

R/LA

Volume 18, Number 3 Summer 2018

# CONNECTICUT

# MAPLE

# LEAF



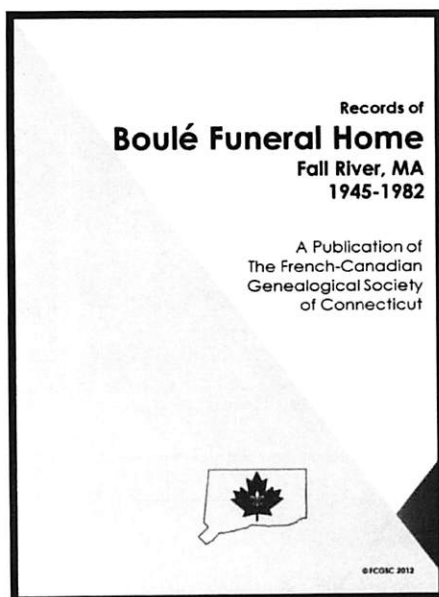
Our Home at  
53 Tolland Green (Route 195)  
Tolland, CT

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

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



Former Tolland County Courthouse - 1822



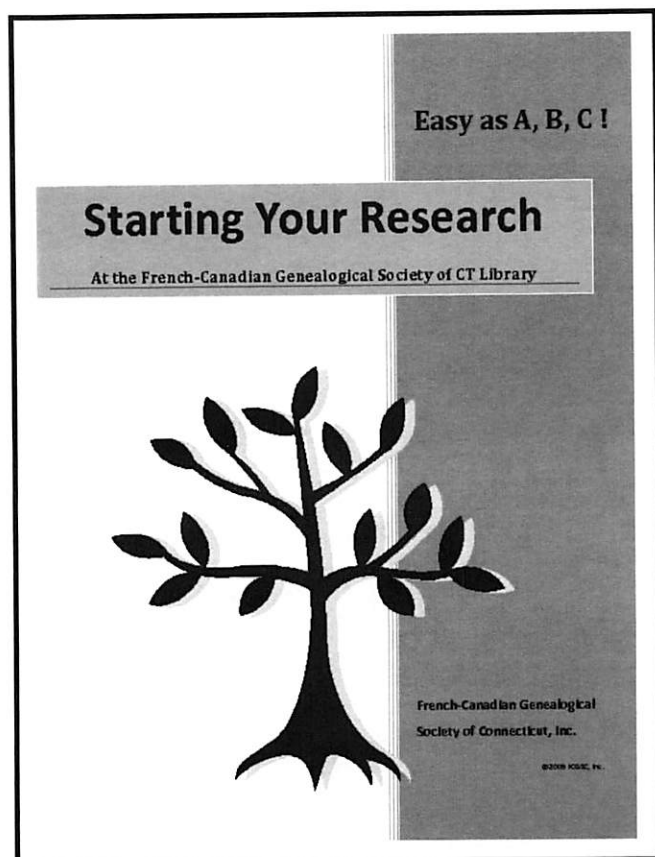
## Boulé Funeral Home Records Fall River, Massachusetts, 1945-1982

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

**Book:** \$63 (includes shipping to continental U.S. only); \$58 at the library.

**CD-ROM:** \$42 (includes shipping to continental U.S. only); \$37.50 at the library.

**Order from:** FCGSC, P.O. Box 928, Tolland, CT 06084-0928. Check or money order payable to FCGSC, Inc. To order for pickup at the library, 860-872-2597 or [mlegrow@fcgsc.org](mailto:mlegrow@fcgsc.org).



## Starting Your Research

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

The cost is \$19.50 including postage and handling within continental U.S. & \$15 if picked up at the library.  
Order from FCGSC, P.O. Box 928, Tolland, CT 6 84- 928. Make checks payable to FCGSC, Inc.  
86 -872-2597 [www.fcgsc.org](http://www.fcgsc.org)



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

**Editor:** Maryanne LeGrow

#### **Officers of the Society**

President: Claudine Purdue  
Vice President: Susan A. Griffiths  
Recording Secretary: Frances A. Nadeau  
Treasurer: Mark Purdue  
Membership Officer: Annette Ouellet  
Library Director: Germaine Hoffman

#### **Directors**

<b>Term 2016-18</b>	<b>Term 2017-19</b>
Ronald Blanchette	Phyllis Bonneau
Vacant	Albert Marceau
Vacant	Maryanne LeGrow

#### **Librarians**

Carol Askwith	Paul Lajoie
Phyllis Bonneau	Albert Marceau
Estelle Gothberg	Robert Ouellette
Germaine Hoffman	Natalie Ryan
Maryanne LeGrow	Gordon Simon

#### **Special Responsibilities**

AssistantTreasurer: Ronald Blanchette  
Auditor: Norbert Beauchemin  
Carpentry: Vacant  
Cataloging: Claudine Purdue  
Hébert Collection: Philippe Fontaine  
Mailings: Albert Marceau  
*Maple Leaflet*: Raymond Cassidy  
CorrespondingSecretary: Vacant  
Obituaries: Vacant  
Publicity: Phyllis Bonneau  
Reclassification: Vacant  
Repertoires: Vacant  
Research: Carol Askwith  
Scheduling: Denise LeBrun  
Special Projects: Solange Lareau  
Translation: Benoit Simoneau  
Webmaster: Claudine Purdue

**ISSN 1081-6275**

**Copyright © 2018 FCGSC**  
**All rights reserved**

# CONNECTICUT MAPLE LEAF

Volume 18, Number 3 • Summer 2018

## Contents

### Features

- 111 Elzear Willet's Ancestors**  
*Ann M. Carroll, Ph.D., #2424*
- 121 Heroes of 1759 and 1760 Buried in the Cemetery of the Hôpital-General in Québec**  
*Pierre-Georges Roy, Archivist of the Province of Quebec*
- 133 Québec Census Repertoires in the Collection of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of CT**  
*Germaine Hoffman, #333*
- 134 The Acadians Deported to Boston in 1775**  
*Paschal Poirier*
- 152 Index to Volume 17 of the Connecticut Maple Leaf**  
*Maryanne LeGrow #696*
- 161 Publications Citing Articles in the Connecticut Maple Leaf**

### Departments

- 108 Quick Facts about the FCGSC Library**
- 119 A Mélange of Current Periodical Selections**  
*Germaine Hoffman, #333*
- 119 New Members** *Annette Ouellet, #1761*
- 120 Materials Contributed to the Society**  
*Germaine Hoffman, #333*
- 151 Financial Contributions to the Society**  
*Annette Ouellet, # 1761*
- 132 Sustaining & Patron Members**
- 159 Surnames of Interest to Our Members**
- 154 Books for Sale**

# Quick Facts About the FCGSC Library

**Phone:** 860-872-2597

**Hours:** Sun. 1-4; Mon. & Wed. 1-5; Sat. 9-4  
Closed on major holidays, see below

**Web Site:** [www.fcgsc.org](http://www.fcgsc.org)

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

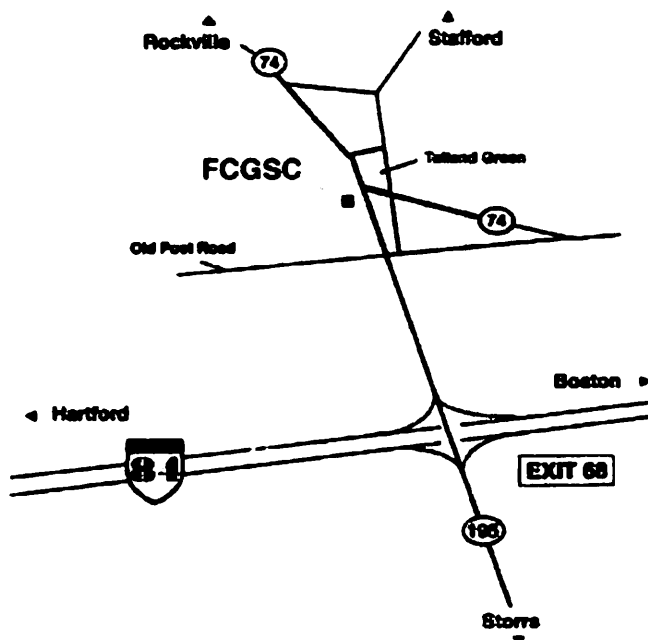
**Email:** [info@fcgsc.org](mailto:info@fcgsc.org)

**Location:** 53 Tolland Green, Tolland, CT

## Storm/Emergency Closings:

Message on library phone, or  
WTIC Radio (1080 AM),  
WFSB-TV 3, WGGB-TV 40  
WVIT-TV 30 & their websites

Visit us on Facebook 



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

## CML Copyright and Article Submission Policy

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

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

### Submission Guidelines:

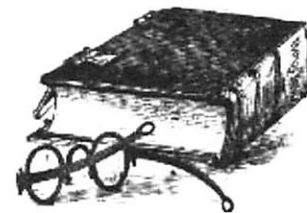
- Electronic submissions are preferred. E-mail material to [mlegrow@fcgsc.org](mailto:mlegrow@fcgsc.org) as Word, pdf, plain or rich text format documents, using a standard font.
- Zip files cannot be accepted.
- Accurate citations for all sources of information must be provided.
- Original, photographs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

### New Deadlines effective January 1, 2018

- Winter issue: October 1
- Summer issue: April 1

## Editor's Niche

Maryanne LeGrow, #696



Dear Cousins,

In this column a few years ago, I pointed out that sometimes a good question is a more useful thing to give a child than a whole book of answers. One good question, where the child (or adult) has a genuine interest in the answer, can uncover more about history in general and family history in particular than a whole book of research tips.

If you could ask your great-grandmother or great-grandfather one question, what would it be? Is there a single question that would open a door, shine a light, solve a problem for you? What question do you think is the most essential one to answer when researching a family's history? What would you most want your great-grandchildren to know about you and your generation?

If you have such a question about a great-grandparent, you should ask yourself if you are sure that coming generations will be able to find a satisfactory answer to the same question about you. If not, don't wait to add an answer to that question to your research files. Put it in your records, write it into your book, document it, if necessary, and leave copies with your children, siblings, and cousins from whom may spring multiple new branches of your family.

Send us your question by mail (FCGSC, P.O. Box 928 Tolland, CT 06084) or email ([info@fcgsc.org](mailto:info@fcgsc.org), with CML Editor in the Subject line) and we will print as many responses as possible.

In the mean time, we have an interesting issue for you. You can follow author Ann Carroll as she carefully and thoroughly documents four generations and more of her Ouellette/Willet family. Or you can search among the casualties of the Battles of the Plains of Abraham (1759) and Ste-Foy (1760)

for an ancestor who may have died in the Québec Hôpital-General during those years. If you have a male ancestor who disappeared without a death record in Québec during the 1759-1761 time frame, you may find his name among the battle casualties. Those who died in the conflicts were buried on the battlefield, but the wounded who passed away days or months later at the Québec Hôpital-General were buried in the hospital's cemetery. Ancestry has not transcribed the Québec Archives Hôpital-General cemetery listing that is reproduced in this issue, nor does it appear on FamilySearch. Burials that were recorded after the two battles show up in Ancestry, if at all, only as Find-A-Grave links, which typically do not include the wealth of information contained in the Archives transcripts. Details such as residence in Canada, place of origin in France, the names of sailors' ships or soldiers' military units are not found in the Find-A-Grave listings.

Last but not least, in this issue we begin reprinting a three-part series about Acadian exiles transported to Boston. It was written nearly 115 years ago by Canadian attorney, historian, and statesman Pascal Poirier, a great-grandson of Acadians who lived through the Deportation. He was the first person of Acadian descent appointed to the Canadian Parliament. Even those who have no Acadian ancestry will share the agony of Pascal Poirier's "people of pain" as he describes their reception and treatment at the hands of the citizens of Boston.

I hope that you will enjoy this issue, and that you will have a very pleasant and a genealogically successful summer.

*Maryanne*

Queries, articles or letters to the editor may be sent by e-mail to: [info@fcgsc.org](mailto:info@fcgsc.org)  
or to Maryanne LeGrow, CML Editor  
French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut  
P.O. Box 928, Tolland, CT 06084-092

## FCGSC Library Closings

June 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018

### Library Hours

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

### Library Scheduled Closings, 2018

June	Sunday, June 17	Fathers' Day
July	Wednesday, July 4	Independence Day Observance
September	Saturday, Sept. 1 to Monday, Sept. 3 Sunday, Sept. 16	Labor Day Observance Volunteer Appreciation Day Picnic
October	Saturday, Oct. 13	Annual Membership Mtg. <u>closed 1-3 pm</u>
November	Wednesday, Nov. 21 to Sunday, Nov. 25	Thanksgiving Observance
December	Saturday, Dec. 22 to Monday, December 31	Christmas Holiday/Winter Break

### Storm or Emergency Closings

Please check any of the following: Message machine at FCGSC (860) 872-2597;  
Radio: WTIC (1080 AM); WFSB-TV, CBS 3; WGGB-TV, ABC 40; WVIT-TV, NBC 30  
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)

### Library Volunteers Still Needed

#### Positions and Projects Include:

- Board of Directors position
- City directories – update listing (on site)
- Computer Data Input (on site or at home)
- Inventory recent donations (on site)
- Librarian (on site)
- Library Caretaker (on site)
- Prepare new member packets (on site)
- Data entry, obits project (at home)
- Publications project (on site)
- Read the stacks (on site)
- Re-organizing shelves (on site)
- Replace repertoire labels (on site)

For more information call 860-872-2597 during library hours  
or email [info@fcgsc.org](mailto:info@fcgsc.org) ATTN: Library Director

## Elzear Willett's Ancestors – Four Generations of a Ouellette/Willett Family in New England

Ann M. Carroll, Ph.D. #2424

In late summer of 2016, I decided that it was time to research the French Canadian roots of my maternal grandfather, Elzear Willett (1898–1962). He was born in Quinebaug (Thompson), Connecticut and raised in Worcester, Massachusetts. After serving overseas during and after World War I with the United States Army, he returned stateside. He met and married my grandmother, Ann Gorry (1902–1970), and settled in Long Island, New York; they had one child, Elizabeth Evelyn (1925–1992), my mother.

I had known my grandfather as a child and while always intrigued by his Québec roots, I knew nothing of the New England or Québec family history. New to genealogy research, I started out with a new Ancestry.com account and the little information that my mother had passed on decades earlier – that her grandparents (Elzear's parents) lay in Notre Dame Cemetery in Worcester and that their headstone bore the French surname spelling "Ouellette."<sup>1</sup> Finding my great-grandparents' grave and their names was straightforward. The gravestone was marked Henry L. Ouellette (1878–1932) and Evelina Simpson (1877–1920). Following United States and Massachusetts census data and Massachusetts vital records, I quickly identified Evelina's parents, Louis Simpson Jr. and Appoline Lavallée, and their parents in turn – all of whom immigrated from St-Ours, Québec, to Southbridge, Massachusetts, in the mid-1800s.

Henry proved a harder nut to crack. I could find no candidate for then 2-year-old Henry Ouellette/Willett in the 1880 United States Census, and I came up empty handed in a vital records search.

---

<sup>1</sup> In New England as in Québec, the spelling of the family name changed frequently in church and civil records; the use of the French versus anglicized form also varied. Unless noted for specific records, this article uses the French version/spelling Ouellette while in Québec and the anglicized version/spelling Willett in New England.

Facing the first wall of my family history research, I turned for help to the French Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut. Hours of patient digging by Carol Askwith turned up the parish records (St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church, North Grosvenordale, Thompson, Connecticut) that would identify not only Henry's parents but also his Ouellette grandparents.

The Ouellette/Willett family records at St. Joseph's began in 1878 with my great-grandfather Henry's baptismal record (Henri-Louis Ouellette), naming his parents as Alfred Ouellette and Zoé Gelineau. The records also included the baptism of Henry's younger sister Celeste Marie (b. 1880), both Henry's and Celeste's marriage records, and an 1884 death record for their father Alfred, naming *his* parents, Michel Willette and Angèle Lacroix. The parish records also provided names of godparents and additional family members that would prove invaluable to mapping out several New England generations of the Willett family.

Unravelling the story of my ancestors – from Henry back to Alfred and then to Michel – would lead, to my astonishment, all the way back to the 1666 marriage of René Houëllet and Anne Rivet, my eighth great-grandparents.

Finding these records and many others – including Québec parish records, notarial acts, and United States federal and state census data and vital records – has fleshed out the story of Michel Ouellette and Angèle Lacroix, who traveled to Rhode Island with their young family in the late 1840s. Michel would eventually return to Québec where he would spend his final years. But Michel and Angèle would leave their legacy in New England through Alfred and his numerous siblings, who would establish their families in Rhode Island, northeastern Connecticut, and Worcester County, Massachusetts.

## Michel Ouellette/Willett and Angèle Lacroix

Michel Ouellette (b. 1802) and Angèle Bourgault dit Lacroix (b. 1805) were both born in St-Hyacinthe, in the Montérégie region east of Montréal. Michel, a blacksmith, and Angèle married in the newly formed parish of St-Césaire,<sup>2</sup> in February 1825. From 1825 to 1847, they had eleven children baptized in St-Césaire. The youngest of those children was my great-great-grandfather Alfred (b. 17 MAR 1847, baptized François Alfred).

A few days before Alfred's birth, a notarial record shows that Michel had sold the family home and blacksmith shop in the village of St-Césaire to a neighbor for 1,200 livres, with the condition that the family would leave the property by May of the following year, 1848.<sup>3</sup> Additional notarial acts show that in April 1848, Michel settled minor business debts and appointed the neighbor who had bought his property as his proxy to settle any remaining financial matters in his absence.

Michel and Angèle then traveled to Rhode Island with their younger children. They are first seen in New England in the 1850 United States Census: Michael Willett, blacksmith, and his wife Angeline of Smithfield, Rhode Island (Districts 1 and 4). Listed with them are seven of their children who were born in Canada. The family was living in multi-family housing, probably a mill tenement. Some of the children's names are anglicized (François is Frank, Bénonny is Peter), but their ages, sex and the names generally correspond to the children listed in the Québec birth records. An infant, William, is listed as born in Rhode Island.

Their next appearance in United States records is in the 1855 Massachusetts Census. But for a period between 1850 and 1855, they were back in Québec. An 1853 St-Césaire parish record shows

<sup>2</sup> St-Césaire, established in 1822, is on the Yamaska River, about 20 miles upriver of St-Hyacinthe.

<sup>3</sup> Notarial act indices were accessed at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). The acts were requested from the Bibliothèque et Archives Nationales du Québec (hereafter BanQ) accessed at [www.banq.qc.ca](http://www.banq.qc.ca). Acts filed in St-Césaire are in the St-Hyacinthe District.

a daughter, Angèle Ouellet, was baptized there on May 23, 1853. The record notes that she was born "last March 15" and states she is the child of the legitimate marriage of "Michel Ouellet, blacksmith, and of Angèle Bourgot dit Lacroix of this parish."<sup>4</sup> Had the family moved back to stay or was this just a visit? The discovery of a notarial act filed on March 4, 1854 showed that they stayed in St-Césaire the better part of a year. In that document, Michel again sold property which included a house, barn, and shop; the price paid was 1,600 livres. Apparently they had moved back to stay, at least for a while, but were again en route to New England.

This time they moved to Douglas, Massachusetts. In the 1855 Massachusetts State Census, Alfred (age 5 – 10) lived with his parents, and several siblings, including younger sister Angèle, here called Angeline. By this point, Alfred's older brothers had struck out on their own and were living in Worcester. Peter was married, and Felix and Frank were living together in a rooming house; all are listed by the surname Willard. Some of the Willett brothers can be found going forward over several decades in the *Worcester City Directory*, under the name Willett or Willard.

Michel and Angeline are next seen in the 1860 United States Census. They were back in Rhode Island, living in a single family home in Burrillville, and Michel is listed as a blacksmith. Living with them were several of the younger children, including 14-year-old Alfred. Five years later, the family was still in Burrillville, as documented in the 1865 Rhode Island Census.<sup>5</sup> Son Alfred's name is included, but he is listed as being "now in the army." Angeline, age 59, is reported to be deaf.

After 1865, Michel continued to appear in the 1866 and 1867 *Providence City Directory* as a blacksmith of Burrillville. These are the last Rhode Island or United States census records found for Michel and Angeline. For a time, their fate was a mystery. I could find no death or burial

<sup>4</sup> In the 1855 Massachusetts and 1860 US Censuses, Angeline Willett's birthplace is listed as Massachusetts.

<sup>5</sup> The family surname is mis-transcribed as Millette.



records. Then, following links of other family members to eastern townships of Québec, I discovered that Michel, in 1874, remarried in the township of Stukely-Nord, Shefford County, Québec. Additional notarial documents established that Michel moved there in 1867.<sup>6</sup> Angèle's fate remains unclear.<sup>7</sup>

Michel is on the record as a "master blacksmith" in Stukely-Nord in 1867 for the lease of land, a house, and a blacksmith shop; in 1869 he purchased thirty acres of land with a house and a barn. In 1872, a notarial act ("quittance") states that Michel's final payment for his 1869 land purchase has been made. That document notes that Michel is at that time "voyageur aux Etats d'Amérique" – he was apparently making an extended visit to his children and their families in New England. The Worcester city directories of 1872-73, and for no other years, list a Mitchell Willett/Willard, blacksmith/machinist, working in the sixth ward of the city, where some of Michel's older sons worked and lived. Was this Michel?

By 1874, Michel was back in Stukely-Nord where he married a widow, Judith Taillon. The marriage register for the parish of Notre Dame de Bonsecours of October 5, 1874 names Angèle Lacroix as Michel's deceased wife. Angèle's brother André Lacroix, a longtime resident of the town, is listed as a witness to the marriage. Almost five years to the day after their marriage, in October 1879, both Michel and Judith visited a notary to make their wills. Michel's testament notes that he is "malade" (ill) of body, but sound of spirit. In the first provision of his will, he offers his soul to his all-powerful God. He leaves all his worldly possessions to his "bien aimée" (beloved) wife Judith. Both Michel and Judith state their intentions for burial at the parish cemetery of Notre Dame de Bonsecours. Michel was buried

there less than two years later, following his death on March 4, 1881.

### **Alfred Ouellette/Willett and Zoé Gelineau**

Alfred, in January 1864, enlisted in Company D of the Massachusetts 57<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment of the Union Army. His enlistment papers describe him as 18 years old, a blacksmith, unmarried, and about 5'6" tall, with a dark complexion, black eyes, and dark hair.<sup>8</sup> He could not sign his name. On both his enlistment and later muster out papers of July 30, 1865, an X with the notation "his mark" appears on the signature line. While enlisted, he spent many months in hospitals in Philadelphia, Virginia, and Washington, DC with fever and rheumatism. He was present with the Army of the Potomac at the battle of the Wilderness in Spotsylvania, Virginia, in May 1864.

Once back home in Rhode Island, Alfred married on April 1, 1866. The church (St. Patrick Church, Harrisville) and civil (Burrillville) records for the marriage list him as Alford/Alfred Willett, a 19-year-old blacksmith and son of Michael and Angeline Willett. The records also presented a puzzle; his bride is named not as Zoé Gelineau (as in the later St. Joseph parish records), but as Lucy Martin, daughter of William and Christiana Martin. This dual identity knot would take months to untie, but eventually a preponderance of evidence established that Zoé Gelineau and Lucy Martin were the same person. Born in St-Césaire on November 25, 1845 as Marie Zoé Gelineau, Zoé moved with her parents Toussaint Gelineau and Christine Gagnon and siblings to Massachusetts. In the 1855 Massachusetts Census, Zoé's family, which underwent a surname change to Martin, was living only a few households away from Michel and Angeline Willett in Douglaston, Massachusetts. The Ouellette/Willett and Gelineau/Martin families continued to turn up together over several decades.

Looking for Alfred and Zoé/Lucy's family in the United States censuses of 1870 and 1880, no 1870 record was found. There was, however, an 1880

<sup>6</sup> BanQ. Acts filed in Stukely-Nord are in the Bedford District.

<sup>7</sup> Searches, with aid from the American French Genealogical Society of Rhode Island, failed to turn up death or burial records for her in Rhode Island, Stukely-Nord, St. Césaire, or Montréal, Québec from 1865-1874, the year of Michel's second marriage.

