.17, 1896 to Hormidas DESCO b. Black Brook, NY age 23 speeder tender res. Glasco.
- GOYETTE, Elizabeth age 28 b. Fairhaven, VT res. Griswold married Oct.27, 1896 to Eugene MORRISSETTE age laborer res. Griswold
- GUILBAULT, Herminie age 23 b. Can. Res. Griswold married March 1, 1897 to Jerry JARVIS age 24 laborer b. Plainfield, CT res. Griswold.
- GUILBEAULT, Arthur b. Can. Age 25 carpenter res. Jewett City parents born Canada married Valerie LALIBERTE age 22 res. Jewett City married May 17, 1897
- GUILLOTTE, Emily age 26 b. Can. Res. Jewett City married May 30, 1897 to Albert ASHER age 31 born Chipman's Point? Res. Jewett City his 2nd marriage. Parents born in Canada.
- GUILLOTTE, Rosa b. Can. Age 21 res. Griswold married April 25, 1898 to Joseph CARON Jr. b. Montreal weaver res. Griswold parents born in Canada.
- HAMMELL, Delina age 47 res. Griswold parents born in USA married Sept 24, 1898 to Joseph CARTER age 50 overseer res. Norwich 2nd marriage for both parents born in Canada.
- HARPIN, Almeda b. Canada age 21 res. Griswold married Sept. 29, 1898 to David PERRY age 25 mill operative res. Griswold parents born in Canada
- HEBERT, Caroline b. Fort Edward, NY age 20 res. Griswold parents born Canada married Feb.8, 1896 to Joseph HARPER b. Can age 26 weaver parents b. Canada
- HERBERT, Edmund age 32 merchant res. Griswold father born in Canada mother born in USA married Nov.29, 1893 to Mary N. Clark age 21 res. Voluntown, CT b. Hopkinton, RI
- HETU, Grazilda age 18 b. Norwich, CT res. Griswold parents born Canada married May 9, 1898 to Joseph BLAIN b. West Farnham, Canada age 23 laborer res. Griswold.
- LABARRE, Ovidas age 29 b. Canada res. Griswold shoemaker married Anna CHRETIEN age 21 b. Canada res. Griswold married June 26, 1897
- LABOU?, Henry, b. LaPattier?, Canada age 19 laborer res. Jewett City married Nov. 11, 1895 to Amanda Ethier b. CT or CA age 18 res. Jewett City parents b. Canada
- LABOUE, Celina age 19 res. Jewett City parents b. Canada married Nov.26, 1896 to Arthur CASSAVANT age 21 laborer b. Spencer, MA parents b. Canada
- LABOUEN?, Celina age 19 res. Jewett City parents b. Canada married Arthur CASSAVANT age 21 laborer b. Spencer, MA Parents b. Canada married Nov.26, 1896
- LACHAPELLE, John b. Baltic, CT age 20 weaver res. Jewett City parents b. Canada married July 29, 1895 to Philomene GELINAS age 20 b. Canada res. Jewett City parents b. Canada
- LACHAPELLE, Victor age 40 b. Canada res. Jewett City his 3rd marriage mill operative parents b. Canada married Oct.9, 1893 to Mary CHASSE b. Southbridge, MA age21 res. Jewett City
- LACHAPPEL, Moses 21 weaver res. Griswold father b. Canada mother born USA married Sept.13, 1898 to Annie May Sweetland age 21 b. S. Manchester res. Willimantic father born Canada mother born USA
- LALIBERTE, Valerie age 22 res. Jewett City married May 17, 1897 to Arthur GUILBEAULT b. Canada age 25 carpenter res. Jewett City
- LAMOREY?, Dominic b. Compton, RI age 21 laborer

