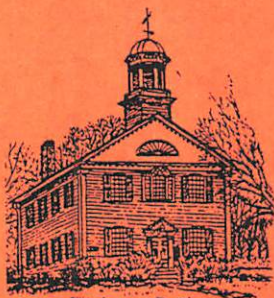
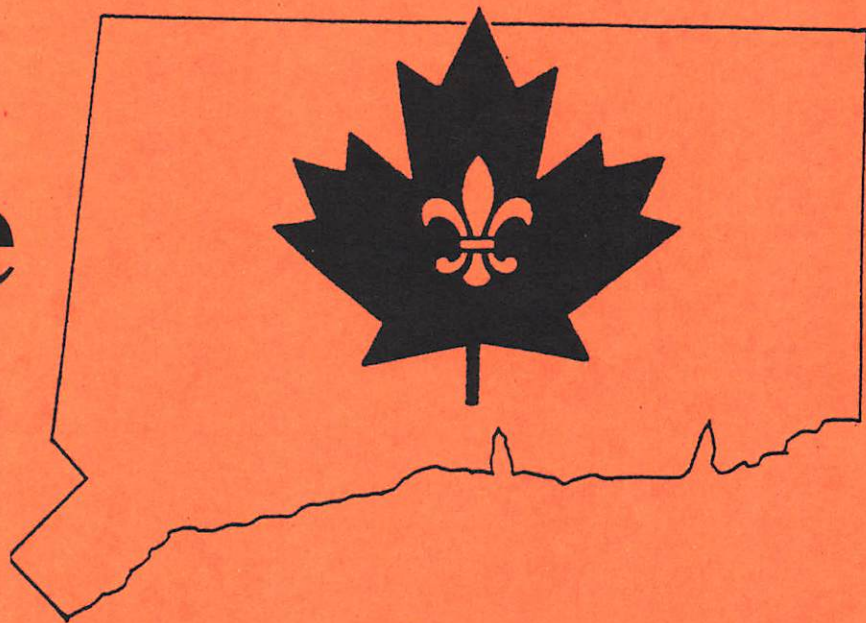


Volume 9, Number 3, Summer 2000

Connecticut

Maple

Leaf



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◀ The Old Tolland County Courthouse, Our Home on Tolland Green (Route 195)

The Connecticut Maple Leaf is published twice a year by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut. It serves as a source of information for members engaged in tracing their family roots from Connecticut to New France, Acadia and France. It is, consequently, a clearinghouse 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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Editor's Niche

By Sherry Chapman, #1283
(formerly Sherry Bradley)

I will begin with a personal note, by explaining that my name change is a result of my recent marriage. Not only have I gained a wonderful new husband, but a worthy new genealogy project, as well. I now have several additional family lines to uncover – what wealth! I expect I will have plenty of genealogical research to keep me busy for years to come.

In this issue of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, we continue our efforts to present you with interesting and informative variety – from historical events and practices, to self help articles, one-name studies, book reviews, personal genealogical research experiences, and records extracts. I am proud of our contributing writers. Some of them you will recognize from past issues, others you will not. Each of them adds something special and unique to the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, and to each of them I owe my gratitude.

It is a wonderful group of volunteers that makes up the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut. Since I have become more involved with the Society, and particularly since I became editor of the *CML*, I have met some wonderful and fascinating people. I have gotten to know people who have interests in common with my own, people I can share information and ideas with, people who readily offer their knowledge and expertise. It is increasingly apparent to me, as trite as it may sound, that personal involvement, giving of oneself, ultimately rewards the giver. We invite those of you who would like to become more involved with the activities of the Society to contact us. Those of you interested in contributing to upcoming issues of the *CML* should feel free to email me at sherryb@freewwwweb.com, or write to me care of the Society. Alternatively, you may contact any one of the Publications Committee members with your ideas.

Finally, a note to those of you who have written or e-mailed me or other members of the Society with complimentary remarks concerning the last issue of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf* -- thank you, thank you. The Publications Committee and I do our best to bring you the best, and we appreciate your comments.

Until the next issue of the *Connecticut Maple Leaf*, I bid you adieu.

Submission Guidelines for the Connecticut Maple Leaf are posted on the bulletin board at the FCGSC library. Those of you unable to get to the library may request the Guidelines through me.

FCGSC Library Schedule

July 2000 – June 2001

Library Hours: Monday 1-8 p.m.; Wednesday 4-8 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sunday 1-4 p.m.

July 00						
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July
1 Saturday
 Independence Day Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

2 Sunday
 Independence Day Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

August 00						
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3 Monday
 Independence Day Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

September

2 Saturday
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 LIBRARY CLOSED

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3 Sunday
 Labor Day Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

4 Monday
 Labor Day Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

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October
14 Saturday
 Membership Meeting
 LIBRARY CLOSED FROM 1-3

November
25 Saturday
 Thanksgiving Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

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26 Sunday
 Thanksgiving Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

December
23 Saturday
 Christmas Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

December 00						
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

24 Sunday
 Christmas Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

December
25 Monday
 Christmas Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

27 Wednesday
 Christmas Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

30 Saturday
 New Year Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

31 Sunday
 New Year Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

January
1 Monday
 New Year Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

April
14 Saturday
 Easter Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

15 Sunday
 Easter Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

May
12 Saturday
 Membership Meeting
 LIBRARY CLOSED FROM 1-3

26 Saturday
 Memorial Day Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

27 Sunday
 Memorial Day Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

28 Monday
 Memorial Day Holiday
 LIBRARY CLOSED

January 01						
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April 01						
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June 01						
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In inclement weather, the library may be closed. Library closings are recorded on the answering machine at (860) 872-2597, as well as broadcast on radio station WTIC 1080 AM, and on television station WFSB, Channel 3 Hartford, which is Channel 2 on most cable stations.

The library telephone number is (860) 872-2597. Any changes in the schedule will be announced in the Society's newsletter, *The Maple Leaflet*. If you arrive at the library and it happens to be closed on a day when it is normally open, please call the President of the Society, Ivan Robinson, at (860) 875-8097.

The Dedication of the Memorial Bridge

Putnam, Connecticut

November 11, 1925

By Robert Miller, #1571, and Art Corbeil, #67

The November day dawned cool and crisp in Putnam, Connecticut, belying the heated excitement that was in the air in anticipation of the dedication of a new concrete bridge on Putnam Street. The bridge would be known as the Memorial Bridge, dedicated to the soldiers, sailors, marines and aviators from Putnam who served in World War I, many of them of French-Canadian descent.

The Memorial Bridge would be erected at a site where three previous bridges had been built. The first bridge spanning the Quinebaug River at that location was built of wood in 1722 by Captain John Sabin of Pomfret, Connecticut. Amazingly, it held up for almost 150 years before being replaced. On September 21, 1869, Putnam voted to build a second wooden bridge, eighteen feet wide, in place of the first. This one did not enjoy the longevity of its predecessor. Just eleven years later, on November 5, 1880, the selectmen of Putnam voted to erect an iron bridge in its place, appropriating the sum of \$1,800 for its construction over the Quinebaug River near "Cargill Mills." The iron bridge served Putnam well for forty-five years, but with increasing automobile and truck traffic crossing the Quinebaug River at Putnam, it too had to be replaced. Demolition of the iron bridge began on August 10, 1925, and was completed by August 28, 1925. In just eighteen days, the old iron bridge was gone.¹

Construction began almost immediately on the new bridge, which was to be named the Memorial Bridge in honor of the World War I veterans of Putnam. It was to be made of reinforced concrete, spanning seventy feet. The Memorial Bridge was a cooperative effort between the state of Connecticut and Putnam, which would include a 30.5-foot wide drive and six-foot walkways on either side.² The state appropriated \$35,000 for the bridge, while the city of Putnam voted for and approved an allocation of \$9,000 to build the walkways for pedestrians, and an additional \$2,500 for the memorial plaques. The plaques were to list the names of the 378 servicemen and four servicewomen from Putnam who served in World War I. A memorial with names beginning "A" through "H" was to be placed on the North side of the bridge framed by plaques honoring the Marines and Army, while a memorial with names from "J" through "Z" would be placed on the South side of the bridge framed by plaques commemorating the Navy and Aviation branches of the Service.³

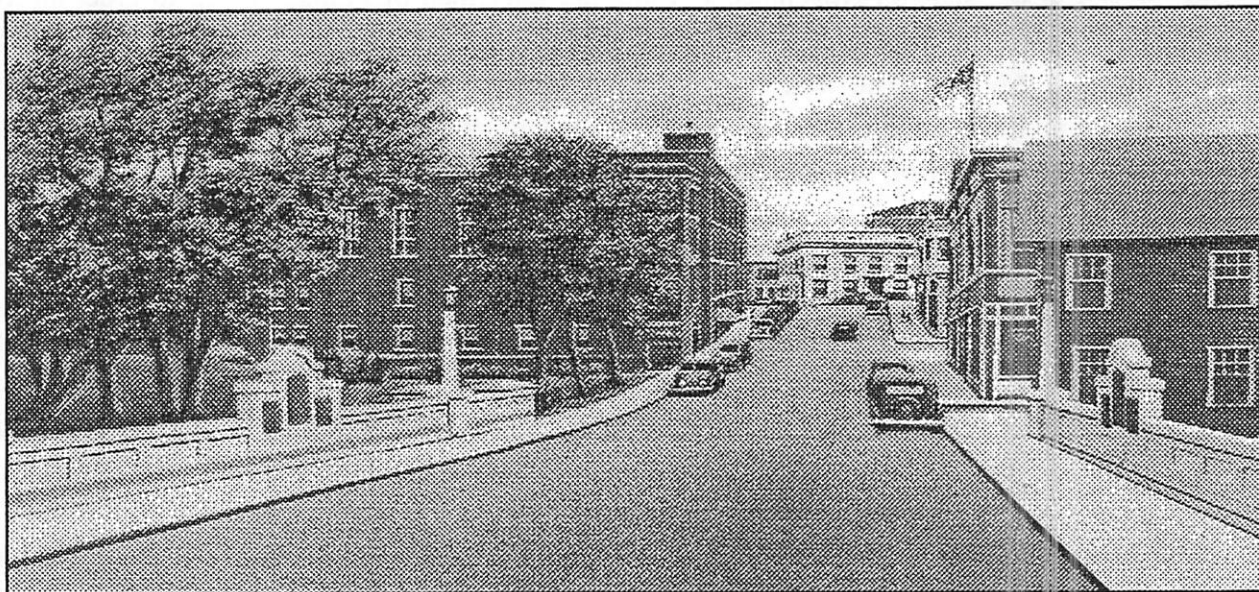
The Memorial Bridge was completed by November 11, 1925, the date of the dedication ceremony. At 11:00 a.m., all businesses in Putnam closed for the day in honor of the day's ceremonies. The events surrounding the dedication of the Memorial Bridge included a morning football game between Putnam High School and the Paramount Athletic Club of Providence, Rhode Island, followed by a parade in the early afternoon, and then the dedication of the new

bridge in the late afternoon. Later, a dinner reception for Governor John H. Trumbull at the Putnam Inn, followed by a military ball in the evening, would close the day's activities.

This was Putnam's day. The football game between Putnam High and the Paramount Athletic Club ended in a Putnam High victory as the team routed the Athletic Club by a score of thirty-nine to zero. The starting line-up for Putnam High included Elliott, Arnold, Dupre, Colburn, Thompson, Farquhar, Cody, Hannifan, Valentine, Wheaton, and Winslow. Winslow scored three touchdowns; Dupre, one; Valentine, one; and Wheaton, one.⁴

At exactly 1:45 p.m., the grand parade began. It started in Union Square, taking a circuitous route through the city, and ended back at Union Square approximately three miles later.

The parade was composed of both military and civilian participants. The military was represented by the 192nd Artillery Band; a naval detachment from the submarine base, Groton; Company C, 169th Regiment, Willimantic; Company G, 169th Regiment, Manchester; Brigade Headquarters Company, New London; 43rd Headquarters Company, Putnam; Battery B, 192nd Artillery, Hartford; Service Battery, Danielson; and a group of Civil War veterans who rode in automobiles.



The Memorial Bridge, Putnam, Connecticut (Route 44 into Putnam)

First Published by the Windham County News, Putnam, Connecticut

The civilian section, led by the Wauregan Band, had representatives from the American Legion Posts of Danielson, Putnam, North Grosvernordale, Moosup, and South Norwalk; the Boy Scouts; the Diggets Band; the St. Jerome Band, Danielson; Israel Putnam Lodge, Odd Fellows; Rotary Club; Band Canadienne, North Grosvernordale; Cargill Council, Knights of Columbus; Polish Society; Walter Scott Bagpiper Band; Putnam Lodge, Elks; St. Jean Baptiste Society; Guard Marshall; Garde Foch; French Artisans; Wappaquasset Tribe of Red Men; and

the Putnam Fire Department.⁵ Dignitaries, including Governor John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, were able to watch the parade from a viewing stand located on Putnam High School grounds.⁶

It wasn't until well past 3:00 p.m. that approximately 15,000 people gathered at the junction of Main, Pomfret, and Front Streets, near the Citizens Bank, to attend the dedication ceremony. From the speakers' platform, Thomas de Coudres, president of the Putnam Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the gathering to the dedication ceremony. Mr. Coudres' speech was followed by the invocation of Father Charles H. Bedard from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Putnam. After Father Bedard came John A. MacDonald, Connecticut State Highway Commissioner, who addressed the crowd on behalf of the state. Mr. MacDonald, a native of Putnam, was the first to propose that the new bridge be dedicated to the memory of Putnam's World War I veterans. Edward L. White of New Haven, Connecticut, Division Commander of the American Legion, spoke next, discussing the function of the American Legion organization. Finally, Governor, Trumbull took the podium.

When the Governor concluded his speech, the names of the soldiers of Putnam who were being memorialized were read. Wreaths were solemnly placed on the memorial plaques. Then followed thirty seconds of proud but teary silence, broken only by the distant playing of taps.

