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Volume 19, Number 1 Summer 2019

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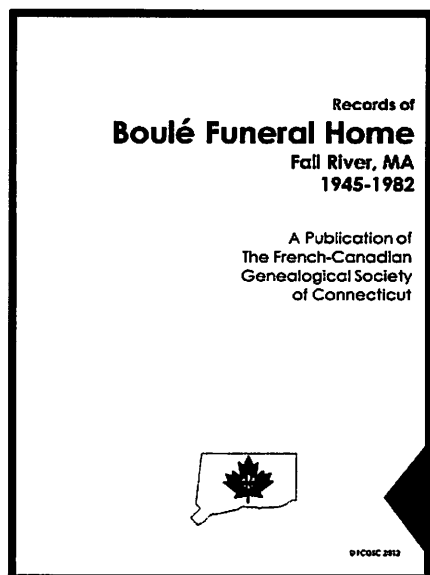
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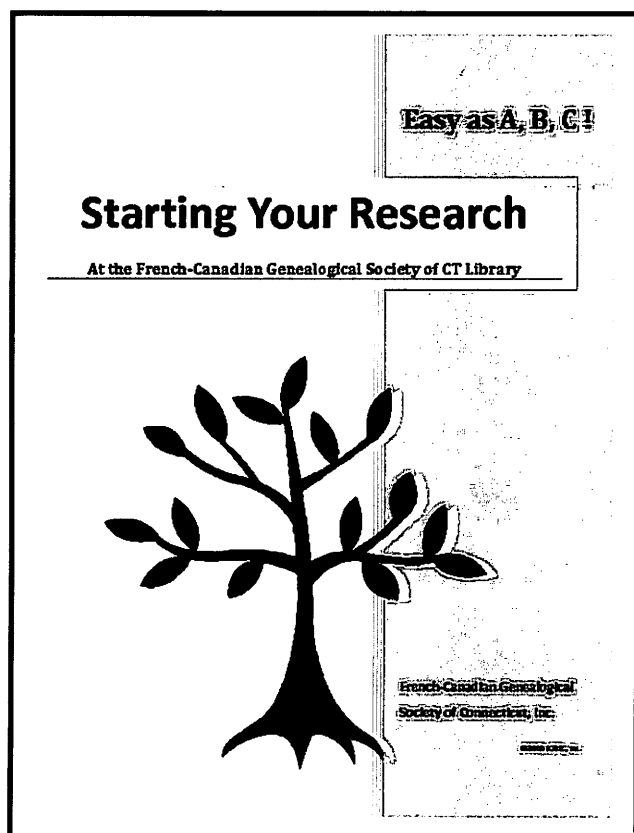
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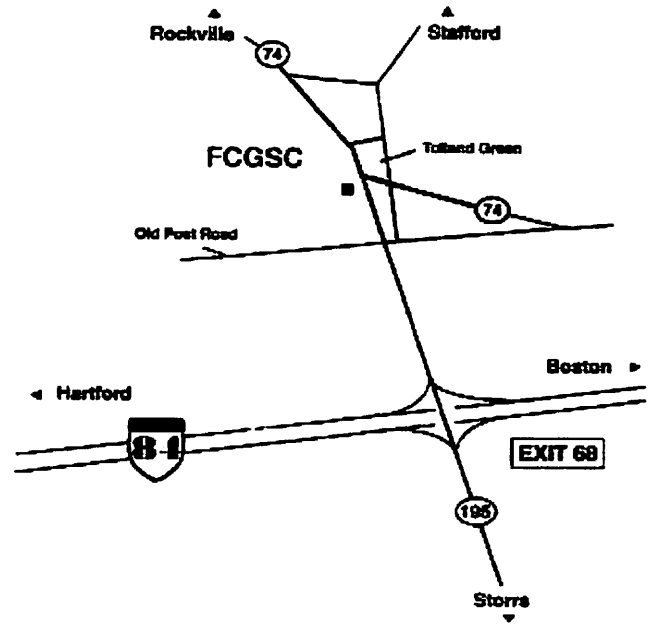
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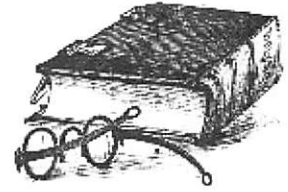
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- Length should be dictated by the topic and its scope. Very long articles may have to be published in two or more parts.

Deadlines effective January 1, 2018

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

Editor's Niche

Maryanne LeGrow, #696



Dear Cousins,

I once heard someone comment that genealogy is “just a hobby” and was shocked by the idea. Of course you can call it a hobby, but there is no “just” about it. Genealogical research is never a casual occurrence. No one who is deeply immersed in ancestor hunting can be unchanged by the experience. It teaches us about history in general and our family’s history in particular. We absorb the jargon of the field, come to know research techniques, and acquire computer skills. We learn and change, and like it or not we are never the same person again. What we learn about those elusive ancestors changes our perspective on the world. It colors our values, how we think, and our interactions with other people.

As I write this in mid-April, I am saddened, though that is hardly the word, by the recent fire that badly damaged the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. For generations, the physical objects that perished in the Notre Dame fire have produced such wonder, awe, and love of God and of the works of His creation that it is understandable why multitudes worldwide cried out at their destruction. The resilience of the French people, and of people everywhere who rose up before the ashes were cold to proclaim that the church will be rebuilt, should come as no surprise to those who have learned the lessons of genealogy. Haven’t we seen this same determination in the ways that our own ancestors dealt with floods, fires, epidemics, and disasters of all kinds? Is there a genealogist worth the name who cannot describe at least one overpowering, unthinkable event from which their ancestors arose to reclaim and restore what was lost?

Certainly much that was physically beautiful and meaningful in the old Notre Dame is gone. However, our experience in genealogy teaches us that even the things that are lost and cannot be regained - the old beams, the carvings, the works of unknown skilled

hands - are not entirely gone. Things of real value cannot be completely destroyed. The physical objects may go, but nothing can destroy what people hold in their hearts and minds. They live on in the memories, in the fabric of the daily lives of the millions who are fortunate to have seen and appreciated their beauty and significance. The people of the world who loved what was lost will heal as Notre Dame is rebuilt.

Genealogy cannot help us to prevent appalling events or to forget that they have happened. What it can do is show us that healing is possible, that in the midst of catastrophe we can remember, continue, and in a very real sense retain what was lost. Time passes, objects disintegrate, people pass away but the effects of their once having existed, the impress of their goodness and worth, remain.

For this reason, the lives of our forebears are as well worth recording as those of the great and famous. We may never know a Mother Teresa or a George Washington, but we can draw inspiration and courage from stories like that of the family of Pascal Aubertin and Henriette Tetreault, and of the Greenwoods Mill workers, that are presented in this issue of the *CML*. Equally inspiring is the generosity of people like David Hemmings, Ron Blanchette, Paul Keroack, and Ray Cassidy, who are willing to share with us their understanding of DNA methodology, their genealogical conference experiences, their family research results, and knowledge of royal lineages.

People pass away, structures crumble, but the examples of determination, courage and love set by our ancestors are examples for our lives and enduring monuments to their memory.

Peace, and a pleasant summer to all of you,

Maryanne

Queries, articles or letters to the editor may be sent by e-mail to: info@fcgsc.org
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June	Sunday, June 16	Father's Day
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August	Saturday, Aug 31	Labor Day Observance
September	Sunday, Sept. 1 Monday, Sept. 2 Sunday, Sept. 15	Labor Day Observance Labor Day Observance Volunteer Appreciation Day Picnic
October	Saturday, Oct. 20	Annual Membership Mtg. closed 1-3 pm
November	Sunday, November 10 Wednesday, Nov. 27 Saturday, Nov. 30	Scholarship Fundraiser @ Crandall Park Thanksgiving Observance Thanksgiving Observance
December	Sunday, Dec. 1 Wednesday, Dec. 25 Saturday, Dec. 28 Sunday, Dec. 29 Monday, Dec. 30	Thanksgiving Observance Christmas Holiday Observance Christmas Holiday Observance Christmas Holiday Observance Winter Break
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1665 and DNA Bring Families Together

David F. Hemmings, President, Niagara Historical Society

In 1665, King Louis XIV of France appointed Jean Talon (1626-1694) as the first Intendant of New France. Prior to his arrival, the colony had fallen into a state of weakness and destitution despite its existence for more than 50 years. Its failure in progress was due to ill governance by profit-motivated trading companies, forgetfulness on the part of France, and the horrors caused by the wars between various native tribes. No adequate military force existed in New France. The colony degraded because of internal strife among its leaders over questions of liquor traffic, lack of immigration from France, dying fur trade, and poor agriculture. The colonists of New France had petitioned for a new start and greater attention. In 1665, the King sent a regiment of trained soldiers, a viceroy, a new governor, a new intendant, settlers and labourers, and supplies to New France. On 12 September 1665, the ship *Saint Sebastien* arrived in Quebec City with Prouville de Tracy, the commander-in-chief of the troops; the Sieur de Courcelle, governor; and Jean Talon, the Intendant of justice, police and finance.

Church requirements from the very beginning of the colony had stipulated maintaining a record of administration of the sacraments of baptism and marriage, along with recording burials in consecrated ground, as was traditionally done in France. However, the degradation of the colony prior to Jean Talon's arrival had included the failure to consistently uphold these requirements. As a result, Jean Talon's department could not properly assess the colony's population, and a general census was taken during the winter of 1666-67 to gather information of the colony of New France.

This important document was the first Canadian census of which we have any record; and it marked the return of strict adherence to Church requirements. The count showed a total population

of 3215 in Canada at that time – 2034 males and 1181 females. The married people numbered 1109, and there were 528 families. Elderly people were but few in number: 95 of 51-60 year olds, 43 of 61-70 year olds, 10 of 71-80 year olds, and four of 81-90 year olds. Of the professions and occupations, there were then in New France three notaries, five surgeons, 18 merchants, four bailiffs, three schoolmasters, 36 carpenters, 27 joiners, 30 tailors, eight coopers, five bakers, nine millers and three locksmiths.

The census did not include the king's troops, which formed a body of 1200 men. The clergy consisted of the bishop, 18 priests and aspirants to the priesthood, and 35 Jesuit fathers. There were also 19 Ursulines, 23 Hospitalieres and four Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. Today this insistence by Jean Talon on adherence to Church requirements has been upheld by Church leaders in what was New France, and it inspired various priests, such as Cyprien Tanguay and Antonin Loisele, to compile comprehensive early Quebec family genealogies. These have enabled would-be historians of Quebec-related families to use one of the two most comprehensive sets of country genealogies of the world – the other being the less digitized records from China.

As peace with the natives became a reality during the later 1660s, order and harmony were restored to the colony's government. Jean Talon's focus on the welfare of the colony's people grew more evident, and controlled immigration ensured that the country was able to house and feed the new settlers. By 1668, the people could work in more safety, the soldiers started to marry local girls and became permanent settlers, and another census gave satisfaction. The population had grown to 6282 and the number of families to 1139; in three years the population had almost doubled, and the number of families had more than doubled.

Among the initiatives that Jean Talon arranged with the Louis XIV and his government was a means to substantially reduce the inequality between males and females in the colony. The King sponsored the immigration of 770 women across the Atlantic at royal expense. Known as the *filles du roi*, these young women, some already widowed, travelled to New France for the sole purpose of marrying the single male settlers. The women received a trousseau containing a generous quantity of practical household items, and some received a monetary dowry. By 1674, these women represented about one half of all married women in the colony.

As a result, the maternal ancestry of most Quebec-related families includes a *fille du roi*. The Moreau family was one such beneficiary of the King's largesse. Jean LeGrange Moreau (1638-1704), son of Jean Moreau and Jeanne Doucet, was raised in St-Philibert de Grandlieu near Nantes, France. He immigrated to New France in 1661/2 and acquired 140 acres of farmland, Lots 221-223, in Ste.-Famille-de-l'Ile-de-Orleans. Having cleared much of his land in the first three years of ownership, he met and married a *fille du roi*, Marie Anne Couture (1641-1715), daughter of Jacques Couture and Marie Chevalier, of St-Hilaire, d'Iliers, Chartres, France. The couple married on 12 November 1665 in Chateau-Richer. The widow of Jean Mineau, Marie Anne immigrated to New France at Quebec City on 23 October 1665 on the ship *Saint Jean Baptiste de Dieppe*. At least three of their eight children married and had large families.

Twenty-five years ago, the author conducted a name study of all Moreau family members who immigrated to North America from France and Belgium. The result was about 50 Western European roots of Moreau families in British, French and Spanish North America. Of these, eight families had hundreds or thousands of identified individuals. Today these families are available on the Ancestry database under the title "MoreauD".

On superficial inspection, these families appeared to be unrelated to each other and no intermarriage

of Moreau individuals between these different family groups was found. Only recently, with DNA testing, have individuals in one Moreau family group started to show up as relatives of another Moreau family group – each group having over 2,000 individuals. How did this happen?

Ten generations after Jean LeGrange Moreau and his wife Marie Anne Couture, a living descendant, Jeannine Moreau, had her DNA tested at three houses, Ancestry, Family Tree DNA and 23andMe. These houses are well proven for their credible autosomal (22-chromosome) DNA results. In the DNA analysis, one of Jeannine Moreau's remote relations was reported to be Anne Roy.

In conducting DNA cousin relationship assessments, it is important to have both parties' family trees on the same database on your PC/Mac. In this case, it helped that Jeannine Moreau's database consisted of about 15,000 individuals, mostly from French Canada and New England. The first task is to understand who the Most Recent Common Ancestors (MRCA) were. Fortunately, the use of RootsMagic 7 PC/Mac application offers a *Relationship Calculator* under *Tools*. The result was: Relationship: *Seventh Cousin Once Removed*. Common Ancestor: *Jean Baptiste Moreau & Marie Anne Charlotte Rodrigue Roudry*. This means that Jeannine Moreau, from the Moreau family described above, is directly related to Anne Roy in another Moreau family – although both family roots are from France. What genealogical evidence is there to link these two Moreau families together? Without a direct paternal connection between Jeannine Moreau and Anne Roy, a review of the former's maternal lines became a necessity to make the connection.

In the other Moreau family group from Quebec is Anne Roy. Going back six generations in her direct paternal line is Etienne Benoit Roy dit Desjardins (1759-1856) who was married to Marie Charlotte Moreau (1763-1842). They lived in Ste.-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Kamouraska, Québec, Canada. Charlotte's paternal ancestral line was through Louis Pierre Amable Moreau (1737-

1822), Jean Francois Moreau (1696-1774) and Jean Baptiste Moreau (1657-1727) whose wife was Marie Anne Charlotte Rodrigue Roudry (1673-1743), the daughter of a Portuguese fisherman, Jean Rodrigue, who settled in the colony shortly after 1665. Jean Baptiste Moreau was born in St-Laurent, Parthenay, Poitou, France, the son of Jean Moreau and Catherine Leroux. At least eight of Jean Baptiste Moreau and Charlotte Rodrigue's 11 children were married, several of them with large families.

