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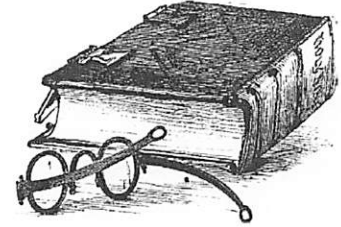
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Editors' Niche

Editor - Maryanne LeGrow, #696
Associate Editor - Ray Cassidy, #747



Dear Cousins,

This will reach you shortly after the 4th of July holiday, when spring has slipped into summer, and the kids on my street are in full vacation mode. It's a quiet time, one for slowing down, resting and reflecting. As a teacher, I always hope that the schools' summer reading lists will include a history book or two. I'd like to think that children's minds are also getting a rest from the *sturm und drang* of modern race-and-scramble-to-get-ahead education, and that during the summer they're encouraged to do some leisurely time traveling among the peoples, ideas and events of the past.

When I was a child, we had a wonderful attic where I spent many a lazy summer afternoon hidden away with an apple and a book, lost among the colors and scents and images of the far away and long ago. I hope that children are still able to do that, although I suspect that many of them are so busy with their electronic gadgets and parent-organized lives that reading history is not high on their to-do list. That seems like such a loss of one of the great joys of childhood.

Even many of the adults you meet today appear to have little knowledge of history and no sense of its importance. It's unfortunate that so many people today don't see the use of knowing about history. Especially for many of the young people I meet, history seems to consist of only four eras: Today, Yesterday, Last Week and A Long Time Ago, with the last three falling into the category of Too Long Ago to Matter. Many today have no conception of historical periods and almost no recognition of the events and peoples who have shaped our world. Worse still, they have no understanding of why that information is important.

In his essay *Why Study History?* Peter Stearns says that history helps us "understand change and how the society we live in came to be." Even better yet, Stearns points out that studying history provides us with some crucial skills, including the "ability to assess evidence, ability to assess conflicting interpretations, and experience in assessing past examples of change." Those who don't see the value of such skills should stop to think how much economic pain and suffering might have been avoided if even half of the population of the U.S. had known how to assess evidence and evaluate conflicting interpretations before taking on financial burdens that they weren't able to carry! Clearly, the lessons of the Great Depression have been all but forgotten!

Happily, the skills that Stearns describes are skills that the pursuit of genealogical research also tends to develop. That's not surprising because a sound knowledge of history is a basic requirement of our craft.

So here is a challenge to all of our readers: in this month when we celebrate the independence of our country, make a small mark of your own on history. Read Stearn's article (you'll find it at <http://www.historians.org/pubs/free/WhyStudyHistory.htm>) and then talk with a young person about history. Tell a story, read a book, attend an exhibit, show a family heirloom, work together on the family genealogy – do something to help that person develop curiosity about and respect for the very useful knowledge that a study of the past has to offer.

And have a beautiful summer!

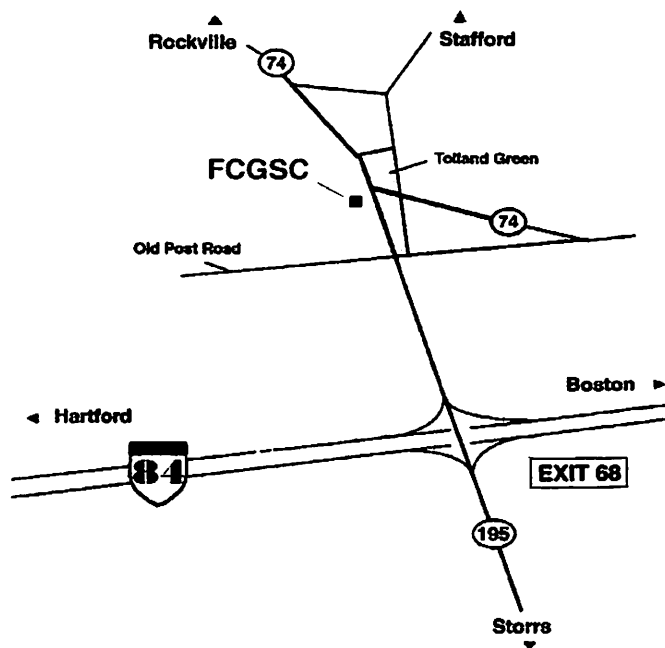
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Jan.	1	New Year's Observance
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	28	Membership Meeting (closed 1-3)
May	13	Mother's Day
	26-28	Memorial Day
June	17	Father's Day
July	4	Fourth of July Observance
Aug	26	Volunteer Appreciation Day Picnic
Sep.	1-3	Labor Day Observance
Oct.	13	Membership Meeting (closed 1-3)
Nov.	21-25	Thanksgiving Observance
Dec.	24-31	Christmas Observance



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- 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

Sable Island:

Where the Destinies of Bell, d'Anville, d'Aulnay, de la Roche, De Razilli, Faneuil, Hancock and others Came Together and Made History

Robert J. Cummiskey #1998

Sable Island, southeast of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is the deadliest piece of real estate in the North Atlantic. There are up to ten shipwrecks for every mile of ocean around Sable Island, now totaling over 400 wrecks. The Island's history, including armed conflicts and disasters, intersects with the lives of many famous people. That history has been made by the terrible weather conditions that prevail here and includes some very unusual business ventures. This unlikely place in the Northern Hemisphere demonstrates nature's awesome power and man's unwavering exploratory instinct. In the surrounding ocean and within this dune island itself there is a most interesting narrative.

Topographic Information

The shape of the island is a north to south curve: it is only about one to two miles wide and 30 miles long. It has a very unusual attribute – the island shifts with the winds and even today maps that are only a dozen years old are somewhat incorrect. In addition, even the fresh water lakes contained within it change length frequently by the awesome power of nature. The largest, Lake Wallace, named for an early Canadian commissioner, is sometimes 15 miles long and at other times shrinks to just five. Most importantly, Sable Island has over 200 miles of treacherous sandbars surrounding it in all directions. These sandbars have contributed to the demise of many ships and crews throughout the ages.

The island is located in the North Atlantic Ocean about 179 miles east of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the principal ocean currents and trade winds can come together in a confusing and unexpected maelstrom for mariners. Here, and to the northeast near the Grand Banks, the relatively warm Gulf Stream comes into contact with the cold Labrador Current, creating terrific conditions for fish to thrive, but not an ideal location for navigating ships.

In this place, few days are clear and sunny and only 1% of the time is the wind calm. The other 99% of the time there is fog, precipitation, and often full hurricane-force gales that blow for days. Gruesome as can be, bodies of the shipwrecked have been known to be carried around the island for weeks until the next gale blows them out to sea.

Sable Island has no large trees, and seemingly never did. Its grasses and native herbs can support ducks, seals, walrus, herbaceous mammals and birds. For a time at least in the past it had wild black foxes and reddish colored cattle; now the principal fauna are wild shaggy horses¹, which are sometimes mistaken for ponies because they are small in stature. Crabs and lobsters proliferate in the waters near here and those caught are almost always of immense size.

The first use of the name Sable Island on a widely used map was in 1546 when Johannes Freire (ca. 1500–1560) published his North American map. Why it was named Sable Island is unknown, but the name given it by Freire has remained in common use since.²

Early Exploration

Sable Island was probably sighted by Jacques Cartier (1491–1557) or John Cabot³ (ca. 1450–after 1498) or his son, Sebastian Cabot (1474–1557) in an early voyage. It is believed to have been located but unmarked on a 1502 map used by Basque and

¹ Unlike most other types that are easily tamed, these horses are wild and not easily domesticated without severe brutality.

² Why it was named Sable Island is curious. Scientists believe there have never been any sable, the animal famed for its pure white fur, there.

³ Sebastian Cabot possessed a map in 1544 that showed his father John had landed on an Island near Cape Breton Island on 24 June 1492. If this is true, he “discovered” North America 100 or more days before Columbus.

Norman⁴ fishermen. The fishermen that came to the Grand Banks area in the 1400s were heroes in their home bases and revered across Europe as the best of the age. They dared to go farther and brought in amazing catches from the rich fishing areas located to the east of Sable Island. More timid fisherman stayed closer to Europe and as a result never saw the plenty brought home by these Basque and Norman sailors. Eventually word spread and ships from France, Spain, Portugal and England began to fish these waters. Before these fishermen, explorers from Wales, the Vikings and some Irish⁵ may have come near Sable Island too, but few written records exist of those adventures.

Before 1480 the Basque map makers, who were employed by the Portuguese explorers especially, were conducting a thriving business putting down on parchment the documentable aspects of the tales brought back by fisherman and explorers. These maps were used to navigate to Iceland, Greenland, the Grand Banks fishing area, and many of these were based firmly on empirical experiences.

In one such case, after many years of piloting famous explorers' ships, Basque Juan Vizcaino (ca. 1459–1520)⁶, drew the first map of all the Americas in 1500 - and it included several unnamed islands one of which could have been Sable Island. It is believed that Juan was with one of the most famous explorers of that time, Christopher Columbus

⁴ The Basque are a unique ethnic group with their own language which is not related to other European tongues. They are mountain people who reside in the Pyrenees Mountains on the French side of Spain. Normans are from Normandy, the area of Northern France settled in the 800's by the North men, also known as the Vikings.

⁵ Prince Macog of the Welch is reputed to have landed on the coast of what later would be the USA about 1100; St. Brendan the Navigator of the Irish is thought to have had several voyages to the New World about 800; and Eric the Red is known to have settled Greenland in 982 while his son Lief Ericson began a settlement in Newfoundland in 1002. These and others are reputed to have come to the North American continent long before Columbus.

⁶ Juan Vizcaino was also known as Juan de la Cosa and also as John the Basque. His name is mentioned by many historians.

(1451–1506), during his earliest explorations. In 1492, during the “discovery” of America, Vizcaino was acting as shipmaster on the Santa Maria and some historians believe he owned that ship. He was definitely on the second voyage of 1493 with Columbus and proved he knew something of ocean voyages and exploration first hand. It is incorrect to believe that there were no maps of the New World at this time, although those that existed were poor by today's standards. Another little known fact is that the majority of Columbus's crewmen were Basques.

Other early explorers took up the cause of searching for new lands, fishing rights and wealth, and most of them at this time were Portuguese. Portuguese adventurers Gaspar (ca. 1450–1501) and his brother Miguel Corte Real (ca. 1448–1501) set out in 1472 to find better fishing areas. They never returned home. Their older brother Vasqueannes Cort Real (ca. 1440–1490) asked the king of Portugal for permission to go find them, but was denied a charter and funding.

Later in 1520 Vasqueannes' son Manuel Cort Real (ca. 1470–1540) joined with one of the premier explorers of the day on a voyage of exploration and discovery. This explorer was Joao Alvarez Fegundez (ca. 1460–1525) and together they explored Newfoundland and the Grand Banks fishing areas. Fegundez also explored the Magdalen Islands, St. Paul's Island, Penguin Island, Burgo Island, and the Miquelon region as well as many other places.

The Portuguese under Joao Alvarez Fegundez were granted the franchise to wide areas of land by their king,⁷ and with these charters attempted to settle the areas of Nova Scotia, Sable Island and Cape Breton. Fegundez named Sable Island *I'll da Cruz*. He is understood to have used a map made by Sebastian Cabot that showed Sable as Santa Cruz Island.

⁷ At this time monarchs regularly parceled out sections of uncharted areas to explorers even though they did not have actual prior claim to the lands. British, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch royalty and their governments persisted in doing this into the 1700s.

Sable Island

During that 1520 expedition Fegundez lost two ships and the sailors of both crews during a storm on Sable Island. He also abandoned pigs, goats and sheep as well as red cattle on Sable Island to lighten the load in his remaining ships during the storm. He managed to get free of the island with less cargo and was successful in escaping the sandbars there. His livestock mostly reached the shore and began to live and multiply on the island.⁸ Fegundez went on to further explore the Canadian coast and Newfoundland but no permanent settlements were established. After this expedition returned to Europe, word of the extreme difficulty of sailing near Sable Island spread quickly among sea captains, and it was avoided whenever possible. Even so, storms all too often drove ships and their crews to this place and ships were destroyed regularly.

In 1550 another daring Portuguese sailor, Manuel Pinheiro de Barcelos (ca. 1538–1586), brought domestic animals and settlers to Sable Island. This colony failed but the animals survived. The island had been considered a family inheritance since 1492 when his grandfather, Pedro Pinheiros de Barcelos had made his first voyage to Sable Island and had tried to colonize it under an earlier charter. It passed down legally to his son Diogo and to his son. Incidentally, Pedro was a shipmate with Jao Fernandez Labrador (ca. 1460–1505), another explorer and captain, whose name later was used for identification of that more northerly peninsula.

After 1550, the Portuguese ownership of Sable Island was forfeit and their role in the New World generally diminished. This occurred abruptly as the English and French began to assert their rights in New England and New France respectively, while Spain looked further south to the Mississippi delta and Florida, the Caribbean, and Central and South America for her early colonies. The Dutch during this time seemed to be content to center their focus on the Hudson River area for their outposts. In basic terms, by 1600 the New World was clearly divided among the sailing super powers of the day, and

Sable Island was under either English or French control.

The De La Roche Expedition

In 1578 the Marquis de la Roche, Troilus du Mosgouez (ca. 1550–1606) who was a French Catholic from Brittany, received a commission of exploration from the French king, but could not mount an expedition for several reasons. Again in 1598 the new French king, Henry IV⁹, gave him rights of monopoly in trade and ownership of northern areas of Canada including Newfoundland, Labrador and all adjacent lands including Sable Island. The Marquis was able to act on this second commission.

De la Roche chose an experienced Norman pilot named Thomas Chefd'hotel (1597–1603)¹⁰ who presumably knew the area from his Basque and Norman fishing and trading contacts. Together they were allowed by letters patent¹¹ to take convicts from Norman prisons and beggars from the coastal French towns to form a crew. They also took along a few soldiers to keep order. After preparations were complete they sailed away aboard the *Francois* and *Catherine* to explore Acadie and to find a suitable place to begin a colony. For unknown reasons, de la Roche left 40 of his men¹² and enough provisions and cattle for several months on Sable Island. Before leaving the island, he built a small settlement there with a storehouse and barracks and named it "*L'Ille de Bourbon*" in honor of the Bourbon King, Henry IV. Upon de la Roch's leaving Sable Island the weather immediately turned bad and his ships were under the control of

⁹ King Henry IV of Navarre was from Basque lands too, having been born in Pau, son of a Bourbon Prince and Queen of what was left of Navarre {after its dissection by Spain's King Ferdinand (1452 – 1516) and Queen Isabella (1451 – 1504)}. Therefore Henry was eager to support de la Roche's expedition.

¹⁰ His name also appears in some records as Thomas Chetodel de Voteuille or as Thomas Chefdostel

¹¹ Letters Patent were the royal method of giving written permission and very often funding to explorers.

⁸ The Portuguese did not travel with horses, so at this time horses did not exist on Sable Island.

the tempest which blew his ships all the way to France in record time.¹³

Once safely in France, de la Roche was beset with ill health and he was also involved in litigation versus the Duc de Moncouver. He lost this court suit and spent time in prison in Paris. His health began to diminish sharply from this time and although he wanted to retrieve the 40 men left behind, it took a long while to be able to do so.

Five years passed before de la Roche¹⁴ dispatched Chefd'hotel in 1603 to Sable Island to retrieve the 40 men. To Chefd'hotel's surprise, only 11 were still alive and they had regressed to savages. No one knows if violence erupted on Sable Island or if some disease was to blame for this loss of life. Some speculate that Chefd'hotel was charged with delivering provisions annually to the island, which was in fact a colony and he did not bother to do so, but told no one. Others speculate that there was cannibalism on the part of the 11 survivors when it became clear that they were stranded. What was clear and factual was that all the soldiers and many of the impressed crew were dead.

Transport back to France was uneventful, and the king requested the 11 men be brought to him. The 11 were still dressed in animal skins and had the look of savages with their hair long and dirty. They had trapped and hunted on Sable and were brought back with a large amount of fox fur of high value and some animal skins of other kinds which Chefd'hotel appropriated to pay for the trip.

The king was impressed that some of them had survived such an ordeal. He gave each of the survivors a Royal Pardon for anything they had done and 50 Ecus.¹⁵ He also had a keen interest in

¹² Other references state that 50 men were taken from prisons or were vagabonds.

¹³ Kennedy, 1950, page 17 contains a concise version of the story.

¹⁴ It is possible that the Parliament of Rouen also had some say in ordering the retrieval operation.

¹⁵ Henry IV minted these bronze coins from 1589 to 1610. The coin featured 4 Fleur-de-lis, Henry's insignia, on the ends of a cross on the reverse and 3 Fleur-de-lis inside a royal crest and shield on the obverse.

the lawsuit brought against Chefd'hotel by the men for return of their furs and pelts. By this time, they were already sold by Chefd'hotel at a handsome profit. The court found Chefd'hotel guilty of theft and he was forced to repay the value of the furs and pelts to the men.¹⁶ In addition, the king gave them license to return to the trapping life in the New World if they chose to, to continue their endeavors. It is unclear if any went back, but some of them probably did choose to go back to Acadie or Quebec where they could make a good living trapping.

These 11 survivors left two legacies: the first was that Sable Island could support a small colony, and the second was a distinctive landmark on Sable Island itself. This landmark is a remarkable place that has been called the French Gardens, obviously used for farming hundreds of years ago. In that part of Sable Island one can see where presumably these soldiers, convicts and beggars composted and enriched the soil well enough to grow vegetables in the sandy soil. There are also remnants of a sod wall built to shield the garden area from the fierce wind and blowing sand that is endemic on Sable.

This story has been written about in numerous books and is corroborated by three early sources. The first source is Samuel de Champlain's memoirs, although he gives different dates from the others and details are not matching the other accounts. The second reliable mention is by Pierre Francois Xavier de Charlevoix (1682-1761), a well-known Jesuit priest and historian from Newfoundland.

The third source is Marc Lescarbot (ca. 1570-1641) who was a lawyer and early New France historian. There are some minor differences in the stories told by these three reliable early writers, but mainly with the details. In the Lescarbot account, the one most likely to be factual, the men are named. It is difficult to believe that such specifics could be

¹⁶ One account states that half the value of the pelts was the bounty due to Chefd'hotel for the voyage and he was allowed to keep that. Another account states it was one third he was allowed.

Sable Island

given if the whole saga were untrue.¹⁷ According to Lescarbot, the 11 survivors from Sable Island were:

Jacques Simoneau
Jacques Simon dit LaRiviere
Olivier Delin
Michel Heulin
Robert Piquet
Matherin Saint-Gilles
Gilles le Bultel
Francois Provostel
Loys Deschamps
Geoffroy Viret
Francois de Lestre

In my personal genealogical research, I have found that Simoneau¹⁸ and Deschamps are early New France names. The others are not familiar to me but may also be in some early family trees. Might those who have Canadian ancestors with these surnames be descended from these men? More research would be needed to definitively prove or disprove that.