Afterwards, the Military Band entertained the crowd, after which Captain John H. O'Brien of Worcester, Massachusetts, who delivered the main speech. The Reverend N. B. Burton of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Putnam delivered the benediction. The 192nd Regiment Band concluded the ceremony with "The Star Spangled Banner."⁷

At about 6:00 p.m., Governor Trumbull was the guest of honor for dinner at the Putnam Inn, located in Union Square. Officials of the city of Putnam as well as the members who served on various committees that organized the events leading up to the dedication of the new bridge were also in attendance.⁸

Later in the evening, a military ball was held at the Putnam Headquarters Company, 43rd Division Headquarters, with the 192nd Infantry Band providing the music. Over 300 people attended. The dancing started after 9:00 p.m. and lasted until 1:00 a.m.⁹

So ended what was a festive and significant day in the life of the citizens of Putnam. Pathe newsreels, as well as a photographer from S.A. Amusement Company of Putnam, captured the events on film. The Pathe newsreel was to be shown in local theatres throughout Connecticut. Unfortunately, no one knows where that film is today.¹⁰

¹ Putnam, Connecticut; The Putnam Patriot, November 13, 1925, p. 3

² Putnam, Connecticut; The Putnam Patriot, August 7, 1925, p. 1

³ Putnam, Connecticut; The Putnam Patriot, November 13, 1925, p. 4

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ Putnam, Connecticut; The Putnam Patriot, November 13, 1925, p. 4

⁶ *op. cit.*, p.7

⁷ Putnam, Connecticut; The Windham County Observer, November 11, 1925, p. 1

⁸ Putnam, Connecticut; The Putnam Patriot, November 13, 1925, p. 7

⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰ Putnam, Connecticut; The Windham County Observer, November 11, 1925, p. 1

Servicemen and Women of World War I

* Female / ** Died in Service

Adams, Frederick E.
Adams, Malcom A.
Allard, Robert P.
Allard, Raymond L.
Andem, Kenneth S.
Andrews, Arthur B.
Angell, Edward M.
Appleby, Frank J.
Archambeault, Wilfred
Auger, Albert
Auger, Arthur J.
Auger, Helika
Auger, Louis
Auger, Ovila J.
Auger, Philibert

Babbitt, John
Bardier, Ernest J.
Barie, Joseph G.
Barry, David F.
Beaudreault, Charles J.
Beaudoin, Joseph M.
Beaulieu, Arthur
Beaupre, Eugene
Beausoleil, Rosario J.
Bedard, Oregene
Belair, Antonio A.
Belair, Charles E. Jr.
Bell, Michael
Bell, Thomas
Bellerose, Eugene J.
Bennett, Frederick
Benoit, Aldor J.
Benoit, Alfred
Benoit, George
Benoit, Joseph A.
Benoit, Leo
Benoit, Napoleon J.
Benoit, Napoleon J. Jr.
Benoit, Wilfred J.
Berard, Norman J.
Bergeron, Zepherin
Bernier, Alfred

Bernier, Herman
Bertrand, Alfred
Bibeault, Albert
Bibeault, Alfieri
Bibeault, Aldemare
Bibeault, Armand
Bibeault, Oliver
Bidwall, George A.
Blackmar, Robert
Blanchette, Herman
Boisoneau, Ralph C.
Boulay, Normand
Bourgeois, Archille
Bourgeois, Edward J.
Bousquet, Wilfred
Bouthillette, Eudore P.
Boutin, Albert
Boyle, Arthur
Bradley, Leland W.
Bradway, Warren L. Jr.
Brassard, Alphonse
Brassard, Frederick
Breault, Joseph H.
Breault, Adrien
Breault, Emelien
Breault, Endore
Brys, Walter
**Breault, Albert J.
Broduer, Arthur J.
Brodeur, Eugene
Broduer, Joseph O.
Brousseau, Armand J.
Brown, Harry M.
Brown, William
Brown, Winfred C.
Brunelle, Alfred
* Byrne, A. Isabelle

Carrol, David
Carlson, J. Oscar
**Carpenter, Fred V.
Champagne, Walter
Champeau, Frank Jr.

Chandler, Raymond N.
Chandler, Walter C.
Chandler, Wilford G.
*Chapdelaine, Edna L.
Chapdelaine, Ernest E.
Chapdeleine, Louis Jr.
Charbonneau, Joseph E.
Charron, James J.
Chase, Martin J.
Collette, Hector
Cominsky, John
Connor, James R.
Corbin, Harold S.
Cordier, Alfieri
Cordier, Joseph N.
Corey, Geoge H.
Corey, Lester H.
Cournoyer, Adelard J.
Cournoyer, Ovila
Cournoyer, Phillip
Culley, Thomas W.
Cwicka, Albert

Daigle, Michel J.
**Daniels, Ruth L.
Danileson, Whitman
Davis, Everett S.
Delisle, David, J.
Delisle, Leo
Demers, William,
Diamond, Maurice L.
Dockray, George L.
Donahue, Charles F.
Dow, Glen J.
* Dumas, Adelard
Dumas, Eugene E.
Dumas, Henry P.
Durand, Daniel C.
Durand, Ernest J.
Durand, Frederick W.
Durand, Marcial
Durocher, Amede
Duff, Isidore

Farley, Henri C.
Favreault, Albert
**Favreault, Henri P
Favreault, Wilfred D.
Feener, Lester C.
Fisher, Edward C.
Flagg, Joseph D.
Foisey, Philip
Forcier, Antonio F
Fortin, Wilfred A.
Franklin, Raymond F.
Freniere, Frank C.
Frotus, James
Fulier, William H.

Gagne, Charles
Gagne, Edmond R.
Gagne, Joseph O.
Gagne, Phillippe G.
Graham, John W.
Gascoigne, Ransom M.
Giard, Lucien
Gibney, Richard E.
Gibson, Edward M.
Gibson, Ralph M.
Gifford, Harry A.
Gilbert, Wilfred
Gill, George E.
Gill, John A.
Girard, Louis N.
Gleason, Frank H.
Gosselin, Clement J.
Goyette, Hemidas
Greene, Wilton G.
Gregoire, Albert J.
Grenon, Ernest E.
Grinsell, George Jr.
Grinsell, Harvey J.
Guerin, Leon
Guertin, Ovlia J.

Hall, Durham J.
Hall, James W.
Hamel, Florian
Heath, Frank C.
Helstoski, Heronin
Holgerston, Howard

Hopkins, Earl C.
**Hopkins, Harry C.
Huff, Leman C.
Hull, Robert J.

James, Clarence B.
James, Howard, W.
Jarvis, Adolphe W.
Jarvis, William J.
Jolcin, Henri
Johnson, Donald C.

Kalbinski, Frank
Keech, Harry P.
Keith, Arthur C.
** Kempf, Arthur W.
Kempf, Louis A.
Kennan, Herbert E
Kennedy, Albert H.
.Kennedy, Lorenzo M.
** Kennedy, Norman L.
Kilborn, George W.
King, Charles W.
King, Edward G.
Klebart, Mark F.
Kobiola, John
Kweseleit, Julius A.

LaBonte, Henry
Lachappelle, George A.
Lacroix, Napoleon, Jr.
Lacroix, Rosario N.
Lacroix, Walter
Laflamme, Alva
Laflamme, Theodore
Lafontaine, Alfred E.
Lafortune, Alfred E.
Lagrandeur, Arthur
Lambert, Henry J.
Lannon, William
Laparle, Ambroise
Lapointe, Alphonse
Lapointe, Edward J.
Larue, Archille
Lasariski, Felix
Latour, Eugene A.
Latour, John B.
Lavigne, Arthur

Lavigne, Eugene
Lavine, Benjamin
Lavine, Harry
Lavine, Louis
Lavine, Nathan
Lebeau, Everiste E.
Lebeau, William
Leclair, Alphonse
Leclair, Frank Jr.
Leclair, Pierre
Ledoux, George
Ledoux, Norbert
Leger, Oliver
Levesque, George
Levesque, Louis J.
L'Heureux, Edmond
Lown, Nelson E.
Lubey, John D.
Lucier, Elmer
Lussier, Jean B. A.
Lussier, Theodore

Macdonald, Archibald Jr.
Maertens, William F.C.
Magnan, Hector
Magnan, Peter J.
Maher, John J.
Maloney, Arthur
Maloney, Arthur G.
Maloney, James
Mansfield, Wm. Nelson
Marquis, William
** Marsh, Robert E.
Martineau, Joseph
Martineau, Wilfred A.
Maynard, Leodore E.
** Mayotte, Anslem
Mayotte, Louis
McCulloch, Fred W.
McCulloch, James H.
McDonald, Dennis
McDonald, Louis J.
McEvoy, Vincent L.
McIntyre, Allan C.
McIntyre, Arthur D.
McIntyre, Arthur D. Jr.
McIntyre, Maurice M.
McNally, Iscah K.

Medbury, Raymond S.
Menard, Arthur
Metras, Paul E.
Millier, Eugene
** Montie, Joseph H.
Moore, Francis J.
Moore, Raymond H.
Morin, Adelard
Morin, Omer
Morrarty, Otis C.
*Morse, Alice C.
Morse, Ray H.
Moss, John H.
Mozette, Albert
Murray, James E.

Osier, George W.

Page, Edward E.
Paine, Merrill P.
Paquin, Louis J.
Pawluk, Teofil
Pechie, Leo
**Pelland, Victor P.
Perry, Edward F.
Perry, Edward J.
Perry, Gilbert F.
Pierce, Carl W.
Piette, Albert N.
Pigeon, Alfred J.
Plante, Aldege
Plante, Leo
Platt, John C.
Potter, Earl A.
Provencal, Arthur

Rasicot, Arthur
Rafferty, William J. F.
Reeves, Arthur
Rene, Ephrem
Renfret, Howard
Renshaw, Arthur W.

Reynolds, Edgar M.
Rice, Hugh J.
Rice, John A.
Richardson, Ernest E.
Riel, George
Riel, Henri
Rita, Charles
Roberts, Harry I.
Robillard, Zenon
Robitaille, Omer
Roy, Joseph E.
Ryan, Aloysius F.
Ryan, Charles A.
Ryan, Chester A.
Ryan, Francis A.
Ryan John T.

Salvas, Edward J.
Salvas, Napoleon
Saretzki, William
Scott, William R.
Sears, Amede
Shailer, William
Sharpe, Kenneth C.
Shaw, Clarence M.
Shaw, G. Stanley
Shaw, Henry
Sherry, Frederick J.
Shotoian, Mike
Shuffian, Abraham
Sienkiewicz, Konstanti
Simonzi, Daniel
Simonzi, John F.
Smith, Frederick A.
Smith, Hebert E. Jr.
Smith, Hyde
Smith, Ralph E.
Sroka, Walter
St. Laurent, Oscar
Stone, Albert E.
Stoumbelis, Harry S.
Strange, Alvin

Student, Jan. A.
Sullivan, Joseph

Talbot, Leon A.
Tavel, Ralph
Taylor, Joseph A.
Tetreault, Albert
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Tetreault, Dewey J.
Tetreault, Francis L.
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Tetreault, Walter
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Toine, Cyril A.
Topor, Louis
Torrey, Harry E.
Tourtellotte, Harry
Tracy, Patrick C.
Trahan, Clifford V.

Vadnais, Francois
Vanasse, Joseph
**Veillieux, Damase
Viens, Alfieri J.

Warner, John A. C.
Warren, Mark F.
Warren, Norman E.
Warren, Thomas H.
Webster, Clarence G.
Weekes, Daniel J.
Weeks, Carl E.
Welch, John J.
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Wilcox, Byron F.
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Putnam, Connecticut; The Windham County Observer, September 2, 1925, p.2, 1:5

Editor's Note: Mr. Robert Miller, co-author of this article and a member of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc., is also the Municipal Historian of Putnam, Connecticut.

When Playing Cards Were Money

By Ivan Robinson, #326

What would you do if the country ran out of dollar bills and coins? What would you use to pay for the things you needed?

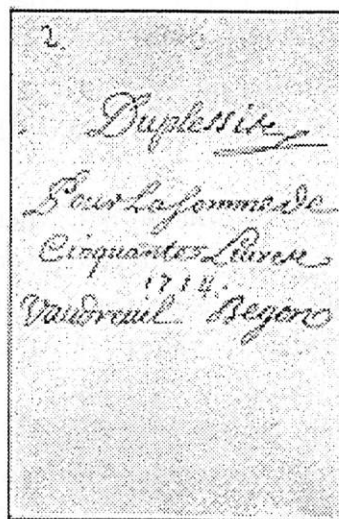
Our ancestors in New France often faced that problem. They were always short of cash. The currency shipped over from France, mostly silver and copper coins minted especially for Canada, was never enough to meet their needs. What coins did arrive soon disappeared from circulation because the colony's merchants hoarded them to send back to France to buy goods.

The colonists, as a result, relied mostly on barter. Sometimes, though, debts were paid in wheat or in animal skins — beaver, especially, but also moose and wildcat. Exchange rates found their own levels. A blanket at one time was worth eight “chats” (wildcat skins). Twelve beaver skins could buy a gun; six, a wool blanket, and one, a knife.

In the spring of 1685, France failed to send over the usual amount of currency and the sit-



Card money used in 1714
(a reproduction since none survive)



15-sol silver coin of 1670
(front and back)

uation got desperate. That's when our ancestors ended up using playing cards as money. According to the Bank of Canada's National Currency Museum, it was the first paper money used in North America.

Credit for the idea goes to Jacques de Meules, at the time the intendant or king's business manager in New France. He and the governor, who was the military leader, were the two most important public officials in the colony. Meules had an undistinguished career in Canada, historians say, and ended up being recalled. He is best remembered for his card money scheme.

There was a critical need for currency in 1685. Soldiers in Canada that spring needed to be paid. They had just come back from an abortive campaign against the powerful Senecas in upstate New York and were in no mood to be short-changed.

Meules decided to dole out pieces of paper as pay with the idea of making good on them once real money, in the form of coins, came from France again. But paper was scarce in the new colony, almost as scarce as coins. The intendant quickly hit upon the idea of using playing cards.