<sup>8</sup> Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers.

census record for Alfred and Lucy Willett and family of Thompson, Connecticut. Alfred is listed as a blacksmith. There are six children, the oldest born in 1868 and the youngest son, born in 1878, incorrectly listed as Albert (rather than Henry -- this is why a prior search for Henry Willett failed). One child, 8-year-old Eugene, was a match for a Eugene Willett buried in the family plot in Notre Dame Cemetery in 1909. Researching later vital records of the children listed in the census turned up records in which their mother is variably named as Zoé Gelineau, Lucy Gelineau, or Zoé Martin.

Following the path of Alfred and Zoé after their 1866 marriage up to 1880 led to some surprises and gaps. Their first child, Clara, was baptized in St. Mary Church in Putnam, Connecticut in 1868. Eldest son Fred's birthplace was unclear -- unlike the rest of his siblings, who listed Connecticut or Massachusetts as their birthplace, Fred always claimed that he was born in Canada. The mystery cleared after finding that Alfred and Zoé, along with Zoé's parents Toussaint Gelineau and Christine Gagnon, were in Stukely-Nord, Québec in late 1870. Toussaint and Christine had returned to stay, moving to the same town and parish that Michel Ouellette had moved to several years earlier.<sup>9</sup>

Alfred and Zoé's presence in Stukely-Nord was revealed by the discovery of a December 11, 1870 baptismal record for their son Fred (Eli Alfred) in the church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, Michel's parish. The parents are listed as Alfred Ouellette and Zoé Gelineau *of this parish*. It appears that they may have planned to settle there. But after Fred's 1870 birth in Québec, their next child, Eugene, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, on November 20, 1872. Then another twist -- Alfred was back in Stukely-Nord in spring of 1874. In a notarized contract, Alfred Ouellette made a down payment on thirty acres of land with a house and a condition to occupy the

property in a year from the signing date.<sup>10</sup> However, there are no birth records in Stukely-Nord for Alfred and Zoé's next two children, George Napoleon (b. 1875) and Lucy (b. 1876), and no evidence that Alfred continued to make payments following the initial deposit for the land. Throughout their lives, George and Lucy Willett both listed their birthplace as Connecticut.<sup>11</sup>

After several years of moving around, Alfred and Zoé finally settled down in the town of Thompson, Connecticut. This is where they were living at the time of the 1880 United States Census. Their children Henry Louis and Celeste Marie were both baptized in St. Joseph Church. Within four years of Celeste's birth, in 1884, Alfred died of consumption at the age of 37. He was buried in St. John Cemetery, Worcester, Massachusetts, in a plot purchased by Zoé.<sup>12</sup> His gravestone bears the inscription "FATHER" along the top. Zoé, after a second marriage in 1892,<sup>13</sup> died in June 1915 and is buried with Alfred.

Did any of Michel and Angèle's other children return to Québec? Young Angèle/Angeline was back in 1870 -- she is named in the parish record as aunt and godmother to Alfred and Zoé's son Fred. Still an adolescent in 1867, she may have traveled back with Michel at that time. Alternatively, she may have traveled to Québec later with Alfred and Zoé. Records show that she did return and live her life in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Of the other siblings, I found evidence for a return to Québec for only one, Felix (b. 1840). Felix apparently lived his adult life between Worcester and Montréal, where he married in 1881 and again in 1890.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Notarial Act; note there were no other residents in the area named Ouellette.

<sup>11</sup> No records have been found. Lucy's marriage record lists her birthplace as New Brunswick, but all other documents list it as Connecticut.

<sup>12</sup> St. John Cemetery records.

<sup>13</sup> There is a record for the marriage of widow Zoa Willitte to Stephen Pecor (27OCT1892, Dudley, MA) in which Zoé lists her maiden name as Martin and her mother as both Christian Martin and Christian Gelinio.

<sup>14</sup> The first marriage record (22AUG1881, Notre Dame) names Felix's parents and notes they are deceased. The second record (26JUN1890, St. Jacques le Mineur) notes that Felix is a widower "domiciled" in Worcester.

<sup>9</sup> There are several notarial acts for Toussaint Gelineau and Christine Gagnon from 1870 (BanQ, Bedford District), and they appear in the 1871 Canada Census. Toussaint was buried in the parish cemetery in 1875.



Henry L Willett & Evelina Simpson–1897

### Henry Ouellette/Willett and Evelina Simpson and their Sons

Henry Willett and Evelina Simpson, both 19 years old, married at St. Joseph Church on October 4, 1897. In the 1900 United States Census, Henry and Evelina are found living in Thompson, Connecticut, and have two sons, Elzear (b.1898; baptized Guillaume Henri Elzear) and Ernest Leroy (b.1899). The family is listed in the census on the same page as two other Willett households: Henry's older brother Fred (blacksmith), his wife Rose, and their children;<sup>15</sup> and Henry's mother Zoé, living with her second husband Stephen Pecor. Two years after the census, in 1902, Evelina gave birth to another son, Arthur Louis.

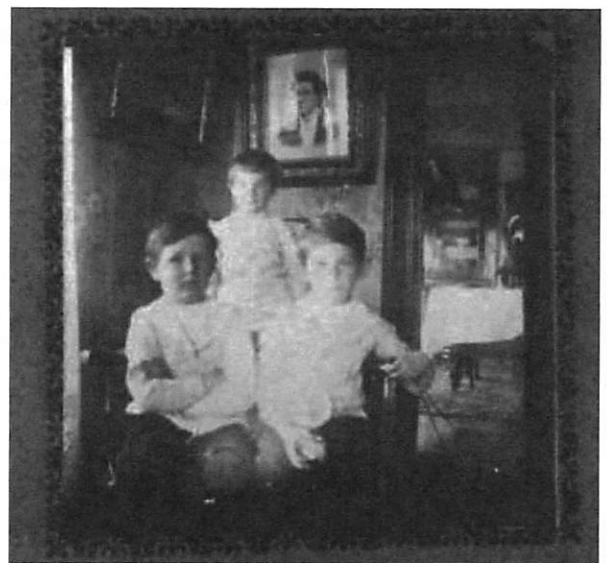
Just as the family research was coming together, I received a phone call from my sister in Massachusetts. She possessed a trunk of Willett family photos which had belonged to my mother. The trove included several studio photographs dated to the 1890s, among them a wedding

<sup>15</sup> Fred was the third generation of Willett blacksmiths. According to his granddaughter Elizabeth Willett LeClair, Fred later opened a store and built several houses in Quinebaug.

portrait of Henry and Evelina; baby portraits of my grandfather Elzear, their firstborn son; and a photograph of Fred Willett's blacksmith shop in Worcester, Massachusetts. An amateur photograph dated to about 1905 was a real find. It takes us inside Henry and Evelina's home, where young sons Elzear, Ernest, and Arthur are posed in front of a photographic portrait of their father Henry and a middle class parlor which includes a gramophone.

Henry and Evelina eventually moved to Worcester County, closer to the Norton Emery Works where Henry worked over several decades as a painter and foreman. The youngest of their four sons, Edward (b. 1907), was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts. The 1910 United States Census shows the family of six living in Worcester's first ward. In 1918, mandatory United States draft registration provides a description of then 40-year-old Henry – medium height and build, black hair, and grey eyes.

Older sons Elzear and Ernest would attend Worcester Trade School and serve overseas in World War I. After the war, in the 1920 United States Census, we see Henry and his four sons living at home in Worcester. The two older sons, like their father, are working at the Norton Emery Company, Elzear as a draftsman. Henry is listed



Elzear and his brothers, ca. 1905



### Fred Willett's Blacksmith Shop, Worcester

as a widower; Evelina had died suddenly in January 1920, shortly after the birth of a stillborn child.

By the following year, the family had dispersed. Son Arthur was living in a Worcester rooming house. Young Edward moved in with his Uncle Fred and Aunt Rose in Quinebaug.<sup>16</sup> Ernest would marry the following year. By October 1920, my grandfather Elzear, then in his early twenties, re-enlisted in the United States Army and traveled overseas with the Army Air Service.

Henry eventually remarried (Mary Strozina, m. June 30, 1924, Worcester). In the 1930 United States Census, Henry (a foreman) and Mary Willett are listed as living in Hudson, Massachusetts without any children. In December 1932, Henry died at age 54 in Worcester. On his death certificate, his mother is named as Zoie Martin. He is buried with Evelina in Notre Dame Cemetery in Worcester.

### The Next Generations

Three of the Willett brothers, Ernest, Arthur, and Edward, would live in Worcester and Quinebaug

all of their lives. They, along with the wives of Ernest and Edward, are buried in the family plot in Notre Dame Cemetery. The brothers left behind future generations of Willetts in New England.

After my grandfather Elzear left Worcester in 1920 to re-enlist in the Army Air Service, he never came back to live in Worcester. After a year and a half in Europe in the Army Air Service 14<sup>th</sup> Photo Section, he was stationed back in the United States, eventually at Mitchel Field, Long Island.

While there he met my grandmother, and they married June 7, 1924. Elzear and Ann made their home in Nassau County, Long Island. Elzear worked for the United States Postal Service and was a lifelong amateur photographer. From my childhood, I remember him with his ever present camera in hand. My grandparents would regularly travel back to New England (with my mother when she was young) to visit Elzear's brothers and their families and to spend vacations enjoying the outdoors in the area which clearly remained a part of him.

<sup>16</sup> Elizabeth Willet LeClair.

## Children of Michel Ouellette/Willett and Angèle Bourgault dit Lacroix

### I: Children Born in St-Césaire, Québec, 1825-1847

**Marie Rosalie** "Rose," b. 27NOV1825; d. 20JUN 1910, Worcester, MA; m. Magloire Colin Laliberté/Liberty, 20MAY1844, St-Césaire.

**Marie Nathalie**, b. 4OCT1827; last record is serving as godmother to her brother Jean Baptiste, 1845, St-Césaire.

**Marie Angèle**, b. 16NOV1829; d. 17MAY1831, St-Césaire.

**Michel**, b. 23DEC1831; no other records but his age corresponds to 1850 US Census listing of Michael Willett's 18 year old son "Libbew."

**Bénony** "Peter," b. 28NOV1833; d. 22NOV1885, Worcester, MA; m. Nancy Harper, 16APR1853, Worcester, MA.

**Marie Elizabeth**, b. 13FEB1836; m. Adolphus Welcome, abt.1855; m.<sup>2</sup> William Augustus Manchester, 1JAN1873, Providence, RI.

**François** "Frank," b. 31MAR1838; m. Sarah Gilbert, 28NOV1863, Grafton, MA.

**Felix**, b. 5AUG1840, d. 13MAY1903, Worcester, MA; m. Domitile Carle, 22AUG1881, Montréal, Québec; m.<sup>2</sup> Malvina Carle (niece of Domitile), 26JUN1890, Montréal.

**Celeste** "Alice," b. 8JAN1843; m. Julien Loiselle (godparents to Celeste, daughter of Henry, in 1880).

**Jean Baptiste Michel**, b. 4APR1845; no other records but age corresponds to son John in 1855 Massachusetts Census.

**François Alfred** "Alfred," b.17MAR1847; d. 21JUL1884, Thompson, CT/Dudley, MA; m. Zoé Gelineau (Lucy Martin), 1APR1866, Burrillville, RI.

### II: Children Born in New England, 1850 – 1853

**William**, b. 1850, Smithfield, RI (infant in 1850 US Census); no further record.

**Henry**, b. abt.1852, MA; seen in 1860 US Census and 1865 Rhode Island Census.

**Angèle** "Angeline," b. 15MAR1853, MA (bap. 23MAY1853, Notre Dame de Bonsecours, Québec); d. 13FEB1913, Pawtucket, RI; m. Francis X. Soucy, about 1875.

---

## Children of Alfred Ouellette/Willett and Zoé "Lucy" Gelineau (Martin) (1868 – 1880)

**Clara Mabel**, b. 15DEC1868, Putnam, CT (bap. 24DEC1868, St Mary Church); d.18APR1928, Webster, MA; m. Edward T. Healy, 1892.

**Frederick Eli** "Fred," b. 27NOV1870; (bap. 11DEC1870, Notre Dame de Bonsecours, Québec); d. 31JUL1946, Thompson, CT; m. Rose Tougas, 2Sep1895, Worcester, MA.

**Eugene William**, b. 20NOV1872, Sturbridge, MA; d. 11OCT1909, Worcester, MA; m. Adeline "Delia" Trottier, abt. 1892.

**George Napoleon**, b. 10FEB1875, CT; d. 11FEB1934, Thompson, CT; m.<sup>2</sup> Alice Leal, 20MAY1916, Ontario, Canada.

**Lucy**, b. JUL1876, CT; d. 1934, Worcester, MA; m. Patrick H. Burns, 25NOV1897, Millbury, MA.

**Henry Louis**, b. 15AUG1878, Thompson, CT (bap. 18AUG1878, St. Joseph Church), d. 18DEC1932, Worcester, MA; m. Evelina Simpson, 4OCT1897, Thompson, CT; m.<sup>2</sup> Mary Strozina, 30JUN1924, Worcester, MA.

**Celeste Marie** "Alice," b. 10NOV1880, Thompson, CT (bap. 21NOV1880, St. Joseph Church); d. 22MAR1912, Dudley, MA; m. Victor Desautels, 6APR1896, Thompson, CT.

## Children of Henry Louis Ouellette/Willett and Evelina Simpson (1898 – 1907)

**Elzear Henry**, b. 5SEP1898, Thompson, CT; d.  
25SEP1962, Williston Park, NY; m. Ann Gorry  
7JUN1924, Garden City, NY.

**Ernest Leroy**, b. 29 JUL, 1899, Quinebaug, CT;  
d. 12MAR1966, Auburn, MA; m. Florence A.  
Ryder, 15JUN1921, Auburn, MA.

**Arthur Louis**, b. JUL171902, Quinebaug, CT; d.  
1952, Worcester, MA.

**Edward Eugene**, b. 16FEB1907, Sturbridge, MA;  
d. 8SEP1980, Thompson, CT; m. Mary Kuta,  
1JUL1939, Quinebaug, CT.

---

## Elzear Willett's Family Tree: Rene Hoûallet and his Ouellette/Willett Descendants<sup>17</sup>

**René Hoûallet/Ouellette**, born in France, parents  
Francois Hoûallet and Isabel Barré  
Baptism 26JAN1644 in Vièrzon, France<sup>18</sup>  
Marriage<sup>1</sup> 8MAR1666, Notre Dame-de-Québec –  
Anne Rivet (1642 – 1675)  
Marriage<sup>2</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup>) 6FEB1679, Notre Dame-de-  
Québec -- Thérèse Mignault (1651-1728)  
Death 15JAN1722, Buried Ste-Anne-de-la-  
Pocatière, Québec

**Mathurin-René** – 2<sup>nd</sup> of 3 sons born to René and  
Anne Rivet  
B 14SEP1669, Ile d'Orléans, Québec  
M 8JAN1691, Rivière-Ouelle, Québec –  
Angélique Lebel (1672- after 1737)  
D Between 1717-1719 Kamouraska, Québec

**Alexis** - 8<sup>th</sup> of 10 children born to Mathurin-René  
and Angélique Lebel  
B 10FEB1708, Rivière-Ouelle  
M 5JUN1732 Kamouraska -- Catherine Moreau  
(1712-1757)  
D 1APR1782 Kamouraska

<sup>17</sup> Reprinted with revisions from A. Carroll, "Elzear Willett's  
Family Tree." *Le Hoûallet*, Spring 2018, Vol. 50, No. 1.

<sup>18</sup> Ouellet, J., and Ouellet, J-L. The Baptism of René  
Hoûallet, January 26, 1644, Vièrzon, France. *Le Hoûallet*,  
Summer, 2016, Vol. 48, No. 2.

**Jean-Baptiste** – 4<sup>th</sup> of 10 children born to Alexis  
and Catherine Moreau  
B 8MAR1739 Kamouraska  
M 8JAN1759 Kamouraska -- Marie Madeleine  
Mignault (1743-1825)  
D 28FEB1791 St-Hyacinthe, Québec

**Michel I** - 9<sup>th</sup> of 13 children born to Jean-Baptiste  
and Madeleine Mignault  
B 7OCT1772 Sorel, Québec  
M 19JAN1801 Montréal, Québec -- Marie Anne  
Maillot dit Latulippe (1774 – 1833)  
D before 1823

**Michel II** - 1<sup>st</sup> of 8 children born to Michel and  
Marie Anne Maillot dit Latulippe  
B 31JAN1802 St-Hyacinthe  
M 14FEB1825 St-Césaire, Québec -- Angèle  
Bourgault dit Lacroix (1805 – before 1874)  
D 4MAR1881 Stukely-Nord (Shefford), Québec

**Alfred** – 11<sup>th</sup> of up to 14 children born to Michel  
and Angèle Bourgault dit Lacroix  
B 17MAR1847 Saint-Césaire  
M 1APR1866 Rhode Island -- Zoé  
"Lucy" Gelineau (Martin) (1845 -1915)  
D 21JUL1884 Connecticut

**Henry Louis** - 6<sup>th</sup> of 7 children born to Alfred and  
Zoé Gelineau (Martin)  
B 15AUG1878 Connecticut  
M 4OCT1897 Connecticut -- Evelina Simpson  
(1877–1920)  
D 18DEC1932 Massachusetts

**Elzear Henry** - 1<sup>st</sup> of 4 sons born to Henry and  
Evelina Simpson  
B 3SEP1898 Connecticut  
M 5JUN1924 New York - Ann Gorry (1902-1970)  
D 25SEP1962 New York

---

## Acknowledgements

At the French Canadian Genealogical Society of  
Connecticut, I am grateful to Carol Askwith and  
Solange Lareau for research and guidance early in  
the project and to Maryanne LeGrow for editorial  
help. The American French Genealogical Society  
of Rhode Island provided records for Alfred  
Willett's marriage and searched for additional  
records. Ann Lawthers of the New England  
Historical and Genealogical Society provided a

key insight concerning the Gelineau/Martin surname change. Maureen Taylor, The Photo Detective, dated and analyzed the period photographs. Elizabeth Willett LeClair's family memories from Quinebaug, Connecticut, across several generations were invaluable.

## Sources

Bibliothèque et Archives Nationales du Québec. *Archives des Notaires de Québec*. Bedford District: Tetu, Charles (1867-1879); St-Hyacinthe District: Brunelle, Amboise (1827-1859); St-Hyacinthe District: Tessier, Joseph (1842-1874). Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Notarial indices were accessed at Ancestry.com, *Quebec, Canada Notarial Records, 1637-1935*, at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). The acts were requested from BanQ, accessed at: [www.banq.qc.ca](http://www.banq.qc.ca).

Genealogy Québec. *The LAFRANCE Birth, Marriage and Death Acts*. Accessed at [www.genealogiequebec.com/en/lafrance](http://www.genealogiequebec.com/en/lafrance).

United States National Archives. *Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Massachusetts*. Accessed at [www.fold3.com/image/599468095?xid=1945](http://www.fold3.com/image/599468095?xid=1945).

Université de Montréal. *Le programme de recherche de démographie historique*, (known as the PRDH). Accessed at [www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/le-prdh](http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/le-prdh).

United States City Directories, 1822-1995. Provo, Utah. Providence City Directory 1866-1867; Worcester City Directory, 1866-1921. Accessed at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)

---

## A Melange of Current Periodical Selections

Compiled by Germaine Allard Hoffman #333

### *Par Monts et Riviere*

- November 2017, Volume 20, No. 8 : "Histoire de notre ancetre Louis Robert dit Lafontaine" (1)  
December 2017, Volume 20, No. 9 : "Histoire de notre ancetre Louis Robert dit Lafontaine" (2)

### *Je Me Souviens*

Winter 2017, Volume 3, No. 3

- "Julien Fortin dit Bellefontaine, the Immigrant," by Francis Fortin
- "Using Quebec's Notarial Records to Enhance Your Research," by Michael J. Leclerc, C.G.

### *American-Canadian Genealogist*, Volume 44, Issue #151, No. 1, 2018

- "Thomas Hutchinson and the Benoit Family at Boston, 1755-1766," by Michael Melanson
- "Interpreting and Analyzing Autosomal DNA (atDNA) Test Results," by Nancy Archdekin and Lynne Farr

---

## New Members

2455	Joseph Marcoux	2459	Robert Cournoyer
2456	Phil and Lauri Russell	2458	Paul Rood
2457	Sandra Nepomuceno	2460	Carol Hall

## Material Contributions, January 2018 thru April 30, 2018

### Germaine Hoffman #333

Thank you sincerely for making our collection extremely valuable with your treasures. You enable others by adding possible a missing repertoires, or other material contributions which may add missing pieces to our complex genealogy puzzle.

We acknowledge receipt of the following item which have been donated to the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of CT., Inc. and in doing so we also must make note to all who donate said items that in the event that any item donated has a "sister, brother" already in our collection we may replace the newer book and then offer the duplicate item for sale.

Blanchette, Ronald #1667

- *Histoire des familles Blanchet et Blanchette d'Amerique* by Louis Blanchette, (call # Ref-A, FAM, Blanchet, BLAN)

Griffiths, Susan and Allen #2385

- Dell Optiplex 390, Dell 17" LCD Monitor, Dell Keyboard, Mouse, Speakers
- VisiKey Large Print Keyboard, Microsoft Office Pro Plus, Misc. upgrades
- Dell Inspiron 1420 with Intel Core and Windows 10 Pro, etc.
- Targus Laptop Bag

Lareau, Solange #991

- *The Age of Louis XIV, The Story of Civilization VIII by Will and Ariel Durant*
- *CML Publication: Volume 17, No. 3 & 4, 2017; Volume 18, No. 1 & 2, 2018*

LeGrow, Maryanne #696

*The NEHG Register, the Journal of American Genealogy:*

- Vol. 170, Fall 2016 – Vol. 171, Summer 2017

*American Ancestors, New England Historic Genealogical Society:*

- Vol. 17, No. 4, Winter 2016-17 – Vol. 18, No. 3, Fall 2017

*Early Connecticut Probate Records, Hartford District:*

- Vol. I, 1635-1700; Vol. II, 1700-1729; Vol. III, 1729-1750

Ouellette, Sylvia #2074

- *Les Berube, D'Hier et D'Aujourd'Hui*, Volume I and II, by Georges-Louis Berube and Robert Berube

Roberge, Melissa, Non-member

*"Roberge Origins"*, "Do What You Must (for the future)". Roberge Ancestral Land since 1699, St. Pierre I.O.

Rocque, Bernice L.

- *The Ponemah Years, Walking In The Footsteps Of My Mother*, by Bernice L. Rocque

Skarbek, Anne #35

- *Two photographs featuring lumbermen from Maine?* A few names detected which had been written in pencil: Augustin, Cyr, Lagasse, Cote and Morin.

---

"Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there." Will Rogers.

So, that being said, we the French-Canadian Genealogical Society invite you, our members, to get up, get on the right track and run over to our great research library where your ancestors are waiting to be discovered.



## The Heroes of 1759 and of 1760 Buried in the Cemetery of the Hôpital-General in Québec

Pierre-Georges Roy, Archivist of the Province of Québec

Editor's Note: *This article continues our series of extracts from little-known sources at the FCGSC Library. What follows is taken from the multi-volume series *Rapport de L'Archiviste de la Province de Québec*. This listing of deaths related to the 1759-60 battles for Québec appears in the volume for 1920-21 (Québec: Proulx, 1921, pp. 247-296).*

At the battle of the Plains of Abraham on the 13<sup>th</sup> of September, 1759<sup>19</sup>, the French loss, in the estimation of the historian Garneau, was more than a thousand men, including two hundred prisoners who fell into the hands of the conquerors along with most of the wounded. On the English side, nine officers and fifty-nine non-commissioned officers and soldiers were killed. Fifty-five officers and five hundred and forty-two non-commissioned officers and soldiers were wounded. Today it appears that Garneau somewhat exaggerated the number of those killed on the French side<sup>20</sup>. Whatever happened, all these brave men were buried pell-mell in the place where they were killed.

At the battle of Sainte-Foy, the 28<sup>th</sup> of April, 1760, the losses of the English were eleven hundred and twenty-four men killed or disabled. The French had eight hundred and thirty-three men killed or wounded, among whom were a brigadier, six battalion commanders, and ninety-six other officers.

<sup>19</sup> See Ron Blanchette's "Québec Doomed: The Battle for Québec 1759" in *CML*, Vol. 18, No. 2, Winter 2017.

