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Our Society publication serves as an information source for members engaged in tracing their genealogical roots from Connecticut to Canada, Arcadia, and France. *CML* is, consequently, an important clearinghouse for topics of historic research, plus vital statistics, of special interest to Franco-Americans. Members are encouraged to contribute articles and other informational data, including extracts from their own family studies.

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COMPLETE SETS OF CML FOR SALE

While the supply lasts, you can purchase a complete set (or individual issues) of our member publication, Connecticut Maple Leaf, at \$5.00 per copy:

Volume 1, Number 1, June 1983	
" 1, " 2, December 1983	
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Send your check or money order to Pat Lausier, Treasurer-FCGSC, 135 Troy Road, South Windsor, Connecticut 06074.



## President's Message

This summer issue of CML—the fifth consecutive edition of our member publication—promises reading enjoyment for just about everyone's taste. Don't miss the intriguing account of devilish doings in 17th century Quebec, wherein the sorcerous villain of that tale makes a fatal mistake: picking on the paternal ancestress of our own Henri Carrier (#1)!

Out-of-state members in particular will find Connecticut statistics galore amid the 19th century Franco deaths and marriages uncovered by research buff Marcel Guerard (#3), plus the ongoing 1900 federal census listings contributed by Lee DeRagon (#8).

For the military-oriented, we recommend the concluding installment by Paul Veillette (#161) on his 17th century ancestor, Lord de la Plante, a former French marine; while the article by Jack Valois (#31) furnishes an eye-opening perspective of the French and Indian Wars. From her present research base in France, Helen Morin Maxson (#23) sent us an insightful period piece on the dread impact of the Black Death in early Europe.

New members Russell Mercier (#219) and Father Albert Goulet (#258) have traced, via contributed articles, the Canadian genealogical beginnings of their respective ancestors. Father Goulet additionally offers many invaluable research tips for those neophyte genealogists among us. Finally, Henri Carrier and Raymond Frageau (#91) continue their very popular series pinpointing the blueblooded royal ancestors of 82 French-Canadian families.

As for yours truly...with a certain degree of sadness, I'll soon reach the end of my term of office as the second president of this Society. In that regard, I offer my humble Merci to those dedicated individuals who've unselfishly donated so much time and labor over the past two years of my incumbency to making a bigger and better FCGSC.

The fruits of their efforts are apparent in the Society library which has gradually reached the point where we can proudly note that it now rates as one of the most comprehensive collections of French-Canadian genealogical research material in Connecticut. And we haven't stopped growing in that respect. Not by a long shot!

So remember to make full use of our extensive compilation of marriage repertories and related reference material to document your particular family tree in France, Canada, and the U.S. We also remind you to submit your family charts and/or genealogy—if you haven't already done so—as a means of increasing our file of French ancestries. Your gifts of other genealogical material, including reference books, are always appreciated. As you probably already know, such gifts qualify as legitimate tax deductions.

CML continues to earn us compliments from near and far for the structured quality of its contents. In effect, the member publication is a traveling recruitment aid, attracting more and more Franco-Americans to the fascinating heritage study of their ancestors' accomplishments in helping build 20th century Canada and the United States.

We actively seek your suggestions on how to better serve you. Especially since FCGSC is your Society. I'll continue to be available after September to assist you and the organization in any way I can. Thanks again for your kind support; it was appreciated.

*Roderick G. Wilsson* - 1 -

CALENDAR OF EVENTS - DECEMBER 1984 TO MAY 1985

Saturday, January 12. The increasing use of the home computer as a genealogical tool was the subject discussed by Henry Lanouette (#34) at this FCGSC meeting held at the East Hartford Public Library. Members present were then given a hands-on demonstration by Henry of the varied functions performed by a personal computer. A Computer Committee was formed, chaired by Bob Leblanc White (#192), which will examine this new genealogical helpmate more closely and prepare a report for members.

Proposed changes in the Society bylaws were discussed at a business session that followed.

Monday, February 4. The Cercle des Dames Francais, a Springfield, Mass., social group, donated \$75.00 to our Society in appreciation for a talk on French-Canadian Genealogy given on that date by Director Henri Carrier (#1) at their quarterly meeting held at Harley Motor Inn, Enfield.

Friday, February 22. Director Henri Carrier (#1) spoke before a group of interested Franco-Americans at the Bugbee Memorial Library in Danielson. His topic: French-Canadian Genealogical Research.

On that same date in a neighboring community, Henri also addressed a meeting of the Killingly Historical Society at the Quinnebaug Community College. Subject: Early French Settlers From Canada.

Saturday, March 9. The Southington Historical Society was the setting for an FCGSC meeting. Following a brief business session, members present watched a film on one of Quebec's oldest French-language newspapers, Le Devoir (The Duty). Its editorial policies have been described as "Quebecois nationalist, Catholic, anti-American, anti-British, anti-corruption, inconsistent, exasperating, and almost always interesting."

Sunday, May 19. The annual election of Society officers and directors occupied member attendees at this FCGSC meeting held at the French Social Club in Hartford. Elected to a new term as President was Director Henri Carrier (#1). Henri served as the Society's first President from 1982 to 1983.

Reelected for second terms were the following officers: Vice President Ray Thomas (#69), Treasurer Pat Lausier (#4), and Corresponding Secretary Laurette Billig (#7). The office of Recording Secretary remains vacant. The preceding individuals will begin their new terms of office in September.

The following Directors were reelected to a second term: Bob Caron (#45), Anne-Marie Cote (#97), and Lorraine Harlow (#2). With the abolishment of one-year directorships, these three persons will begin two-year terms of office in September. A new Director was elected to replace Doris Lausier (#4), who chose not to run for reelection: Bob Leblanc White (#192).

Congratulations to our new and/or reelected Society officials!

Calendar of Events - December 1984 to May 1985 (con't)

A motion was made from the floor to reinstate election-by-proxy ballots in time for next year's election of FCGSC officers. The matter will be reviewed by the Board of Governors at their next meeting.

Our guest speaker on May 19 was Philip Hébert, an erudite and entertaining native Vermonter whose singular proficiency in genealogical research is matched by his multilingual command of the French and German languages. Mr. Hébert, speaking with a Vermont Yankee accent that disappeared completely when conversing in Canadian French, treated us to an absorbing account of his Hébert ancestry.

That colorful family tree includes Acadians on the paternal side who were exiled to the Nutmeg State in 1755...an Hungarian-born German mercenary and, on the maternal side, an Ojibway Indian maiden (one of Chief Pontiac's ex-wives)...a veteran of the U.S. Civil War...a descendant of the renowned Jewish patriarch Abraham...not to mention the great Canadian fur trader/explorer Nicolas Perrot.

The suggestion was made that we reprint the entire text of Mr. Hebert's speech in this issue of CML—for the benefit of members who couldn't be in attendance on May 19—and you'll find it on Page 119.

Finally, the inimitable Bob Quintin (#102)—first President of Pawtucket, Rhode Island's American-French Genealogical Society—and proprietor of the Rolling Book Store, displayed a wide selection of French-Canadian historical and genealogical reference works plus an assortment of useful research aids such as maps and family tree charts.

KUDOS DEPARTMENT

Bernadette Cote Bouchard (#196), of East Hartford, was nice enough to type the eight pages of Franco-American biographies that are included with Lee DeRagon's "1900 Federal Census..." article. Merçi, Bernadette.

Niantic's Rene Bernier (#18) is the continuing source of current Franco-American obituaries obtained from the NEW LONDON DAY. Those vital statistics can be found in the 4x6 index card file of contemporary births-marriages-deaths at the FCGSC Library. Thanks, Rene.

Our southern "contributing editor," Beatrice Couture Sawyer (#154) of Westport, helps put a professional gloss on this magazine with her typing prowess. The concluding installment of Paul Veillette's piece on Lord de la Plante was Bea's handiwork. Thanks very much, Mrs. Sawyer.

Assistant Editor DeLores Dupuis (#48) typeset the direct-line descent generation charts appearing in this June CML. Very professional job, Dee. De Lores and Corresponding Secretary Laurette Billig (#7) have jointly launched a unique new enterprise: "The Melting Pot," a quarterly publication loaded with genealogical and historical information aimed at answering the family research

Kudos Department (con't)

needs of diverse ethnic groups. They've produced three issues to date which have gone out to U.S. and foreign subscribers. Best of luck in your new endeavor, Dee and Laurette!

Thank Assistant Editor Lee DeRagon (#8) for coming up with yet another gem of interest for CML readers. In the course of his "1900 Federal Census..." research trips to the State Library in Hartford, Lee came across a remarkable find—a single source of military service information covering World War I veterans of all branches of the armed forces during the period 1917-20.

He then extracted the Franco-American surnames and service data, laboriously key entered everything into his home computer, and the immediate result will be seen in a series of interesting installments beginning with the December 1985 issue of CML. Congratulations, Lee.

A WORD OF CAUTION

Charles M. Valois (#149), of Key Largo, Florida, has asked us to caution all members regarding the following Canadian firm:

The Maison Heraldic House  
1455 Peel Street  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1T5  
Canada

According to Charlie, his wife ordered three heraldic shields of the De Valois De St-Remy family coat of arms from the above firm during a 1983 visit to Montreal. She paid \$500 for them in advance. The firm sent instead three shields that contained the family name but minus the requested coat of arms.

Dissatisfied and disenchanted, Mr. & Mrs. Valois returned the shields and requested a full refund. After a one-year hassle involving letters, phone calls, and personal visits, they finally managed to recover \$250 of their investment from Mrs. Christine Lambert, co-owner of the firm. So be forewarned about dealing with The Maison Heraldic House.



JEAN VEILLET, SIEUR DE LA PLANTE (C. 1660-1741)

by Paul T. Veillette (#161)  
with the assistance of James P. Veillette

(Continued from Connecticut Maple Leaf,  
Volume 1, Number 4, December 1984)

The official inventory of Veillet's estate after his death reveals much of his economic circumstances, although it also contains some mysteries. "Of all notarial documents, it is the property inventories which best enrich the arsenals of (French-Canadian) history." They usually contain detailed information on personal property, real estate, and debts, sworn to by a notary and by appraisers familiar with the property of the deceased. In Veillet's case, Joseph Lefebvre (Villemur), a near neighbor and lieutenant of militia, was an appraiser.

The Veillet inventory was notarized on July 9, 1744, "at the request of Dame Catherine Lariou, widow of the late Jean Veillet ... who died about three or four years ago." To be precise, Veillet had died on February 21, 1741, at age eighty. His death certificate was signed by a Jesuit priest, Jacques-Francois LeSueur, who had served the parishioners of Ste-Genevieve from 1727 to 1732 and again during 1740 and 1741. A native of France, he had been a teacher, had served among the Abenaki Indians (speaking and writing their language), and was the author of a short treatise, "History of the Calumet and the Dance," the story of his attempt to introduce a Fox Indian dance to the Abenakis.

In addition to the land and buildings bequeathed by Veillet to his heirs, the inventory details his numerous belongings including the following items of interest to antiquarians: a spinning wheel, a pewter goblet, fourteen Indian baskets, two candle-holders and a lantern, a pine-wood table, a musket, a fully-equipped plow, a loom for clothmaking, two large and six small chests, a bed (together with a cloth canopy), a feather bolster (a long narrow pillow that extends from side to side of a bed), a feather mattress and quilt, and an oven (presumably an outdoor oven) and salting vat.

Only one debt is mentioned - fifty-five livres (pounds) owed to the Jesuit priest Etienne Lauveriat, a one-time military agent and missionary to the Abenaki Indians, in present-day Maine, who served Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan from 1738 to 1740. The debt, incurred toward the end of Veillet's life, was a small one (comprising approximately one-hundred-and-ten 1968 Canadian dollars). A few months before Veillet's death, Father Lauveriat had been reassigned to a far-off post and, when the Veillet inventory was executed, the priest was ministering to the Abenakis in Vermont. He did not return to Quebec until three years later (1747).

Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante (Continued)

Informative though it is, the inventory raises a few questions and leaves some unanswered. It mentions three "minor children" (ages, 24, 22, and 19) - Jean-Baptiste, Joseph, and Genevieve - and reveals that Jean Brouillet, their brother-in-law, had been designated their "substitute guardian" the day before the inventory was executed (their mother, age 61, remained their guardian). There is no indication that Catherine, Gervais, Marie, Anne (Jeanne), Charlotte, and Jean (the son) Veillet, all married, had sold their interests in Jean senior's (and his wife's) "real and personal" property to their younger brother, Jean-Baptiste, during 1743 and 1744. Three children - Gervais, Charlotte, and Marie (the oldest daughter and Brouillet's wife) - had married between the time of their father's death and the dates of sale to Jean-Baptiste, but there is no mention of the diminution of Veillet's estate because of dowries given to the women. There is no hint as to which of Veillet's belongings were given to his children, but it is unreasonable to assume his estate stayed intact for three-and-a-half years after his death. Not a single ax or hatchet, for example, is listed in the inventory, although Veillet had once been a forester (as we shall see) and would also need such tools on his farm. We must conclude that, insofar as personal property and liquid assets are concerned, Veillet's estate had shrunk - en somewhat between 1741 and 1744.

Although Veillet was literate (at least in the narrower, if not the literary, sense) no book was listed in the inventory. By modern standards, this would be puzzling but not by the standards of the frontier. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, Veillet's former company commander, owned only five books at the time of his death, when he was governor of New France. Even in education-conscious New England, "books were so scarce at this time that it was rare for anyone except the ministers, the few professional people, and the wealthiest of its citizens to own any except the Bible."

The few social statistics available to us for the Batiscan area indicate that Veillet's economic status was somewhat better than that of the average colonist, despite the probable diminution of his estate. In 1760, about twenty years after Veillet's death, each household had a statistical average of two-and-a-half "beasts with horns;" Veillet had six listed in his inventory. Like his fellow settlers, he owned a horse but, whereas statistically only one family in four had a sheep, Veillet had five sheep and five lambs. On the other hand, the typical family owned three pigs but, at the time of the inventory, Veillet's estate had one. Less than fifteen percent of the land ceded to the settlers of Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan was under cultivation or in prairie in 1760, but almost thirty years earlier, in 1733, about twenty percent of Veillet's land was in that condition (twenty arpents in cultivation, three in prairie).

Veillet had an additional economic advantage: His 1711 land grant from the Jesuits included the right to cut lumber at designated locations throughout the seigneurie of Batiscan and to transport it (by boat) to Quebec City, sixty miles away, for sale. The Jesuits were to receive one-twelfth of the logs cut. Thus began the forestry industry in the Batiscan area, an industry which was to flourish in later years. The physical labor involved for someone already fifty years old in 1711, whose oldest son was only eleven, must have been excruciating. It is difficult to imagine performing it (while awaiting the maturing of a son) without the aid of employees, but we do not know if Veillet had any. In "New France, as in the English colonies, (there) was a chronic shortage of labor.

Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante (Continued)

When able-bodied men could obtain land very cheaply, they were not inclined to work for others, except at excessively high wages." Under the circumstances, it is not likely that Veillet prospered significantly from his forestry privilege.

By modern norms, the economic status of Jean Veillet and his fellow colonists seems modest, but by the standards of the 18th century he was reasonably well off. Even the ordinary "Canadian habitant and the laboring class in the towns enjoyed a higher standard of living and much more personal freedom than did their counterparts in Europe." And Canadians "were better fed than a sizeable percentage of North Americans today" - presumably, at least, the urban and rural disadvantaged.

The dress of Canadian men varied by social class: "merchants, officials, and gentlemen in lace-trimmed surcoats, some with wigs ... and the habitants in rough homespun, moccasins, a woolen toque covering their pigtailed hair, the inevitable clay pipe in their mouths. In their homes, the Canadian women wore a short skirt that ended above their knees, adopted from those worn by the Indian women ...." In the realm of manners, Peter Kalm, the 18th century Swedish botanist, compared the French in Canada favorably to their southern neighbors (a comparison limited, of course, to his personal observations):

I have already told ... of the good breeding of the French in Canada. Now I must emphasize one item before I forget it: namely, the inhabitant of Canada, even the ordinary man, surpasses in politeness by far those people who live in these English provinces, especially the Dutch ....

Why was Jean Veillet called the "Sieur de la Plante"? We do not know. Professor William Eccles, the Canadian historian, has observed that several factors, including an aristocratic and military society that was status-oriented, caused Canadians to be eager to attach the "coveted particle de to their names," which implied noble origins or high status. Thus, by 1760, twenty years after the death of Veillet, "there were nearly 250 seigneuries in the colony ... (and) even more significant ... some 200 arrière-fiefs, or sub-seigneuries; that is, small seigneuries granted by a seigneur within his own seignury to a friend or relative whom he wished to see get on in the world." It should be noted that only a small minority of seigneurs were nobles; for most of them, the particle de was a symbol of respect, not of nobility. A definitive conclusion as to whether Veillet's original land grant at St-Charles-des-Roches (Grandines) was an arrière-fief cannot be drawn in the absence of the original grant document, but the Veillet-Lescuyer sales contract mentions that "quit-rents and seigneurial dues" must be paid by Lescuyer to the seigneur. Our research to date has not been able to establish whether the Veillet's carried the appellation de la Plante in France. Without substantiating documentation, we must assume that this form was only a title of respect, conferring a certain social status - one borne by comparatively few Canadian men and duly recorded by the notaries. Only a small percentage of the 642 transactions recorded by the Batiscan notary Francois Trotain employed an analogous title.

Before examining Veillet's family life, we must note that his work as a farmer and forester was not an uninterrupted effort. From 1669 onward, all

Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante (Continued)

Canadian men between the ages of 16 and 60 were members of the militia by order of Louis XIV. Each parish had its company of militia. In September 1711, five months after Veillet received his land concession from the Jesuits, a military crisis required massive mobilization of the militia. An English Admiral, Sir Hovenden Walker, commanding an invasion fleet of about ninety ships with a military complement of almost 12,000 Englishmen and New Englanders, was about to attack Quebec. All able-bodied men were called to Quebec to defend the city, and we must assume that Veillet, then fifty years old, was one of them. Gallifet, governor of Trois-Rivieres, the district in which Batiscan was located, came to Quebec "with every able-bodied man of his district." The crisis ended soon, however; a number of the English ships ran aground on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, approximately 900 of the English died in the wreckage (their bodies strewn on the beach along with thirty-five of their female camp-followers) and the English withdrew to Boston.

But what of Veillet's family life? Veillet and his wife had eleven children compared to the Canadian average of five to six children per family and the French average of four to five children. Only two of their children failed to live to maturity and marry, while in France barely half the children survived to marriageable age. "The intendant Jacques de Meulles commented that far more Canadian children perished by drowning than from natural causes." Indeed, one of the two Veillet children who died early, the first Joseph, drowned at age sixteen. All nine of the surviving children - four boys and five girls - married. Jean Veillet and Catherine Lariou themselves were married for 43 years. Their children:

1700: JEAN, the oldest son, born June 30. Married Catherine Lefebvre, daughter of Michel Lefebvre and Catherine Trotier, Batiscan, 1728. Her father, of Norman descent, was a well-respected land surveyor, builder, and master mason in Trois-Rivieres. The baptism of their son Jean-Baptiste was the first act to be recorded in the first civil register of the new parish of Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan (July 28, 1727). Jean served as churchwarden, an officer of the parish, in 1745 and 1757.

1703: The first JOSEPH, born January 27. Drowned on July 16, 1719, at St-Augustin.

1705: MARIE, born February 28. Married Jean Brouillet, Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, February 11, 1743.

1707: CATHERINE, born October 13. Married Jacques Vallee, from a Norman family, Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, June 2, 1729.

1710: CHARLOTTE, born May 9. Married Jean-Baptiste Bronsard, Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, November 27, 1741. Their land adjoined that of Jean Veillet, the son. Bronsard's family, master edge-tool makers, came from the province of Anjou.

1712: ANTOINE, born October 8. Died November 4, 1713, age 1.

1714: GERVAIS, born September 9. Married Francoise Morand (Morand-

Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante (Continued)

Grimard), Ste-Anne de la Perade. August 20, 1741. Francoise, twenty-one years old, was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Morand and Elisabeth Dubois and the grand-daughter of Pierre Morand and Madeleine Grimard; the family name was perpetuated as Morand-Grimard. The uncle of Madeleine, Helie Grimard dit La-Taupiniere, was an associate of the famous coureurs de bois and adventurers Radisson and DesGroseilliers and, with them, was an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, the commercial competitor of the French. In effect, Helie had become a naturalized English citizen, having been accorded by the Company "all the Liberties and Priviledges as absolutely and Freely as any Englishman" (London, June 3, 1687).

1717 - ANNE (JEANNE), born June 6. Married to Joseph Richer, Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, September 5, 1740.

1720 - JEAN BAPTISTE, born April 27. Married Louise Papillau, daughter of Jean-Baptiste Papillau and Marie Morand, Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, November 8, 1744. He later married Anne Charbonneau, Vercheres, August 5, 1754, and, outliving his first two wives, married Charlotte Guilbaut (contract, Notary Duclos, Ausut 17, 1760).

1722: The second JOSEPH, born May 9, the direct ancestor of the authors of this article and their family. Married Josephte Papillau, age nineteen, at Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, on January 10, 1752. She was the daughter of Pierre Papillau-Perigny, seigneur of Bon Secours, and of Marquerite Thomas, the daughter of an English captive, John Thomas. Thomas had been captured by a French war party, headed by Pierre LeMoynes d'Iberville, in Hudson's Bay on board the ship Cravan in 1687, had converted to Catholicism eight years later, and had married Anne Duquet in Quebec City on October 24, 1695. Count Frontenac, the governor of New France, had signed as a witness at the Thomas-Duquet wedding. Anne Duquet's father, Pierre Duquet de la Chesnaye, was an explorer, royal notary, attorney general, seigneur, and judge. He had also been one of the Carignan-Salieres regiment against the Iroquois. His great-granddaughter, Josephte Papillau, brought to her marriage with Joseph Veillet "rings, jewels, her outfitted bed, and belongings for her servant girl." Veillet gave her a dowry of 600 livres.

Joseph Veillet had married well, but his marriage contract had several unusual elements. Atypically, there was only one witness to the contract, the parish priest of Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, Antoine LaCroix (Lagrois). He alone signed it, aside from the notary. Veillet and Papillau were not asked to sign. Although Veillet was twenty-nine years old, his age was given as twenty-four, one year under the age of majority. Errors by notaries in recording ages were common. Only the immediate families of both parties seemed to be present, including "Dame Lariou, widow of the late Jean Veillet," and the Sieur Papillau-Perigny whose wife, Marquerite Thomas, is mentioned as "deceased". Thus, the fatherless groom and the motherless bride were married a few days later in the

Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante (Continued)

bosom of "our Mother the Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church." We leave the minor mysteries to the imagination of the reader, as we must to our own. Lest the reader's imagination run too wild, however, it should be noted that the first child of the marriage was not born until September 6, 1753.

In 1759, when the fateful battle between Montcalm and Wolfe took place on the Plains of Abraham in Quebec - the battle which led to the death of New France and its cession to England - Joseph Veillet was in the prime of life, thirty-seven years old. In response to the grave threat to the colony, all healthy men, young and old, were under arms in the militia. On March 20, 1759, the militiamen were pressed into active service and ordered to Quebec City. The brigade of Trois-Rivieres, which included the militiamen of the seigneurie of Batiscan, took their battle position on the Plains to the left of the militia of Quebec. When Quebec capitulated to the English in September 1759, the troops transferred to Montreal where, a year later, the English achieved a decisive victory. The French empire in America had come to an end. Henceforth, Joseph Veillet and his family were to be subjects of the English Crown.

By 1776, when Joseph was fifty-four years old and his oldest son twenty-three, the American Revolution was well under way. The Americans had invaded Canada, and the diocese of Trois-Rivieres was a center of pro-American activity (although most Canadians maintained neutral attitudes). The Jesuits, still seigneurs of Ste-Genevieve, were in sympathy with the Americans, an exception among the clergy. The English Governor-General, Sir Guy Carleton, felt it necessary "to reestablish royal authority in the rural districts ... (and) to punish ... the men who, when called up, had refused to obey the King's orders, or who had openly sided with the invaders."

In May 1776, Carleton appointed a commission of three members (Francois Baby, Gabriel Taschereau, and Jenkin Williams) to investigate the militia officers who had sympathized with the Americans - i.e., who had accepted commissions from the American Congress - and to disarm any militiamen suspected of disloyalty. On June 8, 1776, the sixty-four militiamen of Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan were assembled by the commission. It announced that the three officers, two sergeants, and others (including all of the bailiffs and process-servers) were American sympathizers. [At this point in our research, we do not know whether Joseph Veillet was an active American sympathizer but it is likely.]

1724: GENEVIEVE, born September 13. Married Francois Baril, son of Francois Baril and Charlotte Gaillon, Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, February 19, 1748. A churchwarden of his parish from 1758 to 1760, Genevieve's husband was active in directing the building of the second church at Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan. In 1787, the couple's daughter, Francoise Baril, married Pierre Veillet, her first cousin, the son of Joseph Veillet and Josephthe Papillau. Through Pierre Veillet and Francoise Baril, the authors of this paper are descended from two of the children of Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante.

Three of the nine living Veillet children had married prior to their father's death, the remaining six after. Their father had married late. His youngest child, Marie-Genevieve, was seventeen when he died at age eighty. His wife, Catherine, lived on for fifteen years after his death, dying at Ste-Gene-

Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante (Continued)

vieve-de-Batiscan on July 17, 1756 at the age of seventy-three (her death record erroneously says seventy-six). One fact is certain: the lives of Jean Veillet and Catherine Lariou were full ones. In Canada, "the family, rather than the individual, was the nucleus of society; thus each family was required by custom and by law to care for its own."

Unfortunately, official records do not reveal, and only occasionally hint at, human drama - the weariness and fear of the soldier, the toil and sweat of the farmer and forester, the heartache on learning of the death of a drowned child, and the multitude of worries and happy moments in raising a large family in a frontier society. Drama must be left to the novelist. But perhaps it is better that the pain and happiness of each generation be buried with it, while the lessons learned from those experiences are passed on to succeeding generations.

As all genealogists know, each of us has 512 direct ancestors in a span of ten generations. Only twenty of the people among them, about four percent, have borne our current surnames (if we include the wives in the count). Obviously, these twenty have not only transmitted our patronyms but have also carried the heritage, including the cultural, of the forebears preceding them who have borne other surnames. To link Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante, to the present day, the descent of the authors (and their family) from Veillet follows:

GENERATION:

- I - Parents of Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante:  
VEILLET, Jehan (Jean)  
ARNAULT (Arnaud), Marguerite  
of the parish of St-Andre, city of Niort, department of Deux-Sevres  
(old province of Poitou), France.
- II - VEILLET, Jean, Sieur de la Plante (son of Jean Veillet & Marguerite Arnault)  
LARIOU, Catherine (daughter of Jean Lariou & Catherine Mongeau)  
marriage: Batiscan, Que., November 19, 1698.
- III - VEILLET, Joseph (son of Jean Veillet & Catherine Lariou)  
PAPILLAU, Josephite (dau. of Pierre Papillau & Marguerite Thomas)  
marriage: Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, Que., January 10, 1752.
- IV - VEILLET, Pierre (son of Joseph Veillet & Josephite Papillau)  
BARIL, Francoise (dau. of Francois Baril & Genevieve Veillet)  
marriage: Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, October 2, 1787.  
Pierre, part English, served as churchwarden of his parish in 1828.
- V - VEILLET (VEILLETTE), Pierre (son of Pierre Veillet & Francoise Baril)  
THIBAULT, Judith (dau. of Jean-Charles Thibault & Elisabeth Cottiere)  
marriage: Ste-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, August 10, 1812.

Through the Thibault line the Veillettes are descended from Louis Hebert, born about 1575 in Paris, apothecary, first seigneur and first officer of justice in New France. Medical officer of the abortive

Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante (Continued)

settlement at Port-Royal in Acadia (Nova Scotia) in 1606 and 1607 and again between 1610 and 1613, he had accompanied his cousin-by-marriage, the Baron Jean de Biencourt de Poutrincourt, the commander of the settlement. He and his wife, Marie Rollet, and their children settled in Quebec City in 1617, the first European family to settle permanently in Canada. In 1606, Hebert had been a member of Samuel de Champlain's party exploring the New England coast, where he participated in a skirmish with the Nauset Indians on Cape Cod (fourteen years before the Pilgrims settled at Plymouth). The Veillettes are descended from Hebert through his son Guillaume. There are no descendants of Hebert bearing his surname; his only grandson with the Hebert surname - Joseph, son of Guillaume - was tortured and killed by the Oneida Iroquois in 1661 on the Isle of Orleans. (See Generation VIII.)

- VI - VEILLETTE, Pierre (son of Pierre Veillet/Veillet & Judith Thibault);  
born May 16, 1814; died September 13, 1900, age eighty-six.
- VII - VEILLETTE, Aime (son of Pierre Veillet & Genevieve Perigny)  
DESSUREAU, Alvina (dau. of Leon Dessureau & Marie Cossette)  
marriage: St-Narcisse, County Champlain, Que., October 29, 1872.
- VIII - VEILLETTE, Leopold J. (son of Aime Veillet & Alvina Dessureau).  
GAGNON, Florida (dau. of Louis Gagnon & Celina Clairmont).  
marriage: Oakville, Connecticut, U. S. A., June 3, 1924.

Florida Gagnon, born in Canada, was a descendant of Pierre Gagnon (Gaignon), born February 14, 1612, one of three brothers who came to New France before 1640 from LaGagnonniere, Tourouvre, old province of Perche, France, an enclave of Normandy. The three brothers became business partners and, around 1651, built a store in the lower town of Quebec City. Florida, like her husband, was a descendant of Louis Hebert (see Generation V), although she was descended through Hebert's daughter Guillemette. Guillemette had married Guillaume Couillard, Sieur de Lespinay, who had arrived in Quebec about 1613 and was later (1654) enobled by the king of France. The Gagnon family heritage has been traced back to October 28, 1581, when the estate of Barnabe Gagnon and Francoise Creste was settled at LaGagnonniere.

- IX - Children of Leopold Veillet & Florida Gagnon:  
VEILLETTE, Leo J. (born Oct. 29, 1926, Waterbury, Conn.; married to Margaret Perra, dau. of Demetrio Perra & Santa Gaccione, Nov. 27, 1954, Westerly, R.I.)  
VEILLETTE, Paul T. (b. Oct. 29, 1926, Waterbury, Conn., fraternal twin of Leo; married to Frances Nifosi, dau. of Dott. Salvatore Nifosi & Jennie Laterra, Nov. 16, 1957, New Britain, Conn.)  
VEILLETTE, Raymond J. (b. Jan. 11, 1928, Waterbury, Conn.; married to Mary Rakich, dau. of Antone Rakich & Mary Krizek, April 25, 1953. Waterbury, Conn.)
- X - Children of Leo Veillet & Margaret Perra:  
VEILLETTE, Thomas (b. April 17, 1956, Washington, D.C.)  
VEILLETTE, Robert (b. August 21, 1959, Washington, D.C.)  
VEILLETTE, James (b. December 24, 1965, Prince Georges County, Maryland)



Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante (Continued)

Children of Paul Veillette & Frances Nifosi:

VEILLETTE, James P. (b. October 23, 1958, Waterbury, Conn.)  
VEILLETTE, William P. (b. March 16, 1960, Waterbury, Conn.)  
VEILLETTE, Sally M. (b. July 31, 1961, Waterbury, Conn.)  
VEILLETTE, Jeanne L. (b. July 24, 1963, Evanston, Illinois)

Children of Raymond Veillette & Mary Rakich:

VEILLETTE, Elise M. (b. January 18, 1955, Warwick, R.I.)  
VEILLETTE, John R. (b. February 26, 1957, Waterbury, Conn.)  
VEILLETTE, Joan M. (b. January 25, 1958, Waterbury, Conn.)  
VEILLETTE, Diane M. (b. January 28, 1961, Waterbury, Conn.)

One of the fascinating aspects of genealogy is that it is a never-ending exploration. It is impossible, of course, for one person to learn about even a fraction of the lives of all of his or her ancestors. But if one ancestor has to be selected for a beginning effort at exploration, who better than the one from whom we inherit our names - in our case, Jean Veillet, Sieur de la Plante.

PAUL T. VEILLETTE  
Elliot Road  
East Chatham, NY  
12060

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## WHICH FRENCH IS REAL FRENCH?

By Dayton Grandmaison

Reprinted with permission from the Feb. 1985 issue of Le FAROG Forum, published by Centre Franco-Americain, University of Maine, Orono, Me.

Does anyone out there speak French? I hope so, because I've been told for years that French is one of the universal languages. It is the language of great writers like Hugo and Voltaire; it is the mother tongue of some of the greatest statesmen the world has ever known; and French is the language of controversy: just what is real French and what is not?

In the Dec. 14, 1984 issue of the MAINE TIMES, Pat Nyhan asks the question, "French is not a foreign language in Maine, so why is it taught like one?" This seems like a legitimate enough question, right? After all, such Franco-American centers as Lewiston, Biddeford, and the St. John Valley think of French as one of their two mother tongues, the other being English.

Nationwide, however, French is regarded as a foreign language; Americans are supposed to speak English, n'est-ce-pas?

Mais oui. English has always been the accepted language of the United States; in fact, as the article in the MAINE TIMES points out, there was a period in the late sixties and early seventies during which it was forbidden to speak French in a public school, outside of the French classroom, of course.

Students heard talking French with their friends were duly punished, usually with detention; and heaven forbid if one was caught swearing in French: when in Rome, one must do as the Romans do; in a country where English is the accepted language, anything else must be foreign and, therefore, must be taught as such.

There is one reason, however, which far surpasses the fact that Americans are expected to speak English: THE AVERAGE MAINER DOES NOT KNOW HIS (sic) FRENCH.

As Pat Nyhan points out, there are many dialects of the French spoken in such areas as Saco, Lewiston, and "the Valley." None of these are supposed to be as authentic and refined as Parisian French. What is wrong with variations? Nothing at all. All languages have variations; English is a prime example.

Most Americans would argue that they can speak English, but just what is English, anyway? Most Californians "park their cars," while many New Yorkers "pahk theyuh cahs." Then, too, no one is supposed to know the English language better than the English themselves; then why is it that Americans insist on building automobiles with hoods, while Englishmen continue to

## Which French is Real French? (con't)

build them with bonnets?

French is no different; as Claire Young tells Pat Nyhan, "the biggest difference is in pronunciation and putting in English words." Nothing could be more true. No one who truly knows the language would find a need to sprinkle English words throughout his French conversation; on the other hand, even Frenchmen occasionally find the need to eat "sandwiches" and other American delicacies.

For the most part, however, Mainers simply do not know their French. It is important to realize that it is "pommes de terre" and not "patates" that we plant in the ground; but there is nothing wrong with using the slang as long as everyone knows what is being said. Personally, I do not care for the word "grand-mère;" my mémère, however, is someone who means the world to me. If I ever find myself with Parisian friends, I will be sure to tell them that I have a grand-mère; but since I have no Parisian friends, the love I share with my mémère will simply have to do.

In an interview with Pat, Yvon Labbe says that many students "have been made to feel ashamed of their own French." This is an unfortunate result of the effort to teach only Parisian French in schools. All French is French; pommes de terre are French, patates are French, and they all taste the same.