“Not knowing what saint to make my vows,” he wrote back to his superior in France, “the idea occurred to me of putting in circulation notes made of cards, each cut into four pieces, and I have issued an ordinance commanding the inhabitants to receive them in payment.”

The soldiers, the biggest card players in the colony, must have been surprised when Meules confiscated their plain-backed cards and even more surprised when he gave them back as their pay — after cutting them into quarters, handwriting different values on their backs, and making them “official” with signatures and sealing wax.

There seemed to be enough cards. According to historians, card games had become an obsession in France. The deck was as we know it today, with 52 cards and four suits.

“The popular game,” says Costain, “almost certainly was maw, which had become established as the favorite on the continent.”

The cards were indeed redeemed in the fall, when a fresh supply of currency arrived from France. But future deliveries were so erratic that they were issued again and again up until 1717, when the practice was stopped because the government reneged on paying them off and the people lost confidence in them.

In 1729, cards were again issued as money. This time, however, they were plain white cardboard cards — again with seals and signatures. These remained in official use until 1757, just before the end of the French Regime.

The cards, being worthless outside of Canada, remained in the country. Merchants and the general public took a liking to them almost from the start because they were handier than the animal skins and other commodities used in trade. In 1714, the amount of card money in circulation had risen to two million livres.

There were problems, to be sure. Because the cards were fairly easy to fake, counterfeiting became a problem. Costain notes that a surgeon was condemned to be flogged “in all the public squares of Quebec” in 1690 for making card money. Repeated offenses carried a penalty of death by hanging.

Another problem, as with any paper currency, is the degree

About Maw

The first citation in the Oxford English Dictionary of maw as a card game is 1548. It was said to be a favorite card game of King James IV of Scotland (1566-1625). If card games had family trees, it would be considered an ancestor of Spoil Five, mentioned in the modern Hoyle.

Maw was a game for three to 10 players, using a pack of 36 cards originally but 52 by the late 1600s. Each player threw a token — today we would use a chip — into the pot and was dealt five cards.

When all players had their cards, the dealer turned up the next card in the deck to establish the trump suit for the round. Cards had different values according to whether they were red or black. The highest cards were the trump 5, the trump jack and the ace of hearts. A player had to follow suit or trump. The one who won three tricks out of five got the pot.

Incidentally, the word “maw” meant stomach in the 1500s. Perhaps the game derived its name from having a pot to be fed.

The Value of Money

Denominations ranged from seven and a half *sols* to 24 *livres*. (*Sol* is an old word for *sou*, which is used today to mean cent.) There were 20 *sols* to the *livre*, also called a *franc*, and 12 *deniers* to the *sol*. In 1764, after the British took over Canada, an ordinance declared the Canadian *livre* to be worth one "*chelin*" (shilling) or a sixth of a dollar.

At the end of the 1700s, the French pound or *franc* ("*livre ancien cours*") was worth 16.6 cents or six to the dollar.

This explains why a 25-cent coin in Canada is called "*trente sous*" even today. Since it took six French pounds of 20 *sous* each— that is, 120 *sous* — to make a dollar, then a quarter of a dollar would be a quarter of 120 *sous*, or 30 *sous*.

One will sometimes see other terms involving money.

The English pound was called "*livre nouveau cours*" and was worth \$4 at the end of the 1700s. It consisted of 20 *chelins*, or shillings, each worth 20 cents.

The French pound, or *livre française*, was sometimes also called the *livre tournois*, meaning a coin minted in Tours. By royal decree, the *livre du pays* used in Canada was worth 75 per cent of the French pound.

It is almost impossible to translate these denominations into modern terms but one can get an idea by seeing what people earned. The annual salary of the intendant in 1676, for example, was 12,000 *livres*. A priest received 500 *livres* a year. Soldiers were paid six *sols* a day, the same amount a chimney sweep got for cleaning one chimney.

of trust in the government to back it up.

In 1714, France, whose full faith and credit had never been the best in Canada, offered to redeem the cards at only half their face value. Confidence in them was so low that many took the deal, preferring to lose half their money rather than all. By the end of the French regime, most of the card money was considered worthless paper.

Although it continued in popular use among the *habitants* until well after the British Conquest, card money was never officially recognized after that. The experiment that Meule had begun in 1685 was over.

Its failure was probably a foregone conclusion. Or, if you prefer, its demise was in the cards.

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Pursuing the elusive Belrose from Connecticut to Vermont to Quebec

By Paul R. Keroack #157

As many of us do, once we have gotten a good part of our family tree filled in (or hit brick walls on some lines), I volunteered to help a friend uncover his Franco roots. Although he and his family have been Connecticut residents since the 1930s, the family was, for the preceding century, resident in Vermont. Having made an earlier foray into Vermont research via one branch of my ancestors (see CML Vol. 5, no. 1, Summer 1991, "A Demuth family in Connecticut"), I was intrigued by the challenge.

Two factors in particular can make Franco-American research difficult in Vermont. The first, shared by other ancestral groups as well, is the late and relatively sparse settlement of that state—public vital record keeping was mandated only in 1857. The other reason is succinctly stated in the quote, "Vermont is the grave of Franco-Americans in New England", referring to the high rate of assimilation of many Quebeckers into the Yankee culture (along with their surnames!).¹ My purpose here is at least partly to demonstrate how careful use of "educated guesses" can lead to a successful search where sources are sketchy, contradictory or downright misleading, as can be the case for Francos in mid-19th century Vermont.

I began with only a few facts. John Belrose, my friend's maternal grandfather, was born before the turn of the 20th century in Swanton, Vermont, where his family had lived for several generations. He was a Roman Catholic of French descent and had red hair. The name Belrose was not in Tanguay or Jette as an original emigrant name, so it was likely a dit name. Veronique Gassette's French Canadian names: Vermont variations, lists the name as derived from Menard dit Bellerose, which Jette gives as an early variation of Menard dit Lafontaine, the first bearer of the name having emigrated ca. 1650 from Poitou, France.

Having the opportunity in 1995, I decided to visit Swanton, a town of 2,400 bordering Lake Champlain and close to the Canadian border. By 1850 it had the second-largest French Canadian community in the state (573 out of 2856), was on the railroad line and had small industries as well as farms. "French Canadian emigration into Vermont began in earnest in the 1820s and 1830s. A succession of bad harvests in Quebec combined with the soil depletion and growing population pressures on seigneurial lands forced both single youths and families into the state seeking employment."²

Town records, which I was allowed to peruse at my leisure on the day I visited, and the headstones of nearby St. Mary's Cemetery³ supplied me with John Belrose's birth date of Feb. 16, 1897. The names of his parents, John and Elizabeth "Lizzy" (Sharket [Choquette?] from her first marriage, and maiden name Kimmel) Belrose, and their marriage date of Nov. 21, 1891 were also found in town records. From the elder John's death record in 1947 were located the names of his parents, George and Matilda (Lambert) Belrose.

Deaths of the latter were also recorded, in 1905 and 1883, respectively. George's death record gives his father's name as George with no mother's name listed, while Matilda's death record lists no parents at all. Both are stated to have been born in Swanton, George in 1837 and Matilda in 1844, according to their tombstone, but George's age listed on the death record would result in a birth date of Feb. 6, 1838. There are no birth records for them in town records, nor is their marriage recorded, not surprisingly given the paucity of early vital records alluded to above.

A widower, George remarried on Sept. 12, 1897, at which he gave his age as 57 (1840), his father's name as Nicholas and mother's as Mary Descatt. This contradicts the death record, although I would assume a name given by the respondent more likely accurate than that given by a survivor at death.

According to the 1850 U.S. census, the first to list all family members, there were two Josephs and one Frank Belrose with their respective families living in Swanton. One Joseph was 65 years old, a laborer, his wife Madlade [sic], 45, both born in Canada, with two sons (neither named George!) and three daughters. Nearby lived Frank Belrose, 30, wife Ozette, 26, and three children, as well as in another household, Joseph, 43, and wife Lucy, 16. In the first two families mentioned, any children 8 years old and younger were born in Vermont, although there is a gap of eleven years between these and the next oldest listed at home, suggesting an emigration window of 1830-1841.

In the 1860 census were Collet Belrose, 69, wife Minerva, 50, and daughter Cosit [sic], 19. Nearby were Joseph, age 49, wife Lucy, 26, and their four children. Only Lucy's age is consistent over the ten-year span! It seemed difficult to connect Collet to the elder Joseph of 1850 until I came across a marriage record for Marie Belrose to Xavier Grignon on Aug. 19, 1863. Her father is listed as Collet Bellerose and her mother as Magdaline Gillette. The latter's given name is not unlike "Madlade" given as Joseph's wife in 1850. Collet suggests Nicolas, and as well, many French Canadian males were given combined saints' name at baptism beginning with Joseph, a name sometimes used later in life but because of overuse, often discarded. However, any connection was still speculative and unproven.

Since no data so far uncovered connected me back to Quebec records, I decided to check the Loiselle fiche index and Drouin marriage index volumes for a marriage of either a Nicolas or George [Menard dit] Bel[le]rose at about the time period of my study—a reversal of the usual procedure!

I did find a marriage in Marieville, Rouville County (Ste-Marie-de-Monnoir) on 4 Oct. 1819 for Nicolas Menard dit Bellerose to Magdeleine Guillet. While this struck me as a likely match, as yet it was just a hunch. I rented microfilm of the parish registers from the Family History Library of the LDS Church (FHL 1294697-1294698). After finding the marriage, I perused the film page by page looking for baptisms of the couple's children. I found five, from 1820 through 1827, and except for the first, no subsequent death records for these children: 21

March 1820 of [unnamed girl, died at birth] (burial record); 28 Feb. 1821 of Francois-Xavier; 5 July 1823 of Joseph; 7 Aug. 1825 of Hubert; 22 May 1827 of Julie. After checking several more years of entries without finding more baptisms for this family, I concluded that they probably moved from the parish. Clearly, if the 1850 and 1860 census listings for Joseph/Collet Belrose were of the same family, numerous other children were subsequently born to the parents.

I turned to other sources to see if some of the children could be further identified. From the journal Lost in Canada, a good resource in the society's library for those searching Eastern townships and cross-border migration, I found articles which extracted marriages and baptisms in the 1840s from the registers of two Quebec parishes just north of the U.S. border, in which the parties had provided a U.S. address, usually Vermont or northern New York State.⁴ Among the baptisms, both on 16 Feb. 1846 at Stanbridge, were that of Edouard, son of Edouard Billard and Julie Bellerose of Swanton, and of Julie, daughter of Manuel [sic] Billard and Elizabeth Belle-rose of Swanton. The godmother at the latter was Magdeleine Guillet, presumably wife of Nicolas Bellerose, grandmother of the infant. On 26 May 1846, at Henryville, was baptised Paul, son of Francois Bellerose and Ozite Campbell of Swanton. From St. Mary's Cemetery in Swanton I found an inscription for Joseph Bellerose, d. June 1, 1901, aged 84 and his wife Lucie Billard. It seems to me likely that Julie, Elizabeth and Joseph Bel[le]rose, having married, respectively, Edouard, Manuel [i.e. Marcel/Marshall] and Lucy/Lucie Billard,⁵ were siblings, given that such "sibling group" marriages were common in Quebec at the time.

Despite the connection now seen between the Swanton Belroses to Quebec ancestors, I still did not have any documentation that George Belrose was a son of Nicolas and Magdeleine. In my earlier Vermont project, I had written to the diocesan archives in Burlington. They were willing to search their records, which dated from 1853, covering the whole state except for St. Albans, where a parish had been established in 1847. However, my desire to have records examined for any and all Belrose entries in Swanton suggested a search at the parish level should be undertaken.

Having placed a query in the "Maple Leaf" (CML) concerning the Belrose family of Swanton, I was referred by another society member to a Vermont researcher he had used. While I could have solicited bids from several area researchers (as described in Ivan Robinson's 1997 CML article)⁶, I corresponded directly with Mr. David Young of Sheldon, Vermont, who agreed to the project. It might be fairly asked why I did not have the church records searched earlier. Except for "repertoires" published by predominately French parishes, genealogists have not been encouraged to search Roman Catholic sacramental records in the U.S., except for specific inquiries about one's own family members or where one is allowed, within limits, to search established archives in person.

From the parish registers, which commenced in 1854, Mr. Young found among others, a record (in Latin) of the marriage between Georgiana [i.e. George] Belle-rose, son of Nicolai

Belle-rose and Magdalene Guette [sic] of Swanton, to Domatilla [i.e. Matilda] Lambert, daughter of [John] Baptista Lambert and Josette Mayotte. Having established this link, I recently visited the New England Historic Genealogical Society library in Boston. Their new microfilm (and other non-book resources) floor of their facility includes Vermont censuses and vital records to 1980 (duplicating the Vermont state archive in this respect), which allowed me to fill out a more detailed picture of the first several generations of the Vermont Belroses.

One vital record for George I have not yet found is that of his birth or baptism. Since his presumed birth date, between 1837 and 1840, is clearly before regular Roman Catholic records were kept in the state, it seems likely that the baptism would have been recorded by missionaries. According to one source, "as early as 1817 Bishop Plessis of Quebec felt that there were enough French Canadian families along Vermont's lakeshore to assign a priest, Pierre Marie Mignault, to minister to their needs." Another source states that "in 1830 the Rev. J[eremiah] O'Callaghan came to Burlington from Ireland and visited Swanton occasionally, while Rev. Mignault visited from Chambly."⁷

It would be helpful to "laborers in the field" such as we, if some one with sufficient time and scholarly resources would make a full investigation of what mission records exist for early Franco residents of the northern U.S. and Eastern townships of Quebec. The following are a few sources that I have become aware of. According to the article from which the first quote in the above paragraph appears, a discussion of early R.C. missionary work with French Canadians in Vermont is included in New England's first national parish, or, The history of St. Joseph's of Burlington, Vermont, an M.A. thesis by Joseph N. Couture, St. Michael's College, Winooski, VT (not seen by me). A book review in Links: Journal of the French-Canadian Society of Vermont, cites Marthe Faribault-Beauregard's Missions des cantons de l'est: baptemes, mariages, sepultures, 1826-1846 as a likely source for such records. Since it was the personal compilation of the late writer, there is no claim of completeness.⁸ I found that this book cites events from two parishes, filmed by the Family History Library (FHL), identified as mission records. I have examined two of these reels,⁹ in which many names were Irish, recorded by Fr. O'Callaghan. Whether the filmed records duplicate those printed in the last mentioned work, I cannot say. There may also be more Quebec parishes, such as those cited earlier in the article, to which Vermont residents traveled to obtain the sacraments, for which published repertoires are available.

