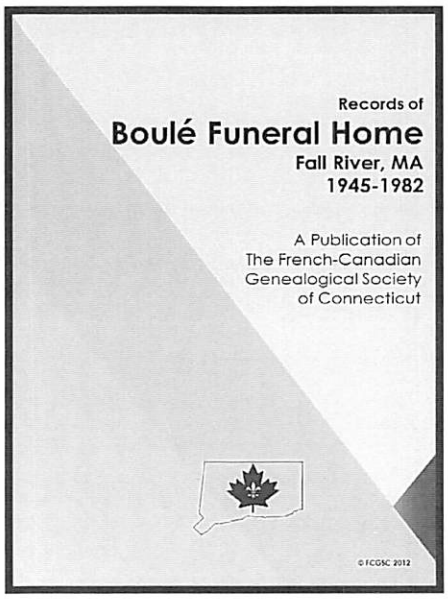
Volume 16, Number 3 • Summer 2014

Connecticut Maple Leaf

Our Home at
53 Tolland Green (Route 195)
Tolland, CT

Former Tolland County Courthouse - 1822

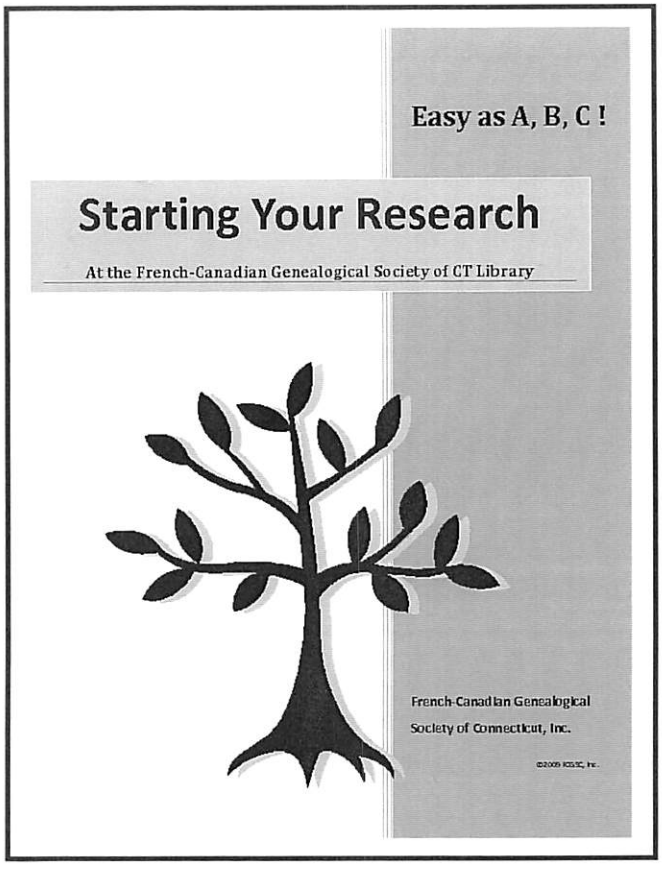
Journal of the
French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.
P.O. Box 928
Tolland, Connecticut 06084-0928
http://www.fcgsc.org



Boulé Funeral Home Records Fall River, Massachusetts, 1945-1982

Records of the Boulé Funeral Home in Fall River, MA, cover the important post-World War II era. Records provide the name of the decedent, as well as the decedent's birth place, age, and date of birth; their occupation; death date and place; name of their spouse, and the names and places of birth of the person's parents, including the maiden names of mothers -- a total of approximately 15,000 individual names. Paper cover with comb binding for lie-flat convenience, 334 pages, 8.5" x 11".

Book: $63 (includes shipping to continental U.S. only); $58 at the library.
CD-ROM: $42 (includes shipping to continental U.S. only); $37.50 at the library.
Order from: FCGSC, P.O. Box 928, Tolland, CT 06084-0928. Check or money order payable to FCGSC, Inc. To order for pickup at the library, 860-872-2597 or mlegrow@fcgsc.org.



Starting Your Research

Guide to the FCGSC Library now available: "Starting Your Research at the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of CT Library." A brief guide to beginning French-Canadian research as well as an introduction to resources available at the FCGSC Library. Contains advice on getting started, documenting your research, how to read and use the standard reference works and source materials, and more. Printable pedigree charts and family group sheet, list of common abbreviations found in French language documents and books; standard format of Québec parish vital records with translation. A great gift for both the beginner and the more advanced researcher. Paperback, comb binding for lie-flat convenience, 8½ x 11 in., 47 pages.

The cost is $19.5O including postage and handling within continental U.S. & $15 if picked up at the library.
Order from FCGSC, P.O. Box 928, Tolland, CT 06084-0928. Make checks payable to FCGSC, Inc.
860-872-2597 www.fcgsc.org

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

Editor: Maryanne LeGrow
Associate Editor: Raymond Cassidy

ISSN 1081-6275

Connecticut Maple Leaf

Volume 16, Number 3 • Summer 2014

Contents

Features

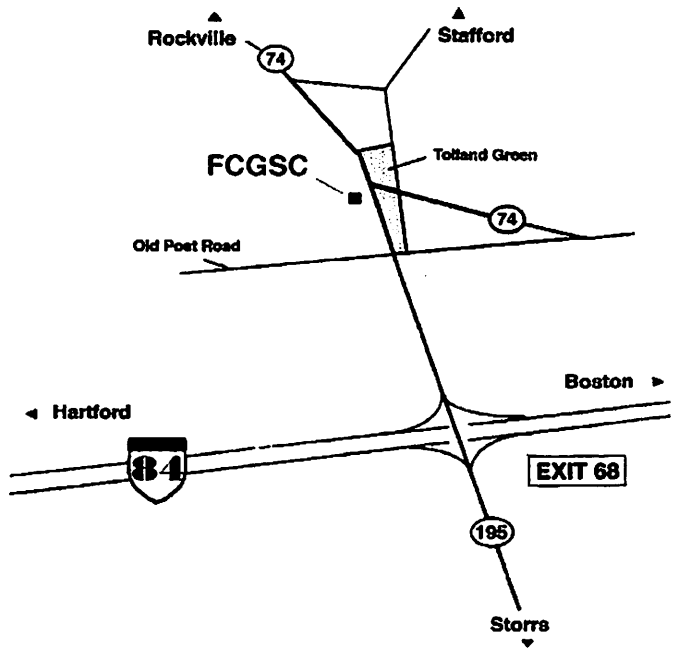
Departments

Quick Facts About the FCGSC Library

Phone: 860-872-2597
Hours: Sun. 1-4; Mon. & Wed. 1-5; Sat. 9-4
Closed on major holidays, see below
Web Site: www.fcgsc.org
Mail Address: P.O. Box 928
Tolland, CT 06084-0928
Location: 53 Tolland Green, Tolland, CT
Storm/Emergency Closings: Message on library phone, or WTIC Radio (1080 AM), WFSB-TV 3, WGGB-TV 40, WVIT-TV 30 & their websites

Library Scheduled Closings 2014

Jan.	**1**	New Year's Day
Apr.	**19-20**	Easter Observance
	26	Membership Meeting (closed 1-3)
May	**11**	Mother's Day
	24-26	Memorial day Observance
June	**15**	Father's Day
July	**5-6**	Fourth of July Observance
Aug	**24**	Volunteer Appreciation Day Picnic
	30-31	Labor Day Observance
Sep.	**1**	"
Oct.	**18**	Membership Meeting (closed 1-3)
Nov.	**26-30**	Thanksgiving Observance
Dec.	**24-29**	Christmas Observance
	31	New Years Eve



Holdings: About 3,500 books, journals, CDs, microfiche, including all major resources for French-Canadian and Acadian genealogy

CML Copyright and Article Submission Policy

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

- The submitted work is original, unless otherwise noted.
- They retain copyright to their original material, granting the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut a license to publish that material in the CML.
- They agree not to re-publish the same or substantially the same article for a period of one year after publication in the CML, and to cite the CML as original place of publication if the article is subsequently published elsewhere.
- They assume responsibility for the accuracy of any material submitted for publication.
- They grant the CML staff the right to edit contributions for punctuation, spelling and grammar, and to shorten lengthy articles to fit available space.
- Neither the Society nor the Editors assume responsibility for errors in content.

Submission Guidelines:

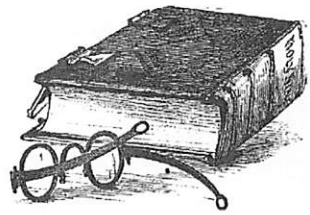
- Electronic submissions are preferred. E-mail material to **mlegrow@fcgsc.org** as Word, pdf, plain or rich text format documents, using a standard font. Zip files are not accepted.
- Accurate citations for all sources of information must be provided.
- Photographs or scanned images (as *.bmp, .gif,* or *.tif* files) are accepted if they compliment the article. The editors reserve the right to decide on use and placement of illustrations.
- Length should be dictated by the topic and its scope. Very long articles may have to be published in two or more parts.

Deadlines:

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

Editors' Niche

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



Great news, Cousins! Neurobiologists and learning experts have determined that genealogical research is GOOD for you! That's what we're led to conclude by recent publications on brain research and education.

For decades, scientists have known that keeping our brains active by doing tasks that require us to mentally stretch, learn new things or gain new skills makes us significantly less vulnerable to developing conditions associated with aging such as Alzheimer's and dementia. However, as recently as the late 1990s it was also accepted that our brains were hard wired in early childhood and that by adulthood we have lost most of our ability to rewire the neural connections that let us change habits or acquire new skills. That's the "old dogs can't learn new tricks" theory: scientists found that our ability to learn begins to diminish in our 20s, and they concluded that new learning becomes less likely as we age because they thought that aging brains lose their ability to regenerate.

Now, current research using brain imaging indicates that brains of any age can and do grow new neural pathways based on new experiences (there's an interesting article about this in the *Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences* at http://neuro.psychiatryonline.org/article.aspx?articleid=1213973). We now know that the degree to which our brain is able to remain flexible and able to generate new neural pathways, sometimes called neuroplasticity, is not determined by environment and genetic heritage alone but also by the actions we take, by our experiences. According to recently published studies, the structure and functioning of adult brains rapidly adapt to things like damage from a stroke or diminished sensory input from an amputated limb. In other words, brains have a lifelong capacity to reorganize, to adapt, and to develop new neural pathways, compensate for a loss in one area by a gain in another. Every time we learn a new task or solve an unfamiliar problem, we're changing our brain by expanding our neural network. According to Dr. Barry G. Sheckley of the University of Connecticut, the key to achieving effective learning and maintaining our ability to learn is to keep stretching, reaching, and mentally exercising to retain that flexibility by constantly looking at what we do in new ways, and continually learning new things.

Dr. Sheckley has found that adults learn most effectively when they compare their existing mental models ("This is how to find the information on a Québec marriage") with new ways of looking at a problem or situation ("Where else could I find this? Could I check land records for purchases by the couple? Look at court records, wills, or law suits that might identify them as married?") (see http://cml.esc.edu/content/playing-plaidiscussion-barrysheckley-travers-issue-34-fall-2008). We need to keep putting information together in new ways, keep looking for fresh avenues of inquiry, constantly pushing ourselves to find and use new tools and sources for research. We must keep in mind that learning is a lot like exercise: if it doesn't make us sweat a little, it probably isn't doing us much good!

That's excellent news for those of us who are struggling with knotty research problems or facing the chore of learning to use a new genealogical database. We can be sure that no matter what our age, the task is something we can accomplish and the exertion is actually beneficial to us. So get out there and stretch those gray cells, reach high, and try new things. Happy hunting!

Maryanne

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

In Memoriam

Edwin Richard Ledogar, Sr.

Nov. 30, 1930 - Apr. 2, 2014

The French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut notes with regret the passing of Edwin Richard Ledogar, Sr., of Dayville, Connecticut, who died Wednesday, April 2, 2014. He was born November 30, 1930 in Bronx, NY, son of the late Edwin Arthur and Zylphia (Zwirz) Ledogar. Ed was a U.S. Navy veteran and had served aboard the USS Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was an early supporter of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, contributing his organizational and leadership skills first as a member of the Board of Directors in 1988-1989, then as Vice President in 1989-1990, and finally as President of the Society from 1991 to 1995. Ed was known as a strong leader and an enthusiastic family genealogist. His interest in history led to his support of the Killingly Historical Society and the establishment of a branch of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society Library at the Historical Society's Danielson location. Among his many contributions to community and state, Ed served as President of the Windham County Agricultural Society and on the Connecticut Historical Commission. His passing is regretted by three daughters and two sons as well as their spouses; one brother and two sisters; a host of grandchildren, and many other relatives, friends, and neighbors. A complete obituary and a condolences book can be viewed at http://www.legacy.com/ obituaries/norwichbulletin/obituary.aspx?n=edwin-richard-ledogar&pid=170509290#sthash.UBATG7Y G.dpuf

Our Legendary Ancestors, The Voyageurs

Ivan Robinson, #326

"I could carry, paddle, walk and sing with any man I ever saw. I have been twenty-four years a canoe man, and forty-one years in service. No portage was ever too long for me. Fifty songs could I sing. I have saved the lives of ten voyageurs. Have had twelve wives and six running dogs. I spent all my money in pleasure. Were I young again, I should spend my life the same way over. There is no life so happy as a voyageur's life." — A voyageur, past 70, recalling his life. (From James H. Baker, "Lake Superior," Minnesota Historical Collections.)

What is it about the voyageurs that stirs the heart and lifts the soul, that has embedded them firmly in Canadian history and folklore?

In a few words, the answer is this: They were simple men from *habitant* families along the St. Lawrence River. Yet, traveling in fragile birch bark canoes, they transformed themselves into the masters of the white waters in *le pays d'en haut* (up-country) for 200 years, starting in the 1680s. They braved the hardships and perils of the vast western wilderness around the Great Lakes and beyond in the lucrative (for investors) fur trade business of taking European trade goods to native people in exchange for beaver pelts.

In the process, they were indispensable figures in nation building. And they sprinkled the North American West with lasting French names for rivers, settlements and mountains, the Tetons in Wyoming being a barnyard example.

Eventually, Montreal's trading posts reached as far as Athabaska, 3,000 miles from Montreal. Some voyageurs ended up over the Rockies into the Columbia River and to the Pacific. One, Toussaint Charboneau, worked as an interpreter with the Lewis & Clark expedition although his Shoshone wife, Sacagawea, proved more essential and got the glory.

Voyageur Characteristics

Voyageurs (the word simply means "travelers") have been described by contemporary observers as being proudly tough, brave, rugged, risk-taking, rowdy and competitive — in short, macho — and also good-humored, generous, playful and carefree.

They sang as they paddled to set the pace or break the monotony. They also sang for show. After a long trip, they would stop a few miles before reaching a trading post to groom themselves and change into their best clothes, then would charge in paddling madly and singing robustly.

Their clothing also was characteristic. It consisted of a red woolen cap with a tassel, deerskin leggings and moccasins and a *ceinture flechée*, a sash with an arrow motif in a diagonal pattern. Instead of trousers, some wore an Indian breech cloth above naked thighs. Such dress can be seen today in reenactments and at festivals in Quebec.

If you're of French-Canadian descent, it's quite likely you have one or more voyageurs in your family tree. Thousands took the challenge. At the height of the fur trade, in the decade leading up to 1821, 3,000 men served at any one time. Some estimates go to 5,000.

The Voyageur's Work Day

Despite their carefree reputation, voyageurs had grueling work days. Haste was important. They had only five months of travel between break-up of the ice in the spring and freeze-up in the fall. Trade goods had to reach the sprawling trading post at Grand Portage (or, after 1804, at Fort

William fifty miles north in Thunder Bay) at the top of Lake Superior, by early July. That was so canoes coming with furs from the interior in the west and north could load up with trade goods and beat the ice back to their far-flung outposts. The trip from above the rapids in Lachine to Grand Portage by way of the Ottawa River, mostly against the current, took an average of six to eight weeks. The return trip, with the current, took three to four weeks.

The need for haste meant hard paddling. Voyageurs typically paddled forty strokes per minute for twelve to fifteen hours a day, resting only for breakfast and dinner and for *pipes* (smoke breaks) of ten or fifteen minutes every two hours or so. A day's trip, in fact, was measured in *pipes.* A canoe's average speed in calm water was four to six miles an hour.

Portages were even harder on the men and they were a last resort. When waterfalls and extreme rapids made canoeing impossible, the crew unloaded the cargo, standing waist deep in the water to keep the canoe from damaging contact with the shore. The cargo came tightly squeezed by levers or screw presses into *pieces*, each pack weighing about ninety pounds. A man carried two, one on his lower back in a broad leather sling and the other resting on top of it behind his neck. The sling became a tump line, held at the forehead to ease the burden. Some men are recorded as carrying four and even more at a time.

The voyageur did not walk with this load but shuffled along at half-trot, slightly bent over. Unburdened non-voyageurs in the party, usually *bourgeois* (managers) and *commis* (clerks), found themselves panting to keep up.

If a portage was long, the voyageur dropped his load after half a mile (about ten minutes) and ran back for another, repeating this until his share of the cargo reached the end of the portage. His share was commonly six packs. The empty canoe, weighing 600 pounds, had to be portaged, too, upside down on the shoulders of four men.

Two portages were extreme. Grand Portage was so-named because the portage from there to navigable waters to the west was nine miles long. Another, the Methye Portage into the Mackenzie River basin, covered twelve miles.

Hard sustained work demanded plenty of fuel. Voyageurs burned 5,000 calories a day. They were said to have "the appetite of a wolf" and gloried in it, eating eight pounds or more of meat every day. "What pleasure have we in life but eating?" one is quoted as asking.

Surprisingly, voyageurs were small men, averaging five feet six inches and "of light weight," as one contemporary report said. Bigger men were turned away by recruiters for two reasons: lack of leg room in the canoe and a need to keep weight down to maximize the amount of cargo. Though small, they had well developed shoulders and arms. Their legs were less so by comparison, despite the portages, because they spent most of their days paddling in a kneeling position.

The dangers and hard labor took their toll. Drowning, a bad fall, a strangulated hernia and illness caused the most deaths. Wooden crosses marking graves dotted the routes. At one rapid, there were at least thirty. Eleven men drowned in just one accident on Lake Nippising on the leg between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron.

Twelve Wives, Really?

Despite the hard days, there was no better life for most, as stated in the opening quote by the old voyageur. Some of what he said may be puzzling. Marriages *à la façon du pays* (in the fashion of the country, meaning in an Indian ceremony) were real and many were lifelong. Because of the traveling lives of the men, however, some reflected what has been called fluid or serial monogamy. A man might be assigned to another post far away but his Indian wife didn't want to go with him so, by mutual agreement, they parted and he ended up with another woman at the new place. The old voyageur most likely did not have twelve wives at once but in sequence. "Running dogs"

refers to sled dogs, sleds being a common form of transportation in winter.

Some voyageurs had both a "country wife" and a wife back home, along with separate families. This is vividly shown, with all the heartbreak and accommodations, in the TV mini-series of the late 1970s, Centennial, in which Robert Conrad plays such a man, Pasquinel. The series, available through Netflix, is based on James Michener's historical novel of the same title. Both are spell-binding and worth a look.

The Legend of Jean Cadieux

Besides movies and novels, folk legends and songs abound about voyageurs and *coureurs de bois* (freelance traders who did not have a *congé* or government license).

Probably the most famous involves Jean Cadieux, a *coureur* whose small party, returning with a cargo of furs down the Ottawa River towards Montreal in 1709, was attacked by hostile Iroquois at a portage. He sent his Algonquin companions and his wife, Marie Bourdon, on through the highly dangerous rapids they usually portaged and stayed behind to divert the Iroquois.

Mortally wounded as he was chased, the 38-year-old Cadieux dug his own shallow grave and wrote a farewell poem on a piece of birch bark in his own blood. That poem comes down to us as *La Complainte de Jean Cadieux*, sometimes called The Lament of Jean Cadieux.

And Jean's story was made into a song, *Petit Rocher* (Little Rock), that found its way into the voyageur repertoire. (For more about Jean's story and some potshots at its veracity, see the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol. XIV, No. 1.)

Where They Came From

Up until the early 1700s, the men who became voyageurs came mostly from Montreal and, less so, from Trois Rivières. Between 1701 and 1745, 50 percent came from the Isle of Montreal, 34 percent from the south shore of the St. Lawrence River and 16 percent from the north shore.

In the late 1700s, when the urban labor markets became too competitive and the need for men continued to grow, recruiters began to scour the countryside along the St. Lawrence. Usually voyageurs themselves, recruiters first went to their home parishes to drum up interest, accounting for clusters of voyageurs from that parish. They also looked for men with the same family name as favored voyageurs already in the service.

