

# CONNECTICUT

# MAPLE

# LEAF



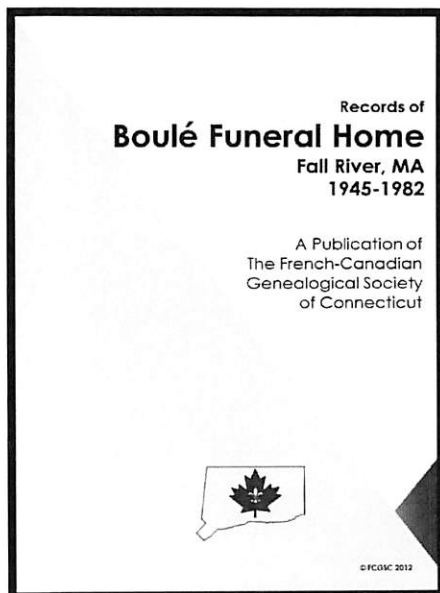
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**Journal of the  
French-Canadian Genealogical  
Society of Connecticut, Inc.**

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Former Tolland County Courthouse - 1822



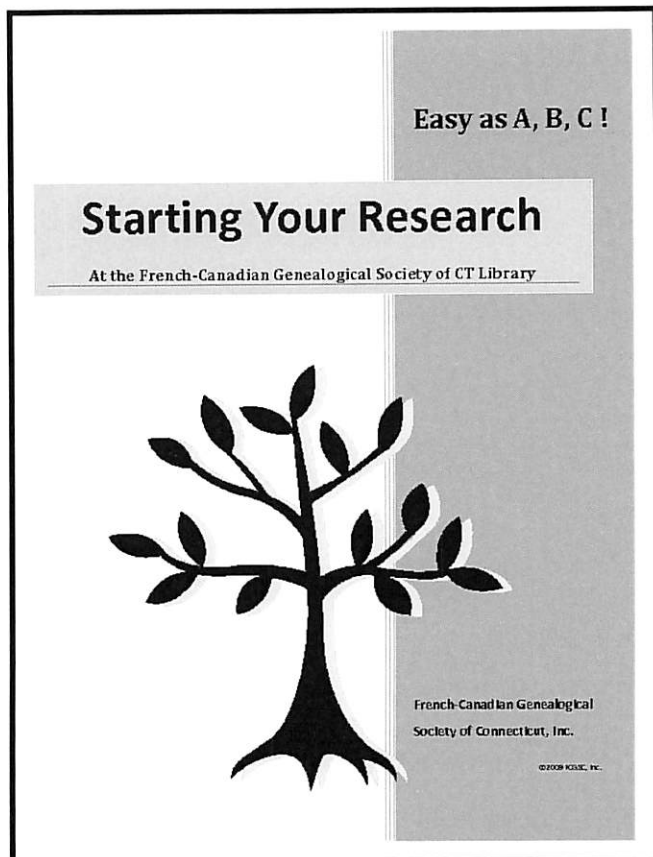
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VOLUME 18, NUMBER 1 • SUMMER 2017

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# Quick Facts About the FCGSC Library

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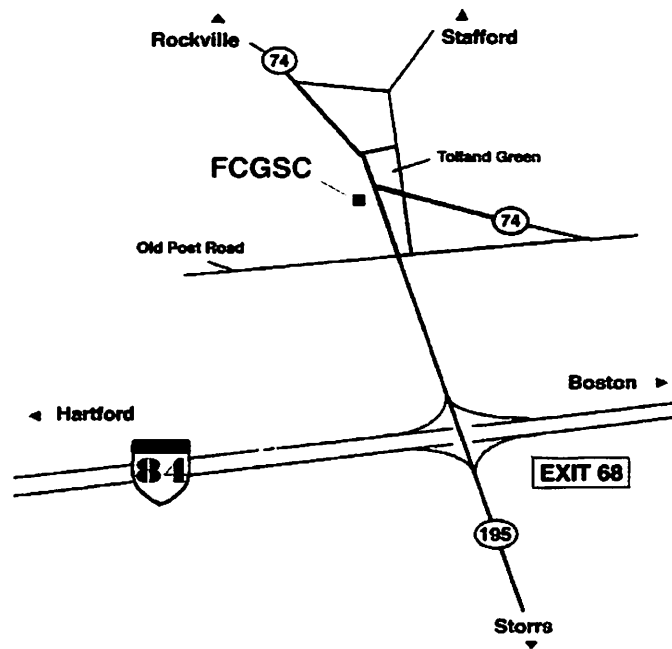
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Members are encouraged to contribute articles for publication. By submitting material for publication, authors confirm that:

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

**Submission Guidelines:**

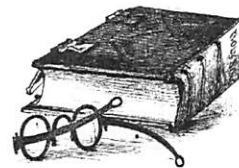
- Electronic submissions are preferred. E-mail material to [mlegrow@fcgsc.org](mailto:mlegrow@fcgsc.org) as Word, pdf, plain or rich text format documents, using a standard font. Zip files are not accepted.
- Accurate citations for all sources of information must be provided.
- Photographs or scanned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

**Deadlines:**

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

## Editors' Niche

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



Hello Everyone,

I volunteered to fill in and do this issue of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*. I hope I did a good job and that you enjoy it.

After entering all the information and articles that were given to me I came out a little short so I wrote an article, did a book review and transcribed the third and last part of "French Families of Early Detroit." The first part appeared in the "Winter 2015 CML" and the second part appeared in the "Summer 2016 issue."

As with all non-profits, most or all of the work gets done with volunteer work. This is very true with our Society. I see from the list of our directors that we are short three and I removed some of our former librarians from the librarians list so we are short there also. And I know that volunteers are needed for many other jobs. So, if you can, please volunteer to help out wherever you can.

Have a pleasant summer and fall. See you at the annual meeting in October.

*Ray*

## Raising of the Quebec Flag

The Quebec flag will be raised on Friday, June 23, 2017 since the feast of St-John the Baptiste is on Saturday, June 24th this year.

This will take place at 8:30 a.m. on June 23rd at the State Capitol located on Capitol Avenue in Hartford.

It will fly at the Capitol Dome on Saturday, June 24th as well.

There will be a few speeches after the raising of the Quebec Flag followed by breakfast in the cafeteria at your own expense at the State Legislative Building located on Capitol Avenue next to the State Capitol.

Parking is free in the garage behind the State Legislative Building which is located on Capitol Ave. between the State Armory, corner of Broad Street and Capitol Ave. and the Capitol. Then, you can take the elevator to the 3rd floor in the garage to go to the ground level of the State Capitol.

There will be chairs available for those attending. We do need to know approximately how many people will be attending in order to reserve them.

Please let me know at (860-644-1125) Odette Drouin Manning.

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Queries, articles or letters to the editor can be sent by e-mail to:  
fcgsc@fcgsc.comcastbiz.net or to:  
Maryanne LeGrow, CML Editor  
French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut  
P.O. Box 928  
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# FCGSC Library Closings

June 1, 2017 through January 1, 2018

## Library Hours

Monday 1 - 5 P.M.  
Wednesday 1 - 5 P.M.  
Saturday 9A.M. - 4 P.M.  
Sunday 1 - 4 P.M.

## Library Scheduled Closings

June 2017	Sunday, June 18	Fathers' Day
July 2017	Saturday, July 1 to Monday, July 3	Independence Day Observance
August 2017	Sunday, August 27	Volunteer Appreciation Day Picnic
September 2017	Saturday, Sept. 2 to Monday, Sept. 4	Labor Day Observance
October 2017	Saturday, Oct. 14	Annual Membership Meeting <i>(closed 1-3 pm)</i>
November 2017	Wednesday, Nov. 22 to Sunday, Nov. 26	Thanksgiving Observance
December 2017	Saturday, Dec. 23 to Monday, Dec. 25  Wednesday, Dec. 27 to Sunday, Dec. 31	Christmas Holiday Observance  Winter Break
January 2018	Monday, Jan. 1, 2018	New Year Observance

## Storm or Emergency Closings

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Web: [www.FCGSC.org](http://www.FCGSC.org); [www.WTIC.com](http://www.WTIC.com); [www.WFSB.com](http://www.WFSB.com); [www.WGGB.com](http://www.WGGB.com); [www.WVIT.com](http://www.WVIT.com)

# Happy Birthday Montreal 1642-2017

## 375<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

Patrice Demers Kaneda

With two small ships and a reluctant crew, Jacques Cartier left St. Malo, France on April 20, 1534. Their goal was the east coast of North America.

After several weeks at sea, they approached the shore and saw men paddling toward them in canoes. The men were darker and almost naked. Cartier ordered the firing of canons. The canoes receded, but once they realized they weren't harmed, the occupants approached the ships.

The French were taken to their village. In Stadacona, the Iroquois people served them fresh meat. The women, less inhibited than the men, approached them and touched their colorful garments. Later, they traded furs for trinkets and metal objects.

Cartier kidnapped the two sons of the chief to take back to France. The boys were given red hats. Full of youthful curiosity, the two boarded the ship willingly.

Cartier ordered his men to build a thirty - foot cross with a fleur de lis decoration carved into the wood and a plate at the top that read *Vive le Roi de France*. The meaning of such an act could not have been lost on the natives who looked on in wonder.

In France, the sons of the chief quickly learned French. They told of a village of great wealth many miles west of their village where people wore chains of gold decorated with red jewels that might have been rubies. The village was called Hochelega.

King Francis, convinced by Cartier that there was a fortune to be made, sponsored a return to the new world the next year in May of 1535, this time, with three ships and a hundred and ten men and Chief Donnacona's two sons. They stopped in Stadacona where the chief was not satisfied with their gifts from the King. He would not allow his sons to continue with Cartier as guides unless he left hostages.

Following the Saint Lawrence River, and walking along

a path for six miles, they reached the village in nine days. Surrounding it was a palisade made of spikes. It had only one entrance and inside were about fifty houses built of wood and covered with bark. There were about three thousand inhabitants who were tall, strong people. He found no gold or rubies. Before leaving he wrote a detailed description of Hochelega in his "*Bref Recit*," brief account. He named the village Ville-Marie and the mountain Mont Royal.

### St. Germaine du Val, Anjou France - 1652

Monsieur Jerome le Royer de la Dauversiere is in the parlor talking with the father of my sixth great-grandmother, Jeanne Dorbelle Voidy. He is trying to convince him to invest in Mont Royal. Ever since he has read the Jesuit Papers and been in frequent correspondence with Paul de Chomeday Sieur de Maisonneuve who is independently wealthy and has been the governor of Mont Royal serving without compensation, he's been in pursuit of investors.

"It is a wilderness with about forty souls...soldiers, Indians and a Jesuit or two. It is under constant attack by the Iroquois, those powerful Indians who are allied with the British in the fur trade. They won't stop warring on the good Indians, our Christian Indians, as long as we French pursue moving westward and present a threat to that fur trade.

This is the plan. To begin, we will establish a school, a hospital and a religious institution in Ville Marie. We will need priests, nurses and teachers."

Once again, he is visiting their home. The list of donors is longer. "Baron D'Avignon has the King's ear. He has told him of the deplorable condition of the Company of One Hundred Associates, those poor men who signed on to work for three years. They've been deserted in Nouvelle France without supplies, food and protection from the Iroquois. They've been forbidden to return, but now there is hope! The King has agreed to add four hundred troops to the garrison and there is a chance that the investors will give the charter from the Association to the Crown. There's a fortune to be made. We will establish a school, a

## Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2017

hospital and a religious institution in Ville Marie. We will need priests, nurses and teachers.

Jeanne, who was just fifteen, ran from the room. "Maman, je v'as." "Ou ma chéri?" Ville Marie, Maman.

Jeanne had been hearing a lot about Ville Marie from the nuns who taught her and the Jesuits who preached on Sundays. Papa read the Jesuit Papers aloud. Most of the letters were from Father Paul le Jeune who was the Father Superior of Quebec. He wrote with such zeal and even humor that a publisher gathered his correspondence and published an annual called Relations. These publications were sold for forty years. There were tales of torture, cannibalism, bravery and even humor where the natives enjoyed teaching the Jesuits obscene words in their language and giving them another meaning. The Indians would roar with laughter when the Jesuits used them.

But Jeanne was moved primarily by the bravery of the Jesuits in the face of unimaginable torture all for the purpose of saving souls.

More than ten years earlier, a school for Indian children was established in Quebec City for which the Jesuits had received a gift of ten thousand crowns from the Marquis de Gamache. The hope was to found one as soon as possible in Ville Marie, a hundred and eighty miles to the west. And there, Jeanne wished to go.

Finally, her parents agreed when they heard that she could go as the promised bride of Jean Demers from Dieppe. He was one of three sons of a ship's carpenter whose family still resided in Dieppe. Two sons lived in Quebec City and the third, Jean aged twenty-seven, lived in Ville Marie. All skilled carpenters, they were in great demand. Jean Demers had arrived in Quebec ten years earlier in 1643 with his father and his two brothers. His father, Jean senior, remained the ship's carpenter and made frequent crossings from France to Quebec.

Young Jean eagerly awaited a chance to go to Ville Marie and he seized the opportunity in 1653 at the time of the grand recruit in time to join the men who would be arriving there.

It was he among others who had sent word to France that he was seeking a wife.

### **BRITTANY, France - June 20, 1653**

Marguerite Bourgeoys walked from the gangplank to the ship. It was her third trip to France from Ville Marie and

this time she had stayed for almost two years recruiting men and women to settle there. She had raised a huge amount of money for the hospital but with the advice of Maisonneuve, she spent it on the recruitment. Ville Marie could not grow without more men and women. One hundred fifty-four men were listed in the recruitment, but only one hundred twenty appeared that morning. In addition, there were fifteen young girls gathered in a group all carrying baskets and wearing shawls to protect them from the early morning mist which gradually turned to rain. These were the girls to marry, les filles a marier. Jeanne Voidy, just sixteen years old was among them.

Madame Bourgeoys had made several journeys by sea. As she surveyed their ship the Saint Nicolas she worried that it was not seaworthy. She noticed rotten boards full of wormholes and rusted metal. She spoke to a seaman who was carrying supplies on board. "Not to worry madame. We will get you there. At least it is the spring season and you needn't worry about icebergs."

They set sail on that rainy morning. Later in the day, it cleared and everyone was on the deck enjoying the beautiful June day. But, after ten days, Madame Bourgeoys' worst fears were realized. Cracks developed in the hold and water began seeping in. The passengers tumbled over each other rushing up the steps to the deck. More water flowed in rendering the supplies inedible. The pens containing chickens were floating about and great squawks were heard. Casks of flour that floated up had to be tossed overboard. The ship creaked and leaked. The main mast was felled by a strong wind. In spite of the thunder and lightning, the sailors rushed to rescue it before it fell into the sea. One young man was struck and died instantly.

It was soon evident that they'd have to return to Brittany. Many of the men chose to escape as they approached land by jumping overboard. The young women huddled together and wept. Madame Bourgeoys came toward them. "You have nothing to fear. We will be on shore soon and we'll change ships. You'll be housed with a few families until the new ship is ready to sail. Pray to God and be glad that it didn't happen when we were farther out at sea. We would all have been lost. God has saved you. Wipe your tears."

Jeanne tried to believe, but what about those men who had jumped into the ocean. Several of them never came back up. Others swam toward shore.

They waited for several days to change ships and set



## Happy Birthday Montreal

sail once again. Within a few days of their departure, an epidemic on board killed five. The bodies were wrapped in their sheets and dropped into the sea in the middle of the night so as not to alarm the passengers.

They arrived in Ville Marie forty days late. Now, in the spring of 1653, with a population of five hundred and ninety six souls, Jeanne Voide found herself in a wilderness with a number of houses within a palisade. A simple church and a hospital had been built. The hospital also served as a schoolroom with beds on one floor. The beds were always full of young men with injuries from hunting and especially from the felling of trees. Many Indians came too, some with pneumonia, wounds, catarrh, and blindness.

Several times a day, the young women gathered to pray. They shared their fears with God. Only their faith allowed them to bear the hardships and the dangers of this land,

but sometimes, no... often, thoughts of the lives they had left behind came to them, but the hard work of survival soon overpowered those thoughts.

Jeanne saw him now, looked for him as she went about her tasks, her future husband, always building, always hard at work. He looked strong, with intelligent eyes. It was he and others who built the very church in which they were to be married and the small cabin inside the palisades that would be her first home. Jeanne Védie and Jean Demers were married on November 9, 1654 in Notre-Dame de Montreal. Their marriage contract was recorded by Lambert Closse, notary. Paul de Chomeday, Sieur de Maisonneuve was their witness. Jeanne was seventeen years old. They would have twelve children.

Her parents, Catherine Dorbelle Voidy and Michel Voidy, would never see her again.

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## A Mélange of Current Periodical Selections

Germaine Allard Hoffman, #333

While perusing the many publications that we receive each month, I find many items that may be of interest to our members. What follows is a list of some of these articles. Please be sure to check out the large collection of periodical materials in the French-Canadian Genealogical Society's library where you'll find lots of great stories of ancestors long ago. The librarian will direct you to this valuable collection.

### *Links:*

#### Volume 20, Number 1 Issue #39 Winter 2017

- Peter Lander Jr. (1847-1937) and the Lineage of 3 Burlington, VT, Pierre Therriens; Peter Lander #1, #2 and #3 by John Fisher.

#### Volume 19, Number 2, Issue #38, Fall 2016

- Catholic Priests in the Izzo Family Line by Louis Mario Izzo.

#### Volume 19, Number 1, Issue #37, Winter 2016

- My Ancestor, Olivier Le Tardif by Lee Gelineau.

### *American-Canadian Genealogist:*

#### Issue #148, Volume 43, #1, 2017

- Catherine de Baillon's Emigration to New France: the Key Role Played by Louis-Theandre Chartier. By Jean-Rene Cote and Anita Seni.

### *Connections:*

#### Winter 2017, Volume 39, Issue 2

- Centralized Archive of Notarized Acts in Paris, France by Jacques Gagne.
- A Meeting Postponed for 275 Years: Nicolas Perrot by Robert and Louise Morel de La Durantaye.

### *Michigan's Heritage Habitant:*

#### Volume 38, #1, January 2017

- The Amazing Louis Jolliet by Janell (Belisle dite Germain) Norman.
- The Cadottes, the Indian Department, and the War of 1812: Part 2 by John P. DuLong.

# French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.

**SAVE THE DATE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14<sup>TH</sup>**  
**ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING**  
**MEMBERS FREE - NON-MEMBERS \$5.00**

**Location: United Congregational Church of Tolland**  
**45 Tolland Green, Tolland, CT 06084**

**REFRESHMENTS & SNACKS: 12:30 - 1:00 PM**  
**ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING: 1:00 - 2:00 PM**

**ACADIAN HISTORY AND GENEALOGY PRESENTATION / Q & A: 2:00 - 4:00 PM**

**Presented by a Leading Acadian  
Genealogist**

**Lucie LeBlanc Consentino**

Her web site, Acadian & French-Canadian Ancestral Home ([www.acadian-home.org](http://www.acadian-home.org)), is widely regarded as a repository providing reliable, original, and comprehensive genealogical data. She has published in several Acadian and French-Canadian genealogy journals and speaks regularly at events in the U.S. and Canada.

She was honored to give the keynote address at the Commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of the Deportation of the Acadians in Boston, MA. She has been interviewed by many mainstream media outlets about her genealogy work - most recently, by Radio Canada Television.

Lucie is a member of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Association of Professional Genealogists, Massachusetts Society of Genealogists, Merrimack Valley Chapter of MSOG, Daughters of the American Revolution, Administrator of the Mothers of Acadia mtDNA Project and more. She was a speaker at some of the New England Regional Genealogical Conferences (NERGC).

In October 2016, she was inducted into the American



French Genealogy Society's Hall of Fame for her work as an Acadian historian.

Lucie is a past member of the American French Genealogical Society, the New England Society of Genealogists and the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

She has also been a speaker at 3 Congrès Mondial - World Congress of Acadians, as well as the Grand-Pré Historical site in Nova Scotia.

# The Box of Patches

Maryanne Roy LeGrow, #696

Our heritage is passed on to us in many forms. Genetics play a large part, of course. We may have inherited Mom's nose or ears, or Great-Grandfather's red hair. Perhaps we got our musical or artistic ability, literary inclination or exceptional height from other forebears. But there is also the heritage of family traditions, hobbies, and the treasure trove of stories woven around ancestral events and heirlooms. This is a story about a box of quilt patches and the way that they link five generations of a French-Canadian family.

