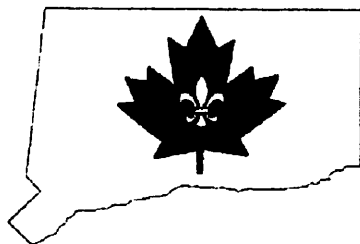


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Parish Records of Brookville, Leeds County and vicinity, Ontario 1830-1844

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My Ancestral Grandmother: Martha French - Une Anglaise Devenue Francaise

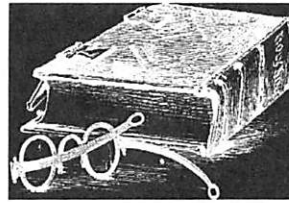
Skarbak, Thomas:

New York 1800 & 1810 Census Index

Editors' Niche

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Recently I've been working with several friends who asked my help in getting started with research on their family histories. It has been interesting to watch their excitement build as they begin to uncover new facts and connections to previously unknown ancestors. But the most interesting results of their research, and I think the most satisfying to all of us, have been their discovery of their own family stories. Some have been tales of the olden times told by relatives, some are family lore handed down through generations, and some are stories that they have been able to reconstruct from the bits and pieces of historical data that my friends have uncovered.

We family historians are captivated by stories written by those lucky individuals whose ancestors' names are connected to an historical event or movement. In this issue, we are privileged to be able to publish articles by members such as Paul Keroack, Ed Lamirande and Bob Cummiskey who have linked their ancestors to events familiar to all students of early Canada. These personalizations of history are fascinating to fellow researchers and a precious legacy for the descendants of the writers.

Less frequently encountered but just as interesting are the stories of people whose names aren't mentioned in history books. What we call History has a small proportion of big events to little ones, only a few heroes, saints or villains but multitudes of everyday people – the farmers, craftsmen and homemakers whose daily lives make up the fabric of historical times.

Like most people, I'm descended from a long line of very ordinary folks. But to me, 'ordinary' doesn't mean insignificant or uninteresting: after nearly thirty years of research, I am still always surprised when acquaintances assume that I am only interested in ancestors who were rich, noble, or in some other way "important." Historic events are interesting, but it's the small details of our own ancestors' lives that we all wish we knew more about.

No ancestor is unimportant. Because each of us is likely to appear in the ancestral trees of future generations, I believe that everyone should create some record of their own life as a gift to that posterity. How highly would you value a few pages of script written by some forebear who took the time to record an opinion or an observation about daily life? How would you like to have a verbal picture of relatives who lived before the time of photography, a description of detested chores by a teenage ancestor, a record of small happenings at a wedding or birthday by someone who participated in those long-ago events? You do not have to be a brilliant writer to create exactly this kind of record of your own life and times. You only need to be familiar with the here and now: a story told in your own words can be a treasure for future generations. Let this be the summer when you create your own written record to pass on!

Maryanne

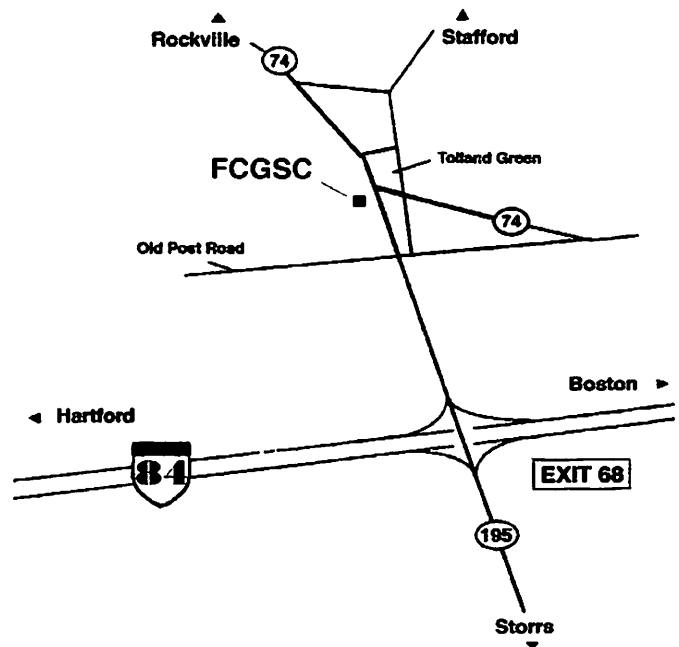
Queries, articles or letters to the editor can be sent by e-mail to:
legrow@fcgsc.org or to:
Maryanne LeGrow, CML Editor
French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut
P.O. Box 928
Tolland, CT 06084-0928

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Jan.	1-2	New Year's Observance
April	23-24	Easter Observance
	30	Membership Meeting (closed 1-3)
May	8	Mother's Day
	28-30	Memorial Day
June	19	Father's Day
July	2-4	Fourth of July Observance
Aug	28	Volunteer Appreciation Day Picnic
Sep.	3-5	Labor Day Observance
Oct.	15	Membership Meeting (closed 1-3)
Nov.	23-27	Thanksgiving Observance
Dec.	24-28	Christmas Observance
	31	New Year's Observance 2012



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- 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

Two Families of Pierre Veronneau-Berger of St-Mathias, Chambly; Marieville, Iberville County; and the U.S.

by Paul R. Keroack #157

This article focuses on members of the Veronneau family who lived from the mid-18th to the mid-19th century in an area which encompassed the above-named parishes and parts of Iberville County, covering a forty-year period during which an unusual family “arrangement” survived and was perhaps redeemed in part because of the introduction into Quebec of a European regiment during the War of 1812. Some of the descendants then emigrated to the U.S. beginning in the early 19th century.

The immigrant ancestor was Denis Veronneau, native of Poitou, France, a son of Louis Veronneau and Perrine Bary. He married Marguerite Bertault at Trois-Rivieres on 6June 1668¹. One of Denis’ sons was Joseph who married Francoise Rougeault at Boucherville on 20June1710². Jean Baptiste was a son of Joseph who married (1) Marie Ursule Brillen (Brien) dit Desrochers on 20Nov1747 at Contrecoeur³ and (2), to Marie Charlotte Viau dit Lesperance on 30 April1753 at Longueuil⁴. Listed below are the three sons of this latter union (Veronneau-Viau). My narrative focuses on the children of the second son, Pierre, although the two other brothers and their families are mentioned later in the text:

1. Jean-Baptiste, bap. 28July1754, St-Mathias⁵; m. 12Jan1784, at Chambly to Marie-des-Anges Chartier⁶
2. Pierre, bap. 15Feb1761, St-Charles⁷; m. 30 July1781, at St-Mathias to Marie-Amable Bleau⁸

3. Louis-Alexandre, bap. 09Jun1769, Chambly⁹; m. (1) 25May1789, at Chambly to Marie-Amable Lefort¹⁰, (2) 24Nov1817, at Chambly to Marie-Josephe Hebert-Lecompte¹¹

Children of Pierre and Marie-Amable:

- i. Pierre, bap. 13Feb1783, St-Mathias¹²
- ii. Marie-Amable, bap. 21Oct1784, St-Mathias¹³, who presumably died, as a later child was given the same name
- iii. Marguerite, bap. 22Jun1786, Chambly; d. 15 and bur. 16July1786, Chambly¹⁴
- iv. Marie-Amable, bap. 27Feb1788, St-Mathias¹⁵
- v. Alexis, bap. 12April1790, Chambly¹⁶. Noted in the record is that Alexis Patenode [Patenade] was substituted for J.B. Lefort as parrain [godfather], with approval by the priest.

Then, surprisingly, in the margin of the 28Nov 1791 Chambly baptismal entry of Pierre Veronneau¹⁷, the surname is crossed out and the word “illegitimate” is scrawled below. The priest scratched out the father’s name and inserted “parrain J.B. Veronneau and marraine Josette Chartier,” putting a line through the name of the mother as well, though it remains readable: Euphrosine Lefort¹⁸. Euphrosine was the 16-year-old sister of Marie-Amable Lefort, wife of

¹ Répertoires des actes de baptêmes, mariages, sépultures du Québec ancien, from PRDH (Programme de recherches en démographique historique). Marriage certificate #94326. Surname spelled Verignonneau, quoted from a contrat de mariage. <www.genealogie.umontreal.ca> Hereafter, PRDH, m. cert. (or bap. for baptism and bur. for burial)

² PRDH m. cert. #3917

³ PRDH m. cert. #182049

⁴ PRDH m. cert. #325551

⁵ PRDH bap. cert. #323368

⁶ PRDH m. cert. #215760. Surname recorded as Berger Veroneau

⁷ PRDH bap. cert. #324265, as Pierre Amable Veronau

⁸ PRDH m. cert. #225442

⁹ PRDH bap. cert. #715260, as Louis Verono

¹⁰ PRDH m. cert. #346343

¹¹ Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1900. Chambly, 1817-1824, image 16 of 244 [scanned image], <www.familysearch.org> Hereafter, Familysearch.org

¹² PRDH bap. cert. #697245; PRDH bur. cert. #511068 does show a Pierre Veronneau, 31 Dec. 1786, age 2 years (d. the 27th) but the Pierre baptized in 1783 is the only child of that name I have found born to these parents.

¹³ PRDH bap. cert. #697396

¹⁴ PRDH bap. cert. #717301; PRDH bur. cert. #511043

¹⁵ PRDH bap. cert. #697706

¹⁶ PRDH bap. cert. #717819

¹⁷ PRDH bap. cert. #718061; also Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1789-1791, image 117/120

¹⁸ PRDH bap. cert. #716201 (Marie Euphrosine Lefort, 15 Nov 1775); she was one of seven daughters and three surviving sons of Jean Baptiste Lefort and Josephe Chartier. No marriage record has been found for her.

Pierre's younger brother Louis-Alexandre. One imagines that the priest was taken by surprise by this development. The godparents in this record were Pierre's elder brother and his wife. Perhaps the family was attempting to salvage the situation, the godparents taking moral, if not physical responsibility for the child.

What was the situation of Pierre and his legal wife, Amable Bleau? The following year, on 21July1792 their daughter, Marie-des-Anges Veronneau, was baptized in St-Mathias¹⁹. The child was obviously conceived before the birth of Pierre to Euphrosine – presumably the mother unaware of that development. The following year, Marie-Dorothee was baptized on 20Oct1793²⁰, daughter of "Euphrosine Laforest dite Lamiche et le pere inconnu," and in the margin, "Laforest, illegitime." Was Pierre the father to this child also? Yes, by later evidence, but the priest was not making the error of writing his name on the record this time! The godparents were Pierre Bl[e]au and Marie Laforest. Euphrosine's sister Marie-Joseph had married Pierre Bleau 13Feb 1787²¹.

For several years, no more baptismal records are found for children of Pierre and either partner. Perhaps Pierre absented himself from the area. However, on 06Feb1798, Louis was baptized in Chambly²², "pere et mere inconnu." The godparents were Louis Bellerose and Magdeleine Lefort. She was Marie-[Magdeleine], another sister of Euphrosine who married Louis Bellerose- Menard in 1794²³. However, there still seemed a relationship between Pierre and his wife, Amable Bleau. Their daughter Marguerite Veronneau was baptized on 06Aug1798 in Beloeil²⁴. This town was where Pierre's eldest brother Jean Baptiste had been a long-time resident. She and Marie-des-Anges (cited above) were the final children baptized from the union of Pierre and Amable:

- vi. Marie-des-Anges, bap. 21July1792
- vii. Marguerite, bap. 06Aug1798

Children of Pierre and Marie-Euphrosine:

With the exception of the first three detailed above, the following children do not overlap Pierre's marital relationship. I have not found a death record for Marie-Amable Bleau but even if she died by 1800, the out-of-wedlock status of the later children indicates that Pierre could not, or at least did not, marry Euphrosine.

- (1) Pierre, bap. 28Nov1791
- (2) Marie-Dorothee, bap. 20Oct1793
- (3) Louis, bap. 06Feb1798
- (4) Catherine, bap. 01Dec1800, Chambly²⁵, "parens inconnu." The godparents were Toussaint Regnier dit Brien and Charlotte Miclet, "femme de Pierre Menard." She had married Menard in 1778²⁶. Their son Jean-Baptiste later (1804) married Marie-Amable, daughter of Pierre & Marie-Amable!
- (5) Jean Baptiste, bap. 21Nov1803, Chambly²⁷, "parens inconnu." Godparents were Antoine Viau dit Lesperance and Josephine Demers, "son epouse²⁸." Antoine was first cousin to Marie-Charlotte Viau, the child's grandmother.
- (6) Emilie, bap. 01Oct1804, Chambly²⁹, "illegitime," "parens inconnu." The godparents were Pierre Veronneau[!?] and Marie Amable Lefort, another sister of Euphrosine.
- (7) Michel, bap. 14Dec1805, St-Luc³⁰, "illegitime." The godparents were Michel Patenaude and Agathe LaCasse. It is not evident from this record that he was a child of Pierre and Euphrosine. My examination of the Chambly register did not show

¹⁹ PRDH bap. cert. #698128; PRDH bur. cert. #580311

(22Feb1798 as Marie-Angelique, age 5 yrs, died the 21st)

²⁰ PRDH bap. cert. #718371; also Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1792-1795, image 84/171. This is the only record I have found where the dite name "la miche" was added for her. Apparently it translates as "little round loaf"

²¹ PRDH m. cert. #346292

²² PRDH bap. cert. #719032; also Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1796-1804, image 72/306

²³ PRDH m. cert. #346473; (Louis Menard Bellerose to Marie Lefort, 2 June 1794, Chambly)

²⁴ PRDH bap. cert. #738574

²⁵ Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1796-1804, image 162/306 (born 29 Nov)

²⁶ PRDH m. cert. #215658 (Jean Pierre Mainard to Marie Charlotte Miclet, 16 Feb 1778, Chambly)

²⁷ Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1796-1804, image 265/306

²⁸ PRDH m. cert. #345607 (Antoine Viau to Josephe Demers, 10 Nov 1794, Longueuil)

²⁹ Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1796-1804, image 299/306. It would seem incredible for the presumptive father of the child to be named godfather; Marie-Amable Lefort was the child's aunt, the wife of Louis Veronneau

³⁰ Familysearch.org, St-Luc, 1801-1808, image 88/147.

any other likely candidates between 1804 and 1808 and St-Luc was only four miles south of that town. Michel's date of birth does approximate that of Michel Berger whose later marriages show he was a brother to Pierre, Louis and Jean-Baptiste. Michel Patenaude was a distant cousin of Alexis Patenaude, godfather to Pierre's legitimate son Alexis.

- (8) Amable, bap. 11Dec1808, Chambly³¹, "illegitime," "parens inconnu." The godparents were Pierre Menard and Charlotte Miclet, who was godmother to Catherine, above, in 1800.
- (9) Joseph, bap. 22Sept1810, Chambly³², "illegitime." Godparents were Pierre Menard and Charlotte Miclet, as above in (8).

I cannot be sure that I have listed all the children of this irregular union. Following some unsourced web postings, I scrolled through Drouin images of the Chambly parish registers to the year 1810, including any "illegitime" births with persons connected with the above families as godparents. Due to these suppositions, I may have included some in error or omitted others. How did the community of Chambly react to these - not only as illegitimate births, which were not rare, but as an ongoing family line out of wedlock? Both of Pierre's families apparently continued to live there. In 1804, the first marriages of Pierre and Amable's children occurred in Chambly. On 6 Aug, Amable, minor daughter of Pierre Veronneau and Amable Bleau "de cette paroisse," married Jean Baptiste Menard³³, minor son of Pierre and Charlotte Miclet - godparents to several of Pierre's children - by Euphrosine! Pierre Veronneau, "frère de epouse" and J.B. Plante, witness, were present. Later that year on 12 Nov, Pierre, "fils majeur" of Pierre Veronneau, farmer and Amable Bleau, resident in the parish married Josephte Poudret [dite Lavigne]³⁴. Present for his son was Pierre and the same J.B. Plante, as "ami."

Chambly was situated near the British military garrison of Fort Chambly. In 1812, it became more active when war was declared with the United States.

Alexis, Pierre's second son, had joined the military. On 24May1813 he was married at Chambly to Agathe Daudelin³⁵, minor daughter of Joseph and Josephte Languedoc of St-Luc, the parties "having given their consent in the United States before a magistrate" Alexis was described as, "soldat artillerie Legere, fils de Pierre Veronneau and Amable Bleau de cette paroisse." Present for the groom was his godfather, Alexis Patenaude. Pierre (Sr.) was in Marieville where, the next day, was married his son, "Pierre Berger dit Veronneau, fils naturel de Pierre Berger dit Veronneau et d'Euphrosine Lefort dit Laforest de le paroisse de St-Mathias." The bride was Victoire Maillhot, minor daughter of Augustin and Victoire Neveu³⁶, in the presence also of "Louis Berger dit Veronneau son frère." This marriage documents that both Pierre and Louis were natural sons of Pierre and Euphrosine. Pierre (Sr.) was noted as then residing in St-Mathias.

The arrival in 1813 of the de Meuron Regiment added almost 1,000 European troops to British forces³⁷. Most were quartered at Fort Chambly in defense of the Richelieu River Valley against expected American attacks. As was customary, soldiers were permitted to seek wives in the local areas. It helped that most of the regiment were Catholics. On 20Nov1814, in Chambly, Charlotte Veronneau, daughter of Louis Veronneau and Amable Lefort was married to Chretien Marchstein, native of Germany, a de Meuron soldier garrisoned in Blairfindie near St-Luc³⁸. On 06Feb1815, Marie-Amable, surnamed here as Veronneau dite Berger, daughter of Louis Veronneau and Amable Lefort was married in Chambly to Pierre-Henri Heyer, a German of a de Meuron company also

³⁵ Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1804-1817, image 239/376

³⁶ Familysearch.org, Ste-Marie-de-Monnoir (Marieville), 1813-1819, image 14-15/192

³⁷ The de Meuron was a Swiss mercenary regiment composed of soldiers from central Europe, paid to fight with Great Britain during the Napoleonic Wars. From Malta, it was sent to Quebec when the War of 1812 commenced. Its principal engagement was at the Battle of Plattsburgh, NY. In March 1816, 350 members accepted an invitation to settle in Canada. Malchelosse, Gerard, "Deux regiments suisses au Canada," in *Cahiers de Dix*, 1937, p. 260-. Also, Else, D., Winterburn, J., et al., "Swiss De Meuron Regiment in North America, 1813-1815."

<<http://ccv.northwestcompany.com/hmd2.html>>

³⁸ Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1804-1817, image 289-376

³¹ Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1804-1817, image 103/376

³² Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1804-1817, image 150/376

³³ Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1804-1817, image 294/306

³⁴ Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1804-1817, image 8/376

stationed in St-Luc³⁹. Present for the bride was Louis Veronneau, father, and Etienne Lefort, uncle. While two of Louis' daughters married de Meuron soldiers, as did many other Quebec girls, a military match may have been most effective for Pierre's "illegitimate" daughters. These soldiers, arriving as protectors of the nation, had little need of respected locals as in-laws. The new couple could start fresh in society.

Less than five months later, Marie Veronneau (presumably the Marie-Dorothee baptized in 1793) was married to de Meuron Regiment soldier Jacob Aushman, on 03July1815⁴⁰. The marriage took place at Notre-Dame in Montreal, where the groom was stationed. He was a Swiss native and Marie was "domiciled en cette ville." Her parents were listed as Pierre Veronneau, "journalier", and Euphrosine LaForet, "de St. Joseph de Chambly." Whether their place of residence was actually Chambly at the time is unknown, though as a farm laborer he could be more mobile than a settled farmer.

In the final military match for the family, Catherine was married at Notre-Dame de Montreal on 09Feb1816. She was described as "domicile en cette paroisse, fille mineur de Pierre Veronneau, journalier et d'Euphrosine Lefort de St-Mathias." Her husband was Jean Biard, a de Meuron Regiment soldier stationed in that city⁴¹. His place of origin was stated as Camp, diocese d'Yvrie. This was presumably Ivrea, a town and diocesan seat in northern Piedmont, not far from the Swiss border, now part of Italy. In American civil records, Biard (later spelled Beor), listed his place of birth as Italy. Not all the family marriages were military. In Marieville, on 08May1815, Louis Veronneau, "journalier domicile en la paroisse de St-Mathias," minor son of Pierre Veronneau and Euphrosine Lefort of St-Mathias, was married to Louise Laporte of Marieville⁴². Present were "Pierre Veronneau, frère de l'époux" There was no qualification here of the parents' relationship as "natural."

Pierre and Euphrosine seem to have later relocated to Marieville, where another of their sons was married. On 28Sept1824 Jean Baptiste Berger dit Veronneau married Marguerite La[s]nier dite Bellehumeur in Marieville⁴³. He is described as "cultivateur de cette paroisse, fils mineur de Pierre Berger dit Veronneau et de Euphrosine Lefort dite Laforest, pere et mere, de cette paroisse." Present for the groom were "Pierre ... pere, et Pierre Berger dit Veronneau et Louis Berger dit Veronneau, frères de epoux." The dit name of Berger began to be used more frequently after 1810 as the sole surname by members of the above families, and by the mid-19th century seems to have replaced Veronneau in the southern counties. The name may have originated with a Louis Veronneau (m. 1705) - not in this family line but also from Poitou - who had been "sergent de la compagnie de Bergeres." Or it may have come from Joseph Veronneau's wife whose father's surname was written as Rougeault Berger⁴⁴. On 20Feb1827 Michel Berger was married in Marieville to Catherine Lynch⁴⁵. He is simply identified as "mineur" (not of full age), living in the parish. Present for the groom was "Pierre Berger, frère et tuteur" (guardian) and Jean Baptiste Berger, also his brother. In Mont St-Gregoire on 12Sept1848 was recorded his second marriage to Lucie Rocheleau⁴⁶. It was not a simple second marriage, however. The document states that he and Lucie had been civilly married in the United States for thirteen years. He had previously been divorced in Vermont from his wife Catherine Lynch. The evidence of her later death had been presented, resulting in permission for this second Catholic marriage to proceed.

Pierre, who fathered two families, lived past his eighty-fifth birthday (age 90 is given in the register), dying on 01June1846 and buried on the 3rd in St-Athanase, Iberville County as Pierre Berger, "veuf de Euphrosine Lefort,"⁴⁷ - this information presumably supplied by his sons, J.B. Berger and Pierre Berger

³⁹ Familysearch.org, Chambly, 1804-1817, image 299/376

⁴⁰ Familysearch.org, Notre-Dame de Montreal, 1815, image 195-196/408

⁴¹ Familysearch.org, Notre-Dame de Montreal, 1816, image 19/422

⁴² Familysearch.org, Ste-Marie-de-Monnoir (Marieville), 1813-1819, image 67/192

⁴³ Familysearch.org, Ste-Marie-de-Monnoir (Marieville), 1820-1827, image 171/293

⁴⁴ Jette, Rene, "Dictionnaire genealogique des familles du Quebec," marriage of Louis Veronneau to Marguerite Maugras, 17 Aug 1705, also, Jean Rougeault Berger, father of Francoise, 1710 marriage, p. 1121: see source note 2.

⁴⁵ Familysearch.org, Ste-Marie-de-Monnoir (Marieville), 1820-1827, image 185-186/293

⁴⁶ Familysearch.org, Ste-Marie-de-Monnoir (Marieville), 1841-1848, image 209/213

⁴⁷ Familysearch.org, St-Athenase, 1846-1847, image 13/95

who were present at the burial. His son Michel Berger died 27July1871 and was buried also in St-Athanase, "age 61 years."⁴⁸ Present at the burial were "Augustin, Louis, Leon, Baptiste and Pierre Berger." Michel's brother Pierre died later that year in nearby Mont-St-Gregoire and was buried on 12 Dec1871, having reached the age of 80⁴⁹. Jean-Baptiste, widowed from Marguerite Lasnier, married again in Mont-St-Gregoire to Lucie Robert on 21Sept1869⁵⁰.

