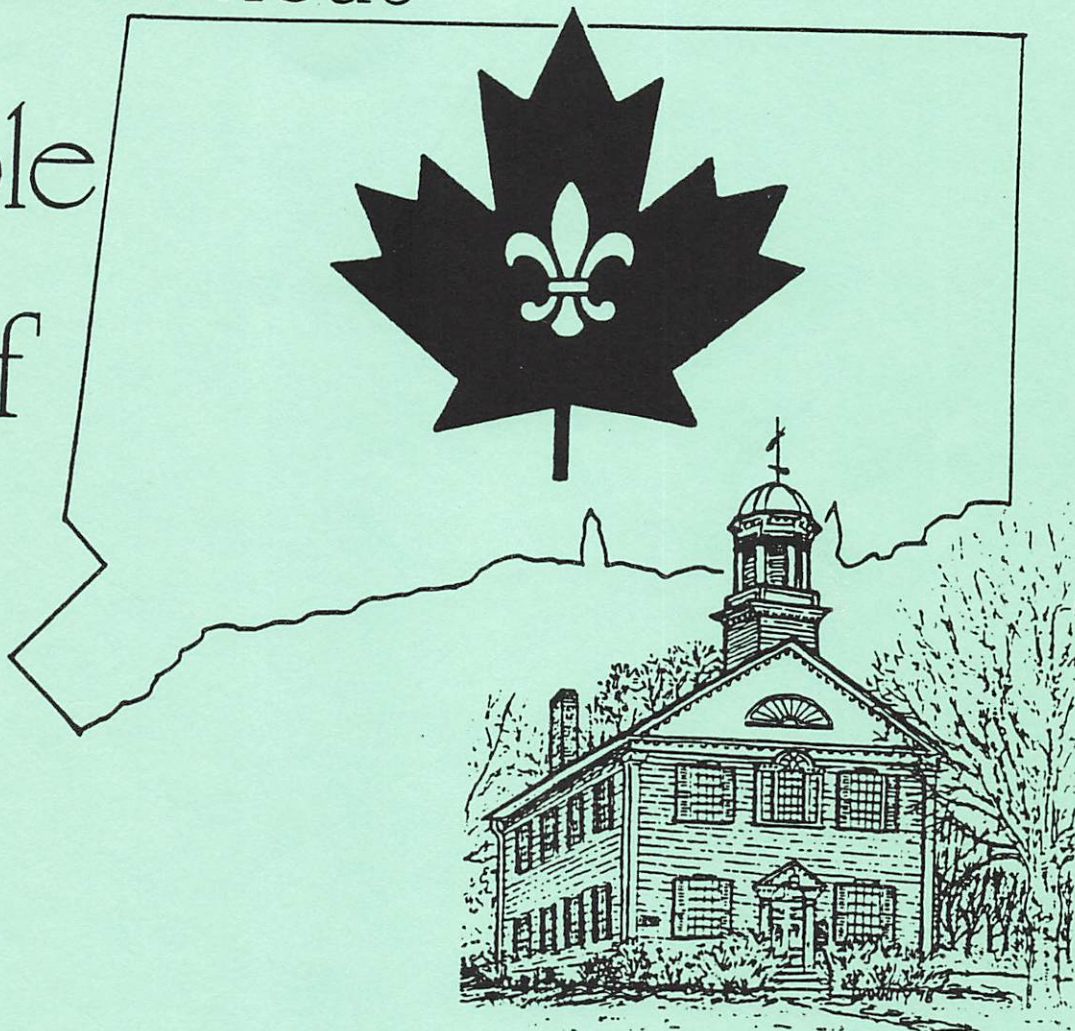


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# Connecticut

## Maple Leaf



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*Connecticut Maple Leaf* is published semiannually by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc. A yearly subscription is \$20 and includes automatic membership in FCGSC.

Our society publication serves as an information source for members engaged in tracing their genealogical roots from Connecticut to Canada, Acadia and France. CML is, consequently, an important clearing house for historical research and vital statistics of special interest to Franco-Americans. Members are encouraged to contribute articles and other information, including extracts from their own family studies.

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CONNECTICUT MAPLE LEAF

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## **MARIE ADAMS, 1925-1993: MEMORIES**

**By Ivan Robinson, FCGSC Historian**

When Marie Adams, the society's library director, was killed Oct. 3, 1993, in a highway accident near her home in Gales Ferry, the awful news traveled like shock waves among FCGSC members.

Over the telephone and in somber conversations at the society library in Tolland, the universal theme was utter disbelief. Marie, at 68, had been full of life, full of plans. She was so energetic in everything she did, it seemed she would outlast us all. She couldn't possibly be gone.

As happens when death strikes suddenly, people had fresh memories of a robustly active friend. They remembered having just talked with her, of having worked with her, of having enjoyed her company. It's in these memories that she lives on for us. This article is meant to share some of them.

### **The Day Before**

Her death occurred on a Sunday. The day before, Society President Ed Ledogar and Board of Directors member Charles Seney had been with her at a genealogical meeting in Manchester, N.H. At lunch, the three discussed her plans for the FCGSC library. She had initiated and presided over its changeover from the Dewey system to the modern Library of Congress system, no mean feat. Now she had more ideas.

"She was planning to integrate the books better," Ed remembered, "and to upgrade the quality for people to do good genealogy. She wanted to have it run like a professional place. She looked forward to another year of hard work."

Marie stayed for the evening's banquet and left around 10 p.m., arriving home around midnight. According to her family, she rose early the next day, ate breakfast and went out, saying she was going to "the library." Since no one saw her at the FCGSC library that day, she presumably drove to the Connecticut College library in New London, where she worked and where she was planning to fill out rebinding

## MEMORIES -- 2

orders for FCGSC books. She was apparently returning home from the college when the accident occurred just before 1 p.m.

### Newspaper Accounts

According to newspaper reports, her small car was heading south on Route 12 in Ledyard when, for unknown reasons, it veered across the center line and crashed head-on into a van, just half a mile from her home. Marie was rushed to Lawrence and Memorial Hospital in New London, where she was pronounced dead on arrival. The occupants of the van were a Mystic woman and her 10-year-old daughter. The woman suffered a leg fracture. The girl was not hurt.

Obituaries two days later sketched out Marie's life. Marie Agnes Masse Adams was born May 1, 1925, in Cambridge, Mass., daughter of banking executive Homer E. and Marion Desillier Masse. (Her maiden name, which in some records has an accent over the "e," is pronounced "Massey" by the family.) She attended Fryeburg Academy, a finishing school in Fryeburg, Maine, on the New Hampshire border west of Lewiston. She subsequently graduated from Mohegan Community College in Norwich. Besides working at Connecticut College and devoting so much of her time to our society, she was a master gardener and taught courses at the Cooperative Extension Service and lectured at Norwich Regional Vocational-Technical School. She was a seventh-degree (the highest level) member of the National Grange and a lecturer and program organizer for the Ledyard Grange. She was a breeder of New Zealand white rabbits and a member of the Southern New England Rabbit Breeders Association. She was also a member of United We Stand, the Ross Perot organization. Her survivors include four sons, three daughters and 22 grandchildren living in Connecticut, New York, Idaho and Washington.

### An Unforgettable Rainbow

Among the many shocked by the accident was Elizabeth Kelley, an FCGSC volunteer librarian. Last July, Elizabeth and Marie traveled together on a genealogical expedition to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, taking turns driving Marie's car. The five-day trip was a big success and went off without a hitch.

"Marie was tireless," Elizabeth recalled. "We got up every day at 6:30 in the bed-and-breakfast we stayed at in Moncton and we were on the road all day."

## MEMORIES -- 3

They bought \$600 worth of books for the FCGSC library, even going as far afield as Carraquet in upper New Brunswick to find titles that Marie was determined to get. "She was a woman with a mission," Elizabeth said. The two usually turned in around 10 p.m. but not before sorting out and inspecting their purchases and going over their records. "She was economical," Elizabeth said, "always thinking of your pocketbook as well as hers."

The trip was not all business, though. It was Marie's first trip to her ancestral stomping grounds and she showed her usual zest for learning as much as she could. They took time to see the famous tidal bore in Moncton and to pay a visit to Grand Pre, the Acadian village of Evangeline. The two also toured the cathedral in Moncton, where Marie was delighted to come across her family name, Masse.

Elizabeth's most striking memory, however, was of something that happened during a drive back to Moncton one day. "There had been black clouds everywhere," Elizabeth said, "and then, suddenly, the heavens opened up and, to the right, we saw the most vivid and widest double rainbow I had ever seen in my life. It was beautiful." She paused and then added: "I'll always think of that rainbow and Marie together. She was beautiful, too. Tireless but fun to be with."

### The Tireless Marie

The word, "tireless," or something like it comes up often when you talk to anybody about Marie.

"Untiring, persistent, boundless energy, that's how I would describe her," Ed Ledogar said.

"She was totally unselfish and very dedicated," said Maryanne LeGrow, who had worked closely with Marie as scheduling librarian and who agreed in November to become the new library director. "She did a terrific job."

It was Ed who appointed Marie to be head librarian (the title was changed later) at the annual May meeting in 1991. Marie, one of the early members (#47) who joined during the society's charter year of 1981, had become inactive but was ready to take on the challenge.

In effect, the society acquired a professional librarian. Marie held a degree in library sciences from Mohegan Community College and had worked for many years -- 16 at the time of her death -- as a library technical

## MEMORIES -- 4

assistant at Connecticut College, where she was responsible for purchasing and ordering and for repair and rebinding work.

Despite the demands of her job and a busy home life, she made the one-hour drive from Gales Ferry to Tolland whenever occasion demanded but certainly every Thursday, when she led work crews in cataloging and other jobs. She often stayed into the night on those Thursdays, eager to make progress.

In her last weeks, she had been busy putting together a series of Thursday evening seminars in observance of October as Family History Month -- a first endeavor for the society. Typically, she had assigned herself the lion's share of the work. She was scheduled to give four of the 12 presentations.

The first evening of seminars was to be Oct. 7, four days after she died. There was talk of canceling but it was finally decided to go ahead, considering all the hard work Marie had put into them. Substitute speakers filled in, notably Maryanne LeGrow, and the evening opened on a gloomy note. It was my sad duty, filling in for an ailing Ed Ledogar, to announce the news of Marie's death to those in the audience who had not heard and to dedicate the series to her memory.

### Some Personal Thoughts

What do I, myself, remember most about Marie? High on my list is the way she always greeted me when I showed up at the society library -- with arms thrown up in half-welcome and half-benediction, a hearty hello and a big smile so embracing it was like a hug. I felt she had been waiting just for me, that my appearance had made her day.

What will I miss about Marie? Many things but especially, strange as it may seem, the things we didn't talk about. For example, gardening. Blame it on the focused nature of working in the library -- not much time for chatting -- but I never knew until it was too late that Marie was such an expert gardener. (What an irony that we have to learn some facts about our friends from their obituaries.) As an avid gardener myself, I now long for the conversations we never had about what some refer to as the heavenly pastime. (I am sure she knew that the word "paradise" comes from the Persian word for garden.)

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I felt my loss more poignantly in talking with her son Douglas, a 35-year-old ex-Marine who was her partner in tending the big garden surrounding the home she shared with him and his family. The main garden this past season, he told me, was a 100-by-50-foot area of raised beds. Beyond that were places for ramblers like squash and cucumbers. There was an herb bed, an asparagus bed, rhubarb plants, and eight to 10 varieties of tomatoes in cages. In addition to being a master gardener, Marie was a master composter and it showed. According to Douglas, she grew leeks four inches in diameter, parsnips 18 inches long and five inches across at the shoulder, and some tomatoes that grew 14 feet long and others that produced five-pound fruits. To a much less expert gardener like me, those numbers are overwhelming.

"She swept the Ledyard fair this year," Douglas said. "We just went out into the garden that morning and picked whatever looked good. Mom won prizes not only for her vegetables but for canning and breadmaking, too. On top of that, she took the award as the fair's outstanding competitor."

His mother, he said, acquired her interest in raising her own food from two sources. One was her father, who devotedly kept a garden in "backwoods Maine." The other was her Mormon faith, which advocates self-sufficiency as well as genealogical study. When Douglas was about 10 years old, the family had a Black Angus steer, a Jersey cow, 46 hens and a rooster, 96 rabbits, three lambs, two goats, three dogs and five cats. All this was on just under two acres.

### A Final Tribute

Marie's nurturing skills were high on everybody's minds at a service of remembrance held Oct. 22 in Connecticut College's Harkness Chapel. Among the speakers was Brian Rogers, special collections librarian at the college's library. His remarks, a copy of which he graciously sent me at my request, make a fitting conclusion to these memories about Marie.

"Marie was a nurturer all her life," he told the gathering of mourners, "and her office in the library was a kind of nursery in which she not only nurtured this lovely array of green and flowering plants but, in her unpretentious and supremely genuine way, nurtured the friends who came there."

He noted that Marie died at that time of year when she would have been looking forward to autumn's colors and



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making preparations for the winter and the next year's growing season.

He added: "Echoing Marie, then, and in tribute to her memory, let us make our own preparations -- not for winter but for all that we do, that we may do all that we do to the best of our ability, as Marie always did things. In honoring Marie's memory, let us also emulate her nurturing qualities. She made it look easy, because that is how she was, and we wish she were still here to demonstrate."

**ALPHONSE OUILLETTE**

**and**

**ALICE BERNIER**

**A grandson looks back**

**by**

**Larry Culllette**

**second edition**

## INTRODUCTION

In June of 1991 my father-in-law , Bill White, and I took a trip to Quebec Province of Canada. Bill wanted to see some woodcarver's wares in St John Port Joli, and as he would be traveling near Cap St Ignace, where my grandparents were from, he asked me if I wanted to go with him.

When we stopped at Cap St Ignace, I stood in front of the Catholic church in the center of town and took pictures of the church where my grandparents, Alphonse Quillette and Alice Bernier, were married in November of 1918 .

A local woman asked me what I was doing, and in my half French , half English I explained it to her. She then went to the rectory and got the key and let me inside the church.

Inside, it was the most beautiful church I have ever seen.

As I stood there taking picture I thought of how little I knew about my ancestors, and what a shame that was. It was then I decided to find out more about my grandparents and my family history. The result of that ongoing search is this manuscript you are reading.

One year later, I took my family on vacation to Quebec City in Canada. During the week we spent there, I took a side trip to Cap St Ignace to further my research. This time I was able to investigate church records, and also find the farm where my grandmother, Alice Bernier, was born. In Cap St Ignace I met Jean Marie Bernier, one of my father's cousins who allowed me to take pictures of the house which my great grandparents owned , and generally made me feel very welcome.

When I read someone's life history, I sometimes get the feeling I'm reading about a saint. My ancestors were not saints; they were hardworking Canadians with little formal education who successfully carved a life for themselves in this country. I have included as many small details, good or bad, about them as I could find. To me, this makes them human.

I found several interesting facts while doing my research. One is that names on birth certificates did not always match the names in common use. For instance my Aunt Lorena's birth certificate has the name : Marie Collette Dorilda Quillette. When Lorena was baptized, her Godmother wanted her named Collette. For the rest of her life, Lorena was known as Collette to her Godmother.

Uncle Robert's birth certificate reads : Gerard Joseph Alexander Oliver Quillette. When he enlisted in the Navy, he said he wouldn't answer to any name but Robert. So the Military agreed to enlist him under the name of Robert Gerard Quillette, despite what his birth certificate said.

The reason for this difference in names is not clear to me. One possible explanation is that babies were baptized as soon as possible after birth, sometimes the same day (this was encouraged by the church as it was believed that the soul of a baby who died without being baptized could not go to heaven ). Thus the baby's mother was not present at the ceremony where the name was recorded on the birth certificate. So if she decided to call the child something else, the name stuck.

The origins of the name *Quillette* are not entirely clear. The first family of this name in North America spelled their last name *Houlet*. Other spellings include *Houliet*, *Oyette* and others. Around 1700 the elongated version, *Quellette* started to appear.

The spelling our family uses is somewhat unique. Alphonse's father and brothers used the more common spelling, *Quellette*. I was unable to find the reason for this discrepancy.

### Moulins celebrate 50th



Roland and Vivian Moulin of Woodstock celebrated their 50th anniversary Sept. 6, 1992. They were married Sept. 7, 1942, at St. James in Danielson. Mr. and Mrs. Moulin renewed their wedding vows at a Mass of Celebration at Most Holy Trinity Church. The original wedding party was present. The maid of honor, Fabbiola Provost, and the best man, Arthur Moulin Jr., participated in the ceremony. The couple's grandchildren provided the readings and presented the gifts. Roland and Vivian have three children, Roland Moulin of Putnam, Vivian Morse of Springfield, Mass., and Nanette Polito of California; six grandchildren; and a great-grandchild. A reception of 82 friends and family was hosted by their children.

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### Lucien and Elsie Baribeau

## Baribeaus celebrate 50th

Lucien (Gus) and Elsie Baribeau of Danielson celebrated their 50th anniversary June 27, 1992. They renewed their vows at St. James Church. About 140 friends and relatives, including best man Morris Baribeau and maid of

honor Edith Briggs, attended the anniversary party that followed at the K of C Hall in Danielson.

The surprise anniversary party was put on by the Baribeaus' children.

## THE BERNIERS

The first Bernier we know of in Canada was Jacques Bernier, who was a native of the parish of Saint Germain L'Auxerrois of Paris. He arrived in New France (1) sometime in the 1650's and on 23 July, 1656 married Antoinette Grenier in Quebec. Records show the marriage took place in the governor's house. This leads us to assume that Jacques had some political standing in the colony. The couple then moved to the Isle of Orleans . (An island in the St Lawrence river a few miles downstream of Quebec city)

Jacques Bernier officially leased his first farm on 7 Nov, 1657. It was on the Southwest end of the Island not far from the Hourn Indian Village. Over the next decade he leased more land, so by the census of 1667 he had 25 acres of land, 8 beasts of burden, and 3 employees.

In February, 1673 Jacques was given a piece of land on the southern bank of the St Lawrence River downstream from Orleans. Sometime in 1674, Jacques, having sold his property in Orleans , moved to this land, becoming one of the very the first residents of Cap St Ignace.

The densely wooded land was cleared and the logs used to build a house. In 1677 Jacques bought a boat and used it to transport logs to Quebec for sale. At this time he was also ran a general store where the local residents bought their provisions.

The census of 1681 shows Jacques had a rifle, 8 head of cattle and 10 acres of developed land. By 1703 he owned twelve pieces of land in the Cap St Ignace area.

The first church in Cap St Ignace was built in 1683. Prior to that, visiting missionaries to the small community would hold religious ceremonies in the Bernier house. Thus the records show the first mass said in Cap St Ignace was said in the home of Jacques Bernier, as was the first Baptism.

In 1691, Jacques started dividing his land by giving 10 acres to his oldest son, Pierre . Four years later ,in 1695, he gave the remainder of his land to his three remaining sons, Charles, Jean Baptiste, and Philippe.

Jacques and Antionette's youngest surviving son , Philippe , (our direct ancestor) was baptized on 15 January, 1673 . He was probably born on the Bernier farm on the Isle of Orleans. On 30 Oct, 1701 he married Ursule Caron . The marriage took place in St Anne. Philippe and Ursule lived all their lives in Cap St Ignace , and took care of Jacques and Antionette in their last years. Antoinette died on 17 Febuary 1713. Jacques was ill at the time and was unable to attend her funeral : he died on 20 July of that same year .