Sources

¹"In 'Le Travailleur,' 13 mars 1940, quoted in 'Grain de sel, dans La Vie franco-americanain (1940), 150 ...": this preceding, quoted on p. 150 of Vermont History, v. 50, no. 3 (Summer 1982). "Public vital ...": "The present day vital registration law was enacted in 1857.

The statute required that all vital records be recorded in the town where they occurred. A centralized registration system was established in 1919 [to which towns were asked to send copies]. Most towns complied. Researchers are urged, however, to consult the original town clerk's record for omissions or transcription errors in the state 'copy': Genealogists handbook for New England research, 3rd ed., by Marcia Wiswall Lindberg, NEHGS, 1993, p. 157.

²"By 1850 ...": from "History of Swanton" [by G. Barney], in Vermont Historical Gazetteer, v. 4, p. 933-1144 and 1185-1187. The quote is from "Opportunity across the border: the Burlington area economy and French Canadian worker in 1850," by Betsey Beattie, in Vermont History, v. 55, no. 3 (Summer 1987), p. 133-152. Population figures, cited in the Beattie article, are taken by her from "French Canadian settlements in Vermont," by Ralph D. Vicero in The Professional Geographer, 23 (October 1971), p. 291, and from Vicero, Immigration of French Canadians to New England, PhD. dissertation, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, 1968, p. 154-155. Issues of Vermont History cited are in FCGSC library.

³Following my own search of St. Mary's Cemetery in 1995, I discovered that a full transcription of headstones had been published in 1993: St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Swanton, VT, compiled by Tom Ledoux and family, published by the Swanton Historical Society.

⁴Lost in Canada, published quarterly between 1971 and 1993 by Joy Reisinger, a complete run of issues in the FCGSC library. Articles: "Paroisse Notre-Dame-des-Anges de Stanbridge," in v. 11, and "St-Georges de Henryville," in v. 11 and 12.

⁵Billard/Beor is another ambiguous Franco name in Vermont. Gassette does not list either variation. Tom Ledoux, in correspondence with me, suggested that these families are originally Belairs, but I have found almost no Quebec families by that name in Drouin, Tanguay or Loiselle. Drouin groups together Biard-Biore-Billard-Bior-Biaure-Biort by sound; Tanguay lists Billard=Bellefleur and Biard=Biort. In Swanton, the death record for Lucy Billard Belrose in 1917 and that of the second marriage for Edward [i.e. Edouard] Beor in 1878 each list John Beor and Catherine Sheppard as parents. Contemporary headstones in Swanton list "Beyor."

⁶Archives, 351 North Ave., Burlington, VT 05401. My query is in CML, vol. 7, no. 3 (Summer 1996), p. 268. "Hiring a pro," by Ivan Robinson, CML, vol. 7, no. 2 (Winter 1997), p. 175.

⁷"As early as 1817...": Beattie, op. cit., p. 135. "In 1830 the Rev...": from "The Catholic Church in Swanton," by Julia C. Smalley, in Vermont Historical Gazetteer, op. cit., p. 1089.

⁸Links: Journal of the Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society, Vol. 1, no. 2 (Spring 1971), p. 24.

⁹Saint-Patrice de Hinchinbrooke, Quebec, FHL 1031553, and St-Jean Chrysostome, Quebec, FHL 1031559.

My Yankee 'French' Grandma

By Ralph Lord Roy, #1618

Martha French was a girl of eight years old when the assault came and her life was suddenly and radically changed.

It happened on 'Leap Year Day' – February 29, 1704. The snows were deep around Deerfield, Massachusetts as the attackers, mainly Abenaki Indians, stealthily approached the palisades surrounding this settlement on New England's northern frontier. They were led by a Frenchman, Jean Baptiste Hertel de Rouville, and the episode was part of Queen Anne's War as France, England and Spain vied for territory on the North American continent. In Europe it was known as the War of the Spanish Succession.

The raiding party from the north numbered nearly 250, only a few less than the population of Deerfield at the time. As the sun went down the previous evening, the villagers had moved into the fort. Most of their homes were outside the palisades, and they took the precaution of sleeping within the high wooden stockade where they bedded down in a cramped quarters, but more confident of their safety. The fortification recently had been reinforced and twenty new soldiers had arrived to protect the citizenry, all adding to a sense of security.

The raiders waited quietly, encouraged by several circumstances. While the snow had hindered their trek down from Canada, then New France, now it helped muffle their sounds as they inched closer to Deerfield. White drifts were high against the palisades, carelessly left there, and had crusted sufficiently to serve as ramps for climbing over the wall, especially with the help of snowshoes. The moon illuminated their target. Even more important, as morning approached they discovered to their amazement that no one seemed to be on watch.

It was about four o'clock, two hours before daybreak, when the French and Indian attack began. Some Abenakis immediately surmounted the palisades and opened the gates at the north end of the fort. Tomahawks delivered deadly blows wherever resistance was encountered. By seven o'clock, forty-four residents had been killed, seventeen of the forty-one houses in town had been destroyed by fire, and 109 men, women and children were being led off to Canada.

One of the families most devastated by the attack was that of Thomas and Mary French, parents of Martha. Tom was a blacksmith by trade and served at different times in Deerfield as town clerk, selectman and church deacon. The last entry he had made in the official books of the village before the raid read as follows:

John, son to Thomas and Mary French was born Feb 1, 1704

Mary French, his wife, was one of the nine children of John and Mary Baldwin Catlin, whose home was next door. Mary's father and a brother, Jonathan, were killed defending their home, which then was burned to the ground. Her mother, also Mary, was left behind, unharmed, because she offered a drink of water to a French officer who lay wounded – one of those curious anomalies that warfare can produce. While she survived that tragic day, she died of a broken heart a few weeks later.

John and Mary French and their six young children were taken into captivity. The infant son John, a month old, was dispatched almost immediately. Babies were likely to be too much trouble on the arduous trip north. In her weakened physical condition, and stunned by grief, Mary French began to lag behind, and on March 7 she was slain as well.

One can only imagine the emotional and physical pain endured by the captives as they journeyed through the frozen wilderness, forced to trek over 175 miles to Montreal. These pioneering Puritans, awoken before dawn by howling assailants, had witnessed loved ones and neighbors being slaughtered, homes set ablaze. Even now, as they progressed north in the bitter cold, some were put to death, twenty-one before they reached their destination, mainly older women and younger children who could not keep up. Perhaps, in a sense, these were viewed by their captors as 'mercy killings', usually from a single stroke of a hatchet, better than to leave captives behind to die from exposure or wild animals, alone in the woods. The Abenakis could be kind as well as brutal, at times carrying children upon their shoulders.

The assault on Deerfield, however cruel, was not without cause. The previous year, in 1703, New England militiamen had staged an attack on Abenakis, also retaliatory, and butchered these Native Americans without mercy. The Abenakis had appealed to their French allies for help, and the French were eager to tighten their alliance with an important Algonquin tribe. Both groups also wanted to serve notice upon the English colonists that new settlements in the direction of New France would not be tolerated.

Another factor certainly was money. By 1704 Europeans had introduced currency among Native Americans in the East. The governor-general of Quebec, Marquis de Vaudreuil, had promised "ten Spanish crowns for each prisoner" delivered alive.

Martha French was one of the five children of Thomas and Mary French to reach Montreal. Three family members, her father, her sister, another Mary, and her brother, Thomas, were ransomed two years later and reached Boston by ship in August 1706. Her sister Freedom, renamed Marie Francois (Francois = French) upon her Catholic baptism, married Jean Daveluy in 1713 and remained in Canada.

The youngest, Abigail, only six at the time of the Deerfield Massacre, was brought to the Indian village of Kanawake, where she adopted the language, manners, dress, and habits of those with whom she lived, never to be heard of again. Native American families often were quick to accept child captives, surrounding them with affection, immediately viewing them as sons and daughters, brothers and sisters.

Martha is of particular interest to me because she was my paternal grandmother – a great-great-great-great-great grandmother, if we calculate family relationships in such a manner.

She spent some time among the Abenaki Indians and then was given over to the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame of Billemarie in Montreal. There she received severe discipline and intense religious instruction, as well as an unusually fine general education, especially for a girl of that era. Soon she spoke better French than English. On January 23, 1707, she was baptized into the Catholic Church and given the middle name of Marguerite.

One suspects that that name may have been influenced by a prominent nun at the convent, Marguerite Roy, better known as Sister de la Conception and later quite controversial because of the visions she claimed to have. The good Sister likely had a hand in Martha's marriage, too. On November 24, 1711, at the age of sixteen, Martha became the bride of the nun's younger brother, Jacques Roy, 22. The records indicate that Jacques was illiterate and "could not sign" the wedding papers.

Jacques and Martha French Roy had eleven children. Five did not survive infancy, and the last, Silvestre, was born and died in early 1733, after his father's death. Our family line is through their son, Laurent, 1725-1796.

Not long after Jacques Roy died at the age of forty-three (and a month from the day of her ransomed father's death back in Deerfield), Martha and her newly-betrothed, Jean-Louis Mesnard, were married in Montreal. They had three children. One of them, Marie-Louise, wed a Joseph-Amable Plessis, a blacksmith. In 1819, their son Joseph-Octave Plessis was elevated by the Pope to become a much-celebrated Archbishop of Quebec!

What would Deacon French have thought: his great-grandson had become a key leader in the church he and his fellow Puritans so much abhorred?

Nearly three hundred years have passed since the Deerfield Massacre. Old Deerfield today is a resplendent New England community, taking pride in its history, its venerable houses, museums, and cemetery, and its prestigious preparatory school, Deerfield Academy. Montreal has become the second largest French city in the world (after Paris). The border between Quebec and New England always is a busy thoroughfare for commerce, tourists and family visits. Native Americans on both sides of that border, so long mistreated, receive new consideration, opportunities and appreciation. The 450-year hostility between Catholicism and Protestantism has all but disappeared, and the coercive influence both faiths then exercised in society has greatly diminished.

While we certainly bemoan the hatred and plunder of that age, we can admire those men, women and children – English and French, Native Americans and Caucasian Americans, Protestants and Catholics – who confronted such hardships and such sorrows with so much courage and resolve.

Obituaries of Franco-Americans from Bristol, Connecticut, Part 8

Extracted by Paul R. Keroack, #157

The Bristol Public Library keeps a card file of birth, marriage and obituary notices copied from newspapers, from various but not necessarily consecutive years. The following pages contain extracts of obituaries including French surnames. If any reader wishes to help extract names, please contact the author through the editor.

Beginning with this installment, I will also begin copying cards that refer the searcher to other Franco names in the files, usually because of change to a married name. At the end of this installment, I begin a list of such cards that would have been included previously, and will continue this in future issues, along with newly filed cards (1999-)

This is installment number seven of the series which began in Vol. 7, no. 3, Summer 1996.

Abbreviations

B – born	D – died	PQ – Quebec
Bur – buried	Dau – daughter	Son – son of
CA – circa	Hus – husband of	Wid – widow(er) of
Can – Canada	Mo – months	Wife – wife of
Cem – cemetery	NB – New Brunswick	

Catellier, Cora B., 86, 1134 Guernsey St, Orlando FL, former Bristol resident, d Jan 21, 1989, wid Welly Catellier; b St. Cesaire PQ; Jan 31, 1989, p4C1

Catucci-Lafountain, Elizabeth J., 65, 56 Tulip St, Bristol, wid Joseph Catucci, d Aug 26 1990; b Bristol Jan 20, 1925, dau Servule J. and Roseanna (Gagnon) Beloin; bur St. Joseph Cem, Bristol; Aug 27, 1990, p4C2

Cavilier, Diana L, SEE Rheume, Diana L

Caya, Herve, 41, of Newark DE, former Bristol resident; b 29 Dec 1952 in New Britain CT; d 13 Aug 1994; 16 Aug 1994, p4:1

Caya, Rose Ann, 1 mo, dau Mr/Mrs Herve Caya, 215 Park St, Bristol, d Jan 16, 1929; bur St Joseph Cem Bristol; Jan 17, 1929, p5C3

Cayer, Mabel O., 94, 39 Bay Dr., Fort Walton FL, former Bristol resident, b Canada May 6, 1897; bur in FL; Nov 19, 1991, p4C1

Cefaretti, Antoinette, SEE Peloquin, Antoinette

Chabot, Constance, 3 weeks, Terryville Ave, Bristol, d Dec 24, 1920, dau Mr/Mrs Joseph Chabot; Dec 27, 1920, p1C3

Chabot, Edna B. (Morin), 89, wid James C. Chabot, b 17 Sep 1905 in New Hartford CT; d 28 Oct 1994 in Bristol; 29 Oct 1994, pA2:1

Chabot, James S., 89, 158 School St, Bristol, hus Edna (Morin) Chabot, d Feb 16, 1989; b Aug 24, 1899 in St. Lazare PQ, son Baptiste & Marie (LaBrie) Chabot; Feb 17, 1989, p4C1

Chabot, Joseph, 66, 22 West St., Bristol, hus Josephine (Micheline) Chabot, d May 21, 1926; b Granley PQ Nov 13, 1859, son J. Sabine & Julie Chabot; bur St Joseph Cem, Bristol; May 21, 1926; p1C3

Chabre, Jeanette Ann, 60, wife Joseph "Red" Chabot, d Apr 9, 1985; b Feb 28, 1925 in Caribou ME, dau Leona (Dionne) Parent and late Valaire Parent; Apr 10, 1985, p2C3