Slang and variations can enrich a language, and this can be seen clearly in English, a language with many words from French, Spanish, Italian, German, and other tongues. It would be difficult, however, if not impossible to teach a mixture of dialects. There are too many differences, and it would be very difficult to decide what to teach and what not to teach. Slang is not something that is taught; that is precisely why it is called slang.

More than anything else, it is both a joy and an asset to know two languages, and French is indeed a beautiful one. What is wrong with knowing how to speak it properly?

Anything that is not understood must be foreign; therefore, if we do not know how to properly speak a language, it should be taught as a foreign one (of course, judging from what is often heard from the mouths of Americans today, it could be argued that English should also be taught as a foreign language).

After all, there is nothing wrong with going to a local restaurant and saying, "Veux-tu-donc me donner un steak, un pint de french fries, des onion rings, pee après ça du strawberry ice cream, pee ça va être bon pour mway, ça;" but it simply does not match the eloquence and beauty of, "Voulez-vous me donner, s'il vous plaît, du bifteck, un peu de frites, des rondelles d'oignons, et ensuite de la crème glacée aux fraises, et cela sera bon pour moi." Ah, Shakespeare, you should have been born in Paris.

## THE PLAGUE OF 1603

By M. Van Der Cruyssen

Translated from the French by Helen Morin Maxson (#23)

NOTE: The article below was extracted from a book, originally published in 1897, entitled La Tradition en Poitou et Charente: Art populaire, Ethnographie, Folk Lore, Hagiographie, Histoire (Traditional Poitou and Charente: Its Popular Art, Ethnography, Folk Lore, Hagiography, History).

It represents an anthology of speeches delivered by various authors at Niort, France, in 1896 before the Société d'Ethnographie Nationale et d'Art populaire (Society of National Ethnography and Popular Art). Mr. Van Der Cruyssen's piece appears on Pages 441-43 of the original edition and was actually titled, "Niort Ancien et Modern (fragment) La Peste de 1603" (Fragments of Old and Modern Niort - The Pestilence of 1603).

The dread Black Death periodically decimated Europe from the 14th to 17th centuries. A 14th century outbreak killed from two-thirds to three-fourths of the European population. The last recorded epidemic in France occurred in 1720. This calamitous disease was certainly a factor in encouraging our ancestors to emigrate to Canada.

Bubonic plague, an epidemic disease causing a high rate of mortality, was transmitted to humans by fleas from infected rats. Its onset was characterized by very high fever, chills, exhaustion, delirium, and enlarged, painful cysts of the skin which could discharge. An ensuing blood infection usually caused death in three to four days. Modern-day medicines and treatment have pretty much eliminated this killer disease. Helen M. Maxson

May 7, 1603 was to be the first day of a grand fair in (the community of) Niort (Province of Poitou, France). The weather had been beautiful and warm (the entire day). All the local inns were full (of fair-goers), and the (event itself) was due to last 15 days. (Later that same evening), the mayor—Etienne de Savignac, Lord of Vieux-Fourneau—accompanied by four (area) police officials, two deputies carrying flaming torches, and a militia squad—made their nighttime (security) rounds of the city.

As the mayor arrived at the entrance to the Hotel de l'Herjutée, located at the end of the marketplace, its innkeeper, in his haste to leave the building, nearly knocked (de Savignac) down. "What's happening at the inn?," asked the mayor. "We can hear people yelling, and you look like you're

## The Plague of 1603 (con't)

in an awful hurry yourself."

"My Lord," replied the innkeeper, "a merchant from La Rochelle has just been stricken with apoplexy. He is stretched out (upstairs) on the floor of his room and I'm rushing to find the surgeon, Francois Landrault." "Be off with you, then," said the mayor. "And while you're gone, (some of us) will go in there and check (on the merchant's condition)."

(Accompanied by members of the watch), the mayor proceeded into the hotel and found a crowd of people milling around (in the second-floor) corridor. (Inside the merchant's room) they found the victim lying on the floor and (could detect no sign of breathing). The surgeon arrived a few minutes afterward and knelt beside the merchant to examine him more closely.

He unbuttoned the victim's clothing and discovered the (skin of the) chest area speckled with black. The physician rose to his feet with a pale countenance. "My Lord, this man has died of the plague!" "Silence!" cried de Savignac. "No one must (learn) this horrible truth." But it was too late. The room was (crowded) with inn employees and guests with their manservants; within two hours, the inn had emptied.

The entire city soon learned the news and, early next morning, frightened citizens began crowding through the city's three gates in a mass escape attempt. By the end of that day, the plague had begun spreading throughout Niort—a city so recently crowded, festive, and energetic on May 6 and 7. Everyone able to flee to the countryside did so and (as a consequence) helped transmit the very sickness (they were escaping) to the four points of the horizon.

Niort police officials and city administrators assembled at the city hall by order of Mayor de Savignac. He was assisted by Jean Maigrin, Lord d'Aille, lieutenant-general of Senechal at Niort; Albin Girault, Lord de Gouffailles, special-lieutenant; Jacques de Villiers, King's Attorney; and 13 police officials together with 17 local noblemen.

It was agreed unanimously that all (human and animal excrement) must be removed (from the city) immediately and, further, that all (potential) animal carriers of the terrible sickness—dogs, cats, pigs, pigeons, etc.—must be put to death as well. All beggars and vagabonds, on hand for the fair, were to be evicted from the city. A City Corps (special task force) was formed whose (distasteful and dangerous) mission would involve burying the dead during early morning hours. Contaminated homes—those (residences) where someone had succumbed to the plague—were to be closed and padlocked.

To replace those physicians who had fled Niort, young barbers were summoned to city hall (as replacements). They were promised diplomas of their trade without cost and without the (required formal) examination as payment if they served until the end of the epidemic. This would be in payment for their medical services.

## The Plague of 1603 (con't)

In brief, all precautions were taken that the wisest men (of that time) could recommend but, unhappily, with no (immediate favorable) results. For the plague lasted seven long months and didn't end until December of 1603.

There was one admirable accomplishment to report (in Niort's time of crisis) and that was the (exemplary) conduct of the special City Corps. Not one of them left the community during the emergency and most could have for they were wealthy individuals with land and property outside the city.

On 11 June 1603, Mayor de Savignac turned over the duties of his office to Nicolas Gattet, Lord de La Roche, although remaining at his post and sharing the dangers of the emergency with his (replacement) while continuing to assist, direct, and distribute medicines and advice (to the citizens).

The conduct of Lord Gattet (himself) inspired such admiration that, the following year, he was reelected mayor (of Niort) by acclamation—a unique happening according to the community's records—and continued in his post for another two years.

History has preserved the names of those courageous citizens who assisted the good and valiant Lords de Savignac and de La Roche. These surnames survive to this day and their families can truly be proud to count such men among their ancestors. (Although) heroism on the battlefield is a glorious feat to be (commended), such combats (usually) last one or two days. But the men (I have cited) were heroes for seven (long) months. Here then are the names of these modest "soldiers of humanity."

Louis Arnauld  
Sebastien Assailly  
Jean Bernier  
Philippe Chalmot  
Jean Dabillon  
Symon Demaire  
Benjamin Ferre  
Andre Hersant  
Jacques Jacquelin  
Jacques Manceau

Jacques Pastureau  
Pierre Pelletier  
Noel Piet  
Pierre Rousseau  
Pierre Roy  
Pierre Sabourin  
Pierre de Savignac  
Jean Texier  
Pierre Thibaud  
Laurent Thobot

Louis Viette

## HISTORY OF MY CANADIAN MERCIER ANCESTOR

By Russell Mercier (#219)

### Inscription on plaque at entrance to Statue of Liberty; Bedloe's Island, N.Y.

"Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses, yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,  
Send these, the homeless, tempest lost, to me:  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Although the Statue of Liberty was a gift from France to the United States nearly three centuries after the first French settlers came to Canada, the above poem would have been appropriate for those early Franco emigrés to New France.

In the year 1559, imperial Spain decisively defeated France on the field of battle. There followed religious wars which ravaged that nation and undermined law and order to the point of causing internal strife and turmoil. After utter exhaustion was reached, the country impoverished, farms destroyed, and international prestige lost, the citizens of France knew persecution and violence, civil war, foreign threats, and always plagues. To be in France during the latter half of the 16th century was not to know peace.

There were still remnants of feudalism. Religious wars between Catholic and Huguenot divided the land. Nationwide conflicts continued through the century. It was a period when an individual's social class had far greater reality than the nation. There were still medieval minds—a time when soldiers, monks, scholars, merchants, and peasants each had a distinctive way of life imposed by their station in life.

It was also a period of financial distress. The middle class suffered greatly but the burden fell most heavily on common people. There were repeated insurrections due not to disloyalty but to sheer despair and these were crushed by the iron fist of a royalist government.

This was the condition of France at the beginning of the 17th century when colonization got underway in the New World. Spain, England, and France each harbored their own ambitions for America. The northern area destined to be colonized by the French contained a harsh environment with only timber and furs to show profit for any investment.

The condition of poor people—the peasant class—in the homeland is hardly mentioned in history books. By the events of those times, it can be deduced that their lot was one of chaos, hopelessness, and despair. Anywhere else was better than what they could look forward to in France. To many, the

## History of My Canadian Mercier Ancestor (con't)

chance to go to America seemed their only salvation.

These progenitors of the Canadiens must have spent many hours and days of mental turmoil in the process of reaching a decision to leave all that was familiar, including families and tenuous security, to leave on an adventure that included a long and often dangerous ocean voyage of weeks or months in primitive sailing ships to settle in an unknown land.

Our first Franco ancestors who came to Canada must have been rugged individuals with not many more possessions than hope for a better life. I surmise that this also describes the quality and character of my ancestor, Julien Mercier, from the community of Grandiniere, Tourouvre (region of Perche) in the west coast province of Normandy. At any rate, he signed a three-year contract as an indentured worker in order to obtain his own passage across the seas. Julien was 26 years old in 1647 upon his arrival in New France.

### The Homecoming

A few years back, when Honore Mercier, former prime minister of Quebec Province, visited Tourouvre, Normandy, the birthplace of his ancestor Julien, one happy occasion over which he presided was the dedication of a stained glass window in the local church.

That particular window panel depicts a 17th century parish priest in the act of blessing colonists departing for New France and directing them to "Forget not God nor France." The other scene shows the figure of a returning 20th century colonist, Honore Mercier, together with his statement, "We have not forgotten God nor France."

Seventeenth century Tourouvre was the chief administrative center for Montagne and, consequently, served as the departure point for 80 families from the Perche region bound for Canada. This area was the ancestral home of the Crete, Gagnon, Giguere, Guimont, and Tremblay families as well as the Merciers.

Of ten Mercier family members who emigrated to Canada, my paternal ancestor Julien was the only one from Tourouvre, Normandy. Incidentally, at least three wives weren't counted among those Mercier emigres. One of them was Catherine, wife of Jean Bondart, who was captured by an Iroquois war party on 3 May 1651.

### Humble Lineage

In her book, "Tourouvre and the Juchereaux," Mrs. Pierre Montagne traced the paternal ancestry in France of Julien Mercier.

Jehan Mercier m. Thiente Leblond

Marin Mercier, laborer, m. Jeanne Brisson  
at Grand Pré, Tourouvre, Dec. 1571



## History of My Canadian Mercier Ancestor (con't)

Francois Mercier m. / Roberte Cornilleau  
b. circa 1605

Julien    Jean    Renee    Roberte    Alexandre    Marie    Jeanne    Mathurine  
b. 27 Feb  
1621

Julien Mercier was orphaned in France around the age of six in 1627, at the same time that the names of his parents disappeared from local records. A notarized sales contract between Julien's brother Jean and a Jean Giguere, dated 15 September 1630, indicates that the elder Mercier was already deceased.

The oldest of Julien's brothers, Jean, did what he could to provide for the remaining members of his family—including selling family property in Tourouvre. Between 1632 and 1641, six notarial documents were prepared in connection with sales of family land. Jean divided the remaining property into four parcels in 1641, one for each surviving Mercier child.

### The Ocean Crossing

On 25 February 1647, when Julien Mercier was two days shy of his 26th birthday, he signed articles of indenture to go to Canada. The young man was obligated to remain in the service of Noel Juchereau at Quebec (City) for three years. The indenture was arranged by Noel's brother Pierre who was also a Tourouvre resident.

Hired as a laborer, Mercier was to receive 75 Pounds per year; 24 Pounds from that salary were deducted the first year for expenses that included one pair of shoes. In addition to free board and room, the cost of Julien's voyage to New France was the responsibility of his new employer.

When did Mercier actually leave France? It's difficult to know for certain. Between 12 February and 10 April 1647, ten other local men are known to have signed articles of indenture to Noel Juchereau. Six of those individuals were Pierre Aloignon, Martin Huan, Jacques Le Roy, Jacques Loiseau, Jacques Poupard, and Pierre Tremblay.

It's believed that all of the indentured laborers, including Julien, made the voyage to the New World aboard the same vessel. The "Journal of the Jesuits" notes that a sea captain named Feure was in Perche on 21 June 1647 and, further, that five ships were due to sail from the region that same year for New France.

Captain Feure's ship carried among its cargo the first horse ever transported to Canada; it was to be presented to the colony governor, De Montmagny, as a gift. According to the Jesuit chronicles, a vessel belonging to a Monsieur Godefroy—accompanied by a second ship named "Guardian Angel"—set sail

## History of My Canadian Mercier Ancestor (con't)

for New France in August 1647. Records of the port of La Rochelle in Saintonge Province indicate that Julien Mercier and his companions left there aboard the 70-ton vessel, "Marguerite," some time after 6 June 1647. Listed as the ship's outfitters were P. Le Gardeur and Noel Juchereau. After a voyage lasting two months, the coast of Canada was reached on 6 August 1647.

### Indentured Service

Once in Quebec, the tense situation existing in the colony became immediately noticeable to new arrivals. Peace and security were conspicuously absent—due more to Iroquois raiders from New York colony rather than the threat posed by English military forces to the south. Isaac Jogues and Jean de la Laude, missionary priests who volunteered to save the souls of fierce, pagan Mohawks, were martyred about that time. Julien Mercier learned of such happenings secondhand; he would personally witness other tragic events.

The nature of the work performed by this Mercier Canadien is uncertain. His employer, Noel Juchereau, served as administrator for the Communaute des Habitants (Community of Settlers), founded three years earlier in 1644. In the fall of that year, shortly after the arrival of his new servants, Juchereau returned to France. He died there prior to July of 1648.

Notarial documents confirm that Julien Mercier was in the employ of Michel Huppe on 22 July 1649. He left that job on 18 October 1649 and Huppe compensated Julien with the sum of 60 Pounds. It's uncertain how Mercier supported himself up to the year 1651. We do know that he eventually became a master locksmith.

### The New Landowner

On 15 October 1651, Julien joined the ranks of landowners in the community of Côte de Beaupré with his purchase of 5½ arpents (1 arpent = .085 acre) from Olivier Letardif and Robert Giguere. Other property owners there included Claude Bouchard, Julien Fortin, Louis Gagne, Robert Giguere, Etienne Lessard, P. Picard, and Etienne Racine.

Mercier subsequently sold 1½ arpents of the newly acquired property to Pierre Maufils. It improved his financial situation in that he now received a yearly rental from Maufils in the sum of 31 sols, 6 deniers, plus one live capon chicken. While engaged in the construction of a thatched cottage on his land, Julien found temporary living quarters elsewhere.

### Mercier-Poulain Marriage

Marriage entered the picture on 7 October 1652 when Mercier signed a pre-nuptial contract with Marie Poulain, daughter of Claude and Jeanne (Mercier) Poulain. This document was witnessed by Charles Boivin and Guillaume Pepin. As part of the agreement, Mercier's future father-in-law promised to

## History of My Canadian Mercier Ancestor (con't)

build the bridegroom a barn. His daughter agreed to contribute a supply of linen as well as a set of dishes to the new household.

Marriage banns for the couple were announced in the local church on 28 December 1653 as well as on 4 January and 11 January of 1654. The ceremony itself took place in the home of Robert Giguere on 18 January 1654 and was performed by Father Rageneau. Julien was then 32 years old; Marie, born circa 1640, was only 13 or 14 at the time. The tender age of many brides of that period is explained by the scarcity of eligible wives. Incidentally, Marie was one of the few Quebec-born individuals who spent their childhood in France.

Marie's father Claude arrived in New France on 11 June 1636. He was the son of Pascal and Marie (Levert) Poulain and hailed from Rouen, a port city in northern France. The elder Poulain married at Quebec three years later on 8 August 1639. The parentage and age of his bride, Jeanne Mercier, are unknown. Claude and Jeanne went back to their homeland in 1641—an unusual happening in that day and age—and returned to Canada around 1648. Poulain purchased his first land parcel at Ste. Anne from Julien Perrault, or Pecault, on 8 September 1651.

During the 23 years of their marriage, Julien and Marie Mercier had 11 children:

Louis, born in 1661; master locksmith; married 1) Marguerite Raboulin in 1685, 2) Anne Jacquereau in 1689, 3) Louise Simon in 1703 at Ste. Foy. Between 1685-94, notarial documents list six apprentices who learned the locksmith trade under Louis' tutelage. Tragically, he was found frozen to death on the Beauport road in February 1728, aged 67.

Julien, born in 1664.

Jeanne, baptized in 1666; died at an early age. NOTE: It wasn't unusual in those days for a Canadian child to be baptized days, and sometimes months, after the actual birth. This was due to the small number of priests in the wilderness of New France. A common error made by fledgling Franco-American genealogists is the assumption that a French-Canadian child's baptismal date is synonymous with birth date.

Marie, married Julien Allard.

Madeleine, married 1) Andre Berthelot, 2) Etienne Giguere.

Marguerite, twin, born posthumously and baptized on 7 February 1677; married at Ste. Anne, in a double ceremony with her twin, to Michel Patenotre.

Angelique, twin, born 7 February 1677; married to Joseph Giguere on the same date as her sister Marguerite.

Paschal, married a Cloutier.

## History of My Canadian Mercier Ancestor (con't)

Charles, married a Berthelot.

Jean, married a Monmainier.

Pierre, married a Chamberland.

### A Curious Ailment, and the After Years

At the age of 40 in 1661, after seven years of marriage, Julien Mercier came down with a strange malady. His parish priest reported that Julien believed that both feet were drying up and wasting away. Masses were said for him inasmuch as there was no known treatment for the problem in the rudimentary medical lore of that period. Mercier entrusted his fate to Saint Anne and, unaccountably, completely recovered from the illness.

Although 1661 proved an eventful year for Julien Mercier, it was a dreadful one for the parish of Ste. Anne. Their church was destroyed by a combination of flood tides and ice and had to be rebuilt from scratch. Two parishioners, Louis Guimont and Louis Gagne, were killed by a roving Iroquois war party on June 18. An 11-year-old youth, Rene Poulain, suddenly disappeared from the village, never to be found again. It's thought that he was either kidnapped by Indians or killed and eaten by some forest animal.

During that crisis year, Julien donated a quantity of wheat and barley, equivalent in monetary value to 18 Pounds, to the local church. Between 1669 and 1671, Julien also served as church warden. After leaving that office, he made a money gift of 6 Pounds and 4 sols to the church.

The founder of my branch of the Mercier clan in Canada died on 18 October 1676, aged 55. He left a large family and a young, pregnant widow. The funeral was held the very next day and Abbot Francois Fillon said the Mass. Four months later on 7 February 1677, Marie (Poulain) Mercier was delivered of twin girls, Marguerite and Angelique.

### Marie Mercier Remarries

Marie remained a widow five years; she married a widower named Charles de Monmainier, also a locksmith, on 11 November 1682. The ceremony was performed by Father Louis Soumande. A notarized inventory prepared at the time disclosed that the Mercier family property included a house, furniture, cattle (cows, pigs), and grain. The buildings and land had a value of 2,000 Pounds.

Charles de Monmainier had one child by his previous marriage to Marguerite Auolle—a daughter named Barbe who later wed Jean Mercier. Marie and Charles lived at Ste. Anne for several more years where the couple's only child, Louis, was born and baptized on 29 July 1685. They then moved to Quebec (City); this is verified by a notarial document listing a Charles Guenet as an apprentice of Charles de Monmainier. The family moved back to Ste. Anne in 1703. Their son Louis died there the same year, aged 8.

## History of My Canadian Mercier Ancestor (con't)

Charles de Monmainier died on 3 July 1716. Several days later, Marie herself became gravely ill. She died 13 days after her late husband on 16 July 1716, aged 75, and was buried the next day.

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### GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH ASSISTANCE IN FRANCE

Members interested in obtaining the services of a professional researcher in France may wish to contact the individual listed below. Mr. Racine recently offered his services to the Society and specializes in genealogical research assignments at national, departmental, military, and regional archives.

Include an international reply coupon when querying him about fees, etc. Mr. Racine also asks that you write to him in French.

Monsieur Claude Racine  
36 bis rue Larmeroux  
92170 - V A N V E S  
France  
Phone: (1) 736-58-54

## THE DEMONIC POSSESSION OF BARBE HALLAY

By Henri Carrier (#1)

This is the first of three reports concerning demonic possession, and/or diabolic presence, involving the Carrier family. The remaining accounts will appear in future issues of CML. J.V.

Barbe, 16-year-old daughter of Jean-Baptiste and Mathurine (Vallet) Hallay, was to discover she was a member of an oddly blessed and cursed family. One of three Hallay daughters born in France: an older sibling, Marie, was born in 1643, while Barbe herself arrived on the scene two years later; the youngest sister, Elisabeth, was born in 1649. A brother, Jean, was born at Quebec (City) in 1659.

Their parents were married at St. Julien de Coudray, near Chartres in France's northwest province of Orleanaise, and emigrated to Canada prior to 1659. Jean-Baptiste Hallay died tragically in New France of unspecified causes during the winter of 1672. His remains were found by the missionary priest Morel in woods near Lauzon, a community directly across the St. Lawrence River from Quebec City. Jean-Baptiste was laid to rest in the local cemetery on 19 March 1672. His wife Mathurine died on 16 March 1686 and interred at Pointe Levy near Quebec City.

Barbe Hallay first appears in New France records in the year 1660, aged 15, when employed as a servant in the household of Monsieur Giffard, Lord de Beauport, a seigniory located along the St. Lawrence, several miles north of the citadel at Quebec. Her bizarre problems were to begin that same year.

Living in Beauport at the time was a miller named Daniel Voil (also spelled Vuil). Supposedly an ex-Huguenot, it's said he renounced Protestantism in order to remain in a colony which forbade residence to non-Catholics. I've uncovered several exceptions to this ruling, however—French Calvinists who never renounced their religious beliefs though continuing to hold important positions in the New France administration.

Daniel Voil soon became known around the tiny settlement at Beauport as a sorcerer and magician. Presumably in league with the Devil, he was credited with the ability to cast evil spells. Daniel's blasphemous statements against Catholicism and the Holy Sacraments were also common knowledge. All things considered, Voil couldn't have been the most popular member of the Beauport community.

His tarnished reputation didn't prevent him—once aware of the charming young Barbe—from pursuing her with a fervent offer of marriage. But to

## The Demonic Possession of Barbe Hallay (con't)

no avail. The Hallay family quickly made known their firm opposition to the match. Beside himself with anger, Daniel apparently decided to avenge their refusal. It was then that strange occurrences began to drastically alter Barbe's life.

The Reverend Father Paul Rageneau—Jesuit author of La Vie de la Mère Catherine de Saint Augustin, religieuse hospitalière de la Miséricorde de Québec en la Nouvelle France (The Life of Mother Catherine de Saint Augustin, Nursing Sister of Mercy at Quebec in New France)—cites Daniel Voil as the culprit in this weird instance of diabolic presence. "It is to this unfortunate (the Beauport miller) that we attribute the demonic obsession afflicting the 16-year-old named Barbe Hallay, servant in the home of Lord Giffard, and whose condition deteriorated into a case of diabolic possession in December of 1660."

Among published letters of the revered Canadian Catholic nun, Marie of the Incarnation, one finds the accusation that, "This miller (Daniel Voil) was a heretic and sorcerer who, by diabolical means, did indeed torment this girl for the purpose of (persuading her to marry him). And (his spirit) appeared before her both day and night. Sometimes he seemed alone; at other times in the company of two or three persons whom the girl was able to name despite never having seen or known them previously."

Father Rageneau's writings further state that the demons who harassed Barbe materialized in various guises: men, women, children, and even in animal form. Other demons, Barbe herself recounted, gave the impression of having arrived from the satanic region of Hell itself.

These fiends occasionally spoke through the Hallay girl's mouth; yet, witnesses said her vocal cords never moved. Another reported phenomenon was the hurling of rocks through the air by invisible forces. Though observed zigzagging through a group of some 20 individuals, none of the rocks ever struck a person. This last incident occurred outside a house where Barbe was then staying. At the same time, loud noises were heard coming from the house—for which no natural explanation could be given. A search inside the home turned up various pieces of furniture that were either smashed or tossed around in general disarray.

Monseigneur Laval, the 38-year-old Bishop of Peltrie, dispatched missionaries to Barbe's home to exorcise her but their efforts failed. Even an exorcism attempt by the bishop himself met with no success. Deeply concerned about the young girl's well-being as well as her soul, the prelate arranged to have her moved to another home in Beauport. The insidious demons also followed her there and to several other houses in which she sought refuge.

For her own safety, Bishop Laval finally ordered Barbe brought to Quebec (City). He simultaneously ordered Daniel Voil seized and transported to a prison there. These actions required the concurrence of Lord de Beauport inasmuch as he retained exclusive legal jurisdiction over settlers in

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his seigniory and was accountable only to the royal governor of New France.

Upon arriving in Quebec (City), the unfortunate Barbe Hallay was placed in the care of that venerable nun—Mother Catherine de St. Augustin—at her order's Hotel Dieu (Hospital of God).

In the "Journal of the Jesuits," we find one entry concerning the hapless teenager:

DEC. 1660. & IANV. 1661. 289

En ce moys fut amenée de Beauport Barbe Halé, <sup>Barbe Halé.</sup>  
infestée d'un demon follet depuis 5. ou 6. moys, <sup>Esprit</sup>  
mais à diuerfes reprises; elle fut mise au commen- <sup>follet.</sup>  
cement dans vne chambre du vieux hospital, où  
elle passoit la nuit avec compagnie d'une garde de <sup>(DE MERE</sup>  
son sexe, & quelque prestre & seruiteurs. <sup>CATHERINE</sup>  
*Longa historia, de qua alibi fuse.*

Translation: December 1660 and January 1661 289

During this month, Barbe Halé (sic) was brought from Beauport, possessed of a demon for the past five or six months, presently under remission. She was placed in a room of the old hospital where she spent the night in the company of Mother Catherine, a nurse of her own sex, (plus) several priests and guardians.

At this point, I want to make an assumption that appears valid. It's unlikely that Barbe Hallay, after arriving at the Hotel Dieu, would have been placed in the midst of a reception committee if they weren't intending to exorcise the poor girl that very evening.

In all probability, the priests present were there to read and perform the Catholic ritual of exorcism. I've no doubt that Mother Catherine herself was one of the principal exorcists that night. The saintly nun, a mystic in her own right, was uniquely familiar with the phenomenon of diabolical influences, having personally experienced them over many years.

In his biography of Mother Catherine, Father Rageneau confirms this premise: "They believed there was no one more qualified to help the poor girl, in terms of charity alone, than Mother Catherine de St. Augustin who was always available to assist those afflicted individuals. In effect, she (Barbe Hallay) was cared for by a truly Christian heart, a charitable Hospitalière."

He goes on to state that Barbe's demons, enraged over the possibility of losing their victim, even tested their vile incantations against Mother



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Catherine. But the good nun, determined to protect an innocent child, would have fought off the denizens of Hell rather than yield to the temptation of committing a sin. The bag of tricks unleashed against Mother Catherine included bodily threats, evil spells, and flagrant disguises such as transforming themselves into Heavenly Angels of Light—an illusion that also failed.

A second record listing, this one from the Hotel Dieu registers, additionally verifies the presence of Barbe at that hospital:

AMHD-Q Chroniques de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, registre no 2, première partie: 1639-1698, page 153.

*\* Jam nous avons eu pensionnaire La fille de Jean Baptiste appelée Barbe halé, par ordre expres de Monseign<sup>r</sup> de Peltrie n<sup>r</sup>e s<sup>r</sup>igne Prelat; qu'il jugea La chose necessaire pour Le bien de cette fille; affligé p<sup>r</sup> Lors de quelq mallefice; Autres Lesquelles pensionnaires Sont de present sorties de chez nous;*

Translation: AMHD-Q Chronicles of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec. Register No. 2, Part 1: 1639-1698, Page 153.

We have a boarder, the daughter of Jean Baptiste, called Barbe Hale (sic), by order of Monseigneur de Peltrie, our distinguished prelate, who believed it necessary for the well-being of this girl, afflicted for some time by evil spells. Our other boarders are presently absent (due, undoubtedly, to the Christmas religious holidays—H.C.).

It is known that Barbe Hallay was successfully released from demonic possession. I believe the good nuns of Hotel Dieu kept her under their protection for some time to ensure that she recovered in spirit and remained free of diabolical influences. Later during her stay there, Barbe was employed in some capacity, probably as a servant. The hospital's record of expenditures (reproduced on the following page) lists her as being paid the sum of 100 livres, in an entry dated 25 January 1671, for the balance of wages due her.

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AMHD-Q      Registre recette et dépense de l'Hôpital Hôtel-Dieu  
de Québec, 1665-1727. page 72.

"Dépenses actives de l'hospital le 25me de janvier 1671"

*Debtes actives de l'hospital  
le 25<sup>me</sup> de Janvier 1671*

*a M<sup>rs</sup> Comte pour Rente des seize Ponts  
quinze vingt dix livres que nous avions  
preste' aux pauvres . . . . . 690 . . . . .*

*M<sup>rs</sup> onsiere de la Chesnoye . . . . . 900 . . . . .*

*M<sup>rs</sup> onsiere Charon . . . . . 350 . . . . .*

*M<sup>rs</sup> onsiere de la garenne . . . . . 300 . . . . .*

*✓ a Barbe Hallay pour Rente de ses  
gages . . . . . 200 . . . . .*

*aux domestiques de l'hospital . . . . . 250 . . . . .*

*2490<sup>to</sup>*

At the age of 25, apparently still living at the Hotel Dieu, Barbe Hallay met and married my direct ancestor, a young man named Jean Carrier. Their nuptial contract was signed by both on 27 July 1670; the marriage itself took place four months later on 14 November at Quebec (City).

Four children were born to this Hallay-Carrier union: Ignace-Philippe, Marie-Anne, Charles, and Jean. Jean Carrier, Sr., was living with one of his sons at the time of his death and is buried in the parish of St. Joseph at Levis, just across the St. Lawrence from Quebec (City). His burial record has never been found. Barbe Hallay Carrier, her ordeal of demonic oppression long past, lived to the age of 51 and was buried beside her husband on 18 June 1696.

## The Demonic Possession of Barbe Hallay (con't)

Returning to the dual blessed/cursed theme at the start of this article: the Hallay household in Canada included Barbe's older sister Marie, who later married Jean Girard. The couple had three children. A very pious woman, Marie often left her children unattended in order to go to Sunday Mass. And she never failed to assist the Ladies of the Holy Family sodality which met at the parish church.

Early one morning in the year 1665, the 22-year-old mother, as was her custom, left the children asleep at home to attend a Holy Family assembly at the church. The couple's oldest child was then four years of age. To her surprise on returning home, Marie found the children awake, dressed, and finished with breakfast. The eldest child told her mother that a woman, dressed entirely in white, had appeared at the house during Mrs. Girard's absence and helped the children get ready for the new day.

Marie was totally mystified by her unknown benefactor's deed inasmuch as she'd locked and bolted the front door before leaving for church. The door was still locked when Marie returned home! The parish priest, Father Mercier, heard of the unusual incident and concluded that the Blessed Virgin wished to impress on the young mother the importance of properly caring for children. Other mundane details would best be left to the protection of the Holy Family, it seemed.

And what of Daniel Voil, the malicious sorcerer who persecuted Barbe Hallay in such an unholy manner? Ecclesiastical authorities formally charged him with the crimes of being a relapsed heretic, blasphemer, and profaner of the Holy Sacraments.

Under colony laws, however, the Church could take no further action in the matter. Initially, the civil authorities—including the royal government—took a dim view of the charges brought against the Beauport miller. But they subsequently resolved their opposition and sentenced Daniel Voil to be executed by a firing squad. This was carried out at Quebec (City) on 7 October 1661—ten months after the beginning of Barbe Hallay's ordeal of demonic possession.

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## 1900 FEDERAL CENSUS OF CONNECTICUT (Con't)

By Lee DeRagon (#8)

We present the fifth installment in our ongoing series of Franco-American families extracted from the 1900 federal census of Connecticut. Communities featured in this June '85 CML include (in slightly non-alphabetic order):

Canton, Page 34	Newington, Page 44
Manchester, Page 37	West Hartford, Page 44
Meriden, Page 38	Simsbury, Page 45
New Britain, Page 42	South Windsor, Page 45

You may not recognize some familiar French surnames after Yankee census-takers completed their characteristic "misspelling bee"! So be forewarned.

The 1900 census can be examined at two Hartford locations—the State Library, 231 Capitol Avenue, and the Connecticut Historical Society, 1 Elizabeth Street.

Accompanying the census is a map of Connecticut showing the eight counties and the communities comprising each. There's also a sample census form containing actual questions asked of every Nutmeg State resident back in 1900. The following information is supplied in the extract:

1. Community of residence.
2. Family surname.
3. Christian name of each family member.
4. Relationship of each person to the head of family (see "Abbreviations Used in the Census" on the next page).
5. Age of every person in the household ("1/12" = one month old, etc.).
6. Place of birth of each household member.

Immediately following the census installment are seven biographies of prominent Franco-American families (Bassett, Bernier, Berthiaume, Blanchette, Bonneville, Brodeur, and Cournoyer). They were residents of eastern Connecticut during the first part of the 20th century.