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- res. Jewett City parents b. Canada married June 21, 1897 to Rosanna PRUE age 21 b. Killingly, CT parents b. Canada
- LAMOUREAUX, Camille age 39 b. Canada laborer res. Glasco parents b. Canada married June 23, 1896 to Louise Frechette b. VT age 39 res. Glasco parents b. Canada
- LAPOINT, Elizabeth A. age 21 res. Griswold parents b. Canada married April 12, 1898 to Douglass P. AUCLAIR b. Windsor drug clerk res. Griswold parents b. Canada
- LARIVIERE, Ferdina (Fred Rivers) age 22 b. St. David, Canada laborer res. Jewett City parents b. Canada married Rosilda DUCHAINE age 20 res. Jewett City married August 17, 1896 parents b. Canada
- LARROU, Henry age 48 b. Canada 3rd marriage August 27, 1896 to Miranda B. Smith b. Hartford, CT age 49 parents b. Canada
- LAVALLEE, Pierre age 45 b. Canada loomfixer Res. Plainfield 2nd marriage parents b. Canada married August 2, 1898 Lumina L. DESJARDINS b. Canada age 35 res. Griswold
- LEBEAU, Napoleon age 20 weaver res. Jewett City parents born in Canada married June 10, 1895 to Delphine DOUCETTE b. Canada age 18 res. Jewett City parents born in Canada
- LEBEAU, Napoleon age 25 b. St. Roch, Canada weaver res. Jewett City married Sept.2, 1895 to Georgianna GUILLOTTE age 21 b. Canada res. Jewett City parents born Canada
- LEDEUX, Ovila age 23 b. Canada mechanic res. Chicopee Falls, MA parents b. Canada married July 20, 1896 to Orpha AUCLAIR age 21 res. Jewett City parents b. Canada
- LESSARD, Hyacinthe (Jesse) b. N. Grosvenordale, CT age 17 laborer res. Jewett City parents born Canada married July 8, 1895 to Mary L. BELANGER age 19 res. Jewett City parents born Canada
- LEVERMONEY?, Octava b. FT Edward, NY age 19 mulespinner res. Jewett City parents born Canada married May 13, 1895 to Rosanna FONTAINE b. Nelson, NH age 21 res. Jewett City parents born Canada.
- MANDEVILLE, Rose Delima age 17 b. Mechanicsville, CT res. Jewett City parents b. Canada married to Louis MORAIN age 19 mule spinner res. Jewett City b. Moosup, CT . married April 22, 1895
- MARCHAND, David E. b. Ausable Forks, NY age 22 laborer father b. NY res. Glasco mother b. Sterling, CT married Abby L. KENYON age 20 b. Griswold res. Griswold father b. NY mother b. Millbury, MA
- MARCHAND, Frank age 22 b. Troy, NY res. Glasco laborer parents born USA married June 1, 1896 to Hattie TAVERNIER age 20 b. Bozrahville, CT res. Glasco parents born USA
- MARCURE, Dennis b. Caribou, Maine age 24 loom fixer res. Jewett City parents b. Canada married June 10, 1895 to Philomene GUYOTTE age 21 b. Canada res. Jewett City parents b. Canada
- MARCURE, James b. Kay, Maine 24 laborer res. Griswold parents b. Canada married July 4, 1898 to Ida GELINAS age 18 b. Canada res. Griswold parents b. Canada
- MELTI?, Adelon of Norwich age 19 born Canada s/o Abraham and Mary Bourass? Married Jan.11, 1897 Ida BLANCHETTE age 16 born in Griswold d/o James and Zoe Blain.
- METTE, Adelard age 19 b. Canada res. Norwich laborer parents b. Canada married Jan.11, 1897 to Ida BLANCHETTE age 16 b. Griswold res. Griswold parents b. Canada
- MORAIN, Louis age 19 mulespinner res. Jewett City b. Moosup, CT parents b. Canada married April 22, 1895 to Rose Delima MANDEVILLE age 17 b. Mechanicsville, CT res. Jewett City parents b. Canada
- MORRISEAU, Louis age 37 b. Canada machinist res. Quinebaug, CT parents born Canada 2nd marriage for both married Eliza FOURNIER age 33 res. Jewett City married Nov.9, 1895.
- MORRISSETTE, Eugene b. Canada age 37 laborer father b. Can. Mother b. USA res. Griswold laborer married Oct.27, 1896 to Elizabeth GOYETTE age 28 b. Fairhaven, VT parents b. Canada
- MOSSO, Godfrey age 22 b. Manchester, NH res. Westerly, RI parents b. Canada married Feb.25, 1895 to Rosanna ROCERA b. Canada age 22 res. Jewett City parents b. Canada

Jewett City (Griswold), Connecticut French-Canadian Marriage Records, 1893 to 1899