Chabre, Theresa, SEE St. Pierre, Theresa

Chagnon, Alice M. (Cross), 63, 99 West Chippins Hill Rd, Burlington CT, wid Gerald L. Chagnon; b 22 Oct 1930 in Hartford CT; d 31 May 1994 in New Britain CT; bur in Bristol; 1 June 1994, p4:1

Chagnon, Doris, 5, Field St., Bristol, dau Mr/Mrs Joseph Chagnon, d Dec 12, 1922; Dec 12, 1922, p1C7

Chagnon, Eleanor Emma, 6, dau Mr/Mrs Thomas Chabot, d Jan 29, 1924; bur St Joseph Cem, Bristol; Jan 29, 1924, p1C2

Chagnon, Irene, SEE Niliba, Mrs Irene

Chagnon, Stephen, 40, hus Helen (Grayton) Chabot of Snake Gap Rd, Calhoun GA, former Bristol resident; Jan 6, 1983, p2C2

Chagnon, Isabel, SEE Kaminski, Isabel

Chagnon, Thomas D., 39, 43 Gridley St, Bristol, hus Rose (Gosselin) Chagnon, d Jul 15, 1925; b New Britain CT, Sep 4, 1886, son Thomas & Philomena Chagnon; bur St Joseph Cem, Bristol; "victim of injuries received in New Departure accident"; Jul 15, 1925, p5C2

Chagnon, Wilfred, 14, d Sep 3, 1895 in Bristol; bur in Holyoke MA; Sep 5, 1895, p5C3

Chiasson, Clifford R, 63, 110 Stearns St., Bristol, d Jan 5, 1989; b Oct 28, 1925 in Van Buren ME, son Simon & Olive (Dumond) Chiasson; "victim of truck accident (see 1/5/89)"; Air Force veteran of WW2; Jan 6, 1989 p4C1 (Mar 8, 1990 - Chiasson found guilty & driver fined)

Chalifoux, Viola L, SEE Faircloth, Viola L

Chamberland, Tuesday May, infant, 62 Cypress St., Bristol, d May 31, 1988, dau Bruce J. Chamberland & Nicole Frigault; June 3, 1988, p4C1

Champagne, Alice L. (Cotter), wid Ernest Champagne; b Middlefield CT; d 31 Dec 1995; 1 Jan 1996, pA2:1

Champeau, Michelle, infant dau Rene J. & Louise (Pronovost) Champeau of 15 Carol Dr.; Dec 21, 1984, p2C4

Champion, Anna, SEE Moylan, Anna

Champion, Lucinda, SEE Goodenough, Lucinda

Charest, Ronald R., 48, of Bristol, formerly of New Britain, hus of Antoinette Fucini Charest, son of Eugene & Rose (Rouleau) Charest; b in NB; d 17 July, 1999 in Bristol; bur Rose Hill Memorial Park, Rocky Hill CT; 20 Jul 1999, pA2:2

Charamut, Gladys, SEE Raboin, Gladys C. Johnson

Charette, Alphonsine, SEE Pelletier, Alphonsine

Charette, Corine L. (Paradis), 73, 47 Murray Rd., Bristol, wife of Valier Charette; b 5 Jul 1920 in Eagle Lake ME; d 10 May 1994; 11 May 1994, pA4:2

Charette, Louis, 73, 51 Whiting St, Plainville CT, formerly Bristol resident, d Aug 30, 1990; b in Fort Kent ME Jan 17, 1917, son of Ernest & Sophie (Chasee) Charette, owner of Patton Brook Dairy; bur St Joseph Cem; Aug 30, 1990, p4C1

Charette, Martha, SEE Mayo, Mrs Martha

Charette, Rita, SEE Rodrigue, Rita

Charette, Valier, 80, 61 Bellevue Ave, wid Corine (Paradis) Charette; b 14 Jul 1914, Fort Kent ME; d 4 May 1995; 5 May 1995, pA2:1

Charland, Imelda A., 88, 70 Garland St, Bristol, wid of Albert M. Charland, d Jan 4, 1989; b Mar 22, 1900 in Somersworth NH, dau Joseph & Apauline (DesJardins) Guillenette; Jan 5, 1989, p4C1

Charpentier, Frederick "Rick", 54, 263 Burlington Rd., Harwinton CT, hus Beverly (Timms) Charpentier, d Aug 4, 1990 in Hartford; b in Acushnet MA, Aug 11, 1935, son of Raymond & Laura Charpentier, former Bristol resident; Aug 6, 1990, p4C1

Chartier, Emile E., 84, 321 Stonecrest Dr., Bristol, hus of Bernice (Sakowski) Chartier; b Feb 21, 1905 in PQ, son of Henry & Mary (Gerard) Chartier; bur St Joseph Cem; May 26, 1989, p4C1

Chartier, Lillian (Archambeault), 78, 35 Ruth St, wife of Philip L. Chartier; b 17 Oct 1916 in Bristol; d 9 Apr 1995; 10 Apr 1995, pA2:2

Chartier, Michael J., 39, 459 King St., formerly Waterbury resident; b 20 Dec 1953 in Waterbury; d 12 Mar 1993; 13 Mar 1993, pA4:1

Chase, John C., 75, hus of Lorene (Maynard) Chase, 288 Summer St.; came to Bristol in 1925, son of Wilfred & Ella (Morin) Chase; Mar 7, 1983, p2C2

Chase, Lorene E. (Maynard), 79, 288 Summer St., wid John C. Chase; b 26 Sep 1913, Forestville; d 24 Jul 1993; 26 Jul 1993, pA4:1

Chasse, Carmen (Clavette), 57, of Torrington, formerly of Bristol; b 10 Jan 1938 in Edmundston NB; d 7 Jul 1995; bur in Torrington; 8 Jul 1995, pA2:2

Chasse, Carol N., 43, wife of Roger J. Chasse, 184 Oakland St.; d Sep 15, 1986; b in New York City, Apr 2, 1943, dau Stanley & Pauline Novak; Sep 17, 1986, p4C1

Chasse, Clifford, 41 Homecrest Dr., Kensington CT, formerly of Bristol, hus of Joan S. Chasse; b ca. 1951 in New Britain; d 26 Dec 1992 in Hartford; 28 Dec 1992, pA4:2

Chasse, Jeanette, SEE Doucette, Jeanette

Chasse, Rose, SEE Lagasse, Rose

Chasse, Raymond, 65, 1319 Stafford Ave, hus Jeanne (Stafford) Chasse, son of Thaddie & Eva (Doucette) Chasse; b 6 Sep 1933 in Grand Isle ME; d 1 Jan 1999; bur St Joseph Cem; 4 Jan 1999, pA2:2

Chasse, Zithee "Sadie", SEE Paradise, Mrs Zithee

Chastain, Vanessa Rose, infant dau Lysa Chastain & Michael Mickalek, 158 Main St, Terryville CT; b 15 Jul 1994 in New Britain; d 10 Sep 1994; 13 Sep 1994, pA2:1

Chateauf, Edward J., 68, 797 Jerome Ave, hus of late June (Vlie) Chateauf; b 3 Aug 1925 in Naugatuck CT; d 12 Jun 1993; 14 Jun 1993, pA4:2

Chatelle, Anna, 82, wid Oliver U. Chatelle St., 17 Rhoda La; d Mar 15, 1984; b Canada, Nov 1, 1901, dau Amadee & Herminie (Morin) Guertin; 16 Mar 1984; p2C1

Chatelle, Oliver U. Jr., 44 hus of Rita (Johnson) Chatelle, 17 Rhoda La, d suddenly; b Hartford, Sep 27, 1939, son of Oliver Sr & Anna (Guertin) Chatelle; May 23, 1984, p2C1

Chaussey, Louis, 60 Terryville Ave, d May 27, 1927; b in Burlington VT, son of Antoine & Matilda Chaussey; bur in Easthampton MA; May 28, 1927, p5C5

Chauvin, Donna Lee, 33, 50 Natalie Ct; b in Niskayuna NY; came to Bristol in 1964, dau of Louis Compositor & Colleen (Dumas) Dwyer; Jan 18, 1983, p2C1

Chayer, William R., 48, 142 West St; d Dec 27, 1923; bur in Montpelier VT; Dec 28, 1923, p1C5

Chevalier, James Richard, 4, 152 N Main St, d Mar 11, 1920, son of Mrs. Carrie L. Chevalier; Mar 11, 1920, p5C1

Chevrette, Corrine C., 88, of Deer Run, Plantsville CT, wid Roland J. Chevrette, d Feb 21, 1990 in Bristol; b Waterbury CT, Nov 29, 1901, dau Alfred & Amanda (Frigon) Vezina; bur Mt. Olivet Cem, Waterbury; Feb 21, 1990, p4C1

Chiasson, Catherine, 87, 954 Mathews St, wid of Eusebe Chiasson, d Mar 25, 1989 in Farmington CT; b Sep 27, 1901 in Island Rivers NB, dau Enere & Roseanna (Lavallee) Gauthier; bur St. Joseph Cem, Mar 27, 1989, p4C1

Chiasson, Joan, 59, 165 Marcia Dr., wife of Roger Chiasson, dau of Julia (Kozucj) Hinchcliffe of Bristol and late Francis L. Hinchcliffe; b 9 Jul 1939 in New Britain; d 5 Apr 1999 in New Britain; bur St. Joseph Cem; 7 Apr 1999, pA2:2

Choctetiere, Alexina, 87, wid Oscar Choctetiere, 87 El Toro Dr.; b New Hartford CT, Mar 5, 1896, dau Antoin & Adeline (Cote) Gagnon; Apr 7, 1983, p2C1

Choiniere, Armand Z., 89, hus of Gladys (King) Choiniere, 87 Meadow St; d 8 Apr 1987; b 1 Oct 1899 in Bristol to Zephere & Alexina (Breault) Choiniere; Apr 8, 1987, p4C1

Choiniere, Arthur, 22 South St., son of Mr/Mrs Joseph Choiniere, d Feb 25, 1929; bur St. Joseph Cem; Feb 25, 1929, p5C4

Choiniere, Gladys, 85, 400 N Main St., wid Armand Z. Choiniere, d Oct 17, 1990 in Bristol; b Sutton PQ, Feb 5, 1905, dau Alfred & Annie (Little) King; bur St. Joseph Cem; Oct 18, 1990, p4C1

Choiniere, Mrs Joseph, 34, wife of Joseph Choiniere, 216 Peck St., d Jun 6, 1918; b in Ireland; Jun 7, 1918, p2C1

Choiniere, Philomene, 27, d Aug 31, 1893, wife of Arthur Choiniere; bur in Old St. Joseph Cem (CD) [no newspaper date]

Choiniere, Ronald T., 24, 26 Buckinghaam St.; b 28 Sep 1968; d 6 Aug 1993; 7 Aug 1993, pA4:1

Reference cards – deaths – Drawer: Bub-Cay

Busse, Adolphine, SEE Bailey, Adolphine

Busse, Dorothea, SEE Kunert, Dorothea

Busse, Emma, SEE Cabral, Emma

Busse, Marguerite, SEE Buchjas, Mrs Marguerite

Busse, Mildred, SEE Carone, Mrs Mildred

Busse, Mildred, SEE Bruce, Mildred

Calderoni, Ida, SEE Houle, Ida

Cameron, Mary, SEE Duchaine, Mrs Mary

Carlson, Barbara, SEE LaCasse, Mrs Barbara

Caron, Amada, SEE Marquis, Amada

Caron, Annette, SEE Michaud, Mrs Annette

Caron, Edna, SEE Green, Edna

Caron, Jeannette, SEE Madore Caron, Jeannette

Caron, Mattie, SEE Gagne, Mattie

Caron, Sandra, SEE McGrath, Sandra

Caron, Yvette, SEE Paradis, Yvette

Carpentier, Henrietta, SEE Rumsay, Henrietta

Delima: A Rose by Another Name

By Ivan Robinson, #326

Delima, a given name for a female, shows up often enough in French-Canadian family trees to warrant a closer look and, in passing, explore the choices our ancestors made in naming their children.

Delima also appears in the records as Rose de Lima and Rose Delima. Delina and Deline seem to be variations. This writer had a beloved great-aunt, Delima Racine, who was never called anything but Dina in the family.

Whatever the form, the names all stem from Rose of Lima, the first person from the Western Hemisphere to be made a saint by the Catholic Church.

The Saint from Peru

St. Rose of Lima was born in 1586 in Lima, Peru, and died there in 1617. She was canonized in 1671. Her feast day is August 23.

She is most generally known as the patron saint of Latin America and the Philippines. She



St. Rose of Lima

is also the patron saint of Peru, the New World, India, the West Indies, embroiderers and needle workers, florists, gardeners, and people ridiculed for their piety.

Her original name was Isabel de Flores but, according to the Catholic Online Saints web site, “she was such a beautiful baby that she was called Rose and that name remained.” The Catholic Encyclopedia, on the other hand, says that she took the name of Rose upon her confirmation in 1597 “because, when an infant, her face had been seen transformed by a mystical rose.”

Although born into a wealthy family transplanted from Spain, the girl was drawn in childhood to penitential practices and a spiritual life.

One day, according to one story, her mother put a wreath of flowers on the girl’s head to show off her loveliness to friends. But Rose did not want to be admired for her looks. She thrust a long pin into the wreath, piercing herself so deeply that she had difficulty removing the wreath later.

Another time, fearing her beauty drew too much attention, she rubbed her face with pepper until it was all red and blistered.

Rose’s mother opposed this tendency in her daughter and wanted her to marry. The struggle between them lasted 10 years. Rose made a vow of virginity during that time and in 1606, with the permission of her relenting mother, she became a Dominican of the Third Order (that is,

a lay member, also called a tertiary) and chose St. Catherine of Siena as her model.

Italy's St. Catherine (1347-1380) was also a Dominican tertiary who subjected herself to long fasts and other privations. She became a close adviser to Pope Gregory, an influential participant in the political struggles of the day, and the author of religious works and letters that rank among the classics of the Italian language.

For her own life, Rose of Lima chose seclusion and contemplation. She retired to a hut in the family garden and spent her life in austerity. She fasted, wore a crown of thorns concealed by roses, and slept on a bed of broken glass and pieces of clay. Besides praying and meditating, she raised vegetables and embroidered items to sell to support her family and help the other poor Dominican tertiaries.