The biographies initially appeared in "A Modern History of Windham County, Connecticut," edited by A.B. Lincoln and printed in 1920 by The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company of Chicago, Illinois. You're sure to chuckle over the gushing, Victorian-style prose that was a standard fixture in every writer's vocabulary way back then.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE CENSUS

### Relationships to head of households

A	Aunt	N	Nephew
Add	Adopted daughter	Ni	Niece
AdS	Adopted son	Nu	Nurse
At	Attendant		
		O	Officer
B	Brother	P	Patient
BL	Brother-in-law	Pa	Partner (share common housing)
Bo	Boarder	Pr	Prisoner
		Pri	Principal
C	Cousin	Pu	Pupil
D	Daughter	R	Roomer
DL	Daughter-in-law		
F	Father	S	Son
FB	Foster brother	SB	Step-brother
FF	Foster father	SBL	Step-brother-in-law
FL	Father-in-law	SD	Step-daughter
FM	Foster mother	SDL	Step-daughter-in-law
FSi	Foster sister	Se	Servant
		SF	Step-father
GA	Great aunt	SFL	Step-father-in-law
GD	Granddaughter	Si	Sister
GF	Grandfather	SiL	Sister-in-law
GGF	Great grandfather	SL	Son-in-law
GGM	Great grandmother	SM	Step-mother
GGGF	Great great grandfather	SML	Step-mother-in-law
GGGM	Great great grandmother	SS	Step-son
GM	Grandmother	SSi	Step-sister
GN	Grand nephew	SSiL	Step-sister-in-law
GNi	Grand niece	SSL	Step-son-in-law
GS	Grandson	Su	Superintendent
GU	Great uncle		
		U	Uncle
Hh	Hired hand		
HM	Hired man	W	Wife
		Wa	Warden
I	Inmate		
L	Lodger		
M	Mother		
ML	Mother-in-law		

#### CITIZENSHIP STATUS

A	Alien
NA	Naturalized
PA	First papers filed

HARTFORD COUNTY

CANTON

<b>Fournier</b>				<b>Francis</b>			
Peter	H	51	Can	Frank	H	59	Fr
Mary	W	49	Can	Rose	W	37	Can
Laura	D	13	CT	Eva	D	13	MA
Theresa	D	6	CT	Lauria	D	11	MA
Lena	D	25	MI				
Mary J.	GD	1	CT	<b>Robillard</b>			
<b>Gauthier</b>				Manuel	H	51	Can
Theodore	H	56	Can	Mary L.	W	42	Can
Leah	D	18	Can	Pilon, Ashel	AdS	16	CT
Aurilie	D	16	Can				
Harriet	D	13	Can	<b>Goulet</b>			
Longan, Earle	GS	3	CT	Louis	H	37	Can
<b>Rambault</b>				Olevine	W	33	Can
John	H	53	Can	Emma	D	10	Can
Mary L.	W	58	Can	Philius	S	8	Can
Mary L.	D	25	WI	Loria	S	5	Can
Napoleon B.	S	23	CT	Joseph	S	4	Can
Joseph B.	S	22	CT	Clara	D	1	Can
<b>Bergeron</b>				<b>Dessureau</b>			
Evereste	H	38	Can	Baselide	H	58	Can
Mary	W	39	Can	Marguerite	W	50	Can
Vangie	D	14	NH	Bertha	D	13	CT
Lucien	S	11	CT				
Joseph	B	30	Can	<b>Landry</b>			
<b>Pouliot</b>				Louis	H	71	Can
Frank	H	34	Can	Edna	W	60	VT
Abeline	W	30	Can	Lefebvre, Eli	SL	30	VT
Valicia	D	12	CT	Celinda	D	35	CT
Omer	S	7	CT	Stella E.	GD	6	CT
George	S	3	CT	<b>Beauchemin</b>			
<b>Mignault</b>				Clement	H	55	Can
Lucis	H	36	Can	Julia	W	54	Can
Octavia	W	36	Can	Clement	S	28	CT
John J.	AdS	4	CT	Edmund	S	18	CT
<b>Hamel</b>				Joseph A.	S	15	NY
Frederick	H	43	Can	Ernest J.	S	26	CT
Rosalie	W	41	Can	<b>Parisault</b>			
Fred	S	6	CT	Edward	H	29	Can
Irene	D	2	CT	Elizabeth	W	35	Can
Richard	S	7/12	CT	Blanche	AdD	15	Can
				<b>Parisault</b>			
				George	H	43	Can
				Mary	W	37	Can

HARTFORD COUNTY

CANTON

Hudon				Prou			
Frank	H	33	Can	Thomas	H	75	Can
Edith	W	30	Can	Columbus			
Ernestine	D	3	CT	Stephen	H	67	Can
Ernest	S	2	CT	Margaret	W	62	Can
David	S	2/12	CT	Mary L.	D	39	CT
Pelcien				Roi			
Alphonsine	H	37	Can	August	H	43	Can
Georgianna	W	34	Can	Emma	W	29	Can
Roseanna	D	6	CT	Brueyette			
Mary A.	D	3	CT	Peter	H	71	Can
Archambault				Elizabeth	D	30	CT
Frank	H	39	VT	Castonguay			
Eliza	W	38	CT	Joseph	H	37	Can
Thomas				Anna	W	38	Can
Lugy	H	46	Can	Edma	S	14	CT
Solenda	W	45	Can	Edna	D	11	CT
Alphonse	S	21	NY	Tousignant			
Ira F.	S	19	NY	August	H	36	MA
Louis J.	S	14	NY	Emma	W	37	MA
Fregeau				Clara	D	14	MA
Paul	H	33	VT	Eva	D	12	CT
Eliza	W	38	Can	Fred	S	10	CT
Eva	D	13	NY	Albert	S	7	CT
Corinne	D	9	NY	Lena	D	5	CT
Paul	S	7	NY	Regina	D	3	CT
Henry	S	6	NY	Landry			
Florence	D	4	NY	Ashel	H	38	CT
Clarence	S	3	NY	Mary	W	39	MI
Beauga				Louis	S	13	CT
Mary	H	64	Can	Edward	S	12	CT
Lena	D	38	Can	Godin			
Sophia	D	33	Can	Zepherim	H	43	Can
Sharon Fred	Bo	60	Can	Melvina	W	40	Can
Beauchamp				Zepherim	S	20	CT
Treefle	H	60	Can	Alfred	S	18	CT
Gilda	W	48	Can	Clara	D	16	CT
Gillie	S	22	CT	Linda	D	14	CT
Carrie	D	18	CT	Yvonne	D	5	CT
Remmie	S	16	CT	Bertha	D	2	CT
Lawrence	S	9	CT	Dalpes	S	9/12	CT
Georgianna	D	4	CT				

HARTFORD COUNTY

CANTON

Hudon

Uldric	H	46	Can
Celina	W	47	Can
Joseph	S	19	CT
Mary	D	18	MA
Uldric	S	15	CT
Ephrem	S	13	CT
Delia	D	11	CT
Oscar	S	9	CT
David	S	8	CT
Remi	S	6	CT
Alice	D	5	CT

Rainault

Felix	H	48	Can
Louise M.	W	37	Can
Ashel	S	19	CT
Henry	S	9	CT
Eveline	D	4	CT

Currey

Adolphus	H	36	NY
Emma	W	34	Can
Arthur	S	14	NY
Eva	D	11	CT

Gagnon

Angelina	H	36	Can
Eva L.	D	6	CT
Henri	S	4	CT
Florine	D	2	CT
Robert, Joseph	Bo	21	Can

Snay

Michael	H	51	Can
Ezilda	W	50	Can
Arthur	S	17	Can
Welles, Roche	SL	25	Can
Anna E.	D	21	Can

Barcelou

Joseph	H	57	Can
Laura	D	23	CT
Delora	S	18	NY
Hubert, Alexina	Ni	7	CT

Snay

Henry	H	31	Can
Celina	W	30	Can
Rose	D	9	CT
George	S	6	CT

Welcome

Frank	H	50	Can
Elizabeth	W	50	VT
Edward	S	18	CT
Harvie	S	15	CT
Arthur	S	11	CT

Brussie

Frederick E.	H	30	MA
Del L.	W	32	Can

Castonguay

Alfred	H	43	Can
Elmire	W	42	Can
Fred	S	16	CT
Ernest	S	12	CT
Blanche	Add	4	CT

Robert

Toffille	H	37	Can
Marceline	W	40	Can
George M.	S	13	NY
Clara M.	D	11	NY
Harry K.	S	8	CT
Willis J.	S	5	CT
Octave	S	3	CT
Alice E.	D	1	CT

Snay

William	H	56	Can
Octavie	W	44	Can
Frederick	S	17	NY
Oscar A.	S	15	Can
Lillie M.	D	11	CT

Quintal

Ludger	H	50	Can
Mathilde	W	48	Can
Alphonsina	D	24	CT

Garnea, Peter

Bo	16	Can
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Quintal

Phela	H	26	CT
Isabelle	W	25	CT



HARTFORD COUNTY

MANCHESTER

Thiboudeau

Louis	H	36	Can
Delima	W	30	Can
Amanda	D	10	Can
Anna	D	2/12	CT
Manault, Caroline	Bo	62	Can

Peron

Jules	H	49	Fr
Marie	W	46	Fr
Jeannie	D	19	Fr
Ida	D	18	Fr
Anna	D	17	Fr
Josephine	D	14	Fr

Filiere

Valentin	H	47	Fr
Leontine	W	40	Fr
Valentine	D	18	Fr
Leon	S	16	Fr
Gustave	S	15	Fr
Jule	S	9	Fr
Christine	D	7	Fr
Louis	S	4	CT

Mavien

Adolphe	H	39	Fr
Mary	W	36	Fr
Elsie	D	9	Fr
Georgia	D	6	Fr
Julia	D	5	Fr

Margout

Julius	H	31	Fr
Bertha	W	21	Fr
Emma	D	1	CT
Leon	B	26	Fr

Lane

Ernest	H	48	Fr
Marie	W	41	Fr
Marie	D	15	Fr
Cora	D	12	CT
Julia	D	9	CT
Louis	S	2/12	CT
Elmore	B	44	Fr

Lire

John	H	56	Fr
Rosalie	W	61	Fr
Paul J.	S	23	Fr
August	S	22	Fr
Michael	S	20	Fr
Charles	S	15	Fr
Marie	D	28	Fr
Elise	D	18	Fr

Maron

Charles	H	45	Fr
Mary	W	38	Fr
Lina	D	17	Fr
Fred	S	14	Fr
Herman	S	9	CT
Belle	D	5	CT

Valder

Camille	H	34	Fr
Lena	W	28	Fr
Camille	S	7	CT
Girard, Julia	ML	70	Fr

Rollet

Alfred	H	24	Fr
Ernestine	W	26	Fr

Huet

Napoleon	H	63	Fr
Mary	W	52	Fr
Albert	S	19	Fr
Alma	D	17	Fr

Deforge

Henry	H	37	MA
Emily	W	28	Can
Anna	D	11	CT
William	S	5	CT
Carrie	D	5/12	CT

Claudien

Eugene	H	54	Fr
Augustine	W	44	Fr
Mary	D	19	Fr
Emil	S	20	Fr

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

MERIDEN

Viellette				St. Onge			
Adolphe	H	52	Can	Joseph	H	53	Can
Georgianna	W	44	Can	Charles	S	21	Can
Edward	S	18	CT	Joseph, Jr.	S	19	Can
				Mary	D	16	Can
				Flora	D	14	Can
				Rosanna	D	13	Can
Driggs							
William	H	31	CT	Dontigne			
Amanda	W	32	Can	Frank	H	43	Can
Flavia	D	1/12	CT	Leda	W	42	Can
Frank S.	B	25	CT	Mary	D	20	CT
Pronovost, Angie	SL	22	Can	Blanche	D	17	CT
Germain, Elaine	Nu	51	Can	John	S	16	CT
				Frank	S	13	CT
Ives				Mabel	D	12	CT
Frank J.	H	28	CT	Cletus	D	9	CT
Matilda L.	W	32	Can	Demencia	D	6	CT
LaHaye, Irving	SS	9	CT	Leroy	S	4	CT
LaHaye, Rudolph	SS	7	CT	Willis	S	2	CT
Labelle, Joseph	Bo	25	Can				
				Grussi			
Sorenson				Frank	H	48	Fr
Louis	H	36	Den	Josephine	W	42	Fr
Victoria	W	33	Can	William	S	16	CT
Louis N.	S	11	MA	Charles	S	14	CT
Charles	S	9	CT	Frank	S	8	CT
Florence	D	7	CT	Josephine	D	5	CT
Dessureau, Eugenia	Bo	34	Can	Slick, Kate	ML	76	Fr
Turcot				Lamontagne			
Louis	H	43	Can	Emma	H	48	Can
Emily	W	42	MA	Ernestine	D	25	CT
Evelyn F.	D	17	CT	Neveu, Ulderic	B	50	Can
Aime A.	S	14	CT	Neveu, Malvina	Si	46	Can
Arthur H.	S	13	CT				
Ernest S.	S	9	CT	Marcoux			
Florence L.	D	5	CT	Telesphore	H	42	Can
				Ida	D	17	MA
St. Onge				Wilfred	S	13	Can
Frank	H	25	Can				
Ella E.	W	28	Can	Chalifoux			
Frank H.	S	8/12	CT	Nathalie	H	75	Can
				Euphrem	D	53	Can
Frederick				Odile	D	44	Can
William	H	44	Can	Eugene	S	40	Can
Mary E.	W	52	Can	Alice	D	35	Can
Marchant, William	SS	23	CT				

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

MERIDEN

Raby				St. Onge			
Eloise	H	65	Can	Edgar	H	22	Can
Eugene	S	35	Can	Annie	W	20	Can
Charles	S	32	Can	Edgar	S	1	CT
Louise	D	40	Can				
Mary A.	D	38	Can	St. Onge			
Laura	D	36	Can	Joseph	H	59	Can
				Delima	W	54	Can
Forest				Joseph	S	27	Can
Joseph	H	33	Can	Narcisse	S	19	Can
Annie	W	34	CT	Ida	D	17	Can
Frederick	S	8	MA	Alix, Delima	D	29	Can
Charles	S	6	MA	Alix, Victoria	GD	1	CT
Rachael	D	5	MA				
Coiteux, Alvina	SL	28	Can	Norbert			
Coiteux, Napoleon	BL	30	Can	Francis	H	60	Can
Harry J.	Ne	5	MA	Celina	W	54	Can
Alice	Ni	4	CT	Alfred	S	12	CT
				Clara	D	10	CT
Plouf							
Frank	H	41	Can	Lebell			
Ida	W	35	MA	Joseph	H	61	Can
Frank	S	15	CT	Matilda	W	50	Can
Lena P.	D	14	CT	Henry	S	26	MA
William E.	S	12	CT	Edith	D	22	CT
Lottie M.	D	11	CT	Harry L.	S	11	CT
Arthur O.	S	8	CT				
Ernest R.	S	6	CT	Hamelin			
Claire A.	D	3	CT	Jeffrey	H	45	Can
Janette	D	1	CT	Emma	W	43	Can
				Frank L.	S	8	CT
Morin				Ernest J.	S	6	CT
Joseph	H	37	Can	Laura V.	D	4	CT
Elizabeth	W	34	Can				
Malvina	D	12	MA	Grimond			
Ulric	S	10	CT	Arthur	H	22	Can
Joseph	S	8	CT	Delia D.	W	22	Can
Samuel	S	6	CT	Eva D.	D	1/12	CT
Arthur	S	3	CT				
Blanche	D	1	CT	Pellrin			
				Louis	H	54	Can
Bouvie				Mary	W	49	Can
Francis	H	55	Fr	Louise	D	24	Can
Mary	W	50	Ire				
Theresa	D	26	CT	Pellrin			
Margaret	D	23	CT	Romeo	H	22	CT
Lussie	D	15	CT	Laura	W	22	CT
Julia	D	13	CT	Edgar	S	6/12	CT

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

MERIDEN

Trudell				Cloutier			
Adolph	H	22	Can	John B.	H	37	Can
Bridget	W	22	Ire	Alvina	W	30	CT
Felix				Dorila	D	10	CT
Alfred	H	37	Can	Hector	S	8	CT
Mary	W	27	Can	Esther	D	6	CT
Jerry	S	4	CT	Orila	D	5	CT
Adolph	S	3	CT	Aurillie	D	3	CT
Ernest	S	2	CT	Doneta	D	1	CT
Elenore	D	1	CT	Desandmiers			
Pigeon				Leon	H	47	Can
Frank	H	58	Can	Maria S.	W	44	Can
Elizabeth	W	55	Can	Blanche E.	D	17	CT
Armedias F.	S	28	CT	Emile	S	13	CT
Norfelt	S	19	CT	Irene	D	8	CT
Doridieuaux, Edna	Si	60	Can	Ernest	S	8	CT
Dupuis				Elvina	D	6	CT
Peter	H	46	Can	Arthur	S	3	CT
Lizzie	W	41	VT	Alfred	B	50	Can
Frederick	S	22	CT	Morrisett			
Adelard	S	20	CT	Philip	H	29	CT
Wilfred	S	18	CT	Pauline	W	29	NY
Eva	D	17	CT	Otto	S	7	CT
Alphonse	S	15	CT	Eveline	D	5	CT
Parmelie	D	12	CT	Philip	S	2	CT
Louis H.	S	10	CT	Scharezze, Otto	FL	54	Ger
George H.	S	8	CT	Lemieux			
Ernest M.	S	2	CT	Mathew	H	40	Can
Alexander	F	71	Can	Abbie	W	35	Can
Brunelle				Sophie	D	8	CT
Etienne	H	47	Can	Paul	S	3	CT
Marie S.	W	43	Can	Marchand			
Armand	S	11	CT	Peter A.	H	64	Can
Raoul	S	9	CT	Clodion	S	30	CT
Gabrielle	D	6	CT	Beatrice	D	19	CT
Perreault				Dessulair			
Joseph H.	H	43	Can	Reuben	H	68	Can
Mary E.	W	33	CT	Josephine	W	50	Can
May L.	D	17	CT	Levi	S	27	CT
Delia	D	13	CT	Jennie	DL	23	CT
Joseph	S	8	CT	Urbain	GS	2	CT
Julius R.	S	7	CT	Carrigan, Amos	Ne	15	MI

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

MERIDEN

Trudeau				Gauthier			
Clement J.	H	30	MA	Philip	H	34	Can
Phebe	W	32	Can	Malvina	W	27	CT
Henry J.	S	9	CT	Joseph	S	5	CT
Lew F.	S	7	CT	George	S	3	CT
Arthur T.	S	2	CT				
Chateaufeuf				Norbet			
Joseph	H	60	Can	Clara	H	29	CT
Margareth	W	59	MA	Rollin	S	3	CT
				Alma	D	1	CT
Tatro				Fortin			
Peter	H	31	VT	Louis	H	42	Can
Victorine	W	31	Can	Natalie	W	35	MA
Arline	D	1	MA	Eva C.	D	13	MA
				Rhea L.	D	7	CT
Norbert				Rousseau			
Ephrain	H	66	Can	Joseph A.	H	41	Can
Bridget	W	63	Ire	Seraphine	W	34	Can
Stionge				Alfred	S	13	CT
Eusebe	H	26	Can	Ovila	S	5	CT
Angelina	W	25	Can	Duplessis			
Aurese	D	5	MA	Joseph	H	27	CT
Eusebe	S	3	CT	Nora	W	22	CT
Gills				Claire	D	6/12	CT
Felix	H	38	Can	Frank	B	12	CT
Mary	W	37	Can	Augustin			
John H.	S	14	RI	James	H	61	Can
Charles J.	S	11	RI	Eliza	W	61	Can
Felix M.	S	10	RI	Virginy	D	30	Can
Mary S.	D	7	RI	Laura	D	28	Can
Joseph P.	S	4	RI	Joseph	S	27	Can
George A.	S	2	RI	Albert	S	25	Can
Monette				Eva	D	15	CT
Hilde	H	83	Can	Felix			
Peter	S	43	Can	Henry	H	45	Can
George	GS	26	CT	Henry, Jr.	S	21	CT
Dessureau				Eva G.	D	19	CT
Henry	H	54	Can	Hattie	D	17	CT
Clarie	W	45	Can	Annie	D	14	CT
Rose	D	20	Can	Freddie	S	11	CT
Albertine	D	16	Can	Alvin	S	6	CT
Arthur	S	9	Can				

HARTFORD COUNTY

NEW BRITAIN

Morencey				Paquette			
Mary	H	45	Can	John	H	50	Can
Julia	D	21	Can	Herson	W	52	Can
Valerie	D	18	Can	John	S	23	MI
Mary	D	17	Can	Ernest	S	21	MI
Marguerite	D	16	Can	Alex	S	18	MI
Delire	D	13	Can	Mary	D	16	MI
Annie	D	9	Can	Della	D	14	MI
				Frederick	S	12	MI
Labrea				Paquette			
Pierre	H	34	Can	Edward	H	24	MI
Anita	W	22	Can	Mary	W	23	Can
Joseph	S	4	Can	Bonenfant			
Hebert	S	2	Can	Alexander	H	51	Can
Antoinette	D	1	Can	Annie	W	51	Can
Morency				Charles	S	21	MI
Joseph	H	24	Can	Philip	S	19	MI
Julia	W	21	Can	Ida	D	16	MI
Lulu	D	4	CT	Casper	S	15	MI
Thinjaw				Charoux			
Lon	H	60	Can	Joseph	H	70	Can
Melvina	W	57	Can	Mary	W	60	Can
Cyril	S	17	Can	Lechans			
Fedorah	D	19	Can	Philip	H	45	Can
Baillargeon				Sarah	W	30	Can
Philomene	H	50	Can	Rosina	D	5	CT
Delore	D	20	Can	Doucette			
Zelone	S	17	Can	Joseph	H	50	Can
Raoul	S	13	Can	Mary	W	44	Can
Alex	S	12	Can	Emma	D	27	CT
White				Agnes	D	25	CT
Levi	H	56	Can	Josephine	D	9	CT
Victoria	W	50	VT	Frederick	S	22	CT
Rivers				Arthur	S	15	CT
Albert	H	48	Can	Foushette			
Julia	W	48	CT	Joseph	H	52	Can
Mary	D	25	CT	Phoebe	W	46	VT
John	S	23	CT	Louis	S	19	Can
Daniel	S	17	CT	Joseph	S	17	Can
George	S	14	CT	Florence	D	13	Can
Annie	D	10	CT	John	S	11	Can
Edward	S	5	CT				

HARTFORD COUNTY

NEW BRITAIN

Lantiegne				Bachand			
Lange	H	52	Can	Henri	H	31	Can
Mary	W	42	Can	Ovalda	W	30	Can
Joseph	S	14	Can	Harold	S	7	MA
Montague, Louis	Bo	42	MA				
				Benoit			
Darling				Azari J.	H	45	Can
William W.	H	28	Can	Abbie	W	40	VT
Phoebe M.	W	24	Can	Rhea	D	14	CT
William H.	S	2	CT	Elina	D	11	CT
George R.	S	4/12	CT	Corine	D	9	CT
				Gladis	D	1	CT
Follette				Dousette			
Pierre	H	58	Can	George	H	44	CT
Mary	W	58	Can	Elizabeth	W	33	Can
Charles	S	20	Can	Frederick	S	1	CT
Olivene	D	18	Can				
				Deschenes			
Douki				Pascal	H	45	Can
Louis	H	37	Can	Marie	W	33	Can
Mary	W	37	Can	Francis	S	6	CT
Louis	S	14	CT				
Lydia	D	13	CT	Cote			
Frederick	S	11	CT	Peter	H	38	Can
Emil	S	10	CT	Emma	W	36	Can
Amanda	D	8	CT	Marela	D	13	Can
Edward	S	4	CT	Rosa	D	10	Can
Archibald	S	3	CT	Mary	D	7	Can
				Antoinette	D	5	Can
Dube							
Louis	H	49	Can	Poyer			
Lucy	W	42	Can	John B.	H	40	Can
Emma	D	21	Can	Mary	W	37	Ire
Ilene	D	19	Can	John B.	S	3	CT
Zelda	D	18	CT				
Clara	D	14	CT	White			
Alma	D	10	CT	George	H	45	MA
Louisa	D	7	CT	Delia	W	43	Can
Euphonsine	D	5	CT	George	S	23	MA
				Isaac	S	22	MA
Burnette				Eli	S	18	MA
Frank	H	55	Can	Agnes	D	15	CT
Rosare	W	42	Can	Julia	D	13	CT
Frank	S	24	MA	Rosie	D	11	CT
Rosie	D	16	CT	Georgianna	D	9	CT
Louis	S	13	CT	Delia	D	6	CT
Bennett, Theresa	ML	69	Can				

HARTFORD COUNTY

NEWINGTON

WEST HARTFORD

Landry  
 Charles H 32 Fr  
 Anna W 34 Fr  
 Margaret D 9 CT  
 Charles S 2 CT  
 Arthur S 1 CT

Manseault  
 Stephen H 37 Can  
 Leddeame W 30 VT  
 Cecilia A. D 4 CT  
 Joseph S 3 CT  
 Bernadette D 10/12 CT  
 Varil, Lucy SiL 38 Can

PLAINVILLE

Leveque  
 George H 22 Can  
 Anne W 27 Can  
 Lena A. D 5/12 CT

Benway  
 Lyman H 48 VT  
 Matilda W 44 VT  
 Arthur J. S 24 VT  
 Rosa Ni 9 RI  
 Benway, William Bo 44 VT

Dandurand  
 Alfred H 45 Can  
 Adelle W 40 Can  
 Poirier, Louis Bo 26 Can

Lord  
 Arthur H 27 Can  
 Flora L. W 20 Can  
 Ernest A. S 2 CT  
 Leo J. S 1 CT

Beaupre  
 Frederick H 38 Can  
 Elise W 40 Can  
 Eva D 14 Can  
 Albina D 10 CT  
 Oscar S 9 CT  
 Conrad E. S 8 CT  
 Ada B. D 5 CT

Muman  
 Mederick H 48 Can  
 Georgianna W 46 Can  
 Dora D 21 Can  
 Rosa D 17 CT  
 Georgianna D 16 CT  
 John S 13 CT  
 Joseph S 11 CT  
 Wilfrid S 7 CT  
 Celestina D 6 CT  
 Dewey A. S 7/12 CT

SOUTHINGTON

Dagenais  
 Joseph H 35 Can  
 Victorine W 32 Can  
 George S 8 CT  
 Anna D 6 CT  
 Laura D 8/12 CT

Oliver  
 Joseph H 35 Fr  
 Albertine W 37 Fr  
 Morin S 18 Fr  
 Antoinette D 16 Fr  
 Andrew S 14 Fr  
 Louise D 10 Fr

Maynard  
 Remy H 53 Can  
 Addie W 55 VT  
 Ernest S 31 VT  
 Marian D 29 VT  
 Marrison, Eugene SL 30 VT  
 Annie D 24 CT  
 Ernest GS 3 CT  
 Irene A. GD 2 CT

SUFFIELD

Raymond  
 Joseph Se 21 Can

Dupont  
 Henry Bo 23 Can



HARTFORD COUNTY

SIMSBURY

SOUTH WINDSOR

Lacroix  
 Adelard H 29 Can  
 Amanda W 25 Can  
 Mary A. D 6 CT  
 Joseph S 5 CT  
 Eva M. D 7/12 CT

Pommereau  
 Peter H 48 Fr  
 Marie H. W 43 Fr  
 Albert L. S 24 Fr  
 Alexander S 18 CT  
 Victor M. S 13 CT

Genlot  
 August H 38 Fr  
 Marie J. W 37 Fr  
 August S. S 15 Fr  
 Henry J. S 13 Fr  
 Amien S. S 9 CT  
 Joseph S 7 CT  
 Leon D. S 7/12 CT

Bourgess  
 Alfred H 34 Fr  
 Clementine W 31 Fr  
 Sophy D 10 Fr  
 Alfred S 7 Fr  
 Louis S 5 CT  
 Lucien S 1 CT

MARLBOROUGH

Hossette  
 Joseph H 50 Fr  
 Stephen Bo 37 Fr

Christan  
 Joseph H 47 Can  
 Josselin W 42 Can  
 Alfred S 16 Can  
 Annie D 12 Can  
 Philip S 14 Can  
 Mary D 11 Can  
 Ellsworth S 9 Can  
 Amos S 9 Can  
 Albert S 7 Can  
 Bessie D 4 CT

Lacrosse  
 Felix H 59 Can  
 Emma W 45 MA  
 John S 22 CT  
 Eva A. D 12 CT

Payette  
 Mathias H 39 NY  
 Mary W 24 NY  
 Mabel G. D 4 NY  
 Bessie C. D 1 NY

Prudhomme  
 Joseph H 24 Can  
 Delia L. W 24 NY  
 Velida D 2 NY  
 Jerry F 54 Can  
 Coty, Hebert Bo 23 Can  
 James, Henry Bo 40 Can  
 Ovey, Joseph Bo 25 Can  
 Burchard, Francis Bo 20 Can  
 Boulanger, Clodemire Bo 36 Can  
 Rioux, Joseph Bo 25 Can

Bouchard  
 Frank H 39 Can  
 Minnie W 30 Can  
 Frank S 10 CT  
 George S 9 CT  
 John S 8 Can  
 Minnie D 6 CT  
 Lilie D 4 CT  
 Edwin F. S 5/12 CT

Brickyard workers:  
 Cloutier, J. Bo 51 Can  
 Cloutier, Wilfred Bo 23 Can  
 Cloutier, Joseph Bo 26 Can  
 Roy, Arthur Bo 18 Can  
 Bolduc, Frank Bo 23 MN  
 Blais, Adelard Bo 18 Can  
 Laroche, Paul Bo 39 Can  
 Laroche, John Bo 52 Can  
 Hebert, Charles Bo 28 Can  
 Fortier, Frank Bo 28 Can

Robarby  
 Frank J. H 47 Fr

## GUIDE TO SOUNDIX SYSTEM

The Soundex filing system for the 1880 and 1900 Federal Census groups together names of the same and similar sounds but of variant spellings on index cards. Each card gives the name, age and birth-place of all members in the household. There is a cross-reference card for each child or member whose surname is different from that of the head of the household.

To search for a particular name, the researcher must first determine the code number for the surname of the individual. This code number consists of the first letter of the surname followed by three numbers.

### Soundex Coding Guide

<u>CODE</u>	<u>KEY LETTERS AND EQUIVALENTS</u>
1	b, p, f, v
2	c, s, k, g, j, q, x, z
3	d, t
4	l
5	m, n
6	r

The first letter of the surname is not coded.

The letters A, E, I, O, U, Y, W, and H are not coded.

Every Soundex code must have the first letter of the surname plus a three-digit number. A name yielding no code letters, as LEE, would be L 000; a name yielding only one code number would have two zeros added, as KUHNE, coded K 500; one yielding two code numbers would have one zero added, as EBELL, coded E 140.

When two key letters or equivalents appear together, or one key letter immediately follows or precedes an equivalent, the two are coded as one letter, by a single number, as follows: KELLY coded as K 400.

As only three digits are needed, the remaining letters in a long name do not have to be coded. Prefixes to surnames such as "van, von, di, de, le, dela, and du" are disregarded in alphabetizing and in coding.

The code number is in the upper left-hand corner of the index card on the film. First names are alphabetical within each code group.

The following names are examples of Soundex coding and are given only as illustrations:

<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>LETTERS CODED</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>
ALLRIGHT	l, r, c	A 462
EBERHARD	b, r, r	E 166
ENGBRETHSON	n, g, b	E 521
HEIMBACH	m, b, c	H 512
LARIVIERE	r, v, r	L 616
SYLVESTRE	l, v, s	S 412
VIAU	- , - , -	V 000

D-625

STATE Massachusetts

Dragon Amadee  
NAME

VOL. 14 ED 251

W April 1854 SHEET 4 LINE 35  
COLOR MONTH YEAR AGE Canada (Fr)  
ESSEX COUNTY Amesbury town  
M C D

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STREET 34 HOUSE NO

OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY

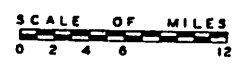
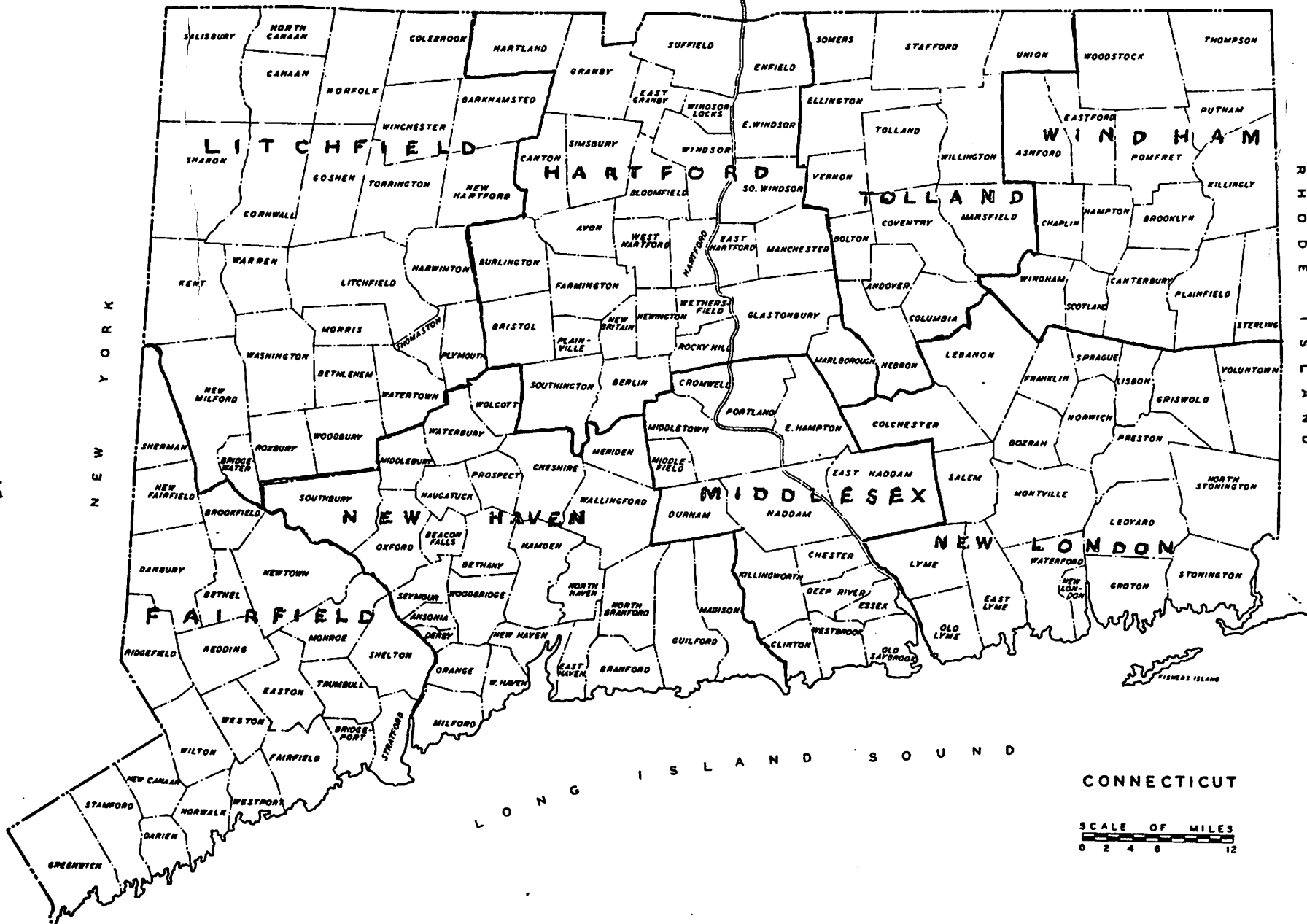
NAME	RELATIONSHIP	BIRTH		AGE	BIRTH PLACE
		MON	YEAR		
<u>Dragon Delphine</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>1864</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>Canada (Fr)</u>
<u>" Elodie</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>1895</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Canada (Fr)</u>
<u>" Adelard</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Canada (Fr)</u>
<u>" Eva</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Canada (Fr)</u>

M A S S A C H U S E T T S

N E W Y O R K

R H O D E I S L A N D

- 87 -



1900 CENSUS

Microfilm  
Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_

Town/Township \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Supv. Dist. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Enum. Dist. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Page No. \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION				NAME of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION							NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP		OCCUPATION		EDUCATION													
Street	House No.	Dwelling No.	Family No.		Relation to head of family	Color	Sex	Month of birth	Year of birth	Age	Single, married, widowed, divorced	No. of years married	Mother of how many children	Number of these children living	Place of birth	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Year of immigration to U.S.	No. of years in U.S.	Naturalization	Occupation	No. of months not employed	Attended school (months)	Can read	Can write	Can speak English	Home owned or leased	Home owned free or mortgaged	Farm or house			

## OLIVER BASSETT

Oliver Bassett, the capable manager of the town farm in the town of Killingly, was born at Danielson, Connecticut, May 12, 1876, his parents being John B. and Adeline (Dragon) Bassett. The father, a native of Canada, remained in that country to the age of twelve years and then came to the United States, continuing his education which had been begun in the schools of his native country, by study in a night school at Danielson. He was afterward employed in the Quinebaug mills of Danielson, spending twenty-five years as a loom fixer. Later he purchased a farm near Danielson and for sixteen years devoted his attention to general farming and dairying and also operated a cider mill upon his place. He passed away May 19, 1909, and is still survived by his widow, who makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. William Ross, on Broad Street in Danielson. Their family numbered four children: Oliver, of this review, Clara, who is the wife of William Ross, a reed manufacturer who also operates a sawmill in Danielson; John, who married Eva Rapp, of Danielson, and is associated with Mr. Ross in reed manufacturing; and Alfred, who wedded Lillian McNeal, of Providence, Rhode Island, and is also connected with Mr. Ross in the reed business.