<sup>20</sup> Editor's Note: According to the Canadian National Battlefields Commission, Plains of Abraham web site at [bataille.ccbn-nbc.gc.ca/en/bataille-des-plaines-d-abraham/le-bilan.php](http://bataille.ccbn-nbc.gc.ca/en/bataille-des-plaines-d-abraham/le-bilan.php): "Various numbers were put forward, but the likeliest assessment . . . is from G. Filteau, historian: 150 dead – including 13 officers – and 370 prisoners – including 18 officers. The number of missing troops is assessed at 28. As for the number of wounded, it is high – probably several hundreds – and 193 men died as a result of their wounds at the Hôpital Général. The losses in the ranks of the Militia have not been determined."

Again, the glorious vanquished were buried on the battlefield.

We know almost all the names of both French and English officers who were killed in the battles of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foy. The soldiers are anonymous heroes. Very few names have come down to us.

If we can not find the names of those who were buried on the battlefields, we always have the consolation of making known the names of the wounded who were transported to the Hôpital-General of Quebec and succumbed in this institution.

In the *Lettres de divers particuliers au chevalier de Lévis* ("Letters of Various Individuals to the Chevalier de Lévis"<sup>21</sup>), we find a [report on the] condition of the French wounded who were transported to the Hôpital-General after the battle of Sainte-Foy.

The report lists:

Regiments	Officers	Soldiers	Total
La Reine	1	4	5
La Sarre	5	16	21
Royal-Roussillon	3	11	14
Languedoc	2	8	10
Guyenne	1	12	13
Berry	8	58	66
Bearn	7	14	21
Marine	3	31	34
Artillerie		4	4
Miliciens		24	24

The death register of the Hôpital-General gives the names of all the French wounded who died [and are buried] in the little cemetery that is still visible in front of the hospital.

<sup>21</sup> Editor's Note: François-Gaston de Lévis, Duc de Lévis (1719-1787), also known as the Chevalier de Lévis.

## Extracts From the Death Register of the Hôpital-General of Québec for 1759 and 1760

[Note: The original article presents the entire entry for each death record. Because of space constraints, we have given the full first three entries as samples, and thereafter extracted only the relevant information. Entries in the original article are chronological by date of burial, following the order of entries in the hospital's death register. The extracts are presented here alphabetically. Dates are burial dates, with death dates indicated when they appear in the record.]

### **Boucher, François**

The year one thousand, seven hundred fifty-nine, the fourteenth September, was buried in the cemetery of this hospital the body of François Boucher, according to what was reported to us by those who brought him [here] dead, they told us that they thought it was his Canadian name, killed in the affair of the thirteenth, in witness whereof I have signed. Rigauville, priest, canon.

### **Jean Fortier**

The year one thousand, seven hundred fifty-nine, the fourteenth of September, was buried in the cemetery of this hospital the body of Jean Fortier, of the Isle d'Orléans, parish St-Jean, [who] died after confessing and having received the sacrament of Extreme-Unction; in witness whereof I have signed. Rigauville, priest, canon.

### **Pierre Laroche**

The year one thousand, seven hundred fifty-nine, the fourteenth September, was buried in the cemetery of this hospital, the body of Pierre Laroche, of the company of Remigny, Lassare (la Sarre) regiment, [who] died after having received the sacraments of penitence and extreme unction; in witness whereof I have signed. Rigauville, priest, canon.

**Adam dit LaRose, Jean-Baptiste:** 15 September 1759, Jean-Baptiste Adam dit LaRose, soldier in the regiment of de Roussillon, company Dour (?), of Elein, in Lorraine.

**Alaire, Pierre:** 21 September 1759, Pierre Alaire, of St-François, Rivière-du-Sud, died the 19th of the present [month].

**Alarie, Charles:** 15 September 1759, Charles Alarie of Batiscan.

**Barbanson:** 17 November 1759, Barbanson, French, from the isle of Oléron, militiaman of Québec.

**Barousse, Raymond:** 15 January 1760, Raymond Barousse, sailor on the ship *le duc de Fronsac*.

**Barry, Pierre:** 25 September 1759, Pierre Barry, of the parish of St-Pierre du Sud.

**Beaudoin, Joseph:** 17 September 1759, Joseph Beaudoin, of Champlain.

**Beaumont:** 19 October 1759, Beaumont, soldier Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, Rémini company.

**Beauséjour, Etienne:** 27 October 1759, Etienne Beauséjour, soldier in the Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, Beauclaire company, died yesterday.

**Beausoleil:** 25 September 1759, Beausoleil, soldier in Languedoc regiment, Vendray company.

**Belfleur:** 19 November 1759, Belfleur, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Bernard company.

**Bergeron, Antoine:** 20 October 1759, Antoine Bergeron, canadien, of Rivière-du-Loup, married man aged about twenty-five or twenty-six years.

**Bernard:** 19 October 1759, Bernard, soldier in the company of Boishébert, of the colony.

**Bernard:** 02 October 1759, Bernard, soldier in la Sarre regiment, de Mun company, died the same day.

**Bonté, Etienne:** 29 November 1759, Etienne Bonté, soldier of the colony, in Boishébert company, died the same day.

**Boucher de la Périère, François:** 17 September 1759, François Boucher, esquire, Sieur de la Périère, captain of a company of troops of the colony, knight of the Royal Military Order of St-Louis, soldier in the Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, Beauclaire company.

- Bourguignon:** 17 October 1759, Bourguignon, soldier of the colony, Vergor company, died the sixteenth of the present month.
- Breton dit Lavigneur, Nicolas-François:** 21 September 1759, Nicolas-François Breton dit Lavigneur, soldier in the Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, Méritain (Meritens) company.
- Brousseau, Martin:** 8 November 1759, Martin Brousseau, sailor on the ship *Seizine* (?).
- Brunel dit La Giroflée, Louis:** 11 January 1760, Louis Brunel dit la Goroflée, native of St-Hypolite and soldier in the Guyenne regiment, Artigue company, died the tenth after having abjured the heresy of Calvin between our hands and having received absolution; in witness whereof I have signed. Briand, Priest, Vicar-General.
- Cadet, Augustin:** 21 September 1759, Augustin Cadet, butcher by profession, married.
- Champagne:** 29 December 1759, Champagne, soldier in the Languedoc regiment, Renepont (sic) company.
- Charbonneau, Jacques:** 30 September 1759, Jacques Charbonneau, resident of the parish of Ste-Rose, Pressault company, died the preceding night.
- Chaulet dit Laramée, Jacques:** 15 September 1759, Jacques Chaulet dit Laramée, militiaman of the company of Dumont.
- Chauret, Jean:** 25 September 1759, Jean Chauret, of the Pointe Claire, Montreal.
- Colinette, Joachim:** 15 September 1759, Joachim Colinette, native of Poitiers, parish of Luçon, sailor on board the *Manon*.
- Comtois:** 07 October 1759, Contois [sic], soldier in the Languedoc regiment, Douglas company, died the preceding day.
- Contant, Jean-Baptiste:** 15 September 1759, Jean-Baptiste Contant, of Champlain
- Cornier, M.:** 05 October 1759, Monsieur Cornier, captain in the Guyenne regiment, knight of the Royal Military Order of St-Louis, died the preceding day.
- Couteleau, Maurice:** 15 September 1759, Maurice Couteleau, resident of the city of Québec, died the said day. . . aged about sixty years.
- de Grave, Pierre:** 24 October 1759, Mr Pierre de Grave, captain in the Guyenne regiment, native of Narbonne, in Languedoc, died yesterday.
- de Marillac, Charles-François:** 2 October 1759, Charles-François de Marillac, knight of the Royal Military Order of St-Louis, captain in the Languedoc regiment, died the preceding day.
- Deligas dit La Grenade, Pierre:** 10 December 1759, Pierre Deligas dit la Grenade, soldier in the Guyenne regiment, Darlins company.
- Denau, Louis:** 29 September 1759, Louis Denau, soldier in the Guyenne regiment, Derlin company, died the same day.
- Depaty, Antoine:** 05 October 1759, Antoine Depaty, resident of la Mascouche, died the preceding day.
- DePlaine, Antoine:** 15 September 1759, Antoine DePlaine, of the parish of St-Ours.
- Desjardins, Jean-Baptiste:** 07 October 1759, Jean-Baptiste Déjardin [sic], of Québec, died the preceding night.
- Desjardins:** 26 October 1759, Déjardin soldier in the Guienne regiment, Lassignolles company.
- Deslauriers, Pierre:** 29 October 1759, Pierre Deslaurier, captain of militia, parish of Boucherville, Montréal, aged about seventy years.
- Dubos:** 12 October 1759, Sr Dubos, trader, married for the second time, aged about fifty-five years, native of France.
- Dupont, M.:** 16 September 1759, Mr Dupont, native of Soyon (?), in Vivarais, lieutenant in the regiment of Guyenne. . . [Author's Note: The chevalier Dupont was a lieutenant in the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion of Guyenne, company of Patris. We have not found his given name. In the *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, vol. XV, p. 382, M. Régis Roy tells us, but without indicating his sources, that Balthazar Dupont, called the chevalier de Jonchères, serving in Guyenne, had been fatally injured while attempting to burn down the English squadron that was blockading Québec in 1759. Is this he?]
- Favare, Antoine:** 18 October 1759, Antoine Favare, sailor.
- Flamand:** 2 November 1759, Flamand, of French nationality, aged about fifty years, married at St-François, Trois-Rivières.
- Fouquet, Louis-Charles-Auguste:** 10 October 1759, Mr Louis-Charles-Auguste Fouquet, aged about twenty-five years, native of a parish about three leagues below Morlaix, diocese of Léon, in Brittany, lieutenant in the Guyenne regiment, died yesterday.

- Fournier dit Labonté, Jean:** 30 September 1759, Jean Fournier dit Labonté, native of Bressenegr in Rouergue, aged about twenty-nine years, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Mazerac company, died the same day.
- Gillet, Pierre:** 19 September 1759, Pierre Guillet, of the parish of St-Ours.
- Goulet, François:** 25 September 1759, François Goulet, of the parish of St-Antoine de Chambly, died the preceding day.
- Grégoire, Jean-Baptiste:** 15 December 1759, Jean-Baptiste Grégoire, canadian, resident of Québec, married in the said village, died the day before yesterday.
- Hardi, Joseph:** 10 October 1759, Joseph Hardi, age about seventeen years, native of Paris, soldier of the Guienne regiment, DuClos company.
- Hurel, Antoine:** 21 September 1759, died Antoine Hurel, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Mazerac (?) company.
- Jarnaque, François:** 08 November 1759, François Prédât, sailor on the ship *Bienjaisant*.
- Lacoste:** 03 December 1759, Lacoste, sergeant in the Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, Vilard company, died yesterday after having abjured the heresies of Calvin between the hands of M. Jacrau, priest, committed for this purpose by Monsieur the Vicar General, and afterward received the sacraments of the Church.
- Lacouture** 15 September, Lacouture, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Bassillac (Bassignac) company.
- Lafargue, Antoine:** 17 October 1759, Antoine Lafargue, sailor on the ship *l'Aimable Manon*, died yesterday.
- Lafranchise, François:** 06 November 1759, François Lafranchise, resident of the parish of Varennes, married in that parish, aged about forty-five to fifty years, died yesterday.
- Landrillet, Pierre:** 30 September 1759, Pierre Landrillet, of the town and parish of Québec, died the preceeding night.
- Lapier dit Lafrance, Pierre:** 17 October 1759, Pierre Lapier dit Lafrance, of the Béarn regiment, Vassale company, native of Perche, parish of Marclette.
- Lapointe, Michel:** 14 October 1759, Michel Lapointe, resident of St-Ours.
- Laramée:** 18 September 1759, Laramée, sergeant of the colony, of the St-Ours company.
- Laredoute:** 15 September 1759, Laredoute, soldier in Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, Alet company.
- Latour, Jean-Marie:** 25 September 1759, Jean-Marie Latour, resident of the parish of Ste-Geneviève, Montréal, company Dequet (?), died the said day.
- Lavictoire:** 15 September 1759, Lavictoire, soldier of the colony, company of Périère.
- Laviolette:** 23 October 1759, Laviolette, corporal in Royal Roussillon regiment, Bassiniac company, native of Auvergne, aged about twenty-seven years.
- Legrand:** 17 November 1759, Legrand, soldier in the Berry regiment, Cenlan company, native of Sens, in Burgundy, died the 16th of this month.
- Lepage dit Vadeboncoeur, Etienne:** 04 February 1760, died Etienne Lepage dit Vadeboncoeur, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Barraute company.
- Lescaze:** 28 October 1759, Lescaze, soldier of the colony, Cabanac company, employed in the cavalry during the siege of Quegec.
- Léveillé:** 26 October 1759, Léveillé, soldier in the Languedoc regiment, Thevepont (?) company.
- Limonier dit Lacouture, Claude:** 14 October 1759, died and was buried Claude Limonier dit Lacouture, soldier in the Languedoc regiment, Moriliac company, native of Coaillier, in Najou, jurisdiction of Angers, aged twenty-two years.
- Longerat dit Blondet, Pierre:** 17 September 1759, Pierre Sansregret, soldier in de Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, Beauclair company.
- Marin, Paul:** 02 October 1759, Paul Marin, of the parish of Varennes, Montréal, died the said day.
- Marsan, Augustin:** 23 September 1759, Augustin Marsan, of St-Vallier.
- Télé, Jean:** The year 1759, between the fifteenth to the twenty-second September, Jean Télé, soldier of the colony, aged about twenty-one years.
- Martel, Joseph:** 15 September, Joseph Martel, militiaman, of the city of Montréal.
- Maubeuge, Pierre:** 12 October 1759, Mr Pierre Maubeuge, native of Herbigny, near Vethel (or Vellel), captain in the Béarn regiment, knight of the Royal Military Order of St-Louis. [Author's Note: In 1761, the Duke de Choiseul informed the Chevalier de Lévis that he had obtained a

- pension of three hundred livres from the royal treasury for the widow of the Sieur Maubeuge (*Letters of the Court of Versailles*, p. 236).]
- Nolan, Gaspard:** 28 March 1760, died Gaspard Nolan, soldier of the colony, Cabanac regiment.
- Patibre dit Marche À Terre, Bastien:** 24 November 1759, Bastien Patibre dit Marche-à-terre, native of Colmart, Alsace, soldier of the colony, in Vouville (or Rouville) company, died yesterday.
- Pelletier, Joseph:** 07 October 1759, Joseph Pelletier, resident of the parish of St-Thomas, Côte du Sud, died the same day.
- Personon, Jean:** 08 November 1759, Jean Personon, soldier in the Guienne regiment, Bigat company.
- Pivere, Pierre:** 11 November 1759, Pierre Pivere, sailor on the ship *Adonis*, aged about eighteen to twenty years, died the same day.
- Ponnet, Jean:** 20 January 1760, Jean Ponnet, sailor of the port of Québec, died the nineteenth of this month.
- Poudrier, Pierre:** 17 September 1759, Pierre Poudrier, of St-Pierre.
- Prédat, François:** 08 November 1759, François Prédat, soldier in the Languedox regiment, Basserode company, died yesterday.
- Presta, Edme:** 19 September 1759, Edme Presta, soldier of the colony.
- Régent, Simon:** 4 March 1760, Simon Régent, soldier dismissed from the Béarn regiment, Barraute company.
- Rossignol:** 05 October 1759, Rossignol, soldier of the colony, Vergor company, died the preceeding day.
- Roy, Jacques:** 25 September 1759, Jacques Roy, sailor of the ship *l'Américain* . . .
- Rué (?), Michel:** 25 September 1759, Michel Rué (?), of Rimousky [sic].
- Saint-Onge dit Boissoneau, Nicolas:** 19 October 1759, Nicolas Saint-Onge dit Boissoneau, Canadian, of the parish of St-François de Sales, of the Rivière-du-Sud, aged about fifty-two years, married for the second time in the said parish.
- Salomon dit Salomon, François:** 11 January 1760, François Salomon dit Salomon, soldier in the Languedoc regiment, Douglas company, native of Jeblon, in Poitou, jurisdiction of Conflanc, died the 10<sup>th</sup> of this month.
- Sansoucy:** 25 September 1759, Sansoucy, soldier of the colony, in the St-Martin company, aged about twenty-one years.
- Sansregret, Pierre:** 16 September 1759, Pierre Sansregret, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Monguët company.
- Schelaup dit Lafortune, Etienne:** 04 October 1759, Etienne Schelaup dit Lafortune, soldier in the la Sarre regiment, Voves company, died the same day.
- Soulard, Jacques:** 07 October 1759, Jacques Soulard, of the parish of St-Roch, Côte du Sud, died the preceeding day.
- Spénard, Jean-Baptiste:** 04 November 1759, Jean-Baptiste Spénard, resident of St-Pierre des Ecorres (?), aged about fifty years, married in the said parish, died two days ago.
- Texier (?) dit Laprairie, Jean:** 14 October 1759, Jean Texier (?) dit Laprerie [sic], native of Beaujolais, diocese of Pui, soldier in the Lassare (la Sarre) regiment, Villars company.
- Tionville:** 23 September 1759, Tionville, soldier in the Languedoc regiment, Blanchard company.
- Tousselais dit Niverné, Jean:** 14 October 1759, Jean Tousselais dit Niverné, native of Nevers, in Hivernois, parish of St-Laurent, soldier in the Lassare (la Sarre) regiment, Rimini company.
- Voyer, Pierre:** 14 September 1759, Pierre Voyer, baker for the King, died the day before, aged about fifty years, resident of the city of Québec.

---

#### BATTLE OF SAINTE-FOY (28 April 1760)

##### A Few Men

The year 1760, the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of April, were buried in the cemetery of this hospital the bodies of many men brought to the said hospital expiring after the affair of the twenty-eighth of this month between the French and the English, and the tumult and influx of wounded did not permit us to learn their names; in witness whereof I have signed. Rigauville, priest, canon

**Amarault dit La Fidélité, Jean:** 04 June 1760, Jean Anarault dit La Fidélité, soldier in the Berry regiment, Chantigni company, died yesterday.

- Archambault, Louis:** 08 May 1760, Louis Archambault, of the parish of L'Assomption, Montréal, died yesterday.
- Ariè dit Labonté, Pierre:** 27 May 1760, Pierre Ariè dit Labonté, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Vassal regiment, died yesterday.
- Aubri dit Laramée, Louis:** 18 May 1760, Louis Aubri dit Laramée, of the parish of Verchères, died yesterday.
- Aunel dit Foin d'Orange, François:** 23 May 1760, François Aunel dit Foin d'Orange, soldier of the colony, Périère company, died yesterday.
- Bachois de Barrauté, Jean-Pierre:** 22 May 1760, M. Barrautte [sic], captain in the Béarn regiment, knight of the Royal Military Order of Saint-Louis, died yesterday.
- Barié dit Barié, Jean:** 23 May 1760, Jean Barié dit Barié, soldier in the Berry regiment, Trouroux company, died yesterday.
- Barjeton de Montredon, Jacques:** 24 July 1760, sieur Jacques Barjeton de Mordon, esquire, knight of the Royal Military Order of St-Louis, captain of grenadiers of the Béarn regiment, native of ... in Languedoc, died the day before, aged fifty-nine years.
- Bazin dit Lajoie, François:** 14 May 1760, François Bazin dit Lajoie, soldier of the colony in the Benoit company, died yesterday.
- Bernard dit Lajeunesse, Claude:** 16 June 1760, Claude Bernard dit Lajeunesse, grenadier of the Royal Roussillon regiment, Estor company, died yesterday.
- Bois dit Laviolette, Louis:** 17 May 1760, Louis Bois dit Laviolette, soldier of the colony, Lanaudière company, died yesterday.
- Boissadel, Jacques-Michel-Marie:** 11 May 1760, Monsieur de Boissadel, officer of the Royal Roussillon regiment died yesterday.
- Bonnau:** 12 May 1760, Bonnau, soldier grenadier of the Berry regiment, Mordon company, died yesterday.
- Bosdon dit LaRamée, Mathurin:** 05 May 1760, Mathurin Bosdon dit LaRamée, soldier in the Meritains company, Lassare (la Sarre) regiment, died yesterday.
- Bouchard dit Belle Fleur, Louis Robert:** 06 May 1760, Louis Robert Bouchard dit Belle Fleur, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Desnorien (?) company, died yesterday.
- Boudin dit Saint-Germain, Antoine-Charles:** 10 May 1760, Antoine-Charles Boudin dit Saint-Germain, soldier in the Berry regiment, Cadillac company, died yesterday.
- Bourette dit Saint-Louis, Louis:** 29 June 1760, Louis Bourette dit Saint-Louis, soldier of the colony, Du Buisson company, died yesterday.
- Brière dit La Giberne, Laurent:** 17 June 1760, Laurent Brière dit La Giberne, grenadier of the Languedoc regiment, Aiguebel regiment, died yesterday.
- Bruère dit Saint-Cloud, Louis:** 28 May 1760, Louis Bruère dit St-Cloud, soldier in the Berry regiment, Chatigni company, died yesterday.
- Bul dit Laforme, Pierre:** 6 May 1760, Pierre Bul dit Laforme, soldier of the colony, Boisbert (Boishébert) company, died yesterday.
- Cabanac, Charles:** 06 May 1760, Charles Cabanac, of the parish of Verchères, district of Montréal, died yesterday.
- Capitel dit Laviolette, François:** 29 May 1760, François Capitel dit Laviolette, drummer of the Royal Rosillon regiment, Destor company, died yesterday.
- Caro dit Prêt-À-Boire, François:** 18 May 1760, François Caro dit Prêt-À-Boire, soldier in the Guyenne regiment, Dubleau company, died yesterday.
- Casterne dit Sanssoucy, François:** 17 May 1760, François Casterne dit Sanssoch, soldier in the Berry regiment, Pressac company, died yesterday.
- Chappon dit Rochefort, Pierre:** 05 May 1760, Pierre Chappon dit Rochefort, soldier in the Matissare company, Languedoc regiment, died yesterday.
- Chauvres de Vaudaran, Joseph:** 10 June 1760, Mr Vaudarant, lieutenant of the Berry regiment, died yesterday.
- Chinard:** 05 May 1760, Chinard, sergeant of the colony, Falezze (Falaize) company, died yesterday.
- Chorel (?) dit Francoeur, Pierre-Joseph:** 02 August 1760, Pierre-Joseph Chorel (?) dit Francoeur, soldier in the Berry regiment, Cambay company, died the same day.
- Christophe, Jean:** 20 May 1760, Jean Christophe, soldier in the Guyenne regiment, Dubleau company, died yesterday.