She left her seclusion in the last three years of her life, during which she was consumed by a long and painful sickness. A prayer attributed to her is: "Lord, increase my sufferings and with them increase Your love in my heart." When she died, at 31, her funeral was an occasion of public honor. Many miracles reportedly followed her death.

Popularity of the Name

The use of Delima or Rose de Lima as a girl's name seems to have begun in the mid-1800s and died out in the 1920s.

The PRDH shows 330 girls who were baptized Rose in New France/Canada before 1800 but none who were baptized Rose de Lima or Delima.

Counting all the women with those names in Drouin would be a formidable task. However, one can get an idea of their use by looking under just one family name, that of Roy, one of the most common French-Canadian names.

Such a search under the Roys in Drouin found 34 women named Delima who were married between 1844 and 1932, 16 Rose de Limas married between 1835 and 1937, and 79 Delimas, Delima Rose and Delinas married between 1850 and 1927.

Allowing an average of 20 years between birth and marriage, one can calculate that Rose de Lima and its variations ran their course for about 100 years, from just after the early 1800s to the early 1900s.

First Names, in General

The naming of a child after a saint was, of course, traditional with our ancestors.

It's common practice, in French-Canadian genealogy, to look under "Joseph" or "Marie" if an ancestor cannot be found under some other given name. That is because, of course, of our ancestors' well known habit of giving the names of Joseph and Marie to their sons or daughters before adding on other names — the godfather's or godmother's, for example, and then the name by which the child would be known in the family and in the world. It is one of the traits that make French-Canadian genealogy confusing, since a man or woman may be recorded in one instance as bearing the everyday name and in another instance as Joseph or Marie.

According to the PRDH, the Catholic Church liked to control first names and not leave them to the parents' imagination. The church felt that children should receive the name of a saint who would guide them in life.

The PRDH notes that, in *Rituel du Diocese de Quebec*, Monsignor de Saint-Vallier said, "The Church forbids Priests from allowing profane or ridiculous names to be given to the child, such as Apollon, Diane, etc. But it commands that the child be given the name of a male or female Saint, depending on its sex, so that it can imitate the virtues and feel the effects of God's protection." A list of accepted names appeared in an appendix to the work. It consisted of 1,251 names for boys and 373 for girls.

The PRDH looked at the baptisms of about 400,000 boys and girls born before 1800 to see which first names were most common. It found that 145,852 first names for girls included "Marie" by itself or combined with another name. The following names appeared most frequently::

BOYS		GIRLS
1. Jean Baptiste	14. Alexis	1. Marie Josephe
2. Joseph	15. Andre	2. Marie Louise
3. Pierre	16. Nicolas	3. Marie Anne
4. Francois	17. Jean Francois	4. Marie Marguerite
5. Louis	18. Paul	5. Marie Angelique
6. Antoine	19. Francois Xavier	6. Marie Madeleine
7. Charles	20. Ignace	7. Marguerite
8. Michel	21. Jean Marie	8. Marie
9. Jacques	22. Gabriel	9. Marie Genevieve
10. Augustin	23. Toussaint	10. Marie Francoise
11. Joseph Marie	24. Basile	11. Marie Catherine
12. Jean	25. Guillaume	12. Marie Charlotte
13. Etienne		13. Marie Therese
		14. Genevieve
		15. Marie Elisabeth
		16. Catherine
		17. Elisabeth
		18. Angelique
		19. Marie Amable
		20. Francoise
		21. Louise
		22. Marie Archange
		23. Madeleine
		24. Therese
		25. Charlotte

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Drouin, Claude. *Repertoire alphabetique des mariages des Canadiens français, 1760 à 1935.* Montreal: Institute Drouin, 1989.

Web Sites:

Catholic Online Saints. <http://saints.catholic.org>

Catholic Forum. <http://www.catholic-forum.com>

Catholic Encyclopedia. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen>

Encyclopedia Britannica. <http://www.britannica.com>

PRDH. <http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca>

When We Were On Different Sides

Port Royal -- Connecticut

By Charles Pelletier, #351

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the English colonists of New England and the French Acadians in present day Maine and Nova Scotia were on the front line of the wars and disputes between France and England. As a result of the intermittent fighting, Acadians found themselves subject to rotating government, sometimes French, sometimes British, and sometimes subject to little or no organized government. Despite the history of change and uncertainty, traders from Boston and elsewhere were able to meet the needs of the Acadians at Acadian ports such as Port Royal by providing food and other necessities.

Throughout the period between 1690 and 1710, Acadia was attacked at various locations six or seven times. Five attacks by the British and the New England colonists were directed at Port Royal. The first during that time occurred in 1690, when Acadia was governed by France. In response to war party raids sent from Canada into New England, Admiral William Phipps of the British Navy, armed with seven ships and a company of over 700 men from Massachusetts, proceeded to the Basin of Port Royal to capture the fort. Under the command of Admiral Phipps, Port Royal soon fell into British hands. There it stayed for seven years until Acadia was officially restored to French control in 1697 by the Treaty of Ryswick.

An unsuccessful campaign with troops from New England was led by Colonel Benjamin Church against Port Royal in 1704. In the summer of 1707, the British led two additional attacks on Port Royal, one in June and one in August. Though the Massachusetts colony participated in the assaults, Connecticut did not. Both attacks were eventually aborted, and though Port Royal was partially destroyed, it remained under French control. Jean Delabat, a French military engineer, was assigned to reconstruct the fort at Port Royal.

Meanwhile, attacks by bands of French and Indians on the frontier towns of the British colonies prompted organization of defense forces in New England. In one instance during the summer of 1703, Connecticut troops went to Deerfield, Massachusetts to defend against an expected attack from Canada. Deerfield remained peaceful that summer and the troops eventually returned to Connecticut. The expected attack by the French and Indians at Deerfield occurred instead on February 29, 1704. Connecticut forces responded, but the delays inherent in communication and winter travel precluded engagement of the raiding party.

The colonial records of Connecticut chronicle the actions of the colonial governor, council, and representatives in preparation for the fifth and last English attack on Port Royal during the period of 1690 to 1710. Following is an account.

The Assembly or "General Court" was called by the governor and council at New Haven on Friday, August 4, 1710, and continued by several adjournments to August 11, 1710. Present were Governor Gurdon Saltonstall, the Deputy Governor, Nathan Gold, eleven assistants and fifty-nine deputies representing thirty-five Connecticut towns. The assistants were elected officials who served as the Upper House. Deputies elected by the towns operated as the Lower House.

The first order of business was the reading of a letter dated March 10, 1710 from British Queen Ann, requiring the assistance of the Colony in an expedition against Port Royal and Nova Scotia and appointing Colonel Francis Nicholson to lead it. A summary of the proceedings of "the Grand Council of War held at Boston July 28th and 29th last past" was also read. All forces were to "rendezvous at Boston by the 22nd day of the present month of August."¹

After due consideration, the Assembly voted to raise a force of 300 men. To attract volunteers, inducements included "one months pay in hand, a coat to the value of 30 shillings, a fire lock to the value of 40 shillings"² or 40 shillings if he brought his own, also "three years exemption from all impresses into any service to be done out of the limits of this colony."³ Each volunteer was also to be allowed to return as soon as the expedition was completed regardless of outcome. If necessary, men were to be impressed to make up the force of 300. Sailors and transport vessels were authorized to be impressed or otherwise obtained by agreement. The costs were to be covered by funds drawn from the colony's treasury, and an account of expenses kept by Richard Christophers of New London, one of the "assistants," who was to report to the assembly in October next.

The expedition was led by General Francis Nicholson and Colonel Samuel Vetch, British officers appointed by the Queen. The General Court chose the leadership of the Connecticut contingent including one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one captain, nine lieutenants, one chaplain, two doctors, and Christopher Christophers as commissary. Governor Saltonstall and the Council were authorized to "draw out of the treasury of this Colony ...so much money as shall be necessary."⁴

The Assembly ordered that wages paid to the leaders of the expedition were to equal the wages paid to the men on the expedition to Wood Creek the previous year –17 shillings, 6 pence per week per soldier. In 1709, an army of British soldiers and colonials assembled at Wood Creek intending to sail by way of Lake Champlain to attack Quebec. Lack of supplies and equipment, combined with disease, ended the enterprise at Wood Creek.

Other matters concerning safety of the colonists were acted upon. The Assembly ordered the Committee of War in Hartford County to hire several English men to lead a party of up to sixty of "our Indians to scout... towards the lake... and the said scouting company shall have and receive out of the publik treasury of this colony, for each Indian scalp of the enemy which they shall bring to the said committee, the sum of ten pounds, to be equally shared amongst them."⁵

The Assembly adjourned on the eleventh of August 1710, only eleven days before the rendezvous at Boston. There are no further entries in the record until a General Assembly was held at New Haven on the twelfth of October 1710.

Connecticut supplied five of twenty-four ships to carry 400 British regulars and 1500 colonials (including 300 from Connecticut) to Port Royal.

The fleet departed Boston on September 18, 1710 and arrived at the entrance of Port Royal Basin on the 24th. The ships sailed up the river past the fort, and put ashore men and equipment about three quarters of a mile east of the fort. They isolated the fort by taking up positions on the upland to the south and east. Colonel Nicholson demanded that the French

commander, Daniel Augar de Subercase, surrender the fort and Port Royal. The French commander refused.

There followed nine days of artillery duel. The British and colonists bombarded the fort from land and sea. The garrison of the fort returned the fire but after nine days of battle, it was evident to the defenders that they could not continue. Cut off for some time from food and supplies from France, the defeated Acadians surrendered on October 13, 1710. With the 1710 capture of Port Royal came England's permanent claim to all of Acadia.

The Connecticut record continues with a General Assembly convened at New Haven on the twelfth of October 1710. Governor Saltonstall presented letters he had received from General Nicholson, Colonel Vetch and others relating to the expedition at Port Royal. The governor and council were empowered "to procure and get what provisions shall be necessary for subsistence of the regiment of this Colony, now on the expedition against Port Royal and in their return home, in the cheapest and most easy way and manner."⁶

This Assembly also took a number of other actions. Among them, it resolved that the governor should look into any profit that might accrue to the colony as a result of the anticipated conquest of Port Royal. It also granted freedom to one "Hannah Scott of Waterbury, wife of Jonathan Scott of said Waterbury, now in captivity at Canada, from paying any rates or taxes to the Colony, for the present year 1710."⁷

The record from October 1710 to April 1711 recites the actions of the governor and his council, including authorizations to pay the colony's bills for material and services. Payments related to the Port Royal expedition are listed below:

30 October 1710	To Richard Christophers – to pay sailors	£150
3 November 1710	To Major Burr – travel expenses	£4.10.2
7 November 1710	To pay Capt. Prentis	£1.18
8 November 1710	To several soldiers – travel expenses	12 pence per day
8 November 1710	To Richard Christophers – to see what can be recovered from the ship Mary Galley lost at Race Point (£11.17.6 was later returned unspent)	£20
9 November 1710	Pay to Mark Haskell – pilot of the Six Friends, one of our transports to Port Royal	£3.17.6 per mo (for abt 2 mo time)
10 November 1710	To Thomas Walters – pilot of the brigantine Mary, plus pilotage Cap Ann to New London	£14.15.7½ and £8

10 November 1710	To Col. Johnson – for 8 gallons of rum bought at sea for soldiers on board the brigantine instead of beer	40s
11 November 1710	To John Lane, a soldier – for tending sick soldiers returning on board the brigantine Mary	20s
18 November 1710	To Simon Murfe – part of his wages as sailor on board the Mary Galley	12s
18 November 1710	To Capt. Prentis – for entertaining Lt. Col. Johnson and his men and Capt. Newton's men in their return	£3.6.4
18 November 1710	To Lieut. Latimore – travel expenses	18s
22 November 1710	To Lieut. Nichols – his expenses and those of 48 soldiers with him, for travel from Cape Ann to Connecticut	£13.10
22 November 1710	To widow Sarah Parret – for nursing Joseph Nichols and two other soldiers	£5.5
29 November 1710	To Jonathan Haines – for work on the Mary Galley	9s
11 January 1711	To John Arnold – expenses of sick soldiers	£8.17
11 January 1711	To Mrs. Susan Beckwith, entertainment of soldiers	10s.2
11 January 1711	To Town of New London – for 4 guns lost in the colony's service	£6.10
20 January 1711	To sailors of the transports – wages due them except the master of the Mary Galley	No amt given
24 February 1711	To Thomas Couch – for repairing 57 guns of the soldiers	£8.9
24 February 1711	To Jonathan Harries – for work on the transports	2s
1 March 1711	To purchase 150 barrels of good pork for use on any future expedition against the enemy	No amt given
10 March 1711	To Ebenezer Fitch – for clothing lost on the Mary Galley	£5.11.9
10 March 1711	For pay due our soldiers now at Annapolis Royal (Port Royal was renamed Annapolis Royal)	No amt given

10 March 1711	To Doctor James Laborie for service as chaplin on the brigantine Mary	40s
5 April 1711	To Capt. Cyprian Southback of Boston – for 18 days hire of his sloop Speedwell	£7.15.7
5 April 1711	To Capt. Habijah Savage – for ½ barrel of pork	40s
5 April 1711	To Jeremiah Dummer – for expences of our men at Annapolis Royal	£6
5 April 1711	To Capt. Andrew Belcher – for use of sick men at Annapolis Royal	£8
May 1711	To Samuel Moorhouse for the loss of a hand while in service at Port Royal	£5 year
May 1711	To Mr. John Vryling for his ship Mary Galley lost at Race Point on the expedition to Port Royal	£800

During the seven-year period between 1704 and 1711, Connecticut raised a total of about £75,000 in taxes from a population of approximately 27,000. Though the list of expenditures listed above, extracted from “The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut,” is not complete, it appears that the colony of Connecticut spent at least £15,000 and possibly as much as £20,000 to support its participation in the conquest of Port Royal.