Oliver Bassett was a pupil in the public schools of Danielson and in youth began working in the cotton mills, being thus employed for five years. He afterward turned his attention to farming and from 1889 until 1900, or for a period of eleven years, was employed by Daniel Shippee. Later he purchased the old home place, which he rented to others for a time but eventually sold. He then leased a farm from Mrs. Charles Perkins in the town of Killingly for a period of eleven years and thereon devoted his attention to the cultivation of his fields and to dairying, conducting his business affairs with very gratifying success. He afterward purchased farm land near Danielson and it was his intention to there engage in the lumber business, but he was solicited by the officials of the town to take over the town farm and accordingly he rented his place in Danielson and assumed the management of the town farm in November, 1916. Here he has since remained, giving excellent satisfaction by his capable management of the property and the care of those living thereon.

On the 20th of March, 1898, Mr. Bassett was married to Lena Shippee, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Thompson) Shippee, natives of Windham county. To this marriage five children have been born: Lawrence O., Mary E., Earl, John E. and Adeline, all yet at home with the exception of Earl, who has been called to the home beyond.

Mr. Bassett is a republican in his political views. He worked for the town several years as foreman of the roads and he has always maintained a helpful attitude in public affairs. The family attend and support the Congregational church of Dayville.

## FRANCIS XAVIER BERNIER

Francis Xavier Bernier, proprietor of a grocery and meat market in Danielson, was born at Cap St. Ignace, Canada, November 15, 1863, and is a son of Francis and Marie (Caullard) Bernier. The father in early manhood entered upon a seafaring life and for many years was a navigator, sailing to most of the world's ports. He was successful in his navigation activities and in the spring of 1880 he retired from active business and with his family removed to the United States, settling in Danielson, where he lived retired for about twenty years, enjoying a well earned rest. In 1900 he decided to make a trip back to Canada and while there became interested in farming, purchasing a tract of land which he continued to cultivate and improve until July, 1919. He then disposed of his property and once more came to Danielson, where he has since made his home with his son, being now in the eighty-seventh year of his age. His wife passed away in Canada in 1906. They were the parents of four children, all born in St. Ignace, these being Francis X.; Philip, who now lives in Taftville, Connecticut; Philomen, who died in Canada in 1915; and Caroline, who is a resident of Danielson.

Francis X. Bernier came to Danielson in boyhood with his parents and obtained his education in the graded schools of this city. He first became identified with its mercantile interests by opening a small store, which he conducted for about two years. On attaining his majority, however, he gave up business there and went to Montreal, Canada, where he soon established a grocery and meat market, which he carried on with excellent success for about seventeen years, remaining a factor in the commercial circles of that city until 1901, when he disposed of his business there and purchased a hotel of which he was proprietor for about a year. In 1903 he sold his hotel and again came to Danielson, where for three years he was engaged in business on South Main street as proprietor of a fish market. He also conducted a barber shop for a time and later went to Alaska with a party of gold prospectors, remaining in the mining section of that country for seven years. Once more he came to Danielson and here soon opened a meat market and grocery store, which he has since owned and managed. He has recently removed to new and larger quarters on South Main Street, where he has an attractive modern establishment, carrying an extensive line of staple and fancy groceries, while his meat department is equally well equipped, his fair dealing and reasonable prices bringing to him a liberal patronage.

In Danielson, Mr. Bernier was married to Miss Azilda Barbeau, a native of Canada and a daughter of Toussant and Marie (Laroque) Barbeau, who were also natives of that country. Mrs. Bernier died in Danielson, July 21, 1916. They were the parents of five children. Henri, born in Montreal, Canada, July 15, 1887, is now employed as overseer at the Connecticut Mills in Danielson and was here married to Delima St. Germain, by whom he has one child, Adrien Robert, who was born in Danielson, December 4, 1914. Marie Louise, the second of the family, born in Montreal, October 6, 1888, is the wife of Adellard Savoie, now living at Moosup, in the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, and they have one child, Doris, born in Moosup, October 16, 1916. Senneville, born in Montreal, is the wife of Joseph Robillard, a native of Canada, now living in Danielson, and they have one child, Roland B., born in Danielson, December 15, 1918.

## FRANCIS XAVIER BERNIER (Cont.)

Albert, born at Tupper Lake, New York, married Iva Jones, who was born in East Killingly, Connecticut. They reside in Danielson, where he is now associated with his father in the meat business, although a druggist by trade. Loretta, born in Danielson, July 20, 1902, married Derwood Burdick of Danielson.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and they are communicants of St. James parish. In politics Mr. Bernier is a democrat. His business interests, however, make full claim upon his time and energies, so that he has never sought public office, and his success is the direct result of his close application and indefatigable industry.

## MOSES HENRY BERTHIAUME

Moses Henry Berthiaume, proprietor of a drug store at Danielson, is a native son of Connecticut, having been born at Mechanicsville, January 25, 1886, his parents being Moses and Mary (Daigle) Berthiaume, both of whom were of Canadian birth. The father pursued his early education in the schools of that country but was only eleven years of age when he came to the United States and went to live with his brother, Joseph Berthiaume, at Grosvenor Dale, Connecticut, the latter having removed from Canada to this state some years before. Not long after his arrival, Moses Berthiaume, Sr., began working in the cotton mills and was thus employed for about a year. He afterward removed to Mechanicsville, where he secured work in the mills, and in a short time he learned weaving and spinning. He followed those lines of work at Mechanicsville for about eighteen years. When he was thirty-one years of age he removed to Dayville, in the town of Killingly, Connecticut, and obtained a position with the Dayville Woolen Company, the predecessor of the Assawaga Company. He continued with that company as a weaver for about ten years, after which he worked in the woolen mill at Elmville, Connecticut, where, however, he remained for only a year. He then returned to Dayville and has since been employed as a spinner there, thus having devoted his entire life to mill interests. He is a member of L'Union St. Jean Baptiste of America, is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, also of the Foresters of America and is a communicant of St. Joseph's church of Dayville. He has been married twice. At West Thompson, Connecticut, by the Rev. J. H. Fitzmaurice, he was married to Miss Mary Daigle, and the children born of that union are seven in number. Moses Henry is the eldest. Joseph, who was born at Mechanicsville, May 4, 1887, married Emma Lafave, of Dayville, where he now lives with his wife and four children: Leona, Lillian, Agnes and Joseph. Edward Theodore, who was born at Mechanicsville, September 22, 1888, and now lives at Dayville, married Eva Labossier, of Putnam. Leona, born at West Thompson, is the wife of Arthur Marchessault, of Dayville, and they have one child, Normon. Agnes, born at West Thompson, is living in Dayville. Mary Ann, born in West Thompson, is also at the family home in Dayville. Amelia C., born in Dayville, is the wife of Wilfred Gingras, of that place, and has one child, Leodore. Mrs. Berthiaume, the mother of the above named, passed away in Dayville, May 21, 1898, and Mr. Berthiaume afterward married Amanda Bousquet, of Putnam, Connecticut, by whom he has one child, Anita, who was born in Dayville.



MOSES HENRY BERTHIAUME (Cont.)

Moses Henry Berthiaume, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the public schools of Mechanicsville, West Thompson and Dayville and when fourteen years of age secured a position as clerk in the drug store of W. E. Labelle of Dayville, with whom he remained for four years. During two years of that period, he also studied under the private instruction of Professor A. T. Boland, now the Rev. A. T. Boland. In September, 1904, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he pursued a year's course in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and soon afterward successfully passed the examination for registered pharmacist at Hartford, Connecticut. He continued in the employ of Mr. Labelle in Dayville as a registered pharmacist and manager until May 1, 1913, when he came to Danielson to accept a similar position in the drug store here opened by Mr. Labelle. He was thus engaged until January 8, 1918, after which he spent a short time in the employ of the Windham County National Bank as a solicitor. Later he was connected for about two months with the Bristol Drug Company but returned to the bank and there remained until August 1, 1918, when he bought out the established drug business of A. W. Williams on Main Street in Danielson. He has since conducted a successful business, having a well-appointed store in which he carries a large line of drugs and druggists' sundries. The neat and tasteful arrangement of the store, his reasonable prices and his progressive business methods have been forceful elements in the attainment of a well deserved and gratifying success.

On the 12th of September, 1914, Mr. Berthiaume was married in Putnam, Connecticut, to Miss Corinne Tetrault, a native of Canada, who lived in Putnam with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Tetrault, also of Canadian birth. Mr. and Mrs. Berthiaume have one son, Maurice Edward, who was born in Danielson, January 20, 1917.

Mr. Berthiaume belongs to St. James Roman Catholic church of Danielson and to Rose of Lima Council, No. 52, Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to L'Union St. Jean Baptiste of America at Goodyear, Connecticut, of which he is president. He is likewise connected with the Foresters of America and is past chief ranger of Court Oak Grove, No. 133, of Danielson. His political support is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought or desired office as a reward for party fealty. His attention is given to his business interests. Starting out in a humble clerkship, he has steadily worked his way upward, gaining efficiency through wide study and experience and advancing step by step, enjoying at all times the trust and confidence of his employers and eventually reaching a point where he could engage in business on his own account. He is thus active at the present time, being one of the leading druggists of Danielson.

## AUGUSTE BLANCHETTE

One of the attractive commercial establishments of Putnam is the Blanchette Company furniture store owned and conducted by Auguste Blanchette, who has carried on business here since 1916. He was born in L'Avenir, Canada, December 12, 1880, and acquired his education in the schools of that country. At the age of nineteen years he crossed the border into the United States and settled first at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he resided for ten years. He there worked in the Merrimac mills for three years, after which he embarked in business on his own account, opening a furniture store on Aiken street. Since that time he has been identified with the furniture trade and about 1911 he removed to Putnam, Connecticut, establishing a furniture store on Main street under the name of A. & J. Blanchette. With this undertaking he was connected for three years and then sold out. On the expiration of that period, he removed to Willimantic, Connecticut, where he was proprietor of a furniture store for about three years and then again came to Putnam, where he has conducted business as the Blanchette Furniture Company, since 1916, having an attractive furniture store on Main street. He likewise conducts the A. Blanchette & Company furniture store at Lowell, Massachusetts, and is accounted one of the progressive and enterprising merchants of New England. He studies the needs and desires of the public and he carries a large and attractive line of furniture in both establishments, so that he is winning a liberal patronage. His business methods are such as neither seek nor require disguise and his reliability and enterprise have been the foundation of his growing success.

On the 30th of April, 1907, in Lowell, Massachusetts, Mr. Blanchette was married to Miss Florida Blanchette, a native of Canada and a daughter of Etienne Blanchette. Their religious faith is indicated in the fact that they are communicants of St. Mary's Catholic church and Mr. Blanchette belongs also to Union St. John Baptist Society. Fraternally, he is connected with the Foresters and with the Eagles, while in politics he is an earnest republican. He does not seek office nor is he ever neglectful of the duties of citizenship. Opportunity has ever been to him the call to action and his progressiveness has brought him into important business relations.

## ALFRED BONNEVILLE

Alfred Bonneville, a clothing merchant of Putnam, conducting a profitable and growing business, was born June 24, 1871, in Forestdale, Rhode Island, being a son of Anthony and Azilda (Disilets) Bonneville, who were of Canadian birth. The father came to the United States about 1869 and settled in Forestdale, Rhode Island. After a few years he made a short visit back to Canada but returned to the United States and took up his abode in Putnam, Connecticut, where for about twenty-five years he was connected with the Manhasset Company. He retired about a quarter of a century ago, after having long been identified with the business interests of his

ALFRED BONNEVILLE (Cont.)

adopted city. He was married in Canada to Miss Azilda Disilets and their children were as follows: Alexina, who was born in Canada and is now Sister Norberta, a nun at Hartford, Connecticut; Amelia, who was born in Canada and is the wife of Edmond Bazinet, of Worcester, Massachusetts; one deceased; Alfred Aurise, who was born in Putnam, Connecticut; Eugene, who was born in Putnam and is married and now resides in the town of his birth; Anna, who was born in Putnam and is the wife of Pual Archambault, of Worcester, Massachusetts; and Herman, who was born in Putnam and lives in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He married Nora Lucey, of Willimantic, Connecticut.

Alfred Bonneville was educated in the common schools of Putnam and in St. Cesaire College of Canada, where he pursued a commercial course. He then returned to Putnam and entered upon his business career in the insurance field. After a time, he accepted a clerkship in the grocery store conducted by the Ponemah Company in Taftville. He afterward returned to Putnam as clerk in the clothing store of Simon Farley, with whom he remained for about eight years, and later he was connected with the Hulberts and also with the Seder Clothing Company, thus spending about ten years, five years with each. On the expiration of that period, he opened a clothing store for himself in August 1914, and has since successfully conducted the business. He has a large and well appointed store and carefully selected stock and his progressive business methods and enterprise are bringing to him merited success.

In Putnam, Connecticut, Mr. Bonneville was married to Miss Marie Louise Miour, a native of Canada and a daughter of John B. and Angelique (Rouiz) Miour. Their children are as follows: Leo, who was born in Putnam, Connecticut, March 2, 1894, and married Eva Rickey, by whom he has two children, Leo and Lillian; Arvellino, who was born in Putnam, November 10, 1896, and married Antoinette Desantels, by whom he has one child, Rene; Antonio, whose birth occurred in August, 1897; Claire, whose natal day was March 24, 1898; Bella, born July 3, 1901; Alfriere, born May 29, 1903; and Cecelia, whose birth occurred on the 25th of November, 1905.

In his political views, Mr. Bonneville has always been a democrat since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has served as a city official, being tax collector of Putnam for four years. He was appointed selectman of the town of Putnam by the board of selectmen to fill out the unexpired term caused by the death of Joseph Lapalme. He is a Catholic in religious faith and a communicant of St. Mary's church, in which he has been one of the ushers for the past years. He also belongs to St. John Baptist Society and to L'Union St. Jean Baptiste, and is keenly interested in all that has to do with the growth of the church and the extension of its influence. Practically his entire life has been passed in Putnam, where he has a wide acquaintance and where the sterling traits of his character have won for him the high regard of his friends and his business associates.

## ALDEMAR ANTOINE BRODEUR

Aldemar A. Brodeur, head salesman in the Blanchette furniture store in Putnam, was born in St. Cesaire, Canada, September 7, 1879, his parents being Frank and Anastasia (Normandin) Brodeur. The father came to the United States when his son, Aldemar A., was but seven years of age. The family home was established in Putnam, Connecticut, and Frank Brodeur, who had learned the mason's trade in early life, turned his attention to work of that character in Putnam, being thus engaged until 1918, when he retired from active business.

Aldemar A. Brodeur was educated in the common schools of Putnam and, starting out to provide for his own support, was employed for a short time in a mill. He afterward became connected with the Putnam Steam Laundry and there remained for about twelve years. In 1916, he entered the Blanchette furniture store and has worked his way upward in that connection, being now head salesman. Since attaining his majority, he has been continuously connected with the business interests of Putnam and is well-known in the city, his sterling worth being recognized by all with whom he comes in contact.

On the 7th of January, 1901, in Putnam, Mr. Brodeur was united in marriage to Miss Clarinda Miller, who was born in Putnam, a daughter of Roderick and Mary (Labassier) Miller. They have one child, Juliette Clarinda, who was born in Putnam, July 8, 1904. The parents are Catholics in religious faith and are communicants of St. Mary's church, of which the father is collector. Mr. Brodeur is the president of Union St. John Baptist Society of Putnam, is the treasurer of Court City of Putnam No. 116, Foresters of America, and a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In 1919 the retail clerks of Putnam organized the Retail Clerks' Association of Putnam and upon perfecting the organization elected Mr. Brodeur president. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is a recognized leader in its ranks. He served as a member of the city council from the third ward for a period of four years and in 1915 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature and was reelected in 1917. During his first term, he was clerk of the committee on railroads and in 1919 served on the military committee. He has been connected with much important constructive legislation and has always given his aid and influence in behalf of those laws which he has deemed of vital worth to the commonwealth at large. In politics he has always placed the general good before partisanship and the public welfare before personal aggrandizement.

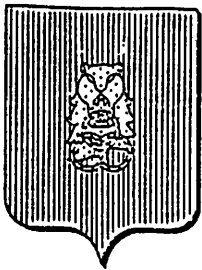
## JOSEPH COURNOYER

Joseph Cournoyer, owner of one of the best farms in the town of Plainfield, Windham county, was born in St. Simon, in the province of Quebec, Canada, March 13, 1877, a son of Paul and Josette (Petit) Cournoyer. The father was a native of Sorel, Quebec where he was reared and educated. He there took up the occupation of farming and afterward removed to St. Simon in the same province, where he also carried on agricultural pursuits for some time. Later he retired from farming and with his family removed to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he passed away April 30, 1890. His wife who was born in St. Helen, in the province of Quebec, is now living at Woonsocket.

Joseph Cournoyer spent his youthful days at the place of his nativity and in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, attending school in both districts. Early in life he learned the butchering business and followed the trade for a time at Woonsocket, but in 1892 he and his brother Dolphus removed to Wauregan, Windham county, where Joseph Cournoyer secured employment with Joseph Picard as a butcher. He remained in that connection for more than twelve years and it was during that period that he became well acquainted with Windham county and its people. Seeing the opportunities offered along agricultural lines, he decided that some day he would become a farmer and own a tract of land in Windham county. He never lost sight of this ambition, although it was some time before he had the chance to put his plans into practical execution. In 1905 he returned to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and during the succeeding four years worked in a silk mill there. In 1909 he became a spinner in a woolen mill of Woonsocket, but by the summer of 1919 he had accumulated sufficient money to return to Windham county and make investment in land. On the 15th of August, therefore, he bought the highly improved farm of one hundred and fifty acres owned by George E. Mortimer and located near the village of Moosup, the town of Plainfield. He has recently established his family upon this farm and is making every plan to carefully, systematically and intelligently develop and improve the property. This is one of the excellent farms of the town of Plainfield and anyone knowing Mr. Cournoyer and his industrious and ambitious nature will have no reason to doubt the outcome of his labors as an agriculturist.

On the 22d of June, 1897, at Wauregan, Connecticut, Mr. Cournoyer was married to Miss Eugenie Parre, who was born at Wauregan, Connecticut, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Fortier) Parre. The father was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and for many years was an employe in the mills of Wauregan, in which city he passed away. The mother was born at St. Theodore, in the province of Quebec, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Cournoyer have become the parents of seven children: Frank X. and Irene, both of whom were born in Wauregan and are at home; Beatrice, who was born in Wauregan; Leo, who was born in Attawaugan and died in Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Donea, who was born and died in Woonsocket; and Arham and Raymond, both born in Woonsocket.

Mr. Cournoyer is an active worker in the Knights of Columbus. He joined Mystical Rose Council, No. 49, at Wauregan, and was transferred to Woonsocket Council when he removed to Rhode Island. His membership at the present time is in All Hallows Council at Moosup, Connecticut. Mr. Cournoyer is a very intelligent and enterprising man who has lived a life of industry and thrift and who has ultimately realized his early ambition of owning a fine farm.



Armoiries  
de la  
Famille de Baillon

**NOTE:** This article appeared previously in our June '83, Dec. '83, and Dec. '84 issues. It's being rerun in this CML together with newly prepared European Royalty Table Nos. 1-7, 10, 10a, 10b, 11-13. Thank both Henri Carrier (#1) and Raymond Frageau (#91) for the considerable time they spent researching this remarkable study. Additional tables will appear in subsequent CML issues. J.V.



Armoiries  
de la  
Famille de Marle

ARE YOU RELATED TO ROYALTY? FIND OUT HERE!

By Jack Valois (#31)

Genealogy charts furnished by H. Carrier (#1)  
and R. Frageau (#91).

Judging from the surname listing that accompanies this article, a number of French-Canadian families are in the unique position of being related to some well-known royal lines of Europe. And they can thank a Quebec habitant named Jacques Miville ( ? -1688). He was the son of a master-carpenter from La Rochelle, France, called Pierre Miville dit Le Suisse, who died at Quebec in 1669. Jacques' mother was Charlotte (Maugis) Miville.

Cyprien Tanguay's Dictionnaire Généalogique Canadienne-Français describes the elder Miville as "Captain of the shoreline settlement at Lauzon," located just across the St. Lawrence River from modern-day Quebec City. Pierre was evidently a local leader in charge of military defenses. Miville's dit name itself points to his being of Swiss-French origin.

Pierre's son Jacques introduced the oldest pedigrees of European royalty into the bloodlines of many Canadian families through the children of his marriage at Quebec on 12 November 1669 to Catherine de Baillon (1645- ), daughter of Alphonse de Baillon, Lord de Mascotterie, and Louise (de Marle) de Baillon.

The parents of Catherine never came near New France but remained residents of Montfort-la-Morille near Chartres, 48 miles southwest of Paris. They must certainly have been upset over their daughter's marriage to a commoner—considering the rigid class distinctions of that day and age.

Both the Baillon and Marle families were old nobility and occupied posts of importance under the French monarchy, particularly as Secretaries to the King. That information comes from Dictionnaire Nationale des Canadiens-Français, Volume II, published at Ottawa by Institut Généalogique Drouin in a revised edition of 1977.

The de Marle family appears historically in the person of Louis de Mâle (sic), Count of Flanders, grandson of a king of France, Philippe V. (ca. 1294-1322). Louis died in 1383 and, the following year, his Countship of Flanders was acquired by son-in-law Philippe the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and husband of Margaret de Mâle (see the accompanying Table No. 9, entitled "The House of Burgundy").

Through this de Marle connection to the Capetian dynasty of King Philippe V., French-Canadian descendants can trace their roots to even earlier royal lines, beginning with the Merovingian dynasty of ancient Gaul (see also Tables 1 thru 9; Tables 10 thru 16 will appear in a subsequent issue of CML).

So in order to claim kinship to European royalty, you must link your own family to the Quebec offspring of Jacques Miville's 1669 marriage with

Are You Related to Royalty? Find Out Here! (Con't)

Catherine de Baillon. Three of their sons and one daughter left descendants via the 14 French-Canadian families into which they married: Autin, Berube, Delage, Duval, Lisotte or Lizot, Mignot, Morin, Ouellet, Richard, Roy, Saucier, Soucy, Thibaut, and Villiards.

From that point, other French-Canadian families began intermarrying with paternal-side grandchildren of Jacques Miville. Based on a study of those lines alone--as cited in Tanguay's Dictionnaire...--here is a listing of 82 early Quebec families related by blood to the Mivilles and, in turn, to crowned heads of Europe:

AUGE	LAURENDEAU
AUMONT	LEBEL
AUTIN	LE BER-HUBERT
BARSOLDU	LE BRET
BAUDET	LECLERC
BAUDOIN	LEFORT
BENEQUES	LEFRANCOIS
BERUBE	LEMELIN
BLIER	LEMIEUX
BOIS	LEVESQUE
BOUCHARD	LIZOTTE/LIZOT
CARDINAL	MACE
CARON	MAUFAIT
CARPILLET	METEVIER
CARRIER	MICHAUD
CHABOT	MIGNIER
CHANCELIER	MIGNOT
CHOUINARD	MOREL
CONSIGNY	MORIN
COTÉ	OUELLET
DANCOSSE	PAIN
DANIEL	PARADIS
DELAGE	PELLETIER
DESAUTELS	PEROT
DUBE	PONSY
DUMONT	POULIN
DUPERE	RICHARD
DUVAL	RIQUIER
ETHIER	ROY
FILPREAU	ROY-DESJARDINS
GAGNON	SAUCIER
GAUTIER	SEDILOT
GAUVREAU	SIMON
GRONDIN	SIROIS
HEURTEBISE	SOUCY
HUBON	SOULARD
HUDON	TARDIF
HUPE	TERRIEN
ISABEL	THIBAUT
LAGRAVE	TURCOT
LANGEVIN	VILLIARS

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 ADDRESS F C G S

ANCESTRY CHART

B) - BORN  
 P) - PLACE  
 M) - MARRIED  
 D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART

IS THE SAME AS NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 ON CHART \_\_\_\_\_

2 Alphonse de Baillon  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D) before 23 Oct 1673  
 P)  
 Sieur de Valence de la  
 Mascotterie

3 Louise de Marle  
 B)  
 P)  
 D) after 23 Oct 1673  
 P)

4 Adam Baillon  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)  
 Sieur de Valence

5 Renee Maillard  
 B)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)

6 Mathurin de Marle  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)  
 Seigneur de Vaugien

7 Anne de Biset  
 B)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)

8 Adam Baillon, Sieur de Valence  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 D) before 5 Jan 1610

9 Jeanne de la Saussaye  
 B)  
 D)

10 Nicolas Maillard, Seigneur de  
 Boissiere et Breuil  
 B)  
 P)  
 M) ct. 25 June 1555  
 D) before 7 July 1605

11 Marie Morand  
 B)  
 D)

12 Waast de Marle, Seigneur de  
 Vaugien  
 B)  
 P)  
 M) 1586 (SEE NOTE)  
 D)

13 Madeleine Le Sueur  
 B)  
 D) before 1608

14 Jean Biset, Seigneur de Papon-  
 villis en Beauce  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 D)

15 Marguerite Chasot-Souville  
 B)  
 D)

NAME	CHART NO.
16 Adam Baillon	2.
17 Philippe Vaultier	3.
18 Jean de la Saussaye	4.
19 Jeanne de Morvilliers	5.
20 Jacques Maillard	6.
21 Benigne le Bouteiller	7.
22 DATA PRESENTLY UNAVAILABLE TO FURTHER TRACE THE MORAND FAMILY.	—
23	—
24 Claude de Marle	10.
25 Antoinette L'Huilier	11.
26 Gabriel Le Sueur	12.
27 Radegonde Bude	13.
28	—
29	—
30	—
31	—

1 Catherine de Baillon  
 B) 1645  
 P) Montfort la Morelle en Beauce  
 M) 12 Nov 1669, Ct. 19 Oct M. Duquet  
 P) Quebec City, New France  
 D) 27 Jan 1688 s) 30 Jan 1688  
 P) Riviere-Ouelle, New France

Jacques Miville dit Deschenes  
 SPOUSE

NOTE: NOTE: Waast de Marle, Gentleman-In-Ordinary to the King's Chamber.  
 Vaugien, near Paris, France.



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ANCESTRY CHART

NAME CHART NO. 2.

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- B) - BORN
- P) - PLACE
- M) - MARRIED
- D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART  
 IS THE SAME AS NO 16  
 ON CHART 1

- 19 -

Adam Bailion, Sieur de Valence

- B)
- P)
- M)
- P)
- D) before 26 June 1551
- P)

Notary & Secretary to the King  
 1504-07, Clerk to Parliament in Rouen.  
 Philyspe/Philippe Vaultier

SPOUSE

2 Michel Bailion

- B)
- P)
- M)
- P)
- D) after 2 July 1515
- P)

Vicomte de Candebec, Lord of  
 Louanville en Beauce. In charge  
 of the King's Finances in 1500.

4 Mathurin Bailion

- B)
- P)
- M)
- P)
- D) after 1490
- P)

Bourgeois of Chartres, Seigneur  
 of Louanville en Beauce.

6 Adam Le Seigneur

- B)
- P)
- M)
- P)
- D)
- P)

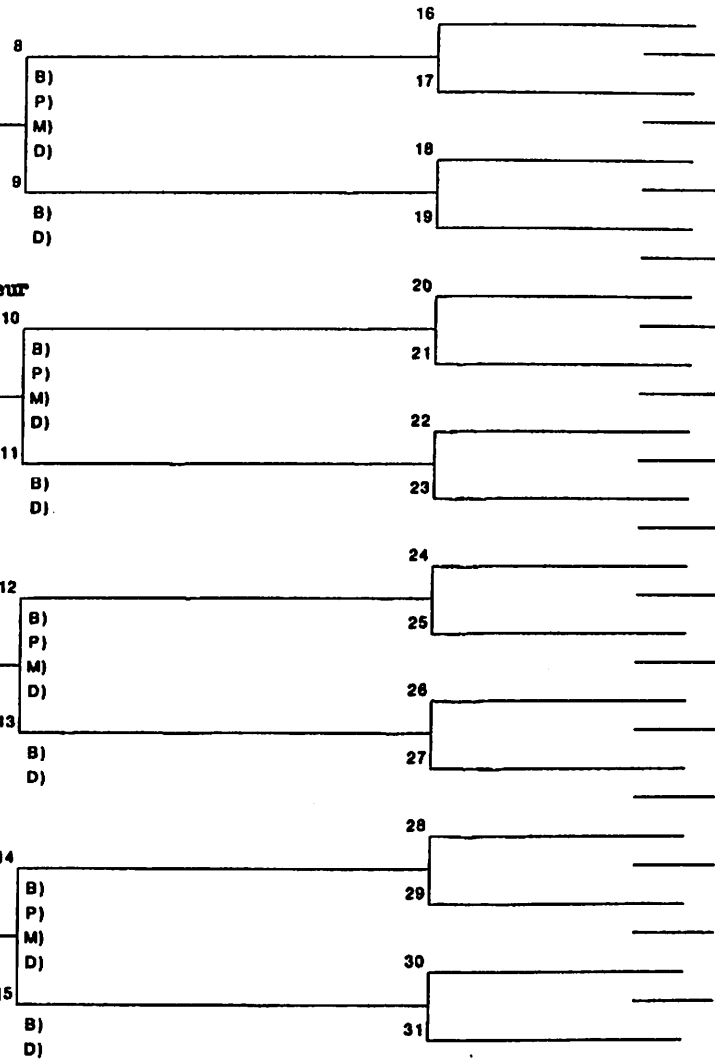
Seigneur d'Epretot

3 Jeanne Le Seigneur

- B)
- P)
- D)
- P)

7

- B)
- P)
- D)
- P)



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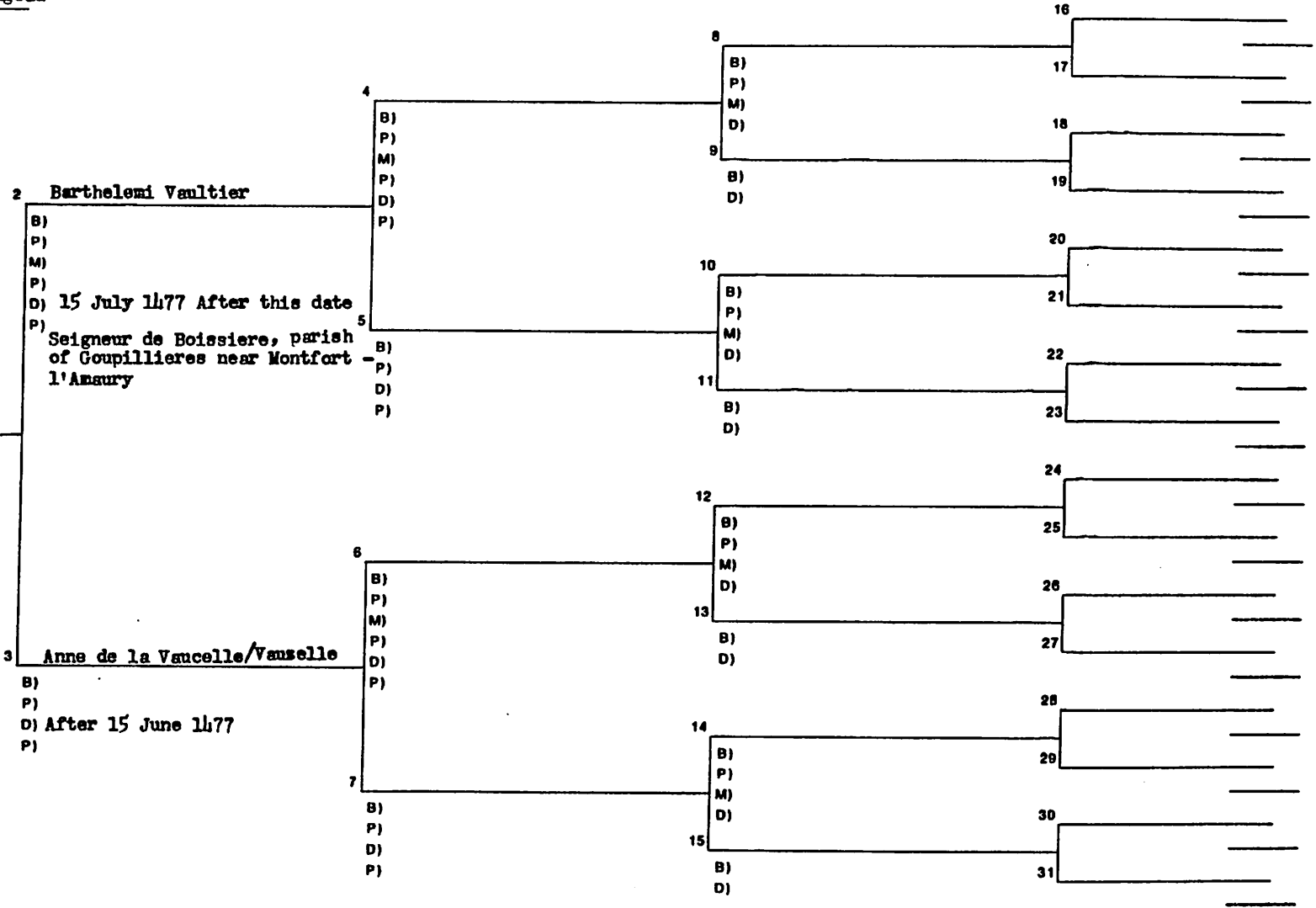
ANCESTRY CHART

3.

NAME                      CHART NO.