- NADEAU, Phoebe age 33 res. Griswold m. May 2, 1897 parents b. Canada married Louis GOSSELIN age 39 laborer res. Griswold parents b. Canada
- PARISAUULT, Joseph age 24 laborer res. Griswold parents b. Canada married June 27, 1898 to Alice SOLWAY age 29 res. Griswold b. Canada parents b. Canada
- PEPIN, Maxime age 20 b. FT Edward, NY laborer res. Jewett City parents b. Canada married to Rosa DUGAS b. Canada age 18 res. Jewett City father b. USA mother b. Canada marriage was Nov.3, 1896
- PIGEON, Achille age 18 b. Canada clerk res. Griswold parents b. Canada married April 18, 1898 to Clarinda SEYMOUR age 22 b. Griswold parents b. Canada
- PINAULT, Ferdina age 22 card grinder res. Norwich, CT parents b. Canada married Jan.16, 1893 to Victoria LANDRY age 19 res. Griswold parents b. Canada
- PROVOST, Wilfred age 20 soldier res. Griswold born West Warren (Massachusetts?) fb. Canada mb. USA (Irish) married Annie COREY b. Griswold parents b. Canada
- PRUE, Rosanna 21 b. Killingly CT married June 21, 1897 res. Jewett City married Dominic LAMOREY age 21 b. Compton, RI res. Jewett City parents born Canada
- RICHARD, Noel b. Canada 22 weaver res. Griswold parents b. Canada married Sept.15, 1894 to Delphina LARIVIERE age 21 parents b. Canada.
- RICHARDS, Victor age 20 b. Griswold laborer res. Jewett City parents b. Canada married June 1, 1896 to Annie RAVENELLE b. Norwich age 18 res. Jewett City parents b. Canada
- RIVERS(Lariviere) Fardina (Fred) age 22 b. St. David, Canada laborer res. Jewett City parents b. Canada. Married Rosida DUCHAINE age 20, b. Canada res. Jewett City
- RIVERS, Amelia age 21 b. Canada res. Griswold married May 3, 1898 to Eugene BELISLE age 25 b. Brandon, VT parents b. Canada
- RIVERS, Angelina age 18 res. Griswold b. Canada married Tudelle ETHIER age 19 painter b. Ashaway, RI res. Lisbon, CT parents b. Canada married May 23, 1898
- RIVERS, Matilda age 18 res. Jewett City parents b. Canada married March 27, 1897 to Simon FRECHETTE age 20 b. Canada res. Jewett City parents b. Canada
- ROCRIA?, Nelson age 24 res. Jewett City weaver b. Canada married Alexina GINGRAS age 19 res. Jewett City b. Canada married April 26, 1897
- ROUSSEAU, Damos age 20 laborer b. Canada res. Griswold married Oct.10, 1898 to Christina CHRETIEN age 17 res. Griswold parents b. Canada
- ROWSE, George W. 21 b. Stonington, CT res. Voluntown, CT f.b. USA mb. Canada married May1, 1894 to Annie Graveline age 17 b. Canada res. Voluntown. Father is French and mother born Canada
- SALOIS, Louis age 23 b. Griswold mill hand res. Griswold parents b. Canada married Feb.14, 1893 Mary PARISEAU age 20 res. Griswold parents b. Canada
- TATRO, Augustain age 40 b. Canada 2nd marriage married Virginie AUCLAIRE age 27 b. Canada married Feb.17, 1896
- TAVERNIER, Hattie age 20 b. Bozrahville, CT parents b. USA married June 1, 1896 to Frank MARCHAND age 22 b. Troy, NY parents b. USA
- TETREAULT, Coles married Odele BELANGER
- THIBAUT, Anselme age 21 weaver res. Griswold b. Canada married Helen CHENNERET age 23 b. Canada res. Griswold married May 25, 1898
- TREMBLAY, Arthur age 29 weaver b. Canada married Mauda BECHAND age 23 res. Jewett City married Nov. 24, 1896
- VIEN, Hamille age 23 b. Canada weaver res. Griswold parents b. Canada married Jan.12, 1898 to Eva SOLWAY b. NH age 23 (Eva GRENIER) 2nd marriage parents b. Canada

Surnames of Interest to Our 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,
66 Circle Dr, North Windham, CT 06256-1024

Albert

1998 Robert Cummiskey, 45 Simpkins Dr.,
Bristol, CT 06010-2651

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 06043-7563
1636 Louis Fox,
10 Camden St., South Hadley, MA 01075-2319