¹ Hoadley, Charles J. *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, October 1706 to October 1716 with the Council Journal from October 1710 to February 1717. Transcribed and Edited in Accordance with a Resolution of the General Assembly. Case Lockwood and Brainard, 1870

² *ibid*

³ *ibid*

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ *ibid*

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ *ibid*

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From France to Connecticut
Chapter Two of the *Raymond Family History*
Part II – United States Roots (Fort Kent, Frenchville, and Eagle Lake, Maine)
By Carlton Vincent Raymond, #449

United States Roots

After August 9, 1842 the Ashburton-Webster treaty divided the Madawaska or Saint John Valley territory into the configuration seen on today's maps of Quebec, New Brunswick and Maine. The U.S. census of August 26, 1850 has **JEAN BENONI**, now known as William, and **SUZANNE** and their family as property owners living at the Portage Lake Plantation, Maine. Their children were all born in Maine so the third son, **EUSTACHE**, was the first of our direct line ancestors to become an U.S. citizen.

Fort Kent, Maine

In the Annual Register of Maine for 1869-1870, the entry for Fort Kent is as follows, in part:

“One hundred and twenty-six miles from Houlton. Terminus of stage-lines to Patton, Van Buren, and St. Francis. Settled by Acadian French refugees and others. Named from the fort erected in 1841, which was named for Gov. Kent. Incorporated Feb. 23, 1869, and embraces of T. 18, R. 7 and most of T. 18, R. 6.”

I made inquiries at the Fort Kent Library and the Historical Society and was told that no official history was ever written for this town. The following was extracted from three sources that had some information, sometimes contradictory, about the early history of the town.

The first is text as it appears, in part, on page 163 in the book, HISTORY OF MADAWASKA according to the historical researches of Patrick Therriault and the hand written notes of Prudent L. Mercure, compiled by Father Thomas Albert in 1919:

“La Décharge (Fort Kent) was founded in 1812 by the brothers José and Sigefroi Nadeau, Baptiste Daigle, Francois Thibodeau (son of the captain) and Basile Albert.”

Following is an excerpt from pages 13 and 14 of the book compiled and dated 1969 for the Centennial celebration of Fort Kent's incorporation as a town, by an appointed committee and other contributors:

“One Nadeau was among those who sought refuge, and with other families he journeyed to the point of land opposite what is now Frenchville. There among the virgin timbers of the St. John Valley, Mr. Nadeau built his log cabin.

In 1805, a son (José) was born in this cabin. Here among the hardships that all pioneers experienced, José lived and worked with his family until he became twenty-four years of age. Early in the spring of 1829, José left his home and went further up the river to settle. He founded La Grande Décharge (now Fort Kent), and built his log cabin on the land included in the farm, which was later occupied by Mr. Samuel Stevens. He was then unmarried and his nearest neighbors were at Baker Brook, some seven miles below on the opposite side of the river. He lived alone two years when he married and continued to reside upon his little farm to which he made additions by clearing new land each year. In 1836 his brother, Sefroid Nadeau, came and settled on the point at the mouth of Fish River where he remained until the Maine troops came. Then he moved to the thoroughfare at the foot of St. Froid Lake on the road from Ashland to Fort Kent, where he continued to reside until his death in 1873.”

The following is text as it appears, in part, on page 4 in the book, A chronological history: FORT KENT'S SAINT LOUIS CATHOLIC CHURCH, written for the observance of its 125th Anniversary 1870-1995, by Laurel J. Daigle for the Fort Kent Historical Society:

“Fort Kent's first settlers..

Early writers gave different accounts as to “by whom” and “when” Fort Kent was first settled. Father Thomas Albert's annals record that Fort Kent, also known as La Grande Décharge, was founded in 1812 by the brothers Jose and Sigefroi Nadeau, Baptiste Daigle, Francois Thibodeau and Basil Albert. A more popular account gives sole credit to Joseph “José” Nadeau as the pioneer settler who established himself in Fort Kent around 1829. When a child, Nadeau had accompanied his parents to the Upper Saint John Valley and located at Michaud Point across the Saint John River from Frenchville, Maine. Attaining manhood, “José” proceeded up the river and settled in Fort Kent, where he made significant contributions to the development of both community and church. He died in November of 1885 at the ripe old age of eighty.”

According to the U.S. census of Aroostook County in Maine for 1850, a Sifroi Nadeau, age 47, and family were residents of the Portage Lake Plantation. The 1860 census has a Sifroi Nadeau, age 58, and family as residents of Township #15 Range #7 (Winterville). If this is the same Sigefroi Nadeau that Father Thomas Albert's annals referred to as a founder of Fort Kent in 1812, then he was either a very young founder or some of the above dates are not correct.

This area was still in dispute by the United States and the two Provinces of Canada when the upper part of New England, then governed by the State of Massachusetts, became the State of Maine on March 15, 1820 as part of the 'Missouri Compromise.'

As previously stated, Maine moved to acquire jurisdiction over the Saint John Valley part of Madawaska when it had its agents survey the area in 1831. Later around 1837, the military started to built Aroostook Road (the present Route 11) to the confluence of the Fish and Saint John Rivers. They began building a blockhouse in 1839, and named it Fort Kent when finished in 1841, in honor of Maine governor Edward Kent who was elected that year. This period of time, until the 1842 treaty, became known as the 'Bloodless Aroostook War'.

The land used to built the blockhouse and support buildings was taken from the original settler, Sifroi Nadeau, who was farming it at the time. As compensation to Sifroi Nadeau, the state legislature authorized the payment of three hundred dollars in 1841, along with the conveyance of one hundred acres of land on the State Road in Township 16 in Range 7 (later known as Eagle Lake Plantation and then just Eagle Lake).

JEAN BENONIE DEVOE bought some land in Fort Kent in 1856, 1857 and 1859. He may have lived on one of the properties until his death about 1860-61. He appears in that town's 1860 census with **SUZANNE** and nine children including **EUSTACHE**.

The following is text as it appears, in part, on pages 4 and 5 of the book, A chronological history: FORT KENT'S SAINT LOUIS CATHOLIC CHURCH, written for the observance of its 125th Anniversary 1870-1995, by Laurel J. Daigle for the Fort Kent Historical Society:

"Before a parish community was established at Fort Kent, the spiritual needs of the people in this sparsely settled area fell under the auspices of Saint Basile's mission in New Brunswick. Priests from the Diocese of Quebec periodically visited that site to preach, administer the sacraments and say mass. The early clergy were essentially itinerant priests who traveled to reach people who were establishing new settlements along the Saint John River."

"According to Prudent Mercure's historical notes, Fort Kent's first Catholic church was built in 1860 by Father Charles Sweron. Deed documentation supports Mercure's statement. The church structure, which endured for about twenty-two years... was situated in what is now part of the old cemetery facing the present church."

It is possible that **JEAN BENONIE DEVOE** may have had his funeral services in that first church. The official church records, which began in 1870 when the parish was annexed to the Diocese of Portland, have an entry for the marriage of **EUSTACHE DEVOE** and Suzanne Albert on January 30, 1876.

Fort Kent grew and prospered as long as the logging and lumbering industries were supplied by an abundant native growth of timber. When the supply of timber became scarce, its

population and prosperity stabilized to its present size. Today it is mostly noted for being the northern terminus of US Route 1 which runs all the way to Key West, Florida.

Frenchville, Maine

Frenchville, which is located on the south shore of the Saint John River at 'the great bend' between the towns of Madawaska and Fort Kent, was originally known by a few other names. In 1804, when the first settlers started to arrive, the area was known as Chatauqua and the Grand Platin (Big Flat).

The following is text as it appears, in part, on page 162 in the book, HISTORY OF MADAWASKA according to the historical researches of Patrick Therriault and the hand written notes of Prudent L. Mercure, compiled by Father Thomas Albert in 1919:

“Several Settlers went to Chatauqua and Grand-Platin, the first of these were: Germain Saucier, Jean Baptiste Daigle, Dominique Daigle, Michel Morin, Jose Michaud, Emmanuel Michaud, Raphael Michaud, Sigefroi Nadeau, Belonne Ouellet and Hubert Caron.”

The following is text as it appears, in part, on pages 3 and 4 in the book, A HISTORY OF FRENCHVILLE, compiled by Hal & Emma (Martin) Underhill and published by the Frenchville Historical Society in 1994:

“By 1808 there were already enough settlers in Chautauqua that a mission had been established by the St. Basile Parish. By about 1820 there was a population of roughly 450, enough so that the settlers requested a chapel where services could be held every month. Father Elie Sylvestre Sirois had a chapel begun in the summer of 1826, measuring 40 by 70 feet; it was completed in the fall in time for its first mass Jan. 1, 1827. With the chapel, the population by 1830 was 746, with 112 houses.”

“Whatever the origin of the name ‘Chautauqua’, neighbors ‘down river’, perhaps jealous of this region’s very rapid growth and prosperity, twisted the pronunciation to ‘Chat au Coin’ (Cat in the Corner). Chautauqua residents were not amused in the least, and, in fact, they were angered enough to muster a militia under Capt. Romain Michaud to avenge their honor. Fortunately, Fr. Sirois of St. Basile agreed to intercede by asking the Bishop of Quebec to name the area for a Saint. On Sept. 8, 1827, he asked the Bishop to name the parish and village ‘Sainte Emelie’. The Bishop replied: ‘I congratulate the inhabitants for having completed their chapel that you wish to dedicate to Ste. Emelie. But since there is no feast of Ste. Emelie in the Divine Office, you will use the name of St. Luce and give the name of St. Bruno to the second chapel.’”

For the next twenty years or so, the parish and the village was known as St. Luce by its inhabitants; but, the civil authorities and many others from both the United States and Canada still called it Chataouqua or Grand Platin. Even after the August 9, 1842 Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which set the Saint John River as the international border, these names were used in that manner to refer to the present day Frenchville. My father, VINCENT RAYMOND, still referred to his birthplace more often as St. Luce than Frenchville until his death in 1963.

In 1843 Father Henri Dionne became the first resident priest and the parish started keeping its own register of baptism, marriages and burials. The next year he began building a larger proper church.

The following is text as it appears, in part, on pages 11, 12, 13 and 16 in the book, A HISTORY OF FRENCHVILLE, compiled by Hal & Emma (Martin) Underhill and published by the Frenchville Historical Society in 1994:

“In 1859, in a possible attempt to increase the political clout of the Valley (already solidly Democrat), the legislature split the Madawaska Territory into plantations, and the parish of St. Luce chose the name ‘Dionne Plantation’ to honor their first resident priest, though as noted in David Raymond’s excellent History of the St. Luce Parish, petty jealousies continued through the years between those ‘d’en bas’ or at the ‘coin’ in the center of Frenchville and those around the Church, or ‘d’en haut’.”

“At last, in 1869, the Maine Legislature - spurred by a committee that included Maj. William Dickey - encouraged the separate plantations of the former Madawaska Territory to incorporate, which they did – Dickeyville, as well as Fort Kent, incorporated on February 23, 1869 and Madawaska on February 24 (Grand Isle followed on March 2). But why ‘Dickeyville’ and not ‘Dionne Plantation’ or ‘Chataouqua’ or some other name? Probably due at least partly to the jealousies and rivalries between those ‘d’en haut’ versus ‘d’en bas’. At any rate, a compromise was reached by honoring Major William Dickey, the colorful state legislator from Fort Kent.”

“For whatever reasons Major Dickey had been honored at the initial incorporation in 1869, the town reincorporated on January 26, 1871, as Frenchville, to ‘honor the nationality of its citizens’, choosing a name that few would see as controversial, considering the language and origins of the early settlers and the vast majority of the concurrent inhabitants...”

Sometime between July 23, 1866 and July 8, 1867 our direct line ancestors, **JOSEPH RAYMOND** and his wife, **LEOCADE BOUCHER**, moved from Saint Alexandre de Kamouraska to Frenchville. All their children, including the eldest son **JOSEPH**, were born here

and baptized in the first permanent church built in 1844. **JOSEPH**, the son, married **MODESTE PLOURDE** in this church. **MODESTE** and their first child, Lea, were also born here and baptized in the same church.

The first church was completely destroyed by fire when it was struck by lightning on May 19, 1889. A new church was built on the same site, which was also destroyed by fire on September 5, 1905. All the rest of **JOSEPH** and **MODESTE**'s children, including **VINCENT**, were baptized in the second church. The funerals of **JOSEPH**, the son, in 1899 and his mother, **LEOCADE**, in 1901, were held in this church, and **MODESTE** married her brother-in-law, Leon, in this church in 1901. All their children were baptized in this second church, and **MODESTE**'s funeral was held there in 1905.

Sometime between September 16, 1907 and February 11, 1909 **JOSEPH RAYMOND** sold the farm in Frenchville to his oldest daughter, Leocade, and her husband, Denis Dumais, and moved to Eagle Lake, Maine. His family at the time consisted of a son, a daughter and six grandchildren (all of **MODESTE**'s unmarried children) including **VINCENT**.

Eagle Lake, Maine

Eagle Lake is located on the east side of State Route #11 about eighteen miles south of Fort Kent and the Canadian border. The lake itself is formed like a rough "L" with the long leg pointing east, and into the next two townships, and the short leg stretching north, and into the next township. The township itself, the standard government six miles square unit identified as T(ownship)16 R(ange) 7 W.E.L.S. (West of East Line of State), is quite large and thinly populated.

The town (village) of Eagle Lake is located at the outside juncture of the lake's two legs. It probably does not cover any more than one square mile on both sides of the lake, and is quite heavily populated. Besides the main road (Route #11), the town on our side of the lake only had seven other streets. Its total mileage could not have been much more than a couple of miles, around 1940.

Following is text as it appears, in part, on page 21 in the introduction of the book, Eagle Lake: the History of a Lumbering Town in Aroostook County, Maine by James C. Ouellette:

"...Nadeau was later given land in Eagle Lake. In 1841, the state legislature passed a resolve:

... the Land Agent is hereby authorized to convey to said Nadow (sic) one hundred acres of land to be selected ...within one year, in township number sixteen in the seventh range ... on the State Road ... and to pay said Nadow (sic) the sum of three hundred dollars....