Since Jeannine Moreau's mother was not French-Canadian, the first link was to her father. Between Jeannine's father and Anne Roy's Moreau ancestral line, there were six links, all maternal – Amelia Lemay dit Delorme (1870-1929), Marie Albina Provost (1844-aft1911), Marie Angele Florentin (1809-1898), Marie Francoise Paradis (1776-1840), Brigitte Ouellette (1748-1809), and Catherine Moreau (1714-1757) – this last link being to the daughter of Jean Baptiste Moreau and Marie Anne Charlotte Rodrigue Roudry.

The genealogical work required to prove the DNA result between you and a third party is effectively double that of developing your own ancestral lines. However, some reduction in the required effort can be realized by finding shared surnames. Nevertheless, as in this case, a shared surname does not necessarily mean a shared family root. It is uncommon to have a long string of maternal links to a connection with a relative, as described above, but the ability to weave between maternal and paternal links going back through the generations is most often essential to being successful in finding the genealogical connection that matches the DNA result.

In the case of regions like Quebec, because the life event (birth/baptism, marriage and death/burial) records are so complete, there is an opportunity to find more than one set of cousin relationships between any two people. If these sets of cousin relationships are from different parts of the respective family trees, it is possible that the DNA testing result may appear higher than the gen-

ealogical connections would suggest, as more DNA is involved in the shared amount between two people.

For Quebec, the author has observed, for example, real genealogically proven 5th, 6th, 7th cousins appearing to be 4th cousins based on the DNA result in centiMorgans (the measure of sharing). In fact, in such instances, two people may be 5th, 6th and 7th cousins simultaneously and have several MRCA's, based on how many different lines they are related through. If a family tree is small, these instances do not typically occur. However, in large databases and in such areas as Quebec, occurrences of multiple relationships between the same two people are quite possible.

Affordable DNA testing started in 2008 when its cost plummeted to below the \$100 mark, making autosomal testing available to millions of people around the world. Today, there are about twice as many people in AncestryDNA's databank than in the FamilyTreeDNA or 23andMe databanks. However, FamilyTreeDNA also offers efficient Y-DNA (descent through the male line) and mtDNA (descent through the female line) services; and 23andMe offers some health-related services. All three databanks hold millions of sets of test results enabling people to get a good perspective of who in their own family has already tested with each house. In addition, DNA results can be transferred between these testing houses and third-party DNA comparison databanks such as GEDMATCH.

To understand DNA sharing, one of the best tools is the "Shared centiMorgan Project" which is a collaborative data collection and analysis project created to understand the ranges of shared centiMorgans associated with various known relationships. Total shared cM data for more than 25,000 known relationships as of August 2017 has been published by Blaine T. Bettinger at www.TheGeneticGenealogist.com. His Shared Relationship Chart shows a wide range of family relationships (e.g., siblings, cousins, relations in different generations) with the likely range of sharing for each relationship on either side of the calculated average from genetics theory.

The genealogist's task to prove DNA test predictions is important. Table 1 shows a representative sample of Jeannine Moreau's relations, derived from being tested at three houses. By listing the relations in order of closeness (from DNA shared data), the DNA results can be proven one by one. In most cases, contact is made by email with the relation to get whatever genealogical data are available. In some cases, the relation has already provided the testing house with sufficient data for the genealogical connection to be made without further communication with that relation. Those are listed as "Given", or self-evident, under "Contacts." Occasionally the confirmation of a connection cannot easily be made, even with the full cooperation of the relation. This could be because there was an unknown adoption or name change in the connection line with the relation. Those connections are indicated by "?" in the Contact column.

In broad terms, as is seen in Table 1, DNA does not lie! It is important for a genealogist to understand this, because genealogy and genetics must work efficiently together. Some general suggestions can be offered to those new at DNA testing. The 10-minute thrill of knowing where your family is from geographically is only one small part of what DNA testing offers. The more intense and interesting part of DNA testing is the Matches section where those of your relatives who have also tested with a particular company are identified with a prediction of each relationship. This confirmation of the prediction-to-relationship (actual) also leads to an understanding of which relation connections are worth the time to research.

In general, any relationship with a centiMorgan count above 90 should be relatively easy to research. Any relationship beyond 4th cousin is difficult for most families – four grandparents yield 1st cousins, eight great-grandparents yield 2nd cousins, 16 2G-grandparents yield 3rd cousins, and 32 3G-grandparents yield 4th cousins. Typically, the 3G-grandparents lived in the 18th century

when records had far less detailed information than later records. If the person you are trying to connect with is a 4th cousin, and s/he does not have their own family genealogy completed – which is common with many taking DNA tests – then you have to find definitively all 32 3G-grandparents of both you and that other relative. If the relative is more remote than a 4th cousin, the genealogical research problem becomes significantly more difficult. However, if there is clear evidence of a common surname between you and the relative, then pursuit of the ancestry only for these common-surname lines can lead to connection success. Nevertheless, any relationship with a centiMorgan count below 60 could be difficult to research.

In conclusion, family historians seeking relations who are descended from early settlers and later residents of Quebec and neighbouring French-speaking areas have one of the world's most comprehensive set of genealogical records – both Church and civil – to draw from in their research. Almost all Quebec families, including the Moreau families described in this paper, have more than one root back in France or Belgium and, with diligence, researchers can find their European roots. With the selective assistance of DNA testing, more living cousins can be identified; and these family members bring their own history to broaden yours. There are always surprises in discovery, but few more relevant to one's life than the history of your real family, past and present.

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- The Shared centiMorgan Project 3.0 tool v1. Accessed August 2017 at <https://dnainter.com/tools/sharedcm>.

Person	Sex	Prediction	Test Co.	Shared cM	% Shared cM	Contact	Relationship
1	F	Daughter	FTDNA	3384	50.00%	Yes	Daughter
2	M	Brother	FTDNA	2533	37.43%	Yes	Brother
3	F	1st C.	FTDNA	777	11.48%	Yes	1st C.
4	M	1st-2nd C.	Ancestry	710	10.49%	Yes	1st C.
5	F	1st C. 1xR	23andMe	462	6.83%	Yes	1st C. 1xR
6	M	1st-2nd C.	Ancestry	368	5.44%	Yes	1st C. 1xR
7	F	2nd C.	23andMe	351	5.18%	?	
8	M	2nd-3rd C.	Ancestry	269	3.97%	Yes	1st C. 1xR
9	F	2nd-3rd C.	Ancestry	257	3.80%	Yes	3rd C.
10	F	2nd-3rd C.	Ancestry	233	3.44%	Yes	2nd C.
11	M	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	198	2.93%	Yes	3rd C.
12	F	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	188	2.78%	Yes	1st C. 2xR
13	F	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	173	2.56%	Given	3rd C. 1xR
14	F	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	143	2.11%	Yes	3rd C.
15	F	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	138	2.04%	Yes	2nd C.
16	F	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	128	1.89%	?	
17	M	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	127	1.88%	Yes	2nd C.
18	F	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	126	1.86%	Yes	2nd C. 1xR
19	F	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	123	1.82%	?	
20	F	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	117	1.73%	Yes	3rd C.
21	M	2nd-4th C.	FTDNA	109	1.61%	Yes	4th C.
22	F	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	102	1.51%	Yes	3rd C.
23	M	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	95	1.40%	Given	2nd C. 1xR
24	M	3rd-4th C.	Ancestry	92	1.36%	Given	4th C.
25	F	3rd-4th C.	23andMe	79	1.17%	Yes	5th C.
26	F	2nd-4th C.	FTDNA	76	1.12%	Yes	5th & 6th C. 1xR
27	M	2nd-4th C.	FTDNA	76	1.12%	Yes	5th C. 1xR
28	F	2nd-4th C.	FTDNA	72	1.06%	Yes	6th & 7th C.
29	F	2nd-4th C.	23andMe	71	1.04%	Yes	3rd C. 1xR
30	F	2nd-4th C.	FTDNA	69	1.02%	Given	4th C. 1xR
31	F	2nd-4th C.	FTDNA	68	1.00%	Given	4th C.
32	M	2nd-4th C.	FTDNA	68	1.00%	Given	4th C.
33	M	2nd-4th C.	FTDNA	67	0.99%	Yes	3rd C. 1xR
34	F	2nd-4th C.	FTDNA	66	0.98%	Given	6th C. 1xR
35	M	3rd-4th C.	23andMe	61	0.90%	Yes	6th C.
36	M	3rd-4th C.	23andMe	61	0.90%	Yes	6th C.

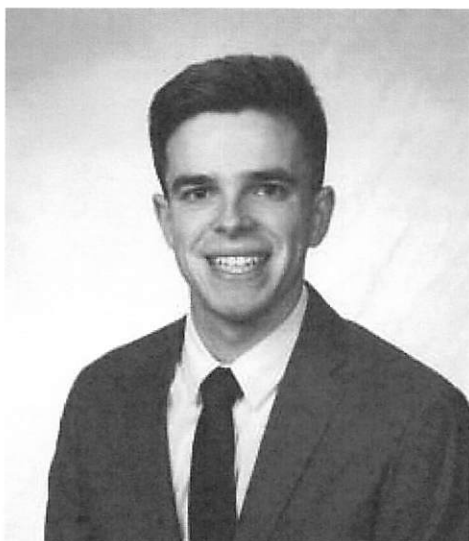
Table 1. Proven Genealogical Relationships from DNA Predictions



French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut

LeGrow Family Scholarship Program

We are very pleased to announce that the recipient of the
Spring, 2019, FCGSC Scholarship Award is



Austin P. Bertrand

Austin is the son of Martha and Steve Bertrand of Manchester, Connecticut, and the grandson of the late Paul and Eliette (Dube) Bertrand, originally of St-Victor de Tring, Beauce and St-Noel, Matapedia, Canada.

Austin will be a Senior at Bryant University in the fall, where he is pursuing a double major in Finance and Applied Analytics with a minor in Economics. His career goal is employment as a research analyst for a financial organization, or possibly a position as a financial analyst or a wealth manager. He participates in Bryant University's Finance, Management, and Applied Business Concepts clubs, and is a member of the ski and golf clubs.

We congratulate Austin on his academic achievement and wish him continuing success in his college career and chosen field.

An Aubertin Family in Connecticut

Paul R. Keroack, #157

On 28 March 1866, the tenth child of Pascal Aubertin and Henriette Tetreault was born in Sprague, Connecticut. The father, entered in the register phonetically as “Obertin” was a farmer in the town¹, his other eight living children then ranging in age from 14 to 4. The Aubertins had journeyed south to Sprague CT, where other St. Cesaire natives had also come since a large cotton mill was built in the village of Baltic.²

Though most immigrants were employed in the mill, a few such as Pascal farmed as they had done in Quebec. His farm may not have prospered, given that in 1867 the couple’s last child was born elsewhere in the area. In the 1870 census, a household in Wauregan, in the nearby town of Plainfield, was headed by Harriet “Obelton” a widow age 38, along with her ten children, the six eldest working in the large Wauregan cotton mill.³

U.S. Census 1870 – Plainfield, CT
p. 89/114, Dwelling 576, household 685

Obelton	Harriet, 38		b. Ca
“	Philiias, 17	Cotton mill	“
“	Cordelia, 15	“	“
“	Joseph, 14	“	“
“	Victorine, 13	“	“
“	Matilda, 12	“	“
“	Valeria, 11	“	“
“	Agnes, 9		“
“	Sophia, 6		“
“	John, 4		“ [sic]
“	Albina, 2		b. Ct

¹ Sprague CT birth register, p. 32, image 188/726. I included Image data to help locate unindexed, digitized records in Familysearch.org (catalog tab).

² Two other Aubertin families settled in Sprague; both were third cousins to Pascal. See **appendix 1** below. A. & W. Sprague Mfg. Co., built in 1857/1860.

³ 1870 Census, United States, Connecticut, Windham County, Plainfield, p. 89. Wauregan Mills, built 1853, enlarged 1866/67.

Why was Henriette a listed as a widow? In Montreal on 28 May 1869 “Pascal Aubertin spouse of Henriette Tetreau,” age 41 “of this parish” [Notre Dame] was buried. According to the record, he died on 19 May – but it does not state where he died. If in Montreal, why was his burial nine days later? If in Connecticut, how did the family arrange transportation of his body? The witnesses were two men who witnessed a number of burials, perhaps cemetery workers.⁴

The Aubertins continued living in Plainfield, the two eldest children marrying during the 1870s. In the 1880 census all are listed in the “Hobertin” household except for two single daughters in their late teens, Sophie and Valerie, who in view of their subsequent occupations as milliners, were perhaps boarding elsewhere.⁵

U.S. Census 1880 – Plainfield, CT
p. 439A, Dwelling 258, household 460

Hobarton	Harriet, 55, wid		b. Ca
“	Philiias, 26, mar.	cotton mill	“
“	Cordelia, 23	“	“
“	Joseph, 24	“	“
“	Harriet [sic], 22	“	“
“	Matilda, 21	Millinery	“
“	Agnes, 16	“	“
“	John, 11 [sic]		b. Ct
“	Albina, 11 [sic]		“

At this point, I will reach back to the family’s ancestral background and then profile each of the immigrant family members in turn.

⁴ Familysearch.org, Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1979 (hereafter Quebec Catholic Parish Registers), Notre Dame de Montreal, burial 1280, image 103/255. Pascal’s Tetreau had in-laws living in Mont-St. Hilaire, not far from Montreal.

⁵ 1880 Census, United States, Connecticut, Windham County, Plainfield, p. 439A.

Jean Hobertin (Jean Baptiste Aubertin), born about 1666 in St-Michel la Grand-fayt, in northern France near the Belgian border, came to New France as a sergeant in the Compagnie Du Muy. He was a son of Nicolas Hobertin and Claire Joannet. On 19 March 1698 in Boucherville, he married Marie Claire Francoise Gauthier (Boisverdun) widow of Christophe Fevrier, with whom she had several children. Jean Hobertin died in Boucherville 20 May 1746.⁶

The first son of the above couple, born 26 April 1700, was Pierre, who married Marie Jeanne Lariviere in Boucherville on 1 Sept 1723. Unlike his father, who sired only four surviving Aubertin offspring due perhaps to their mother being in her second marriage, Pierre and Marie Jeanne had nine children all of whom were born and died in Boucherville and almost all were married there as well.⁷

Son Jean Baptiste was married 13 Feb 1757 to Marie Amable Renaud (Deslauriers Arnaud). Only four of their ten children were recorded as having married, three in Boucherville. All their children spent their lives in the parish.⁸ The next generation was not so fortunate. Joseph Aubertin, born 11 Feb 1769, married Josephe Lacoste (Languedoc) on 23 July 1787. Of their fifteen children, only four married, the rest dying in childhood (or not recorded), again almost all in Boucherville.⁹

One of two surviving sons, Jean Baptiste was married 27 Feb 1821 to Julie Senecal in Boucherville. Soon widowed, he was married on 19 July 1825 to Marie Anne Provost (Prevost). Of their four children who survived

⁶ Prdh-igd.com; Pioneer; Family #7995: PRDH standardized names shown here in parentheses. Nosorigines.qc.ca; ID# 655696: alternate surname spelling, occupation, first marriage, death date.