Alphonse

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

Alphonsine

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

Anthony

2116 Rebecca Sipple,
3865 N. Candyland Ln., Morris, Il 60450-9597

Archambault

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

Arpin

1980 Candace Bryan,
66 Circle Dr, North Windham, CT 06256-1024

Arsenault

1184 Frank Melanson,
4 Edgewood Ave, Milford, CT 06460
2120 Marie Chagnon,
17 Conifer Lane, Avon, CT 06001-4514

Asselin

2116 Rebecca Sipple,
3865 N. Candyland Ln., Morris, Il 60450-9597

Asseline

1980 Candace Bryan,
66 Circle Dr, North Windham, CT 06256-1024

Auger

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

Ayotte

1998 Robert Cummiskey,
45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010-2651

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 06010-2651

Beauchemin

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

Beauchene

1574 Pauline Wilson,
73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester, CT 06042-3429

Beauchesne

1898 Lynn & Allan Carbonneau,
26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076-4309
2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier,
73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260-1419

Beaudry

729 Romeo Potvin, 15 Clearview Terrace,
Manchester, CT 060401918

Beauregard

2211 Leo Beauregard, 43 Parish Hill Rd,
North Windham, CT 06256

Bedard

2111 Robert Bedard MD,
25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 06084-3906

Belhumeur

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

Belliveau

2120 Marie Chagnon,
17 Conifer Lane, Avon, CT 06001-4514

Benoit

1833 Theresa Shustock,

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

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

Bernard

1998 Robert Cummiskey,
45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010-2651

Bernier

18 Rene Bernier,
8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT 06357-1933
762 Helen Bernier,
52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT 06084-2210
1711 Wendy Lemieux,
501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT 06238-1164

Bertrand

370 Gilbert & Lucia Levere,
32 Middlefield Dr, West Hartford, CT 06107-1244

Berube

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

Besaw

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

Bessette

2111 Robert Bedard MD,
25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 06084-3906

Bissen

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

Blais

1898 Lynn & Allan Carbonneau,
26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076-4309

Blanchette

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

Blouin

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

Bombardier

920 Jeannette Auger,
96 Katherine Ave, Danielson, CT 06239-2713
1812 Gary Potter,
370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-7328

Bordeau

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

Bordeaux

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

Boughton

1940 David Pease,
33 Parsalin Court, Latham, NY 12110

Bourgeault

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

Bourgeois

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

Boutot

2173 Brenda Chavez,
516 Hartford Ave, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1254

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

Breard

1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

Breault

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

Breton

1898 Lynn & Allan Carbonneau,
26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076-4309

Briere

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

Brisette

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

Brosseau

1921 Elaine Fazzino,
126 High St., Portland, CT 06480

Brouillet/Riley

1193 Eugenie Picard,
132 Gooseneck Hill Rd., Canterbury, CT 06331

Brunelle

1491 Dianne Dolat,
981 N River Road, Coventry, CT 06238-1263

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Caisse

2125 Pauline Casey,
28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT 06066-4626

Camirand

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

Carbonneau

1898 Lynn & Allan Carbonneau,
26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076-4309

Caron

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

Casey

2125 Pauline Casey,
28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT 06066-4626

Cauvier

370 Gilbert & Lucia Levere,
32 Middlefield Dr, West Hartford, CT 06107-1244

Chabot

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

Chaput

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

Charpentier

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

Charron

1998 Robert Cummiskey,
45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010-2651

Choinier

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

Choiniere

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

Comeau

1980 Candace Bryan,
66 Circle Dr, North Windham, CT 06256-1024

Cormier

1184 Frank Melanson,
4 Edgewood Ave, Milford, CT 06460
1750 Francis Drumm, Jr.,
927 N. Great Neck Rd., Virginia Beach, VA

23454-2717

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier,
73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260-1419

Corriveau

760 Marie Langan,
3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729
2125 Pauline Casey,
28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT 06066-4626

Couillard

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

Courchaine

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

Courchesre

2187 Dana Ricard,
161 Morris Street, Naugatuck, CT 06770-3319

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
32735-9765

Croteau

1193 Eugenie Picard,
132 Gooseneck Hill Rd., Canterbury, CT 06331

Cyr

53 Candide Sedlik,
196 Brace Rd., West Hartford, CT 06107-1813
1666 Phyllis Nedorostek,
5 River Rd., Unionville, CT 06085-1010