In the winter of 1969, when I was a young graduate student in Boston, engaged and planning to marry, I was given a box of quilt patches by my paternal aunts Lillian and Antoinette Roy, of New Hartford, Connecticut. I'd grown up in New Hartford and had known Tante Lil and Tante Tanette all of my life. Their house on Steele Road was known in the family as Mai Mai's (a corruption of Ma Mère – "my mother" – which is what we called my grandmother) or sometimes just "up on the hill." Going "up on the hill" with Dad was always a treat. We children were welcomed and fussed over, and Mai Mai's house was as familiar to us as our own. Tante Lil's kitchen always had a small treat for us; Tante Tannette, confined to a wheelchair by an accident in her teenage years, always had a smile and a hug and a bit of news or gossip to share. And of course there was Mai Mai, my grandmother, with her warmhearted welcome and her funny way of dropping French words into the middle of English sentences.

The women of my Dad's family were known for their skill in needlework. In the times when they weren't cooking, cleaning or doing other housework, you'd find them with a bit of sewing or fancy work to occupy their hands. Tante Tanette especially, since she lacked the ability to move around without a wheelchair or walker, was constantly occupied in making small crafts or useful items of needlework. In their company, learning to sew, embroider, knit or crochet came as easily as breathing. It was no surprise that they would choose a box of quilt patches as a suitable gift for a bride-to-be.

I was told that many of the patches in that box came from

1930s-era feed sacks. In those days, things like chicken feed, seed, and flour came in sacks made of inexpensive cotton print fabrics. Farm wives would wash, press and save the sacks until they had enough of a particular pattern to make a dress or a tablecloth or a set of curtains.

During the Depression, the philosophy was that you needed to buy flour and feed to live, but several yards of new, off-the-bolt cloth for a dress was prohibitively expensive for most families and thus not absolutely "needed." Because of this, fabric from the feed and flour sacks was treasured, with every scrap carefully saved and used. Fortunately for my father's family, one of my grandmother's brothers<sup>1</sup> owned a chicken farm in Torrington, Connecticut, that was a source of fabric for dresses, dish towels, and many other essential household items. Forty or so years later, some of those precious scraps turned up in my patch box. By the time I married, Mai Mai had passed on, but somehow her presence was still a part of everything that went on in the house on the hill. Certainly her touch and her memory were there in that box along with the patches.

It wasn't a large box, but it held hundreds of carefully cut and stacked four-inch squares of cloth. Someone – most likely Tante Tanette – had gone to a lot of trouble to cut most of the squares evenly and to a uniform size with pinking shears. The majority of the pieces were of plain printed cotton, but there were a few that were linen or rayon, several light woolen fabrics, and even a few precious silk squares. Among the pieces I recognized two pastel prints, remnants of toddler sun dresses that had been made years earlier for my baby sister. I spent hours

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<sup>1</sup> Arthur Napoleon Plante (1879-1943), father of Barbara Plante Starr, #1334. See her story about the Plante family in the Winter, 2009 CML. I remember stopping by the chicken farm for a short visit during one of our occasional Sunday afternoon family drives. We children were never allowed out of the car on those brief "visits," probably for fear of the havoc that could be caused by letting a half dozen or more kids loose in unfamiliar territory. I recall that on the visit in question, each of us children was given the gift of a beautiful little fresh egg. Think of it: six or seven kids in the back of a station wagon in that pre-seatbelt era, each with a raw egg in their hands. My poor mother's nerves must have been sorely tried by those family outings.

## Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2017

just looking at the fabrics and planning how I would use them.

Those colorful blocks were a comforting link to familiar places and people for a homesick Army wife on far-away military posts during the early years of my married life. It took quite a while, but by the time our first child was born I had pieced together my very first quilt top. It wasn't a fancy design, just plain blocks stitched together in rows, but to my eyes it was beautiful because it reminded me of home. I set up my brand-new quilting frame in the baby's bedroom and talked to her as I sewed.

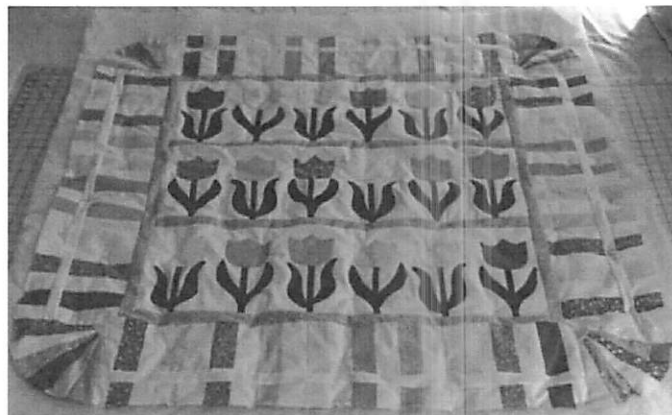
That first quilt became a favorite with the family. When they were older, the children used it to build sofa-cushion tents and curled up in it before the Saturday morning cartoons on TV. It gave long and faithful service, and enjoys an honorable retirement at the top of my linen closet. The patches are frayed and nearly falling apart but I can't bear the thought of throwing it away.

Out of that small box of fabric pieces I eventually made another full size quilt as a wedding gift for one sister; two baby quilts made entirely of different colors and sizes of gingham check blocks; several clown doll bodies; and a number of quilt blocks that were exchanged with friends at Army posts in Alabama, Georgia, Kansas and Germany or given as gifts for friendship quilts. I think that one carefully constructed quilt patch even made it into a package sent to the wife of an Indonesian friend in Jakarta. One appliquéd block that my mother worked on during a visit was originally intended for a quilt, but instead was framed and now hangs on a wall in my bedroom.

There is something very strange, almost magical, about my amazing stone soup box of patches. After being in use for close to 48 years it is still nearly full! I know that on one of her visits my mother trimmed some scraps into squares for me, and I may have added a few from time to time myself, though I don't recall doing many at all. But somehow, in spite of all of the quilts and smaller items that have been made from its contents, that little box is still almost as full as it was half a century ago. There are patches my grandmother and aunts trimmed and saved. There are patches that my mother added, and some I've put in there myself. My daughters raided the box for doll clothes and school projects, and they may have added some of their own sewing scraps to the collection. Somehow the magical box seems to stay nearly full.

The first generation that contributed patches to the box was my grandmother, Héloïse Plante Roy. Contributors

from the second generation were my mother, Anna Marie Morris Roy, and paternal aunts Lillian and Antoinette Roy. I am the third generation, and my daughters Jane and Mary are the fourth. Finally, my granddaughter May, daughter of Jane, is the fifth generation to benefit from the box of patches.



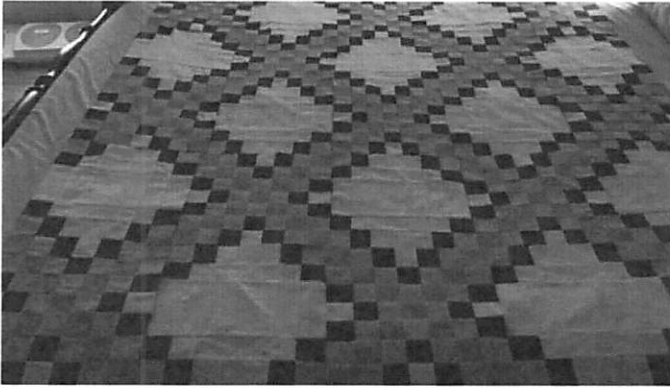
**Baby quilt before quilting. There are purple tulips from scraps of a quilt made for May's mother, red tulips from one made for my son, and two yellow tulips that are pieces from the patch box.**

Little May hasn't contributed to the box yet, because as of this writing (in the spring of 2017) she is only six months old. But she is linked to all of us in the generations that preceded her through two quilts. The first is a baby quilt that I made as a gift for my daughter. In that quilt are a few pieces from the patch box. The second is a quilt that is yet to be made. At my daughter's baby shower, I supplied quilt patches with a white piece in the center, and asked each person present to sign her name and write out a wish for the baby in indelible marker, creating blocks for a Friendship Quilt. The patches were made from new materials, except for one small "humility piece"<sup>2</sup> that came from the box that was given to me in 1969 and treasured all these years. I included that piece as my deliberate mistake, partly to fit with a quilting tradition but also to create a visible link between her French-Canadian and her Irish heritage (the quilt pattern is a Triple Irish Chain). As May grows up, I will be putting the patches together and quilting the finished piece. With my usual procrastination, she might be old enough to add some stitches of her own as I finish the work.

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2 Some people say that early quilters believed a small intentional mistake must be made in every quilt because only God can create perfection. This is a modern myth, not an old tradition, but I like the idea, though there is no danger that any quilt I make will turn out to be perfect.

## The Box of Patches



I have no doubt that as she grows up, May will find just as much pleasure in needlework as her mother, grandmother, and generations of women before her have done. Teaching her to sew and quilt is something I'm very much looking forward to, and in fact I've already saved some squares of fabric from her baby quilt and scraps from the friendship quilt to start her own box of patches. I'm hoping that through it she will acquire a sense of the continuity of families and maybe even turn out to be the family genealogist of her generation.

Friendship quilt blocks laid together prior to signing.

### **15th anniversary of the "Association des FORTIN d'Amérique" A reunion to be held July 7, 8 and 9, 2017, in Saguenay (Québec)**

The "Association des FORTIN d'Amérique" (Association of FORTINs of America; aka AFA), the 9<sup>th</sup> most significant founding family in Québec, is proud to announce that it will hold its 15th annual reunion on July 7, 8 and 9, 2017, at the "Le Montagnais Hotel, 1080 Talbot Blvd., City of Saguenay (Chicoutimi district), Québec, Postal code G7H 4B6. The AFA expects substantial participation from its members, their families and friends, many being direct descendants of Julien Fortin dit Bellefontaine, the first Fortin to immigrate to New France (Canada) and settle in Québec in 1648.

Muriel Fortin, the AFA's President, praised the selection of the host city in the following glowing terms: "We are delighted to gather in such a dynamic and friendly city as Saguenay, where so many Fortins began settling as far back as in the mid-19th century."

#### **Gathering to celebrate our Fortin roots**

It is expected to be a great opportunity to renew friendships with our Fortin relatives from near and far. On Saturday, attendees may choose between taking a Saguenay guided tour or a regional "Tasting" tour, followed by cocktails and the traditional Fraternal Dinner, ending with a concert by "Mon frère Madore", a duo comprised by two maternal Fortin descendants. Sunday will begin with the customary Fortin Mass, to be held at the Saint François-Xavier Cathedral, followed by a Brunch and the event's conclusion.

Anyone descended from Julien Fortin dit Bellefontaine or interested in building friendships with his descendants, and wishing to participate at this annual event, are encouraged to email [afa@fortin.com](mailto:afa@fortin.com) or consult the AFA's web site for details at [www.afafortin.com](http://www.afafortin.com).

Established March 1st, 2002, the "Association des Fortin d'Amérique" is a non-profit organisation registered with the "Registre des entreprises du Québec" (#1160639911). It serves approximately 300 active members annually, spread out across North-America. For additional information, please contact Francis E. Fortin (U.S. Representative) by email at: [us\\_representative@afafortin.com](mailto:us_representative@afafortin.com)

## A Century Ago in Connecticut

From the Bridgeport Evening Farmer, Vol. 51, No. 9, Monday, January 11, 1915

### Pioneer Catholic Dead; First Mass Said in Her Home

#### Mrs. Ellen Moriarty's Former Residence Was Scene of Historic Religious Rite

Mrs. Ellen Moriarty, in whose father's house the first mass was celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest in this city, died Saturday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, 595 North Ellsworth street. Mrs. Moriarty was born in this city, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Farrell, and her parents were one of the three original Irish families who came to make their home here. They arrived about 1830. In 1834 the Irish settlers here numbered 18 families, and the Rev. Fr. McDermott, a Roman Catholic missionary priest who had been conducting services in outlying districts in this country, came to Bridgeport to say mass. He made the journey here from Middletown, Ia.

The Farrell home was then on the east side of Middle street between Fairfield avenue and Wall street. The old house has since been remodeled and raised one story, and a barber shop now occupies the lower floor. Word was passed among the Roman Catholic families living in this city and they all assembled there one Sunday morning in 1834 when the Rev. Fr. McDermott, who had ridden here on horseback, celebrated mass and baptized a number of the children there.

A short time afterward Bishop Fenwick, who had the diocese of Eastern New York and Connecticut, appointed Rev. James Smith to establish a parish here. He built a

church in what was known as St. James' parish, the first Roman Catholic church in this city. The church was at Arch street and Washington avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Farrell became devout communicants of this church and Mrs. Moriarty was baptized there, later becoming a constant attendant of services in that edifice.

The incident of the celebration of mass in the house of Mrs. Moriarty's father and the coming to Bridgeport of the first Roman Catholic priest, is attested by the Rev. Samuel Orcutt in the records of the Fairfield County Historical Society. Mrs. Moriarty's uncle was the late Bernard Farrell, one of the first of the regular uniformed and paid policemen in this city.

Mrs. Farrell was for years a devout communicant of St. Augustine's church but of late years has made her home in Black Rock and has attended St. Peter's church. Besides her daughter she is survived by two sons, John Farrell, foreman in the American Graphophone factory, and Walter Farrell of New York city. Two sisters survive her, Mrs. Susan Smith of this city and Mrs. Mary Lyng of New York. A brother, John Farrell of San Francisco, also survives. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning from her late home and from St. Peter's church. The burial will be in St. Michael's cemetery.

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### Land Measurement

**Arpent:** The French arpent is a square, the side of which is 192 feet 3 inches. In North America, 1 arpent = 180 French feet = about 192 English feet = about 58.47 metres. In Paris, 1 arpent = 220 French feet = about 234 English feet = about 71.46 metres.

**Acre:** The American acre is a square, the side of which is 208 feet 8 ½ inches. A square enclosing one acre is approximately 69.57 yards, or 208 feet 9 inches (63.63 metres) on a side.



# Guillaume Couillard de Lespinay

## His Origin and Ancestry

Ray Cassidy, # 747

Guillaume Couillard was one of the first pioneers of New France. He arrived there with Samuel de Champlain in 1613 as a carpenter and shipwright in service for the *Compagnie des Marchands*.

Guillaume married Guillemette Hébert in 1621 at Québec but there was no mention as to the names of his parents. Because of this his French origin has been uncertain for a long time. Some historians ( including René Jetté) believe that his parents are Guillaume Couillard and Élisabeth de Vésin from the parish of Saint-Landry or Saint-Médard in Paris or from Saint-Malo in Bretagne. The research done by Michel Josseaume in 1998<sup>1</sup> indicates that there is a strong connection between the Guillaume who was born in Saint-Servan-sur-Mer in Bretagne, France, the son of André Couillart and Jehanne Basset and the Guillaume Couillard of Québec, our ancestor.

The genealogy of Guillaume Couillard per the research of Mr. Josseaume is as follows:

### I

#### GUILLAUME COUILLART

Born about 1530 - Roz-Landrieux.

**Married Feb 1551**<sup>\*2</sup> (Bans of marriage at Saint-Servan) **To HERRIETTE (HENRIETTE) BOULLAIN**, (Guillaume & Olive JUAL of Saint-Servan)

Baptised 6 Feb 1541\* - Saint-Malo.

#### *Children*

**Perrine**, Born 19 Oct 1552 - Saint-Servan.

**Pierre**, Baptised 5 Jun 1554 - Saint-Servan.

**Jehan**, Born 23 Dec 1558.

Married to Mathurine FOUGERAY.

**Estiennette**, Baptised 26 Jan 1559\* - Saint-Servan.

**André**, Next generation.

**Jehanne**, Born between 1560 & 1566.

**Jullien**, Baptised 13 Mar 1567 - Saint-Servan.

**Olive**, Baptised 6 Nov 1568 - Saint-Servan.

1 *L'Ancêtre*, vol 25, p125-126

2 \* signifies that the date is from the old Julien calendar which has been replaced by the Gregorian calendar since 1564.



**Guillaume Couillard**

Statue of Guillaume Couillard next to the monument of Louis Hébert in Montmorency park, Québec city  
(photo: Ray Cassidy)

### II

#### ANDRÉ COUILLART

Born between 1560 & 1566.

#### *Married about 1585 To*

**JEHANNE BASSET**, (Guillaume, born 11 Feb 1522\* - Saint-Servan (Jullien & Ne N) married about 1542 (bans at Saint-Servan) to Jehanne HODIÉ, born 17 Jan 1520\* - Saint-Malo (Guillot & Guillemette PÉRIER (alias Poirier))).

Born 19 Jan 1562\* - Saint-Servan.

#### *Children*

**Roberte**, Baptised 9 Oct 1586 - Saint-Servan.

**Guillaume**, Next generation.

**Jean**, Baptised 25 Nov 1590 - Saint-Servan.

**Josseline**, Baptised 28 Apr 1592 - Saint-Servan.

**Bertranne**, Baptised 25 Feb 1595 - Saint-Servan.

**Besnart (Bernard)**, Baptised 8 Mar 1600 - Saint-Servan.

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### III

#### GUILLAUME COUILLARD DE LESPINAY

Born & baptised 11 Oct 1588 - Saint-Servan.  
Died 4 Mar 1663 - Québec, Nouvelle-France.  
Buried 5 Mar 1663 - Chapelle de l'Hôtel-Dieu, Québec.

*Married 26 Aug 1621 - Québec To*

#### GUILLEMETTE HÉBERT, (Louis & Marie ROLLET both of Paris & first family to settle in Québec).

Born about 1604 - Paris, France.  
Died 20 Oct 1684 - Hôtel-Dieu, Québec.  
Buried 21 Oct 1684 - Québec.

#### *Children*

Louise, Baptised 30 Jan 1625 - Québec.

Died 23 Nov 1641 - Québec.

Married 3 Nov 1637 - Québec to Olivier TARDIF (Jean & Clémence HOUART).

Marguerite, Baptised 10 Aug 1626 - Québec.

Buried 20 Apr 1705 - Québec.

Married 1<sup>st</sup> 7 Oct 1637 - Québec to Jean NICOLET, sieur de Belleborne (Thomas & Marguerite de LAMER).

Married 2<sup>nd</sup> 12 Nov 1646 - Québec to Nicolas MACARD dit Champagne (Thomas & Marguerite HARDI).

Louis, sieur de l'Espinay.

Baptised 18 May 1629 - Québec.

Died before Sep 1678 - Montmagny.

Married 29 Apr 1653 - Québec to Geneviève DESPRÉS (Nicolas & Madeleine LEBLANC).

Élisabeth, Born 9 Feb 1631, Baptised 20 Dec 1633 - Québec.

Died 5 Apr 1704, Buried 7 Apr 1704 - Château-Richer.

Married 27 Nov 1645 - Québec to Jean GUYON, sieur du Buisson (Jean & Mathurine ROBIN).

Marie, Baptised 28 Feb 1633 - Québec.

Died 22 Jun 1703 & Buried 23 Jun 1703 - St-Pierre, Î.O.

Married 1<sup>st</sup> 25 Oct 1648 - Québec to François BISSOT, sieur de LaRivière (Jean & Marie ASSOUR).

Married 2<sup>nd</sup> 7 Sep 1675 - Québec to Jacques de LALANDE, sieur de Gayon (Pierre & Marie d'ARASNE).

Guillaume, sieur Des Chênes.

Baptised 16 Jan 1635 - Québec.

Killed by the Iroquois near Tadoussac.

Madeleine, Baptised 9 Aug 1639 - Québec.

Died before 1666.

Nicolas, sieur de Belleruche

Baptised 6 Apr 1641 - Québec.

Died 24 Jun 1661 - Québec, Killed by the Iroquois.

Buried 25 Jun 1661 - Québec.

Charles, sieur des Islets & Beaumont.

Born & Baptised 10 May 1647 - Québec.

Buried 8 May 1715 - Beaumont.

Married 10 Jan 1668 - Québec to Marie PASQUIER de Franclieu (Pierre & Marie de PORTA).

Catherine-Gertrude, Born & Baptised 21 Sep 1648 - Québec.

Died & Buried 18 Nov 1664 - Québec.

Married 6 Feb 1664 - Québec to Charles AUBERT, sieur de LaChesnaye (Jacques & Marie GOUPY).

#### Sources:

*L'Ancêtre: Bulletin de la Société de généalogie de Québec.* Québec, Québec: Société de généalogie de Québec, Vol. 25, Décembre 1998 - Janvier 1999, p.125-126.