They lived in St-Athanase, as listed in the 1881 census⁵¹, and Jean-Baptiste was buried there on 04Jan1884, at over 80 years of age⁵². Louis, the last of these four brothers, was also widowed. He remarried on 27Nov1878 at the age of eighty to Francoise Durocher, at St-Athanase⁵³. He had apparently prospered, his profession listed in that record as "bourgeois." In the 1881 census he was living in the town of Iberville, "age 84."⁵⁴ He died in Champlain, N.Y. on 18Dec1885, and was buried in St-Athanase three days later, listed as age 88 (actually 87)⁵⁵.

Several of their other siblings and cousins introduced above also migrated to the United States. Catherine Veronneau-Berger and her husband Jean Biard began their family in Richelieu County but were in Vermont by the late 1820s⁵⁶. There he was known as John Beor

and she as Catherine Shepard, an anglicization of Berger. Death records in Vermont for them have not been located but neither was found in the 1860 census⁵⁷. Catherine's sister Marie who married fellow de Meuron soldier Jacob Aushman / Aunch(e)man, migrated to Champlain NY, (although found in Swanton VT in 1840 living near John Beor⁵⁸) where they farmed, raising a large family. Marie lived a long life, dying on 24 Nov1878 at age 85⁵⁹.

Louis and Amable's two daughters who married de Meuron soldiers apparently remained in Canada; Marie-Amable's husband Pierre-Henri Heyer, his name gallicised as Hayeur or Ayeur, died 19Aug1870 in Montreal⁶⁰, but I have found no subsequent record of the other – Charlotte, and her husband Chretien Marchstein.

surname Bia. Child baptized 1829, St-Athanase (parents residing VT); surname Billard. Possible child baptized 1835, Burlington VT; surname Billard. Child baptized 1838, St-Athanase; surname Billard. Child baptized 1840, Iberville; surname Billard. Church records in Swanton during the 19th century continue to use the Billard spelling.

⁵⁷ In the 1850 U.S. Census, Highgate, Franklin Co. Vermont, M432, reel 924, p. 332 are listed John Beor and Mary Beor, both age 65, living with two children ages 10 and 9. Even if the wife's name is wrong, this may be the same John Beor, as the age is reasonable and they would have had at least one child that age. However, there is a gravestone for John Beor, d. 27 Jan 1844, age 50, in the Church Street Cemetery, Swanton, Vermont <www.findagrave.com>. Nine other Beors have headstones there, five of whom are known relatives of this John Beor. In sum, the date and place of John's death has not been proven and for Catherine Beor none has been found.

⁵⁸ 1840 U.S. Census, Swanton, Franklin Co., Vermont, M704, reel 542, p. 207; spelled as Jacob Unchman, age between 50 and 59

⁵⁹ "Mary Shepard, wife of Jacob Aunchman, ae. 86 yrs," on monument in Prospect Hill Cemetery, Clinton Co., New York, (with her daughter's family). Her husband was buried in St. Joseph Cemetery, Coopersville, Clinton Co. NY: "Jacob Aunchman, b. 1783, Switzerland - d. May 9, 1847," Champlain, Clinton Co. NY. <www.findagrave.com>

⁶⁰ <http://www.claude.dupras.com/les_hayeurs.htm>

⁴⁸ Familysearch.org, St-Athenase, 1868-1874, image 123/233

⁴⁹ Familysearch.org, Mont-St-Gregoire, 1869-1876, image 76-228

⁵⁰ Familysearch.org, Mont-St-Gregoire, 1869-1876, image 18/228

⁵¹ 1881 Census of Canada, St-Athanase, Iberville, Quebec, Dist. 64A, p. 49: Jean Bte Berger. Familysearch.org, microfilm #1375839, image 00586.

⁵² Quebec Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection, 1621-1967), Iberville (St-Athanase-de-Bleury), 1884, S2, image 2/56, <www.ancestry.com>, hereafter Drouin Collection

⁵³ Drouin Collection, Iberville (St-Athanase-de-Bleury), 1878, M27, image 52/58

⁵⁴ 1881 Census of Canada, Iberville, Iberville, Quebec, Dist. 64B, p. 42: Louis Berger. Familysearch.org, microfilm #1375839, image 00621.

⁵⁵ Drouin Collection, Iberville (St-Athanase-de-Bleury), 1885, S104, image 54/61. At his burial he was described as the husband of Lisette Beauregard, whom presumably he had married sometime after 1878, perhaps in New York.

⁵⁶ Three children baptized 1817-20, Chambly and St-Mathias, all died in infancy; surnames Biard. Child baptized 1821, Marieville; surname Biarre. Child baptized 1825, Marieville;

Huguenot Ancestors - Their Place in History

by Robert J. Cummiskey #1998

What do George Washington, father of our country; John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Cecil B. DeMille, movie mogul; Daniel Defoe, writer; Peter Minuit, early Dutch New York settler; Paul Revere, revolutionary hero; and Pricilla Mullins, pilgrim, all have in common?

They were descended from French Huguenots!

You may be as surprised as I was to find non-Catholic Huguenots in your own family tree, especially if your roots from most angles appear to be solidly French Roman Catholic. Due to migrations caused by intense persecution, the Huguenots spread to every corner of the globe. They were mostly educated people who succeeded with most enterprises and they intermarried with the locals in every place they settled. They changed their names easily to assimilate and co-opted the prevailing religion to fit in. As a result they are difficult to trace today. In a real way, prosperity up to our present time could be attributed at least partly to them and their hardworking descendants. And yet, few today appreciate that they may very well be Huguenot descendants. Even most researchers are not fully aware that they may be descended from these master artisans and minor nobility. Their contributions were always chronicled under the society in which they lived, as they kept low-key and were shy of publicity.

Given the extent of their contributions, research into their origins should probably play a larger role in the due diligence of our genealogical investigations. My personal connection to the Huguenots begins with my 7th great grandfather Hilaire Jourdain, who is believed to have been persecuted in the small village of Day in the jurisdiction of the city of Niort, in Saintonge, France. Some give this location as Niort, Poitou, France, as it has changed French departments over the years several times. This location is about twelve miles north east of the main coastal stronghold of the Huguenots, La Rochelle, France. A few details about him and his family and why I suspect him to be a Huguenot are noted later in this article.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Huguenots arose from a Middle Ages tradition of religious tolerance. This tradition began in the 1200s about the time the Crusades ended. As the Crusading Knights returned to their homelands they brought learning, advanced organizational management and an expanded understanding of the world back with them. Some priests who accompanied the Crusaders also dreamed of a changed Church in the mother country and some began to follow reformers, such as Peter Waldo (ca. 1040-1218, aka Pierre de Vaux). Waldenses, as they were called, thought the Catholic Church was too powerful and significantly corrupt. The Biblical idea that "No man can serve two masters; God and Mammon"⁶¹ was the foundation for this concept. As rapid change and new ideas began to proliferate in Europe, about 1294 a French version of the Scriptures was prepared by an obscure Roman Catholic priest, Guyard de Moin.

These scriptures translated by de Moin and others done in other places by other clerics generated free thought and inspired John Wycliffe (c. 1320-1384) and John Hus (1374-1415). These men and other thinkers provided sparks for the fire of the Protestant movement in Switzerland later led by John Calvin (1509-1564). These men generally began the religious free thinking that went through spirals of persecution by the church in most European countries. Isolated free thinking churchmen such as Phillip Schwartzert Melanchthon (1497-1560) and Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531), along with many priests and clerics, kept the pressure on the established church for change. This pressure finally culminated in Germany with Martin Luther's (1483-1586) Reformation. Europe would never be the same - Philosophical Humanism had come.

Throughout the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century the Huguenots, the French free thinkers following these Humanist traditions, believed that one should read the Bible for oneself, and make one's life

⁶¹ *The Holy Bible*, New Testament, Mathew 6.24; Luke 16.13.

decisions based upon it. They believed that the role of a priest and the saying of the Mass were supplementary, and not of primary importance, unlike the established church's position. Their reasoning that each man could relate to his God and Savior individually set the stage for religious wars and many of the other historical calamities of these ages. However, this more open thinking helped provide the impetus for educated men to create the changes in society that manifested themselves in mathematics, science, sculpture, painting, the dramatic arts and the literature that today we call the Renaissance. The future held even more change and the rate of change has been speeding up since, even to our own time. The philosophical Enlightenment which brought more advanced thinking in the arts, sciences and literature can be viewed as a direct result of this seminal Humanistic religious point of view.

BRIEF HUGUENOT HISTORY

There are several interpretations of how the identifier for French Protestants became Huguenot. Some say that the Swiss political and religious Reformation movement led by Besancon Hugues (c. 1490-1532) was instrumental in creating Humanism, and that his followers in France adopted his name. Another explanation is that the name is a French rendering of the German word *eidgnot*, (pronounced i-d-ge-not) which means confederate. There are also a few mixed theories which include both of the above. Whichever version is true, the term Huguenot was in full use by the 1560s. The term has persisted in the 500 years since to identify these non-Catholic Frenchmen.

Huguenots mainly resided in the cities of France, as the free thinkers were mainly minor nobility and the upper class artisans of the age. This was the working class of the time, the class with some education and means as well as some free time to devote to reading and expanding personal horizons.

There were very few poor or upper nobles in the Huguenot ranks. Few of the poor class could read or had time to engage in philosophy, and upper nobility were entrenched firmly within the existing church. First sons of the nobility inherited from their parents and were expected to enhance the family wealth, while second sons often became bishops and high

clergy and their daughters became nuns in the Roman Catholic Church.

The main cities of France from which Huguenots emigrated were La Rochelle in Aunis, St. Malo in Brittany, and Montebeliard in eastern France, about 130 miles from the Swiss city of Geneva. They left France and settled many areas of the world, in small groups usually of three households at a time, when they were made unwelcome in France. They went to England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Netherlands, the German Palatine (primarily Prussia), Hungary, South Africa, South America, many island areas and the colonial United States, and to a far lesser extent, Canada. The Huguenots left to gain religious freedom like so many other groups did, but everywhere they went they profoundly transformed their new countries. They brought with them advanced technologies and assimilated themselves so completely that today it is difficult sometimes to appreciate their contributions to civilization. Today, no colonies of pure Huguenots exist anywhere – they assimilated so well and changed the environments they entered so much that today we see almost no evidence of their uniqueness. The Huguenot emigration in general was a success, with their citizens individually prospering and the results of their success impacting history in colossal ways.

Due to the proximity, Huguenots left in the largest numbers for three places initially - Henry VIII's England (including Guernsey and Jersey in the Channel Islands), William of Orange's Holland and the German Elector's Prussia. These places welcomed the Huguenots and many stayed and helped build their adopted homelands, but many migrated again for new places, sometimes moving three or four times before settling down.

The reason they made a small impact on Canada is that they assimilated exceptionally well, came in very small numbers - usually a family alone - and especially in the earlier times took great care to never express that they were not Catholic, even to the point of converting and going to a Roman Catholic Church regularly. Religious persecutions during the age of witch trials, the Inquisition and frequent Papal excommunication, along with the happenings in the first days of the printed Bible in Europe had taught them to keep their profile low. We must remember that during this time the usual punishment for going against the established church was to be burned at the

stake, drawn and quartered, or placed in a dungeon to waste away of starvation or sickness. In addition, we need to keep in mind that during the height of the persecutions from the mid-sixteenth century there was no Huguenot church building, baptism was not permitted them and marriage of Huguenots was illegal. At many times, repression was so severe that even last rites on their death beds were not allowed to Huguenots.

Once they settled in a new area outside of France, they became private family-oriented moral citizens with their primary authority based in Holy Scripture. They had good heads for business and were by and large extremely fair and trustworthy people. Throughout their history all they wanted was to be left alone; to be loyal to the King of France and have freedom to read their Bibles. It was, however, too much for the French royalty and Papists to allow – they feared them as they had grown to become about a quarter of the French population by 1600. The result was that they were severely persecuted both as a group and individually.

The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre occurred in 1572, when an estimated 50,000 Huguenots were killed in France. The perpetrators received full pardons from the king - no one was brought to trial for this mass killing. One of the leaders of the Huguenots, Gaspard Coligny (1519-1572), was also murdered at that time. He was a high-ranking Admiral in the French Navy, and the remaining Huguenots realized that if so notable a man as Coligny was expendable, they were at risk too. Huguenots began making preparations to emigrate, and many of them left for other countries before 1620. In some cases, parents sent their children away to live elsewhere in safety, breaking up many Huguenot families. For those who stayed, these independent thinkers began to band together in unofficial and secret congregations that met at private locations as they began calling themselves The French Reformed Church.

The only lull in the systematic repression in France occurred when the Edict of Nantes was signed by King Henry IV in 1598, as he realized that so much of his upper middle class and prosperous craftsmen had left the country. This law gave the Huguenots a little breathing room and convinced some of those that had

not already left to stay in France.⁶² When King Henry IV ascended the throne in 1589, the Huguenots found a King who was sympathetic to their plight and a believer in the doctrines of Calvinism. He was forced to convert from Calvinism to Catholicism to be allowed by the Roman Catholic Churchmen and the predominantly Catholic nobles to take the throne. The French treasury was left deeply in debt from the French Wars of Religion just ended, and this financial problem was one he was determined to solve.

King Henry IV helped make exploration to the New World an exciting adventure, and he allowed religious freedom to all - just as long as it did not cost him any money. He eventually recovered his treasury and proceeded to rebuild the realm, fully funded the French Army and tried to build up the Navy - all within a master plan that included new bridges over the Seine in Paris and expansion of the art gallery at the Louvre. He hoped to bring France up to date and into the forefront of European activities. Sadly, his assassination in 1610 by Catholic fanatic Francois Ravaillac proved to be another setback for the Huguenots. His son, Louis XIII, was still young when he took the throne and the Huguenots were well advised to be worried.

At this time, about 1610, a large contingent of Huguenots left France when the Edict of Nantes was proven to be ineffective in stopping the violence against them. France thereafter began to learn that almost no industry or mercantile operation could be easily accomplished now that so many Huguenots, the master artisans in the realm, had departed for freedom. This exodus would continue with professors, doctors, lawyers, clergy, smiths, merchants, soldiers and sailors leaving as soon as they could. As the kingdoms of Europe traded off from being Catholic countries to Protestant countries, based upon their current king's affiliation, it became more to the Huguenot's advantage to migrate.

In 1626 the King of France, again antagonistic toward the Huguenots, sent a naval contingent under Cardinal

⁶² During the reign of Henry IV (referred to by the English as Henry of Navarre), his personal flag contained three Fleur-de-lis. This design is well known in Canada as it is the basis for the current Quebec flag which uses these in a design which has four of them on a blue background.

Richelieu (1585-1642) to attack their stronghold at La Rochelle. That place held the largest group of Huguenots in France. La Rochelle had natural and manmade fortifications, was well supplied, and was led by Henri Rohan, duc de Rohan (1579-1638) who was the foremost Huguenot military leader in France.⁶³ The city was besieged for 15 months by Richelieu and the French Navy. The town eventually yielded, but not before the English, convinced by Huguenot expatriates living there to attempt a naval shelling, tried to come to their rescue and break the blockade of the French.⁶⁴ Unfortunately for the Huguenots, the English were beaten back after severe losses and returned to their homeland.

Richelieu, in concluding the peace in the King's name, allowed the surviving Huguenots in France to have civil liberties, including freedom of worship, but henceforth they were forbidden to have any control of the army or navy. At this time he officially ended the small flow of emigration to New France that had gone on during the early 1600s, and even went to Canada himself, in part to ensure that his Jesuit churchmen there were keeping a tight collar on the few Huguenots who were already in Quebec and Acadia. Interestingly enough some Huguenots continued to go to Canada despite the order, but very small numbers only from this date. There was a kind of truce in place in France after this, but unofficial and sometimes vicious persecutions continued. These were stepped up in New France under the Jesuit leadership there, by decree from Richelieu. He had placed the Jesuits in administrative charge following the failed mission and recall of the Recollet Order, who had begun the Catholic ministry in New France in earliest times.

The fragile accommodation ended when the Edict of Nantes was fully repudiated by King Louis XIV in 1685. The persecutions against the Huguenots in France began again, and were more vicious than ever.

⁶³ Rohan was the most outstanding military leader of Huguenots in France, having written extensively on tactics and military theory. His personal treatise *Memories* and his military manual *Le Parfait Capitaine* (The Complete Captain, published in 1636) were revered and used in military school education up until the present age.

⁶⁴ England's King at this time was Charles I, and he sent the Duke of Buckingham in command. The Duke was George Villiers (1592-1628), son of nobleman George Villiers (1550-1606), who was probably in England before 1570 and is presumed to have been a Huguenot, or at the very least, a Huguenot supporter.

As this change of politics occurred, the population of France again lost a large number of Huguenots: minor nobility went to friendly Geneva, Huguenot tradesmen and artisans left for the Netherlands, and many Huguenot vintners went to Germany. In total about 400,000 Huguenots left France, leaving her with a population of about 1,000,000. The enmity shown during these times cemented within the Huguenot mind distrust for Kings, Parliaments, and the Roman Church, most especially for the Jesuits.

The Jesuits in New France, and the Capuchins after them, were the de facto historians and a large number were missionaries to the indigenous peoples. They seized every opportunity to reduce Huguenot contributions in any way possible, notably in their annual pamphlet they called *Relations*. It is thought that many of the people coming to New France in the middle years of the seventeenth century had read or heard about the area of Quebec from these publications. It is clearly documented that the great explorer La Salle, who was schooled by Jesuits until he was 24, was most likely one of these *Relations* readers.

Today the ethnocentrism in the Jesuits' histories is veiled by the years and the perceptions that persist in our thinking. Genealogists of every experience level tend to be religious-minded and as a group we think that French people came from a wholly Catholic and unified country. This is clearly not true and a holdover from the histories reported down through the ages by those in power. Fair and balanced reporting of the actions of Huguenots was almost nonexistent, based upon the records we have today. This is one of the reasons it is difficult to know which facts of the period from 1550 to 1650 were true, in New France especially, and what was contrived. The reports we have also show that some of the New France churchmen were substantially to blame for the poor relations that existed with the indigenous peoples of Canada. The Iroquois and Huron and Algonquin people were often treated poorly by the Catholic leaders, but it was often better than the treatment given to the Huguenots who were shunned, shamed, persecuted and banished.

The Huguenot exodus continued as a trickle or as a torrent, based upon current conditions in France until the late 18th Century, when none other than the

Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834) returned home and petitioned the king to stop the Huguenot persecutions entirely. He had seen first-hand, during and after the Revolutionary War, what Huguenots and their descendants had created and what they valued in the new United States of America. He was shocked and dismayed that the very people he now so esteemed in America, including George Washington, were in reality his own countrymen and their descendants who had been tormented and forced into exile. He knew that the religious persecutions and forced emigration had cost France much skill and enterprise and certainly forfeited France's preeminent standing within the world's countries for hundreds of years. The King agreed and by 1786 the persecutions had all but ended. The rules and laws of civilization once again protected all Frenchmen. Unfortunately for the King and for France, the exodus of Huguenots was substantially complete and the French Revolution was just a few years in the future. This magnanimous kingly act toward the Huguenots went mostly unheralded amid the turmoil in France that escalated into the wide scale terror of the brutal revolution of 1789.

HUGUENOT SUCCESS IN CANADA

There were some notable exceptions to the plight of the Huguenot people. Although in general being a Huguenot was a dangerous thing to be, it could also be lucrative. While persecutions occurred at home, some of the Huguenots accumulated wealth from trade and seagoing voyages abroad. In this area they were the best of the age, and although they risked much on ocean voyages, the return also was great and some became quite rich. These rich French Protestants could not be ignored by the king who always needed money and ships for trade and exploration, and for the almost perpetual wars with the English.

From the earliest times, Canada was simply a trading post for fish and furs, with companies created to exploit the vast resources available. These took on the full range of sponsorship. Some were led by the King and others by bands of merchants, and much like our current corporations were constructed to afford shareholders a share of the wealth but also only a part of the great risks. Two of these companies with significant shares in the hands of Huguenots were the Company of Montmorency, and The Hundred

Associates. These both stepped in when the wealth of France had been depleted by war costs and other turmoil internally and when Catholic funding sources had evaporated.

The Hundred Associates was led by Richelieu himself, with the goal of trade and conversion of the indigenous tribes to Catholicism. He wanted to lead the group personally, and the King gave him a free hand. However, he needed more funding for outfitting the ships and so some of the money he took came from Huguenot merchants. This company was somewhat profitable, but it did lose many ships during its existence.

The Company of Montmorency (aka The Company de Caen) was led by Huguenot traders from La Rochelle, primarily Emery de Caen and his uncle, Guillaume de Caen. In 1621 Guillaume was a wealthy ship owner and merchant and was influential at court because of his vast wealth. The formation papers of the company were made to include a pledge to increase Catholicism in New France in return for the Charter it was given, and this was met with major surprise at the time.⁶⁵ There simply were not enough Catholics willing to come forward and take on the monetary challenge this entailed, so the Huguenots accepted the challenge and fully funded the project. They prospered for some time with an eleven year monopoly on trade to the St. Lawrence River valley.

HUGUENOT CHARACTERISTICS

To describe the Huguenots in general one would use flattering terms: individually they were moral, social thinkers, people who delighted in abstraction and who were gratified by hard work and achievement. They sought personal salvation without the evils they saw in the Catholic Church of the day. They excelled in cloth making, silk weaving, iron and steel making, wine making, carpentry and masonry. Many Huguenot soldiers went to Prussia and helped found the martial state that emerged there and later caused so much trouble in Europe in the 20th century. Many Huguenot sailors worked for the naval powers of the day –

⁶⁵ Champlain himself remarked that not enough Catholics came forward "*who wished to take on such a hazardous undertaking*". He also stated of the elder de Caen "*that he gave hopes he would become Catholic*" smoothing the feelings of some anti-Huguenots (Lancot, 1963, p. 116).

England, Italy, Holland, and even Spain where they were appreciated for their skills. Many well-to-do Huguenots in France were, previous to emigration, already Freemasons, and more became Freemasons in their adopted countries as they assimilated. A disproportionate share became politicians, as the quick wit and easy manner of the Huguenots endeared them to their constituents wherever they settled.

A few simple tests may be made to see if an ancestor is of potential Huguenot extraction:

- 1) The surname will appear to be French (remember, it could have been changed!)
- 2) Emphasis of the French surname is on the last syllable
- 3) Religion of the individual is Protestant or Calvinist (these could be one of the following): in Scotland or Ireland, Presbyterian; in England/Holland/Netherlands, Puritan, Unitarian or Congregationalist; in Holland, Dutch Walloon or Dutch Reformed Church; in France, Huguenot or French Reformed Church.
- 4) No baptismal/death records for that family exist at Roman Catholic Churches in towns or nearby cities of France.

Curiously, the only place besides France where the Huguenots were not valued was in Canada, where one looking back to that difficult pioneer time would think the similarities of language and culture along with their resourcefulness would endow mutual respect. Not so: when their religion was known, they were “encouraged” upon landing on Canadian shores by the Jesuits to go into the wilds in what was known then as rustication.⁶⁶

In Canada, originally three-year contracted workers of the land or simple trades were called *Hivernants*, to distinguish them as a class from permanent settlers who were rare in the early days of Quebec. Hivernants were allowed to stay on or go back to Europe when

their contracts were fulfilled, but no one expected many of them to stay. The Huguenots were also expected to leave as a result of their forced aloof setting and lack of political cohesion, so the labeling of them also in early writings as Hivernants does make some sense. As time went on, many of the Hivernants, both Huguenots and others, stayed, and the term soon became archaic and fell into disuse. When Hivernants of any religious persuasion decided to stay on to build their lives in Canada, they were then called *Volontaires*. It took about 20 years for these derogatory labels to no longer be used as a descriptor of the working people. This seems to lend credence to the assimilation process they underwent and the respect that the Huguenots eventually gained in their locales among the community leaders and eventually the government leaders of New France as well.⁶⁷

We think today of countries that prospered in a particular field, and generally assume it was the indigenous populations that spurred the growth and made that country prosperous. This is false in many cases, as it has been shown down through the historical record in general that outsiders do more to stimulate and modify existing process and trade than is at first expected.