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,
66 Circle Dr., North Windham, CT 06256-1024

Daoust

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

Daviau

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier,
73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260-1419

d'Avignon

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

DeLatour

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

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Deloge

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

Denis

2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre,
46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 06238-2823

Destroismaisons/Picard

1193 Eugenie Picard,
132 Gooseneck Hill Rd., Canterbury, CT 06331

DeVost

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

Doherty

1799 Pat Tripp,
109 Orchard St., Ellington, Ct 06029-4211

Donais

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

Dore/Dorais

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

Doyon

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

Dube

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

Dubois

1574 Pauline Wilson,
73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester, CT 06042-3429

Ducharme

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier,
73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260-1419

Duclos

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

Duhamel

1193 Eugenie Picard,
132 Gooseneck Hill Rd., Canterbury, CT 06331

Dupont

1075 Ernest & Barbara Laliberte,
PO Box 85, South Windham, CT 06266-0085
2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot,
32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010-4829

Dupuis

1920 Norman & Irene Watson Dupuis,
147 Standish Rd., Colchester, CT 06415-2219

Duquet/Duquette

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

Ethier

1765 Carol O'Neill,

525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT 06040-6606

Evens

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

Farley

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier,
73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260-1419

Fitzmawice

2111 Robert Bedard MD,
25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 06084-3906

Foisy

1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268-1145

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
762 Helen Bernier,
52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT 06084-2210
1616 Byron Benton,
77 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 06106-4201
1636 Louis Fox,
10 camden St., South Hadley, MA 10075-2319
1711 Wendy Lemieux,
501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT 06238-1164

Frechette

996 Michele LeBlanc,
227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521
2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot,
32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010-4829

Gagne

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

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

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

Gelinas

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier,
73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260-1419

Gendreau

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2010

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

Gerard

1980 Candace Bryan,
66 Circle Dr., North Windham, CT 06256-1024

Girard

#1833 Theresa Shustock,
60 Miller Rd., Broad Brook, CT 06016
1873 Corrine Wiggins,
9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR
97601-9364

Giroux

685 Estelle Sawtelle,
210 Green Manor Terrace, Windsor Locks, CT
06096-2714
#1833 Theresa Shustock,
60 Miller Rd., Broad Brook, CT 06016

Goodhue

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

Goulet

918 Pauline Nero,
1 Horne Ave Apt D1, Winsted, CT 06098-1270

Goyette

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

Gregoire

2196 Amy Chevalier,
11 Woodpark Dr, Watertown, CT 06795

Grenier

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

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,
32 Middlefield Dr, West Hartford, CT 06107-1244

Hackett

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

Hebert

1075 Ernest & Barbara Laliberte,

PO Box 85, South Windham, CT 06266-0085
1765 Carol O'Neill,
525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT 06040-6606

Henri

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

Houde

1617 Armand Catelli,
18 Juniper Lane, Berlin, CT 06037-2413

Houle

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

Isaac

2111 Robert Bedard MD,
25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 06084-3906

Janard

1980 Candace Bryan,
66 Circle Dr., North Windham, CT 06256-1024

Jandren

1752 Joel Cohan,
7 Volpi Rd, Bolton, CT 06043-7563

Jolie

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

Joly

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

Jouanne

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

Kelly

1799 Pat Tripp,
109 Orchard St., Ellington, Ct 06029-4211

King

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

Kluntz

1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier,
1315 Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL
32735-9765

Klunz

1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier,
1315 Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL
32735-9765

Lablanc

1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

LaBombardier

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

Labonte

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

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

#2097 Roger & Phillis Lapierre,
46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 06238-2823

LaBrecque

918 Pauline Nero,
1 Horne Ave Apt D1, Winsted, CT 06098-1270

Lacroix

64 Donald Roy,
112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT 06790-5016
965 Richard Snay,
1463 Riverside Dr, North Grosvenordale, CT
06255-0112

Lafaille

576 Bernard Doray,
734 Pratt, Outremont PQH2V 2T6, Canada
706 Richard Larson,
10 Depot Rd. Unit 1030, Willington, CT 06279