⁷ Prdh-igd.com; Family #87181.

⁸ Prdh-igd.com; Family #33514.

⁹ Prdh-igd.com; Family #64687.

childhood, Pascal, born 11 April 1828, was their only son.¹⁰

Sometime after the birth of Jean Baptiste and Marie Anne's last child, Marie Onesime, in 1839, the family relocated to St. Cesaire in the Eastern Townships. Initially called Burton, the town was settled by English-speakers about 1800. A French-Catholic parish was established in 1822. Migration to the townships occurred as available land in the original seigneurial settlements became fully occupied with less room for new generations. Also, a large fire in 1843 destroyed most of the village of Boucherville where Aubertins had lived for over a century.¹¹

In the 1851 census planned for that year but actually taken in January 1852, J.B. Aubertin, 55, cultivateur, is listed with Marianne Provost, 52, and their daughters Elise, 26 and [Marie] Onesime, 19 (p. 73). Eldest daughter Domitilde lived in another household with husband Joseph Brouillet, his brother, and 57-year-old widow Marguerite Goyette (perhaps an aunt?) (p. 43). Eldest brother Pascal, 24, cultivateur, lived in a household with wife Henriette Tetreault, 24, his widowed grandmother Josette Lacoste, 83 and 16-year-old journalier Edouard Lamoreaux (p. 67).¹² Pascal and Domitilde had both been married on 3 March 1851 – the former in La Presentation, home of his wife's family, and the latter in St. Cesaire.¹³

¹⁰ Prdh-igd.com; Family #154100: first marriage details included in his father's family list (note 9).

¹¹ www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/boucherville. [https://greenerpasture.com/Places/Details/2286/Burtonville/St. Cesaire](https://greenerpasture.com/Places/Details/2286/Burtonville/St._Cesaire).

¹² Ancestry.com. 1851 Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia [database online], (hereafter 1851 Census of Canada East) Sub-district 401, St. Cesaire. I found Ancestry's indexing easier to use than that of the Library of Canada's database (www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/Pages/census.aspx).

¹³ Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, La Presentation, 1851, M8, image 506/529.

The census's agricultural returns showed Jean-Baptiste cultivating 66 arpents, a fairly substantial farm in that parish, while Pascal was not in the list of landholders.

Pascal and his father made an agreement called a donation on 15 Nov 1852 before local notary Joseph Tessier. Such documents specify that the father transfers property to a son in return for his support in the parents' retirement.¹⁴

Thirteen more notarial acts involving Pascal Aubertin are indexed over the next eleven years.¹⁵ Most concern routine business matters. The texts of three of these are imaged online. Two of the notaries used most frequently, Joseph Tessier and Ambroise Brunelle, were residents of the parish.

During the 1850s several families who settled in Sprague, CT, began emigrating from St. Cesaire: Damase Trudeau and Henriette Richer (p. 109); his brother in law Jean-Baptiste Richer and Henriette Giraud; Joseph Trudeau and Louise Decelles (p.129); and Justinien Leduc and Joseph Paradis (p. 71). Damase had only six arpents for his large family, Justinien, 15 arpents.¹⁶ Their St. Cesaire neighbors who emigrated did not all go directly to Connecticut – some had children recorded as born in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.¹⁷

The final notarial act for Pascal Aubertin was recorded 22 Sept. 1863 in St. Cesaire. It was

St-Cesaire, 1851, M14, image 754/858.

¹⁴ Ancestry.com. Quebec, Canada, Notarial Records, 1637-1935 [database on-line]. St-Hyacinthe District, (hereafter Quebec Notarial Records) 15 Nov, #2733.

¹⁵ See **appendix 2** below for indexed notarial records,

¹⁶ 1851 Census of Canada East; Pages on which families are found are numbered here in parentheses.

¹⁷ "Interrelationship of Richer dit Lafliche, Leduc and Trudeau families who emigrated to Connecticut," Paul R. Keroack, in *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, V. 11, #4, Winter 2004/2005, p. 32-34.

called a transport – probably a transfer of land.¹⁸ This may signal the family's relocation to St. Hyacinthe, where one infant had been buried in August of that year and where their next child was baptized the following year. The godfather was Luc Tetreau, Henriette's father (or brother).¹⁹ The move to Sprague CT took place sometime between 1864 and 1866.

Children of Pascal Aubertin & Henriette Tetreau

PHILIAS

Philius Aubertin was baptized in St. Cesaire on 29 February 1852, the eldest child of Pascal and Henriette.²⁰ In the U.S. he was known either by that name or as Felix or Philip. As noted in the 1870 census, he worked in the Wauregan Mill. On 22 Sept 1875 he married, in Sprague, CT, 18-year-old Julia Monroe.²¹ In the 1880 census he was living with his mother and siblings, even though listed as married. However at that point he was likely no longer married, as his second marriage occurred on 20 Dec 1880 in Plainfield to Cordelia Brown - the marriage also her second – officiated by a minister.²² It would seem likely that he had been divorced which would have precluded remarriage in the Catholic Church.

In the mid-1880s, the Aubertins moved to the Taftville section of Norwich, where Phelias's sister Victorine (Victoria) had recently settled

¹⁸ Quebec Notarial Records, St-Hyacinthe District, 22 Sept #907.

¹⁹ Burial and baptism cited in sections for Sara and Sophie, below.

²⁰ Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, St. Cesaire, 1852, B46, image 812/858; born 27 Feb. Sponsors were his paternal grandparents.

²¹ Sprague CT marriage register, p. 46, image 394/726. She may have been Julie, 13, a daughter of Maguir Munroe, in the 1870 Census, United States, Connecticut, Windham County, Windham, p. 118.

²² Plainfield vital records, p. 140, image 147/524. Officiant was Rev. S.H. Fellows. I have found no mention of the death of his second wife.

with her husband, Napoleon Keroack. At first, Felix worked in Ponemah Mill while his sister Valerie worked as a milliner in the company store. By 1888, "Phelix" opened a variety store on Merchants' Row, the same year he was naturalized as an American citizen. In the early 1890s, sisters Sophia and "Rose" (Valerie) also worked as milliners while Phelix's business became a shop offering "Men's Furnishings & Goods." By 1892, Phelix was listed without an occupation, with Sophie as the householder. The next year his mother boarded at her daughter Victoria Keroack's home in nearby Greeneville,²³ dying before the end of 1893. His sister Sophie died of typhoid 6 January 1894.²⁴ Following this, Phelix moved to Rhode Island. Whether the failure of his business ventures discouraged him or revealed personal failings, he never again attempted to work for himself.

Returning to Connecticut, in the 1900 and 1920 censuses he was a cotton mill worker, living in boarding houses, listed as widowed. In 1930, he resided at the St. Andrews Catholic Home for the Aged in New Haven, not far from his married sisters Valerie and Albina LePan in Milford CT.²⁵ In 1934 he was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery Milford as "Phelea Aoubertin" in the plot owned by George and Valerie LePan.²⁶

²³ Ancestry.com. U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995 [database on-line], Norwich City Directory (hereafter Norwich City Directory), 1884-1894.

²⁴ Ancestry.com. Connecticut, Hale Collection of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices, 1629-1934 [database on-line], (hereafter Hale Collection) Norwich 314-3. St. Mary Cemetery, p. 106. The year 1893 on the monument is the sole evidence I have found of Henriette's death.

²⁵ 1900 Census, United States, Connecticut, Windham County, Plainfield, p. 173B; 1920 Census, United States, Connecticut, Windham County, Putnam, p. 6A, as "Philip Obertin;" 1930 Census, United States, Connecticut, New Haven County, New Haven, p. 276A.

²⁶ Findagrave.com, St. Mary Cemetery, Milford CT, memorial #164035045.

CORDELIA

Cordelia Aubertin was baptized 4 Dec 1853 in St. Cesaire.²⁷ She was married in Plainfield 8 Nov 1875 at the age of 21 to "Francis LaRock," as entered in the civil register - known as Francois Larocque, a cotton mill worker.²⁸ They had five children. The 1900 census in Plainfield lists the four living as Cordelia, 22, Antonia, 20, Adelard, 15 and Medora, 13.²⁹ The family later relocated to Central Falls RI where Cordelia Larocque died on 11 April 1926 at the age of 73.³⁰

JOSEPH

Joseph Frederic Aubertin was baptized 23 Feb. 1855 in St. Cesaire.³¹ In Plainfield he married Marcelline Mathieu on 22 Sept 1884. She was born in Connecticut, her family earlier immigrants from Quebec.³² They resided adjacent to Marcelline's parents, when the family moved to New Bedford MA. The couple had two daughters. Son-in-law Evariste Lariviere who resided with them was a physician.³³ Joseph's career was remarkably stable - he was a "roller coverer" in cotton mills for his entire career. He died in New Bedford 19 Oct. 1952 at the age of 97.³⁴

²⁷ Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, St. Cesaire, 1852, B269, image 51/610, born 2 Dec.

²⁸ Plainfield vital records, p. 370, image 12/524.

²⁹ 1900 Census, United States, Connecticut, Windham County, Plainfield, p. 6B, as "Lerock;"

Hale Collection, Brooklyn 502-7, Sacred Heart Cemetery, p. 130; Maria Iva Mathilde, died 11 Aug 1892, 3 mos, 5 days.

³⁰ FamilySearch.org. Rhode Island Deaths and Burials, 1802-1950; 1926, image 631/1592.

³¹ Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, St. Cesaire, 1855, B33, image 123/610; born 22 Feb.

³² Plainfield vital records, p. 152, image 153/524.

³³ 1900 Census, United States, Massachusetts, Bristol County, New Bedford, p. 6A; 1920 Census, United States, Mass., Bristol County, New Bedford, p. 7a.

³⁴ Findagrave.com. Sacred Heart Old Cemetery, New Bedford MA, memorial #162011984.

VICTORINE

Henriette Victorine Aubertin was baptized 21 June 1856 in St. Cesaire.³⁵ In Plainfield, she married on 21 Dec 1882 Napoleon Keroack who had emigrated in 1880 with several siblings.³⁶ Their first child, Lucian Louis, was born in 1885 in Stanbridge, Quebec, home of Napoleon's parents. When they returned, they moved to Greeneville, a mill village in Norwich, adjacent to Taftville. Sons Dennis Valerian and Napoleon Alphonse followed in the next few years. The Keroacks lived in Greeneville the remainder of their lives, Napoleon employed in a cotton bleachery. Victoria died on 9 June 1938, two days following the death of her husband, "collapsing at his funeral mass."³⁷

MATHILDE

Mathilde Aubertin was baptized 30 Aug 1857 in St. Cesaire.³⁸ In Plainfield, she married James C. McNulty on 13 May 1883.³⁹ He was a barber, born in Quebec, son of an Irish father and a French mother. Though only 28, James had been widowed twice. He had two daughters by his second wife. In Norwich, James and Mathilda had daughters Leocadie V., Florence, Mathilda and two sons, Albert C. and Isadore B. James C. died 30 July 1907. Mathilde died on 2 Feb. 1919.⁴⁰

VALERIE

Marie Valerie Aubertin was baptized 15 Dec

³⁵ Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, St. Cesaire, 1856, B158, image 215/610, born 19 June.

³⁶ Plainfield CT vital records, p. 148, image 151/524.

³⁷ *Norwich Bulletin*, 11 June, 1938, p. [5].

³⁸ Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, St. Cesaire, 1857, B148, image 275/610, born 29 Aug.

³⁹ Plainfield CT vital records, p. 148, image 151/524.

⁴⁰ *Chronicling America.loc.gov. Norwich Bulletin*, 3 Feb 1919, p. [5] (Free scanned images, 1909-1922).

Hale Collection, 314-3, St. Mary Cemetery, p. 164-65; date of death for James C.; headstone incorrectly records 2 Feb 1909 as Mathilda's date of death.

1858 in St. Cesaire.⁴¹ At age 11, she was an operative in the Plainfield mill, along with all her elder siblings, following their father's death. By 1880 she and several of her sisters were millinery workers. She continued this occupation in Norwich after she married George Lapan on 31 Jan 1891 at Sacred Heart Church in Taftville. George had been widowed twice and had a ten-year-old son, Frederick. Valerie assisted in his grocery store in downtown Norwich. They later moved to Milford, CT where George continued in the retail trade.

Aubertin Mariette, widow Pascal, n Merchants ave, Taftville
Aubertin John, clerk, 93 Main, bldg Ripley place, Preston
Aubertin Phelix, variety store, Merchants row, Taftville, bldg do
Aubertin F. Miss, millinery Ponemah store bldg, Taftville
bldg Merchants ave Taftville

Norwich City Directory, 1888, p. 22

Valerie died 25 April 1943. George, although older, outlived her, dying in 1951 at the age of 95.

AGNES

Agnes Madian Aubertin was baptized 23 April 1860 in St. Cesaire.⁴² Agnes was a milliner before her marriage to Joseph H. Beaudry on 12 Nov. 1882.⁴³ He was a barber. The couple moved to Bridgeport CT where Joseph pursued his profession. They had two children, Joseph H. Jr., a physician, and Leona. Agnes died 28 Feb 1933.⁴⁴

SARA

Marie Sara Alphonsine Aubertin was born 10 March 1862 and baptized 3 days later in St. Cesaire. She was taken to St. Hyacinthe with

⁴¹ Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, St. Cesaire, 1858, B223, image 341/610; born 15 Dec.

⁴² Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, St. Cesaire, 1860, B139, image 414/610; born 22 April.

⁴³ Plainfield vital records, p. 148, image 151/524.