Phillippe and Ursule had ten children . Their eldest son was named Barthelemi .

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(1) Now called Canada.

France gave Canada to England in the treaty of Paris in 1763.

(Many French Canadians have never forgiven France )

Canada became a country in 1867 . and gained complete self rule from England in 1931.

Barthelemi's great great great great granddaughter, Alice Bernier, was born in Cap St Ignace on 29 January, 1897, (2) the first surviving child of Amselme Bernier and Amanda Fournier. The next day she was baptized Marie Alix Amarilda Bernier. Alice probably attended the local parochial grammar school to fourth or fifth grade.

Besides Alice, the Berniers had at least seven other children: Jules, Emil, Philip and Romeo (twins), Alexandrine, Alexander, and Oliva.

As a young woman, Alice worked on the family farm and we know she also spent some time working as a cook for some people in Quebec City.

The farm was a small dairy enterprise. (3) In the winter, the men would leave for extended periods at a time to cut wood for lumber and fuel. All year there was milking to do. Twice a day, all family members who were old enough would pitch in to help milk the small herd of cows (probably not more than 10). The milk was then stored in metal containers, and lowered by ropes into the well to keep it cool. Each farmer would take a turn gathering the milk from local farms daily and bringing it to the creamery to be made into cheese. Then they would bring the skim milk home and feed it to the animals.

The family also kept chickens, and raised pigs.

During the cold Canadian winter meat was buried in the snow to preserve it.

On 14 October, 1913, Alice married Amedee Fregeau, who had worked as a performer in the Barnum and Bailey Circus. On 31 March, 1915 Amedee died of pneumonia leaving Alice and their 3 month old daughter, Rita. For the next couple of years, Alice made a living by running a small store in Cap St Ignace.

On 11 November, 1918, she married Alphonse Quillette.

Alice's four year old daughter, Rita, was comfortable living with her mother and grandparents on the family farm. She didn't want her mother to get married.

Later, Rita often stated that she couldn't have asked for a better stepfather than Alphonse Quillette.

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(2) Finding the true date of birth of Canadians of this time period can be challenging. Birth certificates are usually non existent, the only records being the church records of Baptisms, First Communions, Marriages etc. It was not unusual for a person to celebrate their birthday on the day they were baptized - not on the day they were born.

(3) The farm and the accompanying land was passed on from father to sons at least as far back as the turn of the century. In 1899, Alice's grandfather, Amselme Bernier, divided his land among his sons. The transfer deed stated that the sons were responsible to take care of their parents, provide their firewood and bring their mother to church on Sunday.

In 1937, Alice's father, also named Amselme Bernier, gave his land, including the house, animals, and farm equipment, to his youngest son Alexander. The contract stated Alexander was responsible for taking care of his parents who were to live with him. Alexander was also responsible for his sister, Alexandrine, until she married.

**GENERATION CHART**

<u>HUSBAND</u>	<u>WIFE</u>	<u>DATE OF MARRIAGE</u>
<i>Francois Bernier</i>	<i>Jeanne De La Cour</i>	
<i>Pierre Bernier</i>	<i>Susanne Du Pont</i>	1542
<i>Pierre Bernier</i>	<i>Marie Tillier</i>	1582
<i>Christophe Bernier</i>	<i>Marie Baret</i>	
<i>Yves Bernier</i>	<i>Michelle Treuillet</i>	1631
<i>France</i>		
----- <i>Canada</i>		
<i>Jacques Bernier</i> (1633 ? - 1713)	<i>Antoinette Grenier</i> (1635 ? - 1713)	23 July 1656
<i>Philippe Bernier</i> (1673 - 1750)	<i>Ursule Caron</i> (1684 - 1754)	30 Oct 1701
<i>Barthelemi Bernier</i> (1703 - )	<i>Charlotte Petit</i> (1708 - )	18 Oct 1731
<i>Louis Bernier</i> (1731 - )	<i>Louise Fornier</i> (1731 - )	3 Feb 1766
<i>Louis Bernier</i>	<i>Victoire Lebreux</i>	12 Jan 1790
<i>Germain Bernier</i>	<i>Veronique Bernier</i>	13 Jan 1824
<i>Anselme Bernier</i> (1824 - )	<i>Venerande Fortin</i>	27 Nov 1855
<i>Anselme Bernier</i> (1863 - 1952)	<i>Amanda Fournier</i> (1859 - 1937)	16 Feb 1885
<i>Canada</i>		
----- <i>USA</i>	<i>Alice Bernier</i> (1887 - 1965)	11 Nov 1918

## THE QUILLETES

Rene Houallet (the H is silent) was born in Paris, France. His date of birth is given as 1635 on his death certificate, but there is some controversy as to the accuracy of this date. In 1663 he boarded a ship in the Northern French Seaport of Dieppe and took the two month voyage (4) to the French Colony of New France, in North America. Rene was one of the recruited French colonists organized by Lord Francois de Montmorency Laval, a Jesuit missionary who would later become the first Catholic bishop in New France.

On March 8, 1666 he married Anne Rivet in the Notre Dame Basilica in Quebec City. Anne had arrived in New France in 1665 as a "King's daughter", one of the many young women recruited from France and paid a dowry to travel to and settle in the colonies. Records show she was the widow of Gregoire Hist.

Marriage records show that Rene and Anne were both members of the parish of Notre-Dame de Quebec.

It is believed that after their marriage, the couple settled on the Isle of Orleans, where Rene had begun to clear a farm in 1663. It was on this farm that their 3 sons were born: Abraham-Joseph, Mathurin-Rene and Gregoire.

In 1673, The Houlets sold their farm and moved to Cote de Beaupre, where they rented another farm. It was here that Anne died, on April 5, 1675. She was buried at Chateau-Richer on April 7, 1675.

In 1678, Rene left Cote de Beaupre, and moved to Riviere-Quelle. His sons did not accompany him.

On Feb 16, 1679 he married 28 year old Therese Mignot, a widow who had 3 sons and one daughter. Rene and Therese had at least seven more children. They settled in a farm owned by Therese in La Pocatiere, where Rene's sons from his first marriage rejoined him.

Near the end of his life, Rene lived with his son Abraham-Joseph in Saint-Roch des Aulnaies. In his will he left an acre of land to the parish in La Pocatiere so a future church could be built there.

He died on January 15, 1722 and is buried at Saint Anne de La Pocatiere.

Therese died in 1728 at Kamouraska, and is buried there.

-----  
(4) The voyage to the New World must have been awful by today's standards. In his book "The Canadian French Heritage Of New England" Author Gerald Brault describes the journey:

" Passenger ships did not exist in the seventeenth century although vessels were at times adapted to transport a large number of individuals. Noblemen and religious were accompanied in the officer's quarters. However the rest of the colonists had to shift for themselves on deck amidship - braving the elements with the penned - up animals and the fowl being carried to the New World or finding a cramped place to rest among the cannons, hammocks and seamen's lockers on the fedid battery deck. On a voyage of such long duration, storms and heavy seas were to be expected. Illness such as dysentery, scurvy, yellow fever and, of course "mal de mer" (seasickness) were common. One of the greatest risks was to be overtaken by pirates or, in time of war, by an enemy vessel."



Rene's son Gregoire, (our direct descendant), spent part of his childhood in the village of La Pocatiere living with his Uncle, Noel Pelletier. On March 5, 1696 he married Anne-Josephte Lisot, daughter of Anne Pelletier. Their son, Francois, was born in La Pocatiere on 13 April, 1698, the second of thirteen children.

Anne-Josephte died on Feb 8, 1716 in La Pocatiere and is buried there.

Gregoire remarried on Aug 24, 1716 to Madeleine Dube, widow of Charles Bouchard and Jean Miville.

Gregoire's son, Francois, married Felicite Pinel on 11 November, 1720 in La Pocatiere. Among their children was a boy named Andre.

Andre's great-great grandson, Alphonse Ouillette was born on 1 March, 1886 in L'Islet, Quebec. The next day he was baptized Joseph Alphonse Eugene Ouillette.

Alphonse's father, Dominique Ouillette, was a sharecropper, and the family seems to have moved a lot. The next record we have of Alphonse was his First Communion, in Cap St Ignace on 28 April 1897.

When Alphonse was 9 years old, his father died. Forty two year old Dominique Ouillette was survived by his wife, Adele Thibeau, and four children: Angeline age 15, Joseph age 13, Alphonse, and Emil age 1 yr. Alphonse's mother had about 18 children in all, but only these four survived to adulthood.

The oldest boy, Joseph, would be the first of the family to move to the United States.

Alphonse left home at the age of 12, and worked as a wagon driver in Elliot, Maine, and in lumber camps in Ontario and Michigan, where he learned to speak English. During this time, he fell from a wagon. His lower left leg was broken when one of the wheels ran over his leg. At about the age of 17, his left ankle was cut with an axe in a lumber camp. The back of his heel was cut off and the ankle joint severely damaged. As the story goes, his foot was bleeding very badly, and his co-workers stuck his leg in a barrel of flour to stop the bleeding.

Alphonse spent several months in the hospital in Hull, Quebec recovering from his injury. Out of boredom, he taught himself to read again, which he hadn't done since he was in school. (He probably had formal education only to the fourth or fifth grade)

He recovered, but the ankle was permanently damaged. For the rest of his life his foot gave him trouble. As he got older he walked with a limp, then with a cane.

At the turn of the century, Alphonse visited his brother, Joseph, who was living in the USA. Alphonse stayed about 3 years, working in the Quinebaug Mill in Brooklyn, Conn. and then returned to Canada.

On a visit to Cap St Ignace, Alphonse met Alice Bernier, widow of Amadee Fregeau. Alphonse and Alice had gone to school together. On 11 November, 1918 they were married in the beautiful Catholic Church in Cap St Ignace. (5)

The family spent the next couple of years living in Cap St Ignace. Alphonse worked both in the local Mill and for the railroad. Sometimes his job with the railroad would take him away from home into Northern Canada. Alice had three more children: Rosario, Lorena (who died in childhood), and another daughter, also named Lorena.

The economy of Quebec was not good at the time. British economic policies inhibited industrial development, and the Catholic church discouraged economic initiative. Small family farms were inefficient by today's standards, and the best markets, in the U.S., were out of reach due to high tariffs.

In August of 1923, the Ouillette family packed up and moved to the United States. They thus became part of the massive immigration of French Canadians who sought work in the various industries of New England. (6)

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(5) More than anything, the institution that tied together the Canadian French society was the Catholic Church. The first Catholic Church in Cap St Ignace was built in 1683 on the banks of the St Lawrence River.

Due to erosion by the river a new church was built around 1720. Throughout the years, several more churches were built, with the present church being built in 1891 - 1892. At that time, the parishioners followed the custom of buying their seats in church. (Alice's father paid 50 cents a year for the family pew.)

The church was a civic as well as a religious institution in the town. The pastor of the church had at least as much power as the mayor, and sometimes more.

Marriage records show that Alphonse's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were married in Cap St Ignace.

Alice's direct ancestors were married in Cap St Ignace for five previous generations. (As far back as 1766)

(6) This move of the Ouillettes was during the last part of the immigration of Canadian French into New England which started in the late nineteenth century. At that time factories were being built all over New England, taking advantage of free waterpower from the many rivers. However, with the Civil War in the 1860's and the westward migration, there soon became a shortage of labor to run these mills. The Canadian French immigration was part of the solution to that labor shortage.

**GENERATION CHART**

<i>HUSBAND</i>	<i>WIFE</i>	<i>DATE OF MARRIAGE</i>
<i>Francois Houallet</i>	<i>Elisabeth Barre</i>	
<i>France</i>		
----- <i>Rene Houallet</i>	<i>Anne Rivet</i>	<i>8 March 1666</i>
<i>Canada</i> ( <i>1635 ? - 1722</i> )	( <i>1642 - 1675</i> )	
<i>Gergoire Oylet</i>	<i>Anne-Josephte Lisot</i>	<i>5 March 1696</i>
( <i>1672 - 1718</i> )	( <i>1675 -    </i> )	
<i>Francois Ouellet</i>	<i>Felicite Pinel</i>	<i>11 Nov 1720</i>
( <i>1698 -       </i> )	( <i>1703 -    </i> )	
<i>Andre Ouellet</i>	<i>Marie-Louise Gagnon</i>	<i>11 Feb 1758</i>
<i>Prisque Ouellet</i>	<i>Claire Dion</i>	<i>4 Feb 1806</i>
( <i>1758 -    </i> )	( <i>1775 -       </i> )	
<i>Francois Ouellet</i>	<i>Lousie Bernier</i>	<i>30 Jan 1849</i>
<i>Dominique Ouellet</i>	<i>Adel Thibeau</i>	<i>18 July 1876</i>
	( <i>1854- 1939</i> )	
<i>Canada</i>		
----- <i>Alphonse Ouillette</i>		<i>11 Nov 1918</i>
<i>USA</i>	( <i>1886 - 1963</i> )	

## IN THE U.S.

On 26 August 1923, a pleasant Sunday afternoon, the Quillette family consisting of Alphonse, Alice and their three children Rita, Rosario and Lorena stepped off the train in Danielson Connecticut USA. They were met by Alphonse's brother Joseph who took them, by horse and buggy, to his house on Dyer Street to stay until they found a place of their own.

Within 3 days, Alphonse had both a job and an apartment and had also bought some second hand furniture. The family moved to an apartment on Mechanic Street.

Later, they moved to 7 Tiffany Street, and still later to Quebec Square in Brooklyn. (7) On Tiffany street the rent was .67 cents per week. In Quebec Square it was \$1.07 per week. (Take home pay for Alphonse was about \$16.00 per week for a 55 hour 5 1/2 day workweek )

Alphonse worked in the Quinebaug Textile mill, on the banks of the Quinebaug river. During the winter the Canal bringing the water to the mill would sometimes freeze, and the night watchman would go house to house, organizing a party of men to break through the ice so the mill could start in the morning.

In Connecticut, Alice had three more children: Yolanda, Armand, (both born on Tiffany street) and Robert (Born in Quebec Square). Yolanda died of diptheria when she was 16 months old. When she died, the department of health came into the house and wrapped her body in a sheet and immediately took it out for burial. The family then had to leave the house for three days while the house was disinfected.

In 1941 Alphonse's brother Joseph died.

At that time the deceased body was laid out in the home for a 3 day wake. The wake continued nonstop for that time. Food was brought by friends and neighbors, and sometimes the booze flowed freely. By the third day, some of these wakes got pretty rowdy. The body was laid on a table in a room which was draped in black. After the funeral, the family wore black for a year.

Armand remembers riding his bicycle to his uncle Joe's wake, and seeing Joe's wife (Aunt Eveline) and his mistress sitting side by side, mourning their loss.

The Quillette children all attended St James Parochial grammar school in Danielson. The curriculum included one hour of French each day. The student body was a mixture of Canadian French, Irish, Polish and others. Tuition was 10 cents per child per week. (25 cents for 3 children) At that time St James school had an enrollment of about 600 students. The public grammar school in Danielson had an enrollment of about 100 students. The Quillette children would walk home for lunch each day, and then return to school for the afternoon.

The town of Danielson had a predominantly Catholic population and many religious based attitudes and biases existed. For example, the nuns in the grammar school would tell the children "Be nice to the Protestants, but don't bother with them". If a Catholic married a Protestant, the ceremony took place in the rectory, not in the church. As a rule the Catholics were Democrats, and the Protestants were Republicans.

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(7) A housing complex built in the 1960's by the Quinebaug Textile Mill for their employees.

There was also significant polarity between the French and the Irish. (8) St James parish was originally an Irish parish, and the influx of the Canadian French was viewed with distaste by many of the Irish population. In time, the church did accommodate the growing French speaking population by sending the French LaSalette Fathers to take over the parish. By the time the Quillettes emigrated to the U.S., they were able to attend Mass and hear the sermon in French. (the Mass itself, of course, was said in Latin)

One time a visitor came into the Quillette household and said " I got to church late, so I had to sit on the Irish side ! "

There is a story that when the present church building was dedicated around 1900, the Irish population arrived to the dedication ceremony early then locked the doors so the French couldn't enter.

In Quebec Square the family ran a small grocery and candy store from their home, and another one on South Main Street. Such enterprises were common, and in nearby homes could be found a barber shop and a watchmaker. Every night, the Quillette family would kneel together and say the rosary. If a customer would come into the house at that time, they would kneel and join the family prayers before buying anything.

As was the custom in Canada, on New Years Day, the family knelt and recieved the New Years blessing from Alphonse.

Alphonse also brewed beer and made soda at home. One time Alice and all the children except Rosario went to vist relatives in Canada. Alphonse on one afternoon could not locate Rosario. He finally located his teenage son in the cellar, next to the home brew on the floor passed out drunk.

The family ate well ; Alice had worked as a cook for various people in Canada and the family maintained a large vegetable garden in Quebec Square. Saturday night supper was always ham and beans. The family usually drank milk with the meal, although Alice was a tea drinker and Alphonse loved his coffee (with 4-5 teaspoons of sugar)

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(8) The friction between the French and Irish in New England in the late 19 th and early 20 th century was something that is difficult to picture today especially considering they both worshipped in the same church. In fact, this was part of the problem.

In the late 19 century the French Canadians of St James parish wrote petitions to the church and boycotted mass, demanding a French Priest of their own nationality be installed in Danielson. (Danielson parish was 87 percent French Canadian by this time) Finally, in December of 1895 a French speaking priest, Father Clovis Socquet from Grenoble, France was appointed pastor of St James church.

The fact that Father Soquet was a European and not a Canadian continued to anger the French Canadian parishioners of Danielson.

It is easy to see why all this angered the Irish parishioners, who had built the Danielson church in the first place.

In the early 20 century Mr Elphege Daignault, a leader of the Canadian French in southern New England was excommunicated by Rome for his pro Canadian French activities.

What finally settled the problem was time, and the intergration of the Canadian French into the English speaking society of the United States. Of course, this took several generations.

Lunch and dinner always started off with soup. Alice made her meatpie (a French Canadian specialty) with pork . The pies were thin, heavy and delicious. (9)

Christmas breakfast was always pork pie and coffee.

In about 1930 the family bought an Aircastle radio. It had 3 control knobs, and picked up one station, from nearby Providence, Rhode Island. Eventually Alice's brother ,Alexander bought the family a record player. and there was music in the house.

Most summers, Alice and the children took a trip to Canada and stayed with Alice's parents on the family farm in Cap St Ignace. On the farm, family acquaintances would be renewed, and the family would help with the farm chores. When not working on the farm, the children would play in the hayloft, or fish in the nearby river. When Alphonse could get the time off work, he would join the family, and accompany them on the trainride home.

As was common at that time the household often included more than just parents and children. At times Alice's brothers Philip , Romeo and Alexander lived with the family on Tiffany Street.

Alphonse's widowed mother , Adele Thibeau, had remarried a man named David Boulanger, and they were living in Montmagny, Canada when the Guillettes moved to the USA. When David died and Adele became a widow for the second time. she moved in with family in Connecticut, living sometimes with the Guillettes, or the Cloutiers. She had chronic lung disease, and kept a spittoon next to her chair . She died on 9 November, 1939 at the age of 87.

As the children became older, they went to work in local businesses and factories. It was the custom in some families for the children to turn over their whole paychecks to their parents every week. Rita remembers she would give her paycheck to her father, who would give her 50 cents a week spending money (of which 5 cents went into the collection basket at church).