The areas the Huguenots settled exploded on the scene shortly after they arrived there, with these areas leaping ahead in methods, technological advancement, and stability. Learning was valued and expected, and apprentices were held to a high standard of achievement. Populations in the regions where Huguenots emigrated soared in response to prosperity to a degree not seen again until the end of the Industrial Revolution due to the influx of new blood, new ideas, and new trading strategies for progress.

SOME WELL KNOWN HUGUENOTS

Some specific enterprises and people can explain and support the Huguenot contribution well. The following are well-known Huguenot community

⁶⁶ They were forced to settle far inland from the St. Lawrence River settlements of the Catholics, as a way to keep them from participating in the community life of the Catholic villages. The Jesuits probably hoped the lonely and desolate life would cause the outsiders to leave faster than anything else.

⁶⁷ Tradition says that as Huguenots stayed and of course eventually died in Quebec, they were buried in a vacant field just outside the Hotel-Dieu hospital, not in a consecrated cemetery. The consistent persecution and injustice done to them carried over even into the funerary arrangements allowed for them. Today the exact locations of their remains are disputed for obvious reasons.

successes, known Huguenots or descendants of verifiable Huguenots:

- In Scotland, Louis Crommelin helped revolutionize the linen industry.
- In Ireland, silk weaving was perfected by Peter Goyer: he sold the first pair of silk stockings to the King. Demand was brisk after that, as all the rich nobles wanted stockings. This demand spread all around Europe quickly, and Irish mills prospered.
- In the Battle of the Boyne, Louis Pastor served as the chaplain to William of Orange.
- In Holland, French Huguenots taught the people to grow roses, carnations and honeysuckle. The Dutch did all right themselves with tulips, but new markets opened up quickly once the Huguenots had been there for a few years.
- The Dutch took along Huguenot refugees to help establish a colony in South Africa. Many years later their descendants fought with the Boers in their war against Great Britain. They intermarried there and form a majority population of South Africa to the present day.
- In modern times, Pierre de Villiers was Chief Justice of South Africa.
- In South Carolina, Francis Marion was the Swamp Fox of the American Revolution.
- Henry Laurens and John Huger were colonial leaders during the American Revolution.
- John C. Calhoun, one of the finest minds of the 19th century, was Vice President of the United States 1825-1832.
- Nicolas Martiau, George Washington's great-great-grandfather, came to Yorktown, VA in 1620. George was later a famous Freemason, like some of his not so famous forebears.
- John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee, came to America in 1740 with his father, Valentine.
- Charles De La Noye was the progenitor of the American Delano family. Franklin Delano Roosevelt is his descendant.
- Alexander Hamilton, Revolutionary leader, aide-de-camp to Washington, lawyer, Secretary of the Treasury and Congressman, was born to half Huguenot mother Rachel Faucett Lavien in Charlestown, British West Indies on 11 Jan 1755.
- She was a married woman at the time⁶⁸, when she and James A. Hamilton (Laird of Grange, Ayrshire, Scotland) had their affair.
- Admiral Audubon settled in Philadelphia – his son John James Audubon was our country's most respected naturalist.
- Lyden, Holland was the point of debarkation for the Pilgrims in 1620, and was also the refugee interim home of many Huguenots. There for at least several years, they intermarried with the future Pilgrims and the Dutch. Pilgrim Priscilla Mullins' father William arrived in Lyden in 1620. The original family name was Molines.⁶⁹
- Peter Minuit and Peter Stuyvesant were early Dutch settlers to New Amsterdam.
- Fourteen Huguenots were the first settlers of Harlem, New York.
- New Paltz and New Rochelle, New York are named after Huguenot strongholds in France.
- Jesse De Forest was an early New York settler who came from Lyden.
- Henry David Thoreau – Harvard educated author of *Walden* was the grandson of Phillippe Thoreau, a refugee from the Isle of Jersey. I have wondered whether the title *Walden* harks back in time to the Waldenses, who began the Huguenot tradition.
- Mathew Vassar was born in England to exiled parents. He endowed the college in New York that bears his name, from wealth he acquired in the brewery business.
- More than 48 Huguenot families came to Rhode Island before 1720.
- More than 50 Huguenot families came to Hartford, Connecticut before 1704. Some of those lived out their lives in Hartford and were later buried in the Old Burial Ground in the center of the city.
- Faneuil Hall in Boston owes its name to a large family of Huguenots from La Rochelle who had roots there since the 1200's. Some Faneuils left for Nova Scotia during the American Revolution and

⁶⁸ She was the wife of Johann Lavien, a Dutchman. She had another child with Hamilton before he abandoned them. She worked her own dry goods store to provide for her children until her untimely death, when Alexander was just 13.

⁶⁹ John Alden may also be a Huguenot, but his lines are not entirely clear to many, though some historians say he is a Huguenot also.

settled there, content to be loyal to the English Crown that had sheltered them in England for years before they came to America.

- Paul Revere was descended from Huguenots from Riaucaud, near Bordeaux, France where the surname was Rivoire.⁷⁰ This family went to Holland and then to the Isle of Guernsey before coming to America in 1715. Apollos Paul Rivoire changed his name in 1729 to Paul Revere when he proposed to his sweetheart, Deborah Hitchbourn. The noted patriot and Boston silversmith Paul Revere was his first son, born January 1, 1735. The craftsmanship of his metal working to this day is unsurpassed and commands high prices whenever it is up at an auction.⁷¹ This family deserves the recognition given them as they participated in so many national events and conflicts since 1715. One of the obscure facts – in 1861 the Civil War created the need for many volunteer soldiers and the 20th Massachusetts Regiment was mustered in Boston in 1862. The regiment's leaders included many notables from Boston and Harvard College in particular, among them famous Bostonians like Oliver Wendell Holmes, many proud Irish immigrant soldiers, and the grandson of the famous Paul Revere. This officer, Major Paul Revere (Harvard class of 1862), led the 20th Massachusetts until he fell at Gettysburg on the third day of that battle.
- Explorer Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut (d. 1709), born in St-Germain-en-Laye, France, came to Quebec in 1676. He commanded forts at Lachine, Cataragui, and Mackinac and was known to be honest and fair. His most famous saying is: "I fear not death, only cowardice and dishonor." Duluth, Minnesota is named for him.
- John Jay was an ardent patriot, lawyer, Congressman, governor of New York, and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was the son of Peter Jay and Mary van Cortlandt. Peter's father was Pierre Jay, merchant of La Rochelle.

THREE FAMOUS CANADIANS

Being fascinated by some of the coincidences of great people and their traits, I offer three intriguing personalities we have all heard of for contemplation. Knowing that histories are often "missing something," I detect that unarticulated something with these three famous people. Could these three have been Huguenots?

Samuel de Champlain (c. 1567-1635). Champlain was born at Brouage, a seaport town near La Rochelle. No baptism records exist for him in the nearby Catholic Churches. He wed a Huguenot girl, Helene Boulle, when he was 40, just before returning to the new world, using her 6,000-livres dowry to outfit his ships.⁷² Pierre du Guast, Sieur De Monts, the Huguenot governor of New France, names him as his lieutenant. This seems odd, even given his popularity and even-handed attributes, if there was not something more in common with De Monts. In view of the above, Champlain may very well have been a Huguenot.

Louis De Buade, Comte de Frontenac (1620-1698). De Buade was the governor of New France in 1672. He is widely known to have understood people, favored exploration and was a very good friend to Rene-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle (1643-1687), a Jesuit-schooled Roman Catholic from Rouen. La Salle was known to be friendly towards Huguenots and the many tribes of Indians and was clearly an individualist thinker, adventurer and explorer.

When La Salle was sent before the king of France (Louis XIV) in 1675, he carried a letter of recommendation from Frontenac – an impertinent thing to do for a Huguenot, even if he was a close friend - knowing fully that the kings of France did not really approve of Huguenots, even at the most non-repressive times. King Louis declared La Salle a nobleman that day – very odd behavior for a King as well.

Also, after some success in battles, Frontenac was able to control the warlike Iroquois people when no other administrator in Quebec could. Before him there was constant war and the governors of New

⁷⁰ Apollos Rivoire's Uncle Simon migrated to Guernsey before 1705, and had moved there from St. Foye, the next village to Riaucaud. Uncle Simon furnished his nephew Apollos with money to go to Boston in 1715, and paid for his 10 year indenture to silversmith John Coney. Coney was one of 32 silversmiths in Boston.

⁷¹ Apollos Revere was apprenticed at the same time two other noted Boston young men were working there – Thomas Hancock, uncle and foster father of John Hancock, was a few feet away serving his apprenticeship and Benjamin Franklin was serving his apprenticeship to his brother James in printing a little farther up the same street.

⁷² It is well known that Champlain made at least 20 trips to the New World.

France had even enlisted the Huron and other tribes to fight the Iroquois.

Frontenac was later able to bluff the New England Admiral, Sir William Phips (1651-1695) into retreating from his siege of New France. Although the French defenses were meager and there was not enough food or gunpowder in the forts, he stood against the Phips armada with about 800 non-militia men from the surrounding areas and Phips left without the prize.⁷³ Frontenac's people skills and ability to convince and marshal resources should have been seen as a major ability, yet it was played down as almost unimportant by most chroniclers. He may have been a Huguenot as well, based upon these experiences and traits, and might have been even a greater figure in Canadian history than we suspect today.

Louis Joseph de St. Veran, Marquis de Montcalm (1712-1759). Montcalm may be a good example of how hidden truths may point to his perhaps being a Huguenot. Montcalm seems to have been a French Protestant in private, though he kept his religious beliefs hidden from public view. His father, however, had publicly abjured religion, and one must think this a response to the persecutions meted out over time to the Huguenots. Not much is known of Montcalm the man himself, but we all know of his death in battle on the Plains of Abraham as the French lost New France to England in 1759.

THE HUGUENOT CONTRIBUTION

There is much to be proud of if one has Huguenot ancestors in his line. The people were of a superior type, being highly skilled and family oriented. Once settled they often changed their names to be similar to names found in their adopted countries, diversified the culture, intermarried with locals and perfectly assimilated into society. They brought the latest technology with them, enriching the areas they settled as artisans. As clergy they were leaders in the Presbyterian, and Dutch Reformed or French Reformed churches. As craftsmen they were considered elite and sponsored all manner of

apprenticeships long after that practice was made archaic in other places - they believed that they were gifted to be able to teach, and so they should. Contradictory as it may seem, Huguenot immigrant bakers of Prussia created Zwieback Toast, a staple of teething infants everywhere, while at about the same time Huguenot soldier immigrants were in the forefront of the creation of the military-industrial war dynasty of Prussia.

Larger settlements of Huguenots existed before 1700, and if your genealogy meanders through one of these cities, you have a strong likelihood of being a Huguenot descendant. Some of the enclaves were: Lyden, Holland, Colchester and Devonshire England, Leeds and Dublin in Ireland, Dunore and Glasgow in Scotland, the Azores, Jersey, Guernsey, and later Philadelphia and New York, especially the Hudson River areas. It is interesting to note how these second-class French citizens were treated, forced to migrate and helped to create first-class cultures elsewhere for centuries. Also interesting to note is that many Huguenots converted back to Catholicism when change occurred in the Roman Church in the post-Reformation era. Some of these, it must be said, were to avoid further persecution, but not all.

CONCLUSIONS

The Huguenots were individualistic and masters of assimilation in their adopted societies. They came from many famous families and interacted with famous people on the world stage for hundreds of years, earning their place by hard work, understanding of others, open thinking, and family orientation. From the 1400's and for hundreds of years after they managed to grow their families, their expertise and their inventiveness and all the while nurture their moral view of the world and succeed where the odds of success seemed very low.

Historians generally were not kind to them, when they were identified at all. The New France records of the political changes and the histories created by the Jesuits are ethnocentric in the extreme, debasing the contributions of Huguenots in favor of other groups. In notes made by missionaries or explorers one sees primarily a Catholic perspective. In addition, much as the Soviet Union is now infamous for doing, Roman church historians rewrote history to edit out facts

⁷³ The inexperienced Phips, appointed as the first chartered governor of Massachusetts, had 34 warships in the St. Lawrence River in July 1690 – more than enough resources and men to take Quebec. Yet he left after minor skirmishes failed to dislodge the French from their defense and his ships began to run out of gunpowder.

critical to the Catholic Church. Much of what comes down to us today in New France that looks like history could in fact be viewed partially as propaganda of the most obvious kind. Yet most researchers are not really trained to exhaustively question facts presented, especially from hundreds of years earlier. We tend to take what is written as true. Sadly, at least some of it is probably not true. That part relating to Huguenots, the Roman Church and society before the present era (about 1800) is probably only partly true at best.

The Huguenots were very skilled at soldering and sailing from the earliest times. If the Huguenot refugees had been allowed to migrate to New France by the French Kings, it is very likely that their manpower and intellect would have added to the abilities of the other settlers already present in Canada. I think it would have created a strong nation very early. If free migrations had been allowed, it is doubtful that England could have overrun the country and conquered Canada in 1759 as it so easily did. History in Canada would have been much different if that had occurred. This idea is disputed by many historians, however, due to their belief that if Huguenot emigration had been endorsed, the Canadian Catholic majority might have become a minority. Also, there is a theory that the Huguenots might have aligned with New England on the basis of shared religious beliefs and the sovereignty of Canada might have been erased or absorbed. I believe these two ideas to be false assumptions – there is no evidence that the Huguenots were ever disloyal to their King or country – even in the face of terrible ongoing religious persecution in France and in Canada. They believed and acted as though they were Frenchmen, with Humanistic ideas, but Frenchmen nonetheless.

In an age shrouded by futile and long religious wars the Huguenots professed liberty, justice, due process, moral rights of man, and truth above all moral imperatives. They set the stage for the politicians and philosophers who were to come from Europe in general but France and England in particular. Voltaire, Rousseau, Descartes, Mill, Hobbes and many later philosophers were nurtured on the ideas of the free thinking Humanism professed by the Huguenots.

They helped encourage new industrialization in places such as Scotland and Ireland. These areas rose from being remote and poor places on the fringe of Europe, to major players in morality and justice, literature and the arts, politics, religion and poetry as they became materially richer. The Huguenots excelled at pottery- and clock-making, at artistic forms of all kinds and weaving of cotton and linen and silk, mostly in Ireland and England but other places as well. In short, they made dramatic contributions to the wealth of the world countries they settled. These contributions are generally not credited to Huguenots: they seemed happy to remain anonymous in the earliest years, when their contributions were clearer to see.

Their willingness to take ideas further made politics exciting, expanded religious thinking, and made the wars of the time extremely complex. They contributed more than we may ever know, and by changing their names easily as need dictated, made finding them difficult - a worthy challenge if it seems you might be connected to any one of them!

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT HILAIRE JOURDAIN

As noted in the beginning of this document, my interest was spurred by my own family connection to Hilaire Jourdain (b. ca. 1620 in Day, Niort, Saintonge), who is my 7th Great-grandfather.⁷⁴

Although it is probably impossible to be 100% certain about anything that occurred 400 years ago, it is my belief based upon the data I've collected that he was probably a Huguenot. He and his wife Ann Betrau (b. ca. 1631, Niort) are the ancestors of about 12 generations of Quebecois and others living in North America today. They are believed to have lived in France their entire lives. No record exists of their birth, death or their final resting places, as you'd expect for a Huguenot couple. However their marriage date has been preserved from records nearby in La Rochelle and seems to have occurred on 15 Apr 1646 somewhere in Saintonge. It appears they were not married in a church.

⁷⁴ The name is pronounced Jor-dan, with the accent on the last syllable.

The area they lived in was Niort, Saintonge, France where most were farmers who grew normal produce but also specialized in the many varieties of the herb angelica, which is used in medicines, and as a flavoring in liquors and gins. From earliest times Huguenots were famed as exceptional doctors and this herb was often used by them and recommended for many maladies. Niort was once long ago Atlantic Ocean side, and a vigorous sea trade brought some wealth to the area. It was later believed to be so strategic that Henry II of England and his son Richard the Lionhearted built a castle in the center of what was then a small farming town. Niort as it is today has sprung up around that edifice that still remains in the center of town. Later, changing tides and the filling of swampland for farming made the town of Niort a place miles from the sea.

Today it is a small town on the river named for the city, Sevre Niortaise, with a curious old castle in the center. Interestingly, the modern flag of Niort gives clues to the past. It contains four of the familiar Fleur-de-lis of Henry of Navarre in bright yellow, surrounding an image of a castle keep, ostensibly the castle begun by Henry II and finished by Richard.

This area of Niort in the late 1500s was a center of Protestantism and suffered very severely as a militant community marked for repression. By 1681 almost no Huguenots remained. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 it became much worse in France for the Huguenots, but there were few left in Niort. Today the Protestant French living here trace their ancestors to the few Huguenots who came later from other places in France and survived.

Town legends state that most Huguenots living in Niort had emigrated primarily to London from this area. In an age when outsiders kept to themselves, there is a map-documented area in Elizabethan London in the north central area known as the Huguenot sector, near to the clearly marked Jewish sector. William Shakespeare probably knew some of them and it is known that some Huguenots were supporters of his plays.

The Niort Huguenots are believed to have planned carefully and sent isolated young men and small families elsewhere also, to spread their chances of survival in the world. This is what I believe Hilaire

almost certainly did – he sent his only known son, Guillaume Jourdain to Quebec, around 1670.

Guillaume Jourdain is believed to have been born on 7Dec1651 in Niort, Saintonge France, and at about the age of 19 came to Quebec (about 1670). He became very successful in Quebec after changing his name during the passage to Jordon (some records use Jordan, and others use his real name, Jourdain) and began his required assimilation. He appears to have accepted Catholicism, or acted to all in his new home of Quebec as if he did. He married French Catholic second generation Quebecois Jeanne Constantin dit LeVallee on 18Apr1678 in Quebec. Jeanne gave him six children between 1682 and 1692: four survived childhood and had families of their own. He died on 21Feb1724 at Levis, Quebec. His wife Jeanne Constantin dit LeVallee was born in Quebec on 19Feb1664, died 21Nov1744 in Québec, and was buried soon after in Pointe-de-Levy, Lauzon, Quebec.

A WORD ABOUT THE ADDENDUMS

The following addendums show some details I have captured to make the context of this article more encompassing. The first two show names of some of North American and European prominent Huguenot families, how their names morphed into others to help them assimilate. Please recognize that not everyone with these names is of Huguenot extraction, as many even within the same family abjured religion, converted to Protestant faiths and re-converted to Catholicism over several hundred years. In the end many Huguenot families did take the Roman Catholic religion as their faith, so it is often very confusing. It may be another of the many facets of the genealogical research concepts that need to be considered when undertaking a successful ancestry project.

The third addendum is a chronological list of the Governors of New France, in order that the mixing of faiths in Canada can be more clearly illustrated. In all cases these leaders were men with the human failings of pride, bigotry, and prejudice as well as patriotism – for France and for New France. They exhibited and encompassed every level of religious zealotry and aggression imaginable, while showing leadership, friendship, honor and glory. After all the intervening years, it is clear that our civilization has not changed very much at all.

ADDENDUM 1: Assimilated Huguenot Names

<u>Huguenot name</u>	<u>Adopted name in England/ Scotland/Holland & examples</u>
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Biever	Beeber/Beaver
De Rapaljte	Raparlier
DeVaux	Dafoe
(Daniel Defoe)	
DeCou	Decew, Descou
DeLacey	Lacy
DeLong	Long
DeLuis	Lewis
DePuy	DePew
DuTay	Douty/Doute
Feuillevert	Greenleaf
(John Greenleaf Whittier)	
Fouleur	Fuller
Freneau	Fresneau/Fresno
Garnier	Grenier
Garriques	Garrick
(David Garrick, English actor)	
Gobin	Goble
Hoch	High
Huyck	Huglens
Jourdain Jordan/Jurdan/Jordan ⁷⁵	
(Hilaire Joudain, my 7 th g-grandfather)	
Laigne	Lane
Landre	Landers
LeCaudey	Cody
(Buffalo Bill Cody)	
LeMoigne	Lemon
LePere	Lepper
Louks	Louks/Locus/Lucas
Rettean	Rettie
Ryerzoon	Ryerson
Supplee	Suplis
Trois Maine	Tremaine
Zelaire	Zeller

ADDENDUM 2: North American Huguenot Names

Achard, Ackerman, Aimee, Amyrault, Audobon,
d'Ablins

Barbut, Barton, Bastedo, Baudouin, Bayard, Bayle,
Beaver, Bedel, Beeber, Bergie, Bernon, Berton,

⁷⁵ Hilaire's son Guillaume and wife Jeanne are common ancestors of many Quebecois including some of the families Jordon, Huard, Bourassa, Fontaine, Morrissette and Demers. Also, my personal family lines of Albert, LeVasseur, Simoneau and Barriault show them as ancestors.