⁴⁴ *Bridgeport City Directory*, 1933, p. 137.

the family and died there at the age of 17 months on 19 August 1863.⁴⁵

SOPHIE

Marie Sophie Aubertin was baptized 23 Feb 1864 in St. Hyacinthe.⁴⁶ As detailed in Phili-as's story above, Sophie was employed as a milliner in Norwich, eventually becoming the prime breadwinner as her sisters married, two brothers moved elsewhere, and Phili-as lost his business. Shortly after her mother's death in 1893, Sophia succumbed to typhoid fever on 6 Jan 1894, in her thirtieth year. As the first two of the family to die in Connecticut (as far as is known), mother and daughter were buried in the same plot in St. Mary's Cemetery in Nor-wich. The tombstone, in French, gives only their names and years of birth and death.⁴⁷

JOHN

John Baptiste Aubertin, as he was later known, was named Pascal in the Sprague birth register in 1866.⁴⁸ In Norwich, he worked as a retail clerk, boarding at various addresses, only briefly with his siblings and mother. John moved to Wauregan in 1892 but later returned to Norwich, before his final relocation in 1904 to Woonsocket RI.⁴⁹ He never married. John worked as a retail clerk, in his later years at Kennedy & Co., teas and coffee. He died 9 Oct 1928 in Woonsocket; the death certificate informant was his brother-in-law George Lepan.⁵⁰

ALBINA

The youngest of the Aubertin family was

⁴⁵ Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, St. Cesaire, B49, image 484/610. Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, St. Hyacinthe, S85, image 197/594.

⁴⁶ Quebec Catholic Parish Registers, St. Hyacinthe, B28, image 229/594. Born 19 Feb.

⁴⁷ Norwich vital records, v. 18, p. 1, image 93/696; see note 23 for burial information.

⁴⁸ See note 1.

⁴⁹ *Norwich City Directory*, 1904, p. 32.

⁵⁰ Rhode Island deaths and burials, 1802-1950, 1928, image 1512/1634.

Marie Albina, born - as believed by the family - on 11 Jan 1867 in Jewett City CT, according to her marriage record. The town of Griswold does not have her birth record, nor does Sprague or Plainfield.⁵¹ Working with her sisters as a milliner, after her mother's death she lived with Valerie and her husband, George Lepan, in Norwich, where he operated a grocery⁵². She married Valerie's stepson Frederick Lepan, a photographer, on 11 February 1902.⁵³ She was fourteen years older than Fred.

Albina and Fred had one daughter, Viola. The entire Lepan family re-located to Milford where Fred operated a grocery and later an antiques shop. They all lived long lives. Albina died on 18 March 1953 at the age of 86. Fred died at age 89 on 6 January 1971. Their daughter, Viola Bissonnette, died on 13 June 1985.⁵⁴



**Frederick (Fred)
Lepan, 1917**

⁵¹ Personal conversation with Viola Lepan Bissonnette, 1983.

⁵² *Norwich City Directory*, 1890-1894.

⁵³ Norwich vital records, p. 28, image 352/696; "Mary" Albina gives her age as 30 and her place of birth as Jewett City CT.

⁵⁴ *Milford City Directory*, 1955, p. 481. Findagrave.com. Milford CT, St. Mary Cemetery, memorial #164034644, for Marie A. LePan; Frederick is buried with his daughter Viola Bissonnette, memorial #191098680. (See note 42 for burials of George, Valerie and her brother Phili-as). Frederick Lepan, Connecticut Death Index 1971 #01004; Viola Bissonnette, Connecticut Death Index, 1985 #13219.



Frederick and Marie Albina Aubertin Lapan
(standing) 1917



From left: Victoria Aubertin Keroack, possibly Fred Lapan, probably Valerie Aubertin LePan, probably John B. Aubertin; at the Keroack home, Norwich CT, about 1930.

APPENDIX 1: Pierre Aubertin = 1723 = M Jeanne Lariviere

Degree of cousinship of descendants noted below

J-B Aubertin = M Amable Renaud	1757	B	Charles Aubertin = Frse Normandin	1764
Joseph Aubertin = Josephe Lacoste	1787	1	Pierre Aubertin = Louise Provost	1790
J-B Aubertin (2) = M Anne Provost	1825	2	Jacques Aubertin = Celeste Leduc	1818
Pascal Aubertin = Henriette Tetreau	1852	3	Jacques-H. Aubertin = M Corinne Bardy	1852
		3	Pierre Reeves/Rives = Celeste/Hortense Aubertin	1841

APPENDIX 2: Extracted from - Ancestry.com. Québec Canada Notarial Records 1637-1935

- index for Pascal Aubertin *= image of act available

Date	#	Type	Notary	Other party
1852, 30 Sept	2383	Rente viagere	Joseph Tessier	Joseph Masson
1852, 15 Nov	2432	Donation	"	J.B. Aubertin
1853, 21 Oct	2733	Vente	"	Justin Buchund (?)
1855, 25 Jan	345	Sig. de transport*	Cesaire Pepin	Damase Nadeau & Joseph Gaboury
1855, 9 March	3173	Transport	Joseph Tessier	Joseph Gaboury
1855, 5 Nov	3371	Quittance	"	Joseph Elie Gaboury
1855, 24 Dec	8815	Obligation	Ambroise Brunelle	Noel Menard
1855, 31 Dec	8822	Quittance	"	Olivier Liard
1856, 22 Feb	8892	Echange	"	Martin Normandin
1856, 9 April	781	Protet*	Cesaire Pepin	Martin Normandin
1857, 14 Jan	1121	Obligation*	"	Th Barsellies
1858, 12 March	4981	"	Francois-Hyacinthe Gatien	Hubert Gagnon
1860, 28 Sept	4247	Autorisation a vente	Joseph Tessier	P.A. & Ms. Elmire Tetro a J.B. Peamondore (?)
1863, 22 Sept	907	Transport	Antoine Charles Destroismaisons	Ambroise Chenette

A Melange of Current Periodical Selections

Germaine Allard Hoffman #333

Connections – Journal of the Québec Family History Society

- September 2018 Vol. 41, No. 1:
Earth-Shattering Stuff About a Gaspé Family
by Frank Mackey
- February 2019 Vol. 41, No. 2:
A Slave's Daughter Must Make Her Name
by Frank Mackey

Links – Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society

- Vol. 21, No. 2 Issue 42, Fall 2018:
Who was Leopold Daigneau?
- Vol. 22, No. 1, Issue 43, Winter 2019:
The Christmas Family [Francois Noel dit Midelet le Breton], by Bernard C. Young

L'Entraide genealogique - Société de Généalogie des Cantons-de-l'Est

- Vol. 41, No. 4, Automne 2018:
Anne Canfield (1772-1825), Pionniere des Cantons-de-l'Est
- Vol. 42, No. 1, Hiver 2019:
Louis-Stephen St Laurent (Laurent Huot et Admee Beauvillain)

Nos Source – Société de Généalogie de Lanaudière

- Vol. 38, No. 4, Decembre 2018:
Le Minuit Chrétiens, un noel de France, adopte par le Québec
- Vol. 39, No. 1, Mars 2019:
Fonds Ferland: Famille de Leandre Joly et Rosalie Guyon

Sustaining & Patron Level Members

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John Senechal, M.D.

Frances Swietlicki

In addition to Individual, Family, and Student membership levels, the Society offers Patron (\$100/year) and Sustaining (\$150/year) level memberships. Our objective in adding these two 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*, receive a 10% discount on FCGSC merchandise, and are 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.

New England Regional Genealogical Conference 2019 Family – a Link to the Past & a Bridge to the Future: A Review

Ronald Blanchette, #1665

Background

The New England Regional Genealogical Consortium, Inc. (NERGS), of which your French Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut is a founding member, conducted its 15th Regional Conference from April 3-6, 2019, in Manchester, New Hampshire. The NERGS Conference is held every two years. In 2021, it will be held April 14-17 in Springfield, Massachusetts.

The 2019 Conference featured three keynote speakers: Blaine Bettinger, PHD, JD, an expert in genetic genealogy; Thomas Jones, PHD, CG, CGL, FASG, FUGA, FNGS, well known genealogical author and educator; and Cyndi Ingle, developer of *Cyndi's List*, with over 70 additional genealogical specialists.

During the two and a half days of the conference, attendees could choose from more than 100 lectures ranging from beginner to expert genealogical research levels. The lectures explored the following topics:

- New research methodologies and strategies, including new and updated technologies and online resources
- Latest updates on the technologies of DNA & reporting
- Talks on a wide range of ethnic genealogy subjects
- New approaches for navigating and effectively utilizing sources such as civil, religious, cemetery, military, and newspaper records
- Preserving family history through oral history, photos, Bible and diary entries
- New England's repositories (archives, libraries, government entities, churches, and historical societies)
- Successful research planning & project protocols

Beyond the lectures and workshops, conference attendees could participate in:

- One on one discussions with expert genealogists

in the Ancestors Road Show

- Society Fair featuring genealogical societies and other related organizations
- Library and archive displays
- Informal special interest group discussions
- Exhibit Hall displaying genealogical information and goods for sale (CDs, publications, maps, etc.)

The 2019 NERGC conference was the first genealogical conference I ever attended, and, based on my experiences with this conference, it won't be my last. As a representative of the French Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, a founding member of the consortium, I attended the last organizational meeting in March before the conference commenced in April. I also went to this meeting because I wanted to check out the hotel facilities, as I was going to be a speaker at the conference, with a talk on how the French lost Québec, and subsequently their land claims in North America, to the British.

The organizational meeting room was packed with people, probably 40-50 folks. I quickly realized that almost everyone else in attendance was a chair or co-chair of some forty of the committees charged with carrying out necessary details for a successful conference. Here's a sample list of the conference committees:

ADA Requirements	Pins
Ancestors Road Show	Program
Audio Visual	Publicity
Blogging	Queries
DNA Day	Registration
Evaluations	Signage
Exhibitor Door Prizes	Special Interests
Exhibit Hall	Sponsorships
Hospitality	Tote Bags
Librarians' Day	Tours
Meals	Volunteers
Newsletter	Workshops

Every conference chair and/or co-chair spoke eloquently and to the point on what their committee had done to be ready for the conference. I was truly impressed with the obvious amount of time, energy, and expertise that was put forth by everyone present.

Arrival

I arrived at the conference on the afternoon of April 2, the day before it was scheduled to begin. My workshop/lecture registration had me beginning at 8:00 A.M. and I was averse to driving for two hours from Connecticut to New Hampshire and being expected to be alert for the next eight or so hours. A preliminary glitch with both the television and WIFI connections in my room got me off to a less than stellar start. However, my initial misgivings gave way to the satisfaction of a really GREAT conference.

At dinner that first evening I had planned to review my next day's schedule but found that I had left the materials back in Connecticut. As I pondered a solution to my mistake I asked the server if there were others currently in the dining room who were there for the conference. She responded with a smile that almost everyone in the room was connected to the event, but in particular she pointed out a table seating six women whom she knew were attending the conference. I approached them when I thought they were almost done with their meal, introduced myself, and explained my need for some information. Lucky me, all the women at the table were chairs of conference committees and they gladly took me under their guidance. I soon had my next day's activities in hand.

The Conference Registration

As previously stated, over the three and a half days of the conference, a diverse presentation of more than one hundred lectures and workshops was offered. In any event of such size and detail a few technical hitches are to be expected. Being a speaker as well as a conference attendee made the complex online registration system a bit difficult for me to use. In addition, our Society's multiple

attempts to pay for a table in the Exhibit Hall, for display of organizational information and the sale of merchandise, ran into an inexplicable snafu. The issue was eventually resolved, and our convoluted payment difficulties ended up becoming the source of a bit of humor at the conference.

Conference Lectures

What made this conference great were the variety and quality of the lectures. I attended fifteen lectures and every one of them was worthwhile and stimulating. I took copious notes that I will type up and share with the FCGSC board, librarians and researchers. There were times that I wanted to say out loud "Slow down, I didn't finish copying down some information on that last slide!" I truly believe that the conference committee that selected the speakers did an outstanding job. The speakers were experts in their field, and more importantly, they were very able educators. Some examples of very unique topics were:

- African American Officers
- Impact of Beer on U.S. History
- Hunting for Hippies in Newspapers
- Minorities & Women in Revolutionary War
- Korean War Ancestors
- The 1918 Flu hit your family too
- Was your Ancestor a Slave Owner?
- The Orphan Train

The truth be told, I had a difficult time selecting which sessions to attend but in the end I chose a number of "beginner talks on genealogical research" and from there I selected talks that opened new paths of genealogical research.

Genealogical Research for Beginners

The "beginner" talks were very beneficial to me and I hope they will be for our genealogical society. What was brought home to me is that genealogical research must be based on a plan or it is more than likely you will stumble along and give up in frustration, believing that your ancestors cannot be identified and located. The genealogical beginner sessions I attended indicated that the following protocol should be followed for sound genealogical research:

- Start with what you know and move to what is not known. Fill out pedigree & family group sheets with the information you are sure about
- Develop and write out your well-defined and focused research questions, one at a time
- Set forth and define a research plan
- Adhere to the Genealogical Proof Standard

The Genealogical Proof Standard accepted and practiced by experienced genealogists is as follows:

- Your research must be reasonably exhaustive
- Cite your resources with completeness and accuracy (are you able to return to that source and/or convey it to another researcher?)
- Perform an analysis of all the information gathered (positive & negative)
- Resolve evidence found to be in conflict (example: different information listed from one census to the next census)
- Write out and store your conclusions based on sound reasoning (don't be afraid of writing more than a first draft)

Thus far my experience with educational sessions in beginning genealogy is that the focus is on what resources are available in hard copy and on line but not enough is said about adhering to a research model that provides parameters that lessen the possibilities that you have the incorrect ancestors.

Beyond Beginner Sessions

There were a multitude of talks that focused on honing your genealogical research skills. The most fascinating session I attended was a two hour workshop in how to read and analyze old documents. Not only was the session incredibly useful, it was very entertaining as well. The instructor had us all on the edge of our seats trying to guess the different styles of lettering over time and in different geographic locations. The value of being able to accurately read old documents is the real potential of opening new paths of ancestral discoveries. As a final aside on this particular session, this is a speaker I put on the list to invite

to one of the FCGSC's semiannual meetings (as were many others I would add).

A major focus in the 2019 NERGC Conference was on DNA. The DNA sessions were part of what was labeled Professional Genealogists Day. The day was an opportunity for professional genealogists to attend a program of presentations by certified genealogists and others intended for a professional audience that might not be included in a general conference trying to reach a broad audience.

I thought I knew a little about DNA because in practicing family law for 33 years DNA had become an increasing part of the evidence I would introduce into court hearings and trials. Well, I have been retired for 11 years and the world of DNA has moved on far beyond my experience. The titles of some of the sessions might suggest that as one interested in your own ancestry or in assisting others in their research you probably should invest some time in understanding how DNA can play an increased role in tracking ancestral roots. The presentations included:

- DNA Matching Technology, A New Frontier in Genealogy; this talk was sponsored by MY HERITAGE whose claim was that they have one of the largest ethnicities project study in the world along with a powerful DNA Matching technology.
- Getting Your Results is Just the Beginning
- Using GEDmatch and DNA Painter to Analyze Your Autosomal DNA; Third party websites allow test takers to learn even more about their genomic heritage. This would be an exploration of some of the tools and how to wring every dollar out your test results.
- Use A Research Report to Organize Your DNA Results
- Enhancing Your DNA Research with Y-DNA and Y-DNA Groups Projects; Y-DNA testing provides specific information about the paternal line. This lecture addressed how to get

the most from an investment in Y-DNA testing with a special focus on groups' projects.