In August of 1942, with the arrival of WW II , Rosario enlisted in the Army. After initial training he was given orders to ship out to Greenland. The usual punctual Rosario missed the ship, and was reassigned to coastal Artillery in Newfoundland , Canada . The ship he missed was sunk en route to Greenland. Rosario spent the rest of his service time in Newfoundland , and was honorably discharged on November 1. 1945.

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(9) To say the Canadian French were not cholesterol conscious is somewhat of an understatement. Rosario remembers visiting his Uncle Alexander (Alice's brother) in Canada ; Rosario was cooking some bacon one morning and had poured the grease into a bowl on the stove. Uncle Alexander took the bowl of bacon grease, dipped bread in it and ate the grease soaked bread. (At the time of this writing Alexander Bernier is still alive at the age of eighty nine years)

Armand was 17 years old at the time, and (against his parent's wishes ) enlisted in the Navy. He spent most of his service time in the Pacific theater. He was in the service from 12 July 1944 to 4 June 1946 .After the war, he returned to Danielson and returned to School . He was the only one of the Quillette children to graduate from high school.

Armand was not the only local veteran to return to high school. Killingly High had a special home room for the veterans. They were awarded special privilages such being allowed to go to the boiler room to smoke.

Robert enlisted in the Navy in 1949 and saw combat in the Korean Conflict. He retired from the Navy in 1971 .

In March of 1947, the family moved to Christian Hill Road in Brooklyn , Conn. By this time only Armand and Robert were left at home.

Rita had married Amos Lucier on 17 April 1937 , and was living in Danielson.

Lorena married Helmer Nordberg, a Finnish Immigrant , in 1944 . They had moved to Colorado .

Rosario had married Amos's sister, Yvonne on 5 July, 1947 . They lived in Moosup, Connecticut.

The house on Christian Hill Road was purchased by Armand and his parents . Alphonse and Alice gave \$1800 and Armand , who had just been discharged from the Navy ,gave \$200 to make the down payment of \$2000 (which was one third of the price of the house including one acre of land). Because Armand was under 21 at the time, the deed was issued in Rosario's name. In 1951 the deed was transferred to Armand.

The property included a house, and a separate garage. When Armand married Margaret Bachand on 7 May, 1949, the newlyweds moved into the garage which had been converted into an apartment.

In 1954 Alphonse and Alice switched houses with Armand and Margaret. By now Armand and Margaret had two children and needed more room , and Alphonse and Alice didn't need the large house.

On 20 June, 1959 Robert (who was still in the Navy) became the last of the Quillette children to be married. He married Janine Vassin, the daughter of Russian Immigrants.

The small house on Christian Hill Road became the social focal point for the Quillette Family. Visitors, both family and friends, came to see Alphonse and Alice and the pot of soup on the stove was never cold.

Alphonse had had a large vegetable garden in Quebec Square, but now also had space to keep chickens and pigs. He grew potatoes and corn in the garden. The corn he would dry and feed to the chickens. Pigs were fed table scraps . Occasionally he would get table scraps from Eatmore Restaurant in Danielson. The scraps he would cook on a wood stove in the cellar, and feed them to the pigs.

Sometimes one of his sons would drive him to Danielson where he would stop at Buddy's Tavern and have a beer with some of his old friends.

Every night, as they had for years, Alphonse and Alice said the rosary together.

Alice was afraid of lightning. During a storm she and Alphonse would stay with Armand and his family. She would bring holy water and have everyone cross themselves as protection from the lightning. Sometimes during a severe storm she would burn palms in the house. When Alphonse became bedridden, Armand would go to their house and stay during a thunderstorm. Alice loved to read, especially romance novels. Friends would bring books written in French, and Alice subscribed to French newspapers.

As the years went by, Alphonse's health began to weaken. He developed diabetes in his later life. (10) Margaret would help her mother-in-law plan a diabetic diet for him, but Alice never caught on to the idea. For instance she thought a scrambled egg didn't count as an egg. The injuries Alphonse had sustained to his left leg as a young man began to take their toll. First, he developed gangrene in his toes and they had to be amputated. Then the wound would not heal properly and his foot was amputated. He eventually lost his whole leg. In the last two or three years of his life, he would entertain visitors and tell stories from his bed. (11) For a nightcap, he would take a glass of brandy and wine, mixed half and half. (12)

(10) Diabetes makes a person prone to slow-healing sores of the legs and feet. No doubt this was why he had so much trouble with the left foot which already had poor circulation due to the previous injuries. (11) Alphonse Quillette was a great storyteller. Typical of his stories was the one about Kosarrio getting into the home brew and passing out on the floor in the cellar. Another example was the story about a man who died in the lumbercamp in Canada. The camp was isolated, so two men were charged with delivering the body to the train station by horse and buggy. As they bounced down the dirt road the bottle was passed back and forth so that by the time they reached the train station they were feeling good. It was then they realized the body had bounced out of the wagon somewhere between the logging camp and the station. Not all stories were funny. He told once of his grandfather Francis Quillette who lived in Cap St Ignace and whose wife had died leaving him with the children to raise alone. After a while it became too much for him and he left the house one day never to return. Years later one of his daughters was looking for him in the town of Hull. She described her father to the parish priest who replied "Your father lives in this town, I see him at church every morning" He then gave the girl directions to where the old man lived. The next morning the young woman went to find her father, only to learn he had died the night before. Alphonse distrusted all politicians. When he heard someone took a shot at president Truman his reply was "I suppose they missed!" He was a gruff man, yet he would cry when hearing a familiar song in French, or a sad story. Once, he was complaining that the priest had come to his house to give him communion. (During his bedridden years, the local priest would visit him) Alice, who was very reverent and didn't like to hear him talking about a priest that way said: "Alphonse, ferme ta gueule" (Shut your mouth) Typical of his replies, he said: "It's shit et piss comme moi" (He shits and pisses like me)



*Alphonse Ouillette died of a heart disease on 14 November 1963 .*

*Alice outlived her husband by 23 months . After his death she continued to live in the small house on Christian Hill Road , next to Armand and his family.*

*In July of 1965, Alice was on a trip to Canada with Rosario and Yvonne where she fell and broke her right hip and wrist. Her health deteriorated rapidly after that. She died on 10 Oct 1965 and on 14 Oct 1965 , she was buried next to Alphonse in Wauregan, Connecticut.*

## THE GRANDCHILDREN

Grandparents are special people, in the eyes of their grandchildren. These young people see their grandparents with a loving eye no one else can. Here are some memories of Alphonse and Alice as seen by their grandchildren:

"I remember my grandmother as a person who was always happy and jovial. I can still see her washing clothes in an old fashion ringer type washer and reading paper back novels written in French"

"I remember my grandfather as being somewhat stern but also being very soft hearted and even weepy at times. I can still remember when he walked with a cane. The saddest moments were seeing him and leaving him in hospitals towards the end."

Paul Ouillette

".....Memere was very quiet and little. She taught me how to make button holes and sew on buttons. That was a pretty neat experience for a little girl. "

"The memory of Pepere was not very unusual but something I remember to this day was when he would call me in to sit down at the dinner table, just me and Pepere to have a bowl of beans! You know, I still just love eating beans. I do remember Pepere being in the hospital and my mother and I along with other relatives driving a great distance to visit him. My mother mentioned the nurses were so kind to give him his daily ration of whiskey"

Susan (Nordberg) Witkowski

"... When I think of Memere and Pepere, I see Memere as a very gentle and caring person. She always had a pot of soup boiling on the stove, the house smelling of her cooking and baking. Pepere, not feeling well but he loved to watch The Lawrence Welk Show on Saturday evening. That always seemed to bring out the softer side of him."

Delores (Lucier) Senecal

" I use to spend a lot of time with Memere and Pepere .They were goodhearted people whom I loved very much. Although they had little money, they would often give me some change so I could walk down to the store and get myself an ice cream. When Mr Bousquet came (the man selling bread and pastry) they would always buy me something."

"I would help Pepere with the animals and in the garden. He couldn't bend down too easily I would help him do things like plant the potatoes."

"One time I was feeding the chickens and the rooster came after me. I wasn't hurt, and they all had a good laugh over that."

Donald Lucier

"Memere always lived in the "little house" next door to us. I saw her every day and remember being allowed to visit her every evening after my homework was finished. Memere and I played card games or just talked. As I remember, my grandmother spoke little English and I spoke little French, but I can't remember ever having a communication problem. One of the strongest memories I have of my grandmother was of her preparing for and talking about a trip to Canada she was going to take to visit her brother. I remember painting her fingernails with nail polish a day or two before she left. She had never used nail polish before. As it turned out, Memere fell while in Canada and fractured her hip and she never returned to her "little house"."

"I can remember Memere always had a pot of soup on the stove - she made soup every day and it was ever so much better than anyone else's. Memere also made "crepes" - the deep fried pancakes that we sprinkled brown sugar on and rolled. It was a treat to eat at Memere's."

"I don't remember my grandfather very well. Mostly I remember that Pepere only had one leg and was sick in bed a lot. I can recall him having a very loud voice, and whenever he had company, they all spoke in French and laughed a lot. I can remember my grandmother being very attentive to him."

"I do remember Pepere was especially fond of my younger brother John - 3 1/2 years my junior. Pepere used to call him "Johnny" and laughed a lot when "Johnny" was around."

"I remember at Pepere's funeral mass the school choir which I was a member of sang."

Lois (Ouillette) Platt

"Penny remembers the large white house with the cottage next to it. She also remembers the forest in back where they used to pick berries. She also remembers the huge garden. Her family enjoys the pork pies Memere Ouillette used to make every year at Christmas!"

Penny (Nordberg) Black.

As told by her daughter, Kasey

"Sometimes, before we left for school mom would tell Lois and I, "Today you will have lunch at Memere's" We knew that lunch that day would be soup and Crepes. When we came home for lunch, we would go to Memere's house and have a bowl of chicken soup then have Crepes. When you ate a crepe, you put maple sugar on it then rolled it up and then cut it. Boy, it was good!"

"The earliest memory I have of Pepere is when he and I took a walk up the road. I remember a drainage culvert on the side of the road, and Pepere explained to me what it was for. I remember him pointing to the drainage pipe with his cane. Later, when he was bedridden, and after he died, his cane hung unused in our cellar stairway for many years ....."

Larry Ouillette

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The bulk of my information came from talking to my relatives . Uncle Rosario with his phenomenal memory for detail gave me more information than any one other person. I hope this manuscript meets his approval.

My father, Armand and my Aunt Rita gave me many valuable insights as to what my grandparents were like , and what life was like in the Ouillette household.

In 1973 Uncle Rosario had his geneology researched, and I have a copy of that report from "L'Association Des Familles Quellet-te Du Quebec Incorporee ." He also lent me a Copy of a book entitled "Ethnic Families in America." The chapter called " The Franco American Working Class Family" by Laurence French was interesting reading. It gave me a good overview of the culture that tied the Canadian immigrants together . Uncle Rosario also had a copy of "Origne Des Familles Bernier Au Canada" , published by L'Association Des Familles Bernier". This book gave me a good overview view to the life and times of Jacques Bernier .

My parents, and uncle Rosario had many papers such as copies of birth and death certificates which I poured over, and often translated from French to English . (with some help)

Another person who helped me was Sister Albert Celine Ouellette from Putnam , Conn. I met her by chance in 1986 and ,as it turned out, she shared my interest in her family ancestors. She gave me information about our common ancestors. Unfortunately, she died while this document was being written. I like to think she would have found it interesting.

I wrote to all my cousins asking them for help both for the descendants chart and personal memories of our grandparents. Reading their memories of Memere and Pepere was one of the things that made this project so enjoyable for me .

Three of my co-workers at Day Kimball Hospital, Nicole Guyette, Rita Perry and Sister Janine Blanchard helped me translate French documents.

Dr Denis Baillageron who shares my interest in French Canadian history gave me some literature on the subject. He also critiqued this work for me, and gave me some valuable suggestions.

The pastor of St Joseph Church in North Grosvenordale, Fr. Gregoire Fluet, gave me information about Canadian Society, and the role of the Church therein. Father Greg shared with me His Master's thesis which he wrote in 1985. In it, he spoke about St James Church and the French-Irish polarity.

Mr Alex Caisse, a resident of Putman, Connecticut who shares my intrest in geneology, allowed me to reference his copy of "Dictionnaire Genealogique De Familles Du Quebec ." This book lists all the families in Quebec from the first settlers to about the year 1735. (A very valuable resource.)

As this paper progressed, I found that there is quite a bit of information written about the French Canadian immigration into this country. One interesting book I read was "The French Canadian Heritage In New England" by Gerard Brault.

During my trip to Cap St Ignace Canada, in July of 1992, the secretary of the Catholic Church in the town looked up church records for me.

In May of 1993, my father, uncle Rosario and myself went back to Cap St Ignace to visit Jean Marie and his wife Pauline. Pauline Bernier is a retired schoolteacher (Her maiden name was also Bernier) and she lent me two books. One was "The History Of Cap St Ignace", and the other was "Three Centuries Of Berniers In Canada". She also lent me copies of land deeds showing land transactions in the Bernier family as far back as 1899.

After the first printing of this work, I continued my research and joined the American French Genealogical Society of Rhode Island. The people there were very helpful to me. Among the books in their library in Woonsocket, Rhode Island was a book called " Jacques Bernier, Dit Jean De Paris" by Cyril Bernier. I was lucky to find an English translation of this book from which I learned a lot about my ancestor.

In 1974, a man from Putnam Conn. named David Margolick attending the University Of Michigan wrote a theises he called "Patterns Of Change In The New England Textile Towns" . I found a copy of this work in our local library . The section about the Cannadian French Migration was a good explanation of the economic reasons for the migration of so many Canadians to the U.S.

THE LAST PAGE

To this day I'm not exactly sure what motivated me to write this paper. Maybe I just feel a loss at not knowing my grandparents as well as I would have liked. Maybe there is a sense of personal history that, unless recorded, will be lost forever.

Any descendant of the Quillette family has my permission to duplicate this paper for personal use. Please do not duplicate for commercial use (publication) without my permission. Feel free to contact me with any errors or omissions, or just to voice your opinion of this work.

Larry Quillette

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06255

August, 1992

Revised : August, 1993

Four-Generation Descendents Chart for Alice BERNIER

From the Genealogy ON DISPLAY Computerized Data Base  
 Prepared on (date): 08-14-1993 at (time): 07:44:19

Descendent Spouse	Person Number	Marriage Date	Birth Date
Alice BERNIER	2		29 Jan 1887
Amedee FREGEAU	90	14 Oct 1913	
+-----			
Rita FREGEAU	3		07 Dec 1914
Aimas LUCIER	8	17 Apr 1937	31 Jul 1912
+-----			
Joseph/Donald LUCIER	19		15 Jul 1938
Jean PARADISE	29	04 Jul 1963	22 May 1942
+-----			
Donna LUCIER	51		01 May 1964
Gregory GRAUER	53	12 Nov 1988	11 Jul 1964
+-----			
Marc LUCIER	52		07 Sep 1970
+-----			
Dolores LUCIER	18		03 Mar 1940
Ralph SHIPPEE	28	08 Oct 1959	03 Mar 1938
+-----			
Doreen SHIPPEE	57		26 Mar 1961
Carl DAWLEY	60	02 Jun 1984	28 Sep 1960
+-----			
Robin SHIPPEE	58		27 Nov 1962
George III GRAUER	61	05 Oct 1985	11 Feb 1962
+-----			
Debra SHIPPEE	59		04 Apr 1969
Evertt HADLEY	89	27 Dec 1991	
+-----			
Conrad(Pete) SENEAL	65	29 May 1982	04 Feb 1945
+-----			
Joseph/Raymond LUCIER	20		02 Mar 1941
Jacqueline LACROIX	30	05 Feb 1966	23 Jan 1945
+-----			
Lise LUCIER	55		13 Apr 1967
David LUCIER	56		23 Aug 1968
+-----			
+-----			
Alphonse OUILLETTE	1	11 Nov 1918	01 Mar 1886
+-----			
Rosario OUILLETTE	5		15 Sep 1919
Yvonne LUCIER	9	05 Jul 1947	17 Dec 1919
+-----			
Paul OUILLETTE	12		15 Aug 1949
Kathleen FORHAN	34	14 Feb 1973	05 May 1951
+-----			
Lisa OUILLETTE	42		29 Oct 1975
Christen OUILLETTE	43		08 Jan 1981
+-----			
+-----			
Lorena OUILLETTE	6		27 May 1922
Helmer NORDBERG	11	1944	27 Nov 1918
+-----			
Carl NORDBERG	75		

Susan NUKUBEKU	20		13 Aug 1975
Thomas WITKOWSKI	44	14 Sep 1967	25 May 1948
-----			
Jon WITKOWSKI	45		18 Apr 1969
Mark WITKOWSKI	46		26 Jul 1971
-----			
Penny NORDBERG	27		24 Jun 1951
Danny BLACK	68	04 Jul 1970	02 Aug 1951
-----			
Kasey BLACK	69		26 Nov 1971
Kelly BLACK	70		20 May 1975
Karlie BLACK	71		25 May 1976
Daniel BLACK	72		03 May 1978
-----			
Armand OUILLETTE	4		14 Jul 1926
Margaret BACHAND	10	07 May 1949	19 May 1929
-----			
Laurence OUILLETTE	13		10 Dec 1951
Anne WHITE	31	18 Sep 1976	18 Aug 1953
-----			
Nancy OUILLETTE	35		16 Aug 1979
Abram OUILLETTE	36		14 Jul 1981
-----			
Lois OUILLETTE	14		10 Aug 1953
David PLATT	32	24 Aug 1974	20 Apr 1953
-----			
Jennifer PLATT	38		13 May 1975
Nathan PLATT	37		13 May 1975
Rebecca PLATT	39		06 Apr 1977
Hope PLATT	41		25 Feb 1980
Seth PLATT	40		25 Feb 1980
-----			
John OUILLETTE	15		27 Jan 1957
Francis OUILLETTE	16		20 Jun 1961
Joy OUILLETTE	17		03 Nov 1964
Edwin Charles (Chuck) AGGER	33	16 Jul 1988	06 Nov 1964
-----			
Robert OUILLETTE	7		25 May 1928
Jenine VASSIN	21	20 Jun 1959	30 Sep 1928
-----			
Jenine OUILLETTE	23		01 Feb 1962
Kenneth SHAPIRO	67	1984	
-----			
Nadine OUILLETTE	24		xx Nov 1964
-----			
Doris ERICKSON	22	03 Dec 1987	18 Mar 1951
Amanda FISHER	66		29 Mar 1975
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THE ROY-DESJARDINS, A REMARKABLE FAMILY LINE, BUT SPRUNG FROM A  
PECULIAR ANCESTOR

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by Paul Genest

Of the 46 chromosomes which man possesses in each of his cells, it is the Y chromosome that one can trace most easily through the ascendance of a male individual. For one thing, this chromosome possesses morphological characteristics which distinguish it from the other chromosomes and, for another, its transmission is directly from father to son.

In the course of centuries, or possibly millennia, the Y chromosome of certain individuals has undergone structural transformations that are minor but detectable by a microscopic examination of the cells which carry such a Y [characteristic]. It is possible, in this case, through a genealogical study, and Quebec is a country well-suited for a search of this nature, to trace the origin of a similar chromosomal variation.