In Sorel, with its poor soil, many offshore islands and experienced watermen, a third of the men signed up as *engagés* (employees under contract). Maskinonge, also with poor farming conditions, was another good source. In some parishes, up to 12 percent of the men agreed to go west. It is said that nearly every family along the St. Lawrence contributed at least one member to the fur trade.

Contracts were made in the months up to March and April for canoes departing for the west around May 1. Sometimes, whole brigades (fleets) of canoes leaving Montreal were all from one parish. These brigades numbered from three to thirty canoes.

Who They Worked For

In the early days, under the French regime, individual Montreal merchants bankrolled the trips west. Eventually, they formed partnerships and pooled their resources to hire more men and finance bigger expeditions.

As the fur trade grew, it required ever more capital and corporate leadership. The incentive was there. Profits were enormous. Beaver pelts sold to Europe returned twenty times the price of trade goods bought from English and French manufacturers.

After the British conquest and takeover of New France in 1763, two dominant companies emerged

in Montreal, both organized by Englishmen and Scots. They were the North West Company (NWC), dating from 1779, and the New North West Company, launched in 1798 by disgruntled NWC partners and better known as the XY Company after the letters (XYC) it put on its bales to avoid confusion. The companies merged in 1805. They were the companies that hired men from the St. Lawrence Valley.

The biggest outfit of all and the nightmare rival of the Montrealers was the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), operating from York Factory on Hudson Bay. It tended to hire its voyageurs from Scotland's Orkney Islands but had French voyageurs as well. It was the oldest, founded in 1670 by the English largely on the recommendation of two enterprising *coureurs de bois*, Pierre-Esprit Radisson and his brother-in-law, Médar des Groseilliers, who had been turned down by the French. Its royal charter from Charles II gave it a monopoly over all the land drained by the rivers flowing into Hudson Bay. This vast chunk of North America was named Rupert's Land after the king's cousin and the company's first governor. HBC absorbed the Montreal companies in 1821 in a merger that, as mergers do today, resulted in a cutback in employees. About 1,300 men, two-thirds of the work force, lost their jobs.

A United States company also hired French voyageurs. That was the American Fur Company formed in 1808 by John Jacob Astor and operating in the Columbia River Valley.

Some men remained independent as *coureurs* and as "freemen" who lived in the interior, usually among the Indians, and trapped beavers for the trade.

Trade Goods and Furs

Trade goods brought in from Europe included guns and ammunition, traps, axes, knives, fish hooks, and ice chisels, blankets, blanket coats, woolen trousers and socks. Also, for the women, came metal cooking pots, sewing needles and thread, mirrors, beads and numerous trinkets.

In return, the native people traded beaver pelts, the most prized, but also those of mink, fisher, ermine, lynx, fox, marten, lynx, bear, otter, wolf, muskrat. In addition, they offered the skins of deer, moose, buffalo and even wild swans and geese.

Europe's traditional sources for pelts, Russia and the Baltic region, had become depleted so there was a strong demand for Canadian furs. This led to profits of 1,000 and even 2,000 percent.

The Canoes

There were two major kinds of freight canoes in the fur trade, both without keels and made of materials that were at hand in the wilderness: birch bark, wattape (spruce roots) to sew the bark sheets together, spruce and pine gum for caulking, hardwood for the ribbing and split cedar for flooring. The life of a canoe was about one year. Repairs en route were common. Paddles were narrow and stocky and made of *bois blanc* (basswood), chosen for being stronger than spruce or pine while lighter than birch or maple.

The biggest canoe was le *canot de maître* (master canoe), also called the Montreal canoe. The workhorse in hauling cargo, this freight canoe was used between Montreal and the Great Lakes by way of the Ottawa River. It measured 36 feet long, had a six-foot beam, weighed 600 pounds empty and could carry three tons of payload (sixty-five pieces of ninety pounds each) plus another ton of crew, provisions and personal gear. It was powered by six to twelve men and portaged upside down on the shoulders of four. When it was fully loaded the freeboard, the distance between the edge of the side and the water, was as little as six inches. The voyageurs used drinking cups and sponges to bail it out.

Le canot du nord (north canoe) was smaller and better suited to travel the smaller rivers west of Lake Superior. It was 25 feet long, had a four-foot beam, weighed 300 pounds and could carry 3,000 pounds. It was crewed by four to eight men and

portaged by two. Northmen traveling in these to trading posts were sometimes accompanied by their wives and children as passengers.

The crew of each canoe was made up of two *bouts* (ends) and several *milieux* (the middles). One end man was the *gouvernail* (literally, rudder), who stood in the stern and steered and poled the canoe with an extra-long nine-foot paddle. The other end man was the *avant* (front) at the bow. He was the foreman of the crew, picked the track in rapids and worked the bow through, also with an extra-long paddle. The middles sat in the center of the canoe on rolled up blankets in pairs, shoulder to shoulder, paddling on the left and right with four-foot paddles.

In addition to the freight canoes, small two-man express canoes skittered here and there carrying orders, mail and news between trading posts. The wild country was ideal for them. Canada between the Rockies and Hudson Bay is a lacework of lakes fed by countless rivers. Even today, a canoeist purportedly can travel from any city in Canada to the Atlantic, Pacific or Arctic Oceans.

For a re-creation of voyageurs traveling by canoe, see a short film by the National Film Board of Canada at www.nfb.ca/film/voyageurs

Departure

The departure of canoes to the West was not from Montreal itself, if one means its downtown, but from the St. Lawrence above the Lachine Rapids, about 15 miles away by car today.

The event was preceded by parties lasting as much as fifteen days but certainly before the day of leaving. Voyageurs invited family and friends and disposed of their advance pay and all their rum allowance in celebrations, dance and song. One party was so wild that an English colonel squeezed into a fireplace for protection.

Departure day came with hangovers but also a festive air. Crowds jammed the banks as the brigades of three to thirty canoes sped away and they ran along as far as they could. People filled the air with whoops, huzzahs and shouts of "Bon voyage!" Men on shore fired a blazing salute "in the Indian fashion," one shot after another rather than in a volley.

If you missed one party, you could catch the next one. The North West Company sent 50 canoes to Lake Superior every week.

The departure was when the habitants *engagés* first met their bosses, the *bourgeois* who would control their lives for the foreseeable future. The term *bourgeois,* in the early days of the French period, meant the proprietor, the man who put up the money and hired the men. It came to mean the mid-level managers whose role was to keep accounts, manage the wares and provisions and initiate trade with native groups. The term lived on in the English period, as did other French terms of the trade.

Another "civilian" in the canoes was a *commis* (clerk), who kept the records and occasionally oversaw the voyageurs' work at trading posts. He was usually training to become a bourgeois himself and was often a son or close relative of a bourgeois.

Paintings and other artwork showing voyageurs on the water sometimes show non-paddlers tucked in the middle. These are usually the *bourgeois* and *commis.* A few will show a white woman since wives occasionally accompanied the *bourgeois.* Such a woman was Frances Ann Hopkins, an English artist married to the secretary of a Hudson's Bay Company official. Her paintings, made from field sketches, vividly capture the voyageur life and are worth seeking out on the Internet.

Finally, the Poor Beaver

The essential ingredient in the voyageur life and the fur trade was the beaver, that harmless buck-toothed builder of intricate lodges and dams in waterways everywhere.

The beaver had the misfortune of falling prey to European fashion. Hats felted from its pelts were all the rage in England and France for 200 years.

Beavers numbered six million before the fur trade began. The trade, when it got really going, shipped out 100,000 pelts each year. Natives used to take just one or two beavers from a lodge for their own use, now they were emptying whole lodges to meet the overwhelming demand. By 1805, there were signs of overtrapping around the Great Lakes. Trappers went farther north where, in fact, the best pelts could be found. Thus, they extended the extermination.

What saved the beaver from that fate was the silkworm. In the mid-1850, fashion swerved almost overnight to silk top hats. And the fur trade collapsed. The beaver was saved by the skin of his buck teeth.

The beaver remains honored in Canada for the valuable role he played in its history. He has appeared on coins, flags, corporate logos, among other things. He remains an enduring symbol of how the nation grew. Just as does the voyageur.

Looking for a Voyageur Ancestor

Genealogists looking for a voyageur ancestor will be happy to know that when a trader applied for a license he had to list all his men. Hundreds of these licenses have been preserved and abstracts of them have been indexed. Check www.collectionscanada.qc.ca for its lists of names and other useful information. Other sources are the National Archives in Montreal and Quebec. The circulating library in the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut has several books about the fur trade and voyageurs and may also prove helpful.

About fifteen percent of all French voyageurs stayed out west, married mainly Ojibwe, Cree and Saulteaux women, settled in the Red River Valley in what is today Manitoba, North Dakota and Minnesota, and created the beginnings of the Metis Nation. The majority returned home to the St. Lawrence Valley to marry, have children and pass on their adventurous spirit and *joie de vivre* to their descendants. To them we owe a special thanks.

Sources

Baker, James H. *The History of Lake Superior.* Minnesota Historical Collections, Vol. 3, p. 342. Saint Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1880.

Nute, Grace Lee. *The Voyageur.* Reprint Edition, Minnesota Historical Society, 1955. First published, D. Appleton and Company, 1935. A comprehensive and very readable book.

Podruchny, Carolyn. *Making the Voyageur World: Travelers and Traders in the North American Fur Trade.* University of Nebraska Press, 2006. Began as a doctoral dissertation and has an academic tinge because of its exhaustive research but is easy reading.

Morse, Eric W. *Fur Trade Canoe Routes of Canada Then and Now.* University of Toronto Press, 1979. The author was a white-water enthusiast who traveled the voyageurs' routes, so tells their story from a unique perspective. The last half of this thin book (110 pages not counting a suggested reading list and the index) describes the canoe routes mile by mile. The best book for maps.

"Why waste your money looking up your family tree? Just go into politics and your opponents will do it for you."

Mark Twain

Demuth Family from Hesse to Quebec to New England

Paul R. Keroack, #157

Louis Demuth was born Ludwig Demuth in a small town in Germany about 1756/7. He came to Canada as a member of the Regiment von Lossberg, German auxiliary troops in the British Army who were stationed in Quebec during and following the American Revolution. He was one of many such soldiers who remained in Canada. Louis became a merchant in Quebec City. He married Marie Blanchet in the Anglican cathedral of the Holy Trinity in Quebec City. She was Catholic, but her marriage to a Protestant in his church was then permissible, as all of North America was deemed "mission territory."[1] [for her ancestry see, "My search for the ancestry of Marie Blanchet," in *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol. 12, no. 1, Summer 2005, p. 25-27.]

I. LUDWIG/LOUIS DEMUTH, born Rinteln, Hesse, ca. 1756/7, died Quebec Cite 4 Feb. 1820,[2] married, 1.) Quebec Cite 2 June 1794, MARIE BLANCHET.[3] She died Quebec Cite 16 Oct. 1807, age 47;[4] married, 2.) Quebec Cite 25 Nov. 1815, PELAGIE DAUPHIN.[5] She was widow of Claude Morin and after Demuth's death, married Jean Paquet.[6] Three of the four surviving children of Louis Demuth and Marie Blanchet were married at Notre Dame Cathedral in Quebec City within months of their father's death.

Children of Louis & Marie:

1. Marie-Josephte, b. Quebec Cite 29 April 1795, d. Quebec Cite 18 Aug. 1795.[7]
2. Louis, b. Quebec Cite 30 May 1796,[8] d. St-Joseph de Beauce 31 Jan. 1869,[9] m., 1.) Quebec Cite 21 Nov. 1820, Henriette Mann.

   "Sieur" Louis and "Dame" Henriette were married by Joseph Octave Plessis, Bishop of Quebec. Henriette Mann, described as a minor of unknown parentage was given away by her "tutor" (guardian), Augustin Wexler (1769-1837). Augustin's parents

---

[1] Ludwig Demuth's origin taken from, "Settlement of former German auxiliary troops in Canada after the American Revolution," by V.E. Demarce. Sparta WI: J. Reisinger, 1984. Demuth was a private in the Alt-von-Lossberg regiment of fusillers (riflemen), company 3. Demuth is also mentioned in Les Mercenaires allemands au Quebec, by Jean-Pierre Wilhelmy. Information on the validity of mixed marriages from "German military settlers in French Canada," by V.E. Demarce, in *The Genealogist*, v. 15, no. 3 #41, Summer 1989, p. 27.

[2] Quebec Vital & Church Records, 1621-1967 (Drouin Collection) Holy Trinity 1820, image 19/127 <www.ancestry.com> hereafter, Drouin Collection.

[3] Drouin Collection, Anglican Metropolitan church [Holy Trinity], 1794, image 548/558: "Lewis Damut, Batchelor, merchant, of this parish, and Mary Blanchette, spinster of the same parish, were married in this place by banns ... [signed] Lews Demutt, musician [sic]; the mark of Mary Blanchette, in the presence of Pascal Blanchette, father [sic] & Lawrence Gordon, carter."

[4] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1807, buried 19 Oct., image 86/267, "epouse de Louis Demoutte."

[5] Drouin Collection, Presbyterian St. Andrews, 1815, image 49/61, "Louis Dumate aged fifty-nine years, widower and Pelagie Dauphin, aged thirty-nine years, widow, by license from His Excellency Gordon Drummond, 25 November 1815, by Alex. Sparkman."

[6] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1789-92, image 208/233, and her burial, St-Roch, 1835, image 76/167.

[7] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1795, bap. 30 April, image 25/87; ibid., bur. 19 Aug., image 53/87.

[8] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1796, bap. 31 May, image 122/183.

[9] Drouin Collection, St-Joseph de Beauce, 1869, bur. 3 Feb., image 8/39.

Joseph Wexler and Marie-Anne Kaiser were born in Catholic Austria-Hungary, according to their 1764 Quebec marriage. The principal witnesses to Louis' marriage were Francois Mercier and Michel Raisch, his new brothers-in-law.[10] Louis Demuth and Henriette Mann settled in Ste-Marie, Beauce County, where he was a merchant and a huissier [bailiff]. On 4 August 1828, Louis was granted a legal separation from his wife.[11] However, they continued to live together – and have children - until her death on 18 April 1833.[12]

Children of Louis & Henriette:

i. Henriette, b. Quebec Cite 8 Nov. 1821,[13] d. Beauceville 16 Sept. 1823.[14]

ii. Charlotte, b. Beauceville 14 July 1823,[15] d. Dorchester 30 Nov. 1912,[16] m. Ste-Marie Beauce 26 Nov. 1844, Pierre [Vachon dit] Pomerleau.[17]

iii. Henriette, b. Ste-Marie Beauce 14 Sept. 1825,[18] m. St-Georges Beauce 19 Oct. 1847, Pierre Boulet.[19]

iv. Louis-Adolphe, b. Ste-Marie Beauce 25 June 1826,[20] d. Sprague CT 10 April 1894,[21] m. probably Vermont ca. 1850, Julie Delinelle.

Louis-Adolphe is first noted in Vermont records through the baptisms and deaths of several of his children. I have not found his name in the U.S. census of 1850. Julia was born Julie Delinelle on 16 June 1831 in St-Jean l'Evangeliste, St-Jean County, Quebec[22] (near the Vermont border), daughter of Joseph Delinelle and Marie-Emilie Duquet, who were married 1 May 1815 in Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal.[23] Her family moved to Vermont, her youngest sibling born there in 1847, as noted in the 1850 census.[24] There her parents were known as Joseph and Amelia (or Emily) Daniel. Joseph and his sons Joseph (Jr.) and Edward were farm laborers in Hubbardton, a town near Rutland, in central Vermont.[25] Julia and Louis may have been married there; a Catholic church was built in Castletown in 1835 and was visited by missionaries from Boston. Perhaps hoping for better opportunities, Louis-Adolphe and his growing family moved about 1865 to the new mill town of

[10] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1820, image 204/241.

[11] Provost, H., *Ste. Marie de la nouvelle Beauce*, 1970, p. 212.

[12] Drouin collection, Ste-Marie Beauce, 1833, bur. 22 April, image 34/98.

[13] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1821, bap. 9 Nov., image 169/220.

[14] Drouin Collection, Beauceville [St-Francois de la nouvelle Beauce], 1823, bur. 17 Sep, image 10/18.

[15] Drouin Collection, Beauceville [St-Francois de la nouvelle Beauce], 1823, bap. 15, image 7/18.

[16] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marguerite, Dorchester, 1912, bur. 3 Dec., image 15/17, "Caroline Demuth, veuve de Pierre Pomerleau.".

[17] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marie Beauce, 1839-1853, image 352/756, as Caroline.

[18] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marie Beauce, 1825, bap. 15 April, image 24/73.

[19] Drouin Collection, St-Georges Beauce, 1847, image 14/18.

[20] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marie Beauce, image 34/72.

[21] Sprague vital records, death, p. 70. In the Hale Collection, cemetery 318-3, p. 23, the headstone reads "April 10, 1895."

[22] Drouin Collection, St-Jean l'Evangeliste, 1831, image 16/35.

[23] Drouin Collection, Sault-au-Recollet, 1813-1828, image 29/248.

[24] U.S. Census, Vermont, Rutland Co., Sudbury, roll 927, p. 167.

[25] The elder Daniels may have resided with the Demuths in Connecticut at the end of their lives. Sprague vital records, death 12 Dec. 1876, Joseph Daniels, b. Canada, age 98; entered also on 14 Dec., as Joseph Deliniere, age 98 (p. 46). Also Sprague, death 7 June 1877, Amelia Daniels, b. Canada, age 86 (p. 50).

Sprague, Connecticut. Demuth, where he purchased a nearby farm.[26] Julie d. Norwich CT 28 Dec. 1914.[27]

Children of Louis-Adolphe & Julie:

a. Charles, b. Vermont ca. 1851, d. Hubbardton VT 24 Nov. 1856.[28]
b. Ellen, b. Vermont ca. 1852, d. Hubbardton 18 June 1863.[29]
c. Melissa/Melicie, b. Vermont ca. 1853, d. Sprague 10 June 1873,[30] m. Sprague 8 Jan. 1870, John Michaud.[31]
d. Adolphus, b. Orwell, 21 Feb. 1855,[32] m. Sprague CT 6 Oct. 1877, Mary Talbot.[33]
e. Adelaide/Adele, b. Hydeville 18 Jan. 1856, d. Norwich 11 Oct. 1928,[34] m. 1.) Sprague 18 May 1873, Cleophas Leblanc,[35] m. 2.) Sprague 18 April 1911, Thomas Mathews.[36]
f. Caroline, b. Vermont ca. 1857.[37]
g. Henriette/Hattie, b. Hubbardton, 26 Aug. 1859,[38] d. Sprague 27 Aug. 1889,[39] m. Sprague 29 May 1880, Ephraim Larose.[40]
h. Leonice/Leas/Louise, b. Vermont ca. 1861,[41] d. before 1930,[42] m. Sprague 30 Jan. 1881, James P. Farrell.[43]
i. Josephine, b. Hubbardton, 19 April 1864,[44] d. Lincoln RI 3 Oct. 1895,[45] m. Sprague 12 Sept. 1880, Louis Trudeau.[46]

---

[26] Land purchases, Sprague town records from 6 April 1866. Louis Demuth, Sprague CT, age 55, was naturalized 21 Oct. 1880, Norwich Court of Common Pleas, v. 1, p. 111.

[27] Obituary *Norwich Bulletin* 29 Dec. 1914.

[28] *Vermont Vital Records, 1760-1954* <www.familysearch.org> hereafter VT Vital Records, digital file 004543190, image 03372. Birth date inferred from death record.

[29] VT Vital Records, digital file 004543190, image 03373. Birth date inferred from death record.

[30] Sprague vital records, death, p. 34. Birth date inferred from death record.

[31] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 26.

[32] Norwich CT vital records, death, 15 June 1945. Birth date and place from death record.

[33] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 51.

[34] Norwich vital records, v. 29, p. 188; death record includes place and date of birth, with year as 1861.

[35] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 41.

[36] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 4.

[37] She was listed in the 1870 census, Connecticut, New London Co., Sprague, roll 114, p. 740B, age 12, but not in the 1880 census, nor was a marriage or death record found for her in Sprague during that decade..

[38] *Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Middlebury VT, Repertoire of Baptisms, 1845-1943*, VTFCGS, 2011, p. 139, 8 July 1860, as Mary Henriette..

[39] Sprague vital records, death, p. 56.

[40] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 58.