The French/Basque Connection

In the late 1500s and early 1600s, Frenchmen thinking about venturing out to the New World were probably emboldened by rumors of wealth and new lands, and exciting adventures by the Basque stories they heard. Although there were probably many reasons for the adventurers to follow their

¹⁷ The de la Roche narrative is thoroughly dealt with by De Villiers & Hirtle (notes, p. 225). In my opinion, the best online recounting is on the rootsweb.ancestry.com website. See the Internet list at the conclusion of this essay for details.

¹⁸ If Jacques Simoneau (probably born ca. 1580) did not come to the new world a second time on the offer from the king, he may be the progenitor of some of those of that name in Quebec and the Americas today. In my personal ancestor list the first documented Simoneau is Jacques Simoneau-Sanschagrin, born in France, about 1610. His son Rene was born in Île de Bouin, Nantes, Bretagne Loire, France, 10 October 1644. Rene's son Simon-René was born 10 October 1664 in Bouin, Vendée, France, and died in St. Nicolas de Levis, Quebec on 6 July 1744 at 80 years. Could Jacques Simoneau of Sable Island fame be Jacques Simoneau-Sanschagrin's father? It appears to be possible.

hearts, three examples I offer may be direct evidence of the inspiration that stories might have had on a potential explorer.

The first, the founder of Port Royal, Jean de Biencourt, Baron de Poutrincourt (1557–1615), was likely one of these adventurers who were inspired by sea and colonizing stories of the past. Two others of prominence were Charles de la Tour (1593–1666) and his father Claude de la Tour (1570–aft. 1636) who played large roles in the founding of Canada and who probably also heard the tales of the North Atlantic region.

These men have similarities of birth location and heritage that may lead one to believe they were told similar stories. All of them came from the same area of Champagne, France. More than that, they all lived in the city of St. Just, and as such probably grew up with the same exploration stories. Heroic poetry and ballads that may have included Sable Island and other areas ripe for exploration were probably heard as youths before they made the decision to enter into their own far-off Canadian adventures.

Moreover, Baron de Poutrincourt's mother was Jeanne de Salazar (ca. 1520–1580). She was from a Basque family descended from a village in the Spanish Pyrenees in close proximity to the largest Basque region. Surely the vivid images of the early explorers and fishermen and the retelling of the voyages of Fegundez stimulated the desire in many young men to have their own adventures. This may be educated speculation, and we may never know for sure, but one thing is certain: affinities in life reduce the likelihood of happen-ings by chance. In an age devoid of media, story-telling, songs of adventure and verse were what they heard in evening gatherings. These men had vivid connections to the maritime hero-explorers who went before them, along with unbelievable location proximity and family parallels to each other.

There are many other examples of connections, affiliations and family ties along with swash-buckling tales of adventure that helped make the upper class of Europe undertake a sea voyage of months or years. The prime reason for the lower

classes to go was potential wealth: for the upper class explorer, that reason was adventure and fame.

The Wreck of the *Delight*

The documentation of explorer Edward Hayes (ca. 1550–1590), who was captain of the *Golden Hind*, one of the three ships in English Admiral Gilbert's convoy to the New World in 1583, offers a first-hand narrative of the Sable Island wreck of the ship *Delight*.

This wreck occurred as part of the expedition of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (ca. 1539–1583),¹⁹ who had heard that Sable Island contained swine and cattle that were available for the taking. He hoped to take advantage of the food there when one of his ships, the *Delight*, hit a sandbank and broke apart quickly in a fierce gale. Gilbert himself was on board a second vessel, the *Squirrel*, and survived along with the third ship, Hayes' *Golden Hind*. About eighteen of the crew of the *Delight* man-aged to survive the storm by swimming to Sable Island. The other two vessels stayed in the area for a few days while their crews looked for survivors of the *Delight*, but to no avail. They searched immediately once the fog from the gale lifted and called out for anyone alive but did not find anyone and so left the area thinking all were lost.

The survivors, now numbering sixteen as two had died soon after reaching shore on Sable, crowded into a small boat with what supplies they could find and rowed that dinghy in a valiant attempt to reach the Canadian mainland. It is believed they lost an oar in the sea about midway and had only one oar to row the rest of the way to safety, but the seamen were hearty sailors and some of their leaders were with them. The group ran out of drinking water and became extremely thirsty, but they were determined to reach shore. After days without water, they resorted to saving their urine and drank it to stay alive. Five men died on the way, but miraculously 11 survivors managed to row all the way back to

¹⁹ You may not have heard his name before, but you are probably familiar with his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh (ca. 1554 – 1618). They had their mother in common, being sired by different fathers.

safety in Newfoundland, more than 200 miles away!

The Legacy of the De Razillis and D'Aulnay

The man who, after earlier exploration and attempted settlements, sent Samuel de Champlain (ca. 1567–1635) in 1608 to permanently found the settlement of Quebec was Pierre du Gua, Sieur de Monts (ca. 1558–1628).

De Monts had earlier been given a 10 year charter to all of Canada, in return for a pledge to colonize it by bringing in 60 colonists each year. De Monts brought in 120 workmen and convicts and settled them in Acadie. After the first brutally windy winter, that first settlement was moved to the area of what was later called Port Royal, which was clearly a more sheltered and overall better location. Even after moving it, the settlement proved to be unprofitable for the King, so he revoked the charter and summoned de Monts back to France.

Sable Island continued under French rule in 1633 when the charter to it was passed to Claude de Razilli (ca. 1590–1637), brother of Isaac de Razilli (1587–1635). The brothers de Razilli were the cousins of Armand Jean du Plessis de Richelieu, Cardinal Richelieu (1585–1642), the power behind the French throne. Claude at this time was the proprietor of Sable Island as well as being governor of Acadie. Upon Isaac's death in 1635, Claude received all the chartered lands. Upon Claude's death in 1637, his lands, including Sable Island, passed by will to Charles de Menou d'Aulnay (ca. 1604–1650).

Sadly, d'Aulnay squabbled with de la Tour over the settlements of the New World more than anything else during these times and Sable Island, partly due to its risky surroundings, was largely forgotten. However, more wrecks and loss of life continued in the Sable Island area, mostly occurring during the act of fishing or walrus and seal hunting or in storm driven seas.

Rose, De Razilli and Winthrop

There is an unusual account that bears retelling during this time; the 1630s John Rose saga.

John Rose (ca. 1600–1660) was an English merchant of Boston who began to trade with the Canadian Maritime settlements and the mainland. In the course of one voyage to bring goods to Acadie the curse of Sable Island's terrible weather snagged his convoy and his ship the *Mary and Jane* was wrecked with some loss of life. He, along with most of the crew, survived the wreck by swimming to Sable Island. While shipwrecked on Sable, he saw the large numbers of wild reddish cattle living there. Coupled with the other animals they found there, his crew had plenty to eat. Once they had recovered from the ordeal of being shipwrecked, he organized his men to find the remnants of his ship and scavenged others in order to build a yawl large enough to get to the Canadian mainland. This they did in short order, and they successfully sailed to the coast.

Upon arrival at La Have they were treated courteously by Commander Claude de Razilli and given a small shallop to use for transportation on their trip home to Boston.

Once in Boston, Rose realized he could profit from the Sable Island cattle and organized a hunting company to go back to obtain the red-colored cattle, sea-horses and fish. When he finally arrived there were almost no cattle left alive. Unknown to him, French settlers on the mainland had been coming often to hunt the wild cattle for their hides and during the intervening time they nearly brought the cow population to extinction on Sable Island.

Rose reported that Sable Island did not have any wood but did have plentiful black foxes.

His company, formed in 1637 to hunt in Sable Island, was mentioned in the historical journal of John Winthrop (1638–1707), Governor of New England and grandson of the first Plymouth Massachusetts colony leader. Winthrop wrote that Sable Island could not be located on the first Rose expedition, and that on another a shipwreck

occurred at Sable Island. His writing told that after the wreck, the ship was rebuilt on Sable during a rare period of good weather and the parties then returned to Boston. His story excludes some very interesting details as stated above, but corroborates the Rose expeditions in general.

According to Winthrop, the only year that showed a profit for Rose's company was 1641 when a profit of 1,500 pounds was made, mostly from seal and walrus hunting.

In 1637 de Razilli died and the French unofficially abandoned Sable Island. For a time at least most fishermen were friendly on and near Sable Island. For both the English and the French governments there was little interest in Sable Island, now that the cattle were few and the risks of going near there still so great.

Colonial Americans: Hancock, Faneuil, Gorham, LeMercier

Andre (later Andrew) Faneuil (ca. 1674–1739), the first member of the family that gave Boston its landmark Faneuil Hall, came to America in 1686 and he soon played a large part in an international Huguenot merchant network. This network included merchants in Holland, England, France and the West Indies and he prospered, becoming one of Boston's richest men. He traded in Canada which was not strictly illegal, but it was frowned upon by the local authorities. In 1715 Faneuil met Rev. Andre Le Mercier (ca. 1690–1764) in Europe and invited him to come to Boston as Pastor of the Protestant church there. Le Mercier accepted and came in 1716.

The Huguenot Pastor was recruited to fill the minister's role at the French Protestant Church in Boston. Like many Huguenots who came to New England, he changed his first name to the Anglicized name Andrew shortly after arriving. His dream was to plant a Huguenot colony on Sable Island, which he emphatically said he owned.²⁰ In

²⁰ He advertised in Boston newspapers in 1753, trying to sell Sable Island when it became clear he would not profit from having it, but to this day no one is certain that he ever

1729 he petitioned Richard Phillips (1661–1749), Governor of Nova Scotia, for permission to set up a colony on Sable Island consisting of mostly London Huguenot refugees. He stated to the governor that his partners were merchant fleet owner Thomas Hancock (1703–1764)²¹ and ship owner Captain John Gorham (1709–1751)²²; he also had the silent and financial backing of his friend Faneuil.

The dream never materialized but Le Mercier did at different times bring settlers and cattle to the island, hoping to be given the go ahead from the authorities later. That permission never was given, but his settlers and animals did often help ship-wrecked crews subsist until the next rescue ship passed by Sable.²³ For more than 12 years he attracted settlers who brought their domestic animals. By the year 1763, (and perhaps as early as 1761), however, the settlement was a failure as all the settlers had left Sable Island, taking all of their livestock with them. It's no surprise that they left. Mainland conditions made it far easier to make a living and enjoy a less harsh life.

Gorham is another interesting character, having worked for Andre Faneuil's nephew Peter (1703–1764) who inherited the Faneuil wealth, and also for Hancock under the firm name Apthorpe²⁴ & Hancock. Apthorpe & Hancock traded heavily in Acadie also, and were instrumental in the founding of the city of Halifax in 1749, in order to expand their mercantile empire.

legally owned it. He indicated in the advertisement that it had been his since 1739.

²¹ Thomas Hancock was uncle and foster father to John Hancock, famous Boston patriot.

²² Gorham was a renowned Indian fighter and led Gorham's Rangers, a group of Mercenaries. Gorham, Maine, and Gorham, New Hampshire are named for him. Gorham and his Rangers participated in the Siege of Louisbourg in 1745.

²³ By this time it was common courtesy for sea captains, in good weather, to do one's duty and go by Sable to see if anyone was marooned there.

²⁴ Charles Apthorpe (1698–1758) was regarded as one of the wealthiest merchants in Boston, and he partnered with Thomas Hancock on many endeavors.

These business partners assumed ownership of Sable, and with Le Mercier in the lead took full control, using it as they saw fit. The only draw-back seemed to be that the animals that remained on the island were continually being stolen by the French mainlanders. The group of owners seemed to care somewhat, but not enough to make an issue of it. Little could be done about the rustlers, as no one was there with authority to hinder the thievery. Even so, Hancock decided to use the island for other ventures he had.

In 1744 Gorham's Rangers were sent to Annapolis Royal (Port Royal had been re-named by the English) and in the ensuing battles the French were beaten. The siege of Louisbourg followed in 1745 and the English were also victorious there, with Gorham's help. Feeling very valuable due to the recent military successes, Gorham petitioned the governor of Nova Scotia for full rights to Sable Island but new Governor Paul Mascarene (1684–1760) denied the petition as it looked to him that Sable Island was owned primarily by Le Mercier.

With Apthorpe and Gorham already dead, Andrew Le Mercier willed all of his possessions to Thomas Hancock when he died in 1764, and Hancock died the same year leaving all his wealth to his nephew and ward, patriot and Founding Father John Hancock (1738–1793). There is no specific mention of Sable Island in wills of the time but it is clear that John Hancock considered Sable his island inheritance.

The French Armada

In 1745 Louisbourg had been captured by the English and a French Armada was being assembled in France to come and forcefully take it back. There was real panic in Boston at this time as they had heard that 65 vessels and 3,000 men had left Brest and were on their way with orders to decimate the English colonies and regain the lost French lands. The Armada was the largest military force ever to set sail for the Americas before the Revolutionary War. This task force was led by the Duc d'Anville, Jean-Baptiste Louis Frederick de la Rochefoucauld de Roye (1707-1746).

Continued on page 117

The Family Relationship of Toussaint Charbonneau and Jacques Denoyon

Paul Lajoie, # 1402

Jacques, sometimes known as Jean or even James, DENOYON, was the French-Canadian husband of Marguerite STEBBINS (see "A Canadian Explorer in Deerfield: Jacques De Noyon" in *CML*, Vol.15, No. 2). He was baptized on 12 February 1668, at the Immaculate Conception Church in Trois Rivieres, Champlain County, Québec. The baptismal record does not identify his date of birth, which most likely was the same day.

His parents were Jean DENOYON, and Marie CHAUVIN. The record lists as godparents, Jaques [sic] BUTAU, and Suzanne DENOYON.

Known as a *coureur de bois* in his early years, Jacques DENOYON eventually married Abigail (later known in Québec as Marguerite), daughter of John STEBBINS, and Dorothy ALEXANDER, on 3 February 1704²⁵, in Deerfield, Massachusetts. John Stebbins at this time was reportedly the only man who escaped unhurt from the notorious "Bloody Brook" massacre in South Deerfield in 1675. King Phillip himself is thought to have been a part of the Indian troop that slaughtered about seventy men who stopped for grapes on the way home to Hatfield from Deerfield after harvesting wheat.

There is an obelisk located in South Deerfield, Massachusetts, commemorating this event. It was built in August, 1838. Indications are that 84 men serving under Captain Thomas Lathrop were

²⁵ Both Tanguay and Jetté give the marriage date as 14 February 1704, while Deerfield records clearly say February 3rd. This discrepancy is due to the conflicting calendars in use at the time. In Catholic countries, the old style Julian calendar had been replaced by the Gregorian calendar in 1582, but the Julian calendar was still in use in English-speaking countries until 1752. In addition to beginning the new year on January 1st, instead of on the 1st of March, the Gregorian calendar adjusted for errors in the lunar-based Julian calendar by skipping eleven days. This exactly accounts for the difference in the marriage dates as recorded in New England and in Québec.

ambushed by an Indian force of over 700 men. The 18 September 1675 attack killed 76 of Thomas' troop, and injured 7, with John Stebbins the only man to survive unscathed.

Much is known about the notorious raid in the early morning hours of Leap Year Day of 1704, wherein French-Canadian forces, with their indigenous Abenaki allies overran the stockade community at Deerfield where the Stebbins household lived amongst several other English subjects. After the raid, more than 100 men, women and children were force marched back to the Montréal area where they were dispersed amongst French-Canadian families and probably even brainwashed into becoming French citizens.

The recent article that appeared in the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.'s *Connecticut Maple Leaf* (Vol. 15, Number 2, Winter 2011-2012) reports fully on the life of Jacques DENOYON, but a little known fact about his genealogy makes the story even more interesting.

Jacques' sister, Marguerite DENOYON, married Michel CHARBONNEAU on 12 November 1692, in the Sainte Famille Church of Boucherville.

Seven years later they became the parents of Michel CHARBONNEAU, who was baptized on 22 November 1699 in the Sainte Famille Church of Boucherville.

On 12 October 1722, at Boucherville, Michel took Genevieve BABIN as his wife and their son Jean-Baptiste CHARBONNEAU was born of this union on 22 May 1727, also at Boucherville.

Jean-Baptiste CHARBONNEAU was married to Marguerite DENIAU on 01 March 1756, at Sainte Famille Church of Boucherville. They became the

parents of Toussaint CHARBONNEAU, born on 22 March 1767, also in Boucherville, and this is where the story becomes more interesting.

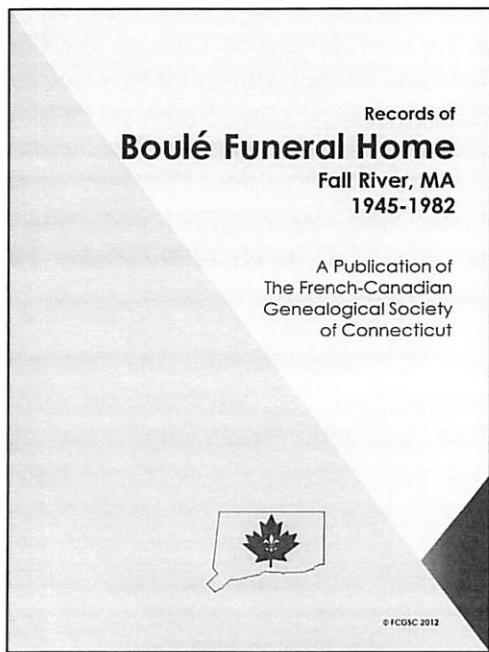
Following in the footsteps of his great-great-granduncle, Toussaint took to the woods, probably in his early to middle twenties. He was with the Indian “princess” SACAGAWEA, when they were both engaged by none other than Merriwether CLARK and William CLARK to lead the *Corps of Discovery Expedition* to the Pacific Ocean. Toussaint and Sacagawea were formally married on 8 February 1805, in Indian Territory, at Bismarck, South Dakota. They had at least one son, coincidentally, named Jacques.

Jacques DENOYON’s mother, Marie CHAUVIN, was thus the great-great-great-grandmother of the man who married the woman who would become one of the most famous women in American History, SACAGAWEA.

She has been honored on a “golden” (actually manganese brass over a copper core) one dollar coin since the year 2000. Though unpopular with the public, the dollar coin continues to be produced, though in limited quantities. It bears a likeness of Sacagawea with a papoose or child, which could be interpreted to be Jacques Charbonneau!

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Corrections and Additions to “Two Families of Pierre Veronneau-Berger”

Paul R. Keroack #157

For the Summer 2011 *CML* issue (Volume 15, Number 1), I authored an article on Pierre Veronneau-Berger, centering on the fact that he fathered a number of children out-of-wedlock – with a sister-in-law - as well as a family by his legal wife. Such a situation was very unusual in 18th century Quebec. My interest was engaged when seeking the ancestral line of a woman who married a Quebec emigrant to Vermont whose family I was researching. References to her parents were available online and in standard sources but none included a marriage date for her parents – her ancestry sometimes being assigned to another set of parents as well.

My search was aided by new sources, such as the Drouin judicial copies of church registers, indexed on Ancestry.com and a parallel set of parish register images provided, but not indexed, on Familysearch.org. Online postings suggested that there were more than one offspring of Pierre Veronneau-Berger and Euphrosine LeFort. With this in mind, I attempted to find baptisms of these persons – though without a father’s name as an index point. While I did find and list nine baptisms which may have been issue of this couple, I could only be certain about of the five of them - those who gave these parents’ names at their own marriages.

