

B
LA

Volume 16, Number 4 • Winter 2014

CONNECTICUT

MAPLE

LEAF



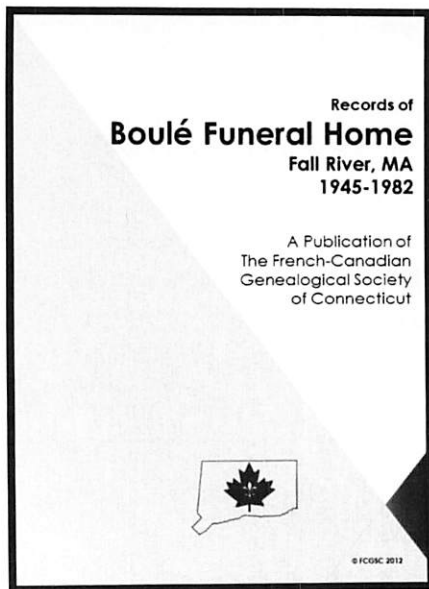
Our Home at
53 Tolland Green (Route 195)
Tolland, CT

**Journal of the
French-Canadian Genealogical
Society of Connecticut, Inc.**

**P.O. Box 928
Tolland, Connecticut 06084-0928
<http://www.fcgsc.org>**



Former Tolland County Courthouse - 1822



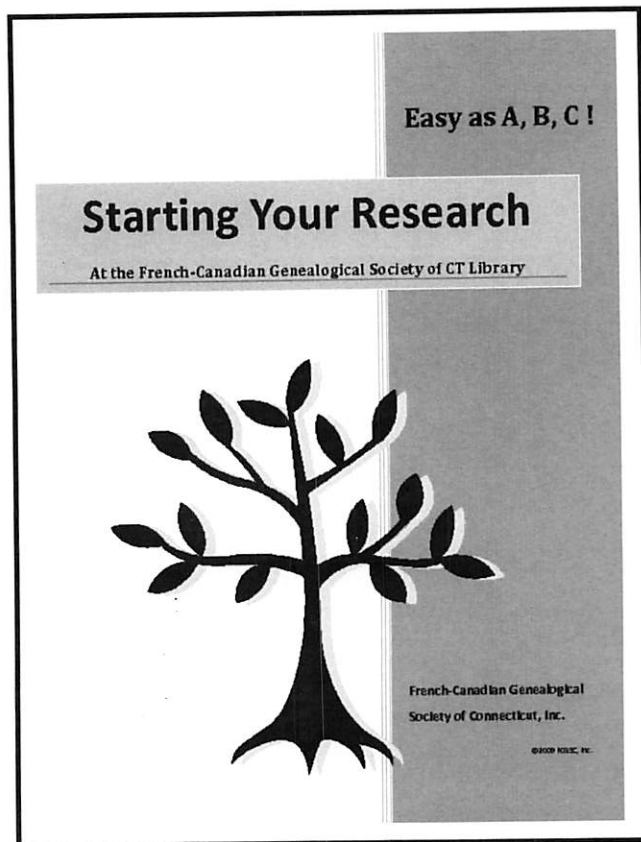
Boulé Funeral Home Records Fall River, Massachusetts, 1945-1982

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 \$19.50 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

Officers of the Society

President: Maryanne LeGrow
Vice President: Vacant
Recording Secretary: Andrea Scannell
Treasurer: William Martel
Corresponding Sect: Jean Fredette
Library Director: Germaine Hoffman

Directors

| Term 2014-16 | Term 2013-15 |
|---------------|------------------|
| Dianne Keegan | Vacant |
| Vacant | Paul Drainville |
| Vacant | Albert Marceau |
| Shirley Morin | Richard Fredette |

Librarians

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Germaine Hoffman | Estelle Gothberg |
| Paul Keroack | Dianne Keegan |
| Paul Lajoie | Robert Ouellette |
| Maryanne LeGrow | Albert Marceau |
| Robert Ouellette | Carol Askwith |
| Gordon Simon | Natalie Ryan |

Special Responsibilities

Assistant to Treasurer: Annette Ouellet
Auditor: Norbert Beauchemin
Carpentry: Richard Fredette
Cataloging: Jean Fredette
Hérbert Collection: Philippe Fontaine
Mailings: Albert Marceau
Maple Leaflet: Albert Marceau
Membership: Shirley Morin
Obituaries: Vacant
Publicity: Vacant
Reclassification: Paul Keroack
Repertoires: Dianne Keegan
Research: Carol Askwith
Scheduling: Maryanne LeGrow
Special Projects: Solange Lareau
Translation: Benoit Simoneau
Webmaster: Peter LeGrow

ISSN 1081-6275

Copyright © 2014 FCGSC
All rights reserved

CONNECTICUT MAPLE LEAF

Volume 16, Number 4 • Winter 2014 - 2015

Contents

Features

- 169 **The “Engagés” of New France**
Ignotius
- 173 **Muster Roll of the French-Canadian Militia of Québec City in 1775**
- 186 **Ivan N. Robinson: In Memoriam**
- 187 **What To Do With Too Many Books**
Maryanne LeGrow, #696
- 189 **Internet Update for Québec Researchers**
Albert Marceau, #766
- 191 **A Connecticut Yankee from France via Québec: Jean/John Ariail**
Maryanne LeGrow, #696

Departments

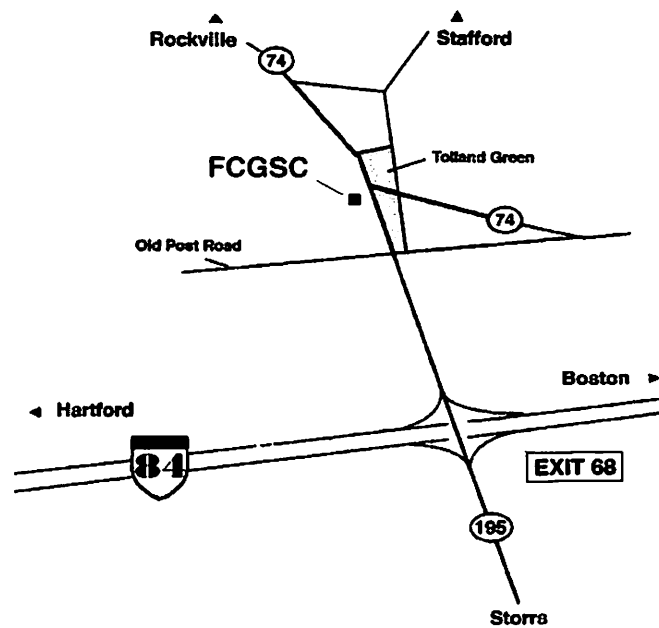
- 166 **Quick Facts about the FCGSC Library**
- 166 **CML Copyright and Article Submission Policy**
- 167 **Editors’ Niche**
Maryanne LeGrow, #696
- 168 **Financial Contributions to the Society**
- 188 **A Melange of Current Periodical Selections**
Germaine Hoffman, #333
- 199 **Materials Contributed to the Society**
Jean Fredette, #153 and Germaine Hoffman, #333
- 210 **Surnames of Interest to Our Members**
Shirley Giguere Morin, #2075
- 215 **New Members**
Shirley Giguere Morin, #2075

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 2015

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Apr. | 4-5 | Easter Observance |
| | 18 | Membership Meeting (closed 1-3) |
| May | 10 | Mother's Day |
| | 23-25 | Memorial day Observance |
| June | 21 | Father's Day |
| July | 4-5 | Fourth of July Observance |
| Aug | 23 | Volunteer Appreciation Day Picnic |
| Sep. | 5-7 | Labor Day Observance |
| Oct. | 17 | Membership Meeting (closed 1-3) |
| Nov. | 25-29 | Thanksgiving Observance |
| Dec. | 23-30 | Christmas Observance |



Holdings: About 3,500 books, journals, CDs, microfiche, including all major resources for United States, 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:

- All submitted work is original unless otherwise noted.
- Authors retain copyright to their original material, granting the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of CT 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 Editor assumes any responsibility for errors in content.

Submission Guidelines:

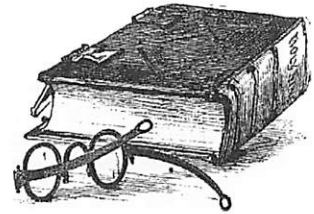
- Electronic submissions are preferred. E-mail material to mlegrow@fcgsc.org as Word, pdf, plain or rich text format documents, using a standard font.
- Zip files cannot be accepted.
- Accurate citations for all sources of information must be provided.
- Original, photographs or scanned images (as *pdf*, *bmp*, *gif*, or *tif* files) in the public domain or to which the author holds copyright 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



This issue marks the start of my sixth year as editor of *The Connecticut Maple Leaf*. At the risk of showing my age I can't help but wonder where the time has gone. Wherever it went, it went quickly.

Thinking back over the past five years, I have to say that editing this journal has been a novel and a very interesting experience for me. There's been both an up side and a down side, and usually I've found myself seeing both sides at once. The down side is that you're on your own because there's nobody to tell you how to do it, but the up side is that you have great freedom to innovate because there's nobody to tell you how to do it! I've had a great model to follow in the work that Sherry Chapman did as editor before me, and at the same time I've been free to improvise and experiment with different content, page formats and article styles.

From the start, my intent has been to produce a magazine that would be useful to our members, a place to find basic "how to" help, reviews of new books, and information about significant historical events that have impacted the lives of our French-Canadian ancestors. I think that it's also important for the *CML* to serve as a place to publish and preserve content that isn't available elsewhere, things like the series of birth, marriage and death records that Sue Paquette has extracted from local town registers.

One of the great things that genealogical magazines do is to publish lineages and histories specific to a single family line, like the articles contributed over the years by Paul Keroack, Peter Gagné and others. It's important to preserve this information for our own families. But it's equally important to create a widely accessible permanent record by placing our work where it will be available to future family researchers who may connect with our lines. Articles published in

the *CML* are indexed in databases like PERSI (Periodical Source Index) the largest subject index to genealogy and local history periodical articles in the world. (Did you know that Connecticut residents can access the PERSI indexes at iCONN, the free online library supported by state funds?) Copies of *CML* issues go to the Connecticut State Library, Library of Congress, DAR Library, and many individual and organizational libraries around the country where they are made available to interested researchers.

In each *CML* issue I've tried to provide readers with carefully documented articles and content that can serve as models for their own writing. Most of us who are 50 or over are part of a transitional generation. We remember when there were no automated archives, few published vital records, no internet, and little in the way of guidance to make research easier. Now genealogy is popular enough to have even inspired a TV program. Unfortunately, this popularity has also spawned a huge amount of just plain bad research. We've all seen it – the inaccurate conclusions, the sloppy documentation, the dates that at best don't make sense and at worst are impossibly incorrect, and the family trees too wobbly to stand up to a strong breeze. My hope is that by working to publicize sound research methods and by serving as an example of careful documentation, the *CML* can do its part to help raise and maintain standards of genealogical research.

In looking backward I'm also looking forward and asking for your help. We need to know what kinds of content you want to see in future *CML* issues; we need your articles, letters, comments, requests. Let us know how we are doing and what you want to see next in this journal. Drop a line, submit an article, or send an e-mail to connect. And have a beautiful new year!

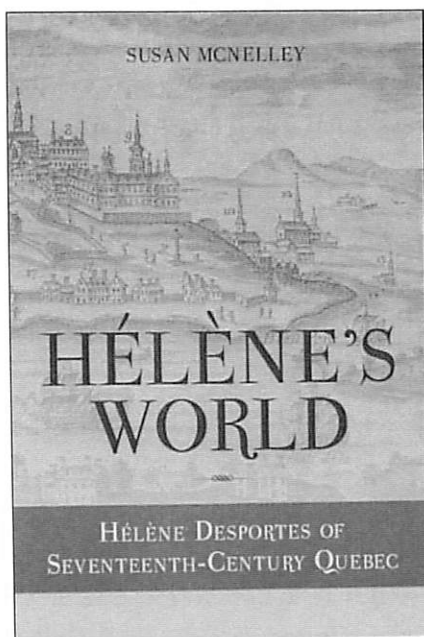
Maryanne

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

Hélène's World:

Hélène Desportes of Seventeenth-Century Quebec

By Susan McNelley



Hélène Desportes, born in 1620, was the first child of French parents to be born in Quebec and to survive.

This is her story, set against the backdrop of France's efforts to establish a colony in the New World along the banks of the St. Lawrence River.

Learn more about the world of Hélène Desportes and the other French-Canadian pioneers in this thoroughly researched book which includes close to seven hundred source citations and notes.

More information: www.tracingsbysam.com

Available at Amazon.com

List price: \$19.95

FCGSC Gratefully Acknowledges Financial Contributions to the Society

June 2013 – November 2014

David M. Brunell, #526
Joe & Elizabeth Charron, #2247
Sandra Edwards, #1532
Elaine Fazzina, #1971
Ronald M. Gaudet, #2137
Therese Grego, #435
Edward Lamirande, #446
Leonard Guay, #295
Claudette Johnson, #2246
Paul Keroack, #157
Robert & Sally Lessard, #1754
Patricia Marrotte, #2244
Jeanne Pellerin, #
John H. Senechal, M.D., #1126

Steven Trudel, #1541
Henry Benoit, #1977
Richard Blais, #1652
William Gagnon, #1573
Donald & Kathryn Goyette, #1989
Paul Lajoie, #1402
Frank Melanson, #1184
Jeanne Miller, #885
Bernice T. Morneault, #2163
Elizabeth O'Donnell, non-member
Gerard & Margaret Perusse, #1693
Rev. Wilfrid S. Royer, #2354
Allen Spooner, #1516
Frances Y. Swietlicki, #1840

Total: \$799

The “Engagés” of New France

by Ignotius

Original publication: Société des Études Historiques. (1904). Les Engagés de la Nouvelle-France. *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, X(11), 321-328. Translated from the French.

A word that one often encounters in the ancient annals of New France is *engagé*. From our chronicles and our old documents it has passed into the present language of Canadians, and is one that is commonly used today to designate servants, especially in the countryside. What was it like for the engagés in the early days of Canada?

Open the old and interesting dictionary of Trévoux. For the word *engagé* you read as follows: “Name given to those who, wishing to go and establish themselves in the Indies, contract to serve three years there to repay the cost of the voyage. ‘Obligatus, mancipatus.’ Called ‘thirty-six months.’ In Holland, they required seven years of service. This type of bargain is not made now, but one still finds the name of *engagés* or of ‘*thirty-six months*’ given to those who agree with the inhabitants of the islands to serve for three years.”

In his work *La France aux colonies*¹, Mr. Rameau published these lines: “Every habitant of the colonies, every ship captain was entitled to contract with workers or apprentices in France for a three year service, exactly like the recruiters. They had the same rights as a military leader, and these contracts were negotiable and transferable.” All the world knows that the terrible buccaneers of the Tortugas and Saint-Domingue were recruited in this manner; there the rights of mastership were exercised with extreme rigor, and the life of the engagé was even harder because it was the novitiate for entering the formidable corporation of Buccaneers. In Canada, the regime was more paternal; the engagé lived in the family, often married one of the daughters of the master, and

settled near him. Further, in a note Mr. Rameau adds:

The engagé system, which was strong in our American colonies, was established before 1660 by a notice of the Conseil Supérieur of Quebec, which, in order to increase the population and to provide the country with the workers it needed, proposed in a legal opinion a package of measures which, adopted in France, became the basis of the regulation of engagés. Every captain of a ship bound for America was obliged to carry a special passport, to which as a sort of service, was added as a special condition the obligation to transport to America three engagés for a ship of 60 tons, six for a ship of 100 tons, etc. Captains thus carried young men who were obliged to go to serve in America for three years, who were called the Thirty-Six Months, who were subject to an agreed-upon salary and the employer was obliged to feed and supply them with clothing. Arrived at his destination, the captain, to recover the cost of the passage and the equipment of the engagé, transferred his contract for a sum which varied according to the quality of the engagé, and according to the greater or lesser need which the colony had for workers. It happened that the captain was easily able to cover the cost of their passage, taking in on average 130 livres for each engagé, but often he was obliged to sell them for much less. On some occasions the captains were able to be freed from that obligation by paying 60 francs to the Fund of the Navy for each engagé that he would have had to carry.

With this system, the class of engagés soon became large enough in Canada. At the Census of 1666, we see included 401 engagés, out of a population of 3,215.

Mr. Rameau obviously erred when he spoke of a regulation of the Conseil Supérieur of Québec

¹ Rameau, E. (1859). *La France aux colonies: études sur le développement de la race française hors de l'Europe*. Paris: A. Jouby.

relative to engagés prior to 1660. The Conseil Souverain [Sovereign Council], later called the Conseil Supérieur, was not established until 1663. The first act of this deliberative and judicial body relative to the question of the engagés was on 15 October of that year. Here is the content:

Regarding what has already been repeatedly shown by the public prosecutor of the King, of all the passengers who came from France in the vessels of His Majesty from the previous year to the present, who raise objections to serving the habitants to whom they were distributed without prior notice: first of all, it is limited to only a single time [that is, a single period of service]. Besides that there are some people who are useless for work and for clearing land because of their old age, natural infirmities, diseases, who because of their abuses and bad behaviors come in the said vessels, to the number of which are added some laid off soldiers, all which are a charge on the public, and for that reason it has been proposed to send them back to France. That in addition there are some working men who have served the time to which they were committed towards their masters and who ask for freedom to go back again to France. It has been resolved that working men who came in her Majesty's ships both this year and last year, who were distributed to the inhabitants, will be forced to serve the said inhabitants three years after which time they will be free to adapt, stay in the country or return to France, nor can they be retained by force any longer than those who have completed the time that they were bound to their masters.²

At the same time, Mr. Pierre Boucher writes in his *Histoire véritable et naturelle des moeurs et productions du pays de la Nouvelle-France*, [True and Authentic History of the Customs and Products of New France] which was printed in France the following year [1664]: "The greater part of our habitants who are here are men who have come in the role of servants and after having served three years in the home of a master they say to

themselves that they have not worked more than a year at clearing land and already they collect more grain than is needed to feed them. Normally when they begin they have little; they get married then to a woman who has no more than they do; however in less than four or five years you see them at their ease as humble working people and well adjusted for people of their condition."

It seems that in the early days of the colony the engagés were not always very disciplined or faithful to their contracts. There were a multitude of regulations and legal decisions. Thus on December 5, 1663, the Sovereign Council decreed the following:

Regarding that which was stated by the Attorney General of the King: that he is warned that there are a number of headstrong companions who are full of strategies to lead astray the domestic servants of the inhabitants from the service of their masters, giving them ways that they use to annoy their said masters by their poor service to force them to discharge [the engagés]; that the said companions and servants drink and become scandalously intoxicated and give very bad examples to the Christian savages, and that sometimes these binges continue several days on end, and the said engagés raise no objection to looking for new masters, confident in the hiding place that is given to them in a great many homes, and that they are able to obtain in this disorder.