- Clavier dit Brindamour:** 04 May 1760, Jean Clavier dit Braind'amour [sic], soldier in the Berry regiment, Beauchamp company, died yesterday.
- Clément, Jean-Baptiste:** 29 August 1760, Jean-Baptiste Clément, soldier grenadier of the Sarre regiment, Palmarol company, died today.
- Concile, Manuel:** 14 May 1760, Manuel Concile, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Valet company, died yesterday.
- Côté dit Bigoire, François:** 23 May 1760, François Côte dit Bigoire, soldier in the regiment of Lassaird (la Sarre), Souvernin company, died yesterday.
- Cougneau dit Saint-Julien:** 03 July 1760, Julien Cougneau dit Saint-Julien, soldier in the Berry regiment, Saint-Félis company, died yesterday.
- Crete dit Saint-Martin, Martin:** 16 June 1760, Martin Crete dit Saint-Martin, grenadier of the company of Saint-Martin, formed by the French at the siege of Quebec the spring of the aforesaid year, [by the] troops of the colony, died yesterday.
- Cros dit Saint-Gervair, Jean-Jacques:** 21 May 1760, Jean-Jacques Cros dit Saint-Gervais, soldier grenadier of the Royal-Roussillon regimane, Destor compan, died yesterday.
- de Bonne de Misségle, Louis:** 30 April 1760, Mr. de Bone [sic], captain and knight of St-Louis, of the detachment of marines maintained in this country, died yesterday.
- de Boschatel, Jean-François:** 30 April 1760, Mr. Beauchatel, major of the Lassare (la Sarre) regiment, died yesterday.
- de Carnay, Marie-Joseph Toussaint, Vicomte de Trécession:** 10 May 1760, Mr Marie-Joseph-Toussaint de Carnay, Vicomte de Trécession, lieutenant-colonel in the Berry regiment, died yesterday of a gunshot wound received in the action of the twenty-eighth of April between the French and English armies near the walls of Québec.
- de Corbière:** 03 May 1760, Mr de Corbière, lieutenant of troops of the colony, died yesterday.
- de Fourcet, Joseph-Alexandre:** 13 May 1760, Monsieur Fourcet, captain in the Lassare (la Sarre) regiment, died yesterday.
- de la Combe dit Bailleul, Morin:** 05 May 1760, Morin de la Combe dit Bailleul, soldier in the Berry Regiment, Fouillât company, died yesterday.
- de La Marlière, Henri:** 4 May 1760, Mr. La Maliere [sic], lieutenant in the Berry regiment, died yesterday.
- de Meloize, The Chevalier:** 30 April 1760, Louis-François Renaud d'Avaine, chevalier des Meloize, lieutenant of troops of the colony and serving in that capacity in the company of grenadiers commanded by Mr. de la Ronde at the Québec headquarters of the French, aged about twenty-nine years and a few months, died yesterday.
- de Montreuil de Lachaux, Jacques-René:** 09 May 1760, Monsieur de Montreuil, captain of grenadiers in the Queen's regiment, knight of the Royal Military Order of Saint-Louis, died yesterday.
- de Pahonnet, Guillaume:** 10 May 1760, Mr de Patraunai [sic], lieutenant in the Lassare (La Sarre) regiment, died yesterday.
- de Palmarol, François:** 04 May 1760, Mr. Palmarol, captain of grenadiers in the Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, died yesterday.
- de Pradel, Henri:** 31 May 1760, Mr Pradel, lieutenant in the Languedoc regiment, died the same day.
- de Salvignac:** 04 May 1760, Mr. Salvignac, lieutenant in the Lasarre (la Sarre) regiment, died yesterday.
- de Ste-Hélène Varennes, René:** 30 April 1760, Mr. Ste-Hélène Varenne, lieutenant of troops of the colony; died yesterday.
- de Vassal de Monviel, Germain:** 16 May 1760, Mr. de Vassale (sic), captain in the Béarn regiment, knight of the Royal Military Order of Saint-Louis, died yesterday.
- Déjardin:** 19 May 1761, Déjardin, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Servies (?) company, died yesterday.
- Delisle, Louis:** 05 May 1760, sieur Louis Delisle, volunteer officer of militia, of the district of Montréal, died yesterday.
- Despulcre di Laulippe, Jean-Baptiste:** 20 May 1760, Jean-Baptiste Despulcree [sic] dit Latulippe, soldier in the Lassare (La Serre) regiment, Vauve (?) company, died yesterday.

- Dion, Louis:** 18 July 1760, Louis Dion, son of Louis Dion and Marie-Magdeleine Normando, married to Marie Allard, died yesterday.
- Dorais dit Saint-François, François:** 27 May 1760, François Dorais dit Saint-François, soldier grenadier of the Languedoc regiment, Aiguebel company, died yesterday.
- Doubreau dit Conviac, Renault:** 18 May 1760, Renault Doureau dit Conviac, soldier in the Guienne regiment, Dubousquet company, died yesterday.
- Doudan dit Bapaume, Adrien:** 21 June 1760, Adrien Doudan dit Bapaume, soldier in the Segla company, in the Béarn regiment, died yesterday.
- Du Pontel dit La Feuillade, Joseph:** 18 June 1760, Joseph DuPontel dit La Feuillade, soldier of the colony, Herbin company, died yesterday.
- Dubois dit Dubois, Joseph:** 10 May 1760, Joseph Dubois dit Dubois, sergeant of grenadiers in Montredon company, Béarn regiment, native of Crest, in Dauphiné, jurisdiction of Vienne, died yesterday.
- Dumont dit Dumont, Joseph:** 18 May 1760, Joseph Dumont dit Dumont, soldier in the Berry regiment, Trouroux company, died yesterday.
- Duperier dit Sansquartier, Roch:** 31 August 1760, Roc Duperier dit Sansquartier, soldier in the Berry regiment, Saint-Félix company, died today.
- Duprat, Jean-Baptiste:** 28 April 1760, died Mr Duprat, captain and knight of the Royal Military Order of St-Louis, of the Lassare (la Serre) regiment. His body has been buried in the cemetery of this hospital. [Author's Note: In the aftermath of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, the Chevalier de Lévis had asked for the Cross of Saint-Louis for Mr. Duprat in the following terms: "Duprat, captain - Served since 1736 as a soldier, sergeant or officer in the regiment of King or de la Serre. He is an officer of merit: he commanded the last campaign and this one a body of volunteers: he was very useful and serves with all possible zeal." (*Lettres du chevalier de Lévis*, p. 416). In the list of the new knights of Saint Louis, dated February 12, 1760, he is designated Jean-Baptiste Duprat, captain 2nd battalion of LaSerre. (*Letters from the court of Versailles*, p. 211).]
- Durasoir:** 30 April 1760, Durasoir, soldier grenadier of the Queen's regiment, Montreuil company, died yesterday.
- Edouaire dit La Déroute, François:** 14 May 1760 François Edouaire dit La Déroute, soldier in the Revillas (?) company, Berry regiment, died yesterday.
- Estoube dit La Plume, Jacques:** 07 May 1760, Jacques Estoube dit Laplume, soldier of the colony, Lotbinière company, died yesterday.
- Fajot dit Montpellier, Jean:** 20 June 1760, Jean Fajot dit Montpellier, soldier in Dugros company, in the Royal Roussillon regiment, died yesterday.
- Fesant, Antoine:** 22 June 1760, Antoine Fesant, of the district of Montréal, died yesterday.
- Fontay dit Languedoc, Jean-Baptiste:** 20 May 1760, Jean-Baptiste Fonta dit Languedoc, soldier in the Guyenne regiment, Saint-Poncy company, died yesterday.
- Frémon dit Frémon, Nicolas:** 28 May 1760, Nicolas Frémon dit Frémon, soldier in the Berry regiment, Ségouin company, died yesterday.
- Fréreaud dit Latour, Jean:** 12 May 1760, Jean Fréreaud dit La Tour, soldier in the Queen's regiment, Maron company, died yesterday.
- Gauthier dit Lajoie, Léonard:** 23 May 1760, Léonard Gauthier dit Lajoie, soldier of the colony, Laroche company, died yesterday.
- Gé dit Crépin, Jacques:** 18 May 1760, Jacques Gé dit Crépin, soldier in the Berry regiment, Fouillac, died yesterday.
- Gélin dit Gélin, Louis:** 14 May 1760, Louis Gélin dit Gélin, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Montgav?? Company, died yesterday. **page 280**
- George de Saint-Martin, Jean-Jacques:** 09 May 1760, Jean-Jacques Gorge de Saint-Martin, captain of troops of the colony, serving as captain of grenadiers at the headquarters of Quebec [where] he was shot and died yesterday.
- Gilbert dit Saint-Laurent, Laurent:** 24 June 1760, soldier in the Berry regiment, Darlins company, died yesterday.
- Gobeau dit Dubousquet, Joseph:** 11 May 1760, Joseph Gobeau dit DuBousquet, sergeant of troops of the colony, Rouville company, died yesterday.
- Godebeuf dit Saint-Antoine, Antoine:** 06 May 1760, Antoine Godebeuf dit Saint-Antoine,



- soldier of the colony, Lusignan company, died yesterday.
- Godefroy dit Bellehumeur, Etienne:** 20 May 1760, Etienne Godefroy dit Bellehumeur, soldier in the Berry regiment, Surimeau company, died yesterday.
- Goulard dit Prêt-À-Boire, Louis:** 19 May 1760, Louis Goulard dit Prêt-À-Boire, soldier of the colony, Lautbinier (Lotbinière), died yesterday.
- Gros Cois, Louis:** 29 May 1760, Louis Gros Cois, resident of Montréal, died yesterday.
- Hébert dit Bellefleur, Aman:** 5 May 1760, Aman Hébert dit Bellefleur, soldier in the Berry regiment, Trouro company, died yesterday.
- Henry dit Nanci, Charles Benoit:** 05 May 1760, Charles Benoit Henry dit Nanci, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Estor company, died yesterday.
- Huc dit Bezier, Jean:** 22 May 1760, Jean Huc dit Bezier, soldier grenadier in the Royal Roussillon Regiment, Estor company, died yesterday.
- Isa dit Saint-Pierre, Pierre:** 08 May 1760, Pierre Isa dit Saint-Pierre, grenadier soldier in the Berry regiment, Villemonté company, died yesterday.
- Joannes dit Saint-Marche, Noel:** 14 June 1760, Noel Joannes dit Saint-Marche, grenadier of Berry regiment, Villemonte company, died yesterday.
- Joli, Joseph:** 03 May 1760, Joseph Joli, of the parish of Sainte-Rose, Montréal, died yesterday.
- Juneau dit La Grenade, Nicolas:** 10 May 1760, Nicolas Juneau dit la Grenade, soldier of the colony, La Corne company, died yesterday.
- L'Etoile:** 15 May 1760, L'Etoile, soldier in the Béarn rgiment, Daubigny company, died yesterday.
- La Couture:** 02 May 1760, La Couture, soldier in the Berry regiment, Peulan company, died yesterday.
- La Croix:** 02 May 1760, Lacouture, soldier in the Berry regiment, Dupont company, died yesterday.
- La Douceur:** 01 May 1760, La Douceur, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Estor company, died yesterday.
- La Grenade:** 01 May 1760, La Grenade, grenadier soldier in the de Lassare (la Sarre) regiment, Palmarol company, died yesterday.
- La Grenade:** 29 April 1760, La Grenade, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Estor company
- La Violette:** 02 May 1760, La Violette, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Aubrespire company, died yesterday.
- Labattrie dit Saint-Etienne, Etienne:** 05 May 1760, Etienne Labattrie dit St-Etienne, soldier in the Berry regiment, Ménard regiment, died yesterday.
- Lacouture:** 01 May 1760, Lacouture, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Lapérière company, died yesterday.
- Lafleur:** 25 May 1760, Lafleur, soldier in Berry regiment, Saint-Félix company, died yesterday.
- Lafleur:** 07 May 1760, Lafleur, soldier in the Queen's regiment, Denos company, died yesterday.
- Lafortune:** 08 May 1760, Lafortune, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Servies company, died yesterday.
- Lafranchise:** 20 June 1760, Lafranchise, soldier in the Berry regiment, Millian (?) company, died yesterday.
- Lagrange:** 7 May 1760, Lagrange, sergeant-major of troops of the district of Montréal, Lignerie company, died yesterday.
- Lagravère dit Laforme:** 23 June 1760, Lagravère dit Laforme, grenadier of the Guyenne regiment, Launay company, died yesterday.
- Lajeunesse, Jean:** 06 August 1760, Jean Lajeunesse, resident of Montréal, appearing to be about twenty-three to twenty-four years, died yesterday.
- Lajoie:** 04 June 1760, Lajoie, soldier in Guyenne regiment, Montagner company, died yesterday.
- Laluge dit Jolicoeur, Pierre:** 15 May 1760, Pierre Laluge dit Jolicoeur, soldier in the Royal Rous-sillon regiment, Estor company, died yesterday.
- Lavallée dit Saint-Joseph, Joseph:** 01 July 1760, Joseph Lavalée dit Saint-Joseph, soldier in the Duparquet company, Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, died yesterday.
- Lavergne dit Vernonville:** 01 May 1760, Lavergne dit Vernonville, grenadier corporal in the Berry regiment, Villemonté company, died yesterday.
- Lavigne dit Lavigne, Jacques:** 27 May 1760, Jacques Lavigne dit Lavigne, soldier in the

- Berry regiment, Praysac company, died yesterday.
- Lavigne:** 3 May 1760, Saint-Rémis, soldier in the Berry regiment, Saint-Félix company, died yesterday.
- Laviolette:** 01 May 1760, Laviolette, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Milhau company, died yesterday.
- Laviolette:** 30 April 1760, Laviolette, grenadier soldier in the Languedoc regiment, Aiguebel company, died yesterday.
- Le Roy dit Le Roy, François:** 11 May 1760, François Le Roy dit Le Roy, soldier in Queen's regiment, Paschalis company, died yesterday.
- Lebosquet, Pierre:** 13 May 1760, Pierre Lebosquet, of the parish of Chambly, district of Montréal, died yesterday.
- Lefebvre dit Prêt-a-Boire, Adrien:** 14 May 1760, Adrien Lefèvre [sic] dit Prêt-a-Boire, grenadier soldier in the Berry regiment, Fouillac company, died yesterday.
- Lefort dit Sansfaçon, Pierre:** 14 May 1760, Pierre Lefort dit Sansfaçon, soldier in the Berry regiment, Dupont company, died yesterday.
- Losier dit Ossassière, Simon:** 19 May 1760, Simon Losier dit Ossassière, soldier of the colony, DuBuisson company, died yesterday.
- Lusel dit La Violette, Charles:** 4 May 1760, Michel Sterman dit Latulippe [sic], soldier in the Lassare (la Sarre) regiment, Vauve company, died yesterday.
- Magin dit Beauséjour, François:** 30 May 1760, François Magin dit Beauséjour, Grenadier of the Languedoc regiment, Aiguebel company, died yesterday.
- Magnan dit Larose, François:** 8 May 1760, François Magnan dit Larose, soldier in the Guyenne regiment, Saint-Ponci company, died yesterday.
- Marie dit St-Louis, Louis:** 11 June 1761, died Louis Marie dit St-Louis, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Raimon company.
- Marsil, Charles:** 24 May 1760, Charles Marsil, militiaman of the parish of Longueuil, district of Montréal, died yesterday.
- Martin dit Saint-Martin, Renault:** 20 May 1760, Renault Martin dit Saint-Martin, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Jourdeau company, died yesterday.
- Massard dit Laviolette, Nicolas:** 09 May 1760, Nicolas Massard dit Laviolette, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Ségla company, died yesterday.
- Massé dit Saint-Jean:** 18 June 1760, Jean Massé dit Saint-Jean, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Pouchot company, died yesterday.
- Matis dit Matis, Nicolas:** 14 June 1760, Nicolas Matis dit Matis, soldier in the Berry regiment, Beauchamp company, died yesterday.
- Maufay dit Laforge, Claude:** 10 May 1760, Claude Maufay dit LaForge, soldier in the Queen's regiment, Hébécourt, died yesterday.
- Maunecy dit Saint-Martin, Dominique:** 17 May 1760, Dominique Maunecy dit Saint-Martin, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Dugros company, died yesterday.
- Moimon dit La France, Arnault:** 11 May 1760, Arnault Moimon dit La Franch, soldier in troops of the colony, La Valtrie company, died yesterday.
- Mongaret Martel dit Brindamour:** 24 June 1760, Mongaret Martel dit Brindamour, soldier in the Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, Savournin company, died yesterday.
- Montfort dit Vadeboncoeur, François:** 20 June 1760, François Montfort dit Vadeboncoeur, soldier in the Berry regiment, D'Arlins company, died yesterday.
- Montplaisir:** 02 May 1760, Montplaisir, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Jourdeau company, died yesterday.
- Moulin dit Moulin, Sulpice:** 06 June 1760, Sulpice Moulin dit Moulin, grenadier of the Berry regiment, Villemonté company, died yesterday.
- Nadoreau dit Nantais, Nicolas:** 16 May 1760, Nicolas Nadoreau dit Nantais, soldier in the troops of the colony, Faleze (Falaise) company, died yesterday.
- Nochet, Jean-Baptiste:** 28 October 1760, Jean-Baptiste Nochet, sailor on the *Soleil Royal*, département of Bayonne, died yesterday.
- Normandin, Joseph:** 16 June 1760, Joseph Normandin, of the parish of Verchères, district of Montréal, died yesterday.
- Orsigny dit Fonteny, Jean:** 06 June 1760, Jean Orsigny dit Fonteny, soldier in the troops of the colony, Gaspé company, died yesterday.

- Palerdi, Joseph:** 16 May 1760, Joseph Palerdi, of the parish of Verchères, district of Montréal, died yesterday.
- Palut dit La Conduite, Jean:** 04 May 1760, Jean Palut dit La Conduite, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Aubresque company, died yesterday.
- Paquet, Martin:** 08 June 1760, Martin Paquet, died the previous night, aged about forty-five years, married to Anne Chappeau of the parish of Québec.
- Paschal dit Saint-Amour, Jean-Paul:** 06 May 1760, Jean-Paul Paschal dit Saint-Amour, grenadier in the Queen's regiment, Montreuil company, died yesterday.
- Péret dit Péret, Pierre:** Pierre Péret dit Péret, soldier grenadier of the Royal Roussillon regiment, Estor company, died yesterday.
- Pezes, Aman:** 04 May 1760, Aman Pezes, assistant surgeon-major of the second battalion of Berry [regiment], died yesterday.
- Picard:** 13 May 1760, Picard, soldier grenadier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Estor company, died yesterday.
- Pied Dprneil dit Nicolas, Nicolas:** 26 August 1760, Nicolas Pied Dorneil dit Nicolas, soldier grenadier of the Berry regiment, Villemonté company, died the twenty-fifth of this month.
- Plaisance:** 01 May 1760, Lacouture, grenadier soldier in the Berry regiment, Fourtillac company, died yesterday.
- Pontard dit Pontard, Jean-Baptiste:** 20 May 1760, Jean-Baptiste Pontard dit Pontard, soldier in the Guyenne regiment, Déchambeau company, died yesterday.
- Preyssac d'Arlens, Jean-Gérard:** 09 May 1760, died in this hospital Mr D'Arles, captain in the Berry regiment, Protestant [Author's Note: There was another from Arles, a captain in (the) Guyenne (regiment), but that of Berry was called Jean-Gerard Pressac l'Arlens, according to the *Letters from the Court of Versailles*, p. 214. Captain since 1746, he was made a knight of Saint-Louis on 12 February 1760. I believe that it is necessary to write Arlens. His name was often garbled. In the *Letters of the Chevalier de Levis*, p. 421, he is called Arlens; in the *Letters and Military Precis*, p. 307, he is called Orleans; in the *Journal des Campagnes du Chevalier de Levis*, p. 271, he is called Darseins; finally, in Tanguay, *Through the registers*, p. 177, he is even called Duchesne. Daniel, in *The Léry Family*, p.206, calls him Darlenis. He is one of three Preyssac brothers who served at the same time in the land forces in 1759 in Canada. (Note of M. Agedius Fauteux) ]
- Quena dit La Batterie, Jacques:** 15 May 1760, Jacques Quena dit La Batterie, gunnery soldier of the colony, Montbéliard company, died yesterday.
- Quintal, François:** 14 May 1760, François Quintal, officer of militia of the parish of Verchères, died yesterday.
- Rodolphe dit Saint-Jean, Louis:** 18 July 1760, Louis Rodolphe dit Saint-Jean, soldier in Guyenne regiment, Saint-Poncy company, died yesterday.
- Roussel de Morambert, Jean-Baptiste:** 10 May 1760, Mr Morambert, lieutenant of the Guyenne regiment, died yesterday.
- Saint-Antoine:** 6 May 1760, Saint-Antoine, soldier in the Lassarre (la Sarre) regiment, Estan company, died yesterday.
- Saint-Honoré:** 30 May 1760, St-Honoré, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Lefevre company, died yesterday.
- Saint-Louis:** 30 April 1760, Vernonville, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Estor company, died yesterday.
- Saint-Martin** 18 May 1760, Saint-Martin, grenadier soldier in the Berry regiment, Fouillac company, died yesterday.
- Saint-Onge, Charles:** 06 May 1760, Charles Saint-Onge, of the parish of Contrecoeur, Montreal, died yesterday.
- Saint-Rémy:** 02 May 1760, Saint-Rémis [sic], soldier in the Berry regiment, Saint-Félix company, died yesterday.
- Sauvage:** 20 May 1760, was buried a Savage, [who] died lately, after having confessed to Monsieur Matavet, missionary of the seminary of St-Sulpice, established at Montréal.
- Ségerac dit Laviolette, Pierre:** 03 May 1760, Pierre Ségerac dit Laviolette, soldier in the Lassarre (La Sarre) regiment, Mun company, died yesterday.
- Soldier in the Party of M. Hertel:** 10 May 1760, a soldier in the party of Monsieur Hartel (Hertel), killed by one of our sentinels in the siege of Québec.
- Soulier dit Montpellier, Jean:** 16 July 1760, Jean Soulier dit Montpellier, Drum-major of

Guyenne regiment, Manneville company, died yesterday.

**Sterman dit La Tulippe, Michel:** 04 May 1760, Michel Sterman dit Latulippe [sic], soldier in the Lassare (la Sarre) regiment, Vauve company, died yesterday.

**Stiremam, Michel:** 04 May 1760, Michel Stiremam, native of the parish of Kocbsheim, diocese of Strasborg, in Alsace, died yesterday.

**Tailleur dit Francoeur, André:** 23 July 1760, André Tailleur dit Francoeur, soldier in the Royal Roussillon regiment, Thiballier company, died yesterday.

**Their dit Laviolette, Gilbert:** 27 May 1760. Gilbert Their dit Laviolette, soldier in the Berry regiment, Troutouz company, died yesterday.

**Thuray dit Belle-Fleur, Etienne:** 18 May 1760, Etienne Thuray dit Belle-Fleur, soldier in the Languedoc regiment, Renepont company, died yesterday.

**Total dit Sanssoucy, Joseph:** 20 May 1760, Joseph Total dit Sanssoucy, soldier in the Lassare (LaSarre) regiment, Savournin company, died today.

**Toussillon dit LaBonté, Guillaume:** 04 May 1760 Guillaume Toussillon dit LaBonté, soldier in the Guyenne regiment, Dubleau company, of the parish of Nicolet, Trois-Rivières, died yesterday.

**Treillet dit Latreille, Jean-Jacques:** 31 May 1760, Jean-Jacques Treillet dit Latreiolle, sergeant in the Montagnier company, Guyenne regiment, died yesterday.

**Vadebioncoeur, Jean-Baptiste:** 24 July 1760, Jean-Baptiste Vadeboncoeur, resident of Montréal, died yesterday.

**Vergne dit Vergne, Jean:** 24 May 1760, Jean Vergne dit Vergne, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Aubrespic, died yesterday.

**Vernonville:** 30 April 1760, Vernonville, soldier in the Béarn regiment, Villemonté company, died yesterday.

**Vey:** 01 May 1760, Vey, soldier in the Berry regiment, Chantigni company, died yesterday.

**Vital dit Beusoleil, Elie:** 4 May 1760, Elie Vital dit Beusoleil, of the parish of Nicolet, Trois-Rivières, died yesterday.

## Sustaining and Patron Level Members

### Sustaining

Ronald Blanchette

### Patron

Robert Auclair

John Senechal, MD

Susan A. Griffiths

Frances Swietlicki

Jeannette Purdy

We now offer two new membership levels. In addition to Individual (\$30/year), Family (\$30 + \$10 for each additional member in household/year), and Student (\$10/year with proof of student status) memberships, we have Patron (\$100/year) and Sustaining (\$150/year) levels.

Our objective in adding these new levels is to recognize individuals whose financial sponsorship provides significant support to our Society and the programs that promote our mission. Patron and Sustaining member names are listed in the *CML*, and included on guest lists for occasional social events. Current members can change their membership level by contacting the FCGSC or indicating the change on their renewal card.