Laflamme

1998 Robert Cummiskey,
45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010-2651

Lagace/Lagasse

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

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

Lambert

530 Doris Vaughan,
31-7 South Meadow VI-G, Carver, MA
02330-1821
2214 John Pagini,
846 Silver St., Coventry, CT 06238

Lanciaux

1491 Dianne Dolat,
981 N River Road, Coventry, CT 06238-1263

Landry

1352 Marie Richard,
PO Box 1260, Willimantic, CT 06226

Langan

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

Langlois

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

Lapierre

2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre,
46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 06238-2823

LaPointe

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

Larche

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

L'Archeveque

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

Lariviere

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

Laroche

1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

Latour

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier,
73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260-1419

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 06010-4829

LeBlanc

760 Marie Langan,
3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729
#996 Michele LeBlanc,
227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521

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 06037-2413

LeGare

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

Leger

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

Lelievre

370 Gilbert & Lucia Levere,
32 Middlefield Dr., West Hartford, CT 06107-1244

Lemay

760 Marie Langan,

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2010

3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729

Lemieux

996 Michele LeBlanc,
227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521
1711 Wendy Lemieux,
501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT 06238-1164

LePire

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

L'Esperance

2139 Louise & Richard Baker,
17 Hyvue Dr, Newtown, CT 06470-1706

LeVasseur

1998 Robert Cummiskey,
45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010-2651

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

Luko

370 Gilbert & Lucia Levere,
32 Middlefield Dr., West Hartford, CT 06107-1244

Lussier

1726 Edward Perron,
59 Sunnyside Ave., Putnam, CT 06260
2116 Rebecca Sipple,
3865 N. Candyland Ln., Morris, IL 60450-9597

MacDonald

2111 Robert Bedard MD,
25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 06084-3906

Magnant

1750 Francis Drumm, Jr.,
927 N. Great Neck Rd., Virginia Beach, VA 23454-2717

Maille

1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

Mandeville

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier,
73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260-1419

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
2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier,
73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260-1419

Marquis

53 Candide Sedlik,
196 Brace Rd., West Hartford, CT 06107-1813
2173 Brenda Chavez,
516 Hartford Ave, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1254

Martel

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

Martin

1765 Carol O'Neill,
525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT 06040-6606

Martineau

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

Masse

1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith,
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 06037-2413

Mayer

1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

Melanson

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

Menard

1840 Frances Swietlicki,
2 Copper Ridge Circle, Guilford, CT 06437
1873 Corrine Wiggins,
9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 97601-9364

Messier

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier,
73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 06260-1419

Meunier

1574 Pauline Wilson,
73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester, CT 06042-3429

Meurs

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

Molleur-Molleur

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

Monty

911 Maria Holmes,

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

488 Oak Ave Apt 48, Cheshire, CT 06410-3016

Moquin

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

Moreau/Moreault

2196 Amy Chevalier,
11 Woodpark Dr, Watertown, CT 06795

Morin

1873 Corrine Wiggins,
9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR
97601-9364
1998 Robert Cummiskey,
45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010-2651

Nadeau

49 Florence "Pat" Davis,
64 Neptune Dr., Old Saybrook, CT 06475-2934
1794 Edie Parizo,
536 South Main St., West Hartford, CT 06110

Neron

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

Nichollet

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

Noel

1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier,
1315 Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL 32735-
9765
2116 Rebecca Sipple,
3865 N. Candyland Ln., Morris, Il 60450-9597

Nosek

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

Oliver/Olivier

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

Outurier

1915 Virginia Clark,
6 Grey Fox Trail, Avon, CT 06001-3934

Page

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

Paquette

2125 Pauline Casey,
28 Eleanor St., Vernon, CT 06066-4626

Paquin

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

Paradis

1730 Barbara Ann Paradis,
562 Amity Rd. Apt. B, Bethany, CT 06524

Pare

2116 Rebecca Sipple,
3865 N. Candyland Ln., Morris, Il 60450-9597

Patenaude

46 Elaine Mandro,
30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT 06516-5607
1980 Candace Bryan,
66 Circle Dr., North Windham, CT 06256-1024

Paulhus

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

Pauline

2125 Pauline Casey,
28 Eleanor St., Vernon, CT 06066-4626

Peloquin

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

Peltier

1491 Dianne Dolat,
981 N River Road, Coventry, CT 06238-1263

Pepin

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

Perron

1726 Edward Perron,
59 Sunnyside Ave., Putnam, CT 06260
1898 Lynn & Allan Carbonneau,
26 Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076-4309