Bevier, Biever, Birdsall, Blanchard, Bondet,
Bongard, Boudinot, Bounard, Bouteiller, Boutineau,
Boyd, Boyer, Brebner, Brevin, Buis, Burdette, de
Benneville, duBarry,

le Brabanier, leBouc

Canniff, Canton, Carteret, Casseneau, Charteris,
Clauswitz, Coligny, Collier, Collins, Comfort,
Confort, Conger, Connel, Constable, Corby,
Corwins, Coryell, Costain, Cottereau,

Couson, Crommelin, Cunnard, Currelly, Currie,
deCilliers, deConde, duColon, duCosson

Dafoe, Dalhousie, Dana, Dauphine, David, Davinport,
Deeth, Degrassie, Delamater, Delano, Denike,
Denyes, DePew, DePuy, DesBarres, Desbrisay,
DesChamps, DeVaux, Devoe, Dewart, DeWitt,
Deyo, Dipple, DuBois, Dulmage, Dulyea, DuPaul,
DuPeau, Dupin, Dupont, Durant, Dusty, Dutay,
Dutot, Duxsee, Dysert

Eccles, Embree, Embry, Espy

Faneuil, Farmer, Feuilleteau, Feuillevert, Finch, Flagler,
Fleming, Fleury, Fontaine, Foucar, Found, Foutou,
Fownes, Fox, Fralick, Freer, Freneau, Fresneau,
deForest

Gallaudet, Garnier, Garrick, Garriques, Gerber,
Gerimon, Gerolony, Gillespie, Girard, Gobble,
Gobin, Goodonier, Gosnell, Goyer, Gratto,
Greenleaf, Grenier, Grierson, Grignon, Guillet

Hammon, Hasbrouck, Helm, High, Hoch, Hue, Huff,
Huyck, Huyghens,

Jay, Jessup, Jevons, Johonnat, Jourdain, Jordon, Jordan
Kieffer, Knox

deLancey, deLatre, deLong, Labatt, Lacrone, Lamarr,
Laramie, LaRoux, Lazier, Lebar, LeConte,
Lemarch, LeMarsh, Lesueur, Levall, Levan, Lotz,
Lounsberry, Lowe, Lundy,

Lyonnet

deMille, Mabee, Mabile, Maillet, Malan, Malot,
Marchand, Marlotte, Martel, Martiau, Massey,
Matheot, Maynard, McGowan, Merkel, Mersereau,
Minuit, Misener, Molines, Monther, Moser, Mosier,
Mosure, Mousset, Mowat, Mullenoux, Murdock

Nelles, de la Noye

Osterhondt

de la Place, de Pieux, Parliament, Parrot, Patruan,
Pearsall, Perliss, Perot, Perrin, Petipierre, Pidoux,
Pilchard, Prequenat, Privat, Pruyn, Purdy

leQuesnel

deRapelje, Ramsay, Ransier, Raparlier, Redner,
 Rettean, Rettie, Ribault Roberdeau, Rossignol,
 Rousseau, Rousselet, Ruttan, Ryerson, Ryertz,
 Ryerzoon
 Sampson, Saurin, Saylor, Secord, Sellaire, Sigourney,
 Silcox, Smuts, Souplis, Stickle,
 Stillwell, Striker, Supplee, Sycar
 Talbot, Tanner, Tattrie, Thiely, Thoreau, Throckmorton,
 Toby, Tremaine, Trompou
 deVilliers, Valentine, Valteau, Van Vilsor, VanAllen,
 Vanderwater, VanHorn, VanWyck, Vasser, Verite,
 Verity, Volteau, Vroorman
 de la Warr
 Whittier
 Zellaire, Zeller

ADDENDUM 3: Early Governors of New France

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name/title</u>	<u>Known Religion</u>
1540	Jean Francois de la Rocque, Sieur de Roberval:	Huguenot
1543	Vacant - the French were not very interested in New France during these years	
1598	Le Marquis de la Rocque: Catholic, hostile to Huguenots	
1599	Chauvin de Rouen: Huguenot	
1602	Commander de Chastes, Governor of Dieppe: Catholic, non-hostile	
1604	Pierre de Gua, Sieur de Monts, Governor of Dieppe: Huguenot	
1612	Prince de Conde: Huguenot	
1616	Pons de Lauziere, Marquis de Themine de Cardillac: Catholic, non-hostile	
1620	Prince de Conde: sold control to the Huguenot Duc de Montmorency, Admiral of the fleet (Catholic, non-hostile) who then delegated duties to Champlain: Huguenot?	
1625	Henry de Levy, Duc de Ventedouk: Catholic, hostile to Huguenots	
1626	Cardinal Richelieu: Catholic, hostile to Huguenots	
1626	Charles Huault de Montmagny: 1 st official governor: Catholic, non-hostile	
1629	Lewis Kirke: English Governor, English in control ^{76 77} : Huguenot Englishman	

⁷⁶ David Kirke, along with his brothers Lewis and Thomas, sons of Gervase Kirke (Huguenot), sailed for Canadian waters with a

1632	Samuel de Champlain: France once again in control: Huguenot?
1636	Charles-Jacques Huault de Montmagny, son of Charles: Catholic, non-hostile
1648	Louis d'Ailleboust, Sieur de Coulonge: Huguenot?
1651	Jean de Lauzon : Catholic
1658	Pierre de Voyer, Viscount de Argenson: Catholic
1661	Pierre Dubois, Baron of Avaugour: Catholic, non-hostile
1663	Augustin de Saffray de Mezy: Catholic, non-hostile
1665	Daniel de Remy, Sieur de Courcelles: Catholic
1672	Louis de Baude, Comte de Frontenac: Huguenot?
1682	Joseph-Antoine Lefebvre de la Barre: Catholic, non-hostile
1685	Jacques-Rene de Brisay, Marquis de Denonville: Catholic, non-hostile
1689	Louis de Baude, Comte de Frontenac ⁷⁸ : Huguenot?
1699	Louis-Hector de Calliere, Knight of Calliers ⁷⁹ : Catholic, non-hostile
1703	Phillip de Rigaud, Marquis de Vandreuil: Catholic
1725	Charles de la Boische, Marquis de Beauharnois: Catholic
1747	Roland-Michel Barrin, Marquis de la Galisioniere: Catholic
1749	Jacques-Pierre de Traffanel de la Jonquiere: Catholic
1752	Michel-Ange Du Quesne, Marquis de Manneville ⁸⁰ : Catholic, of Huguenot parents
1755	Pierre Francois de Rigaud, Marquis de Vandreuil-Cavagnial: Catholic

commission from Charles I. Champlain surrendered to them on 9Aug1629 after a horrendous winter had weakened the settlement beyond any ability to defend it. The terms allowed the French passage back to France and good treatment.

⁷⁷ The English had been shown the way to the French settlements by traitor Etienne Brule, who had been an outstanding explorer and Indian interpreter for years. He was disgraced by this action and went to live with the Huron. He was murdered shortly after and cannibalized by the natives, who valued honor as much as the French.

⁷⁸ Frontenac was 70 years old when he came back to New France to serve. He died 9 years later.

⁷⁹ The 1701 Montreal treaty he signed with the Iroquois permanently ended the largest Indian threat in New France.

⁸⁰ Fort Duquesne (eventually becoming Pittsburg) was named for him. His father Abraham re-accepted Catholicism in 1685.

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- www.huguenot.netnation.com/general/huguenot.htm: Interesting general site
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- www.canadiangenealogy.net: very good site for Canadian data
- www.web.books.com/classics/on/b0/b220: very good site for book lookups

Availability of Reference Material

Much has been written generally about the Huguenots, but it is difficult to find books still in print on their contributions. Some of the books referenced above were older and no longer in print, but available at my local library. Sadly, most French, English and Canadian histories skim over their contributions or do not even mention them at all. I checked Amazon.com looking for works and there were over 2,000 books available relating to the early French history and the Huguenot role in other cultural advancement. However, all the libraries I checked in central Connecticut had few and most had no books on the Huguenots on their shelves. This forces one with a casual interest to purchase new books or use older ones, or rely on the Internet for facts. I did use the Wikipedia.com site and found the writing there fairly well done. I suggest that starting there is probably the best option for a simple grasp of the issues.

Appreciating the present and anticipating the future hinge on an ability to communicate with the past. When we lose the capacity to travel in time, we are cut loose from much of what anchors our sense of who we are and where we are headed.

Daniel L. Schacter: *Searching for Memory*
(NY: Basic Books, 1996, p. 160)

⁸¹ Most reference commentary on early Quebec is taken from the annual historical pamphlets called the “*Relations des Jesuites*”, referenced extensively in this book by Lancot. The short-hand term “*Relations*” is commonly used to refer to these so I used it as well in this essay.

Brooklyn, CT
French-Canadian Birth Record Extracts
1890-1895

Transcribed by Susan Paquette, #369

[NOTE: Entries have been transcribed as found. Variations in abbreviations and the order of information are as they appear in the records.]

CA = Canada	res = resides	d/o = daughter of	mill op = mill operative (mill worker)
CAN = Canada	PQ = Province of Québec	s/o = son of	b = born

ALLAIRE, Marie Agnes b. Brooklyn 02JUN1894 d/o Saul ALLAIRE b. Canada age 52 laborer, & Marie RICHARD age 41 b. Canada. Child #17, 10 living.

ALLAIRE, Rose Delima b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 17MAR1892 d/o Saul b. St. Barnabe, PQ age 50 mill hand, & Marie RICHARD b. St. Barnabe age 39. Child #16, 10 living.

ARCHAMBAULT, Joseph Adjutor & Joseph Elzear (twins) b. (no day/month)1895 sons of Adjutor ARCHAMBAULT b. St. Denis, PQ age 45 mill hand, & Celanise CHARRON age 39 b. St. Denis, PQ. Child #17 & 18, 11 living. [Note: this appears between entries for 31MAY1895 & 07JUN1895.]

ARCHAMBEAULT, Clovis b. Brooklyn 20NOV1892 s/o David b. CA age 22 mill hand, & Marie Louise BOMBARDIER b. NH age 23. Child #2, 1 living.

BAILLARGEON, Joseph George Oziel b. 10JUN1895 s/o Aime BAILLARGEON age 26 b. Weedon, PQ mill hand, & Amanda POTHIER age 26 b. Warwick, Canada. Child #2, 2 living.

BAISAILLON, Alexina b. Brooklyn, CT 28JUN1890 d/o Norbert b. Canada mill hand age 25, & Delia LABONTE b. Canada age 22. Child #3, 3 living.

BALLEUX(?), Rose Alma b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 08JUL1891 d/o Hermengilde b. St. Guillaume, PQ mill hand age 29, & Malvina DIONNE b. St. Pacôme age 28. Child #4, 2 living.

BALLEUX, Donat Theodore b. Danielsonville, CT 14SEP1893 s/o Hermengilde resides New Bedford, MA b. St. Germain, PQ carpenter age 29, & Malvina DIONNE b. St. Pacôme, PQ age 28. Child #5, 3 living.

BALLEUX, M. Jeanne b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 24MAY1890 d/o Hermengilde b. St. Guillaume,

CA age 27 mill hand, & Malvina DIONNE b. St. Pacôme, CA age 26. Child #3, 1 living.

BARBEAU, Adelard Joseph b. Brooklyn, CT 24AUG 1890 s/o Toussaint b. CA age 23 mill hand, & Cedula LAVALLÉE b. CA age 22. Child #1.

BARBEAU, Charles E., b. Brooklyn 12JAN1891 s/o John b. CA res. Brooklyn mill operator age 20, & Brigitte DESPRES b. CA age 17. Child #1, 1 living.

BARBEAU, Joseph Woldee(?) b. 06FEB1894 s/o Toussaint BARBEAU age 26 weaver b. Farnham, PQ, & Sedulie LAVALLEE age 25 b. St. Joachim, PQ.

BEAULIEU, Selidor Joseph b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 24FEB1893 s/o Joseph b. Glen Falls, NY age 26 mill hand, & Alexandrine DUCHARME age 24 b. St. Jean de Martha, PQ. Child #4, 3 living.

BEAULT, Marie Yvonne b. 20MAR1895 d/o Rock BREAU age 28 speeder tender b. Canada, & Lucie BONNEAU b. CA age 27. Child #3, 3 living.

BEDARD, Alphonsine b. Danielsonville, Brooklyn 19JUN1894 d/o Peter BEDARD b. Canada age 24 mill hand, & Alphonsine LEPAGE b. Canada age 25. Child #4, 4 living.

BEDARD, Laura b. Danielsonville, CT 01JAN1891 d/o Peter b. CA age 22 mill op, & Alphonsine LEPAGE b. CA age 23. Child #3, 3 living.

BEDARD, Marie Lydia Amanda b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 08MAY1893 d/o Joseph b. Ste. Brigitte, PQ age 20 mill hand, & Amanda DUBREUIL b. St. Cesaire, PQ age 21. Child #1, 1 living.

BELISLE, Joseph Edward b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 17AUG1891 s/o François Xavier b. Wauregan

- mill hand age 29, & Cordelia GAUVIN b. Lachute, PQ age 23. Child #4, 1 living.
- BELISLE, Joseph François Hormidas b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 15JUN1890 s/o François b. Wauregan, CT mill hand age 28, & Cordelia GAUVIN b. Lachute, Québec age 22. Child #3, 1 living.
- BENAC, Marie Bernadette Rosa b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 25APR1894 d/o Hubert BENAC b. St. Alexandre, PQ age 49 mill hand, & Mederise MARCOUX b. Ste. Marie de Monnoir, PQ age 41. Child #9, 9 living.
- BERGERON, Alfred b. Brooklyn 04SEPT1890 s/o Alfred age 26 b. CA mill hand, & Delia DUFRESNE b. CA age 20. Child #1.
- BERGERON, Joseph b. Brooklyn 09NOV1890 s/o Philias b. CA age 27 mill hand, & Elmiere LAGASSE b. CA age 25. Child #5, 4 living.
- BERNIER(?), Orilla Fileman [probably Philomene] b. Danielsonville, CT 16APR1892 d/o Onesime b. CA age 27 laborer, & Orillia (?) DION b. CA age 26. Child #2, 2 living.
- BERNIER, Frankie A., b. Brooklyn 07MAY1891 s/o Philibert b. CA mill op age 22, & Edlene(?) CLOUTIER b. CA age 23. Child #1, 1 living.
- BERNIER, Fred b. Brooklyn 16NOV1890 s/o Mathias b. CA mill op age 23, & Marie BERNIER b. CA age 22. Child #1.
- BERNIER, Georges b. Danielson, CT 20DEC1890 s/o Georges b. CA age 32 mill op, & Philomene ETHIER b. CA age 30. Child #2, 2 living.
- BERNIER, Joseph Edmond Amedee Honorius b. Brooklyn 12FEB1892 s/o Mathias age 25 b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ, & Marie BERNIER age 24 b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ.
- BERNIER, Joseph Frederic b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 20MAY1894 s/o Onesime BERNIER age 29 b. St. Eugene, PQ mill hand, & Aurelie DIONNE b. St. Pacôme, PQ age 27. Child #4, 3 living.
- BERNIER, Joseph Ovila b. Brooklyn 21JAN1894 s/o Pierre BERNIER b. Matane, Québec age 29 mill hand, & Leda BERNIER b. St. Eugene age 22. Child #4, 3 living.
- BERNIER, Joseph Valere b. Brooklyn 15JUL1892 s/o Pierre b. Matane, PQ age 26 laborer, & Leda GENDREAU b. St. Eugene, PQ age 20. Child #3, 3 living, premature birth.
- BERNIER, Louis Amedee Mathias b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 26JUL1894 s/o Mathias BERNIER b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ mill hand age 27, & Henriette ? b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ age 25. Child #3, 2 living.
- BERNIER, Marie Jeanne Aurelie b. Brooklyn 01MAR1891 d/o Onesime res. Brooklyn age 25 mill hand b. St. Eugene, CA, & Aurelie DIONNE b. St. Pacôme, PQ age 25. Child #2, 1 living.
- BERNIER, unknown b. 12MAR1890 d/o Onesime b. L'Islet, Qué. age 25 mill hand, & Aurelie DIONNE b. St. Pacôme, Québec age 23. Child #1, was miscarried at 3 ½ months.
- BERNIER, unnamed, miscarriage 23MAR1892 child of Philibert BERNIER b. Cap St. Ignace age 23 mill hand, & Helene CLOUTIER age 23 b. CA. Child #2, 1 living.
- BILLAIRGEON, Joseph Aime Ernest b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 24JUL1894 s/o Aime b. Waterville, ME mill hand age 25, & Amanda POTHIER age 25 b. Warwick, Canada. Child #1, 1 living.
- BISAILLON, M. Olivine Yvonne b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 17AUG1895 d/o Julien BISAILLON b. St. Gregoire, PQ age 28 mill hand, & Victoria DEAUME b. St. Alexandre, PQ age 24. Child #2, 1 living.
- BISAILLON, Marie Herbina b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 24FEB1893 d/o Julien b. St. Gregoire, PQ age 25 mill hand, & Victoria DEAUME age 22 b. St. Alexandre, PQ. Child #1, 1 living.
- BLAIS, Henri Louis Eugene b. 26APR1895 Brooklyn s/o Louis BLAIS b. Canada age 26 mill operative, & Emma Olive LANOUE age 23 b. Anthony, RI. Child #2, 2 living.
- BLANCHET, Marie Laura Eveline b. Lockwood St. 04NOV1891 d/o Leon BLANCHET b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ mill hand, & Philomene BERNIER b. CA age 26. Child #4, 3 living.
- BOISELLE, Georgianna b. Brooklyn 04SEP1894 d/o Jean Bpt. BOISELLE b. Manville, RI mill hand age 25, & Georgianna DUVAL b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ age 23. Child #2, 2 living.
- BOISELLE, Marie E., b. Brooklyn 11MAY1891 d/o Pierre b. Danielsonville, CT mill operative age 18, & Amanda GAGNON b. CA age 19. Child #1, 1 living.
- BOISELLE, Rose Alma b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 19SEP1892 d/o Jean Bpt. b. Manville, RI age 24

- mill hand, & Georgianna DUVAL b. Cap St. Ignace age 21. Child #1, 1 living.
- BOISELLE, stillborn 14JAN1891 s/o John res. Brooklyn b. CA age 46 mill op, & Olive GRENON b. CA age 44. Child #17, 11 living.
- BOISSELLE, Joseph b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 19JAN1894 s/o Joseph BOISELLE b. Manville, RI age 22 mill hand, & Silverise BERNIER b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ age 25. Child #1, 1 living.
- BOIVIN, Malvina b. Brooklyn 29DEC1894 d/o Honore BOIVIN b. Canada weaver age 22, and Rosilie GERVAIS b. Canada age 24. Child #1, 1 living.
- BONNEAU, Lena B., b. Danielsonville 24AUG1892 d/o Honore b. CA age 29 clerk at store, & Lena ROBERTS age 26 b. CA. Child #1, 1 living.
- BOULAY, M. Delvina b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 30AUG1895 d/o François BOULAY b. St. Luce, PQ age 44 laborer, & Liza BOUDRIAS b. St. Jerome, PQ age 35. Child #5, 5 living.
- BOURGEOIS, Charles b. Brooklyn 02DEC1894 s/o Joseph BOURGEOIS b. Canada farmer age 29, & Regina BLANCHARD b. Canada age 24. Child #2, 1 living.
- BOURGEOIS, Nicephore b. Brooklyn 03MAR 1893 father unknown, mother Marie Louise BOURGEOIS age 18 b. Roxton Falls, PQ.
- BOURGOIS, M. Odila b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 14JUN1890 to Jeremie BOURGOIS b. St. Athanase, CA laborer age 59, & Adele LEBLANC age 46 b. Chambly, Québec. Child #16, 12 living.
- BOURQUE, Alphonse Adelard b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 04SEP1892 s/o Alphonse b. North Stukely, PQ age 39 mill hand, & Rosilda LAMBERT b. Yamaska, PQ age 36. Child #12, 9 living. Delivered by Dr. Leclair.
- BOURQUE, female, stillborn at 9 months b. 27MAR 1891 d/o Alphonse res. Lockwood St. b. Stukely, CA mill op age 38, & Rosilda LAMBERT b. Yamaska, PQ age 34. Child #11, 8 living.
- BOURQUE, Joseph Amedee George b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 20DEC1894 s/o George BOURQUE b. Danielsonville, Brooklyn age 21 mill hand, & Leda BLANCHET b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ age 22. Child #1, 1 living.
- BOURQUE, Louis Arthur b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 04JUL1984 s/o Alphonse BOURQUE b. N. Stukely, PQ age 42 mill hand, & Azilda LAMBERT b. Yamaska, PQ age 38. Child #13, 10 living.
- BOUSQUET, J. Glorio b. Wauregan 04AUG1895 s/o George BOUSQUET b. Granby, Canada mill hand age 27, & Alexina ANTAYA age 25 b. St. Cesaire, PQ. Child #4, 2 living.
- BOUSQUET, M. Emerentienne Blanche b. 13AUG1895 Wauregan d/o Pierre b. Granby, PQ mill hand age 29, & Diana LEMAIRE b. Ste. Elizabeth, PQ age 25. Child #4, 3 living.
- BOUSQUET, Yvonne Liliane b. Wauregan, CT 29SEP1893 d/o Prosper BOUSQUET b. St. Hyacinthe, PQ age 30 mill hand, & Celina COUTURE age 28 b. St. Gregoire, PQ. Child #1, 1 living.
- BOUTHILLIER, Joseph Napoleon b. 13MAY1895 s/o Napoleon BOUTHILLIER b. Canada age 28 farmer, & Rose Alma CHARTIER age 25 b. Canada. Child #2, 2 living.
- BOUTHILLIER, Marie Anne b. Brooklyn 20APR1894 d/o Napoleon BOUTHILLIER age 28 farmer, & Rose Alma CHARTIER b. Canada age 24. Child #2, 1 living.
- BREAULT, Arthur Hormidas Roch b. 28NOV1892 s/o Roch b. Ste. Marie de Monnoir, PQ age 26 laborer, & Lucie BONNEAU b. St. Gregoire, PQ age 25. Child #1, 1 living.
- BREAULT, Dorilla Grazilla b. 49 Lockwood St., Brooklyn 03MAR1894 d/o Rock BREAULT age 27 laborer b. Canada & Lucie BONNEAU b. Canada age 26. Child #2, 2 living.
- BUSSIERE, Marie Valeda b. Brooklyn 23NOV1894 d/o George BUSSIERE b. St. Thomas, Montmagny, PQ age 30 mill hand, & Josephine GOUDREAULT b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ age 25. Child #1, 1 living.
- CAOETTE, Joseph N., b. Brooklyn 17MAR1891 s/o Napoleon res. Brooklyn b. CA mill op age 23, & Marie BERNIER b. CA age 18. Child #1.
- CARDINAL, Marie Regina b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 11APR1891 d/o Edmund b. Laprairie, PQ mill hand age 38, & Cleophee CHARTIER b. St. Pie PQ age 33. Child #8, 5 living.
- CHABOT, Joseph Ernest Honorius b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 21AUG1890 s/o Godias b. St. Charles,

- Québec age 28 mill hand, & Zélie CLOUTIER age 22 b. Cap St. Ignace, Québec. Child #2, 2 living.
- CHAGNON, Bernadette b. Brooklyn (Wauregan) 17NOV1890 d/o Henry b. CA mill op age 29, & Evelina MARCELLIN b. CA age 20. Child #1.
- CHAGNON, Dorilla H. b. Brooklyn 03 MAR1891 d/o Joseph S. CHAGNON age 35 b. St. Albans, VT blacksmith taps and dies, & Olimbe FOURNIER age 27 b. Québec housewife. Child #3 & 1 stillborn.
- CHAGNON, Hormidas b. Brooklyn 08DEC1894 s/o Charles CHAGNON b. Cohoes, NY age 33 laborer, & Victoria CHAREST age 28 b. Canada. Child #4, 4 living.
- CHAGNON, Marie Louise b. Wauregan, CT 18MAY1892 d/o Paul b. CA age 44 farmer, & Hermina CYRIAC age 44 b. CA. Child #14, 11 living.
- CHOINIERE, Marie Evalina Exilda b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 17JUN1894 d/o Andre CHOINIERE b. Notre Dame des Anges, PQ age 27 mill hand, & Graziella SMITH b. Farnham, PQ age 27. Child #1, 1 living.
- CLOUTIER, George Albert b. Brooklyn 27DEC1890 s/o François Xavier b. Cap St. Ignace, Québec laborer age 40, & Seraphine BERNIER b. Cap St. Ignace age 34. Child #12, 10 living.
- CLOUTIER, Louis Philippe Albert b. Lockwood St., 03OCT1892 s/o François Xavier b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ age 42 laborer, & Seraphine BERNIER b. Cap St. Ignace age 36. Child #13, 10 living.
- CLOUTIER, Noel Alexandre b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn, 25DEC1893 s/o François Xavier CLOUTIER age 42 b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ brickmaker, & Seraphine BERNIER age 37 b. Cap St. Ignace. Child #15, 11 living.
- COTE, M. Arzelia b. Brooklyn 30AUG1895 d/o Wilfrid COTE b. Canada weaver age 24, & Virginia LABOSSIERE b. MA age 21. Child #3, 2 living.
- COTE, Simeon Nicolas b. West Wauregan 10SEPT1894 s/o Wilfrid COTE age 23 b. Canada mill op, & Virginie LABOSSIERE b. East Douglas, MA age 20. Child #2, 1 living.
- COURNOYER, M. Amanda b. Wauregan 16JUL1895 d/o Dolphis age 28 butcher b. Canada, & Adelia LEMONDE age 27 b. Canada. Child #4, 4 living.
- COURNOYER, Marie Delima b. Brooklyn 14AUG1893 d/o Delphis b. CAN age 26 butcher & Delia LEMONDE b. CAN age 25. Child #3, 3 living.
- DAIGNEAULT, Jos. Albert b. Québec Square, Brooklyn 11OCT1895 s/o Jean Bpt. DAIGNEAULT b. Buton St. Pierre, age 25 mill hand, & Eliza GAGNE age 26. Child #3, 3 living.
- DEAUME, Joseph Ildio b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 21DEC1894 s/o François DEAUME b. St. Alexandre, PQ age 26 mill hand, & Rose Anna SARRETTE b. Ange Gardien, PQ age 25. Child #2, 1 living.
- DEAUME, Marie Rose Herbina b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 07MAR1892 d/o François b. St. Alexandre age 23 mill hand, & Rose Anna SARRETTE age 22 b. Ange Gardien, PQ. Child #1, 1 living.
- DELORME, unknown b. Lockwood St. Brooklyn, CT 06MAR1890 Miscarriage at 3 ½ months, d/o Louis DELORME b. St. Liboire, Québec age 29 mill hand, & Marie HAMELIN b. St. Alban, Québec age 27. Child #6, 2 living.
- DESLAURIERS, Joseph Felix b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 07JUL1894 s/o Felix DESLAURIERS b. St. Norbert, PQ age 66 laborer, & Elizabeth MARCOTTE b. St. Germain, PQ age 40. Child #9, 9 living.
- DESLAURIERS, M. Elizabeth b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 14DEC1895 d/o Felix DESLAURIERS b. St. Norbert, PQ laborer age 68, & Elizabeth MARCOTTE b. St. Germain, PQ age 40. Child #10, 10 living.
- DESLAURIERS, Marie Eva Marguerite b. 18MAY1895 d/o Henry DESLAURIERS b. Canada age 21 laborer, & Josephine BERNIER age 20 b. Canada. Child #1.
- DESPRES, Joseph Ovila b. Brooklyn 08OCT1891 s/o Louis b. Weedon, PQ age 23 mill hand, & Oseline RICHARD b. St. Pie, PQ age 18. Child #1, 1 living.
- DESPRES, Marie Ozeline Eva b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 17SEP1892 d/o Louis b. St. Pie, PQ age 25 mill hand, & Ozeline RICHARD b. St. Pie, PQ age 19. Child #2, 2 living.