Since the publication of the article I have obtained two pieces of information which both adds to and corrects my conclusions. While in itself that may only interest others who are researching the family studied here, the process is indicative of what we all may overlook at times.

An online discussion group²⁶ alerted me to a source in which I found the correct names of all the

Veronneau-Berger and Lefort children – named in the mother’s 1821 will. The children’s names as cited were Pierre; Marie; Louis; Catherine; Jean-Baptiste; Michel, born ca. 1808; Emelie, born ca. 1810; Augustin, born ca. 1812; Justine, born ca. 1814; and Adelaide, born ca. 1816. Exact dates of birth, given for the first five, match those I found in baptismal records while the others are listed with approximate years of birth. The author cites marriages of five of these children, four of which I had included in my article. The fifth was Augustin, apparently married in northern New York, a son of whom was baptized at St-Athanase 24 Feb. 1850.²⁷

This information was included in an issue of the journal *Memoires de la Societe genealogique canadienne-francaise*, sometimes referred to simply as *Memoires*. This prestigious journal has been published in Quebec since 1944. I had not thought to look there for information on this Veronneau family for two reasons – first, that it is written in French. While I can extract family data from a given article, my French is not good enough for me to casually browse through every volume to see what might be of use. Another reason is that, while our society’s library holds the entire run of issues, we have printed indexes for only a limited series of years.

However, that society’s website, www.sgcf.com, now includes a title index to all articles from 1944 through 2004.²⁸ With this, one can at least

²⁷ “Pierre Berger dit Veronneau et Euphrosine Lefort dite Laforest,” Lionel Fortin, notaire, *Memoires*, No. 41, cahir 186, p. 288-.

²⁸ At www.sgcf.com. From the main page menu, choose “Resources et services,” then choose “Publications;” then choose “Revue Memoire;” then choose “Catalogue des anciens volumes.” That page will show a grid with each numbered issue. Click on an issue to go to a page showing titles, authors and page numbers of each article within that issue.

²⁶ Québec-research@rootsweb.com, for any Québec ancestry - French, English or Irish: the language of the queries is mainly English.

determine if an article is likely to include information on a family name of interest.

The second source I had not known about is a dictionary listing all soldiers of the Regiment de Meuron who settled in Canada, four of whom married daughters of Louis as well as of Pierre Veronneau-Berger, as noted in my article. Similarly, I was alerted to it through the same internet genealogy discussion group noted above. Since *Le regiment Suisse de Meuron au Bas-*

Canada (Vallee, Maurice, Le Regiment Suisse de Meuron au Bas-Canada, Societe d'histoire de Drummond, 2005) is a copyrighted work I will not copy the entry, but it provided further information on one of the soldiers, whose German name – Marchsteiner or Marsteiner - was so creatively spelled in Quebec that I had not been able to locate his subsequent presence in the province. With this new information, a daughter by his second marriage and his place of burial were identified.

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Sable Island: Continued from page 112

Disasters one after another befell the Armada. First, storms brought great damage and even blew some ships all the way to the Caribbean. Then a dead calm for a full week occurred in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean – an unusual occurrence. Then the diseases of scurvy and typhus hit the crew and soldiers hard in passage and superstition did the rest – the fleet returned to France or took refuge in the West Indies. It is estimated that about one-third of the Armada's men were dead and a quarter of the ships were missing or lost.

Yet in 1746 the reduced French Armada was refit and sailed again. Some of the missing ships began turning up and joined the Armada at sea. After more mid-Atlantic storms, Sable Island took its toll. One ship broke its rudder there, four ships vanished in fog never to be heard from again, and one ship, the *Amazon*, was lost in the sandbars. The *Legere* was also shipwrecked on Sable Island and sixteen sailors, along with Captain Charles Guillemain were saved by a small group of settlers²⁹ then living on the island. These new castaways were later picked up by a New England schooner going to Boston, and were eventually repatriated to France.

The remnants of the French fleet, about 54 vessels, made it to harbor at Bedford Basin near Halifax and assessed their losses. The Duc d'Anville, already sick himself, made it to the mainland like many of his crew, and soon died. He was buried near Halifax harbor along with more than half his crew members. At least 1,000 of his soldiers and sailors had died of disease on the journey to the Canadian mainland and hasty shallow graves were dug for the newly dead to rid the area of the disease as quickly as possible.³⁰ The French Armada had failed – Canada was now under English control.

²⁹ These were presumably early Le Mercier homesteaders already living on Sable Island.

³⁰ One hundred years later their bones were being unearthed in backyard gardens in the Halifax suburbs.

Le Grand Dérangement

The deportation of French from the Canadian land in English hands was decided on in 1755. The English called it the Expulsion, while the French called it Le Grand Derangement. New England soldier Col. John Winslow³¹ (1703–1774) was ordered to lead the troops that enforced the deportation of the Acadian French (who mostly refused to pledge allegiance to the British King). He thought the order wrong, and he voiced his strong objection to the idea on humanitarian grounds, but he did eventually do his duty. He oversaw the operation to round up the Acadians and put them aboard the ships.

The ships used were primarily those of Apthorpe & Hancock, those exceedingly opportunistic Boston businessmen. They provided the transports and delivered the French colonists to various locations based upon a plan of disbursal. Before year's end more than 6,000 Acadians were deported. By 1758 when Louisbourg fell for the final time, expulsion was complete and the ships moved on to Ile St. Jean (later called Prince Edward Island) to carry out the same mission there.

A few Acadians managed to avoid Winslow's troops by staying hidden or going far inland: these few were lucky and were never deported. A large number of those expelled found their way back to France, and some stayed there, while some came back to Acadie or eventually migrated to the St. Lawrence River area. Many died in transit on board the ships of smallpox and typhus and other diseases that were rampant at that time. Many deportees vowed to return and migrated back from their drop-off areas over the next several years. A large number moved south to Louisiana from various eastern colonial drop-off points. Their goal was to go to New Orleans where French was still being spoken alongside English, and these refugees ultimately settled there and became known as the Cajuns.

³¹ John Winslow was the great grandson of the leader of the Plymouth colony, Edward Winslow, who came to Massachusetts on the *Mayflower* in November, 1620.

After the deportations of the French were complete about 4,500 New Englanders were brought into the vacated lands and were labeled the "planters." Hancock & Apthorpe's company once again profited with the transportation of people by bringing these farmers to Acadie. We do not know how, but Thomas Hancock managed to get control of the household goods of displaced Acadians and re-sold them for a profit – and most pertinent to our story here, he appropriated 60 small work horses from French farms in Acadie.

Although exactly when the horses were confiscated is unknown, these horses were certainly moved to Sable Island before 1760. The Hancock company plan was to take them for stock to be sold in the West Indies where it was believed their meager dietary needs, small size and superior strength would be useful to the people there. The horses were brought from the mainland French farms to Sable Island in small groups and left there. This was a planned temporary move to be followed by their move south. Since Apthorpe had died in 1758, Thomas Hancock was leading the company now but he never got around to selling them and they were left there. These small work horses were strongly muscled and had heavy teeth, and were able to survive on Sable Island on the coarse marram grass and wild pea plants that grow in the poor soil and sand.

The horses did survive and have thrived since that time on Sable Island. At last count, in 2003, there were at least 350 of their descendants running wild and free on the island.

The 43rd Regiment

In 1759 many famous decorated units of the British Army took part in the battle on the Plains of Abraham. One such unit was the 43rd Regiment.³² In 1761 their soldiering in Canada was complete and they were being transported south to help with the police action in the pre-Revolutionary War hot

³² Later, in 1782, the 43rd Regiment was renamed the 43rd Monmouthshire Regiment. This unit was present and fought for the Crown at Bunker Hill, Lexington, and Yorktown during the American Revolutionary War.

spots of Boston, New York and Charleston. During this transfer, at least one vessel carrying the 43rd Regiment of the British Army³³ to New York was wrecked on Sable Island.

This task force included Major Robert Elliot and his family. When their ship grounded in a storm not far from Sable Island, Elliot ordered a line from the ship to be brought to shore and secured. Two sailors drowned in the attempt before a third succeeded and the line was made secure. Hand over hand they used the rope to struggle to shore and miraculously all aboard made it to Sable Island. They then built shelters from sailcloth, constructed a storehouse and barracks for the men and Elliot's family and rationed the provisions to ensure that they could stay alive for months.³⁴

A month later another ship was wrecked and survivors joined the Elliot camp bringing their numbers to about 70 people. After two more months, they were rescued by a small fishing vessel and Elliot was the hero-leader of the castaways. Nothing further is known of Elliot, and it is assumed he later lived a quiet life in England.

Amazingly, in 1847, an old encampment was found on Sable Island with artifacts that had 43rd stamped on them. The remains of rusty guns and bayonets with ammunition were found, along with bones of cattle and seal which proved the 43rd were castaways on Sable Island. Some items had been well preserved in the sand of Sable Island for more than 80 years.

Humane Establishment

From 1801 onward the government of several of the Canadian provinces nearby³⁵ actively discour-

³³ The 43rd Regiment of the British Army played a part in the battles and their colors were present at the capture of Quebec in 1759.

³⁴ There is no record of any of Le Mercier's settlers being there and interacting with this group at this time, although there may have been a very few.

³⁵ Canada was at this time still about 66 years from Confederation which occurred on 01July1867, in Charlottetown, PEI.

Sable Island

aged travel to Sable and tried to regulate the number of ships in the area, but was never entirely successful. They also gave an annual salary to a caretaker of Sable Island. His duties were to assist life and property during wrecks and to house and care for the people caught there until a rescue ship came by.

A flagstaff was erected with a crow's nest and accommodations were set up. Some families tried to live on Sable in the role of "caretaker family" but few stayed very long. In general a solitary soul was needed and men were recruited to perform this mission. Surprisingly there was never a difficult time recruiting single men who wanted to help their fellow men by doing this job.

The caretaker's role was expanded and renamed near the end of 1801. The operation was called "The Sable Island Humane Establishment" and the caretaker was afterward referred to as the Superintendent. The Superintendants of the Humane Establishment were:

- 1801- James Morris
- 1809- Edward Hodgson
- 1830- Joseph Darby
- 1848- Mathew McKenna
- 1855- Philip Dodd
- 1873- Duncan McDonald
- 1884- J. H. Garroway (7 months)
- 1884- Robert Bouteillier
- 1912- Captain V. Blakeney
- 1919- Jack Campbell
- 1939- Don Johnson
- 1948- Program ended

A beacon and lighthouse was suggested about 1850 and finally two lighthouses were erected in 1873 and 1875. The lighthouses were moved and rebuilt several times when erosion undermined them and they began to lean. Once finally constructed in a more secure area they were manned by a lighthouse keeper until 1961, when a larger automated lighthouse was installed. Since the

program ended in 1948 the government has used the island for scientific study only.

A Distinguished Visitor: Alexander Graham Bell

When the ship *La Bourgogne* sank on the Sable sandbanks in June, 1898, it carried friends of Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922), the famous inventor of the telephone. He came to Sable Island in August of 1898 looking for his shipwrecked friends or their remains. Sadly, his friends or their remains were not to be found.

He was saddened but accepted the loss, having earlier heard of the history of the place. His thoughts moved from death and sorrow to the beautiful small horses he saw, and he inquired about buying a few "Sable ponies." Bell purchased two horses and paid the superintendent, Robert Bouteillier, \$16.00 each for them.

A few years later his grandson was born, and Bell gave one of the horses to him as a present. This grandson was Melville Bell Grosvenor (1901–1982) who one day would become the editor of the National Geographic Magazine. There is no record of the horse ever becoming tame enough for the boy to ride.

The Last Wrecks – 1947, 1999

The last large ship wrecked in the sandbars off Sable Island was the *Manhasset*, which went down on July 4, 1947. It had a heavy cargo of coal and despite several other ships coming to the rescue and a few tugboats nearby to help, it broke apart in a gale after being grounded in a sandbar. Thankfully all hands were rescued.

The last wreck was a small yacht called *Merrimac*, which floundered in Sable Island's waters in 1999. All souls aboard were saved.

Sable Island Today

The heirs of the Hancock family technically and probably legally still own Sable Island, but to claim it would be prohibitively expensive because

of back taxes due since 1739. Therefore, Canada is the de-facto owner now.

Since 1961, the only people allowed on the island are weather station personnel and a few scientists who study archeology and oceanography. The island today is off limits to all who do not have a permit to be there, and few permits are awarded by the Canadian Ministry of Transport.

Sable Island is a protected environment and nature preserve, although there are oil derricks in the area taking oil and gas from four wells. These leases were awarded to the oil companies before Sable was designated as a wildlife refuge and before the advent of environmentalism.

The island has been featured in movies such as *The Perfect Storm*, although most of the scenic photography in that film was shot in other locations as is evident due to trees being present. Today Sable Island has only a single 4-foot tree.

Since the scientists on the island needed power to run their computers and equipment, five wind mills were erected in 2003. In recent times sixty-five foot Bald Dune has been the highest point on the island. The island continues to inch southward due to the prevailing winds and the Bald Dune is moving slowly south as well.

The lakes on the island appear to be shrinking and it is feared that if this continues the island will dry and become arid, reducing the ability of the plants and wildlife to exist there. Perhaps the most tragic of the modern issues in the surrounding area is the huge thicket of plastic pollution that is perpetually seen floating in the waters nearby. The currents and storms bring at least 8,000 items of refuse to this location per month and the tides around Sable keep the trash close until a storm disbursts some of it elsewhere.

Ongoing scientific studies include toxic fog review and the locating and removal of tons of munitions dumped into the nearby waters by the government of Canada years ago.³⁶ Also, some ships wrecked

here in the 20th century were carrying bombs and noxious chemicals and these must be found and retrieved. The efforts for cleanup are enormous and expensive, but the Canadian government is doing the job that needs to be done to improve the environment around Sable Island.

In this place many tragedies of the past have been played out. Those who were successful here have been colorful examples of opportunism, determination, fortitude and patriotism. The Island never gave up her assets easily and required luck, pride and extreme preparedness to succeed. Today in this wild and scenic area, Mother Nature does not cooperate and based upon the island's history, really never has.

Bibliography/Reading List

- Armstrong, Bruce. *Sable Island*. Toronto: Doubleday, 1981.
- De Villiers, Marq & Hirtle, Sheila. *Sable Island, The Strange Origins and Curious History of a Dune Adrift in the Atlantic*. New York: Walker, 2004.
- Kennedy, J. H. *Jesuit and Savage in New France*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1950.
- Patterson, Rev. George. *Sable Island, Its History and Phenomena*. Halifax: Knight, 1894.
- Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (Geographical Names & Biographical Names sections). Springfield MA, 1973.

Internet Links: Specific reference

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~simoneau/ilesaben.html> : Information on the 11 Sable Island survivors of the de la Roche Expedition 1598 to 1603.

Internet Links: General reference

www.Wikipedia.com
www.rootsweb.ancestry.com
www.canadiangenealogy.net

³⁶ Canada was a principal maker of Mustard gas during WWI and the canisters of unused gas were dumped in the

ocean in the early 1920's. These are now leaking and need to be found and disposed of properly.

New Web Sites

www.web.books.com/clasics/on/b0/b220

www.answers.com/topic/sable-island

www.canadiangenealogy.net/chronicles/champlain_s_early_years.htm

www.rochegenealogy.blogspot.com/2004_11_01_archive.html

[www.newsletter.drachen.org/sept2006/sept06-](http://www.newsletter.drachen.org/sept2006/sept06-bell.html)

[bell.html](http://www.newsletter.drachen.org/sept2006/sept06-bell.html): info on Alexander Graham Bell's visit to Sable Island

www.biographi.ca/index-e.html?PHPSESSID=4ipmm03kcthg9hnhnc6r4he9u2

<http://euskalkazeta.com/ek/?p=3884>

Join Us at the Library for a Free Seminar

"Genealogy on the Internet" will be the topic of a seminar offered at 7 P.M. Thursday, October 18, 2012 at our library in the Old County Courthouse, 53 Tolland Green, in Tolland, CT. Ivan Robinson will offer tips on how to use the Internet to find genealogical information and to connect with people researching the same name. He will also discuss how to search the 1940 U.A. census which debuted on line April 2nd but without a name index. Attendance will be limited. To register, call 860-623-8721 or send an e-mail to semfcgsc@aol.com.

New Web Sites

Paul Keroack, # 157

Here are some new and free websites, extracted from the weekly newsletter, *Genealogy in Time* and other sources.

Canada: Parish records from the predominantly Acadian French township of Argyle in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, have now gone online in a project called *An Acadian Parish Reborn*. The parish records cover the first 11 parish registers of the Roman Catholic Church in the region during the years 1799 to 1849. Each of the roughly 4,600 records can be searched by surname in either French or English. Included are baptism records, first communions, conformations, marriages and burial records. Also included at the website is a background article on the region, its early history, details on early Acadian families and Catholic clergy. Access is free.

<http://gov.ns.ca/nsarm/virtual/acadian/reborn/default.asp?Language=English>

England: FamilySearch.org has added some 930,000 parish records from Cheshire covering the period 1538 to 2000. In addition, about 200,000 Bishop's transcripts have also been added for the region for the period 1598 to 1900. Access is free. <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1614792>

Institut Drouin New Subscription Web Site: According to Bertrand Desjardins of the PRDH, the new Institut Drouin *Genealogie Québec* web site (at <http://www.genealogiequebec.com/>) is intended to complement the PRDH, not to replace it. Both sites will honor subscriptions to the Drouin site and user names and passwords will be the

same. Subscriptions are available on a yearly (about C\$150, limited to 150 images per day) or monthly basis (about C\$15, limited to 75 images per day).

Généalogie Québec supports the La France database containing a full index of the following records:

- Marriages in Québec 1621-1911, all records from 1621-1824 as well as some later records linked to the original document.
- Baptisms and burials for 1621-1824, with links to original documents.
- More than 317,000 baptisms and burials for 1825-1849, with links to the originals (the remainder to be added to the site by the end of 2012).
- Eventually the La France database will contain links to reconstituted family groups.

In addition to the La France database, the *Genealogie Québec* web site offers:

- The Drouin Collection records, more than 12 million records and 40 million names for all of Quebec and parts of Ontario, and Acadia.
- Québec Catholic, Protestant, civil and other marriage and death records, 1926-1996.
- Canadian obituaries 1999-2000.
- List of all adult citizens of Québec in 2003.
- The Connolly File (Le Fichier Connolly), a birth/marriage/death database of 3 million records covering most of Québec and some of the Maritime provinces, including most of Eastern Townships non-Catholic records.
- Drouin Institute Kardex marriage files, indexed alphabetically.
- Loïse Index of marriages
- Indexed Canadian censuses for Québec, 1881 and 1901 and for Ontario, 1901.
- Individual family genealogies produced by Drouin Institute (about 700 families)
- Notarial records 1800-1980

Québec: National Archives: The National Archives of Québec have placed a number of digitalized records on their web site, including a copy of the Tanguay *Dictionnaire*.