[41] No birth record found. 1870 Census, Connecticut, New London Co., Sprague, roll 114, p. 740B, as Louis (f.), age 9; 1880 Census, Connecticut, New London Co., Sprague, roll108, p. 573A, as Leas(?), age 19.

[42] No death record found. 1920 Census, Connecticut, New London Co., Norwich, roll 197, p. 14A, Louise Farrell.

[43] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 61, as Leonice Desmute.

[44] *Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Middlebury VT, Repertoire of Baptisms, 1845-1943*, VTFCGS, 2011, p. 139, 31 July 1864, as Mary Josephine.

[45] *Rhode Island Death & Burials, 1802-1950* <www.familysearch.org> GS microfilm 2156312, p. 3, as "Josephine Demith."

[46] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 60.

j. Thomas, b. Sprague CT 16 March 1866,[47] d. Fall River MA 18 July 1925,[48] m. Fall River 20 Aug. 1892, Marie Caron.[49]
k. David, b. Sprague, ca. April 1868, d. Sprague 15 Jan. 1869.[50]
l. [unnamed stillborn] b. & d. Sprague, 23 April 1869.[51]
m. Henri, b. Sprague, 22 Aug. 1870,[52] d. Lincoln 4 April 1928,[53] m. Cumberland RI 20 Oct. 1889, Josephine Provencal.[54]
n. Alfred/Frederic, b. Sprague 3 Aug. 1872,[55] d. 27 Aug. 1873.[56]
o. Ephraim, b. Sprague, 20 July 1874,[57] d. Preston CT 25 Sept. 1934,[58] m. Cumberland 20 Jan. 1896, Nellie H. Blais.[59]

v. Theodore Odilon, b. Ste-Marie Beauce 27 Jan. 1828,[60] d. Brooklyn NY 13 June 1916,[61] m. probably New York, Catherine ____.[62]

vi. Honorine Solange, b. Ste-Marie Beauce 31 Oct. 1829,[63] d. Florida, MA 25 Oct. 1908,[64] m. Ste-Marie Beauce, 11 Jan. 1853, Francois Samson.[65]

vii. Theotime Eleuthier, b. Ste-Marie Beauce 2 June 1831,[66] m. Beauceville, 9 Jan, 1855, M. Philomene Boucher.[67]

Children of Theotime & Philomene who emigrated to U.S.:

a. Joseph A., d. Leicester MA 5 Sept. 1927.[68]
b. Louis Adolphe, b. St-Victor-de-Tring, 15 Feb. 1870,[69] d. Ware MA 24 Jan. 1917.[70]

---

[47] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 30.
[48] Massachusetts Vital Statistics, State Health Dept., Boston, v. 23, p. 362.
[49] *Massachusetts marriages, 1841-1915*<www.familysearch.com> digital file 4332364, image 00188.
[50] Sprague vital records, death, p. 20, "age 9 months." Birth date inferred from death record.
[51] Sprague vital records, death, p. 21.
[52] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 74.
[53] *Rhode Island Death & Burials, 1802-1950* <www.familysearch.org> GS microfilm 1940564.
[54] *Mariages Franco-American du Rhode Island, 1856-1900*, U. Forget, 1979.
[55] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 89.
[56] Sprague vital records, death, p. 36.
[57] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 111.
[58] Norwich vital records, v. 35, p. 523.
[59] *Mariages Franco-American du Rhode Island, 1856-1900*, U. Forget, 1979.
[60] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marie, 1828, bap. 28 Jan., image 6/60.
[61] New York City deaths, Kings Co., cert. #12467 <www.italiangen.org>
[62] 1870 Census, Connecticut, Fairfield Co., Danbury, roll 97, p. 355A, shows wife and their first three children b. in NY. In 1900 Census, New York, Orange Co., Newburgh, roll 1141, p. 2A, Theodore, is widowed. He stated that he emigrated in 1846.
[63] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marie, 1829, bap. 1 Nov., image 57/80.
[64] *Massachusettts death index, 1901-1980* <www.ancestry.com> v. 42, p, 133. Surname spelled "Sampson" in U.S. records.
[65] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marie, 1853, image 4/41.
[66] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marie, 1831, bap. 5 June, image 30/77.
[67] Drouin Collection, Beauceville [St-Francois de la nouvelle Beauce], 1855, image 2/44.
[68] *Massachusettts Death Index, 1901-1980*, v. 36, p. 270 <www.ancestry.com>
[69] Drouin Collection, St-Victor-de-Tring, 1870, bapt. 17 Feb., image 5/25.
[70] *Massachusetts State Vital Records, 1841-1920*, p. 93<www.familysearch.org>

viii. Luce Mathilde Vitaline, b. Ste-Marie Beauce 10 Dec. 1832,[71] d. Ste-Marie Beauce, 11 Feb. 1836.[72]

3. Marie Louise, b. Quebec Cite 13 June 1797,[73] d. St-Roch 7 Sept. 1862.[74]
4. Julie, b. 30 Aug. 1799,[75] d. St-Michel Bellechasse 3 Sept. 1882,[76] m. Quebec Cite 20 June 1820, Francois Mercier.[77]
5. Edouard, b. Quebec Cite 13 Oct. 1800,[78] d. Quebec Cite 24 Sept. 1801.[79]
6. Marguerite, b. Quebec Cite 14 March 1802,[80] d. St-Roch, 20 April 1866,[81] m. 1.) Quebec Cite, 7 May 1820, Michel Resch;[82] m. 2.) Quebec Cite 10 Oct. 1826, Jean-Baptiste Asselin.[83]

Louis m. 2) Ste-Marie, Beauce 28 Nov. 1848, Elisabeth Gregoire, widow of Jean-Baptiste Fitzback.[84] Demuth's career as a bailiff ended in 1860.[85] He then worked as a guard in the new prison at St-Joseph de Beauce.[86]

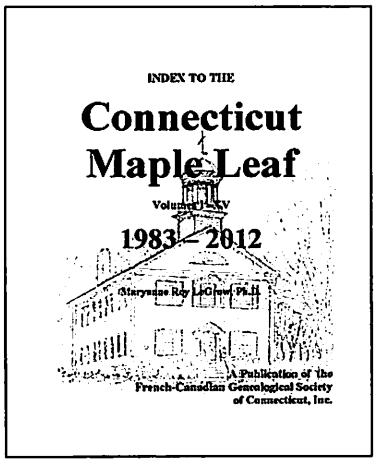
Children of Louis & Pelagie:

1. Luce, b. Quebec Cite 3 Feb. 1811,[87] m. Quebec Cite 5 Feb. 1828, Pierre Cottin dit Dugal.[88]
2. Henry, b. Quebec Cite 11 March 1817,[89] d. Quebec Cite 1 March 1822.[90]

[71] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marie, 1832, bap. 11 Dec., image 75/88.
[72] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marie, 1836, bur. 14 Feb., image 9/64.
[73] Drouin collection, Notre Dame, 1797-98, bap. 14 June, image 33/167.
[74] Drouin Collection, St-Roch, 1862, bur. 9 Sept. image 196/373.
[75] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1799-1800, bap. 31 Aug., image 51/175.
[76] Drouin Collection, St-Michel Bellechasse, 1882, bur. 5 Sept., image 16/25.
[77] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1820, image 110/241.
[78] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1799-1800, bap. 13 Oct., image 153/175.
[79] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1801-02, bur. 25 Sept., image 88/226.
[80] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1801-02, bap. 14 March, image 144/226.
[81] Drouin Collection, St-Roch, 1866, bur. 22 April, image 81/293.
[82] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1820, image 95/241.
[83] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1826, image 205/261.
[84] Drouin Collection, Ste-Marie, 1848, image 8/39. For his first marriage, see text cited in note 10.
[85] Provost, H., *Ste. Marie de la nouvelle Beauce*, 1970, p. 212.
[86] Occupation from burial record (note 9).
[87] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1811, image 14/196. Baptised as illegitimate since her parents were not yet married, godfather noted as "Louis Desmonte."
[88] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1828, image 19/281.
[89] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1817, bapt. 12 March, image 37/208.
[90] Drouin Collection, Notre Dame, 1822, bur. 2 March, image 36/260.

CT Maple Leaf Index

A complete guide to the first fifteen volumes of the journal of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, *The Connecticut Maple Leaf.* This is an updated comprehensive listing of articles appearing in the first fifteen volumes of the CML. It includes materials published during 1983 through 2012 and is divided into three sections, alphabetically listing authors of articles, the subjects of those articles cross-indexed under relevant headings, and the titles of the articles as they originally appeared in the CML

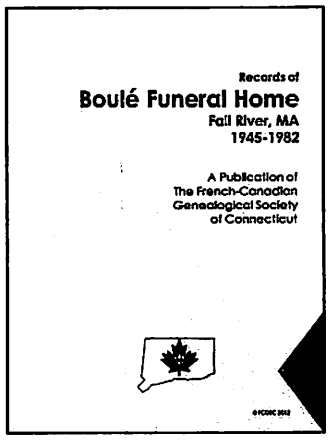


Paper cover, comb binding for lie-flat convenience, 71 pages, 8.5" x 11".
Book: $27 (includes shipping within continental U.S.); $22.50 if picked up at the library.
CD-ROM: $17 (includes shipping within continental U.S.); $12.50 if picked up at the library.

Order from FCGSC, P.O. Box 928, Tolland, CT 06084-0928. Make check payable to FCGSC, Inc. To order for pickup, 860-872-2597 or mlegrow@fcgsc.org.

Boulé Funeral Home Records Fall River, Massachusetts, 1945-1982

Records of the Boulé Funeral Home in Fall River, MA, cover the important post-World War II era. Records provide the name of the decedent, as well as the decedent's birth place, age, and date of birth; their occupation; death date and place; name of their spouse, and the names and places of birth of the person's parents, including the maiden name of the person's mother – approximately 15,000 Individual names. Paper cover with comb binding for lie-flat convenience, 334 pages, 8.5" x 11".



Book: $63 (includes shipping to continental U.S. only); $58 at the library.
CD-ROM: $42 (includes shipping to continental U.S. only); $37.50 at the library.
Order from FCGSC, P.O. Box 928, Tolland, CT 06084-0928. Check or money order payable to FCGSC, Inc. To order for pickup at the library, 860-872-2597 or mlegrow@fcgsc.org.

Fifteen Years of Canadian Church History (1775-1789)[1]

J.M. Lenhart, O.M.CAP.

The following article, first published in 1918, is a review of the second volume of the Abbé Augustin Gosselin's comprehensive *L'église du Canada après la Conquête [The Canadian Church After the Conquest]* (1916). Volume II deals with the period of the American Revolution, when the Catholic Church in Canada lent its support to the British cause against the combined American and French allied forces. Gosselin's book can be accessed on Princeton Theological Seminary's web site at http://commons.ptsem.edu/id/lgliseducana01goss. However, there is no English translation conveniently obtainable and Brother Lenhart's review is thus a useful, if limited, summary of its contents. The present article was originally published in 1918, in the *Records of The American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* (Vol. XXIX, 1918, pp. 345-359). It is of interest in its own right for its expression of contemporary attitudes toward subjects that we of the 21st century see very differently. The issues of obedience to clerical authorities and political directives from the pulpit, for instance, elicited responses in 1918 that have more in common with those of 1776 than of 2014. And after almost a century of intervening assimilation, American Catholics' identification with national subgroups – French vs. Irish, for example – is less defined in our day than it was when this article was written.

It is important to keep in mind that Abbé Gosselin's work is not always accurate. The claim that "Not a single priest abetted the French-American alliance" is patently in error, for instance, and the Rebels (Americans) may not actually have overrun the country as completely as he describes. In addition, both Gosselin's and Lenhart's perspectives reflect late-19th and early 20th-century knowledge and biases. For example, the view of Canadian citizens' "commendable" loyalty (or at least neutrality) to England seems a bit different from our standpoint as descendants of the successful American rebels. Those who wish to pursue the history of this period will find many useful works that present events from the historian's perspective – for instance Gustave Lanctot's *Canada and the American Revolution, 1774-1783* (Harvard University Press, 1967). The value of Gosselin's book is in its description of events from the viewpoint of the Catholic clergy whose formidable influence played such a part in shaping the events of this crucial period in Canada's history.

The history of the Catholic Church in Canada has not been a neglected field of study hitherto. Yet it is invariably bound up with the political history of the country. There are some very useful monographs on certain phases, it is true, but a general Church history of Canada on an extensive scale still remains a desideratum. The Abbe Auguste Gosselin has undertaken the task to fill partly the existing gap by treating the modern period: the Church of Canada after the Conquest (1760). The second volume comprises the eventful period from 1775 till 1789, and is of the highest interest to the American students setting forth the attitude of the French Canadian clergy to the War of Independence.

In 1760 Canada had become a British possession. At that time the Catholic population of the extensive territory scarcely numbered 70,000 souls, all of French descent. When the American

[1] Aug. Gosselin, *L'Eglise du Canada après la Conquete*. II. Partie. 1775-1789. Quebec 1917. 80 pp. VI, 365

colonies had been threatening revolt, the British Government was forced to conciliate the Catholic Canadians and granted them by the Quebec Act of June, 1774, many liberties hitherto withheld. In the following year began the American Revolution. Its leaders tried to make the revolt continental, and invaded Canada (May, 1775), hoping that the French would join them. When Carleton, the British Governor, heard of the surrender of Ticonderoga to Allen and Arnold, he appealed to the Catholic bishop of Quebec, John Oliv. Briand, for support. That prelate sent immediately a mandate to the parishes, to be read by the pastors after divine service (May 22, 1775). Abbe Gosselin opens this volume with this momentous event (pp. 1-14). The Catholic bishop addresses his circular to "all people of this colony," Catholics and Protestants as well as Indians, exhorting them to defend the country and to remain faithful to England. "A group of subjects have rebelled against their Legitimate Ruler who is likewise ours. The singular kindness of King George, still more your oath and your religion oblige you absolutely to defend your country and your king" (pp. 2, 3). The Bishop lays the greatest stress upon the fact that they themselves or their parents had taken the oath of allegiance in 1759 and 1760. It was a great crisis for the Church of Canada. The vast majority of the people were favoring the American cause, as the Bishop himself admits (p. 9), and the Governor and the priests corroborate (pp.11-14). The clergy, however, the nobility and the gentry with a few exceptions remained firm in their loyalty to the King. Governor Carleton wrote Sept. 21, 1775: "In spite of the efforts of the clergy, nobility, and gentry the Canadian peasantry refused with few exceptions to march" against the Americans. When the Bishop had been apprised of the first act of resistance against the orders of the Governor, he wrote to the pastor (June 4, 1775): "Let the people know that they do not only commit the sin of violating their oath but also expose themselves to the greatest punishments" (p. 13).

During these troubled times Bishop Briand made his third episcopal visit of the diocese (June 24-July 11) (pp. 15-25). Not a word was said about the burning American question, because "the minds were not in a proper state to receive my instructions with due respect and submission" (Bp. Briand, Sept. 20, 1775) (p. 14). The "infatuation of the Canadians" was increasing still more after the Rebels had overrun all the country and were in many places joined by numbers of the "perfidious Canadians" during September and October, 1775 (Guy Johnson, Oct. 12, 1775, in *Canad. Arch.*, 1904, pp. 346, 351). It was at that time, Oct. 9, 1775, that the Vicar General Montgolfier wrote to Bishop Briand: "All those who violate their oath of allegiance taking up arms against the King, cannot be saved, can receive neither sacraments nor Christian burial" (p. 25). But those Catholic rebels tried to palliate their disloyalty by specious reasons. As early as Sept. 20, 1775, Bishop Briand complains about those "casuists who know better than the priests" (p. 13) what is right. "We did not take the oath," they argued, "our parents did so." And how did they take the oath? "Without proper reflection and morally compelled" (p. 25 sq.). "It is quite evident that the pastors had a hard time with those turbulent spirits" (p. 27). During his visit the Bishop had given his instructions regarding these rebels and soon after all the pastors of the diocese uniformly refused the sacraments to such disloyal Catholics. Celebrated preachers meanwhile went from one place to another to inculcate on the faithful people their obligations towards the King (p. 28-29). Even more troublesome to the pastors were the American sympathizers who did not actually go so far as to take up arms. Everywhere these formed the majority in the parish and naturally were opponents to the pastors vexing them in many ways (pp. 29-40). In many places the women were even worse than the men in this regard (pp. 34-35). The Bishop even dreaded very much that they would turn Presbyterians before long (p. 37). Nevertheless, he gave explicit orders to the pastors on Oct. 25, 1775, to refuse also both all sacraments and Christian burial to those violent American sympathizers (pp. 37-40); orders which were carried out as long as the troubles lasted.

By this time the invasion of Canada by the Americans was well under way. At many places the invaders were greeted as friends and liberators. Fort St. John and Montreal were captured (Nov. 3

and 12) and Quebec besieged (Dec., 1775-May, 1776). May 6th, 1776, however, the siege was raised and early in July following the Americans had evacuated Canada (pp. 41-68). During those dark days of the siege the Bishop and his clergy supported the Protestant Governor Carleton as valiantly as they had aided in 1690 the Catholic Governor Frontenac The distinguished Prelate did not hesitate to ascribe the happy turn of events to the miraculous intervention of Mary Mother of God (pp. 55, 92).

Quebec had been still besieged by the Americans when Congress commissioned Franklin, Chase, and Charles Carroll to invite the Catholic Canadians to join the federal union. John Carroll, later Archbishop of Baltimore, accompanied his brother in the vain hope of moderating the opposition of the Canadian clergy. The commissioners left New York April 2, 1776, and arrived in Montreal April 29th. They discovered on their arrival that the public opinion had turned meanwhile against the Americans, and left partly May 13 and partly June 10 (pp. 69-72). Their mission had proved a failure.

On Oct. 25, 1775, Bishop Briand wrote: "I should impose the interdict upon all churches and almost the whole diocese. But I will wait yet hoping that the people will open their eyes" (p. 39). Six months later, May 12, 1776, he penned these words: "May heaven grant that the deliverance of Quebec, this signal favor of Divine Providence, open the eyes of our brethren that they come back to the path of truth, listen to the voice of their pastors and submit to the Powers established by God" (pp. 65 sq.). But God had heard the fervent prayer of that Prelate; the people were disillusioned and prepared to make their peace with God and the Church. For the time being, however, "nothing can be done for these disloyal subjects before the King has granted amnesty," ordained the Bishop May II, 1776. And there were numerous parishioners who could not make their Easter in that year. Towards mid-June the Bishop issued a mandate against the rebels. On the banks of the St. Lawrence the French regime had never been extolled in such unqualified terms by a French Prelate as Bishop Briand praised the British government. This Catholic Bishop and naturalized British subject reproached the disloyal Canadians that they revolted "against the most mild and least sanguinary government" (p. 79), committed sins of disobedience and violation of oath, were abettors of theft, assassination, arson, and persecution of priests (pp. 82-83), and "will be debarred from the reception of the sacraments till the King will have granted amnesty" (p. 82). Gradually the Canadians returned to their sense of duty within the following year. Yet long after we read of "annexionists" who persevered in their obstinacy and were denied accordingly Christian burial (pp. 77-93). The clergy stood firm with the Bishop against the Americans. Yet there were exceptions. Such a notable instance was the Jesuit Floquet at Montreal, peremptorily suspended in June, 1776 (pp. 72-76). Another "Americanist," Father La Valiniere, was finally deported to France in Oct., 1779 (pp. 100-103).

But a new scourge invaded Canada, the German auxiliaries. On April 7, 1776, the first regiments sailed under Burgoyne for Canada. These foreign troups [sic] spread all over the country under the plea of pacifying the people. Their exactions and extortions exasperated the peasants very much, teaching them at the same time a very salutary lesson. Then those farmers who had two or three years before treated their pastors in the most shameful manner remembered who their true friends were. They quite often had no other protector against these oppressors than their pastors (pp. 94, 95, 103, 104). Among those German "yagers" there were two unfrocked ecclesiastics who were eventually reclaimed to their duty (pp. 95-100).

Meanwhile England had been preparing for the invasion of America. On June 16, 1777, Burgoyne advanced from St. Johns into the hostile country, where he was forced to capitulate Oct. 17th following. In this campaign all Canadian detachments had their Catholic chaplains whose names, however, are not known save that of John MacKenna, an Irish priest (p. 105). Excepting those comparatively few Canadian volunteers the great majority of the Catholics of the country observed strictest neutrality. Even the Bishop

never exerted any influence on the people towards enlistment in the army. This time it was the question of invading a hostile country and not of defending their own. The clergy also was neutral with the exception of a few priests who were active in the interests of England. On December 17th, 1777, France determined to support American Independence, and on April 10, 1778, a French fleet sailed to the United States. Yet the prospect of returning under French dominion did not tempt the Canadians. The impassioned appeal of their mother country and particularly that of Count Estaing dated Oct. 28, 1778, to join with the United States could not shake their resolution; they remained either neutral or defended the British cause. Not a single priest abetted the French-American alliance. This loyalty to England is the more commendable since both the Bishop and the most influential clergymen of Canada had been born and educated in France; they remained Catholics and French under the British flag (pp. 104-110).