For fifteen years, we have been interested in variations of the Y chromosome among the Quebecois. The most interesting variation, and also the rarest one we have observed, is a Y chromosome which has at one of its ends, globular appendices called "satellites". We originally discovered them among a few individuals descended from an ancestor of the 19th century by whom the Y had been fraudulently transmitted by an obliging godfather and an accommodating mother. We have subsequently found a Y identical to that illicit Y among a certain number of the male descendants of Antoine Roy, soldier of the Carignan regiment and ancestor of the Roy-Desjardins. It is said, then, that the obliging godfather of the ancestor of the other line (whose surname we conceal for obvious reasons) was a Roy-Desjardins ignorant of the importance of a biological marker in paternity research.

The satellited Y is so peculiar that it constitutes, for those who carry it, an undeniable and unalterable proof of their [belonging] to the line of Roy-Desjardins. We leave out the five other cases observed in the United States, in France, in Switzerland, in Israel and in Japan, but these are isolated cases, without evidence of transmission or hereditary origin.

The satellited Y of the Roy-Desjardins is an example of variations of which one recognizes the nature but not the origin. If it is possible for us to retrace its presence back to the common ancestor of the family line, it would seem interesting to search for it in France ([all of] which we did, several years earlier, for another Y variant), among Roys who might have the same ancestral origin as Antoine Roy. Unfortunately, an examination of the chromosomes of about twenty Roys who live in Bourgogne, the region of the ancestor of the Quebec Roys, was disappointing, because not one Frenchman who was examined carried the satellited Y. To the contrary, a study of the state departmental and communal archives, particularly those of Joigny where Antoine Roy was born and [raised? 'vecut'], supplies us with interesting information and original material that permits [us] to shed a little light on the curious personality of

Antione Roy. We know already that he was born the 23rd of March 1635, to Olivier Roy and Catherine Baudart, and Doctor J.N. Biraben, of the Institute of Demographic Studies of Paris, has noted the names and dates of birth of six other children inscribed in the registers of the parish of St-Jean at Joigny. These archives have revealed that the parents of Antoine had ten children, thus:

1. Catherine, born 11 July 1627 and died young
2. Marie, 13 Feb 1629
3. Charlotte, 7 Aug 1630
4. Edmee, 19 Mar 1632
5. Genevieve (not Benedicte, as Dr. Biraben thought), 8 Aug 1633
6. Anthoine, 23 Mar 1635
7. Elye, 13 Jul 1636
8. Suzanne, July 1638
9. Jehan, 30 Aug 1640
10. Catherine, 19 Sept 1643

Thus, Antoine Roy had two brothers, probably carriers of the satellited Y, like Antoine, if the latter possessed it. However, Elye and Jehan died on the 25th of August and the 16th of September 1661 respectively, probably during the course of one of the cyclical epidemics of that period. It seems probable that they had no descendants. Olivier Roy died the 6th of December of the same year. We have not been able to trace the ancestry nor the siblings of Olivier Roy, nor the date of his marriage, because the registers of St-Jean de Joigny, before 1627, are lost.

But the archives of Joigny yielded an unexpected surprise when we discovered that Antoine Roy had had, by Catherine Gyot, two sons, one, Jacques, born the 5th of November 1658 and the other, Edme, the 3rd of March 1660. Despite the fact that we were not able to find the marriage record of Antoine Roy and Catherine Gyot (the parish marriage registers, preserved in the community library of Joigny, do not contain the records from 1650-1662), it is certainly the ancestor of the Roy-Desjardins, because the given name Antoine appears only three times, in the registers of the acts of baptism which we consulted between 1627 and 1681, in 1635 as the son of Olivier, in 1658 and 1660 as the father of the two boys. The father of the two children was a cooper, like Olivier Roy and his son Antoine. If Antoine Roy had a wife and children, why did he leave Joigny for Quebec? Perhaps a plague had decimated his family? We are not able to verify this hypothesis, because the records of burials of Joigny are missing between 1662 and 1681, but we doubt that possibility. The condition

of widower was emphasized at the time of the marriage of Antoine and Marie Major, at the church of Notre-Dame de Quebec, the 11th of September 1668. We think rather that the personality of Antoine Roy-Desjardins fitted in with abandoning one family in Joigny, a second in Batiscan, his adventurous life in Quebec and the unhappy ending which he met, the 10th July 1684, his landlord outraged at being cuckolded.

Although we have not been able to determine if a French collateral branch of the Quebec line of Roy-Desjardins exists, it is probable that, among the numbers of Roys who lived at Joigny in the 17th century, a few had been connected to Olivier Roy, particularly the godfathers of his sons Elye and Jehan, who were Elye Roy and Jehan Roy, respectively. In addition, we are able to infer that, among the French Roys among whom we searched for the satellited Y, those from Cesy, from Villiers Saint-Benoit or Bernouil, where the ancestors lived in the area of Joigny during the 17th century, were the descendants of the sons of Antoine Roy and Catherine Gyot. The failure of our chromosome research permits us to think that none of the original Roys of Joigny possessed a similar Y.

We postulate therefore that the Y of the Roy-Desjardins resulted from a chromosome mutation which occurred during the conception of Pierre, the only son of Antoine Roy and Marie Major. The satellited Y therefore will be peculiar to Quebecois and to the Roy-Desjardins, biologically a very remarkable family, with a characteristic remarkable in scientific annals (see figure 1), although descendants of a singular and distinctive ancestor.

### Acknowledgements

We wish to emphasize the interest which the lamented Father Georges Desjardins took in our research, the fruitful discussions which we had, and the information which we have obtained from his excellent work: Antoine Roy dit Desjardins (1635-1684) et ses Descendants. Our recognition goes also to Professor Jerome Lejeune and to Doctor Bernard Dutrillaux of the Institut de Progenese de la Faculte de Medecine de Paris as well as Doctor Claudine Turc of the Faculte de Medecine de Dijon, who agreed to the favor of making the analyses of the chromosomes of the French Roys. Our gratitude is addressed equally to Madame Vanneroy, of Joigny, for her assistance in interpreting 17th-century documents which we consulted.

## AMERICAN LEGION NAMED AFTER CYR SOLDIER

(A Cyr Family Legacy)

By Cecile Pozzuto: Courtesy of the St. John Valley Times

Article appeared April 1, 1981: Later this summer, a large number of Cyrs will assemble and look back to the original site where their forefathers started a new life in America; St. David-Madawaska.

It seems appropriate to remember one prominent Cyr, Thomas O. Cyr, to whose memory of Madawaska American Legion Post No.147 is named and who gave his life fighting for his country during World War I.

He was born in St. David, Maine on Dec.5, 1892. The son of Onesime Cyr and Delphine Daigle; he was the second oldest in a family of nine, consisting of six boys and three girls. He attended the local rural school and Madawaska Training School in Fort Kent.

He came from a hard working, law abiding, fun loving Acadian family whose line goes back to Francois Cyr, one of the nine sons of Jean Baptiste Cyr.

While growing up he enjoyed many neighborhood gatherings, especially in the wintertime. His outgoing personality made him popular with people of all ages. The Cyr home was frequently the scene of a Sunday night get-together. As many as twenty or more "jeunes gens" gathered at the old homestead for an evening of music and dancing. Three of the Cyr brothers, Ernest, Alfie, and Albert, played the fiddle while their youngest sister, Anna, accompanied them on the piano.

Typical Acadians, the Cyrs were gregarious, pleasure loving folks and very hospitable. Mr. and Mrs. Cyr joined in the fun and enjoyed themselves along with the young crowd.

Rural life provided very little work opportunity other than farming. Although was close to the land and loved to work on the farm, he had to work elsewhere to earn money.

Living at a time when lumber was a big business in northern Maine, young men of the Valley spent winters working in the woods. In the spring they worked on the drive, floating logs down the river. This was hazardous work but the young Acadian men proved adept at it. Furthermore, it was the only source of income available. Life was hard and these young men earned money to support themselves and help their hard-pressed families.

Tom and his older brother, Vetat, were very close. They were constant companions. In fact, they were both at a lumber camp in the Ashland area when they received a notice to come home to register for the draft. The train ride home came close to ending in tragedy. A head-on train collision in Patten caused the Cyr brothers to narrowly escape with their lives. Only a warning cry from Vetat, sitting in the back saved Thomas' life. Seconds after he ducked, a plank went through the car where he had been sitting.

Although the brothers did not leave for the service together, they were to meet later on the battle field in France.

Thomas O. Cyr was inducted into the United States Army on May 27, 1918. After training, he was assigned to the 39th Infantry and later transferred to a machine gun battalion.

AMERICAN LEGION NAMED AFTER CYR SOLDIER

continued...

On August 9, 1918, Thomas wrote home: "I am in perfect health for the time being and I hope my letter finds you the same. We can't complain here. We get good food, are well treated, also all good boys in the Company. Everything is going very well and I hope God will have mercy on us so we can once more return home. Long live France and long live America too."

On August 10, 1918, he wrote to his brother Ernest: "I wish to be with you next spring and work on the old farm again together and have some fun with the old Oldsmobile. Vetal is gone away somewhere, I haven't seen him for four weeks. The English find me handy around here. I am kind of an interpreter. How are the girls up home now? Are they lonesome for me? You tell them that I will be back some time next summer."

On October 1, six days before he died, Thomas wrote to his sister, Clara: "I am always pleased whenever I receive news from home, but it makes me homesick for a few days. Tell Maman that I go to mass every Sunday and I pray for luck and I imagine you do the same. I received holy communion last Sunday. We are real close to church and we go often. I wish I were with you all at this time. Maybe we will all be together again someday if the Good Lord protects us."

On October 4, 1918, Vetal wrote to his mother: "Well, Tom is here with me in the 39th. I was surprised when I met him the other morning before breakfast. I was walking to warm myself in a path through the woods. I met him, believe me I almost fell on my....I was so glad. We were here for three or four days now in reserve and I went to see him everyday. He is about one acre from where my dugout is."

Vetal went back to visit Thomas on the morning that he was killed. Unaware of what had happened, he was informed by the commander that his brother, Thomas, had died only one hour before. Thomas had been in France three months to the day when he was instantly killed by a high explosive shell. It happened in the Bois de Sepsarges north of Verdun, France, on the morning of October 7, 1918.

Vetal was given permission to see Thomas and was given his personal possessions such as a rosary and missal given to him by his mother before he left for the Army.

It took awhile for the family to hear of his death. On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, the family was in high spirits. Thomas came home one year later.

He was laid to rest in the St. David Cemetery, October 26, 1919.

Talking with his sisters and reading the letters he sent home, this writer has become very fond of Thomas O. Cyr. He was a man of integrity and possessed a profound religious faith.

In St. David he was known by all as "Tomie a Lezime". Thomas O. Cyr's three sisters are still living. The youngest, Anna, (Mrs. Leo Martin) lives in Madawaska. Clara, (Mrs. Henri Cloutier) resides at Wisdom House in Madawaska, and Regina (Mrs. Patrick Martin) lives at Villa Desjardin in Edmundston, N.B., Canada.

They are all beautiful people and I have enjoyed visiting and talking with them. I am most grateful to Anna for her time, patience and contributions.

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN PRESENCE IN CONNECTICUT: A BIBLIOGRAPHY  
compiled by Maryanne Roy LeGrow

The literature documenting the French-Canadian experience in Connecticut is sparse. Much of what has been written on the subject is in the form of privately printed pamphlets, organizational records, parish histories, and unpublished theses and dissertations. These are often difficult to locate, and sometimes disappointing when found. Much is unscholarly, to say the least, and a good deal is blatantly biased. As a rule, works that purport to deal with "New England" generally mean Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with the occasional piece dealing also with Vermont, New Hampshire or Maine. Most mention Connecticut only in passing, some entirely omit reference to her French-Canadian population. Farthest from the source of immigration, Connecticut's population has a much smaller percentage of persons of French-Canadian descent than most other New England states. A significant amount of what has been written about Connecticut thus appears as part of general studies of New England, rather than dealing specifically with Connecticut herself. It is to be hoped that the writers of town studies and social history will soon remedy that situation.

There seem to have been three distinct waves of interest in the subject, the first, during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, coming about the time when sociologists and reformers began to be concerned as great masses of immigrants of all nationalities overwhelmed the resources of manufacturing cities. A second surge of interest in the 1930's and early 40's produced a more scholarly wave of journal articles, theses and dissertations as the second and subsequent generations began to be assimilated into the American culture. Today's interest in ethnic studies and social history accounts for the third--hardly overwhelming--wave of increased interest in matters Canadian-American. Throughout runs the undercurrent of interest and subsequent writings by clergy and religious whose concern has been with preservation of the traditions and traditional faith of the Quebecois. This strain accounts for much of the recent scholarly work on the subject.

While the terms French and French-Canadian refer to two distinct peoples, they are sometimes used interchangeably by modern writers. I have attempted to screen out materials relating only to the first group, and unless otherwise noted, the designations "French," "Franco-American" and "French-Canadian" refer to people of French-Canadian descent. All works cited deal in some way with people of French-Canadian ancestry in Connecticut. Those included as sources of background information only are noted as such.

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#### WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION, FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT

An activity conducted in 1938-39 under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration, the Federal Writers' Project for the State of Connecticut contains valuable material on French-Canadians. Information covers all aspects of French-Canadian life: historical background; lists of names of prominent citizens; social and economic life; occupations; schools; population statistics; and detailed reports on French-Canadian organizations. Towns mentioned most prominently are New Haven, Berlin, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, Torrington, Willimantic, Windham and New Hartford.

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## An Error in Transcription in Drouin

Maryanne Roy LeGrow, #696

While researching the family of a friend some months ago, I came across an error in Claude Drouin's Repertoire Alphabetique des Mariages Francais de 1760 a 1935 (the large blue books). In it, the parents of Marie Josephte L'Irlande (married Jean-Baptiste Labossiere 28 SEP 1772 at St-Antoine de Vercheres) are given as Maurice Riel dit L'Irlande and Marie-Anne Lafleche.

I spent several months in a fruitless search for the marriage and parents of Marie-Anne Lafleche, growing more and more convinced that the person named was actually Marie-Anne LaBreche, not Lafleche. Though both surnames existed in the area at that time period, no Lafleche families listed a Marie-Anne who was of the correct age and free to marry Maurice Riel/L'Irlande. Conversely, no Maurice Riel/L'Irlande existed who could have been her husband, though there were a Maurice Riel, married to a Marie-Anne LaBreche, who were of the right age to be the parents of the supposed Marie-Anne Lafleche.

After much wasted effort, I did what I ought to have done in the first place, and wrote to the National Archives in Montreal, asking if there existed a marriage contract for Jean-Baptiste Labossiere and Marie Josephte Lirlande. Several weeks later, I had the answer in my hands: a photocopy of the original marriage contract written the day before the marriage. It listed the parents of the bride as Maurice Lirlande and Marie-Anne LaBreche, and gave for good measure the names of witnesses for the bride as Charles LaBreche, "maternal uncle", as well as Marie-Louise, Marie-Charlotte, and Judith Lirlande, sisters of the bride!

While most researchers are aware that there exists the occasional mistake in Drouin and other published indexes and even in transcriptions of the parish records, many do not realize that the marriage contract, a separate document usually written before the date of the actual marriage, can often be easily obtained and used to corroborate or disprove the evidence of the printed sources. In cases where the extension of a family line is blocked by a doubtful or suspicious record, it is worth the extra bit of effort involved in writing for a copy of the original record. The FCGSC Library has addresses for the various archives in Canada, and will supply copies on receipt of an SASE.

### Ascendance of a Plante Line

1. Heloise Elmeira Plante married 16 April 1902, Winsted, CT,  
Paul Leon Roy (Napoleon/ Tharsile Chenard)
2. Jean-Baptiste Plante married 3 July 1860, St-Charles, Bellechasse,  
to Philomene Gosselin (Magloire/ Angele Bacquet)
3. Antoine Plante married 20 February 1827, St-Charles, Bellechasse,  
to Marguerite Bilodeau (Jean-Baptiste/ Marguerite Fortier)
4. Joseph Plante married 21 August 1781, St-Charles, Bellechasse,  
to Marie-Anne Gosselin (Louis/ Isabelle Drapeau)
5. Louis Plante married 26 November 1740, St-Michel, Bellechasse,  
to Marie Josephte Bissonet (Jean-Baptiste/Genevieve Chambreland)
6. Jean Plante married ca. 1699, St-Jean, Ile d'Orleans,  
to Suzanne Lefebvre (Claude/ Marie Arcular)
7. Jean Plante married 1 September 1650, Notre Dame des Laurentides,  
to Francoise Boucher (Marin/ Perrine Mallet)
8. Nicolas Plante of Laleu, Larochele, France, married prior to  
1620, to Isabelle Chauvin of that parish.

Compiled by Maryanne Roy LeGrow, #696.



## Ascendance of a Roy Line

1. Maryanne, Eileen, Janet, Thomas Allen, Paul Michael, Theresa Marie, Joseph Donald, Annette Marie
2. Paul Emile Roy married 9 January 1943, Philadelphia, PA, to Anna Marie Morris (Dominick Francis/ Mary Magdalene Conway)
3. Paul Leon Roy married 16 April 1902, St. Joseph's, Winsted, CT to Heloise Elmeire Plante (Jean-Baptiste/Philomene Gosselin)
4. (Paul) Napoleon Roy married 1 August 1874, St-Epiphanie, Quebec to Tharsile Chenard (Charles-Francois/ Angelique Perrault)
5. Joseph Roy married 9 January 1855, St-Arsene, Bellechasse, to Marie Donneville-Belleau (Joseph/ Marie Reine Gavreau)
6. Benoit Roy married 15 July 1782, Ste-Anne de la Pocatiere, to Marie Charlotte Moreau (Louis-Amable/ Marie-Anne Grondin)
7. Augustin Roy married 12 November 1753, Ste-Anne de la Pocatiere to Marie-Angelique Lizotte (Joseph/ Francoise Dancosse)
8. Augustin Roy married 22 October 1725, Boucherville, Chambly, to Jeanne Louise Boucher de Montbrun (Rene/Francoise Charest)
9. Pierre Roy married 12 January 1691, St-Pierre, Ile d'Orleans, to Marie Anne Martin (Joachim / Anne Charlotte Pettit)
10. Joseph Antoine Roy married 11 September 1668, N. D. de Quebec, to Marie Major (Jean/ Marguerite Le Pele)
11. Olivier Roy, cooper of St-Jean de Joigny, diocese of Sens, in the Champagne, France, married ca. 1626, to Catherine Boderge, of that parish.