DESPRES, stillborn 17SEPT1893 Lockwood St, Brooklyn, Tenement #15 s/o Louis DESPRES age 26 mill hand b. Weedon, PQ, & Ozeline RICHARD age 24 b. St. Pie, PQ. Child #3, 2 living.

DIONNE, Simeon b. Brooklyn 03DEC1894 s/o Simeon DIONNE b. Canada age 23 laborer, & Sophie DUFRESNE b. Canada age 22. Child #2, 1 living.

DONAI, Marie E. b. Brooklyn 14APR1891 d/o Moise b. CA mill op age 34, & Aglae THERRIEN b. CA age 30. Child #7, 6 living.

DUBUD, Henry Paul b. Brooklyn 19APR1891 s/o Paul DUBUC b. CA laborer age 20, & Delima BONNEAU b. CA age 20. Child #1, 1 living.

DUCHARME, Fannie b. Brooklyn, CT 03SEPT1890 d/o Sam DUCHARME b. CA age 29 mill hand, & Marie BISAILLON b. CA age 24. Child #4, 4 living.

DUCHARME, Joseph Samuel b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 15Jan1892 s/o Samuel b. St. Jean de Martha mill hand age 30, & Marie BISAILLON b. St. Gregoire, PQ age 26. Child #5, 5 living.

DUCHARME, Marie Rose b. Main St., Brooklyn 15MAR1892 d/o Aristide DUCHARME b. St. Gabriel de Brandon, PQ baker age 26, & Georgianna MILLETTE age 23 b. Ely, PQ. Child #4, 3 living.

DUCHENEAU, Samuel b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 14JUL1892 s/o Louis b. Dayville, CT laborer age 40, & Marie Jennie JOLICEUR (HART) age 36. Child #9, 8 living.

DUFRESNE, Alfred Ovila b. Lockwood St. 09NOV1891 s/o Charles b. St. Damase, PQ age 44 mill hand, & Delima BOURQUE age 43 b. Ste. Rosalie, PQ. Child #12, 11 living.

DUFRESNE, Marie E. b. Brooklyn 09SEPT1890 d/o Charles b. CA age 43 mill hand, & Delanire BOURQUE b. CA age 42. Child #11, 10 living.

DUPONT, Marie Rose Antoinette b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 27OCT1894 d/o Adelard DUPONT resides Cohoes, NY b. Danielsonville, Brooklyn, CT clerk age 21, & Rose Delima LAMBERT, b. Baltic, CT age 25. Child #1, living.

DUPUIS, Elisabeth Blanche Grasila b. West Wauregan, CT 06MAY1893 d/o Ernest E. DUPUIS b. CAN age 32 merchant, & Emma BESSETTE age 29 b. CAN. Child #2, 2 living.

FONTAINE, Joseph Adelard Auguste b. Brooklyn 19NOV1894. (Father's name omitted) b. St. Paul, PQ age 23 mill hand, & Celanire GOUDREAULT b. St. Paul, PQ age 21. Child #1, 1 living.

FORCIER, stillborn at 9 months. b. 13JUL1895 s/o Cleophas FORCIER age 35 clerk b. Baltic, CT, & Eugenie FONTAINE age 27 b. St. Cesaire, PQ. Child #5, 2 living.

FORTIN, stillborn at 6 months 21OCT1895 s/o Edmund FORTIN age 41 laborer b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ, & Alphonsine BLANCHET age 36 b. Cap St. Ignace. Child #11, 9 living.

FOURNIER, Marie L., b. Brooklyn 01APR1891 d/o John b. CA watchman age 48, & Marie SEQUIN b. CA age 42 Child #4, 4 living.

FOURNIER, Marie Rose Eva b. West Wauregan, CT 14JAN1894 d/o Eusebe FOURNIER b. CAN age 31 mill operative, & Zoe MORIN b. CAN age 27. Child #1, 1 living.

GADREAULT, Hugo Darvini s/o Marie BERNIER b. Cap St. Ignace age 40. Child #11, 11 living. [NOTE: Father & date of birth omitted. Appears between entries for 15JUN1890 & 28JUN1890.]

GAGNIER, M. Alice b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 12JUL1895 d/o Joseph age 23 mill hand b. Montmagny, PQ, & Mathilda FORTIN b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ age 21. Child #1, 1 living.

GAGNON, Andre Joseph b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 19NOV1892 s/o Joseph b. Riviere Ouelle, PQ age 24 mill hand, & Adelaide TANGUAY b. NY age 17. Child #1, 1 living.

GAGNON, Joseph b. Brooklyn 21SEPT1890 s/o David b. CA mill hand age 44, & Aimie OUELLETTE b. CA age 38. Child #11, 6 living.

GANON, Marie Amanda b. Brooklyn 13JUL1894 d/o Joseph GAGNON b. Canada age 25 laborer, & Adelaide TANGUAY b. Chesterfield, NY age 18. Child #2, 2 living.

GARNIER, Rose Alma Bernadette b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 14JUL1893 d/o Edmond b. Poitiers, France age 22 mill hand, & Josephine FORTIER b. East Wilton, NH age 21. Child #1, 1 living.

GAUDREAU, unnamed, b. #110 Lockwood St., Brooklyn 27AUG1893 s/o Joseph b. CAN age 44 mill hand, & Carolyn b. CAN age 37. Child #10, 8 living.

- GAUTHIER, Sylvio Antonio b. Blackbrook, Brooklyn 05OCT1894 s/o Narcisse b. Canada farmer age 28, & Agnes SABOURIN b. Canada age 25. Child #3, 2 living.
- GAUVIN, Avila Louis & Charles Philemon (twins) b. 08APR1891 s/o Joseph b. St. Liboire, PQ age 26 mill hand, & Julienne DESPRES b. Weedon, CA age 24. Child #2 & #3, 3 living.
- GAUVIN, François Alphonse b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 02MAY1894 s/o Joseph GAUVIN b. Weedon, PQ age 30 mill hand, & Julienne DESPRES age 28 b. Weedon, PQ. Child #5, 4 living.
- GAUVIN, Joseph Omer Arthur b. 31MAY1895 s/o Victor GAUVIN age 40 b. St. Hyacinthe, PQ mill hand, & Hermine DESCHAMPS b. St. Hyacinthe, PQ age 40. Child #11, 11 living.
- GAUVIN, Victor b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 23SEP1892 s/o Joseph b. St. Liboire, PQ mill hand age 28, & Julienne DESPRES b. Weedon, PQ age 26. Child #4, 3 living.
- GENDREAULT, Joseph Elphege b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 20JAN1892 s/o Desire b. L'Islet age 50 mill hand, & Marie Hermine Cildntie GALLICHAN age 45 b. L'Islet, PQ. Child #11, 10 living.
- GERVAIS, Marie Emma b. Wauregan 15MAY1892 d/o Louis b. CA mill hand, age 53, & Hermine ROBILLARD age 45 b. CA. Child #9, 6 living.
- GIGUERE, Edmond b. Brooklyn 22NOV1894 s/o Hercule GIGUERE b. St. Aime, PQ age 44 mill hand, & Marguerite PROULX age 45 b. St. Robert, PQ. Child #13, 10 living. Premature birth.
- GIGUERE, Frederick b. Brooklyn 10DEC1893 s/o George b. Plattsburgh, NY age 42 farmer, & Matilda ROOD (ROAD?) b. Plattsburgh, NY age 24. Child #2, 2 living.
- GIGUERE, George Fred b. Brooklyn 06SEPT1893 s/o Arthur b. CAN age 42 laborer, & Margaret PROULX age 43 b. CAN. Child #13, 10 living.
- GIGUERE, Joseph A., b. Brooklyn 16NOV1890 s/o Hercule b. CA age 38 mill op, & Marguerite PROUSE b. CA age 40. Child #11, 8 living.
- GIGUERE, Joseph Hormidas b. 10JUN1895 s/o Joseph GIGUERE b. St. Robert, PQ age 22 mill hand, & Marie PARENT age 22 b. St. Eloi, PQ. Child #1.
- GILEAU, Yvonne b. Wauregan 06AUG1892 d/o Joseph b. CA age 42 laborer, & Aurelie SENEAL b. CA age 39. Child #5, 3 living.
- GLADU, Rodolphe Hormidas b. Brooklyn 07MAR1894 s/o Octave GLADU b. Canada weaver age 33, & Emma DUPRE b. Danielsonville, CT age 28. Child #5, 5 living.
- GOSSELIN, Marie Albina b. Wauregan, CT 04FEB1894 d/o Majorique GOSSELIN of West Wauregan age 28 laborer b. Canada, & Veronique PEPIN age 25 b. Canada. Child #2, 2 living.
- GOUDREAULT, Adelard b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 02MAR1891 [no father listed], mother is Marie GOUDREAULT b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ age 16. Child #1.
- GOULET, Joseph A. b. Brooklyn 11AUG1890 s/o Henry b. CA age 35, & Marie LAUZON b. CA age 32. Child #6, 5 living.
- GRENON, Joseph James b. Danielsonville 05JUN1894 s/o Albert GRENON age 32 b. Canada mill hand, & Mary BRENNAN b. Lowell, MA age 26. Child #3, 2 living.
- GRISE, Joseph b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 11APR1892 s/o Joseph Stanislas b. St. Bruno, PQ age 21 mill hand, & Clara DAVIGNON age 21 b. Ste. Marie, PQ. Child #1, 0 living, premature birth.
- GUAY, Elin D., b. Brooklyn 06NOV1890 child of Myron age 20 mill hand b. Ballouville, CT, & Ida FRECHETTE b. Central Village, CT. Child #2, 2 living.
- GUERNON, Albert William b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 18JUL1891 s/o Albert b. St. Michel, Yamaska, PQ age 28 mill hand, & Mary BRENNAN b. Lowell, MA age 22. Child #2, 2 living.
- GUINOIS, M. Carmela b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 03NOV1895 d/o Jean GUINOIS b. St. Mars la Jaille, France mill hand age 28, & Marie SOULARD b. Cholette, France age 31. Child #1, 1 living.
- HENEALT, Marie Adoilda b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 23JUL1894 d/o Narcisse HENEALT b. Berthier, PQ age 44 mill hand, & Albina LUSSIER b. St. Pie, PQ age 38. Child #11, 11 living.
- HUARD, Charles Joseph b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 07MAY1892 s/o Joseph Armand b. St. Denis, PQ

- age 27 clerk, & Gratia GAGNON b. Port Joli, PQ age 18. Child #1, living. .
- HUARD, Josephat Armand b. Lockwood St. 14SEP1891 s/o Omer b. St. Denis, PQ age 25 mill hand, & Emma GAUDET b. St. Denis, PQ age 22. Child #2, 2 living.
- JACQUES, Raymond Alpheus b. Brooklyn 10DEC1894 s/o David C. JACQUES b. Westfield, VT age 22 laborer, & Mary A. SYLVESTIN(?) age 21 b. Lowel, VT. Child #2, 1 living.
- JOLICOEUR, Marie Florence Emelie b. 05MAR1895 d/o Existe JOLICOEUR b. Ware Village, MA age 21 mill hand, & Delia GERVAIS age 20 b. Berthier, PQ. Child #6 [sic].
- JOLICOUER, stillborn 20SEPT1894 s/o Louis age 40 b. Canada merchant, & Adele GENDRON age 42 b. Canada. Child #9, 7 living.
- LABOMBARDE, Marie Carmelie Elise b. 07JUN1895 d/o Joseph LABOMBARDE age 24 b. Canada laborer, & Celia LEFEBVRE b. East Putnam, CT age 21. Child #3, 3 living.
- LABRIE, Delia Emma b. Brooklyn 10DEC1892 d/o Georges Florian LABRIE b. CA age 45, & Philomene LAMONTAGNE b. CA age 36. Child #11, 9 living.
- LACHAPELLE, unknown b. DEC1890 Brooklyn. Miscarriage at 2 ½ months. Child of Joseph b. Weedon, CA age 28 mill op, & Ovila BELISLE b. St. Guillaume, CA age 23. Child #3, 2 living.
- LAFLAMME dit THIMINCURE, Joseph Arthur b. Brooklyn 15JUN1893 s/o Joseph THIMINEURE [sic] dit LAFLAMME b. Ste. Marie, PQ weaver age 41, & Arselia MAILHOT b. Granby, PQ age 37. Child #12, 6 living.
- LAFLAMME, M. Avelina Yvonne b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 20NOV1895 d/o Joseph LAFLAMME age 44 mill hand b. Ste. Marie de Monnoir, & Arselia MALHIOT age 40 b. Canada. Child #13, 7 living.
- LAFLAMME, Marie Herculine b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 25SEP1893 d/o Henri b. St. Denis, PQ mill hand age 30, & Herculine HUARD age 29 b. St. Denis, PQ. Child #1, 1 living.
- LAFLAMME, Philias b. Brooklyn 31MAY1891 d/o Joseph b. CA age 39 mill op, & Arselia MAILLOTTE age 34 b. CA. Child #11, 6 living.
- LAFLAMME, unnamed, miscarriage at 9 weeks b. 28AUG1894 child of Joseph LAFLAMME b. Ste. Marie de Monnoir, PQ mill hand age 42, & Arselia MAILHOIT b. Canada age 37. Child #13, 7 living.
- LAGASSE, Rose, stillborn Danielsonville, CT 07APR1891 d/o Napoleon b. CA mill hand age 28, & Regina ROBERT b. CA age 22. Child #1, none living.
- LAJEUNESSE, Marie Delia b. 11JUN1895 d/o Felix LAJEUNESSE age 46 b. St. Jean Bpt, PQ mill hand, & Aglae PION age 39 b. St. Damase, PQ. Child #15, 9 living.
- LAJEUNESSE, Marie Delima b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 05DEC1893 d/o Felix b. St. Jean Bpt., PQ age 45 mill hand, & Aglae PION age 33 b. St. Damase, PQ. Child #13, 8 living.
- LAMOUREUX, unnamed, b. Wauregan 30AUG1894 s/o Charles LAMOUREUX b. St. Hubert, PQ mill hand age 32, & Mathilde BARIL age 24 b. Wauregan, CT. Child #3, 3 living.
- LANGEVIN, Marie Blanche Alice Yvonne b. Brooklyn 08NOV1894 d/o Frederic LANGEVIN b. St. Damase, PQ age 33 mill hand, & Febronie (?) NORMANDIN age 33 b. St. Damase, PQ. Child #4, 3 living.
- LAPLANT, stillborn, b. 10SEP1893 Lockwood St., Brooklyn, Tenement #15 s/o Pierre age 22 b. Sorel, PQ mill hand, & Anna LUSSIER age 22 b. St. Denis, PQ. Child #2, 1 living. Cause of death was a fall.
- LAPOINT, Eva Belle b. Brooklyn 11OCT1895 d/o Joseph LAPOINT b. St. Albans, VT laborer age 29, & Mary DEYOTTE age 24 b. Denamara, NY. Child #3, 2 living.
- LAVALLEE, Marie Louise Beatrice Viviane b. Main Street, Brooklyn 10MAY1894 d/o Joseph LAVALLEE clerk age 33 b. Ste. Beatrice, PQ, & Malvina CODERRE age 29 b. St. Cesaire, PQ. Child # 3, 2 living.
- LEBO, Antonia b. Brooklyn 15JUN1891 d/o Honore LEBO b. CA mill operator age 38, & Marie TETRO b. CA age 28. Child #5, 5 living.
- LECOQ, Louise Emilienne b. 20JUN1895 Brooklyn d/o Jean Bpt. B. St. Saveur, Lendelin, Manche, France mill hand age 22 & Elise GAMBIE b.

- Agon Manche, France, age 23. Child #1, 1 living.
[Note: child is recorded as LECOQ and LEROY.]
- LEDUC, Marie Clara b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn
12MAR1892 d/o Achille b. Ste. Brigitte age 23
mill hand, & Marie STEBENNE age 24 b. Ste.
Brigitte. Child #1, 1 living.
- LEGERE, Henri b. Danielsonville, CT 04AUG1892
s/o Napoleon b. CA age 29 mill hand, & Regina
ROBERT b. CA age 22. Child #2, 1 living
(Claimed to be a 10 month baby).
- LEROY, Louise Emilienne b. 20JUN1895 d/o Jean
Bpt. LEROY (or LECOQ) age 22 mill help b. St.
Saviour, France, & Elise GARNBRIE(?) age 23,
b. Agon, Manche, France. Child #1.
- LETOURNEAU, Marie Leda b. Lockwood St.,
Brooklyn 15JUN1893 d/o George b. St. Pierre, PQ
age 51 mill help, & Josephine PROULX b. St.
Pierre, PQ age 40. Child #10, 8 living.
- LOISELLE, Louis b. Danielsonville, CT 09SEP1892
s/o Joseph b. Manchester, NH age 25 mill hand, &
Sophronie CHATTLE(?) b. Berkshire, VT age 29.
Child #4, 1 living.
- LOUGEA, Andrew b. 118 Québec Square,
Danielsonville, CT 01AUG1891 s/o Andrew b.
CA age 21 mill hand, & Miranda BARNIREN(?)
b. CA age 22. Child #1, 1 living.
- MAILLOUX, Marie Hermine b. Lockwood St.,
Brooklyn 01APR1893 d/o Emery b. St. Mathias,
PQ carpenter age 48, & Mathilde ROBERT b. St.
Ange Gardien, PQ age 41. Child #11, 10 living.
- MAILLOUX, Marie Louise b. Brooklyn 12AUG1891
d/o Alphonse b. Ste. Brigitte, PQ age 30 laborer,
& Zoe PHOENIX b. MA age 30. Child # 7, 6
living. Premature birth.
- MAILLOUX, Zoe Rose Alma b. Brooklyn, CT
13AUG1890 d/o Alphonse b. Ste. Brigitte, CA
laborer age 29, & Zoe PHENIX b. MA age 29.
Child #6, 5 living.
- MARCHAND, Florina b. Brooklyn 25APR1894 d/o
Joseph MARCHAND b. Canada age 40 mill
operative, & Virginie TARDY b. Canada age 39.
Child #12, 9 living.
- MARCHAND, Viola Marie b. Québec Square,
Danielsonville 28AUG1891 d/o David age 52 b.
Port Jackson, NY mill hand, & Zoe PHANEUF
age 37 b. St. Michel, PQ. Child #1, baptised
30AUG1891 St. James Church.
- MARCOTTE, Arthur Narcisse b. 03NOV1895 s/o
Polydore MARCOTTE b. Canada age 28 mill
hand, & Cleophie CHARPENTIER b. CT age 27.
Child #3, 3 living.
- MARSHALL, Irene Josephine b. Québec Square,
Brooklyn 02APR1894 d/o David MARSHALL b.
Peru, NY mill hand age 55, & Loria(?)
FENUEFF(?) b. Canada age 40. Child #9, 7
living.
- MARSHALL, Joseph b. Québec Square,
Danielsonville, CT 01MAY1893 s/o David b.
NY age 55 mill hand, & Louisa TARDIFF age 40
b. Canada. Child #12, 9 living.
- MARTIN, Valida b. Brooklyn 20NOV1895 d/o Julien
MARTIN b. MA mill hand age 30, & Victoria
COUTURE b. CT age 24. Child #3, 3 living.
- MASSE, Jos. Noe Omer b. Wauregan 23OCT1895 s/o
Amedee MASSE b. L'Ange Gardien, PQ mill
hand age 34, & Rosalie LOISELLE b. St. Angele,
PQ age 35. Child #9, 7 living.
- MATHIEU, Adelard b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn
20SEP1892 s/o Charles b. Woonsocket, RI age 46
mill hand, & Dina LAROCQUE or LARVEQUE
[possibly Levesque] b. Burlington, VT age 41.
Child #12, 12 living.
- MATHIEU, Dora b. Brooklyn 15FEB1891 d/o
Charles res. Brooklyn b. Woonsocket, RI age 45
mill op, & Julie LAROCQUE b. VT age 40.
Child #11, 11 living.
- MENARD, Carhina Lilienne b. West Wauregan, CT
17FEB1891 d/o François Xavier MENARD res.
West Wauregan b. Ste. Marie PQ baker age 40, &
Virginie DAVIGNON b. St. Athanase age 39.
Child #8, 8 living.
- MENARD, Isola Marie Louise b. Wauregan
06MAR1894 d/o Frederic MENARD age 38 baker
b. Canada, & Lidia JODOIN b. Sorel, PQ age 35.
Child #7, 5 living.
- MENARD, Louis Avila b. Brooklyn 23 AUG1894 s/o
Joseph MENARD b. St. George, PQ age 33 mill
hand, & Lucie GENDRON b. Webster, MA age
31. Child #5, 2 living.
- MEUNIER, Emile Joseph b. West Wauregan
01AUG1895 s/o Benoni age 34 laborer b. St.
Athanase, PQ, & Emma GOYETTE age 30 b. St.
Athanase. Child #8, 7 living.
- MEUNIER, Montcalm Philippe Severien Valerian b.
Bushhill, Brooklyn, CT 01MAY1894 s/o Benoni

- MEUNIER age 33 farm hand b. St. Athanase, PQ, & Emma GOYETTE age 29 b. St. Athanase, PQ. Child #8, 6 living.
- MONREAU, George b. 06AUG1895 Brooklyn s/o Jean Bpt. MONREAU b. Canada merchant age 32, & Malvina DESJARDINS b. Canada age 37. Child #7, 6 living.
- MONREAU, Marie Bernadette & Rose Alma (twins) b. Wauregan, CT 22JUL1892 d/o John age 29 b. CA merchant, & Malvina DESJARDIN b. CA age 34. Child #5, 5 living.
- MONREAU, Stanislas b. Wauregan, CT 14NOV1890 s/o John b. CA age 27 peddler, & Malvina DESJARDIN b. CA age 32. Child #3, 3 living.
- MOREAU, Marie Evangeline b. West Wauregan 26APR1894 d/o Jean Bpt. MOREAU age 31 shoe dealer b. Canada, & Malvina DESJARDINS b. Canada age 35. Child #6, 5 living.
- MORRISETTE, Lina Alice b. Brooklyn (West Wauregan) 01NOV1893 d/o Theodore age 36 b. CAN mill operator, & Louise DUMAS b. Barre, MA age 32. Child #6, 3 living.
- MORRISETTE, male b. 09FEB1895 Brooklyn s/o Moise MORRISSETTE b. Becancour, PQ age 42 mill hand, & Melanie FONTAINE age 36 b. St. Damase, PQ. Child #9, 4 living.
- MURGINA(?), Alvina b. Danielsonville 23APR1894 d/o Peter b. Canada age 22 mill hand, & Agnes BISSONNETTE age 20 b. Canada. Child #1, 1 living.
- OUILLETTE, Lena b. Brooklyn 17MAY1892 d/o Joseph age 21 b. Farnham, PQ mill hand, & Malvina BEDARD age 20 b. CA. Child #1, 1 living.
- OUIMET, Joseph Walter b. West Wauregan 19NOV1893 s/o Joseph Elphege age 21 b. CAN grocer, & Albina BOMBARDIER b. Wauregan age 19. Child #1, 1 living.
- PALARDY, Joseph Henri b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 28JUL1890 s/o Louis b. Weedon, Québec mill hand age 31, & Odile GAUVIN b. St. Hyacinthe, Québec age 29. Child #6, 5 living.
- PALARDY, Joseph Oscar b. Lockwood St. 24OCT1891 s/o Louis b. Weedon, PQ age 32 mill hand, & Odile GAUVIN b. St. Hyacinthe, PQ age 30. Child #7, 6 living.
- PALARDY, Laura b. Lockwood St. NOV1892 [day not listed] d/o Louis b. Weedon, PQ laborer age 33, & Odile GAUVIN b. St. Hyacinthe, PQ age 31. Child #8, 7 living.
- PARKER, Lillian Arvilla b. Brooklyn 27NOV1895 d/o Charles H. PARKER b. Brooklyn age 22 farmer, & Hannah FISHER age 21 b. Ireland. Child #1, 1 living.
- PARKER, Napoleon b. Brooklyn 08AUG1891 s/o Joseph PARKER [possibly Paquette?] b. Kiddville, CA laborer age 29, & Mary DUHAIME b. St. David, PQ age 18. Child #1, 1 living.
- PAYETTE(?), Joseph b. 30MAY1895 s/o Moise PAYETTE (?) b. Canada age 27 laborer, & Mary CHARBONNEAU, b. Canada age 21. Child #2, 1 living.
- PERRIN, Sarah b. Elm St., Brooklyn 25JUN1894 d/o Claude PERRIN b. Canada age 35 cotton mill operative, & Sarah COTE age 32 b. Canada. Child #5, 4 living.
- PHANEUF, Marie Zoe b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 01JUN1893 d/o George b. St. Michel Archange, PQ age 47 laborer, & Parmena LECLAIRE age 33 b. St. Remi, PQ. Child #9, 7 living.
- PRAIRIE, Ellia b. 12NOV1895 d/o Ludger PRAIRIE b. Canada age 47 mill hand, & Philomene GREGOIRE b. NY age 40. Child #8, 5 living.
- PRAIRIE, Pierre Alfred b. West Waruegan, CT 12MAY1893 s/o Eudgere b. CAN age 47 mill hand, & Philomene GREGOIRE b. NY age 40. Child #7, 4 living.
- RAINVILLE, Carrie(?) Bell b. Brooklyn 06MAR1891 d/o Frank res. Day St., Brooklyn b. CA age 32 grocery clerk, & Ella Jane DUMAS b. New Braintree(?) age 33. Child #3, 3 living.
- RAINVILLE, Julias Alfred b. Brooklyn 17MAY1894 s/o Frank RAINVILLE b. Canada age 35 sewing machine agent, & Ella DUMAS b. New Braintree age 36. Child #4, 4 living.
- RAYMOND, Joseph Ludovic b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn, CT 03JAN1892 s/o Joseph b. Ste. Marie, PQ age 28 mill operative, & Rose Anna GUILLETTE b. Ste. Marie, PQ age 28. Child #5, 3 living.
- RICHARD, Claire b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 05JUL1894 d/o Albert RICHARD b. Ulter Lake, Canada laborer age 23, & Albina DESLAURIERS b. St. Gregoire, PQ. Child #1, 1 living.