The laws that the Council has made, and made very explicit, prohibit and forbid all persons of whatever quality or condition they may be, to withdraw under any pretext whatsoever any servants without their masters' permission in writing, on pain of a fine. And the said servants who engage to leave the service of their masters without written permission are liable to the same penalty, and to pay their masters for each day of absence or lost work the sum of four livres, upon the report by the said masters to the clerk of the council of the departure of their discontent servants. It is also forbidden to all persons to lead said domestic servitors astray or to drink with them, and forbidden to

² *Jugements du Conseil Souverain*, Vol. I, p. 29.

all persons who sell wine to sell or give [it] to said domestics on pain of fine, with also a fine of ten livres for becoming drunk, without exception.

One finds in the judgments of the Sovereign Council many decrees against the engagés who have left their masters suddenly. On the 14th of January 1664, Louis Lepage, servant of Charles LeGardeur, was sentenced to prison for having left the service of the latter and hidden himself “at the side of Beaupré.” In the month of March of the same year, the widow Badeau was fined ten livres in restitution for having taken away to her house two engagés of the Sieur de la Ronde, in breach of their contract of service, and the two servants were fined, one ten livres and the other six livres, on penalty of corporal punishment if they failed to pay. A short while later, another delinquent of the same type was threatened with the whip for the same offense.

In 1674, Jacques Renault, who had deserted his master Mathurin Morin, was sentenced to undergo the punishment of the pillory for two hours, during which time he wore on his chest a placard reading “Bound servant who has deserted the service of his master for the first time.” And so on. As one can see, the discipline to which the engagés were subjected was rigorous. That severity was undoubtedly necessary to maintain good order.

The captains who were obliged to bring engagés to the colonies did not choose all of the same quality. To diminish their costs and their risks, they often took the disabled or children. One finds records in some of our censuses of engagés of 10 and 12 years old. “In 1664,” writes Mr. Rameau, “there arrived a convoy of 100 men brought by two captains, only 20 were in a state to be able to work; they were distributed among the habitants for a salary of from 20 to 30 ecus.”³ It was at approximately this time that engagés were press-ganged by the captains. Mr. Rameau took this information from a letter of the Sovereign Council

³[Editor’s Note: The ecu was worth 3 livres or 3 shillings, 9 pence in 1653. In today’s currency, this would be about US \$7401 - \$11,101. (Turner; British National Archives).]

of the king, in which there was inquiry about a shipment of workers sent on the orders of His Majesty. That shipment was composed of three hundred persons under the conduct of Captains Gargot and Guillon.

“They left seventy-five at Plaisance, in the island of Haiti,” we read in this letter: “about sixty died at sea; one captain landed here one hundred and fifty-nine persons. Of this number there were six families composed of twenty-one persons, thirty-eight girls who have since been dispersed both here and in the surrounding area to Trois-Rivières and Montréal and since married, except three, of which one was taken by the Iroquois in the island of Orleans and made captive. Among the remaining hundred, there were no more than twenty men ready to do some work, the others were sick and too weak to be able to stand on their feet, indeed most were young people, clerics, schoolchildren or persons of this nature, the major part of whom had never worked.”

By a regulation of 16 November 1716, the King decreed that for each worker who knew the trades of mason, stone cutter, blacksmith, locksmith, carpenter, barrel maker, house builder, ship caulker and other trades that are useful in the colonies, captains would be compensated as for two workers. An ordinance of 20 May 1721 allowed the owners of a shipping company to pay sixty livres into the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy in place of every engagé whom they did not transport. It was a change of obligation: either an engagé or sixty livres.

Over time, this established a system of fraud. Ship owners devised a way to present to the port authorities at embarkation a set of credentials that allowed people to pass as engagés although they were not; and after passing in review they returned [i.e., did not stay on the ship]. To give an account then of the absence of these pseudo-engagés, the ship captains brought back certificates of desertion. To remedy this abuse, the King issued an order on 15 February 1724, whereby the captains and owners of ships, and all persons subject to carry engagés to the colonies were required to pay into the hands of the Treasurer-

General of the Navy, one month after the arrival of their vessels in the port of landing, the sum of sixty livres for each engagé that they have not delivered within the said colonies, and for whom they did not bring a certificate. For engagés with a trade, the amount payable was one hundred and twenty livres. The order added that certificates of desertion would not be taken into account.

Another class of engagés were those who were bound over by judicial sentence. Here is an example. The 8th of October, 1675, René Lambert, accused of breaking and entering, theft, and breach of the ordinance concerning trafficking was sentenced to three years' involuntary service to a person appointed by the Court and who owed him in return for his service only his living and any clothing absolutely necessary. He was also sentenced to a fine of sixty livres which had to be paid to his account by his future master, twenty livres per year. At that moment appeared the Sieur

Marson, who asked the Court to grant him the sentenced Lambert, to take him to Acadia, where he had an extreme need of people to serve, being ready to make the submissions required for payment of the fine to which the said Lambert was sentenced." The Court immediately agreed to the request of the Sieur de Marson.

These few notes may contribute to creation of a better understanding of how the engagé system functioned in New France of the 16th and 17th centuries.

References

- British National Archives. *Currency Converter*. Accessed 11NOV2014 at <http://apps.nationalarchives.gov.uk/currency/results.asp#mid>
- Turner, F. *Money and Exchange Rates in 1632*. Accessed 11NOV2014 at <http://1632.org/1632Slush/1632money.rtf>

Saint Thomas Seminary Alumni Reunion



Attention Former Students of STS

By Albert J. Marceau, No. 766, and Class of 1983, STSHS

The second reunion of graduates, and non-graduates, of all classes in both the high-school and the college at St. Thomas Seminary in Bloomfield, Conn., will be held on Friday, May 15, 2015 in the alma mater. As the date of the reunion nears, there will be more information about it on the website, <http://www.stseminary.org> as well as on Facebook at <http://facebook.com/pages/St-Thomas-Seminary/135090466507375> . To receive further information about the reunion by e-mail, please write to stsreunion@aohct.org . To speak with a representative of the reunion committee, please call Mary Ellen Kunz at (860)-547-0513.

Muster Roll of the French-Canadian Militia of Québec City in 1775

EDITOR'S NOTE: From 1759 to 1763 all of New France was under martial law: by June of 1775, Québec City had been under British rule for nearly sixteen years. In 1775 martial law was imposed again in response to a threatened invasion by the New England colonies. The 1763 Treaty of Paris had ended French law and the customary privileges of the Catholic Church in the colony, imposing on its citizens an oath of allegiance that in effect barred from civil office anyone who would not renounce Catholicism and swear adherence to the beliefs of the Protestant Church. After a period of civil unrest and strife between British newcomers and merchants and French-speaking residents, the Treaty of Paris in 1774 restored French civil law to Canada, allowed Catholics to practice their faith, and changed the oath of allegiance to one that Canadian Catholics could accept. In the colonies to the south, the Treaty of Paris was not popular. Among other issues, British Protestants in what was to become the United States resisted the idea of allowing free practice of Catholicism anywhere on the American continent. Inconsistently, many soon-to-be rebel Yankees believed that if attacked, Canadians would surrender and follow the 13 lower colonies' lead into revolution against the British monarchy. However, having regained the franchise and finding themselves once again able to practice their religion and live by the legal system to which they were accustomed, many French-Canadians, backed by the urging of the Church, were willing to accept the concessions of the Treaty of Paris and prepare to defend their country if necessary. Prior to 1759 when it was abolished, membership in the militia had been the civic duty of every able-bodied male in New France. According to historian Gilles Proulx:

Each parish and, in the towns and cities, each district had its own militia company. For example, in 1754 the city of Québec had 14 companies. The number of soldiers varied according to the size of the parish or district.

The men supplied their own equipment, served on expeditions without pay and took part in arms-training exercises once a month. Each company was commanded by a captain, who was also the government representative in the parish.⁴

In the fall of 1775, Governor Carleton ordered the re-forming of the old city militia, which passed in review before him on 11SEP1775. What follows is a reprint of a listing of Québec City militiamen who were reinstated to their military duties and took part in the September 11th parade. They are grouped by company and by the street or area of the city where they lived. It is thus possible to use this list to see the neighbors with whom our ancestors lived and worked in Québec City, and in many instances to find their occupations as well.

La Milice Canadienne-Française a Québec en 1775⁵

The 9th of June, 1775, Governor Carleton proclaimed martial law in the province of Québec and its territories and dependents. At the same time, he activated the militias of the entire province. It was not an easy task since, virtually, the militias had ceased to exist with the French regime.

The French-Canadians of Québec, true to their oath of allegiance, decided also to take arms against the invaders, and, the 29th of June, 1775, they addressed the following petition to Governor Carleton, then in Montréal:

The bourgeois and citizens of Québec, in view of the grim situation in that town, take the liberty to explain to Your Excellence, that always zealous to defend the rights of their august sovereign [they] believe they do not have to

⁴ Proulx, Gilles. (1991). *The garrison of Québec from 1748 to 1759*. Ottawa: National Historic Sites, Parks Service.

⁵ Translated from an unsigned article in the original publication: Société des Études Historiques. (Aug.-Sept., 1905). *La Milice Canadienne-Française a Québec en 1775*. *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*. XI(8) 225-242; and XI(9) 257-269.

offer him services which belong to him of right, in attending on Your Excellence from time to time, in consequence of his orders that we be put into militias such as they were previously, just as Your Excellency has established in Montreal, to support good order and look after the public peace.

The 3rd of July, Governor Carleton responded to Canadian subjects of His Majesty residing in Québec:

I thank you for your petition filled with common sense and with obedience toward a sovereign whose first care is the happiness and the protection of his subjects; the militias of the regions of Montreal and Trois-Rivières having nearly been completed, I will take the necessary arrangements for those of the district of Québec,

when I flatter myself that those who seek to attain the tranquility of this province, by weapons and violence, or false and seditious reports, will be punished, as their crimes deserve.

The 2nd of August, Governor Carleton returned to Québec, and, the next day, he started the work of organizing the militia in the capital. The Canadians enrolled with such good will that on the 11th of September, at six in the evening, the militia passed in review before Lieutenant-governor Cramahé on the Place d'Armes. The roll of that parade we publish here. This piece has all the more interest in that it gives, with few exceptions, the proper names of those who, on December 31, 1775, had the glorious privilege of repelling the attack of Montgomery.

***General List of the Canadian Militia of Québec that passed in review the 11th of September.
Submitted by Gabriel Elzéar Taschereau, Esquire, Capt. Aide Major of the said Militia.***

1775

OFFICERS AND THEIR DATES OF COMMISSION

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Colonel: M. Noël Voyer | 25 June |
| Lieut. Colonel: M. Jn. Baptiste Dumon | 23 June |
| Major: M. Comte Dupré | 25 June |
| Capt. Aide Major: M. Gabriel El. Taschereau | 4 August |
| Sec. Aide Major: M. Louis Germain fils | 6 October |
| Aide Major pour l'Artillerie: M. Guichau | 7 October |
| Sous-Aides Majors: M. Jn. Frans. Cugnet fils, 14 August; M. Pierre Perras fils, 15 August | |

Capitaines

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| M. Louis Dunières | 4 August |
| M. François Baby | 5 August |
| M. Jacques Perras | 6 August |
| M. Pierre Marcoux | 7 August |
| M. Charles Berthelot | 8 August |
| M. Alex. Dumas | 9 August |
| M. Louis Frémont | 10 August |
| M. Henry Morin | 11 August |
| M. Michel Fortier | 12 August |
| M. Henry Laforce | 15 August |

Capitaines en Second

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| M. Richardière Corbin | 4 August |
| M. Lizot | 5 August |
| M. Dufau | 6 August |
| M. Chabot | 7 August |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| M. Louis Corbin | 8 August |
| M. Charles Voyer | 9 August |
| M. Louis Fornel | 10 August |
| M. Pierre Marchand | 11 August |
| M. Charles Lambert | 12 August |
| M. Pommeréau | 15 August |
| M. Charles Riverin | 5 October |
| M. Charles Liard | 7 October |

Lieutenants

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| M. Jn. Dechamblain | 4 August |
| M. Jacques Perrault | 6 August |
| M. Bouchard | 7 August |
| M. Duval l'ainé | 9 August |
| M. Alexandre Picard | 10 August |
| M. Liberal Dumas | 11 August |

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| M. Paul Lacroix | 12 August | M. Noel Dupon | 12 August |
| M. Guerreau | 13 August | M. François Valin | 13 August |
| M. Raby fils | 15 August | M. Launière fils | 15 August |
| M. Serindae | 6 October | M. Louis Marchand | 4 October |
| M. Turgeon | 7 October | M. Joseph Noel | 6 October |
| M. Pinguet Vaucour | 5 October | M. Cureu St-Germain | 6 October |
| Enseignes | | M. René Marchand | 6 October |
| M. Fortier fils | 6 August | M. Amant Primot | 8 October |
| M. Pierre Perrault | 7 August | M. Bruneau | 5 October |
| M. Jean Bte Penet fils | 4 August | M. Larche | 7 October |
| M. Volan | 9 August | | |
| M. Jean Bte Chevalier 10 August | | | |

ROLL OF THE FIRST COMPANY

Officers

Capitaine – M. Louis Cunière
 Capitaine en second – M. Richardière Corbin
 Lieutenant – M. Jean Dechamblain

Enseigne – M. Jean-Bte. Panet
 Premier Sergent – Jacques Pampalon
 Second Sergent – Antoine Jacson

Militia

Rue St-Louis

Pierre Montreuil - barbier
 Joseph Fortier - domestique de M. Panet
 Simon Batbau père
 François Kirouet
 Pierre Laruencel - tailleur
 Joseph Luneau - navigateur
 Pierre Roy, domestique de M. Vialars
 J. Bte. Voizel - voilier
 Jacques Poussard
 Jean Gagné
 Nicolas Lepage - journalier

Michel Racine - ditto
 Jn. Dominique Levasseur
 Jn. Bte. Gacien - couvreur
 Vincent Planigué } Domestiques de
 Baptiste Duret } l'honorable Lieut.
 Gouverneur
 François Gagnié - journalier
 Antoine Dubeau - ditto
 Joseph Michon - ditto
 Jean Beauché – ditto

Rue Ste-Ursule ou des Carrières

Louis Coutan – menuisier
 Etienne Bois – perruquier
 Philippe Drolet – Boulanger
 Charles Lamontagne – journalier
 Louis Petitclair – chartier
 Joseph Bois – chartier
 Louis Descareaux – charpentier
 Charles Derome Descariaux
 Nicolas Dauphiné – tonnelier
 Joseph Mommelian – charpentier
 Pierre Philipon – idem [idem=same as previous]

François Bedouin – journalier
 Antoine Grenier - idem
 Etienne Moras - tonnelier
 Charles Cochin dit Saintonge - menuisier
 Alexandre Lafonatine - vitrier
 Alexis Larose - journalier
 Michel Drolet - idem
 Jn. Bte. Lepine – maçon
 Paul Cambray – Journalier
 Jn. Bte. Campeau

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

Rue des Grisons, Cartier de la Citadelle

Charles Monier – Navigateur
Joseph Dussault fils – pilote
Jean Pierre – voilier
Jacques Lemage père – journalier
Augustin Gelie – idem
Arnaud Duchemain – jardinière
Jn. Bte. Chamberland – journalier
Antoine Simon dit Lafleur – tonnelier
Joseph Drouin – journalier
Joseph Silvain – journalier
Charles Pouliot – chartier
Thomas Carret – maçon
François Malouin - idem
Charles Parant – Boulanger
Jn. Bte. L'asquet – journalier
François Godbou – tonnelier
Joseph Larivière – menuisier
Louis Lacroix – journalier
Jn. Bte. Hebert – ramoneur
Philippe Philibert – journalier
Pierre Houle – idem
Louis Bureau – journalier
Philip Galarnau – navigateur

Antoine Dubeau
Jacques Lamontagne – chartier
Louis Turcot – idem
Jean Bte. Girard – journalier
Jos. Mignerant - navigateur
Julien Guignant – cuisinier de son
Excellence
Pierre Bilot dit Laose père – journalier
Antoine Belot – domestique de M. Johnston
Pierre Bonhomme – journalier
Antoine Martinet – idem
Antoine Baron – idem.
Etienne Chamberland – charpentier
Prisque Chamberland – charpentier
Florent Dubeau – chartier
Jn. Bte. Demeule – idem
Jean Bte. Petitclair – idem
Louis Charland père – cordonnier
Gabriel Landry – idem
Joseph Caron – journalier
Joseph Moizan fils –
Pierre Laville – chartier
Joseph Michon

Faubourg St-Louis

Jean Dabin – jardinier
Joseph Proveau – chartier

Jacques Dion - maçon

Volontaires

M. Chaussegros Delery
M. Panet père

M. Panet fils
M. Vaucour Pinguet

Elderly and infirm exempt from the requirement by order of the Honorable Lieut. Governor

Jean Gobert – chartier
François Levasseur
Etienne Bois père
Pierre Provau – chartier

Pierre Chamberland
Jean Moizan père
Guillaume Provan père

ROLL OF THE SECOND COMPANY

Officers

Capitaine - Fran. Baby
Capitaine en second – M. Louis Lizot
Lieutenant – M. Pinguet Vaucour

Enseigne – M. Amand Primont
Premier Sergent – Jn. Bte. Durouvray
Second Sergent – Ch. Descareau

Militia

Rue Champlain

Fran. Bellette – navigateur
François Malherbe – tailleur

Joseph Crête – perruquier
Louis Borneuf – marchand

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

François Meurse – navigateur
Antoine Vezeinas – forgeron
Fr. Bellette fils – navigateur
Joseph Lucas – orfèvre
Joseph Pellion – perruquier

Michel Audy – tonnelier
Augustin Martel – idem
Joseph Audy – idem
Joseph Plette – tailleur
Pierre Castagnet - forgeron

Rue sous le Fort

Claude Chavau – tonnelier
Jn. Bte. Norau – idem
Pierre Bonnet – Boulanger
Jn. Bte. Lachaine – tonnelier
Michel Chatelrau – idem
Bouchard père
Joseph Onel

Antoine Franchair – tonnelier
Louis Pilliard
Jn. Bte. Carier
Joseph Deruisseau – journaliste
Martin Chennequy – pilote
François Vigneau – journaliste
Louis Carignant - charpentier