- B) - BORN
- P) - PLACE
- M) - MARRIED
- D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART  
 IS THE SAME AS NO 17  
 ON CHART 1



Philysoe/Philippe Vaultier  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)

Adam Bailon  
 SPOUSE

- 62 -

DATE 1985

# ANCESTRY CHART

NAME CHART NO.

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B) - BORN  
P) - PLACE  
M) - MARRIED  
D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART

IS THE SAME AS NO 18  
ON CHART 1

- 69 -

Jean de la Saussaye  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)  
Seigneur de Brezolles  
Jeanne de Norvilliers  
SPOUSE

2 Olivier de la Saussaye  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)  
Seigneur de Brezolles  
3 Jeanne Peloguin  
B)  
P)  
D)  
P)

4 Robert de la Saussaye  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)  
Gentleman-at-Arms, Army  
5 Perrette LeChasseur  
B)  
P)  
D)  
P)  
6  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)  
7  
B)  
P)  
D)  
P)

8 \* Olivier de la Saussaye, Seigneur  
of Saussaye & Robaye  
B)  
P)  
M)  
D)  
9  
B)  
D)  
10  
B)  
P)  
M)  
D)  
11  
B)  
D)  
12  
B)  
P)  
M)  
D)  
13  
B)  
D)  
14  
B)  
P)  
M)  
D)  
15  
B)  
D)  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31

\* Gentleman-at-Arms in the Company of Count de Dunois.

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ANCESTRY CHART

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ CHART NO. 5.

- B) - BORN
- P) - PLACE
- M) - MARRIED
- D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART  
 IS THE SAME AS NO 19  
 ON CHART 1

79 -

Jeanne de Morvilliers  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)  
  
Jean de la Sausseye  
 spouse Seigneur de Brezailles

2 Etienne de Morvilliers  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)  
 Seigneur de Nocement  
 Prosecutor of King Louis  
  
 3 Marie Gaillard  
 B)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)

4 Jacques de Morvilliers  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)  
 Seigneur de Breuil & Lignieres  
  
 5 Catherine Nocement  
 B)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)  
 Dame de Nocement

6 Jean Gaillard  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)  
 Served in the Army of the  
 Count of Penthièvre  
  
 7 Jacqueline de Beauvilliers  
 B)  
 P)  
 D) After 9 Oct 1476  
 P)

NAME	CHART NO.
8 * <u>Jean de Morvilliers</u>	16
B)	17
P)	
M)	
D)	18
B)	19
D)	
	20
	21
B)	
P)	
M)	
D)	22
B)	23
D)	
	24
12 <u>Mathurin Gaillard Seigneur de</u> <u>Villemourain</u> <u>Lez-Blois</u>	25
B)	
P)	
M) ct. 3 Jan 1450	
D)	26
13 <u>Jeanne de Callipeaux</u>	27
B)	
D)	
	28
14 <u>Philippot de Beauvilliers</u> <u>Seigneur de Plessis-Menart</u>	29
B)	
P)	
M) between 1428-1430	
D) between 1460-1476	30
15 <u>Gillette de Villebrasme</u>	31
B)	
D) before 23 June 1457	

\* The King's Representative at Blois.

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### ANCESTRY CHART

6.

NAME CHART NO.

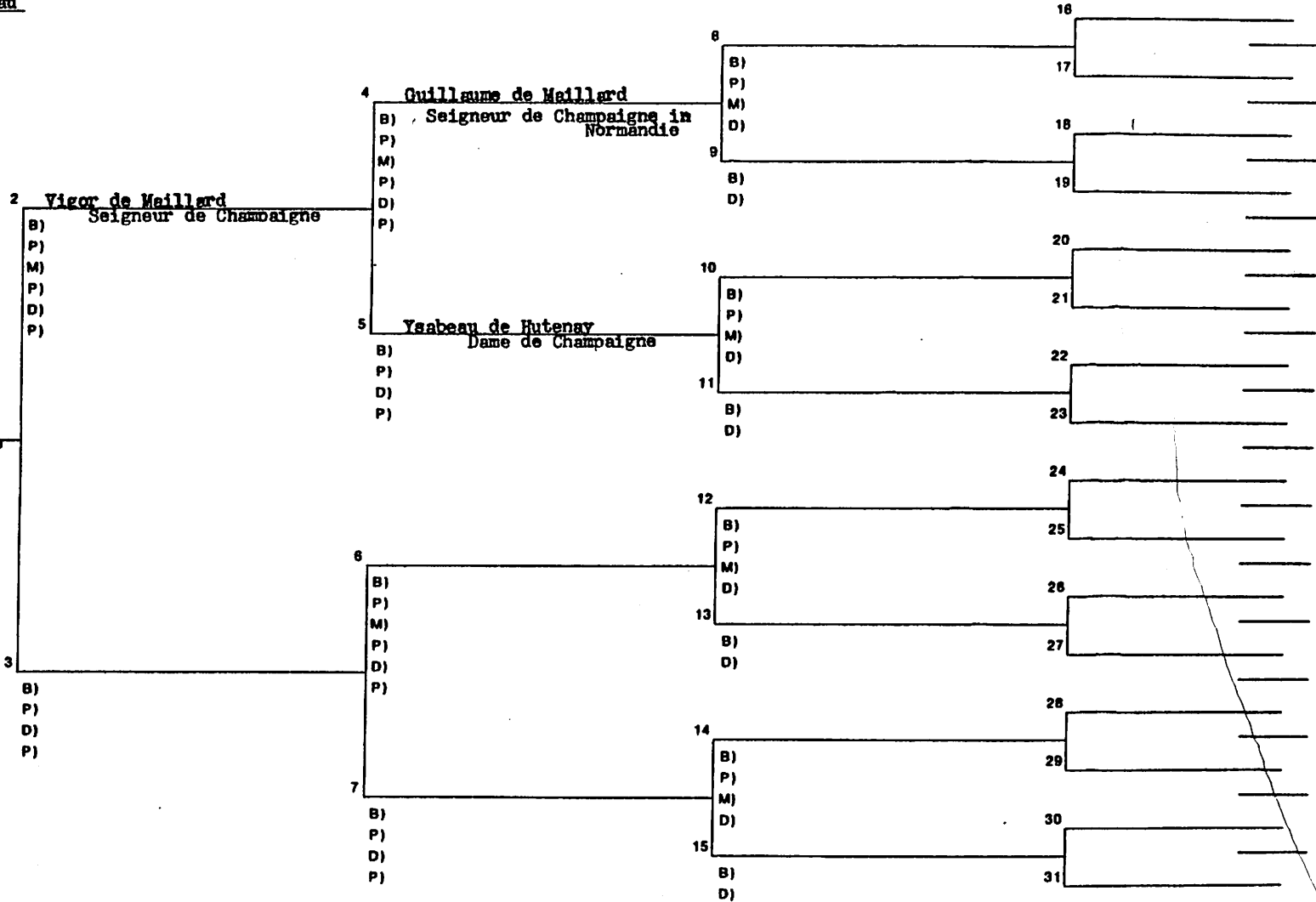
- B) - BORN
- P) - PLACE
- M) - MARRIED
- D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART  
IS THE SAME AS NO 20  
ON CHART 1

- 65 -

Jacques de Maillard  
Seigneur de Champagne  
B)  
P)  
M) Ct. 16 April 1526  
P) Montevilliers  
D)  
P)

Benigne Le Bouteiller  
SPOUSE Dame de la Boissiere



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ANCESTRY CHART

7.  
 NAME CHART NO.

B) - BORN  
 P) - PLACE  
 M) - MARRIED  
 D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART  
 IS THE SAME AS NO 21  
 ON CHART 1

2 Jean le Bouteiller  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)  
 5 Seigneur de la Boissiere en  
Beauce.

Benigne le Bouteiller  
 B)  
 P)  
 M) Ct. 16 Avril 1526  
 P) Montevilliers  
 D)  
 P)  
Dame de la Boissiere  
Jacques de Maillard  
epoux Seigneur de Champagne

3 Marie de Venois  
 B)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)

4  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)

5  
 B)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)

6  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)

7  
 B)  
 P)  
 D)  
 P)

8  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 D)

9  
 B)  
 D)

10  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 D)

11  
 B)  
 D)

12  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 D)

13  
 B)  
 D)

14  
 B)  
 P)  
 M)  
 D)

15  
 B)  
 D)

16  
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- 99 -

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ANCESTRY CHART

10

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NAME CHART NO.

- B) - BORN
- P) - PLACE
- M) - MARRIED
- D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART

IS THE SAME AS NO. 20

ON CHART 1

- 67 -

\* Claude de Marle

- B)
- P)
- M) Ct. 20 July 1545, Michel Vindras
- P) Epernay-sur-Marne.
- D)
- P)

Antoinette L'Huilier

SPOUSE

- \* Seigneur de Vaugien et de Sergis, paroisse de St. Remy pre de Chevreuse, elected in Paris in 1549

2 Waast de Marle

- B)
- P)
- M)
- P)
- D) after 1545
- P)

Seigneur de Vaugien, près de Paris et de Villiers-St. Paul.

3 Jacqueline Dumis

- B)
- P)
- D) before 1545
- P)

4 Jean de Marle

- B)
- P)
- M)
- P)
- D)
- P)

Seigneur de Villiers-St. Paul en Beauvaisis in 1448, retained in the nobility 19 Aug. 1485

5 Sybille LeBlond

- B)
- P)
- D)
- P)

Dame de Villiers-St. Paul.

6

- B)
- P)
- M)
- P)
- D)
- P)

7

- B)
- P)
- D)
- P)

8 Jean de Marle

- B)
- P)
- M)
- D)

9 Gillette de Tiembrome

- B)
- D)

11

- B)
- P)
- M)
- D)

12

- B)
- P)
- M)
- D)

13

- B)
- D)

14

- B)
- P)
- M)
- D)

15

- B)
- D)

16 Thomas de Marle

17 Catherine d'Imbertcourt

18

19

20

21

22

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31

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B) - BORN  
P) - PLACE  
M) - MARRIED  
D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART  
IS THE SAME AS NO 16  
ON CHART 10

### ANCESTRY CHART

10a  
NAME CHART NO.

- 89 -

Thomas de Marle  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)  
Catherine d'Imbertcourt  
SPOUSE

2 Louis de Marle  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)  
3 Jeanne de Neufville  
B)  
P)  
D)  
P)

4 Guillaume de Marle  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)  
5 Alix de Nailli  
B)  
P)  
D)  
P)  
6  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)  
7  
B)  
P)  
D)  
P)

8	<u>Jean de Marle</u>	16	<u>Jean de Marle</u>
	B) P) M) D)	17	<u>-N- de Brunembert</u>
9	<u>Robine de Fontaine</u>	18	
	B) D)	19	
10		20	
	B) P) M) D)	21	
11		22	
	B) D)	23	
12		24	
	B) P) M) D)	25	
13		26	
	B) D)	27	
14		28	
	B) P) M) D)	29	
15		30	
	B) D)	31	



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### ANCESTRY CHART

10b.

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- B) - BORN
- P) - PLACE
- M) - MARRIED
- D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART

IS THE SAME AS NO 16  
ON CHART 10a

- 69 -

Jean de Marle  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)

-N- de Brunembert  
SPOUSE

2 Thibeu de Marle  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)

3 -N- de Bergettes

4 Hector de Marle  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)

5 Rose de Ponthieu  
B)  
P)  
D)  
P)

6  
B)  
P)  
M)  
P)  
D)  
P)

7  
B)  
P)  
D)  
P)

NAME	CHART NO.
8 <u>Jacques de Marle</u> B) P) M) D)	16 <u>Dreux de Marle</u> (SEE NOTE)
9 <u>Marie de St. Vincent Matos</u> B) D)	17 <u>Catherine d'Anvers</u>
10	18
11	19
12	20
13	21
14	22
15	23
16	24
17	25
18	26
19	27
20	28
21	29
22	30
23	31

NOTE: Historians claim that the reason Dreux adopted his mother's surname was because he disliked his father, Enguerreand de Coucy. The Coucy Family Genealogy will appear in the December 1985 issue of CML.

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ANCESTRY CHART

II

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ADDRESS F C G S

- B) - BORN
- P) - PLACE
- M) - MARRIED
- D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART  
IS THE SAME AS NO 25  
ON CHART 1

- 70 -

Antoinette L'Huillier

- B)
- P)
- M) Ct. 20 July 1545
- P)
- D)
- P)

Claude de Harle  
SPOUSE Seigneur de Vaugien

2 Jean L'Huillier

- B)
- P)
- M)
- P)
- D) d. before 1545
- P)

Sieur de la Motte d'Esgrý.  
Counselor to Parliament in  
Paris.

3 Louise Lemaitre

- B)
- P)
- D)
- P)

- 4
- B)
- P)
- M)
- P)
- D)
- P)

- 5
- B)
- P)
- D)
- P)

- 6
- B)
- P)
- M)
- P)
- D)
- P)

- 7
- B)
- P)
- D)
- P)

- 8
- B)
- P)
- M)
- D)
- 9
- B)
- D)

- 10
- B)
- P)
- M)
- D)
- 11
- B)
- D)

- 12
- B)
- P)
- M)
- D)
- 13
- B)
- D)

- 14
- B)
- P)
- M)
- D)
- 15
- B)
- D)

- 16
- 17
- 18
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NAME CHART NO.

DATE 1985

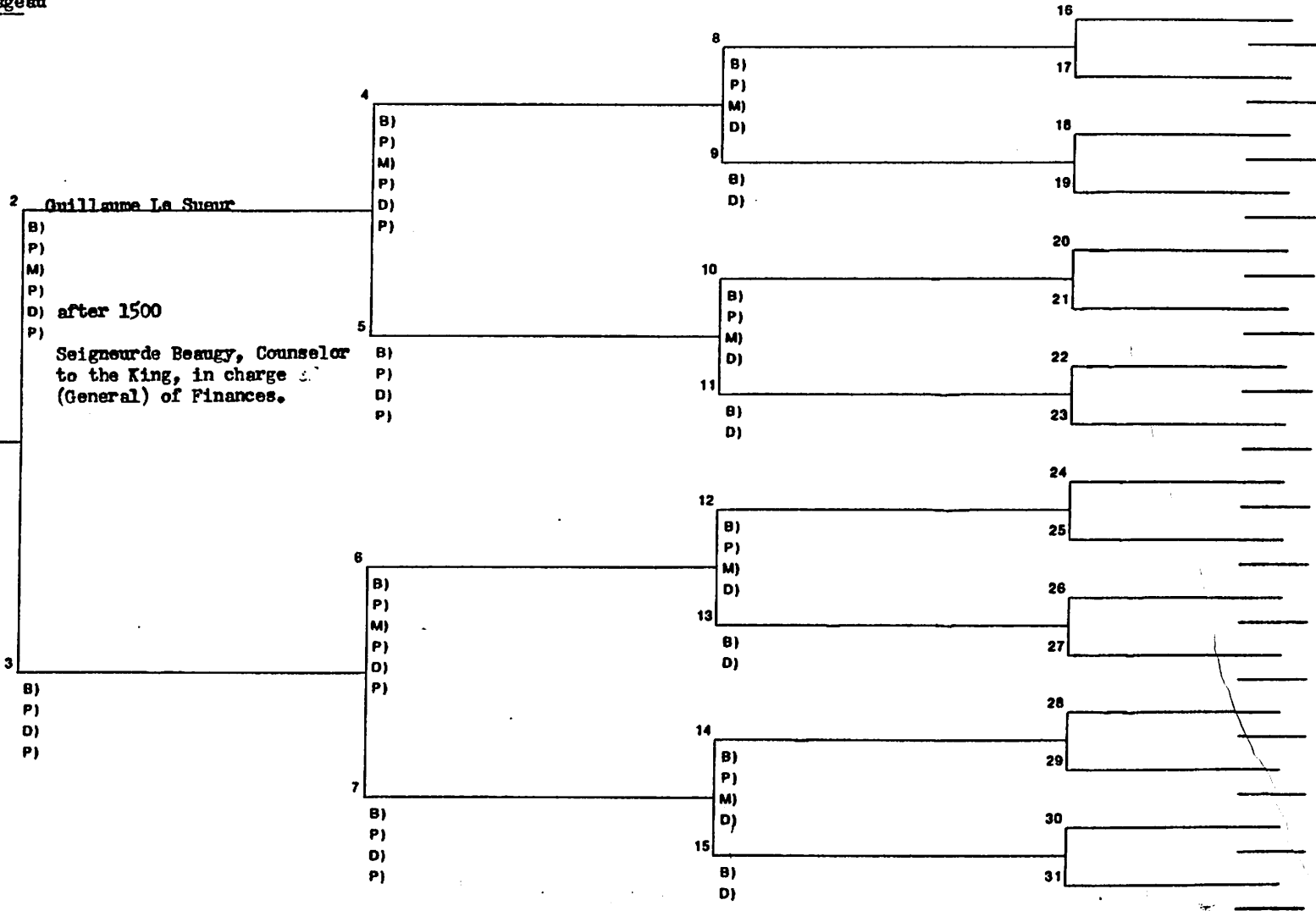
# ANCESTRY CHART

NAME CHART NO. 12

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ADDRESS F C G S

- B) - BORN
- P) - PLACE
- M) - MARRIED
- D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART  
IS THE SAME AS NO. 26  
ON CHART 1



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ANCESTRY CHART

NAME CHART NO. 13

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- B) - BORN
P) - PLACE
M) - MARRIED
D) - DIED

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS THE SAME AS NO 27 ON CHART 1

- 72 -

\* Radegonde Bude
B)
P)
M)
D) approx. 1522

Gabriel Le Sueur
SPOUSE Sieur de Maury

\* Sister of Guillaume Bude, celebrated humanist; Genealogy of the House of Bude, Municipal Library of Dijon, Manuscript No. 817.

2 Jean Bude
B)
P) 1454
M)
D) 28 Feb 1501
P) Paris
Seigneur d'Yeres, Villiers-sur-Marne et Marly, Counselor to the King, Auditor of the Chancellery of France.

3 Catherine Le Picart

4 \* Dreux Bude
B)
P)
M) 29 June 1422
D) 1471
P)
\*Dreux Bude, Seigneur de Villiers-sur-Marne 1445, d'Yerre 1452,10 Counselor & Sec. to the King. (see below)

5 Jeanna Paschart
B)
P)
D)
P)

6 Jean Le Picart
B)
P)
M)
D) before 7 August 1458
P)
Seigneur de Platteville-les-Montargis, etc.; Counselor to King Charles VIII, Premier Secretary General of Finances.

7 Catherine Poncher
B)
P)
D) after 8 July 1460

8 Jean Bude, Counselor & Sec. to Charles VII

9 Marie LaGande
B)
D)
1434

10 Jean Paschart

11 Jeanna Gentien

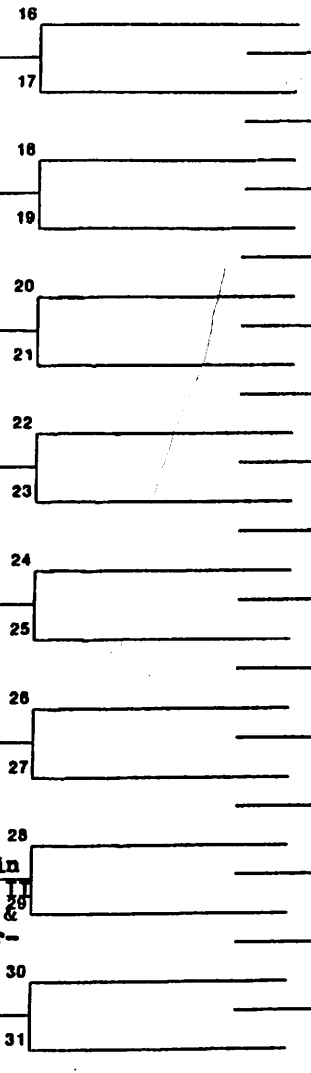
12
B)
P)
M)
D)

13
B)
D)

14 Francois Poncher, Chamberlain to the Kings, Jean II Charles V, Charles & VI. Bailiff of Touraine.

15 Marguerite de Dormand

B)
D)



Dreux Bude, Grand Crier of the Court in 1452, elected Provost of the Merchants of Paris on 16 August 1452 (or 1454).

## TRACING THE FRENCH CONNECTION

By McKendree Langley

Reprinted with permission from the Feb. 16, 1985 Weekend edition  
of THE NEWS, published at Southbridge, Mass.

Submitted by The Reverend A.P. Goulet (#258)

"Our parents did not talk to us about our French-Canadian ancestors," observes the Rev. Albert Goulet in reflecting on the motivation for his genealogical research during the past 55 years. Goulet, a retired pastor, spends much of his time researching Southbridge genealogies of French-Canadian families.

A former pastor of Immaculate Conception Church, Fitchburg, Goulet now assists with Masses at Notre Dame, Sacred Heart, and St. Hedwig's in Southbridge. Goulet, of 368 Main St., has lived in town for the past six years. During this period, he has devoted considerable time to conducting genealogical research on 25 local names.

He says, "The ancestors of most Southbridge people of French-Canadian descent can be traced back to the vicinity of St. Tours and St. Victoire, about 40 miles north of Montreal, Quebec, Canada." Born into a French-Canadian family in 1908 at Holyoke, Mass., Goulet remembers that his parents spoke only of their immediate forebears but never about their more remote ancestors from the earlier period of Quebec history. As a youth, he wondered why all knowledge of his ancestors had been lost.

Goulet went back to his ancestral Quebec to study at the College de Lévis from 1924 to 1929. From 1929 to 1933, he studied theology at Laval University in Québec City. It was in 1929 at the Laval library that he discovered the seven huge volumes of French-Canadian genealogy compiled by the renowned Rev. Cyprien Tanguay. From that moment, Goulet realized that by genealogical study he could trace his own ancestry.

For the past 55 years, Goulet has continued to devote considerable time and interest to French-Canadian genealogy. Tanguay became involved in genealogy in a surprisingly practical way, according to Goulet. For many years a parish priest, he had the responsibility to marry many couples. Since church canon law forbade close relatives from marrying, Tanguay always asked each bride and groom to produce their family trees.

Since many such couples were related, the family trees were vital to determine if the blood relationship was close enough to require the bishop to grant a dispensation so that the union would be valid in the eyes of the Roman Catholic Church. Tanguay soon realized that most couples did not know if they were related.

## Tracing the French Connection (con't)

Tanguay was finally commissioned by the Canadian government to compile the genealogy of French names in the province of Québec. He traced about 10,000 names during the 20 years he devoted to this immense project. The result was his monumental "Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiens" which was published between 1871 and 1890 by the Canadian government in seven volumes.

Tanguay's volumes were based on the original parish books containing information on marriages, baptisms, and burials. In spite of great efforts, this genealogical pioneer traced names only during the years 1608 to 1765 when "New France" was ruled from Paris. The gap between the contemporary period and 1765 remained.

According to Goulet, Tanguay's volumes are a "monumental work, 92 percent accurate and very reliable in tracing the relationships from fathers to sons." In 1915, Goulet added, Cardinal Begin, the Archbishop of Québec, ordered all parishes to purchase these seven volumes "because he wanted to encourage people to learn about their ancestors."

Goulet says there are two other major works that he uses in this field. In 1958 the Drouin Institute microfilmed and published the original parish marriage records for the French colonial period as the "Dictionnaire National des Canadiens-Français" in three volumes. Since 1980, Montreal University has been publishing additional genealogical records up to 1765 as the "Répertoire." So far, 22 volumes have been published with another 40 expected in the future. Goulet says this massive amount of information on names is already on computer. Additional smaller listings of parish records for the more recent period are being published all the time in Québec.

"These resources enable me to do the genealogical work I am doing," adds Goulet. He is a member of nine genealogical societies. Four are in Québec and one is in Ontario, Canada. The others are in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, and Connecticut. Twice a year, the retired pastor goes to Montréal searching for answers to the more difficult genealogical questions. "There are still gaps in genealogical knowledge," he admits.

Living in Southbridge has enabled Goulet to do some of his best genealogical work. Today, he believes computerization is essential for the future of this type of quick name tracing. "Marriage records are the key starting places since they provide the town, date, and names of the bride, groom, parents, the officiating priest, and even of witnesses," he emphasizes. Baptismal and burial records are also helpful. "The book 'Roots' by Alex Haley did encourage French-Canadians to study their own genealogies," Goulet concludes with a smile.

### The Beginning: Jacques Goulet

What does a man named Jacques Goulet, who arrived in Québec in 1646, from France have to do with Southbridge? Quite a bit, according to the Rev.

## Tracing the French Connection (con't)

Albert Goulet. Goulet, his brother Gerald Goulet of 33 Worcester St., and a number of other Southbridge residents are related to this enterprising Frenchman who went to Québec during the reign of King Louis XIV 339 years ago.

"The ancestry of the majority of the approximately 50 Goulet people in Southbridge can be traced back to Jacques Goulet who arrived in Québec City in 1646. Other unrelated local Goulet people go back to Mathurin Goulet of Joliette, Québec, in 1734," says Father Goulet proudly.

The local priest believes that Southbridge residents of French-Canadian descent should be aware and proud of their roots exemplified in Jacques Goulet. According to Father Goulet, there is another surprising link between Jacques and Southbridge. In 1958 Goulet became the pastor of St. Theresa's Church in Blackstone, Mass. His assistant pastor was the Rev. Norman Tremblay who later was appointed the pastor of Sacred Heart Church in Southbridge. Both priests are direct descendants of Jacques Goulet and Pierre Tremblay, respectively, who took part in a church election in Ange-Gardien, Québec, in 1664, exactly 294 years before. At this 1664 meeting, Jacques was unanimously elected a church warden in the newly created parish.

Last year, Father Goulet saw the house built by Pierre Tremblay 300 years before in 1685. It is a small two-story home in Ange-Gardien. The smaller barnyard animals lived in the lower story in those days while the family lived upstairs. The cement walls are three-feet thick to keep out the winter cold. Father Goulet is certain that his ancestor Jacques saw this house before he died in 1688.

Father Goulet has uncovered many fascinating biographical facts about Jacques. He was born at Normandel, France, and baptized on 17 April 1615. The town of Normandel is near Tourouvre in the district of Mortagne, about 100 miles west of Paris. His parents were Thomas Goulet and Antoinette Feuillard, having been married two years previously on 3 August 1613. Like his father, Jacques became a miller by trade.

On 21 November 1645, Jacques married Marguerite Mullier at Saint Pierre de la Poterie in the district of Mortagne. His wife was of German origin and 15 years old at the time of this marriage. Jacques was 30.

The head clerk of the colonial administration of New France (as Québec was then called), M. Juchereau des Chatelets, returned to his homeland and "lured" Jacques into taking the important job as miller of the seminary in Québec. This head clerk was a nobleman and a leading official in Québec. Jacques and his pregnant wife survived the sea voyage of three months, arriving in Québec City in late 1646.

In Québec, Jacques served as a miller in several towns for many years. He had a steady salary. In addition, he was involved in 33 business contracts including such matters as loans, mortgages, the sale of lands, promissory notes, and payments for goods.

## Tracing the French Connection (con't)

His wife gave birth to 12 children, but a number of them died while very young. At Québec City, three children were born between 1646 and 1649 including Father Goulet's next ancestor, Nicolas (born on 14 December 1647). Two more children were born at Sillery between 1649 and 1656. Another son was born at Chateau Richer in 1656. The final six offspring were born at Ange-Gardien (County Montmorency) between 1659 and 1675.

Jacques was elected church warden at Ange-Gardien in 1664 by vote of acclamation. This vote was taken at a noteworthy meeting of 22 important men, including the priest representing Bishop Laval. Along with the parish priest and two lay colleagues, Jacques carried out certain administrative and financial duties of the new parish for the rest of his life. He died on 26 November 1688 of scarlet fever contracted during an epidemic.

Father Goulet says his ancestor was a "man of judgment, holding the confidence of the people of his parish and gifted in management. Jacques came to Québec as a colonist, a free man, and remained devoted to the Catholic Church. He was a man of the upper middle class who associated with the nobility," Goulet adds.

After discovering so much about his ancestor, Father Goulet spoke of the significance of this type of research for those of French-Canadian heritage: "After searching and finding Jacques Goulet, we realize that such early French-Canadians were intelligent people and not merely common. By their activity, they demonstrated much talent and many gifts, making us proud today to be their descendants. This knowledge is important for Southbridge residents of French-Canadian descent as an encouragement to learn about their ancestors and what they were like. Today, genealogical research is not expensive but can be done at a modest price."

### Emigration to Southbridge

"Our more recent ancestors came to the United States from Canada for economic reasons. They planned to make some money in Massachusetts and then return to Québec. But their children did not want to return to the ancestral homeland. The story of my family is typical of many families of French-Canadian descent in our locality," says Father Goulet.

In 1780, the parish of St. Gervais, Québec, was established to help the returning Acadian exiles and others in that area. Father Goulet says that during the war between the French and British in 1755, the British Army deported about 7,000 French-speaking people from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; these were called "Acadians." These Acadians went to Massachusetts, Louisiana, and France. In Louisiana, they were called "Cajuns." However, in the 30 years following their deportation, many of these Acadian exiles returned to Québec.

In 1780, the six Goulet brothers were given land by the government in the parish of St. Gervais, 25 miles southeast of Québec City. These Goulet



## Tracing the French Connection (con't)

brothers were not Acadians but they went to St. Gervais because farmland was available. One of the Goulet brothers, Charles, was Father Goulet's direct ancestor. He had come to St. Gervais from St. Pierre, Ile d'Orleans, Québec.

Charles was born in 1749 and baptized by the pastor of St. Pierre, Father Mariauchaud D'Esglis. This priest had married his parents and later became the first Canadian-born bishop of Québec. Charles was married in 1774 and had 15 children. After arriving in St. Gervais in 1780, Charles built his home. He died there in 1833.

One of the sons of Charles was Francois, born at St. Gervais in September 1782. He farmed in this locality his entire life. He married in 1804 and eventually had nine children including Marcel, born in May 1810. Marcel was married at St. Gervais in March 1834 and had 11 children. For 50 years, he assisted the priest as a liturgical singer at morning masses. Thus, he could read and sing in Latin, Father Goulet notes. For his service to the church, Marcel was buried in a crypt within the church in 1885. Father Goulet feels this special burial arrangement was an honor for Marcel.

Three of Marcel's children emigrated to Holyoke, Mass., between 1880 and 1883. They were Marcel, Jr., Francois-Octave, and Scholastique. Francois-Octave Goulet was born at St. Gervais in 1848. He married Celina Gagnon in 1871 at Ste. Marguerite, Dorchester County, Québec, about 20 miles south of Québec City. Before her marriage, Celina briefly entered three religious communities at different times.

Francois first worked as a blacksmith. During the period 1874-82, he made wagon wheels for his father-in-law, Joseph Gagnon. Father Goulet remarked that work was scarce in Québec in those years for, if Francois had been able to make a dollar a day at his trade, he would have stayed in Québec.

In February 1871, he was married. Nine months later, his son Joseph-Octave was born at Ste. Marguerite. Joseph was Father Goulet's father. In the fall of 1882, Francois emigrated to Holyoke. He worked at the Hampden Glaze Mill and later at the National Blanket Company. Many French-Canadians worked at these factories because they were owned by French-Canadian businessmen, according to Father Goulet.

Joseph was 11 years old in 1882. He got a job at the Merrick Mills by posing as a 14-year-old. He returned briefly to Ste. Marguerite in September 1905 to exchange vows with Alphonsine Gagnon. Joseph was a cloth inspector at the Farr Alpaca Company in Holyoke for 33 years. He became a U.S. citizen on 22 November 1890 along with his immediate family members.

Father Goulet says his father always spoke French at home and declared it a "sin" to speak English in his house. The priest says his father felt that the seven years before he emigrated to the United States were the

## Tracing the French Connection (con't)

worst of his life due to the poverty in Quebec.

Joseph has four sons still living and a daughter who died in infancy. Eugene was born in 1906 and worked for many years at the Wire Mold Company in Hartford, Conn. Albert was born in 1908. Gerard was born in 1910, worked at American Optical in Southbridge for 32 years and now lives on Worcester Street. Ernest was born in 1919 and is a cleric of the religious community of St. Viateur in Joliette, Quebec.

Both of Father Goulet's parents died at Southbridge in 1957. In speaking of his immediate forebears, Father Goulet notes, "In Massachusetts they kept using the French language at home and in church. Their children went to parochial school and received bilingual instruction. Quebec represented hard times for them so they tried to forget about their homeland."

### Hints on Searching for Ancestors

"You have to know the game in order to understand genealogy and how to search for ancestors," says the Rev. Albert Goulet. After more than a half century of work in French-Canadian genealogy, the local priest notes the basic genealogical procedure is simple while the actual work of locating distant ancestors can be difficult or impossible.

"Genealogy is the precise science of searching for the origin and filiation of families or persons," according to Father Goulet. This search can be done in two ways. The first is called "ascending genealogy." It starts with a person living today and works backward to uncover the family tree. The family tree expands in mathematical progression from two parents to four, then eight, etc. Finally, the earliest recorded ancestor is found as the top of the family tree. This ascending genealogy can also zero in on the direct lineage of one line within this family.

"The uncovering of a family tree proves that about 1,000 married couples in 500 years are necessary to produce each one of us. Any break in this family tree would have prevented us from being here today. The family tree is proof of the providence of God over the existence of each one of us," says Father Goulet. He has researched his own family tree back to the 1400s.

The second way, according to Father Goulet, is called "descending genealogy." After a family tree has revealed the lineage, research begins with the first ancestor and descends from son to son down the genealogical mountain to the living relative. Father Goulet emphasizes that descending genealogy is concerned to uncover the personal histories of ancestors including the number of offspring, both legitimate and illegitimate; occupations; family characteristics; lawsuits; and divorces.

In Father's view, written documents concerning births, marriages, and deaths should be consulted first. Marriage records are the most important since they give the names, date and place of the married couple, the names of both sets of parents, and other noteworthy facts. The related

## Tracing the French Connection (con't)

civil marriage documents are also to be consulted at governmental archives. Baptismal and burial records are also important. Any additional surviving records such as legal documents should also be studied.

In the case of French-Canadian parish records, Father Goulet notes that they were kept with meticulous care for centuries. The priests kept the parish books of baptisms, marriages, and burials for theological and civil reasons common to Christendom. Such careful recording can be traced back to French procedures in the Middle Ages.

Genealogical research requires the proper tools. For example, Father Goulet says that the first published genealogical books based on parish records were published in Quebec over a century ago. Ever since that time, better and more accurate genealogical books have been published for French-Canadians. The best books of this type have been published within the past decade.

Father Goulet's general advice for anyone seriously interested in tracing their family tree is to start with the complete names and dates of their parents and grandparents. Then the real research must begin with the proper genealogical books. Genealogical societies can be very helpful since they usually publish journals and have genealogical libraries.

State or provincial departments of vital statistics can also be helpful in locating ancestors who lived in those areas, Father Goulet adds. The problem arises when ancestors made a "jump" by moving to a different state, province, or country.

In reference to genealogical research of those from other ethnic backgrounds, Father Goulet notes that it all depends on the records preserved and the availability of the relevant books and genealogical societies. His work is confined to the French-Canadian ancestors.