Fournier, Marcel. *Les Bretons en Amérique française: 1504-2004.* Rennes: Éd. les Portes du Large, 2005, p. 445-447.

Jetté, René. *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec.* Montréal: Pr. de l'Univ, 1983, p. 278.

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## New Members

November 2016 – May 2017

2425	Marguerite Dupuis Balaschak	2436	Penelope Harvey
2426	Jeanne Rinaldo	2437	Maureen LaBranche
2427	Louis Bougie	2438	Marian Frenett
2428	Dale Philippi	2439	Sue Lipsky
2429	Jo-Ann Pronovost	2440	Chris Shugrue
2430	Diane Reynolds	2441	Laura G. Medbury
2431	Jean-Henry Mathurin	2442	Ray Bernier
2432	Dianne LaBonte	2443	Gary Labbe
2433	Francis Curtin	2444	Evelyn Michaud
2434	Theresa Pronovost	2445	Cheryl Regan
2435	Jodi Lacroix	2446	Ronald and Paulette Huot



## Loretta (Hébert) Tirone Turns 100 Years Old

Ernest A. Laliberté, #1075

When families migrated down from Canada to work in the mills of Connecticut, they usually came in "clusters". The men would find work and a place to live and then have all of their family come down to join them. They would usually find apartments that were near one another because they all spoke French and had to learn the American way. Adrien Hebert and his wife Arline (Dupont) Hebert came to Willimantic, Connecticut around 1906 with their nine children in tow.

Of their 13 children, their oldest child, Origene Hebert married Anna Moore on 14 October 1913 in St. Mary's Church on Valley Street in Willimantic. The Reverend John J. Papillon officiated. Anna was the daughter of Nazaire and Theonille Moore who had 12 children. Both Origene, who everyone called Gene, and Anna were both 23 at the time. Gene was working with his father Adrien in a foundry on the corner of Valley street and Mansfield Avenue called Vandermans. They made plumbing supplies. Gene's wife Anna worked at the American Thread Company as a spool winder. Both places of work were at opposite ends of the center of town where they lived and everyone walked to work. No one had a car. Gene and Anna had three children, two girls and a boy. The first born was Loretta Jeannette in 1917. The second daughter, Marie Doris Bernadette was born in 1918. The third child, Roderick, was born in 1921 but died just before his first birthday in 1922.

Loretta and her sister Doris both attended St. Mary's School through eighth grade. However, in those days when you became working age you went to work to help the family. Loretta attended Windham High School for two years before she had to start working. She went to work for Roslyn Manufacturing located on Moulton Court just off of Milk Street in Willimantic. There was also a plant located in New York. They made braid for hats and would send them to New York to be made into beautiful Elon hats that were very expensive. They used to work 8 to 10 hours a day, 5 or 6 days a week. Loretta said they used to work 50 to 53 hours a week for about \$18.00 a week. She worked there for ten years from the time she was sixteen years old.

St. Mary's Church on Valley Street used to have vespers at four o'clock on Sunday and Loretta would go with her friend Bernice Segar. There would be a guy there named Sam. So Loretta told her friend that she sure would like to meet that fellow. Sam would always be there with his friend Joe Spinnato. The next thing you know they were dating. In those days dating was going to the movies, visiting friends at their homes, or going to Rec Park, but always with other people. Everyone walked everywhere, no one had a car. Loretta and Sam dated for six years before they got married in 1939 in St. Mary's Church. They went on their honeymoon to New York and stayed at the Hotel Taft for three days because they only had \$75.00 between them. Then they came home. Sam's name was actually Aloysius Peter Tirone, son of Joseph Tirone and Generosa Maglio. Sam was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Sam's brother Tony was best-man and Loretta's sister Doris was her maid-of-honor.

Sam wanted to go into the Navy before he got married but they wouldn't take him because he was too short. They told him to take stretch exercises, so he did. After Sam and Loretta got married and war was declared there were no boundaries. Sam went down to the VA and signed up. He went to New London, Connecticut and then to New Haven, Connecticut. He spent most of his time in the Pacific where most of the action was. Loretta's mother Anna (Moore) Hebert died while Sam was in the Pacific. Even though Loretta and Sam were writing back and forth on a regular basis it took a year and a half for Sam to receive the news.

After the war Sam decided he wanted to try selling. He sold windows for a while but wanted to get into real estate. He got into real-estate slowly and worked two jobs for a time. He then decided to go into real-estate full time and stayed with it for 42 years. He did very well because he loved to talk to people. He liked what he was doing. He told Loretta to quit her job so they could start a family. They had a daughter Anne who is married with two children and six grand children. Loretta can recite all of her great-grandchildren's names and their date of birth without missing a beat. Loretta turns 100 years old in 2017. Loretta's grandmother on her mother's side lived to

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be 101 years old. Her name was Theonille (Morrissette) Moore, born in St. Cecile, PQ, Canada, 8 March 1858, daughter of Ludger and Celeste (LaFrance) Morrissette and was the widow of Nazaire Moore who died in 1909. They are buried in St. Joseph cemetery in Willimantic, Connecticut. Loretta's father Origene Hebert was born in Canada 19 April 1890 and died in Willimantic on 16 August 1951. Origene's father Adrien was born in St. Barnabe, Nord, PQ, Quebec 19 August 1868 and died 12 February 1943 in Willimantic. His wife Arline (Dupont) Hebert was born in St. Flore, Canada on 23 May 1868 and died 4 November 1957 in Willimantic. Loretta's husband Sam was born Aloysius Peter Tirone on 4 May 1914 and died on 17 December 1996. Almost all of the Hebert family are buried in close proximity to each other in the St. Joseph Cemetery in Willimantic, Connecticut.

When I talked with my first cousin Loretta you could tell she was very proud of her family. She told me stories about growing up in a time when no one had much money and you had to grow all your vegetables in a garden, get your eggs from your own chickens, get your milk and butter from your own cow, meat from the pig, and you had to have horses to help with the work or take you

somewhere. People still had to work at a job to have some money, but you had to be frugal. She remembers kerosene lanterns, no electricity, wood or coal burning stoves, walking everywhere because there were no automobiles, and "Peperé" telling ghost stories at sundown when the shadows grew tall. Loretta said, "Those were good times because we all looked out for one another, no one had a care". She said, "We had a good life growing up." When she gave me the grand tour of her house, all you could see were pictures hanging on the walls, on the refrigerator, sitting on tables. All pictures of her family with a story to go with each one.

Loretta is like a walking encyclopedia when it comes to the history of Willimantic. After all, she was born here a hundred years ago and still remembers things that happened when she was still a child. The good part is she doesn't mind telling you all the stories so that they can be recorded for the future generations. I loved hearing all the stories from such a wonderful lady. She said the person she misses the most is her husband Sam.

Written by Loretta's first cousin,  
Ernest A. Laliberté.

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## FCGSC Gratefully Acknowledges Contributions to the Society

December 1, 2016 - May 11, 2017

We gratefully recognize the following members and friends whose contributions help to maintain our Library and further the work of the Society. At a time when most non-profit organizations are experiencing a significant decline in financial assistance, it is heartwarming to find that our members and friends remain steadfast in their generous and open-hearted support of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut. Merci, merci mille fois!

### Financial Contributions - Germaine Hoffman #333

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# Marie Anne Bergeron

Susan Dion, #2389

Marie Anne Bergeron popped into my life in early 2011 as I explored Dion family roots. Marie Anne was the wife of my great-grandfather Barthelemi Dion and the mother of my grandfather Eugene Dion and his fourteen siblings. Married to Barthelemi Dion on July 15, 1873 in the village church of St.-Antoine-de-Tilly in Quebec Province, Canada, Marie Anne was the daughter of Remi Bergeron and Elizabeth Dubuc. Barthelemi, the son of Isaie Dion and Anastasie Garneau, was a mature man of age thirty on his wedding day but Marie Anne was identified by the priest as a “*filie mineure*” -- a girl who wasn't of majority age. Hmm.

My guess was that Marie Anne was about age twenty but I was relying on an incomplete and sometimes inaccurate list about the family kept by my grandfather in which he'd written his mother's name as “*Marrianne*” with a birth year of 1853 but no birth date. Grandpa Dion also did not identify his mother's family surname. However, in the early months of 2011 I'd located the parish records documenting the births and baptisms of my grandfather (November 1887) and his twelve siblings born in Canada between September 1874 and December 1892. In each entry, the Dion infant was clearly identified as the child of Barthelemi Dion and his wife Marie Anne (or Anne) Bergeron.<sup>1</sup>

There was not always consistency in spelling, however, and often enough the complete baptismal name of each parent was abbreviated to a shorter form. For example, Barthelemi was spelled with a “*y*” ending -- “*Barthelemy*” -- for the births of six of his children while the “*i*” ending was used for his marriage and the births of seven children, and repeated every ten years on the Canada census from 1851 to 1891. Upon his baptism of June

24, 1843, the priest recorded his full name as “*Francois Barthelemy Dion*.” As thirty-year-old Barthelemi/Barthelemy signed only “*B Dion*” on his parish marriage record, it failed to clarify his own name-spelling preference. In fact, the fancy “*B*” both amused me and created some suspicion about his literacy skills. (He died as Barthelemi.)

Unlike her husband, the young bride signed her name in full on the marriage record as “*Marie Anne Bergeron*.” She apparently did not take a short-cut. However, the priests later wrote her full name only for the baptisms of the couple's first child, daughter Marie Louise, and for the first son, Joseph Francois, their fourth child. For the other eleven children, Marie Anne's name appears to be abbreviated to Anne (4), Anny (3), Anna (2), Annie (1), and Annee (1). This indicates that some form of “*Anne*” was the name most commonly used to refer to my Grandpa Dion's mother, at least while in French Canada.

As I sorted through the historical documents trying to decipher varied styles of handwriting while also translating the French, Marie Anne Bergeron slowly transformed from an unknown long-dead ancestor to my great-grandmother. Her feat of giving birth to fifteen children -- her last two were born in the United States -- was more than enough to demand my attention, of course. I was also curious about her personality, her youthful past, and her family of origin. I planned to return to my newly-found great-grandmother Marie Anne (or “*Anne*” or “*Annie*”) after I'd traced and documented the Dion line. However, when I unexpectedly found her parents' gravestone in the cemetery in St.-Antoine-de-Tilly in August 2011, I made a promise to do more sleuthing on her behalf (sooner rather than later). The grave inscription assisted me as it clarified the spelling of her mother's surname as “*Dubuc*” (whereas that last letter in the priest's

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<sup>1</sup> On the handwritten French entries in parish record books, the priests always identified a married woman by the surname from her birth family as had been the continuous practice since the founding of New France in the 1600s. As the Church served as the record keeper for both the ecclesiastic and civil authority in Quebec Province until the 1990s, the parish books are considered the “official” record for the vital statistics of birth, marriage, and death.

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script on Marie Anne's wedding document also resembled an "e" or "s").

In late 2011, I found Marie Anne's birth/baptism in the St.-Antoine-de-Tilly parish book of 1853. This confirmed my grandfather's listing of her year of birth, although he did not provide the date of May 8. Thus she was age twenty when she exchanged wedding vows in July 1873 with Barthelemi Dion -- a man ten years her senior. On Marie Anne's baptism record, her mother's surname of Dubuc as written in the priest's elegant script was again unclear as to the last letter. Her godparents were Antoine Bergeron and Louise Sevigny, whose names match her paternal grandfather and maternal grandmother. The priest noted that Marie Anne's parents were legitimately married and of the St.-Antoine-de-Tilly parish, and that her father Remi Bergeron was a "cultivateur" -- information repeated twenty years later on Marie Anne's own marriage document.

To plot the past, I began a search for relevant census records and the marriage document for Marie Anne's parents. I utilized several different on-line databases that provide access to the actual handwritten parish records from Quebec Province. Whether the database is free and hosted by a non-profit (e.g., familysearch.org through the Church of the Latter Day Saints) or a for-profit subscription genealogy site like ancestry.com, the researcher relies on the skills of the indexer in deciphering the original document to assist with locating relevant materials. With experience, one recognizes that misspellings or alternate spellings pose a potential barrier to finding family documents. Thus one needs to think creatively when the "obvious" names or spellings fail to yield results.

When I initially sought the marriage record of Barthelemi Dion and Marie Anne Bergeron, for example, her surname had been ascertained through the baptism records of my grandfather Eugene and his siblings. I did not know the exact year of my great-grandparents' nuptials but knew it preceded the birth of their first child in September 1874. However, time-consuming searches for their marriage record stalled as I shivered in the artificially cold temperatures of the genealogy library in sunny Bartow, Florida. With my patience eroding and my frustration rising, I was close to abandoning the quest. Eventually, I discovered that the document was erroneously indexed under Marie Anne "Reyeron" and Barthelemi Dion. When I looked at the priest's handwriting, it was simple to see how an indexer read "Reyeron" if he or she only looked at the name in the margin of the parish book. The priest's florid capital "B" could easily be mistaken for

an "R" at a quick glance and the "g" resembled a "y." If one reviewed the full handwritten account, however, the name "Bergeron" is quite clear in its several repetitions for Marie Anne and her father Remi. In addition, the signatures of father and daughter unmistakably spell "Bergeron." The last name "Reyeron," in fact, is not a recognized French surname.

Interestingly enough, I faced similar problems as I sought the marriage record for Marie Anne's parents Remi Bergeron and Elizabeth Dubuc: no date and the possibility of alternate spellings. From my own difficulty in identifying the last letter in Elizabeth's surname on Marie Anne's baptism and marriage records, I entered the varied options but encountered repeated failed efforts. In desperation, I also tried "Reyeron" for her father Remi's surname. My lengthy searches were mind-numbing and ultimately unsuccessful. In early February 2012, I decided to Google "Remi Bergeron marries Elizabeth Dubuc 1852." The year was a wild stab at a slippery target, as it marked the year prior to Marie Anne's birth -- but I did not know if her parents had been married one year or twenty.

Within a few seconds, multiple results appeared on the screen of my laptop -- not unusual with genealogy searches. A cursory glance showed that most were family trees that included Bergerons or Dubucs, distracting stuff but not necessarily germane or trustworthy. Others were "ads" for genealogy websites making a sales-pitch to deliver a complete set of Bergeron and Dubuc relatives. Whatever. I clicked on the only one that included the two names and the marriage year I'd requested.

A turn-of-the-century formal portrait of an elderly solemn couple seated on hardback chairs materialized before me. The distinguished bearded-and-mustachioed man wore a dark (black?) three-piece suit with a gold-looking chain attached to the top button of his vest and leading down into a left pocket. Perhaps a treasured pocket-watch was tucked inside. The dark-haired woman had her hair pulled back and clutched a prayer book or Bible in her left hand. Her floor-length black dress had puffed sleeves which draped down the upper arms before narrowing and extending beyond her wrists. The sober garment's only ornamentation was a dark bow gathered at the close-fitting neckline. The lady's one piece of jewelry was a barely discernible thin wedding band. Who were these old folks and where had Google led me?

Soon I understood that I'd stumbled upon a French-language Canadian genealogy website and that Remi Bergeron and

## Marie Anne Bergeron

Elizabeth Dubuc were posing for a photographer at the time of their fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1902. Unlike many such postings on similar sites, the host had not restricted her account to a chosen circle and the free site -- [genealogie.planete.qc.ca](http://genealogie.planete.qc.ca) -- allowed non-members an unusual entrance in a circuitous way. The coincidences added up to a remarkable photo. How lucky it was for me that my great-grandmother Marie Anne Bergeron was indeed the couple's first child!

My next step was to double-check sources to be certain there was congruence in claiming the photo as a family heirloom and the couple as my great-great grandparents. Within a couple days, I communicated with my relation on the Bergeron side who'd posted the photo and many other helpful and illuminating family materials, including much on recent Bergeron generations residing in St.-Antoine-de-Tilly. Using the site's messaging system, which protected privacy and identity, I explained to "Janiber" that Marie Anne Bergeron was my great-grandmother and that her tenth child Eugene Dion was my grandfather. From Toronto, she replied (in French) that "We never knew what happened to that family." Had Barthelemi Dion and Marie Anne Bergeron lost all connections with family in the old country when they left for the United States in 1893?

"Janiber" had conducted much research on the thirteen children born to Remi Bergeron and Elizabeth Dubuc, her great-grandparents. Her own family line was through one of their sons, while mine was through the eldest daughter and I was a great-great grand-daughter. In searching the parish books for the couple's eldest child Marie Anne and her husband Barthelemi Dion, "Janiber" had found records for ten Dion children baptized in St.-Antoine-de-Tilly, but I added to her count with the three baptized in the neighboring parish of St. Apollinaire and the two born in Connecticut. She asked for further information on their lives in the United States and we exchanged some material. My newest relation also provided the names and dates of Marie Anne's twelve younger siblings (eight were boys), but I have not searched for their vital records. As the oldest of thirteen children, my great-grandmother Marie Anne Bergeron likely assumed the many duties of a big sister at an early age. Did her mother Elizabeth Dubuc also depend on Marie Anne to assist with the multitude of chores required of a Quebec farm-wife in the mid-1800s? Marie Anne's childhood responsibilities would thus prepare her for taking on that same role as a twenty-year-old bride in 1873 as she and her husband Barthelemi

Dion continued a working life in agriculture for the next twenty years.

In reviewing the 1913 burial record for Marie Anne's mother Elizabeth Dubuc, I see that some of the signatures match the names of four of her sons as provided to me by "Janiber" -- Barthelemi, Alphonse, Edouard, and Leonidas. On the gravestone she shares with her husband Remi Bergeron and in the parish book, Elisabeth/Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Dubuc is noted to have reached the advanced age of eighty-one. Her baptismal record gives her birth date as July 28, 1832, so she was nearing her 81st birthday at the time of her May 30 death. She and Remi had been married for sixty-one years. I pause to consider the first months of 1913 -- an age of innocence before the astounding conflagration of world war erupted in 1914. In the United States, the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution had passed allowing the taxation of income and one of the biggest of the women's suffrage marches took place in Washington, D.C. In New York City, the largest grandest railroad station in the world opened as Grand Central Terminal. Was Elizabeth Dubuc aware of major events occurring in the nation that shared a border with Canada? Whether or not she knew, in 1913 her eldest child Marie Anne was age sixty, a widow of seven years, and a resident of the United States (in Willimantic, Connecticut) for twenty years. Had family ties been so disrupted that Marie Anne was unaware of her own mother's death?

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2 Marie Anne's mother's name was spelled Elizabeth (with a z) in almost all the handwritten records that I've uncovered. This includes her June 21, 1852 marriage to Remi, the birth and marriage of her eldest child Marie Anne, her burial, and census records. However, her gravestone is inscribed "Elisabeth" (with an s) which is the typical French spelling. Only in March 2014 did I find her elusive 1832 baptismal record in the St.-Antoine-de-Tilly parish book. In the margin, the priest wrote "M. Elisa Dubuc" and in the body he expanded her given name to "Marie Elisa" -- rather than to the long-form name Elisabeth, which would have been the general practice. I've used Elizabeth in most instances as reflected in original sources, with the exception of Elisabeth on her gravestone. In checking with the University of Montreal's PRDH, their database of baptismal names lists "Marie Elisabeth" as chosen 3,131 times in Quebec Province prior to 1800. The name "Marie Elisa" was used only twice, to give some perspective. Marie Anne's father Remi Bergeron outlasted his wife by another five years, dying at the age of eighty-nine in late 1918.