Rue St. Pierre

Pierre Labady fils – tonnelier
Antoine Bistodeau – boucher
Jean Bte. Bonet fils – navigateur
Louis Aillor – journaliste

Pierre Coté – navigateur
Franç. Detourneau – forgeron
François Bedouin – idem
Charles Marié - tonnelier

Rue de la Canotrie

François Bussières
Pierre Traham – maçon
Augustin Clusau – navigateur
Jn. Bte. Gilbert – forgeron
Etienne Delisle – menuisier
François Delisle – idem
Germain Langevin – sieur
Jacque Langevin – navigateur
Paul Verrau - maçon
Paul Verrau fils – idem
François Valois – idem

Simon Barbau – tonnelier
Pierre Beauchesne – forgeron
Joseph Cloutier – Maçon
Réné Toupin – forgeron
Baptiste Dassilva – idem
Pierre Labady – tonnelier
Jn. B. Portugais – maçon
Franç. Rouillard – tonnelier
Charles Vadeboncoeur
Joseph Chevalier – journaliste
Louis Tremblau - idem

Rue St. Charles

Charles Dassilva – navigateur
Joseph Doucet – distillateur
Jn. Bte. Marmet – tonnelier
Pierre Leblanc – journaliste
Charles Lefèvre – chartier
Charles Menard – tonnelier
Louis Corbin – charpentier
Louis Larivé – Tonnelier
Michel Cornau – idem
Réné Lafleche – charpentier
Thimothé Lafleche – idem
Bte. Poitvin – tonnelier
Franç. Griphard – navigateur
François Claise - idem

Urbain Pageot dit Lange – vin menuisier
Etienne Dufraigne – tourneur
Louis Ouâlet – navigateur
Thomas Giroux – navigateur
Jn. Caron dit Chevalier – cabaretier
Joseph Chevalier – journaliste
Fr. Joseph Cugnet – volontaire
Jn. Baptiste Dervy
Jn. Dupon
Joseph Saussier
Pierre Doucet
Joseph
Pierre Sire
Charles Auclair

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

Pierre Tibau
Pierre Moizan
Ephrem Robichaud

Pierre Turcot
Jean Bromme

Elderly and infirm exempt from the requirement by order of the Honorable Lieut. Governor

Charpentier dit Saintonge
Jn. Bte. Govrau
François Desroches

Bernard dit Larose
Louis Provau
Jn. Marie Dassilva

ROLL OF THE THIRD COMPANY

Officers

Capitaine – M. Perras
Capitaine en second – M. Dufau
Lieutenant – M. Perrault

Enseigne – M. Fortier fils
Premier Sergent – Joseph Damien
Second Sergent – Thomas Marin

Militia

Rue de la Montagne

Joseph David – tailleur
Jn. Bte. Onel fils – perruquier
Joseph Laforge

Etienne Griaud Larivière – forgeron
Louis Parent fils

Rue Sault au Matelot

Jean Baillargé pere – menuisier
François Baillargé fils – idem
Joseph Feuilletau père – idem
Joseph Feuilletau fils – idem
Barthelemy Turier – Boulanger
Maurice Jean – idem
Rodrigue chez Sinaï – navigateur
Rodrigue chez Protin – idem
François Sinaï
J. B. Vozel fils – menuisier
Charles Crottau – Cordonnier
Jn. Plante – forgeron
Michel Sauvageau – tonnelier
Louis Descaraux - cordonnier
Louis Pasquet – tonnelier
Joseph Pasquet – idem
Pierre Becquet - idem
Jean Lespérance – idem
J. B. Levasseur - aubergiste
Pierre Boivert - marchand
Jos. Bouvet fils – menuisier
Pierre Cognac – idem
Charles Cognac – idem
Claude Cognac – idem
Jn. Bte. Montauban - journalier

François Roza – voilier
Voyer chez Saint-Pierre
Pierre Chamberland – journalier
François Blanchard - forgeron
Charles Crochetiere - idem
François Chamberland - navigateur
Michel Philibert - idem
Denis Dutil - idem
Michel; Dutil - idem
Jacques Valerant - idem
Jean Renaud - idem
Jean Fornel - idem
Jn. Bte. Amiot – tonnelier navigateur
Alexis Vallé - navigateur
Louis Vallé - idem
Yves Lanchot - idem
Joseph Girouard - tonnelier
Antoine L'heureux- menuisier
Silvestre Dubé - tonnelier
Jean Bte. Dubé - idem
François Gosselin - idem
Joseph Girouard - idem
Joseph Bouvet - menuisier
Pierre Protin – nav. & plâtelier
Jean Letourneau fils - armurier

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

Etienne Normandau fils
Benjamin Maillou - forgeron
Elie Laparre - chirurgien
Charles Babin
François Bourgnion
Leboeuf - journalier
Fr. Lonnais – tonnelier
Alexis Dorion – journalier
Jean Marie Dassilva – idem
Nicolas Bergevin – chartier
Baptiste Jourdain – maçon
Dominique Tenasse – commis
Claude Chamberland – journalier
Joseph Pasquet – tonnelier
Antoine Crequy – maçon

Deslettres Beaujour – maçon
entrepreneur
Pierre Hamfry
Joseph Belivau
Pascal Letournau - forgeron
Michel Laparre fils
François Dorval - boulanger
Noel Dubord - maçon
Joseph Dumas
Jean Bte. Guste
Gille Serindae - Tonnelier
Jean Baptiste Dumas
Raphael Monier
Michel Perrault

ROLL OF THE FOURTH COMPANY

Officers

Capitaine – M. Marcoux
Capitaine en Second – M. Chabot
Lieutenant – M. Bouchard

Enseigne – M. Pierre Perrault
Premier Sergent – Joseph Bonneville
Second Sergent – Pierre Roy

Militia

Rue Sault Au Matelot

Charles Roy – journalier
Joseph Gelly – navigateur
Jean Baptiste Morié – idem

Baptiste Picar – navigateur
Pierre Cauté - idem

Quartier St. Roch

Antoine Richaud – armurier
Chambau Trudel – navigateur
Pierre Duval – armurier
Joseph Arnois – forgeron
Michel Lamontagne – charpentier
Paul Fr. Chalifour – journalier
Pierre Cazau – Charon
Baptiste Allard – idem
Ignace François – forgeron
Jean Lefevre – idem
Pierre Poulin – journalier
Jean Marie Flamand – tanneur
Joseph Nollet – journalier
Labonté – idem
Joseph Parent – maçon
Joseph Audy – journalier
Joseph Gagnon – cabaretier
Pierre Bocquet – cordonnier

François Sesseville – charpentier
Charles St-Michel – boucher
Jn. Bte. Gagnié – tonnelier
Charles Verray – chartier
Pierre Cornelier père – cordonnier
Jn. Bte. Cornelier fils – idem
Pierre Giroux – tanneur
François Deligny – sellier
Jean Primaux – idem
Bidgaré - tanneur
Nicolas Levasseur - idem
Charles Flamand - maçon
Charles Flamand - tanneur
Nicolas Venier - cabaretier
François Beaudoin - journalier
Joseph Cauté - idem
Joachim Primaux père - tanneur
Joachim Primaux fils - idem

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

Jacques Fluet - idem
Maruice Delignie - sellier
Pierre Vincent - potier
Pierre Mercier - idem
Etienne Thibodau - journalier
L'heureux - idem
Louis Odet - idem
Augustin Cottin - idem
Bergeront - journalier
Baptiste Dubois - idem
Charles Navair - menuisier
Gabriel Cauté - Charon
Joseph Lepine - maçon
Jn. Bte. Beaulieu - charpentier
Louis Nollet - journalier
Jacques Beaulieu - charpentier
Charles Brisset - journalier
Joseph Blondin - journalier
Jacques Minet - scieur
Augustin Minet - journalier
Jean Tourangeau père - idem
François Tourangeau fils - idem
Nicolas Curé dit Champagne - sellier
Simon Thibodaux - potier
Joseph Flamand fils - maçon
Etienne Robitaille - potier
Pierre Robitaille - tanneur
Pierre Robitaille père - idem
Paul Lary - navigateur
Jas. Levesque dit Lafrance - tisserand
Bte. Lafrance fils - tonnelier
François Dervau - chartier
François Henry fils - forgeron
Pierre Lamusique - chartier
Prisque Lamusique - idem
Zacharie Gagnon - tanneur

Pierre Lairgnon - tanneur
Paul Cochon - maçon
Fr. Burot père - menuisier
Bélanger - journalier
Pierre Chevalier père - idem
Pierre Chevalier fils - idem
Joseph Larivé père - idem
Joseph Larivé fils - idem
Jean Hemond - chartier
Simon Audy - journalier
Louis Trudel - idem
Baptiste Tourangeau - idem
Leonard Brousseau - idem
Jean Beaulieu - charpentier
Joseph Dussault - tanneur
Joseph Lafond - journalier
Pierre Tourangeau - idem
François Campau
Jean Pasquet
Jacques Cochon
Augustin Guilmain
Louis Bouvet père
Goulet
André Chandonet père
François Chandonet fils
Pierre Tourangeau père
Plamondon
Joseph Cardinal
Charles Burot fils
Joseph Gagné
Le Petie Jean Bourget
Jean Bourget
Jean Tourangeau fils
Sivrac fils
Louis Beaudoin - journalier

ROLL OF THE FIFTH COMPANY

Officers

Capitaine - M. Charles Berthelot
Capitaine en Second - M. Louis Corbin
Lieutenant - M. Serindae

Enseigne - M. René Marchand
Premier Sergent - Fr. Paul Larivière dit Lavictoire
Second Sergent - Jacques Brizard

Rue de la Fabrique

George Martinau - économiste de Séminaire
Alexis Pinet - marchand
Augustin Lemire - forgeron
Antoine Denechaud fils - commis

Antoine Parant - commis
Jn. Bte. Leurope dit Berry - tailleur
Fr. Ranvoizé - orfèvre
Jn Delzelne - apprenti orfèvre

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

Jn. Bte. Dubois fils
Pierre Portugais
Jean Pierre Dalmasse fils – journalier
Nicolas Patois dit Desrosier
Michel Bezau
Pierre Rafou
Pierre Caret
Jean Laberge

François Dassilva
Louis Bruchevin
Michel Cotton
Fr. Bergnac fils
M. Berthelot – notaire
M. Olery aîné
M. Olery cadet

Elderly and infirm exempt from the requirement by order of the Honorable Lieut. Governor

Louis Langlais père
Joseph Langlais fils
Michel Mary

Petit Jean
Pierre Labreche
Louis Robichaud

ROLL OF THE SIXTH COMPANY

Officers

Capitaine – M. Alex. Dumas
Capitaine en second – M. Charles Voyer
Lieutenant – M. Joseph Duval

Enseigne – Jean Bte. Volant
Premier Sergent – Charles Gautier
Second Sergent – Augustin Lavan

Diverses rues de la Haute Ville

Fr. Pellisson – pâtissier
Pierre Poulin – tonnelier
Jn. Clermont – domestique de M. Lanaudiere
Pierre Duprat – journalier
Alixis Charland – cordonnier
Jn. Brilland – domestique de M. Delery
Antoine Filion Champagne – cuisinier
Jn. Bte. Normand – boucher
Pierre Carié – menuisier
Jean Berger – tailleur
Fr. Lacasse – couvreur
Jacques Amelot – faiseur de tabac
Antoine Lamothe – Perruquier
Micel Letournau – menuisier
Joseph Morau – Boulanger
Antoine Vital – marchand
Antoine Beaulieu – menuisier
Fr. Amiot – tonnelier
Maruice Contlau – maçon
Jean Garant idem
Louis Dumontier – menuisier
Pierre Audy – idem
Saint Agnant – tailleur
Gabriel Maranda – journalier

François Allard – chartier
Etienne Parent – navigateur
Jn. Bte. Dubois – sellier
Jean Cordonier Pret-a-boire – journalier
Jean Doucet père – idem
Joseph Dassilva Portugais - chartie
François Proux – tonnelier
Joseph Girard fils – idem
Joseph Girard père – idem
Thomas Dumas – menuisier
Joesph Trudel – journalier
André Bernard – chartier
Jn. Bte. Belleville – sacristain
Jean Baptiste Pasquet – forgeron
Joseph Carpentier – journalier
François Ferrière – idem
Jn. Bte. Dassilva Portugais – chartier
Joseph Sansoucy – tonnelier
Charles Chenic – journalier
Voyer l'ainé
Augustin Mathieu – journalier
Antoine Dassilva – navigateur
Michel Charlery – charpentier
Charles Thomas - navigateur

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

Louis Leclair – menuisier
Pierre Dumontier – idem
Charles Audy – idem
Pierre Emond - idem
Joseph Proux – tonnelier
Antoine Lemire – armurier
Pierre Dachat – marchand
Nicolas Doucet fils – domestique de
M. Scott
Pierre Auchu – menuisier
Pierre Prat – tailleur
Louis Pepin – forgeron
Jn. Bte. Lacroix – bedeau
Jacques Franchair – journalier
Jean Audy – menuisier
Guillaume Henry – idem
E. Hianveu dit Lafrance – perruquier
Joseph Gilbert – journalier
Louis Denis – menuisier
Bigaret – idem
Pierre Thomas – forgeron
Michel Parent – maçon

Jn. Bte. Charland – pilote
Joseph Maranda fils
Henry Mailloux – navigateur
Charles Ebert – idem
Jacques St-Hubert – idem
Joseph Crequy – idem
Jean Valière – idem
Jean Gobert – idem
Bazil Gosselin
Jacques Chuper
Jean Dassilva Portugais – chartier
Joseph Trudel – boulanger
Urbain Comte – Jn. Fr. Cordonier fils
Louis Trudel
Pierre Sedra
Pierre Augé
Pierre Gagnon
Pierre Dupay
Charlery l'ainé
Laruent Lemelin
Pierre Jacques
Joseph

Elderly and infirm exempt from the requirement by order of the Honorable Lieut. Governor

Jean Huet
Joseph Jugon père

Joseph Jugon fils
Joseph Trudel
Jean Dassilva

ROLL OF THE SEVENTH COMPANY

Officers

Capitaine – M. Louis Fremont
Cepitaine en second – M. Louis Fornel
Lieutenant – M. Alex. Picard

Enseigne – Jn. Bte. Chevalier
Premier Sergent – Jean Chevalier
Second Sergent – Joseph Cauté

Rue Couillard

Charles Carier – journalier
Guillaume Beriau – menuisier
Pierre Deguise – maçon
Louis Claisse – ferblantier
Charles Pageot – chartier
Nincolas Tellier - perruquier
Joseph Parant – chartier
St-Pierre – journalier

Berthelemy Hince – menuisier
Nicolas père – charpentier
Nicolas fils – forgeron
Bazil Lespérance – charpentier
George Tranquil – cordonier
François Roy - marchand
Robichaud - navigateur

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

Rue St-François

Marin de Lorbetray – navigateur
Charles Duret – tonnelier
Joseph Douvil – idem
Etienne Yvon – navigateur

Jn. Papy Lafleur – menuisier
Jn. Bte. Chevalier – perruquier
Louis Dantu - chirurgien

Rue St-Joseph

Michel Voyer – navigateur
Joseph Petitclair – chartier
Joseph Richard – journaliste
Antoine Baron – idem
Pierre André Spenard – bedau
Charles Brousseau – chartier
Joseph Drolet - forgeron
Joseph Drolet fils – idem
Jean Amiot père – traiteur
Jean Amiot fils – orfèvre
Louis Amiot fils – manchonier

François Matjon – Boulanger
Pierre Levasseur – chartier
Augustin Bedard – marchand
Antoine Rigodieue – idem
Joseph Duperré père – journaliste
Pierre Picard Dequoy - relieur
Pierre Navarre – tonnelier
Amand Duga – navigateur
Jacques Bolduc – journaliste
Louis Renvoizé - armurier

Rue des Pauvres

Jacques Plamondon – domestique de M.
Descheneaux

Ignace Gagnié
Etienne Perrault
Joseph Beaupré
Simon Touché

} domestiques
de l'Hôpital

Martial Bardy – marchand
François Campagna – journaliste
Charles Martin – menuisier
François Bridau - charpentier

Rue St-Charles

Bernard Damien – Boulanger
François Dlenel – idem
Jos. Methot père – boucher
Aimon Donul – navigateur
Michel Garenne – menuisier
Charles Larose – journaliste
Michel Godin – navigateur
Pierre Chaloup – Boulanger
Charles Gravelle – journaliste
François Breton fils - chartier
Baptiste Bornay - journaliste

Louis Lepine fils – journaliste
Léon Ganon – chartier
Pierre Point – navigateur
Jacques Duchesneau – tonnelier
Joseph Méthotfils – boucher
Pierre Badau – menuisier
Jacques Chevalier – tonnelier
Chrétien Chirurgien – chirurgien
Pierre Flamand – maçon
Jogon - tonnelier

ROLL OF THE EIGHTH COMPANY

Officers

Capitaine – M. Henry Morin
Capitaine en second – M. Pierre Machand
Lieutenant – M. Liberal Dumas

Enseigne – M. Joseph Noel
Premier Sergent – Joseph Canac Marqis
Second Sergent – Antoine Gosselin

CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE

Research Volunteers Needed



Participants are needed for a study being conducted at Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT.

The purpose of the research study is to compare the effects of a study drug with a placebo or inactive study drug in people who have high cholesterol and who are already taking a statin.

To be eligible individuals must:

- Be treated with a statin (either atorvastatin [Lipitor®], rosuvastatin [Crestor®] or simvastatin [Zocor®])
- Be a male or female age 18 years and older
- Have a fasting LDL-C ≥ 70 mg/dL and triglyceride ≤ 400 mg/dL
- Have a inherited very high cholesterol (heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia)
- Have a high or very high risk of incurring a cardiovascular event.

Participants will be compensated to cover out of pocket expenses associated with study visits.