Though somewhat disjointed in the manner of presentation, this part of Abbe Gosselin's book presents the best account we have of the attitude of the French Canadians to the American Revolution. It evinces with all clearness what we knew already that it is mainly due to Bishop Briand that Canada was lost to the United States and not to Jay's anti-Catholic utterances.

The next chapters of Gosselin's Church history contain a mass of miscellaneous matter about the Quebec Act (pp. 111-117), Abbe Bailly (pp. 124-134-), Seminary of Quebec (pp. 135-139), Instructions of the Bishop (pp. I31-133. 142-149), Abbe Hubert (pp. 139-151), and encomiums of Governor Carleton (pp. 11·7-123, 142).

One of the best arranged chapters of the whole work is that dealing with the Missions of Acadia (pp. 152-168). After Abbe Maillard's death (1762) there remained only one priest in the extensive territory, Bonav. Carpentier, who resided at the northern border line at Chaleurs Bay. The Catholics living in the south had no priest to minister to them. "Manach who had passed over to France dreaded Protestant fanaticism and did not return" (p. 152). This statement of the author contains a gross injustice done to this intrepid missionary. Abbe Manach did not leave Acadia on his own accord, as the author would have us believe, but was apprehended and sent out of the country by the English in April, 1761. He so little dreaded Protestant fanaticism that he tried already in 1763 to return to his mission (*Canad. Arch.*, 1894, 242, 243, 247), but was kept out by the English. In May, 1765, he was sent by the King of France to St. Pierre and Miquelon with the aim to go to Acadia (*Canad. Arch.*, 1905, Ip. 367). Yet three more years elapsed till the Catholics of Acadia eventually received the ministrations of a resident priest. In 1764 no less than 1,762 French Acadians had been living in Nova Scotia (*Can. Arch.*, 1894, p. 252). What they could not obtain their powerful friends, the Catholic Micmac Indians, did extort from the British Government, a resident Catholic priest. After Abbe Maillard's death the Indians applied to the British Governor for a priest. However, the home government informed the Governor that Protestant missionaries would be sent to the Indians who "may wean them from their prejudices," but no priest (May 8, 1764). The Governor of Nova Scotia in turn notified the British rulers Oct. 9, 1765, that "any attempt to convert the Indians by Protestant missionaries will only exasperate them and may be fatal to the settlements." But the Indians would not brook any more delay. On Sept. 3, 1766, the new Lieutenant-Governor wrote to London: "The Indians are determined to have priests, whether permitted or not. They had assembled, threatening to destroy the out settlements, but dispersed on the arrival of a Canadian priest from the Bay of Chaleurs. A rupture with the Indians would have destructive effects" (*Canad. Arch.*, 1894, 248-272). This threatening attitude of the Indians' determined the English government at last to send a priest to Acadia. In July, 1768, the Abbe Bailly arrived at Halifax "to officiate only to the Acadians and Indians, receiving a salary of fifty and later of one hundred pounds" (*Canad. Arch.*, 1894, p. 288). The Abbe Bailly is *the second Catholic priest that drew a salary from the British Government, the first having been the Abbe Maillard.* At that time there lived about 1,500 Catholic Indians, of whom 550

were fighting men in the Province (*Canad. Arch.*, 1894, p. 270). The Government officials were highly pleased with this polished Catholic priest. Letters singing his praises were pouring into the Colonial Office at London, a strange thing in those days. Abbe Bailly, however, remained at Halifax no longer than four years. He left that city in May, 1772, on account of the violent opposition of the Protestant ministers and the common people. "Your Lordship can form your own judgment," he wrote to the Bishop, "looking over the Boston newspapers what they have written against me" (p. 154). At that time Abbe Bailly was a young man of not quite 32 years. The British government paid his allowance for a year and a half after his departure to Quebec in the hope that he would return (*Canad. Arch.*, 1894, pp. 320-321).

Five months after the departure of Abbe Bailly from Halifax a Scotch priest James MacDonald arrived at Cape Breton with a considerable number of Catholic Highland emigrants. The next year (1773) a French priest, John Bourg, commenced to minister to the Catholics of Acadia proper. Father MacDonald died in 1785 and Abbe Bourg was left the only priest in this vast territory for some time (pp. 155-159). But the year 1785 had not yet drawn to an end when two new missionaries had made their appearance in Acadia, the French priest Le Roux and the Irish Capuchin John Jones (pp. 159-166). Abbe Bailly, we heard, was permitted to officiate only to the French Acadians and the Indians. But there were other Catholics also at Halifax who could not receive the ministrations of a Catholic priest, viz., *Irish Catholics*. We are informed in February, 1763, that 850 parishioners of Halifax belonged to the Church of England, including 250 French and Germans, and 250 *suspected Roman Catholics*[2] whose children are brought up in the Church of England, and many of whom would go to that church. In June, 1864, we are told that the 900 members of the Church of England at Halifax include 250 *Irish* suspected Roman Catholics (*Canad. Arch.*, 1894, pp. 239 sq. 254). When the Penal Statutes had been repealed in 1783, the Irish Catholics of Halifax applied for a Catholic priest to the Bishop of Quebec (July, 1784) who appointed Father Jones definitely as their pastor in October, 1785. The new Catholic pastor of Halifax was a splendid preacher, gaining much prestige among the Protestants by his oratory. Father Jones wrote to the Bishop that there was a need of priests who *could speak the Irish language*. Before long a group of excellent *Irish* priests were working in the Acadian missions (pp. 166-168).

Meanwhile a change had taken place in the government of Canada. Carleton was replaced by Haldimand in June, 1778. The new governor was born at Yverdun, Switzerland, of Huguenot descent, and subsequently naturalized as an English citizen. This French-Swiss never learnt to speak or write English well. The relations between the Catholic clergy and Haldimand were not as cordial as under the administration of Carleton (pp. 169-212). But we cannot lay the blame for these rather strained relations wholly on the governor, as the author does. Haldimand has incurred extravagant strictures from French-Canadian historians, but a close study of his voluminous correspondence has been revindicating his political measures of late. Likewise Canadian Church History will have to reverse its verdict on his ecclesiastical policy. What are the charges against Haldimand? He sent back two French priests who had come to Canada *un*authorized by the government (pp. 192-197). But Haldimand executed simply his "Instructions," as the author admits (p. 188). Why blame him for it? Carleton had received the same anti-Catholic instructions but he quite often disregarded them in favor of the Catholic clergy (pp. 116-117). Carleton, the Englishman, was powerful enough to act contrary to the letter of his orders. But could Haldimand, the naturalized citizen, have ventured to follow the same humane policy? I think not. Accordingly there is some truth in the author's statement that "Haldimand's great misfortune was that he was *no Englishman*" (p. 174). Moreover, Haldimand is blamed for the perfidious insinuations against the loyalty of the

[2] With the exception of cited sources, all italics have been inserted by Brother Lenhart.

Canadians, particularly the clergy. He is "afraid that the Canadians will revolt" since France has joined the rebels, "he apprehends a general insurrection," he perceives a "change on the minds of many of the priesthood" since the French-American alliance (pp. 174-179). Yet Haldimand is frank enough to admit that "the clergy behaved well." These apprehensions Haldimand entertained time and again must not be regarded as malicious insinuations. He was of a very distrustful disposition and had many Canadians imprisoned on mere suspicion, as the author states (pp. 179-18o). Yet he never molested any priest except the troublesome "annexionist," La Valiniere, whom he sent to Europe to the satisfaction of everybody (p. 176). Then again not every apprehension is perfidious. The author himself relates an instance of this kind. On October 20, 1787, Bishop Desglis of Quebec wrote these words: "The nomination of a *Protestant* Bishop at Halifax is a real misfortune for our religion. I think we must be continually on the alert since the Government seems to regard the Catholics with an evil eye" (p. 270). Nothing proved more unfounded than these insinuations of the Catholic Bishop. Why does the author brand "Haldimand's insinuations as "perfidious"? They were no worse than the Bishop's apprehensions. The author harbors still another grievance against Haldimand: he tried to force French-speaking priests from Savoy upon the Bishop. Since the British government excluded priests from Canada who were subjects of France, Haldimand formed the project to recruit priests in Savoy which at that time did not belong to France. The government finally approved his plan and six priests were sent who somehow or another never reached their destination (pp. 188-192). But neither the Bishop nor the clergy were in favor of these "*foreign priests*," and the author approves of their view; they would have priests either from France or none at all. And the Savoyards had been equally as good Frenchmen at that time as they are nowadays. But Bishop Briand was of a different opinion. He wrote June 30, 1784: "These foreign priests from Savoy will always remain mercenaries who will return to their country as soon as they will have made enough money to live upon. The diocese has no need of foreigners for parishes. The clergy would not like it that priests would come from Europe to be pastors, because they would fear that these Europeans would be placed upon the most lucrative parishes" (p. 207). This language surely sounds strange, to say the least, and more so considering that these words were addressed by a Catholic Bishop to a Protestant gentleman, the former Governor Carleton. "The diocese has no need of foreigners for parishes." And yet it is a fact that one priest had sometimes charge of three and four extensive parishes at the time when Bishop Briand penned these words (p. 310). Bishop Briand's successor Desglis acted differently. Since he could not have priests from France, he applied for such in Ireland (pp. 162-168), and was well served. Haldimand was recalled in 1784 and was succeeded by Carleton. But Carleton who is so much idolized by the author did no more than Haldimand to give free access to French priests; they remained excluded till 1793 (p. 199).

In 1784 Bishop Briand resigned (pp. 246-258). His successor was Desglis, the first *native* Canadian Bishop (pp. 259-274), who died in 1788 (pp. 322-325). He in turn was succeeded by his Coadjutor Hubert (pp. 275-292; 298-303; 308-333).

The *internal* history is neatly dealt with in two separate chapters (pp. 213-245). Additional material, moreover, is scattered all over the work. The Bishop was in touch with both clergy and people (pp. 213-214), instructions to priests (pp. 131-I33, 142-149), conversions (p. 215), number of priests (pp. 217-326), tithes (p. 218), schools (p. 219), pastors (p. 220), and troubles in the parishes. The greatest and most frequent dissentsions of the parishes were caused on account of building churches (pp. 221-228, 233-239, 271-273, 289, 299, 332-333). There are mentioned exceptional cases of great crimes committed (pp. 239-243) as well as extraordinary manifestations of piety (pp. 243-245, 311). We read of foibles of the clergy (pp. 29I, 308-3I2, 327) and dissensions between the Bishop and his Vicar General (pp. 298-303), ordinations of priests and extraordinary faculties (pp. 268-270, 330), good qualities of Bishops and priests (pp. 229-233, 245, 250).

Even this cursory survey will reveal the fact that Gosselin's Church History is rather disjointed in the manner of presentation of facts. The material is not well digested nor neatly grouped, a drawback caused by his working method. He constantly quotes the documents verbatim, filling whole pages with extracts. This procedure naturally is attended with frequent and needless repetitions. Interspersed are many digressions not fitting in the framework of the particular chapters what [sic] makes reading somewhat tedious.

The documents are mainly taken from the archives of the diocese of Quebec and are *published here for the first time*. This is the *great merit of Gosselin's work*. The British state papers are made use of but sparingly. This is the weakness of Gosselin's book. The nature of documents is attended with the ulterior feature that the Bishops are kept in the foreground, the priests and people being either mentioned as far as they had dealings with these Prelates, or completely ignored. This causes a certain one-sidedness which eventually will be offset by material supplied from the various parish archives. This defect is the least noticeable in the first part (American question) where the Bishop really was the soul of everything. But even there many gaps can be pointed out. Not a word is said about the Catholics in the Maritime Provinces which politically were separate provinces at that time. Only an allusion to the Catholic inhabitants of Illinois is found (p. 39). The Catholic Indians of Canada as well as of other provinces who played such an important part during the war are not mentioned a single time.

The Catholic Acadians in the Maritime Provinces unlike their French brethren in Canada remained loyal to the British government from the very start. In 1775, *no more than twenty years after they and their parents had been exiled by the English in the most barbarous manner*, the Catholic Acadians rallied to the defense of that government which had perpetrated on them the most foul crime recorded in history. They did not need any instructions from their Bishop; they knew what their oath implied and faithfully kept it. And the sons of Erin were loyal like their co-religionists, the French Acadians. Many a secret British correspondence was *written out in the Irish language* to insure safer transmittal during these warlike times. In Illinois even that strong man who kept Canada to the British Crown had lost all control over the Catholic Canadians; Illinois was lost to the United States. The author passes over all these facts in silence; they are not mentioned in Bishop Briand's correspondence. Yet in spite of gaps and deficient presentation of matter Gosselin's work is the best Church History of Canada (as far as it goes) which we have at present.

For further reading on Canadians and the American Revolution, see the following:

Canadian Heritage Gallery. (1999). *British Empire and the American Revolution: 1763-1791.* Accessed 10 May 2014 at www.canadianheritage.ca/books/canada4.htm

Everest, A. S. (1976). *Moses Hazen and the Canadian Refugees in the American Revolution.* Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press.

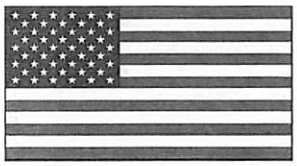
Hatch, R. M. (1979). *Thrust for Canada: The American attempt on Quebec, 1775-1776.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

History Stack Exchange. (2011). *Why did Canada not join the American Revolution?* Accessed 8 May 2014 at http://history.stackexchange.com/questions/480/why-did-canada-not-join-the-american-revolution

Lanctot, G. (1967). *Canada and the American Revolution, 1774-1783.* Boston: Harvard University Press.

Mayer, H. (2012). *Canada and the American Revolution.* Accessed 20 April 2014 at http://amrevmuseum.org/reflections/canada-and-american-revolution

Morrissey, B. (2003). *Québec, 1775: The American invasion of Canada.* Oxford: Osprey Publishing.



Connecticut State Legislature Declares First

FRENCH-CANADIAN DAY

On June 25, 2013, Governor Dannel P. Malloy signed legislation that named June 24, 2014 as the first official French-Canadian Day in the State of Connecticut. The legislation, Bill #383, was sponsored by State Senator Gary LeBeau (D – 3rd District) and strongly supported by House Representative Russell Morin (D – 28th District) to "officially recognize the heritage and substantial contributions the French-Canadians have brought to the State."

French-Canadian Day will be celebrated in Connecticut every year on June 24th, the feast of St. John the Baptist (St-Jean Baptiste), the patron saint of French people.

According to his web site, "Senator LeBeau —himself of French-Canadian heritage—has been seeking such a day since 2006. There are approximately 105,000 Connecticut residents of French-Canadian heritage in Connecticut, comprising the fifth-largest ethnic group in the state, and many of the original settlers helped power Connecticut's mighty industrial revolution."

"It's absolutely fitting and proper that Connecticut take one day out of the year to recognize the contributions that French-Canadians have made to our state," Senator LeBeau said. "So much of our history, our culture, our success as a society here in Connecticut is due to the hard work and sacrifice of immigrants like the French-Canadians. One day to look back and pay homage to these people and their lasting influence here in Connecticut would be fun and informative for everyone."

To mark the first occurrence of this special day, there will be a French Mass at 10:00 A. M. at the Cathedral of St. Joseph in Hartford, followed by a ceremony and festivities at the State Capitol building.

Start Planning That Research Vacation Now!

Maryanne LeGrow, #696 & Dianne Keegan, #829

Are you thinking about combining a fall or winter vacation with a little genealogical research in distant archives? The time to begin planning is now! A bit of thoughtful preparation can mean the difference between a successful ancestor-hunting trip and a disappointing failure. Good advance preparation for a productive research visit takes time, and the sooner you begin, the more successful your trip will be.

Plan ahead!

Before you go, lay the groundwork. Investigate the location. If it's a city, write to the Chamber of Commerce or local Tourist Bureau or check the internet for maps, schedules, and discounts on hotels and public transportation. If you are going to a suburban or rural area, try contacting the local government office or an area realtor to request a street map of the vicinity.

Decide where you will stay and ask about the most convenient way to get to and from the library or archive. Knowing ahead of time that on-street parking in the area is limited or that parking garage fees will take a big bite out of your budget can allow you to arrange accommodations near public transportation and schedule any extra time they may require. When using local transit, find out pickup times and locations, and the most direct walking route from bus or train stop to your destination. Don't forget to ask about the time of day that bus or subway service ends, so that you won't risk finding yourself stranded late at night in an unfamiliar city. If you are driving and require handicapped parking, check ahead to find out if it is available and where it is located. Keep in mind that some states do not recognize out-of-state handicapped parking permits. Local law enforcement agencies can tell you what will be acceptable in their jurisdiction.

Be sure to make hotel reservations early. Inquire about special rates or discounts and the availability of internet access or other amenities. Many hotel chains offer attractive price reductions for members of certain groups such as retired military, AAA members and senior citizens, but you have to ask in advance in order to get the discount.

Write ahead to learn the hours of the facility you plan to visit, and be sure to inquire about holiday schedules. Since 2008 many facilities have had to cut back their hours and increase fees. Web sites may not always reflect the most recent changes, so calling ahead is best. Also, for many town and state offices, the hours they are open to the public does not necessarily mean open for research. For example

New Haven and Hartford only allow research on certain days and hours. Calling ahead can save wasted time and disappointment. Don't reach your destination only to find that the courthouse is closed on Wednesday afternoons, that microfilm readers must be reserved at least 24 hours in advance, or that the archive won't be open at all during the second week of November. Contact places you want to visit and ask what records they have and what is open to the public. The internet is a great source for this type of information.

Also find out about fees, availability of research help, any special restrictions, and handicapped accessibility if you need it. Are laptops allowed? What about digital cameras? Will you need extra batteries for the laptop or are electrical outlets available? What's their policy on handheld scanners? Do they have internet access? Will you be allowed to bring a briefcase into the facility or only a

sheet of paper? Libraries and archives that do not allow you to bring in bags or briefcases with your supplies may not allow purses either. Inquire if they have places to store these items on site, especially if you are using public transportation.

Find out what types of documents you will be allowed to copy. What types of fiche, film, and/or paper document copiers are available to the public? Facilities may have custody of the records you are looking for but some, especially older and more fragile records, may be stored off site. Inquire about providing the repository with advance notice so that they can bring the records you want on site for you.

Most importantly, what kinds of identification will you need to bring with you? Some places – such as the city and town records offices in Connecticut – require proof of membership in a state genealogical society in order to gain access to vital records. Call ahead to find out, if you are not sure what the repository will ask you to produce, and plan to bring at least one photo ID with you.

Do remember to bring proper supplies including pencils (not pens, which generally are prohibited) and inquire whether you will need coins for copy machines. Many facilities today have a machine that will dispense a plastic copy card to which you can transfer money using bills, coins, or a credit card, but smaller places like town clerks' offices often require cash for copying fees. Asking ahead of time will allow you to arrive prepared with a roll of coins or whatever you will need to pay for copies.

Prepare your materials

Many facilities can't accommodate patrons with bulky boxes or notebooks, and it's easier for you to keep track of your findings if you have pertinent information condensed into a few sheets of notes. If you have space and want to do so, by all means bring along the whole kit and caboodle on your trip (what genealogist really travels without a lot of "stuff" anyway?). But be prepared to leave most of it locked in the trunk of your car or stowed safely back at the hotel. Remember that there is a risk of losing materials on the road, so never bring original documents or your only copy of information. A flash drive, notebook, or laptop can go missing and leave you bereft of the results of years of work. If you work with paper, make a condensed "traveling copy" to take along. If you keep your records electronically, leave an up-to-date copy of all of your files in a secure place at home.

Be aware of what is available at each research site. For instance, not all states offer the option of ordering less expensive non certified or genealogical copies of vital records. Obtaining copies can be very expensive so check policies online at the state's vital records department web site and budget accordingly.

Before you go, map out the searches you want to do. You'll save a lot of time by knowing exactly what you are looking for at each research site. When planning your trip remember that although your ancestors may have lived in the same place for a hundred years, county or state boundaries may have changed over time. Be sure you're looking in the right repository for the records you need.