Prepared by Maryanne Roy LeGrow, #696

DIRECT LINE ANCESTOR CHART  
Submitted by Roderick Wilsam

1. GAGNON, Pierre m. ROGER, Renee in Res Tourouvre, Perche, France.
2. GAGNON, Pierre s/o Pierre & Renee (Roger) Gagnon.  
Married 14-9-1642 .  
DESVARIEUX, Vincente d/o Jean & Marie (Chevalier) of  
Sainte Vincente, Albermarle, Normandie, France.
3. GAGNON, Pierre s/o Pierre & Vincente (Desvarieux) Gagnon.  
M. 1669 La Visitation de Notre Dame parish, Chateau  
Richer, Montmorency #1 Co, New France.
4. GAGNON, Pierre s/o Pierre & Barbe (Fortin) Gagnon.  
M. Nov.14, 1701 Sainte Anne parish.  
LACROIX, Isabelle d/o Francois & Anne (Gasnier) Lacroix.
5. GAGNON, Joseph s/o Pierre & Isabelle (Lacroix) Gagnon.  
M. Jan.27, 1738 Sainte Anne Parish.  
CARON, M. Madeleine d/o Augustin & M. Madeleine (Gaulin)  
Caron.
6. GAGNON, Ignace s/o Joseph & M. Madeleine (Caron) Gagnon.  
M. Jan.29, 1765 Berthier.  
PRUNEAU, Genevieve d/o Jean & Genevieve (Boutin) Pruneau.
7. GAGNON, Ignace s/o Ignace & Genevieve (Pruneau) Gagnon.  
M. Feb.13, 1787 Saint Charles parish, Saint Charles,  
Bellechasse Co., PQ, Canada.  
LECLERC, Marie Anne d/o Pierre & Veronique (Bluard) Leclerc.
8. GAGNON, Ignace s/o Ignace & Marie Anne (Leclerc) Gagnon.  
M. Feb.8, 1825 St. Henri parish, Saint Henry de  
Lauzon, Levis Co., PQ.  
PLANTE, M. Euphrosine d/o Basile & Euphrosine (Bilodeau)  
Plante.
9. GAGNON, Telesphore s/o Ignace & Euphrosine (Plante) Gagnon.  
M. Jan.12, 1857 St. Agathe, Lotbiniere Co., PQ  
ROBY dit SANCHAGRIN, Marguerite d/o Joseph & Marguerite  
(Ratte) Roby.
10. GAGNON, Telesphore s/o Telesphore & Marguerite (Roby) Gagnon.  
M. Jan.7, 1885 St Peter & Paul parish, Lewiston, Maine.  
MICHAUD, Alphonsine d/o Joseph & Marie (Richard) Michaud.
11. GAGNON, Aime s/o Telesphore & Alphonsine ( Michaud) Gagnon.  
M. May 28, 1934 Saint Peter & Paul parish, Lewiston,  
Androscoggin Co. , Maine.

DIRECT LINE ANCESTOR CHART  
Submitted by Roderick Wilscom

1. GUAY dit GASTONGUAY dit Castonguay, Gaston husband of  
PREVOST, Jeanne. Res. Montreuil-Sous-Bois, Paris diocese,  
Paris, Ile de Feance, France.
2. GUAY, Mathieu dit GASTONGUAY, s/o Gaston & Jeanne (Prevost)  
M. (3rd marriage) Aug 17, 1695 Notre Dame parish, Quebec.  
BALAN, Marguerite d/o Pierre & Renee (Birette) Balan.  
(Mathieu was married 1st to Therese Poirier and 2nd to Anne  
Brisson).
3. GUAY dit GASTONGUAY, Pierre s/o Mathieu & Marguerite (Balan).  
M. May 30, 1729 Saint Charles Boromee parish, Charles-  
bourg, Quebec.  
MORIN, Angelique d/o Simon Morin.
4. CASTONGUAY, Louis s/o Pierre & Angelique (Morin) Guay dit  
Castonguay.  
M. 1st to Marie Anne Dubois on Jan.25, 1761.  
M. 2nd to Elisabeth Cote d/o Nicolas & Marie(Levasseur)  
Cote. M. March 2, 1767 Saint Louis parish, Kamouraska.
5. CASTONGUAY, Pierre s/o Pierre & Marie Josephte (Ouellet)  
M. Aug.21, 1832 Saint Louis parish, Lotbiniere,  
Lotbiniere Co., PQ, Canada.  
BOUCHER, Basilice d/o Louis & Josephte (Cote) Boucher.
6. LEMAY, Ferdinand  
M. Aug 21, 1861 Lotbiniere.  
CASTONGUAY, Philomene d/o Pierre & Basilice (Boucher).

DIRECT LINE ANCESTOR CHART  
Submitted by Roderick Wilscam

1. THIBODEAU, Pierre parents unknown, born in 1631, buried  
Dec.26, 1704, Port Royal, Ancient Acadia.  
M. about 1660 in Ancient Acadia.  
TERRIAULT, Jeanne d/o Jean & Perrine (Bourg) Terriault.
2. THIBAUDEAU, Claude s/o Oierre & Jeanne (Terriault) Thibaudeau.  
M. ?  
COMMEAU, Isabelle or Elisabeth d/o Jean & Perrine (Bourg)  
Commeau.
3. THIBODEAU, Jean Baptiste s/o Claude & Isabelle (Commeau).  
M. Aug.11, 1744 Port Royal, Ancient Acadia.  
DOUCET, M. Josephthe d/o Mathieu & Anne (Laure).
4. THIBODEAU, Pierre s/o Jean Baptiste & Marie Josephthe (Doucet)  
M. (see note below).  
VERMETTE, Josephthe d/o Augustin or Charles August & Marie  
Josephthe (Doucet) Vermette.
5. THIBODEAU, Pierre s/o Pierre & Josephthe (Vermette).  
M. Feb.20, 1821 St. Joseph parish, Maskinonge,  
Maskinonge Co., PQ.  
GAGNON, M. Anne d/o Bartheleми & Elizabeth (Meunier) Gagnon.
6. BRULE, Cuthbert s/o Jean Baptiste & Genevieve (Valois) Brule.  
M. Oct.17, 1837 Saint Joseph parish, Maskinonge.  
THIBAUDAULT, Edessa d/o Pierre & Marie Anne (Gagnon).

NOTE: Gen.1.

Pierre was apparently from Poitou, France. He came to New France in 1654. Pierre was known as a pioneer in the towns of Chipoudy, Petticoudiac, and Memramcouk. He was also the famed miller of PREL RONDE. Pierre had about 16 children.

NOTE: Gen.2

Pierre's marriage date was not given, probably because it happened during the Acadian Dispersion in 1755.

## ANCESTORS from DEERFIELD

Submitted by Claire L. Renn #476

To be an ancestor one had to survive flood, fire, illness and Indians. Here are some examples:

Eulalia Marche became ill and died in England. Her body was brought to the church and during the singing, she sat up in her coffin. She lived to come and settle in Massachusetts, have 19 children and survive to ninety years old.

John Stebbins was the only survivor of an ambush along Bloody Brook, south of Deerfield. The men had placed their rifles in the wagon while they stopped to pick grapes along the brook on their way home from the fields and John was the only one who managed to get back inside the palisade.

A few years later, Thankful, the daughter of John Stebbins, and another one of my ancestors, John Carter, were among the captives taken to Canada after a raid on Deerfield. Again carelessness contributed to the disaster. The settlers had allowed snow to build up along the palisade and the Indians just walked over the wall. A group of Abenaki Indians, under the French command, brought the survivors to Fort Chambly, south of the St. Lawrence. They had reached Canada by marching over frozen rivers as much as possible. Once there, they were held for ransom. While waiting for the ransom payment to arrive (communications were very slow then), the captives were farmed out to French families as servants, to Indian families in place of dead Indian children and as apprentices. They were given some education if they remained with the French and of course in comparison to the harsh life in puritanical New England, life in Canada was much more comfortable. Colored clothing was allowed, religious holidays were celebrated, and there was a lot more socializing. The former captives were fully accepted by the French and the Indians.

In Canada names were altered; Carter became Cartier or Chartier, Thankful became Marie Terese. One Carter married an Indian and three married Canadians. John's father had lost his wife and four children in the massacre, of the rest, only one returned. The father and one brother moved to Norwalk, Connecticut. John walked there one summer but only for a visit.

It took 46 towns to raise the ransom for the captives but by the time it was finally raised, most of the captives were happy to stay in Canada. Two part-Indian grandchildren also walked to Connecticut for a visit. There is a copy of a letter that Samuel Carter wrote offering cash to any children who would return and give up that "Papist religion". Only one, Ebenezer, ransomed for 25 pounds, came back with his Canadian wife.

Many years went by before Deerfield was rebuilt. This isn't surprising because the money was all gone. This country did not have a mint and cash was scarce. For 90 years Deerfield remained a frontier town. Today several of the original buildings are open to the public. One door still bears the marks of a tomahawk in it. In the sleepy cemetery is a mass grave for the 110 killed on that fateful February 29, 1704.

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## ACADIAN DEPORTATION SHIPS--PART II

by

Albert N. Lafreniere

By sorting the ship table in Part I of this article, some checks can be made, and some conclusions can be drawn. Please refer to Table #1 and Table #2. Because there is very little information on these ships and their travels, some educated guesses will be taken. Hopefully, new information will become known so that guessing will no longer be necessary.

Table #1 was sorted by Departure place. We can see that eight ships left Annapolis Royal. The existence of the TWO SISTERS is questionable. It is very possible that the TWO SISTERS never left Annapolis Royal, but rather that it was replaced by the ELISABETH, Capt. Rockwell. It is recorded in the papers of the day that the ELIZABETH arrived in Connecticut on January 21, 1756, with 277 French Exiles, and that 3 exiles had died in passage. The TWO SISTERS was supposed to have 280 French on board, and is never reported as having arrived in Connecticut. So, I believe that a mistake was made in the name of the ship, or that the TWO SISTERS was replaced by the ELIZABETH. The EXPERIMENT departed Annapolis Royal with 250 French. In some reports, it arrived in New York with 200 French, after a "detour" to Antigua. The SYREN carried 21 French Prisoners, not 9 as reported. If these numbers

are adjusted accordingly, then the 1664 French deported from Annapolis is correct.

From the Cape Sable and Port Lature area, 166 French were deported--94 to New York by Capt. Dunning (probably on the MARY), and 72 were deported to Massachusetts on the VULTURE.

Adding the number of French Exiles from Chignecto, we find that we have a total of 1566. Some reports show that the actual number was about 1100, while one diary shows that 960 were deported. The ship UNION is not shown arriving in Pennsylvania, and may not have left Chignecto, or may have sunk in the bay on departure. If the 392 Exiles aboard the UNION are subtracted from 1566, we have 1174 Exiles. The BOSCAWEN also is not reported as arriving in Pennsylvania. This schooner had a reported 190 exiles on board. If this number is subtracted, the total from Chignecto is 984 Exiles. It is to be remembered that the number of Exiles deported from Chignecto is based on 2 per ton, not the actual number loaded. The newspapers of the day indicate two ships sunk with a large number of French aboard. It could have been the UNION and the BOSCAWEN.

The ships that deported the French from the Grand Pre area in October of 1755 were, the ELIZABETH, Capt. Millbury, the HANNAH, the LEOPARD, the SALLY AND MOLLY, the SWAN, the ENDEAVOR, Capt. Stone, the INDUSTRY, the MARY, the RACE HORSE, and the PROSPEROUS, for a total of 1559 French. This is right in line with all reports.

The number of French deported from Piziquid, 1062 Exiles, is also right in line with the reports.

Capt. Winslow left the chore of deporting the remaining Exiles of the Grand Pre Area to Capt. Osgood. These Exiles were mainly from the Pointe des Boudros Area (Canard and Habitant). He deported 582 Exiles in December 1755. As reported in Part I of this article, there was another ship, Capt. Worster's Sloop (name unknown), which was probably loaded with Exiles late in November 1755, from this area. Capt. Worster arrived in Connecticut with 173 French. Some of the French aboard this

Sloop was probably from the far eastern part of Minas Bay, and the remainder were probably from Canard and Habitant. This brings the total deported by Capt. Osgood to 755 Exiles, which is very close to that reported in Capt. Winslow's journal.

Table #2 is sorted by Destination. If we look at Connecticut, we notice that 1125 are shown. The TWO SISTERS probably never left Annapolis Royal, as previously mentioned. This brings the number of Exiles deported to Connecticut to 845. The EDWARD arrived in Connecticut, after being blown off course to Antigua, with 180 Exiles, and 3 Exiles died in passage on the ELIZABETH, Capt. Rockwell. This brings the total that arrived to 742 that is right in line with the 666 Exiles, and a lost colony of French reported in Preston, Connecticut supposed to be 122, for a total of 788 reported in Connecticut in 1763.

The numbers for Georgia--400, Maryland--913, New York--344, South Carolina--947, North Carolina--50, and Virginia--1150, are all in line with reported arrivals.

In Pennsylvania, the total shown is 1046. If the 392 Exiles that were reported on the UNION are subtracted, and the 190 Exiles reported on the BOSCAWEN are subtracted, the number is 464. Reports show that 450 arrived in Pennsylvania. I believe that the UNION and BOSCAWEN never arrived, and probably never left Chignecto.

If the Exiles aboard the TWO SISTERS, the UNION, and the BOSCAWEN are subtracted from the total number of Exiles, the total is 6302, which is also in line with earlier reports.

Table #3 is sorted by CAPTAIN, so that you can find information, if you know the Captain's name.



It is my sincere hope that this information will be helpful to anyone doing research on this subject. I welcome any information that you may have.

The End.

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Thanks to Miss Brenda Dunn, Project Historian of the Canadian Parks Service, Atlantic Region, Halifax, Nova Scotia, for supplying valuable information.

Special thanks to Mr. Stephen A. White for supplying information, advice, and expert assistance for this report. Mr. White is a Master Genealogist from the University of Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick.

SHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	DEPARTURE	DEST	DATE ARV	DATE DEP	EALES
1 Edward	139	Coke, Ephraim	Anna Royal	Connecticut	05/22/55	12/08/55	278
2 Experiment	136	Shoddard, Benjamin	Anna Royal	New York	01/30/55	12/07/55	250
3 Helena	136	Livingstone, Samuel	Anna Royal	Massachusetts	01/05/55	12/07/55	223
4 Hopson	177	Whithead, Edward	Anna Royal	S. Carolina	01/15/55	12/08/55	342
5 Partholka	139	Milton,	Anna Royal	(St. John)	//	12/08/55	232
6 Syn	80	Proby, Charles	Anna Royal	S. Carolina	01/17/55	10/19/55	21
7 Two Sisters	140	(Ingram, T.?)	Anna Royal	Connecticut	//	12/08/55	280
8 Elizabeth	186	Rockwell, Ebenezer	Anna Royal	Connecticut	01/21/55	12/08/55	280
9 Unknown	139	Durning, Andrew	Cape Sable	New York	04/28/55	//	94
10 Boscomen	63	Newell, James	Chigneco	non-ground	//	10/19/55	0
11 Boscomen	65	Bigham, David	Chigneco	Pennsylvania	//	10/19/55	190
12 Comwells	130	Shaker, Andrew	Chigneco	S. Carolina	11/17/55	10/19/55	210
13 Dolphin	80	Hancock, William	Chigneco	S. Carolina	11/17/55	10/19/55	121
14 Endeavor	88	Hook, James	Chigneco	S. Carolina	11/19/55	10/19/55	121
15 Joly Philip	84	Wells, Jonathan	Chigneco	Georgia	12/30/55	10/19/55	120
16 Pineo Frederic	170	Trahee, William	Chigneco	Georgia	10/19/55	10/19/55	280
17 Two Brothers	161	Beal, James	Chigneco	S. Carolina	11/11/55	10/19/55	132
18 Union	198	Callhorne, Jonathan	Chigneco	Pennsylvania	//	10/19/55	332
19 Elizabeth	97	Labury, Nathan	Grand Pra	Maryland	11/20/55	10/27/55	242
20 Hannah	70	Adams, Richard	Grand Pra	Pennsylvania	11/19/55	10/27/55	140
21 Leopard/Leonard	87	Church, Thomas	Grand Pra	Maryland	11/20/55	10/27/55	178
22 Saly and Moby	70	Purinton, James	Grand Pra	Virginia	11/19/55	10/27/55	154
23 Swan	80	Lowell, Jonathan	Grand Pra	Pennsylvania	11/19/55	10/27/55	168
24 Providence	80	Barton, Samuel	Hellix	N. Carolina	01/22/55	12/30/55	60
25 Unknown	87	Worren, (John?)	Maras Bay	Connecticut	01/22/55	11/30/55	178
26 Dolphin	87	Forman, Zebad	Ptdqfd	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	230
27 Neptune	80	Davis, Jonathan	Ptdqfd	Virginia	11/19/55	10/27/55	207
28 Ranger	80	Parry, Francis	Ptdqfd	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	283
29 Seafower	81	Hart, Samuel	Ptdqfd	Massachusetts	11/19/55	10/27/55	208
30 Three Friends	88	Curtis, Thomas	Ptdqfd	Pennsylvania	11/21/55	10/27/55	158
31 Endeavor(anchors)	88	Stons, John	Ptdqfd	Virginia	11/11/55	10/27/55	168
32 Industry	88	Goodwin, George	Ptdqfd	Virginia	11/11/55	10/27/55	177
33 Mary	90	Durning, Andrew	Ptdqfd	Virginia	11/11/55	10/27/55	182
34 Race Horse	80	Banks, John	Ptdqfd	Massachusetts	12/29/55	12/29/55	120
35 Ranger	67	Korree, Nathan	Ptdqfd	Virginia	01/20/55	12/29/55	112
36 Swallow	102	Hays, William	Ptdqfd	Massachusetts	01/20/55	12/29/55	238
37 Dove	87	Faber, Samuel	Ptdqfd	Connecticut	//	12/19/55	114
38 Prosperous	75	Bragdon, Daniel	Ptdqfd	Virginia	11/19/55	10/27/55	152
39 Vulture	80	Boyle, Jonathan	Port Lature	Massachusetts	05/10/55	//	72

TABLE #1

TABLE #2

Page: 1

SHIP	TYPE	TONS	CAPTAIN	DEPARTURE	DEST	DATE_ARV	DATE_DEP	EXLES
1	Pembroke	snow	139 Milton,	Anna. Royal	(St. John)	//	12/08/55	232
2	Dove	sloop	87 Forbes, Samuel	Pnte-des-boudro	Connecticut	//	12/13/55	114
3	Edward	snow	139 Cooks, Ephraim	Anna. Royal	Connecticut	05/22/58	12/08/55	278
4	Elizabeth	ship	166 Rockwell, Ebenezer	Anna. Royal	Connecticut	01/21/58	12/08/55	280
5	Two Sisters	snow	140 (Ingram, T.)?	Anna. Royal	Connecticut	//	12/08/55	280
6	unknown	sloop	Worster, (John?)	Minas Bay	Connecticut	01/22/58	11/30/55	173
7	Jolly Phillip	Schooner	94 Walls, Jonathon	Chignecto	Georgia	12/30/55	10/13/55	120
8	Prince Frederic	ship	170 Trailles, William	Chignecto	Georgia	12/30/55	10/13/55	280
9	Dolphin	sloop	87 Forman, Zabad	Ptziquid	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	230
10	Elizabeth	sloop	87 Millbury, Nathan	Grand Pre	Maryland	11/20/55	10/27/55	242
11	Leopard(Leonard)	schooner	87 Church, Thomas	Grand Pre	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	178
12	Ranger	sloop	80 Piercy, Francis	Ptziquid	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	293
13	Helena	ship	186 Livingstone, Samuel	Anna. Royal	Massachusetts	01/05/58	10/27/55	323
14	Race Horse	schooner	Banks, John	Pnte-des-Boudro	Massachusetts	12/23/55	12/23/55	120
15	Sealower	sloop	81 Harris, Samuel	Ptziquid	Massachusetts	11/15/55	10/27/55	206
16	Swallow	brig.	102 Hayes, William	Pnte-dee-Boudro	Massachusetts	01/02/58	12/13/55	236
17	Vulture	sloop	Soelle, Jonathon	Port Lature	Massachusetts	05/10/58	//	72
18	Providence	sloop	Barron, Samuel	Halifax	N. Carolina	//	12/30/55	60
19	Experiment	brig.	136 Stoddard, Benjamin	Anna. Royal	New York	01/30/58	12/08/55	250
20	unknown	schooner	Dunning, Andrew	Cape Sable	New York	04/29/58	//	84
21	Boscawen	schooner	85 Bigham, David	Chignecto	Pennsylvania	//	10/13/55	190
22	Hannah	sloop	70 Adams, Richard	Grand Pre	Pennsylvania	11/19/55	10/27/55	140
23	Swan	sloop	80 Lovell, Jonathon	Grand Pre	Pennsylvania	11/19/55	10/27/55	168
24	Three Friends	sloop	69 Curtis, Thomas	Ptziquid	Pennsylvania	11/21/55	10/27/55	168
25	Union	ship	186 Craihome, Jonathon	Chignecto	Pennsylvania	//	10/13/55	382
26	Cornwallis	ship	130 Sinclair, Andrew	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/17/55	10/13/55	210
27	Dolphin	sloop	80 Hancock, William	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/17/55	10/13/55	121
28	Endeavor	sloop	86 Nicols, James	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/18/55	10/13/55	121
29	Hopson	ship	177 Whitehead, Edward	Anna. Royal	S. Carolina	01/15/58	12/08/55	342
30	Syran	ship	30 Proby, Charles	Anna. Royal	S. Carolina	01/17/58	10/13/55	21
31	Two Brothers	brig.	161 Beet, James	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/11/55	10/13/55	132
32	Endeavo(enchar)	sloop	83 Stone, John	Pnte-dee-Boudro	Virginia	11/11/55	10/27/55	166
33	Industry	sloop	88 Goodwin, George	Pnte-dee-Boudro	Virginia	11/11/55	10/27/55	177
34	Mary	sloop	80 Dunning, Andrew	Pnte-dee-Boudro	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	182
35	Neptune	schooner	80 Davis, Jonathon	Ptziquid	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	207
36	Prosperous	sloop	75 Bragdon, Daniel	Pnte-dee-boudro	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	162
37	Ranger	schooner	67 Monroe, Nathan	Pnte-dee-Boudro	Virginia	01/30/58	12/20/55	112
38	Sally and Molly	sloop	70 Purrington, James	Grand Pre	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	164
39	Boscawen	schooner	68 Newell, James	Chignecto	van-eground	//	//	0