**Québec Census Repertoires in the FCGSC Collection**  
**Compiled by #333, Germaine A. Hoffman**

- Argenteuil**  
 1851 Lachute
- Beauharnois**  
 1851 St. Louis de Gonzague
- Brome**  
 1871 Brome Comte
- Chambly**  
 1851 St. Joseph, St. Famille, St. Bruno  
 1825 Boucherville  
 1859 Boucherville
- Champlain**  
 1871 St. Maurice  
 1872 N.D. du Mont Carmel  
 1878 St. Maurice, N.D. du Mont Carmel  
 1886 St. Jacques Piles, St Stanislas Kostka,  
 St Narcisse, St. Thecle. Ste Anne  
 Perade, St Luc de Vincennes, St. Tite,  
 St. Francois X. Batiscan, Haut St.  
 Maurice, Ste. Marie Madeline, St.  
 Prosper, La Perade, St. Maurice  
 1887 Ste. Marie Madeleine  
 1889 St. Genevieve Batiscan  
 1890 St. Maurice, St. Luc de Vincennes,  
 N.D. de la Visitation, St. Francois X.  
 de Batiscan, St. Prosper  
 1891 St. Adelphe, St. Severin de  
 Proulxville, St. Stanislas-Kostka, St.  
 Jacques des Piles, Ste Thecle, Ste  
 Anne de la Perade, Haut St. Maurice,  
 St. Marie Madeleine, La Perade  
 1895-97 St. Thecle
- Gatineau**  
 1888 St. Boniface d'Egan
- Huntington**  
 1851 Hemmingford, Huntington
- Ile de Montreal**  
 1851 Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne Bout de l'Ile
- Joliette**  
 1891 St. Liquori
- Laprairie**  
 1851 St. Constant, La Paririe Madeleine,  
 St. Mathieu, St. Valentin, St. Patrick,  
 Sherrington, St. Cyprien
- L'Assumption**  
 1881 St. Roch Assomption
- L'Islet**  
 1851 St. Thomas, St. Aubert  
 1861 St. Aubert  
 1911 St. Aubert
- Maskinonge**  
 1886 St. Paulin, St. Alexis des Monts, St.  
 Didace, St. Justin, St. Ursule, St.  
 Antoine Riviere du Loup, St. Leon le  
 Grand
- 1891 St. Alexis des Monts, St. Didace, St.  
 Ursule
- Missisquoi**  
 1871 Missisquoi Comte
- Montcalm**  
 1891 St Alexis, St Calixte, St Donat, St.  
 Esprit, St. Jacques I & II, St. Theodore  
 de Chert-sey, St. Julienne, St. Emile,  
 Marie Reine Monde, St. Patrice
- Napierville**  
 1851 St. Patrice
- Rouville**  
 1825 St. Hilaire, St. Jean-Baptiste  
 1851 St. Mathias, St. Jean-Baptiste
- St. Hyacinthe**  
 1825 La Presentation, St. Jude  
 1851 St. Hyacinthe
- St. Jean**  
 1851 St. Luc, St. Marguerite Blairfinde
- St. Maurice**  
 1825 Trois Rivieres  
 1871 Trois Rivieres  
 1875 St. Michel des Forges  
 1878 Trois Rivieres  
 1885 St. Severe, Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche  
 1886 Ste. Flore, St. Boniface Shawnigan, St.  
 Mathieu du Lac, Point de Lac, Trois  
 Rivieres, St. Etienne des Gres, St. Elie  
 de Caxton, St. Barnabe-Nord  
 1891 St. Boniface Shawnigan, Ste Anne Ya-  
 machiche, St. Flore, St. Severe, Point  
 du Lac, Trois Rivieres, St. Barnabe-  
 Nord
- Shefford**  
 1871 Shefford  
 1881 Shefford
- Stanstead**  
 1871 Stanstead
- Vercheres**  
 1825 Beloeil
- New Brunswick**  
 1851 Comte Victoria, Comte Madawaska  
 1861 Bathurst, Suamarez, Caraquet, New  
 Brandon, Shippegan, Inkerman,  
 Madawaska, Beresford  
 1871 Gloucester, Madawaska, Victoria  
 1881 Victoria, Madawaska
- Ontario**  
 1796-1848, 1851 Elizabethtown  
 1901 Canadian census: Gosfield, North &  
 South Amherstburl, Anderson,  
 Colchester North & South, Essex  
 Town, Pelee Island, Mersea TP,  
 Malden, Kingsville, Leaminton

## Acadians Deported to Boston in 1755 - (An Episode of the Great Trouble) By Monsieur the Senator Pascal Poirier

Translated by M. LeGrow, #333 from a paper read to the Royal Society of Canada. *Des Memoires de la Société Royale du Canada*, 3rd Series, Vol. 2, Meeting of May, 1908, pp.125-180. Ottawa, 1909.

### First Part: Deportation; exile

*Many a weary year had passed since the burning of Grand-Pré.  
When on the falling tide the freighted vessels departed,  
Bearing a nation, with all its household gods, into exile,  
Exile without an end, and without example in story.  
Far asunder, on separate coasts, the Acadians landed....  
Friendless, homeless, hopeless, they wandered from city to city....  
Asked of the earth but a grave, and no longer a friend nor a fireside.*

Longfellow – *Evangeline*

The painful tragedy of the Grand Dérangement had ended in the tears of the Acadians and the sneers of the English soldiers.

From his post at Piguit, now Windsor, where he held more than a thousand prisoners waiting to be dispatched, Captain Murray wrote to Colonel Winslow, stationed at Grand Pré: "You know that our soldiers hate them, and that if they can find a pretext to kill them, they will do it." . . . "For me, I can not wait to see these poor devils embarked, and, then, I will allow myself the pleasure of going to see you and drinking with you to their good journey."

And as the embarkation boarding dragged on, he did not find the scenes of desolation before him entertaining. "As soon as I have shipped these rascals," he wrote again to his friend, I will stay with you and [we will] amuse ourselves."

All that has been said about the misery and suffering of the Acadians, from the day of the Grand Dérangement; all that tradition has brought back; all the plaintive and despairing notes that Longfellow, a divine poet, drew from his immortal lute, does not equal the dreadful reality. This drama can only be written with tears.

However, as cruel as the embarkation was, the continuation, the exile, was even more painful. For the Massachusetts deportees, it was an agony of more than ten years, without cease or respite; the agony of men reduced to begging and obliged to suffer without opening their mouth, for them

and their family, the affronts, contempt, kidnapping, abductions, all outrages, all injustice, all infamy; the agony of women at the mercy of masters worked up to religious fanaticism against everything that bore the name of Catholic and of French; the agony of children being torn from the arms of their parents to distribute them; the agony of the souls of fathers and mothers, seeing these same children become English, become Protestants.

All had abandoned them; the King of France let them be persecuted, in spite of the protection that was guaranteed to them by the treaty of Utrecht; the earth cursed them, and the sky was deaf to their moans.

They were a people of pain.

It was on a Friday, 5th of September, 1755, three hours after noon, that the Acadians of Bassin-des-Mines and Piguit were summoned to their churches, to hear the reading of an alleged message from the King of England and Acadia, George II. This message, to which the king and his ministers were quite strangers, was only a trap of Governor Lawrence's.

Although peace then existed between England and France, the Acadians were surrounded and enclosed by the English soldiers in the walls of their churches, and there, disarmed and powerless, they heard themselves declared prisoners of war; and Winslow and Murray, in His British Majesty's name, announced that their property was confis-

cated and that they were going to be scattered among the English colonies.

September 10 began embarkation, that of adults, the fathers and young people aboard five transports anchored in front of the village of Grand-Pré; and on the 8th of October following, it was finished by embarkation of the old men, the sick, the women and the children. Days forever lamentable!

It was not until October 27 that the convoy, fourteen ships loaded at Bassin-des-Mines and ten at Beaubassin, left with their human cargoes, for the eternal exile.

The number of Acadians who were dispersed from Boston to South Carolina, in English plantations

unwilling and by no means prepared to receive them, and then distributed by the regional authorities among the towns and villages, rose to about six thousand. There were fifteen hundred others, at least, to whom it was not permitted to disembark.

The first who arrived in Boston belonged to the convoy of the "plantations" of the South, Virginia and the two Carolinas.

A tremendous storm had hit them on their way out of Annapolis Bay, and six of the most damaged ships had to go to Boston to escape and repair their damage, while the others went on their way.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, which was in Boston, on November 5 constituted

---

## Acadie Bien-aimée



On December 9, 2003, Queen Elizabeth II signed a Royal Proclamation acknowledging for the first time the outrages that had been committed in the name of the English Crown against the Acadian people 248 years before. The story of the Acadian deportation of 1755 is one that bears telling and retelling, so that every generation, every new wave of family researchers will know the sad history of these unfortunate people. In 1908, Pascal Poirier (1852-1933) delivered to a meeting of the Royal Society of Canada a stirring account of the events of the expulsion of those refugees who had been transported to the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and consigned to the tender mercies of its inhabitants. His story brings the experience of the Acadians in Boston to life for us. Truly, as Poirier writes, "They were a people of pain."

Pascal Poirier was a descendant of Acadian settlers: his great-grandfather, Joseph Poirier (1728-1809), is said to have been among those Acadians who hid in the woods to escape capture and deportation. Pascal Poirier was a lawyer, historian and statesman, the first Acadian appointed Senator in the Canadian Parliament, and a significant figure of the Acadian Renaissance in Canada. Poirier's published work includes *Glossaire acadien* (5 v., 1977); *Les Acadiens de Philadelphie* (1875); *Le père Lefebvre et l'Acadie* (1898); *Le parler franco-acadien et ses origines* (1928); and *L'Origine des Acadiens* (1874). Of his works, none better reflects the diligent research of the trained historian in Canadian and United States archives, combined with the bone-deep pain of the Acadian descendant, as much as his *Des Acadiens déportés à Boston, en 1755* (1909). We reprint this story in three parts, beginning in this issue with Part I: Deportation and Exile.

a special commission to examine this cargo of execrated papists. The six transports, simple schooners, weighed a total of 485 tons and carried 1,077 persons<sup>22</sup>.

The report of the committee, read in the House, said among other things: the ships are overcrowded; provisions are not sufficient for the trip they have to make, especially in this season of the year; [and] the water is very bad.

On the *Dolphin*, a transport of ninety tons, where there were 227 people crammed, forty were lying on the deck, sick; they had counted as many on the *Davis*, a ship of the same tonnage.

The Commission did not recommend that they be helped, and the House of Representatives gave them none.

At that time, there was in Boston a member of the Council of the Governor of Halifax, named Benjamin Green. He had the curiosity to go and see this strange cargo coming from his country. The spectacle of so many unfortunates, mostly women, dying on the decks of the ships touched him. He felt pity, and going to find the members of the Legislature, he offered to compensate the ship-owners who would lose on the price of the passage to their destination, if they would lighten the ships from the surplus of their human cargo, which was fixed by regulation to two passengers per ton, and if the town or province agreed to take care of them. The good Samaritan did not act otherwise.

Green's offer was accepted, and about fifty of these moribund [persons] were put on land, while the transports, the storm calmed and the repairs completed, resumed to the sea.

Thus the first official act of the Massachusetts Legislature, relating to the exiles of 1755, was an act of humanity. Let us take note of it. Similar events will be rare in the future.

---

<sup>22</sup> Editor's note: For comparison, 77 years later, in "Ship Arrivals at the Port of Quebec, 1832," two 500-ton ships are listed as sailing from London to Québec carrying 200 emigrants each.  
[www.theshipslist.com/ships/Arrivals/1832a.shtml](http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/Arrivals/1832a.shtml)

In the distribution of exiles among the different English provinces in America, Massachusetts had a large share.

The cargoes destined for it arrived at Boston one after another. The first to unload was, we believe, the *Seaflower*, a schooner of eighty-one tons, a coastal vessel from Maine, belonging to Colonel Nathaniel Downell, who had visited Grand-Pré in September on business and was requisitioned by Lawrence for the transportation of the Acadians.

This ship, like most others, was by no means clean enough for passengers. Murray, who was eager to leave Pigiguid, as we've seen, to amuse himself in Winslow's company, had huddled, pell-mell, two hundred and six people, despite the order to load the transport only in the proportion of two people per ton, which was already too much of a burden.

The Boston authorities hesitated for a long time to allow on the Puritan soil Roman Catholics who were hateful to them, and who arrived devoid of all possessions.

Meanwhile, the Acadians were starving in the hold and on the deck of the *Seaflower*; and it was forbidden to the captain to allow anyone to disembark, and [forbidden] for anyone to help them.

A certain Thomas Hutchinson, who visited them, left behind a heartbreaking story of their suffering. Despite the strict instructions, he resolved to save some of them. At his own risk, he disembarked and lodged at his house a widow named Benoit, with her four sons and a grandson, that he had found dying of hardship, after a fortnight of illness, without anyone to give her any care.

In order to prevent all these unfortunate people from perishing from privation and cold, the chambers nominated, in the end, a committee charged with looking into the facts and finding some way to come immediately to their assistance.

The committee's recommendation was to place them temporarily in Boston and the surrounding cities; to feed them and to house them, [expecting] reimbursement later by the Government of Nova Scotia for what they would have cost the province.



As a result, the Governor was required by both Houses to notify Lawrence that the province of Massachusetts was taking charge of the French from Nova Scotia that he had sent, provided that it would be reimbursed by him for all the costs incurred and to be incurred. The message added: "We give you notice that if you send us other deportees from the same source, they will not have leave to land, unless the Government of Nova Scotia specifically promises to reimburse this province the expenses they may incur."

To the *Seaflower*, which had barely discharged [its passengers] was added the *Swallow*, captain William Hayes, which had left Bassin-des-Mines on December 13, with a cargo of two hundred and thirty-six souls.

Reassured on the issue of costs by the message it had just sent to Lawrence, the government did not hesitate to allow the new contingent to join the first arrivals on land, and, on December 23, it authorized by a Special Act, "the Courts of General Sessions and Justices of the Peace from different counties and commissioners of the poor and the selectmen of the different towns in which they had been distributed, to employ them, to put them into service, or to lend them assistance in the same way that the law had given them authority to [do] if they had been residents of Massachusetts, until the 10th of the following April, [when] they would be reimbursed by the province.

These provisions, on paper, seem very humane. In truth, it was, as we are going to see, to subject these poor people to the greed and abuse of the masters, most often torturers, to whom they were given. This "bind them out" was a bondage, making them helots.

A few days later, on the 26th, a third transport vessel cast anchor in the harbor of Boston.

Before allowing the new arrivals to land, the Chambers wanted to know Lawrence's intentions towards them and what arrangements he had made for the cost of their maintenance. To this end they sent Captain Livingstone and the shipowners Apthorp and Hancock to the bar of the Legislature. They declared that they did not carry any

message from Governor Lawrence or his Council; that their only instructions were to deliver the prisoners, "who had become a danger to Nova Scotia," into the hands of Boston authorities. The Acadians were headed to Boston to be unloaded, as one throws off a bulky ballast which one wants to get rid of. Not only did Lawrence not provide for their maintenance expenses in Boston, but he had only given them only enough food to reach their destination.

Indeed, crammed into the ship, the new arrivals, waiting while their fate was decided, perished with cold and hunger. Seeing this, the Chambers appointed an emergency committee to take care of it, temporarily, while waiting for a response from Lawrence and instructions from General Shirley, to whom they had also written. This committee had the power to distribute the Acadians in the different cities of the province, as had been done with the two previous cargoes; but, said the Act of the Legislature, "this distribution must not be understood as conferring them the right of citizenship in the cities where they will be sent."

Between December 26th and February 16th, two other ships loaded with deportees came to anchor in the harbor of Boston and asked to unload their human cargo, the *Race Horse*, Captain Banks, coming from Grand-Pré with a hundred and twenty, and the *Helena*, of Annapolis-Royal, with three hundred and twenty-three prisoners. No one, neither Lawrence nor Shirley, guaranteed the province the reimbursement of what they were going to cost. The Chambers, however, decided not to let them perish, although it was very repugnant to them, as they wrote to Governor Shirley, to admit to their towns, in contact with their children, these papists, "whose gross Catholic bigotry was notorious, and whose loyalty to his British Majesty was suspect to them."

As a result, and in the certainty of being, albeit perhaps belatedly, reimbursed the advances they might make, the Boston authorities ordered that the latest arrivals be received and treated in the same way as their predecessors, that is to say, distributed in the various municipalities of the province.

On February 16, 1756, the number of Acadians interned in the province of Massachusetts amounted to more than a thousand souls.

But the sea was not alone in throwing its human wrecks on the Massachusetts cliffs. They also came out of the woods; they came from all over, poor wretches looking for a father, for a mother, for a child, for a wife, for a fiancée. They were ghosts in rags and hungry, wandering, lamentable, in the night.

When they were drained of strength and courage; when their bruised feet could no longer support them; and the winter's cold had frozen their emaciated limbs, and despair broken the springs of their souls, these desperate mothers, these orphans, those sick, these old men, these strong men overcome by hunger and pain, fell from starvation into the barns and sheds they had been given for refuge, sometimes on the frozen ground, or in the snow, and died invoking the Mother of Sorrow, their Patroness, and blessing God crucified. No words of malediction ever came from their mouths.

In the beginning, the bias of the Bostonians against "French Neutrals" was pushed to the point where they were blamed for all crimes and misdeeds whose authors were unknown. As they were thought capable of everything, they were, without any evidence, accused of everything, and punished according to all the rigors of the law. In Charlestown, where there was a powder magazine, the municipal authorities petitioned the governor to drive away the thirty-one Acadians who had been sheltered there, for fear, they said, that they would blow up the city. Seized by fear, the Chamber of Representatives, the Council and the Governor consulted one another for ways to transfer [them], some to Leicester and the others to Spencer, since, according to the order of the Court, "their stay in Charlestown endangers the security of the whole province."

From that moment, the Acadians were constantly kept away from Boston because of delusions and panics of the same nature. Those who, when they landed, were sent to maritime cities were, for the most part, relegated shortly after to the interior of

the province: it was said, it was alleged, for the safety of the merchant fleet of New England!

All of this allowed measures of extreme rigor and the worst treatments. However it soon became impossible to ignore the obvious facts any longer. These Acadian papists who had been imagined to be bad and dangerous were, no doubt, peaceful men; these idolaters seemingly could live in fear and according to the commandments of the Lord; those who had been believed murderers were never taken in an act of violence; they had been portrayed as debauchees, and they lived chastely; like thieves, and they let themselves die hungry rather than steal anything.

It should be noted that the Romans [papists] were misunderstood in the same fashion as were the first Christians.

So much unmerited misfortune, joined with so much courage and so great peace of mind, eventually affected the Puritans of New England.

A slow and almost embarrassed reaction occurred, after a certain time, in favor of the Acadians.

They were offered release [from their desperate situation] if they agreed that they were subjects of the King of England. The elders sensed a trap there, and became afraid. They feared that after their nationality they would be asked to give up their faith. To declare themselves English, in the province of Massachusetts, was almost, in their eyes, to declare themselves Protestant. And the Catholic faith, the final hope of heaven, was all that remained to them in the world. Lose everything, but not the Faith. They refused in grateful terms; giving as their reason that the King of France would never consent to sign a peace treaty with the King of England, without stipulating that they should be reinstated in their homeland and that their property should be returned.

The House of Representatives, meeting in session on March 18 (1756), and having to decide the fate of a certain number of new arrivals, authorized the commissioners of the poor to provide farm implements and tools for men, spinning wheels and looms for women, the whole not exceeding the price of forty shillings for each person; and also to

find homes for all who, now provided the means, would undertake to provide for the needs of their families.

Houses to withdraw into, with beds, later, to lie down upon, instead of the barracks, sheds and barns where they had had to spend the winter! And the freedom to exercise human trades to earn a living and provide for their families, instead of charity and starvation! The heavens were finally coming to their aid; God had finally heard their moans!

Another order, taken on the same day, authorized the municipalities to properly feed the poor and the sick at the expense of the province, which apparently had not been done so far. It was as though the sky had opened above them.

So many gifts given to Frenchmen, to Catholics, gave the princes of the *clergy* - scribes and Pharisees of Boston, that is to say - the well-meaning class and the honest people of the Puritan city, serious apprehensions. Their representatives were engaging in a dangerous liberalism. There was free irreligious thought among them. The Church and the State were going to be in imminent danger because of the humane measures taken towards Christians who did not pray in their reformed temples. Not to mention that these papists could compete with their workers, and [could do] a huge wrong to their Gloucester fishermen, being better sailors than they were. It could not be tolerated.

Under pressure exerted on them by greed and religion, the members of the House of Representatives and the Council capitulated to [public] opinion, and at the beginning of April altered, so as to make it more severe, a law passed under the reign of Mary and William of Orange, made "for the purpose of preventing any danger from the French living in the province," which they entitled: "An Act to prevent the former inhabitants of the Nova Scotia and other French, subjects of the King of France, to circulate in the province, without being equipped with a passport, and to prevent them also from being employed in the fisheries and on vessels transporting goods." It was the beginning of the persecution.

Without provocation, without any failure on their part, the Acadians were going to be treated similarly to the 2,500 Negroes who were enslaved that year in the province of Massachusetts; more inhumanly still, like beasts of burden found at large, that the police whipped, impounded and left, if necessary, to perish with hunger.

And yet, section 91 of the Massachusetts Code of Laws stated "that there would never be bondage, slavery, villeinage, or captivity in the Plantation, except for those who would be legally made prisoners of war, or who voluntarily or legally, were sold; every slave must enjoy the Christian freedoms and immunities essential to good morals, according to the law of God established in Israel."

Why these inhuman rigors to captives guilty of no harm, to whom no act of insubordination or violence was charged; against whom no specific charge was laid?

No one here below does evil for the sake of evil. There are always at the bottom of the wildest human actions, reasons to justify or to explain them, or at least pretexts.

The reason for the awakening of religious fanaticism in the English plantations in the spring of 1756, at the same time as the pretext invoked for the passage of new laws against the Acadians, was the imminence of war between England and France. To these causes was added the show of the bloody incursions that were made, for a long time, to the very gates of Boston, by detachments of Canadian militiamen and savages. Every English scalp taken served as a justification for the acts of inhumanity that the Bostonians were going to commit against their Acadian prisoners.

The first persecution law passed against them by the Legislature was conceived in these terms:

"Whereas great inconvenience and mischief may arise of the liberty that has been granted to the inhabitants of New Scotland [Nova Scotia] . . . it is ruled that from May 1, 1757, all said inhabitants will be confined within the boundaries of the cities where the government has placed them. If they are caught outside the limits assigned to them, they will be, for a first offense, liable to imprisonment;

if they are caught in this fault for a second time, they will pay a fine not exceeding ten shillings, or will be, men and women, publicly whipped up to ten lashes each."

These good Puritans, great observers of the holy day of Sunday, had not waited for the passing of this inhuman law, which abandoned to them a whole defenseless people, to indulge in the most odious attacks.

The following petition, dated before the act which we have just read, and which we reproduce in all its simplicity, without changing a letter, shows it only too clearly.

"To His Excellency the Governor-General of the Province of Massachusetts, New England, and to the Honorable Members of the Council, "We have taken the liberty of presenting you this request, as we are in sorrow over our children. The loss we have suffered of our homes and everything here and our separation from one another is nothing compared to what we now find, only to have our children taken by force in front of our eyes. Nature does not, cannot support that. If it was in our power to have our choice, we would choose to separate our bodies from our souls [before suffering that]. That is why we beg you for mercy and your honors that you have the goodness to alleviate this cruelty.

"We do not refuse to do any kind of work to maintain our children .... "We pray you to have the kindness to favor our request, thus to oblige your humble and very obedient servants:

Jean Landry, of Chelmsford.

Claude Bennois, Oxford.

Claude LeBlanc, Charles Daigle, Pierre  
LeBlanc, of Concord.

Auguste LeBlanc, of Worcester.

Jacques Hébert, Joseph Vincent, Andover.

Antoine Hébert, of Waltham. "

These Christians, these martyrs, offered their lives, offered their souls and their bodies, to save their children. To what despair were they reduced! There has not been seen, since the time of Our Lord, as great a desolation as ours, said one of these Acadians to the governor.

These inhumane acts were not isolated, but were already practiced, as this petition shows, in almost every locality where was found a group of Acadians.

However, the work of the deportation continued in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cap-Breton and Île St-Jean (today Prince Edward Island), with an upsurge that resembled frenzy. The theft – distributing to English settlers the farms of Acadians with their rich meadows, and sharing among them their livestock and horses – had been one of the motives of Lawrence and his intimate counsellors.

Now the fear of being disavowed in England and being called to account had seized the governor, and his soul was become even more cruel.

Instead of throwing the thirty deniers, the price of the blood and despair of a whole people, into the still smoking ruins of the churches he had burnt and put an end to an existence which, from now on, could only be for him Herod's after the massacre of the children of Judah, he applied himself with a furious relentless pursuit to the sea and hunted down in the woods those Acadians who had escaped him, giving to the Board of Trade and to the governors of the colonies, for justification of his zeal, that it was necessary for the security of Nova Scotia and the other English possessions of America, now especially that war was declared between France and England, that they be dispersed far from their treacherous country. And this gave him reason, and at the same time justified him for having destroyed this dangerous race, for having done what he had done, and ranked him among the most far-sighted statesmen of Great Britain. If the remains of this people were so much to be dreaded, what would it be if they were still in possession of all their means of injuring? He had therefore acted in the interests of the kingdom by giving, as he had done urgently and without awaiting the Court's authorization, the order to deport them en bloc and to confiscate their property.

To pursue the work of their complete annihilation to excess was henceforth the sole thought of his policy.