Not all facilities allow researchers in the records vault: some will bring the books to you. Knowing exactly the records you want and the time frame you are searching may save a lot of waiting. Your info sheets should include both what you already know - in a condensed form so that you can easily locate it for reference - and a list of things you want to know about, including any notes or ideas you may have on where to look. In the heat of battle, it's easy to forget even the most important points we want to check, so don't rely on your unaided memory, write it down!

Allow yourself a bit of time for alternatives and unexpected opportunities, in case you discover other nearby places to search. If your ancestor's residence is listed in a city directory, it would be a shame not to have time to make a quick trip to photograph the house where he or she once lived. If you have a partner to help with your research, divide up the work and agree on each person's areas of responsibility — two heads can always cover more materials than one.

Orient yourself to the location

Remember that it takes a while to learn your way around any new library or archive. Allow yourself time to let staff members give you an overview (if you are lucky enough to be offered a personal tour or orientation). Invest a few minutes in a careful reading of handouts about the facility. Take the time to explore and get a picture of how the collections are organized and what they contain, and always ask about the general procedures for using materials. If possible, call ahead from your hotel and ask if there are luncheon facilities located in or near the research site. If not, taking a bag lunch to a park across the street can give you an extra hour of valuable research time!

As you conduct your research, be kind to the library or archive staff by composing your questions before you ask for help. If you are confused about what you want, they will be too. The more clear and concise your questions are, the more time the staff will have to spend on finding your answers. Preparing some of your questions ahead of time will help you to produce better notes, too.

Be kind to yourself as well. Plan to take an occasional break to allow new information to settle in your brain. If you begin to feel confused or overwhelmed, you're probably suffering from "information overload" and need a breather. Get up and stretch, visit the coffee shop for an energy snack or walk around a bit to clear your mind.

When you return to work, there are several things you can do to prevent a recurrence of the problem. Keep your mind focused on searching for only one piece of information at a time. Resist that "kid in a candy store" feeling and keep your mind focused on a single issue. If you are working with a partner, agree to stifle the distracting impulse to say "hey, look what I found" unless a consultation becomes absolutely necessary. Agree to set aside time at lunch, in the evening, or before breakfast the next day to summarize, compare and make sense of your findings.

On the following pages you will find ideas for a planning checklist, some research tips, and an Individual Summary that you can copy and use to record what information you have about a particular person and what information you lack. The Individual Summary's small size makes it handy to carry in a notebook or tucked into a binder for easy reference.

In genealogy as in everything else, things don't always happen as expected, but the more care you put into organizing your trip, the better your results are likely to be. Resolve now to begin by doing the advance planning and preparation that will make your next research trip as fruitful and as stress-free as possible.

Make a travel checklist

Before you leave on your trip, it's wise to prepare the following:

- A list of your research goals and priorities. Plan what you want to do first, which searches need to precede others, which are absolute necessities and which are less essential. Plan how you will divide the tasks with others if you have help.
- Name, street address, hours, phone numbers and directions to records repositories
- Contact information for any area genealogical/ historical societies
- Information summary for each individual or family being researched
- Historical maps, if they are likely to be useful
- Lightweight notebook for hard copy or laptop for digital notes: sturdy file for paper copies of documents
- Family group sheets, charts, forms and extra paper for note-taking (or electronic equivalent)
- Plenty of pre-sharpened pencils (remember that most places will not allow pens and many do not supply pencils)
- Local street maps, guidebooks, GPS if driving

- Handheld scanner or digital camera with:
  - Extra batteries and/or charger
  - Additional memory card
- Laptop or notebook computer with:
  - Backup battery and charger
  - Backup files on flash drive or CD
  - Backup program & boot disk (just in case!)
- Extra flash drive(s)
- Mini surge protector
- Photo ID (bring two), checkbook, credit card, cash (with coins for copying machines)
- Address labels (for filling out forms at research sites); note cards; file folders for charts
- Blank research log with columns for your data; the date; name of the repository, library or archive; name and type of source; and retrieval information such as film or book call numbers

Research strategies

- Work from a prepared checklist of information you want to find and records you want to search.
- Have an alternate plan: if you find most of what you are looking for within the first half hour, or if you find that it's not available at all, what other searches could you do at this location?
- Record information carefully and completely enough the first time so that you won't have to go back over the same ground again.
- Bring enough background information to let you recognize an unexpected find when you see it: "I've been told that Great-Grandfather Henry married a second time very late in life. Could this be the marriage record? Should I order a copy?... If only I knew his death date!"
- Stay focused on your research plan. Spend your time locating essential records and information, rather than using it to record information that is merely "nice to know."
- Most facilities request that you turn off your cell phone and refrain from making calls in the research areas. Regardless of local requirements, consideration for others requires you to turn you cell phone off or put it on "vibrate" and to take calls only where your conversation will not disturb the concentration of other researchers.
- If you travel by air, a good rule of thumb is to bring along only as much — notebooks, laptop, camera, etc. — as you are comfortable carrying for two hours. The temptation to put down heavy bags can lead to loss or damage of expensive equipment, not to mention the potential loss of precious information!
- Look for a genealogical or historical society in the area that you could contact for information on local sites and pointers on doing local research.
- Get the street address of the place(s) you plan to visit. Make sure that where you intend to go is the actual site where records are kept and not an administrative building.
- Don't plan to spend your entire trip looking for written records. Take time to visit and photograph churches, graveyards, schools, houses and places connected with your ancestors. Check the local library for high school yearbooks, city directories, and newspaper items such as obituaries, wedding and birth announcements and local interest articles about members of your family.

Plan time to walk the streets, sample the local food, spend some time talking to residents and getting a feel for the places where your ancestors lived and worked. Now you're ready to go! Have a great trip – good luck and happy hunting!

(An earlier version of this article was published in the Society's newsletter, *The Maple Leaflet*, Volume 19, Issue No. 1, January 2001)

Sample Individual Summary Sheet

NAME		NOTES
BIRTH DATE/PLACE		
MARRIAGE DATE/PLACE		
DEATH DATE/PLACE		
PARENTS		
SPOUSE		
CHILDREN		
OCCUPATION		

U.S. CENSUS	✓ HAVE	✓ NEED	NOTES
1790			
1800			
1810			
1820			
1830			
1840			
1850			
1860			
1870			
1880			
1900			
1910			
1920			
1930			
1940			
IMMIGRATION/ NATURALIZATION			
WILL			
MILITARY SERVICE			
LAND RECORDS			
OTHER			

A Melange of Current Periodical Selections

Germaine Allard Hoffman, #333

American-Canadian Genealogist:
Issue #136, Volume 39, Number 2, 2013

- So, Who are These People? – Jean Felix Labrie, the Voyageur
- Fort St. Frederic History (1735-1759)

Issue #137, Volume 39, Number 3

- The Man of Mystery: Eusebe Soutiere-Jeffrey of St. Mathias, Quebec, Canada
- So, Who are These People? Jean Felix Labrie < the Son, Arrested for High Treason> (continued) .

Connections
Autumn 2013, Volume #36, Issue #1

- The Battle of Chateauguay
- The Farnsworth/Phaneuf Connection
- Captives Carried To Canada

Je Me Souviens
Volume 36, Number 1

- The Buteau Families of Haiti
- Church Builders – Joseph and Georges-Felix Heroux. Their Achievements in New England

Le Manousien
Volume 21, Number 4, Summer 2013

- The Houdes and the <King's Daughters>

L'Estuaire Genealogique:
Numero 126, Ete 2013

- Louis-Napoleon Asselin (1850-1921), (Fondateur et ex-directeur du Progres du Golfe)

Numero 127, Automne 2013

- Les Origines de Francois <Old Man> Beaulieu, un pere de la nation Metis de l"ouest du Canada: entre la realite, les contradictions et la legende.....

Memoires de la Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francais:
Vol. 64, Numero 1, Cahier 275, printemps 2013

- Nicolas Bonin dit Saint-Martin soldat de Carignan-Saliere ou engage?
- Mon grand-pere Ulric Leclair, hotelier a Montreal

Vol. 64, Numero 2, Cahier 276, ete 2013

- Les Richer dit Louveteau en Amerique, 1698-2011
- L'enime Thibaudier: Louis Denys de La Ronde et sa famille

Descendants of Laurent-Richard Trudeau in Southern New England

Paul Keroack, #157

Laurent Richard Trudeau was fifth in a direct descent from the French emigrant Etienne[1] Truteau: Charles,[2] Louis-Nicolas,[3] and Louis-Nicolas,[4] father of Laurent-Richard. Several branches of this family were included in previous articles.[5] This genealogy traces some of his descendants, principally those who immigrated to southern New England.

I. TRUDEAU, LAURENT-RICHARD, born St-Mathias 10 Aug 1782,[6] living in 1852, as recorded in the 1851 census,[7] married St-Hyacinthe 10 Feb 1802, Angelique Circe-St Michel.[8]

Children of Laurent and Angelique:

1. Marie Amable, b. St-Hyacinthe 2 Feb 1803,[9] d. St-Hyacinthe 16 Feb 1803.[10]
2. Laurent, b. St-Hyacinthe 29 Jan 1804.[11]
3. [JOSEPH] LAURENT, born St-Hyacinthe 3 Aug. 1805,[12] died Sprague CT 5 Dec. 1882,[13] married St-Mathias 31 July 1832, Marie-Louise Duclos.[14] They raised their family primarily in St-Cesaire and were noted there in the census in 1852.[15] Joseph Laurent's youngest sister Celeste was married in the same year (1851) that his youngest child was baptized. Joseph-Laurent's family is recorded in the 1860 U.S. census.[16] He prospered sufficiently to purchase an acre of land in the village for his retirement, but later sold it. I found no death record for his widow in Sprague. She may have relocated to live with one of her children.

   Children of Joseph Laurent & Marie Louise:

   a. Adelle, b. St-Mathias 6 June 1833,[17] d. St-Cesaire 12 June 1835.[18]

b. [Marie] Cesarie, b. St-Cesaire 16 Nov 1834,[19] d. Sprague 29 Nov 1871,[20] m. St-Cesaire 6 May 1851, Theodule Richer dit Lafliche.[21] Richer's sister Henriette married Damase Trudeau (see note 123). Richer's father was from St-Hyacinthe.

---

[1] *Repertoires des actes de baptemes, mariages et sepultures du Quebec ancient, PRDH (Programme de recherches en demographie historique)*, hereafter RAB du PRDH; #47305, son Francois Truteau & Catherine Materier, born N.D. du Cogne, la Rochelle, France, m. Montreal 1 Oct 1667, Adrienne Barbier, daughter Gilbert Barbier & Catherine Delavaux.

[2] RAB du PRDH #11562, m. Point au Trembles, 17 Nov 1710, Marie Madeleine Loizel, daughter Joseph Loizel & Jeanne Langlois.

[3] RAB du PRDH #330006, m. Vercheres 2 Feb 1750, Marie Anne Chagnon, daughter of Louis Chagnon & Marie Madeleine Foisi. Joseph Loizel & Jeanne Langlois.

[4] RAB du PRDH #336144, married Vercheres, 26 Nov 1770, Marie Josephe Favreau, daughter of Richard Favreau & Madeleine La Coste Delanquedoc.

[5] "Emigration of Leduc & Trudeau families from St-Cesaire, Quebec to Sprague, Connecticut," and, "Interrelationship of Richer dit Lafliche, Leduc and Trudeau families who emigrated to Connecticut," both in *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol. 11, No. 4. More narrative detail was used in these articles though without full source footnoting.

[6] Quebec Vital & Church Records, 1621-1967 (Drouin Collection), hereafter, Drouin Collection, St-Mathias, 1781-86, bap. 11 Aug., image 43/134.

[7] 1851 Census, Canada East, St-Hyacinthe Co., St-Cesaire, roll C-1141, f. 109, 5-8.

[8] Drouin Collection, St-Hyacinthe, 1802, image 7/53.Angelique daughter Pierre Circe dit St-Michel & Angelique Palardy.

[9] Drouin Collection, St-Hyacinthe, 1803, bap. 5 Feb, image 8/79.

[10] Drouin Collection, St-Hyacinthe, 1803, bur. 17 Feb, image 11/79.

[11] Drouin Collection, St-Hyacinthe, 1804, bap. 30 Jan, image 8/76.

[12] Drouin Collection, St-Hyacinthe, 1805, bap. 4 Aug, image 32/71.

[13] Sprague vital records, death, v. 1879-1906, p. 16.

[14] Drouin Collection, St-Mathias, 1832, image 30/49.

[15] 1851 Census, Canada East, St-Hyacinthe Co., St-Cesaire, roll C-1141, p. 129.

[16] 1860 Census, Connecticut, New London Co., Franklin, roll 91, p. 64.

[17] Drouin Collection, St-Mathias, 1833, bap. 7 June, image 13/29.

[18] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1835, bur. 13 June, image 21/46.

c. JOSEPH, b. St-Cesaire 24 Nov 1836,[22] d. Plainfield CT 23 Jan 1893,[23] m. 1) Webster MA 30 Nov. 1856, Josephine Leduc,[24] m. (2) Sprague 8 Oct 1875, Louise Mercier Fuller.[25] Joseph and Josephine settled in Sprague but evidently returned to St-Cesaire about 1861 and were again in Sprague by the 1870 census.[26] Several of Josephine's sisters also resided in Sprague. Josephine d. 1 Feb. 1875.[27] Joseph's second wife brought several Fuller/Fournier children from her first marriage.

Children of Joseph & Josephine:

i. Victorine/Victoria, b. probably Webster MA 18 Sept 1857, d. Sprague 5 Aug 1937,[28] m. Sprague 4 July 1880, Damase Charron.[29]

ii. Joseph, b. Franklin CT ca. 1859, d. Woonsocket RI 7 Oct. 1931,[30] m. Sprague 9 Aug 1880, Emma Cartier.[31]

iii. Mathilde, b. probably Sprague 27 April 1861,[32] d. Sprague 15 April 1880.[33]

iv. LOUIS JOSEPH, b. St-Cesaire 23 March 1863,[34] d. Woonsocket RI 27 Nov 1919,[35] m. 1) Sprague CT 12 Sept 1880, Josephine Demuth,[36] m. 2) Ashton RI 28 Oct 1896, Delia Hebert.[37]After Josephine's death 3 Oct. 1895,[38] the three eldest chil-dren were placed temporarily in an orphanage and the two youngest sent to be raised by Josephine's sister Adele in CT. Adele and husband Cleophas Leblanc, a farmer, were childless. The elder children were reclaimed by the father upon his remarriage a year later. After Cleophas's suicide in 1905, Walter relocated to RI to work while the youngest, Alida, remained with her aunt. Only at her 1917 wedding was Alida told that the man she knew as her "Uncle Louis" was actually her father![39]

Children of Louis & Josephine:

---

[19] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1834, bap. 17 Nov, image 44/51.
[20] Sprague vital records, death, p. 30.
[21] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1851, image 24/77.
[22] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1836, bap. 24 Nov, image 36/42.
[23] Plainfield vital records, v. 7, 1892-1896.
[24] Massachusetts Vital Records, 1856, p. 251, as Tredaux, Joseph, Jr. Also, certificate of marriage, St. Louis, Webster MA, copy dated 10 June 2004.
[25] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 47.
[26] 1870 census, Connecticut, New London Co., Sprague, roll 114, p. 712B.
[27] Sprague vital records, death, p. 41.
[28] Sprague 1937 death record indicates her b. date as 18 Sept. 1853, but her parents' marriage of 1856 suggests birth year should be 1857. Obituary 7 Aug. 1937 *Norwich Bulletin* gives place of b. as Webster MA, but I have found no record of this. The dates on her tombstone read, "1853-1936." St. Mary Cemetery, Sprague CT <www.findagrave.com> memorial # 17650814.
[29] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 59.
[30] *Rhode Island Deaths and Burials, 1802-1950* <familysearch.org>, GS film 1941305, also obituary 10 Oct 1931 *Woonsocket Call*, which cites his b. in Baltic CT, which in 1859 was part of town of Franklin.
[31] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 59.
[32] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1861, bap. 7 Sep, image 28/52. Father noted as "resident of the United States."
[33] Sprague vital records, death, v. 1879-1906, p. 36.
[34] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1863, bap 24 March as "Louis Hormidas", image 18/51.
[35] Woonsocket Vital Records, v. 4, p. 308; 57-8-24, State Hospital, Cranston, resident of Woonsocket, textile spinner. His tombstone at St. Ambrose Cemetery, Lincoln RI, records his dates as "1864-1920." <www.rihistoriccemeteries.org/newgravedetails.aspx?ID=130141>
[36] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 60.
[37] *Marriages of St. Joseph, Ashton RI, 1872-1986*, AFGS, 1988, p. 114.
[38] *Rhode Island Deaths & Burials, 1802-1950,* GS film 2156312, as "Josephine Demith."
[39] Told to the author in 1987 by Alida Trudeau's niece, Rena Houle Cotnoir, daughter of Arthur Houle and Noemi Trudeau, (see note 46).

a) Adolphus, b. Sprague 20 Aug 1881,[40] d. Central Falls 3 June 1951,[41] m. 1) Manville RI 9 June 1904, Sarah Eva Smith,[42] (divorced), m. 2) Central Falls RI 21 June 1926, Valeda Senecal.[43]
b) David, b. Sprague 20 April 1883, d. Sprague 2 July 1883.[44]
c) Leonie [Noemi], b. Sprague 27 Aug 1884,[45] d. Smithfield RI 22 March 1950,[46] m. Woonsocket RI 3 Jan 1910 to Arthur Houle.[47]
d) William, b. Sprague 22 Feb 1886,[48] d. West Warwick RI 28 June 1963,[49] m. Natick RI 27 Oct. 1908, Lydia Barrette.[50]
e) Walter Albert, b. Albion RI 6 June 1889,[51] d. Worcester MA 5 April 1955,[52] m. Natick RI 24 Aug 1914, Agnes Bedard.[53]
f) Eva, b. Rhode Island ca. 1890, d. Warren RI 13 Oct. 1892.[54]
g) Alida Marie, b. Warren 17 Dec. 1892,[55] d. Norwich CT 25 May 1968,[56] m. Norwich 3 Sept 1917, Dennis V. Keroack.[57]

Child of Louis & Delia:

a) Albert, b. Lincoln, 10 April 1900.[58]

v. Amanda, b. St-Cesaire 30 May 1865,[59] d. Arctic RI 13 Feb. 1946,[60] m. Sprague 1 Jan 1885, Alexander Salois.[61]
vi. Clovis, b. Sprague 21 Jan. 1875,[62] d. Lincoln RI 6 Aug. 1944,[63] m. Manville RI 26 June 1895, Clementine Forcier.[64]

Children of Joseph & Louise:

i. Alida/Lida, b. Sprague, 12 June 1878.[65]
ii. Nancy, b. Sprague, 20 Sept. 1879.[66]

---

[40] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 178, "recorded Oct. 5, 1942, from certificate of baptism."
[41] *Burials of St. Matthews, Central Falls, 1901-1985*, p. 451.
[42] *Repertoire of Marriages, St. James, Manville RI, 1874-1973*, AFGS, 1978, p. 284.
[43] *Mariages francais de Central Falls, 1850-1950*, (civil and protestant), p. 69, #1030.
[44] Sprague vital records, v. 1883-1908, birth, p. 4; death, v. 1879-1906, p. 22.
[45] Sprague vital records, birth, v. 1883-1908, p. 18, listed as "Jos."
[46] *Rhode Island Deaths & Burials, 1802-1950,* GS film 2229199.
[47] *Mariages de Precieux Sang, Woonsocket RI, 1873-1977.* AFGS, 1980, p. 169.
[48] Sprague vital records, birth, v. 1883-1908, p. 28.
[49] Notre Dame Cemetery, West Warwick RI, <www.findagrave.com> memorial # 101621590
[50] *Marriages of St. Joseph, Natick RI, 1875-1989*, AFGS, 1993, p. 195.
[51] Certificate of birth, copy issued by City Clerk, Central Falls, 11 April 1955, of births registered in Central Falls, formerly Town of Lincoln, v. 4, p. 44.
[52] *Courschene Funeral Home burials, Worcester MA, 1930-1988*, p. 258.
[53] *Marriages of St. Joseph, Natick RI, 1875-1989*, AFGS, 1993, p. 195. Agnes d. in MA 23 March 1997, age 104.
[54] *Rhode Island Deaths & Burials, 1802-1950,* GS film 902935, p. 85. Birth date estimated from death information.
[55] Baptismal certificate, 18 Dec. 1892, St-Jean Baptiste, Warren RI, copy issued 3 Aug. 1942; also Warren town birth record, as Leda Trudeau, certificate copy issued 7 Aug. 1942.
[56] CT death index #10506, as Leda.
[57] Norwich vital records, marriage, v. 27, p. 31.
[58] *RI Births & Christenings, 1600-1914* <www.familysearch.org> GS 1822784, p. 77.
[59] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1865, bap 31 May, image 21/46.
[60] *Burials of Potvin Funeral Home, West Warwick RI, 1893-1960*, AFGS, 1994, p. 1024.
[61] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 70.
[62] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 114
[63] *Rhode Island Deaths & Burials, 1802-1950,* GS 2030980.
[64] *Repertoire of Marriages, St. James, Manville RI, 1874-1973*, AFGS, 1978, p. 284.
[65] Sprague vital records, p. 140.
[66] Sprague vital records, p. 157.