I highly recommend that everyone interested in increasing their tools of genealogical research choose workshops like those listed above and discover ways to enhance their research for their own ancestry and those of others.

Other Sessions

In addition to the increased focus on DNA, there were dozens other talks that I think would have been worthwhile to attend. I would venture to say, based on the quality of the speakers I encountered, that quality was maintained throughout. I have listed some of the sessions that I did not attend but would have with more time:

- Successful Problem Solving
- Adoption Research in New England
- Reasonably Exhaustive Research
- Kinship Determination
- Citations for Beginners
- Exploring New Quebec Resources
- Loyalist in Your Family?
- French Problem Solving

Summary

Maybe I should be a bit cautious in praise of the 2019 NERGC Conference since this was the first one that I attended, but over the years I have attended many other types of conferences and this one stood out as an exception for me. It was exceptionally well organized and ran smoothly from top to bottom, from commencement to closure. The information imparted was well presented and useful from the beginner in genealogical research to experienced genealogists. There were more than 1,200 attendees at this conference.

If one needed assistance or had a question there was always someone to help you with a smile. With that in mind, I want to thank our FCGSC Representative for the Conference, Frances Nadeau, for the many many hours she spent assisting the conference attendees with their questions and stamping those countless parking passes.

Because of my experience with the 2019 NERC Conference, I look forward to the 2021 April 14-17 conference in Springfield, MA and hope to meet you there.

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The Royal Descents of 900 Immigrants: Book Review

Maryanne LeGrow, Ph.D., #696

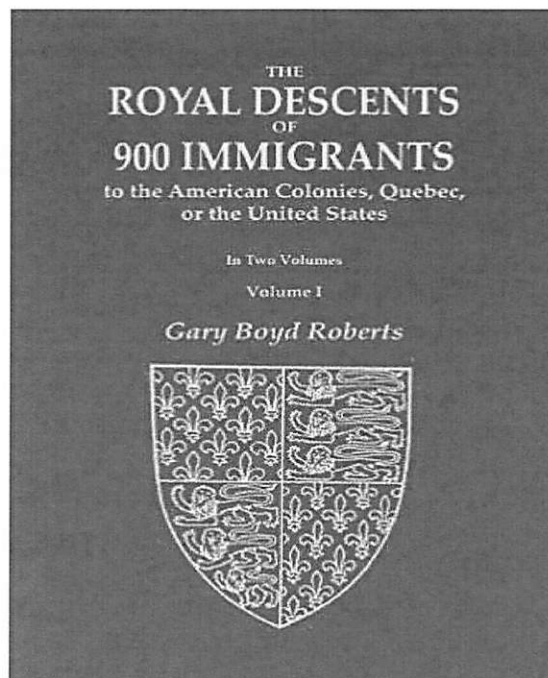
THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF 900 IMMIGRANTS to the American Colonies, Quebec, or the United States. (2018). Gary Boyd Roberts. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 932 p. ISBN-13: 978-0806320755. 2 Vol., \$75/vol.

The full title of this two-volume work is *The Royal Descents of 900 Immigrants to the American Colonies, Québec, or the United States Who Were Themselves Notable or Left Descendants Notable in American History*. The author is Senior Research Scholar Emeritus at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. Over a genealogical career of more than 50 years, Roberts has specialized in the royal lineages of significant and famous persons. This current volume updates his previous works, *The Royal Descents of 500 Immigrants to the American Colonies* (1993) and *The Royal Descents of 600 Immigrants to the American Colonies or the United States* (2004) with the addition of 88 new Colonial immigrants, 161 nineteenth and twentieth-century immigrants and 45 French-Canadians with royal ancestry, none of whom are listed in the previous volumes.

This work is monumental in its scope and complexity. To be of use to the average family historian, the intent, content, and design of these volumes must be understood. This is especially important for those of us who are used to conducting our research in the more typical French-Canadian sources, e.g., Jetté, Tanguay, Drouin, Loiselle, Arsenault, White, or the PRDH.

The intent of these volumes is to present the royal descents of all persons described in genealogical literature who immigrated to the British colonies, the United States, or French Canada, and who were themselves “notable in their own right” or who left descendants who were (or are) notable in

American history. The author defines “notable” as



indicated by inclusion of the person in compendia such as *American National Biography*, *Dictionary of American Biography*, *Who's Who in America*, *Who Was Who in America* or similar works.

Thus several qualifications for inclusion in these volumes must be met: the individual must be able to claim descent from a royal forebear; he or she must be noted for an achievement or a position of historical significance or be the grandparent, parent, child or grandchild of such a person; and the individual or an ancestor must be an immigrant to the American colonies, to Québec, or to the United States. The list of included persons ranges from colonial governors and Revolutionary era patriots to Civil War personages and present-day notables such as Celine Dion, Rosalynn Carter, Brad Pitt and Meghan Markle.

The work is not based on original research in primary source documents per se. Instead, it summarizes royal descent as described in the vast range of scholarly genealogical books, journals, monographs and peerage publications from

Scottish Ancestry of Antoinette de Longueval up to Malcolm III, *Ceann mòr*, King of Scotland

Ray Cassidy #747

While researching my Flemish ancestral family Bailleul (“Balliol” in England) I ran across an individual that was stated to be a descendant of Scottish Kings. I then checked to see how I was related to this person and it turned out to be through Antoinette de Longueval. OK, so far so good. Now who are the Scottish Kings? I followed the Bailleul line back and came to Thomas de Bailleul who turned out to be the brother of John King of Scotland. Well, that was close but not what I was hoping for. I decided that I might as well keep going further. Ah! Finally I hit the jackpot after a few more generations with David I ‘*the Saint*’, King of Scotland and then his father Malcolm III ‘*Ceann mòr*’, King of Scotland.

Malcolm III was King of Scots from 1058 to 1093. He was later nicknamed “Canmore” (“*ceann mòr*”, Gaelic for “Great Chief”: “*ceann*” denotes “leader”, “head” (of state) and “*mòr*” denotes “pre-eminent”, “great”, and “big”). Malcolm had a long reign of 35 years, but his kingdom did not extend over the full territory of modern Scotland: the north and west of Scotland remained under Scandinavian rule following the Norse invasions.

Malcolm’s second wife Saint Margaret of Scotland was the daughter of the English prince Edward ‘*the Exile*’, and granddaughter of Edmund ‘*Ironsides*’, King of England and was born in exile in the Kingdom of Hungary. She and her family returned to England but fled to Scotland following the Norman conquest of England. Four years later she married Malcolm III becoming Queen of Scots. Margaret was canonized by Pope Innocent IV in 1250.

Antoinette de Longueval and her husband Guillaume Couvent had two daughters, Anne and Charlotte, both born and married in France. Anne married Philippe Amiot and with her family emigrated to New France. Charlotte married Louis Le Dran and stayed in France. It was their son, Anne’s nephew, Toussaint Ledran who came



Malcolm III and Saint Margaret as depicted in a 16th-century armorial

to Canada and married Louise Menacier at Québec. The descendants of Anne or Toussaint can trace their ancestry back to the Kings of Scotland through Antoinette de Longueval.

The following ahnentafel¹ using the Sosa method² lists the line from Antoinette de Longueval to Malcolm III. I have included the spouses names to make identification of the Sosa persons in the line easier.

- 1 German for “ancestor table”.
- 2 An ahnentafel in which only the persons included in the line are shown.

Generation 1

Sosa 1 - Antoinette de Longueval
(*Gagné 2007, p34, 42 & 48*)

Generation 2

2 - Charles de Longueval, seigneur en partie de
Sivry †/1616
Sosa 3 - Louise de Joyeuse
(*Gagné 2007, p34, 42 & 48*)

Generation 3

- Sosa 6 - Jean de Joyeuse, seigneur de Champigneulle
7 - Nicole des Ancherins, dame de Sivry
(Cayon 1850, p106) (Gagné 2007, p42 & 48)

Generation 4

- Sosa 12 - François de Joyeuse, seigneur de
Champigneulle
13 - Nicole-Françoise de Beauvais
(Gagné 2007, p48) (SEA 1900, p5)

Generation 5

- Sosa 24 - Robert de Joyeuse, comte de Grandpré
Sosa 25 - Marguerite de Barbançon, dame de
Montgobert
(Anselme 1723-1733, v3, p840 & 841)
(Gagné 2007, p48) (SAHSS 1889, p6)

Generation 6

- 48 - Louis de Joyeuse, seigneur de Bothéon en
Forets †1498
Sosa 49 - Isabelle van Halewijn, comtesse de
Grandpré
(Anselme 1723-1733, v3, p840)
(Gailliard 1857-1864, v1, p220)
- Sosa 50 - François de Barbançon, seigneur de La
Ferté Bliard sur Péron †1528
51 - Françoise de Villers, dame de Montgobert
†1538
(Anselme 1723-1733, v3, p840)
(Gagné 2007, p48) (SAHSS 1889, p5 & 6)

Generation 7

- 98 - Jean II van Halewijn, seigneur de Halewijn
†1473
Sosa 99 - Jeanne de La Clyte, dame de Comines
†1512
(Anselme 1723-1733, v3, p840 & 909)
(Gailliard 1857-1864, v1, p220)
(Saint-Genois 1781, v2, p536)
- 100 - Christophe de Barbançon, seigneur de Cany-
sur-Matz
Sosa 101 - Jeanne de Sarrebruche
(Anselme 1723-1733, v3, p840)
(Anselme 1723-1733, v8, p536)
(Gagné 2007, p48) (Vanderspeeten 1884, p391)

Generation 8

- Sosa 198 - Jean de La Clyte, seigneur de Comines
†1475
199 - Jeanne d'Estouteville, dame de Beaumont
†1507/
(Anselme 1723-1733, v3, p909)
(Anselme 1723-1733, v6, p707)
(Anselme 1723-1733, v8, p96)
(Saint-Genois 1781, v2, p536)
- 202 - Robert de Sarrebruche, sire de Commercy
Sosa 203 - Jeanne, comtesse de Roucy †1459
(Anselme 1723-1733, v8, p535, 536 & 869)
(Gagné 2007, p48)

Generation 9

- 396 - Jean de La Clyte, seigneur de Comines †1443
Sosa 397 - Jeanne van Ghistelle †1431
(Anselme 1723-1733, v6, p707)
(CHDN 1886, p58 & 59)
(Gailliard 1857-1864, v1, p87)
(Saint-Genois 1781, v2, p536)
- Sosa 406 - Jean VI, comte de Roucy
407 - Isabelle de Montagu
(Anselme 1723-1733, v6, p379)
(Anselme 1723-1733, v8, p535 & 869)
(Gagné 2007, p48)

Generation 10

- 794 - Jean VII van Ghistelle, seigneur de Ghistelles
†1415
Sosa 795 - Jeanne de Châtillon, dame de Saint-
Lambert
(CHDN 1886, p59)
(Gailliard 1857-1864, v1, p87 & 92)
(Keelhoff 1869, p9)
- 812 - Hugues II, comte de Roucy †1395
Sosa 813 - Blanche de Coucy, dame de La Ferté-
Gaucher †1411
(Anselme 1723-1733, v8, p868)
(Gagné 2007, p48)
(Hozier 1738-1884, v5-1, p437)

Generation 11

1,590 - Gaucher de Châtillon, vicomte de Blaigny
†1404

Sosa 1,591 - Jeanne de Coucy †1404/
(*Anselme 1723-1733, v6, p125 & 126*)
(*CHDN 1886, p59*)
(*Courcelles 1822-1835, v11, Chastillon, p123 & 124*)
(*Hozier 1738-1884, v5-1, p438*)

Sosa 1,626 - Raoul de Coucy, seigneur de Montmirel
1,627 - Jeanne d'Harcourt
(*Gagné 2007, p48*)
(*Hozier 1738-1884, v5-1, p437*)

Generation 12

Sosa 3,182 - Guillaume, seigneur de Coucy
3,183 - Isabeau de Châtillon-Saint-Pol
(*Anselme 1723-1733, v6, p126*)
(*Courcelles 1822-1835, v11, Chastillon, p124*)
(*Hozier 1738-1884, v5-1, p438*)

Generation 13

6,364 - Enguerrand V de Guines, seigneur de Coucy
Sosa 6,365 - Chrétienne de Bailleul
(*Belleval 1866, p62*)
(*Hozier 1738-1884, t5-1, p436*)
(*SHF 1856, p158*)

Generation 14

Sosa 12,730 - Thomas de Bailleul
12,731 - Ne...
(*Belleval 1866, p61 & 62*)

Generation 15

25,460 - Jean de Bailleul, sire de Bailleul-en-Vimeu
†1269
Sosa 25,461 - Devorguilla of Galloway †1289
(*Belleval 1866, p59-62*) (*Weis 1992, line 94-28*)

Generation 16

50,922 - Alan, Lord of Galloway †1234
Sosa 50,923 - Marguerite of Huntingdon
(*Belleval 1866, p60*)
(*Cokayne 1910-1959, v6, p647*)
(*Weis 1992, line 38-26*)

Generation 17

Sosa 101,846 - David of Scotland, 9th Earl of
Huntingdon †1219
101,847 - Maud of Chester
(*Belleval 1866, p60*)
(*Cokayne 1910-1959, v6, p646 & 647*)
(*Weis 1992, line 93-26*)

Generation 18

Sosa 203,692 - Henry of Scotland, 4th Earl of
Huntingdon †1152
203,693- Ada of Warenne †1178
(*Cokayne 1910-1959, v6, p642*)
(*Paul 1904-1914, v1, p4*)

Generation 19

Sosa 407,384 - David I 'the Saint', King of Scotland
1080..1085-1153
407,385 - Matilda of Huntingdon †ca 1147
(*Paul 1904-1914, v1, p3 & 4*)
(*Weir 2002, p192 & 197*)

Generation 20

Sosa 814,768 - Malcolm III 'Caennmor', King of
Scotland ca 1031-1093
814,769 - St. Margaret 'the Exile', Ætheling 1045-
1093
(*Paul 1904-1914, v1, p1 & 2*)
(*Weir p185 & 186*)

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England, the U.S., and continental Europe. It includes sources such as histories of Parliament, seventeenth through twentieth-century English county histories, and virtually all relevant genealogical print sources as well as some information taken from internet sites. Print or internet sources for each of the lineages are listed. Lineage charts are grouped by kings and presented in chronological order by the monarch's death date, with descendants of the most recent kings presented first. A comprehensive name index to the lineages occupies a considerable portion of Volume II.