The Québec National Archives site also contains useful information about various types of records and record groups. Access is free at http://www.banq.qc.ca/collections/genealogie/inst_recherche_ligne/index.html

United States: Connecticut: FamilySearch has added the following Connecticut databases to their web site:

- Connecticut Births & Christenings, 1649-1906
- Connecticut Death Index, 1949-2001
- Connecticut Divorce Index, 1968-1997
- Connecticut Marriages, 1729-1867

Access is free at <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/list#page=1&countryId=31>

United States: Michigan: FamilySearch has added 380,000 new indexed records to the Michigan state census of 1894. Access is free at <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://hr-search-api:8080/searchapi/search/collection/1825187>

The Delta County Genealogical Society, of Delta, Michigan, has been working for more than three and a half years transcribing Delta County death records going back as far as 1865. After much hard work on the part of many dedicated volunteers, these records are now online in an impressive database. Each record lists the name of the deceased, their date of death, year of birth, mother's name, father's name, cemetery and funeral home. Records can be searched by any part of a name. This is a major new resource for anyone with ancestors from the region. The Delta County Genealogical Society has now begun work on the county's marriage records, which will also eventually go online. Access is free at

<http://www.deltacountymi.org/pages.php?ID=42>

Stafford, CT
French-Canadian Marriage Record Extracts 1869-1885

Compiled from Stafford, CT, Town Records

Transcribed by Susan Paquette, #369

BASSETTE, Joseph, age 21, born St Johns or St Ours, NB, and Marie VACHANT of St Ours/St Johns, NB: married Dec.23, 1873.

BEDARD, Henry, age 21, born Canada, and Sabine(?) LURILLA(?), age 21: married 18NOV 1880.

BELLEROSE, Damase, age 38, born Canada, and Sophia CARDINAL, age 31: married 18JUN1879.

BLANCHARD, Henry, age 19, born Canada, and Alphonsine BRODEUR, age 18: married 24APR 1870.

BOISSEAU, age 25 b. Canada, and Aurielle L'Hereux, age 18, married 05AUG1874

BOLIO, Georges, age 19, born Canada, and Christa YOUNG, age 18: married 07NOV1869.

BOLIO, John, age 20, born Canada, and Routier(?) DUGERY(?), age 18: married 26DEC 1870.

BOUCHER, Noah, age 21, born Canada, and Clara DUPONT, age 19: married 25NOV1881.

BRISSETTE, Louis, age 32, born Canada, and Josephine BLANCHARD, age 15, born Canada: married 30MAR1877.

BROULETTE, Joseph, age 21, born Canada, and Matilda PEPIN, age 19: married 25OCT1880.

BUSHE, Lewis, age 19, born Canada, and Carolina DUPONT, age 17, born Canada: married 21JAN1882.

CARPENTER, Adelbert, age 24, born Westford, CT, and Jennie ELLIS, age 23, born Stafford, CT: married 26MAY1877.

CHAPENEAU, John R., age 23, born Union, CT, and Lucy M. GODIEL(?), age 24, born Stafford, CT: married 02JUN1877.

CHARLOW(?), Henry, age 22, born Ashford, CT, and Rosella M. AGARD, age 23, born Union, CT: married 03APR1878.

DAIGLE, Louis, age 21, born Canada, and Adeline DAIGLE, age 25: married 29SEP1877.

DAIGLE, Peter, age 23, born Canada, and Fidelphine(?) (Vitaline) WILLIAMS, age 2(?), born Stafford, CT: married 02MAY1878.

DANEAU, Wilbur J., age 26, born Stafford, CT, and Etta M. E. LEACH, age 19, born Holland, MA: married 26JUN1872.

DELPHIE(?), Amedee, age 24, born Canada, and Rose Alma MADNEY(?), age 16: married 21JAN 1882.

DUCHARME, Henry, age 22, born Canada, and Octavie LEMAY: married 25DEC1873.

DUCHARME, Honore, age 24, born Canada, and Selina ROBERT, age 21: married 13JAN1879.

DUCHARME, Louis, age 23, born Canada, and Virginie BUSELLE(?), age 21: married 24NOV 1874.

DUPONT, Onesime, age 53, born Canada, and Nellie/Melie(?) ST.JEAN, age 43: married 05FEB 1882.

DUPRE, Louis, age 29, born Canada, and Valerie VENNE, age 22: married 19FEB1882.

DUTIL, Felias, age 24, born Canada, and Jennie DEMERSE(?), age 25: married 26OCT1885.

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2012

FISHER, Joseph, age 22, born Canada, and Salome DAIGLE, born Canada: married 30MAR 1877.

FOGGO, John P., age 33, born London, England, and Carmelite FOURNIER, age 19, born Canada: married 22DEC1881.

FRAZIER, Joseph, age 21, born Canada, and Roseanah(?) LABRESH(?), age 19: married 19JUL1885.

GADBOIS, (unreadable), age 22, born Canada, and Katie COMMICK(?), born Ireland: married 12JAN1880.

JARVIS, Joseph, age 21, born Chicopee, MA, and Edna LAPIER, age 22, born Montgomery, VT: married 24OCT1874.

LABOUNTY/LABONTE, Medos, age 25, born Canada, and Mary BARSALO(?), age 22, born Canada: married 07JAN1885.

LACLARE(?), Henry, age 21, born Westford, VT, and Matilda PAUL, age 18, born Canada: married 08SEP1884.

LAFAILLE, Adolphe, age 22, born Canada, and Emma ROBIDEAU, age 17, born Canada: married 30JUN1884.

LAFFOULD, John, age 19, born Black Brook, NB, and Delphine LAVILLE/ SAVILLE/ LAVAILLE(?), age 26, born Canada: married 06FEB1882.

LAFLEUR, John, age 20, born Canada, and Villa E. JONES, age 19: married 25AUG1872.

LAPOINT, Napoleon, age 22, born Canada, and Octavie BOUFFORD, age 21: married 02JUL 1882.

LAVAILLE, Joseph, age 25, born Canada, and Malvina LAFFOULD, born Black Brook, NB: married 03JUL1882.

LEMAY, Joseph, age 24, born Canada, and Adelaide L'HEREUX, age 18: married 05SEP 1876.

LEJNIENE(?), Peter, age 21, born Canada, and Lydia VALENDIRE(?), age 19, born Canada: married 10FEB1884.

LIGHT, Louis, age 21, born Canada, and Rose LICHE(?), age 19: married 27FEB1870.

LIGHT (Laight), Napoleon, age 22, born Canada, and Amelia DUPAUL, age 19: married 03JAN 1869.

LOMBARD, Martin, age 31, born Stafford, CT, and Mary S. LEONARD, age 27, born Stafford, CT: married 19MAY1885.

MAIHEUX, Louis, age 22, born Canada, and Mary LARUE, age 17, born Canada: married 02NOV1880.

METRO(?), Charles, age 21, born Benson, VT, and Mary LACLAIRE, age 18, born Westford, VT: married 26MAY1884.

PARKER, Frank, age 20, born Wales, MA, and Mary RUEL, age 18, born Stafford, CT: married 11OCT1871.

PEPIN, Philip, age 22, born Canada, and Mary ST. JOHN, age 18: married 25OCT1880.

PINARD, Octavius, age 39, born Canada, and Sophia CHAMPAGNE, age 24, born Canada: married 17FEB1884.

POIRIER, Narcisse, age 46, born Canada, and Felina GUERTIN, age 47, born Canada: married 26DEC1874.

ST.GERMAIN, Louis, age 22, born Canada, and Augustine POIRIER, age 19: married 18NOV 1877.

TETRO, Israel, and Mary Ann ROUILLARD, married 01JAN1878.

TRUDIN (TRUDEAU), Napoleon, age 26, married Eliza FARNHAM age 26. [NOTE: no date is given for this marriage but it is recorded between marriages occurring in January, 1869 and December, 1870.]

VACHANT(?), Alex, age 22, born Canada, and Justine BESSETTE, born Canada: married 26JUN 1872.

WOODCOME, Edmond, age 22, born NY, and Nellie SAVILLE, age 21, born VT: married 05FEB1882

Being a Proper Person in Quebec of the Early 1900s

Ivan Robinson, #326

My mother, born Rosa Elisa Dutilly, died in 1993 at the age of 88. Among the things she left, besides fond memories of her love and devotion, were a photograph of children in a classroom and a curious little book published in Quebec in 1899.

The photograph which accompanies this article shows 25 children at their desks overseen by their teaching nun. It was taken probably around 1915 in St. Joseph School in Roxton Pond, Québec, about seven miles north of Granby. My mother is the girl in the rear at right, nearest the window.

The 90-page book, which has a muted gray cover and is about the size of a modern paperback, is entitled *Manuel de Bienseance*. It is, in fact, an etiquette book (*bienseance* means propriety), a guide to the proper way to do things, not only for boys and girls as they are in the photograph but for them later as they advance into adolescence and adulthood.

It was written by a Father Th.-G Rouleau, head of a teachers' school in Laval, for the use of young school children all over the province. Its price was \$20 for 100.

Its well-worn pages indicate that my mother often referred to it, probably mostly in her youth when she was finding her way in life. It seems certain that this book was widely distributed and that many others of her time also received it and followed its advice, forming the character of a whole generation of our forebears.

What kind of advice fills the book? Much of it is timeless and will seem familiar to us — appearing, for example, in etiquette columns in our newspapers. Some of it is comically outdated. And some it is just plain useless today, such as

where to sit in a horse carriage when accompanied by elders or superiors.

The book is divided into short sections. I offer here a paraphrased summary of most of them, hoping to shed some light on the lives of your own relatives who grew up in the early 1900s and on how they got their good manners.

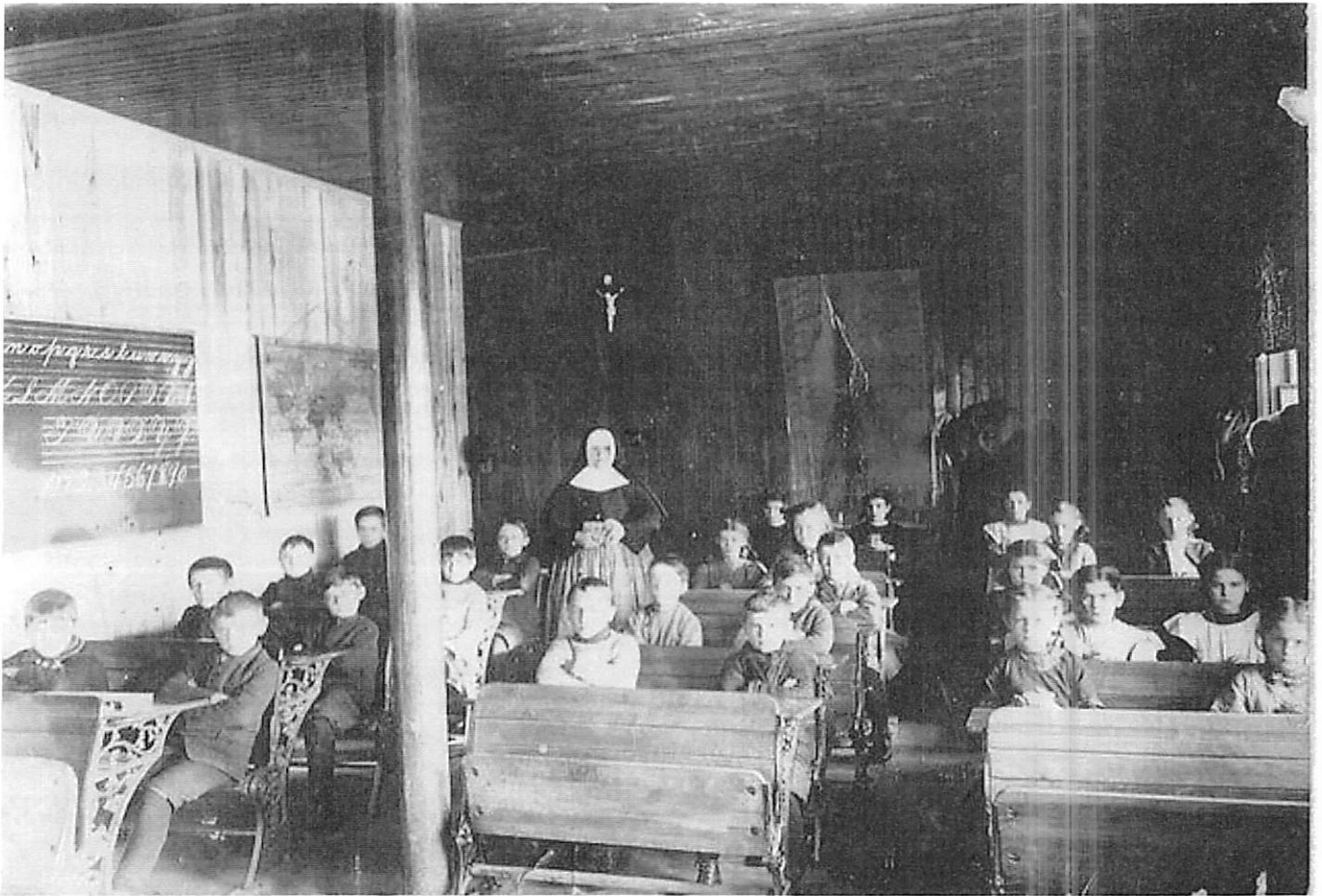
The Family

Courtesy of children towards their parents is a sacred duty that religion and natural feelings impose in all circumstances. Parents should compel this in their children in all occasions. The education of these dear beings depends, in great part, on the solicitude of the parents in this regard. Needless to say, the courtesy with which the father and mother treat each other contributes very effectively to the good education of the family.

The Parents

In a Christian household, the woman provides her delicacy of feeling by showing thoughtfulness towards her husband, always affable, always accommodating, and the man who has received a good education is full of regard for his wife, whom he always treats as a cherished companion that the good Lord has given him to help him bear the woes of the world.

The woman maintains her house in such a way that her husband finds his happiness there. She never appears before her husband in slovenly attire, which could lessen the esteem he has for her. Her language will always be irreproachable in all respects. The husband will act the same towards her. The charms of youth are soon past. Esteem, which comes from the heart and good actions, stays.



**St. Joseph School in Roxton Pond, Québec, ca. 1915.
The author's mother, Rosa Elisa Dutilly, is the girl in the rear at the right, nearest the window.**

The Children

Children should respect their parents (also their grandparents, uncles, aunts, etc.), whatever faults they may have.

Children must not speak to their parents without taking off their hats and must do so with a modest and respectful tone. They must not *tutoyer* them [use the informal *tu* instead of the formal *vous*], even though the parents allow it. It would be better not to allow it.

School

School is the apprenticeship of life. It is absolutely important to acquire good manners there that will be a safeguard in society.

Students should be natural and dignified in their demeanor and conduct, especially in the assembly room because they are generally observed there. Consequently, their way of sitting and talking can help or hurt them easily. All their words, all their actions, should have the goal of making a visit agreeable. If the principal or a teacher enters the room, they should rise and offer a chair. The chair need not be the student's, unless no other is available.

Students should remember that the manner in which they ask a question clearly indicates their degree of culture. So, one does not say, "How is your mother?" But better: "I hope that madame your mother is well."

Being a Proper Person in Quebec

Students in class should avoid all improper attitudes, all noise of chairs. They should not lean their heads against the wall.

When a teacher enters a classroom, the students should rise.

Writing on the wall or furniture is an intolerable grossness.

The Well-Raised Young Woman

A well raised young woman never turns to watch someone on the street.

Unless she encounters a very aged friend, she does not permit a man to say a word to her on the street while she is alone or accompanied only by a maid. She avoids laughing or chatting loudly with her young friends on the street. If they forget themselves, she gently restores order with a smile.

She never points around with her opera glasses, in the theater or elsewhere, towards people she does not know. She never looks at people fixedly or cheekily.

She never wears unusual or eccentric clothes and repudiates all colors that catch the eye.

If she meets someone she knows, she bends gracefully at the waist and lets a half smile appear on her lips.

She speaks naturally with a voice that is neither too quiet nor too loud.

She avoids all extravagances in her conversation. She does not abuse these expressions: "That's foolish." ... "Such a thing is priceless." ... "That's boring." ... "I am bored." ... "It's adorable."

She doesn't yawn when listening to her friends. She has the patience to listen twice to the same anecdote, giving her attention even if it is dull.

She forces herself to remember faces and facts about people. This helps avoid blunders.

As for habits, she must protect herself against two contrary faults: laughing foolishly and flaring up. She keeps her decorum at all times. No automatic sneers or shrugs, no pointless enthusiasm or worries, no biting tones even in occasions that are most hurtful to her interests or self-esteem.

She doesn't sing in public or play an instrument unless she is sure of her talent.

She will always speak of her mother with respect and tenderness.

She will make herself agreeable in showing appreciation of others and recognizing the things they do for her.

She will be liked if she knows how to make small sacrifices naturally and graciously, as if they will cost her nothing. She will do this if she has some consideration for the opinions, the feelings and the desires of others.

She visits with her mother, attends to what is said to her and responds with spirit and ease.

She holds herself up straight but graceful, avoiding a lethargic attitude or a willful and boyish air.

A young woman never accepts a gift of value from a man, unless he is her fiancé. Even then, until the marriage contract is signed, he should not offer anything but books, music, flowers or candy.

She should never distribute copies of photos of herself except to her family members and to intimate friends who would never let them get into the hands of those who should not have them.

She carries her monogram only on her handkerchief.

She signs her letters with the initial of her first name followed by her family name when she writes to a teacher, an acquaintance or a merchant. When she writes to her friends, she may sign with her first name and family name.

If a man offers his seat, in whatever place, or renders a small service that she can accept, she thanks him politely.

At all gatherings, she will choose to be somewhere between the carefree people and the extremely prudish. She will thus be congenial and charming.

At the dinner table, she will avoid all who seem to be gluttons and those who are poorly educated. She will not accept strong wine and liquor.

Greeting

Women greet by gracefully bending the neck and also a little at the waist.

A polite man, encountering a woman in a corridor or stairway, takes off his hat and presses against the wall to let her pass, whether she is a humble worker or a noblewoman, young or old, known or unknown. It should be noted that Louis XIV lifted his hat to his laundress.

If a man walking out in the country comes across one or more unknown and unaccompanied women, he should greet them but without fixing his eyes on them.

If he meets a woman he knows on the street, on the promenade or in another public place, it is the woman who should greet first but the man must be ready to make his greeting at about the same time.

In all cases, a well-raised man stops smoking when he meets a woman.

The Handshake

We should offer our hand to people we see for the first time in only two cases: One, when, if we are in a superior position by age, rank or status, we want to encourage them to be at ease and, two, when these persons are introduced to us by a common friend. After a first meeting is ended, we do not shake hands unless a friendship has developed.

With women, the inferior should never present her hand first.

Don't squeeze hard on a woman's hand or that of a man above you, especially by age. Use the whole hand. Using just one or two fingers is utterly impolite. It also shows a lack of upbringing to hold on to someone's hand.

Always shake with the right hand, just as that is the hand to give or receive something.

The Handkerchief

The handkerchief is an object of prime necessity. We must, however, know how to use it. We can't escape the miseries inherent in the human species. In certain cases, we have to spit, but there is a way of obeying the injunction of nature without making others cringe, without losing the elegance that a well-raised person should have.