Rummaging through all the nooks and crannies of Nova Scotia, he discovered a small group that had gone unnoticed in the general hunt, the settlement at Pobomcoup, now Pubnico, at the south end of the peninsula.

Pobomcoup, generally confused with Cape Sand, dated from the beginnings of the colony. The seigneurie consisted mainly of the family of d'Entremont de Saint-Etienne de Latour, good and authentic French nobility, owning his lands under the title of barony with high, medium and low justice, and enjoying all other seignorial rights and privileges.

These great lords lived by fishing and maritime commerce, beside their tenants, in all about two hundred souls.

Their exchanges were mainly with Boston, where they were honorably and favorably known. Because of their estrangement from the other French establishments, their high personal situation, and the esteem in which they were held by the English, both of Annapolis and New England, no one had hitherto thought of molesting them. They thought themselves safe from any enterprise. They had, apparently, given to the King of England the oath of allegiance, without restriction, which had been demanded of them; had conducted themselves as loyal English subjects during the French invasion of 1744, and held from Governor Mascarene's hand an official certificate of English civility. For all purposes they were in good grace with their sovereign, as well as with the Halifax authorities.

Lawrence, his work of destruction ended on the side of the French Bay, turned his attention to the small establishment of Cap-Sable. To Colonel Prebble, who was returning to Boston with his regiment of volunteers, he handed over on April 9, 1756, the following military order:

"You are hereby ordered to disembark your troops at Cape Sable, to seize any inhabitants you may find at large and to take them with you to Boston." Whatever happens, you will destroy and burn down the houses of these inhabitants, and remove their furniture, effects and herds of all kinds, which you will distribute to your soldiers to re-

ward them for this service. All that you cannot take away you will destroy."

Prebble and his officers did their job to the satisfaction of Lawrence. Having fallen on the settlement of Pobomcoup while most of the inhabitants were at sea, they filled their vessels with all the loot that they could take, destroyed the rest and burned the houses up to four leagues from the port. Among other exploits, they compelled Joseph d'Entremont to lead them to where his children lived, and there, in the presence of their father, they scalped one of them, in the manner of savages. Prebble, however, could only take seventy-two prisoners; the other inhabitants escaped him, or, rather, he escaped them; for, after the first warning had been passed, those who had not been taken were armed and, falling on the English soldiers who returned to their vessels with their booty and their prisoners, killed a certain number.

In Boston, where they were taken, most of them found themselves in familiar country, many in the midst of old friends. What was one to do with these cumbersome prisoners?

Leave them free, grant them the rights of the citizen, was timidly proposed by the coasters and captains they had saved, for some their ships, for others their lives, tearing them, the first from the reefs of Cape Sablo, the second from tomahawk savages. [But] they could not, because of the other deportees, and especially in deference to Lawrence, who had written privately to Governor Shirley about sending them to North Carolina, in case he did not know what to do or "in case unforeseen difficulties should arise."

As a result of rather stormy deliberations, it was decided that they would be shipped to North Carolina. Thomas Hancock and company, the shipowners we know, were charged with this care. They quickly found a ship, one of the schooners in which they had transported the exiles of Grand-Pré, to cram them into.

When the seventy-two prisoners of Prebble boarded, and they saw in what a foul boat they were supposed to travel to the end of the world, they

went into revolt and, despite Hancock, the crew and the guards, seized the boats and went back on land. They had lived all their lives in the manner of human beings; they would die, if necessary, but as men, as French people know how to do it. It was their last word.

The authorities, to whom Hancock went to report the incident and ask help to embark and maintain the recalcitrant or the termination of his contract, remained very perplexed. They took fourteen days to deliberate, leaving, during that time, the prisoners in his charge. They took advantage of the respite to present to the governor a memoir in which, after having told him all the hatefulness of the act of piracy of which they were the victims, they concluded by insisting that the order of the governor Lawrence to Prebble to deport them to Boston, and not to North Carolina, was executed to the letter, or that they be brought back to their seigniory of Pobomcoup.

The fourteen days having passed with no resolution having yet been taken, Hancock, possibly touched by the fate of the d'Entremont [deportees], wrote to the governor that he was always ready to fulfill the conditions of his contract, but that perhaps it would be better if the government would deign to have compassion on these unfortunates, having regard to their situation, and allow them to remain in the province, as they requested in their petition.

It was this last party that the governor stopped.

By order of the two houses they were distributed in small groups to Plymouth, Gloucester, and the maritime towns situated between these two places.

In the meantime, in order to avoid further trouble of the same kind, the government passed an urgent law forbidding any captain of a ship "to have the presumption to land any French-Neutral on the territory of Massachusetts."

The unjustifiable aggression of which they had been the object had exasperated the Acadians who had remained at Cape Sable and, with them, their faithful friends the Micmacs. Lawrence, for his part, strove to molest them by all means in his power; but as the New England militia, their

engagement ended, returned to their plantations, he could not dislodge the Acadians. A detachment, which he sent in 1758 to seize them and finish the work of Prebble, had to be content with looting and fire, the inhabitants, warned by the savages, having taken refuge in the forest where his henchmen did not dare to raise them. But the intolerable existence which was made for them, and the terror inspired in them by Lawrence, made them turn their eyes towards Boston, in the hope of obtaining some protection. Shirley, a long time governor of Massachusetts Bay, had, as commander-in-chief of English troops in America, considerable authority in all the plantations and even in Halifax.

Believing that his successor in the Massachusetts Government, Thomas Pownall, enjoyed the same prerogatives, in the autumn of 1758 they sent him a petition, in which they begged him to take them under his protection and to obtain permission to stay in Cap-Sable and live in peace in their seigneurie. They promised him, in return, to love him and to honor him until their last breath, and at the same time to make "with a good heart all that one would require of them, as long as it would be possible for them to pay an annual tribute to the province of Massachusetts, and to even carry, if they were required, arms against the King of France."

They added that if, however, permission was refused them to reside at Cape Sable, he would deign to receive them at Massachusetts, where they undertook to live the lives of the other prisoners; for all was better than the French West Indies, whose climate was mortal, and where Lawrence wanted to deport them. "If we must leave here," said they in closing, "we will do it to obey Your Eminence, but it will be as if we give up life."

Pownall was a man with broad and humane views. On the 4th of December, the day after Joseph Landry gave him this petition, he summoned the members of his Council to take their advice; but not before having obtained from General Amherst the assurance that he would, if necessary, transport the little colony of Cape Sable to Boston, at the expense of the Crown.

The Council refused to acquiesce to the prayer of the petition, although seconded by the governor; but ordered a copy to be given to Governor Lawrence.

Pownall, in transmitting this decree to Lawrence, accompanies it with this observation: "The case of these poor people of Cape Sable is certainly lamentable and worthy of all the mitigation that it is possible to bring. If politics can come to help them in any way, humanity loudly calls for it."

Lawrence had lost all sense of humanity; what he needed was victims. In the spring of 1759, exhausted by the rigors of a long winter, decimated by disease, homeless, covered with rags, all human hopes vanished, they sent a messenger to announce that they surrendered to his authority, placing themselves at his mercy. The governor sent armed soldiers for them, who brought back to Halifax one hundred and fifty-two men, women, and children. He made them prisoners on George Island, where they remained until the fall, when all were transported to England. A letter from Lawrence preceded them, accompanied by the minutes of the Council held on the 16th of July, in which they were represented, in the letter and the minutes, as brigands of the worst kind and the most dangerous enemies of the kingdom. This led them to be interned upon their arrival in England, and yet they had been faithful and irreproachable English subjects until the descent of Prebble into their village.

The situation of the Acadians in Boston, after the arrival of the seventy-two prisoners of Prebble, had seemed to improve. The two currents of opinion which we saw forming in the good Puritan city were divided again: on the one hand, the people, sympathetic in their nature, inclined towards human clemency; on the other hand, the clergy and pharisees, preachers of religion, preached that it was necessary to honor God in ending the idolatrous sect of the papists.

One could believe for a moment, but only for a moment, that the councils of humanity and Christian charity would prevail with the civil authorities. This illusion occurred during the course of

May, coinciding with the arrival in Boston of the Colonel, now General Winslow.

This officer, formerly so hard towards the Acadians, had presided at Grand-Pré on boarding the transports of his nation. He had seen them, after they had fallen into the ambush and had been made unable to make any resistance, marching towards the ships anchored in the harbor, the men, dreary and silent, the children singing a hymn to the Virgin, while the women, their mothers, their daughters, their sisters, their fiancées, their wives, were kneeling down the road of pain, crying all the tears in their eyes, and this sight had made a deep impression on his loyal soldier's heart. He found them now, in his own country, in his home town, the victims always innocent and always resigned to persecution, reduced to the last condition of misery and ignominy, outraged, flogged publicly, and his soul opened to compassion. If prejudice remained, hatred had disappeared, to give way to a feeling of pity, almost sympathy. All indications are that he intervened in Boston in favor of the exiles. In any case, he quarreled with Lawrence, whose cruelty revolted him.

The law of April 20 had struck the Acadians with astonishment. In their distress they addressed the Legislature. As the moment was propitious, their cry was heard, and the members of the House of Representatives charged a special committee to inquire into the facts and propose mitigations.

In its report, the committee recommended, among other things, that housing be provided to enable members of each family to live together, which had not yet been done, although the order had been given in advance, and "that they should be treated with kindness and humanity. "

It is true that these two last recommendations were ignored; but the government did not fail to prescribe to the commissioners of the poor and the selectmen not to put, "until further order of the Court," the minor children in servitude; to try to find them all work, and when, despite their good will to work for a living, the Acadians could not do it, because of illness or otherwise, not to let them die of hunger, and to charge against the

province the cost of what they would have advanced to the Acadians.

At the same time, receiving no satisfactory answer from either Lawrence or Governor Shirley, the Legislature was addressing London directly for reimbursement of what the prisoners had previously cost in Massachusetts. It was, for the poor exiles, a respite with a ray of hope in the distance.

It took very little to change the barometer in Boston when it came to the Neutrals. A bad report from Lawrence sufficed. This time it was an incident of a quite unforeseen nature which caused the storm to burst and allowed the opinion of the party of the persecutors to prevail.

In the first convoy of deportees from Grand-Pré, as we have seen, on October 27 of the previous year, four hundred Acadians had been sent to Savannah, Georgia, where they had arrived at the beginning of December. As they were told, when they embarked at Beaubassin, that their deportation was only temporary, and that, when peace was secured between France and England, they might come back to take possession of their property, they resolved, at any event, to go back in small steps towards the north, and get closer to Acadia, in order to be ready to recover their possessions at the first favorable news.

The governor of Georgia, who asked nothing better than to see them leave, gave them passports and, at the same time, the means of constructing boats in which they could bring their families with them.

More than three hundred persons left there in the month of March, on the flotilla they had built during the winter.

Along the coasts of Georgia, the two Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, the vanguard, about fifty people, perhaps more, arrived, without giving notice, to St. John's, New Brunswick. Hearing of their return, Lawrence had them apprehended again and sent, for the second time, into exile. At the same time he gave alarm on all sides, and required the governors of New England to arrest the others as they passed.

Thus a party of seventy-eight Acadians found themselves barred on the shores of New York; had their boats seized and their passports confiscated, by the order of Lieutenant Governor Charles Hardy, and were then dispersed "in the most remote parts of the province" while their children were brutally distributed among the families Englishmen – a sure way, cynically wrote the governor of New York to the Lords of Commerce in London, "to turn them into good British subjects."

The remainder of the naval caravan, ninety-nine persons embarked on seven boats, were taken on June 25, south of Boston, at Sandwich, a small port, where they had stopped, as it happened to them often, to get water and some provisions.

Armed with proper passports and believing they were safe from any hand, they had lingered at Sandwich longer than they were used to elsewhere, to allow five among them to seek their wives, from whom they had been separated at the time of embarkation, and who were somewhere among the prisoners of Massachusetts.

At the example of his colleague at New York, Governor Phips, against the law of nations, took away their passports and all their papers; had their boats confiscated, then, after reporting to Lawrence of his exploit, had them scattered, living flesh that was torn from living bodies, and whose shreds were divided: twenty at Dartmouth, five at Rochester, six at Dighton, five at Raynham, six at Norton, eight at Attleborough, eight at Freetown, twelve at Taunton, five at Easton, twelve at Rehoboth, and seven at Swanzey.

An evil wind passed over Massachusetts, at that time, producing in puritanical souls the effect which sight and smell of blood produce in wild beasts. After the Sandwich Acadians were dispersed in the colony, a raid was made in the city of Boston, following an order to drive out all Neutrals. A first net brought eighty-four, which were distributed on the 25th of August: ten at Cambridge, five at Walpole, five at Topsfield, five at Middletown, five at Westfield, five at Sherburn, five at Littleton, five at Bedford, four at Tewsbury [Tewksbury], eight at Brookfield, six at Southborough, six at Grafton, four at Bellingham,



four at Acton, three at Dunstable, and four at Westboro.

At the same time, those who had been interned in the maritime towns, the d'Entremont among others, were, following urgent petitions addressed to the government, relegated to the interior of the province. Forty-nine Acadians detained in Charlestown and Marblehead (Salem) were distributed: six to Natick, six to Medway, four to Holliston, four to Bellington, three to Southborough, two to Dunstable, four to Walpole, six to at Dudley, four at Dracut, five at Shelbury and five at Nedfield [Medfield].

And there were others in Andover, Amesbury, Abington, Beverley, Bolton, Barnstable, Bellerica, Boxford, Boston, Bratford, Braintree, Bridgewater, Brooklyn, Capean [Cape Ann?], Concord, Charleston, Coolidges, Chelmsford, Dorchester, Deuxborough, Deedham, Darkmouth [Dartmouth], Danforth, Falmouth, Framington [Framingham], Groton, Gallisbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hingman [Hingham?], Haverhill, Hopkertown [Hopkinton], Ipswick, Kingston, Lancaster, Lincoln, Lynn, Lexington, Leicester, Marlborough, Middleborough, Mendon, Marblehead, Marshfield, Milton, Manchester, Medfield, Medford, Mistick, Malden, Methuen, Newton, Newbury, Nantucket, Needham, Oxford, Pembroke, Plymston [Plympton], Plymouth, Reading, Roxbury, Rowley, Stoughton, Sandwich, Salisbury, Stoneham, Sudbury, Scituate, Shrewsbury, Sturbridge, Sutton, Salem, Stow, Spencer, Uxbridge, Wenham Waltham, Wilmington, Woburn, Weymouth, Watertown, Weston, Worcester, Waldan, Wrentham, Westford, and elsewhere.

Imagine the situation of these unfortunate men and women in the midst of a population warned against them; who did not understand their language; who hated them because of their nationality, and who, as do, moreover without exception, the fanatics of all religions, believed that they glorified God by overwhelming their brethren with hardness, calumny, scorn and injustice.

Where did this change come from in the attitudes of the Bostonians toward their prisoners? From

the war, no doubt, which had just been declared (May 7th) between England and France, and whose blows were carried on by bands of Canadians and savages even to the very gates of their towns; but especially and mainly Lawrence, the sinister governor of Nova Scotia. The attempted return made by the exiles of Georgia had struck him frightfully. He felt himself lost, he and his accomplices, if the secret motives of the deportation of the Acadians came to be known in England. It was therefore necessary at all costs, not only to prevent them from returning to Nova Scotia, but to make them disappear from the face of the earth. So, armed with letters and fiery messages, his emissaries succeeded in rekindling in the puritanical souls the fire of persecution which the tears of the proscribed had begun to extinguish.

It is said that demons find a certain amount of joy in torturing those who fall into hell. Lawrence's relentless pursuit in Nova Scotia, Canada, the English colonies, and England, of those whom he had exiled and whose property he had confiscated, without any truce or mercy, was something that, obviously, is not human. He fed on his hatred as an enjoyment of hell. Living, one realizes that he tasted the joy of the damned.

His capacity as governor of Nova Scotia gave weight to the calumnies he spread. Had he not witnessed the plots and crimes he attributed to his victims? How not to believe him on his word? Who could contradict him?

The following message from Governor Shirley to the Lieutenant Governor and the two Chambers of the Province of Massachusetts, shows the nature of his slanderous accusations and the harm they were doing to the Acadians.

"The message I am sending you is accompanied by a letter I received from Governor Lawrence, which relates to the return of the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia recently dispersed in the English colonies. This letter so clearly shows the effects which I would only say that in England, where I am about to return, I will strive, with all the energy I can, to to represent to His Majesty's ministers in such colors all that you have done to

prevent the calamity of their return to Nova Scotia, that they will be grateful to you for it. "

This message is dated August 16, 1756.

On the 31st of the same month the Council and the Legislature adopted, and the governor sanctioned, an Act even more revolting than that of the preceding April, reproduced above.

It was not only by the fine and the imprisonment that those who would be found without passports outside the city or district where they had been interned would be punished, henceforth, for a first offense, but by the torture of the block (in the stocks); for a second offense, they would be whipped publicly, the body naked to the waist, men and women, girls and boys, and brought back to their pens, "at the expense of the offender."

And it was not necessary to be a magistrate to arrest them, every citizen of free condition could do it.

The next day an order was made to imprison any Acadian attempting to return to Nova Scotia; and the lieutenant-governor was authorized to write to the governors of the southern provinces, recommending that they keep all the deportees who were within the limits of their jurisdiction. This was again to please Lawrence, who had written to Shirley: "I conjure your Excellence in using all possible means to prevent such a pernicious project (their return to Nova Scotia) by destroying the boats they may have built, and stopping all those who will attempt to cross your province to return here, either by land or by water . . . . I would not give all this trouble to your Excellency, if I were not quite well assured that the return of this people in Nova Scotia can be fatal to His Majesty's interests in this country. "

All this is incredible, and all this is strictly the truth. I did not draw from the French sources; it is in Boston itself, in the minutes of the Legislature, and in the archives, that I have principally documented myself. And I have long sought the justification of so many rigors and found none. Nothing is alleged against the Acadians. Courts do not find anything against them, nor the courts of justices of the peace, nor police records. In countless cities

and municipalities where they were detained, it does not appear that any of them had ever committed any act of insubordination or violence; that they have never stolen anything; that they have had in no circumstance broken the laws of the most severe morality; that they have quarreled with each other or with their oppressors; that no one has ever been surprised in drunkenness; nor even, and this was the clearest of the religion of their hosts, that they at no time failed in the rigorous observance of the holy day of the Lord.

The commissioners of the poor and the selectmen do not bring any specific complaints against them, and this is striking. No citizen claims to be molested, abused, or harmed by any of them. Municipalities sometimes turn to the legislature to get rid of them, but it is because of the cost to them of the poor and the sick; if they accuse them to the authorities, it is crimes they could commit, such as, for example, blowing up the cities in which there are military stores, but never the crimes they actually committed.

On the other hand, go search the archives of Boston, and you will find hundreds of petitions of these unfortunate imploring of the governor and of the legislature relief and protection against their tormentors.

It was Charles and Nicolas Breau and their sisters, from the city of Hanover, who, after having worked for a long time at heavy work, at John Bailey's, to live and support their old parents, did not receive a single penny salary, and are there dying of hunger all together; it's Claude Bourgeois, from Boston, to whom ten or twelve men are come to take away his two daughters, one of twenty-five and the other of eighteen years; it was Augustin Hébert, of Watertown, who was stunned like his wife, because they had tried to prevent the abduction of their child; it is Beloni Melanson, of Lancaster, who seeks justice against a man named Eichardson, who almost killed him at home; it is the widow Thibodeau, whose husband has just died, that the selectmen send to the right and to the left with her family of young children and to whom the city grants twelve sous a week to live; it is Paul Clermont and Charles Mius d'Entremont who are committed to work for Nathaniel Ray

Thomas, Marshfield, for their clothing, a home for them and six women and food for all. The term of their contract is about to expire, and Thomas absolutely refuses to clothe them and even feed them.

It sometimes happens that the requests of the Acadians are supported by the English: it is when the interests of the latter are found to be somehow involved.

Thus Joseph Michel, formerly favorably known to the English garrison of Annapolis, and now living with his family at Marshfield in Plymouth County, had placed his son Francis, aged twenty-three, in the service of one named Caleb Tildon, at a nominal salary. Marshfield townspeople, John Little and Seth Bryant, "violently, against his will and that of his father, kidnapped him from Tildon, who wanted to keep him, to put him at Anthony Windslow's." The same selectmen seized another of his boys, Paul, fifteen years old, and forcibly, despite the tears of his mother, dragged to Nathaniel Clift to be, against his will, a sailor. He begs the governor and the chambers to declare null the contracts made by the selectmen, and that his children are returned to him, guaranteeing that they will not be dependent on anyone.

This motion is accompanied by a statement by David Thomas, which corroborates the contents, and by another, sworn, an affidavit, by Caleb Tilton, who certifies that the facts are true and that he has even offered his property in guarantee for the maintenance of the Michel family, provided he was left with his son.

The reader is curious to know what the Court is going to do with a case so clearly proven, where there is blatant misconduct by two public employees.

On the recommendation of the special committee to which the whole affair has been referred, it postponed its examination until the next term, that is to say, on Greek terms.

However, it recognizes in principle "that it is on the part of the selectmen to oppose the intention of the Legislature to dispose of the children of the French of Nova Scotia against a sum of money or

any other value, except when it is in the interest of the latter, (as in the present case, no doubt), and whenever minors desire and can provide for themselves, or their parents or friends offer to take care of them, they should not be taken away from their family against their will; and that the selectmen should, as far as possible, consult the parents and the minors themselves on the choice of teachers to give them. "

Instructions as soft and imprecise as before left the fate of the Acadians absolutely to the arbitrariness of the selectmen and their friends.

The reader has not forgotten the humane gesture of Thomas Hutchinson, who, on the arrival of the first convoys of exiles to Boston, disembarked from the ship a poor sick widow, named Benoit, with her infant family, where, in the company of about fifty other unfortunates, she perished, cold and hungry. Thomas Hutchinson was one of Boston's most prominent citizens, having been successively Speaker of the House of Representatives, Council Member, Chief Justice, Lieutenant Governor, and Governor-in-Chief of Massachusetts. He held this position until the beginning of the American Revolution in 1756. He was a member of the Council.

At the beginning of September, 1756, Hutchinson addressed to Governor Shirley a touching petition, in which he related the state of profound misery in which this poor widow had found on her arrival at Boston; how, in spite of the instructions, he sent her on land and placed in one of his houses. In spite of all the care he gave her, she died after a few days; but, having sent for him, she asked him, a few moments before expiring, "in the name of their common Savior, to take under his protection her two boys, her two daughters, and her grandson."

He has, since the death of the grandmother, watched over these orphans, as he promised her, before God, on her deathbed. But here he is told that the Boston sheriff has been ordered to take them away from the city, and these children are in despair.

All he asks in his petition is that these orphans be permitted to remain near him in Boston; or, if it is

absolutely necessary that they leave, that they not be sent further than Cambridge, but placed there, in a Robichau family that he indicates, and that he, Hutchinson, will take care of them and give a bond for them to the city.

Welcomed by the Council, this request is simply dismissed by the House of Representatives.

The council refuses to obey, and orders the great county sheriff to leave these children with Hutchinson until Tuesday of the following week.

The House of Representatives breaks this order. At the end, after five times commuting from one room to another, this question of State is resolved in the following manner: the five children will not be sent, as they should be, to the extremities of the province, but may continue to be the object of the care of their protector, provided that he vouch for their good conduct, and does not allow them to get closer than a mile from Boston! Sometimes the cities themselves turn to the Legislature for serious cases, such as the following: for example, a family consisting of the grandfather, the grandmother and five young children, was placed, the children at Oxford and the old relatives in Cambridge. These, against all reason, came to join their grandsons. Neither of them being able to work for a living, they were shunted from one house to another, and no one wanted to take care of them. They are now in Newton, without bread and clothes, on the eve of dying together – about ready to perish. Other poor people have joined them in the meager dwelling they have been assigned, most of them women, one of whom is about to give birth, and two men, one of whom is very sick and in delirium, for three weeks. No one wants to give them charity, and their presence is an unbearable burden on the city. Henry Gibbs, the petitioner, asks, on behalf of the municipality, that this family be sent elsewhere. . .

Jean Labordore declares in a petition to the governor, and makes a point of proving by several witnesses residing at Salem, that he has formerly, in Acadia, on several occasions, saved the life of the English, especially of a whole crew of Bostonians while going, in spite of the threats of the savages and at the risk of his life, to warn them that

the Mi'kmaq were preparing to surprise them in order to massacre them; which earned him from the latter a rifle discharge in the body, where he still has several pellets, and forced him to leave the place, Maliguêche (now Lunenburg), where he had his home and lands. He is totally ignored, now, and his heart is broken.