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 06037-2413

Pitre

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

Plasse

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

Poliquin

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

Popeilarczyk

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

Potvin

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

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2010

Potvin

1752 Joel Cohan,
7 Volpi Rd, Bolton, CT 06043-7563

Pretaboire

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

Racine

1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr,
165 Union City Rd., Prospect, CT 06712-1032
#2097 Roger & Phillis Lapierre,
46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 06238-2823

Rasberry

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

Ravenelle

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

Ricard

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

Rioux

370 Gilbert & Lucia Levere,
32 Middlefield Dr., West Hartford, CT 06107-
1244
1998 Robert Cummiskey,
45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010-2651

Roberts

319 Mildred Roberts,
71603 180th St, Albert Lea, MN 56007-5461
2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre,
46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 06238-2823

Robillard

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

Rocheleau

1980 Candace Bryan,
66 Circle Dr., North Windham, CT 06256-1024

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

Roy

64 Donald Roy,
112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT 06790-5016
965 Richard Snay,
1463 Riverside Dr, North Grosvenordale, CT
06255-0112
996 Michele LeBlanc,

227 Tracy Ave, Waterbury, CT 06706-2521
1481 Rita Roy,
61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 02062-1644
1626 Shirleen Moynihan,
37 King Road, West Hartford, CT 06107-3311
1812 Gary Potter,
370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 06010-7328

Russell

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

Sabourin

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

Salvail

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

Sanasac

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

Sarazin

1940 David Pease,
33 Parsalin Court, Latham, NY 12110

Senet

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

Simoneau

1998 Robert Cummiskey,
45 Simpkins Dr., Bristol, CT 06010-2651

Slamons

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

Smith

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

Snay

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

St. Amand

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

St. Martin

1937 Cora Sciarra,
46 Robbie Rd., Tolland, CT 06084-2209

St. Onge

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

Suprenant

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

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Talbot

444 Edna Franz,
41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 07410-4511
2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot,
32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010-4829

Talon

2211 Leo Beauregard,
43 Parish Hill Rd., North Windham, CT 06256

Tardif

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot,
32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 06010-4829

Tetreau

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

Theriault/Terriot

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

Thiboutot

2173 Brenda Chavez,
516 Hartford Ave, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1254

Throwe

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

Thuot

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

Towner

576 Bernard Doray,

734 Pratt, Outremont PQH2V 2T6, Canada

Tremblay

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

Turgeon

918 Pauline Nero,
1 Horne Ave Apt D1, Winsted, CT 06098-1270

Valley

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

Valois

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

Vezing

2211 Leo Beauregard,
43 Parish Hill Rd., North Windham, CT 06256

Viau

2139 Louise & Richard Baker,
17 Hyvue Dr, Newtown, CT 06470-1706

Vincelette

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

Volin

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

Warrillow

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

New Members

Shirley Giguere Morin, # 2075

- 2207 Provost, Rolland - 2391 Sumatran Way Apt 67,
Clearwater, FL 33763
- 2208 Simons, Arleen - 47 Cricket Lane, Somers, CT
06071
- 2209 Anger, Richard - 36 Waterman St, Danielson,
CT 06239
- 2210 Breton Jr., J. Albert - 22 Private Grounds Rd,
Ellington, CT 06029
- 2211 Beauregard, Leo - 43 Parish Hill Rd, North
Windham, CT 06256
- 2212 Briggs, Michael - 1599 SE Mimorca Ave, Port
St Lucie, FL 34952-4941
- 2213 Lynch, Robert - 104C Falls Terrace, Oakville,
CT 06779
- 2214 Pagini, John - 846 Silver St, Coventry, CT
06238
- 2215 Nelson, Daniel - 600 Meridian St, Apt 614,
Groton, CT 06340
- 2216 Allaire, Thomas - Box 379, Mendon, MA
01756
- 2217 Benoit, Jeffrey - 40 Taft Pond Road, Pomfret
Center, CT 06259-1317
- 2218 Veo, Denna - 745 Merrow Rd Unit 178,
Coventry, CT 06238-1373
- 2219 Guillemette, Lorraine - 302 Twin Hills Dr,
Coventry, CT 06238-1076
- 2220 Rene, Rosemary - 401 N Old Orchard Lane #
117, Lewisville, TX 75067
- 2221 Hamm, Lynn - 4603 Victoria Blvd., Hampton,
VA 23669
- 2222 Plante, Martin - 13004 Margot Dr, Rockville,
MD 20853
- 2223 Kramer, Karen - 55 Midland Dr, Tolland, CT
06084
- 2224 Edwards, Elaine - 84 Bayberry Rd, Cheshire,
CT 06410
- 2225 Brunelle, Ronald - 125 Cedar Dr, Durham, CT
06422