## Glossary of French-Canadian Terms for Translating Documents

Compiled by Dianne Keegan, #829

- Abandon de terres – transfer of land  
Abbé – a priest  
Abjurer – to give up the Protestant religion  
Abroger – to repeal  
Accord – an agreement  
Accouchement – childbirth  
Acte – a legally recorded & executed document  
Acte de decedes – death certificate  
Acte de mariage – marriage certificate  
Adjoint (e) – assistant or deputy  
Adulte – over the age of twenty  
Âge – age  
Âgé (e) – aged  
Agriculteur – a farmer  
Aïeul (e) – grandfather (grandmother)  
Ainé (e) – an older person  
Alentour – around, neighborhood  
Alias – a false or borrowed name  
Amerindien (ne) – a Native American  
Ami (e) – friend  
Ancetre – one's ancestor  
Ancien (ienne) – old; former; or ancient  
Ange – angel  
Ange-gardien – guardian angel  
Angleterre – English  
Animaux – livestock  
Annales – a chronological account of events  
Année – year  
Anonyme – unnamed (usually a stillborn baby)  
Annular – to declare invalid; to annule  
An (s) – year (s)  
Août – August  
Apothicaire – pharmacist  
Après – after  
Après-midi – afternoon  
Apprenti – apprentice  
Archer – Bowman; archer  
Architecte - architect  
Archêveché – archbishopric  
Argent – silver  
Armes – weapons  
Armurier – gunsmith  
Arpent – land measuring almost an acre  
Arpenteur – surveyor  
Arquebusier - gunsmith  
Arrondissement – district  
Artisan – skilled craftsman  
Aubergiste - innkeeper  
Aujourd'hui – today  
Avant – before  
Avant-hier – the day before yesterday  
Avril – April  
Avocat - lawyer  
Baillage – lower court  
Banquier - banker  
Baptisé(e) – baptized  
Baptême – the sacrament of baptism  
Bâtard (e) – illegitimate child  
Beau-fils – stepson  
Beau-frere- brother-in-law; stepbrother  
Beau-pere – father-in-law; stepfather  
Bedeau – church caretaker  
Belle-fille – daughter-in-law; stepdaughter  
Belle-mere – mother-in-law; stepmother  
Belle-soeur – sister-in-law; stepsister  
Biens – inheritance; possession; goods  
Boucher – butcher  
Boulangier – baker  
Bourgeois – middle-class citizen, caretaker (fur trade)  
Brasseur – brewer  
Bûcheron – woodcutter  
Cantons – townships  
Canonier – gunner  
Captaine de milice – captain of the parish militia  
Captaine des troupes – company commander  
Cardeur – wool-comber; carder  
Carte – map  
Ce martin – this morning  
Cens de rente – annual payment to the seigneur (rent)  
Cent – one hundred  
Cession d'un terre – transfer of land  
Chapelle – a small church; a mission church  
Chaplier – hat maker  
Charpentier – carpenter

## Glossary of French-Canadian Terms for Translating Documents

Charpentier de navire – shipwright	Demain – tomorrow
Charron – wheelwright	Demeurant – dwelling or living
Chaudronnier – tinker; brazier	Demi – half
Chaufournier – fire/stove attendant	Demi-frère – half brother
Chevalier – knight	Depuis - since
Chirurgien – surgeon	Dernier – last or previous
Cimetière – cemetery	Deux – two
Cimetière de l'église – church graveyard	Deuxième – second
Cinq – five	Deux mil - two thousand
Cinquante – fifty	Dimanche – Sunday
Cinquième – fifth	Diocese – diocese
Clergé – clergy	Dispense – dispensation
Cloutier – nail maker	Dit – an alias; aka
Cocher – driver; coachman	Divorce – divorce
Coeur - heart	Dix – ten
Cohéritiers – co-heirs	Dix-cinq - fifteen
Commandant – military commander	Dix-huit – eighteen
Commerçant – merchant	Dix-huitième – eighteenth
Commis – clerk	Dixième – tenth
Commissaire de la marine - purser	Dix-neuf – nineteen
Commune – town	Dix-sept – seventeen
Comté – county	Dix-septième – seventeenth
Condamné a payer – ordered to pay	Douaire – dowery
Confiseur - confectioner	Domestique - servant
Conjugal (e) – matrimonial	Douze – twelve
Conseil-provincial – provincial counsel	Drapier - clothier
Conseil-sourverain – royal counsel	Du matin – in the morning
Conseiller – counsellor ; advisor	Durant – during
Contrat de mariage – marriage contract	Ecclésiastique - clergyman
Contremaître – foreman; overseer	École – school
Cordier – rope maker	Écolier – student
Cordonnier - shoemaker	Écuier - squire
Cotes de capitation – head tax	Émigré (e) – emigrant
Cour – court	En – in
Cour des aides – court of justice	Enclave – enclosed
Coureur de bois –unlicensed fur trader	Endroit – a place or locality
Cousin germaine – first cousin	Enfant – infant; young child
Coutelier – knife maker	Enfant naturel (le) – illegitimate child
Couvreur – roofer	Engagé (e) – one who promises their services for compensation
Couvreur en ardoise – slater	Ensigne - ensign
Cuisinier – cook, chef	Enterrement – burial
Cultivateur – farmer	Environ – vicinity of
Curatelle – guardianship	Épouse – wife
Curé – parish priest	Époux – husband
D'abord – at first	Esclave – slave
Dans – in	Est – east
Dans la (le) – in the	Exilé (é), exile – an exile
Décédé (é) – died	Expirer – to die
Décès – death	Famille – family
Décembre – December	Famille monoparentale – one parent family
Déclarant – informant	Farinier – miller of flour
Défunt (le) (la) – deceased	

## Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2017

Femme – woman	Juin – June
Ferme – farm	Jurisdiction – jurisdiction
Fermier – farmer	Justice – justice
Ferblantier – tinsmith	Laboureur – plowman; farm hired hand
Fermier – tenant farmer	Laïc - a layman
Février – February	Légal – legal
Fille – girl; daughter	Lejeune – the younger; used when two people in a family have the same name
Fille aînée – oldest daughter	Lieu de naissance – place of birth
Fils – boy; son	Lundi – Monday
Fils (after a name) – junior; son named after his father	Maçon – mason
Fils aîné – eldest son	Madame – woman; lady; Mrs.
Forgeron - blacksmith	Madamemoiselle – a young unmarried woman
Français – french	Mai – May
Frère – brother	Mairie – city hall
Fusion – merger	Maison – house
Garçon – boy	Maître – master; teacher
Garde – guard; watchman	Maître de baroque – a ship’s master
Généalogie – genealogy	Maître de post – postmaster
Geôlier – jailer	Major des médecins – military medical officer
Gérant – manager	Marbrier – marble cutter
Gouverneur - governor	Marchand – merchant; shopkeeper
Grand-mère – grandmother	Mardi – Tuesday
Grand-père – grandfather	Marguiller – church warden
Greffier – notary; registrar; clerk of the court	Mariage – marriage
Habitant (e) – inhabitant	Mariée - bride
Havre – a small port	Marin – marine; navy
Hier – yesterday	Marraine – godmother
Homme – adult male; man	Mars – March
Hopitaliere – hospital attendant	Matelot – sailor
Huit – eight	Maternel(le) - maternal
Huitieme – eighth	Matin – morning
Huissier - bailiff	Médecin – doctor
Ici – here	Megisseur – tanner of leather
Île – island	Même – same
Immigré(e) – immigrant	Menuisier – carpenter; cabinet maker
Imprimeur - printer	Mercenaire – a mercenary
Incapable de lire – unable to read	Mercredi – Wednesday
Incapable d’écrire – unable to write	Mère – mother
Indien (ne) – Native American	Messire – squire; sire
Indigents – paupers	Métis – a person of mixed white & Indian blood
Ingénieur - engineer	Meunier – miller
Inhumé (e) – buried	Mil huit cent – 1800
Intendant – chief administrative official	Mil neuf cent – 1900
Interpreter - interpreter	Mil sept cent – 1700
Inventaire – inventory	Mil six cent – 1600
Janvier – January	Mineur – under the age of 21 years
Jardinière - gardener	Mois – month
Jeudi – Thursday	Mort, la mort – death
Jour – a day	Mort d’un chute – death from a fall
Journalier – day laborer	Mort subite – sudden death
Juge – judge	Naissance – birth
Juillet – July	



## Glossary of French-Canadian Terms for Translating Documents

Natif(ve) – native of	Port – port
Natal(e) – one's origin or place of birth	Posthume – an event after a death
Navigateur - navigator	Pouvant lire et écrire – can read and write
Né(e) – born	Première (ière) – first
Necrologie – obituary	Prénom – given or Christian name
Neuf – nine	Près de – nearby
Neuvième – ninth	Présent – present or witness
Nom – name	Présidial – court of justice
Nom de famille – family surname	Prêtre – priest
Nom de jeune fille – maiden name	Privée de son cure – without a priest
Nord – north	Procureur – attorney; procurator
Notaire – notary public	Procureur general – court of appeals magistrate
Nôtre Dame – our lady; the Virgin Mary	Propriété – land holding; estate
Nôtre Pere – our father; the Lord's prayer	Provincial – provincial
Nouveau né(e) – infant; newborn	Quarante – forty
Novembre – November	Quarante-vingts – eighty
Noyé – drowned	Quarante vingts dix – ninety
Nuit - night time	Quatorze – fourteen
Nul et non avvenu – null and void	Quatorzième – fourteenth
Obligation – a debt or obligation	Quarter – quarter
Obsèques – funeral	Quatre – four
October – October	Quatrième – fourth
Officiel (le) – formal office holder	Quinze – fifteen
Officier – officer	Quinzième – fifteenth
Ondoyé – private or conditional baptism	Rapatrisés – those who went back to France
Onze – eleven	Recensement – census
Onzième – eleventh	Receveur des droits – tax collector
Or – gold	Recherche – research
Orfèvre – gold or silversmith	Registre – register
Originaire – from, native of	Registre paroissial – parish register
Orphelin(e) – orphan	Réhabilitation – rehabilitation (usu. of marriage)
Orphelinat – orphanage	Relieur - bookbinder
Ouest –west	Religieuse – nun
Ouvrier – laborer; workman	Répertoire – an index; list; collection; repertory
Pacte – an agreement; pact	Sabotier – wooden shoe maker
Pape – the Pope	Sage-femme – midwife
Parcelle de terrain – piece of land	Samedi – Saturday
Parent – parent	Sans feu – without taxation
Paroisse – parish	Sang – blood
Parrain – godfather	Sauvage – savage; wild
Passeur - ferryman	Sculpteur – sculptor
Pasteur – minister or parson	Secrétaire - secretary
Pas venu au Canada – did not come to Canada	Seigneur – lord of the manor or fief
Pâtisserie – pastry shop	Seize – sixteen
Pâtissier – pastry cook	Seizième – sixteenth
Patrie – native country	Semaine – week
Peintre - painter	Sept – seven
Pere – father	Septième – seventh
Personne – person	Septembre – September
Petite-fille – granddaughter	Sepulture – burial
Petit-fils – grandson	Serger – serge weaver
Pilote – a ship's pilot	Serrurier – locksmith

## Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2017

Serviteur - servant	Trente – thirty
Siècle – one hundred years; century	Trentième – thirtieth
Six – six	Trêve – truce
Sixième – sixth	Trois – three
Soeur – sister	Troisième – third
Soixante – sixty	Truchement des sauvages – Indian language interpreter/ emissary
Soixante-dix – seventy	Un – one
Soldat - soldier	Valet – valet
Son – his; hers; its; one's	Valeur – value; worth
Sous – under; below	Veille – the day before; eve
Soussigné – the undersigned	Veillée – evening; to be awake
Sous le nom – under the name	Vendeur – seller
Sous seing privé – under private signature	Vendredi – Friday
Sud – south	Veuf – widower
Supprime – deleted	Veuve – widow
Syndic – trustee	Vicaire – parish curate
Taillandier – tool maker	Vie – life; lifetime
Tailleur – tailor	Vieille fille – unmarried woman; a spinster
Tailleur de pierre – stone cutter	Viellèsse – old age
Tanneur – tanner	Vierge Marie – Virgin Mary
Tapissier – upholsterer; tapestry worker	Vieux garçon – old batchelor
Témoin – witness	Ville – village; town; city
Terrain – a parcel of land; lot	Ville-naturale – hometown
Testament – a will	Vingt – twenty
Tire de – taken from	Voisinage – neighborhood
Tisserand - weaver	Voisin(e) – neighbor
Titre – a title	Voyageur – canoeman; fur trader
Tonnellier – cooper; wooden cask maker	Voyer – road surveyor
Treize – thirteen	
Triezième – thirteenth	

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## French Families of Early Detroit - Part III

from *Legends of Le Détroit*, by Marie Caroline Watson Hamlin

This is the third and last of a three part series of articles reprinting genealogical data about the founding French-Canadian families of the Detroit region. The information contained in these pages should be useful to anyone struggling to find French-Canadian ancestors from that area in the difficult to trace mid-to-late-19<sup>th</sup> century. Contents are transcribed with numbering, spelling, etc. as they appear in the original work.

### DESNOYERS

There are many families of this name who settled at an early period in this country. The Detroit branch traces direct to France through Pierre Jean Desnoyers, who established himself at Detroit shortly after the American possession in 1796. He was the son of Jean Charles and Marie Charlotte Mallet, St. Bartholomi Parish, Paris. Pierre immediately took an active interest in the affairs of the little town which he had chosen for the cradle of his race. He was universally respected as a thorough Christian, an upright, enterprising citizen, a courteous and charming companion.

July 30th, 1798, he married Marie Louise Gobeil, whose saintly life is mirrored in that of her daughters. Many children came to bless the union of this happy couple: 1. Pierre, married in 1821, Caroline Leib, daughter of John and Marguerite O'Connor of Philadelphia. She left two children, Dr. Edmund Desnoyers and Emilie who married the talented artist Emile St. Alary. Pierre married a second time, Anne Hunt Whipple, daughter of Capt. John Whipple, U. S. A., and Archange Peltier, by whom he had many children, but only two at present living: Kate, married J. Newton Powers; Fanny, married 1875, Wm.-B. Moran. Pierre held many offices of public trust, and died in 1880, at an advanced age; 2. Marie Rose, married 1817, Louis de Quindre, whose daughter Annie married Edward Lansing of New York; 3. Emilie, married Louis Leib. She died young, and left no heirs; 4. Victoire, married 1825. Henry S. Cole, of Canandaigua. N. Y., a most able lawyer, who had settled at Detroit. Their family consisted of three sons and four daughters: Augustus Porter Cole; Charles Seymour, died unmarried; James Henry, died

unmarried; Marie Louise, married E. M. Wilcox; Isabelle, died a nun of the Sacred Heart; Marie Antoinette; Harriet S., whose beautiful and pious life is a repetition of that of her mother and grandmother; 5. Elizabeth, married 1835, James J. Van Dyke, one of the most brilliant lawyers of his time, who died before he fulfilled the brightest expectations which his talents promised, leaving a large family as follows: Geo. W., married Fanny Perley, widow of Chas. Piquette; Marie Desnoyers, married Wm. Casgrain, a member of that distinguished family of Canada. She resides at Milwaukee, Wis.; Philip James D., married 1st Marion King, 2nd Sarah Beeson. He was one of the most promising lawyers Detroit has ever produced, inheriting in an eminent degree the brilliant talents of his distinguished father. He died in the flower of his age, leaving four boys by his second marriage: Ernest D. is the worthy and respected pastor of the Pro. Cathedral, (St. Aloysius) Detroit; Josephine Desnoyers, married Henry F. Brownson, an officer in the U. S. A. He resigned in 1871, became a lawyer and partner of Philip J. D. Van Dyke. He is a son of the celebrated writer, Dr. Orestes Brownson. Major Brownson is one of the most scholarly men of which Detroit is justly proud. He has a large and interesting family, the members of which though young already give promise of the talents doubly inherited; Victoire, is a nun of the Sacred Heart Order; Elise, married 1872, William B. Moran. She died in 1874, leaving one child Catherine; 6. Charles Desnoyers, married Elizabeth Knaggs, by whom he had three sons; 7. Francois, married Louise Baird, of Erie, Pa., settled at Green Bay, Wis. His children still reside there; 8. Josephine, married Henry Barnard, son of Chauncy Barnard and Elizabeth Andrus, Hartford, Conn. Mr. Barnard is a thorough scholar, and has

held many important positions. He was President of St. John's College, Md., Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, U. S. Commissioner of Education. One son and two daughters are the children of this marriage. The son, Henry D., resides in Detroit, is an accomplished, studious gentleman, ambitious and likely to obtain eminence in the political world, in which he has already attained position and reputation of which many an older man might well be proud. He married in 1878, Kittie, daughter of Judge Chas. Moran, and Justine McCormack.

#### DOUAIRE DE BONDY

This family is still to be found among the *haute noblesse* of France. It was once very influential in Canada, allied to the Fleury de la Gorgondiere, de Vaudreuil, Joliet, Godefroy, d'Amours, and others. Thomas Douaire de Bondy came to Canada in 1650 and married Marguerite de Chavigny, daughter of Francois, Seigneur de Champennois in France, and the great heiress, Eleonore de Grandmaison. This Eleonore though married three times always signed her maiden name to deeds and documents. Thomas was drowned whilst bathing near his residence, the Isle d'Orleans, leaving a rich young widow and four children. She married in 1671, Alexis de Fleury d'Eschambault and became the ancestress of the powerful Fleury de la Gorgondiere family whose deeds and exploits fill the annals of Canada. By her first marriage with Douaire de Bondy she had the following children: 1. Dorothee, married, in France, Count Fabian d'Albergati. Her son, Marie Luc, Marquis d'Albergati, married, in 1757, Charlotte d'Aubert, of the Juchereau family; 2. Louise Marguerite, married, 1st, Pierre Allemand, in 1693 Nicolas Pineau; 3. Augustin, married 1693, Catherine Testard de la Forest. A grandson of his married, in 1780, in France, Charlotte Testard de Montigny, daughter of Chevalier Jean Baptiste and Charlotte Trotier des Rivieres; 4. Jacques, married 1660, Madeliene Gatineau du Plessis, daughter of Nicolas, Sieur du Plessis and Marie Crevier. 1. Jacques, married 1728, Marie Damours whose family goes back to 1496, Francois Seigneur du Serin who belonged to the royal household of Louis XII, Marie's grandfather, Seigneur de la Morandiere, came to Canada in 1652. His brother was a Maréchal

de France. 2. Joseph, son of Jacques and Madeleine Gatineau du Plessis, came to Detroit in 1730, married, in 1732, Marie Anne Campeau, daughter of Jacques and Cecile Catin. Their children were: 1. Antoine; 2. Dominique, married 1799, Charlotte Saliotte, whose descendants are still in Michigan and Indiana; 3. Laurent, was a very brave soldier and was killed in 1812; 4. Benjamin; 5. Catherine, married Antoine Baron; 6. Josette, married Joseph Beaubien; 7. Therese, married Col. Gabriel Godfroy; 8. Joseph, married 1758, Josette Gamelin; 9. Veronique, married Bernard Campeau.

#### DUBOIS

Several branches of this family settled at Detroit: Dubois dit Filliau; Dubois dit Durebois, or Brisebois. It was the family name of the sixth French Governor of Canada, Pierre Dubois, Baron D'Avaugour. In 1754 Jean Baptiste Dubois (Durebois), son of Jean Francois and Marianne Prudhomme of Quebec, married, at Detroit, Charlotte Des Hestres, daughter of Antoine and Charlotte Chartier. Their children were: 1. Pierre Amable, born 1755; 2. Jean Louis, born 1758, died young; 3. Susanne, born 1759; 4. Marianne, born 1760. In 1760 Francois Dubois, a brother of Jean Baptiste, married Susanne Durivage. The one who left his name to the present Dubois Farm was Etienne, son of Etienne and Marie Charlotte de Lacelle of Montreal. He came to Detroit several years previous to the American possession; in 1792 he married Marguerite, daughter of Alexis (Badi) Descomptes Labadic and Françoise Robert—to whom he was distantly related through his mother. James, a son of this union, married, in 1829, Sophie Campau, daughter of Jacques and Josette Chesne. He died a few years ago, leaving to his children his large estate, and the reputation of an honorable man and upright citizen. His children are: Louis, married Julie St. Aubin, daughter of Louis and Therese Chapoton; Emilie, married M. de Girardin; Elizabeth, married Julian Williams.