For more information, please call:

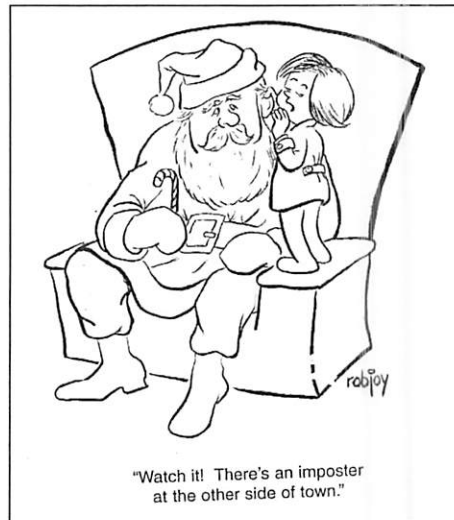
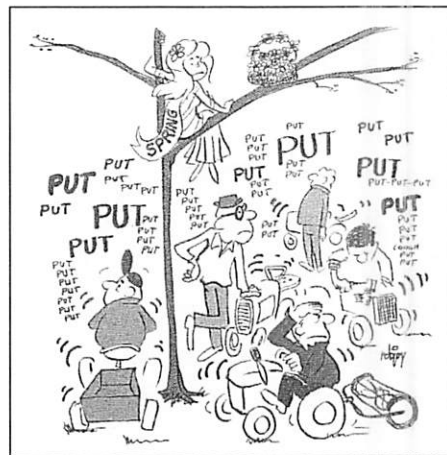
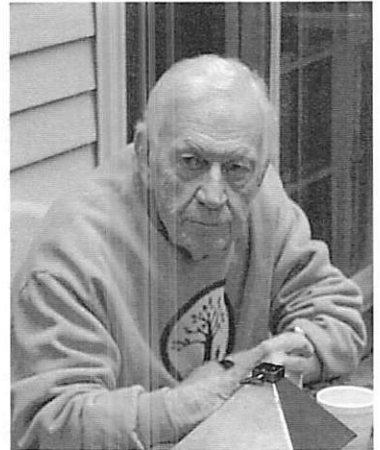
Brenda Foxen at (860) 972-1792

or

William Roman at (860) 972-1558

Ivan (Yvon) N. Robinson
March 11, 1930 – August 4, 2014

Shortly after the last issue of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* went to press, our Society lost a good friend and long-time member when Ivan Robinson passed away suddenly on August 4, 2014. Our loss was a severe one to all of us. Ivan was a man of many talents and pursuits. Retired from an outstanding newspaper career, his interests encompassed topics from history and nature preservation to gardening and cooking. Time spent in Ivan's company was always entertaining, usually instructive, and invariably fun. Over the years Ivan held the positions of Board Member, President, Vice President, and editor of the *CML*. At the time of his death, he edited the *Maple Leaf* and served as Vice President, web master, advertising director, volunteer librarian and general go-to person whose unfailing calm and good sense are greatly missed. Ivan was noted for his dry wit: among his many accomplishments is a series of cartoons that he drew for local newspapers and national publications. In 2001, with his wife Joyce, he published a compilation of his comic sketches from the 1960s in a small book put out by the Tolland Historical Society. They have graciously agreed to allow us to reprint a few of them here.



What to Do With Too Many Books? Buy More!

Maryanne LeGrow, #696

My children have understood from infancy that the perfect gift for Mom is a book. I may not be able to pass a hardware store without popping in to see what's new. I probably have more china and glassware than is good for me (the truth is that the 82nd Airborne Division could drop by for tea and I wouldn't run out of cups). But it's an indisputable fact that my REAL passion is books.

Of course there's a vast difference between just having a lot of something and being A Collector. Long ago I realized the significant advantages of making it known that I, personally, am A Collector of Books. As an academic and a genealogist as well, I can hardly avoid having the things around in great quantities, so why not turn the situation to advantage? Books exist, they fill shelves and other horizontal surfaces, they spill onto seating areas and floors, crowd into cupboards and car trunks, lurch threateningly from the tops of closets. Like clothes hangers, paper clips and rubber bands, they tend to reproduce wildly if left undisturbed in dark places. A wise woman knows that once books gain a toehold in her personal environment, eradication is not a possibility and it becomes only a question of surrounding, containing, and explaining them.

For the serious hobbyist, being a book connoisseur offers many benefits. As a collector of books, you are *supposed* to have a lot of them. That prevents a significant other from making periodic demands for weeding and discarding. You collect books. That means you keep them. Books provide a marvelous ambience for the challenged interior decorator or housekeeper. Their aura of graceful clutter imparts intellectuality rather than slovenliness to a room, and dust adds a cachet of age and value to books as it does to fine wine.

The strategically placed pile of books covers spots on the carpet as well as wear, stains and rents in upholstered seats. Stacked high enough, they can

serve as a bijou end table, adding a delightful air of insouciance to the decor.

A collector of books is never without small talk. The collector, as opposed to the mere buyer, can reasonably be supposed to have read a book more than once. This leads to marvelous opportunities for comments such as "Oh that old first edition of *War and Peace* is so ragged, but it's such a favorite that I can't bear to replace it" or "Well, yes, I did have a copy of Teilhard de Chardin's *Phenomenon of Man*, but it simply fell apart from use. I really must get another."

Your collection provides serviceable excuses: "Aunt Martha I'd LOVE to give your darling parrot a good home, but Ronald is so upset about all of my books that he has threatened to leave me if I bring another thing into the house." It wards off unwelcome social obligations: "Gosh, I KNOW we used to have a dining table in here somewhere. Say, rather than wasting our time looking – and we'd still have to locate some chairs – why don't we all just go out for pizza?" Scoop up an armload of books and assume a harried expression on the way to answer the doorbell and you have an instant pretext for declining inconvenient calls from pollsters, proselytizers, salesmen and inquisitive neighbors.

You can see the possibilities, I'm sure. If you feel unsophisticated or lacking in social *savoir faire* and have a large number of books around, you need only turn an apparent shortcoming into an immensely useful asset. I highly recommend it.

And if, somehow, you have thus far led an unconscionably tidy and uncluttered life, please don't hesitate to contact me, as I would be more than happy to remedy any small deficiencies in bibliographic quantity from which you may suffer. I'd be pleased to be able to help, and my husband would be so grateful.

A Melange of Current Periodical Selections

Germaine Allard Hoffman, #333

FCGSC has a large periodicals collection from varied genealogical societies. From this collection we occasionally pull articles such as those listed below as a means of introducing members to other avenues available for researching their families.

American-Canadian Genealogist:

Issue #139, Vol. 40, No. 1, 2014

- Narcisse Duford: *What I Learned by Tracking His Moves and Finding His Children.*
- Narcisse Bougrette dit Duford Ancestral Chart
- *Dictionary of Canadian Biography – Adhemar de Saint-Martin, Antoine*

Issue #140, Vol. 40, No. 2, 2014

- *Midwives of Early Quebec*
- *From Shore to Shore: Wedgeport, Nova Scotia to Granville, Normandy* (finding Jean Marie Cottreau family)

Au Pays des Chutes, Vol.23, No.1, Automne 2014

- *Lignee Ancestrale Theriault*
- *Lignee Ancestrale Juneau*

L'Entraide

Vol. 37, No. 2, Printemps, 2014

- *La Colonisation de Frenchville*

- *Les Thibaudeau et leur Rameau d'aventuriers et de createurs*

Vol. 37, No. 4, Automne, 2014

- *Les Doucet d'Acadie*

Links, Vol. 17, No. 1, Issue 33, Winter 2014

- *Hubert Hamiel dit Lusignan alias Eber Johnson*
- *Search for Louise Plamondon-spouse of Francois Duchesneau*

Michigan's Habitant Heritage

Vol. 35, No. 2, April 2014 *The Morin Family of Beaubassin – Banished from Acadia*

- *Confirmations in Quebec* (31 May 1678)
- *Louis Robitaille, Orfevre – Part 1*

Vol. 35, No. 4, October 2014

- *Bocade > Bocage > Baillargeon – Who was David Bocade*

ADVERTISE HERE

Full page ad in the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* \$125

Half page \$75

Quarter page \$50

Special rates for multiple issues

Contact Maryanne LeGrow c/o FCGSC, P.O. Box 928, Tolland, CT 06084-0928
e-mail mlegrow@fcgsc.org

Internet Update for Quebec Researchers

Paul R. Keroack, #157

Here are a few suggestions for Franco genealogy researchers who want or need to look beyond the vital records volumes found in the society's library or the online versions of these (Drouin, &c.) on Ancestry.com and Familysearch.org. This is not a complete list of web sources, but some newer ones which have come to my attention and a few long-standing ones I believe have value.

One very useful website, one of the oldest on the net, www.rootsweb.ancestry.com, began as a cooperative effort to share information. Organized by surnames or by localities, subscribers receive copies of all emails sent to the site, exchanging questions and answers relevant to the subject. A few years ago, Ancestry.com took over the website but it remains free for all users. Rootsweb does not allow attachments or show individual email addresses on the screen to protect against the accidental introduction of junk mail or viruses. This "plain vanilla" web interface is a hidden oasis in today's ubiquitous, visually overloaded – and sometimes treacherous - online world.

The great advantage of Rootsweb as I see it is that in some of the "lists," such as Quebec-Research, long-standing and active "posters" generously share their own experience and insights with each other and with new questioners. The correspondence is in English, although a number of members are also fluent in French. It is clear that some regulars are also experts in the field whose shared knowledge is valuable to fellow users. This list is still reasonably active and the amount of email received is not intrusive. One can also search or browse earlier postings back to 1996.

You can subscribe for free to Rootsweb lists of Quebec and Canadian interest, the webpage <http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/intl/CAN/> shows you a long list of groups of interest for various aspects of Canadian research. Most of these start with the prefix CAN- (near the bottom of the page, alphabetically, is Québec - Research).

After clicking on a link, follow instructions to subscribe.

Other often overlooked sources are websites of scanned online books. While cited in some earlier CML articles, it bears repeating that a variety of genealogical and local history books, as well as some journal articles, mostly those out of copyright, (pre-1923) are available. As with all internet options, the availability and format of such sites changes over time. Some of the largest are: books.google.com, Archive.org, and Hathitrust.org.

Google, being primarily a business, often first steers users to a recent reproduction for sale of the book sought. Generally any book published before 1923 found in a large or university library has been scanned and this original version is freely available – somewhere on the site. If not located in Google, check the other two sites mentioned. I have often found that a book not available in one service is free in another.

Archive.org is a non-profit organization. Searching under "American Libraries" or "Canadian Libraries" tab one will find print materials, as opposed to visual materials more recently scanned by archives and museums. Choose an option such as "read online" or "download file" for readability. Basic scanned text can be difficult to handle. Another non-profit, Hathitrust.org, is a consortium of universities using this facility to digitally store their library holdings. Some of the titles are still in copyright and are not available to the non-university public. Choose "full text" tab option to locate fully accessible books. Any search will at least return a cataloged title, which can be useful in seeing the range of what has been digitized.

Familysearch.org has, under their homepage menu tab "books," a search portal to titles in a number of libraries (listed below), which have digitized books of genealogy and local history interest. Some of the titles found are accessible online only

in the LDS libraries, but others, including some recent titles, are freely available from home.

Allen County Public Library
Brigham Young Univ., Harold B. Lee Library
Brigham Young Univ. Idaho, David O. McKay Lib.
Brigham Young Univ. Hawaii, Joseph F. Smith Lib.
Church History Library
Family History Library
Houston Public Library, Clayton Library Center for
Genealogical Research
Mid-Continent Public Library, Midwest Geneal. Ctr.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Onondaga County Public Library

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/genealogy/Pages/introduction.aspx>: Archives and Library Canada, that nation's national library and national archives consortium online, has a great many genealogical and historical materials freely available. The introductory text has an English language option.

http://www.archivescanadafrance.org/english/accueil_en.html: Web site includes the text of various French and Canadian documents from other historical archives. Explanations are also in French, but the documents may be of great interest to some researchers.

<http://acadianalifestyleevangelinescousins.com/>: Acadian website featuring a linked GEDCOM of families. How complete, accurate or useful it is I cannot estimate.

<https://www.genealogiequebec.com/en/>: This is the subscription site of the Drouin Institute, which in collaboration with the creators of the PRDH database, offers an imaged and indexed version of that scholarly extraction. It has updated the indexing beyond 1800 in several areas: RC marriages, 1621-1913, RC baptisms and burials, 1621-1849, protestant marriages, 1760-1849, along with protestant BMD from 1862-2008. Downloadable user guide specifies the details of these offerings, their costs and use.

<http://www.genealogie.org/>: Site is entirely in French, includes links to many organization

and individual websites, including Acadian and European ones. The BMS2000 portion of submitted extractions from vital records, available by subscription, is recommended by some users of Rootsweb's Quebec-Research.

<http://genealogie.gci.ca/Ultimaquest/Periodique/ListePeriodiques>: Offers an index to articles in Quebec-interest genealogy journals – including our own CML! While the text of articles is not included, the FCGSC library does have a large selection of journals and may have the article in print. Indexing of articles seems to be a new – and welcome addition to the internet.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~frgen/index.htm>: The above link is an example of some of the independent searches hosted by Rootsweb.com (look for others linked on Rootsweb's main page). This one is a useful list of headstones in a heavily French-Canadian cemetery in upstate New York, one I visited in person years ago.

www.find-a-grave.com: Mention of headstones above leads me to mention this now well-known website, which is free but also financed now by Ancestry.com. While coverage may never be complete since lists and photos of headstones are provided by interested volunteers, an increasing number of burials have been enhanced by additional genealogical information uploaded by registered members, including families of the deceased. Although constituting secondary information, these may lead to verifiable record sources.

www.fichierorigine.com: This website is of founding families periodically kept up to date by the federation of Québec genealogical societies, based on original research by historian Marcel Fournier.

www.francogene.com: A long-standing website (begun in 1995), available in both French and English, offers many links to international genealogy resources.

A Connecticut Yankee from France via Québec: Jean/John Ariail

Maryanne LeGrow, #696

On the eve of the American Revolution, in the town of Western, Massachusetts, Mr. John Ariail of Winsor and the Widow Hannah Rich Cowen of Western filed notice of their intent to marry. The intent was recorded on 18JUNE1774 by Samuel Dwight, Town Clerk of Western (now Warren), Massachusetts, and the marriage most likely took place in that town, although no record of the actual event has been found. The couple took up residence in Farmington, Connecticut, where sons were born to them in 1775 and 1777. In late 1779 the southern part of Farmington split off from the parent settlement and was established as the town of Southington. In that year John Ariail purchased land and was admitted as a Freeman of the town. He and Hannah became pew holders in the First Congregational Church of Southington, where their third son was baptized in 1779, followed by a daughter in 1781. John and Hannah died in Southington within four months of each other, Hannah on 28AUG1800 and John on 12DEC 1800. Through Hannah's family and their children's marriages they are linked to the Puritan settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony as well as to some of the most prominent families in Connecticut history. Numbered among their descendants are eminent ministers, farmers, soldiers and solid citizens of New England and many other states, among them Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama.

At the time of John and Hannah's marriage in Massachusetts, the family of one Jean Baptiste Mathias Ariail of Québec City was struggling to subsist. The young family, composed of Jean's wife Marie Louise Allard and her surviving seven children ranging in age from 12 years to 11 months, faced court-ordered confiscation and sale of their home on the Rue Montagne along with all of their goods and property. On 14JUNE1774, four days before John Ariail and Hannah Cowen

filed notice in Massachusetts of their intent to marry, an announcement appeared in the Québec newspapers¹ warning of the sale of Jean Ariail's property to satisfy debts left behind when he disappeared from Québec some time between 13OCT1773 and 12APR1774.

It is generally accepted by Ariail descendants in Canada and the United States that Jean Baptiste Ariail of Québec and John Ariail of Connecticut are the same person. Although it may never be possible to produce absolute proof of a shared identity, a number of congruent facts in the histories of these men unite to present a strong case for this claim. To connect the two lives we must first examine the evidence for each of them separately. What follows is a mix of fact and theory. Known facts are identified as such, and the explanations presented are what seem most likely in view of the information presently available. It is hoped that future researchers will be able to confirm or disprove these interpretations as additional data or new documents become available.

Jean Ariail of Québec

The earliest record that we have of Jean Ariail of Québec is dated 29JUNE1761. It is a certificate of Jean's eligibility to marry, signed by Monseigneur Briand, Vicar General of Canada². The certificate also grants Jean Ariail permission to publish the banns of marriage on his cognizance alone, without requiring the usual letter from his parish priest in France. Jean is described as having been "prisoner for four years of the English, having been taken in the sortie at Cap St-Domingue." A marriage contract between Jean Ariail of the locality of Mouzillon in the Diocese of Nantes, France, and Marie Louise Allard of Charlesbourg, Québec, was drawn up by the notary Jean-Claude Panet and signed on 7JUL1761 in the presence of witnesses for the bride and groom³. Just six days

later, on 13JUL1761, Jean married Marie-Louise Allard, daughter of François Allard and Marie-Barbe Bergevin, at the church of St-Charles in Charlesbourg.

Jean Mathias Ariail had been born 5FEB1735 near Mouzillon, Diocese of Nantes, France, and baptized the following day in the church of St-Martin, Mouzillon. He was the eighth of the eleven children of Charles Arial and Marie Moreau (or Morceau), of the village of Douaud, near Mouzillon. The records of the church of St-Martin in Mouzillon⁴ contain the following:

1. Marie, baptized (bp.) 9MAY1723, d. 31JAN 1766, St-Martin: m. Pierre Magdeleneau
2. Jeanne, born (b.) ca. 1725, d. 10FEB1766, St-Martin: m. Mathurin Mainguet
3. Pierre, bp 2JAN1728, d. 7JUL1728, St-Martin
4. Noël, bp. 24DEC1728, d. 29AUG1731, St-Martin
5. Perrine, bp. 15FEB1730 St-Martin, d. 15SEP 1789, St-Nicholas: m. Mathurin Mony
6. Mathieu, bp. 31 DEC1731, d. 24OCT1732, St-Martin
7. Pierre, bp. 8APR, d. 19APR1733, St-Martin
8. **JEAN MATHIAS**^{vi}, b. 5FEB, bp 6FEB1735 St-Martin, d. 12DEC1800 Southington, CT
9. Françoise, bp 26MAY1736, d. 22JAN1739, St-Martin
10. Pierre, bp. 01DEC1738, d. 22MAR1740, St-Martin
11. Marie bp. 26OCT, d. 29OCT1739, St-Martin

Documents discovered to date do not identify the exact occupation of Charles Ariail, but it is likely that he was a farmer or craftsman in the small village where he lived. His family and that of Marie Moreau appear to have been sufficiently well off to provide some education for their members. The godfather of Charles' son Jean was Jean Mathias Moreau, a priest from the village of Vallet (located about a mile north of Mouzillon) and very likely a relative. Charles was able to sign his marriage entry in the parish register at St-Martin, Mouzillon, as well as the burial record of

his son Pierre on 22MAR1740. Jean himself was able to sign his name to numerous documents in Québec. Others of the Ariail family also were literate. On 21MAR1740, Hervé Ariaille, stood godfather to the daughter of Nicolas Sauvion and Jeanne Ariaille and was able to sign the parish register. The signatures of various other Moreaus and Ariails appear in the St-Martin records over the years. Additionally, the Ariail family may have owned property in Mouzillon. We know that at the death of his mother in 1766, Jean Ariail received an inheritance, because he executed a power of attorney⁵ authorizing his sister Perrine to act for him in France.