Don't spit on the ground. Lift the handkerchief to your lips with discretion and use that. Use it to smother a sneeze or, if you squeeze your nostrils at the same time, to prevent it.

It is grotesque to wave the handkerchief like a flag and blow your nose like a fanfare, as if we you had been assigned to wake up the garrison.

Conversation

The role of the master and mistress of the house consists especially of chatting with visitors with grace and spirit and originality, and making them feel at home. They know how to make everybody get along. They prod the timid and talk about things that would most interest the listener.

They should prevent discussions that are too lively and cut short all questions of religion or politics over which the visitors disagree. If that kind of conversation has begun, they should detour it to less stormy subjects, to matters of interest to all the company.

Being a Proper Person in Quebec

Well-raised people never gossip about their friends, never ridicule them. Their comments are always innocent and don't wound.

Personal comments must be entirely banned from conversation. There are fools who will go into detail about your looks the way they might about someone who is not present. For example: "Your eyes are pretty, but your eyebrows are too thick."

It is entirely inappropriate to make disagreeable comparisons. Examples: "Your sister is fairer than you" and "You are, like me, not too clever and not too educated."

We should speak ill of ourselves as little as possible.

If someone says something awkward, we must remain impassive and calm. We don't bring up these errors. If, for whatever reason, we must correct the judgment of someone who talks out of ignorance, we word our comment so as not to wound his self-esteem. Example: "Permit me, didn't these things happen this way? It seems to me ... (and so on)."

Don't grab a guest to hold him in a long discussion. If he doesn't want to hear you, it's better to hold your tongue than to hold him.

A polite person never talks about personal things, not of family nor of professional matters. In other words, about matters that don't interest others. Stick to subjects that the greatest number will appreciate.

The well-raised man does not speak loudly. He does not pepper his speech with foreign expressions or big words to designate small things. He doesn't overuse the words "perfectly," "evidently" and "assuredly."

Don't act surprised by somebody's talent.

Use correct language. Be nice with jokes. Use puns only within the family and only if they are funny.

It is totally impolite to refer to people as *chose* or *machin(e)* [literally, thing or gadget].

Likewise, we should ask for an object by its proper name. For example, we would not say: "Pass me *la machine*" when we mean the teapot.

In asking someone to repeat something, be polite.

Nice people don't concern themselves with the finances of their friends.

A man should not call a woman by her first name unless he is her father or a very close friend and it's better that he not use her first name outside their close circle. Women should act the same way about men. They should use *Monsieur* and the family name.

A woman should protest being called by her first name by all but those close to her.

A man speaking of his wife never says, "Madame my wife, Madame X." He simply says "My wife." The wife says, "My husband."

Speaking of another man's daughter, it's "Mademoiselle your daughter." But if the daughter is a child, it's "Your girl." But there are rules for this phrase: If the speaker is male, it applies for girls up to 12. For female speakers, it can be used for girls up to 15.

Parents say *ma fillette* [my girl] or *mes filles* [my daughters] but never *demoiselle* [young lady]. For sons, they say *mes garçons* [my boys] until they are 16. After that, they say *mes fils* [my sons]. Strangers follow the same rule or say *messieurs vos fils*, depending on closeness and respective ages.

Gestures

There isn't a thought that isn't translated by a movement, an action, a posture. Good manners ought to be based on goodness, a true master over passions.

Our actions, attitude and looks can influence the disposition of our friends. To teach children to sit

up straight, recommend that they keep their elbows at their sides. Imitate the music teachers who don't let their students do their exercises on instruments that are out of tune.

React appropriately to other people's conversations. Avoid wild gestures, funny faces and impassivity.

Avoid expressions of anger or gloom. Instead, let others read generous thoughts and absence of inconvenience in your face. Looking up at the sky at every turn, swooning and rolling your eyes are as ridiculous as reacting to nothing in particular by joining your hands with arms raised.

Avoid showing nervousness. A woman can use a fan to hide it. Men must practice constraint every day.

Stay still. This is why we must require children to remain still at certain times, such as at the dinner table or while studying.

Making Introductions

At a big party, it's impossible to introduce guests to all the company. Generally, we present them to a few people who then introduce them individually to others.

At a small party, an excellent custom is to introduce guests one to the other. The person being introduced is the one who is named first.

A young man is introduced to an old, a man to a woman and an inferior to a superior.

In general, an introduction is quick and without extra phrases. It's simpler between men, as long as one is not a grand personage. The older or the grander starts the conversation.

A married woman presents her brother by naming him and saying, "My brother." She does the same for uncles and other relatives.

Out and About

A young woman should not go out alone with a man who is not her husband, father or brother. This is absolutely forbidden for a young woman and especially young married ones.

The rule to follow during a walk is to move calmly and gracefully, neither too slowly nor too fast. A woman does not walk with arms hanging. She walks with her arms folded at her waist. In winter, she has a cuff to put her hands in; in summer, an umbrella to hold. This is what gives her composure.

We must cede the inside of the sidewalk to those older or superior. Men ought to offer this courtesy to the ladies. Schoolchildren cede to men and women they meet and put themselves in a single file.

In a horse carriage, ladies, superiors, priests and the elderly have precedence. So we must let them board first. We offer our hand to the ladies to help them get in. And we support the elderly by the arm. They get in facing front. Others take the rear-facing seats.

If a young man is invited into a carriage, he should take the rear-facing seat.

If a superior invites you to get in before him, accept with thanks and take the rear-facing seat or, if it's only the two of you, sit on his left facing forward. The right side always belongs to the worthier.

If you give a ride to someone worth consideration, take him right to his door.

In a public carriage or boat, young people should offer the best seats to the elderly, even if they don't know them. If all seats are taken, a youngster should give up his seat to an aged woman or to a trembling old man who is standing.

A man takes off his hat everywhere he enters.

There are certain courtesies that a male traveler offers a woman traveler. He opens a door for her, holds her package, helps her descend. The woman, in turn, should thank him politely.

In a public carriage or other public place, well-raised people never engage in conversation with strangers. We can ask for information but after that we open a book or a newspaper so as not to continue the conversation.

Prudence and good taste require that we never talk of intimate affairs with strangers, no more in a resort than on trains or boats. We can exchange polite banalities with people we meet each day but nothing more serious. We can be kind and friendly with everybody but we do not form friendships lightly.

It's not too early...

to start making your plans to attend the New England Regional Genealogical Consortium (NERGC) Conference in April 2013!

Meet us at the Radisson Hotel & Conference Center in Manchester, NH, on April 17-21, 2013. The theme is "Woven in History: The Fabric of New England." Among many special events to be hosted at the Conference are several with special appeal for our members:

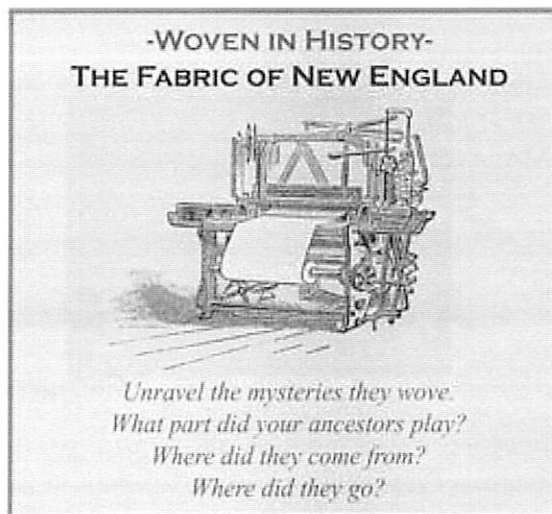
Librarians' & Teachers' Day: Wednesday, April 17. For librarians, teachers, and anyone who works with family history patrons or genealogy-related research materials. Learn how genealogy can enhance curricula, invite new patrons, and highlight collections.

Technology Day: Wednesday, April 17. Tech Day will offer information and advice on genealogical technology for both beginners and the technologically experienced. Program includes a full-day workshop on new electronic devices and web sites, plus luncheon with a guest speaker.

Society Fair: Thursday, April 18, 5-7 P.M. This is a chance to meet representatives from family, historical and genealogical societies from all parts of New England. The Society Fair is open to the general public at no cost. Find out what groups exist, talk with a representative, get information and brochures, even join a society!

Ancestors Road Show: Friday, April 19th & Saturday April 20th. Professional Genealogists will be available for twenty-minute Road Show consultations free to Conference attendees.

Ray Cassidy, a member of the FCGSC Board of Directors, will represent the Society as a speaker at the Conference, and we'll have a table with information about the Society. If you'd like to volunteer some time or just drop by and say hello, we'd love to see you there. More Conference info at www.nergc.org. To volunteer, e-mail semfcgsc@aol.com.



FCGSC ACKNOWLEDGES DONATIONS

December 2011 - May 2012

Jean Fredette, #1537

Connecticut Society of Genealogists:

Jehn, Janet. (1984). *Baie des Chaleurs Parish Registers 1786-1799, Covington, KY: Janet B. Jehn.*

Delcie Voisine:

Voisine, Delcie. (2012). *The Story of a Family Named Voisine.*

Marcel Lague:

Lague, Marcel. (2012). *The Story of Claude Lague and his Descendants.*

Maryanne and Ralph LeGrow:

American and French Flags in Memory of Raymond Lemaire.

Joseph Simoneau, Ph.D.:

Simoneau, Joseph, Ph.D. (2009). *Chez Francois: Who Planted the Rhubarb on Pa's Grave?* Townsend, MA: AG Press, LLC.

A Mélange of Current Periodical Selections

Germaine Allard Hoffman, #333

Lifelines

Journal of the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society

Vol. 28, Issue 1, No. 54 and 55 (English)

- Descendants of Benoit Bisailon (Bezio)

Nos Sources

Vol. 32, No. 1, March 2012

- Elisabeth Aubert, "Fille du Roi" 1648-1690

American-Canadian Genealogist

Issue 130, Vol. 37, No. 4, 2011 (English)

- The Desclos Family of Photographers in Nashua, NH (Alphonse-Olivier Declos and Philomene Bricault-Lamarche)

Quarterly

French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin
Volume 26, No. 1 (English)

- A Cursed Marriage between Pierre Gadois and Marie Pontonnier

Michigan's Habitant Heritage

Vol. 33, No.1, January 2012 (English)

- The War of 1812: Preludes to the War and Key Events Occurring During the War in Present-day Michigan, Northeastern Ohio, and Essex County, Ontario, Part 1 (includes names of Native Americans, British and Americans)
- What's In a Name – The Villemur dit Name. Joseph Lefebvre took the dit name Villemur (later spelled Villemure) as early as 1736.

L'Entraide

Vol. 35, No. 1, Winter 2012 (French)

- Le monument Charest du cimetiere Saint-Michel à Sherbrooke

Vol. 35, No. 2, Spring 2012 (French)

- Notule sur la parente d'Aurore Gagnon

Memoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française

Vol. 62, No.4, Winter, 2011 (French)

- L'ascendance de Nicolas Leblond, fils de Jacques et Francoise de Nollent
- Les Abenakis sur la Chaudiere (Beauce)

Father Bapst, the Know Nothing Party, and the KKK in Maine

By Susan Paquette #369

It was a cold and rainy October night in Maine, 1854, when a frenzied mob gathered and stormed the house where the frightened man was spending the night. They dragged him out of the house and into the woods where he was knocked down and beaten and tied securely to a tree. His silver watch and wallet were also stolen in the melee.

Brush and twigs were piled up high around his feet and legs, then the first match was struck but soon went out. Several more matches were then stuck but none would burn in the dampness. So the mob decided to tie the poor man to a spiked rail, then tarred and feathered him. He was warned never to come back to Ellsworth and never to say Mass there again.

After suffering the degradation and severe physical harm of being tarred, feathered, and ridden on a rail to the edge of town, Father John Bapst was rescued by a concerned citizen, Col. Charles Jarvis, and returned by carriage to Bangor where he was received with much sympathy. The attack came to be known as the Ellsworth Outrage, and caused both Protestant and Catholic citizens to rise in his support.

More than three decades later, in an obituary published in the *New York Times* on November 5, 1887, it was claimed that "The act caused a tremendous sensation, and the next day 100 merchants of Portland presented the priest with a gold watch. The Jesuit rules forbid ornaments, but the late Father-General Betz, on hearing of the circumstances, suspended the rules in his case."³⁷ Whether or not this event actually happened, it is clear that Catholics and Protestants alike were upset over the treatment of Father Bapst.

Only two men were ever arrested and brought before the Grand Jury, which dropped the charges against both, although the evidence against them was strong. Prosecutor George Evans, State Attorney General, was outraged by the locally recruited Grand Jury. He claimed that the jurors were all Know Nothing Party supporters.

In 1848, when Jesuit Father Bapst had first come from Switzerland speaking neither English nor any Native American tongue, he had been sent abroad to the Penobscot Indian mission in Old Town, Maine. He was most warmly welcomed there by the tribe who had had ten previous missionaries murdered, and had not had a Catholic priest in 20 years to say Mass for them. He learned their language in just three months and set about his duties with great dedication. After two years, Father Bapst and two assistants were serving the needs of 9,000 Catholics over a 200 square mile area³⁸.

After leaving the Indian Mission, Father Bapst established a household in Ellsworth and soon built a new and bigger church for a larger congregation. He was known for his kindness and charity, but was opposed by those who resented the growing influx of foreigners and Catholics into the country. His plan to build a Catholic school in Ellsworth resulted in an attack by the Know Nothing Party and the destruction of the school building. He also fought to have the Catholic children in school read from the Catholic Douay Bible instead of the King James version. His efforts gained him even more enemies and in the end it was decided that allowing reading of the Douay Bible would be too inflammatory.

After the Ellsworth attack, Father Bapst stayed at

³⁷ *New York Times* archives, accessed on line at <http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=F10B1EFB355C15738DDDAC0894D9415B8784F0D3>

³⁸ http://www.mainmemory.net/sitebuilder/site/1392/slideshow/728/display?use_mmn=&format=list&prev_object_id=2044&prev_object=page&slide_num=1

Bangor until 1859 when the Jesuits withdrew from Maine. In 1854, when the cornerstone for a new Catholic church named for St. John the Evangelist was laid on York Street in Bangor, a small bottle of his tarred and feathered clothes was placed beneath the stone.

From Bangor, Father Bapst moved to Holy Cross College in Massachusetts, then on to Boston College as its first rector and President. In 1877 he went to Providence, Rhode Island, as Pastor of St. Joseph's Church. He passed away in 1887, at the age of 72. Years later the John Bapst High School, in Bangor, Maine, was named in his honor.

The Catholics of Maine during the period of Father Bapst's ministry were persecuted by the Know Nothing Party who were generally anti-foreigner and primarily anti-Catholic: they fought to keep foreigners "in line" or even to drive them from Maine. The party had a clandestine nature, with a special grip, pass words, and secret signs, much like the future Klu Klux Klan. It was strongly against the naturalization of foreign immigrants and the spread of the Catholic Church.

Many influential citizens, political leaders, and newspapers were opposed to foreign immigration in general, and Catholic immigration in particular. The local newspaper, the *Ellsworth Herald*, spoke harshly against Catholics, who in Ellsworth were mostly Irish at that time, and it published several articles with the anti-Catholic theme such as the following: *Good riddance. Two ship loads of Irish have gone back to Ireland! This looks as though the workings of the American sentiment were beginning to be felt. A few more ship loads could be spared.* Another article, titled *Cuba for the Catholics*, suggested that all Catholics should be sent to Cuba.

Anti-Catholic feeling in Maine grew out of a Puritan heritage of disapproval of anything "Popish." The sentiment was fueled by several huge waves of immigration that crested in the early 1840s. Between 1825 and 1855, more than 5,000,000 people, most of them from the Roman Catholic countries of Europe, arrived in the United States. Mill and factory workers felt that their jobs

were being taken by immigrants willing to work for lower wages, and their ingrained dislike of non-Protestant religions was offended by the newcomers' insistence on erecting churches, and later schools, that were perceived as anti-American.

The Know-Nothing Party flourished across the U.S. between 1849 and 1859. It evolved from a rash of secret societies dedicated to stopping foreign immigration in general and Catholic immigration in particular, and to keeping existing immigrants out of the political and social positions of power that governed mainstream America. Its official name was The American Party, but it earned the nickname "Know-Nothing" through the members' habit of replying "I don't know" when questioned about the party. It was a one-issue organization, and was opposed by many non-Catholics, among them Abraham Lincoln, who disapproved of its attempts to deny citizenship to immigrants and its bullying and terrorism of opponents.

Even after capturing the governorship of several states, the Know-Nothing presidential candidate managed to carry only the state of Maryland and lost the election of 1856. By 1861, with no members in Congress, it had essentially ceased to exist on the national level.

Sixty-nine years after the Ellsworth Outrage, Catholics in Maine were still hated, but by 1923 it was not only Irish but French Catholics, Jews and foreigners who were despised by those who supported the KKK. The mills of Maine and elsewhere in New England attracted these foreigners and they were not at all welcomed by local populations. Soon the anti-Catholic factions decided to take matters into their own hands by inviting the Second Klan members to come to Maine to keep the French Catholics in line.

In 1924 the political backers of the KKK party had elected a governor, and the same year 20,000 people in Portland marched in a parade in honor of the KKK. The French Canadians were told not to speak in their native tongue or to let their children interact with the Protestant children.

Father Bapst, the Know Nothing Party, and KKK in Maine

The first ever daylight parade of the KKK was held on September 3, 1923 in Milo, Maine and in the 1910s and 1920s there were over 50,000 Klan members in Maine alone, reflecting the enormous nationwide growth of the organization. The second Klan was formed following WWI, after the first Klan was greatly reduced in numbers. In the 1920's in the State of Maine there were very few Jews, foreigners, or blacks so the Klan's main focus was on its Quebec neighbors. Where white supremacy was the focal issue in many states, in Maine the Klan worked to keep foreigners, and especially Catholics, from developing political

influence or having a presence in the social life of the community.

But by the midpoint of the 1920s, the Klan had reached the high point of its membership and influence. By the end of the decade, membership had declined into the mere hundreds, and by the early years of the 1930s, the Know Nothing Party and their philosophical descendants, the KKK, had virtually disappeared from Maine, a development of which the late Father Bapst would certainly have approved.

On Families, History, and Genealogy

What families have in common the world around is that they are the place where people learn who they are and how to be that way.

Jean Illsley Clarke

If you cannot get rid of the family skeleton, you may as well make it dance.

George Bernard Shaw

People who take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants.

Macaulay

A genealogist is one who traces your family back as far as your money will go.

Anonymous

Heredity is an omnibus in which all our ancestors ride, and every now and then one of them puts his head out and embarrasses us.

Oliver Wendell Holmes

It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors.

Plutarch

I never realized that there was history, close at hand, beside my very own home. I did not realize that the old grave that stood among the brambles at the foot of our farm was history.

Stephen Leacock

History never looks like history when you are living through it. It always looks confusing and messy, and it always feels uncomfortable.

John W. Gardner

There is no king who has not had a slave among his ancestors, and no slave who has not had a king among his.

Helen Keller

Gentility is what is left over from rich ancestors after the money is gone.

John Ciardi

Man is a history-making creature who can neither repeat his past nor leave it behind.

W. H. Auden

The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors is like a potato: the only good belonging to him is underground.