"For the last ten weeks, he has been given nothing to support himself and his family of seven, but only a quarter of lamb, and every day a quart of milk. He has been refused even a team to hitch to a cart of firewood that he had cut himself. They are there all together, in the middle of winter, without food and fire, in a house that has no door. When it rains, they have to change their bed to find shelter, and they have nothing to protect themselves from the slush. When he complained to the selectman that the floor of his house was flooded and that everything was floating there, the latter, sneering, told him that the best thing he could do was build a boat and navigate his house."

All he asks is permission to leave this city of misery, Wilmington, and to withdraw elsewhere.

The d'Entremonts are among those who most often bring their complaints to the feet of the lieutenant-governor. They, too, recall, but discreetly, the services they rendered to the Bostonians, while residing at Cape Sable.

Charles Amand Mius and Paul Clermont d'Entremont had written a commitment to work for Ray Thomas. The latter has kept the two originals of the contract and will not give the petitioners the copy to which they are entitled; he even threatens to have them thrown into prison, if they persist in asking him; but he refuses, at the same time, to discharge them from their obligations. Francois Mius, his wife and their ten children, die of misery and privations at Tewsbury, and the authorities do not want to do anything to help them, they would have Mius, the father of ten children, and his brother pledged to work for them, commissioners of the poor of Metheun. After two months of work, all they got was three yards of old cotton, two pounds of dry cod and a pound of lard for one, and something to equip the other. . . When the latter went to ask for his payment, he was thrown out

violently, hit with a shovel and almost knocked out. He spits blood now, and can not do anything anymore. It is worse still with one of his younger brothers who, having worked seven months without receiving any wages, returned to his father's house. His employer followed him there, took off almost all his clothes and swore to his father that he would crack his head if he raised a finger to defend his child. I pass the petitions of others.

That of Joseph d'Entremont, father of the young man to whom Prebble, as we have seen above, scalped at Pobomou, after having looted his property and burned his house, deserves that the preamble be quoted in full, because it is found in substance in most of the Cape Sable deportees.

"To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Honorable Members of Her Majesty's Council:

"Your suppliants lived at the passage of Baccarreau, in Cape Sable, a very distant locality and quite separate from the other establishments of Acadia, where they engaged exclusively in fishing and took their means of subsistence from the sea. Their way of life frequently put them in touch with the English fishermen, whom they often had the opportunity of rescuing; they were on good terms with them and with all of your nation, rescuing shipwrecked people, helping those who were in distress, providing food and assistance to those in need, and always welcoming with the most cordial hospitality all those who took refuge in their port: all things that your fishermen can abundantly corroborate."

He ended by asking simply not to be deported to North Carolina, with Jacques Amirault, as they are both threatened.

The petition of Charles Mius d'Entremont, written in his hand, in French and in English, of a large round handwriting, will be the last I will mention.

"Marsfield, January 5, 1757

"To His Excellency, etc.

"It is with great regret that I take the liberty of importuning Your Excellency. We are, me and my family (composed of ten persons), for the present reduced to the last extremity. No one will supply

us with provisions or wood and we are almost all naked. They do not want, either, to provide us with work . . . We are dying, me and my family . . . I had brought with me, this fall, from Cape Sable, a barrel of beef with six bushels of salt, which Mr. Lamson has taken from us . . . For the present we have neither wood nor food, and they will not allow myself to go and get some wood on my shoulder to warm me, so I am reduced to begging for my family.

"Charles Mius and all his family."

For answer, he was allowed to pass to another city, on the condition that he furnish a surety of two hundred louis as a guarantee of good conduct.

These high lords, these barons of authentic lineage, age-old and experienced friends of fishermen and merchants of Boston, who, during the wars and during peace, have saved the lives of many of their jailers, recall, but with what dignity! services rendered in their country, so that we now have some pity for them and their children.

The number of cases of injustice, cruelty, violence, robbery, violent seizure of property and outrages of all kinds, of which the Acadians detained in the towns and villages of Massachusetts are complaining, is scarcely credible. And still we probably do not have the griefs of the most miserable, the widows who dared not complain, the orphans, and the illiterates, who could not.

Hutchinson, the one we know and who wrote a history of Massachusetts, confesses that it was impossible for him to read in full all the petitions addressed by the Acadians to the governors: tears prevented him! . . .

These unfortunate people address the governors because they are outlaws; because the ordinary courts of the province do not give them any protection.

It is fair to admit that the members of the Council and those of the House of Representatives alleviated quite often, and as much as they could, without compromising their reelection, the sufferings of the prisoners; that they sometimes even redressed their grievances.

There is another petition that I will mention because it has a historical significance.

Historians have claimed, and others still claim, that the "neutrality" of the Acadians was all for the benefit of France, that they were, in Nova Scotia, only disguised enemies of England, ready to take up arms against her at the first favorable moment, despite their oath of loyalty.

The petition of Louis Robichaud shows us the opposite. He lived at Annapolis Royal before being deported to Boston, and from there he was dragged to Cambridge. He asked the Legislature to be brought back to Boston, and, among the recitals of his petition, he alleged that in 1744 he had prevented Port Royal from being surprised by the French and falling into their hands, giving notice to the garrison of the approach of Duvivier and his detachment. He states that the fact is well known and perfectly understood by those of their soldiers who were then garrisoned at Annapolis Royal. In addition, they will certify that he was punished by this act of loyalty to England, and he and his family were taken prisoner by the French, who set fire to his house, pillaged his furniture, and killed his animals. Deign, he adds, to give me my prayer, as a special and personal favor. It will not be a precedent.

Granted by the Council; refused by the Chamber of Representatives.

It has also been asserted that the fear that the Acadians would have to take up arms against their brethren in Canada and France, if they lent the King of England an oath of fidelity without reserve, was vain and chimerical; that the English authorities would never have committed the barbarism of calling them to fratricidal combat.

It is difficult to say today what the Halifax governors of the able-bodied Acadians of Nova Scotia would have done during the war that the Anglo-Americans had to endure from 1756 to 1759, against the Canadian militia and the soldiers of France, if they had lent to the King of England an oath of absolute allegiance.

In any case, here is what the two chambers of the Massachusetts Legislature did not hesitate to do to

Acadians deported to their province. On August 25, 1757, they passed a resolution declaring "that it was desirable that His Excellency the Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief of the English Fleet, enlisted by force (impress), for the service of His Majesty, in the squadron commanded by Sub-Admiral Holburn, such and so many of his Majesty's French subjects, recently transported from Nova Scotia to that province, as he thought fit, and that they were forcibly loaded on those of ships of the squadron that were ready to receive them."

One of the strongest pains of the Acadians, the deepest certainly, was the deprivation of the sacraments. They lived and died in the manner of heretics, without absolution, without Eucharistic bread, without extreme unction. No priest came to their bedside to bring the words of eternal life; and their bodies were confounded with those of Protestants in cemeteries that had not been blessed. They had lost their homeland, and the sky above them was giving way. "The thought of dying without confession," says Hutchinson, a contemporary Protestant historian, "tormented them more than any corporal punishment inflicted on them." Yet the exile in which they were subjected to rigor, they would have avoided by lending to the King of England the oath of unrestricted fidelity, the ordinary oath of allegiance given by everyone, today, that the governors of Nova Scotia needed from them. But the missionaries, and more particularly the abbot Le Loutre, grand vicar of the bishop of Quebec, had dissuaded them in the interests of their souls.

It was for their religion, in fact, more than for the King of France, that these simple and righteous men suffered persecution. It was to safeguard, as they believed, their faith, that they had, until the end, before the repeated warn-ings, at the threats of the governors of Nova Scotia, refused to become the subjects of a heretic king; and, because of this refusal, they had lost their property, their country, their liberty; that the ministry of their priests is rigorously refused to them; that they live and die without the help of religion, and that the children of many of them will become Protestants.

Priests among them! That's what the Puritans would never have tolerated. The rumor having spread that a surreptitious introduction had been made of one, the most minute inquiries were immediately instituted to discover and punish, according to all the rigors of the British laws, this agent of the antichrist. When they had ascertained the falsity of the rumor, and had acquired the conviction that the Acadians did not feed any seditious conspiracy, they allowed them to gather together, on Sunday, in the sheds and barns which served as dwellings, to pray to God in their own way. Such as the first Christians in the catacombs. And, yet, Hutchinson tells us, "the Puritans had, then, a greater spirit of religious tolerance than their fathers had." The proof is that they allowed the Acadians to pray, as a family, in their own way. "But," he adds, "the people never consented to the public exercise. A law still in force forbade all Catholic priests to cross the frontiers of the province, on pain of death."

Abbe Casgrain and, before him, Thomas Akins, wrote that Father Desenclaves, first missionary of Port Royal, then of Cape Sable, at the time of the descent of Prebble, had been taken prisoner in Boston, where he stayed for two years, until 1759. This is obviously a mistake.

An incident of which Massachusetts was the theater deserves to be reported here, because it may well have inspired Longfellow, if not the first idea, at least the plot of his immortal poem *Evangeline*. Among the deportees was a young man, Etienne Hébert, who, like many other unfortunates, was separated from his family and those he

loved. Brought at first to Philadelphia, Hébert made himself remarked on account of his intelligence, his strength, and his superb stature, by an officer who took him for his orderly. Now, at the same time as him, three brothers, and a brunette girl, Josephte Babin, to whom he had just become engaged, had been carried away in the storm, but on different vessels. The thought of his brothers, and especially of Josephte, haunted his nights and made him infinitely unhappy. He resolved to find them or to die trying. Slipping away, one night, God knows how, he entered the forest and, after unimaginable sorrows, reached Canada, where he visited the establishments newly founded by the Acadians. His people were not there. Weary of life, the young lover went back to his search, as Gabriel Lajeunesse went in search of Evangeline. Under various disguises, he traversed, through a thousand dangers, most of the cities of New England, and went to Maryland. In the course of his wanderings, he had the joy of finding successively his three brothers, including one at Worcester, Massachusetts, and the consolation of taking them to St. Gregory, Canada, where they settled.

He despaired of ever seeing his sweet fiancée again when one day he was told that a young girl with the same name was taken to Quebec, where she lived with one of her sisters. Putting on his snowshoes, he immediately took the road to the old capital, and there, more fortunate than Gabriel Lajeunesse, he found his Josephte, his betrothed, free, and having never, for her part, despaired of seeing him again.

IN NEXT ISSUE: Part II: Captivity; Deliverance

---

### FCGSC Gratefully Acknowledges Contributions to the Society December 1, 2017 through May 5, 2018

We thankfully recognize the following members and friends whose contributions help to maintain our Library and further the work of the Society.

2096	David Amiot	2174	Joseph & Dianne Leland	
2173	Brenda Chavez	1754	Robert & Sally Lessard	
435	Thérèse Grego	2163	Bernice Morneault	
761	Susan A. Griffiths	1840	Frances Swietlicki	
1808	Roy & Thérèse Lachapelle	1541	Stephen Trudel	
2368	Marcia Lattimore	2077	Richard Wilmarth	<b>Total: \$360</b>

## Connecticut Maple Leaf Volume 17 (Summer 2015 – Winter 2016) Author/Title/Subject Index

Articles in Volume 17 of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* are indexed here by author, title and subject. To minimize confusion where an author may have published multiple articles or where there may be several references to an individual subject, articles are listed by volume number, with the issue number in parentheses, followed by the numbers of the pages on which an article appears. For example, an article in Volume 17, Issue Number 1, Pages 22 to 26 would appear as: 17(1)22-26. Multiple articles by a single author or on a single subject in different issues are separated by a semicolon. Reprints of all articles are available for purchase at \$1.00 per page plus postage by surface mail or \$1.00 per page if emailed as a pdf. Please address requests to info@fcgsc.org, with ATTN M. LeGrow in the Subject line.

### Author Index

Bisaillon, Robert R.: 17(2)75-80  
Blanchette, Ron: 17(4)199-209  
Burrows, Daniel H.: 17(4)183-185  
DeLarm-Neri, Jeanne: 17(3)107-112  
Dion, Susan: 17(4)195-198  
Hamelin, Marie C.: 17(2)84-88; 17(3)130-143  
Keegan, Dianne: 17(1)5-10, 19  
Keroack, Paul: 17(1)31-32; 17(1)35  
Lamirande, Edward: 17(4)187-193  
Langevin, Roger G.: 17(1)20; 17(1)33-34; 17(2)61-66  
LeGrow, Maryanne: 17(1)5-10, 19; 17(2)74-83; 17(3)114; 17(3)122-129, 143-145; 17(4)194, 210-214  
Manning, Odette Drouin: 17(2)57-59; 17(4)194  
McNelly, Susan: 17(4)175-181  
Parker, Penny: 17(4)183-185  
Pellerin, J.P.: 17(1)20  
Robinson, Ivan: 17(3)116-121; 17(4)210-214  
Roy, Leo: 17(3)145

### Title Index

*Always a River*: 17(3)107-112  
*Availability of Notarial Records of Québec*: 17(1)35-36  
*Baby Léopole*: 17(4)195-198  
*Cardinal Léger*: 17(1)21-22  
*Charles Argencourt dit Ménard: A Slave of New France*: 17(2)67-74  
*Connecticut Maple Leaf Index to Volume XVII*: 17(1)39  
*Connecticut Maple Leaf of 20 Years Ago: Types of Early Notarial Acts*: 17(1)20

*Connecticut Maple Leaf of 25 Years Ago: 1876 Judd Census of Waterbury, CT*: 17(2)75-80  
*FCGSC Celebrates 35<sup>th</sup> Anniversary*: 17(4)194  
*French Families of Early Detroit, Part I*: 17(2)84-88; *Part III* 17(3)130-143  
Genealogical Research:  
Notarial Records: 17(1)20; 17(1)35-36  
On the Internet: 17(1)31  
Problems in 17(1)5-10, 19  
*Identifying the Parents of Marie Josephite Paradis*: 17(1)1-10, 19  
*Index to the Connecticut Maple Leaf, Volume XVI*: 17(1)39  
*Joseph W. A. "Willard" St. Onge, Recipient of the Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur*: 17(4)187-193  
*Langevin Lineage*: 17(1)33-34  
*Léger, Cardinal [1904-1991]*: 17(1)21-22  
*Looking Back on the Society's Anniversaries: Part I*: 17(3)117-121; *Part II*: 17(4)210-214  
*Muster Roll of the French-Canadian Militia of Québec City in 1775, Part II*: 17(1)11-18  
*My Acadian Roots*: 17(2)61-66  
*My Life in Frog Hollow*: 17(2)57-59  
*Not Everyone Came from France: Non-French in Early Canada*: 17(3)122-129, 143-145  
*Old Names for Diseases With Their Modern Equivalents*: 17(4)183-185  
*Puzzle*: 17(3)145  
*Québec Doomed: A Visitor's (French Canadian Ancestry) View of the 1759 Battle for Québec: A Synthesis of Two Excellent Books*: 17(4)199-209  
*Québec Vital Records in Online Databases*: 17(1)31

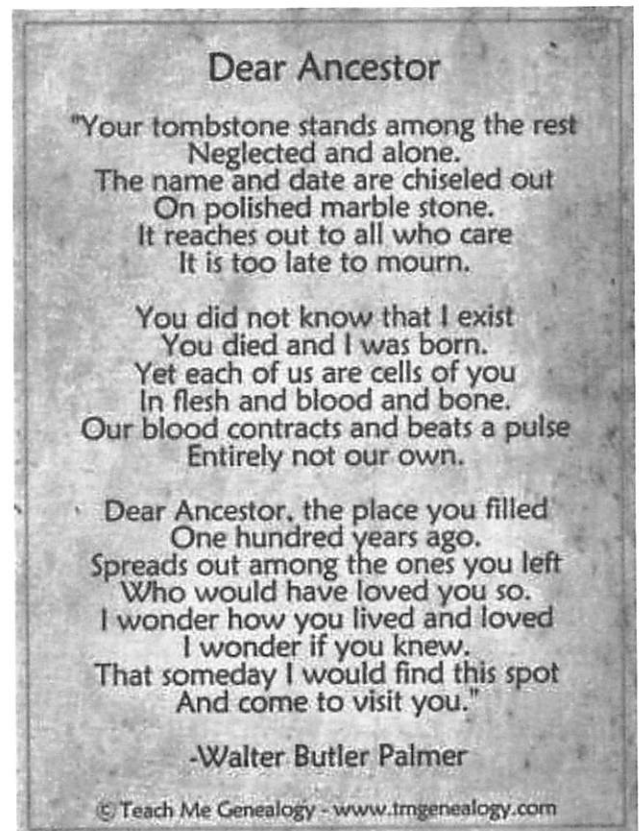


*Scourge of Smallpox in New France in 1639-40: Did Guillaume Hébert Die of the Disease?:* 17(4)175-181  
*Signing the Register: Witnesses to Events in Québec Parish Registers:* 17(3)115  
*Society Volunteers Staff Booth at Annual Sugar Party:* 17(3)146  
*Tangled Relationships: A Challenge to Our Readers:* 17(4)198  
*Tragic and Violent Deaths in Early Québec:* 17(1)23-30

## Subject Index

Acadian Families: 17(2)61-66  
Argencourt dit Ménard, Charles [ca. 1725-1798]: 17(2)67-74  
Battle for Québec, 1759: 17(4)199-209  
Binette: 17(2)90  
Connecticut:  
    French Canadians: 17(2)57-59  
    Frog Hollow (Hartford): 17(2)57-59  
    Waterbury: 17(2)75-80  
*Connecticut Maple Leaf:*  
    Index to Volume 16: 17(1)39  
Cote: 17(2)91  
Detroit, MI:  
    French Families: 17(2)84-88; 17(3)130-143  
Dion: 17(4)195-198  
Dion, Léopole (Baby Léopole) [1892-1893]: 17(4)195-198  
Diseases, Old Names for: 17(4)183-185  
France:  
    WWII: 17(4)187-193  
French-Canadian Genealogical Society of CT:  
    History: 17(3)116-121, 146; 17(4)194, 210-214  
Genealogical Research:  
    Internet: 17(1)34  
    Problem Solving: 17(1)5-10; 17(3)112  
Hébert, Guillaume [1614-1639]: 17(4)175-181  
Internet Research: 17(1)34  
Judd Census of 1876, Watervury, CT: 17(2)75-80  
Langevin: 17(1)33-34  
Leger: 17(2)61-63  
Legion d'Honneur, French Ordre de: 17(4)187-193  
Leblanc: 17(2)61-62

Leger, Cardinal [1904-1991]: 17(1)21-22  
Lemay dit Delorme, François [1788-1827]  
Levasseur, Marie Judith [1758-1781]: 17(1)5-10, 19  
Militia, Québec: 17(1)11-18  
Notarial Records: 17(1)20; 17(1)35-36  
Paradis, Marie Joseph [1780-1815]: 17(1)5-10, 19  
Perrault, Sébastien [1766-1836]: 17(1)5-10, 19  
Plains of Abraham, Battle of, 1759: 17(4)199-209  
Québec:  
    Deaths: 17(1)23-30  
    Immigrants: 17(3)122, 143-145  
    Militia: 17(1)11-18  
    Non-French Settlers: 17(3)122-129, 143-145  
    Notarial Records: 17(1)20; 17(1)35-36  
    Research: 17(3)112, 115  
    Parish Records: 17(3)115  
    Smallpox, 1639-1640: 17(4)175-181  
    Vital Records: 17(1)20  
St. Onge, Joseph W.A. "Willard" [1918-2016]: 17(4)187-193  
U.S. Army:  
    83<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division: 17(4)187-193



©www.tmgenealogy.com Reprinted with permission

**Books and Repertoires For Sale (some slightly worn, some new)**

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

All amounts payable in U.S. funds. Check should be made out to the order of FCGSC, Inc. Shipping and Handling charges (US only), unless otherwise stated, \$4.50 for first item, \$2.00 each additional item. Please contact us at (860) 872-2597 to be sure the item of interest is still available. Thank you.

**Bagot County**

149\* St. Huges (M) 1827-1968, St. Theodore (M) 1842-1968, Ste. Helene (M) 1854-1968, Upton (M) 1856-1968, Acton Vale (M) 1859-1968, Ste. Christine (M) 1886-1968 \$35.00

**Beauce, Dorchester, Frontenac Counties**

61\* Recueil de Genealogies des comtes de (M) 1625-1946.  
Volumes III, IV, V, VIII, IX, XI, 2copies of IV. \$15.00 ea

**Beauharnois County**

72\* St. Staniaslas de Kostka (M) 1847-1967 \$15.00

**Bellechasse County**

139\* Mariages Americains de Personnes nees dans Bellechasse (M) 1845-1955 \$25.00

173\* St Michel (S) 1733-1974 \$20.00

**Berthier County**

8\* Lavaltrie (M) 1732-1980 \$40.00

10\* St. Ignace de Loyola (B.M.S.A) 1895-1994 \$40.00

9\* St. Joseph de Lanoraie (B.S.A) 1900-1989 \$40.00

119\* Saint-Joseph-De-Lanoraie (M) 1732-1984 \$30.00

**Bonaventure County**

108\* Les Registres de St. Omer (incl. actes St. Louis de Gonzaque) 1899-1984 NEW \$45.00

**Brome County**

67\* St. Edouard de Knowlton (B.S.) \$60.00

71\* Sutton Township Quebec (BMB and Civil Registers) 1850-1899 \$40.00

**Chambly/Vercheres County**

76\* St. Bruno (M) 1843-1967, St. Basile (M) 1870-1967 \$35.00

**Chambly County**

143\* Boucherville (M) 1668-1900 \$20.00

**Champlain County**

74\* Notre-Dame de la Visitation (Census) 1885 \$12.00

**Chateauguay County**

127\* St. Joachim de Chateauguay (M) 1736-1963 \$20.00

**Deux Montagnes County**

95\* Saint Augustin (M) 1838-1983 - 325 pages, Excellent \$45.00

**Drummondville County**

18\* (M) St. Felix Kingsey 1863, Ste Clothilde 1864, St. Cyrille 1872, Kingsey Falls 1875, Bon-Conseil 1897, St Majorique 1900, St Lucien 1905, St Charles 1950 \$40.00

**Gatineau and Papineau Counties**

40\* Buckingham (M) 1836-1850; Pointe Gatineau (M) 1847-1887; Aylmer (M) 1841-1904; St. Emile de Suffolk (M) 1899- 1959; Notre Dame de la Paix (M) 1902-1931; Plaisance (M) 1901-1956; Cheneville (M) 1874-1973; Duhamel (M) 1888-1955 \$30.00

**Gaspé County**

117\* St. Maurice de L'Echouerie (M) 1914-1977 Soft cover \$25.00

**Huntingdon County**

73\* Ste. Agnes de Dundee (M) 1861-1967; St. Anicet (M) 1818-1966 \$15.00

**Joliette County**

96\* Notre Dame de Lourdes, (BMSA) 1925-1999, 156 pages softcover –used \$20.00

**Kamouraska County**

106\* Saint Gabriel Lalemand (MS) 1938-1978 \$10.00

124\* Riviere Ouelle (M) 1672-1972 \$30.00

**L'Assomption County**

140\* L'Assomption (M) 1724-1977 \$25.00

**Lac Saint Jean County**

104\* St. Jean de Brebeuf (M) 1931-1980; Ste Hedwidge (M) 1907-1980 \$25.00

**Laprairie County**

144\* Notre Dame de la Prairie de la Madeleine (M) 1670-1968 \$25.00

69\* Saint Constant (R) \$10.00

167\* La Prairie de la Madeleine (R) 1851 \$10.00

**Levis**

170\* St. Henry (S) 1766-1957, (A) 1838-1957 \$15.00

171\* Notre-Dame (M) 1852 ; Bienville (M) 1896 ; Ste Jeanne D'Arc (M) 1920 \$10.00

172\* Luazon, St Joseph de la Pointe-de-Levy (M) 1679-1965 \$20.00

**Maskinonge County**

133\* Louiseville- St. Antoine de Riviere du Loup (M) 1714-1941 \$35.00

**Montcalm County**

Saint Esprit 1808-1999 Softcover – Nearly New

89\* Volume 1 (B) 241 pages \$30.00

90\* Volume 2 (BM) 375 pages \$35.00

91\* Volume 3 (SA) 331 pages \$35.00

**Montmagny, Islet, Bellechasse Counties**

155\* Genealogie des familles originaires des comtes de Montmagny, L'Islet, Bellechasse. Volume III, Bourgeois - Channard \$14.00