#### GAMELIN

This name ranks among the most celebrated in Canada, and is still found in France. Michel came to Canada as a surgeon, and married there, in 1662, Marguerite Crevier, a member of that historic and

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aristocratic family. Their children were: Ignace, born 1663, married 1673, Marguerite Le Moyne; Marguerite, born 1664, married 1657, Leger Hebert; Jean, born 1670; Pierre, born 1675, married 1699, Jeanne Maugras; Genevieve, married Baptiste Le Gras; Ignace married Marguerite Le Moyne, daughter of Jean and Madeleine de Chavigny. His son Ignace married 1698, Louise DuFros de la Jammais, whose sister Marguerite, after the death of her husband, Francois You, Sieur de la Découverte, became the celebrated foundress of the Grey Nuns at Montreal. Louise was the daughter of Christopher DuFros, and Renés Gaultier. The sons of Ignace and Louise came to Detroit in 1760. They were Medor and Antoine - the former married, in 1767, Angelique Cicotte; he was very prominent in getting up the first militia under French rule and was appointed Major; he died in 1778. Antoine, his brother, married his cousin Catherine Gamelin, daughter of Laurent, who had come to Fort Pontchartrain before his cousins; he was the son of Pierre and Jeanne Maugras, allied to the Boncher de Boncherville. He had married Josette Dudevoir Lachine, by whom he had the following children: Marie Jeanne, born 1743, married Jean LeGras; Catherine, born 1744, married 1765, Antoine Gamelin, son of Ignace and Louise DuFros de la Jammais; Josette, married 1758, Joseph Douaire de Bondy, who was related to her through the De Chavignys; Francois, married, 1772, Therese Cabassier; second mar., 1786, Marie Joachine Fouche, of Montreal; Laurent, born 1755; Francoise, born 1756; Paul, born 1757; Francois and Therese Cabassier's children were: Catishe, married Simon Campau; Josette, married, 1796, Jean Baptiste Campeau. Francois' second wife, M. Joachine, daughter of Antoine, a lawyer of Montreal, and Joachine Chesnay de la Garenne; her brother was an eminent judge, Solicitor and Inspector General, and Member of Parliament of Three Rivers, Canada. The children of this marriage were: Francois, died unmarried; Susanne, born 1796, married Audrain Abbott, son of Robert and Elizabeth Audrain. She still lives, (1883) having outlived every member of her family (save a grandson) and the friends of her youth. Few, in conversing with her, would imagine that her years numbered eighty-seven. The kindling eye, dark hair, and charming grace and courtesy

of manner make her an attractive companion to the young and old. She is a thorough type of the Old Regime, which in her will lose one of its last representatives.

### GODÉ DE MARANTAY

This family counts among its descendants a branch of Le Moynede St. Hélène, Le Gardeur de Repentigny, St. Ours, Guyon, Godefroy, Reaume, and others equally well known. Nicolas, born 1583, a native of Perche, was a man of considerable ability; he was killed with his son-in-law, Jean de St. Per, by the Iroquois, in 1657; he left several children by his wife Francoise Gadois: Francois, married 1649, Francois Bugon, de Clermont, Auvergne; Nicolas, married 1658, Marguerite Picard, de Paris; Mathunne, married 1651, Jean de St. Per, Royal Notary of Montreal; he was killed by the Indians in 1657. Their daughter Agathe, born 1657, married 1685, Pierre LeGardeur de Repentigny; one of Agathe's daughters, married in 1705, Jean Baptiste de St. Ours, Chevalier de St. Louis, whose family can be traced back to the 13th century; he was a distinguished officer, and commanded at Fort Pontchartrain; when he came to his post he was accompanied by his cousins, Jacques and Francois Godé; Mathurine, married a year after her husband's tragic death, Jacques Le Moyne de St. Hélène, brother of the Baron de Longueil, Governor of Canada, an uncle of Iberville, and De Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, La-Seigneur de la Varennes, and de la Trinité. Jacques, son of Nicolas, Jr., married Marguerite Du Guay, daughter of Dr. Jacques Du Guay and Jeanne de Baudry-Lamarque, of the renowned Boucher de Boucherville family. Two of their children established themselves at Detroit. Jacques, Jr., married 1747, Louise Adhemar de St. Martin: his children were: Chas. Joseph, born 1749; Marie Angelique, born 1750, married 1775, Francois Guoin; M. Louise, born 1756; Genevieve, born 1751, married 1767, Jean Baptiste Campeau.

Francois, who received the title of de Marantay (corrupted into Marentette) which his descendants adopted later as their proper name. He married Jeanne Parent, daughter of Laurent and Jeanne Cardinal; their children were: 1. Francois, born 1756; 2. Angelique, born 1757; 3. Jacques Francheville, married 1795,

Geneviève Reaume, daughter of Claude. A daughter Jeanette, by this marriage, married Wm. Macomb: 4. Dominique, married 1796, Marie Louise Archange Navarre, daughter of Robert, Jr., and Marie Louise de Mersac; 5. Laurent, married Marie Louise Chesne La Butte, daughter of Pierre and Marianne Cuillier de Beaubien, whose numerous descendants still reside at Windsor and Sandwich, Canada, whose son Pierre married Mlle Groue. His sons are all noted for their great musical gift, and reside at Sandwich, Canada.

#### GODFROY

This name, at present written Godfroy, is among the oldest in Normandy. In some of its branches there is a tradition of a descent from Godefroi de Bouillon, the crusader. In the chambers of the courts of Normandy at Rouen, we find many of the names enrolled among the "haute noblesse." Several were eminent as priests and historians. Denis, Councillor in the Parliament of Paris, 1580, was the author of several valuable legal works, his son Jacques was Secretary of State and Syndic of the Republic, his grandson was made historiographer of France, in 1640, and wrote the history of the Constables and Chancellors of France. A branch of this family resided in Normandy in 1580, whose head was Pierre. His son Jean Bapte came to Canada about 1635. His marriage contract, a copy of which is before the writer, is dated Dec. 15, 1636, and is supposed to be the oldest one recorded in Canada. His wife was Marie Le Neuf de Herison. His sons and kindred were ennobled in 1667, and received the Seigneuru de Linctot and the fiefs de Normandville, de Vieux Pont, de Roguetiliade, de Tonnancour, de Marboeuf, &c., &c. A sister of Jean Bapte, Anne, married Jacques Testard de Montigny, whose descendant Jean Bapte Montigny de Louvigny. commanded at Detroit, married there a d. of Lt. Gov. Hay and Julie Reaume, another Pierre Testard de Fortville married Catherine Chesne, of Detroit, Rene de Tonnancour, of Three Rivera, was Procureur du Roi, Lt.-Gcn., &c. His branch was at one time very prominent, and several of its members were decorated with the Cross of St. Louis, Maurice being among the last to receive it in 1784. The old church at Three Rivers, richly endowed by the Godefroys, still has the arms of this family superbly carved on the Banc d'Oeuvres.

In 1715 Pierre Godefroy de Roquctaliade, grandson of Jean Bapte de Linctot, came to Detroit. He was followed shortly afterwards by Jacques Godefroy de Marboeuf. In 1750, Jean Bapte Godefroy, called the Chevalier, came to Detroit with his wife, Jeanne Veron de Grandmesnil, and died there in 1756. Pierre and Jacques both married into the same family. Jacques married 1716, Marie Chesne St. Onge. Pierre married 1724, Catherine Sanduge, and his step daughter married Charles Chesne St. Onge. Like others of the name they were interested in the fur trade, which was originally a monopoly carried on by a company called the Hundred Associates, and later by the Companie des Indes. As early as 1687, it was said that 25,000 beaver skins alone were exported from Quebec in a single ship. The immense destruction of fur bearing animals led to the extension of the trading posts to the far west. Pierre's line died out.

The children of Jacques were: Catherine, b. 1717, at Three Rivers, named from her godmother, Catherine Godefroy de Roquetaliade married Nov. 21st, 1733, the Chevalier Alex. Trotier des Ruisseaux, of an illustrious family. He was the first trustee of Ste. Anne's and first Capt. of Militia. The witnesses of this marriage were : De Noyelle, Commander of the Post; Le Gardeur de Courtemanche, Lt. of Marines; Sieurs Chas. and Pierre Chesne; Louis Campeau; Barrois, Beaubien, Alexis Bienvenu Delisle. In 1777 she died and she is recorded as the daughter of the deceased nobleman Godefroy de Marboeuf; this is the last time that the title is mentioned; Angeliqua, born 1719, married Jan. 8th, 1736, Zacharie Cicotte, a wealthy merchant ; the marriage contract is given under the Cicotte family; the witnesses of the marriage were : Hughes Pean, Chevalier of St. Louis, Pierre Chesne La Butte, Francois Prejent, Dagneaux Douville, Jean Bapte Chapoton; Jacques, born 1722, was very young at the time of his parents' death, and was brought up by his eldest sister, Catherine des Ruisseaux. Like his father he was interested in the fur trade. He was thoroughly familiar with the Indian tongues; and exerting great influence with the chiefs, by reason of his bravery and family connections, he soon became widely known as interpreter and negotiator between the savages and whites. He was ensign in his brother-

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in-law's, Alexis des Ruisseaux, company. After the fall of Quebec, Detroit was ceded to the English. Pontiac was at first disposed to resist the new comers, and had he been aided by the French settlers it is doubtful whether the conquest of the country would have been effected. But they, relying upon the promises made in the treaty that all their rights would be respected, no resistance was made, and the garrison under Mons, de Bellestre surrendered, and were escorted to Philadelphia, leaving the French settlers at the mercy of the English troops. French accounts say that in the face of the treaty they were robbed of their property, deprived of their fire-arms, leaving them without defence against the Indians. It is not to be wondered that bitter feelings were engendered, and the English commanders, ignorant for the most part of the French and Indian languages, were suspicious of constant plotting against them. It is a matter of surprise that the settlement, aided by their old Indian allies did not exterminate the English garrison, and their conduct under the circumstances is a convincing proof that the characteristic honor and loyalty claimed for them existed in the highest degree. In 1763, the haughty Ottawa warrior, who could no longer brook the arrogance of the British, attacked the fort at Detroit and the other English posts. Jacques and Dr. Chapoton were sent by the English commander to parley with Pontiac and endeavor to dissuade him from his purpose, but the savage chieftain would not be influenced. Jacques and other prominent French inhabitants were suspected of encouraging Pontiac, and on the advent of General Bradstreet, they were arrested and charged with treason. In 1758, Jacques married Louise Clotilde Chapoton, daughter of Jean Chapoton, Surgeon in the French army. She died in 1754, leaving one son, Jacques Gabriel. Jacques devoted the remainder of his life to the care of his son, and the rebuilding of his fortune, which had suffered since the English conquest. He figures prominently in many of the Indian transfers of land. In the American State papers is a curious deed in French from Jacques Godefroy to his son conveying to him farming lands, implements, cattle, silver and slaves. The land conveyed comprised the tract between 20th and 22nd streets from the river to some three miles back, some of which is still owned by his descendants. He died in 1795. He evidently was very

popular and generous, for he seems to have been for several years godfather to almost every child that was born, for pages of baptisms on the records have his name affixed, in his strong, bold handwriting.

Jacques Gabriel, born 1758, within Fort Pontchartrain. He was named Gabriel from his godfather and uncle, Gabriel Le Grand, Chevalier de Sartre. About the time he came of age the American revolution was in progress. Though the colony was far removed from the scene of war, Gabriel's sympathies were with the colonists. His early years were spent in extending the fur trade and establishing trading posts on a large scale from Monroe to Fort Vincennes; the firm of Godfrey & Beaugrand was one of the largest and best known in the West. After the American possession he received an appointment as sub-agent and deputy-superintendent of Indian affairs from Gen. Harrison (afterwards president of the U. S.). The records which have been preserved of his success in negotiations with the Indians are abundant, and he retained the position until his death in 1832. The ordinary duties were to repair to any post where difficulties might arise, and to reclaim from maurading Indians stolen property, to pay the Indian annuities and to receive at his house all Indians who might arrive. Gabriel was Major of the 1st Regiment of the Territory; on the resignation of Augustus B. Woodward was made Colonel. He married Angelique de Couture, by whom he had five children: Gabriel, Jr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Jas. May; his descendants reside at Grand Rapids; Jean Baptiste settled at Fort Wayne, Ind. In 1796 Gabriel married Thérèse Douaire de Bondy, by whom he had several children. He died in 1831. He was one of the few who lived under French, English and American rule in the same place, and saw it change of flags five times. He married a third time Monique Campau, by whom he had no issue.

Those by his second wife were: 1. Susanne, born 1794, married Jas. McCloskey. Her children were: Henry, married Therese Soulard. of St. Louis; Elizabeth, married Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy; Caroline, married Mr. Calwell; Susanne, married Mr. Morton, brother of the late Julius Morton, of Detroit; Melinde, married John Askin, of Sandwich, Canada.

2. Pierre, "Le Prince" as he was generally called, was born 1796. He removed the last remnant of the Indians about Detroit to their reservation in the far West. He was active and enterprising, and the firm of P. & J. Godfroy was well known. He married Marianne Navarre Marentette, daughter of Dominique Gode de Marentette and Archange Louise Navarre; she and her sister, Mrs. De Quindre (afterwards Mrs. Wm. B. Hunt), were considered the most beautiful women in the Territory. It is a family tradition that Prince Godfroy once won a wager by paddling himself in a wheelbarrow across the Detroit river to visit his fiancee, who lived on the Canadian shore, a feat quite as difficult as Leander swimming the Hellespont, and no less romantic. The children of this union were: 1. Jacques William; 2. Elizabeth, married John Watson; 3. Franklin Appolonaire, died young; 4. Melonnie Therese, died young; 5. Caroline Anne; 6. Alexandrine Louise, married Theo. Parsons Hall; 7. Charles Cass; 8. Nancy, married Joseph Visgar, a name well known in the early days of the Territory; 4. Josette, married 1821, John Smythe, son of Col. Richard Smythe and Prudence Brady, of Lexington, Ky. After his death she became a nun, and died whilst Superior of the Order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 5. Jacques B. was educated at Bardstown, Ky.; he studied law but abandoned the profession of it on account of ill health. He was a partner for many years in the firm of P. & J. Godfroy. He married, 1820 Victoire, daughter of Col. Francois Navarre, of Monroe. He died in 1847, leaving a large family: Jacques Louis Columbus, married Sarah De Quindre; Celestine, married Mr. Waldruff; Frederick; Alexandrine: Hilaire; Philippe; Victoire; Augustus; Marie; Zoe, married Benjamin Abbott, son of Robert, Auditor-General and Treasurer of the Territory of Michigan; Sophie, married James Whipple, son of Major John Whipple, U. S. A.; 6. Richard, married Anne Villier dit St. Louis, by whom he had a large family.

Note.—*Fief*. Fief is an estate held and possessed on condition of fealty homage and certain rights payable generally by the new possessor to the Lord or Seigneur by whom the fief is held; these rights are *Quint* and *Relief*. The *Quint* is the fifth part of the purchase money, and must be paid by the purchaser. *Relief* is the revenue of one year due to the Seigneur

for certain mutations. If a fief came to a vassal by succession in the direct line, there was nothing due the Seigneur but fealty and homage; but if in the collateral line, then a fine was paid to the Seigneur upon taking the estate which had lapsed or fallen by the death of the last tenant. Fiefs were divided by the "Contume de Paris" into two kinds: 1st, those held nobly; 2nd, those held by villainage. The estates held nobly are the fiefs, and Franc Men noble. The estates held by villainage, were held subject to cens or censive, and Franc Alen villain. Franc Alen was a freehold estate held subject to no seigneurial rights or duties, acknowledging no lord, but the king. Censive was an estate held in the feudal manner, charged with a certain annual rent which was paid by the possessor of it; it consisted of money, grain, fowls, etc. It was thus that most of the habitants in Canada held their farms. The "lods et ventes," or fines of alienation, were one-half part of the purchase money, and were paid by the purchaser on all mutations of property "en roture" to the Seigneur in the same manner as the quint was paid upon mutations of fiefs. The succession to fiefs was different from that of property held "en roture" or by villainage. The eldest son took, by right, the principal manor house or chateau, and the yard adjoining it; also an acre of the garden joining it. If there were any mills, ovens or presses within the seigneuree, they belonged to the eldest son; but the profits arising from the mills, ovens and presses, if common, were equally divided among the heirs. When there were only two heirs, the eldest took, besides the manor house, etc., two-thirds of the fief, and the youngest son the other third. But when there were more than two heirs, the eldest son took one-half, and the other heirs the remaining half. When only daughters were the heirs, the fief was equally divided among them. If the eldest son died, the next did not succeed to his birth rights; the estate was then equally divided among the heirs.

#### GOUIN

This family was allied to the most distinguished of Canada. Mathurin, born 1638, son of Vincent and Charlotte Gaultier. diocese de Poitiers, married 1663, at Three Rivers, Canada, Marie Madeleine Vien, daughter of Etienne and Marie Denot de la Martinière; their children were: Thomas, born 1667; Pierre, born



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1679; Louis, married 1720, Jeanne Marchand; Joseph, married 1701, Marguerite Roy, daughter of Michel Roy Chatellereau and Francoise Hobbé, Diocese of Poitiers (France); Marianne, married 1703, Francois Trotier, son of Antoine Trotier Sieur des Ruisseaux and Catharine Lefebvre. Claude Thomas, son of Joseph and Marguerite Gouin, established himself at Detroit, and married there in 1742, Josette Cuillerier de Beaubien, by whom he had the following children: Joseph Nicolas, born 1746, married 1771, Elizabeth Rivard; Francois, born 1748, married 1775, Angelique Gode, daughter of Jacques and Louise de St. Martin; Claude Pierre, born 1751; Judith, born 1763, married 1783, Philippe Chabert de Joncaire, son of the Chevalier Daniel Chabert and Marguerite Ursule Elizabeth Roberth de la Morandière; Claire, married Jean Marie Beaubien, son of Jean Bapte Cuillerier de Beaubien and Marianne Lothman de Barrois. Joseph Nicolas, married 1771, Eliza Rivard, whose children were: Charles, born 1778, married 1808, Elizabeth Descomptes Labadie, daughter of Alexis (Badi) and Francoise Robert; he was very prominent, was chief surveyor under the British rule; Pierre, born 1780, married Irene Rivard, daughter of Jean Bapte and Irene Beaufait. Joseph Nicolas, married again in 1790, Archange Boyer—the daughter by this marriage was Colette (Clotilde). who married in 1809, Antoine St. Bernard, and in 1818, Dominique Riopelle, thus uniting the large landed interests of the Gouin and Riopelle families. A son of Dominique Riopelle married again into the Gordon family, (the branch which settled at Sandwich, Canada).

### LOTHMAN DE BARROIS

Many French families of to-day claim among their ancestors a Lothman de Barrois. Antoine Lothman de Barrois was sent to America in 1665, as Secretary, Councillor and Agent General of the East India Company. He was also interpreter of the Portuguese language. He was the son of Jean and Marie Fournel, Chantel le Chateau, Diocese de Burges, Berry. He married, 1672, Marie Le Ber, whose family was a very distinguished one. She was a niece of Jeanne Le Ber de Senneville, whose life has been written by the Historian Abbé Faillon. A branch of the Le Ber returned to France, and the descendants all acquired fame and wealth. One was a page to Madame la

Dauphine, another a gallant officer, killed on the field of Magenta. The Chevalier Benvoist, through his mother, belonged to the Le Ber family. Francois Lothman and Marie Le Ber had several children, among them were: Marianne, born 1680, married 1697, Francois Houdoin; Philippe, born 1672; Francois, born 1676, married at Detroit 1717, Marianne Sauvage; Charles, born 1678; Antoine, born 1683. Francois, born 1676, married Marianne Sauvage, and established himself at Detroit—their children were: Marie, born 1719, married 1734, Robert Navarre, the Sub-Intendant and Royal Notary, and is the ancestress of the Navarres; Louise, born 1722, married 1736, Pierre Chesne La Butte, the interpreter; Catherine, born 1727, married 1747, Pierre de St. Cosme, who was one of the earliest Justices of Peace. One of the daughters, Theotiste St. Cosme, married in 1776, Philippe De Jean, son of Philippe, Councillor and Sénéchal of Toulouse, and Jeanne De Roque. De Jean was a Judge under English rule. A great grand-daughter of Pierre St. Cosme became the first wife of Judge Jas. May. Catherine married again, Antoine Cuillerier de Beaubieu, by whom she had many children. Antoine, born 1733; Agathe, born 1735, married Jean Bapte Reaume, son of Hyacinthe and Agathe de Lacelle; Laurent, married 1757, Catherine Cecyre.