iii. Rosine Delima, b. Sprague 23 Feb. 1881.[67]

d. Damase/Thomas, b. St-Cesaire 12 Dec 1838,[68] d. probably RI 10 May 1918,[69] m. Franklin CT 30 April 1859, Philomene Robideaux.[70] She d. Natick, 22 Oct. 1898.[71] Children of Damase & Philomene:

i. Philomene, b. probably Franklin ca. 31 May 1860, d. Natick RI 28 Sept. 1901,[72] m. Natick 16 April 1894, Henri Pelletier.[73]
ii. Thomas, b. probably Sprague 2 July 1862,[74] d. Pawtucket RI, 12 April 1935.[75]
iii. Henri, b. Sprague 27 Feb.1863,[76] m. Warwick RI 14 April 1890, Delia Ethier[77]
iv. Joseph, b. Sprague 30 Dec.1865,[78] m. Natick RI 30 Dec.1889, Celina Bedard[79]
v. Marie Sara, b. Sprague 18 May 1867, d. Sprague 22 May 1867.[80]
vi. Moise/Moses, b. Sprague 15 July 1868,[81] d. Howard RI 19 Feb. 1922,[82] m. Cumberland RI 22 Feb. 1892, Adele Carignon.[83]
vii. Alfred/Henry, b. Sprague 15 March 1870,[84] d. Natick 5 May 1905,[85] m. Warwick 19 Jan. 1897, Aurore Ethier.[86]
viii. Sarah/Marie, b. Sprague 4 Jan. 1872,[87] d. Natick 13 Sept. 1935,[88] m. Natick, 28 June 1896, Joseph Chaignot (Chagnon).[89]
ix. Oliver/Levi, b. Sprague 26 May 1874.[90]
x. Mary Rosanna, b. Sprague 29 Jan. 1876,[91] d. Sprague 31 Jan. 1876.[92]
xi. George, b. Sprague 1 March 1879,[93] d. Sprague 30 May 1879.[94]

---

[67] Sprague vital records, p. 171.
[68] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1838, bap. 13 Dec., image 33/37.
[69] St. Ambrose Cemetery, Lincoln, RI. <www.rihistoriccemeteries.org/newgravedetails.aspx?ID=130258.>
[70] Norwich vital records, marriages, v. 9, p. 189, St. Mary Church, "residents of Franklin." Her ancestry traced in "Robideau Families: Search for Quebec Lineage Leads from Baltic, Connecticut to Spain," in *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, v. 14, no. 1.
[71] *Burials of Potvin Funeral Home, West Warwick RI, 1893-1960*, AFGS, 1994, p. 1026. Also, St. Joseph Cemetery, West Warwick RI <www.findagrave.com> memorial #86388231. Headstone date reads "1898", not 1998, as extracted.
[72] Ibid. Also, *Rhode Island Deaths & Burials, 1802-1950*, GS 2032625. Birth date estimated from death information.
[73] *Rhode Island Marriages, 1724-1916*, GS 2030750, p. 113. Also, *Marriages of St. Joseph, Natick RI, 1875-1989*, p. 399. She was Henri's 2nd wife, noted in the record as "widow of Mongeau."
[74] *Rhode Island State Census, 1905<www.familysearch.org>* GS 2134259, lists his birth in CT, 2 July 1862. Although Sprague was incorporated in 1861, the vital record of births begins only in 1863.
[75] *Rhode Island Deaths & Burials, 1802-1950,* GS 1954199, as Damase; extract reads "Darnase.".
[76] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 16, [unnamed male].
[77] *Rhode Island Marriages, 1724-1916,* GS 2030750, p. 63.
[78] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 28.
[79] *Marriages of St. Joseph, Natick RI, 1875-1989*, AFGS, 1993, p. 195.
[80] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 41; death, p. 75.
[81] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 52, as "Fidem."
[82] *Rhode Island Deaths & Burials, 1802-1950*, GS 1906932.
[83] *Marriages of St. Joseph, Ashton RI, 1872-1986*, AFGS, 1988, p. 114.
[84] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 75 [also listed on p. 81 as 31 March 1871]
[85] *Rhode Island Deaths & Burials, 1802-1950*, GS 2032625.
[86] *Marriages of St. John Baptist, West Warwick (Arctic), 1873-1980*, AFGS, p. 596, as Alfred.
[87] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 92.
[88] *Burials of Potvin Funeral Home, West Warwick RI, 1893-1960*, AFGS, 1994, p. 189.
[89] *Marriages of St. Joseph, Natick RI, 1875-1989, AFGS, 1993*, p. 400.
[90] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 113.
[91] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 125.
[92] Sprague vital records, death, p. 44.
[93] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 153.
[94] Sprague vital records, death, v. 1879-1906, p. 20.

e. Pierre, b. St-Cesaire 10 July 1841,[95] d. Sprague 28 Jan. 1865,[96] m. Sprague 4 Aug. 1864, Julia Nolin.[97]
f. [Francois Xavier] known as Oliver, b. St-Cesaire 16 June 1844,[98] d. Norwich CT 6 Feb. 1921,[99] m. 1) Sprague 8 Feb 1863, Marie Buteau,[100] m. 2) Putnam CT 23 Aug 1890, Agnes Baillargeon.[101]
g. [Antoine Celestin] known as Celestine, b. St-Cesaire 28 July 1846.[102]
h. [Marie Dina Josephine] known as Josephine, b. St-Cesaire 28 July 1846,[103] d. Norwich 17 March 1924,[104] m. Sprague 1 July 1865, to John Octave Reeves.[105]
i. [Marie Odile], known as Adelia, b. St-Cesaire 2 June 1849,[106] m. Sprague 20 June 1868, J.B. Charles Duplessis.[107]
j. [Marie Louise] Rosalie, b. St-Cesaire 30 Aug 1851.[108]

4. Antoine, b. La Presentation 30 May 1807,[109] d. La Presentation 2 Sept 1818 or 1 Sept 1821.[110]
5. Joseph, b. La Presentation 29 Aug 1808.[111]
6. Marguerite, b. La Presentation 3 Jan 1810.[112]
7. Pierre, b. St-Hyacinthe 13 April 1811.[113]
8. Marie Louise, b. La Presentation 14 Sept 1812,[114] m. Beloeil 9 Aug 1831, Pierre Maillez.[115]
9. Francois Xavier, b. La Presentation 20 Feb 1814.[116]
10. Charles, b. La Presentation 4 Nov 1815.[117]
11. Marie Francoise, b. La Presentation 22 April 1817.[118]
12. Marie Cecile, b. La Presentation 29 Dec 1818.[119]
13. Cesarie, b. ca. 1823, m. St-Cesaire 30 April 1838, Placide Adam.[120]

---

[95] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1841, bap 10 July, image 25/45.
[96] Sprague vital records, death, p. 10.
[97] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 7a.
[98] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1844, bap 18 June, image 26/60.
[99] Norwich vital records, v. 26, p. 19, and obituary *Norwich Bulletin*, 8 Feb. 1921.
[100] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 3, as "Levi."
[101] *Marriages, St. Mary Church, Putnam, 1866-2003,* p. 768.
[102] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1846, bap 29 July (twin), image 38/61.
[103] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1846, bap 29 July (twin), image 38/61.
[104] Norwich vital records, death, v. 29, p. 61.
[105] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 9.
[106] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, 1849, image 27/59.
[107] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 21, as Adelia.
[108] Drouin Collection, St. Cesaire, 1851, bap 31 Aug, image 42/77.
[109] Drouin Collection, La Presentation, 1807, image 10/24.
[110] Drouin Collection, La Presentation, 1818, image 17/27 (bur. 3 Sept., age 10 years; but La Presentation, 1821, image 24/40, bur. 3 Sept., age 14 years – both say child of the same parents, and both records seem to indicate the same birth year).
[111] Drouin Collection, La Presentation, 1808, image 12/17.
[112] Drouin Collection, La Presentation, 1810, bap 4 Jan, image 1/25.
[113] Drouin Collection, St-Hyacinthe, bap 14 April, image 44/74.
[114] Drouin Collection, La Presentation, image 17/25.
[115] Drouin Collection, Beloeil, image 155/165.
[116] Drouin Collection, La Presentation, bap 21 Feb, image 5/25.
[117] Drouin Collection, La Presentation, bap 5 Nov, image 25/26.
[118] Drouin Collection, La Presentation, image 7/26.
[119] Drouin Collection, La Presentation, bap 30 Dec, image 24/27.
[120] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, image 14/37. Cited as "fille mineur," she would have been under 25 years at her marriage, suggesting a birth date no earlier than April 1823.

14. DAMASE/THOMAS, b. St-Hyacinthe 8 Aug 1824,[121] d. Sprague 11 May 1900,[122] m. 1) Henriette Richer dit Lafliche, m. 2) Julia Girard. I have not located a record for the first marriage. Henriette was the sister of Theodule Richer, husband of Damase's niece Cesarie, as noted above. They, with two children, were enumerated adjacent to Laurent in St-Cesaire, in the 1851 census.[123] As subsequent births show, they relocated frequently until they settled in Sprague. I have found no record for his second marriage either, although it followed within a year of Henriette's death on 24 Dec 1869.[124] Julie was a daughter of Louis Girard and Josephte Dupre who were married 15 Jan 1821 in St-Hyacinthe. Julie d. Sprague, 23 May 1904, age 72.[125]

    Children of Damase & Henriette:

    a. Julien, b. ca. 1848.[126]
    b. [Joseph] George, b. St-Cesaire 24 March 1851,[127] d. Woonsocket RI 27 Aug. 1907.[128]
    c. Exila/Eloise/Elise/Eliza, b. probably New Hampshire ca. 1852, d. Sprague 16 July 1882,[129] m. Sprague 16 Sept 1873, Augustin Jodoin.[130]
    d. Victorine/Victoria, b. possibly CT ca. 1854,[131] m. Sprague 9 Jul 1870, Antoine Lambert[132]
    e. Damase/Thomas, b.prob. Webster MA ca.1857,[133]m.Sprague, 27Dec.1885, Minnie Bacon[134]
    f. Valerie/Velora, b. Natick RI ca. 1864,[135] d. Sprague 6 July 1890,[136] m. Sprague 28 April 1887, Augustin Jodoin.[137]
    g. Exzavier/Oliver, b. Sprague 6 Dec 1865.[138]
    h. Zelious/Alexander/Exila, b. Sprague 27 Feb 1868.[139]
    i. Rosanna, b. Sprague 13 Dec 1869.[140]

    Children of Damase & Julie:

    a. Louis, b. Sprague 3 Jul 1871,[141] d. Sprague 29 May 1920.[142]
    b. Henri, b. Sprague 1 May 1874,[143] d. Sprague 2 Sept. 1887,[144] as "Henry."

15. Celeste, b. St-Mathias 16 Sept 1826,[145] m. St-Cesaire 18 Feb 1851, Simon Dufresne.[146]

---

[121] Drouin Collection, St-Hyacinthe, bap 9 Aug, image 75/158.
[122] Sprague vital records, death, v. 1879-1906, p. 86.
[123] 1851 Census, Canada East, St-Hyacinthe Co., St-Cesaire, roll C-1141, f. 109, 1-4.
[124] Sprague vital records, death, p. 22, listed as "Harriet Tredo, age 38."
[125] Sprague vital records, death, p. 102.
[126] 1851 Census, op. cit. The only mention of Julien I have found is as a 3-year-old in this census entry.
[127] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, baptismal date recorded, birth date unreadable, image 19/77. 1870 Census, Connecticut, New London Co., Sprague, roll 113, p. 712B, recorded as George.
[128] *Rhode Island Deaths & Burials, 1802-1950*, GS 1906751, p. 301, as Joseph, age 55.
[129] Sprague vital records, deaths, p. 14, as "Elise, age 27." 1870 Census, op. cit., lists her birth place as NH.
[130] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 42, as "Eliza, age 20." Augustin's surname written as "Godoin."
[131] 1870 census, op. cit.
[132] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 30.
[133] 1870 census, op. cit., gives MA as his birth place. His marriage record lists Webster MA as birth place.
[134] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 72, as Thomas.
[135] 1870 census, op. cit., gives RI as her birth place. Her marriage record lists Natick RI as birth place.
[136] Sprague vital records, death, v. 1879-1906, p. 60, as "Velora."
[137] Sprague vital records, marriage, p. 76. Jodoin was widower of her sister Eliza.
[138] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 27, as "Exavier.".
[139] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 52, as "Zilias."
[140] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 66.
[141] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 78.
[142] Sprague vital records, death, v. 1909-1927, p. 21.
[143] Sprague vital records, birth, p. 113.
[144] Sprague vital records, death, v. 1879-1906, p. 50.
[145] Drouin Collection, St-Mathias, image 37/53.
[146] Drouin Collection, St-Cesaire, image 10/77.

French Canadian Genetic Disorder Can Cause Killer Cholesterol Levels in Even the Healthiest Person

Lindsay Tice - Lewiston, Maine, *Sun Journal*

.Carl Ouellette had just turned 34 when he had a heart attack. Looking back, he believes he actually had a series of them: when his arms went numb as he clenched his hockey stick during a game with the guys. When pain shot through his chest and he broke out in a sweat as he tried to move his stuck snowmobile back on the trail.

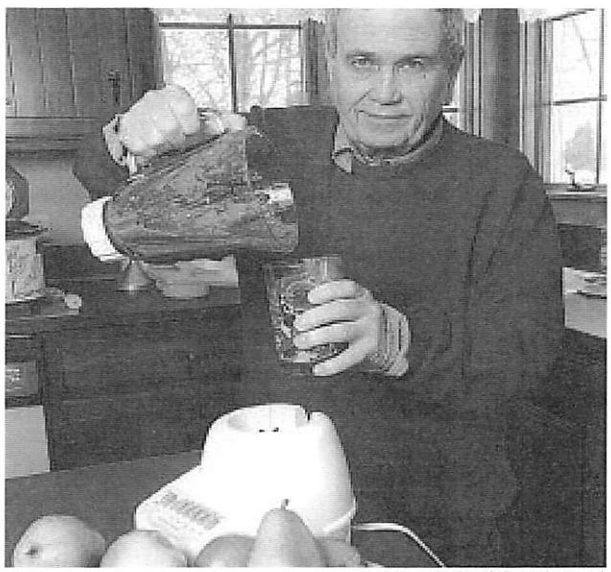
But the one doctors caught — the one Ouellette's wife forced him to go to the hospital for — happened while he was at home with his three young children. Outside, taking a break from the chaos indoors, the blood drained from his face. He began sweating. His arms, once again, went numb.

Doctors discovered the Lewiston [Maine] man had seven blockages in three main arteries. Ouellette underwent a quintuple bypass. His heart looked like it belonged to an 80-year-old. "At the time, in my mind, I'm thinking, 'This is not happening to me,'" Ouellette said. "But it did."

Doctors like to see cholesterol levels in the 100s. Over 240 is considered high. Ouellette's was 425.

He has familial hypercholesterolemia, known as FH, a genetic disorder that causes extremely high cholesterol levels at an extremely young age. His father has it. His sister has it. Two of his nieces, ages 19 and 16, have it and they long ago started taking powerful cholesterol-lowering drugs called statins.

"It's awkward walking in [to the cardiologist's office]," said Jill St. Laurent, one of Ouellette's nieces. "I'm 19, and it's all 65-year-olds, and they're all limping on canes. And I'm like, 'Oh, God, what am I doing in this office?'"



Jose Leiva | Sun Journal

Bert Ouellette, 70, of Auburn pours himself a fruit-and-vegetable smoothie, now a part of his regular diet. Ouellette has familial hypercholesterolemia, a genetic disorder that can produce fatally high levels of cholesterol in Franco Americans even if they exercise and have diets low in fat.

FH families are a rarity in most of America. Not so in Lewiston-Auburn. FH is found most often in people of Native American or French Canadian descent. In America, experts say, about 1 in every 300 to 500 people has the disorder. Dervilla McCann, a Lewiston cardiologist who has been studying FH for two decades, believes the Lewiston-Auburn area, with its large French Canadian population, has about 10 times the rate of FH as the rest of the country.

That would be 1 in every 30 to 50 people here. They may not know it. Or, like Ouellette, they may not realize how dangerous it is. "I was scared as hell," he said. "I couldn't believe it. I absolutely couldn't believe it. I didn't think it was going to affect me."

The Franco factor

Although cholesterol is an important building block for cells and many hormones, too much of it can clog arteries and cause heart attack, stroke or poor circulation. Normally, the body naturally clears cholesterol from the blood. Significant buildup in the walls of blood vessels can take decades. On average, first heart attacks occur in people in their 60s.

But that cholesterol-clearing system doesn't work in people with FH and cholesterol builds up quickly. For people who inherit one FH gene, first heart attacks can occur at 40 or 50. For people who inherit two copies of the FH gene — one from each parent — heart disease can begin in childhood. New pediatric guidelines call for all children to receive cholesterol screenings by age 11. For children who have a relative with FH, screening is done as young as 2.

It's common for FH patients to have cholesterol levels above 400. Some have physical signs as well, including yellowish deposits on or around eyelids, called xanthelasmas, and fatty skin deposits on elbows, knees, buttocks and tendons, called xanthomas. (The deposits alone don't necessarily mean a person has FH.)

Most FH patients must control their diets, exercise and take medication to lower their cholesterol levels. For those with the worst cases of FH and who are debilitated by the medication's side effects, the only option is a dialysis-like machine. The process can take hours and has to be done two or three times a week.

Because FH is a genetic disorder, it affects certain populations more than others. In Lewiston-Auburn, many FH cases can be traced back to a handful of families that moved south from Quebec in the early 1800s. The Ouellettes believe their ancestors were among them.

L-A: Ground Zero for cholesterol drug trials

Carl Ouellette's father, Bert, is certain his own father had FH. In his early 30s the elder Ouellette couldn't walk 300 feet without having chest pains. He died at 32 in a car crash, but Bert doesn't think his father would have lived much longer than that, considering his chest pains.

"They called it angina," he said. "At first, for me, they called it angina, too."

Bert, who lives in Auburn, was in his late 20s or early 30s when he learned his cholesterol level was 500. When he was in his mid-40s, he started having chest pains from walking even short distances. "I thought I was dying," he said.

Bert has never had a heart attack, but over the years he has had five angioplasties to open clogged arteries in response to his chest pains. He wasn't sure he'd make it to 50. Now 70, he attributes his long life in no small way to five medications that lower his cholesterol or otherwise help prevent a stroke or heart attack. He's tolerated the drugs and their side effects better than many other people, enabling him to take the medications faithfully every day. His cholesterol is down to 171.

"A few years ago, [my doctor] looked at my chart and he said, 'You know, Bert, all my other patients with your history are dead now,'" Ouellette said.

Elsewhere in the country, cardiologists can go their entire careers without encountering someone with FH. In Auburn, doctors at Central Maine Heart Associates, formerly Androscoggin Cardiology Associates, see FH so often it's become routine. McCann, a member of that practice, currently has 10 FH patients. She's come to recognize the physical signs of the disorder — yellowish deposits around the eye, in particular — even passing someone on the street.

"My first instinct is, 'Here, here's my card. Come to my office,'" she said.

The prevalence of FH is one of the reasons the Central Maine Heart and Vascular Institute is considering an intensive program aimed at teaching people who have or are at risk of having

heart disease about nutrition, exercise and stress management.

The prevalence of FH has also made Lewiston-Auburn one of the go-to places in the world for cholesterol drug trials. FH patients here were involved in some of the first trials for Lipitor and Crestor, now-popular statins. Recently, Maine Research Associates in Auburn has been working with FH patients to test cholesterol-lowering vaccines and to complete a genetic study on FH. That study will look at 400 subjects in two countries. Under Maine Research Associates' contract, up to 40 can come from Lewiston-Auburn. That's 10 percent of the subject pool.