The question of Jean Ariail's captivity by the British before his marriage is an interesting one. The "sortie du Cap-St-Domingue" mentioned in connection with his marriage record may have been the Battle of Cap-Français, which took place on 21OCT1757 off Cap-Français, St.-Domingue (now Cap-Haïtien, Haiti). No record of Jean Ariail's arrival in Québec has been found to date. His name does not appear on any existing passenger lists, and though it is possible that the record simply did not survive the intervening centuries, it is also possible that he could have arrived in New France via a land route, perhaps having been held prisoner or released from captivity in one of the British colonies to the south.

However, in 1768 one John Ariail of Québec City petitioned the Lieutenant Governor of Québec for a grant of land based on his service in the British Army in Québec⁶, under a commander and in a unit that participated in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in September, 1759. The petition, which is written in English, is signed "John Ariail", and there can be no doubt that his very distinctive signature matches that of Jean Ariail in the parish records of his marriage and the baptisms of his children. The most likely explanation is that Jean Ariail arrived in Québec as a member of the 3rd Battalion, 60th Regiment (the "Royal American Regiment") of the British Army.

ⁱ Identified as Jean Mathias in the baptismal register but appears as Jean Baptiste in a number of Québec records.

Four years as a British prisoner followed by military service with his captors' army is difficult to reconcile within the probable time period, but if he did arrive as part of the British forces, then he could have been in Québec since June of 1758, and would have participated in the Battle of Louisbourg in July of that year. We will return to the question of Jean Ariail's military service later. We do know, however, that he had to have arrived in Québec at least by March of 1761, because the couple's first child, Marie Louise Ariail, was born and baptized on 15DEC1761 in the church of Notre Dame at Québec.

Between 1761 and 1773, Jean and Marie Louise had nine children together, all baptized in the old church of Notre Dame de Québec. They appear in the Notre Dame parish records⁷ as follows:

1. Marie Louise: b. & bp. 15DEC1761
2. Marie Anne: b. & bp. 3FEB1763
3. Jean Baptiste: b. 8, bp. 9MAY1764 N. D. Québec, d. 15JUN1765, buried at Charlesbourg
4. Marie Josephe: b. 15, bp. 16JUL1765
5. Jean Louis: b. 25, bp. 26AUG1766, d. 11 MAY1767, age 8 months
6. Marguerite: b. & bp. 10OCT1767
7. Jean Baptiste: b. & bp. 8APR1769
8. Charles François: b. & bp. 26MAY1771^{vii}
9. Michel: b. 24, bp. 25JUL1773

Québec records regarding Jean Ariail's age are conflicting. We know that Marie Louise Allard was born in Charlesbourg, Québec on 3NOV1742.

^{vii} This child is included for the following reasons: a) baptismal entry lists him as "Charles François Real," son of Jean Real and Marie Louise Alart. The name "Real" does not appear elsewhere in Notre Dame registers of the period, a sign that it is a misspelling. The father was not present and godparents were unable to sign, indicating that there was no one at the baptism to see that the child's surname was recorded correctly. The priest made other mistakes indicated by crossed out text in this entry; 2) godfather is Pierre Breton, a known business associate of Jean Ariail in 1771; 3) Charles & François are the names of the child's grandfathers: no other child of this family has been given those first names; 4) two infant sons died before 1779, but guardianship documents created after M. Louise Allard's death mention seven surviving children.

She was 18 years old at the time of her marriage. In their marriage contract, Jean is listed as the minor son of Charles Ariail, indicating that he was under the age of majority which was 25 years under French law or 21 under British law. However, we know for certain from the record of his baptism in France that Jean was born in 1735, which would actually make him just over 26 years and five months old at his marriage.

Was the statement of his minority a mistake on the part of the notary who drew up the contract? The word used in the marriage contract appears to have been corrected from "majeur" (major) to "mineur", perhaps a change initiated by Jean himself. Could he have lost track during the years of his incarceration? (Yet wouldn't a young man who had reached the age of majority under either legal system be acutely aware of his situation?) Or was it an attempt on his part to appear closer to the age of his prospective bride?

Possibly it was in Jean's interest to appear to be younger than he was or closer to Marie Louise's age. Certainly a decade or more of disparity between the ages of bride and groom was considered to be quite proper and suitable at that time and place. But the bride was already expecting and the marriage perhaps not so much permitted as insisted upon. Thus, the older the groom appeared, the more blame for the uncomfortable situation he might have had to shoulder. There is also the question of status. A young man under the legal age of majority would not be expected to hold as established a place in society as would an older man. Marie Louise Allard's family had been in Canada for four generations. Her father was a craftsman, businessman, and an established citizen, listed as a *charpentier* (carpenter) in the Census of 1744, and later a *charron* (wheel-wright)⁸. In 1775 he is a member of the Québec City militia, a position of some prestige and responsibility. In her marriage contract Louise is called "Demoiselle" which usually denotes parentage of more than ordinary social standing.

Jean Ariail may have come from a comparable stratum of society in France, but he was a new-

comer without land, perhaps with a trade or profession not yet sufficient to sustain a family, and definitely without the all-important network of family relationships and connections needed to help him gain a foothold in his new country. The young couple may have been somewhat dependent at first on the Allard family for the necessary moral and social support and financial help needed to start their lives together. It could thus have been important for Jean Ariail to seem younger than his real age, in order to appear to the best advantage in what very likely was an awkward situation for everyone.

At the birth of their first child, Jean and Marie Louise were already living in Québec City. The marriage entry does not specify an occupation for Jean Ariail, but there exists a record of a lawsuit between Jean Ariail, plaintiff, and Louis Gobeil, defendant, which was decided in favor of Jean Ariail on 13JAN1761, barely six months after his marriage. The court sentenced Gobeil to pay Ariail “14 shillings and 16 sols for account balance, and costs assessed at 9 shillings”⁹. The words “account balance” indicate that Jean was already conducting some type of business in Québec. Just slightly less than three years after the wedding, the baptismal record of their third child (Jean, born in May, 1764) gives the father’s occupation as *aubergiste* or innkeeper. In other records he is also called *merchand*, and later *merchand cabaretier* (merchant innkeeper or publican), after he received a license to sell liquor in 1769¹⁰. But the majority of references identify him as a merchant, and that is most likely how he thought of himself.

Perhaps Jean Ariail also thought of himself as a real estate entrepreneur, as we find multiple records of land and property sales in which he was involved. It appears that not all of those with whom he did business were satisfied customers. On the first day of October, 1771, one François Rouillard, mariner, brought a court case involving fraud and coercion against Jean Ariail¹¹. Rouillard accused Ariail of first making him drunk and then conning Rouillard into signing a promissory note, due the next day, for the sale of what Rouillard

claimed was a ramshackle house at a hugely inflated price. Rouillard admitted to being susceptible to drink and also admitted that he was known to have illusions of wealth when drunk. A week after the incident, when it became clear that Rouillard was penniless and could not pay, Jean Ariail had Rouillard confined to debtor’s prison, Ariail himself being in debt and in pressing need of the same amount he was demanding of Rouillard. The court records are complex and the situation tangled, but whatever the side on which truth lies, the number of legal actions brought by and against Jean Ariail does not speak well for his probity or good management of financial matters. In 1770 alone he was involved as either plaintiff or defendant in at least a dozen court cases.

However, we should not place too much emphasis on mere involvement in legal wrangles. In fairness to Jean, it must be said that by the sheer volume of existing records it seems our French Canadian forefathers were a singularly litigious group. The large number of lawsuits and the prevalence of what might appear to us rather petty – even frivolous – grounds for some of those suits suggests that taking one another to court may have been one of the most popular indoor pastimes in 18th-century Québec. Still, it is difficult to look at the involvement of Jean Ariail in so many serious court actions and not question at least his ability as an entrepreneur.

By the evidence of his marriage record, we know that Jean Ariail’s mother was living in 1761 but that his father had already passed away. None of his four brothers survived infancy, and of his five sisters, only Marie, Jeanne and Perrine had lived to adulthood. During the first five years of his marriage, Marie and Jeanne were themselves married and busy in France with families of their own. It must surely have come as a great shock to Jean when in early 1766, in the space of only two weeks, his two oldest sisters and his mother died, leaving his sister Perrine as his sole surviving close relative.¹²

On 18JUN1766, Jean Ariail signed a power of attorney to allow Perrine to deal with matters of

his inheritance in France. He may have intended to return to France permanently, since from mid-July to early August of that year Jean advertised his house for sale and placed newspaper notices advising creditors and debtors to settle their accounts with him because he planned to return to Europe.¹³

Perhaps his business took a turn for the better, or maybe Perrine had forwarded his inheritance to him in Canada. Ultimately, the house was not sold and the Ariail family stayed in Québec. Yet by the end of the 1760s it appears that Jean was in very serious financial difficulties. He had lost his stock of trade goods and most likely the structure that served as his inn when the Ariail home was destroyed by fire, probably sometime in late 1767 or early 1768.

On 4FEB1768, one John Ariail of Québec City petitioned the Lieutenant Governor of Québec for a grant of land based on his military service. In this document, written in English and signed "John Ariail," the petitioner states that he served in the British Army in Québec, most recently under Major Prevost, commander of the Third Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, submitting in evidence of his faithful service a certificate of his character (probably the equivalent of present-day military discharge papers). He goes on to say that

...your honors Petitioner after the Peace did settle in this place and hath since much increased in family having a Wife and four^{viii} very Young Children and your Petitioner hath had, nor has any thing more at heart than to provide for his Infant Family and which your Petitioner in some measure did 'till by an unfortunate accident of a fire your Petitioner lost in one hour's time all which he by long Industry and Constant Assiduity had got together for the Support of his Infant Family and hath by that accident been reduced to the Greatest necessity and the Badness and

^{viii} In February of 1768, only four of their six children were still living, Jean Baptiste having died in 1765 and Jean Louis in 1767.

Dullness of times renders your Petitioner almost impossible to subsist himself and his Infant Family without your Honors will be pleased to have some Compassion on his Present Circumstances¹⁴. . .

He asks for the grant of a plot of ground or an "emplacement" located "in the Marketplace in the upper town of Québec in order to build a house on the same." Perhaps John Ariail's service in the British Army could not be confirmed, or maybe his request for a piece of prime real estate in the well-established center of Québec's upper town was considered unrealistic. Whatever the reason, his petition was denied.

By January of 1769, Jean had re-equipped himself as a merchant, no doubt going into debt to do so. On the 13th of that month, a court-ordered inventory of his assets and debts took place, and Jean Ariail agreed to pledge those assets as bail for payment of accrued debt and any fines that might be imposed by the court, pending conclusion of a suit brought against him by Louis Fremont, merchant.¹⁵ The inventory is an interesting one, showing that Jean dealt in goods of all types, from cotton, serge and chiffon dress fabrics; ladies' boots; knitting needles; pocket knives; guns; scissors and rum, to luxury items like silk handkerchiefs, ivory combs, brooches, fans and colored ribbons. Jean seems to have been owed money as well as owing a sizeable amount of money himself, but being owed and being able to collect are not always the same thing. He apparently managed to satisfactorily settle or at least survive the Frémont suit, as in August of 1769 Jean was granted a license to sell liquor, but his entanglement in lawsuits continued. We have already seen that during the following year he was involved in no less than a dozen legal cases, with three additional new lawsuits in 1771.

In July of 1773, Jean Ariail sold a plot of land in the St-Jean suburb of Québec that he and Marie Louise had bought in September of 1766¹⁶. At this point Jean must have been liquidating assets in order to stay afloat financially. The final complication, however, came a month later, in late

August, when Pierre Borneuf, master tailor, and François Malherbe dit Champlain, merchant, brought suit against Jean Ariail to force him to repair a damaged common wall in a building in the Rue de Lescalier, Québec.¹⁷ This suit appears never to have come to a court hearing. On September 13th, Jean Ariail obtained 3,000 livres^{ix} in money and merchandise from François Levesque, giving in return a promissory note on his sister Perrine in Nantes, and soon after disappeared from Québec.¹⁸

Although it has been said elsewhere¹⁹ that Jean's action was a request for help from his family, the fact is that the document he signed was not a plea for help. It was a promise that obligated Perrine Ariail to pay a substantial sum of money to François Levesque or his agent. Again, in justice to Jean, it should be said that we do not know whether his sister owed him money or not. Possibly she had acted as his agent in selling property that was an inheritance from his mother, and it may have been that Jean was entitled to expect her to produce the funds at his direction. Given Jean's growing family and chronic need for cash it seems likely that he would already have claimed any funds due him, but such a situation is at least possible. In any event, no money from Perrine was forthcoming. By the time Perrine's refusal to honor the note was received, or shortly thereafter, Jean Ariail was nowhere to be found.

In April of 1774 the court ordered the sale of his house and stock of goods to settle his debts. According to court records,²⁰ Jean left Marie Louise Allard and her children with less than ten livres in cash, so it seems probable that he took with him when he fled Québec most of the cash he had borrowed from François Levesque, leaving behind all or most of the goods he had acquired. Five and a half years later, on the first day of October, 1779, Marie Louise Allard died in Québec of smallpox, aged 37. Her seven surviving children were given by the court into the care of Marie Louise's brother François Allard²¹ of Charlesbourg.

^{ix} Estimates vary, but this amount would be about \$20,000 to \$24,000 in 2014 U.S. dollars.

Epilogue

Shortly after the disappearance of Jean Ariail, John Ariail appears in Connecticut records as the prospective husband of Hannah Rich Cowen. And therein lies a mystery, if they are the same man. It is not really surprising that an outgoing, ostensibly eligible middle-aged gentleman flush with cash might win the hand of a not-so-young widow in only a few months. Even in those times of a more businesslike approach to marriage, if it appeared that a gentleman had the wherewithal to support a lady, her family would be likely to raise few objections to the courtship and might not insist on looking too deeply into his antecedents and previous life. But why would he choose to marry?

We know that Jean understood English well enough to speak it and possibly also to write it because in July of 1767 he had served as interpreter or translator for a business contract between Jean-Baptiste Normand and Jean-Rodolphe Smith in Québec²². He could have learned English during his incarceration with the British or in the course of an enlistment in the British Army, or possibly he picked it up as a result of trading with British merchants. But what would have directed him to Windsor, Connecticut? Was his presence there accidental or had he been in the colony before? Could Connecticut have been the place where he was held prisoner during those four years of British captivity?

Even assuming that Jean Ariail's choice of Connecticut was an entirely random event, that he had never been in the colony before and was starting a completely new life there, he was still a man who had already sired nine children, the last of them barely six months old when he left Canada, someone who had only weeks before escaped a morass of debt and who in colonial Connecticut would still be subject to the British legal system that punished debtors with imprisonment. Why would he be willing to immediately take on the responsibility of a second wife before he had had time to establish himself in the new place?

It seems far more likely that Jean Ariail was drawn to Connecticut because he was already familiar with the area or knew someone who lived there. One possible theory is that he had been held prisoner of war nearby. A common soldier or seaman might have been incarcerated under dreary conditions, but the custom in those days was for persons of some standing to be billeted on their parole in the homes of substantial inhabitants where they would live a fairly comfortable life. They were permitted contact with respectable citizens. Refined manners and a pleasant personality could have earned the entrée into a better class of society.

The question is whether Jean Ariail of Mouzillon, France would have received the education or somehow had opportunity to acquire the bearing and manners that allowed him to identify as a member of the 18th-century bourgeoisie. Under those circumstances Jean Ariail could have previously met and possibly courted the young Hannah Rich who would have been only 19 years old in 1757. It is interesting that she did not marry until she was 32 years old, rather an advanced age for a first marriage in those days.

Hannah married Thomas Cowen (or Cowens) of Brookfield, Massachusetts on 30JUN1770 in Western, Massachusetts, and was left a widow less than eight months later, in February of 1771. Was there a prior attachment to Jean Ariail? In marrying so quickly after he left Québec, were Jean/John Ariail and Hannah Rich just picking up where they had left off fourteen years earlier? Or did Hannah accept John simply because she had finished mourning Thomas Cowen and wanted a husband and a home of her own?

Such questions are nearly impossible to answer, given the scarcity of personal records from that time. They also assume that Jean and John are the same person, which we have not yet established. Before trying to answer such questions, let us look at what we know of John Ariail of Connecticut.

John Ariail of Southington, Connecticut

As with Jean Ariail of Québec, we first hear of John Ariail of Connecticut in connection with a proposed marriage. On 18JUN1774, John Ariail and Hannah Rich Cowen gave notice of their intent to marry in the town of Western (now Warren), Massachusetts. The prospective groom is from “Winsor,” with no colony specified, and the bride is from Western.

There are two towns named Windsor that could conceivably have been the residence of John Ariail. Windsor, Connecticut is about 43 miles from Western, while Windsor, Massachusetts is around 60 miles away, and indeed both towns have been cited by genealogists as his probable residence. The town of Windsor, Ontario, has also been suggested as the residence of John Ariail, but although settlement in that area began in 1749, the name of the town was not changed to “Windsor” until 1794, long after the marriage of John and Hannah in Massachusetts. Likewise, of the two New England towns, only Windsor, Connecticut fits the description because until 1778, the town of Windsor, Massachusetts was called Gageborough²³.

John’s birthplace is not indicated in any records that have been located as of this writing, but Ariail family tradition says that he was French²⁴. His date of birth can be estimated from the age recorded at his death and the – presumably comparable – age of Hannah Rich Cowen. Southington First Congregational Church records give John Ariail’s date of death as 12DEC1800, and his age as 66. In the same source, Hannah’s date of death is 28AUG1800, her age is 63²⁵. These records put their birth years at about 1734 for John and 1737 or 1738 for Hannah.

Among the documents that corroborate these ages are entries in a Bible in the possession of the Ariail Family Association²⁶. The Bible is described as a Catholic Bible printed in Brattleboro, Vermont, and purchased in Connecticut

about 1775. It is known to have belonged to the couple's son John, and possibly to his parents John, Sr. and Hannah, before him. Handwritten entries in the Ariail Bible confirm the death dates and ages of John and Hannah and provide exact information on the birth dates of their children.