Volume II also includes an appendix titled "French-Canadian Immigrants of Royal Descent, both France to Québec or Acadia, and Québec to the United States: A Compilation of Such Lines in Print, in French or English, as Researched and Generally Accepted by Contemporary Scholars." This section contains lines of royal descent of 45 French-Canadians. In Volume I, Appendix III to the Introduction includes a list of 30 major historical figures who appear in the French-Canadian section. These include many twentieth-century as well as living individuals such as Beyoncé (Giselle Knowles), Justin Bieber, Sean Penn, Mark Wahlberg and Madonna (Louise Ciccone).

Among the French-Canadians are Marie Martin (Abraham Martin & Suzanne d'Ailleboust) who m. Christophe Février [descent from Robert II of Scotland]; Anne Couvent (Guillaume Couvent & Antoinette de Longueval) who m.(1) Philippe Amiot and m.(2) Jacques Maheu [descent from Henry III of England and Eleanor of Provence] (see Ray Cassidy's article in this issue); Jacques Guéret dit Dumont (René Gueret & Madeleine Vigoureux) who m. Anne Tardif [descent from Henry III of England and Eleanor of Provence]; and John Bradstreet (1714-1774), a British Army officer (Edmund Bradstreet & Marie-Agathe de St-Étienne de La Tour) who m. Mary Aldridge Bradstreet [descent from Frederick Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor (d.1190) and Beatrix of Burgundy].

Some people are descended on multiple lines. For instance, Justin Trudeau, 23rd Prime Minister of Canada, is descended from Henry II of England and Eleanor of Provence through two of their children: Blanche of Brittany, who m. Philip I, Count of Artois; and Marie of Brittany, who m. Guy III de Châtillon, Count St. Pol. The descent of Catherine de Baillon (m. Jacques Miville) from Philip II Augustus, King of France (d.1223) and Agnès of Meran is well known. From Catherine are descended Jean Chrétien, 20th Prime Minister of Canada; Jean-Louis "Jack" Kerouac; Angelina Jolie; Brad Pitt; and Céline Dion, all of whose lines of descent are presented in this section.

What all this means is that if you are a person without notable current relatives or ancestors, the likelihood of finding your lineage in this book is low even if you descend from royal forebears. However, having French-Canadian ancestry does significantly increase your chances. Because of intermarriage among the small number of early Québec families, most people whose French-Canadian lines go back to the first centuries of New France are likely to find that their ancestry includes one or more persons of noble descent.

This is not a collection of documented lineages. Many of the sources cited are themselves compilations of other researchers' published work. Lines of descent from royal progenitors are given without birth, marriage or death dates. Although spouses are listed, the traditional family group does not appear as such. What Roberts' work supplies is useful starting points for further research. It provides clues and directs the family historian to various sources from which a well documented family history may be constructed.

As with any work of this size and complexity, there are some issues. An inconvenience for those who lack the author's encyclopedic knowledge of genealogical literature is the placement of an

(Continued on page 30)



Save the Date

Join us **November 10, 2019**

1:30- 4:30 PM

The Lodge at Crandall Park

Tolland, CT

Hors d'oeuvres

French-Canadian music

Live and Silent Auction

to benefit

**LeGrow Family Scholarship Fund
and to support our commitment
for quality French Canadian
research for our members**

**Look for more details in the Fall issue
of your *Maple Leaflet* newsletter**

FCGSC Gratefully Acknowledges Financial Contributions to the Society November 15, 2018 through May 1, 2019

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AUCTION ITEMS

Items for our November 10th silent and live auctions will be accepted beginning August 1st. Items must have a discernible value, for example: art work, weekend time share, museum/concert/sports event tickets, restaurant gift certificates, liquors, delivered dinners, baskets of wine & cheese etc., basketball signed by Geno, and so on. These are some ideas; possibilities are limited only by your imagination. Please do NOT bring items to the library. First contact Ron Blanchette (blueberryman@comcast.net) or Sue Griffiths (msgriff2016@ gmail.com) to get approval and to arrange for delivery of the item. A booklet with auction item descriptions and donors' names will be available at the event.

Royal Descents (Continued from page 28)

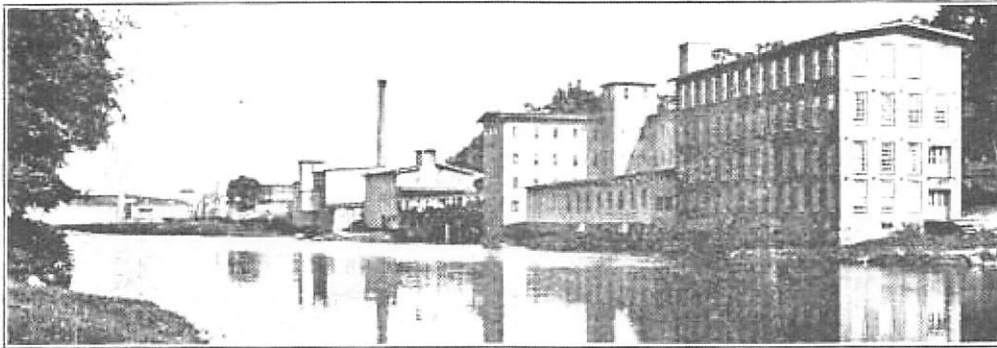
index to source abbreviations, which is buried in the middle of Volume 2. Also, it appears that not all source citations are accurate. A case in point involves a citation from the present journal. On page 939 of Volume II, Roberts cites an article by Paul Cassady, giving the royal descent of Jacques Guéret dit Dumont, as published in the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol. 16, 2012-14.

The correct citation for that lineage is an article by Ray (not Paul) Cassidy (not Cassady), published in the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, Vol. 13, No. 3, 2008.

These small difficulties notwithstanding, the work is an enormously erudite compilation. It is a fascinating one to read and can serve as an excellent starting point for family historians interested in tracing their descent from royal forebears.

Thrift, Economy, and Starvation Wages

Maryanne Roy LeGrow, Ph.D., #696



Greenwoods Mill, New Hartford, Connecticut, circa 1900

(From *Wilshire's Magazine*, January 1903, p. 86)

In 1902 the Greenwoods Mill in New Hartford, Connecticut, closed its doors on a Friday in September and moved its operations to Tallassee Falls, Alabama. The story resonates strongly with me because I grew up in the New Hartford of sixty years later. Even then, the effects of the mill closing were apparent. As I dug for information about that long-ago event, I found two distinct stories emerging from the piles of old newspapers and statistical compilations. One story was about the actual closing and its effect on the town and citizens. However, below the surface and interwoven with that first narrative was a second one, a story about the mill workers themselves.

Beneath the surface narrative of the mill closing, I found opposing views of the 1902 Greenwoods Mill worker, a cloudy double image that swam in and out of focus with the differing perspectives of those who told the story in the chronicles of the time. The first image was a picture of an employee who was valued, well compensated, and looked after by a caring employer. The second image was of a mere cog in a wheel, a plodding, loutish, easily replaced tool to be used and tossed aside when no longer needed. Fortunately, newspapers, government documents, and other sources of the period provide data that allow us to draw our own conclusions about the accuracy of these pictures.

Some of my ancestors and those of most people I knew as a child had worked in the New Hartford

mill. But the mill closing was old news by the time I was grown up enough to become curious about it. A devastating Depression and two world wars had intervened and even the very old people I knew, people who had been most affected by the events of the Greenwoods Mill's closing, never talked to us youngsters about the event. So, when I accidentally came across information about the cataclysm of 1902 and curiosity led me to dig through old newspapers, I found myself exploring unfamiliar territory. What I discovered was information about the closing itself – when it happened, the reasons why it happened, and what the short- and long-term results of the shutdown had been. In addition, during the course of my digging I began to realize that I was also finding a good deal of very specific information about things like the mill's payroll, workers' wages, and housing costs. The same sources provided a wealth of data on the cost of food, ready-made clothing, shoes, household items, real estate, furniture, and general expenses. Drawing on statistics about prices, wages, living costs and more, I was able to bring the second picture, that of mill hands like my ancestors, into better focus.

The mill workers' days are over, but events and circumstances of their lives shaped ideas and attitudes of our own times. I have recorded what I found about the mill closing and the workers affected by it, in hope of preserving an understanding of this small part of our ancestors' life stories.

Part I: The Mill

The Greenwoods Mill had been in operation since 1845 and was New Hartford's primary employer. Generations of residents found employment there: most of those who did not work in the mill depended for their living on selling goods or providing services to mill employees. In late July 1902, the closing was announced. Stunned workers were told to look for new employment. Newspapers across the country from Maine to California picked up the story and reported, many with shock, anger, or sympathy, how a small New England town had fared when deprived of the employer on whom most residents in some way depended. Mill workers, many of them from Hungary or recruited in French Canada over the years, left town in droves; real estate values plummeted; merchants closed shops and left; churches lost parishioners and a large amount of their income; company-run gas, water, and electric utilities in the north part of town faltered.

Some newspapers and magazines sent reporters to the scene to gather information. Other papers, as was the custom of the time, picked up and reprinted what had been published elsewhere. What we know of what happened and how the town coped with the devastating event depends on whose version of the story we consult.

Newspaper interviews with mill directors and supervisors produced narratives that explained the mill closure from an owner/manager point of view. One magazine article summarized the entire situation with a headline in bold capitals, downplaying the seriousness of the blow: **"HOW NEW HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, SEEMED TO BE BLIGHTED WHEN A TRUST MOVED ITS COTTON MILLS SOUTH – IN A FEW DAYS THE OPERATIVES WERE AT WORK AGAIN ELSEWHERE – THE TOWN RECOVERING."**

In contrast, journalists who spoke on site with workers and townspeople tended to be more sympathetic to the plight of the town and the residents who were left behind. Some expressed sympathy, anger, or even outrage: ". . . the plant is to be removed to the South where there are no laws against employing cheap child labor and where

ignorant children are allowed to go to the devil instead of being compelled to go to school and learn something. The greed of trusts is shown in this removal of a vital industry of a Connecticut town."⁵⁵

A more balanced and impartial analysis is found in a publication by A. S. Dewing of Harvard University's Department of Economics, which devotes a full chapter to the history of the Cotton Duck Consolidation, the event that was ultimately responsible for the mill's closing.⁵⁶

Greenwoods Mill made cotton duck, a coarse, strong, canvas-type fabric much in demand for sails, U.S. Mail bags, Army tents and many kinds of farm, manufacturing, and commercial uses. It was the only type of fabric that could be produced in the U.S. more cheaply than abroad. Its production required only unskilled labor, and profits from the manufacture thus depended largely on the skill of the business' management⁵⁷.

In the mid-1880s, the Cotton Duck Manufacturers Association organized to control output, with a designated output limit assigned to each mill. But by the late 1890s, profits were substantial and competition among producers was so fierce that limits and agreements were no longer enough to control market prices. In 1901 the United States Cotton Duck Corporation was formed, to consolidate the production of cotton duck cloth. Its business prospectus claimed that the trust comprised 90% of cotton duck producing mills in the U.S., although the actual amount has been estimated as closer to 60-70%,⁵⁸ still a substantial portion of the market. According to Dewing,

. . . the success or the failure of the duck consolidation . . . depended almost solely upon the possibility of obtaining a management capable of directing a large group of mills as wisely and economically as the average operator could direct

⁵⁵ "Greenwoods Mills Closed". *Connecticut Western News*. Salisbury, CT. 07AUG1902, p. 4.

⁵⁶ Dewing, A.S. (1914)., "The Early History of the Cotton Duck Consolidation." *Harvard Economic Studies*, Vol. X, pp. 334-377.

⁵⁷ Dewing, p. 334-35.

⁵⁸ Dewing, p. 339.

a small independent mill. In this essential particular, the duck mills failed. After a year of conspicuous success, the attempt was made to maintain high prices through extension of control over other mills. This proving without avail the consolidation passed, in rapid succession, through one unsuccessful attempt, and three successful attempts at reorganization. The first two reorganization plans were intended to correct the financial blunders of the promotion period, and the last two were advanced as means of supplying new capital and new management at times when the Company was in difficulties.

Looked at as a whole, the cotton duck consolidation presents perhaps the most intricate, complex, and disorganized operating history of any of the industrial consolidations promoted in the period following the depression of the nineties.⁵⁹

In spite of adverse economic forces, the 1890s had been a period of profitability for the cotton duck industry, which the U. S. Cotton Duck Corporation had sought to continue. But in addition to chronic mismanagement, outside economic factors in the late 1890s “consequent upon the conclusion of the Spanish American War”⁶⁰ contributed to a diminishing level of income for the corporation. These variables included rising wages and taxes, the increased cost of raw cotton itself, and of rail transport from Southern growers to Northern mills.

In 1900, the Corporation’s published earnings were \$1,103,673. However, independent auditors, factoring in the decreased value of inventories and aging mill buildings and equipment (which the Corporation’s accounting practices ignored), later estimated the amount at \$603,673⁶¹. All accounts agree that removal of the mill operation from Connecticut to Alabama was due to lack of profitability. This is supported by Dewing’s careful economic analysis. Organizational problems,

with ineffective leaders who were unaccustomed to running mills, overestimation of demand and mill overproduction, and the diminishing value of mill property, all combined with a postwar economic slump to erode earnings.

The drop happened rapidly. During the last six months of 1900, net manufacturing profit was over \$350,000; during the first six months of 1901, the business showed a manufacturing deficit of \$200,000 and a net deficit of \$375,000⁶². In an attempt to stem their losses, the U. S. Cotton Duck Corporation tried to economize by closing down the smallest, most unprofitable mills with the oldest equipment: Greenwoods was one of the first two to go⁶³. Contributing to the decision to move the operation to the South, according to most accounts, were Connecticut’s higher wages, the cost of transporting raw materials, and, according to some, the ability to employ children under 14, which Alabama allowed but Connecticut’s child labor laws did not.

In 1903, an article about the Greenwoods closing appeared in the national affairs magazine *The World’s Work*⁶⁴. The writer quoted the president of the Cotton Duck trust who offered his personal word that the mill would not have been shut down if it had been profitable. The author also claimed that managers of the trust had intended to help displaced workers. “Mr. James E. Hooper, the president of the trust, informs me that it was the intention of the company to take care of every employee who would be willing to go, not to the far South, where cheap labor prevails, but to Maryland, where wages are as high as New England.”⁶⁵

. . . Before the managers of the trust could reach New Hartford to offer to take their operatives to Baltimore where excellent labor laws prevail, the plant had been cleaned out by agents of other places. . . . Their traveling and household moving

⁵⁹ Dewing, p. 335.

⁶⁰ Dewing, p. 340.

⁶¹ Merchants Trust Company of New York v. Continental Trust Company of Baltimore. Bill of Complaint, Section 25. (U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York; Bill of Complaint filed September 1, 1904.) cited in Dewing, p. 346.

⁶² Dewing, p. 346.

⁶³ Dewing, p. 355.