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2010

French Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.
Membership/Renewal Application



Location: Old County Courthouse, 53 Tolland Green, Tolland, Connecticut

Telephone: (860) 872-2597, Web Site: www.fcgsc.org

Mail Address: FCGSC, P.O. Box 928, Tolland, CT 06084-0928

Hours: Sat. 9-4; Sun. 1-4; Mon. 1-5; Wed. 1-5

Please Type or Print

Name, Address, City, State/Province, Zip, Country, Phone, e-mail, Occupation, I am available to volunteer my service or to assist with special projects. Circle Yes: No

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

- Individual @ \$30.00/year
Family @ \$30.00 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)
Affiliate Membership @ \$30.00/ year. (Organizations only)
Exchange/Reciprocal - no fee. (Organizations only)
I am enclosing an extra contribution to the building fund in the amount of:
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2. Pencils ONLY may be used. If you do not have one, one will be provided to you.
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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.
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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.

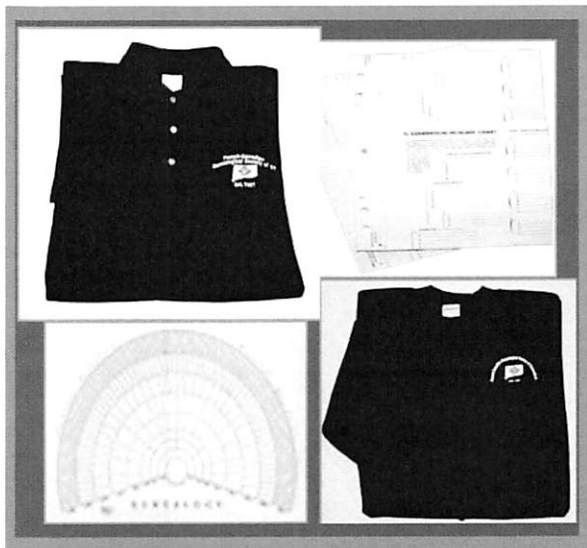
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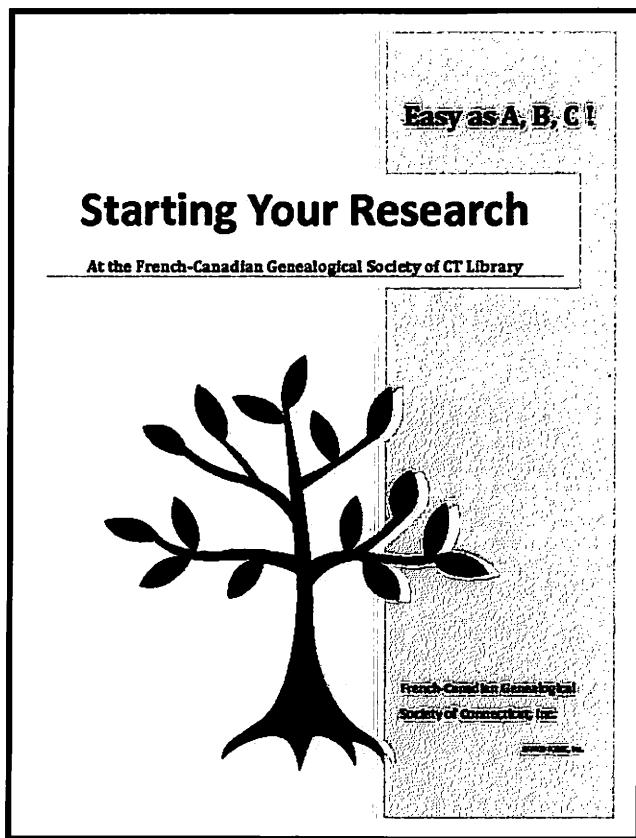
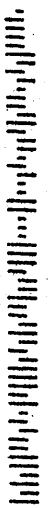
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