The age given in the Ariail Bible for Hannah Rich Cowen Ariail is also corroborated by Brookfield, Massachusetts town records. They confirm that Hannah Rich, daughter of Experience Rich and Hannah Goss, was born at Brookfield on 27AUG1738²⁷. According to these dates, on 15JUL1774, when John Ariail and Hannah Rich Cowen declared their intent to marry, Hannah was just short of her 36th birthday, and John was 39. As previously noted, it was a second marriage for Hannah, who had been widowed for three and a half years, far longer than she had been married to Thomas Cowen. Her brief marriage to Thomas had been childless.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 201

Notes:

¹ *Québec Gazette Index*, No. 492.

² Charbonneau (hereafter, PRDH). *Témoignage de liberté au mariage*, 27JUN1761. Entry No. 401797.

³ *Contrat de Mariage entre Jean Ariail et Marie Louise Allard*. Jean-Claude Panet, 7JUL1761, Québec.

⁴ Arch. de Loire-Atlant. Baptisms, marriages, burials: St-Martin, Mouzillon, var. dates. Accessed 15OCT2014

⁵ Parchemin. Contract by notary Claude Louet, fils. Québec, 18JUN1766.

⁶ Canada Government. *Land Petitions of Lower Canada*. Petition of John Ariail, 4FEB1768.

⁷ Arch. de Loire-Atlant. Ariail family baptismal records, Mouzillon, various dates. Accessed 15OCT2014.

⁸ Société des Études Historiques, p. 240.

⁹ BAnQ. Pistard. Military Council of Québec. TJ9, P4063. Process entre Jean Arial (Ariail), demandeur et Louis Gobin, défendeur, 13JAN1762.

¹⁰ *Québec Gazette Index*, 24AUG1769, No. 243.

¹¹ BAnQ. Pistard. Military council of Québec. TL24,S1, D1152. Procès entre Jean Ariail, marchand de la ville de Québec, d'une part, et François Rouillard, navigateur, 2AUG-01OCT1771.

¹² His mother, Marie Moreau, d. 25JAN1766; sister Marie Ariail d. 31JAN1766; sister Jeanne Ariail d. 10FEB1766, all at Mozillon. Source: Arch. de Loire-Atlant. St-Martin, Mouzillon, JAN1766.

¹³ *Québec Gazette Index*: 14JUL1766, No.80; 21JUL 1766, No. 81; 28JUL1766, No. 82; 4AUG1766, No.83.

¹⁴ Canada Government. *Land Petitions of Lower Canada*. Petition of John Ariail, 4FEB1768.

¹⁵ BAnQ. Pistard. TP5,S1,SS1,D635. Court of Common Pleas. Québec. Procès entre Louis Frémont & Jean Arial. 13JAN-18FEB1769.

¹⁶ Parchemin. Contract by notary Jean-Antoine Saillant de Collegien. Québec, 28JUL1773.

¹⁷ Ariail Family Web Site. *Ariail Court Records*, p. 15: Borneuf, Pierre vs. John Ariail, 20SEPT1773.

¹⁸ Ariail Family Web Site, *Ariail Court Records*, p. 13.

¹⁹ Ariail Family Web Site. *2008 Historical Report*, p.3.

²⁰ BAnQ. Pistard. TL24,S1,D1473. Procès entre François Lévesque & Jean Arial, 13OCT1773 – 19APR1774. See also Ariail Web Site, *Ariail Court Records*, p. 11.

²¹ BAnQ. Pistard. CC301,S1,D5306. Superior Court, Québec. *Tutelle aux mineurs de Jean Arial et de feue Marie-Louise Alard*. 21OCT1779.

²² Parchemin. Contract by notary Jean-Antoine Saillant de Collegien. Québec, 17JUL1767.

²³ Lockwood, p. 556.

²⁴ Ariail Family Web Site. *ResearchDiaryBook1*, p.1.

²⁵ Timlow, 256

²⁶ Ariail Family Web Site. *ResearchDiaryBook1*, p.16

²⁷ *Vital Records of Brookfield*, p. 189.

MATERIALS CONTRIBUTED TO THE SOCIETY

JUNE 2014 -NOVEMBER 2014

Jeanne Fredette, #1537 & Germaine Hoffman, #333

Florence Davis, #49

Babineau, René. *Histoires de Chez-nous: Resumé d'Histoire d'Acadie*

Estelle Gothberg, #1426

All Name Listing for Census 1796-1848, Elizabethown, Ontario, Leed County

Benoit Simoneau, #838

Repertoires: St. George-Beauce BMS 1842-1876; 1876-1940

St. Justine Maskiongé, BMS 1862-2012

Ste. Germaine du Lac-Dorchester BMS 1867-1994

St. Henri Lauzon-Levis BS 1766-1993

Publication: *Chercons*, Society de Généalogie de la Beauce, Vol. 15, #1 Printemps 2013; #2 Été 2013; #4 Hiver 2013

Famille Gendreau Genealogy L'île d'Oleron 1663-1990

DVD-R-A, *Quirion, Thibodeau, Quiroion, Rodrigue, Latulippe: Les actes & Les Mises a jour*

CD (B.M.S.A.) Beauce County, Québec, St. Georges, 1841-1940; Frontenac County : Courcelles, St. Samuel; Lac Drolet, Lambton: St. Ludger, St. Gedeon, St. Roman

Estate of Ivan N. Robinson

Babbitt, I., ed. (1905). *Zadig and Other Stories*. New York: D.C. Heath.

Barton, F. B., & Sirich, E. H. (1941). *Simplified French Review*. New York: F.S. Crofts.

Beers, H. P. (1957). *The French in North America: a bibliographical guide to French archives, reproductions, and research missions*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press.

Bergeron, L. (1980). *Dictionnaire de la Langue Québécoise*. Montréal-Nord: VLB Éditeur.

Berlitz Schools of Languages of America. (1949). *Berlitz Self-Teacher: French*. New York: Grosset & Dunlap.

Bliss, J. M. (1966). *Canadian History in Docu-*

ments, 1763-1966. Toronto: Ryerson Press.

Bracq, J. C. (1924). *The Evolution of French Canada*. New York: Macmillan Company

Brault, G. J. (1986). *The French-Canadian Heritage in New England*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England.

Bryant, A. (1987). *Canada, Good Neighbor to the World*. Minneapolis: Dillon Press.

Campbell, H., & Bauer, C. (1966). *La Robe et le Couteau*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.

Charlebois, E. (2006). *Heroes and Heroines of New France*. Denver: Outskirts Press.

Clark, S. D. (1968). *The Developing Canadian Community*. Toronto: Univ. Toronto Press.

Colby, C.W. (1908). *Canadian Types of the Old Regime*. New York: H. Holt and Co.

Collard, E. A. (1976). *Montreal, The Days That Are No More*. New York: Doubleday.

Costain, T. B. (1970). *The White and the Gold, The French Regime in Canada*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday.

Crowe, A., & Wesolowski, M. (1994). *NTC's Dictionary of French Faux Pas*. Lincolnwood, IL: National Textbook Co.

Curie, E. (1939). *Madame Curie*. New York: Odyssey Press.

De Maupassant, G. (1911). *La Vie Errante*. New York: Classic Publishing Co.

Denoëu, F., Sices, D., & Sices, J. B. (1996). *French Idioms*. Hauppauge, NY: Barron's.

Dondo, M., Ernst, F. (1935). *Principes de Grammaire et de Style*. New York: H. Holt .

Douglas, A. (2001). *Finding your Ancestors in English Québec*. Rev. Ed. Toronto: Heritage.

Drummond, W. H. (1909). *The Habitant...and other French-Canadian Poems*. NY: Putnam.

Dubois, J., et al. (1993). *Dictionnaire étymologique et historique du Français*. Paris: Larousse.

Dubois, M. (1960). *Larousse Modern French-English Dictionary*. New York: McGraw.

Dorion & Framboise. (2003). *Le Québec*.

- Dugas, R. L. (1995). *French Canadians in New England 1871-1930*. Taftville, CT: Dugas.
- Dulong, G. (1989). *Larousse dictionnaire des Canadianismes*. Montréal: Larousse Canada.
- Ehrlich, E. (1997). *Les Bons Mots: How to Amaze Tout le Monde with Everyday French*. New York: H. Holt and Co.
- Faragher, J. M. (2005). *A Great and Noble Scheme*. New York: W.W Norton & Co.
- Field, J. L., & Denis, L. A. (1965). *From Sea to Sea, The Story of Canada in the Nineteenth & Twentieth Century*. NY: Abelard-Schuman.
- Finnegan, B., & Gonick, C. (1972). *Making It: The Canadian Dream*. Toronto:McClelland.
- Gagné, P. J. (1999). *Links to your Canadian Past: Vols. 1- 3*. Pawtucket, RI: Quintin.
- Gagné, P. J. (1999). *Yukon and Northwest Territories*. Pawtucket, RI:Quintin.
- Giffors, G. A. (1949). *La France A Travers les Siecles*. New York: Macmillan.
- Grescoe, T. (2000). *Sacre Blues: An Unsentimental Journey Through Québec*. Toronto: Macfarlane, Walter & Ross.
- Grevisse, M. (1969). *Precis de Grammaire Française*. Louvain-la-Neuve: Duculot.
- Harper, J. M. (1909). *The Battle of the Plains, The Greatest Event of Canadian History*. Toronto: Musson Book Co.
- Helstrom, J., & Metz, M. S. (1978). *Le Français a découvrir*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Hughes, E. C. (1943). *French Canada in Transition*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press.
- Jenkins, T. A. ed. (1947). *Eugenie Grandet par Honore de Balza*. New York: Henry Holt.
- Kittler, G. D. (1964). *Saint in the Wilderness: St. Isaac Jogues*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday
- McNulty, J. L., & Lombardi, J. S. (1947). *Ecrivains Modernes, An Anthology of Modern Authors*. Boston: D.C. Heath.
- Mérimée, P. & Blondheim, D. S. (1930). *Carmen et Autres Nouvelles*. London: D.C. Heath.
- Molière. (1950). *Les Femmes Savante*. Heath
- Morse, E. W. (1969). *Fur Trade Canoe Routes of Canada*. Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Press.
- Musée du Québec. (1967). *Sculpture Traditionnelle du Québec*. Québec: Ministère des Affaires Culturelles.
- Olmstead, E. W., & Barton, F. B. (1926). *French Composition and Conversation*. New York: H. Holt and Co.
- Paoletti, M., & Steele, R. (1986). *Civilisation Francaise Quotidienne*. Paris: Hatier.
- Parkman, F. (1898). *Pioneers of France in the New World*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co.
- Parkman, F. (1898). *The Old Régime in Canada*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co.
- Pidoux, P. A. (1911). *Un Precurseur de Jeanne d'Arc*. Paris: Société St-Augustin.
- Repplier, A. (1929). *Pere Marquette*. NY: Book
- Richards, I., Ilsley, M., & Gibson, C. (1974). *French Through Pictures*. NY: Pocket Books.
- Richler, M. (1961). *Home Sweet Home My Canadian Album*. New York: Knopf.
- Robinson, S., & Smith, D. (1991). *NTC's Dictionary of Canadian French*. Lincolnwood, IL: National Textbook Co.
- Robinson, S., & Smith, D. (1973). *Practical Handbook of Canadian French*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada.
- Rouleau, L'Abbe T.-G. (1899). *Manuel des Bienseances*. Publisher not listed.
- Saint Exupery, A. (1939). *Vol De Nuit*. New York: Harper.
- Selig, R. A., & Donohue, M. M. (2004). *En Avant with our French Allies*. Hartford: CT Commission on Culture and Tourism.
- Shanks, L. P., & Parker, R. A., eds. (1936). *Great Short Stories of Anatole France*. New York: H. Holt and Company.
- Thomson, E. W. (1974). *Old Man Savarin Stories: Tales of Canada and Canadians*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Viau, E., & Philie, J. E. (1960). *Chants Populaires des Franco-Américains*. (11 vols). Woonsocket, RI: Union St. Jean-Baptist.
- Williams, E. A. (1977). *Know Your Ancestors, A guide to Genealogical Research*. Rutland, VT: C.E. Tuttle Co.
- Woodley, E. C. (1944). *Province of Quebec, Through Four Centuries*. Toronto: Gage.
- Zapletal, E., ed. (2011). *Family Chronicle's More Dating Old Photographs 1840-1929*. Toronto: Moorshead Magazines Ltd.

JEAN/JOHN ARIAIL – continued from page 190

No record of the 1774 marriage ceremony has survived, but the wedding undoubtedly took place in Western shortly after John and Hannah gave notice of their intent to marry. The couple's first child, John, was born eight months later in Farmington, Connecticut on 26MAR1775, and christened in Springfield, Massachusetts on 21MAY1775. Why John and Hannah chose to make the 35-mile trip from Farmington to the First Congregational Church in West Springfield to baptize their baby is not known^x. Whatever their reason, the new parents must have had a compelling one to travel such a distance with a two-month-old infant over roads that were little more than cow paths.

The children of John Ariail and Hannah Rich are:

- John, b. 26MAR1775, Farmington, CT²⁸, bp. 21MAY1775 First Congregational Church W. Springfield²⁹
- Luck, [Luke] b. 27JUN1777, Farmington³⁰
- Manna, b. Southington 15NOV1779³¹, bp. 13AUG1780³²
- Lucy, b. Southington 27AUG1781³³, bp. 4OCT1781³⁴

Unlike Jean Ariail of Québec, John Ariail of Connecticut left few written traces of his existence. In 1775 the birth of his son John is recorded in Farmington town records as is the child's baptism later that year in West Springfield. Farmington town and church records list the birth and baptism of his son Luke in 1777. The births and baptisms of Manna and Lucy Ariail are recorded in the Southington town records and First Congregational Church register. Significantly, in their baptismal entries, both Manna and Lucy are recorded as "child of John Arial's wife" when most similar entries appear under the father's name. The fact that the baptisms appear with Hannah, not John, as the sponsoring parent is

^x He is entered in the register as "Airail [sic], John, son of John." Does this indicate that John was a member of the West Springfield society? This seems unlikely for a newcomer to the area, but perhaps the West Springfield church allowed baptism of children of non-members.

an indication that Hannah had been admitted as a member of the Southington church but John had not, because baptism was then offered only to children of Southington church members. This is supported by the appearance of Hannah's name and death date, but not John's, in a list of church members who had died or been dismissed from the Southington church to other congregations³⁵.

The year 1779 was an eventful one for the family of John Ariail. Farmington town records show the sale in March of approximately seven acres of land in Farmington (soon to become Southington) by Hezekiah Root to John Ariail. Owning land was an important prerequisite to achieving the full citizenship status of Freeman. Their third son, Manna, was born in November of that year, and John was admitted as a Freeman of the newly formed township in December.

Admission as a Freeman indicates that John had established himself as a trustworthy and provident citizen who complied with the accepted norms of society as defined by the Congregational church of Southington. A Freeman could vote, generally on the basis of possessing a certain amount of taxable property, and he participated in the self-government of the township and state. In late 1779, the first year of the new town's existence, a list of admitted Freemen was drawn up, but it was not an extensive one. In fact, only 43 men were admitted that first year, compared to the 104 admitted in 1780. The fact that John Ariail was included in the first group of Southington Freemen is an indication of the level of respect in which he was held by his fellow townsmen.

Earlier that year, in March of 1779, John Ariail had purchased approximately seven acres of land from Hezekiah Root of Farmington. The land was located ... *on the range of the Blew Hills, on Shattle [Shuttle] meadow mountains.* . . .³⁶ A copy of the original of the deed of sale made in 1779 by the town clerk is entered into the Southington town records. Its curiously worded preamble begins: "*Know all men by these presents that I Hezekiah Root of Farmington in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut For the*

*Confederation of Kindred & some Lawfull money rec'd to my full Satisfaction of John Ariail of the town & county aforce'd. Do give grant Bargain Sell & Confirm. . .*³⁷ The phrase "Confederation of Kindred" seems to indicate a family connection between Hezekiah Root and either Hannah Rich or John Ariail, but no such connection has yet been discovered.

Among the most informative records in which the Ariails appear are those of the First Congregational Church of Southington. They offer an additional narrow but interesting glimpse into some milestones of their lives. On 27AUG1781, the baptism of John and Hannah's daughter Lucy is entered in the church records. Timlow's history of Southington contains a listing of the December, 1785 "dignifying" or seating of the meeting house, in which church members were assigned pews according to precedence based on age, property, and to some extent professional or social standing:

Soon after the settlement of New England the practice of "dignifying" the seats, and "seating the meeting house," was adopted. It seems to have arisen from the fact that the more eligible seats were contended for, and hence the occasion of much strife. To prevent trouble from this cause it was proposed to seat the house in order of age. . . after a time property was admitted as a consideration. In this town a committee was appointed each year to carefully examine and revise the roll of church attendants, and assign each one his place. . . [About 1782] added to age and property, arose the claim of those having military titles. The man who had been an Ensign, Lieutenant, or Captain in the army, was not only proud of his rank but insisted upon its recognition in the society. After a somewhat angry and prolonged discussion the claim was disallowed. . . It can be seen . . . that the "dignifying" or "rating committee" had on hand a delicate task.

Before 1797, fifteen pounds had been voted as equal to one year of age in rank. For example, a young man of thirty who was rated at three hundred pounds in the list, would have twenty

years added to his rank, and hence be seated among those fifty years old. . . . The property returned for taxation averaged from six to seven per cent. of the whole valuation, so that a hundred pounds or dollars in the "list" would be about one-sixteenth of the whole. . . .

*The advantage of this system was in the fact that but few would underrate or conceal property, and "age" was respectable and greatly desired. But the custom perpetuated a "caste" feeling in the church and gave undue prominence to the accidents of birth or estate.*³⁸

Such sensitivity to rank and precedence is foreign to us, but in the 18th century it was a matter of practicality as much as of pride. To the people of those times, wealth and family connections were more than a measure of social standing. They were an indication of the level of opportunities and assistance to succeed in life that a young individual could expect from family and society. Thus it was important to maintain the outward measures of rank. Such things also were held to be rewards bestowed by God for an older person's lifelong piety, industry, exertion and determination. People believed that wealth, position, and age merited visible respect. They felt justified in demanding that respect from their fellow citizens when it was not voluntarily forthcoming.

In Timlow's³⁹ list of the inhabitants of the Society of Southington for 1786, there is an entry for John Ariail, age 40, with a property valuation of £73. Using an online historical currency converter⁴⁰ and estimating 73 pounds sterling as 6% of his net worth, we come up with about \$183,000 in 2014 U.S. dollars. This figure is not a true equivalent that takes into account today's actual value of land and houses as well as the wildly fluctuating values of currency during and after the Revolution, but it allows us to compare John Ariail's estimated relative financial worth to that of his contemporaries. John's £73 valuation places him at 177 in the list of the 241 persons whose property valuations are given in Timlow's list. He appears at the bottom of the middle third of Southington's society in terms of possessions. He was not a

particularly wealthy man by the standards of his day, but neither was he a very poor man.