### MORAND

The descendants of this family are very ably represented to-day in Detroit. Pierre, its founder in America, was born at Batiscan in 1651, married Madeleine Grimard 1678. His branch is frequently known as Morand dit Grimard, it being then customary to add the mother's family name, especially if she brought a large dower to her husband. Of this marriage many children were born whose descendants in Canada were noted as clergymen, lawyers, and landed proprietors. Jean Bapte, a son of Pierre's, married 1707, Elizabeth Dubois, at Quebec, whose son, Charles Morand Grimard came to establish himself at Detroit some time before the English Conquest in 1760. There was at that time another branch of the same family, who settled at Detroit; another Charles, who married in 1751, Catherine Belleperche, who belonged to the celebrated Couillard and Guyon De Buisson family, thus closely allied to La Mothe Cadillac's wife; their

children were: Louis, born 1756; Charles, born 1755; Joseph, born 1762, married 1790, Catharine Boycé; Louise and Thérèse, born 1769; Maurice, born 1775, married 1800, Felise Meloche; Marthe, married 1800, Louis Campeau; Susanne, married 1805, Francois Campeau, son of Jean Bapte. Chas. Morand-Grimard, married in 1767, Marguerite Simard Tremblay, whose family possessed the Seigneurie du Tremblay as early as 1681. She died in 1771, leaving two children: Louis, born 1769; Charles, born 1770. Louis, married 1794, Catherine Campeau, daughter of Jean Bapte and Catherine Boycé. One of his sons (George), married 1836, Thérèse Tremblay, whose descendants reside at Grosse Pointe. Charles, married 1794, Catherine Vessier dit Laferté, whose only child was the late Judge Chas. Morand. Charles, Jr., married 1822, Julie De Quindre, daughter of Antoine Daigneaux Douville De Quindre and Catherine des Rivières de la Morandière. The children were: 1. Matilda, married James Watson; 2. Charles; 3. Julie, married Isaac Toll; 4. Virginie, married Francis St. Aubin; 5. Mary Josephine, married Robert) Mix, of Cleveland, O., Aug. 3rd, 1886; Judge Chas. Moran married Justine McCormack, of N.Y., by whom he had the following children: 1. James, died unmarried; 2. William B., married 1872, Elise, daughter of James J. Vandyke, in 1875, Frances, daughter of Pierre Desnoyers. His administrative faculty, his successful land operations have placed him in the foremost rank of Detroit capitalists. 3. John Vallie, married 1880, Emma Etheridge, daughter of the distinguished orator and politician, Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee. He is one of the most successful business men of Detroit, and his sterling personal worth has made him deservedly popular; 4. Catherine, married 1877, Henry D. Barnard of Hartford, Conn.; 5. Alfred is a lawyer, and in partnership with his brother, Wm. B. Moran. He married, 1878, Satilda Butterfield. Judge Chas. Moran died in 1876, leaving the most valuable estate, with the exception of the Brush and Campau, in Detroit. Charles inherited this magnificent property from his grandfather, Charles Moran Grimard. The family dropped the "d" at the end of the name, and also the title Grimard about 1790. To the peculiar conservatism of the French settler to-day, so frequently and unjustly misunderstood, are their descendants indebted for

the preservation of their ancestral estates. A brief glance at the early history of Detroit will convince the candid and unbiased reader, that the position of the habitants during the various political changes which Detroit underwent was one requiring delicate tact and diplomatic ability. Five successive flags waved over the fair "City of the Straits." One form of Government had scarcely enforced its laws and explained its policy before it vanished and gave place to another power. A disastrous fire destroyed their records. It is not strange that these country-tossed settlers looked with suspicion and indifference upon new ideas and improvements, their experience not having taught them to place much confidence in the existing orders of things. The old traditional conservatism has fulfilled its mission, and handed to the present generation valuable estates, which, under the progressive management and enlarged ideas, founded upon a permanent form of Government, will bring not only princely revenues to its owners, but be later a source of pride to the city.

#### NAVARRÉ

This family so illustrious in the early days of the colony traces back in an unbroken line to Antoine de Bourbon, Duke de Vendome, father of Henry 4th, whose natural son, (1) Jean Navarre, married 1572 Perette Barat; (2) his son Martin Navarre de Villeroy married 1593 Jeanne Lefebvre, whose son (3) Jean Navarre, married 1623, Susanna Le Clef; their son (4) Antoine Navarre, du Plessis en Bois, married 1665, Marie Lallemand, whose son (5) Antoine Marie Francois Navarre, married 1695, Jeanne Pluyette whose son (6) Robert Navarre, was sent to Fort Pontchartrain as Sub-Intendant and Royal Notary, where he married, 1734, Marie Lothman de Barrois, his son Robert (Robishe) married, 1762, Marie Louise Archange de Mersac, whose daughter Archange Louise, married 1796, Dominique Gode de Marantette, whose daughter, Marianne Navarre, married 1822, Pierre Godfroy. Antoine Navarre du Plessis' other sons remained in France, and one of them married Catherine de la Rue; their only daughter married Jean Navarre de Livry (her first cousin) whose daughter in turn, Marie Jeanne Navarre, born 1709, married Jean Louis Navarre de Maisonneuve (her cousin) brother of Mons. de

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Navarre, Marquis de Longueioux, whose wife, born at St. Luce, was lady of honor (Dame d'Honneur) to Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis 16th of France and the Duchess of Bourbon. Catherine Antoinette, Jeanne Martine Petronille, remained the only daughter by the death of her two sisters. She married Louis Francois Margelet de la Noue, from whom Genevieve Celeric Margelet de la Noue, eldest sister of Madame de Penteville, espoused Count Leoud Perthuis, whose daughter Marie Celine Leontine de Perthuis, espoused Alex. Jacques Marie Clement de Blavette, whose son Edward married Marie Clement le Boulanger de Montigny, whose son Count Leon Clement de Blavette married Isabell de Brossard, de Versatile, France.

Robert Navarre, son of Antoine Francois. Marie and Jeanne Pluyette came to Detroit to fill the most important position in the colony. He was responsible to no one save the Intendant at Quebec. He added to this office that of Royal Notary. Following an old manuscript copied from the *Cabinet*, a scarce periodical issued at New York, 1827-1831: Robert de Navarre came to America and landed at Quebec. He was of a noble French family, a man of extensive erudition, was appointed under the French government subdélégué and Royal Notary at Detroit. He married there in 1734. Marie Lothman de Barrois. At the marriage were present Hugues Pean, Seigneur de Livaudière, Hereditary Mayor of Quebec, Chevalier of St. Louis, Commandant of Fort Pontchartrain, Pierre Godefroy de Roquetaliade, Duburron Ensign, Daigneaux Douville and Chas. Chesne. Bonaventure, Ptre. Robert Navarre's children were: (1) Marie Françoise, born 1785, married Geo. McDougall, Lt. in the British Army, by whom she had two sons, Jean Robert and George. In 1774 she married Jacques Campeau, father of Joseph and Barnabe, by whom she had no heirs, but Barnabe in 1820 married her granddaughter, Archange McDougall, whose sons were Alexander and the late Barnabe. (2) Marianne, born 1737, married 1760, Jacques Adhemar St. Martin, frequently called La Butte, a most celebrated interpreter. They lived in the old Cass House, which was the St. Martin homestead, the ground being deeded to him in 1750. St. Martin died in 1766, leaving a young widow with three children: (1) St.

Martin, who died unmarried; (2) Finon who married Philip Fry; (3) Archange, born 1765, married August McIntosh, who later on inherited the estates which belonged to the Earldom of Moy. the Earldom itself having been forfeited in the rebellion against the House of Hanover. The McIntosh homestead was on the Canadian shore, opposite Belle Isle, and was celebrated along Le Detroit for the princely and lavish hospitality of its genial owner. Ten children were born to Angus McIntosh, the boys returned to Scotland to take possession of their estates. Two of the daughters were much loved and esteemed in Detroit, Mrs. Henry J. Hunt and Miss Catherine McIntosh. In 1770, Marianne Navarre widow of St. Martin, bestowed her hand upon Dr. Geo. Christian Anthon who had come to Detroit, in 1760, with Mayor Rogers. She died Oct. 11th, 1776, leaving no heirs by Anthon.

Robert, eldest son of Robert, Sr., surnamed Robishe the Speaker, was born in 1739. He married, 1762. Louise Archange de Mersac, daughter of Francois and Charlotte Bourassa. Another Charlotte Bourassa, a cousin, married in 1760, Chas. de Langlade, the pioneer settler of Wisconsin, whose family belonged to that of the Count of Paris. To Robishe was deeded by the Pottawatomies, their village, which was on the beautiful eminence commanding a fine view and which even then was pronounced by them an "Ancient Village." "We the chiefs of the tribe of the Pottawatomie nation at Detroit have deliberated and given of our own free will a piece of land of four arpents in width by the whole depth, situated at our ancient village to Robishe, son of the Scrivener. We give him this land forever, that he might cultivate the same, light a fire thereon, and take care of our dead, and for surety of our words we have made ourmarks." This grant was ratified by Henry Bassett, commanding at Detroit, July 15, 1772, in presence of Geo. McDougall. On one of Navarre's quit rent receipts it is stated that this tract was confirmed by Gen. Gage, Robishe resided on his land and in the house known to day as the Brevoort homestead. It was later enlarged by Commodore Brevoort (Robishe's son-in-law). Robishe was the great great grandfather of the writer, and there still lives an old lady who remembers him. She speaks of him as a

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preeminently handsome man, with courtly manners, most engaging and charming in conversation. He was blessed like all the French of that period, with an exceptionally large family: (1) Robert, born 1764; (2) Jacques, born 1766, he settled on the River Raisin; (8) Francois, born 1767, early removed with his brother Jacques and Jean Marie to Monroe, where twenty-six arpents had been deeded to the Navarre by the Ottawas. Francois was Colonel during the war of 1812-13, and figures most conspicuously. His house was the headquarters of Generals Wayne, Winchester, St. Clair and others. Thirty-six Navarres served in his regiment. He was thoroughly conversant with the peculiar habits and warfare of the savages, and spoke with facility several of their languages. He was captured at Brownstown, whither he had gone ahead of Col. Johnston to negotiate with the Indians; he was taken as prisoner to Sandwich, but fortunately escaped. His son Robert served under Capt. Richard Smythe, and told the writer many amusing anecdotes of the war. The only French pear trees along the Raisin, are those that were brought there by Col. Navarre from his father's place in Detroit. Francois was the personal friend of Wayne, Winchester, St. Clair, Cass, Macomb and Woodward, and his correspondence with several of them has been preserved.

He married, 1790, Marie Suzord, daughter of Louis and Marie Josette Lebeau; his children were: Robert, born 1792; Francois, born 1793; Victoire, married 1823, Jacques Godfrey, son of Col. Gabriel and Thérèse Douaire de Bondy. Agathe was exquisitely beautiful; Julie died at an advanced age unmarried; Monique married John Askin eldest son of Col. James Askin, of Sandwich.

4. Isidore, born 1768, married 1795. Francoise Descomptes Labadie, daughter of Alexis and Francoise Robert. Their eldest son Isidore, born 1795, though a mere stripling served in the war of 1812.

5. Archange Louise, born 1770, married 1796, Dominique Gode de Marentette, whose daughters were: Francoise Marie, married Col. James Askin, son of John Governor of Michilimackinac, and

Archange Barthe; Marianne Navarre, married Pierre Godfroy, son of Col. Gabriel and Thérèse Douaire de Bondy; Jeanne, married 1st, Timothy De Quindre, son of Antoine and Catherine des Rivières de la Morandière; 2nd, William B. Hunt.

6. Charlotte Soulange, born 1774, married Cajetau Tremblay; Antoine Freshet, born 1772, married 1806, Madeleine Cavallier. He served with distinction during the war of 1812. Jean Marie, born 1778, named from his uncle; 7. Marianne, born 1780, was a great belle. She was very gifted, possessing fine musical ability and decided talent for painting. Cols. Hamtramck and Gratiot, were rival suitors for her favor, both pleaded in vain; she was faithful to the memory of a former lover who had died suddenly. Several of her letters have been preserved—the style is admirable, the handwriting characteristic and beautiful.

8. Catherine, named after her aunt Catherine Macomb, born 1782, married Commodore Henry Brevoort, of Lake Erie fame, and a member of the Brevoort family of New York. The children of this marriage were: John, married Marie Navarre; Robert, died young; Anne, married Charles Bristol; Elias, settled in New Mexico; Henry, married Jane, daughter of Wm. Macomb and Jeannette Francheville de Marentette, who left three sons: Wm. Macomb, who fought bravely and fell in battle in the war of 1860; Henry Navarre, Ex-prosecuting Attorney of Detroit; Elias Thornton, connected with the Canada Railroad.

9. Monique, born 1789, was the first wife of William Macomb. She inherited the traditional loveliness of her face, and added among other accomplishments, that of a daring and superb equestrienne. She died young, leaving one son, Navarre Macomb. 10. Pierre, born 1787, settled at the mouth of the Maumee in 1807. He was a trusty scout to General Harrison during the war of 1812. His thorough knowledge of the Indians and of the country enabled him to render many important services. His portrait is still possessed by his descendants, taken at the age of seventy.

4. Francois Marie, born 1759, married Marie Louise, daughter of Rene Godere, the children were: Robert,

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born 1782; Jacques, born 1788; Francois, born 1790; Archange, born 1792; Antoine, born 1796; 5. Jean Marie Alexis, born 1762, married 1789, Archange Gode; Marie, born 1793; Alexis; 4. Pluyette, born 1742; 5. Antoine, born 1745; 6. Joseph, born 1748, died young; 7. Marie Catherine, born 1749, died young; 8. Bonaventure Marie, born 1750, died 1764; 9. Catherine, born 1757, married Alexander Macomb, the great land speculator.

### PELLETIER

History states that when La Mothe Cadillac landed at Detroit he was greeted by two Coureurs des Bois, Pierre Roy and Francois Pelletier. This latter name stands very high in Canada and is found in every department of science and politics. Nicolas the first of the name came from Béance (France) and married in 1675 Jeanne Roussy. They settled at Sorrel, and left eight children to propagate their race. The eldest son Francois married Marguerite Madeleine Morriseau by whom he had ten; one of them Marie Angelique, married 1709, Antoine de Gerlais, she was the godchild of the Baron D'Avaugour, Gov. of Canada. Her brother Francois married 1689 Madeleine Thumés Dufresne, daughter of a surgeon, whose son Francois Jean, born 1681 at Sorrel, married 1718, Marie Robert at Detroit, who afterwards married Louis Campeau. A brother (Jean) of Francois, who married Marguerite Madeleine Morriseau, married in 1662 at Quebec, Marie Geneviève Manevely de Rainville, daughter of Charles and Francoise de Blanet, de Perche, their son Jean Francois married 1685 Geneviève Le Tendre, who was godmother for Cadillac's child, the first child baptised in Detroit. She afterwards married Etienne Volant de St. Claude. Her son by Pelletier, Jean Francois, married at Quebec Catherine Arnaud with whom Cadillac later had so much trouble, and who was very influential at the Castle, St. Louis, Quebec, owing to his powerful family connections.

There was another branch of Pelletier, to which belonged Michel, Sieur de la Prade and Seigneur de Geutilly, who married 1660 at Champlain, Jacqueline Charnboy.

Francois, son of Francois Antyat married 1689

Madeleine Thumes, their son Jean Bapte, born August 15, 1691, at Sorrel, married at Detroit 1718, Marie Louise Robert whose son Jean Bapte married Marie Cornet; the children were: J. Bapte, married 1769, Cath. Vallé dit Versailles; Thérèse, married 1780, Jean Bapte Chapoton; Marie Josephette; Jacques Amable, born 1746; Francois, born 1749; Andre, married 1763, Cath. Meloche; his son J. Bapte married 1809, Cath. Williams daughter of Thomas Williams and Cecile Campeau; Jacques, married 1778, Madeleine Le Vanneur at Quebec. Their children were: 1. Archange, born 1782 named after her godmother Archange Barthe, wife of Jean Askin Governor of Mackinaw. She married in 1800 Major John Whipple U. S. A. son of Joseph and Eliza Fairfield of Manchester, Mass. The children of this union blended the happier traits of the Puritan with the graceful charms of the dark-eyed Norman race: 1. Eunice Fairchild died in infancy; 2. James Burbick, married 1812, Sophie Godfroy, daughter of Col. Gabriel and Thérèse Douaire de Bondy; 3. John Porter; 4. Charles Whiley, the well-known lawyer and chief justice of Michigan, married Marguerite Ann Brooks, daughter of Col. Edward Brooks, U. S. A., and Marguerite Anne May; 5. George Askin died young; 6. Caroline Hull died unmarried in 1878, leaving the memory of a most saintly life; 7. Anne Hunt married Pierre Desnoyers; 8. Henry Larned married Caroline Buckley, of Monroe, Michigan. His beautiful widow married Mr. Harvey Mixer and resides at Detroit; 9. Sylvia Larned died young.

10. Mary Wolcott, who inherited the stately, elegant presence of her race which, added to fine conversational powers, make her a very interesting companion; 11. William Lecuyer married Louise Fairchild. He inherited his father's military talents, and served with distinction in the late civil war, he died of wounds received in war. His only child, Marie Louise, married, 1882, Edgar, son of Alexander Lewis. She died in the flower of her youth and beauty, universally regretted; 12. Eliza Susan married Charles Conaghan, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio. She died in 1882 and left three sons; 13. Margaretta Torrey married Charles Hyde and resided at Cincinnati, Ohio; 14. Catherine Sophia married Edwin Skinner. Their children were: Henry Whipple

married in 1877, Mannie Avery, of Detroit; Edwin; Archange married 1881, Norton Strong, surgeon in the U. S. A., son of Norton and Ellen Chapin, of Detroit; Bernard; 2. Catherine, born 1785, died unmarried; 3. Charles married 1806, Cecile Marthe Chapoton, daughter of Louis, whose sister Catherine married Major Antoine De Qiundre; a daughter by this marriage, became the wife of Louis Beaufait; a son, Charles, married Eliza Vameter Cicotte, daughter of Francois and Philis Pettier, whose children are: Marianne married Alex. Chapoton, Jr.; Charles, a prominent insurance agent of Detroit; Helena; Madeleine married Joseph Belanger. of Canada, a branch of whose family came to Detroit as early as 1715. He is well known in Detroit and deservedly popular; Agnes; Marthe married Ferdinand Zehner; 4. Antoine married 1780, Monique Bienvenu Delisle, one of the oldest families in Detroit; 5. Felice married 1811. Peter Tallman, Capt. of Artillery, U. S. A., a daughter by this marriage, Marguerite, became the wife of Capt. Moyer, of the British army. In 1819 she married Francois Cicotte; 6. Marianne married Capt. John Cleves Semmes, a nephew of the famous jurist, John Cleves Semmes, whose daughter Anna married President Harris. Capt. Semmes served with gallantry at Fort Erie. He created quite a sensation in 1813 by propounding the theory that the earth was open at the poles and that the interior was accessible and habitable. He died at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, 1828. His descendants reside at Cincinnati; 7. Madeleine married John Askin and resided at Maiden, Canada; 8. Marguerite married Dr. Davis, surgeon in the U. S. A.

#### REAUME

This family counts among its descendants some of the most prominent families of Canada and the United States. Its founder was Rene, born 1643, son of Jean and Marie Chevalier, Diocese of La Rochelle, who married at Quebec, 1665, Marie Chevreau. They had a large family. One of their sons, Robert, born 1608, married in 1696, Elizabeth Brunet, two of whose children came to Detroit in 1730. Hyacinthe, born 1704, married in 1733, Agathe de Lacelle. Pierre, born 1709, married in 1738, Susanne Hubert de la Croix.

#### Elder Branch

Hyacinthe married in 1733, Agathe de Lacelle, died in 1778. Their children were: 1. Jacques, born 1737; 2. Joseph, born 1739, married in 1787, Marianne Robert; 3. Jean Baptiste, born 1741, married in 1763, Agathe Lothman de Barrois; 4. Agathe married in 1769, Joseph Poupart; 5. Catherine, born 1745; 6. Julie, born 1748, married Lieutenant Governor John Hay, she died 1794, leaving three sons and one daughter. Two of her sons were officers in the British army. Her daughter Agathe married in 1790, Pierre Montigny de Louvigny, Knight of St. Louis; his descendants occupied prominent positions in France, one serving in the body guard of the unfortunate Louis 16th, they are called Hay de Montigny; 7. Charles; 8. Marianne married in 1765, Pierre Barron; 8. Claude married in 1765, Geneviève Jaunisse; his children were: Jean Baptiste, born 1766; Agathe, born 1767; Charlotte, born 1768, married in 1795, Jacques Francheville Godé de Marantette.

#### Younger Branch

Pierre, Hyacinthe's brother married a second time in 1738, Susanne Hubert de La Croix. The children were: 1. Charlotte, born 1738, married in 1760, Lt. Charles Deniau de Muy, a French officer, whose father was commandant of the Post Pontchartrain; 2. Susanne married in 1760, Dupèron Baby, eldest son of Raymond and Thérèse Dupré, of Montreal; 3. Bonaventure married in 1766, Jeanne Des Hestres; second, 1793, Josette Gagnon Ferton, whose descendants are numerous; 4. Veronique married Gabriel Le Grand, surgeon in the French army, widower of Madeleine Chapoton.