- RICHARD, George b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 25DEC1893 s/o George b. Danielsonville, CT age 19 mill hand, & Anna GIARD age 20 b. St. Roch, PQ. Child #1, 1 living.
- RICHARD, Rudolphe b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 10APR1890 s/o Jean Bpt. b. St. Alexandre, CA mill hand age 38, & Sophie MENARD b. St. Gregoire, CA age 37. Child #10, 9 living.
- RIENDEAU, François Xavier b. 04MAY1895 s/o Jean Bpt. RIENDEAU b. Canada age 25 laborer, & Mary BENOIT age 23 b. Troy, NY. Child #1, 1 living.
- ROBERT, Henri b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 16FEB1892 s/o Joseph b. St. Gregoire, PQ age 28 mill hand, & Marie BEAUCHENE b. Berthier, PQ age 27. Child #5, 3 living.
- RONDEAU, Joseph E., b. Brooklyn 5FEB1891 s/o John resides Brooklyn b. CA age 36 mill op, & Cordelia MONNETTE age 32 b. CA. Child #8, 8 living.
- RONDEAU, Marie Antonia b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 10OCT1894 d/o John RONDEAU b. Ste. Rosalie, PQ age 41 mill hand, & Cordelie MONNETTE age 36 b. St. Gregoire, PQ. Child #11, 8 living.
- RONDEAU, Noe b. Brooklyn 18NOV1892 s/o John b. CA age 37 weaver, & Cordelia MONNETTE b. CA age 33. Child #10, 8 living.
- ROY Delia b. Danielsonville 19NOV1890 d/o Joseph b. CA age 20 mill op, & Celina LANTHIER b. CA age 21. Child #1.
- SALT (SAULT?), b. Danielsonville, Brooklyn 21MAR1895 s/o Joseph SALT age 23 b. RI cotton mill, & Vitalise BANYIE (?) age 26, b. Canada. Child #2, 1 living.
- SAVARD, Marie Auriza Banda(?) b. 21FEB1895 d/o Joseph SAVARD b. Québec age 43 mill hand, & Celanie FAUCHER age 43 b. Ste. Marie, Beauce, PQ. Child #11, 4 living.
- SEQUIN, Joseph Eugene b. 31MAY1895 s/o Philippe SEQUIN age 30 b. Canada weaver, & Virginie QUINTAL b. Danielsonville, Brooklyn age 27. Child #5, 5 living.
- SHURTELLE, Alma b. 154 Québec Square, Danielsonville 02JUL1891 d/o Frank b. CA age 23 mill hand, & Alphonsine TROMBLY b. CA age 22. Child #3, 1 living.
- SMITH, Joseph Phillippe Wilfrid b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 05JUL1891 s/o Narcisse SMITH b. Chicago, IL age 35 mill hand, & Helene LEVESQUE b. Albert, VT age 36. Child #6, 5 living.
- SMITH, Marie Ella b. Lockwood St. Brooklyn, 12MAR1890 d/o Narcisse SMITH b. Chicago, IL age 33 mill hand, & Celine LEVESQUE b. Albert, VT age 35. Child #5, 4 living
- ST.JEAN, Laura Clara Aurore b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 09JAN1892 d/o Azarie ST.JEAN b. St. Jean de Martha, PQ mill hand age 29, & OPILDINE [probably Leopoldine Charron dit] DUCHARME age 29 b. St. Jean de Martha. Child #7, 5 living.
- ST.PIERRE, unnamed b. Brooklyn 23SEP1895 s/o Alexandre ST.PIERRE b. L'Islet, PQ age 25 mill hand, & Malvina BLANCHET b. Newburyport, MA age 22. Child #4, 2 living.
- TANGUAY, George b. 23AUG1891 Lockwood St., Danielsonville s/o Andre b. Burlington, VT age 39 mill hand, & Marie ? b. Burlington, VT age 41. Child #11, 11 living.
- TANGUAY, Joseph Louis b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 17DEC1894 s/o Andre TANGUAY age 23 mill hand b. Standish, NY, & Amanda BERNIER age 25 b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ. Child #3, 3 living.
- TANGUAY, Joseph Thomas Frederic b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 20DEC1893 s/o Andre TANGUAY b. Burlington, VT age 42 mill help, & Marie TANGUAY age 43 b. Burlington, VT. Child #12, 12 living.
- TANGUAY, Marie Amanda Azilie b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 20MAY1893 d/o Andre b. NY age 22 mill hand, & Amanda BERNIER b. Cap St. Ignace, PQ age 23. Child #2, 2 living.
- THERRIEN, M. Eulidia b. Brooklyn 01AUG1895 d/o Damien THERRIEN b. Canada age 38 laborer, & Marguerite DUPLESSIS b. Canada age 29. Child #1, 1 living.
- THERRIEN, Marie b. Brooklyn 24SEPT1890 d/o Henry b. CA age 23 mill hand, & Georgine DUPRIS b. CA age 18. Child #1.
- THIBAUT, Arthur b. Brooklyn 17JAN1891 s/o Felix res. Brooklyn b. CA mill op age 23, & Fanny DUCHARME b. CA age 19. Child #1, 1 living.
- TOUCHETTE, Jos. Odias b. Québec Square, Brooklyn 29DEC1895 s/o Alfred TOUCHETTE

b. L'Islet, PQ laborer age 55, & Delima LACOMBE b. L'Islet age 45. Child #14, 7 living.

TOUCHETTE, Joseph Ernest b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 16MAY1893 s/o Alfred b. L'Islet, PQ age 52 laborer, & Delima LACOMBE age 41 b. L'Islet, PQ. Child #13, 7 living.

TOUCHETTE, Marie Leda Anastasia b. Lockwood St. 25DEC1891 d/o Alfred b. L'Islet, PQ age 50 laborer, & Delima LACOMBE b. L'Islet, PQ age 39. Child #12, 7 living.

TURGEON, stillborn at 9 months b. 29FEB1891 s/o Pierre res. West Wauregan b. Napierville, PQ mill

hand age 28, & Josephine SENEAL age 31 b. Granby, PQ. Child #3, none living.

VACHON, J. Emile b. Wauregan, CT 12DEC1893 s/o Edmond VACHON b. Shefford, PQ age 24 mill hand, & Rose VEILLEUX age 23 b. VT. Child #3, 3 living.

VEGIARD alias RAYMOND, Damase Henri b. Lockwood St., Brooklyn 08MAY1894 s/o Joseph VEGIARD alias RAYMOND b. Ste. Marie de Monnoir, PQ age 30 mill hand, & Rose Anna GUILLET b. Ste. Marie de Monnoir, PQ age 31. Child #6, 4 living.

The 1940 United States Decennial Census to be Released in 2012

Paul Lajoie, # 1402

Paul Lajoie has written to remind us that 1940 United States Decennial Census will become available to the public on Monday, April 2, 2012, exactly seventy-two years and a day from its creation. In March, Paul attended an introduction to the 1940 enumeration at the National Archives and Records Administration Center, 10 Conte Drive, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, 01201. The session was presented by Jean Nudd, Archivist for the Northeast Region.

Paul tells us that "Although she travels throughout the Northeast with her laptop and PowerPoint presentation, this was the first time she presented her findings at the Pittsfield location. She said that she expected to do it at least once a quarter. I learned about this through the Springfield, Massachusetts *Republican* newspaper a couple of weeks ago. I made my reservation immediately, and expected a full house for the talk, but I was shocked to see that only four people attended!"

"Ms Nudd gave a sparkling presentation about the Census and what can be expected by the public when it is released. It will be available only

electronically, but it will be *free*. There will be no microfilm, and it will not be sold, or indexed (at least until Ancestry.com gets a hold of it). Searching for a person will require foreknowledge of the name and Street Address or Enumeration District."

"Researchers will be treated to a plethora of new facts about their ancestors, including information about their education, military history if in the service at the time the census was taken, recent (to the census) work with specific emphasis on the type of work, and even some questions on income, home value and mortgage payments, if owned, and rent paid if rented! Every person on lines 14 and 28 of a 40 line page, or five percent, of the respondents, were required to provide additional personal information such as migration, *specific* ethnicity, and Social Security information. A copy of the 1940 Census Questionnaire is available at the Census Bureau's web site ... at: http://www.census.gov/history/pdf/1940_population_questionnaire.pdf."

Our thanks to Paul for this timely reminder.

FCGSC Acknowledges Financial Contributions to the Society

Robert Lessard # 1754

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The Deportation of Acadians from Nova Scotia

by Edward F. Lamirande, # 442

My interest in this historical, but tragic event is related to my great great-grandmother, Marie Zoé (known as Zoé) Hébert and her ancestors. Her grandfather, along with both her great and great great-grandparents were all victims of this injustice. I have extracted a section from my ongoing manuscript of my ancestors in order provide this article for the CML Journal. It was during the 1630's that France first began sending men and women to colonize Acadia. Along with some of the first settlers in the 1640's were two brothers, Antoine and Etienne Hébert.¹ My great great-grandmother, Zoé Hébert, is a descendant of Antoine.

One of the first European settlements in Acadia (Nova Scotia) was established around 1604. Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Monts established the first permanent French colony and capital for Acadia at Port Royal.² There were only a few trading posts around the colony for some seventy-five years, Port Royal was virtually the only European settlement in Acadia. My story begins on the 18th of September in 1710, when a British expeditionary force of some 42 vessels, carrying about 2,000 troops departed from Boston Massachusetts to overthrow the French forces in Acadia and capture the garrison at Port Royal. It was on the 24th of September, when the British first arrived in Acadia. The Mi'kmaq (Native North Americans) began to open fire on them.³ Speaking primarily the Algonquian language; they were allies of the French. The Mi'kmaq (pronounced Mikmaq) were the First Nations people, indigenous to northeastern New England, Canada's Atlantic Provinces, and the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec. On the 25th the British began landing troops on both the north and south shores of the peninsular in preparation for an attack on the Capital, Port Royal, from both sides.

The Siege of Port Royal began sometime between the 4th and 17th of October 1710, which was also known as the Conquest of Acadia. It was conducted by the British under the command of Francis Nicholson who planned and commanded the expedition which eventually resulted in the capture of Port Royal against a French Acadian garrison

under the command of Daniel d'Auger de Subercase. The garrison was small and no match for the superior forces of the British. Later the British would rename Acadia, Nova Scotia, in 1713 after Sir Francis Nicholson became Governor.⁴ The successful British siege marked the beginning of permanent British control over the peninsular portion of Acadia, and it was the first time the British took and held a French colonial possession.

After the French surrender, the British would also rename Port Royal, Annapolis Royal, in honor of Queen Anne. The capture of Port Royal marked the end of French rule on the peninsular of Acadia, which was formally ceded to Britain in the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht. It was a treaty signed in Utrecht Netherlands, to end the hostilities between France and England after Spain's Civil War. Spain was the enemy of France and member of a coalition of European countries, which included England.⁵ England, benefited the most from the treaty as France ceded Newfoundland, Acadia, Hudson's Bay and St. Christopher's Island in the West Indies.

Britain's Failure to Assimilate

Over the next 40 years, the French troops, Mi'kmaq and Acadian militia made several unsuccessful attempts to recapture Annapolis Royal and participated in various guerilla operations against the British by maintaining the vital supply lines to the French Fortress of Louisbourg and Beausejour.⁶ The Acadian governor, Daniel Subercase, kept asking France for assistance, but none ever arrived. In 1749

¹ The First Acadian HÉBERTs; <http://www.acadian-cajun.com/hebanet.htm>

² Nova Scotia; <http://generation13.net/Migration/pages/novascotia.html>

³ Siege of Port Royal;

⁴ [http://www.wikiwak.com/wak/Siege_of_Port_Royal_\(1710\)](http://www.wikiwak.com/wak/Siege_of_Port_Royal_(1710))

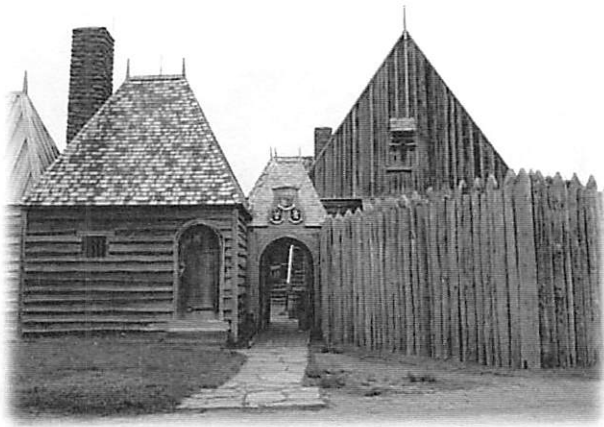
Journal of an Expedition for the Reduction of Port Royal, Sir François Nicholson

⁵ The Treaty of Utrecht; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Utrecht

⁶ The Expulsion of the Acadians; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expulsion_of_the_Acadians

the capital of Nova Scotia was then moved from Annapolis Royal to the newly established community, Halifax.⁷ Also over the same 40 year period the Acadians had refused to sign an unconditional oath of allegiance to Great Britain. So the British planned to neutralize any threat that the Acadians had posed by deporting thousands of them from Nova Scotia. The British Governor, Charles Lawrence and the Nova Scotia Council ordered the expulsion of all the Acadians between 1755 and 1763.⁶ Without distinguishing between those who were peaceful and those who rebelled against the

Figure 1^[1] Historic Site of Canada in Nova-Scotia



British occupation they would all be taken into custody and considered prisoners of war. The results included the deaths of many Acadians, as one historian related the brutal events to that of a systematic genocide, a dark chapter in Canadian history.

The Expulsion of the Acadians (known in French as “L’expulsion de l’Acadiens”) was the removal, by force, of the Acadian people from the Canadian Atlantic Territories of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island (the area known to the French as “Acadie”).⁸ The British also ordered the Acadians’ villages and farms burned. Families became separated during the deportation and many lost everything they owned. Figure 1 is a replica of Champlain’s habitation, at the Port-Royal National Historic Site of Canada in Nova-Scotia.

During the late summer of 1755, ships were being prepared in Boston for the deportation of the Acadians. They were a mixture of makeshift second hand cargo vessels and schooners which made up a fleet of some 24 sailing vessels. Before they left Boston the ships were renovated by removing ballast stones and bulk-heads in the holds.⁹ This created a much larger area in the ships hold which allowed for transporting several hundred prisoners. The embarkation from Arcadia began to take place on October 8, 1755. The Acadians were forced to leave practically all of their belongings on shore because there was no room for them aboard the ships.¹⁰ They were found still lying along the shore by English settlers six years later. In order to hasten the undertaking, the ships used were overloaded to make room for even more than planned. The crowding of the ships in excess of their complement would create dangerous health conditions aboard the vessels.

The Injustice Memorialized

Several ships began departing Arcadia from Annapolis Royal, Pisiquid (various spellings) and Grand-Pré between October and December 1755. These first ships were bound for the British Colony of Massachusetts. Later others ships sailed to the various British colonies along the Eastern seaboard, later many migrated to Louisiana.¹¹ In Louisiana, the term Cajun evolved from the name Acadian. There are no known records of which families were herded aboard a specific ship. However, after their arrival in Massachusetts records were maintained as to the assigned location of each family. The sloop Seaflower departed from Pisiquid with 206 Acadian families on October 27, 1755 and arrived in Boston Massachusetts on November 15, 1755. According to various records, the Thibodeau family members were living in Pisiquid at the time and may have been aboard this ship bound for Boston. The ship Helena departed from Annapolis Royal with 323

[1] Illustration; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Port-Royal_Nova-Scotia.jpg

⁷ Nova Scotia; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nova_Scotia,_Canada

⁸ Arcadian History; <http://www.landrystuff.com/achistory.htm>

⁹ <http://www.acadian-cajun.com/1755ex.htm>

¹⁰ <http://www.landrystuff.com/ExpulsionShips.html>

¹¹ Acadians; <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acadians>

Acadian families on October 27, 1755 bound for Boston and arrived on 19 November, 1755. The brigantine *Swallow* departed on December 13, 1755 from Grand Pré with 236 Acadians destined for Boston and arrived on January 30th the following year. The schooner *Racehorse* departed on December 20, 1755 from Grand Pré with 120 Acadians destined for Boston and arrived on December 26, 1755.¹²

Several of Zoé Hébert's ancestors were living in the Grand Pré community at the time and were more than likely placed aboard one, or both, of the two ships which departed from Grand Pré. The modifications of the ships' hold included adding more decks. Men, women and children were packed into these small spaces for more than a month. During which time they had to lie down, sit or stoop shoulder to shoulder because a grown person was not able to stand erect in the modified hold of the ship. There were no sanitary facilities available, which resulted in outbreaks of small pox, and their rations consisted mainly of bread, and water. They lacked sufficient clothing for an Atlantic voyage during the winter months.¹⁰

Today's Acadians are the descendants of the first French colonists, who developed a unique cultural independence which continues to this day. They settled in what are today the Canadian Maritime Provinces and the State of Louisiana in the United States. Grand-Pré was founded by Acadian settlers who travelled from Champlain's original settlement in Port-Royal in 1680.

The settlement of Grand-Pré slowly grew and developed into a great tidal marsh of productive farmland. Today Grand-Pré is a rural Canadian community in Kings County, Nova Scotia. Its French name translates to "Great Meadow", the community lies at the eastern edge of the Annapolis Valley several kilometers east of the town of Wolfville on a peninsula jutting into the Minas Basin, framed by the Gaspereau and Cornwallis Rivers.

Figure 2 is the Deportation Cross at Horton's landing, Hortonville, Grand-Pré, (Minas Basin) Nova Scotia. It was erected in 1924 as a memorial to

commemorate the deportation of Acadians from Nova Scotia between 1755 and 1763.¹³

Embarkation and Exile

It has been estimated that during this period approximately one-half of the deported Acadian population died of malnutrition, exposure, shipwrecks, and disease.¹⁴ Shortly after their deportation, in 1758, the French Fortress at Louisbourg was captured by British forces during the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War).¹⁵ During October 1755, several Hébert families, along with other related (by marriage) families such as LeBlanc Landry and Boudrot (Boudreau)¹⁶ were deported from Grand-Pré, Arcadia, and scattered throughout the colony of Massachusetts. Several colonies refused to take the Acadians and sent them on to Europe. Later, many would sail back to North



Figure 2^[2]

America and settle in Louisiana at the invitation of the Spanish Government. During the embarkation, the authorities viewed the Acadians with no more concern than that of shipping cattle. The British

[2] Illustration; <http://www.annapolis-valley-vacation.com/grand-pre.html>

[12] <http://acadian-ancestral-home.blogspot.com/p/archives.html>

[13] <http://www.acadian-home.org/deportation-cross.html>

[14] www.olgp.net/chs/d1/acadians.htm

[31] Illustration; <http://www.acadianmelancon.com/ships.html>

[15] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Louisbourg_\(1758\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Louisbourg_(1758))

[16] Names of Deportees from Grand-Pré in 1755; <http://acadian-ancestral-home.blogspot.com/2010/02/names-of-deportees-from-grand-pre-in.html>

disregard for maintaining a manifest was an indication of their lack of concern for names and families, only the interest in numbers.

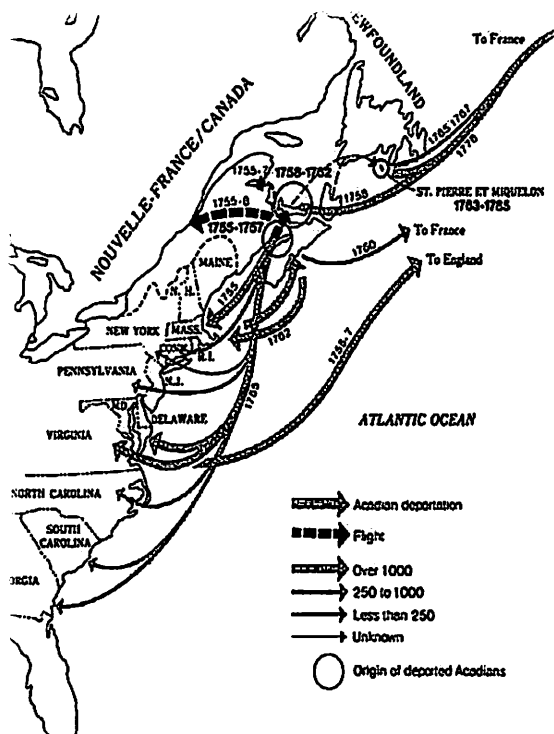


Figure 3^[3]

Figure 3 is the Deportation Map of the Acadians between 1755 and 1763. Théodore Louis Lamirande and his wife Zoé Hébert are my great great-grandparents. Zoé Hébert's grandfather, Joseph Hébert, was among several thousand French Catholic Acadians¹⁶ living in Acadia in 1755 when they were deported from Grand Pré to various British Colonies in America for refusing to take an oath to the King of England. Joseph was about 14 years old at the time, when his parents, Augustin and Marie-Marguerite Landry and six siblings were deported. Joseph's grandparents, Augustin and Anne Marie Boudrot and eight children (three generations) were also among the many families who were deported to the British Colony of Massachusetts.¹⁷ Joseph's grandfather, Augustin, was 64 years old at the time and was considered too old and incapable of travel. Joseph's father was 42 years old at the time. They were placed in the township of Watertown and later moved to Waltham. Augustin Sr. died in Waltham in 1758 shortly after his arrival.