⁶⁴ Matthews, Franklin. (1903). “A Town Made Idle by a Trust.” *The World’s Work*, Vol. V, Nov 1902-April 1903. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., pp. 2972-2974.

expenses were paid for them. . . . The great point is that not one capable of working failed to get work, and the trust would have cared for its employees if it had had a chance.”⁶⁶

It seems likely that the owners had no previous experience of shutting down a mill, and they probably did not plan ahead for an orderly release of their workers. If they actually had intended to help with reemployment (before the spate of negative reactions appeared in the press), they apparently did not understand how to do it, did not prepare in advance, and clearly did not notify the affected workers. No planning was done for utilities owned and operated by the company – gas, water, electricity, etc. – to be continued in operation by the trust or handed over to the town⁶⁷. Nor was there provision to maintain the company houses that were emptied as well as the few that continued to be inhabited by those unable to move. There seems to have been little sense of responsibility to anyone but shareholders.

Yet the Matthews article claimed that mill owners intended to help displaced workers move on to new employment, and that the town quickly recovered and went on as before. Even more amazingly, Matthews claimed that “The trade of the merchants has fallen off only about one-third. One school has been closed, but it was a small affair of less than fifty pupils. The income of the Congregational Church has fallen off from ten to fifteen per cent.; that of the Catholic Church probably nearly fifty per cent.”⁶⁸

It seems relevant to note that “only” a one third reduction in business would undoubtedly have had mill investors screaming, and that 50 or so children from the closed school represented about 7% of the town’s total population, with more children likely missing from schools that did not close.

Workers unable to rent or sell homes that they had

⁶⁶ Matthews, p. 2974.

⁶⁷ In 1905, the Greenwoods Mill plant still provided household gas to residents of New Hartford. (*The Hartford Courant*; Sep 23, 1905; p. 14. Accessed at ProQuest Historical Newspapers, 8 April 2019.)

⁶⁸ Matthews, p. 2973.

labored for years to buy were forced to abandon their property. Hungarian and French Canadian workers who had established homes and lives in a new country were constrained to relocate again to an unfamiliar place. Yet, says Matthews, “*There has been no case of actual distress as a result of the closing of the mills.* [Italics added.] Three grades of people have incurred loss: the merchants who had large stocks of goods on hand when, without warning, the closing orders came; . . . the owners of real estate, particularly those who worked in the mills and who now cannot sell; and the farmers who brought in large quantities of garden truck for sale.”⁶⁹ Matthews argues that merchants, property owners and farmers suffered, but ordinary displaced mill hands and their families did not.

It is also interesting to note that relocation costs typically were paid by the new employer, not by Greenwoods, a fact that Matthews glosses over. Finally, the claim that Maryland wages were as high as those in New England is patently false.

U.S. Bureau of Labor wage and hour statistics for cotton mill workers show, for example, that 1903 wages for a male spinner frame worker in the South Atlantic district, which included Maryland, averaged \$.0587 per hour for a 66-hour work week, while wages for the same job in the North Atlantic district, which included New England, averaged \$.0940 per hour for a 59-hour work week. Women doing the same job averaged fewer hours and earned less per hour in both districts. Although New England’s estimate includes the larger and more prosperous mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, these figures are in keeping with the average per week compensation of \$5 for men and \$4 for women at Greenwoods.⁷⁰

According to these Bureau of Labor figures, a Connecticut worker would have earned \$5.54 a week; a Maryland worker would take home \$3.87 while working an additional seven hours. Clearly,

⁶⁹ Matthews, p. 2973.

⁷⁰ United States. Department of Commerce and Labor. *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor*. (1905). Wages and hours of labor in manufacturing industries, 1890 to 1904: Average wages and hours of labor, 1903 and 1904, by occupations and geographical divisions: Cotton Goods. p. 31.

the Maryland wages were not on a par with those that Greenwoods had paid. As an added benefit of the proposed move, a displaced Connecticut worker and his family would no doubt have enjoyed the consolation of being uprooted and transported 312 miles from New Hartford to Baltimore, a distance that would effectively preclude contact with the circle of extended family and friends that made life in a new country easier for the many foreign-born Greenwoods Mill employees.

Part II: The Worker

There is no doubt that closure of the Greenwoods Mill was a logical step toward reducing costs and eliminating unprofitable elements of the Cotton Duck Corporation. Because the price of employee wages is often the determining factor in a company's survival or failure, it makes sense to many companies to move their operations to where labor costs are lowest. It is a given that manufacturers need to be competitive in order to survive, and with the exception of claims about the use of child labor, the situation is not unlike what is happening in many places now, more than a century later.

What is most unsettling to modern viewpoints is how the shutdown was accomplished, and especially the contrast in attitudes toward mill workers expressed in media reports of the time. Newspaper and magazine stories of the day present two different views of the workers and their families. Some articles reflect mill management's view that workers easily found new employment and were soon just as prosperous and contented with their situation as before. Others, more sympathetic to the plight of the town and mill employees, paint a picture of a population worse than decimated, laborers left stranded or forced to uproot and move, a town unable to maintain itself on its reduced income, businesses destroyed, cultural and social activities at a standstill, and lives impoverished.

To make their points, news articles include a wealth of data on wages in New Hartford in 1902. In addition, newspaper advertising and federal government reports contribute to our knowledge of prices and the cost of living. They are a treasure trove of information that we can use to determine

for ourselves how well off the New Hartford mill workers of 1902 really had been. The important question is not "How much did they earn?" Instead, we need to ask what they could buy with that money and how much it cost them to live.

Matthews⁷¹ reports that the average adult male unskilled worker earned \$5 per week at the Greenwoods Mill, and females earned \$4. That comes to about \$250 per year for men or \$208 for women, without allowing for layoffs, working half time during slack periods, or taking days off for sickness or injury.

Two internet sources – a historical cost of living calculator⁷² and a historical currency calculator⁷³ produce similar results. In 1913 (the earliest year available in the cost of living calculator), \$250 is estimated to equal \$6,386.36 in 2019 dollars by the cost of living calculator and \$6,355.05, by the currency converter. The currency converter indicates that \$250 in 1902 had the same buying power as \$7,023.71 in today's dollars. Even if housing was partially subsidized by the mill, and allowing for a margin of error in conversion, this is still a very low yearly wage. An optimistic doubling of this amount, for workers on the higher end of the pay scale, would still not produce what we today would consider a living wage.

With respect to money, a passage from Matthews' article is revealing:

Of the 750⁷⁴ employees in the mills, fully 450 were Hungarians. Many of them worked for as low as \$5 a week. . . . And yet they saved money. One man the day before he left town took out eight \$100 money orders, representing his savings, to be sent to the old country. The chief merchant of the town . . . showed me dozens upon dozens of vouchers representing the savings of these people. Scores were for

⁷¹ Matthews, p. 2974.; Hubert, A. G. (1903). "A Modern Deserted Village." In *Wilshire's Magazine*. p. 87.

⁷² American Institute of Economic Research. Cost of Living Calculator. Accessed 23 March 2019 at <https://www.aier.org/cost-living-calculator>.

⁷³ Eliason, Alan. Historical Currency Converter. Accessed 23 March 2019 at <https://futureboy.us/fsp/dollar.fsp>

⁷⁴ Other sources estimate the mill's workforce as 800 – 1000 persons [A Deserted Village (1902, September 4), *New York Tribune Illustrated Supplement*, p. 6.]

sums more than \$100. One was for \$1,300. One man who had worked seven years in the mills at \$5 a week had \$859 as his savings. It went to the old country. One woman who had worked for \$4 a week took out a money order for \$100, and told the post-office people that it represented her savings for just one year. . . . These Hungarians lived in comfortable houses owned by the company. The highest rent was about \$100 a year – for houses occupied by foremen. In some of the dwellings – which were quite comfortable – the rent was as low as \$1.50⁷⁵ a month. . . . The Hungarians lived largely on barley, which the leading merchant of the town bought by the ton. They did not keep boarders in the ordinary sense. Those who rented cottages sublet their rooms at so much for a bed, so much for a trunk, and so much for the cooking rights of the stove. Not one of them had a bank account. They saved money in stockings; they lived on soup three times a day and seven days of the week; they saved money and counted themselves prosperous. All these are gone. Many of the French and most of the Americans remain. Only about 150 children, all above fourteen, worked in the mills.⁷⁶

Working for five dollars a week, renting a bed, living on barley soup three times a day, scrimping and saving to send money back to those left behind in the old country hardly seems to constitute a comfortable, prosperous existence. But perhaps, by the standards of their previous existence in the old country, even the opportunity to work and earn enough to support oneself and one's family was a luxury.

To learn how the wages of Greenwoods workers measured up against the cost of living, we turn to statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor for the year 1901. The tables on the following pages show average expenditures by workingmen's families for living expenses (Table 1⁷⁷) and

⁷⁵ Cottages where most of the French-Canadians lived rented for \$5.50 a month. (*Evansville Courier and Press*, Evansville Indiana, 07 September 1902, p. 7.)

⁷⁶ Matthews, p. 2974.

⁷⁷ United States. Bureau of Labor. (July 1907). "Average Expenditure of 2,567 Workingmen's Families for Each of the Principal items Entering Into Cost of Living and Per Cent of Average Total Expenditures, 1901," *Bulletin of the United*

for specific food items in the New England region (Table 2⁷⁸) in that year. Since an average is the midpoint between highest and lowest in a range, and since unskilled textile workers' salaries tended toward the bottom of the salary range, we can assume that the total in Table 1 is high for Greenwoods workers, although then as now Connecticut was a high cost of living area. Table 1 does list a number of items that mill workers probably did not buy. Most people don't pay both rent and a mortgage, so we can replace those two amounts with \$18, the low estimate of \$1.50 per month rental for company housing. Other items that can be eliminated from the list as unlikely expenditures are insurance, books & newspapers (many workers were functionally if not actually illiterate), amusements & vacations (these, if indulged in, would fall under "other purposes"), organizations (certainly no labor unions), and furniture & utensils (not a recurring yearly expense). Deducting these amounts brings the total estimated expenses of the average worker to \$603.96 per year, or nearly two and a half times the yearly earnings of our Greenwoods Mill worker. Put another way, our worker would need to earn about \$15/week to afford what the U.S. Bureau of Labor estimated an average worker's yearly family expenditures would be.

Even if we subtract one third of that amount, to place our worker squarely in the bottom half of the expense range, we would still end with a total expenditure of \$402.60. That is more than he could expect to earn in a year, though adding the wages of a wife or of two children could bring the family just within reach of the estimate. Many families did without vacations, replaced clothing and shoes only when absolutely necessary, spent less on things like tobacco, alcohol, and food, and economized in other areas as well. To manage to live, much less to save anything at all, soup three times a day might have been a necessity for some.

States Bureau of Labor, No. 71, Vol. XV. p. 195. Accessed April 15, 2019 at <https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/title/3943/item/477634/toc/504444>.

⁷⁸ United States. Bureau of Labor. (July 1907). "Retail Prices of Food, 1890 to 1906," *Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor*, No. 71, Vol. XV," p. 195. Accessed April 15, 2019 at <https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/title/3943/item/477634/toc/504444>.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE OF 2,667 WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES FOR EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS ENTERING INTO COST OF LIVING, AND PER CENT OF AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1901.

Items of expenditure.	Expenditure based on all families.	
	Average.	Per cent of total expenditure.
Food.....	\$326.90	42.54
Rent.....	99.49	12.95
Mortgage:		
Principal.....	18.15	1.06
Interest.....	53.96	.62
Fuel.....	32.22	4.19
Lighting.....	3.15	1.06
Clothing:		
Husband.....	33.73	4.29
Wife.....	25.03	3.29
Children.....	43.08	6.25
Taxes.....	5.79	.75
Insurance:		
Property.....	1.53	.20
Life.....	19.44	2.53
Organizations:		
Labor.....	3.57	.50
Other.....	5.18	.67
Religious purposes.....	7.62	.99
Charity.....	2.39	.31
Furniture and utensils.....	26.31	3.42
Books and newspapers.....	3.35	1.09
Amusements and vacation.....	12.28	1.60
Intoxicating liquors.....	12.44	1.62
Tobacco.....	10.93	1.42
Sickness and death.....	20.54	2.67
Other purposes.....	45.12	5.87
Total.....	768.84	100.00

^a Including interest paid by 13 families.

^b Not including interest paid by 13 families, included in principal.

Table 1: Average Expenditures, 1901 (U.S. Bureau of Labor, 1907)

Let's look at Table 2, which is an estimate of the average family's yearly consumption of various types of foods. We can turn to the *Hartford Courant* of 17 December 1901 for current prices of many of these foods and other items:

Butter	118.9 lb	23¢ lb	\$27.35	Coffee	38.5 lb	25¢ lb	9.63
Rice	22.2 lb	10¢ lb	2.22	Tea	12.9 lb	30¢ lb	3.87
Bread	310.2	5¢ loaf	15.51	Milk	306.3 qt	4¢ qt	12.25
Flour	624 lb	2.5¢ lb	15.60	Potatoes	13.8 bushel	1.09 bu	15.04
Beef, ground	352.2 lb	15¢ lb	52.83	Sugar	282.8 lb	6¢ lb	16.97
				Lard	73.8 lb	12¢ lb	8.86
				Eggs	85.8 doz	21¢ doz	18.02
				Cheese	15.9	16¢ lb	2.50
				Poultry	67.2 lb	18¢ lb	12.19
				Total			\$212.84

The following table shows for each of the geographical divisions and for the United States the average quantity per family of certain principal articles of food consumed in one year. These averages are based on all families from which detailed statements were secured in each geographical division.