TABLE #3

Page: 1

	SHIP	TYPE	TONS	CAPTAIN	DEPARTURE	DEST	DATE_ARV	DATE_DEP	EXLES
1	Two Sisters	snow	140	(Ingram, T.?)	Anna. Royal	Connecticut	//	12/08/55	280
2	Hannah	sloop	70	Adams, Richard	Grand Pre	Pennsylvania	11/19/55	10/27/55	140
3	Race Horse	schooner		Banks, John	Pris-dee-Boudro	Massachusetts	12/28/55	12/20/55	120
4	Providence	sloop		Barron, Samuel	Halifax	N. Carolina	//	12/30/55	50
5	Two Brothers	brig.	161	Best, James	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/11/55	10/13/55	132
6	Boscawen	schooner	95	Bigham, David	Chignecto	Pennsylvania	//	10/13/55	190
7	Prosperous	sloop	75	Bragdon, Daniel	Pris-dee-boudro	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	152
8	Leopard(Leonard)	schooner	87	Church, Thomas	Grand Pre	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	178
9	Edward	snow	138	Cooks, Ephraim	Anna. Royal	Connecticut	05/22/58	12/08/55	278
10	Union	ship	198	Crathorne, Jonathon	Chignecto	Pennsylvania	//	10/13/55	382
11	Three Friends	sloop	69	Curtis, Thomas	Ptiquid	Pennsylvania	11/21/55	10/27/55	158
12	Neptune	schooner	80	Davis, Jonathon	Ptiquid	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	207
13	Mary	sloop	90	Dunning, Andrew	Pris-dee-Boudro	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	182
14	unknown	schooner		Dunning, Andrew	Cape Sable	New York	04/23/58	//	94
15	Dove	sloop	87	Forbes, Samuel	Pris-dee-boudro	Connecticut	//	12/13/55	114
16	Dolphin	sloop	87	Forman, Zebad	Ptiquid	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	230
17	Industry	sloop	86	Goodwin, George	Pris-dee-Boudro	Virginia	11/11/55	10/27/55	177
18	Dolphin	sloop	80	Hancock, William	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/17/55	10/13/55	121
19	Seafower	sloop	81	Harris, Samuel	Ptiquid	Massachusetts	11/15/55	10/27/55	208
20	Swallow	brig.	102	Hayes, William	Pris-dee-Boudro	Massachusetts	01/02/58	12/13/55	238
21	Helena	ship	168	Livingstone, Samuel	Anna. Royal	Massachusetts	01/05/58	10/27/55	323
22	Swan	sloop	80	Lovell, Jonathon	Grand Pre	Pennsylvania	11/19/55	10/27/55	188
23	Elizabeth	sloop	87	Millbury, Nathan	Grand Pre	Maryland	11/20/55	10/27/55	242
24	Pembroke	snow	139	Milton,	Anna. Royal	(St. John)	//	12/08/55	232
25	Ranger	schooner	67	Morroee, Nathan	Pris-dee-Boudro	Virginia	01/30/58	12/20/55	112
26	Boscawen	schooner	63	Newell, James	Chignecto	run-eground	//	//	0
27	Endeavor	sloop	86	Nicole, James	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/13/55	10/13/55	121
28	Ranger	sloop	80	Piercy, Francis	Ptiquid	Maryland	11/30/55	10/27/55	283
29	Syren	ship	30	Proby, Charles	Anna. Royal	S. Carolina	01/17/58	10/13/55	21
30	Sally and Molly	sloop	70	Purrlington, James	Grand Pre	Virginia	11/13/55	10/27/55	154
31	Elizabeth	ship	168	Rootwell, Ebenezer	Anna. Royal	Connecticut	01/21/58	12/08/55	280
32	Vulture	sloop		Scalle, Jonathon	Port Lature	Massachusetts	05/10/58	//	72
33	Cornwallis	ship	130	Sinclair, Andrew	Chignecto	S. Carolina	11/17/55	10/13/55	210
34	Experiment	brig.	198	Stoddard, Benjamin	Anna. Royal	New York	01/30/58	12/08/55	250
35	Endeavo(anchors)	sloop	88	Stone, John	Pris-dee-Boudro	Virginia	11/11/55	10/27/55	188
36	Prince Frederic	ship	170	Trotter, William	Chignecto	Georgia	12/30/55	10/13/55	230
37	Jolly Philip	Schooner	84	Walls, Jonathon	Chignecto	Georgia	12/30/55	10/13/55	120
38	Hopeon	ship	177	Whitehead, Edward	Anna. Royal	S. Carolina	01/15/58	12/08/55	342
39	unknown	sloop		Worster, (John?)	Mines Bay	Connecticut	01/22/58	11/30/55	173

## COPING: THE TALE of an ACADIAN FAMILY

By Guy F. Dubay

Courtesy of the St. John Valley Times

LILLE - Old records incessantly bear out the role of the family in the age before Social Security and aid to dependent children. The Bible speaks of brother marrying his brother's widow in the spirit of keeping the family unit together.

The following is replete with examples of how families with young children were kept together rather than turning the children loose on the state as might be the custom today.

In 1874, Ozithe Mercure, wife of Isadore Theriault, died. The Lille farmer was left with young children. Though older members of the family were aged enough to be on their own, five of Theriault's nine children were still below the age of 13.

Such a situation was not a first occurrence for the Theriault family. Frederic Theriault (1789-1861), Isadore's father, had married at the age of 25 in 1815. With his wife, Marguerite Lizotte (1796-1823,) he had eight children and then she died at the age of 26. He remarried a year later and had a family of 18 with his second wife, Marguerite Ayotte (1801-1874). Like his dad then, Isadore Theriault (1828-1874) in 1850. She was just one month younger than he. As noted, they had eight children between 1851 and 1870. In 1874, at age of 46, Ozithe Theriault died.

A few months later, Isadore Theriault married Philomene Daigle (1840-1906), who it turns out seems to be the 34year old niece of his former wife.

We are not in a position to judge anyone's motives to marry, however, we might be able to surmise added inducements to marry that arise circumstantially here.

We haven't been able to determine whether Daigle had had an earlier marriage and was herself widowed or if at 34 she was still a spinster. She appears however, to be the daughter of Germain Daigle (1806-1870) and Celeste Mercure (1812-?), the latter who, it turns out, is the sister of Ozithe Mercure.

We know of four children born of the new marriage, thus we are led to think in terms of a family with a dozen children - or as might be said, two families with the same father, one of eight children and the other of four.

It would be rude to say that such was a marriage of convenience, for none of us really ever know the intimate circumstances of another couple's marriage. Yet suffice it to say that such families found a way to cope through life's trials without imposing on the state or breaking up the family.

Large families are sometimes ridiculed by "holier-than-thou" moralists who advocate government programs for this and that. "Make every child a wanted child", they say, and they then follow up with advice on birth control.

Yet on close examination of the lives of large families, it seems they can develop relationships to cope with the kind of problems that might arise in any family.

(Dec. 19, 1979)

TOWN of SPENCER, MASS. CIVIL WAR RECORDS for MEN of FRENCH

EXTRACTION. As taken from the HISTORICAL SKETCHES of SPENCER, MASS. By Henry M. Tower. Volume 3. 1903.

1. BEAUMONT, John J. Corporal, Co. K, 10th Mass. Vols. Born in Lepton, England Feb. 19, 1840. Enlisted May 31, 1861. at age 22. Made Corporal in Jan.1863. Severely wounded in the head at Salem Heights, Virginia on May 3, 1863 mustered out July 1, 1864 at expiration of service. Since the war, he has been until recently, a dry goods merchant at Worcester where he now resides.
2. BERCUME, Anthony. Married, mechanic, age 35, enlisted as a private in Co. F, 42nd Mass. Vols. on Aug.18, 1862. He was mustered in Sept.30, 1862 and mustered out on Aug. 20, 1863. He died April 20, 1900 and is buried in St. Mary's.
3. BERCUME, Silas. Single, bootmaker, age 24, enlisted as a private in Co. K, 10th Mass. Vols., mustered in June 21, 1861 and discharged July 29, 1862.
4. BLANCHARD, Louis. Bootmaker, aged 26. Enlisted March 24, 1864 as a private in Co. C, 57th Mass. Vols. Mustered in on April 6, 1864, discharged Jan.3, 1865 to complete his military record under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 5, 1864.
5. BOULET, Fortuna. Private Co. G., 57th Mass. Vols., boot-maker, 18, single, from Spencer. Enlisted March 7, 1864. Mustered in March 10, 1864. Discharged, disabled, May 30, 1865.
6. BOURDAGES, Remi. Single, aged 21, mechanic, enlisted 8-19-1862. Private in Co. F, 42nd Mass. Vols. Mustered in 9-30-1862 and mustered out 8-20-1863.
7. BOULEY, Elixie. Was born at Montreal, Canada. He was a Private in Co. C., 21st Mass. Vols., shoemaker, aged 24, single, Enlisted 7-30-1861. Mustered in 8-23-1861. Discharged for a disability on Dec. 10, 1862. Mustered into V.R.C. 9-3-1864. Credited to the Town of Oxford. Discharged 11-17-1865 at termination of service. Moved to Worcester.
8. CHENETTE, Henry. Private in Co.A, 4th Mass. Vols. Cavalry. Bootmaker, 19, single, Spencer. Enlisted 12-1-1863 and was mustered in on 12-26-1863. Deserted on 2-13-1864.
9. CHALLY, Henry H. Private, 25th Mass. Vols, unassigned recruit. Farmer, 22, single, Canada. Credited to Spencer. Enlisted 6-15-1864. Mustered in 6-15-1864.
10. CLOUGNER, Palva. Private in Co.H, 2nd Mass. Cavalry. Laborer, 21, married in Spencer. Enlisted 6-17-1863 and mustered in 6-20-1863. Deserted on 7-10-1863.

SPENCER, MASS. CIVIL WAR RECORDS

continued...

11. DANA, Louis. A French boy, eighteen years old when he enlisted in Company C; was born in Canada. He had not been long in Spencer and could speak very little English. He was bright, intelligent, obedient and attentive to duty. He fell March 14, 1862 at Newberne, N. Carolina, in the charge made by his company and three other companies of the 21st (A, B, C, and H) on a reconnaissance inside the rebel entrenchments. The fog of the morning combined with the smoke of battle was so dense that it was impossible to see the enemy and General Reno at once ordered a reconnaissance by Colonel Clark, who sent Capt. Richardson with Co. C into the fog "to feel around and find out what was in there". Six brass field pieces of the enemy's were soon discovered apparently unsupported by infantry. The fact being soon reported to Colonel Clark. He directly followed with three other companies to the support of Co. C. On his first glance at the guns, the Colonel ordered a charge upon them and took them, the gunners running away. During this charge a severe and incessant firing was kept up on the left flank of the charging party and the loss from killed and wounded was large. This firing came from the rebel regiments (7th, 35th and 37th N.C.) at first concealed partly by brush and by part of them being in a ravine. Meantime a light breeze had sprung up and the fog was gradually lifting, revealing to both parties their relative numbers.

Captain Walcott, Co. B and his men had drawn one of the captured guns out of its embrasure, loaded it and turned it on the enemy. The whole force of the enemy charged and Colonel Clark, immediately seeing how greatly he was outnumbered, commanded his men to spring over the parapet and retreat over the outside of the work which they did. Not finding General Reno to report to him the rebel situation inside the works as revealed by his reconnaissance but finding Colonel Rodman of the 4th R.I. and Colonel Hyland of the \*th Conn. with their regiments near and not engaged. Colonel Clark informed them how things stood and urged them to re-enter the works where he had entered them and take the enemy in flank. This they did in all possible haste. About the same time General Foster led the 25th Mass. to a charge upon the works in front and the enemy broke and fled. it was in this affair that Dana and several other enlisted men of the 21st were killed. At the outset Lieut. Frazer A. Stearns, acting adjutant, who was about to accompany Co. C., fell mortally wounded. General Burnside gave the gun, turned on the enemy, to the 21st and Colonel Clark with consent of all its officers gave it to Amherst College, of which the Colonel was a professor and Lieut. Stearns a student. At the college, in the hallway of the chemical laboratory, enclosed in a glass case and bearing a memorial of Lieut. Stearns and the name of Louis Dana of Spencer and 17 others of the 21st, who were killed at Newbern, stands a gun, a brass field piece manufactured at Chicopee, MA, for the United States government and stolen by the rebels at Fort Macon, N.C. the inscription upon it being graven into the brass at Chicopee by the original manufacturers. The names of two other members of CO.C., though not from Spencer, are on that gun, Thomas Hurst of Leicester and William Williston of

CIVIL WAR RECORDS

continued...

of New Bedford.

Many others of Co. C on this charge were wounded with more or less severity. Three of them so seriously that their recovery was unexpected but all of them lived and in time got well. Their names were: Elixé Bouley of Spencer, Herbert Claffey of Brookfield and Jeffrey Vail of Worcester. All disabled for life, they were discharge for disability and their names placed on the pension rolls.--Maj. Wm. T. Harlow.

12. DUVAL, Philip. Private in Co. H, 2nd Mass. Cav. Bootmaker, 23, single, Worcester. Enlisted 3-20 1863, mustered in 6-20-1863 and out 7-20-1865.
13. HURIE, Louis J.N.. Private in Co. C., 21st Mass Vols., shoemaker, 24, married in Spencer. Enlisted 8-10-1861, mustered in 8-23-1861, transferred to Co. I, 36th Mass. Vols. Re-inlisted 1-1-1864, mustered in 1-2-1864, wounded 1-27-1864 and wounded again 9-30-1864, transferred to CO.C, 56th Mass. Vols., mustered out 7-12-1865.
14. JUNIER, Joseph. Private in Co. I, 4th Mass. Cavalry. Bootmaker, 19, single, of Spencer. Enlisted 2-9-1864, mustered in 2-18-1864 and out on 11-14-1865.
15. LADUE, Israel. Private in Co. K., 4th Mass. Cavalry. Bootmaker, 20, married, of Spencer. Enlisted 2-12-1864, mustered in 3-1-1864 and out 11-14-1865.
16. LAPLANTE, Frederick. Private in Co. G., unattached heavy artillery. Carpenter, 21, single, of Spencer. Enlisted 7-10-1863, mustered in 10-20-1863 and out 9-18-1865 as a Corporal.
17. LAPPELLE, Cassimere. Private in Co. C., 57th Mass. Vols. Bootmaker, 26, of Spencer. Enlisted 3-26-1864, mustered in 4-6-1864. DESERTED Feb.1, 1865.
18. LAVONTE, David. Private in Co. C., 57th Mass. Vols., bootmaker, 19, single of Spencer. Enlisted 2-2-1864, mustered in 2-18-1864, discharged 6-23-1865.
19. LUCHAY, Abraham. Was born at Leicester on April 25, 1845, wire drawer. He enlisted as a private in Co. C., 57th Mass. Vols., April 6, 1864, missing May 6, 1864 and supposed to have been killed in the Battle of the Wilderness.
20. MARCELL, Andrew. Private, Co. K., 10th Mass. Vols., blacksmith 20, single, of Spencer. Enlisted June 14, 1861, mustered in 6-21-1861 and out 7-1-1864.
21. MARCELL, Moses. Private in CO. K, 4th Mass. Cavalry. Bootmaker, 20, single, of Spencer. Enlisted 2-10-1864, mustered in 3-1-1864, DESERTED 8-12-1865.



SPENCER, MA. CIVIL WAR RECORDS

continued...

22. RASSETT, Henry. Private in Co. F, 42nd Mass. Vols. A mechanic, 23, single, of Spencer. Enlisted 8-18-1862, mustered in 9-30-1862, mustered out 8-20-1863.
23. RENO, John B. Private, Co. G, 25th Mass. Vols, bootmaker, 42, married, of Spencer. Enlisted 10-14, 1861. Died on April 10, 1882 after a life of great suffering from bullet wounds through his lung and was buried at St. Mary's Cemetery.
24. RENO, Nelson. Son of John B. Reno, was born in Canada on Dec. 28, 1845 and enlisted Dec. 26, 1863 as a private in Co. A, 4th Mass. Cavalry. He was on duty in the South with 77 others, was engaged in taking 400 head of cattle from Millidgeville, Ga. to Jacksonville, Fla. When within 22 miles of their destination, they were attacked by a rebel force with about 4 times their number of men. It became necessary for our troops to have a rail fence removed from their line of march and Michael Griffen now living in Spencer and who had charge of our men did this at great risk of his life and against the wishes of his troop, who every moment expected to see him killed. He escaped, however, the rapid fire of the enemy, unharmed. Reno was on his horse when a bullet struck his hip and entered the groin. The wound was such that the blood could not be stayed by appliances at hand nor could Reno maintain himself in the saddle. It was a desperate situation for our men with the rebels pressing hard on them in their rear and between the duties of caring for themselves and the cattle was not much time to dress wounds. The situation in regard to young Reno was this. Either to leave him behind to die, fall into the hands of the rebels or else strap him to his horse and take him along. The latter course was decided upon. The troops reached Jacksonville with their cattle in safety but poor Reno, faint with the loss of blood and weak from the pain and the hard ride of 22 miles, was in an extremely exhausted condition. He was taken to the hospital, where he died the next afternoon Sept. 5, 1864, and he was buried nearby. He was a good soldier, bright and quick and able to speak English but a very little.