Several years later many deportees of Grand Pré would return to various parts of Québec. Most of the inhabitants of Grand Pré, including many Hébert family members, were held in Saint-Charles Church prior to their deportation, while the inhabitants of Pisiquid were held in Fort Edward until their deportation, among them many Thibodeau (Tibodo, British spelling) family members.^[18]

In Search of a New Life

As the years passed, the Acadians never received permission to return to Pisiquid, but were allowed to settle in the Maritimes to begin new lives.¹⁹ They were also some of the first Acadians to reach Louisiana. During the embarkation on October 7th, approximately 24 men had escaped one of the ships. Francois Hébert was suspected of masterminding the plan. He was removed from the ship and brought to his house, which was then burned down while he watched.²⁰ According to Colonel John Winslow's compiled list of male Acadians being deported from Grand Pré in 1755, there were only two Francois Héberts, a father, age 63 and son, age 31²¹, (I believe the son is the one mentioned here). The escapees were notified that if they did not return within 2 days, their homes and those remaining onboard would be treated the same and they would also have all their possessions confiscated. With the help of Pierre Landry, 22 had returned and two were shot by the search party while trying to escape.²⁰ Francois is the great grandson of Antoine and the nephew of Augustin Sr. After the problem with boarding the Acadians, the British burnt their homes and the village to make sure that none would escape and return to their homes. Approximately a thousand Acadians tried to hide out in the woods. About half the Port Royal inhabitants escaped to Cap Sable. Many of these were captured or migrated elsewhere. Thousands more headed for French territory. The entire community of Cobequid left as a group, so that when the British soldiers arrived to round them

¹⁷ <http://www.acadian-cajun.com/hebexma.htm>

¹⁸ <http://www.acadian-home.org/acadians-massachusetts-2.html>

¹⁹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pisiquid>

^[4] Illustration; <http://ns1763.ca/hantsco/fortedward.html>

²⁰ <http://www.acadian-cajun.com/1755ex.htm>

up they found the entire community deserted. Many went to the New Brunswick area. Hundreds of Acadians escaped deportation by making their way

who were all separated during the time of deportation.

Life in Exile

Winter was just beginning and cold weather was settling in when the first ships arrived in Boston from Grand Pré between late November of 1755 and the end of January 1756. The disembarkation of the exiled Acadians began, and for the first time the recording of names took place. Many were kept in and around Boston until arrangements could be made to find other available locations.

On January 25, 1756 several members of the Hébert family were sent to Waltham. Later in March, they were joined by Augustin Hébert, his wife Margaret and five children, their spouses and their children, totaling 14. They had been living in Watertown at the time.²³ Augustin Hébert was a native of Grand Pré and the grandson of Antoine Hébert and Geneviève Le France who emigrated between 1648 and 1650 from the Parish of Balesne in Touraine, France. The Waltham selectman had been ordered to provide housing and employment for them. As with most of the Acadians, their main occupations were farming and fishing.

The feeling of distrust felt toward the Acadians in Massachusetts was horrendous, because of the prejudice against their nation and their religion. This appears in an address presented to the Governor, deprecating their residence, especially their being quartered in Boston: "The receiving among us so great a number of persons whose gross bigotry to the Roman Catholic religion is notorious and whose loyalty to his Majesty is suspected is a thing very disagreeable to us."²⁴ Some time in 1756 a letter was addressed to His Excellency the Governor General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New



Figure 4^[4]

to Québec and sailing down the St. Lawrence River between 1755 and 1756, settling in various towns along the way. It was estimated that approximately 2,000 migrated to Isle St. Jean and Isle Royale.²⁰

Figure 4 depicts Fort Edward, which had been built in 1750 to monitor the Acadians in Pisiguid and to control the passage-way for ships trying to sail into the Bay of Fundy. Among the inhabitants of Pisiguid were René Thibodeau and his wife Anne Boudreau, including their four sons and two daughters who were all deported to Massachusetts.¹⁸

Later, in 1767, their sons and their families would migrate to Trois-Rivières, Baie Ste-Marie and Yamachiche, Québec.²² While living in Massachusetts, Joseph Hébert, the son of Augustin Hébert and Marie-Marguerite Landry, married Marie-Marguerite Thibodeau in Boston in 1763.¹⁸ She was the daughter of René Thibodeau and Anne Boudreau. Their marriage was reestablished years later at Trois-Rivières in 1767. They had four children in Boston before they and other family members eventually migrated to Trois-Rivières and Yamachiche, Québec, between 1767 and 1770. The first task when the Exiles arrived in Québec was to search for parents, children and other relatives

²¹ <http://www.acadian-home.org/deport-list.html>

²² <http://acadian-home.org/acadians-massachusetts.html>

²³ http://members.tripod.com/~norma_doucette/MassAcadiansindex2-3.html

²⁴ <http://www.acadian-home.org/acadians-Andover.html>

England and to the honorable gentlemen of the Council:

Gentlemen,

We have taken the liberty to present to you this request as we are saddened with regard to our children. The loss that we have suffered with our habitations, then being brought here in addition to our separations, the one or the other, have nothing to compare to that which we find at present. The taking our children by force before our eyes, the nature itself is too much to suffer. If it were in our power to have our choice, we would choose above all to tear our bodies from our souls than to be separated from them. It is for this we pray in grace and to your honors that you have the goodness to temper these cruelties. We do not at all refuse to work for the support of our children if by that means it would suffice for our families. We pray in grace that you have the goodness to have a regard for our request and thus oblige us, your very humble and very obedient servants.

Signed; In Chelmsford, Jean Landry; in Oxford, Claude Benoit; in Concord, Claude Le Blanc and Pierre Le Blanc; in Worcester, Augustin Le Blanc; in Andover, Jacques Hébert and Joseph Vincent and in Waltham, Antoine Hébert.

This undated complaint was read to the Massachusetts House of Representatives on 13 April 1756. Read and ordered that Mr. Gridley and Mr. Tyng, “with such as the honorable Board shall join, be a committee to consider this petition and report what they think proper for the Court to do thereon”. Sent up for concurrence, Attest, Henry Gibbs, Clerk of the House of Representatives.²⁵

Migration and Freedom

Augustin and Margaret Hébert are known to have filed complaints of mistreatment to Acadians while living in Watertown.¹⁷ Also in October 1756, Augustin Hébert filed a Petition with the Selectmen of Waltham. The petition was then sent to Spencer

Phipps, Lieutenant Governor and Council. Hébert stated that he had one of his children forcibly taken from his arms and then he was brutally treated and beaten to the point where he had trouble walking for two weeks, and demanded reparations. The complaint was signed by witnesses of the abuse: Jean Landry, Charles Hébert, Jacques Hébert, Pierre Hébert, Augustin Hébert Antoine Hébert, Olivier Hébert, Joseph Hébert and Francois Landry.²⁶ On April 20th, 1757, the General Court sent a message to the Waltham Selectman, to relocate the Acadian inhabitants to the town of Brookfield.²⁷ By April of 1761, many Hébert families were spread out in several towns surrounding Waltham. The authorities constantly relocated and separated the exiled families. Removing the children from their parents and forcing them into labor. Young girls were taken from their parents and brought to various residence homes where they were to work indentured. The sad thing was that some families were never reunited again.

In addition, during their years of exile, the Acadians were offended that many births, marriages and deaths had occurred without receiving the sacraments of the Church or the blessings of a priest. The Acadians in Massachusetts were only allowed to have civil marriages. Priests were absolutely forbidden to go anywhere near the Acadians while in exile. This was under the threat of death or imprisonment.²⁸

In August of 1763; several Hébert families were in Boston and appeared on the list of Acadians who requested that they be relocated to France. However, many of them would find themselves in Louisiana in years to come.²³ None had been baptized since priests had been forbidden by the British to venture anywhere near the Acadians. If they did, they would be either imprisoned or even put to death. During their many years in exile, the Acadians were without

²⁵

From volumes at the Massachusetts State Archives: Vol. xxiii: 44-45: Andover; Vol. xxiii: 49: Andover. (Originally in French then translated and edited).

²⁶

http://www.mwlandry.ca/acadiens_en_exil_13colonies.htm

²⁷

http://members.tripod.com/~norma_doucette/MassAcadiansindex2-3.html

²⁸

<http://www.acadian-home.org/baie-ste-marie.html>

the consolation of their priests and the sacraments of the Church or the blessings of a priest. The Acadians in Massachusetts were only allowed to have civil marriages. Priests were absolutely forbidden to go anywhere near the Acadians while in exile. This was under the threat of death or imprisonment.²⁸

In August of 1763; several Hébert families were in Boston and appeared on the list of Acadians who requested that they be relocated to France. However, many of them would find themselves in Louisiana in years to come.²³ None had been baptized since priests had been forbidden by the British to venture anywhere near the Acadians. If they did, they would be either imprisoned or even put to death. During their many years in exile, the Acadians were without the consolation of their priests and the sacraments that were so much a part of their lives and that meant so much to them. In June 1766 many Acadians decided to migrate into Québec after the Treaty of Paris bestowed freedom to all Acadians, allowing them the option to go where they wanted. A large contingent was organized and formed into three groups. One group in the spring of 1767 went by schooner sailing north to Québec.

The others, in 1766, formed two groups and set off separately from Boston to Montréal. Families from the surrounding communities of Boston gathered their belongings and began traveling west on foot following the Old Boston Post Road. Each group was joined by approximately eighty members from various families who had also decided to leave Massachusetts. Among one of the groups were members from the Benoit, Hébert, Poirier, Thibodeau, Landry, Boudreau and Bourgeois families, all believed to be related through marriage.²⁹ They selected a group leader and planner by the name of Joseph Benoit. Joseph is a descendant of Martin Benoit and the ancestor of Dr. R.W. "Ben" Benoit, Author.

They also selected a guide from among the group who had made the trip previously and gave him the title of "Trail Master." His name was Joseph Hébert. I believe this was the son of Rene Hébert and Marie

The Final Destination

Boudreau, born in 1711, who later settled in Laprairie, Québec. Hébert lead the group, traveling west, going through many small towns and settlements along the way for ten days, until they reached the town of Northampton along the Connecticut River, approximately 100 miles west of Boston. They then began to follow the river, which was called "Big River" by the Acadians, north to New Hampshire then west to Vermont and over the mountains. They continued along Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River to Fort Chambly. Then up into the Saint Lawrence River and on into Montréal. They arrived in late August early September 1766.³⁰ The arduous journey took its toll on many of the Acadians. Coincidentally, this was the same route that the American Continental Army would follow nine years later when they invaded Québec to capture Montréal, but were delayed during the battle of Fort Saint Jean. The first order of business when the Exiles arrived in Québec was to search for parents, children and other relatives from whom they had been separated at Deportation. Some of the families arrived at L'Assomption on the seigneurie of Saint-Sulpice near Montréal. Their names were: Brault, Dupuis, Hébert, Lanoue, Martin, Landry, LeBlanc, and Poirier.

In late May 1767, about 40 other families consisting of several hundred Acadians arrived in Québec from Massachusetts and Connecticut by schooner. Many of the Acadian exiles, deported in 1755, had civil marriages in the New England Colonies contracted before witnesses assigned by the Catholic Church of Québec, all the baptisms as well as marriages, were re-validated upon their arrival at L'Assomption (They were given nuptial blessings by priests of the Catholic Church). It didn't take long before they began settling into the various communities in the area, including Trois-Rivières, Pointe-du-Lac, Yamachiche and Louiseville.³¹ Joseph Hébert (b.1741) was the first cousin once removed from Joseph Hébert (b.1711). Joseph Hébert (b. 1741, my

³⁰ Surviving Damnation; Acadians sent into exile from Nova Scotia, 1755; by R.W. "Ben" Benoit

³¹ <http://www.acadian-home.org/acadian-refugees-quebec.html>

²⁹ <http://www.levelllee.net/ancestry/acadia/acadia1.htm>

ancestor), his wife Marie-Marguerite Thibodeau, and son Joseph, were among one of these two groups that left Boston and arrived in Montréal, then later settled in Yamachiche, Québec.¹⁸ Joseph died there on September 9, 1823 at the age of 82. Inevitably, during researching my ancestors, I continue to cross paths with my wife's ancestors and finding connections to mine. These connections wind their



Figure^[5]

way into various historical events and prominent individuals. In a previous article it was my wife's maternal ancestor, St. Onge, during the Battle at the Fort of Saint John in 1775.³² This time it's her paternal ancestor, Beupré, during my research into the Deportation of Acadians from Nova Scotia.

Hélène Desportes is often cited as the first white child to be born and survive in New France, baptized July 1620. Her godmother was Hélène Boullé, the wife of Samuel de Champlain. It is believed that she was named after her. Also she was named as an heir

in Samuel de Champlain's will. Hélène became the wife of Joseph-Guillaume Hébert.³³ Their first child was Joseph Hébert Joseph who was captured, tortured and murdered by Iroquois Indians in 1662.³⁴

Evangeline

Joseph-Guillaume is the son of Louis Hébert, who was a friend of Samuel de Champlain. Louis accompanied Samuel from France and arrived together in Port Royal, Acadia in 1606. Louis Hébert was the first white settler in Acadia.³⁵

Hélène's second husband was Noël Morin-Valcour. Hélène and Noël's first child, Agnès Morin, married Ignace Bonhomme dit Beupré. Ignace is the son of Nicolas Bonhomme dit Beupré Jr. and Marie Catherine Gouget. Marie was one of the "Filles a Marier", girls who were sent to New France between 1634 and 1662 as wives for the settlers.³⁶ Ignace is an ancestor of my wife. Now, what could be more fitting than to pay homage to those who were exiled and have a sculpture devoted in their memory, by an artist who is a descendant of the Hébert family. The artist is Louis-Philippe Hébert and his sculpture of "Evangeline" which is located at the Grand Pré National Historic Site, Nova Scotia, which was posthumously completed in 1921 by his son, Henri. This Québec sculptor and artist, who was born in Ste. Sophie d'Halifax, (Mauricie) near Quebec City, is of Acadian ancestry. He got his introduction to sculpture in Bécancour and studied in Paris between 1888 and 1894.

The sculpture of Evangeline is a memorial to commemorate the deportation of Acadians from Nova Scotia between 1755 and 1763. It stands on the site of the Saint-Charles Church where Acadians were held prisoner for one month as they awaited the arrival of the ships that would deport and scatter them throughout the colonies. The church was then burned down in late 1755.³⁷

[5] Philippe Hébert's sculpture of Evangeline; Grand Pré National Historic Site

34 <http://www.levelliee.net/ancestry/d173.htm>

35 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Hebert

36 <http://www.saurette.com/before-the-kings-daughters/>

37 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand-Pr%C3%A9>

32 French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc., Connecticut Maple Leaf Journal; summer 2010 edition, Vol.14, #3

33 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helen_Desportes

"Evangeline"³⁸ is the first literary success of the American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. It's a tale about the deportation of Acadians from Grand Pré which began with the forced exile of the men and boys imprisoned in the shurch; the women, children and elderly men followed later. Women carried their children in great distress while their belongings and the elderly were placed in carts. This brutal action resulted in the separation of many families, who became scattered throughout the English colonies along the American Atlantic coastline. Evangeline's fiancé, Gabriel, was separated from her and she too was deported shortly thereafter. Grand Pré was then destroyed as the houses and barns were burned to the ground. Many other Acadian Villages suffered the same fate.

Prominent Héberts

Louis-Philippe, 1850-1917,³⁹ is the direct descendant of one of the first families from France to settle in Nova Scotia, Etienne Hébert (1629-1670), brother of Antoine my ancestor. Many Acadians were also exiled to France. Among them were several Hébert families. Years later many of the Acadians exiled in France returned to Nova Scotia. Many also relocated in Québec and Louisiana. A similar Deportation Cross and sculpture of Evangeline was erected at St. Martinville, Louisiana in 1931, in Commemoration of the Acadians who suffered through their deportation and relocation from exile, to settle in Louisiana. The first Acadians to settle in Louisiana were exiled from Acadia to New York, Maryland and Pennsylvania then migrated to Louisiana between 1765 and 1767. Louisiana had long been a French colony. But after the war with Spain, and subsequent treaty, it was turned over to Spain.

When the first Acadians arrived, Louisiana was owned by Spain but still retained all of its French culture. Several Hébert families were among them and later participated in the American Revolution against the British. They were in the Militia from St. James, Pointe Coupee, St. Martinville and Plaquemine, Louisiana.⁴⁰ While I'm on the subject of Louisiana, my direct ancestor's younger brother,

Jean Dulignon de La Mirande (1657-1689), departed France from La Rochelle at the age of 14 1/2 and sailed to Nouvelle France, (New France) now Québec. He sailed on the ship "Helena" and arrived in New France on 8 October 1670.⁴¹ He joined the expedition party of Rene-Robert Cavelier de La Salle in January 1682 and was with him when they sailed down the Mississippi River into Louisiana.⁴²

Claiming it for France and naming it "La Louisiane" after King Louis XIV on the 9th of April 1682.⁴³ La Salle buried an engraved plate and a cross at the mouth of the Mississippi River, near what is today Venice, Louisiana. In 1683, on their return voyage, they established Fort Saint Louis in Illinois. Many Hebert families in Louisiana not only fought in the American Revolution, but also in the war of 1812⁴⁴ and the Civil War.⁴⁵ In addition to their military contributions, many descendants of the Acadian Hébert families became famous⁴⁶ and distinguished themselves in more professions than I could list.⁴⁷ Some examples were Paul Octave Hebert, the 14th Governor of Louisiana between 1853 and 1856;⁴⁸ Felix Edward Hébert (1901-1979), the longest-serving Democratic member of the United States House of Representatives from Louisiana, from 1941 until 1977.⁴⁹ Also Louis Hebert of Louisiana became a Brigadier General during the Civil War then went on to become a State Senator from Louisiana,⁵⁰ and Felix Hebert of Rhode Island who served as a State Senator from 1929 to 1935.⁵¹

Return to Massachusetts

Many descendants of the exiled Acadian families migrated in later years from Québec to several States along the Canadian and United States borders,

³⁸ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangeline>

³⁹ *Généalogie du Québec et de l'Acadie* (Genealogy of Québec and Acadie)

⁴⁰ <http://www.acadian-cajun.com/hebrw.htm>

⁴¹ <http://naviresnouvellefrance.com/html/pages16701671.html>

⁴² <http://www.agt.net/public/dgarneau/mets3a.htm>

⁴³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Salle_Expeditions

⁴⁴ <http://www.acadian-cajun.com/heb1812.htm>

⁴⁵ <http://www.acadian-cajun.com/hebcw.htm>

⁴⁶ <http://www.acadian-cajun.com/hebfam.htm>

⁴⁷ <http://h-bert.co.tv/>

⁴⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_O._H%C3%A9bert

⁴⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/F._Edward_H%C3%A9bert

⁵⁰ http://www.battlefieldportraits.com/Commanders/Confederate/Louis_Hebert.htm

⁵¹ <http://felix-hebert.co.tv/>

including several of the New England States. In fact, several descendants of the Héberts that were originally exiled to Boston areas of Massachusetts in 1755-56 and migrated to Québec in 1766 migrated back to Massachusetts, including several who migrated to Holyoke, Massachusetts between 1870 and 1930.⁵² My wife and I were both born in Holyoke which is just a few miles south, along the Connecticut River, from Northampton, the jumping off place my exiled ancestors began their trip north to Québec in 1766. Théodore Louis Lamirande married Marie Zoé Hébert on Aug 23, 1847 in Rivière-du-Loup, (Louiseville) Québec. Their son Théodore married Emerance-Malvina Arbour, (widow of Jean-Baptiste Picard des Troismaisons), on Sep 24, 1871 in Sorel, Québec. Both died in Holyoke, Massachusetts. Their daughter Aldéa married Joseph Hébert in Holyoke in 1904, continuing the Hébert surname. Théodore Lamirande and Zoé Hébert's grandson Louis married Rose Anna Hébert in Louiseville in 1920, thus discontinuing her Hébert surname but continuing her ancestral line by combining it with the Lamirande surname.

The US Census records for Massachusetts between 1860 and 1930 show a growing contingent of over 300 Hébert family members from Canada throughout the state by 1930 and about 50 in Holyoke. I suspect several were descendants of exiled Acadians. Many other descendants of exiled families who migrated to Québec also returned to Massachusetts between 1860 and 1930.⁵³ Some include families of Boudreau, Benoit, Landry, Thibodeau, LeBlanc, Poirier and Martin. By 1930 over 4,000 families migrated from Canada to Massachusetts. This was about five times the number of families than originally exiled to the State between 1755 and 1756. It seems many of the descendants of the exiled Acadian families had come full circle.

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- ⁵² US Census Records for Massachusetts, Hampden County, City Holyoke; 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930. (ancestry.com)
- ⁵³ US Census Records for Massachusetts; 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930. (ancestry.com)

A Mélange of Current Periodical Selections

Contributed by Germaine A. Hoffman #333 and Paul Keroack #157

American Ancestors (NEHGS). 2010. Vol. 11, # 4:

- Lafrance, Felix. "The Francophone Exodus to the United States, 1840 to 1930."
- Hebert, Elizabeth. "Tracing the origins of Joseph Hebert."
- Myrhack, Margrit. "Bringing a photograph to life: The story of Joseph L. Miner [Monast]."
- Watier, Nicole, and Sylvie Tremblay. "The genealogy services at Library and Archives Canada, with an emphasis on French-Canadian resources."

American Canadian Genealogist. 2011. Vol. 37, #127 [English]:

- The Du Pont Family of Acadia
- A Family Research Project Emerges: The Gagean dit LaFleurs leave St. Michel d'Yamaska

Connecticut Ancestry. 2011. Vol. 53, #3 [English]:

- Connecticut Probate Courts Undergo Major Reorganization

Je Me Souviens. 2011. Vol. 33, #2 [English]:

- The Families of Alexander & Pierre Jerd (Giard)

L'Estuaire Genealogique. 2011. No. 117 [French]:

- Oliver et Remi Beaulieu de Caraquet
- Les Dumas du comte de Rimouski (Recensement de 1911) [Census]

Le Louperivois. 2011. Vol. 23, #1 [French]:

- Votre ancetre - *Les Pettigrew*
- La maison J.-Albert Daris

Lifelines. 2011. Vol. 27, # 1 & 2 [English]:

- Addie's Dupuis ancestors (to 9th Great Grand Parents Nicolas Trahan and Renee Desloges)

Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française. 2011. Vol. 62, #1 [French]:

- Notule Genealogique La famille de Charles Hery (dit Duplanty) en 1765
- Les famille de Lachine recensees en 1765
- Les origins de Francois Consigny dit Sansfacon

Sent by the King. 2011. Vol. XIV, # 1 [English]:

- Commemorating the Carignan-Salieres Regiment

Member Publications

Denise E. Benoit, #670, has recently completed *Our Sorel Family: The First Seven Generations from France* (2011). Beginning with Hilaire Jean Baptiste Chorel-Sorel (1695-1734) also known as Hilaire Chorel dit Leveille, the book traces Sorel descendants through a full seven generations of the family in Canada and the United States. The 296-page, spiral bound volume contains an extensive section of family photos, a list of family members who served in wars from the Spanish-American War through the Viet Nam War, and a full list of sources consulted. Ms. Benoit can be contacted by e-mail at dgorka@snet.net

Roland J. Tetreault, #2141, has published three books of interest to our members:

A Tougas Family History (1991), a compilation of the biographies of eight direct-line ancestors of his mother, Irene B Tougas Tetreault (1909–2003), begins with Guillaume Tougard (1674-1708), who married Marie Brazeau, a famous lady in her own right.