AVERAGE QUANTITY PER WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD CONSUMED IN 1901, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Article.	Unit.	North Atlantic division, 1,415 families.	South Atlantic division, 219 families.	North Central division, 721 families.	South Central division, 122 families.	Western division, 90 families.	United States, 2,567 families.
Fresh beef.....	Pounds.	352.2	366.8	363.5	317.4	348.4	349.7
Salt beef.....	Pounds.	75.3	9.4	21.3	3.5	3.8	45.8
Fresh hog products.....	Pounds.	163.4	83.3	152.6	123.1	28.4	114.2
Salt hog products.....	Pounds.	95.2	223.0	87.3	243.7	76.6	110.5
Other meat.....	Pounds.	93.1	23.1	63.8	11.2	37.8	77.7
Poultry.....	Pounds.	67.2	73.6	71.3	53.0	53.5	67.7
Fish.....	Pounds.	93.9	63.1	56.5	39.5	57.5	79.9
Eggs.....	Dozen.	33.8	90.6	83.3	65.0	39.8	35.2
Milk.....	Quarts.	296.3	191.9	343.2	220.8	324.4	354.5
Butter.....	Pounds.	113.9	102.1	124.0	83.9	108.9	117.1
Cheese.....	Pounds.	15.9	15.2	17.4	15.9	3.8	16.0
Lard.....	Pounds.	73.8	119.5	89.1	143.3	43.5	34.4
Tea.....	Pounds.	12.9	3.2	3.5	4.9	5.6	10.6
Coffee.....	Pounds.	33.5	60.7	57.5	71.4	25.2	43.8
Sugar.....	Pounds.	232.3	240.4	233.1	245.3	267.2	253.5
Molasses.....	Gallons.	3.2	4.6	3.4	6.2	4.0	3.6
Flour and meal.....	Pounds.	624.0	651.3	713.2	979.5	453.3	690.8
Bread.....	Loaves.	310.2	197.0	145.6	199.3	235.2	233.7
Rice.....	Pounds.	22.2	49.1	21.3	47.2	10.3	25.1
Potatoes.....	Bushels.	13.3	11.1	13.3	13.3	10.3	14.7

Table 2: Food Consumption, 1901 (U.S. Bureau of Labor, 1907)

At the rate of \$5 per week, a Greenwoods Mill employee would have to work 42.5 weeks simply to pay for even this partial list of foods. And we have not yet considered the estimated expenditures for clothing. At a time when men's suits cost between \$12 and \$25, with the average about \$18; shoes \$5-\$6; shirts \$4 and underclothes about \$3, the Bureau of Labor's budgeted amount for yearly clothing expenditures would not go far. Ladies' ready-made blouses could be bought for \$3-\$5, shoes for \$3-\$4, good quality petticoats for \$1.50, summer corsets for \$.50.⁷⁹ Of course most women in mill families did not buy ready made clothing for themselves or their children. But after working long hours (in 1902 women in New England mills averaged 61 hours per week),⁸⁰ cooking, and doing laundry, it must have been difficult for a working woman to find the time or the strength to sew clothing for a growing family.

⁷⁹ Prices taken from merchants' advertisements in *Hartford Courant*, December 17, 1902.

⁸⁰ U.S. Bureau of Labor. (1907).

Even supposing the U.S. Bureau of Labor's estimates of food consumption and average yearly expenditures are high, it still seems that a single worker's salary could not cover anything more than minimal food, shelter, and clothing requirements for the typically large families of the day.

It appears that "these Hungarians" – and others – who lived in comfortable homes, paid reasonable rents, ate soup and saved money in socks to send to the old country, could do so because multiple family members worked long, hard hours in the mill. Still, if circumstances in the old country had been bad enough to compel them to emigrate, conditions of life as a Greenwoods Mill worker might not have seemed as harsh to our ancestors as they do to us today.

But – and it is a large and significant BUT – it is clear that the average Greenwoods employee lived on the edge of catastrophe, many no more than a single paycheck away from hunger. Faced with the loss of his or her employment, it is no wonder

that two weeks after the mill closing was announced, an estimated five hundred of the mill's eight hundred workers had already found new jobs, and packed up and left town, the exodus amounting, with families, to about 1200 persons out of a population of 3400⁸¹. It is no wonder that the workers didn't sit down and wait for the mill owners to arrive and offer them help in finding new employment and resettlement in a new place. They weren't used to that kind of consideration and did not expect it. It is no wonder that the outrage and resentment of the remaining inhabitants of what was once a thriving little town lasted for almost two more generations.

The town stumbled on, continuing to exist but showing few signs of regained prosperity until the post-World War II economic boom. New Hartford's population in 1900 had been 3424. In 1910 it was 2144, only 62% of what it had been a decade before. In 1920 it had decreased to 1781, but by 1950 the trend was upward, with a population of 2395 – still only 70% of what it had been in 1900.⁸² In the 1970s, an expanding population in the Hartford area pushed westward and New Hartford's fortunes took an upturn, with small business growing and housing for Capitol-area workers expanding. The 2000 Census showed a population of 6088²⁷ in the once-deserted town.

The deteriorating Greenwoods Mill dam failed under pressure of ice and flooding in 1936, damaging empty mill structures and destroying many of the mill houses and buildings along the Farmington River that passes through the center of town. In 1955, Hurricane Diane washed away many of the company houses and further damaged the old mill buildings. Today the remaining structures house one or two small business enterprises, but their glory days are long past.

In New England, memories last and old grudges take years to fade. When I was a child there was still, among inhabitants whose families had been

in town for generations, a faint sense that the town had somehow been treated badly, though few of the younger citizens could explain exactly how. My family was among those who remained, along with many of the other French Canadian workers. I think that when the mill closed and the sky threatened to fall, their feeling was that family was more important than anything else. If the twelve siblings who had emigrated from Bellechasse in 1890 couldn't pack up and move along with in-laws, children, grandchildren, cousins, and various distant connections, then nobody was going anywhere. They stayed put and found ways to survive.

Life wasn't always easy, but people who had been mill workers did know how to survive. The records of the time give us a window into how difficult that was and how stubbornly resistant to the effects of hard work, poverty and misfortune our ancestors must have been. In time, new roads, new businesses, and modernization changed the town's appearance, providing new opportunities. But New Hartford is still populated by many of the grandchildren and further descendants of the Greenwoods workers. In spite of changes and improved prosperity, it is still, under the skin, a mill town.

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⁸¹ "A Threatened Town." (August 16, 1902). *Watertown Daily Times*. Watertown, New York. p.4.

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Your Help is Needed

Members are needed to serve on a Nominating Committee to present a slate of officers at the October 20, 2019 General Membership Meeting. Volunteers to fill the positions of President and Treasurer are needed for one year terms to fill the unexpired terms of Claudine and Mark Purdue who have resigned. Several two-year positions on the Board of Directors will also be vacant.

For more information, to volunteer for the Nominating Committee, or to put your name on the slate for an open position, please contact Ron Blanchette or Phyllis Bonneau by calling the Library during operating hours at 860-872-2597 or emailing info@fcgsc.org, with ATTN: Nominations in the Subject line.

BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILIES

The Complete Genealogy

by Alison Weir - A Book Review

Ray Cassidy #747

Britain's Royal Families: The Complete Genealogy, New Updated Edition, by Alison Weir. London, U.K.: Pimlico, 2002. Paperback, 391 pages. Book may be purchased new online at Amazon, price \$14.04 or from other book sellers. The original price of the book was £8.99.

I purchased my copy online used for under \$5, but I was a little disappointed because as it turned out, it is printed like a cheap common paperback. I hope that with use it won't fall apart. I guess you get what you pay for. If you buy a new copy (International Edition) it may be printed in a better format.

The good part is that it contains complete genealogical details of all members of the royal houses of England,

Scotland and Great Britain - from AD800 (King Egbert) to the present (Elizabeth II). What is missing is her sources for each individual but the book does contain an eighteen page bibliography of her most important sources. Also there is a forty page index containing the abbreviations used and the names of all the individuals with page numbers. It has taken Ms. Weir more than 22 years to research this book, a very time consuming job.

This book would be very helpful for anyone whose lines go into Great Britain royalty. I have three lines as such that originate in France. The first line goes to William I *'the Conqueror'*, King of England. The second one goes to Alfred *'the Great'*, King of Wessex. The third line goes to Malcolm III *'ceann mòr'*, King of Scotland. I am sure that many of you have one or more lines which do the same. I give the book four and one half stars out of five.

Below are the book's contents:

- The Saxon and Danish Kings of England
- The Norman Kings of England
- The Angevin or Plantagenet Kings of England
- The Later Plantagenets: The houses of Lancaster and York
- The Tudors
- The kings and Queens of Scotland from the 9th Century to 1603
 - Part One: The house of MacAlpine*
 - Part Two: The House of Dunkeld*
 - Part Three: The House of Balliol*
 - Part Four: The House of Bruce*
 - Part Five: The House of Stewart*
- The House of Stuart
- The House of Hanover
- The House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha becomes the House of Windsor
- Select Bibliography
- Index



From the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* of 25 Years Ago

The *Connecticut Maple Leaf* has been published continuously since June, 1983. That's thirty-six years of publishing, with a lot of useful articles and a lot of good information in our back issues. The kind of information to be found varies from issue to issue. Many of the authors are known experts in their areas of research, and much of the information published in our issues can be found nowhere else. Twenty-five years ago, Volume 6 (Summer 1993 – Winter 1994) contained extracts from Connecticut town vital records, most of which have never been published; extracts from sources such as city directories, Civil War records, and births recorded in a 19th-century physician's notebook; family histories; biographies; notes on historical events and persons; and stories of personal research experiences – veritable “how to” articles – recounting searches and search techniques. Articles from Volume 6 include the following:

Vol 6, No 1, Summer, 1993

Acadian Deportation Ships, Albert N. Lafreniere,
p. 22

The Chalout Family, Guy Dubay, p. 31

*Records of Deaths for 1868-1800 for Woodstock,
CT*, Susan Paquette, p. 47

*Extracts from 1875 Willimantic CT City
Directory*, p.49

Goupille, a French Name, Guy Dubay, p. 52

Biography of Albert Fournier, P. Keroack, p. 56

Franco-Americans of Windham County, CT
(extracts from Lincoln, Allen B. (1920). *A
Modern History of Windham County, CT*, Vol.
2. Chicago, S. J. Clarke.), p. 57

*Town of Spencer, MA: Extractions from Civil War
Records*, Susan Paquette, p. 152

*Vital Records for the Town of Spencer, MA –
1914*, Sue Paquette, p. 156

Vol 6, No 3, Summer 1994

*Migration Patterns of Blais/Fortin/Keroack Lines
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Keroack, p. 185

Biographies:

Ernest M. Biron. P. 197

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*Killingly, CT birth records from the papers of Dr.
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*French-Canadian American Deaths of West
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Finding my tribal roots at the FCGSC, Robert
Noel-Casey, p. 332

Search for Jeremie DeRagon/Lafrance, Lionel V.
DeRagon p. 318

These and all of the *CML* back issues are available on line in the Members Only section of our web site (www.fcgsc.org). A recently updated index to authors, titles, and subjects of *CML* articles from Volumes 1 through 18 (Summer 1981- Winter 2018) can also be found on the FCGSC web site. We recommend that you explore the Index. Search for your surname, look at the lineages submitted by members, check out the content on Acadia, the military records, the family stories. There's no telling what golden nuggets of information you may find.

Connecticut Maple Leaf Volume 18 (Summer 2017 – Winter 2018) Author/Title/Subject Index

Articles in Volume 18 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 18, Issue Number 1, Pages 22 to 26 would appear as: 18(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. Cost is \$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.

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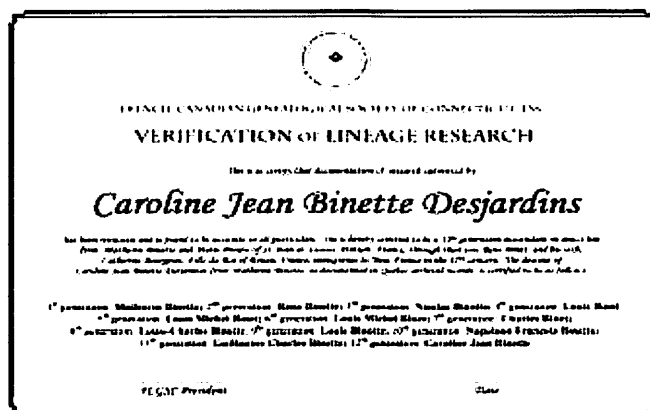
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First certificate: \$25 (non-members \$30); second certificate same lineage: \$15 (you may substitute the name of a sibling of the original starting person).

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MOST RECENT GENERATION (YOU OR THE PERSON WHOSE LINEAGE YOU HAVE RESEARCHED)

(1) _____ Born at _____ Date _____

Died at _____ Date _____

Who married (2) _____ Born at _____ Date _____

Died at _____ Date _____

Marriage date _____ Place _____

Parents of (1) _____

Parents of (2) _____

SECOND GENERATION

(1) _____ Born at _____ Date _____

Died at _____ Date _____

Who married (2) _____ Born at _____ Date _____

Died at _____ Date _____

Marriage date _____ Place _____

Parents of (1) _____

Parents of (2) _____

THIRD GENERATION

(1) _____ Born at _____ Date _____

Died at _____ Date _____

Who married (2) _____ Born at _____ Date _____

Died at _____ Date _____

Marriage date _____ Place _____

Parents of (1) _____

Parents of (2) _____

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It isn't too early to begin planning that very special gift for a family member or friend of French-Canadian extraction. We have lapel pins, tote bags, sweatshirts, beautiful 10-generation fan charts, and more.

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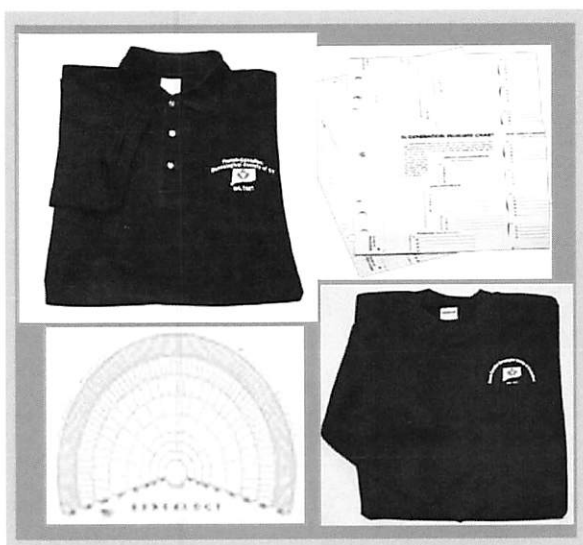
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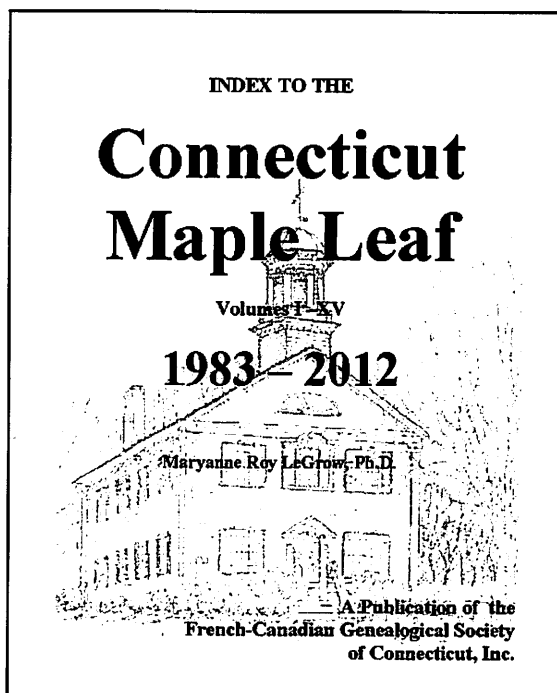
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