"The work of the genealogist is valid documents and the latest genealogical dictionaries. But the genealogist is always working with a hunch as to exactly where he can uncover the proper information about ancestors," Father Gould says with a smile.

(To Be Continued)

Editor's Note: It's a pleasure to bring CML readers this initial installment dealing with Father Goulet's family research studies. Back in the late 1950s, when I was still a fledgling genealogist and living in Blackstone, Mass., I met Father Goulet through the common tie of membership in Montreal's Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française.

The good father was very helpful at that time in furnishing sound advice and assistance with regard to my genealogical research. In that same vein, I'm sure FCGSC beginners will benefit as well from the invaluable "nuggets" to be found in the above article. J.V.

## FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS

Extract from "The Valois: A Family Genealogy & History,"  
by J. Valois and the Reverend R. Valois, C.S.V.

When Jacques Levallois came to Canada, some 10,000 French lived in a scattering of tiny farm settlements bordering the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Three Rivers northeastward to the capitol at Quebec. The name Canada derives from the Huron word kanatta which unromantically translates into "collection of huts." In geographical size, the wilderness colony of New France was greater in area than all of western Europe.

Although Samuel de Champlain, ex-Huguenot from Saintonge, founded a permanent settlement in 1608 on the site of today's Quebec City, 12 years before Mayflower passengers scrambled ashore at Plymouth, harsh climate extremes coupled with a short crop-growing season discouraged both immigration and economic growth. By the 1680s, three million settlers already occupied English colonies in the more temperate climates of the Atlantic coast.

Periodic strife in North America, beginning with King William's War in 1689 and ending unofficially with the surrender of Montreal in 1760, decided a centuries-old dispute over values. France tried to keep its wilderness empire a profitable, fur-producing operation serviced by Indian trappers under strict but paternal control of Canadiens stationed in strategically located trading forts.

England wanted the forests largely converted to farmlands and town sites by civilizing colonists. A contest was unavoidable between beaver-oriented French, persistently exploring vast southern and western reaches of the continent for new fur country, and stolid, English farmer-settlers. It explains why Indians were quick to join the French cause.

In the coming warfare, many French marines sent to 17th century Canada fell short of the mark insofar as physical stamina, military prowess, and woods lore were concerned. Training given them in France focused mainly on marksmanship practice with smoothbore muskets, since they boarded troopships for the trip to North America a month or two after induction.

When not needed for wilderness campaigns, French regular troops were assigned to garrison duty at forts dispersed around the colony. In time of peace, they were also utilized as construction workers on fortifications, as craftsmen in towns, and as a labor source on habitant farms.

It was the tough Canadian militiaman inured to frontier hardship, reinforced by bold coureurs de bois (fiercely independent outlaw trappers), who

## French and Indian Wars (con't)

did much of the forest fighting in the 74-year span of intermittent hostilities from King William's War, 1689-97; Queen Anne's War, 1702-13; King George's War, 1743-48; to the French and Indian War, 1755-63. New France organized itself along strict military lines, which proved an impressive asset in that the French were able to forestall defeat for so many years against double their number of English effectives.

On military campaigns, Troupes de la Marine, militia, and coureurs de bois were led by marine officers. The diligent performance of these commanders shortened their own life expectancy considerably. Habitant militia included every male from 16 to 60, other than priests and colony officials, able to fire a musket. Mustered occasionally for instruction in drill, discipline, and weapons usage, citizen soldiers weren't paid though supplied with food rations and equipment (muskets at cost, ammunition provided free).

They had a distinct advantage over English-speaking opponents from the south, being unusually competent at ranging through dense woods on the elusive trail of four-legged or two-legged game. Canadiens learned in early childhood, usually from Indians, the survival skills of hunting, tracking, fishing, plus the important art of handling birchbark canoes.

Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, and Rogers Rangers notwithstanding, most settlers in British America were out of their element in a forest environment. More at ease with axe and plow than with musket, hatchet, or canoe, they were reluctant to learn the woodcraft so vital to wilderness survival and so necessary for effective offensive or defensive militia operations on the frontier. This traces to a long-standing aversion to, and fear of, anything Indian--even Iroquois allies.

From close and frequent contact with red men, Canadian militia waged combat in the same lethal fashion. Crack shots with short-range muskets, adept with tomahawk and scalping knife, but sometimes deficient in soldierly initiative, they functioned ably as guerrilla raiders and skirmishers. One French regular officer summed up their fighting qualities: "They make war only by swift attacks and almost always with success against the English who are not as vigorous nor as adroit in the use of firearms as they, nor as practiced in forest warfare."

Little is known of Jacques Levallois' military service between 1688 and 1694. Captain Le Picard's history sketch in "Dictionary of Canadian Biography" disclosed that in July of 1688 his unit was at Fort Cataraqui, later renamed Fort Frontenac (site of present Kingston, Ontario, on the lake of the same name).

The company was stationed in February 1689 at Fort Lachine on the south shore of Montreal Island. Six months later at dawn on 6 August, its 80-man garrison watched helplessly as a giant war party of 1,500 Iroquois struck the

## French and Indian Wars (con't)

adjacent settlement. The raiders' canoe flotilla had crossed Lake St. Louis undetected under cover of a decidedly unseasonal hailstorm. Twenty-four men, women, and children were slain in their cabins and 70 to 90 others taken prisoner. Forty-two unlucky habitants never returned from captivity--most falling victim to slow death by fire torture at Iroquois villages.

Le Picard was commandant of Fort Lachine in 1690-91 and again in 1694, so it's assumed many or all of his 50-man company were there. They also formed part of the small force of marines, with frontier-wise militiamen and cour-eurs de bois--hurriedly assembled under irascible Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac, governor of New France--which handily defeated an ineptly led sea-borne invasion army of British regulars and American colonial militia that stormed ashore in front of the Quebec capitol in October 1690 during King William's War.

Jacques' 25-year-old granddaughter Marie (1734- ), daughter of voya-geur-farmer Louis and Genevieve (Aubuchon) Valois, was widowed in the first year of her marriage when husband Charles Bertrand, member of a Canadien militia unit, was reported missing and presumed killed at the 13 September 1759 Battle of Quebec. This decisive combat on the Plains of Abraham took the lives of its opposing commanders, Generals Montcalm and Wolfe, and signaled the demise of France's New World colony. Charles Bertrand's only child, Marie Madeleine, was born posthumously at their home in Charlesbourg, a village outside the fortress at Quebec.

Montcalm's insistence on employing conventional European battlefield strategy, with its massed firepower of troops formed in precise squares and drilled in stand-and-fight discipline, proved a primary flaw in the French attempt to retain their North American domain. Continued successful use of Can-adien-led war parties to harass English colonies might well have discouraged eastern inland settlements beyond the natural Appalachian Mountain barrier, restricting American colonists to the Atlantic seaboard. Even so, the pervasive greed and corruption in government circles in France and Canada, together with bureaucratic mismanagement of colonial affairs by the Bourbon court, more or less ensured an English victory.

### NEW FEULION FAMILY BULLETIN

The April 1985 issue of L'ANCÊTRE (The Ancestor), published by the Société de généalogie de Québec, reported that Les Descendants de Michel Feulion et de Louise Le Bercier, Inc. (Descendants of Michel Feulion and Louise Le Bercier, Inc.) are publishing the first issue of their new bulletin, LA FEUILLEE (The Leaf). It will appear every three months; annual subscription rate is \$10.00 (Canadian currency).

Persons, organizations, and libraries interested in subscribing to this periodical should contact the Feulion family organization at Post Office Box 64; Chambly, Quebec J3L 4B1; Canada.

TABLE I - PERPETUAL CALENDAR

YEARS

To determine the day of the week for an event in the past, when you have the complete date, first locate the last two digits of the year itself within the seven columns at right. Example: 2 March 1930; "30" is the fifth number down, third column.

Next, locate the century according to the Julian or Gregorian Calendars Period. For a date prior to 15 October 1582, refer to the three Julian columns at left, immediately below. For any date after 15 October 1582, refer to the eleven Gregorian columns at right, below.

Example: since 1930 is in the 20th century, refer to the Gregorian Calendar at right, below. By intersecting "20" (fourth number down on the second column) with the corresponding "30" line, you come to number "2" (sixth number down in the sixth column). Remember to subtract one number in a Leap Year.

00	01	02	03	04	05
06	07	08	09	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23		24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35		36	37	38
	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50
51		52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61
62	63		64	65	66
	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79		80	81	82	83
84	85	86	87	88	89
90	91		92	93	94
	96	97	98	99	

0	7	14	JULIAN CALENDAR For any <u>century</u> before 15 Oct 1582	17	21	25	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	
1	8	15		18	22	26	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4
2	9						3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3
3	10		GREGORIAN CALENDAR For any <u>century</u> after 15 Oct 1582	15	19	23	27	2	3	4	5	6	0	1
4	11			16	20	24	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	0
5	12							0	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	13													

TABLE II - MONTHS

TABLE III - DAYS OF WEEK

	Aout	Fevr		Avril	
Mai			Sep		Janv
	Fev	Mars	Juin	Juil	
	(B)		Dec	Jan	
		Nov		(B)	Oct

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1
2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2
3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3
4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4
5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0

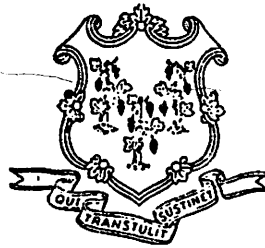
1	D	L	m	M	J	V	S
2	L	m	M	J	V	S	D
3	m	M	J	V	S	D	L
4	M	J	V	S	D	L	m
5	J	V	S	D	L	m	M
6	V	S	D	L	m	M	J
0	S	D	L	m	M	J	V

TABLE III.

Here you find the actual day of the year. Example: the "2" of 2 March 1930 is located in the second column. Refer back to TABLE II for the month, which in this example was "2" (Line 6, third column). Intersect line 6 (first column of TABLE III) with Column 2 (second column of TABLE III) and you learn the actual day of the week on which 2 March 1930 fell: "S", or Saturday. Translation of Days from the French (TABLE III): "D" = Sunday; "L" = Monday; "m" = Tuesday; "M" = Wednesday; "J" = Thursday; "V" = Friday; "S" = Saturday.

We're grateful to Real J. Talbot (#16) for providing this useful table.

State of



Connecticut

By His Excellency WILLIAM A. O'NEILL, Governor: an

## Official Statement

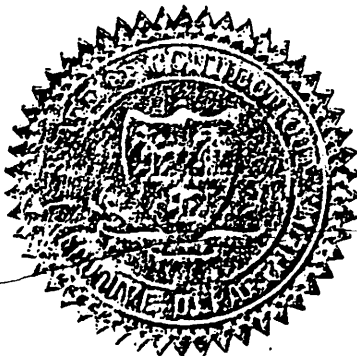
The United States has drawn tremendous strength and vitality from the wide range of cultural and ethnic groups which flourish in our country.

The citizens of Connecticut are especially proud of the many contributions which Franco-Americans have made to the civic life, culture, economy and heritage of our state and nation. Their many achievements in the areas of art, government, education, religion and science are a continuing source of enrichment.

Our state's Franco-American population of more than 420,000 has established various schools, churches, clubs and societies to preserve the rich French heritage and customs for future generations. One of the oldest of these excellent organizations is "L'Union des Franco-Américains du Connecticut." Founded in 1885, the umbrella organization of Franco Americans is observing its centennial in 1985, coinciding with the 350th anniversary of the founding of our State of Connecticut.

The celebration is an appropriate time for all of our citizens to recall with pride the many accomplishments of Franco-Americans, to appreciate the friendship which American and French people have shared since our nation's founding, to reaffirm our shared commitment to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to look to the future with confidence and optimism.

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of "L'Union des Franco-Américains du Connecticut," and in recognition of the many and lasting contributions made by Franco-Americans to our national character and way of life, I am pleased to designate 1985 as the Year of Franco-Americans in Connecticut.



*William A. O'Neill*  
Governor.



19th Century Franco Deaths From Bristol (Ct.) City Directories

By Marcel Guerard (#3)

The following French-sounding surnames were found among death listings in Bristol, Ct., city directories for the period 1 January 1886 thru 1 January 1897. Although I examined directories from the same period for the adjoining community of Plainville, no Franco deaths were noted. Directories from the same period for the neighboring town of Terryville were also examined but contained no death listings at all.

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Age At Death</u>
BARNARD, Samuel G.	7 February 1890	81
BECHARD, Elvira	2 December 1887	3
BREAULT, Melvina	8 July 1896	32
CHOINIERE, Philomene	31 August 1893	27
DOZIER, Isaac	21 February 1886	57
DRAPEAU, Philona	12 March 1892	58
GERARD, Angeline	5 March 1892	31
GOULET, Domathilda (sic)	21 April 1890	64
HEBERT, Valerie	25 November 1888	28
HUBBELL, Laporte	4 September 1889	64
LACOURSE, Emilie	13 January 1892	66
LANDREY, John B.	3 August 1887	64
LE COURT, August A.	16 February 1894	69
LUPIEN, Elmire	3 May 1890	36
MISSETT, John	18 May 1890	46
SENASAC, Joseph	23 May 1889	47
TATRO, Emily	2 December 1887	4
TETRO, Mary Jane	31 March 1893	47
TOURTELLOTTE, Jane	4 March 1886	60
VALLIERE, Elbens M.	21 March 1891	37

**DEXTRAS FAMILY GENEALOGY**

This genealogy, written by the Reverend Gabriel Arthur Dextraze, traces the descendants of Pierre Dextras, a soldier of the famed French regiment of Carignan-Salières in New France. Other early Canadian family lines represented in this book: Bessette, Coiteux, Lamoureux, and L'Homme. Purchase price: \$5.00 (Canadian currency). For a copy, contact:

Father Gabriel A. Dextraze  
3650 boulevard de la Rousseliere  
Montreal, Quebec H1A 2K9  
Canada

19th Century Franco Deaths From Norwich (Ct.) City Directories

By Marcel Guerard (#3)

The following French-sounding surnames were found among death listings in Norwich, Ct., city directories for the period 1 January 1886 thru 1 April 1897. Only persons 18 years of age or older were listed.

NOTE: The names of many French-Canadians in those days were anglicized either by choice or by non-French-speaking Yankees who thoughtfully provided phonetic spellings. A number of seemingly English surnames in the directories could well have been anglicized from the original French spellings; viz., Wood for Dubois, White for Leblanc, Greenwood for Boisvert, etc. Don't overlook the possibility of an English translation of your own surname when performing genealogical research!

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Day and Month</u>	<u>Age At Death</u>
1 January 1886 to 1 January 1887		
AUTHIER, Napoleon	18 November	40
BEAUMONT, Harriet (Mrs.)	17 July	66
BUCHARD, Amanda (Mrs.)	13 August	40
DESMARIS, Napoleon	1 June	30
FOURNIER, Adelaide G. (Mrs.)	30 May	52
GIRARD, Caroline (Miss)	30 March	26
LAPORTE, Peter	6 August	24
LAWRENCE, Catherine D.	22 January (1886)	66
LAWRENCE, Noel	15 April	69
* LITTLEJOHN, Annie (Mrs.)	12 October	32
POIVIER, Herman	1 August	38
TOURTELLOTT, Charles P.	28 September	59

\* Possibly a Petitjean.

1 January 1887 to 1 January 1888		
BENOIT, Celestin	5 March	55
BENOIT, Charles	23 December	29
CHAPPELL, Caroline L.	15 May	79
CHAPPELL, Emily	19 June	55
GADBOIS, James	24 August	22
GADBOIS, Valerie	26 June	26
GIRARD, Edward	27 February	59
GIRARD, Sophronie	21 January (1887)	53
GUY, William H.	3 May	29
JARRY, Rosa	6 August	27
LONGIVAN, Arselia	24 December	34
LETENDRE, Catherine	29 December	34
TATRO, Mary	8 March	69
TOURTELOTTE, Sarah	11 May	81

19th Century Franco Deaths From Norwich (Ct.) City Directories (con't)

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Day and Month</u>	<u>Age At Death</u>
1 January to 1 April 1888		
BELLEFLUER, Magloir	4 March	66
BELLEVILLE, Ellen	6 January	28
BELLEVOLL, Alphonse	17 March	18
FOURNIER, Theodore	18 February	58
JARRY, Senelde	3 January	19
1 April 1888 to 1 April 1889		
BERNIER, Alma	24 August	22
BERNIER, Caroline	21 November	19
BIRCHARD, Annie	27 March	27
CAMPION, Catherine	17 April	78
CAISSE, Emma	10 May	30
DUFRESNE, Marie	16 May	44
DUPREY, Lucy	27 March	80
GAUTHIER, Malvina	7 June	32
LE PAN, Mary A.	19 February	38
MOSIER, Harriet M.	12 January	64
TOURTELOTTE, Frank	16 October	36
TRUDEAU, Morris D.	14 April	44
1 April 1889 to 1 April 1890		
BALFOUR, Robert	15 January	82
BENOIT, Marie	31 January	46
GILBERT, Nathaniel	6 November	76
GOYETTE, Mary	2 June	46
GOYETTE, Philomine	17 January	46
HEBERT, Evarin	6 March	18
MAHER, Ann	13 August	90
PAJEAU, Emelie	17 March	67
PARLIN, Melvina	24 July	61
PRIOR, Olive	28 July	89
SEVIN, Charles W.	28 January	41
ST. JOHN, Adelia	6 January	34
1 April 1890 to 1 April 1891		
BERNIER, Daniel	25 May	23
BERNIER, Marguerite	27 March	30
BISON, Theleise	4 October	47
CARRIER, Joseph B.	6 September	54
DECELLE, Charles	10 July	22
DESLANDES, Virginia	22 March	42
FONTAINE, Andre	9 June	45
FRANCIS, John	18 September	88
FRECHETTE, Melvina	3 November	31
GILBERT, Celeste	17 September	59
HAMLIN, Edward S.	22 June	20

19th Century Franco Deaths From Norwich (Ct.) City Directories (con't)

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Day and Month</u>	<u>Age At Death</u>
1 April 1890 to 1 April 1891 (con't)		
HERBERT, John	11 May	57
LABONNE, Catherine	28 January	72
PERRIN, Lewis E.	15 September	47
PLANTE, John B.	18 July	41
POTHIER, Emile	13 September	98
QUINN, John	6 April	45
TATRO, Gustus	22 May	65
TOURTELOTTE, Mary Jane	7 January	56
1 April 1891 to 1 April 1892		
ALLARD, George	20 March	18
AUTHIER, Domithilde	2 October	33
BENOIT, Alphonse	15 September	24
CHAPPELL, Edward	13 October	75
CHAPPELL, Hannah A.	24 November	73
COLBERT, Daniel	26 May	59
COEBEILL, Pierre	14 January	69
CRAPEAU, Philomme (sic)	17 February	39
CRAPEAU, Philomme (sic)	18 April	53
DUFAINE, John	1 September	54
GADBOIS, Mary	1 January	26
GOYETTE, Medelise	27 February	20
LAPIERRE, Sarah Ann	1 February	69
LUSSIER, Louise	3 May	34
PARENT, Leon	25 November	41
1 April 1892 to 1 April 1893		
AMBEAU, Mary	1 May	57
BELVAL, Clara	27 March	26
COUTURE, Odino	3 October	21
FRANCIS, Rosa	27 December	50
FRECHETTE, Joel	16 July	19
GILBERT, Mary J.	6 January	76
GLADUE, Delia	10 May	28
GLADUE, Marie	20 February	92
GUY, James	30 April	31
MAYNARD, Domethilde	26 August	64
MAYNARD, Jane McG.	13 April	48
PELTIER, Andre	25 March	86
QUINN, Charlotte	3 July	98
WILLETT, Joseph	13 June	24
1 April 1893 to 1 April 1894		
AUBERTIN, Sophia	6 January	30
BLANC, Emma	11 August	35
CAMPION, Mary	21 August	47
CARON, Julian	22 October	71

19th Century Franco Deaths From Norwich (Ct.) City Directories (con't)

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Day and Month</u>	<u>Age At Death</u>
1 April 1893 to 1 April 1894 (con't)		
LAMBERT, Adler	9 May	25
PARENT, Rose A.	27 June	21
PETIT, Regina	15 October	28
ST. JOHN, Michael	23 April	67
ST. ONGE, Marie R.	24 March	29
TALBOT, Nancy L.	30 December	82
1 April 1894 to 1 April 1895		
BERNIER, Anselme	1 January	20
BOUCHER, John	4 December	25
DEMARS, Delima	24 December	46
DURCHARME, Eveline	25 March	21
DURCHARME, Osite	2 March	48
DUPUIS, Charles	21 December	28
DUPUIS, Joseph	12 May	33
DU PLISSIS, Henry	14 December	57
FOURCHETT, Rebecca	3 January	20
GRENIER, Isola	26 July	31
HERSIEUX, Henry	22 December	29
LAMBERT, John	27 September	21
LAMBERT, Mary	30 October	59
MAYNARD, Charles A.	13 August	54
PELTIER, Aurelie	25 May	40
ROCHFORD, Frances	17 August	26
TALBOT, Chauncey F.	15 May	55
1 April 1895 to 1 April 1896		
BENOIT, Cordelie	20 September	36
BENOIT, Edward	15 February	75
BOISVERT, Ovila	19 October	28
BOUCHARD, Olive	18 January	77
CHAMPLAIN, John R.	6 January	59
CHAPELL, Annie	5 July	27
CHAPELL, Oliver B.	16 July	32
DESANTELS, Adeline	30 July	70
DUPREY, Isabella A.	9 July	24
GUY, Harriet	29 March	66
LEGRACE, Joseph	31 March	32
LAMATHE, Delina	13 October	26
MALHIOT, Jacques	9 August	65
MILLOTT, Mary F. D.	28 July	25
1 April 1896 to 1 April 1897		
BAILLARGEON, Laurent	5 February	32
BEIGUE, Justine	28 June	68
BERNIER, Edmond	30 November	20
BLAIS, Henrietta	1 March	66

19th Century Franco Deaths from Norwich (Ct.) City Directories (con't)

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Day and Month</u>	<u>Age At Death</u>
1 April 1896 to 1 April 1897 (con't)		
CHAPDELAINÉ, Joseph A.	19 February	49
CHICOINE, Pelgie L.	10 April	90
GELIMAS, Adella	11 October	50
LABUS, Theofile	2 June	46
LA CHAPELLE, Rosanna	10 February	20
LAMBERT, Peter	7 June	62
LAMPHERE, Emeline	24 November	82
LA PIERRE, Edwin R.	8 May	72
LA ROCH, Louis	27 July	20
LAVAGGE, Mary	13 June	46
LIZOTTE, Thomas	29 January	76
RAYMOND, Emma D.	9 December	70
SIMONEAU, Joseph	31 July	22
VACHER, Angeline	6 November	66

19th Century Franco Deaths From New London (Ct.) City Directories

The only French surnames found among death listings in New London city directories for the period 1 April 1894 thru 1 March 1897 were:

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Age At Death</u>
DE AVIGNON, Rose A.	12 August 1894	62
RICHARDS, Adeline H.	1 August 1894	62
MOSIER, Annie J.	20 December 1895	31
ST. JOHN, James W.	10 March 1896	35
MAISON, Alexander F.	19 October 1896	65

**VIOLET/VIOLETTE GENEALOGY**

A 500-page, hardbound book, by Rita Violette Lippé, which features: the Violette Family History...two in-depth Violette name indexes...complete, up-to-date listing of Francois Violet's descendants (includes dates of birth, marriage, death, names of spouses and their parents)...data on other Violette family lines...55 old photographs...diagram of St. Bruno's Cemetery in Van Buren, Maine, with a listing of Violettes buried there.

Purchase price: \$34.95 plus \$2.00 for shipping & handling.

Contact Rita V. Lippé  
32 Louise Avenue  
Methuen, Mass. 01844

19th Century Franco Marriages From Waterbury (Ct.) City Directories

By Marcel Guerard (#3)

The following French-sounding surnames were found among marriage listings in Waterbury, Ct., city directories for the years 1887 thru 1891:

<u>Groom and Bride</u>	<u>Marriage Date</u>
1 April 1887 to 1 April 1888	
A. ARCHAMBAULT & R. A. Perrault	26 July 1887
C. E. BAUBEAULT & R. Courtenmanche	22 November 1887
J. H. BOLAN & G. Lapointe	18 April 1887
W. CASSEN & E. DeLowrey	26 October 1887
C. COSSETT & E. Bernier	20 June 1887
J. DESSURAU & A. Labelle	21 January 1888
A. E. DUHAIME & M. Beaubien	11 April 1887
R. FECTEAU & R. St. Armand	3 January 1888
E. FLORENCE & M. Depien	8 November 1887
M. GRENIER & M. Massicotte	4 July 1887
L. HENDERLING & A. I. Collier	2 January 1888
S. JEROME, JR. & A. Bennett	14 September 1887
W. JARRY & M. Dubuque	7 November 1887
J. JOY & B. Horan	14 February 1888
M. LAPLANT & F. Montgomery	8 January 1888
R. A. MARTIN & M. Fennian	20 September 1887
J. MOYLAN & M. Flavin	6 August 1887
A. NORBERT & A. Garneau	27 September 1887
A. PELLETIER & S. St. Gemain	11 April 1887
A. PRATT & A. Beaulac	2 May 1887
H. PROUVAST & M. L. St. Amand	28 June 1887
T. ROCHEN & M. L. Sirois	15 August 1887
W. ROCHON & J. Boisvert	5 February 1888
C. TREPANIER & L. Castonguay	25 December 1887
H. VAILETTE & M. A. Mathon	13 September 1887
1 April 1888 to 1 April 1889	
ANGRAVE, J. & A. M. Reynolds	31 October 1888
ARCHAMBEAULT, E. & O. Lessard	31 October 1888
ARCHAMBAULT, J. J. & P. Olivier	27 February 1889
AYOTTE, A. & C. Bernier	1 February 1889
BALTHAZAR, J. & E. Rock	15 August 1888
BOISVERT, H. & M. King	8 April 1888
BOUFFARD, A. & O. DesLaurieres	2 March 1889
BONNARDEAUX, E. & B. Massonet	1 February 1889
BROUILLETTE, F. X. & M. Lord	24 June 1888
LANDRY, J. & K. McCormack	30 April 1888
LAPALME, H. & E. Rock	1 March 1889
LAPOINTE, A. & O. Girard	26 December 1888

19th Century Franco Marriages From Waterbury (Ct.) City Directories (con't)

<u>Groom and Bride</u>	<u>Marriage Date</u>
1 April 1888 to 1 April 1889 (con't)	
LAPOINTE, F. & A. Roy	22 July 1888
LE COURS, A. & A. Fortin	24 January 1889
MC GRATH, R. & A. Devereaux	26 November 1888
MEYER, E. & E. Lemay	25 December 1888
PARENT, P. & E. Duval	15 October 1888
PERRAULT, E. & E. Oulet	27 February 1889
PETIJEAN, O. & J. Terrill	6 June 1888
RAINVILLE, P. & E. Leduc	15 July 1888
ST. HILAIRE, J. W. & R. Dresse	5 April 1889
SCOTT, W. & A. E. Campion	30 April 1889
VALENTINE, L. E. & S. L. Archambault	2 February 1889
1 April 1889 to 1 April 1890	
ARCHAMBAULT, Henry & Antoinette Boison	25 August 1889
AUGER, Charles & Mary Louise Savard	12 June 1889
BLANCHARD, George A. & Annie McGuire	29 April 1889
CHAPMAN, Edward H. & Delia St. Arnaud	31 December 1889
DAUDELIN, Alexandre & Marie (Boisvert) Greenwood	11 February 1890
DEMERS, Alfred & Ellen Demers	17 February 1890
DION, Octave & Mary Archambeau	1 June 1889
GIROUARD, Delphis & Lillie Boisvert	4 February 1890
GREENWOOD, Henry & Georgiana Theroulx	13 February 1890
HIBOUR, Henry & Mary Louisa Vigeant	16 February 1890
LAPLANTE, Theodore & Elizabeth Austin	5 November 1889
L'ECUYER, Joseph & Mary Martin	6 October 1889
LEEN, Patrick & Jennie E. Talbot	1 August 1889
NOBERT, Adelard L. & Jennie May	27 October 1889
OLIVER, Edmund & Rosanna Massicotte	30 December 1889
PETITJEAN, George & Lotie L. Durand	25 December 1889
POULIN, Joseph & Marie Carpentier	1 January 1890
TOURANGEAU, Joseph A. & Lizzie Leddy	17 February 1890
1 April 1890 to 1 April 1891	
BERGERON, Gilbert & Lucy Ann Desureault	12 October 1890
BROUILLET, Albert & Sophie Normand	23 November 1890
CULBERT, Peter W. & Mary Laflamme	29 November 1890
DUBUQUE, Charles & Amanda St. Marie	17 June 1890
DURAND, James A. & Jane Pontier	30 April 1890
LAFORGE, Fred W. & Eleanor R. Knowles	21 January 1891
LEVASSENE, Cinare & Louisa Laizelle	30 June 1890
MANDEVILLE, Jose Richard & Alice A. Fisher	26 November 1890
MORRISEY, William & Rosie Farnette	19 April 1890
OUMET, Philip & Julia Bourassa	26 November 1890
PELLETIER, Issaih & Marie Louisa Dorval	5 May 1890
PETTIT, Joseph & Fannie Farr	15 April 1890
RASICOT, Charles A. & Rose Ann Ganvin	7 January 1891
RONDEAU, Emanuel & Odianna Belleau	23 June 1890



19th Century Franco Marriages From Waterbury (Ct.) City Directories (con't)

Groom and Bride

Marriage Date

L April 1890 to 1 April 1891 (con't)

THERIAULT, Charles Edward & Delia Clerment	8 October 1890
THERIEN, George & Mary S. Ann	17 November 1890
TREPANIER, Charles I. & Adeline Trudel	11 April 1890

19th Century Franco Deaths from Waterbury (Ct.) City Directories

The following French-sounding surnames were found among death listings in Waterbury, Ct., city directories for the period 1 April 1887 to 1 April 1889. Listings from 2 April 1889 to 1 April 1896 only contain names of persons 18 years of age or older.

Individual

Day and Month

Age At Death

1 April 1887 to 1 April 1888

BABIN, Maguire	7 March	39
BABIN, Mary E.	23 June	10 months
BELANGER, Rosanna	27 June	7 months
BELLEAU, Marie E.	2 March	1
BOISVERT, Angelina M.	3 May	4 days
BOISVERT, Henriette	16 October	46
BOUCHER, Edward	16 October	3
BOULANGER, George	10 May	8 months
BOULAY, Albert	17 October	2
CADEAU, Clara	10 February	20
CONTOIS, Alseine	19 August	3
DAUPHINAIS, Marie L.	27 February	1 day
DENAIR, Catherine	26 July	62
DEVERAUX, Therese	14 July	5
DOUCETTE, Marie L.	2 September	1 day
DUHAINE, Maria L.	23 January	1
FRENETTE, Marie M.	18 July	6 months
GAUTHIER, Olivia	22 March	6 months
GILLETTE, Emily R.	12 September	1
HEUREUX, Arthur A.	5 February	1 month
JACQUES, John J.	10 April	55
JEROME, Raymond C.	30 January	3 months
LABELLE, Emma	4 April	21 days
LACOURCIERE, Josephine	6 October	10 months
LACOURCIERE, Marie V.	24 August	15
LA CHANCE, Emma	21 November	21
LACROIX, Amanda	22 August	15 days
LA FRANCE, Helene R.	10 February	5 days
LAMONTAGNE, Alfred	12 July	4
MAHER, Katherine	13 July	54
MARTIN, Elisabeth	27 March	16
MARTIN, James	7 December	1
MASSICOTTE, Mary A.	5 May	1
MORAN, Bridget	1 August	91

19th Century Franco Deaths from Waterbury (Ct.) City Directories (con't)

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Day and Month</u>	<u>Age At Death</u>
1 April 1887 to 1 April 1888 (con't)		
PARR, Catherine	21 March	30
PHANOEUF, Marie L.	19 July	1 month
ROUSSEAU, Alexzina	29 April	2
ROY, John	16 June	11 months
ST. ARNAUD, Mary	24 September	1
VIGEANT, Albina	11 August	11 months

1 April 1888 to 1 April 1889

BAILLERGEON, Fanny	7 April	1
BOISVERT, Marie	25 March	23
BOUCHER, Xavier	28 February	38
BOUFFARD, Emily	15 January	39
BOUVIER, Malvina	19 January	20
CHAGNON, Marie Eva	11 March	1
DAUNAIS, Blanche A.	16 April	4
DAUNAIS, Eva	7 May	5
DU BOIS, Martha Ann	22 March	26
DUHAI ME, Marie Louise	11 February	1
FANCHER, Bessie G.	24 March	33
HEBERT, Mary	9 August	59
LANDRY, Catherine	omitted	21
LAPALME, Edesse	30 January	58
MAHER, Michael	27 April	61
MARTIN, Catherine	8 September	57
MARTIN, Francis	9 July	2
THIBEAULT, Justine	10 May	74

1 April 1889 to 1 April 1890

CANPION, Ann	29 September	56
CAMPION, Daniel F.	24 July	18
CHAPUT, Oliver	5 March	45
CHOERETTE, John	21 January	44
CLEMENT, Joseph	18 December	55
CLERC, Patrick	6 August	50
CULBERT, William	5 December	47
LACHANCE, Celina	5 October	47
LAFLAMME, Philomene	9 December	44
MAHER, Bridget	8 August	58
PETITJEAN, Lucy	5 March	50
TURGEON, Abraham	15 April	51

1 April 1890 to 1 April 1891

BARIBAULT, Jean	18 October	22
BEAUDOUIN, Israel	6 July	33
BROUILLET, Clarina	22 March	54
CAMPION, Mary	22 March	48
CLOUTIER, Florence	6 October	48

19th Century Franco Deaths from Waterbury (Ct.) City Directories (con't)

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Day and Month</u>	<u>Age At Death</u>
1 April 1890 to 1 April 1891 (con't)		
COLLIER, Mary	20 October	23
DAUPHINOIS, Henrietta	11 February	32
DEVEREUX, Catherine A.	17 March	29
FLORENT, Magloire	7 September	78
FRENETTE, Maryna	7 November	20
LACOURSIERE, Desire	12 April	38
LAMOUREUX, Honora	16 January	72
MINARD, Carline E.	14 October	68
RODIER, Delima	16 November	36
ROY, Joseph	12 February	23
1 April 1891 to 1 April 1892		
BAILLARGEON, Majorie	4 May	41
CHOREST, Venant	26 June	18
GAGAIN, Henry	17 October	24
GEROUX, Josephine	7 September	34
GIRARD, Rosalie	15 January	65
GUILFOILE, Sarah	7 September	45
LAUDRY, Joseph A.	16 July	26
LEVESQUE, Jean Baptiste	7 February	71
LIZOTTE, Marguerite	17 June	54
PRINDEVILLE, William	3 September	60
VERZIER, Annette	9 January	75
VERZIER, John	15 December	58
VERZIER, Marie Elvina Parge	27 May	56
1 April 1892 to 1 April 1893		
ALLARD, Eva	12 December	19
BELLEAU, Olivine	22 April	32
DEVEREAUX, William V.	5 July	38
GRENIER, John	17 August	48
LACHANCE, Lucie	21 July	55
POQUETTE, Josephine	6 June	35
ST. LOUIS, Marguerite	1 May	40
1 April 1893 to 1 April 1894		
BOUCHERM, Françoise X.	4 March	73
BRUN, Mary	19 February	27
CAMPION, Julia	29 December	44
FORCIER, Adeline	23 March	44
GILMOUR, Margaret	12 January	44
GOULET, Pierre	9 February	80
GUILFOILE, Dennis	23 December	52
GUILFOILE, Patrick	7 April	46
LAMBERT, Ellen	23 January	40
LATULIPPE, Josephine	28 February	24
MASSCOTTE, William	1 April	43

19th Century Franco Deaths From Waterbury (Ct.) City Directories (con't)

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Day and Month</u>	<u>Age At Death</u>
1 April 1893 to 1 April 1894 (con't)		
PIERPONT, Alice Louise	23 October	38
PRINDEILLE, John	16 July	45
RAINVILLE, Edoweis (sic)	24 September	27
ROY, Mary	14 August	21

1 April 1894 to 1 April 1895

BARBIER, Filemeno	22 February	36
BROSSEAU, Emmeline	20 June	50
CRYCHEAU, Theophile	2 September	51
DESJARDIN, Angela	4 April	45
FRANCIS, Joseph (Mrs.)	29 December	31
GILBERT, Sarah (Mrs.)	20 November	75
GILLOTTE, John	5 April	50
HEBERT, William M.	18 January	21
LANDRY, Aurelie	11 July	65
LAPLANT, Max	12 October	26
L'ECUYER, Joseph	18 February	55
MARTELL, Celina	29 July	61
MARTIN, Ann	11 November	64
MARTIN, Roger (Mrs.)	10 February	34
MORAN, Marguerite	25 September	83
PITIJEAN, George	15 April	62
RASICOT, Precille	26 February	43
ROBILLARD, Mary	26 February	25

1 April 1895 to 1 April 1896

BEAUDOIN, Frederick L.	7 September	20
DESROCHERS, C. Leophase	28 June	52
DUSSERAULT, Philogene	1 February	22
GENDRON, Delia	1 July	44
GUILFOILE, Rose	6 November	67
HAMELIN, Lumina	4 May	37
LANOUEITE, Emma	17 December	39
LAPLANT, Flora (Mrs.)	30 September	35
LAUGILLE, George W.	14 October	20
LAUNDRY, Ambrose	28 March	72
MALLET, Jennie	26 February	33
MARTIN, Carl	23 April	39
MARTIN, Mary	8 April	40
MASSICOTTE, Frank X.	29 June	53
RODIER, Guillaume	1 July	18
VINCELETTE, Delphus	6 December	42

NOTE: A search of neighboring Naugatuck, Ct., city directories for the years 1887 to 1896 turned up the following Franco death listings:

TALBOT, Charles	18 December 1887	28
TALBOT, Mary	15 August 1887	30
TALBOT, Grace	15 February 1894	76

Connecticut Representation in 19th Century  
French-Canadian Fraternal Organizations

By Marcel Guerard (#3)

Of possible historic interest to FCGSC members is the following listing, from the Waterbury (Ct.) City Directory for the year 1888, which names early officers of those city chapters representing various French-Canadian fraternal organizations. Is one of your family members among them?