The Story of Louis Tetreau, 1631–1699 (2001). This book is a factual biography of the ancestor of all Tetreaus in North America. Louis Tetreau left his family and native land to farm in New France (Canada). He and his wife raised nine children and an adopted daughter.

A Tetreault Family History, 1635-2005 (2005). This is a compilation of the biographies of the author's ten direct-line ancestors (including myself). This hard-cover book has 580 pages and many photos. Mr. Tetreault can be contacted by e-mail at tetreaulttrj@hotmail.com.

ATTENTION AUTHORS - IF YOU ARE A MEMBER OF THE FCGSC AND HAVE PUBLISHED A BOOK WHICH WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO OUR MEMBERSHIP, PLEASE LET US KNOW AND WE WILL TRY TO INCLUDE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF IT IN THE *CONNECTICUT MAPLE LEAF*. CONTACT BY E-MAIL: LEGROW@FCGSC.ORG OR CASSIDY@FCGSC.ORG.

New Members

Compiled by Shirley Giguere Morin # 2075

- 2249. Vincelette, Rosita - 4143 Dement St, New Orleans, LA 70126
- 2250. Cullen, Noreen - 20 Dehmar Rd, Glastonbury, CT 06033
- 2251. Rochette, Anne - 17 Colburn Avenue, Mystic, CT 06355
- 2252. Tuohy, Mary - P.O. Box 3490, Groton, CT 06340
- 2253. Burbank, H Donald - 104 Atlantic Ave, Groton, CT 06340
- 2254. Keyes, Daegan - 2709 County Road 37, Bloomfield, NY 14469
- 2255. Meunier, Paul - Weymouth Rd, Enfield, CT 06082
- 2256. Poehler, Lisa - 14 Springfield Avenue, Springfield, MA 01107
- 2257. Morrisette, Tina - 24 King St, Springfield, MA 01104
- 2258. Blankenship, Susan - 19 Beach Pl., Branford, CT 06405
- 2259. Lussier, David - 60 Freese St, Providence, RI 029083310
- 2260. Bernier, Lorraine - 34 Troy St, W Hartford, CT 06119
- 2261. Martin, Mary - 567 Skokorar Rd, Beacon Falls, CT 06403
- 2262. DiTommaso, Jennifer - 39 Richard Rd, Vernon, CT 06066
- 2263. Soucier, Lawrence - 2100 Kenbridge Dr, Austin, TX 78757
- 2264. Tishion, Elizabeth - 98 Heritage Village, Southbury, CT 06485607
- 2265. Thompson, Lorraine - 49 Standish Rd, Colchester, CT 06415

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Compiled by Shirley Giguere Morin # 2075

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

Alexandre

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

Alix

965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Allaire

1752 Joel Cohan, 7 Volpi Rd, Bolton, CT 060437563
1636 Louis Fox, 10 Camden St., South Hadley, MA
010752319

Alphonse

1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA
020621644

Alphonsine

1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA
020621644

Archambault

1426 Estelle Gothberg, 90 Broad Street, Manchester,
CT 060402930

Arsenault

2120 Marie Chagnon, 17 Conifer Lane, Avon, CT
060014514
1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave, Milford, CT
06460

Auger

920 Jeannette Auger, 96 Katherine Ave, Danielson,
CT 062392713

Ballard

634 Lawrence Marion, 63 Burnt Hill Rd, Farmington,
CT 060322039

Baril/Barrie

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd,
Klamath Falls, OR 976019364

Baulanger

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

Beauchemin

920 Jeannette Auger, 96 Katherine Ave, Danielson,
CT 062392713

Beauchene

1574 Pauline Wilson, 73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester,

CT 060423429

Beauchesne

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier, 73 Vandale St.,
Putnam, CT 062601419

Beaudry

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

Bedard

2111 Robert Bedard MD, 25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT
060843906

Belhumeur

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

Belliveau

2120 Marie Chagnon, 17 Conifer Lane, Avon, CT
060014514

Berard

1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT
060107328

Bergevin

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

Bernier

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT
063571933
762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT
060842210
1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT
062381164

Berube

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT
063571933

Besaw

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

Bessette

2111 Robert Bedard MD, 25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT
060843906

Bissen

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

Blanchette

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

Bombardier

1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT
060107328

920 Jeannette Auger, 96 Katherine Ave, Danielson,
CT 062392713

Bordeau

319 Mildred Roberts, 71603 180th St, Albert Lea, MN
560075461

Bordeaux

319 Mildred Roberts, 71603 180th St, Albert Lea, MN
560075461

Bossie

2663 Lawrence Soucier, 2100 Kenbridge Dr, Austin,
TX 78757

Boucher

2077 Richard Wilmarth, 7 Lake Ridge Dr., Holland,
MA 015212405

Boughton

1940 David Pease, 889 Inman Rd, Niskayuna, NY
123032807

Bourgeault

965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Bourgeois

1862 Janice Livermore, PO Box 222652, Chantilly,
VA 201532652

Boutot

2173 Brenda Chavez, 516 Hartford Ave,
Wethersfield, CT 061091254

Boye

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

Boyer

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

Boyet

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

Bplduc

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

Bran

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

Breault

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-269 Nayberry La, Storrs,
CT 062682060

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

Briere

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

Brisette

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

Brousseau

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

Brousseau

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-269 Nayberry La, Storrs,
CT 062682060

Caisse

2125 Pauline Casey, 28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT
060664626

Caouette

2173 Brenda Chavez, 516 Hartford Ave,
Wethersfield, CT 061091254

Cardinal

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-269 Nayberry La, Storrs,
CT 062682060

Caron

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

435 Therese Grego, 7610 E 21st. Pl., Tulsa, OK
741292428

Carriere

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

Carter

931 Ann Marie & Herbert J McKee, 505 Scotland Rd,
Norwich, CT 063609405

Casey

2125 Pauline Casey, 28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT
060664626

Chabot

1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT
062381164

Chaput

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

Choinier

965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Choiniere

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

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Guilford, CT 06437

Cormier

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier, 73 Vandale St.,
Putnam, CT 062601419

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

Corriveau

- # 760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix,
AZ 85019-1729
2125 Pauline Casey, 28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT
060664626

Courchaine

- # 64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT
067905016

Coutu

- # 931 Ann Marie & Herbert J McKee, 505 Scotland Rd,
Norwich, CT 063609405

Cowan

- # 1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier, 1315 Warmwood
Dr., Grand Island, FL 327359765

Cyr

- # 53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT
061071813
1666 Phyllis Nedorostek, 5 River Rd., Unionville, CT
060851010

Daigle

- # 53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT
061071813
1666 Phyllis Nedorostek, 5 River Rd., Unionville, CT
060851010

Daoust

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

Daviau

- # 579 Mary Goulet, 1468 SW Main Blvd; Ste 105 #200,
Lake City, FL 320251116
2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier, 73 Vandale St.,
Putnam, CT 062601419

d'Avignon

- # 1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd,
Klamath Falls, OR 976019364

DeLatour

- # 634 Lawrence Marion, 63 Burnt Hill Rd, Farmington,
CT 060322039

Deloge

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

DeLorme

- # 1325 Ronald & Nancy Pelton, 3 Ellington Rd, East
Hartford, CT 061081102

Denis

- # 2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr.,
Coventry, CT 062382823

DeVost

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

Doherty

- # 1799 Pat Tripp, 109 Orchard St., Ellington, CT 06029

Donais

- # 18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT
063571933

Dore/Dorais

- # 576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont PQH2V-
2T6

Dube

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

Dubois

- # 1574 Pauline Wilson, 73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester,
CT 060423429
739 Patricia Morse, 24 Loring Court, Yalesville, CT
064922264

Ducharme

- # 2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier, 73 Vandale St.,
Putnam, CT 062601419

Duclos

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

Dupont

- # 2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview
Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829

Dupuis

- # 1920 Norman & Irene Watson Dupuis, 147 Standish
Rd., Colchester, CT 064152219

Duquet/Duquette

- # 965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Ethier

- # 1765 Carol O'Neill, 525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT
060406606

Evans

- # 885 Jeanne Miller, 34 Main St PO Box 233,
Versailles, CT 063830233

Farley

- # 2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier, 73 Vandale St.,
Putnam, CT 062601419

Fitzmawice

- # 2111 Robert Bedard MD, 25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT
060843906

Fournier

- # 1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT
062381164

Fournier

- # 762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT
060842210
46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT
065165607
1636 Louis Fox, 10 Camden St., South Hadley, MA
010752319
1616 Byron Benton, 300 Avery Heights, Hartford,
CT 061064261

Frechette

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829

Gagne

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

2258 Susan Blankenship, 19 Beach Pl., Brandford, CT 06405

Gareau

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 976019364

Garrett

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

Gaudreau

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

Gauthier

764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT 062620047

Gelinas

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier, 73 Vandale St., Putnam, CT 062601419

Gendreau

1666 Phyllis Nedorostek, 5 River Rd., Unionville, CT 060851010

Girard

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 976019364

Giroux

685 Estelle Sawtelle, 210 Green Manor Terrace, Windsor Locks, CT 060962714

Goodhue

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

Goulet

918 Pauline Nero, 1 Horne Ave Apt D1, Winsted, CT 060981270

579 Mary Goulet, 1468 SW Main Blvd; Ste 105 #200, Lake City, FL 320251116

Goyette

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

Grenier

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829

1616 Byron Benton, 300 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064261

Guillemette

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

Guilmitt

885 Jeanne Miller, 34 Main St PO Box 233, Versailles, CT 063830233

Guimond

1260 Hans & Annabelle Vanderleeden, 43 Florentine Gardens, Springfield, MA 011082507

Hamel

2163 Bernice Morneault, 1756 Bar Harbor Dr, Fort Pierce, FL 34945

Hebert

1765 Carol O'Neill, 525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT 060406606

Henri (e)

764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT 062620047

Houde

1617 Armand Catelli, 18 Juniper Lane, Berlin, CT 060372413

Houle

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

Huard

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829

Isaac

2111 Robert Bedard MD, 25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 060843906

Jandren

1752 Joel Cohan, 7 Volpi Rd, Bolton, CT 060437563

John/Jean

739 Patricia Morse, 24 Loring Court, Yalesville, CT 064922264

Jouanne

1616 Byron Benton, 300 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064261

Kelly

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

King

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

Kluntz

1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier, 1315 Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL 327359765

Klunz

1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier, 1315 Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL 327359765

Labbee

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-269 Nayberry La, Storrs, CT 062682060

LaBombardier

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

Labonte

2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr.,
Coventry, CT 062382823

1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA
020621644

LaBrecque

918 Pauline Nero, 1 Horne Ave Apt D1, Winsted, CT
060981270

LaCroix

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

965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Lafaille

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

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

Lagace/Lagasse

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

Lagrace

53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT
061071813

Lambert

530 Doris Vaughan, 31-7 South Meadow VI-G,
Carver, MA 023301821

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
062620047

Lapierre

2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr.,
Coventry, CT 062382823

LaPointe

435 Therese Grego, 7610 E 21St. Pl., Tulsa, OK
741292428

Larche

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

L'Archeveque

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

Lariviere

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

Latour

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier, 73 Vandale St.,
Putnam, CT 062601419

Lausier

2257 Tina Morrisette, 24 King St, Springfield, MA
01104

Lavallie

435 Therese Grego, 7610 E 21St. Pl., Tulsa, OK
741292428

Laviolette

739 Patricia Morse, 24 Loring Court, Yalesville, CT
064922264

Lebeau

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview
Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829

Leblanc

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

Lebrun

53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT
061071813

LeClair

885 Jeanne Miller, 34 Main St PO Box 233,
Versailles, CT 063830233

Leclerc

1617 Armand Catelli, 18 Juniper Lane, Berlin, CT
060372413

LeGare

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

Leger (e)

764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT
062620047

Lemay

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

Lemieux

1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT
062381164

Leonard

739 Patricia Morse, 24 Loring Court, Yalesville, CT
064922264

LePire

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

LeRoux

1814 Vivian A. Moore, C-269 Nayberry La, Storrs,
CT 062682060

L'Esperance

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

Lord

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

Loubier

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

Lussier

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

MacDonald

2111 Robert Bedard MD, 25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT
060843906

Mandeville

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier, 73 Vandale St.,
Putnam, CT 062601419

Mandville

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT
063571933

Marc-Aurele

46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT
065165607

Marion

634 Lawrence Marion, 63 Burnt Hill Rd, Farmington,
CT 060322039

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier, 73 Vandale St.,
Putnam, CT 062601419

Marquis

53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT
061071813

2173 Brenda Chavez, 516 Hartford Ave,
Wethersfield, CT 061091254

Martel

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

Martin

1765 Carol O'Neill, 525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT
060406606

Martineau

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

Massicotte

1862 Janice Livermore, PO Box 222652, Chantilly,
VA 201532652

Masson

1617 Armand Catelli, 18 Juniper Lane, Berlin, CT
060372413

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 976019364

Mentor

1765 Carol O'Neill, 525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT
060406606

Messier

2013 Albert & Joyce Cormier, 73 Vandale St.,
Putnam, CT 062601419

Meunier

1574 Pauline Wilson, 73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester,
CT 060423429

Meurs

1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT
062381164

Molleur-Molleur

319 Mildred Roberts, 71603 180th St, Albert Lea, MN
560075461

Moquin

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560075461

Morin

1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd,
Klamath Falls, OR 976019364

Morneault

2163 Bernice Morneault, 1756 Bar Harbor Dr, Fort
Pierce, FL 34945

Morse

739 Patricia Morse, 24 Loring Court, Yalesville, CT
064922264

Nadeau

49 Florence "Pat" Davis, 64 Neptune Dr, Old
Saybrook, CT 064752934

Neron

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

Nichollet

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

Noel

1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier, 1315 Warmwood
Dr., Grand Island, FL 327359765

Nosek

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

Oliver/Olivier

1862 Janice Livermore, PO Box 222652, Chantilly,
VA 201532652

Paquette

2125 Pauline Casey, 28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT
060664626

Paquin

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

Paro

579 Mary Goulet, 1468 SW Main Blvd; Ste 105 #200,
Lake City, FL 320251116

Patenaude

46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT
065165607

Paulhus

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT
063571933

Pauline

2125 Pauline Casey, 28 Eleanor St, Vernon, CT
060664626

Peloguin

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT
063571933

Pepin

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

Perron

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

Petit

1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT
060107328

Piette

435 Therese Grego, 7610 E 21St. Pl., Tulsa, OK
741292428

Pinard

1617 Armand Catelli, 18 Juniper Lane, Berlin, CT
060372413

Pitre

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

Plasse

965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Poliquin

1420 Jeanne P Devoe, 62 Edgemont Avenue, West
Hartford, CT 061101121

Popeilarczyk

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

Potvin

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

Potvin

1752 Joel Cohan, 7 Volpi Rd, Bolton, CT 060437563

Pretaboire

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

Racine

1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr, 165 Union City Rd.,
Prospect, CT 067121032
2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr.,
Coventry, CT 062382823

Ravenelle

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

Ricard

1420 Jeanne P Devoe, 62 Edgemont Avenue, West
Hartford, CT 061101121

Richard

2223 Karen Kramer, 55 Midland Dr, Tolland, CT
06084

Roberts

2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr.,
Coventry, CT 062382823
319 Mildred Roberts, 71603 180th St, Albert Lea, MN
560075461

Robillard

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

Root

1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr, 165 Union City Rd.,
Prospect, CT 067121032

Rosberry

685 Estelle Sawtelle, 210 Green Manor Terrace,
Windsor Locks, CT 060962714

Rossignol

1626 Shirleen Moynihan, 37 King Road, West
Hartford, CT 061073311

Roy

1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT
060107328
64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT
067905016
965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112
1626 Shirleen Moynihan, 37 King Road, West
Hartford, CT 061073311
2257 Tina Morrisette, 24 King St, Springfield, MA
01104

Roy (St Gervase)

1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA
020621644

Russell

579 Mary Goulet, 1468 SW Main Blvd; Ste 105 #200,
Lake City, FL 320251116

Sabourin

965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Salvail

18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT
063571933

Sanasac

1426 Estelle Gothberg, 90 Broad Street, Manchester,
CT 060402930

Sarazin

1940 David Pease, 889 Inman Rd, Niskayuna, NY
123032807

Senet

965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Sharron

2258 Susan Blankenship, 19 Beach Pl., Brandford, CT
06405

Sinclair

2163 Bernice Morneault, 1756 Bar Harbor Dr, Fort
Pierce, FL 34945

Smith

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

Snay

965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Soucier

2263 Lawrence Soucier, 2100 Kenbridge Dr, Austin,
TX 78757

St. Onge

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

St.Amand

1666 Phyllis Nedorostek, 5 River Rd., Unionville, CT
060851010

Suprenant

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

Talbot

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

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview
Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829

Tardiff

2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview
Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829

Tetreau

46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT

065165607

Theriault/Terriot

49 Florence "Pat" Davis, 64 Neptune Dr, Old
Saybrook, CT 064752934

Thibeault

2077 Richard Wilmarth, 7 Lake Ridge Dr., Holland,
MA 015212405

Thiboutot

2173 Brenda Chavez, 516 Hartford Ave,
Wethersfield, CT 061091254

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,

Tremblay

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

Turgeon

918 Pauline Nero, 1 Horne Ave Apt D1, Winsted, CT
060981270

Vailancourt/Vancour

739 Patricia Morse, 24 Loring Court, Yalesville, CT
064922264

Valley

1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT
060107328

Valois

435 Therese Grego, 7610 E 21St. Pl., Tulsa, OK
741292428

Viau

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

Villemaire

579 Mary Goulet, 1468 SW Main Blvd; Ste 105 #200,
Lake City, FL 320251116

Volin

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

Warrillow

1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier, 1315 Warmwood
Dr., Grand Island, FL 327359765

How to Type French Accent Marks Using Key Strokes

For Apple/MAC

Lower Case Acute (á, é, í, ó, ú): Press **ALT+E**, release, then press *letter*

Upper Case Acute (Á, É, Í, Ó, Ú): Press **ALT+E**, release, then press **SHIFT+letter**

Lower Case Grave (à, è, ì, ò, ù): Press **ALT+`** (to the left of Z), release, then press *letter*

Upper Case Grave (À, È, Ì, Ò, Ù): Press **ALT+`** (to the left of Z), release, then press **SHIFT+letter**

Lower Case Umlaut (ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ): Press **ALT+U**, release, then press *letter*

Upper Case Umlaut (Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Ü, ÿ): Press **ALT+U**, release, then press **SHIFT+letter**

Lower Case Circumflex (â, ê, î, ô, û): Press **ALT+I**, release, then press *letter*

Upper Case Circumflex (Â, Ê, Î, Ô, Û): Press **ALT+I**, release, then press **SHIFT+letter**

Lower Case Cedilla (ç): Press **ALT+C**

Upper Case Cedilla (Ç): Press **ALT+SHIFT+C**

For PC

(Turn on Number Lock, use numerical keypad)

ALT + number = letter		
Acute	Umlaut	Cedilla
Á = 0193	Ä = 0196	Ç = 0199
á = 0225	ä = 0228	ç = 0231
É = 0201	Ë = 0203	
é = 0233	ë = 0235	
Í = 0205	Ï = 0207	
í = 0237	ï = 0239	
Ó = 0211	Ö = 0214	
ó = 0243	ö = 0246	
Ú = 0218	Ü = 0220	
ú = 0250	ü = 0252	
Ý = 0221	ÿ = 0159	
ý = 0253	ÿ = 0255	
Grave	Circumflex	
À = 0192	Â = 0194	
à = 0224	â = 0226	
È = 0200	Ê = 0202	
è = 0232	ê = 0234	
Ì = 0204	Î = 0206	
ì = 0236	î = 0238	
Ò = 0210	Ô = 0212	
ò = 0242	ô = 0244	
Ù = 0217	Û = 0219	
ù = 0249	û = 0251	

In MS Word, the following keystrokes can be used:

à, è, ì, ò, ù - À, È, Ì, Ò, Ù	CTRL+` (ACCENT GRAVE), the letter (lower or upper case)
á, é, í, ó, ú, ý - Á, É, Í, Ó, Ú, Ý	CTRL+' (APOSTROPHE), the letter
â, ê, î, ô, û - Â, Ê, Î, Ô, Û	CTRL+^ (CARET), the letter
ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ - Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Ü, ÿ	CTRL+: (COLON), the letter
å, Å	CTRL+@, a or A
æ, Æ	CTRL+&, a or A
œ, Œ	CTRL+&, o or O
ç, Ç	CTRL+, (COMMA), c or C

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

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



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

Please Type or Print

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

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

City: _____

Occupation: _____

State/Province: _____ **Zip:** _____ **Country:** _____

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

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

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- ☐ Exchange/Reciprocal – no fee. (Organizations only)
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- ☐ I wish to become a benefactor and meet personal financial planning goals through tax saving instruments such as Charitable annuities, bequest, trusts and memorial tributes. Please contact me.

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

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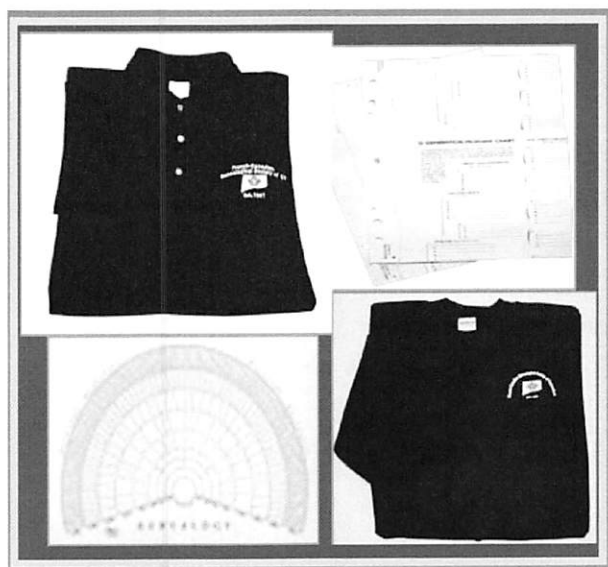
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Library Guide	15.00	

Membership

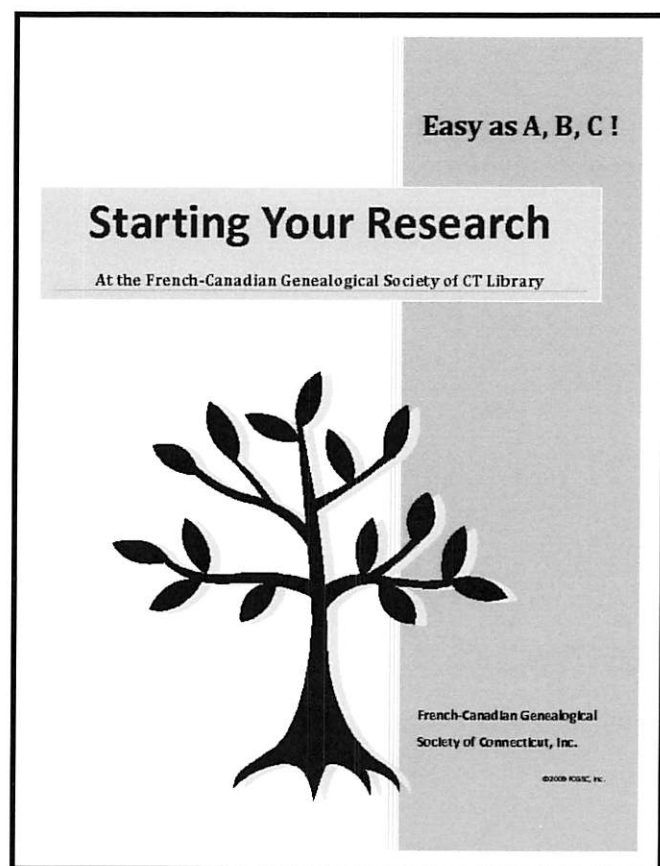
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