Louis Reaume, an officer in the British army, stationed at Detroit in 1780, was related to this family; he married in 1780, Marie Charlotte Barthe, daughter of Pierre and Charlotte Chapoton. He was killed two weeks after his marriage, leaving a young bride of seventeen, who afterwards became the wife of Louis Descomptes Labadie (Badichon).

#### RIOPELLE

A branch of this family moved to Detroit shortly after the English conquest in 1760. The descendants acquired much property which many of them still

## French Families of Early Detroit

possess. Pierre, son of Pierre and Marguerite Dubois of St. Denis, Oleron, was the head of the Riopelles in America. He married, 1687, Marie Julien, daughter of Jean and Madeleine Guérin. Their children were: 1. Marie Madeleine, born 1688, was killed by a cannon ball; 2. Barbe, born 1690, married 1737, Jean Dirigoyen; 3. Pierre, born 1691, married 1718, Marie Anne Mahew-Merchant; 4. Louis, born 1693, married 1718, Ursule Vesinat; 5. Nicolas, born 1696, married 1721, Marguerite Garnaud; 6. Marianne, born 1699, married 1st, 1716, Augustin Letartre, 2nd, in 1731, Jacques Sarcelier. Ambroise, son of Pierre and Marie Anne Mahew-Merchant, came to Detroit and married there in 1766 Thérèse Campeau, daughter of Antoine and Angelique Pelletier. The children of this union were: 1. Pierre, born 1767, died in infancy; 2. Toussaint, born 1768; 3. Pierre, married 1808, Monique Bienvenu Delisle; 4. Antoine, born 1776; Thérèse, born 1776, died unmarried; 6. Elizabeth, born 1778, married N... Methé; 7. Hyacinthe, born 1780, married 1807 Françoise Meloche, in 1812, he married again, Angelique Douaire de Bondy; 8. Archange, born 1784, married John Dix; 9. Dominique, born 1787, married 1818, Colette (Clotilde) Gouin, daughter of Nicolas and Archange Boyer. Colette was the widow of Antoine St. Bernard. She was universally beloved, and became a model to many who endeavored to imitate her beautiful and virtuous life. One boy and four girls were the result of this union: 1. Dominique, married Elizabeth Gouin. His children are worthy representatives of the name they bear. One of them is a member of the Detroit bar. As a family they possess unusual musical talents. One of the daughters is a most brilliant pianist; 2. Edesse, married Michel G. Payment; 3. Nancy became a nun; 4. Angelique, married Fabien Pelletier; 5. Domitelle, married Gouin.

### RIVARD

Among the earliest marriages which were celebrated at Fort Pontchartrain is that of François Fafard dit Delorme, the interpreter, and Barbe Loisel, the widow of a distinguished officer, François Le Gautier, Sieur de la Vallée Ranée; it occurred October 30, 1713; the witnesses were, François de la Ford, Commandant, Du Buisson, Lt. of Marines, J. B. Fachot, Louis Gatheau Mallet, François Rivard,

Sieur de Montendroe, Etienne Campau, Trutard and Joseph Parent.

This family is known under various titles, Rivard de Lavigne, De la Glanderie, Loranger de St. Mars, de Montendre, de Lacoursiere, &c. Its founder in this country was Nicolas Rivard, Sieur de Lavigne, born 1624, married at Batiscan, 1652.

The Hiax or Yax were of Dutch origin and settled at an early day at Fort Pontchartrain. The children of Jean Bapte were: 1. Jean Bapte, born 1763, married 1786, Irene Beaufait, daughter of Judge Louis Beaufait and Thérèse de Mersac, whose children were: André, born 1787; Monique, born 1789, married 1814, Joseph Chauvin; Antoine, born 1790, married Julie de Mersac; Jean Bapte, born 1791; Elizabeth, born 1792, married Pierre Gouin; 2. Pierre, born 1765, married 1795, Archange Seguin de Laderoute, whose son Pierre, born 1795; 8. Nicolas, born 1769; 4. Joseph, born 1772, married 1792 Agnes Chauvin; 5. François, born 1773, married 1799 Isabelle Chapoton, daughter of Jean Bapte and Felice Cecyre; he was an ensign in the first Regiment of Militia organized in the territory; his daughter Archange, born 1774, married 1795 Paul Plessis Bellair, son of Paul and Marianne Héry. In 1735 Rose Rivard married Oliver Plessis Bellair.

### ST. AUBIN

This family was formerly called Casse, and is one of the very oldest in Detroit. Jean Casse, dit St. Aubin, came to Fort Pontchartrain as early as 1710. He brought with him his wife Marie Louise Gaultier whom he had married at Quebec in 1707. Their children were: 1. Joseph; 2. Gabriël, born 1712; 8. Jean Bapte, 1708; 4. Agathe, born 1716, married 1734 Nicolas Campau; 5. Chas; 6. Noël; 7. Thérèse; 8. Catherine, married 1751 Chas. Campeau. Jean Bapte, Jr., married 1731 Madeleine Primeau, daughter of Jean and Susanne Bellanger of Quebec; he died in 1733. Charles married 1741 Thérèse Esténe, daughter of Pierre and Madeleine Frappier; she died in 1748. He married in 1750 Marie Methé. Many of his descendants reside at and around Detroit. Noël married 1731 Susanne Esténe, daughter of Pierre and Madeleine Frappier: his children were: 1. Jean



Bapte, who married 1770 Thérèse Boyé, daughter of Ignace and Angelique de Cardonet whose daughters were: Archange, born 1774; Jeanne, born 1775; 2. Susanne, married 1771 Admirable Latour.

Pierre Casse St. Aubin, married Marguerite Brin d'Amour; his son Louis married 1775 Angelique Chevalier, daughter of Jean Bapte and Françoise Lavoine of Mackinaw, whose son François, born 1775. was intimately identified with the history of Detroit, and who is still remembered by many of our older citizens. He resided on his property (now known as the St. Aubin farm). To him we are indebted for many detailed accounts of incidents in the early days of the English conquest, information he had received from his father, and preserved through Judge Witherell's graphic pen. François married Baseline Campeau, born 1784, daughter of Jean Bapte. She survived her husband nearly forty years, dying at the advanced age of eighty-four. François had nine children: Louis St. Aubin, married 1st, Thérèse Chapoton, 2nd, Madeleine Cotterell; François, married Virginie Moran; Mrs. Louis Grosbeck; Mrs. Pierre Provencal; Mrs. Eugene W. Watson; Mrs. Richard Comer; Mrs. John F. Godfrey (of Grand Rapids); Mrs. Henry Beaubieu; Mrs. Antoine Morass.

#### VILLIER DIT ST. LOUIS

Several prominent families of Detroit trace back to Louis Villier, born 1706, son of Jean and Marguerite Gatineau, of Toul, Lorraine. He had been educated for the priesthood, not finding it his vocation, determined to seek his fortune in the wilds of Canada, which offered so tempting a field to the adventurous. From Quebec he came to Detroit, where Cadillac had laid the foundation of a future city. He married there, April 26, 1746, Marguerite Morin, daughter of Pierre and Josette Drouet. Through her mother Marguerite was related to Drouet, Sieur de Richaraille, a French officer: to the Creviers and Le Neuf du Herrison, one of the oldest and most remarkable families of Canada. Louis was called St. Louis on account of his great piety. He died in 1765, leaving the following children:

1. Louis, born 1747, married 1770, Charlotte

Requindeau, dlt Joachin; family tradition relative to her is that she ran away from the Ursuline Convent at Quebec to marry Louis. She was related to Gaultier de Varennes, Governor of Three Rivers, Petit, Lefebres and many other prominent families. 2. Christopher, married 1785, Josette Suzor. 3. Marianne, married 1766, François Drouillard. 4. Mame Louise, married 1767, Jos. Thos. Dajot. 5. Jeanne, born 1734. Louis and Charlotte Requindeau had several children: 1. Louis Vitus, born 1776, who served in the war of 1812, and was promoted several times for his bravery. He settled at Sandwich, and died at an advanced age; 2. Josette married Reaume; 3. Hubert, married Thérèse Barthe, daughter of JeanBaptiste and Geneviève Cuillericr de Heaubicn; 4. François, X.

Jeanne, married April 3, 1804. Thomas Lewis, son of Thomas and Josette Delornie, of Three Rivers, Canada, whose children are: Joseph, married Fanny Sterling, two of whose children reside at Boston, Mass., one at Detroit. Sophie, married Narcissus Tourneur dit Jeannette. Thomas, called the good-natured, Governor of Grosse Isle, married Jeannette Francheville de Marentette, widow of William Macomb, whose only daughter married Dallas Norvell, son of Senator John Norvell. He married a second time Mary Brown, by whom he has a large and interesting family; Anne, married Richard Godfrey. Charlotte, married Dr. Fay, a partner of Dr. Clark. She married a second time, Henry P. Bridge, formerly of Boston, ex-Controller of Detroit, and one of its most prominent and respected citizens. Samuel, married Jenny Fenton, sister of Gov. Fenton, of Michigan. He died in 1878, universally regretted. He was a successful business man, a genial companion and a Christian gentleman. Alexander, married 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of Justus Ingersoll and Ann Buckley. He has a large and exceptionally charming family. He has held many offices of public trust: mayor, fire commissioner, etc. He possesses in an eminent degree that courteous manner which was the peculiar inheritance of the old French.

#### VISSIER DIT LAFERTE

Antoine Terault dit Laferté served in the regiment of M. de Subercasse, and was stationed at Fort

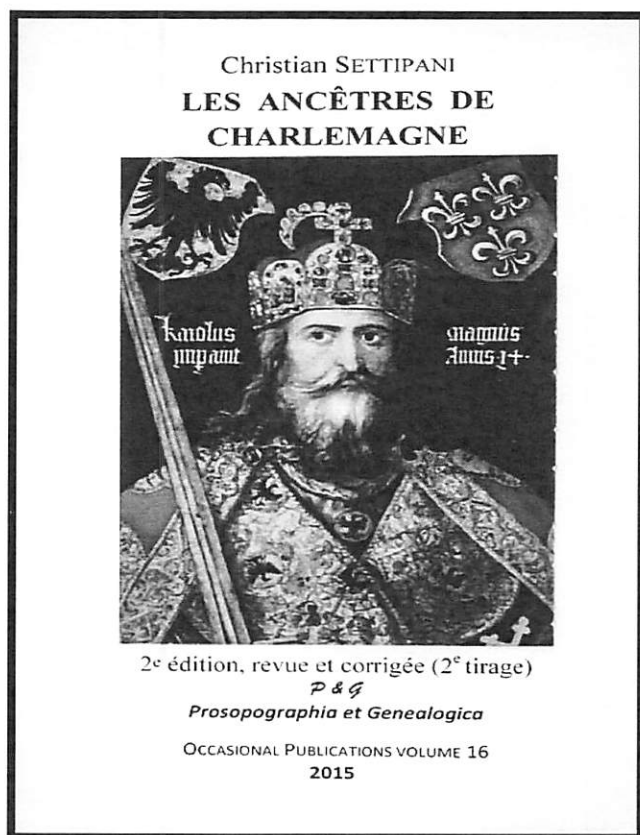
*Continued on page 41*



# Les Ancêtres de Charlemagne

by Christian Settipani - A Book Review

Ray Cassidy #747



*Les Ancêtres de Charlemagne, 2<sup>e</sup> édition*, by Christian Settipani, 2015. P & G, Occasional Publications, volume 16. Paperback, 348 pages, price £35. Book may be purchased online at [www.coelweb.co.uk](http://www.coelweb.co.uk).

In my genealogical research I had seen quite often the mention of an earlier work by Christian Settipani and some revised updates to it. But with no avail, I couldn't find where I could obtain it. Recently I Googled his name and luckily found this new edition available at the above mentioned website.

When I received my copy from England I had trouble putting it down. I was so intrigued with it. I had never seen so many ancestors of Charlemagne listed before. I was having one problem though, I can't read French very well and the book is written in French. If you can read French you will have it made and if you can't you won't

get that much out of it besides the names and some dates of all the individuals.

This book is very complete and well written. With almost each person, the author has a paragraph or more about that person along with the sources he used and a bibliography pertaining to that person. In one of the appendices is the ancestors of Hildegarde, Charlemagne's wife. The book also contains many charts which are discussed.

In the following I have included a condensed index of the book. You can view the entire index on the above listed website. Go to the "Prosopographica et Genealogica" section. The book is listed at the bottom of the page. I highly recommend this volume.

#### From the rear cover:

"The ancestry of Charlemagne has not ceased to fascinate genealogists and historians since the 9th century."

"The span of the character can certainly explain this fascination. But Charlemagne, father of Europe, is also the ancestor of most Europeans, so that his ancestors are also our own."

"It is the purpose of this book, a complete revision of a book published in 1989, to provide answers to the many questions that have remained unresolved for centuries."

"At the end of a meticulous and exciting investigation, the reader will discover the most probable relatives of the Emperor: his links with the Merovingian sovereigns in Gaul, the dynasties of the other Germanic kingdoms or the Roman senatorial families."

"Christian Settipani, Doctor of History, former member of the USR 710 of the CNRS, *The Epigraphic Year*, associate member of the *Center of History and Civilization of Byzantium*, CNRS, UMR8167 *Orient and Mediterranean*, is specializing in the continuity of the families of the high middle ages and antiquities and has published many other works on these issues."

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### First Part: Introduction

- Search Charlemagne's ancestors: why
- Search Charlemagne's ancestors: comment
- Searching for the ancestors of Charlemagne: from what sources?
- From the Merovingians to the Carolingians: memory and manipulations
- The ascendants of Charlemagne
- Reading note

### Second Part: The 2048 ancestors of Charlemagne

1 Charlemagne, roi des Francs 768, empereur 800-814

#### Génération I

2 Pépin « le Bref », roi des Francs 751-768

3 Bertrade ou Berthe, reine 751-783

#### Génération II

4 Charles Martel, duc des Francs 717-741

5 Rotrude, (reine ?), † 724

6 Caribert (Hardrad ?), comte de Laon 743/4-av 762

7 (Gisèle ?)

#### Génération III

8 Pépin d'Herstal, maire du palais 688/90-714

9 Alpaide, ...690-705...

10 Lambert, comte (en Lorraine ?) (...706-715...)

12 N de Laon, père de Caribert († av 721)

13 Berthe, fondatrice de l'abbaye de Prüm 721

#### Génération IV

16 Ansegisel, domestique ...648... († 648/669 [662 ?])

17 Begga, abbesse d'Andenne 691 († 693)

18 Childebrand ???

20 Hervé ?, comte de Hesbaye, père de Lambert

21 (Berthe ??), mère de Lambert

24 Hugobert, sénéchal 693

25 Ne, soeur d'Irmine, abbesse d'Oeren

26 Thierry III, roi de Bourgogne (670), des Francs (690)

27 Dode, reine des Francs (?), épouse de Thierry III

#### Génération V

32 Arnulf, évêque de Metz 614-629

33 Dode, religieuse (à Trèves), épouse d'Arnulf

34 Pépin (de Landen), maire du palais d'Austrasie 617

35 Idoberge (Itte), abbesse de Nivelles (592-652)

40 Robert [2] ?, comte de Hesbaye ?, père d'Hervé

41 Théoda, veuve de Robert 678

48 Waldebert, comte 663 [père du sénéchal Hugobert]

49 Ragentrude, épouse de Waldebert

50 Théodard, évêque Tongres, père d'Irmine d'Oeren

52 Clovis II, roi des Francs de Neustrie, 640-657

53 Bathilde, reine des Francs (648 ?), régente 657-665

54 Ansegisel (= n° 16)

55 Begga (= n° 17)

#### Génération VI

64 Bodogisel, ambassadeur à Byzance 589

65 Chrodoara (sainte Ode), fondatrice d'Amay (589/634)

66 Arnoald, évêque de Metz 601-611

68 Carloman

69 (Gertrude), mère de Pépin de Landen

80 Erlebert, noble de Thérouanne

96 Wandbert ? [père de Waldebert]

96 Cuneberge

98 N [fils de Hugues]

102 N [= Théodard, évêque de Liège c 660 ?]

104 Dagobert Ier, roi des Francs 629-639

105 Nantilde, reine des Francs 631-642

108 Arnulf (= n° 32)

109 Dode (= n° 33)

110 Pépin (= n° 34)

111 Idoberge Itte (= n° 35)

#### Génération VII

128 Mummolin, (maire du palais ?) 566

129 Ne, (fille de Mundéric)

130 N [père de Chrodoara]

131 Ne (soeur d'Aunulf, duc ? d'Angoulême)

132 Ansbert

133 Bilichilde (?)

138 Garibald Ier, duc de Bavière c 555-590

139 Waldrade, reine d'Austrasie c 550-5

193 Ne, soeur de Pépin de Landen

196 Hugues, maire du palais d'Austrasie ...616-617/8

208 Clotaire II, roi des Francs 613-629

209 Aldétrude

216 Bodogisel (= n° 64)

217 Chrodoara (= n° 65)

218 Arnoald (= n° 66)

220 Carloman (= n° 68)

221 (Gertrude) (= n° 69)

#### Génération VIII

258 Mundéric, prince austrasien c 532

259 Ne, [soeur de Gondulf, évêque de Metz]

262 Maurilion

263 Ne (soeur d'Ingeltrude)

264 N, père d'Ansbert

265 Ne (mère d'Ansbert)

276 (Agilulf ?), noble Franc (Agilolfingien)

278 Wacchon, roi des lombards c 510/5-540/1

279 Ostrogotha, princesse Gépide

324 (Agilulf ?) (= n° 276)

416 Chilpéric, roi de Soissons 561-584

417 Frédégonde, reine des Francs de Neustrie 568-597

418 Richomer, patrice de Provence 607

419 Gertrude, abbesse d'Hamage († déc 649)

432 Mummolin (= n° 128)

433 Ne... (= n° 129)

436 Ansbert (= n° 132)

## Les Ancêtres de Charlemagne

437 Bilichilde (?) (= n° 133)

442 Garibald I (= n° 138)

443 Waldrade (= n° 139)

### Génération IX

516 Clodéric, roi des Francs de Cologne 508-509

517 Ne [Agilolfingienne, mère de Mundéric]

518 Florentin, évêque élu de Genève 513

519 Artémie, noble gallo-romaine

526 N, père des reines Ingonde et Arnégonde

527 Ne..., princesse thuringienne

528 Fidentius

529 Sidonia

530 Clodéric (= n° 512)

531 Ne... (= 513)

552 [Agilulf] (beau-frère de Clodéric)

553 Ne (princesse Burgonde, mère d'Agilulf)

556 Winigis, prince lombard

558 Gondéric

832 Clotaire Ier, roi de Soissons 511; des Francs 558-561

833 Ar(n)égonde

836 Austrène (?), évêque d'Orléans

838 Théodebald, duc

864 Mundéric (= n° 256)

865 Ne... (= n° 257)

866 Maurilion (= n° 258)

867 Ne... (= n° 259)

872 Ferreolus (= n° 264)

873 Ne de Cologne (= n° 265)

884 [Agilulf] (= n° 276)

886 Wacchon (= n° 278)

887 Ostrogotha (= n° 279)

### Génération X

1024 Sigebert, roi de Cologne ...496-508

1038 Rusticus, évêque de Lyon 494-501, père d'Artémie

1039 Ne [fille de Ruricius de Limoges], mère d'Artémie

1052 Basin, roi de Thuringe

1053 Menia

1056 Tonantius Ferreolus, sénateur Narbonne 479-517

1057 Industria

1058 Apollinaris

1059 Placidina

1060 Sigebert (= 1024)

1106 Godogisel, roi des Burgondes de Genève (474)-500

1107 Théodelinde, reine des Burgondes

1112 Claffon, roi des Lombards

1664 Clovis Ier, roi des Francs 481/2-511

1665 Clotilde, reine des Francs 492/4-545

1666 N (= n° 518)

1667 Ne... (= n° 519)

1672 Pastor, noble d'Orléans

1673 Ragnoara, princesse franque

- APPENDIX I: Some fanciful or divergent genealogies of Charlemagne
- APPENDIX II The ancestors of Hildegard
- APPENDIX III: Charlemagne and Antiquity

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Pontchartrain as early as 1710. He had married, at Montreal, Michelle Fortin, whose mother, Louise Sommillard, was the daughter of the Sergeant at Arms, and sister of Soeur Bourgeois, foundress of the order of Notre Dame, at Montreal.