VITAL RECORDS for the TOWN of SPENCER, MASS.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, & MARRIAGES for 1914

Compiled by Susan Paquette #369

(Births)

1. JAN. 9, Peltier, Irene Goyette d/o Edward A. and Eva (Goyette).
2. 14, Landroche, Beatrice Florida d/o Amedee & M. Delina (Gagne).
3. 19, Girouard, Joseph Raoul s/o Alfred J. & Eveline R. (Gaudette).
4. 21, Devitto, Marie A. d/o Paul & Ida M. (Girouard)
5. 23, Frigon, Louise Antonine d/o William H. & Rosaline (Peloquin).
6. 23, Cote, Frank and Florence c/o Albert & Anna (Suzor).
7. 23, Gaucher, Arthur Norman s/o Charles L. & Albina (Leblanc).
8. 29, Martin, Eva Marie d/o Thomas J. & Eva (Laurent).
9. FEB. 11, Santacroce, Nicholas Louis Jr. s/o Nicholas L. and Mary V. (Langlois).
10. 12, Laplante, Arthur Henry s/o Henri J. & Lydia (Courtemanche).
11. 17, Dufault, Marie Juliette d/o Edward H. & Antonine (Vandal).
12. 22, Fitzpatrick, Raymond Leo s/o Leo E. & Phoebe May (Blanchard).
13. 23, Ethier, Andrew Delphis s/o Elphege D. & Emma Rose (Frigon).
14. 26, Lapierre, Marie Rose A. d/o Edgar J. & Rose Delina (Bazinet).
15. JUNE 1, Frigon, Marie Blanche d/o Frank & Sadie (Teroy).
16. 2, Bousquet, Evelyn Rita d/o Joseph F. & Mabel A. (Gallagher).
17. 3, Allaire, Marie Lorette S. d/o Arthur L. & Mary Jane (Paul).
18. 11, Gaucher, Alfred Joseph s/o Albert C. & M. Corinne (Lamothe).
19. 14, Delisle, Irene May d/o William & Eva (Query).
20. 23, Lacroix, Clare Pauline d/o Wm & Lydia (Lamothe).

BIRTHS FOR SPENCER, MASS. - 1914

continued...

21. June 30, DESROSIERS, Zoe L. Alphonsine d/o Henry H. & Ida E. (Bouvier).
22. JULY 2, FRITZE, Marie Rita d/o Willie A. & Elozia A. (Letendre).
23. 22, LESCAULT, Frank Alfred s/o Alfred F. & Leda (Berard).
24. 22, COTE, Victor Albert s/o Wm J. & Eugenie (Suzor).
25. AUG. 6, JOLIE, Oswald William J. s/o George & Corinne E. (Beaudin).
26. 12, COURNOYER, Rita Marie Madeline d/o Maurice & Dora (Menard).
27. 17, DION, Dorila Irene d/o Napoleon & Malvina M. (Lacoste.)
28. 21, CASSAVANT, Joseph Oliver R. s/o Henry H. & Alma M. (Landroche).
29. 22, BLANCHARD, Priscilla Alden d/o Albert L. & Martha (Putnam).
30. 31, O'COIN, Gertrude Beatrice d/o Albert J. & Josephine M. (Bouvier.)
31. SEPT.15, LAMOTHE, George Arthur s/o Joseph C. & Mary C. (Lacoste).
32. 20, LAMOUREUX, M. Adrienne d/o Alphonse & M. Ida (Jette).
33. 21, SIBLEY, Myron Wm s/o Myron H. & Flora L. (LeBarron).
34. 25, GAGNE, M. Pauline d/o Alfred & Mary (DeMarco).
35. OCT. 2, L'HEUREUX, Arthur Joseph s/o Anastase & Reina (Harpin).
36. 10, BERTHIAUME, Anna Loretta Jennie d/o Charles H. & Anna (Chagnon).
37. 21. BERTHIAUME, Raymond Henry s/o Henry J. & Olivine G. (White).
38. 28, HOUGHTON, Dorothy Demerise d/o Edmond B. & Emeline (Bouchard).
39. NOV. 2, GODAIRE, Rita Emily d/o Joseph A. & Mary (Hyland).
40. 12, SNAY, Edmond s/o Edward J. & M. Beatrice (Belanger.)
41. 29, HUARD, Raymond Louis s/o Oliver & Angelina (Fecteau).

BIRTH RECORDS for SPENCER, MASS. - 1914

continued...

42. DEC. 5, THIBEAULT, Rita Jane d/o Wm A. & Delia (Ethier.)
43. 8, REMILLARD, Harold Theodore s/o Louis C. & Marie L. (Cusson).
44. 12, ETHIER, Marie Rose d/o Octave & Delia (Amelotte)
45. 14, BERARD, Irene Doris d/o Napoleon J. & Irene (Desrocher).
46. 18, WILLIAMS, Henry & George Henry ss/o Casper & Rose (Berthiaume).
47. 21, BERTHIAUME, Armand Henri s/o Wm & Lida (Thibeault).
48. 24, TETREAULT, Joseph Bernard R. s/o Oscar E. & Laura (Desautel).
49. 25, POITRAS, Rose Marie A. d/o Elzear & Delvina (Braconnier).
50. FEB. 27, LEDOUX, Malvina Bernadette d/o Alfred & Philomen (Kasky).
51. MAR. 14, COLLETTE, Joseph Gilbert s/o George J. & Lillian (O'Coin).
52. 27, O'COIN, Blanche Evelyn d/o Alfred T. & Corinne (Gaudette).
53. APR. 2, BRACONNIER, Richard Gabriel s/o Antoine & Jennie (Lafreniere).
54. 4, SCULLY, Howard Francis s/o Patrick & Eva E. (Bissonette).
55. 12, PELTIER, Myrtle Mary d/o Adelard J. & Margaret (Mahoney).
56. 12, BEAUREGARD, Esther Pearl d/o Onesime & Maud V. (Alarie).
57. 13, PLOUFFE, Marie Etta d/o Leon & Valentine (Gagne).
58. 16, KING, M. Elsie d/o Amedee J. & Anna (Gosler).
59. 22, BENOIT, M. Rachel Blanche d/o Arthur A. & Laetitia (Fredette).
60. 24, BEJUNE, Homer F. s/o Homer F. & Mary H. (Reed).
61. 29, ETHIER, Alexina V. d/o Henry & Jennie D. (Beauregard).

BIRTH RECORDS for SPENCER, MASS. for 1914

conclusion...

62. MAY 2, ALLAIRE, Henry Norman s/o Emile F. & Delia (Berthiaume).
  63. 3, LAMOUREUX, M. Pauline C. d/o Hector & Cora (Champigny).
  64. 3, GIARD, Laura Corinne Marie d/o William & Lydia S. (Beaudin).
  65. 3, DUHAMEL, Marjorie Leonitine Marie d/o Aime O. & (Rose Alma (Collette)).
- 

MARRIAGES for SPENCER for 1914

1. JAN. 5, O'CONNOR, Martin W. to LARUE, Lydia L. both of Spencer.
2. FEB. 23, THIBEAULT, Henry Jr. to GIRARD, Rose H. both of Spencer.
3. APR. 14, BOUCHER, Emile Charles to DUCLOS, Donald Lorraine both of Spencer.
4. 18, BOSSE, Samuel Jr. to BEAUDREAU, Regina (Denis). Both of Spencer.
5. 27, L'HEUREUX, Alfred L. of Spencer to DELUDE, Sylvia Florence of N. Brookfield.
6. 27, BERNARD, Eric to CARTIER, Victoria B. both of Spencer.
7. MAY 6, BERTHIAUME, Henry J. to WHITE, Olivine Gertrude both of Spencer.
8. 16, HUTCH, George F. of Marlboro to DEMERS, Anna D. of Spencer.
9. 27, HATSTAT, James L. to ST. GERMAIN, Laura May both of Spencer.
10. JUNE 22, DEMERS, Louis to BERTHIAUME, Ellen, both of Spencer.
11. 24, CUNNINGHAM, Harry to FECTEAU, Cora M. both of Spencer.
12. 29, ETHIER, Henry O. of Spencer to LANGLOIS, Maud of Brookfield.
13. AUG. 31, TRAHAN, Aldai J. to BEDARD, Adeline R. both of Spencer.
14. SEPT. 7, LEBLANC, Joseph M. of Spencer to GREGOIRE, Rose Alma of Worcester.

MARRIAGES for SPENCER, MASS. for 1914  
continued...

15. OCT. 4, LAPRADE, Paul of Spencer to RUNIDUE, Anna (Brusstar) of Oakland, California.
16. 7, LESSER, Joseph A. of Worcester to BLACK, Georie L. (Peletier) of Spencer.
17. 12, BERCUME, John B. of Spencer to WEST, Elizabeth (Menard) of Oxford.
18. 20, COLLETTE, Napoleon J. to GREGOIRE, Octavia Marie, both of Spencer.
19. 26, ST. GERMAIN, Raymond to ALLAIRE, Clothilda Ida, both of Spencer.
20. NOV.11, HOULE, Hector to GAGNON, Delia both of Spencer.
21. DEC.21, BERTHIAUME, William to THIBEAULT, Lydia both of Spencer.
22. 28, BERCUME, Frank N. to COMEALT, Louise M. both of Spencer.

**Severances celebrate 50th**



Mary and Artemus Severance of Old Town, formerly of Torrington and Dayville, celebrated their 50th anniversary Aug. 14, with an Open House at the Masonic Hall in Torrington. Mary and Artemus were married Aug. 15, 1943, at the Church of God in Prentiss, Maine. The Rev. Charles McNevans officiated. The couple lived for many years in Torrington and Holden before moving to Dayville, where they both retired from Glass Containers Corp. The Open House was given by their children and their sons- and daughters-in-law, Joyce and William Costain of Old Town, Floyd and Linda Severance of Torrington, Roger and Monica Severance of Addison, and Marilyn and Richard DuVerger of Dayville.

DEATH RECORDS for 1914 for SPENCER, MASS.

1. JAN. 15, PELLETIER, Etta (Thuotte) - uremia - 28yrs.
2. 17, JALBERT, Emma (Graveline) - heart disease-41 yrs.
3. 20, BOUFFORD, Marie (Cadorette) - heart disease- 92yrs.
4. 28, PONTBRIAND, Damase - consumption - 29 yrs.
5. 29, COTE, Frank - congenital debility - 6days.
6. MAR. 6, DEMERS, Arthur P. consumption - 26 yrs.
7. 15, RIVET, Edward - pul. tuberculosis - 67yrs.
8. APR. 3, JETTE, Edmond - consumption - 42yrs.
9. 3, ARSENAULT, Geneva (Mahew) - cerebral hemorrhage -64yrs.
10. 3, LAFLECHE, Louise - cerebral hemorrhage - 57yrs.
11. 7, CHRETIEN, Philomene - ulcer of stomach - 74yrs.
12. 30, BEAUREGARD, Pearl D. - premature birth - 18days.
13. MAY 21, RICHARD, Florida (Delisle) - epilepsy - 34yrs.
14. 25, MAHEU, Joseph - heart disease - 89 yrs.
15. 26, CARDINAL, Raphael - cerebral hemorrhage - 72 yrs.
16. JUNE 3, PONTBRIAND, Philomene - cerebral hemorrhage -70yrs.
17. 4, MAURAND, Gideon - edema of lungs - 72 yrs.
18. 11, GOUIN, Mary R. - hydrocephalus - 7months.
19. 22, LEDOUX, Celina - carcinoma of intestines - 52 yrs.
20. JULY 22, GREGOIRE, Albina - pul. tuberculosis - 36yrs.
21. 26, BUISSON, Theotise - cancer of stomach - 66yrs.
22. AUG. 13, LAVALLEE, Julia D. - cerebral hemorrhage - 66yrs.
23. SEP. 12, LAMOTHE, Victor - heart disease - 68yrs.
24. 17, FAVREAU, Frank - heart disease - 70yrs.
25. 25, BLANCHARD, Arthur H. - colitis - 1½yrs.
26. OCT. 3, TREMBLY, Elise - cancer of stomach - 64yrs.
27. 7, MARTIN, Edmund - broncho pneumonia - 4m. 25d.
28. 15, ST.GERMAIN, Frank - meningitis - 4yrs.

DEATH RECORDS for 1914 for SPENCER, MASS.

continued...

29. OCT. 10, BLANCHARD, Emily B. - colitis - 30yrs.  
30. 22, COURNOYER, Marie (Benoit) - mitral regurgitation -  
42years old.  
31. DEC. 2, POTVIN, Maria A. - pul. tuberculosis - 19yrs.

### Lavallees celebrate 50th



Joseph and Edna (Szmist) Lavalley were the guests of honor at a surprise celebration held in honor of their 50th wedding anniversary. They were married Aug. 28, 1943, in St. James Church, Danielson. Best man was Charles Lavalley, brother of the bridegroom; and matron of honor was Caroline Szmist Luczak, sister of the bride. The celebration, given by their daughter and family members, was held at the Knights of Columbus in Danielson Aug. 28, 1993. About 100 family members and friends attended from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine and New York. Father Joe of St. James Church officiated at a renewal of their wedding vows held that day at the K of C. Mrs. Lavalley received a new wedding band from her husband and a diamond ring from her family and friends. The couple has one daughter, Carolyn Hopkins of Pomfret Center, and two grandchildren.



**FRANCO-AMERICANS  
of  
WINDHAM COUNTY, CONNECTICUT**

**PAUL MARROTTE.**

Paul Marrotte, who throughout his entire life has been identified with industrial and manufacturing interests in New England, has since 1899 been assistant overseer in the mills of the Wauregan Company and he makes his home upon a farm in the town of Brooklyn. He was born at St. Mary, in the province of Quebec, Canada, March 24, 1867, his parents being Peter and Cordelia (Treado) Marrotte. The father was also a native of St. Mary and in young manhood learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. He was thus employed for several years and later disposed of his farm and came to the United States in 1874, settling in Ballouville, Connecticut, where he worked in the Ballou Mills for eight years. On leaving that place he went with his family to Willimantic, Connecticut, and again engaged in carpentering, there spending his remaining days. He met death in a railroad accident April 29, 1900. His widow survives and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Florina Lamour, in Willimantic. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Marrotte there were seventeen children, of whom eleven are yet living: Peter, Joseph, George, Paul, Arthur, Denslow, Delia, Alexander, Louis, Henry and Florina.

In the schools of Ballouville, Paul Marrotte pursued his education and when his textbooks were put aside he began providing for his own support by working in the mills of that city. There he was employed until the family removed to Willimantic, where he again secured work in the cotton mills. He was afterward engaged in carpentering for two years and then went to Wauregan, Connecticut, where he entered the employ of the Wauregan Company in 1896, becoming connected with the spinning department. In 1899 he was made assistant overseer and still occupies this position. On the 9th of October, 1911, he purchased a farm in the town of Brooklyn, known as the Dorance place, and thereon has since made his home, having forty-five acres of land which is devoted to general farming and dairying, his son remaining upon the place and continuing its cultivation.

Mr. Marrotte was married at Willimantic, Connecticut, September 25, 1889, to Miss Eleanor Charpentier, a daughter of Charles and Philomene (Martell) Charpentier, who were natives of the province of Quebec. To Mr. and Mrs. Marrotte have been born five children: Edward, upon the farm; Norris, who married Alexina Bousquet, of Danielson, and is proprietor of a shoe store; Nelson, who married Esther Burgstrom; Freeman, who carries on the home farm for his father, and Lillian R., the wife of John Turner, a mill man of Central Village.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and in political belief Mr. Marrotte is a republican, giving stalwart allegiance to the party. He has worked diligently as the years have passed and his farm property is the visible evidence of his thrift and industry.

**Source:  
Windham County History  
By Lincoln  
Submitted by  
Edwin R. Ledogar # 343**

**FRANCO- AMERICANS  
of  
WINDHAM COUNTY, CONNECTICUT**

**JOSEPH MARTIN.**

Joseph Martin, who since April, 1912, has been connected with the Connecticut Mills at Danielson and now occupies the position of overseer in the weaving department, early received the initial training which has brought him to his present responsible position. Mr. Martin comes to Connecticut from the middle west, for he is a native of Earl Park, Indiana, his birth having there occurred August 15, 1880. His parents, Peter and Saleme (Lucier) Martin, were both natives of Quebec, Canada. The mother died in Indiana in 1884 and the father is now living with his son Joseph in Danielson. He was educated in the schools of Quebec and afterward learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed there until twenty-four years of age, when he came to the United States, settling in Indiana, where he again worked at his trade. Subsequently he removed to western Massachusetts, settling near the Connecticut line, in the town of Williamstown, and finally he became a resident of Danielson, where he continued to engage in blacksmithing until he put aside active business cares. He is now living retired. To him and his wife were born ten children, of whom five are yet living: Nora, Carrie, Henry, Alphonse and Joseph.

The last named obtained his early education in Massachusetts and later pursued a three years' course in the Varannes College. He then went to Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he obtained a situation in the weaving department of the Houghton Mills, there learning the trade and remaining in that establishment for about twelve years, during which time he became an expert weaver. After leaving Williamstown he went to Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he engaged in weaving tire duck. He likewise became a loom fixer and was employed at that place for about seven and a half years. Early in 1912 he left Easthampton and in April came to Danielson, where he accepted a position in the Connecticut Mills as second hand in the weaving department, acting in that capacity until he was promoted to overseer of the department. He has filled the latter position to the present time, his efficiency and capability being attested by the fact that he has remained with this corporation continuously for eight years.

In Danielson, on the 5th of May, 1914, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Clara Perreault, of Oakdale, Massachusetts, a daughter of Medard and Exemia (Morin) Perreault, the latter a sister of Amos Morin, superintendent of the Connecticut Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have three children: Orare, who was born in Danielson, March 8, 1915; Levette, born December 29, 1916; and Herman, June 8, 1918. The family are communicants of St. James Roman Catholic church of Danielson and Mr. Martin belongs to the Union St. Jean the Baptiste Society. He is likewise a member of the Red Men and of the Franco-American Society. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, which he has supported since attaining his majority. His activity, however, has never been in the line of office holding but in the direct path of his chosen business activity, and his advancement has been the direct outcome of his persistency of purpose, his faithfulness and his highly developed skill.

Source:  
Windham Co. History  
by Lincoln  
Submitted by:  
Edwin R. Ledogar # 343

**FRANCO-AMERICANS  
of  
WINDHAM COUNTY, CONNECTICUT**

**AIME J. MARTINEAU.**

Aime J. Martineau, a furniture dealer and undertaker of Willimantic, was born in Quebec, Canada, February 22, 1881, his parents being Tellesphore J. and Julia (Lamontagne) Martineau, who are still residents of Quebec. The son acquired a public school education in his native city and afterward attended Levis College at Point Levis, Canada. There he pursued an academic course and while in that school he won a scholarship for meritorious work and was enabled to secure six months' business training with his scholarship. Starting in the business world, his first work was for the Canadian government in connection with its greenhouse and florist department. He devoted four years to activity of that character and thoroughly acquainted himself with the business. In 1900 he became a resident of Willimantic, Connecticut, where he accepted a clerkship in the store of H. E. Remington, with whom he remained for five years. This was one of the large clothing establishments of the city and Mr. Martineau proved an able assistant in the conduct of the business. He afterward became connected with a grocery store, which enabled him to engage in both inside and outside work, for at times he assisted in clerking and also in delivering. He continued in that position for four years, during which he carefully saved his earnings until his economy and industry had brought to him sufficient capital to enable him to embark in other lines. He pursued a course in the Barnes School of Embalming and Science of Anatomy College in New York city, from which he was graduated in 1910, after which he passed the required examinations in Connecticut and began business at Willimantic as an undertaker. He prospered in the business and afterward purchased property at his present location, at which time he opened his furniture store, carrying

a full and well selected line of furniture, stoves and other household furnishings. He has a very fine store and an extensive stock of goods, his establishment being thoroughly modern in every way, and he now enjoys a very liberal patronage. He has closely applied himself, never taking a vacation, and his business is now in a most flourishing condition, his large trade bringing to him a gratifying annual income.