"The people who have it are very aware that they have FH and are usually very interested in helping because they know their family could be affected," said Debbi Murphy, a clinical research coordinator at Maine Research Associates. "Their family might be in the future helped by some of the research we're doing, so they're very willing to participate."

On medication at 10 years old

That's one of the reasons Doreen St. Laurent, Carl Ouellette's sister, participated in the vaccine trial over the summer. She has FH, as do two of her three children, including 19-year-old Jill St. Laurent. "It breaks your heart that you passed that along to your kids," she said. "But the good thing for my children is I practice what I preach. I'm telling my kids, 'You need to exercise; you need to be active.' They see me doing that."

St. Laurent was a teenager when she learned she'd inherited FH from her father. She was in college when she started taking medication to try to get her 375 cholesterol level down to something closer to normal. Now 45, she takes a statin, eats a vegan diet and makes cardio exercise a priority in her day.

Even with the medication and lifestyle, her cholesterol level still hovers around 220. But St. Laurent has never had angioplasty, like her father, or a heart attack, like her brother.

Carl Ouellette admits he didn't take care of himself as well as he should have when he was younger. He too was a teenager when he found out he'd inherited FH from his father. But unlike his sister, he smoked, didn't take medication and didn't pay much attention to his diet. He was young and active. He didn't feel sick. "I did everything I probably shouldn't have done," he said.

That's not unusual.

McCann has been seeing FH patients for so long that the children of some of her FH patients are now young adults. Some see her or another cardiologist as soon as they're past puberty. Others don't. "Because, when you're 21, nothing bad will ever happen to you, so there's no fear," McCann said.

St. Laurent's daughter, Jill, was 10 when she started taking cholesterol-lowering medication, mixed into her morning orange juice. She didn't really understand what it was for. "I just thought it was annoying, mostly because it was so gross," she said. "But it didn't impact my life other than that. I didn't really understand it when I was 10. I didn't understand the implications."

She was about 16 when she realized what FH would mean for her life. Now a sophomore at Bryant University in Rhode Island, she takes a statin every day, watches what she eats and is part of a dance team, which keeps her activity level high. Despite all that, her cholesterol levels are still in the low 300s. It scares her. "But I'm doing all that I can," she said. "What else can I do?"

A vaccine on the horizon?

Her uncle wonders about that, too. For the past six weeks, Carl Ouellette stopped his medication and focused on exercise and a strict vegetarian diet comprising mostly raw food. At 44, he's 10 years past his heart attack, and he can't forget how his

doctor at the time told him he'd likely need another surgery in 10 years. Right around now. He hasn't been feeling as well as he should. He's desperate to get his numbers down.

He had blood drawn a few days ago. His cholesterol had jumped from 151 to 282. "They were so high I almost started crying," he said. He immediately went back on the medication.

Doctors see some hope in new cholesterol medications in the works, including the vaccine currently on trial in Auburn.

"So far, it looks terrific," said Dr. Robert Weiss, a cardiologist and CEO of Maine Research Associates. Although it's still early in the trial phase, Weiss has seen the vaccine lower LDL, the bad cholesterol, by about 75 percent or more.

If approved, the shot could appear on the market in the next few years. Patients would self-administer it once a month.

Whether that drug or another gets approved, doctors say current medications can help. But people need to find out whether they have FH. And they need to get help for it. "It's treatable, but only if you treat it," Weiss said.

Bert Ouellette tries to get the word out. As a real estate agent with ERA Worden Realty in Auburn, he meets a lot of people every day. He isn't shy about handing out photocopied sheets explaining FH. He keeps a stack of them in his office.

At 70, he's beat the odds, and he wants others to as well. "Get tested," he said. "That's the big thing if you're Franco-American."

NOTE: This article originally appeared in the Lewiston, Maine, *Sun Journal* on February 5, 2012. Our thanks to Lindsay Tice and the Lewiston *Sun Journal* for allowing us to reprint it here.

Connecticut Volunteers are Needed for a High Cholesterol Study Being Run at Hartford Hospital

Volunteers in the Hartford, Connecticut area are needed for a study taking place at Hartford Hospital. Details are available at www.clinicaltrials.gov Enter the clinicaltrials.gov identifier number, **NCT01968967**, to access technical details about the study, and be sure to scroll down to the "Eligibility" criteria.

If you meet the criteria and are interested in participating in this clinical trial of a high cholesterol treatment, or for more information about the study, please contact Hartford Hospital at 860-545-1792.

[The French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut is pleased to be able to assist Hartford Hospital research personnel by publishing the preceding appeal for assistance. In complying with Hartford Hospital's request for publication, the Society does not assume any financial or legal obligations with respect to the study.]

Book Review

Maryanne LeGrow, #696

Along a River: The First French-Canadian Women. Jan Noel. Univ. of Toronto Press, 2013. Illustrated, 337p. Hardcover $63.00, ISBN: 978-14426-4396-3; Paperback $26.87, ISBN:978-14426-1238-9; e-book $18.12.

The hearty, fur-clad, intrepid Canadian, the voyageur, woodsman and pioneer celebrated in song, story, film and legend, is a familiar image to most of us. Equally intrepid but not nearly so well-known and until recently not as well studied by historians is his female counterpart. In *Along A River*, University of Toronto historian Jan Noel adds to the growing body of scholarship about the lives of European women in early French Canada and the roles they played in the development of the Canadian frontier. Noel examines how, across a span of 200 years, the social and physical environments of the new world shaped and were shaped by the French women who became *les vraies Canadiennes.*

With the "goal of situating Canada's colonial women within the broader history of women on both sides of the Atlantic" (p.5), the author begins by sketching the economic, political and legal situations of women in France, England and the American colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries. During that time, the evolution of social values from patriarchal to what gender historians have labelled "fraternal" values (p.6) led to increasingly restricted roles in society and diminished legal rights for women in these three reference points of comparison. At the same time, in the relatively isolated young colony along the St. Laurence River, the values and customs of the *ancien régime* remained stable and were perpetuated by the combined forces of a frontier environment and what Noel terms "hierarchical French social values that continued to exert a pull, especially on the upper classes" (pp. 6-7).

Environmental influences that shaped the lives and opportunities of Canadian women included interaction with native inhabitants, new methods of making a living, new ways and opportunities to interact with nature, and a frontier atmosphere of less constrained behavior. Cleaner air and water and better food than that available to the majority of the population in France led to better health, lower infant mortality, and increased lifespans.

Demands of the frontier economy were coupled with repeated and prolonged absences of many husbands and fathers, contributing to creation of a social environment far different from that of the mother country. Equally important were the colony's adherence to the traditional religious and social customs and class stratification of the mother country, and its preservation of the conventional French view of women as contributors toward the economic welfare of the family. Thus, while women of France, England and the American colonies during this period experienced gradually diminishing economic opportunities and the narrowing of their sphere to the home or, at most, employment as unskilled labor, the women of Canada continued well into the 19th century to exercise legal and social rights that allowed them to participate in trade and manufacturing, holding positions of economic and political influence.

The author introduces the two groups who comprised the first generation of French women immigrants – *Filles du Roi* or King's Daughters, brought from France to be brides of the woodsmen and soldiers in the new country, and religious *dévotes*, hospital nuns and teachers who came to bring the Gospel to the indigenous peoples of New France. She notes that while *dévotes* remained mostly in the larger towns, many *filles du Roi* moved with their husbands into the less settled areas where land was available for homesteads and social and legal restrictions had less influence.

Noel examines frontier women's connections with commerce, looking at the ways in which they were involved in the fur and timber trades, fisheries, lumber industry and regional as well as transatlantic marketing of locally produced goods.

The narrative goes on to analyze the influence of the French legal system. Modeled on the Custom of Paris rather than on English Common Law, it allowed Canadian women to buy, sell and inherit property and to use it in commercial transactions. While their rights and opportunities were restricted in comparison to those permitted to males, they still enjoyed greater liberties than were available to their sisters in the three comparison countries.

The beliefs and value systems of females in the elite classes are key to understanding the influence of French culture on this segment of Canadian society. Noel describes how many elite women, supposed by society to lead a life of leisure, actually established manufactories, engaged in commerce, and assumed onerous leadership roles in convents and hospitals. She probes the "martial and caste-like values of the French *noblesse*" that resulted in "elaborate hierarchies, codes of honor and clientage systems" that extended even into convents and as far as the French court (p. 16).

Examining the lives of women from three noble families whose sense of class obligation led them to assume leadership roles, the author validates her thesis that "Noble codes and colonial circumstances combined in a way that encouraged female public activity" (p.147). Canada's isolation permitted "elite *canadiennes* to retain certain powers even as they were receding in France as well as England and America" (p. 146).

The inescapable conclusion is that women of the frontier frequently acted in their own interests as independent individuals. In asserting this fact, Noel challenges both worn historiographic stereotypes and more recent theories. She equally rejects both the "frontier" description of males fleeing to the deep woods to escape from shrewish wives, and the view of the colony as "Little-France-on-the-St.-Lawrence." The author also questions the validity of historian Laurel Ulrich's more recent "deputy husband" theory, even with regard to the actions of the New England women on which it was formulated. "Is it really true that Ann Brackett, a woman captured by natives who took the initiative to repair a canoe that allowed her husband, herself, and two other members of her household to escape, saw herself as someone's 'deputy'? Who 'deputized' Hannah Durston, kidnapped a week after giving birth, who recruited her maid and a boy to help her slay and scalp her ten captors? Indeed it seems indicative of the values of the seventeenth century that Durston was a hero to the Puritans but in the nineteenth century was portrayed as a hag" (p. 33).

Certainly the "deputy husband" concept does not apply to the women of New France, considering that "many surviving letters, petitions and notarial records suggest a wife was taking an initiative ... many making little or no reference to a husband as they did so. For widows, nuns, and other single women this was even more obviously true" (p.15).

A dozen pages of black and white illustrations, many of them contemporaneous with the scenes they portray, illuminate an already fascinating and valuable addition to our understanding of how both secular and religious colonial women shaped their new nation. Jan Noel integrates existing scholarship with her groundbreaking research in a writing style that is at once erudite, witty, and readable. *Along a River* is thoroughly supplied with excellent notes but would benefit from the addition of a comprehensive index – the only flaw in an otherwise superb narrative.

About the Author:

Jan Noel, Ph.D., is Associate Professor of History at the University of Toronto. Her interests include pre-Confederation gender and comparative colonial history. She has published extensively on the women of colonial New France, and is engaged in a research project comparing French, Dutch and Mohawk cultures in colonial New York. More information is available on the University of Toronto web site at www.history.utoronto.ca/faculty/facultyprofiles/noel.html

Some First Nations Web Sites of Interest

Compiled by Germaine Hoffman, #333
& Maryanne LeGrow, #696

General Information

www.bia.gov/idc/groups/public/documents/text/idc002656.pdf
www.doi.gov/tribes/trace-ancestry.cfm
www.geol.umd.edu/~jmerck/eltsite/reading/pershist/northam.html
www.iroquoismuseum.org/genealog.htm
archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/NA-IROQUOIS/2006-08/1155967067
www.epodunk.com/ancestry/Iroquois.html

Six Nations (Iroquois) Confederacy Peoples

www.iroquoismuseum.org/
fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois (in French)
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois (in English)
www.accessgenealogy.com/native/iroquois-tribe.htm
genforum.genealogy.com/ai/messages/20940.html
www.canadiangenealogy.net/aboriginal/iroquois.htm
www.dailykos.com/story/2012/01/13/1054395/-Ancient-America-The-Ancestors-of-the-Iroquois

Cayuga

www.cayuganation-nsn.gov/
http://faculty.marianopolis.edu/c.belanger/quebechistory/encyclopedia/Cayuga.htm
www.sctribe.com/culture/history/
www.bigorrin.org/cayuga_kids.htm
familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Cayuga_Indians

Mohawk

www.iroquoismuseum.org/mohawk.htm
www.indians.org/articles/mohawk-indians.html
www.accessgenealogy.com/native/mohawk-tribe.htm
native-american-indian-facts.com/Northeast-American-Indian-Facts/Mohawk-Indian-Tribe-Facts.shtml
www.srmt-nsn.gov/government/culture_and_history/
www.native-languages.org/mohawk_culture.htm

Oneida

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oneida_people
www.nps.gov/fost/historyculture/the-oneida-nation-in-the-american-revolution.htm
www.mpm.edu/wirp/icw-156.html
www.accessgenealogy.com/native/oneida-tribe.htm
www.oneidaindiannation.com/
www.native-languages.org/oneida_culture.htm

Onondaga

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/onondage_people
www.native-languages.org/onondaga_culture.htm
tuscaroras.com/pages/six_nations_ex.html
www.iroquoismuseum.org/ONONDAGA.htm
www.onondaganation.org/

Seneca

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seneca_people
www.indians.org/articles/seneca-indian-tribe.html
www.sni.org/culture/genealogy/
www.sni.org/
www.senecamuseum.org/Default.aspx

Wabanaki Confederacy Peoples

Maliseet

www.maliseets.com/index.htm
www.upperstjohn.com/history/natives.htm
www.bigorrin.org/maliseet_kids.htm
cacouna.net/originemalecites_e.htm

Mi'kmaq

www.native-languages.org/mikmaq.htm
www.micmac-nsn.gov/
www.heritage.nf.ca/aboriginal/mikmaq.html
www.novascotia.com/explore/culture/mikmaq-culture

Passamaquoddy

www.bigorrin.org/passamaquoddy_kids.htm
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passamaquoddy
www.passamaquoddy.com/

Penobscot

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penobscot
www.bigorrin.org/penobscot_kids.htm
www.accessgenealogy.com/native/penobscot-tribe.htm
www.snowwowl.com/peoplepenobscots.html

Financial Contributions to the Society
December 2013 – May 2014

William Martel #2318, Treasurer

Elaine Edwards
Lorraine Tubbs
Everett R. Pothier
Roger J. & Phyllis Lapierre
Douglas & Cynthia Ross
Anonymous

Total Contributions $135

Materials Contributed to the Society
December 2013 - May 2014

Jeanne Fredette #1537, Corresponding Secretary

Maurice Charette

Dutil, Linda. *Theriault Genealogy.* Theriault Family Trees

Florence Davis

d'Eon, Désiré. *Histoires de chez-nous: faits et anecdotes d'un temps qui n'est plus.* Yarmouth: Sentinel Printing Ltd., 1977.

Babineau, René. *Résumé d'Histoire d'Acadie.* Richibouctou, NB: Louis Carencro, 1981.

Ben Simoneau

Cherchons, publication of the Société de Généalogie de la Beauce. Volume 15, #1 (Spring, 2014); #2 (Summer, 2013), & #4 (Winter, 2013).

Comité organisateur des fêtes du Centième anniversaire de la construction de l'église de Ste-Germaine du Lac-Etchemin. *Répertoire des baptêmes, mariages, sépultures de la paroisse de Ste-Germaine du Lac-Etchemin, 1867-1994.* Lac-Etchemin, Québec, 1995.

Inkel-Gendreau, Denise. *Famille Gendreau, 1663-1990, Généalogie l'Ile d'Orléans.* Gendreau Family Reunion, 1990.

Léveillé, René, & Pierrette G. Léveillé. *St. George, Comte Beauce. Baptêmes, Sépultures, Mariages, Notes Marginales 1841-1876.* Québec, 1983.

Isabelle, Onésime *Répertoire des baptêmes et des annotations marginales 1766-1993 de Saint-Henri-de-Lévis.* Thetford Mines: Société de généalogie et d'histoire de Thetford Mines., 2003.

DVD: *Quirion, Thibodeau, Quiroion, Rodrigue, Latulippe: Les Actes & Les Mises à Jour.*

St-Justin, Maskinonge: Répertoire des baptêmes, mariages, sépultures, 1867-2012.

Financial Contributions to the Society

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

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

Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Submitted by 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 064371863

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

Archambault
1426 Estelle Gothberg, 83 Cedar Swamp Rd, Tolland, CT 060843608

Arsenault
1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave, Milford, CT 064604803

Auger
920 Jeannette Auger, 48 Sawmill Hill Rd, Danielson, CT 062394008

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 062261260

Beauchemin
920 Jeannette Auger, 48 Sawmill Hill Rd., Danielson, CT 062394008

Beauchesne
1898 Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd. Stafford, CT 060764309

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

Beauregard
2335 Diana &Sylvia Rossignol Marshall 68 Church St, Ware, MA 01082

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

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

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

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

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

Binet
2197 Richard O'Malley, 95 Woods End, Basking Ridge, NJ 079201929

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

Blais
1898 Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd. Stafford, CT 060764309

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

1667 Ronald Blanchette, 74 Kibbe Rd.
Ellington, CT 06029

2016 Joseph Duval, 125 Sawmill Brook Ln,
Mansfield Center, CT 062501685

Blondin
1695 Edward Blondin, 300 N. A1A, Apt G-103,
Jupiter, FL 334774545

Bombardier
920 Jeannette Auger, 48 Sawmill Hill Rd,
Danielson, CT 062394008

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

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

Bourgeau, Bourgeault
965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr.
North Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

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

Boye, Boyer, Boyet
1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main Street
South Windsor, CT 060741008

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

Breard
1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 062681145

Breton
1898 Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd.
Stafford, CT 060764309

Brisette
64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St,
Torrington, CT 067905016

Brosseau
1921 Elaine Fazzino, 126 High St.
Portland, CT 064801636

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

Carbonneau
1898 Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd.
Stafford, CT 060764309

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

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

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

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

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

Chenard
696 Maryanne LeGrow, 31 Timber Lane
Willington, CT 062791652

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

Choiniere
1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Circle,
Guilford, CT 064371863

Cormier
1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave,
Milford, CT 064604803

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

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

Daoust, D'Aoust
1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main Street
South Windsor, CT 060741008

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

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

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

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

Dore/Dorais
576 Bernard Doray, 734 AV Pratt
Outremont PQ H2V 2T6

Dube
64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St.
Torrington, CT 067905016

Dubois
2197 Richard O'Malley, 95 Woods End
Basking Ridge, NJ 079201929

Duclos
1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave.
Milford, CT 064604803

Duhamel
1695 Edward Blondin, 300 N. A1A, Apt G-103
Jupiter, FL 334774545

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

Duquet/Duquette
965 Richard Snay, 1463 Riverside Dr.
North Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Durand
987 Sylvia Cologne, 190 Laurel St.
South Windsor, CT 060742347

Duval
2016 Joseph Duval, 125 Sawmill Brook Ln.
Mansfield Center, CT 062501685

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

Foisy
1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 062681145

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

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

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

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

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

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 064371863

Gauthier
764 Lucille Langlois, P O 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

Goyette
1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Circle
Guilford, CT 064371863

Guilmitt, Guilmitte
885 Jeanne Miller, 34 Main St.
P O Box 233, Versailles, CT 063830233

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

Henri (e)
764 Lucille Langlois, P O Box 47
Quinebaug, CT 062620047

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

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

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

Lablanc
1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith, 30 Fern Dr.,
Storrs, CT 062681145

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

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

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

LaBrecque
713 Vito & Ruth LaBrecque, Sr, 7 Francis Pl.
Norwich, CT 063603606

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

LaCroix
64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St.
Torrington, CT 067905016

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

Lafaille
706 Richard Larson, 10 Depot Rd. Unit 1030
Willington, CT 062791652

576 Bernard Doray, 734 AV Pratt
Outremont PQ H2V 2T6

Lafontaine
987 Sylvia Cologne, 190 Laurel St.
South Windsor, CT 060742347

Lagace/Lagasse
1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave.
Milford, CT 064604803

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

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

Landry
1352 Marie Richard, PO Box 1260
Willimantic, CT 062261260

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

Langlois
764 Lucille Langlois, P O 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

2337 Evelyn Culjak, 325 Kelly Rs TR-T-8,
Vernon, CT 06066

Larche, L'Archeveque
1556 Honora Futtner, 1629 Main Street
South Windsor, CT 060741008

Laroche
1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 062681145

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

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

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

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

LeClere
1695 Edward Blondin, 300 N. A1A, Apt G-103
Jupiter, FL 334774545

Legare
1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot
14, Lisbon, CT 063513239

Leger (e)
764 Lucille Langlois, P O 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

L'Esperance
2139 Louise & Richard Baker, 17 Hyvue Dr.
Newtown, CT 064701706

Lord
576 Bernard Doray, 734 AV Pratt
Outremont PQ H2V 2T6

Maille
1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 062681145

Major
1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot
14, Lisbon, CT 063513239