L'Institut Canadien-Francais  
(Organized September 1, 1886)

President . . . . .	Arthur Bernier
1st Vice-President . . . . .	Louis N. Monot
2nd Vice-President . . . . .	Louis C. Archambault
Secretary . . . . .	David P. Chabot
Assistant Secretary . . . . .	Ludger P. Chabot
Treasurer . . . . .	George Panneton
Assistant Treasurer . . . . .	William Loiselle

L'Union St. Joseph  
(Organized September 10, 1886)

President . . . . .	George Saucier
1st Vice-President . . . . .	Ludger I. Lavigne
2nd Vice-President . . . . .	G. Jarry
Recording Secretary . . . . .	H. J. Laplam
Assistant Recording Secretary . . . . .	Frank Laurant
Corresponding Secretary . . . . .	S. S. Lapointe
Treasurer . . . . .	George Rivet
Collecting Treasurer . . . . .	Fred Pratt
Assistant Collecting Treasurer . . . . .	Charles Bertrand

Societe St. Jean-Baptiste  
(Organized June 1, 1877)

Chaplain . . . . .	Reverend J. W. Fones
President . . . . .	S. S. Lapointe
Vice-President . . . . .	George Saucier
Recording Secretary . . . . .	David P. Chabot
Assistant Recording Secretary . . . . .	Joseph Brodeur
Treasurer . . . . .	George Panneton
Assistant Treasurer . . . . .	J. B. Vallie
Corresponding Secretary . . . . .	William Loiselle
Collecting Treasurer . . . . .	T. F. Berube
Assistant Collecting Treasurer . . . . .	George Rivet

(Listing continues on next page)

Connecticut Representation in 19th Century French-Canadian Fraternal  
Organizations (con't)

Bande St. Jean-Baptiste

President . . . . . T. F. Berube  
Vice-President . . . . . E. Belanger  
Secretary . . . . . Alexandre Jibeault  
Assistant Secretary . . . . . E. Thibault  
Treasurer . . . . . William Loiselle

DECIPHERING OLD FRENCH DOCUMENTS

For assistance in deciphering old French documents (17th thru 19th century notarial acts, birth-marriage-death records, and other genealogical material), the Montreal-based Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française recommends three specialists in paleography—the study and transcription of ancient writings.

If you've ever seen a 17th century handwritten notarial act from Quebec provincial archives, you're well aware that transcribing such documents into readable French is a task best left to experts.

To obtain a cost estimate, include with your query letter a legible photocopy of the particular document (always retain the original record). And remember to include an international reply coupon, obtainable from any post office for 75¢, to cover return postage costs. Here are the paleographic specialists recommended by SGCFF:

Monsieur Marcel Lafortune  
4315, boulevard Rosemont  
Montreal, Quebec H1T 2C8 CANADA  
Office Phone: 321-1130  
Home Phones: 722-2922 or 588-2051

Madame Denise Cousineau  
582 lleme. avenue  
Laval-des-Rapides, Quebec H7N 4C6 CANADA

Madame Diane P. Mondou  
578 lleme. avenue  
Laval-des-Rapides, Quebec H7N 4C6 CANADA

DIRECT LINE ANCESTORS  
(Continued)

#50: Submitted by Rev. Albert Goulet (#258)

- I GOULET, Rev. Albert P. (s/o Alphonsine GAGNON & Joseph GOULET)  
b. 8Jan1908, Holyoke, MA Ordained 10Jun1933, Springfield, MA
- II GAGNON, Alphonsine (d/o Joseph & Caroline GOULET)  
GOULET, Joseph  
m. 5Sep1905, Ste Margaret
- III GAGNON, Joseph (s/o Pierre & Marguerite AUDET)  
GOULET, Caroline  
m. 11Feb1861, St. Gervais
- IV GAGNON, Pierre (s/o Joseph & Genevievre BOIVIN)  
AUDET, Marguerite  
m. 27Jan1829, St. Gervais
- V GAGNON, Joseph (s/o Joseph & Genevievre MORIN)  
BOIVIN, Genevievre  
m. 2Feb1793, St. Francois du Sud
- VI GAGNON, Joseph (s/o Joseph & Josette LaCHANCE)  
MORIN, Genevievre  
25Jan1762, St. Francois du Sud
- VII GAGNON, Joseph (s/o Joseph & Marie CLOUTIER)  
LaCHANCE, Josette  
m. 24Nov1732, St. Francois, I.O.
- VIII GAGNON, Joseph (s/o Mathurin & Francoise GOUDEAU)  
CLOUTIER, Marie  
m. 26Jan1699 (CR)
- IX GAGNON, Mathurin (s/o Pierre & Renee ROGER)  
GOUDEAU, Francoise  
m. 30Sep1647, Quebec
- X GAGNON, Pierre (s/o Barnabe & Francoise CRESTE)  
ROGER, Renee  
m. about 1597

(Ed.#48 NOTE: Talbot, Vol.VI, p. 201: Mathurin bap. at St.-Aubin, Tourouvre, Perche, FRANCE 22Oct1606; contract of marriage 9Sep1647, Lecoustre. FRANCOISE d/o Francois GOUDREAU and Jeanne JEHAN and was 13 years of age at marriage. Pierre GAGNON m. Renee ROGER, resided in St-Aubin, Tourouvre, Perche, FRANCE.)

#51: Submitted by Ralph G. Courtois (#229)

- I COURTOIS, Ralph G. (s/o Alfred & Leopoldine BERNIER)  
DAIGLE, Rita  
m. St-Andre, Biddeford, ME 27Aug1962
- II COURTOIS, Alfred (s/o Zoel & Marie DUBOIS)  
BERNIER, Leopoldine  
m. St-Andre, Biddeford, ME 20May1925

- III COURTOIS, Zoel (s/o Abraham & Julie BEAUDET)  
DUBOIS, Marie  
m. Gentilly, Que. 17Jun1879
- IV COURTOIS, Abraham (s/o Charles & Marie-Victoire TROTTIER (dit  
BEAUDET, Julie LABISSONNIERE)  
m. Gentilly, Que. 21May1844
- V COURTOIS, Charles (s/o Etienne & Madeleine MAILHOT)  
TROTTIER, dit LABISSONNIERE, Marie-Victoire  
m. Gentilly, Que. 24Nov1807
- VI COURTOIS, Etienne (s/o Francois & Marie-Joseph ROI-ROUX (dit  
MAILHOT, Madeleine LALIBERTE)  
m. St-Jean, Deschailons, Que. 9Sep1783
- VII COURTOIS, Francois (s/o Gabriel & Elizabeth MOREAU)  
ROI-ROUX, dit LALIBERTE, Marie-Joseph  
m. St-Jean, Deschailons, Que. 19Jan1756
- VIII COURTOIS, Gabriel (s/o Charles & Marguerite BERGER)  
MOREAU, Elizabeth  
m. Batiscan, Can. 5Apr1701
- IX COURTOIS, Charles (s/o Antoine & Esther LEBRUN)  
BERGER, Marguerite  
m. Notre-Dame, Que. 9Oct1670

(Ed. #48 NOTE: "La Conquete du Canada Par Les Normands", p. 76/77: Charles COURTOIS, from St-Martin de Canteleu, Normandy (city of Rouen), b. 1647. "Les Filles du Roi", p. 183: Marguerite BERGER, b. 1653, St-Sauveur, Paris, d/o Jean and Madeleine JEANNE. (Also, Rep. N.D. de Quebec, p. 59, Vol. I). Tanguay, Vol. I, p. 146: Marguerite d. 21Nov1728, Levis.)

#52: Submitted by William Gauthier (#246)

- I GAUTHIER, William T. (s/o Frederick J. & Theresa MERCIER)  
CZYZEWSKI, Irene (d/o Edward & Mary SZYMLINSKI)  
m. Philadelphia, PA 9Oct1976
- II MERCIER, Theresa (d/o Philip & Marie COET-MUER)  
GAUTHIER, Frederick J. (s/o Frederick A. & Marie DELANEY)  
m. Baltic, CT 29Nov1947
- III MERCIER, Philip (s/o Joseph & Mathilde PLANTE)  
COET-MUER, Marie (d/o Mathurin & Marie LE MOULLAC)  
m. North Battleford, Sask., Canada 4Dec1915
- IV MERCIER, Joseph (s/o Thomas & Flavie SARRAZIN dit DEPELTAUX)  
PLANTE, Mathilde (d/o Isaac and Victoire CATIE-COTE)  
m. St-Valerien, Shefford, Que. 27Oct1879
- V MERCIER, Thomas (s/o Jean-Baptiste & Marie LAFLAMME-TIMINEUR)  
SARRAZIN dit DEPELTAUX, Flavie (d/o Pierre & Marie ROY)  
m. Iberville, Que. 29Feb1848
- VI MERCIER, Jean-Baptiste (s/o Jean-Francois & Therese BONNEAU)  
LAFLAMME-TIMINEUR, Marie (d/o Alexis and Angeliqe LASELLE)  
m. La Prairie, Que. 2Feb1824



- VII **MERCIER, Jean-Francois** (s/o Jean-Francois & Louise Francoise **MERCIER**)  
**BONNEAU, Therese** (d/o Pierre & Josephte **GOSSELIN**)  
*m. St-Francois-du-Sud, Montmagny, Que. 29Oct1782*
- VIII **MERCIER, Jean-Francois** (s/o Julien & Agnes **MEUNIER**)  
**MERCIER, Louise-Francoise** (d/o Joseph & Elise **CARRIER-LEBRON**)  
*m. Berthier, Que. 7Nov1757*
- IX **MERCIER, Julien** (s/o Jean & Barbe **MONTMINY**)  
**MEUNIER, Agnes** (d/o Francois & Angelique **JACOB**)  
*m. Ste-Anne-de-Beaupre, Que. 30 May1718*
- X **MERCIER, Jean** (s/o Julien & Marie **POULIN**)  
**MONTMINY, Barbe** (d/o Charles & Marguerite **AUOLLEE**)  
*m. Ste-Anne-de-Beaupre, Que. 25Feb1691*
- XI **MERCIER, Julien** (s/o Francois & Roberte **CORNILLEAU**)  
**POULIN, Marie** (d/o Claude & Jeanne **MERCIER**)  
*m. Quebec 18Jan1654*
- XII **MERCIER, Francois** and his wife, **Roberte CORNILLEAU** were from Tourouvre, Perche, France.
- #53: Submitted by William Gauthier (#246)
- I **GAUTHIER, William T.** (s/o Frederick J. & Theresa **MERCIER**)  
**CZYZEWSKI, Irene** (d/o Edward & Mary **SZMPLINSKI**)  
*m. Philadelphia, PA 9Oct1976*
- II **GAUTHIER, Frederick J.** (s/o Frederick A. & Marie **DELANEY**)  
**MERCIER, Theresa** (d/o Philip & Marie **COET-MUER**)  
*m. Baltic, CT 29Nov1947*
- III **GAUTHIER, Frederick A.** (s/o Frederick & Sarah **McGEE**)  
**DELANEY, Marie** (d/o Matthew & Catherine **DELANEY**)  
*m. Baltic, CT 30Oct1917*
- IV **GAUTHIER, Frederick** (s/o Joseph & Louise **DORE**)  
**McGEE, Sarah** (d/o Mandy & Catherine **WARD**)  
*m. Taftville, CT 6May1883*
- V **GAUTHIER, Joseph** (s/o Basile & Francoise **ROCH dit CELERIER**)  
**DORE, Louise** (d/o Louis & Marguerite **FONTAINE**)  
*m. Farnham, Que. 14Jun1852*
- VI **GAUTHIER, Basile** (s/o Jean-Baptiste & Marie-Francoise **DENIAU**)  
**ROCH dit CELERIER, Francoise** (d/o Joseph & Charlotte **LAFONTAINE**)  
*m. Boucherville, Que. 1Feb1831*
- VII **GAUTHIER, Jean-Baptiste** (s/o Pierre-Paul & Charlotte **LAFRAMBOISE dit DRAGON**)  
**DENIAU, Marie-Francoise** (d/o Pierre & Pelagie **DEMERS**)  
*m. Boucherville, Que. 23Jun1804*
- VIII **GAUTHIER, Pierre-Paul** (s/o Paul-Joseph & Marie-Josephe **PEPIN dit DESCARDONNETS**)  
**LAFRAMBOISE dit DRAGON, Charlotte** (d/o Francois & Marie **LANGEVIN**)  
*m. Boucherville, Que. 18Jun1770*



## FCGSC Members

253. O'BRIEN, Grace E., 3880 Shadow Grove Road, Pasadena, CA. 91107  
254. DE MELLO, Jeanne, 47 Elizabeth Drive, P.O. Box 293, Mansfield, CT. 06250  
255. GLAUDE, Ronald A., P.O. Box 276, Brooklyn, CT. 06234  
256. CAISSE, Alexis J. III, 26 Hennequin Road, Columbia, CT. 06235  
257. CYR-GAHAGAN, Alvine, 154 Meeting House Road, Bedford, NH. 03102  
258. GOULET, Rev. Albert P., P.O. Box 208, 33 Worcester St., Southbridge, MA. 01550  
259. GADBOIS, George S. & Carol (TUCKER), 141 Maple Lane, Lancaster, PA. 17601  
260. DESSUREAULT, Rene, 3 Parc Samuel Holland, Apt. 1623, Quebec City, Que. G1S 4M6 CANADA  
261. RANSOM, Helen, 33 Sunrise Hill, West Hartford, CT. 06107  
262. DION, Thomas R., 190 Prospect St., North Adams, MA. 01247  
263. DESPRES, Mrs. George L., 31 Sayles St., Southbridge, MA. 01550  
264. PROVENCHER, Gerard E., 934 Avenue Dosquet, Ste. Foy, Que. G1V 3B9 CANADA  
265. ROBIDOUX, Joan G., 5 Dairy Farm Court, Norwalk, CT. 06851  
266. GELINAS, Rollande S., 3075 de Blois, Trois-Rivieres, Que. G8Z 1R4 CANADA  
267. FORTIN, Jean-Guy, 9 St. Thomas, Levis, Que. G6V 5R1 CANADA  
268. THE FAXON COMPANY, INC., 15 Southwest Park, Westwood, MA. 02090 - Send mailings to Catalog Acquisitions Dept.; New England Historic Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury St., Boston, MA. 02116  
269. CODERRE, Joseph N., 203 Hartford Place, Utica, NY. 13502  
270. VEILLETE, James P., 33 Fulton St., New Britain, CT. 06051  
271. Le BLANC, Paul J., 18 Richman Road, Hudson, NH. 03051  
272. BURKE, Marguerite C. (RODRIGUE), 190 Beverly Rd., Wethersfield, CT. 06109  
273. CHAREST, Russell A., 38 Sagamore Rd., Meriden, CT. 06450  
274. FAUSTMAN, Walter F. Jr., 408 North Elm St., Wallingford, CT. 06492  
275. BOBROWIECKI, Jeanne G., 80 Deer Run, Plantsville, CT. 06479  
276. SPELLMAN, R. G. Windsor, 830 Whitney Ave. (St. Thomas Church), New Haven, CT. 06511  
277. PARADIS, Alan G., 10 Lacey Road, Southington, CT. 06489  
278. PERRON, George C., 36 Glazier Dr., South Glastonbury, CT. 06073  
279. HOULE, Laurette L., Route 1, Blain Road #79, North Grosvenordale, CT. 06255  
280. MacLEMAN, Everett L., 72 Decatur Ave., Guilford, CT. 06437  
281. MC EWEN, Patricia H., 753 Garland Drive, Palo Alto, CA. 94303  
282. LEMIRE, Stella, 67 Sunnyslope Drive, Southington, CT. 06489  
283. MEUNIER, Joseph J., 85 Highview Drive, Rocky Hill, CT. 06067  
284. HEBERT, G. Philip, P.O. Box 381, Southbridge, MA. 01550

### Member Changes of Address

84. CARRIER, Richard J. G., 14 Birch Hill Drive, West Hartford, CT. 06107  
5. HEBERT, Paul, 235 Bynum Place, Bear, Delaware 19701  
122. MOTOLA, Loretta C., 56 Pendleton Drive, East Hartford, CT. 06118  
148. VALOIS, Robert A., P.O. Box 19764, Raleigh, NC 27619

### Member Name Change

72. LACHAPELLE, Rosalyn Gail (Carlson)



## Member Queries

22. COUTURE-CARRIER: Damase COUTURE, b. 1840, St. Antoine Bienville; d. 4Aug1913, Lauzon, son of Francois COUTURE & Angelique DUQUET; m. 4Nov1874 at St. Joseph de Lauzon, Camille CARRIER, d. 8Mar1935 at Bienville; d/o David CARRIER & Rosalie BOISVERT (deNevers?). Need complete birth-dates & places for DAMASE, CAMILLE, FRANCOIS, ANGELIQUE, DAVID & ROSALIE. Also, death dates & places for FRANCOIS, ANGELIQUE, DAVID & ROSALIE.
23. ROBERGE-CUSTAU (COUSTAU): Etienne ROBERGE, b. 10Oct1838 Ste-Sophie d'Halifax; d. 25Aug1927, Stratford, CT, s/o Olivier ROBERGE & Marie DUPERON dit LAVERTU (Perron); m. 12Feb1866, Ste-Sophie, Caroline CUSTAU (COUSTAU); d. 11Jan1920, Stratford, d/o Louis COUSTEAU & Anastasie GARON. Need birthplaces/dates for CAROLINE, ANASTASIE; birthdates/death dates & places for OLIVIER, MARIE DUPERON, LOUIS & ANASTASIE. Is Ste-Sophie d'Halifax in Nova Scotia?
24. ROBERGE-BERTRAND: Rilla ROBERGE, b. 27Aug1879/80(?), possibly White-ROBERGE-COUTURE:  
field or Somersworth, NH; d/o Etienne ROBERGE & Caroline CUSTAU. Made first communion at St. Martin's Church 14Sep1890; confirmed same day by Bishop Bradley. (Certif. reads: "Presented by Rev. C. Demers".) No name of city/state mentioned. Could she have been b. in ME where father worked in logging camp? Or, was she b. in Halifax?  
M. 1st Jean BERTRAND 14Feb1897 at Somersworth? First daughter, Luzia (Lucille), b. Somersworth 26Oct1898 when Rilla was 19 & stated as being b. in U.S. Second daughter, Yvonne (Eva), b. 21Jan1900 at Bridgeport, CT. Soon after she & hus. separated. Div. 22Jun1906, Bridgeport. Rilla rec. custody of 2 chil.  
M. 2nd Joseph-Marie Damase COUTURE 8Dec1906 at First Methodist Church, Bridgeport, CT; he s/o Damase COUTURE & Camille CARRIER. Bur. V.R., Concord, NH searched all records, Somersworth & Whitefield prior to 1900. No info. Need complete date/place Rilla's birth, place of marr. to BERTRAND and all data on him, incl. parents.  
(Contact Beatrice C. Sawyer #154)
25. RENAUD: Will all Renaud family members related to GUILLAUME RENAUD please contact Ms. Sharon Reno, Emerson, R.R. 2, Box 267, St. Anne, IL 60964.  
RENAUD DATA: Mr. John F. Reno, Washington, found the 1626 marriage of MATHURIN RENAUD's parents at I'Ile de Re, parish of St. Etienne d'Ars, France. Neither Tanguay nor Drouin list this marriage.
26. BOUGIE-LaPOINTE: Need marriage date and place for Narcisse BOUGIE & Adelaide LaPOINTE (Married in 1845?)  
(Contact #233, Dorothy Erhardt)

Member Queries (con't)

27. MONGEON-MATTHE: Need information regarding both. Damase MONGEON m. Emilia MATTHE. Their daughter, Marie Fernande m. Wilfrid PETIT 17Aug1885, Lisbon, ME.

DELAGE dit LARIVIERE-LADROITE: Joseph DELAGE dit LARIVIERE m. Marguerite LADROITE. Their son, Joseph m. Charlotte GIROUX 9Jan1797, Trois-Rivieres, P.Q. Need any information re: both.

LESIEUR-DESAULNIERS-BOURASSA: Andre LESIEUR-DESAULNIERS m. Adele BOURASSA. Thier daughter, Marie Louis Amarylise LESIEUR m. Aime DELAGE dit LARIVIERE 16Oct1878, Trois Rivieres, P.Q. Need information on Adele and Andre and ancestors.

(Contact Ray Thomas #69)

28. FORCIER-ANTAYA: Date & place of marriage for Jean-Baptiste & Angelique ANTAYA. Their son, Augustin, m. Marguerite PAUL-HUS 21Oct1799 at Sorel, Que.

BELANGER-FORTIER: Date & place of marriage for Joseph & Josephte FORTIER. Their daughter, Delphine, m. Charles THIBEAULT 21Jan1845, Sorel, Que.

LAMOTH-PETIT: Date & place of marriage for Jean-Baptiste & Marie Jeanne PETIT. Their son m. Marguerite DUROCHER 15May1827, Sorel, Que.

DUROCHER-NIQUET: Date & place of marriage for Joseph & Genevieve NIQUET. Their daughter m. Joseph LAMOTH (LAMOTHE) 15May1827, Sorel, Que.

TAILLON-LAFRANCHISE: Date & place of marriage for Louis & Genevieve LaFRANCHISE. Their daughter m. Charles THIBEAULT 30Oct1806, St. Pierre-de-Sorel, Que.

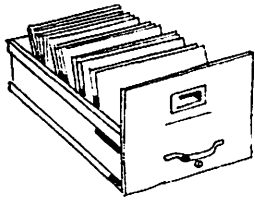
SANTO-SAINTONGE-CORBEIL: Date & place of marriage for Pierre & Matilda CORBEIL; Matilda's parents, Charles & Cecilia GOGUET m. 4Nov1823, Longueuil.

**BOURDAGES FAMILY CELEBRATION**

L'Association des Bourdages d'Amérique Inc. (Bourdages Association of America, Inc.) has announced that plans are underway to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the death of their common ancestor, Raymond Bourdages, who died at Bonaventure, Quebec, in 1787.

For details, contact: The Secretary's Office  
Bourdages Association of America, Inc.  
Post Office Box 452  
Bonaventure, Quebec G0C 1E0  
Canada

Include an international reply coupon (75¢ at any post office) with your query.



## Responses to Member Queries

To match up the answer with the correct query: An "A" will be in front of a number and that number will correspond to the number of the ancestral line question.

A-113: **BIRON-BISHOP:** Joseph **BIRON** age 21 b. Canada and Josephine **DUHAIME** age 18, b. Bozrah, CT; both white, both residing Griswold, CT. Married by John Russeau, recorded by E.C. (?)Kegwin, date of marriage 5Sep1875.

The above answer came from Rosalyn G. LaChapelle #72

A-20: **HAMEL-DROUIN:** Antoine **HAMEL** s/o Antoine & Genevieve **DUBOIS** m. 1st 24Jun1844, St-Gilles to Rosalie **DROUIN**. M.2nd 14May1877, St-Gilles de Beaurivage to Adele **DELAGE**.

Desanges **HAMEL**, s/o Antoine & Rosalie **DROUIN** m. 17Oct1868, St-Gilles de Beaurivage to Etienne **SYLVAIN**, s/o Joseph & Marie-Louise **MARCOUX**. (Sainte-Marie, 22-2-1830).

Antoine **HAMEL**, s/o Antoine & Marguerite **COURTEAU** (Ste-Louis de Lotbiniere, 15-10-1792) m. 28Jul1818, St-Nicolas to Genevieve **DUBOIS** d/o Augustin & M. Anne **ROUSSEAU** (St-Nicolas, 28-8-1798).

Antoine **HAMEL**, s/o Joseph-Charles & Marie-Louise **GRENIER** (Ste-Foy, Que., 26-2-1732), m. 7Jan1765, St-Antoine de Tilly, Marie-Therese **HOUDE**, d/o Jacques & Marie-Therese **LAMBERT** (Ste-Croix de Lotbiniere 11-9-1738).

Louis **GIROUX**, s/o Francois-Xavier & Marie **GRENIER** (Beauport 9-2-1819)m. 3Jun1845, St-Roch de Quebec to Henriette **BOUCHER** (Morency) d/o Basile & Rosalie **BLAIS** (Bertier 1-9-1806).

Francois-Xavier **GIROUX**, s/o Francois & Marie-Louise **MARCOUX** (Beauport, 5-2-1770). m. 9-2-1819, Beauport to Marie **GRENIER**, d/o Jean & Josette **LAURENT** (Lortie). (Beauport, 19-11-1782).

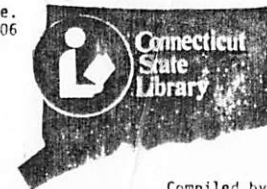
Theophile **MONTMINY**, s/o Francois & Rose **DUBOIS** (St-Nicolas 26-8-1845), m. 26-4-1887, St-Patrice de Beaurivage, to Marie **SYLVAIN**.

Francois **MONTMINY**, s/o Germain & Madeleine **THERRIEN** (Lauson 6-7-1807), m. 26Aug1843, St-Nicolas to Rose **DUBOIS**, d/o Francois & Clothilde **PAQUET** (St-Nicolas, 11-2-1812).

The above answers came from Leonidas Belanger #224

# Connecticut Towns and their Establishment

231 Capitol Ave.  
Hartford, CT 06106



Compiled by  
Ann P. Barry  
Senior Reference Librarian  
Archives, History and Genealogy Unit  
6574-1985

TOWN	YEAR ESTABLISHED	PARENT TOWN	COUNTY	TOWN	YEAR ESTABLISHED	PARENT TOWN	COUNTY	TOWN	YEAR ESTABLISHED	PARENT TOWN	COUNTY	TOWN	YEAR ESTABLISHED	PARENT TOWN	COUNTY	
Andover	1848	Coventry	Tolland	East Haddam	1734	Haddam	Middlesex	Middlebury	1807	Waterbury	New Haven	Seymour	1850	Derby	New Haven	
Ansonia	1889	Hebron	New Haven	East Hampton	1767	Middletown	Middlesex			Woodbury		Sharon	1739	----	Litchfield	
Ashford	1714	Derby		(name of town was Chatham until 1915)						Southbury		Shelton	1789	Stratford	Fairfield	
Avon	1830	Farmington	Hartford	East Hartford	1783	Hartford	Hartford	Middlefield	1866	Middletown	Middlesex	(name of town was Huntington until 1919)				
Barkhamsted	1779	----	Litchfield	East Haven	1785	New Haven	New Haven	Milford	1639	----	New Haven	Sherman	1802	New Fairfield	Fairfield	
Beacon Falls	1871	----	New Haven	East Lyme	1839	Lyme	New London	Monroe	1823	Huntington	Fairfield					
		Bethany		Easton	1845	Weston	Fairfield	Montville	1786	New London	New London					
		Oxford		East Windsor	1768	Windsor	Hartford	Morris	1859	Litchfield	Litchfield					
		Seymour		Ellington	1786	East Windsor	Tolland	Naugatuck	1844	Waterbury	New Haven					
		Naugatuck		Enfield	1683	----	Hartford									
Berlin	1785	Farmington	Hartford	(part of Massachusetts until 1749)												
		Wethersfield		Essex	1852	Saybrook	Middlesex	New Britain	1850							
		Middletown		(name of town was Old Saybrook 1852-1854 when a new town of Old Saybrook was separated from it and the 1852 Old Saybrook changed its name to Essex)					New Canaan	1801	Berlin	Hartford				
		Woodbridge	New Haven	Fairfield	1639	----	Fairfield			Norwalk	Fairfield					
		Danbury	Fairfield	Farmington	1645	----	Hartford	New Fairfield	1740	Stamford						
		Woodbury	Litchfield	Franklin	1786	----	New London	New Hartford	1738	----	Fairfield					
		Bloomfield	Hartford	Glastonbury	1690	Wethersfield	Hartford	New Haven	1638	----	Litchfield					
				Goshen	1739	----	Litchfield	Newington	1871	Wethersfield	Hartford					
Bolton	1720	----	Tolland	Greenwich	1665	Stamford	Fairfield	New London	1648	----	New London					
Bozrah	1786	Norwich	New London	(under jurisdiction of Dutch at New Amsterdam 1642-1656)					New Milford	1712	----	Litchfield				
Branford	1685	New Haven	New Haven	Griswold	1815	Preston	New London	Newtown	1711	----	Fairfield					
Bridgeport	1821	Stratford	Fairfield	Groton	1705	New London	New London	Norfolk	1758	----	Litchfield					
		Fairfield		Guilford	1643	----	New Haven	No. Branford	1831	Branford	New Haven					
Bridgewater	1856	New Milford	Litchfield	Haddam	1668	----	Middlesex	North Canaan	1858	Canaan	Litchfield					
Bristol	1785	Farmington	Hartford	Hamden	1786	New Haven	New Haven	North Haven	1786	New Haven	New Haven					
Brookfield	1788	Danbury	Fairfield	Hampton	1786	Windham	Windham	No. Stonington	1807	Stonington	New London					
		New Milford							Norwalk	1651	----	Fairfield				
		Newtown		Hartford	1635	----	Hartford	Norwich	1662	----	New London					
Brooklyn	1786	Pomfret	Windham	Hartland	1761	----	Hartford	Old Lyme	1855	Lyme	New London					
		Canterbury		Harwinton	1737	----	Litchfield	(name of town was South Lyme until 1857)								
		Bristol	Hartford	Hebron	1708	----	Tolland	Old Saybrook	1854	Old Saybrook	Middlesex					
		Plainfield	Windham	Huntington (see Shelton)	1708	----		(i.e., Essex, q.v.)								
		Simsbury	Hartford	Kent	1739	----	Litchfield	Orange	1822	Milford	New Haven					
		Windham	Windham	Killingly	1708	----	Windham			New Haven						
		Hampton		Killingworth	1667	----	Middlesex	Oxford	1798	Derby	New Haven					
		Mansfield		Lebanon	1700	----	New London			Southbury						
Chatham (see East Hampton)				Ledyard	1836	Groton	New London	Plainfield	1699	----	Windham					
Cheshire	1780	Wallingford	New Haven	Lisbon	1786	Norwich	New London	Plainville	1869	Farmington	Hartford					
Chester	1836	Saybrook	Middlesex	Litchfield	1719	----	Litchfield	Plymouth	1795	Watertown	Litchfield					
Clinton	1838	Killingworth	Middlesex	Lyme	1667	Saybrook	New London	Pomfret	1713	----	Windham					
Colebrook	1698	----	New London	Madison	1826	Guilford	New Haven	Portland	1841	Chatham	Middlesex					
Columbia	1779	----	Litchfield	Manchester	1823	East Hartford	Hartford	Preston	1687	----	New London					
Cornwall	1740	Lebanon	Tolland						Prospect	1827	Cheshire	New Haven				
Coventry	1712	----	Litchfield	Mansfield	1702	Windham	Tolland									
Cromwell	1851	Middletown	Middlesex	Marlborough	1803	Colchester	Hartford									
Danbury	1687	----	Fairfield	Meriden	1806	Wallingford	New Haven									
Darien	1820	Stamford	Fairfield													
Deep River	1635	----	Middlesex													
(name of town was Saybrook until 1947)																
Derby	1675	----	New Haven													
Durham	1708	----	Middlesex													
Eastford	1847	Ashford	Windham													
East Granby	1858	Granby	Hartford													
		Windsor Locks														

## FCGSC LIBRARY & RESEARCH CENTER

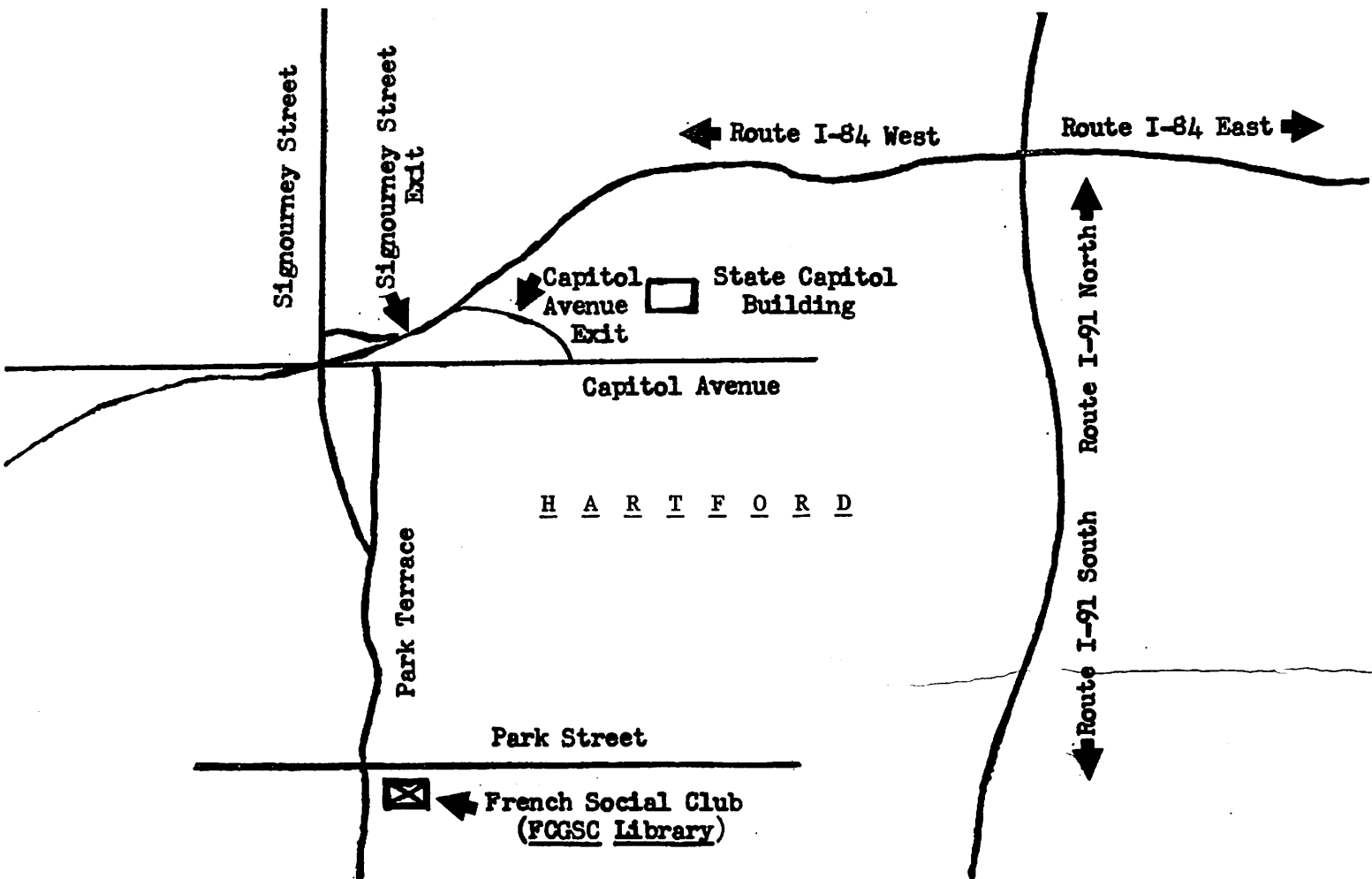
Located at the French Social Club on 981 Park Street in downtown Hartford—within easy reach of Interstate Routes 84 and 91 (see map below)—the FCGSC Library & Research Center is for the use of Society members and guests interested in tracing their French ancestry. It is open on:

Monday and Wednesday evenings - 6 to 9 pm  
Saturdays - 1 to 5 pm

A librarian-genealogy counselor is always there to answer queries and can provide instructions on how to use the various genealogical reference publications as well as the Canadian and U.S. marriage repertories.