Thomas Overbury

Never brag about your ancestors coming over on the Mayflower; the immigration laws weren't as strict in those days.

Lew Lehr

A people without history is like wind on the buffalo grass.

Sioux proverb

Happiness is having a large, loving, caring, close-knit family in another city.

George Burns

(From *Famous Quotes & Authors*, at <http://www.famousquotesandauthors.com>)

Stafford, CT
French-Canadian Birth Record Extracts 1871-1885

Compiled from Stafford, CT, Town Records

Transcribed by Susan Paquette, #369

s/o = son of d/o = daughter of
'of Canada' or 'of New York' usually means born in Canada or New York, etc.
(?) indicates uncertainty in reading the handwritten record

BADEAU, female child, born 11AUG1882, d/o Henry BADEAU, age 23, and Salina S. MARTEAU, age 26, both of Canada.

BARBOUS, female child, born 08MAR1877, d/o Elex BARBOUS of Shingleton, RI, age 28, and F. Louisa LAPLACE of Waterbury, CT, age 21.

BELLEROSE, Mazarin(?) Hyacinthe, born 25FEB1875, d/o D. H. BELLEROSE, age 35, and Rose BLANCHARD, age 27, both of Canada.

BELLEROSE, Turin (?), born 15JUN1877, s/o Darius(?) H. BELROSE, age 37, of Canada, and Rose BLANCHARD, of Canada, age 28

BELLEROSE, Valmore, born 30MAY1884, child of Damase BELLEROSE and Sophie BOGAGERION(?) (Baillargeon?).

BELLEROSE, male child, born 06FEB1880, s/o D. H. BELLEROSE, age 40, and Sophia [surname unknown], age 32.

BELLEWARE, female child, born 01NOV1872, d/o Ira BELLEWARE, age 30, and Mary Ann DAVIS, age 37, of Essex, NY.

BENNETT, Francis, born 12MAY1876, s/o Louis BENNETT, age 27, of Canada, and Margaret QUENILLE, age 23, of Canada.

BESSETTE, Joseph, born 05JUL1874, s/o Joseph BESSETTE, age 20, born Canada, and Mary DUCHANT, age 19.

BISSETTE, female child, born 10FEB1876, d/o Joseph BISSETTE, age 20, and Mary(?), age 20.

BLANCHARD, male child, born 06NOV1880, s/o Arthur BLANCHARD, of Canada, and unknown wife.

BOILEAU, Ethel, born 02OCT1876, d/o Henry BOILEAU, age 23, of Canada, and Jennie CARPENTER, age 21.

BOILEAU, George, born 16OCT1883, s/o George BOILEAU, age 34, and Mary PARGY(?), age 27, both of Canada.

BOILEAU, Helena, born 04DEC1879, d/o Henry BOILEAU, age 46, and Jennie CARPENTER, age 24, both of Canada.

BOILEAU, Henry, born 25JUN1881, s/o Caesar BOILEAU and Philomene CHARPENTIER.

BOILEAU, Ircha(?), s/o John BOILEAU and Mary LABRICHE(?), of Canada.

BOUFORD, Eliza, born 04DEC1881, d/o Arthur BOUFORD, age 25, of Canada, and Eliza ROBINSON, age 25, of Stafford, CT.

BOURASSA, Adella, born 17JUN1883, d/o Louis BOURASSA and unknown wife.

BOURASSA, Anna, born 30MAY1881, d/o Louis BOURASSA, age 44, and Flomen(?) (Philomene) CARPENTER, age 44, both of Canada.

Stafford, Connecticut Birth Records, 1871 - 1885

BOURDEUX, Alice, born 13MAY1878, d/o Frank BOURDEUX, age 24, and Sarah Rosalette BREUVER(?), of Monson, MA, age 20.

BRISSETTE, male child, born 25FEB1878, age 34, of Canada, and Josephine BURCHARD, age 16, of Canada.

BRISSETTE, male child, born 15NOV1879, s/o Louis BRISSETTE, age 36, and Josephine BLANCHARD, age 18, both of Canada.

BRODEUR, Joseph, born 10AUG1880, s/o Telesphore BRODEUR, of Canada, and Aglie(?) Golar(?)

BRUCOTT, female child, born 25AUG1882, d/o Ivan BRUCOTT, age 26, and Hermina LAVALLEE, age 22, both of Canada.

BUELL, Mary Alvina, born 19MAY1879, d/o John BUELL, age 35, of Canada, and Amanda DUPAUL, age 33, of Canada .

BURNIER(?), male child, born 31AUG1877, s/o John BURNIER, of Canada, age 34, and Amanda DUPAUL, age 31, both of Canada.

BUSHEA (BOUCHER/BOUCHARD), Darius, born 07JAN1881, s/o Elie BOUCHARD, age 57, and Philomene ROBIDOUX, age 39, both of Canada.

CARPENTER, Alonzo Ellis, born 13SEP1883, s/o Adelbert A. CARPENTER, of Westford, CT, age 31, and Jennie ELLIS, age 32, of Westford, CT.

CHAGNON, Albert, born 04JAN1873, s/o Frank CHAGNON, age 26, and Marie Louise Cordelia ROUSSEAU, age 19, both of Canada.

CHAGNON, Emelie, born 25DEC1874, d/o Frank CHAGNON, age 28, of Canada, and Louisa ROUSSEAU, age 21, of Canada.

CHAMPAGNE, female child, born 28MAR1881, d/o Joseph CHAMPAGNE, age 31, and Sophie HARPER, age 27, both of Canada.

CHAMPAGNE, Marble(?), born 16OCT1882, s/o James CHAMPAGNE, no wife given.

DELBY(?), female child, born 19NOV1872, d/o Joseph DELBY, age 40, and Mary PEPIN, age 39, both of Canada.

DESORMAULT, Emma, born 24JAN1884, no parents given.

DION, Elie(?), born 29MAR1884, s/o Thomas DION and Delia GANIOVE(?)

DION, female child, born 16AUG1884, d/o Thomas DION and Delia GARRIFORD(?).

DUCHARME, female child, daughter of Louis DUCHARME, age 30, and Rosalie PAGOT(?), age 25. [NOTE: date of birth is omitted, but this record appears between entries for 24NOV1871 and 8FEB1872.]

DUCHARME, John, born 26DEC1884, s/o John DUCHARME, and Virginia BURELLE, both of Canada.

DUCHARME, Joseph, born 23NOV1877, s/o Joseph DUCHARME, age 32, and Lucie PRENAUCHE(?), age 30, both of Canada.

DUCHARME, Joseph, born 27DEC1882, s/o Henry DUCHARME, age 28, and Salina ROBERTS, age 21, both of Canada.

DUCHARME, male child, born 21AUG1880, s/o William DUCHARME, age 23, of Norwich, CT, and Flavie [surname unknown], age 20.

DUCHARME, male child, born 05JUN1875, s/o Henry DUCHARME, of Canada, age 21, and Sarah LEMAY, age 22, of Canada.

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DUCHARME, Mary Emma, born 23JUL1877, d/o Henry DUCHARME, age 22, of Canada, and Sarah LEMAY, age 24, of Canada.

DUCHARME, May Jane, born 10DEC1880, d/o Lewis DUCHARME, age 29, and Jennie BURELL, age 27, of Canada.

DUPRE, Mary, born 12AUG1876, d/o Frank DUPRE, age 33, of Canada, and Mary Barrow, age 29, of Canada.

ELLAIS(?), male child, born 07JAN1876, s/o Joseph ELLAIS, age 35, of Canada, and Mary GASTEAU, age 19, of Canada.

ELLERY, Mary, born 26AUG1878, d/o Joseph ELLERY, age 27, of Canada, and Mary GUTEU, age 21, of Canada.

FORNIER(?) FORNEAU(?), female child, born 26SEP1880, d/o Felix FORNIER, age 26, and Ardeau(?) GAGY(?), both of Canada.

GAUTHIER, Carrie Agnes, born 01SEP1881, d/o Benjamin GAUTHIER, age 26, of Maton, NY, and Agnes BROUGHTON, age 22, of Stafford, CT.

GAUTHIER, Elisabeth, born 01NOV1880, d/o Benjamin GAUTHIER, age 26, and Sarah [surname unknown], wife.

GAUTHIER, George Arthur, born 14AUG1882, s/o Benjamin GAUTHIER, age 27, of NY, and Sarah BROUGHTON, age 23, of Stafford, CT.

GERARD, male child, born 19MAY1873, s/o George GERARD, age 20, and Clara GERRUX, age 20, both of Canada.

GERMAIN, George, born 31MAY1873, s/o John GERMAIN, age 23, and Eliza GILBERT, age 18, both of Canada.

GIARD, Enwight, born 04FEB1878, s/o Timothy

GIARD, age 33, and Mary HALLERIN.

GIARD, Joseph, born 13SEP1879, s/o Joseph GIARD, age 29, and Ellen (?), age 29, both of Canada.

GIARD, Mary Rose, born 02FEB1878, d/o J. J. GIARD, age 30, and Mary HARRINGTON, age 23, of Springfield, MA.

GILMAN, Adelina, born 26JAN1884, d/o Albert GILMAN and Ellen BARCELON.

GIRARD, Anna, born 03NOV1881, d/o Joseph GIRARD, age 32, and Nellie STONE, age 29, both of Canada.

GIRARD, Flora, born 09JUL1879, d/o George GIRARD, age 27, of Canada, and Clara(?) LAREAU, age 27, of Canada.

GIRARD, George, born 01JUN1874, s/o George GIRARD, age 21, of Canada, and Clarisse LAREUX, of Canada, age 20.

GIRARD, Louis, born 15APR1881, s/o Dennis GIRARD, age 34, and Louise CHIGARD(?), age 27, both of Canada.

GIRARD, male child, born 18AUG1876, s/o Peter GIRARD, age 55, of Canada, and Mary GREENOUGH(?), age 32.

GIRARD, Mary, born 17APR1883, d/o Dennis GIRARD, age 36, and Louisa AMADON, age 36, both of Canada.

GIRARD, Napoleon, born 20JUN1885, s/o Dennis GIRARD, age 39, of Canada, and Louisa SEQUIN, of Canada, age 39.

GOBIEL, Frederic Arthur, born 01JUN1879, s/o Peter GOBIEL, age 30, of Canada, and Matilda BABREAU, age 28, of Canada.

Stafford, Connecticut Birth Records, 1871 - 1885

GOYETTE, Ephrem Joseph, born 31AUG1876, s/o Gilbert GOYETTE and Helen POISSON.

GOYETTE, Helen, born 05MAY1883, d/o Gilbert GOYETTE, age 40, and Helen (or Ellen) FISCHER/FISHER, age 39, both of Canada.

GOYETTE, male child, born 29DEC1879, s/o Gilbert GOYETTE, age 38, and Hellen Fisher, age 36, both of Canada.

GOYETTE, Rosamond, born 17MAR1881, d/o Gilbert GOYETTE, age 39, and Ellen FISHER, age 37, both of Canada.

GUIAT(?), Napoleon, born 26OCT1876, s/o Gibson GUIAT(?), age 36, and Josephine [surname unknown], age 31, both of Canada.

GUIOTTE, Walter, born 06SEP1874, s/o Gilbert GUIOTTE, age 32, of Canada, and Ellen FISHER, age 28, of Canada.

GUITEU, male child, born 01JUL1878, s/o Frank GUITEU, age 27, of Canada, and Gaudette PERRY, age 24, of Canada.

GUYOTTE, Alfred Gilbert, born 17AUG1885, s/o Gilbert GUYOTTE, age 42, and Ellen FISHER, age 41, both of Canada.

HAWKINS, female child, born 19AUG1872, d/o Benjamin HAWKINS, of RI, age 29, and Lillian DANEAU, age 25, of Ashford, CT.

HUDON, Aleck, born 11APR1882, s/o Charles HUDON, age 28, and Adeline LAVALLEE, age 26, both of Canada.

JONES, female child, born 16FEB1873, d/o Frederic JONES, age 26, and Arcilla LUCIER, age 22, both of Canada.

LABONTE, female child, d/o Benjamin LABONTE, age 23, and Valerie SANDS, age 27,

both of Canada. [NOTE: date of birth is omitted, but this record appears between entries for 19JUN1872 and 19AUG1872.]

LABRAICHE, Elizabeth, born 14DEC1881, d/o Peter LABRAICHE, and Angeline LABOUNTY both of Canada.

LACHANCE, male child, born 18NOV1877, s/o John LACHANCE, age 35, of Canada, and Louisa DOUCET of Canada

LAFOND, John, born 23MAR1884, s/o John LAFOND and Delphine LEVIELLE, both of Canada

LANGIE(?), male child, born 1872, s/o Peter LANGIE, age 35, and Mary DUCHARME, age 30. Both of Canada.

LAREAU or LEMAY, female child, born 17NOV1877, d/o Joseph LEMAY, of Canada, and Eliza LARREUX, age 20, of Canada.

LARIVIE, male child, born 04MAY1884, s/o Peter LARIVIE, age 29, of Thorndike, MA, and Amelia BOLIO(?), age 26, of Franklin, VT.

LARIVIE, Peter, born 29SEP1877, s/o Peter LARIVIE, age 22, of Canada, and Amelia BOILEAU, age 20, of Vermont.

LARIVIERE, female child, born 19NOV1875, d/o Peter LARIVIERE, age 20, of MA, and Amedia BOLIEU, age 20, born Vermont.

LAROUSE or LAROUE, Charles, born 24JAN1874, s/o Charles Larousse or Laroue, age 23, and Julia SAUX, age 25, both of Canada.

LAVALLEE, Joseph Edward, born 27JUN1882, s/o Joseph LAVALLEE, age 25, of NY, and Amelia METRO(?), of VT, age 21.

LAVALLEE, Mary Grace, born 27AUG1884, d/o

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Joseph LAVALLEE and Amelia MITRAULT(?) of VT.

LECLAIR, John, born 04DEC1884, s/o John LECLAIR and Louise BELISLE.

LEFLEUR, John, born 05SEP1880, s/o John LEFLEUR, age 29, of Canada, and Valteau(?) JONES, of Canada.

LEMAY, Flora, born 26JUL1879, d/o Joseph LEMAY, age 27, of Canada, and Edith LAREAU(?), age 21, of Canada.

LEREUX/LEMAY(?), female child, born 18NOV1877, d/o Joseph LEMAY, age 26, and Elisa LARREUX, age 20, both of Canada.

LERREUX(?), male child, born 08JUL1873, s/o Peter LERREUX, age 20, and Augusta LANGEVIN, age 18, both of Canada.

LEVELY, Chillar(?) Blanch, born 24NOV1871, d/o A. D. LEVELY, age 50, and Ruhamah CUMMINGS, age 42, both of Canada.

LEVIELLE, Rosalie, born 08FEB1884, d/o Joseph LEVIELLE and Elvina LAFORD.

LIGHT, female child, born 08FEB1872, d/o Louis LIGHT, age 24, and Amadelle BUFORT, age 23, both of Canada.

LIGHT, male child, born 21DEC1873, s/o Louis LIGHT, age 25, of Canada, and Rosa DELMAN, age 22, of Canada.

WHITCOMB, male (Charles), born 20SEP1877, s/o Aleck WHITCOMB, of Canada, age 48, and Angelique RUSSETT, age 42, of Canada.

MARCELLE, female child, born 19JUN1872, d/o Henry MARCELLE, age 27, and Ellen BESEL(?), age 30, both of Canada (father's occupation given as "dead beat").

MARTELL, George Thompson, born 26JUL1881, s/o Joseph MARTELL, of Canada, age 26, and Julia COSTELLO, age 19, of NY.

MAYNARD, May, born 26NOV1879, d/o Michel MAYNARD, age 33, and Martha (?), age 29, both of Canada.

MAYO, female child, born 22MAR1878, d/o Fabio MAYO, age 23, of Canada, and Matilda DUSEY, age 46, of Canada.

MAYO, Maggie, born 15SEP1880, d/o Fabian MAYO, age 29, and Matilda PORSY(?), both of Canada.

MENARD, female child, born 07AUG1878, d/o Napoleon MENARD, age 37, of Canada, and Lillie ROBIDEAU, age 24, of Canada.

MORAN, Louis, born 23OCT1881, s/o John MORAN, age 25, and Mary NADEAU, age 36, both of Canada.

NADEAU, male child, born 02JUN1880, s/o Thomas NADEAU, age 24, and Elivera(?) [surname unknown], both of Canada.

NADEAU, male child, s/o Thomas NADEAU, age 41, and Selinda BEREAN(?), both of Canada. [NOTE: date of birth is omitted, but this record appears between entries for the last day of 1881 and 30MAR1882.]

NADO (NADEAU), female child, born 22DEC 1884, d/o A. NADO and Sarah PARO, ages 40 and 30, both of Canada.

PARO, female child, born 24JUN1881, d/o Napoleon PARO, of Oxford, MA, and Delia [surname unknown], age 26, of Douglas, MA.

PARO, male child, born 04SEP1884, s/o Charles PARO, age 26, and Melina DIO, age 24, of MA.

Stafford, Connecticut Birth Records, 1871 - 1885

PAZE(?), Adelina, born 06FEB1884, d/o John PAZE and Vitaline GUERTIN.

PERO, Alice, born 18JUL1882, d/o Charles PERO, age 23, of Canada, and Melvina DIO, age 22, of MA.

PERRAULT, Napoleon, born 03FEB1884, s/o Napoleon PERRAULT and Delia SAILLOR(?), of East Douglas, MA.

PEUYEA(?), female child, born 21MAR1876, d/o George PEUYEA, age 46, of Canada, and Matilda LAPELLE, age 40, of Canada.

PONDRETTE(?), Louise, born 14JUL1882, d/o Fred PONDRETTE, age 20, and Louise CHAMPAGNE, age 21, of MA.

POUDRET, Maud, born 02MAY1885, d/o Fred POUDRET, age 25, and Louisa CHAMPAGNE, age 24, both of Canada.

ROBERT, Adelard, born 10APR1884, s/o Louis ROBERT and unknown wife.

ROBERTS, Adelard, born 21OCT1881, s/o George ROBERTS, age 20, and Emily LECLAN, age 25, both of Canada.

ROBERTS, female child, born 07DEC1873, d/o Abram ROBERTS, age 38, of Canada, and Edna [surname unknown], age 37, of Canada.

ROBERTS, Frederic, born 18MAY1872, s/o Abraham ROBERTS, age 36.

ROBERTS, Mary Ella, born 16DEC1883, d/o Samuel ROBERTS, age 24, and Mary JULIAN, age 25, both of Canada.

ROBIDOUX, female child, born 21JUL1881, d/o Charles ROBIDOUX, age 24, of Canada, and Mary Jane LABELLA, age 17, of St. Albans, VT.

ROBIDOUX, Joseph, born 12JUN1881, s/o Leander ROBIDOUX, age 22, and Delia ST.MARTIN, age 20, both of Canada.

ROCHE, John Joseph, born 09JUN1883, s/o John ROCHE and Mary HARRINGTON.

ROCHE, William, born 05NOV1882, s/o John ROCHE, age 20, of Boston, and Mary WHITE, age 21, of Norwich, CT.