Marc-Aurele
46 Elaine Mandro, 30 Cherry Ln.
West Haven, CT 065165607

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

Masse
2335 Diana &Sylvia Rossignol Marshall
68 Church St, Ware, MA 01082

1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 062681145

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

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

Mayer
1961 Wm. (Bill) & Carol Askwith
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 062681145

Melanson
1184 Frank Melanson, 4 Edgewood Ave,
Milford, CT 064604803

Menard
1840 Frances Swietlicki, 2 Copper Ridge Circle
Guilford, CT 064371863

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

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

Modix
2351 Shirley Woods, 218 Fairway Dr.
East Windsor, CT 06088

Monty
1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot
14, Lisbon, CT 063513239

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

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

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

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

Oliver/Olivier
1862 Janice Livermore, P O Box 222652
Chantilly, VA 201532652

Paquet
1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 063513239

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

Perron
1898 Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd.
Stafford, CT 060764309

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

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

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

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

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

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

Potuin
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 062791652

Prevost
1898 Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd.
Stafford, CT 060764309

Racine
872 Saul & Sandra Ahola, 88 Butts Rd.
Woodstock, CT 062813402

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

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

Reymond
1898 Lynn Carbonneau, 26 Patten Rd.
Stafford, CT 060764309

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

64 Donald Roy, 112 E Elm St.
Torrington, CT 067905016
1626 Shirleen Moynihan, 37 King Road

West Hartford, CT 061073311
1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins Rd.
Burnt Hills, NY 12027

Roy of St Gervase
1481 Rita Roy, 61 Churchill Dr.
Norwood, MA 020621644

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

Sanasac
1426 Estelle Gothberg, 83 Cedar Swamp Rd.
Tolland, CT 060843608

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

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

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

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

St. Pierre
2016 Joseph Duval, 125 Sawmill Brook Ln.
Mansfield Center, CT 062501685

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

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

Tessier
1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 063513239

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

Tetreaut
1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT 063513239

Theriault/Terriot
49 Florence "Pat" Davis, 64 Neptune Dr.
Old Saybrook, CT 064752934

Therrien
1083 Martin Mensinger, 42 Wheeler Dr.
Enfield, CT 060822229

Throwe
247 Deborah Pirie, 156 Gager Rd.
Bozrah, CT 063341316

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

Towner
576 Bernard Doray, 734 AV Pratt
Outremont PQ H2V 2T6

Tremblay
247 Deborah Pirie, 156 Gager Rd.
Bozrah, CT 063341316

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

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

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

Viau
2139 Louise & Richard Baker
17 Hyvue Dr, Newtown, CT 064701706

New Members

2345. Tartaglia, Barbara - 59 Whitney Rd, Columbia, CT 06237
2346. Blanchette, Henry - 74 Durfee Rd, Tiverton, RI 028781644
2347. Neumann, Bernard - 6 GilmoreFarm Rd, Westbrough, MA 01581
2348. Johnson, Diane G & Isabella - 16 Metcalf Road P O Box 656, Tolland, CT 06084
2349. Patnaude, Raymond - 1089 Dewey St, New Bedford, MA 02745
2350. Schmidt, Gail - 1604 S Cotta St, Visalia, CA 93292
2351. Woods, Shirley - 218 Fairway Dr, East Windsor, CT 06088

Repertoires for Sale

B = Baptisms, M = Marriages, S = Burials, A = Annotations

All amounts payable in U.S. funds. Checks should be made out to the order of FCGSC, Inc. Shipping and Handling charges (to U.S. addresses only), unless otherwise stated, $4.50 for first item, $2.50 each additional item. Please contact the FCGSC Library office at 1-860-872-2597 before forwarding payment to be sure the item of interest is still available and/or to arrange pickup at the library. Items listed below are used unless otherwise noted.

	Price	Condition
CANADA		
Beauce, Dorchester, Frontenac		
• *Recueil de Genealogies des comtes de Beauce, Dorchester & Fronetenac* (M) 1625-1946. Paperback. o Volume III: Champion – Dubois o Volume IV (two copies): Dubois – Garneau o Volume V: Garneau – Jacques o Volume VII: Leblond – Michel o Volume VIII: Michel – Pérusse o Volume IX: Pérusse – Routhier o Volume XI: Thibodeau - Zarem	$15.00 each	Covers worn but all pages intact and in good condition
Beauharnois		
• St. Stanislas de Kostka (M) 1847-1967. Comb binding, 54 pages	$15.00	Like new
Berthier		
• Lavaltrie (M) 1732-1980. Paper, 218 pages	$40.00	Good
• St. Ignace de Loyola (B.M.S.A) 1895-1994. Paperback, 409 pages	$40.00	Good
• St. Joseph de Lanoraie (B.S.A) 1900-1989. Paperback, 340 pages	$40.00	Good
Brome		
• St. Edouard de Knowlton (B.S.). Spiral binding	$60.00	Like new
• Sutton Township Quebec (B.M.S.) Births Marriages & Burials in the Protestant Civil Registers) 1850-1899. Comb binding, 316 pages	$40.00	Good
Chambly		
• Boucherville: Repertoire d'architecture traditionnelle. French text. Paperback, 289 pages	$20.00	Cover worn
Champlain		
• St. Stanislas de Champlain (M). Paperback, 194 pages	$20.00	Fair condition all pages OK
• Notre-Dame de la Visitation: Census of 1885. Paperback, 98 pages	$12.00	Good
Drummond		
• Region of Drummondville (M). Includes L'Avenir, 1850; St. Germain 1859; St. Felix, Kingsey, 1863; Ste. Clothilde, 1864; St. Cyrille, 1872; Kingsey Falls, 1875; Bon-Conseil, 1897; St. Marjorique, 1900; St. Lucien, 1905; St. Charles, 1950. Paperback, 442 pages	$40.00	Good

Gatineau and Papineau		
Buckingham (M) 1836-1850; Pointe Gatineau (M) 1847-1887; Aylmer (M) 1841-1904; St. Emile de Suffolk (M) 1899- 1959; Notre Dame de la Paix (M) 1902-1931; Plaisance (M) 1901-1956; Cheneville (M) 1874-1973; Duhamel (M) 1888-1955. Paperback, 226 pages.	$30.00	Good
Huntingdon		
• Ste. Agnes de Dundee (M) 1861-1967; St. Anicet (M) 1818-1966. Comb binding, 126 pages	$15.00	Fair
Iberville		
• Mont Saint-Gregoire (M) 1841-1979. Paperback, 218 pages	$15.00	Fair
Laprairie		
• St. Constant, Census of 1851. Comb binding, 60 pages	$10.00	Good
Missisquoi		
• Notre-Dame des Anges de Stanbridge (BM). Spiral binding	$60.00	Like new
• Ste Croix de Dunham (BS) 1850-1880. Spiral binding	$60.00	Like new
• Notre-Dame des Anges de Stanbridge (BS) 1867-1900.Spiral binding	$60.00	Like new
• St. Romuald de Farnham (B. S.) 1850-1872. Comb binding	$60.00	New
• Ste. Croix de Dunham (B.S.) 1881-1940. Spiral binding	$60.00	New
Montmagny, Islet, Bellechasse		
• Le Dupas et I'Ile St. Ignace Loyola (M) 1704-1960. Paperback, 126 pages	$15.00	Good
• Des Familles Originaire des comtes Montmagny, L'Islet, Bellechasse: Volume XI, Malenfant to Morin. Paper, 279 pages	$14.00	Some wear on spine
• Les Passagers du Saint Andre, La recrue de 1659. Paper, 165 pages	$20.00	Used
• L'Ile Perrot (M) including: Ste Jeanne de Chantal 1786-1970; Ste. Rose de Lima, Brussy 1948-1970; Notre Dame de Lorette, Pincourt 1948-1970; Notre Dame de la Protection 1954-1970. 123 pages	$10.00	Used
Ontario		
• St. Francois d'Assise d'Ottawa (M) 1891-1964. Paperback, 196 pages	$20.00	Used
Quebec		
• Inventaire des greffes des notaries du regime français, Vol. XXVI- Notary François Lepailleur (Montreal 1733-1739) . Paperback, 384 pages	$20.00	Good
• Inventaire des greffes des notaries du regime francais, Vol. XXV. Paperback, 257 pages	$10.00	Good
Richelieu		
• St. Pierre de Sorel (M) 1866-1966. Paper, 425 pages	$50.00	Fair
• Sorel (M): St. Joseph 1873-1965; Notre Dame 1911-1965; Ste. Anne 1876-1965; Christ Church 1784-1965. Paperback, 313 pages	$25.00	Spine worn, contents in fair condition
• St. Roch-sur-Richelieu (M) 1859-1966; Contrecoeur (M) 1668-1966. Paperback, 181 pages	$20.00	Fair
Rouville		
• Marieville (M) 1801...; Ste. Angele (M) 1865-1968. Paperback, 310 pages	$25.00	Fair
Saguenay		

• Mariages Moyenne-Cote-Nord 1846-1987, Volume 1. Paperback, 607 pages	$70.00	Good
• St. Etienne des Gres (M) 1857-1978. Paperback, 235 pages	$30.00	Like new
• Ste. Anne (M) 1725-1960. Paperback, 319 pages	$25.00	Fair
Shefford		
• St. Valerin de Milton (BS) 1880-1900. Spiral binding, 154 pages	$60.00	Like new
Sherbrooke		
• St. Patrick de Sherbrooke (B.M.S.A), 1889-2007. Paperback, 544 pages	$49.00	New
Vaudreuil and Soulanges		
• St.Ignace (M) 1833-1972; St. Medard (M) 1895-1972; Ste. Marie du Rosaire (M) 1958-1972; Ste. Trinite (M) 1924-1972; St. Jean Baptiste (M) 1949-1972; St. Pierre (M) 1946-1972; St. Thomas d'Aquin (M) 1899- 1972. Paper, 127 pages	$20.00	Fair
Vercheres		
• St. Denis sur Richelieu (M) 1740-1964. Paperback, 237 pages	$15.00	Good
• Ste. Theodosie (M) 1880-1968; St. Amable (M) 1913-1967; Ste. Julie (M) 1852-1967; St. Basile (M) 1870-1967; St. Brunio (M) 1843-1967. Paper, 307 pages	$20.00	Fair
Yamaska		
• La Baie du Febvre (M) 1715-1966. Paperback, 253 pages	$25.00	Good
UNITED STATES		
Connecticut		
• Putnam/North Grosvenordale: Gillman-Valade Funeral Home Burials. Comb binding, 563 pages	$65.00	Good
Massachusetts		
• New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Volume 1 – 1847. Paperback, 399 pages	$60.00	Good
New Hampshire		
• Vital Records of Croydon, NH to the end of 1900. Hardbound	$55.00	New
• Vital Records of Hampton, NH, to the end of 1900 Hardbound	$55.00	New
Rhode Island		
• Records of the Boulé Funeral Home, Fall River, RI, 1945-1982. Comb binding	$58.00	New
• Records of the Boulé Funeral Home, Fall River, RI, 1945-1982: CD-ROM	$37.50	New
Vermont		
• Gleanings from Gravestone Inscriptions, etc of Brookline, VT, 1737-1987. Hardbound, 396 pages	$85.00	New
Miscellaneous		
• Medaillons D'Ancetres 1st series. Paper, 190 pages	$15.00	Spine very worn
• Medaillons D'Ancetres 2nd Series. Paper, 190 pages	$15.00	Good
• Historical Atlas (American Historical Series, 1924)	$15.00	Fair
• Cassell's New French Dictionary (Used)	$ 7.50	Used
• Inventiare des Contrats du Mariage au greffe de Charlevoix. Paper, 373 pages	$20.00	Fair
• Special Anniversary Issue Connecticut Maple Leaf 1981-1991	$10.00	Used

• Origine des familles Canadiennes-Francaise by A. Godbout: 3-volume set, hardbound	$80.00	Good
• Croom, Emily. The Genealogist's Companion & Source-book – A beyond-the-basics, hands-on guide to unpuzzling your past: Paperback	$10.00	Good
• La Descendance D'Etienne Dauphin (c. 1633-1693) et de Marie Morin (1646-1728). Paper, 210 pages	$35.00	New
Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Regime Francaise, Volumes XXII, XXII, XXIV, XXVII – **REDUCED** from $28.00 to $14.00 each . Paperback.	$14.00 each	
• Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Regime Francais XIII. Paper, 212 pages	$20.00	Ggood
• Index des Greffes des Notaires Decedes (1645-1948).Paperback, 220 pages	$37.00	Fair
• Rapport de L'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec: Paperback. **REDUCED**		Paper
1926-1927	$25.00	All in fair condition
1927-1928	$25.00	
1928-1929	$25.00	
1930-1931	$25.00	
1931-1932	$25.00	
1932-1933	$25.00	
1933-1934	$25.00	
1934-1935	$25.00	
1937-1938	$25.00	
1939-1940	$25.00	
1940-1941	$25.00	
1941-1942	$25.00	
Vol. 29, 1948-49	$25.00	
Vol. 30-31, 1949-50 and 1950-51	$25.00	
Vol. 32-33, 1951-52 and 1952-53	$25.00	
Vol. 34-35, 1953-54 and 1954-55	$25.00	
Vol. 36-37, 1955-56 and 1956-57	$25.00	
• Petit Larousse Illustre (dictionary) Hardcover	$100.00	Heavy wear to cover and spine
Other Publications		
Ledogar, E. , Dauphinais Dictionary. Hardbound, 135 pages	$25.00	New
En Avant with our French Allies: Connecticut Sites, Markers and Monuments Honoring comte de Rochambeau's Troops. Paperback, 140 pages	$15.00	New
Connecticut Maple Leaf Pedigree Charts, 10th Anniversary Edition, 1991: Hardbound, 369 pages	$10.00	New
Connecticut Maple Leaf (CML) Subject Index 1983-2006: Comb binding	$ 5.00	New
Starting Your Research At the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of CT Library: Comb binding, 50 pages	$15.00	New
Author/Title/Subject Index to the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, 1983-2012: Comb binding, 65 pages	$22.50	New
Author/Title/Subject Index to the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, 1983-2012: CD-ROM	$12.50	New

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

Location:
Old County Courthouse
53 Tolland Green
Tolland, Connecticut

Telephone: (860) 872-2597
Web Site: www.fcgsc.org
Hours: Sat. 9-4; Sun. 1-4; Mon. 1-5; Wed. 1-5

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

Please Type or Print

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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

City: _____ Occupation: _____

State/Province: _____ Zip: _____ Country: _____ I am available to volunteer my service or to assist with special projects. Circle Yes: No:

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

[ ] Individual @ $30.00/year:
[ ] Family @ $30.00 plus $10.00/year for each additional members (must reside in same household).
[ ] Full Time Student @ $10.00/year. (Proof of student status may be required)
[ ] Affiliate Membership @ $30.00/ year. (Organizations only)
[ ] Exchange/Reciprocal – no fee. (Organizations only)
[ ] I am enclosing an extra contribution to the building fund in the amount of:_____
[ ] I wish to become a benefactor and meet personal financial planning goals through tax saving instruments such as Charitable annuities, bequest, trusts and memorial tributes. Please contact me.

Surnames of Interest

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

SURNAMES:_____

Library Rules and Regulations

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

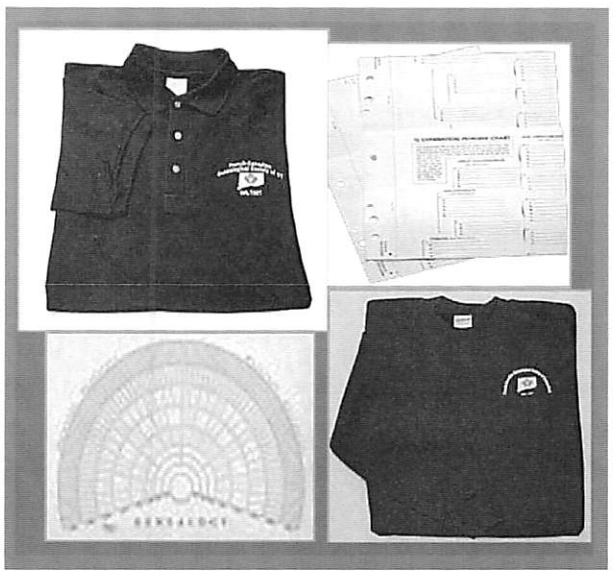
I have read the rules and regulations governing the use of the library and I agree to abide by them. I understand that the library is for the mutual benefit of all members. Therefore I further agree to report any infraction of the rules and regulations that I may observe committed by others.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Office Use Only: Membership #: Date: Billing Cycle Rev: 2010

FCGSC Merchandise

FCGSC items make great gifts. Tote bag is sturdy canvas with sewn on contrasting handles. Adjustable size ball cap has logo embroidered in white and red. Cobalt blue ceramic mug is dishwasher and microwave safe.



Short sleeved 100% cotton polo and T-shirt and heavyweight poly/cotton sweatshirt are embroidered with Society name and logo in red and white.

Order from:

French-Canadian Genealogical Society of CT, Inc.
P.O. Box 928,
Tolland, CT 06084-0928
860-872-2597 www.fcgsc.org

Make checks payable to FCGSC, Inc.

Logo items		
Mug: Ceramic, dark blue with red & white Society logo	$ 5.00	S/H $7.00 per item: contact FCGSC for special rates multiple items to same address.
Hat: Dark blue cotton prewashed-look baseball cap with Society logo embroidered in white and red. One size, adjustable.	12.00	
T-shirt: Dark blue 100% cotton pocket Tee with embroidered logo. S, M, L, XL	15.00	
Tote bag: Dark blue and red heavyweight canvas bag with embroidered Society logo	15.00	
Sweatshirt: Dark blue 50% cotton / 50% polyester sweatshirt with embroidered logo. S, M, L, XL	20.00	
Polo shirt: Dark blue 100% cotton polo shirt, collar and 3-button placket, with embroidered logo. Sizes S, M, L, XL	22.00	

Charts		
9-generation parchment fan chart	$ 9.00	S/H $4.50 per item: special rates available for multiple items to same address
5-generation descendant chart	5.00	
10-generation fan chart	5.00	
15-generation folded chart	6.00	
Map of France	5.00	
Publications		
CML Current (Vols. 12-14)	$ 5.00	
CML Previous (Vols. 1-11)	1.00	
Library Guide	15.00	

Membership		
Individual	Per year	$ 30.00
Family	$ 30 first person + $10 each add'l. person in same household	
Student	Per year	$10.00

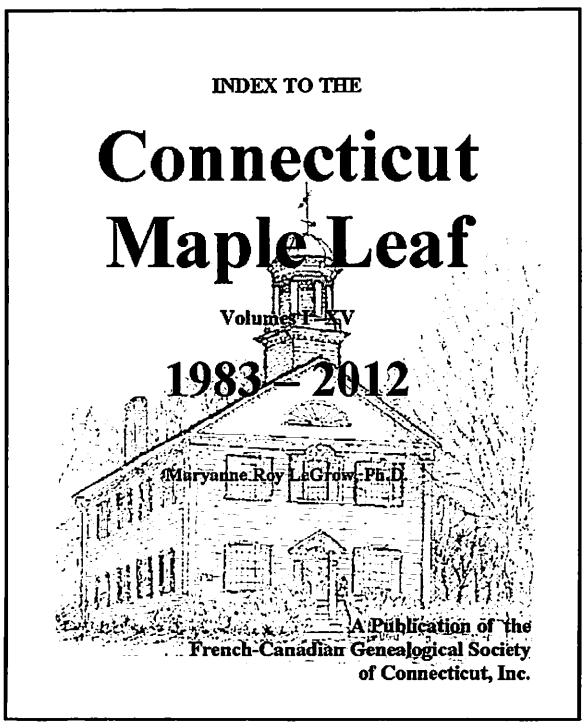
French-Canadian Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 928
Tolland, CT 06084-0928

Change Service Requested

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

NEW!

CML Index



Just Released! A complete guide to the first fifteen volumes of the journal of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, The *Connecticut Maple Leaf.* This is an updated comprehensive listing of articles appearing in the first fifteen volumes of the CML. It includes materials published during 1983 through 2012 and is divided into three sections, alphabetically listing authors of articles, the subjects of those articles cross-indexed under relevant headings, and the titles of the articles as they originally appeared in the CML

Paper cover, comb binding for lie-flat convenience, 71 pages, 8.5" x 11".
Book: $27 (includes shipping within continental U.S.); $22.50 if picked up at the library.
CD-ROM: $17 (includes shipping within continental U.S.); $12.50 if picked up at the library.

Order from FCGSC, P.O. Box 928, Tolland, CT 06084-0928. Make check payable to FCGSC, Inc. To order for pickup, 860-872-2597 or mlegrow@fcgsc.org.