**Montmagny County**

12\* Le Dupas et l'Île St. Ignace Loyola (M) 1704-1960 \$15.00

37\* Des Familles Originaires des comtes, Volume XI \$14.00

155\* Des Familles Originaires des comtes, Volume II \$14.00

118\* Ste Apoline (M) 1902-1971 \$33.00

165\* Cap St Ignace (M) 1679-1984 \$20.00

**Montmorency County**

121\* St. Pierre Du Sud (Necrologe) 1740-1974 \$10.00

122\* St. Francois-de Sales De La Riviere-Du-SUD (Necrologe) 1740-1974 \$10.00

**Montreal County**

27\* Pierrefonds (M)(Ste Genevieve)1741-1972; Ile Bizard (St Raphael)1843-1972 \$15.00

147\* Sainte Anne de Beupre (S) 1670-1844 \$25.00

137\* Sainte Anne de Beupre (S) 1845-1979 \$25.00

156\* St. Vincent de Paul (M) 1743-1970 \$20.00

126\* St. Martin (M) 1774-1970 \$20.00

161*	Premier Registre de «L'Eglise Notre-Dame de Montreal B 1642-1669, M 1643-1670, S1643-1680, plus BMS 1680-1681	\$120.00
<b>Napierville County</b>		
116*	Napierville (M) 1823-1970, St.Remi (M)1831-1969, St.Edouard (M) 1833-1969, Sherrington (M) 1854-1969, St-Michel (M) 1854-1969	\$30.00
<b>Nicolet</b>		
129*	Comte de Nicolet (M) debut 1975	\$40.00
<b>Quebec</b>		
125*	Notre Dame de Quebec (M) 1901-1980	\$40.00
128*	Sacre-Cœur de Jesus (M) 1917-1981 ; N.D. de Jacques-Cartier (M) 1901-1981	\$35.00
<b>Repentigny County</b>		
132	Paroisse de la Purification (M)	\$25.00
<b>Richelieu County</b>		
107*	St. Pierre de Sorel (M) 1675-1865	\$25.00
17*	St. Pierre de Sorel (M) 1866-1966	\$50.00
6*	Sorel (M): St. Joseph 1873-1965; Notre Dame 1911-1965; Ste. Anne 1876-1965; Christ Church 1784-1965	\$25.00
146*	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	\$25.00
145*	St. Ours (M) (Immaculate Conception 1750-1975	\$30.00
131*	St. Ours de Richelieu (M) Annotations Marginales 1843-1964	\$20.00
151*	St. Pierre de Sorel (M) 1675-1865	\$20.00
123*	Genealogies des Principales Familles du Richelieu Vol. I, II	Set \$40.00
<b>Richmond County</b>		
160*	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	\$25.00
<b>Rouville County</b>		
120*	St.Mathias (M) 1739-1968, Richelieu (M) 1868-1968	\$25.00
136*	St. Nom Marie Marieville (M)1801, Ste Angele (M) 1865	\$10.00
166*	Marieville (M) 1801, Ste Angele (M) 1865	\$10.00
<b>Saguenay County</b>		
4*	Mariages Cote-Nord 1846-1987, Volume 1	\$70.00
<b>Shefford County</b>		
62*	St. Valerin de Milton (BS) 1880-1900	\$60.00
<b>Sherbrooke County</b>		
2*	St. Patrick de Sherbrooke (B.M.S.A) 1889-2007 (new)	\$49.00
<b>St. Hyacinthe County</b>		
103* & 138*	La Presentation 1806; St Jude 1822; St Barnabe 1840; St Thomas-d'Aquin 1891; St Bernard 1908 (M)	\$15.00
148*	Notre Dame de Saint Hyacinthe (N.D. du Rosaire (M) 1777-1969	\$25.00
<b>St. Maurice County</b>		
77*	St. Boniface de Shawinigan (R) 1886	\$10.00
75*	St. Severe (R)1885	\$ 9.00
13*	St. Etienne des Gres (M)	\$30.00
83*	Yamachiche – Ste. Anne (M) 1725-1960	\$25.00

169*	St. Jean-Baptiste de La Salle des Trois-Rivieres (BMS) 1966-1981	\$15.00
174*	Notre-Dame des Sept Allegresses des Trois Rivieres (M) 1911-1981 new St Jean (1828-1950)	\$35.00
142*	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, N.D. Auxiliatrice (M) 1906, St. Emond (M) 1930	\$30.00
<b>Vaudreuil and Soulanges Counties</b>		
29*	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	\$20.00
<b>Vercheres County</b>		
112*	Beloil ( St.Mathieu) 1772-1968 (M), McMasterville 1930-1967 (M), St-Marc-Sur Richelieu (M) 1794-1968	\$25.00
<b>Yamaska County</b>		
25*	Mariage : St. Zephirin 1846, St. Bonaventure 1866, St. Pie de Guire 1874, St. Elphege 1886, La Visitation 1898, St. Joachim 1901	\$30.00
<b>Connecticut</b>		
157*	St. Mary Church of the Visitation, Putnam CT (B) 1866-2003, 2 Vol. Set NEW	\$80.00
158*	St. Joseph Catholic Church, No. Grosvenor Dale, CT (M) 1872-1990 NEW	\$60.00
<b>Maine</b>		
93* & 94*	Necrology of St. Peter and Paul's Cemetery 1870-1976, Lewiston, Maine -Vol. 1 & Vol. 2 - 1325 Pages – softcover - Good	\$35.00 ea. vol.
<b>Massachusetts</b>		
3*	New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Volume 1 – 1847	\$60.00
178*	Notre Dame Cemetery, Southbridge MA Part 1 and Part 2	\$20.00
<b>New Hampshire</b>		
176*	St. Mary, Rochester, N.H. (M) 1872-1994	\$18.00
55*	Vital Records of Croydon, NH to the end of 1900	NEW \$55.00
56*	Vital Records of Hampton, NH, to the end of 1900	NEW \$55.00
<b>Vermont</b>		
149*	Gleanings from Gravestone Inscriptions etc. of Brookline VT 1737-1987	\$50.00
31*	St. Thomas, Underhill, Vermont (B) 185-1991	\$45.00
154*	Grave Stone Inscriptions of Mount Calvary Cemetery, St. Joseph Parish, Burlington, VT NEW	\$25.00
159*	Nativity of the BVM, Swanton (B) 1853-1930, and St. Louis Catholic Church, Highgate, VT, (B) 1879-1949, (M) 1907-1950, NEW	\$65.00
<b>Misc.</b>		
113*	Ste. Marguerite, Dorchester G. Morissette (Rememorations) 1840-1983	\$15.00
109*	Genealogical research in Nova Scotia, T.M. Punch (3 <sup>rd</sup> revised Edition) soft cover	\$10.00
60*	Medaillons D'Ancetres 2 <sup>nd</sup> series/Medaillons D'Ancetres 1 <sup>st</sup> series	\$15.00 set
52*	Cassell's New French Dictionary (Used)	\$7.50
36*	Inventiare des Contrat de Mariage au greffe de Charlevoix	\$20.00
53*	Special Anniversary Issue CML 1981-1991 (used)	\$10.00
46*, 47*, 48*	Origine des familles Canadiennes-Francaise by A. Godbout	\$80.00
54*	The Genealogist's Companion & Sourcebook – A beyond-the-basics, hands-on guide to unpuzzling your past	\$10.00

14*	La Descendance D'Etienne Dauphin (c.1633-1693) & Marie Morin (1646-1728)	\$35.00
57*	Petit Larousse Illustré	\$50.00
168*	Emigration Rochelaise en Nouvelle-France by Archange Godbout, O.F.M.	\$15.00
175*	Troisieme Centenaire de la Famille Poulin au Canada 1639-1939	\$20.00

**Quebec**

Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Regime Francaise:

Volumes XXII, XXII, XXIV, XXVII – **REDUCED from \$28.00 to \$14.00 each**

86*	Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Regime Francais XIII	\$20.00
87*	Index des Greffes des Notaires Decedes (1645-1948)	\$37.00
152*	Index to The Genealogist (the 1st ten years) 1975-1984	\$ 5.00
153*	Repertoire Registres d'Etat Civil Catholiques & Toponymes Populaires NEW	\$35.00
162*	Corrections and Additions to the <i>Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes</i> , Rev. Cyprien Tanguay	\$11.00
163*	<i>Les Filles du Roi en Nouvelle-France</i> by Silvio Dumas	\$65.00
164*	<i>Dictionary of Americanized French-Canadian Names, Onomastics and Genealogy</i> by Marc Picard	NEW \$27.50
177*	A Tale of Two Migrations, A French Canadian Odyssey	\$10.00

**Other Publications**

150*	Dauphin Dictionary	\$25.00
59*	En Avant with our French Allies	\$15.00
	Connecticut Maple Leaf Pedigree Charts 1991	\$10.00
	<i>Connecticut Maple Leaf (CML) Subject Index 1983-2006</i>	\$ 5.00
	Starting Your Research At the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of CT Library	\$15.00

**FCGSC LOGO Items**

	<i>Polo Shirt - Medium, Large, Xlarge, XXLarge</i>	\$24.00
	<i>Tee Shirt - Small, Medium, Large, Xlarge, XXLarge</i>	\$18.00
	<i>Sweat shirt - Small, Medium, Large, XLarge, XXLarge</i>	\$25.00
	<i>Baseball Hat (one size fits all)</i>	\$16.00
	<i>Knit Cap (one size fits all)</i>	NEW \$16.00
	<i>Canvas Tote Bag -</i>	\$19.00

## SAVE THE DATES

15th New England Regional Genealogical Conference  
3-6 April 2019, Manchester, NH

**Our Society will be participating in the 2019 NERGC Conference**  
**Volunteers are needed to support our effort. Call 860-872-2597 during library hours or email [info@fcgsc.org](mailto:info@fcgsc.org) for information about how you can help**

The second 2019 New England Regional Genealogical Conference E-zine is now on line at [www.nergc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/NERGC-2019-E-zine-2.pdf](http://www.nergc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/NERGC-2019-E-zine-2.pdf). It provides information about the Conference hotel, Exhibit Hall booth space, sponsorship opportunities, a call for nominations for the Donna Holt Siemiatkoski Volunteer Award, and more.

## Surnames of Interest to Our Members

Members who share similar research interests are listed below. **Only those members who have given permission for publication of their street addresses are listed here.** Space limitations prevent us from printing both email and street addresses in this journal. Visit [www.fcgsc.org](http://www.fcgsc.org) to find emails for members who have listed an address for publication.

### **Alix**

#965 Richard Snay  
1463 Riverside Dr  
N.Grosvenordale CT 06255-0112

### **Allaire**

#1636 Louis Fox  
10 Camden St.  
South Hadley MA 01075-2319

### **Ballard**

#634 Lawrence Marion  
63 Burnt Hill Rd  
Farmington CT 06032-2039

### **Baril/Barrie**

#1873 Corrine Wiggins  
9780 Simpson Canyon Rd  
Klamath Falls OR 97601-9364

### **Barre**

#480 Joan Wood  
403 W Center St Apt 305  
Manchester CT 06040-4723

### **Beaudry**

#729 Romeo Potvin  
15 Clearview Terrace  
Manchester CT 06042

### **Berard**

#1812 Gary Potter  
370 Lake Ave.  
Bristol CT 06010-7328

### **Bernier**

#762 Helen Bernier  
52 Robbie Rd  
Tolland CT 06084-2210

### **Blanchette**

#1666 Phyllis Nedorostek  
16 Savarese Lane  
Burlington CT 06013-1704

#53 Candide Sedlik

196 Brace Rd  
West Hartford CT 06107-1813

### **Bourgeau / Bourgeault**

#965 Richard Snay  
1463 Riverside Dr.,  
N.Grosvenordale CT 06255-0112

### **Chaput**

#762 Helen Bernier  
52 Robbie Rd  
Tolland CT 060842210

#1840 Frances Swietlicki

16 Sconset Ln  
Guilford CT 06437-1899

### **Choinier / Choiniere**

#965 Richard Snay  
1463 Riverside Dr.,  
N.Grosvenordale CT 06255-0112

### **Cote**

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

### **Cyr**

#1666 Phyllis Nedorostek  
16 Savarese Lane  
Burlington CT 06013

### **Daigle**

#1666 Phyllis Nedorostek  
16 Savarese Lane  
Burlington CT 06013

#53 Candide Sedlik

196 Brace Rd  
West Hartford CT 06107-1813

### **d'Avignon**

#1873 Corrine Wiggins  
9780 Simpson Canyon Rd  
Klamath Falls OR 97601-9364

### **DeLatour**

#634 Lawrence Marion  
63 Burnt Hill Rd  
Farmington CT 06032-2039

### **Denis**

#2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre  
46 Lakeview Dr.  
Coventry CT 06238-2823

### **DeVost**

#1636 Louis Fox  
10 Camden St.  
South Hadley MA 01075-2319

### **Dore/Dorais**

#576 Bernard Doray  
734 AV Pratt  
Outremont QC H2V 2T6

### **Dupre**

#2293 Conrad Sansoucie  
116 Ball Farm Rd  
Oakville CT 06779-1718

### **Duquet/Duquette**

#965 Richard Snay  
1463 Riverside Dr  
N.Grosvenordale CT 06255-0112

#885 Jeanne Miller

34 Main St PO Box 233  
Versailles CT 06383-0233

### **Fournier**

#762 Helen Bernier  
52 Robbie Rd  
Tolland CT 060842210

#1636 Louis Fox

10 Camden St.  
South Hadley MA 01075-2319

### **Gareau**

#1873 Corrine Wiggins  
9780 Simpson Canyon Rd  
Klamath Falls OR 97601-9364

### **Gendreau**

#1666 Phyllis Nedorostek  
16 Savarese Lane  
Burlington CT 06013

**Girard**

#1873 Corrine Wiggins  
9780 Simpson Canyon Rd  
Klamath Falls OR 97601-9364

**Henri (e)**

#764 Lucille Langlois  
PO Box 47  
Quinebaug CT 06262-0047

**Houde**

#1617 Armand Catelli  
18 Juniper Lane  
Berlin CT 06037-2413

**King**

# 1812 Gary Potter  
370 Lake Ave.  
Bristol CT 06010-7328

**LaBombardier**

#1812 Gary Potter  
370 Lake Ave.  
Bristol CT 06010-7328

**Labonte**

#2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre  
46 Lakeview Dr.  
Coventry CT 06238-2823

**Lacroix**

#965 Richard Snay  
1463 Riverside Dr  
N.Grosvenordale CT 06255-0112

**Lafaille**

#576 Bernard Doray  
734 AV Pratt  
Outremont QC H2V 2T6

**Lagrace**

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

**L'Esperance**

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

**Lauzier / Lozier / Lausier**

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

**Lapierre**

#2097 Roger & Phyllis Lapierre  
46 Lakeview Dr.

Coventry CT 06238-2823

**Lepage**

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

**Levesque**

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

**Lord**

#576 Bernard Doray  
734 AV Pratt  
Outremont QC H2V 2T6

**Marion**

#634 Lawrence Marion  
63 Burnt Hill Rd  
Farmington CT 06032-2039

**Marquis**

#53 Candide Sedlik  
196 Brace Rd  
West Hartford CT 06107-1813

**Martin**

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

**Massicotte**

#1862 Janice Livermore  
PO Box 222652  
Chantilly VA 20153-2652

**Masson**

#1617 Armand Catelli  
18 Juniper Lane  
Berlin CT 06037-2413

**McKenna**

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

**Menard**

#1873 Corrine Wiggins  
9780 Simpson Canyon Rd  
Klamath Falls OR 97601-9364

**Molleur-Molleur**

#1312 G. Clark Parkhurst Jr  
165 Union City Rd.  
Prospect CT 06712-1032

**Mongeon**

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

**Morin**

1873 Corrine Wiggins  
9780 Simpson Canyon Rd  
Klamath Falls OR 976019364

**Nadeau**

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

**Nosek**

#762 Helen Bernier  
52 Robbie Rd  
Tolland CT 060842210

**Ouellette**

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

**Patoine**

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

**Plasse**

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

**Rosberry**

#685 Estelle Sawtelle  
210 Green Manor Terrace  
Windsor Locks CT 06096-2714

**Roy**

#1812 Gary Potter  
370 Lake Ave.  
Bristol CT 06010-7328

#965 Richard Snay  
1463 Riverside Dr.,  
N,Grosvenordale CT 06255-0112

#2101 Joan Lozier  
4209 Tipperary Ln  
Brooksville, FL 34601-8358

**Sabourin**

#965 Richard Snay  
1463 Riverside Dr  
N.Grosvenordale CT 06255-0112



**St. Amand**

#1666 Phyllis Nedorostek16  
Savarese Lane  
Burlington CT 06013

**Senet**

#965 Richard Snay  
1463 Riverside Dr  
N.Grosvenordale CT 06255-0112

**Snay**

#965 Richard Snay  
1463 Riverside Dr  
N.Grosvenordale CT 06255-0112

**Sansoucie**

#2293 Conrad Sansoucie  
116 Ball Farm Rd  
Oakville CT 06779-1718

**Smith**

#1812 Gary Potter  
370 Lake Ave.  
Bristol CT 06010-7328

**Thomas**

#480 Joan Wood  
403 W Center St Apt 305  
Manchester CT 06040-4723

**Attention Members:** We can't include your name, address and research interests unless you check the "OK to print" box on your membership application or renewal card. Please be sure to indicate your preference (email on our web site; address in the *CML*; or do not print in either place). If you're not sure you have done that, you may send us a note stating your preference. Of course you may notify us of additional surname interests at any time.

---

## Publications Citing *Connecticut Maple Leaf* Articles

*Ajouts et corrections, Dictionnaire généalogique des familles acadiennes*, online at University of Moncton, New Brunswick, at [www.umoncton.ca/umcm-ceaac/files/umcm-ceaac/wf/wf/pdf/cor-dict.pdf](http://www.umoncton.ca/umcm-ceaac/files/umcm-ceaac/wf/wf/pdf/cor-dict.pdf). Cites a Babineau lineage contributed by Father Alexis Babineau, of Worcester (Mass), published in the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol. IV, 1989.

FindMyPast: This searchable web site indexes the content of many genealogical publications, including the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*: Accessed at [http://search.findmypast.com/search/periodical-source-index?surnamemv=godefroy,godefroy&surnamemv\\_variants=false&o=publisher&d=asc](http://search.findmypast.com/search/periodical-source-index?surnamemv=godefroy,godefroy&surnamemv_variants=false&o=publisher&d=asc)

*French-Canadian Sources: A Guide for Genealogists*. By Patricia Keeney Geyh, et al. Orem, Utah: Ancestry Publishing, 2002. Two articles from the *CML* are cited in this book: Pellerin, J. P.: III(4)349, "Types of French Notarial Acts", and Valois, Jack, ed. "War of 1812 Veterans of Military Service with Canadian Forces," I(1)26-43; I(2)19-35; I(3)144-158

Lythgoe, Darrin. Website "Our Family History," Jean François Pinsonneault dit La Fleur (1646/47 – 1731) at [www.wallacegrenierfamily.com/getperson.php?persoID=12341&tree=ghfamilytree](http://www.wallacegrenierfamily.com/getperson.php?persoID=12341&tree=ghfamilytree). Cites Peter Gagné, "Confirmations at Chambly, 20 May 1668," *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol. 10, No.1, Summer 2001.

*Queen of Vaudeville: The Story of Eva Tanguay*, Andrew Erdman. Cornell University Press, 2012. This book cites an article about Eva Tanguay by Art Corbeil, published in *CML* Vol.10, No. 1.

Quintal, Claire. *Les archives des Franco-Américains et des Acadiens de la Nouvelle-Angleterre* Volume 36, No. 2, 2004-2005. The author includes the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* in her list of genealogical publications. At [www.archivistes.qc.ca/revuearchives/vol36\\_2/36-2\\_quintal.pdf](http://www.archivistes.qc.ca/revuearchives/vol36_2/36-2_quintal.pdf)

*The Ships of the Acadian Expulsion*, by Dr. Don Landry. "A Compilation of Information on the Eighteenth Century Transport Vessels, Used By The British To Transport The Acadians, (Neutral French), During the Acadian Expulsion of 1755." Accessed online at <http://www.acadian-cajun.com/landryships.htm>. This web site cites an article by Albert N. Lafreniere, "Acadian Deportation ships", published in Volume 6, Nos. 1 & 2, of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*.



# FCGSC Merchandise



FCGSC items make great gifts. Tote bag is sturdy canvas with sewn on contrasting handles. Adjustable size ball cap and knit winter hat have logo embroidered in white and red.



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

Logo items - SALE		
<b>Hat (Winter):</b> Dark blue knit, red & white Society logo	\$ 10.00 was 16	S/H \$7.00 per item: contact FCGSC for special rates multiple items to same address.
<b>Hat:</b> Dark blue cotton prewashed-look baseball cap with Society logo embroidered in white and red. One size, adjustable.	\$12.00 was 16	
<b>T-shirt:</b> Dark blue 100% cotton pocket Tee with embroidered logo. S, M, L, XL	\$10.00 was 18	
<b>Tote bag:</b> Dark blue and red heavyweight canvas bag with embroidered Society logo	\$10.00 was 19	
<b>Sweatshirt:</b> Dark blue 50% cotton / 50% polyester sweatshirt with embroidered logo. S, M, L, XL	15.00 was 25	
<b>Polo shirt:</b> Dark blue 100% cotton polo shirt, collar and 3-button placket, with embroidered logo. Sizes S, M, L, XL	15.00 was 24	

Charts		
9-generation parchment fan chart	9.00	S/H 4.50 per item: special rates available for multiple items to same address
5-generation descendant chart	5.00	
10-generation fan chart	5.00	
15-generation folded chart	6.00	
Map of France	5.00	
Publications		
CML Current (Vols. 12-17)	5.00	S/H 4.50 per item: special rates available for multiple items to same address
CML Previous (Vols. 1-11)	1.00	
Library Guide	15.00	
Membership		
Individual	Per year	30.00
Family	30 first person + \$10 each add'l. person in same household	
Student	Per year	10.00

## Order from:

French-Canadian Genealogical Society of CT, Inc.  
P.O. Box 928,  
Tolland, CT 06084-0928  
860-872-2597 [www.fcgsc.org](http://www.fcgsc.org)

Make checks payable to FCGSC, Inc.

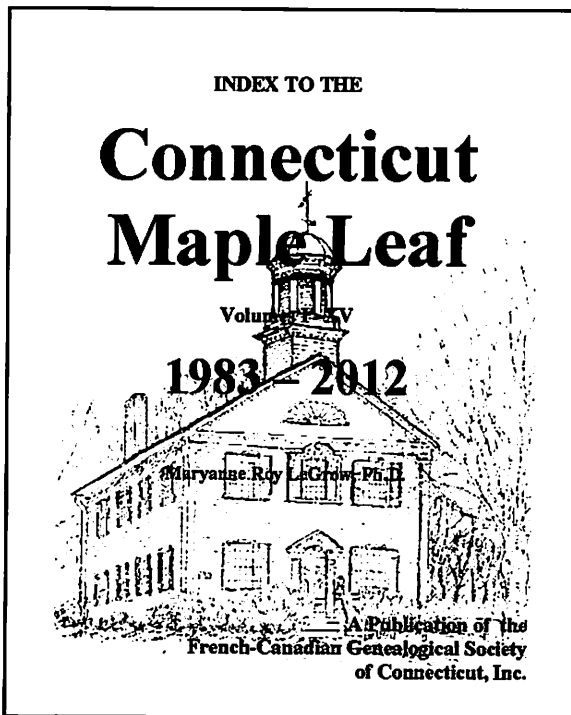
**French-Canadian Genealogical Society**  
**P.O. Box 928**  
**Tolland, CT 06084-0928**

Non-Profit  
U.S. Post  
**PAII**  
Vernon,  
Permit No

**Change Service Requested**

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

## CML Index



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

Paper cover, comb binding for lie-flat convenience, 71 pages, 8.5" x 11".

**Book:** \$27 (includes shipping within continental U.S.); \$22.50 if picked up at the library.

**CD-ROM:** \$17 (includes shipping within continental U.S.); \$12.50 if picked up at the library.

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