ROCK, female child, born 26FEB1877, d/o Lewis ROCK, age 37, of Canada, and Mary Anne LEFOND, age 34, of Canada.

ROCK, female child, born 30AUG1876, d/o John ROCK, age 30, of Canada, and Mary DUPRE, age 26, of Canada.

ROUSSEAU, Emma, born 16JAN1884, d/o Francis ROUSSEAU, age 23, of Roxton Falls, Québec, and Julienne VENNE, age 22, of Rodden(?), Québec.

SABOURIN, Victor, born 18July1881, s/o Peter SABOURIN, age 44, and Sophia LUFLY(?), age 3(?), both of Canada.

SIMINO, Mary, born 25JUN1881, d/o Edward SIMINO, age 25, and Delia COMINON(?), age 20, both of Canada.

ST. AMAR(?), female child, born 30MAR1882, d/o Alex ST. AMAR, age 28, and Adeline LABONTE, age 26, both of Canada.

ST. GERMAIN, female child, born 16AUG1881, d/o Lewis ST. GERMAIN, age 27, and Augustine PERRY, age 24, both of Canada.

ST. GERMAIN, female child, born 20OCT1878, d/o Lewis ST. GERMAIN, age 24, of Canada, and wife Augusta [surname unknown], of Canada.

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2012

ST. GERMAIN, George, s/o Jeremiah ST. GERMAIN, age 39, and Clephase(?) GINON(?), age 33 [NOTE: date of birth is omitted, but this record appears between entries for 08JUL1873 and 01JAN1874.]

ST. GERMAIN, Louis, born 28JUL1882, s/o Louis ST. GERMAIN, age 27, and Augustine PERRY, age 24, both of Canada.

ST. JOHN, male child, born 08AUG1875, s/o Frederic ST. JOHN, and Emma [surname unknown], age 33, of Canada.

ST. MEAD, Eliza, born 28AUG1883, d/o Alec ST. MEAD(?), age 26, and Angela LABONTE, age 24, both of Canada.

VACHANT(?), Aleck, born 08JUN1876, s/o Aleck VACHANT(?), age 27, of Canada, and Augustine BISSETTE, age 22, of Canada.

VADNAIS, female child, born 18APR1882, d/o Louis VADNAIS and wife unknown.

VADNAIS, Louis, born 03OCT1884, s/o Louis VADNAIS and unknown wife.

VERSHON, female child, born 03JAN1873, d/o Alexandre VERSHON, age 28, and Augustine BISSETTE, age 17.

WHITECOMB, Lucy, born 22DEC1878, d/o Aleck WHITECOMB, age 49, of Canada, and Angeline BISSET, age 43 of Canada.



IN MEMORIAM

Raymond Lemaire, president of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut from 2001 to 2007 and subsequently a key member of its Board of Directors, died February 1, 2012, at his home in Bolton, Conn. He was 73.

Born in Woonsocket, R.I., and a graduate of the University of Rhode Island, where he earned a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, he retired in 1993 as manager of engineering operations for Pratt and Whitney Aircraft in East Hartford and West Palm Beach, Fla.

Among his survivors are his wife, Parise Tellier Lemaire, who is also a member of the Society, and two daughters, Maryanne Rotelli of Pepperell, Mass., and Carolyn Trotta of Ashford, Conn., as well as four grandchildren and a brother, Normand Lemaire of Port St. Lucie, Fla.

For more about Ray, please see the March 2012 issue of the Maple Leaflet, available by going to the Society's website at fcgsc.org and clicking on Maple Leaflet.

Problem-Solving in Genealogical Research

Maryanne LeGrow, #696

(The following is based on workshops presented by the author at the FCGSC Library in Spring, 2012.)

Anyone who is a parent will recognize the following scene: It's Monday morning, just ten minutes before the school bus arrives, and your son or daughter can't find his/her textbook, homework, or backpack. You say: "It's on the dining room table." They say: "I didn't put it there, and anyway I looked and it's not there." As tempers rise and the panic level escalates you walk into the dining room, pick up the item, and hand it to the child.

What's happening here? It's a classic case of a mind-set or paradigm interfering with perception. It happens to all of us, all of the time, and probably to genealogists a lot more of the time than we like to admit.

Reasons why genealogists fail to find a piece of information when they search for it fall into three categories. First, a source for the information may not exist (although we almost never accept that as a possibility!); second, we may not have looked in the right place; and third, we may not have recognized the thing we're looking for when we saw it. The first reason is beyond our control, but the other two are often greatly affected, if not caused, by the influence of our own paradigms or mind sets.

A paradigm (pronounced 'PAHR a dime') is an example or pattern that guides our decision making. It's a mental attitude or habit that lets us respond to repeated events or situations without having to spend a lot of time thinking about how to do it. Paradigms provide us with very useful examples or patterns to follow. They act as a set of mental road maps, a framework for making everyday decisions about what's appropriate to wear to the office, how to navigate the local supermarket, and so on. Paradigms offer rules and guidelines for solving problems. In operation, they result in judgments such as: "I'll skip the blueberry Danish and have lemon instead (because I have a bad reaction to blueberries)"; and

"Let's pack up the picnic and get to a shelter (because I've seen a sky like that before and it always meant a tornado was coming)."

Paradigms are useful guides, but they can also "filter" the information that we receive. In his book *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (University of Chicago Press, 3rd ed., 1996), Thomas Kuhn describes how paradigms help people screen information to identify what is relevant. He found that while our paradigms help us to recognize data that fit the paradigms' patterns, they also tend to screen out things that don't fit the patterns, sometimes causing us to ignore useful information and often affecting our interpretation of what we recognize.

There is a story, possibly apocryphal, that in the late 1960s, Swiss researchers had an idea for a new type of watch. The new idea was supposedly received without enthusiasm, rejected in fact, because Swiss watch makers who saw it agreed that they knew all about watch-making and they knew that this new idea wasn't how watches should be made. Eventually the invention was taken up by manufacturers in Japan, where it was received with excitement and the LCD digital watch was born. The story may not be entirely accurate, but it does show the way that people's expert knowledge of how something should be done (in this case, their watch manufacturing paradigm) could interfere with their ability to grasp an industry-changing new concept.

In the case of genealogical research, as in more everyday instances, sometimes the "filter" acts more like a "block," preventing us from receiving or recognizing information we need. Our child overlooking the item on the dining room table (because they knew they hadn't put it there) is only one example. Haven't we all had the experience of going over figures in a checkbook and repeatedly making the same mistake as we try to balance our account? In the same way, the paradigms that often help us locate genealogical information can

also affect the decision-making process that we use to define the problem, gather evidence, and evaluate the data we have collected. In extreme cases (which are exactly the sort we're talking about here) our paradigms prevent us from making that creative breakthrough that will help us solve a difficult genealogical problem.

Some common errors that our research paradigms encourage are:

- Confusing or mistaking identity of individuals or families based on shared or similar names (Assuming that people named Ragnagoochifeld are related may make sense; assuming that people named Smith are related may not. Yet we are as likely to make one assumption as the other unless we are careful.)
- Rejecting changes in names, boundaries, laws, locations, usually based on the often mistaken assumptions that names remain the same, boundaries have always been where they are now, laws remain static once established.
- Assuming that current legal, social, or medical practices are applicable to another time period (for instance, assuming that in all times and places a daughter would automatically inherit an equal share of her father's property)
- Assuming applicability of present religious practices or situations to the past (examples: separation of church and state; infant baptism; optional church membership)
- Assuming current meanings for terms used in pre-20th-century records (examples: friend, son, mother-in-law; which could mean relative, son-in-law, stepmother)
- Assuming that records consulted, especially old handwritten ones, are contemporaneous with the events they record
- Reaching conclusions that do not account for all the evidence, particularly when a conclusion is aligned with what the researcher hoped to find (Yes! Great-grandmother lived on a reservation

so she must have been a Native American, even though there are two census records that list her birthplace as Italy!)

- Assuming that printed/published records exactly reproduce the originals (I found it in the published record, so it must be true!)
- Failing to thoroughly test conclusions (This is it! I've found my Native American Ancestry! That census taker must have intended to write Indian, not Italy.)
- Inadequate consideration of social/historical context
- Failing to consider evidence bearing on collateral lines (Why research a lot of great-aunts and uncles when I have what I was looking for?)

Genealogists tend to be practical people, so at this point you are probably wondering "What does this mean to me? How can I put this knowledge to work in my research?" Well, we know that in each step of the problem-solving process, we use our paradigms or pre-established knowledge to guide us in deciding what to do. We also know that in cases where the problem situation departs from the routine and familiar, we are at risk of being misled by our mental maps or patterns. That's the point at which it becomes useful to know some problem-solving techniques.

By looking carefully at how we conduct our research and at the assumptions that guide what we do, we can identify how our paradigms may be limiting our reasoning processes. In other words, when we become aware of how our thinking processes might be affected, we can look for ways that our approach to a problem may be interfering with getting the results we want. And once we know what may be happening, there are strategies we can use to overcome that interference.

To put this knowledge to work, we first need to take a look at the steps in problem-solving. In the following sections we'll look at what happens when we think our way through a genealogical question. And as we do that, we'll consider some things that can cause our problem-solving process

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to derail, and we'll examine a few techniques to use to get the process back on track. Finally, we will work with a set of research data to illustrate actual practice in using these techniques.

People usually go through five general steps or phases as they solve a problem. These five steps are:

1. Recognizing and defining the problem
2. Gathering information
3. Forming tentative conclusions
4. Testing tentative conclusions
5. Evaluation and decision

Generally, we have gone through the whole process at least once before we discover that our usual methods aren't sufficient. When we've reached this proverbial "brick wall," it is time to examine each of these steps to find the assumptions involved in our routine ways of problem-solving. This helps us to identify the ways in which our paradigms may be limiting our reasoning, keeping us from looking in the right place or preventing us from recognizing the information we need when we see it. When none of our usual methods are satisfactory, we can take action to prepare for and encourage a creative break-through to a method that will succeed. There are a number of ways to do that, the most common of which are:

- Preparation
- Incubation
- Persistence
- Use of Mechanical Methods
- Use of Analogies
- Brainstorming with Others
- Practice/Experience

We'll begin by taking a look at the classic steps in reaching a problem solution and then examine the ways to encourage a creative breakthrough.

Steps in Problem-Solving

1. Recognizing and Defining the Problem

A problem statement isn't a description of our current situation, it's a verbal representation of the issue or issues that our research needs to address. Putting a problem into words guides the search for

a solution. However, quite often our habitual ways of defining a problem are the reasons why we fail to locate information we need. Common definition errors include creating a problem statement that is too broad, one that is too narrow, or a definition that is a conclusion in itself.

A definition that is too broad gives us nowhere to begin our research. Statements such as "I want to research my paternal ancestry" and "I can't tell which of these John Smiths is the one I'm looking for" describe situations, but they aren't good descriptions of the research questions we want to answer. They simply leave us at the starting point: we still don't know where to go from there. Narrow them down to "I need to compile a list of contemporary documents that might provide the names of my paternal great-grand-parents" or "How can I locate a census record, death certificate, and newspaper obituary for each of these John Smiths?" and you've put yourself on the track to finding the information you want. A problem definition should focus on a question that is narrow enough to be answerable or an action that is doable, if necessary tackling only a single part of the larger, more complex problem at a time. "Chunking" a big problem into smaller pieces will often suggest solutions or new avenues of approach to the problem.

Likewise, a definition should not be **so narrow as to exclude possible solutions**. "Go to town hall and get death record" excludes other potential sources of death information. As any experienced French-Canadian researcher knows, "Get records on people named Roy who were born in St-Arsene between 1850 and 1875" excludes the possibility of the birth you seek having been recorded under the dit name of Lauzier. The statement is so narrow that it risks excluding the very information you need.

A problem statement **should not in itself be a conclusion**. "I need to prove that my great-grandmother's mother was a Native American" assumes that the family legend about her origins is true before any evidence is gathered. Definitions that are actually conclusions can cause us to overlook or even ignore evidence or sources that

do not fit with our conclusion – i.e., that Great-grandmother really was descended from a Native American mother. For example, we might decide that since she was a Native American it would not be worthwhile to search for her marriage in early Congregational records of the locality, thereby perhaps missing out on the opportunity to find evidence of her origins.

2. Gathering Information

With a satisfactory description of the research problem in hand, the next step is to look for relevant information. When gathering information, it goes without saying that it's necessary to be **scrupulously accurate**. Hastily accepting one unproven (and therefore potentially false) piece of data can cause problems with all further research on a person or family line. Years of fruitless work can be wasted in trying to trace an undocumented birth that was found in a published family tree. A single transposed date or careless acceptance of a marriage without verifying the source can result in wasted time, effort and money as well as great frustration and disappointment for the researcher.

When recording information, **copy all potentially relevant data**. This is especially true when copying data from a source that may not be easily accessible again. If you are looking for John Smith and find three persons of that name but recognize only one of them, record all three of them: later discoveries may prove that the one you chose to record was the wrong one, or even that all three are somehow related to the family you are researching. Small details that are overlooked now could turn out to be key facts for future searches.

How you define “relevant” can determine whether or not you record the information you actually need. Have you ever heard a genealogy researcher reject data based on the spelling of a name? (“I know that person can't be related because my family has ALWAYS spelled their name with an ‘e’ on the end.”) If Great-grandmother wrote that she crossed the prairies to California from Philadelphia, are you justified in looking only in Pennsylvania for her birth and marriage records?

How many other places named Philadelphia are there in the U.S.?

These are examples of paradigms at work, and although we can't always be aware of how they limit our thinking, we can take steps to examine the assumptions behind our research decisions to help us avoid paradigmatic mistakes.

Finally, **gather as much information of all types as possible**. Concentrating only on vital records while ignoring other sources can cause you to miss crucial facts. Looking only at your direct line can cause you to overlook information that a cousin's line can provide or verify. Choosing to ignore a document that could confirm (or disprove) data because you already have that information is foolhardy at the very least.

3. Forming Tentative Conclusions

Beginning to form conclusions as soon as we start gathering information is not the same thing as “jumping to conclusions.” The conclusions that are formed should be tentative and the more we can form at this stage, the better. It's like trying the edge of a jigsaw puzzle piece against a number of other pieces to see how well they fit together.

Begin immediately. As soon as we have our first bits of data or evidence, we should start putting them together to come up with answers to the research problem. This is what our minds do quite naturally – in fact it's nearly impossible to keep from wondering what a new piece of information means. Discovering a record with a date that disagrees with previous information automatically sets us to wondering what could explain it. Our tentative conclusions could range from “there's a mistake in my first source” to “calendar shift” (see the footnote in the Verroneau-Burger article in this issue) to “this is a record for the wrong person.” Tentative conclusions often lead to discovery of new pieces of information.

Form as many tentative conclusions as possible. Research has shown that good problem solvers spend more time on defining the problem and gathering information than they do in actually

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solving the problem. Thorough preparation leads to better results.

Take care not to become “attached” to any particular conclusion. At this point, we should attempt to construct as many explanations as possible for our data. It’s important to come up with as many potential answers to the research question as we can invent, taking care not to become attached to any one explanation, or to lock ourselves into any new paradigm at this stage of the research.

Make an effort to form conclusions that may seem far-fetched or unlikely. Coming up with multiple conclusions, including some that may even be a bit far-fetched, stretches our minds and helps prevent us from becoming attached to one explanation. A good tip is to write out every conclusion: things can look very different on paper, and it’s always handy to have a record of our ideas. Don’t be too quick to discard the unlikely ones. Sometimes all or part of an unlikely conclusion can point us in the right direction.

4. Testing Tentative Conclusions

There are three important things to remember when testing tentative conclusions:

- a) The evidence must be reliable.
- b) The reasoning must be sound. If possible, get an impartial friend to listen to your train of thought: making a practice of relying on others to review and confirm your reasoning sets up a system of checks and balances to ensure reliability.
- c) The conclusion must account for all or most of the evidence – that is, it’s the “best fit” available to explain all of what is known at that point.

At this stage, we should form as many opposing conclusions that account for the evidence as we can. If there is more than one conclusion that explains the evidence, we should not accept either one. In that case, it’s necessary to keep looking for additional evidence until we have a single conclusion that explains everything.

5. Evaluating and Deciding

Absolutely certain conclusions in genealogy are often difficult to achieve, so at this stage of problem-solving a high degree of reliability might be the most reasonable goal. Each of our possible explanations – each tentative conclusion – has to be examined to find the one that best fits the information we have. The degree of reliability that’s necessary for us to accept an explanation varies with the type of information with which we’re dealing. For example, certainty in accepting a death record as pertaining to our ancestor is usually far more crucial than linking a tax record to that person would be.

At times none of our conclusions will be satisfactory and we’ll find that it’s necessary to repeat the cycle of problem definition, information gathering, and forming, testing and evaluating conclusions again. When that has been done without positive results, there are strategies we can use to encourage a “creative breakthrough” to new and better explanations, more plausible conclusions that interpret our data.

Encouraging a Creative Breakthrough

The familiar methods of answering questions and solving genealogical problems usually work. It’s when we come up against the occasional “brick wall” that we need to find ways to put our ideas into new combinations that will let us achieve a creative breakthrough to solve those tough problems. When none of our conclusions or proposals for action proves satisfactory, we can take action to prepare for and encourage the creative breakthrough by using one or more of the following methods:

Preparation: This involves repeating the first three steps of the problem-solving process, even doing it several times if necessary to stimulate innovative ideas. Using this method, often two or more bits of information can be combined to expose a new “fact” that will lead to productive tentative conclusions. This isn’t a new technique, it’s what our minds automatically do when we

encounter a block, but being conscious of what we are doing and working carefully and deliberately through the steps often uncovers new possibilities.

Mechanical Methods: Combining two facts to create a useful third bit of information can be done “mechanically” by writing individual facts on note cards and comparing them one by one. Looking at Fact A with Fact B; then comparing Fact A with Fact C; and matching Fact A with Fact D can cause our minds to see relationships that might not be apparent on the surface.

Use of Analogies: Sometimes we have had similar experiences that can provide clues to the solution of our problem. Sometimes fellow researchers’ experiences are a source of valuable clues. Look for parts of previous problems that may resemble the present situation. It helps to talk to others and widen the pool of experiences on which you can draw for ideas.

Incubation. Strange as it may seem, it can be beneficial to simply ignore the problem for a while. Deliberately try to give your attention to something else. Sleep on it. Your subconscious mind is less tied to your paradigms and usual methods of doing things: give it time to work on the problem. Getting away from the puzzle lets you see it in a new light when you return.

Brainstorming with Others. The old adage about two heads being better than one is true! Pool experience and knowledge with other researchers, discuss the problem with genealogical colleagues. Going over ideas and problems with others, especially with those who do not always think in the same ways that we do, can be highly productive. People who are outside the problem and perhaps not as emotionally involved may be able to see things that we might miss.

Persistence, Practice, Experience: Stay with the problem over time, continue to work on it. Keep in mind that new information and fresh sources are constantly being made available in print, at records repositories and on line. Never dismiss a line of research as fruitless without occasionally revisiting to view it in light of recent discoveries. As your

experience in researching grows, you may develop the skills or locate sources of information that you need to solve the problem.