The children of this marriage were: Pierre, born 1707, whose god-parents were Pierre Boucher de Boucherville and Madeleine Lamothe Cadillac; Marianne, born 1713; Joseph, born 1734.

Louis Vissier Dit Laferté married Louise Lafoie, by whom he had three children. In 1771 he married

Catherine L'Esprit dit Champagne, by whom he had a large family: Louis, born 1772, married 1800, Cath. Campeau; Alexis, born 1773, his descendants reside at Detroit; Catherine, born 1775, married 1794, Chas. Morand Grimard; Angélique, born 1776; Thérèse, born 1778; Marianne, born 1779.

Joseph, married Mile. Goyeau, whose son Clemence is well known in Detroit; and the Laferté Farm takes its name from Joseph; Pierre, born 1788, married Marie Louise Lafoie, whose son Pierre inherits that courtesy of manner so peculiarly the gift of the French. He married Mile, Dauphin, of Canada.

# Names of Old Time Occupations

Compiled by Daniel H. Burrows

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Accomptant	Accountant		market
Almoner	Giver of charity to the needy	Duffer	Peddler
Amanuensis	Secretary or stenographer	Factor	Agent, commission merchant; one who acts or transacts business for another; Scottish steward or bailiff of an estate
Artificer	A soldier mechanic who does repairs		Scottish steward or bailiff of an estate
Bailie	Bailiff		A blacksmith, one who shoes horses
Boniface	Keeper of an inn	Farrier	Falconer
Brazier	One who works with brass	Faulkner	
Brewster	Beer manufacturer	Fell monger	One who removes hair or wool from hides in preparation for leather making
Brightsmith	Metal Worker		One who made bows and arrows
Caulker	One who filled up cracks (in ships or windows)	Fletcher	One who fulls cloth; one who shrinks and thickens woolen cloth by moistening, heating, and pressing; one who cleans and finishes cloth
Chaisemaker	Carriage maker	Fuller	
Chandler	Dealer or trader; one who makes or sells candles; retailer of groceries		A keeper of the goal, a jailer
Chiffonnier	Wig maker	Gaoler	Window glassman
Clark	Clerk	Glazier	Maker of hoes
Clerk	Clergyman, cleric	Hacker	One who combed out flax
Cohen	Priest	Hatcheler	Dealer in hay
Collier	Coal miner	Haymonger	Keeper of fences
Colporteur	Peddler of books	Hayward	Itinerant peddler
Cooper	One who makes or repairs vessels made of staves & hoops, such as casks, barrels, tubs, etc.	Higgler	Roof tiler
		Hillier	A farm laborer
Cordwainer	Shoemaker, originally any leather worker using leather from Cordova/Cordoba in Spain	Hind	A groomer of horses
		Holster	Reaper
		Hooker	One who made hoops for casks and barrels
Costermonger	Peddler of fruits and vegetables	Hooper	
Crocker	Potter		Sells small wares
Crowner	Coroner	Huckster	A farmer who cultivated the land
Currier	One who dresses the coat of a horse with a curry comb	Husbandman	One who had served his apprenticeship and mastered his craft
		Journeyman	A skilled carpenter
Docker	Stevedore, dock worker who loads and unloads cargo	Joyner/Joiner	Bargeman
		Keeler	Wool comber
Dowser	One who finds water using a rod or witching stick	Kempster	Keeper of the cupboard
		Lardner	Washer woman
Draper	A dealer in dry goods	Lavender	Leather maker
Drayman	One who drives a long strong cart without fixed sides for carrying heavy loads	Lederer	Physician
		Leech	Stevedore
Dresser	A surgeon's assistant in a hospital	Longshoreman	Maker of horse gear
Drover	One who drives cattle, sheep, etc. to	Lormer	

## Names of Old Time Occupations

Malender	Farmer	Spurrer	Maker of spurs
Maltster	Brewer	Squire	Country gentleman; farm owner; justice of peace
Manciple	A steward	Stuff gown	Junior barrister
Mason	Bricklayer	Stuff gownsman	Junior barrister
Mintmaster	One who issued local currency	Supercargo	Officer on merchant ship who is in charge of cargo and the commercial concerns of the ship
Monger	Seller of goods (ale, fish)	Tanner	One who tans (cures) animal hides into leather
Muleskinner	Teamster	Tapley	One who puts the tap in an ale cask
Neatherder	Herds cows	Tasker	Reaper
Ordinary	KeeperInnkeeper with fixed prices	Teamster	One who drives a team for hauling
Pattern Maker	A maker of a clog shod with an iron ring. A clog was a wooden pole with a pattern cut into the end	Thatcher	Roofer
Peregrinator	Itinerant wanderer	Tide waiter	Customs inspector
Peruker	A wig maker	Tinker	An itinerant tin pot and pan seller and repairman
Pettifogger	A shyster lawyer	Tipstaff	Policeman
Pigman	Crockery dealer	Travers	Toll bridge collector
Plumber	One who applied sheet lead for roofing and set lead frames for plain or stained glass windows.	Tucker	Cleaner of cloth goods
Porter	Door keeper	Turner	A person who turns wood on a lathe into spindles
Puddler	Wrought iron worker	Victualer	A tavern keeper, or one who provides an army, navy, or ship with food supplies
Quarrier	Quarry worker	Vulcan	Blacksmith
Rigger	Hoist tackle worker	Wagoner	Teamster not for hire
Ripper	Seller of fish	Wainwright	Wagon maker
Roper	Maker of rope or nets	Waiter	Customs officer or tide waiter; one who waited on the tide to collect duty on goods brought in
Saddler	One who makes, repairs or sells saddles or other furnishings for horses	Webster	Operator of looms
Sawbones	Physician	Wharfinger	Owner of a wharf
Sawyer	One who saws; carpenter	Wheelwright	One who made or repaired wheels; wheeled carriages, etc.
Schumacker	Shoemaker	Whitesmith	Tinsmith; worker of iron who finishes or polishes the work
Scribler	A minor or worthless author	Wright	Workman, especially a construction worker
Scrivener	Professional or public copyist or writer; notary public	Yeoman	Farmer who owns his own land
Scrutiner	Election judge		
Shrieve	Sheriff		
Slater	Roofer		
Slopseller	Seller of ready-made clothes in a slop shop		
Snobscat/Snob	One who repaired shoes		
Sorter	Tailor		
Spinster	A woman who spins or an unmarried woman		

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***People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors.***

Edmund Burke (1729-1797), Reflections on the Revolution in France

## Surnames of Interest to Our Members

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### *Rousseau*

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• L'Assomption (M) 1724-1977	#140	\$25.00	
<b>Lac Saint Jean</b>			
• St. Jean de Brebeuf (M) 1931-1980; Ste Hedwidge (M) 1907-1980	#104	\$25.00	
<b>Laprairie</b>			
• Notre Dame de la Prairie de la Madeleine (M) 1670-1968	#144	\$25.00	
• Saint Constant	#69	\$10.00	
<b>Maskinonge</b>			
• Louiseville- St. Antoine de Riviere du Loup (M) 1714-1941	#133	\$35.00	
<b>Montcalm</b>			
• Saint Esprit 1808-1999 Softcover			Nearly new
Volume 1 (B) 241 pages	#89	\$30.00	
Volume 2 (BM) 375 pages	#90	\$35.00	
Volume 3 (SA) 331 pages	#91	\$35.00	
<b>Montmagny, Islet, Bellechasse</b>			
• Volume III	#155	\$14.00	
<b>Montmagny</b>			
• Le Dupas et l'Île St. Ignace Loyola (M) 1704-1960	#12	\$15.00	Good
• Des Familles Originaire des comte, Volume XI	#37	\$14.00	Some wear on spine
• Des Familles Originaire des comte, Volume II	#155	\$14.00	
• Ste Apoline (M) 1902-1971	#118	\$33.00	

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	Catalog #	Price	Condition
<b>Montmorency</b>			
• St.Pierre Du Sud (Necrologe) 1740-1974	#121	\$10.00	
• St.Francois-de Sales De La Riviere-Du-SUD (Necrologe) 1740-1974	#122	\$10.00	
<b>Montreal</b>			
• Pierrefonds (M)(Ste. Genevieve)1741-1972; Ile Bizard (St. Raphael) 1843-1972	#27	\$15.00	
• Sainte Anne de Beaupre (S) 1670-1844	#147	\$25.00	
• Sainte Anne de Beaupre (S) 1845-1979	#137	\$25.00	
• St. Vincent de Paul (M) 1743-1970	#156	\$20.00	
• St. Martin (M) 1774-1970	#126	\$20.00	
• Premier Registre de «L'Eglise Notre-Dame de Montreal B 1642-1669, M 1643-1670, S 1643-1680, plus BMS 1680-1681	#161	\$120.00	
<b>Napierville</b>			
• Napierville (M) 1823-1970, St.Remi (M) 1831-1969, St.Edouard (M) 1833-1969, Sherrington (M) 1854-1969, St-Michel (M) 1854-1969	#116	\$30.00	Used
<b>Nicolet</b>			
• Comte de Nicolet (M) debut 1975	#129	\$40.00	
<b>Québec</b>			
• Notre Dame de Quebec (M) 1901-1980	#125	\$40.00	
• Sacre-Cœur de Jesus (M) 1917-1981; ND de Jacques-Cartier (M) 1901-1981	#128	\$35.00	
<b>Repentigny</b>			
• Paroisse de la Purification (M)		\$25.00	
<b>Richelieu</b>			
• St. Pierre de Sorel (M) 1675-1865	#107	\$25.00	
• St. Pierre de Sorel (M) 1866-1966	#17	\$50.00	Fair
• Sorel (M): St. Joseph 1873-1965; Notre Dame 1911-1965; Ste. Anne 1876-1965; Christ Church 1784-1965	#6	\$25.00	Spine worn, fair condit.
• Ste. Aime (M) 1836-1966, St. Robert (M) 1855-1966, Ste. Victoire (M) 1843-1966, St. Marcel 1855-1966, St. Louis de Bonsecours (M) 1876-1966	#146	\$25.00	
• St. Ours (M) (Immaculate Conception 1750-1975	#145	\$30.00	
• St. Ours de Richelieu (M) Annotations Marginales 1843-1964	#131	\$20.00	
• St. Pierre de Sorel (M) 1675-1865	#151	\$20.00	
• Genealogies des Principes Familles du Richelieu Vol. I, II	#123	\$40.00	Price for set
<b>Richmond</b>			
• Comte de Richmond (St. Aime, St. Isaac Jogues, Ste Praxede, Ste Anne, St. Gregoire VII, St Michael, Ste Bibiane, Ste Famille, St Claude, St Denis, St Frs Xavier, St George, St Zacharie, St Philemon, St Philippe) (M) to 1950	#160	\$25.00	
<b>Rouville</b>			
• St.Mathias (M) 1739-1968, Richelieu (M) 1868-1968	#120	\$25.00	Fair
• St. Nom Marie Marieville (M)1801, Ste Angele (M) 1865	#136	\$10.00	
<b>Saguenay</b>			
• Mariages Cote-Nord 1846-1987, Volume 1	#4	\$70.00	Good

## Connecticut Maple Leaf, Summer 2017

	Catalog #	Price	Condition
<b>Shefford</b>			
• St. Valerin de Milton (BS) 1880-1900	#62	\$60.00	Like new
<b>Sherbrooke</b>			
• St. Patrick de Sherbrooke (B.M.S.A) 1889-2007	#2	\$49.00	New
<b>St. Hyacinthe</b>			
• La Presentation 1806; St Jude 1822; St Barnabe 1840; St Thomas-d' Aquin 1891; St Bernard 1908 (M)	#103 & #138	\$15.00	
• Notre Dame de Saint Hyacinthe (N.D. du Rosaire (M) 1777-1969	#148	\$25.00	
<b>St. Maurice</b>			
• St. Boniface de Shawinigan (R)1886	#77	\$10.00	
• St. Severe (R)1885	#75	\$9.00	
• St. Etienne des Gres (M)	#13	\$30.00	
• Yamachiche – Ste. Anne (M) 1725-1960	#83	\$25.00	
<b>St Jean (1828-1950)</b>			
• Cathedrale (M) 1828, St. Valentin (M) 1830, Grande (M) 1839, St. Bernard (M) 1842, St. Balise (M) 1887, Ile Aux Noix (M) 1898, Mont Carmel (M) 1902, S.D. Auxilliatrice (M) 1906, St. Emond (M) 1930	#142	\$30.00	
<b>Vaudreuil and Soulanges</b>			
• St. Ignace (M) 1833-1972; St. Medard (M) 1895-1972; Ste. Marie du Rosaire (M) 1958-1972; Ste. Trinite (M) 1924-1972; St. Jean Baptiste (M) 1949-1972; St. Pierre (M) 1946-1972; St. Thomas d' Aquin (M) 1899- 1972	#29	\$20.00	Fair
<b>Vercheres</b>			
• St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu (M) 1741-1965	#114	\$20.00	
• Beloeil ( St.Mathieu) 1772-1968 (M), McMasterville 1930-1967 (M), St-Marc-Sur Richelieu (M) 1794-1968	#112	\$25.00	
<b>Yamaska</b>			
• Mariage : St. Zephirin 1846, St. Bonaventure 1866, St. Pie de Guire 1874, St. Elphege 1886, La Visitation 1898, St. Joachim 1901	#25	\$30.00	
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			
<b>Connecticut</b>			
• St. Mary Church of the Visitation, Putnam CT (B) 1866-2003, 2 Vol. Set	#157	\$80.00	New
• St. Joseph Catholic Church, No. Grosvenor Dale, CT (M) 1872-1990	#158	\$60.00	New
<b>Maine</b>			
• <i>Necrology of St. Peter and Paul's Cemetery 1870-1976, Lewiston, Maine</i> -Vol. 1 & Vol. 2 - 1325 Pages – softcover	#93 & #94	\$35.00 each	Good
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
• <i>New England Historical &amp; Genealogical Register, Volume 1 – 1847</i>	#3	\$60.00	Good
• Notre Dame des Canadiens 1870-1908	#80	\$20.00	
<b>New Hampshire</b>			
• Vital Records of Croydon, NH to the end of 1900	#55	\$55.00	New
• Vital Records of Hampton, NH, to the end of 1900	#56	\$55.00	New
<b>Vermont</b>			

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	Catalog #	Price	Condition
• <i>Gleanings from Gravestone Inscriptions etc. of Brookline Vermont 1737-1987</i> . Hardbound, 396 pages	#149	\$85.00	New
• St. Thomas, Underhill, Vermont (B) 185-1991	#31	\$45.00	
• Gravestone Inscriptions of Mount Calvary Cemetery, St. Joseph Parish, Burlington, Vermont	#154	\$25.00	New
• Nativity of the BVM, Swanton (B) 1853-1930, and St. Louis Catholic Church, Highgate, VT, (B) 1879-1949, (M) 1907-1950	#159	\$65.00	New

### MISCELLANEOUS

• Ste. Marguerite, Dorchester G. Morissette (Rememorations) 1840-1983	#113	\$15.00	
• Punch, Terrence M., <i>Genealogical research in Nova Scotia</i> , (3rd revised Edition) soft cover	#109	\$10.00	
• <i>Medaillons D'Ancetres</i> 1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> Series. Paper, 2 vol. set	#60	\$15.00	Good
• <i>Cassell's New French Dictionary</i>	#52	\$7.50	Used
• <i>Inventiare des Contrat de Marriage au greffe de Charlevoix</i> . Paper cover, 373 pages	#36	\$20.00	Fair
• Special Anniversary Issue <i>Connecticut Maple Leaf</i> 1981-1991	#53	\$10.00	Used
• Godbout, A., <i>Origine des familles Canadiennes-Francaise</i> , 3 vol., hardbound	#46, 47 & 48	\$80.00	Good
• Croom, Emily, <i>The Genealogist's Companion &amp; Source-book: A beyond-the-basics, hands-on-guide</i> . Paperback	#54	\$10.00	Good
• <i>La Descendance D'Etienne Dauphin (c. 1633-1693) et de Marie Morin (1646-1728)</i> . Paper, 210 pages	#14	\$35.00	New
• <i>Petit Larousse Illustre</i>	#57	\$50.00	Good
• <i>Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Regime Francaise</i> : Volumes XXII, XXIV, XXVII each. Paper. <b>REDUCED</b> from \$28.00		\$14.00	Good each
• <i>Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Regime Francais</i> : Vol. XIII. Paper. 212 pages	#86	\$20.00	Good
• <i>Index des Greffes des Notaires Decedes (1645-1948)</i> Paper. 220 pages	#87	\$37.00	Fair
• Index to <i>The Genealogist</i> (the 1st ten years) 1975-1984	#152	\$5.00	
• <i>Repertoire des Registres d'Etat Civil Catholiques et des Toponymes Populaires du Quebec</i>	#153	\$35.00	New

### OTHER PUBLICATIONS

• Ledogar, E., <i>Dauphinas Dictionary</i> . Hardbound, 135 pages	#150	\$25.00	New
• <i>En Avant with our French Allies</i> . Paperback, 140 pages	#59	\$15.00	New
• <i>Starting Your Research At the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of CT Library</i> . Comb binding, 50 pages		\$15.00	New
• <i>Connecticut Maple Leaf Pedigree Charts</i> 1991, 10 <sup>th</sup> Anniv. Ed. Hardbound, 369 pages		\$10.00	New
• <i>Connecticut Maple Leaf (CML) Subject Index</i> 1983-2006. Comb binding		\$5.00	New
• Author/Title/Subject Index to <i>CT Maple Leaf</i> , 1983-2012, Comp, 65 pages		\$22.50	New
• Author/Title/Subject Index to <i>CT Maple Leaf</i> , 1983-2012: CD-ROM		\$12.50	New



# French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.

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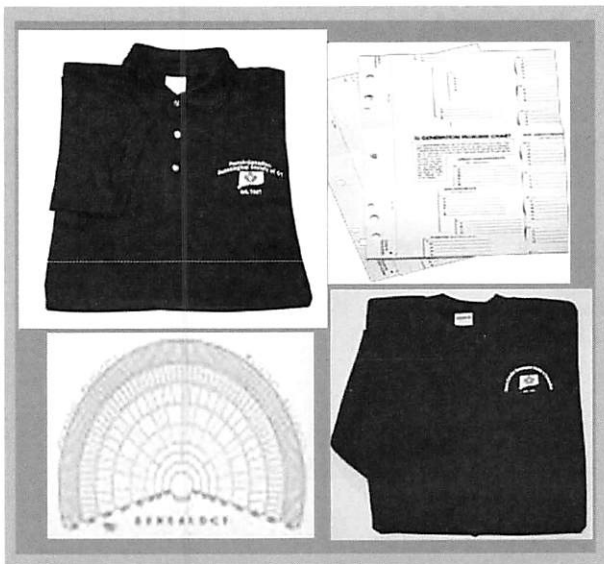
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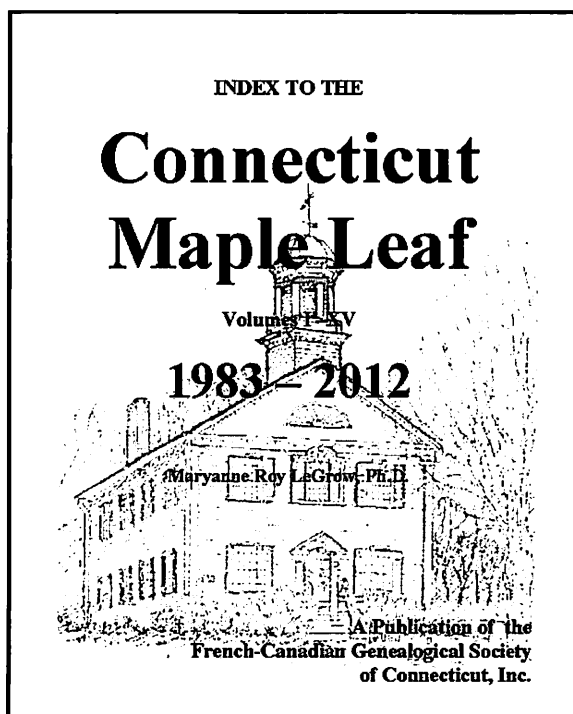
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