We know that John Ariail was born about 1735, and would have been at least 51 years old in 1786, so the age of 40 that appears in the seating list is a mistake. This may be an error in Timlow's transcription or possibly a mistake by the seating committee. However, John is seated in the 8th row from the front of the meeting house, out of a total of 17 rows in the church, and there he appears to be among his contemporaries in age and financial standing. By comparison, individuals seated in the first row of the church include Asa Barnes, age 40, £395 (\$989,700 today); Abel Carter, age 65, £322 (\$807,000 today); Joseph Gridley, age 69, £254 (\$636,000 today); and 30-year old Elisha Hotchkiss, with an astonishing £1019 (\$2,553,000 today). While these numbers would not seem unusually high by present-day standards, such men were financially quite well off by the standards of colonial Connecticut.

We next glimpse John in 1792, when a runaway apprentice named John Ariail was advertised in the Hartford newspapers. He was 17 years old and without doubt was the son of John and Hannah Ariail of Southington. The advertisement that appeared in the *Hartford Courant* on several dates between June 25th and July 9th was:

Run-away from the subscriber an apprentice boy named John Ariail, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, short brown hair; had with him a dark brown coat, a blue do. Black vest and bretches, a nankeen vest and two felt hats. Whoever will take up and return said boy, shall have Two Dollars reward and necessary charges paid, by

Theodore Cowles

New-Hartford, June 1792

N.B. A Journeyman Saddler will have employ by applying to said Cowles⁴¹

The normal term of apprenticeship was seven years, usually ending at the age of 21, so John Ariail Jr. may have been apprenticed to Theodore Cowles as early as 1789. Apparently he did not

return to Cowles, because he appears as a participant in some land transactions in Petersburg, Virginia in 1795, and shortly thereafter in South Carolina⁴², where he eventually settled.

Theodore Cowles continued to advertise for journeyman saddlers and leather workers for a number of years after 1792. He seems to have had trouble keeping employees, and John may have believed that he had good and sufficient reason for running away. Cowles and his first wife, Mary Gilbert, joined the New Hartford Congregational Church on 1JUL 1792 and their first three children were baptized on that date. Was there pressure on the young apprentice to subscribe to a religious declaration he was not yet ready to accept, or was there some other motive for his flight?

There are many possible reasons for the younger John Ariail's decision to run away from his master. One explanation could be the ever-present fear of disease. It is known that smallpox was epidemic in 1792, with breakouts from Boston to Farmington and beyond. New Hartford lies on the old Boston Turnpike, and Theodore Cowles was both a saddler and the proprietor of a store as well as of a hotel in New Hartford. He and his family would have been among those most likely to be exposed to the dread disease by travelers. In fact, Cowles' eight-month-old daughter Anna had died in April, and Mary Gilbert Cowles died on 11JUL1792, though we do not know the cause of their deaths. It is likely that the household was in turmoil in the spring and summer of 1792, and the young John Ariail perhaps took advantage of lax supervision to leave an unhappy situation.

Lucy Ariail was married on 4FEB1798 to Samuel Dunham in Southington. Although we know that John and Hannah Ariail were living in Southington in 1790, John doesn't appear in that year's Census. He does appear in the 1800 Census of Southington, with an entry showing one male over 45 (John), one female (Hannah) and a male between the ages of 16 and 27. This last person must have been either Luke or Manna, because John also was married by that time.

Congress had decreed that the first census of the United States should begin on the first Monday of August, 1790 and was to be completed within the following nine months. Therefore we know that the census taker came to the Ariail house between Monday, August 2nd, when the survey officially began, and Saturday the 28th because on that date Hannah Ariail died of consumption⁴³. Within less than four months, her husband followed her in death, John passing away of “dropsy”⁴⁴ on Sunday the 12th of December, 1800.

John Ariail died without leaving a will, so the final documents that we have concerning him are a court-ordered inventory of his estate and a record of its distribution. On 13JAN1801, Manna Ariail and Samuel Dunham, Lucy’s husband, conducted an inventory of the property, its contents, the debts owed and money due to John’s estate. The list covers several pages, mostly of small, everyday items. With about seven acres of land, house and barn, furniture, tools and household goods, John Ariail’s total estate was valued at \$712.86.

Among his possessions were “1 Bible, 1 testament, 12 old bound books, and 12 pamphlets.” Not an impressive library even by 18th-century New England standards, but clearly the collection of a literate household. Other items in the list that arouse our interest and curiosity are “1 spy glass, 1 red velvet vest, 1 pr. Comparses & dividers, 1 pencil.” Homely items such as a pocket book and a pair of spectacles let us imagine an aging John putting on his glasses to note the price paid for a barrel of flour – or perhaps the spectacles had belonged to Hannah.

There is a list of the dozen creditors to whom John owed various small sums – most are a few cents or a dollar or two, with the total of his debts amounting to \$31.14. But one larger debt stands out, \$17.80 to Mark Newell. This is undoubtedly Dr. Mark Newell, the Southington physician, and the debt is probably for care of John and Hannah in their final illnesses.

Noticeably missing from the inventory of John’s estate are livestock. It seems strange that he owned no chickens, cows, pigs or horses at the time of his death – though a man’s saddle and a woman’s are inventoried and the list of property includes house and barn complete with dung fork and sheep shears. Hezekiah Root and John Barns were paid a total of \$6.00 for appraising the listed items, and probate fees brought the total debts to be paid to \$41.27.

Among the many small mysteries connected with the life of John Ariail is the final notation at the end of the inventory: “one note against Luther Rich of Chery Valley, principle & interest up to May 10 - \$65.” Who is this Luther Rich of Cherry Valley who owed such a substantial sum to John Ariail’s estate? Brookfield, Massachusetts birth records contain no reference to a child by that name, but on 9NOV1777, a Luther Rich of Brookfield married Mary Jones of Spencer, Massachusetts. He would have been of an age to be a brother of Hannah Rich Cowen Ariail^{xi}, or perhaps a cousin. In April, 1775, after the alarm at Lexington and Concord, Private Luther Ritch of Western, Massachusetts, had marched in Captain Reuben Read’s company of Minutemen to Roxbury⁴⁵.

Vital records of Western/Warren show no listings of births or deaths linked to anyone of the name, and in fact Luther Rich doesn’t appear in Massachusetts or Connecticut records from about the mid 1780s to 1820s. In Connecticut there are two Cherry Valleys, one in Greenwich and another in Columbia, but no record of a Luther Rich is found in either of them. However, it is known that members of the Rich family from Brookfield and Western emigrated to Otsego County, New York, west of Albany, after the Revolutionary War,⁴⁶ and in Otsego County is a town called Cherry Valley, where Luther Rich, a newcomer from the east, settled just prior to 1785.

^{xi}Luther Rich of Brookfield, son of Experience and Hannah Goss Rich, b. about 1746 in Worcester County, Massachusetts appears in some published family trees but the author has been unable to locate a reliable source for this information.

If this was a brother of Hannah Rich, it might explain a financial connection between John Ariail and Luther Rich of Cherry Valley. Luther Rich of Cherry Valley was a very wealthy and influential citizen, appearing in the 1799 tax list with a house and farm valued at \$4,045 and personal property worth \$334.⁴⁷ His household in the Census of 1800 consists of one male and one female over 45 years of age, which would fit the profile of a sibling of Hannah Rich. Luther Rich from Cherry Valley went on to become a member of New York state assembly from Otsego County, 1802-03, and 1805-06. He also served as a member of the New York State Senate, 1808-1812. Luther Rich disappears from New York records and appears again in Connecticut records after 1820, but further research is needed to demonstrate whether or not this person is the brother of Hannah Rich Ariail.

The final document connected with John Ariail of Southington is a record of the distribution of his estate to his children. On 14MAY1801, Hezekiah Root and John Barns distributed household items and cash to the amount of \$59.75 to each of John Ariail's children. Each also received title to ¼ of the house and barn, plus a defined parcel of the land that John had bought in 1779. John, Luke and Lucy got one acre, two roods of land (1¼ acre) each; while Manna got 3 acres and two roods (3¼ acres) of land. No explanation is given for the fact that Manna got a larger piece of land, but possibly it was to offset marriage portions that Lucy and John probably had received and that Luke may have also received in anticipation of his coming marriage. Family historians believe that John Ariail, Jr. married Chloe Ives at Farmington, CT on 18NOV1800, and Luke Ariail married Abigail Prentice at Meriden, CT on 21FEB1801^{xii}.

On 10DEC1804, John Ariail Jr., sold the property at Shuttle Meadow in Southington where Hanna and John Ariail had lived to Joseph Dyer⁴⁸.

Confirming Identity

Finally, we come to the question of identity. Was Jean Ariail of Québec really the same person as

John Ariail of Connecticut? Certainly there are indications that they are one and the same. For instance, their ages are the same. Jean's birth in 1735 would make him 65 years and 10 months old in December of 1800 when John died at age 66. This is quite a close match for a period when ages were more often estimated than precise.

Their names are an exact match as well. Ariail is a unique surname, not one that is encountered anywhere else in Québec or New England at that time. In the 18th century, spelling tended not to be standardized, yet we find that both men apparently paid careful attention to the recording of their name. Only in cases where Jean or John was probably not present while the record was created do we find variants or outright misspelling of the surname. It appears that both Jean and John were careful to ensure that their name was spelled correctly, and both of them consistently spelled it the same way. Jean even used the name John in at least one document in Québec, the land petition.

Both men are French. Jean's origins are identified in his 1761 marriage contract with Marie Louise Allard, and John's descendants have preserved a family tradition that he was from France as well. Their surname is also quite unique in France. It appears almost exclusively in and around the town of Mouzillon, though there is no record of a second Jean Ariail born there around 1735. Could there have been two men of the same name and approximate birth date, from the same small area of France, who came to America within a dozen years of each other? While possible, it would be quite coincidental. It could also be coincidence that none of their records overlap. When Jean is known to be in Québec, there is no record of John in New England: when John is known to be in Connecticut, Jean is definitely not in Québec.

Family tradition of the Ariails who descend from John of Connecticut says that John came from Canada where he had had financial difficulties. And we know for certain that financial troubles were what drove Jean to leave Québec. Thus we see another layer of coincidence here as well.

^{xii} Author has not confirmed these dates and places.

John Ariail is thought to have come from a Catholic background, though France at that time had both Huguenots and Catholics emigrating to America. The fact that John apparently did not become a member of the Congregational church in Southington may be an indication that he inclined toward the religion of Rome, but it cannot be taken as actual proof. Many worshipers in New England churches were never formally admitted as members. Another indication of John's possible Catholic background is a Bible owned by the Ariail Family Association that has been handed down through generations of his descendants. This Bible is known to have belonged to John's son and possibly to John and Hannah themselves^{xiii}.

A final point of congruence in the lives of Jean and John Ariail is the ability of both to speak English. As we have seen, Jean acted as a translator on at least one occasion in Québec, and John would have had to be able to speak English to court Hannah, since French was not in everyday use in 18th-century New England.

At this point, we have reached the limit of what is definitely known about the two men. On the basis of this information, it is not possible to say with absolute certainty that they are the same person, but the evidence strongly supports the hypothesis that Jean Ariail of Québec and John Ariail of Southington are one. Still, we have many unanswered questions. Was Jean Ariail actually a prisoner of the British? Did he serve in the Royal American Regiment in the battle that won Canada for England? Where did Jean Ariail go, if he didn't go to New England? We find no trace of him anywhere else. Would it ever have been safe for him to return to Québec, and did his family ever hear from him again? Clearly he never did

^{xiii} Said to be a Catholic Bible printed in Brattleboro, VT and purchased in Connecticut about 1775. But the Brattleboro Chamber of Commerce claims that the first Vermont Bible was printed in Brattleboro in 1812 (<http://brattleborochamber.org/one-and-only>, accessed 7OCT 2014). Ferrell (p. 125) identifies the first Catholic Bible printed in America as produced in 1790. Either the publication date of John Ariail's Bible or its identification as Catholic must be an error, unless it is an edition as yet unknown to historians.

return, and there is no record of any of Marie Louise's children appearing in Connecticut, nor any mention of his whereabouts in records concerning them, so it is likely they never knew what had happened to their father.

There are questions about John Ariail as well. If he is not the same person as Jean Ariail, where was he before 1773? Why do we find no trace of him prior to that date? What was his reason for settling in Connecticut? What was his occupation, and how was he able to feed a family, earn enough money to pay taxes and buy what the family could not produce on his few acres of land? One explanation that accounts for Jean/John as expatriate Frenchman, British prisoner, soldier, innkeeper, merchant, resident of Farmington, Congregational churchgoer and husband of two women is that before being captured by the British Jean Ariail was a merchant's representative, a factor or broker between New England producers of goods and French businessmen. From this perspective, a number of aspects of his life fall into focus.

Jean Ariail could have become familiar with the Farmington area while in the employ of a French merchant who traded in New England commodities. In mid-18th century, "Farmington was a big trading centre, shipping produce abroad and importing in vessels of her own that sailed from Wethersfield or New Haven"⁴⁹ Colonial Connecticut was a major source of provisions for the British West Indies⁵⁰, as well as the Caribbean colonies of France, supplying plantations that supported the West Indies–New England rum and slave trade. In the mid-18th century, nearly 80 percent of New England's exports went to the West Indies⁵¹ and in 1770, Massachusetts and Rhode Island together had about 70 distilleries "turning 3.5 million gallons of molasses into 2.8 million gallons of rum. . ."⁵² Much of this trade was in illicit dealings with the French colonies, because the molasses from those sources was cheaper than from the British islands.⁵³ If Jean Ariail was taken in a military clash off the coast of St.-Domingue, he could have been there in the role of merchant or merchant's representative.

In 1757, Britain was at war with France. British privateers as well as navy ships preyed on French merchant vessels, and a battle off Cap-Français, St-Domingue in October of that year may be what is referenced in Jean Ariail's marriage record. In that action, the British navy attempted to capture a French merchant fleet but was overpowered after inflicting severe damage on the fleet's heavily armed French naval escort. After the Battle of Cap-Français, the British ships limped back to port in England.⁵⁴ Captured French merchants would have been considered political prisoners at a time when such prisoners were often sent to the West Indies or New England,^{xiv} where they were sold as indentured servants and farm hands. If Jean Ariail was captured at the Battle of Cap-Français, he could have ended up in a British prison as a felon threatened with virtual slavery.

During that same 1757-58 time frame, a regiment intended to be made up of foreigners was being raised in Europe and the Colonies for service in Canada. One way out of servitude would have been for Jean to "volunteer" for the new regiment, which eventually became the 60th or Royal American Regiment. This is the unit in which Jean said he had served. He could have gone directly from a British prison into the British Army or volunteered for the new regiment after reaching New England. According to Coldham, "... from 1755 to 1763 during the French and Indian Wars, a felon awaiting execution or transportation [a category including political prisoners] stood an excellent chance of receiving a royal pardon if he 'volunteered' for naval or military service" (p. 25).

Of the two explanations – that Jean/John Ariail had been brought to New England as a prisoner of the British, or that he became familiar with the area in pursuit of trade before being captured – the latter seems more likely. Jean Ariail clearly was no farmer. He followed the trade of merchant and innkeeper in Québec. John Ariail had only a few acres in Southington – hardly enough land to support a wife and four children, let alone produce

^{xiv} "It seems certain that among the felons sent to New England, the largest element was made up of prisoners taken in battle" (Butler, p. 13).

a surplus to pay taxes. We have no record of what John Ariail did to supplement the yield of his very small farm, but most men of the times did have a secondary occupation. Perhaps he was involved in trade in Southington as well as in Québec.

In Québec, many of Jean Ariail's business associates were what we might call wholesalers rather than retail merchants, most of them probably accustomed to dealing with New England shippers. In June of 1771, for example, John Lee, who was also involved in some of Jean Ariail's legal suits, was sued for "breach of an agreement for the purchase, sale and exchange of a quantity of wheat against New England rum."⁵⁵ In 1775, Jean is once again in court in the matter of a "case between John Young, master of the ship named *Elisabeth* of the port of New York, . . . and Alexandre Davison and John Lees, merchants of Québec and partners, about goods sold and unpaid."⁵⁶ This type of wholesale commerce would have been very familiar to Jean Ariail.

We might question why a fugitive from British justice who was still in British territory would not take care to change his name in his new location. The answer is that if he was not a stranger to the area, he would have had no choice but to continue to use the name by which he was already known.

The key to this puzzle may be Hannah Rich, who married John Ariail and became the grandmother of so large and thriving a posterity, and whom genealogists tend to neglect. When she married for the second time, she was not a lovestruck teenager but a practical, middle-aged New England woman from a sternly Puritan Congregational family. It does not make sense to assume that she would have married a man she hardly knew, nor would she have married one who did not at least appear to measure up to the standards of her society.

With the help of local acquaintances and some previous experience of New England customs and expectations, John Ariail could quickly have fit into the social and economic milieu of colonial Farmington. It may even have been Hannah's steadying influence that kept John from making

the financial errors that had prevented him from achieving success as a merchant in Canada. And as relations among the thirteen lower colonies, Québec, and the mother country became increasingly strained, John would have had less fear of being found out by British authorities.

The answers to some important questions may center on Hannah's acceptance of John Ariail as a husband. If she had known John as a respectable single businessman prior to his arrival in Québec, she would have had no reason to assume that he was anything else when he reappeared in Connecticut a dozen or so years later. A prior acquaintanceship would explain the relatively short time between his arrival in the colony and their marriage. If John had brought with him enough goods or money to set himself up as a merchant in Connecticut, then he could have expected to be able to support Hannah. It is highly doubtful that he would ask her to marry or that Hannah would consent to do so if John had no viable prospect of being able to support her.

In the end, Hannah's acceptance of John Ariail may be the strongest indication that he is Jean Ariail, who fled to Connecticut because he had been there before and had reason to expect to be welcomed on his return.