A variety of French-Canadian and Franco-American periodicals, plus published and unpublished family histories, are also on hand for research use. In addition, we maintain an extensive card index file of recent Franco-American births, marriages, and deaths from Connecticut and neighboring states. There is also a surname data file comprising local, regional, and national newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Franco-American individuals. See the bibliography of FCGSC Library holdings on the following pages.

NOTE: Please do not phone the French Social Club for information concerning the FCGSC or its Library & Research Center. Instead, Club officials have requested that all such calls be routed to FCGSC officers.



LISTING OF SURNAMES BEING RESEARCHED BY FCGSC MEMBERS

"A" AMIDON - - - - -	259	"D" DAVIAU - - - - -	256
AMIDOWNE - - - - -	259	DELAGE - - - - -	242
AUDET DI LAPOINTE -	272	DEMERS - - - - -	140
AUGER - - - - -	252	DESILET - - - - -	282
		DESPRES - - - - -	263
"B" BAROU - - - - -	263	DESSUREAU - - - - -	260
BEAUCHEMIN - - - - -	252	DION - - - - -	249, 262
BEAUDOIN - - - - -	274	DOUCET - - - - -	253
BEAUSOLEIL - - - - -	252	DUBE - - - - -	249, 252
BELANGER - - - - -	140	DUCATE - - - - -	261
BELISLE - - - - -	140	DUCLOS - - - - -	278
BELIVEAU - - - - -	253	DUGAS - - - - -	253
BENOIT - - - - -	140	DUMAS - - - - -	228
BERGERON - - - - -	266	DUMONT - - - - -	279
BERUBE - - - - -	228		
BLANCHETTE - - - - -	257	"F" FORTIER - - - - -	242
BOISVERT - - - - -	274	FORQUE - - - - -	254
BOMBARDIER - - - - -	255	FORTIN - - - - -	267
BORMAN - - - - -	270	FOUGERE - - - - -	253
BOURG - - - - -	253	FREGEAU - - - - -	249
BOUTHILLETTE - - - -	263		
BUGARET - - - - -	253	"G" GADBOIS - - - - -	259
BURKE - - - - -	272	GAGNON - - - - -	252, 257
BRUN - - - - -	253	GAHAGAN - - - - -	257
BRAULT - - - - -	253	GAMELIN - - - - -	140
		GELINAS - - - - -	275
"C" CAISSE - - - - -	256	GILL - - - - -	140
CARIGNAN - - - - -	273	GIROUX - - - - -	138
CASTONGUAY - - - - -	275	GLADUE - - - - -	140
CHAMPION - - - - -	257	GLAUDE - - - - -	255
CHAPUT - - - - -	140	GODIN - - - - -	138
CHAREST - - - - -	273	GOSSELIN - - - - -	257
CHOINIER DE SABOURIN	255	GUERIN - - - - -	280
CODERRE - - - - -	255, 269	GUYON - - - - -	253
COUTURE - - - - -	267		
CYR - - - - -	257		



LISTING OF SURNAMES BEING RESEARCHED BY FCGSC MEMBERS

"H" HAMEL - - - - -	250,255	"M" MICHEL - - - - -	275
HAMIL - - - - -	250	MONAST - - - - -	242
HOULE - - - - -	266	MOREAU - - - - -	282
"J" JANELLE - - - - -	140	"N" NADEAU - - - - -	275
JOBIN - - - - -	274	NADAU - - - - -	250
JODOIN - - - - -	254	NORMANDEAU - - - - -	255
JEAN - - - - -	279	"O" OUMET - - - - -	280
"L" LABONTE - - - - -	251	"P" PARADIS - - - - -	277
LADEAU - - - - -	278	PERRON DIT SIMARD	267
LADOO - - - - -	278	PERRON - - - - -	278
LADOU - - - - -	278	PETIPAS - - - - -	253
LAFERRIER - - - - -	278	PETITPAS - - - - -	253
LAMBERT - - - - -	140	PICHE - - - - -	256
LANDRY - - - - -	253	PIEDALUE - - - - -	252
LARIEVIERE - - - - -	278	PIGEON - - - - -	140
LARIVIERE - - - - -	249	PLANTE - - - - -	272
LAUZE - - - - -	282	POREMANN - - - - -	270
LAVERGNE - - - - -	253	PORSEMANN - - - - -	270
LEBLANC - - - - -	249	PROTEAU - - - - -	274
LECLAIR - - - - -	249	"Q" QUINTAL - - - - -	250
LEFEBVRE - - - - -	251	"R" RADISSON - - - - -	256
LEHAIE - - - - -	274	RIOUX - - - - -	242
LEHAYE - - - - -	274	ROCHON - - - - -	228
LEMIRE - - - - -	282	RODRIGUE - - - - -	272
LEPAIN - - - - -	263	ROGER - - - - -	259
LEWIS - - - - -	272	ROUX - - - - -	251
LIENARD - - - - -	256	ROY - - - - -	251,254
LIMDGES - - - - -	278	"S" SAUVAGE - - - - -	256
"M" MASSE - - - - -	140	ST. AMANT - - - - -	228
MASSICOTTE - - - - -	274		
MELANSON - - - - -	253		
MENARD - - - - -	255		

LISTING OF SURNAMES BEING RESEARCHED BY FCGSC MEMBERS

"T" THROW - - - - - 247  
TREMBLAY - - - - - 247  
  
"V" VALOIS - - - - - 31, 140, 148  
VANDANDAIGUE - - - 259  
  
"W" WHITE - - - - - 249

INVENTAIRE DES GREFFES DES NOTAIRES DU REGIME FRANCAIS  
(Inventory of Notarial Acts from the French Regime)

While not an attorney, the notary in New France performed a vital function for our habitant ancestors. This counterpart of today's notary-solicitor prepared such necessary legal documents as marriage contracts; land sales; farm leases; business contracts (the voyageur contracts are a prime example); seignorial land concessions; wills; and inventories of household goods, furnishings, and land holdings.

From 1941 to 1960, two Quebec provincial archivists—Pierre G. Roy and Antoine Roy—published 20 volumes of indexed French regime notarial acts, arranged by individual family surnames, within the annual Rapport de la Archiviste de la Province de Québec (Report of the Quebec Provincial Archivist).

For the family researcher, the Canadian notarial acts are an excellent source of genealogical information. If you're interested in knowing how your French-Canadian ancestors lived, where they lived, what they owned in material goods and land holdings, who they married and how much dowry was involved, then these notarial documents are worth perusing.

Reference sets of the Inventory of Notarial Acts are a standard fixture in modern-day Quebec provincial libraries but complete sets are rare here in New England. The libraries of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society (Manchester, N.H.) and American-French Genealogical Society (Pawtucket, R.I.) have partial sets of these acts. In addition, Bob Quintin of Quintin Publications, 28 Felsmere Avenue, Pawtucket, R.I. 02861, has Volumes I thru XX for sale. Volume I, for example, containing the acts of 16 notaries, was selling for \$17.00 in 1984.

IF YOU'D LIKE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OUR GROUP—or want to join now—just complete the application below and mail it to us. FCGSC annual dues are \$10.00 (special rate for students: \$5.00).

FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT, INC.

Post Office Box 262  
Rocky Hill, Connecticut 06067

- ( ) Enroll me as a member now and send me my membership card plus your FCGSC genealogy questionnaire.
- ( ) I'd appreciate more details about your organization. Please contact me as soon as possible.

Your Full Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Full Name of Spouse, if applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Town/State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone (Area Code) \_\_\_\_\_

CODE OF ETHICS

In consideration of being accepted as a member of FCGSC, and in the interest of supporting better professional genealogical standards, I pledge:

- (1) that during my membership in FCGSC I will not copy, publish, or reveal any information that may come to my attention concerning illegitimate birth records within the past 100 years, as listed in any town, city, county, or state agency records;
- (2) that I will carefully refrain from mutilating, marking, or otherwise defacing or destroying any portion of a public vital record;
- (3) that my research into vital records will be made only for genealogical or historical purposes;
- (4) that I will hold myself subject to the rules and regulations of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc., and;
- (5) that I will treat all books or other material with exceptional care in order to preserve them as long as possible. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to interfere with the medical or legal duties of any member of the medical or legal professions.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Applicant)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Spouse, if applicable)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT, INC.

BYLAWS

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this Society shall be The French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purpose of this Society shall be to establish a genealogical library for use of those interested in the subject and to promote and encourage interest in genealogy:

(1) To encourage, aid and engage in education by lecturing and holding seminars on genealogy;

(2) To foster the study of ancestral origins, to encourage research into histories of families and to provide a common access to information by and for Americans and others of Canadian origin;

(3) To disseminate information, knowledge and special studies of value to members and to promote contributions of genealogical information to publications and other media;

(4) to cooperate and provide aid to researchers;

(5) To establish and maintain a reference library and research center for the benefit of members;

(6) To publish bulletins periodically and to provide members with pertinent information concerning the activities of the Society and the decisions of the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE III

Eligibility

Eligibility for membership is open to any person upon submission of the application and payment of membership dues.

ARTICLE IV

Membership

SECTION 1. There shall be four (4) classes of membership: Individual, Family, Student and Life memberships.

Individual membership shall be one person paying the annual dues as prescribed by the Board of Governors.

Family membership shall consist of one member assessed at full individual dues and the other member assessed at one-half (1/2) the individual dues.

Student membership shall be defined as one who is attending school full time and the dues shall be assessed at one-half (1/2) the individual dues.

Life membership shall be assessed at sixteen (16) times the annual individual membership dues.

Each member shall have the right to vote on all issues brought before the general membership.

SECTION 2. Membership shall be for one (1) year with the fiscal year beginning September 1 and continuing through August 31 of the following calendar year.

SECTION 3. All members in good standing shall be entitled to full privileges as provided by the Society.

## ARTICLE V

### Dues

The rate of assessment of dues shall be commensurate with the financial obligations of the Society and the scope of services provided, as approved by the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors shall present to the general membership for acceptance, the amount of dues necessary to the operation of the society at the spring meeting. The approved amount for dues shall go into effect the next fiscal year following acceptance by the general membership.

Dues shall be paid in advance on an annual basis.

## ARTICLE VI

### Officers

SECTION 1. The elected officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and four or more Directors. Said officers shall carry out their duties as prescribed in Article VII.

SECTION 2. The President, Vice President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary shall constitute the Executive Board and the Directors elected shall constitute the Board of Directors. The Executive Board and the Board of Directors shall constitute the Board of Governors and shall have the general supervision of the affairs of the Society. Their actions are subject to the orders of the membership and none of these actions shall conflict with the actions prescribed by the membership.

SECTION 3. The Board of Directors shall consist of four (4) or more directors, as required by the needs of the Society with one

half of said members elected annually so that there will be at least two (2) experienced directors on the Board at all times.

SECTION 4. Meetings of the Board of Governors shall be at the call of the President, or upon written request of at least three (3) members of the Board.

SECTION 5. One more than half of the total number of officers shall constitute a quorum. An affirmative vote of a majority of those present shall be required in order to pass any resolution or to authorize any action be taken for and/or on behalf of the Society.

SECTION 6. Notice of meetings of the Board of Governors, Special or Regular, shall be given to all members of the Board by the Recording Secretary.

SECTION 7. No member of the Board of Governors shall be entitled to any salary, bonus, or remuneration of any kind for services performed while holding office in the Society. Said officers may be reimbursed for specific expenses incurred on behalf of the Society as authorized by the Board of Governors. Travel expenses to and from meetings are not subject to reimbursement.

## ARTICLE VII

### Duties of the Officers

SECTION 1. The officers shall perform the duties as prescribed by these Bylaws.

SECTION 2. The President shall be the chief executive officer of this Society and of the Board of Governors. The President may call any special meeting of the Board of Governors and shall have general charge of the business of the Society. The President shall preside over all annual, regular and special meetings of the Society. The President shall have the authority to fill any vacancy of an officer or director, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, and such appointee shall serve until the next general election.

In addition, the President shall have the authority to appoint special committees as the need should arise and these committees shall report to the Board of Governors. The President shall carry out such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Governors. The President shall be an ex-officio member of all committees with the exception of the Nominating Committee.

SECTION 3. The Vice President shall, in the absence of the President, perform the duties pertaining to that office and shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the Board of Governors and/or the President.

SECTION 4. The Treasurer shall receive all funds for the Society and shall pay all bills of the Society upon approval of said bills by the President and one other officer of the Board of Governors.

The Treasurer shall keep all necessary records pertaining to the financial transactions of the Society and shall render a detailed financial report at the Annual meetings. The Treasurer shall sign any bank instruments as needed by the Society and shall execute all certificates of membership in the name of the Society.

SECTION 5. The Recording Secretary shall keep the record of the proceedings of the meetings of the Board of Governors and the general meetings of the membership. The Recording Secretary shall notify all members of the Board of Governors of any Board Meetings at least two (2) weeks in advance of such meetings.

SECTION 6. The Corresponding Secretary shall handle all matters pertaining to correspondence on behalf of the Society and shall execute all letters not specifically belonging to another officer, or as requested by the Board of Governors and/or the President. The Corresponding Secretary shall notify all members of all meetings, regular or special, at least three (3) weeks prior to the meeting date.

SECTION 7. The Board of Directors shall serve as consultants to the Executive Board and shall perform such duties as may be requested by such Board and/or the President.

SECTION 8. All committees appointed by the President will report any findings or recommendations to the Board of Governors before being presented as necessary to the membership.

## ARTICLE VIII

### Meetings

SECTION 1. There shall be at least two (2) meetings of the Society per year. One meeting shall be held in the Spring which shall include the election of officers. The other meeting shall be held in the Fall and shall be designated as the Annual Business Meeting of the Society. Other meetings may be slated at the prerogative of the Board of Governors.

The time, date and place of all meetings shall be determined and set by the Board of Governors. A regular meeting date may be changed at the discretion of the Board of Governors provided advance notice is given to all members.

SECTION 2. Notices for all meetings shall be mailed to each member by the Corresponding Secretary at least three (3) weeks prior to the meeting date.

SECTION 3. Special meetings may be called by the President and/or the Board of Governors provided a notice of such meetings is mailed to all members as stated in Section 2, Article VIII.

SECTION 4. The quorum for such meetings shall consist of those in attendance plus a majority of the Board of Governors. A majority vote of those present shall be necessary for the passage of any motion or action pertaining to the Society.

## ARTICLE IX

### Nominations

SECTION 1. A Nominating Committee shall be elected during a meeting at least two (2) months prior to the Spring meeting which shall consist of a minimum of three (3) members nominated from the floor and elected by the general membership during said meeting.

SECTION 2. The Chairman of said Committee shall be determined by the members of said committee.

SECTION 3. Anyone desiring to serve as an officer may present his or her name to the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall present a Slate of Officers for consideration and election by the general membership at the Spring meeting.

Nominations from the floor shall be accepted during the Spring meeting and the Election of officers process.

## ARTICLE X

### Elections

SECTION 1. Election of officers shall be held during the Spring meeting.

SECTION 2. The slate of officers as presented by the Nominating Committee shall be read to the general membership by the Chairman of the Nominating Committee and the President shall ask for any nominations from the floor during the May meeting.

SECTION 3. Vote shall be by voice or a show of hands for a full slate of officers and directors.

SECTION 4. Those elected to office shall hold that office for a term of one (1) year and shall take office the September following the elections. The installation of said officers shall take place at the September meeting.

SECTION 5. There shall be no restrictions as to the number of terms held by any elected officer with the exception of the office of the president which shall be restricted to a term of two (2) years.

After a period of one (1) year out of office, anyone so desiring, may run as a candidate for the office of the presidency again.



## ARTICLE XI

### Order of Business

The order of business at the meetings of the Society shall be as follows:

- (1) Call to Order
- (2) Reading of the Minutes of the Previous meeting
- (3) Report of the Corresponding Secretary
- (4) Report of the Treasurer
- (5) Report of the President
- (6) Unfinished Business (or Old Business)
- (7) New Business

The President may introduce new items to the agenda as may be deemed necessary, in advance of the meeting. The Order of Business may be amended as the requirements of the Society demand.

## ARTICLE XII

### Property

The property of the Society shall consist of the genealogical and Historical materials and any equipment or property, real or personal, donated or acquired.

## ARTICLE XIII

### Donations, Bequests and Income

All monies received by the Society as donations or bequests (unless otherwise prescribed by the donors or testators) and all annual dues may be applied to the current expenses of the Society or added to the General Funds of the Society at the discretion of the Board of Governors.

## ARTICLE XIV

### Dissolution

In the event it becomes necessary to dissolve this Society, all genealogical and historical books, manuscripts and other genealogical materials shall be donated to the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut. All other property in the possession of the Society at the time of dissolution shall be sold and the proceeds donated to the State Library.

## ARTICLE XV

### Amendments

The Bylaws of this Society, or any portion thereof, may be amended by two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present at any regular meeting of the membership.

Any member desiring to propose an amendment to the Bylaws must inform, in writing, the Recording Secretary of any changes proposed. This notice of a proposed change must be made in advance of a regular meeting to allow notice of said change to be mailed to the membership in accordance with SECTION 2, ARTICLE VIII.

At a meeting of the FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT, INC., held at East Hartford, CT, on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1985, the Bylaws of this society, with prior notice given, were amended, presented to and subsequently approved by the unanimous vote of the membership present.

Respectfully submitted,

*Lorraine J. Harlow*

(Mrs.) Lorraine J. Harlow, Acting Secretary

LJH:ljh

ADVERTISING IN CML

Individuals wishing to advertise their free-lance research services or publications for sale as well as groups and publishers desiring to promote their organizations or books can do so within the pages of CONNECTICUT MAPLE LEAF.

Space Rates: FULL PAGE, \$20.00...HALF PAGE, \$10.00  
...QUARTER PAGE, \$5.00

You're invited to contact our Treasurer:

Mr. Patrick Lausier  
135 Troy Road  
South Windsor, Connecticut 06074

SPEECH DELIVERED 19 MAY 1985 TO THE FRENCH-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT AT HARTFORD BY P. HÉBERT (#284)

It is a pleasure for me to accept your kind invitation to address you today, on the occasion of your General Meeting. Let me introduce myself briefly. My name is Philip Hébert; I was born 71 years ago in Montpelier, Vermont, the son of Wilfrid G. Hébert, a granite manufacturer who worked in Barre, Vermont, and Emma Lamy, also (spelled) Friend. I studied at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, majoring in Romance Languages, with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years of German. I was employed at the American Optical Company at Southbridge, Massachusetts, for 40 years, most of the time in the International Division, involving advertising and public relations. At the present time, I reside in the town of Holland, Mass. As discussed with your President, Mr. Wilscom, my topic today is my experience in genealogical research, specifically involving French-Canadian and Acadian aspects.

The first point I wish to address is foreign languages. All through my adult life, I have been involved in using Spanish—three years in high school, then college, followed by the spoken and written use of the language in serving customers at the American Optical factory: catalogs into Spanish and Portuguese, etc. I am still translating from German for a few companies, mostly technical and legal material.

As for French, which is of direct interest to you people, I had three years of private tutoring with the Sisters of the Assumption when a schoolboy in the 1920s, followed by French in high school, college, and at American Optical (involving mostly visitors and letter translations from and to France). I cannot emphasize the fact too strongly that a good reading and working knowledge of French is highly desirable, if not indispensable, for our genealogical work. I feel it is being neglected, as is the study of language in general in this country. There is no magic formula for interpreting the Canadian records of the notaries—no amount of mechanical processing or shortcuts can substitute for it. It is a part of our heritage, and should not be relegated to the ash can.

Furthermore, many fine pieces of work have been, and are being, produced in the Province of Québec and if you can't read (them), then get someone who can. I say this with mixed feelings because, at the same time, I myself have made use of the English language in numerous translations and I have just as much respect and regard for English as I do for French, Spanish, and German. Also, for other (languages) which I do not know. I realize that you can sometimes dispense with foreign languages for tracing—but never for background purposes.

My second point will be my grandfather Hébert's genealogy. In other words, I will discuss my own genealogy in four sections, one for each grandparent. This first genealogy involves descendants of Antoine Hébert and Geneviève Lefranc of Adadia who came from France—God knows what city or town—about 1640. Some of their descendants were exiled at the time of the Grand Dérangement in 1755 to Guilford, right here in Connecticut. These were:

Speech Delivered 19 May 1985 To FCGSC At Hartford By P. Hébert (#284) (con't)

René Hébert and his wife Marie Boudrot. He died at Laprairie, but Marie Boudrot's death is unrecorded; probably buried in some unmarked grave in Connecticut.

René's son Pierre Hébert and his wife Elisabeth Dupuy; both died and were buried at St. Philippe.

Pierre's son Pierre-Gualbert, who was married June 15, 1789 at L'Acadie (Blairfindie) to Marguerite Cyr.

Therefore, a group of four ancestors, three direct generations, worked their way up to Canada with other Acadians in 1768, including a John Smith married to Anastasie Hébert, sister of my ancestor Pierre-Gualbert. These ancestors, I repeat, were René Hébert, an old man aged 80—he must have been born in the late 1600s, as baptisms of his children are extant in 1710 and 1711—his son Pierre and the latter's wife Elisabeth Dupuy, and their son, Pierre-Gualbert, who was baptized at St. Philippe at the age of 13 in 1775.

My great-great-grandfather, Pierre-Gualbert, was born in Connecticut. These people were in Connecticut for about 13 years, and must have picked up quite a smattering of English. Other families involved in this genealogy are: Richard, Doucet, Thibodeau, Petitpas, Bugare (Basque), Landry, Thériault, Breau, Bernard, Gaudet, Girouard, Lambert, Gautier, Cormier, Gautrot, Bourgeois, Trahan, Boujon, Dugas, Aucoin and, among the Canadians they married, Laberge, Lamagdelaine, Lalande, Vivier, Gaudin, Beaune, Quentin, and a foreign Hesse-Hanau soldier, Johannes Kovacz (Coache), born in Hungary, who married Marie Duclos in 1785 at Laprairie.

I was aided in this genealogy by my uncle Joseph Hébert, a school inspector in 1929, who lived at Longueuil and at whose home I spent five weeks vacation that year; by Father Hector Hébert, S.J., now retired at Weston, Mass.; by visits to the Public Archives at Ottawa (Mr. Comeau); by Father Archange Godbout, Father Clément Cormier, correspondence with Napierville and L'Acadie, among others. My grandfather Joseph Hébert died in 1904, aged 64. He was a quarry blacksmith, and my father and his three brothers each kept him for six-month periods until he died. This genealogy remains to be published.

My third subtopic concerns the genealogy of my grandmother, Monique Poirier dit Desloges, from Ontario, born at Tilbury East (St. Pierre de Paincourt) in 1846, and who died in 1876 when my father was only three years old. She was the wife of my grandfather, Joseph Hébert; they were married at Chatham, Ontario, in 1864.

This genealogy, still to be published, involves old French Detroit families. I am awaiting Marthe Faribault-Beauregard's next volumes on the French Forts, including Pontchartrain, before completing it. It involves, among others the Ouellette family, as well as Chauvin, Humault dit Deschamps, Gautier dit Sanguingoira, Grenon, Campeau, Liénard, Juillet, Louis Hébert (premier citoyen de Québec), Tardif, Couillard, Meloche, Bouron, Casse, Caron, Bernier, Descomps

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dit Labadie—married for the second time to an Ojibway Indian woman, one of Pontiac's squaws—Bernard dit Larivière, Godet, Baudry dit Desbutes, Bouré, Martin Boutet, Mathurin Gagnon, Doyon, and others.

I personally visited Tilbury East some years ago in the 1950s and corresponded with the priest there; also, my uncle Joseph Hébert had visited relatives there, and I corresponded with one of them. I also obtained a fair number of copies of marriages and baptisms from data obtained at the Public Archives in Ottawa. The Dennison genealogy was likewise helpful.

My fourth subtopic involves the ascending genealogy of my maternal grandfather, Frank Friend, a Civil War veteran who was baptized Francois Lamy, and who died in 1911. I did considerable research on this illustrated genealogy at the Palais de Justice, Trois-Rivières, and the results were published in "French-Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review," Volume 4, Number 4, Winter 1972, using the Stradonitz method. I was likewise helped by Jean-Jacques Lefebvre, the Protonotaire at Montreal in 1953.

This genealogy also involves the following families or individuals: Rivard, Lemaitre-Auger, Maheu, Paquet dit Lavallée, Lefebvre-Villemure, Héroux, Gélinas (Bellemare), Silvain, Charland, Bouvier, Périgny-Paplau, Charron, Blais, Brodière, Bergeron, Duquet, an English captive named John Thomas. Many of the latter families came from the old provinces of Normandy and Perche. Since composing this genealogy, it has been found that the Gélinas family is of Jewish origin—so I am now proud to be descended from the children of Israel—and they generally claim descent, in turn, from the patriarch Abraham himself.

My fifth subtopic involves the illustrated ascending genealogy of my grandmother, Kate Yatter (Catherine Guertin)—as published in the "French-Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review," Volume VII, Numbers 3 and 4, 1979—again employing the Stradonitz method. Other families involved include those of Jean Bouré, a soldier of the Meuron regiment, native of Belgium, who was enlisted at Gibraltar in 1808, discharged at Canada in 1816, married to Catherine Lachambre; the Billy family, traced back to the year 1142 (see L'Ancêtre, Québec, January 1978, Volume IV, Number 5); also Nicolas Perrot, the famous explorer of the Middle West (Green Bay); the Cusson family; Plouffe; Grimard; Bourbeau; Favreau; Laporte dit St. Georges; Pinard; Ménard; and a host of others.

I was helped with this genealogy by Ernestine Neveux Chapin of Montpelier, Vermont, who lived to be 98, and by the late Monseigneur Napoléon Delorme in 1956. There is an interesting article in Volume 9, 1981, Pages 220-223, of "French-Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review" on "Another Guertin Lineage," by Timothy Roy of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, involving the Desfosses dit Guertin family, known just as Guertin subsequently, from 1786 onwards. The original name was apparently Laspron. They are not descended from my Guertins, and could well be confused with them.

My sixth subtopic involves the translations I prepared for Roland Auger for the nine volumes of "French-Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review," ran-

ging from 1968 to 1981. The articles, carefully chosen by Auger and his associates, were favorably received in general and, I believe, contributed to respect in this country for things Canadian in general.

I still believe there is room in this country for a continuation of such a review, involving extended treatment of many themes such as the Indian connection; the problem of illiteracy in the past; the Meuron regiment soldiers; translations from the Cahiers des Dix; translations of genealogical articles from France, of which we have only very few; contributions in English by American scholars on early records in the U.S.A., such as those by John Bilo in upper New York State, etc.

It should be remembered that Roland Auger courageously braved criticism from within because, especially in Montreal (he used to say "on n'aime pas ça à Montréal") where publications in English were looked upon with disfavor. My own view, based on my own genealogy and others, is that genealogy is international, often crossing country lines and races, proximately or remotely. It reminds me of what the Canadian historian Marcel Trudel stated at the 1983 Congress of Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française: "Parmi les 6,000,000 actuels de Canadiens français du Québec, il en reste combien qui, dans leur double lignée paternelle et maternelle, peuvent inscrire seulement des ascendants de stricte origine française?"

Many Quebec Canadians in the future will doubtless have Haitians and Vietnamese in their ancestry, in addition to the traditional English, Irish, Scotch, and American Indian they have had in the past. And the same applies in various ways to ourselves in the U.S.A., aux Etats. The Melting Pot proceeds apace, and as Major Bowes used to say in a somewhat different context, "And where she stops, nobody knows."

By no means do I wish to disparage the Canadian Connection. My father was born there in 1873, and knew no English until he came to Barre, Vermont—monté à Barre, Vermont, le 9 juin 1890. There is more to the whole background than pea soup and maple sugar. There are traditions of fairness, hard work, loyalty, patience, and love.

My seventh and last subtopic involves several research items or aspects in which I have been involved.

1. I translated several of Roland Auger's speeches, for instance, one for Salt Lake City, one covering Genealogical Research in France and given at Assumption College, and another on the Bouvier genealogy, a remarkable descending genealogy.
2. I have translated, and occasionally do still translate, old marriage contracts and other documents for people all over the United States. I am glad that we now have a few paleographic aids, because the hardest part is making out the sometimes difficult handwriting of the notaries.

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3. I have worked out four complete genealogies; that is, my own, the Gouins, the Gauchers, and the Demers (all Southbridge people), and have contributed to several others, especially the Trahan genealogy. Of course, I use the word "complete" advisedly. A genealogy is never-ending.
4. Among the items in my genealogical library is the series Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Québec from 1920; the series of Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Français, complete from Volume 1 in 1944; La Société Historique Acadienne, complete from 1961; all volumes of "French-Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review;" plus Tanguay, of course. My learned colleague, Father Albert Goulet, has the ongoing Répertoire des actes de baptême, mariage, sépulture et des recensement du Québec ancien, from the Université de Montréal; the Greffe des Notaires series, awaiting completion by Quintin Reprints; and numerous parish monographies; miscellaneous files and material; as well as Jetté's new dictionary.
5. As long as I am blowing my own horn, I might mention that I have visited, in some cases several times, the Public Archives of Canada at Ottawa, and have borrowed microfilms through our Jacob Edwards Library in Southbridge; the Palais de Justice, or Court Houses, and Archives Nationales at Montreal, Québec, Trois-Rivières, Montmagny, St-Jean, St-Ours, Sorel, St-Hyacinthe; Bibliothèque Nationale in Montréal; Library of the Société Généalogique Canadienne-Français in Montréal at three locations (they are in process of setting up their fourth location, greatly expanded); State Library and Vital Statistics at Montpellier and, of course, the facilities of the Boston Public Library, Massachusetts Vital Statistics, and the New England Genealogical and Historic Society; also, the New Hampshire Vital Statistics at Concord, and the American-Canadian Genealogical Society facilities at Manchester, New Hampshire.
6. Volume 9 of "French-Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review" contains the biography I wrote of Charles Marquis, who lived in Canada in the 17th century, followed by a descending genealogy by Bill Marquis, first President of the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society in upper New York State. These 20 biographical pages represent several years of research by myself, Bill Marquis, and the collaboration of several others.
7. All the cards covering the Southbridge Canadian marriages have now been revised, covering the period from 1816 when the town was founded, up to and including 1916. Albert Lepain and myself worked at Notre Dame rectory and supplemented the material at the Southbridge Town Hall. At both places, we were given full cooperation. The material has been supplemented by data procured from Massachusetts Vital Statistics in Boston, and from neighboring towns, principally Sturbridge, and others.
8. Among other families in which I became involved was the Morin family of Acadia, who settled eventually in the Rivière-du-Sud area. A Joseph Morin of this family was married in 1778 at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Mobile, Alabama. Dating back to the early 1970s, I have corres-

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ponded with his descendants, one of them a Baptist minister in Virginia, and others in the state of Mississippi, assisting them in tracing their Canadian and Acadian ancestry, and translating several family documents for them. The retired minister is now composing his family history.

I have brought three books with me, to show you some material originating from Southbridge concerning Albert Lepain, a town historian: Felix Gatineau's book of 1919, and Conrad Trahan's genealogy, second edition, copyrighted in 1979, just in case you are not familiar with them. And, on second thought, a copy of Catéchisme du Diocèse de Québec (1702), an offset, annotated copy of the original. This was the first book written specifically for French Canadians, and composed by the second Bishop of Québec, Monsignor de Saint-Vallier. It is a minor classic, being the first and only catechism written for Canadians during the first two hundred years of their history.

Finally, I wish to congratulate the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc., on their excellent publication, "Connecticut Maple Leaf," which reflects the fruit of intelligent planning and the use of up-to-date genealogical methods.