Putting the Puzzle Pieces Together

Now let’s take a look at a hypothetical set of research facts to see how we might apply some of these problem-solving principles. Keep in mind that problem solving doesn’t always occur in a lock-step sequence. Sometimes we find that it’s necessary for the process to “loop” and repeat part or all of the sequence before going on to the next step. In this case, Step #2, Gathering Information, has already begun. We have the following data:

- Records of Town Clerk, Newville, CT:
9JUNE1832, James Morse fined five dollars for keeping a disorderly house and serving spirits on the Sabbath.
- Town of Newville, CT, death record: James Morse, age 12, son of James Morse, died 2NOV1849
- US Census 1850, Rocky County, Newville, CT:
James Norrice, age 50, farmer, born CT
Martha “ , “ 47, housekeeper, born VT
Samuel “ , “ 23, farmer, born CT
Mary Conley , “ 66, lady, born Ire
- 1842 School Census, Town of Newville, MA:
James Maurice, age 45, blacksmith, born CT
Margaret “ , “ 34, none, born VT
Samuel “ , “ 14, at school , born CT
Mary “ , “ 11, at school , born CT
James “ , “ 4, none, born CT
- Probate Court Records, Rocky County, CT:
OCT1845, Town of Newville: John J. Norse, purchased of Jos. Conley, town lot of 6 acres with house and barn, located on north side of main street adjoining bank on east and schoolyard on west.
- Probate Court Records, 119th District, Newville, CT: Will of Josiah Conley, probated 3DEC1848: house and parcel of 40 acres of land to son James Norse with provision that

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wife of decedent, Polly Conley, retain use of North chamber and back parlor for life.

- Marriage Register, First Church of Newville, CT: 3SEP1819: James Morris, bachelor, Goshen, Connecticut, to Margery Hall, spinster, this town

Combining the 1842 School Census and the marriage record, we decide the bride's probable age (usually 20-22, placing her birth 1797-1800) doesn't quite match the age of the wife in the census (born about 1808), so these may not be the same people. But census ages are notoriously inaccurate, so we can't be sure from just this one piece of information.

Combining facts from the 1850 Census with data from the will of Josiah Conley, we conclude that these could be records about the same people. The older woman living in the 1850 household could be the mother of Martha Norrice; the James Norse named in Josiah's will could easily be the James Norrice named in the census record. However, there are discrepancies: the wife of Josiah is clearly named as Polly, not Mary; James Norse is named as Conley's son, not son-in-law; and Martha Norse or Norrice isn't named in the will.

Even accounting for the variation in surnames as simple spelling differences that are common to the era, how do we reconcile Polly with Mary or account for the lack of mention of Martha in the will? We know that's a mistake to assume that the records are 100% accurate, or to reject information without being sure we understand the words it uses within the context of the time period in which they were written. A bit of digging would uncover the fact that Polly is a common nickname for Mary, and that the word "son" was used during the period to refer to a son by marriage (we'd say "son-in-law") as well as to a son born to the person. Therefore, we might tentatively conclude that Martha Norrice is Martha

Conley Norrice or Norse, whose father's will named her husband, James Norse or Norrice, to receive her portion of the family property. In forming as many tentative conclusions as possible, we might come up with the alternate hypotheses

that James Norse was the illegitimate but recognized son of Josiah Conley; that the Norse and Norrice families are branches of one family that had begun to use different spellings for their names; and perhaps other explanations as well.

Putting the two census records together, we find an additional avenue for research: since both Martha Norrice and Margaret Maurice are born in Vermont, perhaps a search of Vermont birth records would help us decide whether these are two different persons or the same individual.

Continuing our comparison of the two censuses, we'd want to look at the family's surname, the given name of the wife, the ages of husband and wife in each census, their birth places, names and ages of the children (can we explain the absences of Mary and James Jr. in 1850?) and the differing occupations of the husbands as well as the fact that the censuses are listed as taking place in two different states.

Using the mechanical method, brainstorming with colleagues, and searching further into local history (was Newville in the area claimed by both Connecticut and Massachusetts until the mid-1900s?) would provide additional evidence, explanations, and tentative conclusions to explain our information.

Not every genealogical "brick wall" can be surmounted, but with patience and the proper techniques, many can be. We can avoid the pitfalls of not looking in the right places or not recognizing what we're looking for by being conscious of our decision-making process; by looking for the assumptions that underlie our decisions; and by remaining always alert for paradigms that may interfere with how we analyze a problem, how we frame our search for information, or how we construct the interpretations that we build for the facts we find. Tearing down that "brick wall" is never an easy task, but conscious and careful attention to the problem-solving process, coupled with use of the methods we've discussed to encourage a creative break-through, can help to get our genealogical research back on track again.

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Shirley Giguere Morin, #2075

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

- Alexandre:** #1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Circle, Guilford, CT 06437
- Alix:** #965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North Grosvenordale, CT 062550112
- Allaire:** #1636 Louis Fox, 10 Camden St., South Hadley, MA 010752319
- #1752 Joel Cohan, 7 Volpi Rd, Bolton, CT 060437563
- Alphonse:** #1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 020621644
- Alphonsine:** #1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 020621644
- Anger:** #2209 Richard Anger, 36 Waterman St, Danielson, CT 06239
- Angers:** #2209 Richard Anger, 36 Waterman St, Danielson, CT 06239
- Archambault:** #1426 Estelle Gothberg, 80 Cedar Swamp Rd, Tolland, CT 06084
- Arey:** #1765 Carol O'Neill, 525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT 060406606
- Arsenault:** #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
- 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
- Benoit:** #1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
- Berard:** #1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 060107328
- Bernier:** #1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT 062381164
- #762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT 060842210
- #18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT 063571933
- 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
- Bilanger:** #2285 Lucille Mulligan, 211 Merline Road, Vernon, CT 06066
- Binet:** #2197 Richard O'Malley, 95 Woods End, Basking Ridge, NJ 079201929
- Bissen:** #444 Edna Franz, 41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 074104511
- Bissonette:** #1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 020621644
- 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
- 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

Surnames of Interest

- Boutot:** #2173 Brenda Chavez, 516 Hartford Ave, Wethersfield, CT 061091254
- Bolduc:** #444 Edna Franz, 41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 074104511
- Braillard:** #1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
- Bran:** #444 Edna Franz, 41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 074104511
- Breault:** #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 067905016
- Brosseau:** #1921 Elaine Fazzino, 126 High St., Portland, CT 06480
- Brouliard:** #1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
- Caouette:** #2173 Brenda Chavez, 516 Hartford Ave, Wethersfield, CT 061091254
- Caron:** #1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
- #435 Therese Grego, 7610 E 21St. Pl., Tulsa, OK 741292428
- Carter:** #931 Ann Marie McKee, 505 Scotland Rd, Norwich, CT 063609405
- Chabot:** #1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT 062381164
- Champagne:** #2276 Delight Champagne, 48 Ruby Rd, Willington, CT 06279
- 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
- Collette:** #2276 Delight Champagne, 48 Ruby Rd, Willington, CT 06279
- Cormier:** #1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave, Milford, CT 06460
- Corriveau:** #760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729
- Cote:** #1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
- Coulombe:** #987 Sylvia Cologne, 190 Laurel St, South Windsor, CT 060742347
- Courchaine:** #64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT 067905016
- Coutu:** #931 Ann Marie McKee, 505 Scotland Rd, Norwich, CT 063609405
- Cowan:** #1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier, 1315 Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL 327359765
- Cyr:** #1666 Phyllis Nedorostek, 5 River Rd., Unionville, CT 060851010
- #53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT 061071813
- Daigle:** #1666 Phyllis Nedorostek, 5 River Rd., Unionville, CT 060851010
- #53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT 061071813
- Daviau:** #579 Mary Goulet, 1468 SW Main Blvd; Ste 105 #200, Lake City, FL 320251116
- 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
- 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 060294211
- 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 067905016
- Dubois:** #2197 Richard O'Malley, 95 Woods End, Basking Ridge, NJ 079201929
- #739 Patricia Morse, 24 Loring Court, Yalesville, CT 064922264
- #1574 Pauline Wilson, 73 Arcellia Drive, Manchester, CT 060423429
- Duclos:** #1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave, Milford, CT 06460
- Dupont:** #2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829
- Duquet/Duquette:** #965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North Grosvenordale, CT 2550112
- Durand:** #987 Sylvia Cologne, 190 Laurel St, South Windsor, CT 060742347
- Ethier:** #1765 Carol O'Neill, 525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT 060406606
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- Fitzmawice:** #2111 Robert Bedard MD, 25 Elna Dr, Tolland, CT 060843906
- Founier:** #1711 Wendy Lemieux, 501 Dunn Rd., Coventry, CT 062381164
- Fournier:** #1636 Louis Fox, 10 Camden St., South Hadley, MA 010752319
- #1616 Byron Benton, 300 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064261
- #762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT 060842210
- #46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT 065165607
- Frechette:** #2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829
- Gagnon:** #2285 Lucille Mulligan, 211 Merline Road, Vernon, CT 06066
- Gareau:** #1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 976019364
- Garrett:** #1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 060107328
- Gastron:** #1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
- Gaudreau:** #1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Circle, Guilford, CT 06437
- Gauthier:** #764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT 062620047
- 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 060107328
- Goulet:** #579 Mary Goulet, 1468 SW Main Blvd; Ste 105 #200, Lake City, FL 320251116
- #918 Pauline Nero, 1 Horne Ave Apt D1, Winsted, CT 060981270
- Goyette:** #1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Circle, Guilford, CT 06437
- Grenier:** #1616 Byron Benton, 300 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064261
- #2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32 Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829
- 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:** #1626 Shirleen Moynihan, 37 King Road, West Hartford, CT 061073311
- #1260 Hans & Annabelle Vanderleeden, 43 Florentine Gardens, Springfield, MA 011082507
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- 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
- Jean:** #2286 Michelle Kulvinskas, 51 Gooseberry Hill, Wethersfield, CT 06109
- #2285 Lucille Mulligan, 211 Merline Road, Vernon, CT 06066
- John/Jean:** #739 Patricia Morse, 24 Loring Court, Yalesville, CT 064922264
- Jouanne:** #1616 Byron Benton, 300 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 061064261
- Karnes:** #2279 Wade Martell, P O Box 201, Hadlyme, CT 06439
- Kelly:** #1799 Pat Tripp, 109 Orchard St., Ellington, CT 060294211
- King:** #1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 060107328
- Kluntz:** #1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier, 1315 Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL 327359765
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- LaBombardier:** #1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 060107328
- 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
- Labrie:** #1626 Shirleen Moynihan, 37 King Road, West Hartford, CT 061073311
- LaCroix:** #64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT 067905016

Surnames of Interest

- #965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North Grosvenordale, CT 062550112
- Lafaille:** #706 Richard Larson, 10 Depot Rd. Unit 1030, Willington, CT 06279
- #576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont PQH2V 2T6,
- Lafontaine:** #987 Sylvia Cologne, 190 Laurel St, South Windsor, CT 060742347
- 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
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- 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
- Lariviere:** #1952 Christopher Child, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116
- 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
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- 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
- #1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 063513239
- Leger (e):** #764 Lucille Langlois, Po Box 47, Quinebaug, CT 062620047
- Lemay:** #760 Marie Langan, 3813 West Rose Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1729
- #987 Sylvia Cologne, 190 Laurel St, South Windsor, CT 060742347
- 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
- L'Esperance:** #2139 Louise & Richard Baker, 17 Hyvue Dr, Newtown, CT 06470-1706
- Lord:** #576 Bernard Doray, 734 Pratt, Outremont PQH2V 2T6,
- 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
- Major:** #1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 063513239
- Mandville:** #18 Rene Bernier, 8 Honeysuckle Lane, Niantic, CT 063571933
- Marc-Aurel:** #46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven, CT 065165607
- Marion:** #634 Lawrence Marion, 63 Burnt Hill Rd, Farmington, CT 060322039
- Marquis:** #2173 Brenda Chavez, 516 Hartford Ave, Wethersfield, CT 061091254
- #53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace Rd, West Hartford, CT 061071813
- Martel:** #2279 Wade Martell, P O Box 201, Hadlyme, CT 06439
- #1952 Christopher Child, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116
- Martell:** #2279 Wade Martell, P O Box 201, Hadlyme, CT 06439
- 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:** #1873 Corrine Wiggins, 9780 Simpson Canyon Rd, Klamath Falls, OR 976019364
- #1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Circle, Guilford, CT 06437

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- Mentor:** #1765 Carol O'Neill, 525 Gardner St., Manchester, CT 060406606
- 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
- Monty:** #1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 063513239
- Moquin:** #319 Mildred Roberts, 71603 180th St, Albert Lea, MN 560075461
- Morancy:** #2276 Delight Champagne, 48 Ruby Rd, Willington, CT 06279
- 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
- Nerbonne/Narbonne:** #1889 Brien Horan, 26 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, CT 06107
- 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 060842210
- Oliver/Olivier:** #1862 Janice Livermore, PO Box 222652, Chantilly, VA 201532652
- Paquet:** #1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 063513239
- 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
- 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
- Plasse:** #965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North Grosvenordale, CT 062550112
- Popeilarczyk:** #762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie Rd, Tolland, CT 060842210
- 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:** #2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 062382823
- #1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr, 165 Union City Rd., Prospect, CT 067121032
- #872 Saul & Sandra Ahola, 88 Butts Rd, Woodstock, CT 062813402
- Ravenelle:** #1952 Christopher Child, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116
- Roberts:** #2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre, 46 Lakeview Dr., Coventry, CT 062382823
- #319 Mildred Roberts, 71603 180th St, Albert Lea, MN 560075461
- Robidou:** #1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
- 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:** #1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
- #64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St, Torrington, CT 067905016
- #1626 Shirleen Moynihan, 37 King Road, West Hartford, CT 061073311
- #965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr, North Grosvenordale, CT 062550112
- #1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol, CT 060107328
- Roy (St Gervase):** #1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr., Norwood, MA 020621644

Surnames of Interest

- 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, 80 Cedar
Swamp Rd, Tolland, CT 06084
- Sarazin:** #1940 David Pease, 889 Inman Rd,
Niskayuna, NY 123032807
- Senet:** #965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr,
North Grosvenordale, CT 062550112
- Sinclair:** #2163 Bernice Morneault, 1756 Bar
Harbor Dr, Fort Pierce, FL 34945
- Smith:** #1812 Gary Potter, 370 Lake Ave., Bristol,
CT 060107328
- Snay:** #965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr,
North Grosvenordale, CT 062550112
- St Pierre:** #2276 Delight Champagne, 48 Ruby Rd,
Willington, CT 06279
- St. Onge:** #1820 Germaine Goudreau, 629 River-
side 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:** #2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32
Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829
#444 Edna Franz, 41 Garwood Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ
074104511
- Tardiff:** #2121 Robert & Patricia Talbot, 32
Mountainview Avenue, Bristol, CT 060104829
- Tessier:** #1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court,
Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 063513239
- Tetreau:** #1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill
Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 063513239
#46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln, West Haven,
CT 065165607
- Therriault/Terriot:** #49 Florence "Pat" Davis, 64
Neptune Dr, Old Saybrook, CT 064752934
- 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
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- Warrillow:** #1985 Robert & Millicent Lussier, 315
Warmwood Dr., Grand Island, FL 327359765

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Shirley Giguere Morin # 2075

- #2280 Société Généalogie de Québec, Sainte-Foy,
Québec
- #2281 Beverly Brazeal, Woodstock, CT
- #2282 Vivian Reddy, Dayville, CT
- #2283 Dianne Gilbert, South Windsor, CT
- #2284 Mary Cipriano, Prospect, CT
- #2285 Lucille Mulligan, Vernon, CT
- #2286 Michelle Kulvinkas, Wethersfield, CT
- #2287 Suzanne Lemieux, Springfield, MA
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- #2289 Jane Woods, Madison, AL
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- #2291 Linda Pandolfo, Windsor, CT
- #2292 Joseph Simoneau, Townsend, MA
- #2293 Conrad Sansoucie, Oakville, CT
- #2294 Matt DeChamplain, Wethersfield, CT
- #2295 Arlene Favreau-Pyshea
- #2296 Susan Learn, Cenawingo, MD

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2011-2012

French Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.
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Location: Old County Courthouse
53 Tolland Green
Tolland, Connecticut

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

Mail Address: FCGSC
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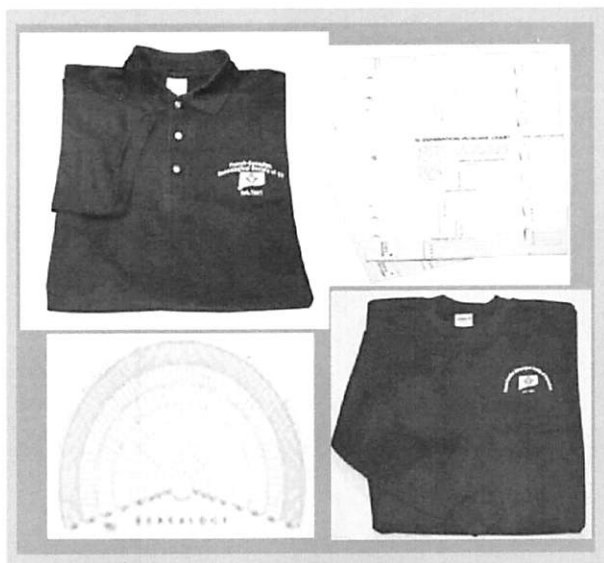
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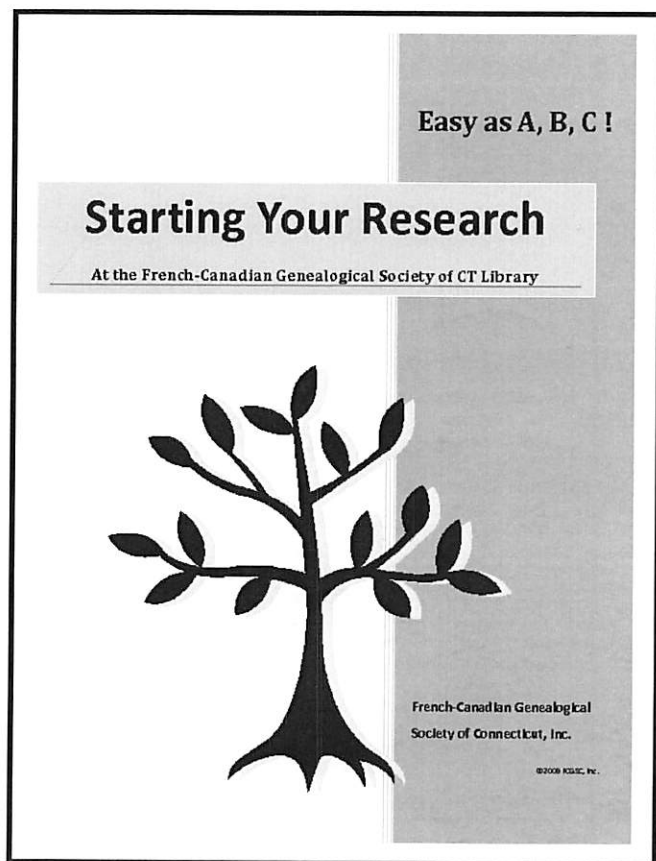
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