On the 1st of June, 1902, Mr. Martineau was married to Miss Alphonsine Bacon, a daughter of Napoleon Bacon, one of the foremost French Canadians who became residents of Connecticut. Mr. Bacon is now deceased. Mrs. Martineau was born in Willimantic, February 26, 1884, and she assists her husband in the business. Both are members of the Council Union and of St. Jean le Baptiste and Mr. Martineau is captain of the team in the latter organization. His wife is also connected with the Ladies' St. Anne's Society. They are both members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church and Mr. Martineau is advocate of the Naturalization Club and assistant secretary of the French Society. He was twice president of the Franco-American Brigade of the New England states, comprising three thousand members, was secretary for one term and brigadier general for two terms. He also was captain of Guard Florimond of Willimantic, the local department of the Franco-American Brigade. He belongs to the board of trade, is an independent voter and is a director of the United Charities. These associations indicate the variety and nature of his interests. He stands for all that has to do with public progress, with individual benefit and with a recognition of one's responsibilities to one's fellow men. His record in business should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished through personal effort, as he started out in life independently and has worked his way upward, reaching a most creditable and enviable position in business circles.

**Source:  
Windham County History  
By Lincoln  
Submitted by  
Edwin R. Ledogar # 343**

**FRANCO- AMERICANS  
of  
WINDHAM COUNTY, CONNECTICUT**

**ARTHUR VICTOR MATHIEU.**

Arthur Victor Mathieu, who is a partner in the largest grocery store in Plainfield and is numbered among the most enterprising and progressive business men of the community, was born in Versailles, Connecticut, March 21, 1885, a son of Charles and Julia (La Rock) Mathieu. The father was a native of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he was reared and educated. Starting out in the business world, he became connected with the cotton mills, working in the spooling department for a time. Later he removed his family to Versailles, where he resided for several years, and was again employed in the cotton mills. In 1883 he took up his abode in Danielson, where he has since remained. For some time he worked in the spooling department of the Quinebaug mill but is now living retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. To him and his wife were born twelve children: Frank, who married Alice Blanchard, of Danielson, and is a merchant of New Bedford, Massachusetts; William, who wedded Rose Sarosin and is a millman of Danielson; John, who is a millman of Dayville, Connecticut, and married Emma Metty, of Danielson; Frederick, who is employed in the mills in Putnam and who married Delia Bedard, of Danielson, and after her death wedded Albena Cloutier, of Putnam; Hattie, the wife of William Pickett, formerly of Danielson but now foreman of the public market at Brockton, Massachusetts; George, who is a millman and resides with his parents; Albert J., who is in partnership with his brother Arthur at Plainfield, Connecticut, the latter being the eighth in order of birth in the family; Nellie, who is the wife of George Fogerty, of Boston, who is a mason by trade; and Julia, Dora and Adelard, all at home. The last named served in the Medical Corps during the World war.

Arthur V. Mathieu spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Danielson, where he attended the parochial school. He started out in the business world as an employe in the carding department of the Quinebaug mill, with which he was connected for a year. He was afterward employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, with offices in Danielson, and subsequently he went to Stamford, Connecticut, where he acted as salesman for ten years. In 1914 he became associated with his brother, Albert Joseph, in establishing a grocery store in Plainfield, which they have since conducted, having now been numbered among the merchants of the city for six years. They have the largest store in the town and are most progressive in their methods. They carry a large and carefully selected line of staple and fancy groceries and in fact their store includes everything that the best markets afford. They are thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising in all of their dealings, and their success is the merited reward of their persistency of purpose and business capability.

On the 4th of October, 1916, Mr. Mathieu was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Millett, of Central Village, Connecticut, a daughter of Patrick and Lena (Cournoyer) Millett. They have become the parents of two children, Beatrice and Irene, both at home.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. Mathieu is a republican but without ambition for office yet never neglectful of the duties and obligations of citizenship. He concentrates his efforts and attention, however, upon his business affairs and, actuated by a spirit of progressiveness, has made for himself a most creditable place in the commercial circles of Plainfield.

Source:  
Windham Co. History  
by Lincoln  
Submitted by:  
Edwin R. Ledogar # 343

**FRANCO- AMERICANS  
of  
WINDHAM COUNTY, CONNECTICUT**

**REV. JOHN CHARLES MATHIEU.**

Rev. John Charles Mathieu, pastor of the Sacred Heart church at Wauregan, Connecticut, was born at St. Prime, in the province of Quebec, Canada, April 11, 1861, a son of John B. and Obeline (Robertson) Mathieu. The father's birth occurred at Ange Gardien, Quebec, Canada, where he was reared and educated and where for some time he occupied the position of government fish inspector. He made his home in Quebec during a considerable period and also lived for a time at Biddeford, Maine. In 1892 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, with his family and there was employed as a wooden box maker in a factory. He died in Hartford in 1906. His wife, who was born on the Isle of Orleans, in the province of Quebec, also passed away in Hartford.

Their son, Rev. John Charles Mathieu, pursued his early education in the district schools of his native town to the age of ten years, when the family home was established in Hartford, Connecticut, where he attended the parochial school of St. Joseph's Cathedral. He was there graduated and afterward entered St. Thomas Seminary at Hartford, in which he completed his course by graduation with the class of 1902. Later he attended the Grand Seminary at Montreal, Canada, for two years, pursuing a course in philosophy, and subsequently he matriculated in St. John's Seminary at Brighton, Massachusetts, where he took a three-year course in theology. He was ordained to the priesthood at Hartford, Connecticut, May 25, 1907, and his first assignment made him assistant to Father J. H. Broderick, the pastor of All Hallows church at Moosup, Connecticut. There he remained for six years and in May, 1913, was assigned to the pastorate of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Wauregan, where he still remains. He has done effective work in the upbuilding of the church and the extension of its influence and he is also head of the Sacred Heart parochial school, which is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Ghost and has an attendance of two hundred and ten pupils. The school buildings are thoroughly modern in equipment and the school is being most successfully conducted. It has spacious grounds and fine surroundings and the curriculum is that of the public schools.

Father Mathieu also takes an interest in civic affairs of the village and in politics maintains an independent course. He belongs to Union St. John the Baptist Society of Wauregan, of which he is the chaplain, and he is also the chaplain of the Knights of Columbus at Wauregan. He is a very popular and lovable man and his administration of the affairs of the Sacred Heart church and school has been very successful. He has made many improvements in the school and is greatly interested in the welfare of the children.

Source:  
Windham Co. History  
by Lincoln  
Submitted by:  
Edwin R. Ledogar # 343

**FRANCO- AMERICANS  
of  
WINDHAM COUNTY, CONNECTICUT**

**ROMEO MAYNARD.**

Romeo Maynard, engaged in the bakery business at Wauregan, was born in L'Ange Gardien parish, Rouville county, Quebec, Canada, September 18, 1892, and is a son of Dona and Sophie (Bombardier) Maynard, who were also natives of Quebec. The father was educated in Catholic schools there and afterward took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for a number of years in Canada. In 1895 he removed his family to Wauregan, in the town of Plainfield, Windham county, and entered the employ of the Wauregan Company, there retaining his residence until his death, which occurred December 1, 1917. He had for eight years survived his wife, who died in 1908. They were parents of ten children.

Romeo Maynard, who was the sixth of the family, was reared and educated at Wauregan, attending the public schools, and later was employed at various places as he made his initial steps in the business world. In 1907 he began learning the bakery business with the firm of Blanchard & Jacques at Wauregan, after which he worked along that line in the employ of others until March 11, 1916, and then purchased the bakery business of Camiel Lague at Wauregan. He has since owned this business in connection with Joseph Brodeur as an equal partner. They have built up a trade of very gratifying proportions and their undertaking is now proving a profitable one.

On the 7th of September, 1915, Mr. Maynard was married to Miss Merence Plantier, of Wauregan, a daughter of Moses and Eglae Plantier, who were natives of New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard have become parents of three children: Ellen V., Lawrence M. and Ernest R., all born in Wauregan.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and in political belief Mr. Maynard is a republican. He does not take active part in politics as an office seeker, however, but concentrates his efforts and attention upon his business and in this connection is winning a substantial trade.

Source:  
Windham Co. History  
by Lincoln  
Submitted by:  
Edwin R. Ledogar # 343

**FRANCO- AMERICANS  
of  
WINDHAM COUNTY, CONNECTICUT**

**LEON NAPOLEON MERCIER.**

Leon Napoleon Mercier, general manager of the clothing department in the Mercier store at Plainfield, was born in Taftville, Connecticut, August 20, 1881, a son of Napoleon and Mary Agnes (Mann) Mercier. The father was a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, and when a child accompanied his parents on their removal to Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, while later he established his home in Taftville, Connecticut, where he worked in the cotton mills for a number of years. He afterward became a resident of Plainfield, where he is now employed as a weaver in the Lawton Mills. He was married in Taftville in 1880 to Mary Agnes Mann and they became the parents of three children: Leon Napoleon; Edmond Louis, who wedded Marilda Juneau, of Norwich, Connecticut; and Isidore Willfred, who married Exina Mary Caron, of Taftville.

At the usual age Leon N. Mercier became a public school pupil at Taftville and, after completing his studies, started out in the business world. He was employed in cotton mills for two years and next secured a situation with the Reid & Hughes Company, in the clothing department of their store. When he left that establishment he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where for a number of years he was employed by the firm of Brown & Thomson, becoming assistant buyer in the drapery department. He next worked for Porteous & Mitchell for a number of years, representing that house as assistant buyer of the carpet department. When he left that position he removed to Plainfield and entered the employ of his brother, Edmond Mercier, who had established a drug store and who later extended the scope of his business by the establishment of a clothing department, of which L. N. Mercier was given full charge as general manager. He is now in control of this branch of the business and has made it a paying concern.

Mr. Mercier was united in marriage to Miss Eva Pageau, of Willimantic, and they have become the parents of three children: Hector, deceased; Eneas E.; and Richard W.

In his political views Mr. Mercier is a democrat and is a recognized leader in party ranks in his section of the state. He has served as tax collector of the town of Plainfield and his fellow citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, called him to represent his district in the state legislature in 1919, so that he is now a member of the Connecticut general assembly. He holds to the religious faith of his family—that of the Catholic church.

Source:  
Windham Co. History  
by Lincoln  
Submitted by:  
Edwin R. Ledogar # 343

Franco-Americans  
Of  
Windham Co. Ct.

MARC P. MESSIER Sr.

Marc P. Messier was born 19 Nov.1940 in Oneco,Ct. Son of Isadore and Aurise (Theroux)Messier,On 24 Nov.1960 he married Anne Marie Caristo daughter of Richard and Myrtle (Reynolds) Caristo born 22 Septemper 1944 in Medford,Mass. Mr. Messier was the General manager of Sherman Ford Inc. of Lisbon Ct. for the past 21 years, prior to that he worked for Kaman Aerospace as a Transmission mechanic at Moosup Ct. He was an accomplished drummer with Ed Ledogar and the Hi-Tones Orchestra and later with the Joe Champagne Trio. He was very involved with All Hallows Church and School of Moosup, having served as President of the school board and home/school association for many years.Mr Messier was a communicant of All Hallows Church and was Chairman of the All Hallows annual festivals and many of its special events. He was also a member of All Hallows Council of Knights of Columbus # 270, and member of the Jaycees of Plainfield. He served as President of the development Fund for the Academy of the Holy Family of Baltic,Ct. Marc and Anne Marie had three sons Marc Jr.,Richard E., and Christopher H. and three daughter Dawn Pettigrew of Central Village,Heidi Fontaine of Moosup, and Danielle Messier.Marc passed away on 9 Nov.1991 at Day Kimball Hospital, in Putnam Ct. In



addition to his immediate family, he is survived by a brother Maurice Messier of Greenville S. C.

*In Loving Memory of*

*Marc P. Messier, Sr.*

*1940-1991*

**RESURRECTION PRAYER**

**MOST** merciful Father, we commend our departed into your hands. We are filled with the sure hope that our departed will rise again on the Last Day with all who have died in Christ. We thank you for all the good things you have given during our departed's earthly life.

O Father, in your great mercy, accept our prayer that the Gates of Paradise may be opened for your servant. In our turn, may we too be comforted by the words of faith until we greet Christ in glory and are united with you and our departed.

Through Christ our Lord,  
Amen.

**DOUGHERTY BROTHERS  
MOOSUP - PLAINFIELD  
CONNECTICUT**

**Queries:**

Looking for birthplace of Emma Mary Doyon, born on 03 October, 1868. She was the daughter of Magloire Doyon and Marie Restitute LaCroix, who were married at St. Victor, Tring, Beauce County, P.Q. on 18 May, 1858. She married Xavier Henri Cyr 01 June, 1889 in Jewett City, Ct.. Church of the Rosary.

Also looking for where and when Magloire Doyon died--he was born in Tring, Beauce County, P.Q. 08 May, 1831.

I am also looking for where and when Pierre Cyr and his wife, Adele Marchand, died. He was possibly born in Becancour, Nicolet County, P.Q. (when???) ; Adele Marchand was born in Nicolet, Nicolet County, P.Q. 20 February, 1828. They were married 04 October, 1854 in Nicolet.

Please address all replies to: Estelle Lefrancois #705  
135 East Middle Tpke.  
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### VIRGINIA

- 486 VA Tax Payers 1762-1787, by Pothergill, a good census substitute. \$6.00.



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# Special Collections Newsletter

## Number 6, 1993

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New Bedford Free Public Library  
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Hours: Monday & Wednesday: 9:00 to 9:00;  
Tuesday, Friday & Saturday: 9:00 to 5:00; Thursdays & Sundays: closed.  
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### Franco-American Genealogical Resources

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Prior to the end of the Civil War there were very few French-Canadians in New Bedford. At that time the only textile mill was the Wamsutta Mill and there was little need for mill operatives to be recruited in Canada. During the 1870s the textile industry began to expand and by 1876 there were enough Franco-American families to sustain a Roman Catholic parish. Sacre Coeur (Sacred Heart) Parish was established for the Franco-Americans who had previously worshipped at St. Lawrence Church.

The majority of the immigrants to New Bedford from Québec came from the counties in the Richelieu River Valley, running north from Lake Champlain to empty into the Saint Lawrence River east of Montréal.

The majority of the Acadian immigrants to the New Bedford area from the Maritime Provinces of Canada came from Kent County and Westmoreland County in New Brunswick, especially from Richibouctou, Bouctouche, Cocagne, Grand Digue, and Shediac.

To determine whether an immigrant's surname is of Acadian origin or not, check for it in the following work: Bona Arsenauff, *Histoire et Généalogie des Acadiens* in six volumes. However, some Acadian families settled in Quebec during the 18th century. You might check whether the spouse's name is also Acadian. If it's a Québécois name they were probably married in Quebec or New England.

#### Massachusetts Vital Records:

We have on microfilm and microfiche the state birth, marriage and death indexes from 1841 through 1900.

At the present time we have the birth and marriage records up to 1890 and the death records up to 1899. We will soon have them all through 1900, as well as the death index up to 1971.

#### New Bedford Vital Records:

New Bedford births and marriages are available in the library through 1900. Later ones are available at the City Clerk's Office across the street. We have the death records through February 1969. Since 1969 we have compiled an index of obituaries in the *New Bedford Standard-Times*.

#### Franco-American Vital Records:

Two compilations have been made by Albert Ledoux from the New Bedford municipal vital records:

*Répertoire des Mariages Franco-Américains de New Bedford, Massachusetts, 1865-1920.* (If the record gives a specific place of birth, other than "Canada" it is listed in an appendix in the back of the book).

*French-Canadian Births (1865-1899), and Deaths (1870-1893) in New Bedford, Massachusetts.*

#### Parish Records:

A substantial portion of births in the city were never registered at the City Hall. This was not a very high priority for parents, midwives, or doctors. Be sure to check the baptismal registers of the French parishes, since baptism would have been a high priority for Roman Catholic parents. The baptismal registers also have the advantage of having been compiled by French-speaking priests, who could spell the names correctly. The names of the godparents and their relation to the child can also be useful information.

Likewise, it is a good idea to check the parish record as well as the municipal record of a marriage. The names and relations of witnesses could prove to be useful.

### **Cemetery Records:**

Most Franco-Americans have been buried in the two Sacred Heart Cemeteries. The office for both is at the newer cemetery at 559 Mount Pleasant Street, New Bedford, overlooking the Municipal Airport. The telephone number is (508) 998-1195. The older cemetery is further south on Mount Pleasant Street, after the intersection with Hathaway Road.

However, most of the tombstone data is available in two books compiled by Albert Ledoux:

**Vieux Cimetiere Sacre-Coeur/  
Old Sacred Heart Cemetery,  
New Bedford, Massachusetts.**

**Nouveau Cimetiere Sacre Coeur/  
New Sacred Heart Cemetery,  
Sections 1 & 2,  
New Bedford, Massachusetts.**

### **City Directories:**

The New Bedford City Directories run from 1836 through 1971. None have been published since, but we have saved some of the more recent telephone directories.

The directories list the heads of households, their occupations and places of employment, and their home addresses. They can be used to determine when an ancestor arrived in New Bedford. They can also be used to narrow down the period during which a person died by noting when the name drops out or the name of a widow appears. Starting in the 1930s the directories often give the date of death of those who had died since the previous directory was published.

### **Censuses:**

We have the U.S. Census for New Bedford and the rest of Southeastern Massachusetts on microfilm for every ten years from 1790 through 1920, except for 1890, which was lost in a fire. Later censuses are not open to the public yet.

Beginning with the 1850 census the names of all persons in the household are listed along with their ages, occupations, real and personal estate valuations, and state or country of birth. The address is not indicated until the 1880 census. The questions asked vary from census to census.

We have surname indexes in book form to the 1850, 1860 and 1870 censuses.

For the 1880 census of Massachusetts we have on microfilm an index of children ten years of age and under and the head of the households in which they live.

The 20th century censuses list the year an immigrant first came to the

United States and how long a couple has been married. For the 1900, 1910 and 1920 censuses we have indexes to streets and house numbers for use in conjunction with the city directories.

### **Newspapers:**

We have an index to local news in the New Bedford Standard-Times (1932 to the present) and earlier newspapers. Since 1969 we have compiled an index to obituaries appearing in the Standard-Times. These can be useful in determining the birthplace of the deceased.

Check obituaries also in *Le Messager*, a French-language newspaper published in New Bedford. We have microfilms of it from 1927 through 1951.

*Le Castor* and *L'Independant*, both published in Fall River, carried New Bedford news. We have on microfilm *Le Castor* (1882-1885) and *L'Independant* (1885-1894 & 1904-1912).

### **Fall River Records:**

We have compilations of marriages from the following French parishes of Fall River:

Ste. Anne (1869-1930)  
Notre Dame de Lourdes (1874-1962)  
St. Mathieu (1888-1986)  
Blessed Sacrament (1892-1930)  
St. Jean Baptiste (1901-1979)

Besides the Massachusetts State Vital Records, described above, we also have the Municipal Vital Records of Fall River on microfiche, covering the period from 1803 until 1889.

We have all the available censuses of Fall River. We have an index to the 1850 census. For the 1880 census we have on microfilm an index of children ten years of age and under and the head of the households in which they live.

FRENCH -CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY of CONNECTICUT

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