References

- Ancestry.com. *Connecticut, Church Record Abstracts, 1630-1920* [online database]. Provo, UT, USA: 2013. Accessed September 2-22, 2014.
- Archives départementales de Loire-Atlantique: *Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil*. Accessed 12OCT2014 at <http://www.archives-francaises.fr>
- Ariail Family Web Site. Accessed 2SEPT2014 at <http://ariailfamily.com/>
- Bibliothèque et Archives Nationales Québec (BANQ). Pistard Database. Accessed 12SEPT2014 at http://pistard.banq.gc.ca/unite_chercheurs/recherche_simple
- Butler, J. D. (1896). British convicts shipped to American colonies. *The American Historical Review*, 2(1), 12-33. Accessed 26OCT 2014 at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1833611>
- Canada, Government: Library and Archives Canada. *Land petitions of Lower Canada 1764-1841*. Accessed 20OCT2014 at <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/land/land-petitions-lower-canada-1764-1841/Pages/land-petitions-lower-canada.aspx#c>
- Charbonneau, H. & Legare, J., eds. *Le répertoire des actes de baptême, mariage, sépulture, et des recensements du Québec ancien*. Université de Montréal: Montréal, 1980. (Known as PRDH).
- Coldham, P. W. (1994). *Emigrants in chains: A social history . . . 1607-1776*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company.
- Farrow, A. (2014). *The Logbooks: Connecticut's slave ships and human memory*. Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press
- Farrow, A., Lang, J., & Frank, J. (2005). *Complicity: How the North promoted, prolonged, and profited from slavery*. New York: Ballantine Books.
- Ferrell, L. A. (2008). *The Bible and the people*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- First Congregational Church (Southington, CT). (1835). *The confession of faith and covenant of the Congregational Church in Southington, to which is added a catalogue of the members from 1780 to 1835*. New Haven: H. Howe & Co.
- Greene, M. L. (1905). *The development of religious freedom in Connecticut*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.
- Lockwood, J. H., et al. (1926). *Western Massachusetts; a history, 1636-1925*, Vol. 2. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc.
- Marley, D. (1998). *Wars of the Americas: A chronology of armed conflict in the New World, 1492 to the present*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO.
- Massachusetts. Office of the Secretary of State. (1896). *Massachusetts soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War*. Boston: Wright & Potter. Accessed 20OCT2014 at <https://archive.org/details/Massachusettsso100mass>
- New England Historic Genealogical Society. (1944). *Vital Records of the town of West Springfield Massachusetts to the year 1849*. Haverhill, MA: Record Publishing Co.

New York State Archives; Albany, New York; Tax assessment rolls of real and personal estates. Accessed 6SEP2014 at Ancestry.com.

Nye, E. *Pounds Sterling to Dollars: Historical Conversion of Currency*. Online currency converter. Univ. of Wyoming. Accessed 11SEP2014 at <http://www.uwyo.edu/numimage/currency.htm>

Parchemin. (2003). *Banque de données notariales du Québec ancien (1635-1784)*. Montréal: la Société de recherche historique Achiv-Histo.

Québec Gazette Index. Accessed 3SEPT2014 at data2.archives.ca/pdf/pdf001/p000002153.pdf

Sawyer, J. (1898). *History of Cherry Valley from 1740 to 1898*. Cherry Valley, NY: Gazette Print.

Société des Études Historiques. (1905). La Milice Canadienne-Française a Québec en 1775. *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, XI(1), 240-242.

Systematic History Fund. (1909). *Vital records of Brookfield, Massachusetts to the end of the year 1849*. Worcester, MA: Franklin P. Rice.

Town of Farmington, Connecticut. Land Records, Vol. 22, pp. 440-441: Warranty Deed of 31MAR 1779, Hezekiah Root grantor; John Ariail grantee.

Williams, E., & Palmer, C. A. (1994). *Capitalism and slavery*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.

Würtele, F. C., ed. (1905). *Blockade of Quebec in 1775-1776 by the American revolutionists (les Bastonnais)*. 7th Series of Historical Documents. Québec: Literary & Historical Society of Québec.

Notes

²⁸ Barbour, Vol. 12, p. 160.

²⁹ New England Hist. Gen. Soc. *Vital Records of the Town of West Springfield Massachusetts*, p. 12.

³⁰ Barbour, Vol. 12, p. 160

³¹ Barbour, Vol. 40, p. 220

³² Ancestry.com. *Connecticut, Church Record Abstracts*, Southington, Vol. 107, p. 19.

³³ Barbour p. 220.

³⁴ Ancestry.com. *Connecticut, Church Record Abstracts*. Southington, Vol. 107, p. 19.

³⁵ First Cong. Church Southington. *Confession*, p. 92.

³⁶ Town of Farmington, CT: Land Records. Vol. 22, pp. 440-441: Warranty Deed, 31MAR1779.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Timlow, pp. 181-182.

³⁹ Timlow, pp. 183-185.

⁴⁰ Nye.

⁴¹ *Hartford Courant*, July2, 1792, p. 4. Accessed online 4AUG2014 at www.iCONN.org

⁴² Ariail Family Web Site. *Researchdiarybook1*, p. 5

⁴³ Ariail Family Web Site. *Researchdiarybook1*, p 3

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ MA Office of Secretary of State. *MAs Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*, Vol. 13, p. 354.

⁴⁶ Sawyer, pp. 45-46.

⁴⁷ New York State Archives; Albany, New York; Tax assessment rolls of real and personal estates; Series: B0950; Reel Number: 16; Box Number: 37; Folder Number: 4.

⁴⁸ Town of Farmington, CT: Land Records. Book 34, page 369.

⁴⁹ Greene, p. 350.

⁵⁰ Ferrell, p.22

⁵¹ Farrow, et al., p. 49.

⁵² Farrow, et al., p. 53.

⁵³ Williams & Palmer, p. 80.

⁵⁴ Marley, p. 281.

⁵⁵ BANQ. Pistard. Court of Common Pleas: TL24,S1, D1128. Procès entre John Lees (Lee) et Martial Bardi (Bardy), 25JUN1771. Accessed 31OCT2014.

⁵⁶ BANQ. Pistard. Court of Common Pleas: TL24,S1, D1515. Procès entre John Young, Maître du vaisseau nommée Elisabeth du port de New York, et Alexandre Davison ainsi que John Lees, marchands de Québec, 24JAN-24APR1775. Accessed 31OCT2014.



When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth.

Sherlock Holmes (A. Conan Doyle)

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
16 Sconset Ln., Guilford, CT
064371899

Alix

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

Allaire

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

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

Ballard

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

Baulanger

#1352 Marie Richard
P.O. Box 1260, Willimantic, CT
062261260

Beauchesne

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

Beaudry

#2341 Denise Beaudry
1719 Ashlum Ave.
West Hartford, CT 06117
#729 Romeo Potvin

15 Clearview Terrace
Manchester, CT 060401918

Belanger

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

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

#1969 Lauretta Przyborowski
600 Lee Ann Dr SW
Smyrna, GA 300823529

#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

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

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

#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

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

#531 Rev Ronald Glaude
125 Grandview Terrace
Brooklyn, CT 062342031

Boughton

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

Bourgeau

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

Bourgeault

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

Bourgeois

#1862 Janice Livermore
P.O. Box 222652
Chantilly, VA 201532652

Boutron

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Boye / Boyer / Boyet

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

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

Brillard

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

Breard

#1961 Wm. & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr.
Storrs, CT 062681145

Breton

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

Broulliard

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

Brun

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

Carbonneau

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

Caron

#1984 Charles King, 133 Jenkins
Rd., Burnt Hills, NY 12027
#1556 Honora Futtner

1629 Main Street
South Windsor, CT 060741008
#435 Therese Grego, 7610 E
21St. Pl., Tulsa, OK 741292428

Cesaria

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Chabot

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

Chamberlain

#2203 Laurie Manning
5735 Ada Johnson Rd.
Jacksonville, FL 32218

Chaput

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

Choinier / Choiniere

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

#1840 Frances Swietlicki
16 Sconset Ln., Guilford, CT
064371899

Clement

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Collins des Graviers

#2330 Lawrence Landerman
632 Hartford Lane
The Villages, FL 32162

Cormier

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

Cote

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

Coulombe

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

Courtemanche

#1969 Lauretta Przyborowski
600 Lee Ann Dr. SW
Smyrna, GA 300823529

Cyr

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

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

Daigle

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

#1666 Phyllis Nedorostek
5 River Rd.

Unionville, CT 060851010.

Daoust / D'Aoust

#1556 Honora Futtner
1629 Main Street

South Windsor, CT 060741008

Dean/Daines

#2203 Laurie Manning
5735 Ada Johnson Rd.
Jacksonville, FL 32218

DeLatour

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

Denis

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

Despres

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

DeVost

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

Dore/Dorais

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

Dubois

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

Duchesne

#1969 Lauretta Przyborowski,
600 Lee Ann Dr. SW
Smyrna, GA 300823529

Duclos

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

Duhamel

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

Duquet/Duquette

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

Durand

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

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

Duval

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

Egan

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Evens

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

Fillion

#2358 Cynthia Towner, P.O.Box
351, Kingston, WA 983460351

Foisy

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

Founier

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

Fournier

#762 Helen Bernier, 52 Robbie
Rd., Tolland, CT 060842210
#1636 Louis Fox

10 Camden St.

South Hadley, MA 010752319

#1357 Florida Fournier

5 Country Club Rd.

Franklin, CT 062541202

Gagne

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

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

16 Sconset Ln.

Guilford, CT 064371899

Gauthier

#764 Lucille Langlois, PO Box
47, Quinebaug, CT 062620047

Gauvin

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Gendreau

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

Giroux

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

Glaude

#531 Rev. Ronald Glaude
125 Grandview Terrace
Brooklyn, CT 062342031

Goodhue

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

Goyette

#1840 Frances Swietlicki
16 Sconset Ln.
Guilford, CT 064371899

Graveline

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Guilmitt / Guilmitte / Gullmett

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

Guimond

#1969 Laretta Przyborowski
600 Lee Ann Dr. SW
Smyrna, GA 300823529

Hamel

#531 Rev. Ronald Glaude
125 Grandview Terrace
Brooklyn, CT 062342031

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.

Franklin, CT 062541202

Henri (e)

#764 Lucille Langlois, P.O. Box
47, Quinebaug, CT 062620047

Higgins

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Huard

#2203 Laurie Manning
5735 Ada Johnson Rd.
Jacksonville, FL 32218

King

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

Lablanc

#1961 Wm. & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

LaBombardier

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

Labonte

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

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

LaChance

#2358 Cynthia Towner, P.O.Box
351, Kingston, WA 983460351

LaCharite

#531 Rev Ronald Glaude
125 Grandview Terrace
Brooklyn, CT 062342031

Lacroix

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

Lafaille

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

Lafontaine

#987 Sylvia Cologne
190 Laurel St.

South Windsor, CT 060742347

Lagace/Lagasse

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

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

Lagrace

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

LaMarche

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

Lambert

#2203 Laurie Manning
5735 Ada Johnson Rd.
Jacksonville, FL 32218
#530 Doris Vaughan
31-7 South Meadow VI-G
Carver, MA 023301821

Landry

#1352 Marie Richard
P.O. Box 1260
Willimantic, CT 062261260

Langlois

#764 Lucille Langlois, P.O. Box
47, Quinebaug, CT 062620047

Lapierre

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

LaPlante

#2338 Donna LaPlante
77 Stedman Road
New Hartford, CT 06057

LaPointe

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

Laramee

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

Larche / L'Archeveque

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

Laroche

#1961 Wm. & Carol Askwith

30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

Larose

#1969 Lauretta Przyborowski,
600 Lee Ann Dr. SW
Smyrna, GA 300823529

Lauretta

#1969 Lauretta Przyborowski
600 Lee Ann Dr. SW
Smyrna, GA 300823529

Lavallee

#2293 Conrad Sansoucie
110 Ball Farm Rd.
Oakville, CT 06779

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Lavallie

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

Lebrun

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

LeClair / LeClaire / LeClere

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

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Leger (e)

#764 Lucille Langlois, P.O. Box
47, Quinebaug, CT 062620047

Lemay

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

Lemieux / Lemieux

#1711 Wendy Lemieux
501 Dunn Rd.

Coventry, CT 062381164

#1969 Lauretta Przyborowski
600 Lee Ann Dr. SW
Smyrna, GA 300823529

Lentremann

#2330 Lawrence Landerman
632 Hartford Lane
The Villages, FL 32162

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. & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

Major

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

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Marion

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

Marquis

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

Masse

#1961 Wm. & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

Massicotte

#1862 Janice Livermore
P.O. Box 222652
Chantilly, VA 201532652

Maurice

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Mayer

#1961 Wm. & Carol Askwith,
30 Fern Dr., Storrs, CT 06268

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

Melanson

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

Menard

#1840 Frances Swietlicki
16 Sconset Ln.
Guilford, CT 064371899
#531 Rev. Ronald Glaude
125 Grandview Terrace
Brooklyn, CT 062342031

Meurs

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

Modix

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

Monty

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202
#1358 Irene Schott, 15 Tunnell
Hill Court, Lot 14, Lisbon, CT
063513239

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 / Paquette

#1358 Irene Schott,
15 Tunnell Hill Court, Lot 14
Lisbon, CT 063513239
#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Payeur

#2358 Cynthia Towner, P.O.Box
351, Kingston, WA 983460351

Perron

#1898 Lynn Carbonneau, 26
Patten Rd., Stafford, CT 06076

Petit

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

Phaneuf / Farnsworth

#2341 Denise Beaudry
1719 Ashlum Ave.
West Hartford, CT 06117

#1357 Florida Fournier

5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Piché

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Piette

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

Pinabeau

#1357 Florida Fournier, 5
Country Club Rd, Franklin, CT
062541202

Pitre

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

Plasse

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

Poitras

#2203 Laurie Manning
5735 Ada Johnson Rd.
Jacksonville, FL 32218

Popeilarczyk

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

Potuin

#729 Romeo Potvin
15 Clearview Terrace
Manchester, CT 060401918

Poulin

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

Prevost

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

Przyborowski

#1969 Lauretta Przyborowski
600 Lee Ann Dr. SW
Smyrna, GA 300823529

Quima of Griswold

#1969 Lauretta Przyborowski
600 Lee Ann Dr. SW
Smyrna, GA 300823529

Racine

#1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr,
165 Union City Rd.
Prospect, CT 067121032
#53 Candide Sedlik, 196 Brace
Rd, West Hartford, CT 06107
#872 Saul & Sandra Ahola
88 Butts Rd.

Woodstock, CT 062813402

#2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre
46 Lakeview Dr.

Coventry, CT 062382823

Reymond

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

Roberts

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

Robidou / Robidoux

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

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

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

Routier

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

#2203 Laurie Manning
5735 Ada Johnson Rd.
Jacksonville, FL 32218

Roy

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

#1812 Gary Potter
370 Lake Ave.

Bristol, CT 060107328

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

#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

Sansoucie

#2293 Conrad Sansoucie
110 Ball Farm Rd.
Oakville, CT 06779

Sarazin

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

Senet

#965 Richard Snay

1463 Riverside Dr, North
Grosvenordale, CT 062550112

Sevigny

#1969 Lauretta Przyborowski
600 Lee Ann Dr. SW
Smyrna, GA 300823529

Smith

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

Snay

#965 Richard Snay
1463 Riverside Dr.
North Grosvenordale, CT 06255

St. Pierre

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

St. Amand

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

Tessier

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

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

Tetreau / Tetreaut

#1357 Florida Fournier
5 Country Club Rd.
Franklin, CT 062541202

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

Throwe

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

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

2352. Brodeur, John - 100 Highland Street,
Mansfield, CT 062501552
2353. LeGrow, Peter - 31 Timber Lane,
Willington, CT 06279
2354. Royer, Rev. Wilfred - 98 W. 28th St,
Bayonne, NJ 07002
2355. Sullivan, Christine - 41 Dogwood Rd,
Painville, CT 060621316
2356. Maxim, A. Catherine - 550 Prospect St
#7, New Haven, CT 06511
2357. Rogers, Dick - 515 Buff Cap Rd,
Tolland, CT 06084
2358. Towner, Cynthia - P.O.Box 351,
Kingston, WA 983460351
2359. Lamoureux, Donald - 29 Temple Ct.,

- New Haven, CT 06511
2360. Fitzsimmons, Daniel - 4407 Laurel
Ridge Circle, Weston, FL 33331
2361. Albert, Lou Mae - 85 Wild Wood Rd,
Colchester, CT 06415
2362. Sarno, Michel & Lynne - 26 Devine Rd,
Suffield, CT 06078
2363. Munichiello, Richard - 15 Alfred Drive,
Tolland, CT 06084
2364. Manning, Odette - 8 Hunters Dr, South
Windsor, CT 060742063
2365. Hankard, Ellen - 11 Greenhurst Rd,
West Hartford, CT 06107
2366. Boucher, Camille - 2043 Winding
Hollow Dr, Grove City, OH 43123

Connecticut Maple Leaf, Winter 2014 - 2015

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
City: _____ Occupation: _____ (circle one) Yes No
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 in the amount of: _____ (tax deductible)
- 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 along with your contact information on a regular basis in the CML so members with similar interests can share their findings. If you indicated yes to the publication of your email address, your surname interest will also be published on our web page.

SURNAMES: _____

Library Rules and Regulations

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

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

Signature _____ Date: _____

Office Use Only: Membership #:

Date:

Billing Cycle

Rev: 2014

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 heavy-weight poly/cotton sweatshirt are embroidered with Society name and logo in red and white.

| 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 |

Order from:

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

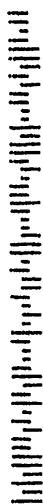
Make checks payable to FCGSC, Inc.

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

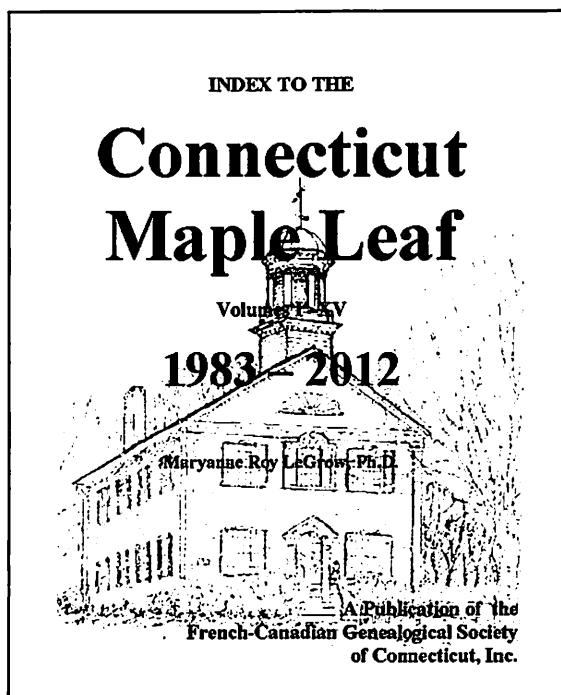
Change Service Requested

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Vernon, CT
Permit No. 225

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



CML Index



Just Released! A complete guide to the 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.