Oral tradition has it that this was a fait accompli by the time the resolve was passed. This is quite likely, since Nadeau had a family to support. The following year Richard Woods was granted land in Eagle Lake. Although Woods

obtained his claim only a year later, he is considered a cofounder of Eagle Lake.”

In 1850, the lake had been named but the area was officially known as T16 R7. The 1850 U. S. census for Aroostook County does not have a population listing for that area or any other populated places to the north except for the Madawaska Plantation. There is a listing for a Portage Lake Plantation that contain the names of a Sifroi Neddo family, a William Deveau family and a Francis X Albert family, which had a Flavie Deveau of age 60 living with them. This might indicate that the T16 R7 and other townships in the R6 and R7 ranges to the north and south were treated as one large area. In the census, the Madawaska Plantation listing also included the future town of Frenchville and others townships in R5 and R4 in a larger census area.

T16 R7 was growing and was organized as the Eagle Lake Plantation around 1856. The 1860 U.S. census for Aroostook County continues to refer to it as T16 R7. In 1860, the population consisted of 118 persons in 17 families. Never the less, the town now had a name. It would be recognized as Eagle Lake Plantation after the 1860 census.

The William Deveau in the Portage Lake Plantation census was our **BENONI DEVOE**. He was probably living in the area that later became known as Fort Kent since he appears in the T18 R7 Township in the 1860 U.S. census for Aroostook County.

BENONI DEVOE apparently died soon after the 1860 census because his widow, **SUZANNE RINGUETTE**, remarried a Clement Dube (who may have been from Eagle Lake) in Frenchville, Maine on 20 July 1861. I have not been able to ascertain where they were living at the time. Sainte Luce in Frenchville was one of the few churches in the area at this time, so persons married there could have come from any place in the surrounding wilderness.

The 1870 U.S. census for Aroostook County shows that, “*Bellony, Julia, Vital and EUSTACHE DEVAULT*” were living as a family at Eagle Lake Plantation in a house owned by a younger (30-year old) Clement Dube.

On August 26, 1879, **EUSTACHE** bought a piece of property from his brother, Vital and his wife Mary Anne Albert, in T16 R7, also known as Eagle Lake Plantation, for one hundred dollars. This land was described as “the south half of lot number 18, reserving one half acre in the northeast corner of said lot” and contained about forty-four acres.

Growth of the township was slow and steady for the rest of the century when the population reached 406 with 59 families in the 1900 census. There was still no established village center and even Route 11 was not much more than a wagon trail. This was soon to change in the new century as explained below.

The following is text as it appears, in part, on page 48 in the book, Eagle Lake: The History of a Lumbering Town in Aroostook County, Maine by James C. Ouellette:

“At the turn of the century Eagle Lake was still primarily a farming settlement with no village proper. Within the first two years of the new century

plans were made by outside interests that would dramatically alter virtually every aspect of the quiet, isolated farming settlement. That was the construction of a rail line from Ashland to Fort Kent."

The first decade of the new century was to see the greatest growth in Eagle Lake's history. The 1910 census reveals that the township had grown to 1421 individuals in 258 families excluding the itinerant workers and religious personages. To service the larger population, St. Mary's Church was built between 1903-1905, the Northern Maine General Hospital was built between 1904-1907, and St. Mary's School between 1912-1916. These projects were driven by Father Joseph Marcoux.

Meanwhile, a number of mills and factories were being built on the southwest corner of the lake that became known as Eagle Lake Mills. Their main business was to process the varied types of woods around the lake into different manufactured products that would be transported by the new railway.

The following appears in part on pages 58, 64 and 65 in the book, Eagle Lake; The History of a Lumbering Town in Aroostook County, Maine by James C. Ouellette:

"Soon after the Fish River Manufacturing Company began its mill and lumbering operations in Eagle Lake, there was some discussion of the need for a medical treatment center. To whom the credit for sparking interest in such an endeavor should go to is unknown. The credit for the initial impetus and sustaining motion does however go to Father Marcoux."

"From 1900 to 1911, Eagle Lake as we know it today was laid out. Most of its ways, schools, and other prominent features, such as the church and hospital, were built.

After incorporation in 1911, the scope of municipal affairs was broadened to deal with additional construction, purchases, and maintenance costs."

"The first streets which were laid out as town ways were Main Street and St. Albert Street (1904), St. Denis Street (circa 1907) and St. Maurice Street (circa 1912)."

The "boom" that had started with the advent of the railroad persisted until around 1920 when the good lumber around the lake was being used up at quite a rapid pace and the area's economy was already in decline when the last major mill closed in 1929 - the start of the 'Great Depression'.

The following is text as it appears, in part, on pages 70, 91 and 92 in the book, Eagle Lake; The History of a Lumbering Town in Aroostook County, Maine by James C. Ouellette:

"The worsening economic situation was such that by 1929 total monies raised for the support of the poor had surpassed that of schools and was seriously contended with roads for first place."

"From 1930 to 1935 (generally regarded as the worst years of the Depression), nearly half the businesses in Eagle Lake closed."

"During the late 1930s the town's population began to decrease slowly as the people began to seek better opportunities elsewhere."

The low point in the history of Eagle Lake probably occurred on August 1, 1939 when an audit of the towns finances indicated it was most likely bankrupt, which resulted in the State of Maine taking over its municipal affairs until March 1944.

That was still the situation in Eagle Lake when **VINCENT** and **DELIA DEVOE RAYMOND** decided to sell the home they had bought in 1917 on St. Denis Street (Second Street), and move the family to Brunswick, Maine in the spring of 1941.

DELIA DEVOE was born in Eagle Lake before there was a church so she was probably baptized at home or at St. Joseph's Church in Wallagrass. Her mother, **MARCELINE SAINT GERMAIN**, also died before the Eagle Lake church was built so probably had her funeral at St. Joseph's Church. She was buried in the Wallagrass cemetery.

VINCENT's grandfather, **JOSEPH RAYMOND**, moved his family to Eagle Lake after the church was built. It is likely that **JOSEPH's** funeral was held in St. Mary's Church in 1912, and he was probably buried in the old cemetery, part of which no one seems to be able to locate today, behind the church. In 1929, **DELIA's** father, **EUSTACHE DEVOE** was also buried in the old cemetery, along with two of **VINCENT** and **DELIA's** children, **BERTHA GERTRUDE** in 1919 and **MILFORD VINCENT** in 1929.

VINCENT and **DELIA** were married by Father Marcoux at St. Mary's Church in 1915 and their son, **LEONARD CAMILLE** was married there in 1940. All of **VINCENT** and **DELIA's** 12 children were born at home in Eagle Lake and were baptized at the same church.

VINCENT had about three years of schooling in Frenchville and **DELIA** had at least the same education in Eagle Lake. Their children, **ETHEL MAY**, **LAWRENCE**, **LEONARD CAMILLE**, **ROLAND CONRAD**, **FERNANDE**, **ALTON NORMAND**, **MILLIE**, **PAULINE THERESE** and **CARLTON VINCENT** all attended the Dirigo School and St. Mary's Convent. **PHILIP ROY** attended the Dirigo School only.

*Stay tuned for Chapter Two, Part III to be published in CML Vol. 9, Number 4
(Winter 2000/2001)*

Maurice Richard's Acadian Roots

Are You Related?

By Ivan Robinson , #326

Maurice "Rocket" RICHARD died May 27, 2000, in Montreal at the age of 78, leading not only to sorrow among fans but also to Internet discussions about the genealogy of one of the great hockey players of all time. Maurice was born August 4, 1921, in Montreal. He married Lucille NORCHET, daughter of Lucien and Leona BERTRAND, on September 17, 1942, in Montreal (Notre-Dame-du-Tres-Saint-Sacrement). They had seven children. Maurice played for the Montreal Canadiens from 1942 to 1960, helping the team win eight Stanley Cups.

FCGSC resources were used to confirm or correct information received on the Internet. His genealogy, going back from his parents, follows.

RICHARD, Onesime (Henri and Justine DEVOST)
LARAMEE, Alice (Charles and Seraphine SAMUEL)
Montreal (St-Enfant-Jesus), 5 Oct 1920

RICHARD, Henri (Onesime and Judith CORMIER)
DEVAUX/DEVOST, Justine (parents not found)
Amqui (St-Benoit-Joseph-Labre), 31 Oct 1898

RICHARD, Onesime (Damien and Veronique VIGNEAU)
CORMIER, Judith (Vital and Louise TURBIDE)
Havre-aux-Maisons (Ste-Madeleine), 12 Nov 1872

RICHARD, Damien (Pierre and Rosalie BRIAND)
VIGNEAU, Veronique (Jean-Baptiste and Marie THERIAULT)
Havre-Aubert, (N.D.-de-la-Visitation), 17 Jul 1819

RICHARD, Pierre (Joseph and Anne-Agnes POIRIER)
BRIAND/BRIANT, Rosalie (Francoise and Marguerite SCEAU)
Miquelon, 11 Jan 1791

RICHARD, Joseph (Pierre-Toussaiont and Marie-Josephte BOUDREAU)
POIRIER, Anne-Agnes, of Beaubassin (parents unknown)
Pisiguit, c. 1753

RICHARD, Toussaint (Alexandre-Boutin and Marie-Anne LEVRON-NANTAIS)
BOUDREAU/BOUDROT, Josephte (Michel and Anne LANDRY)
Pisiguit, c. 1732

RICHARD, Alexandre-Boutin (Michel RICHARD-SANSOUCY and Jeanne BABIN)
LEVRON-NANTAIS, Marie-Anne (Francois and Catherine SAVOIE)
Port-Royal, 26 Dec 1711

RICHARD dit SANSOUCY, Michel; of Saintonge, France (parents unknown)
BABIN, Jeanne (Antoine and Marie MARCIER)
Port Royal, c. 1656

Book Review

Jack Kerouac: au bout de la route...la Bretagne

by Patricia Dagier and Herve Quemener

Reviewed by Paul R. Keroack #157

This book, written in French and published in Brittany, France in 1999, is a combination, in alternating chapters, of a biography of “beat” writer Jack Kerouac, with a narrative covering several generations of his earliest known Breton ancestors. It ends with the one who emigrated to Quebec ca. 1721, from whom the whole line of Kerouacs (any spelling) is descended.

While such a book would not ordinarily merit a review in this journal - most members of this society neither read enough French nor are related to Kerouacs - its publication results from a long and difficult genealogical search that contains some lessons for us all, as well as conclusions that will necessitate changes regarding this family in the many reference works that we all consult in our French-Canadian research.

The story of the research behind this book was detailed in newsletters sent to me as a member of “L’Association des familles Kirouac” This society, founded in 1978, with less than 200 current members, is in turn associated with a larger group, “Federation des familles-souches quebecoises inc.,” to which many Quebec-based family associations also belong. Their web page (www.mediom.qc.ca/~ffsq/home.html) lists all its constituent societies, which readers may find of interest. Many associations conduct or publish genealogical research on the surnames from which the members descend.

A central problem faced by the Kirouac association was that attempts to trace its “pioneer” Quebec settler back into France, such as has been done for many other families (see Jette, LaForest, etc.), hit a stone wall in several regards. The French place of origin given by the first settler in his 1732 marriage, “Beriel, diocese de Cornouailles,” does not exist and later attempts to find records in France of a family named “Le Bris de Kerouac,” as he signed his surname on his marriage contract, also failed. It did not help that he used a variety of first names on different occasions, ranging from Maurice-Louis to Hyacinthe-Louis to Alexandre. In addition, he had the misfortune of dying suddenly at the age of 30, when his two sons were infants.

For at least a decade, the family association has employed genealogical researchers in France, until recently without much success. While some records have not survived, the likelihood of a whole family over many years not appearing in some French record in the 1700s led one researcher to conclude that the ancestor had falsified his name.

Patricia Dagier of Quimper, Bretagne, was engaged in 1996 to continue this difficult search. She read every parish record in the Department of Finistere. Although there were families in Brittany called Le Bris, none were also Kerouac. She investigated the locality called Kerouac, or “Kervoac” in Breton. There the leading family of that time was Le Bihan de Kervoac. In the meantime, the Canadian family members were searching the National Archives for any notarial record containing the name of the ancestor. Finally they found a record in which

the ancestor was a witness to another's marriage in which he signed his surname as Le Bihan de Kervoac, linking him to the Breton family. Fortunately, as a literate merchant and voyageur, his signatures on various documents in Quebec could be compared to signatures written by a younger son of the Sieur Le Bihan de Kervoac in Brittany- and they clearly matched.

The lesson for all of us is to diligently search all available records when faced with a difficult problem. The key record here was not his own marriage but that of a friend to which he was one of the signatories. While personal searching in the archives is not practical for most of us here in the states, many of the relevant databases are now in the process of being computerized. In Canada the Parchemin project is putting notarial records on-line. The PRDH has put the searchable database, now extending to 1799, online, though one must pay to view the full text. (FCGSC owns the 1600-1765 volumes, and has recently acquired a CD version of the 1766-1799 extension for the library). In France, Mrs. Dagier was able to consult computerized data for the parish records of Huelgoat, Bretagne from 1612 to 1812.

While for many of us, our "pioneer" settlers of Quebec are well-researched even back into France, there are instances when, because of shifts in settlement, inadequate or damaged parish records or confusing changes in surname in later generations, we may be forced to work around a problem from many angles. Fortunately in Quebec many varied records exist which if studied by, or for us, may eventually reveal the truth we seek.

“Religion” Abbreviations in Canadian Census Records

Abbreviation	Religion (Church Affiliation)
B.C	Bible Church
C. (of) E.	Church of England
C. (of) S.	Church of Scotland
E.M.C.	Episcopal Methodist Church
F.C. Free Church	Presbyterian
M.E.C.	Methodist Episcopal Church
P.C.L.P.	Presbyterian-Canada and Lower Provinces
P.F.C.	Presbyterian Free Church
R.P.	Reformed Presbyterian
U.P.	United Presbyterian
W.M.	Wesleyan Methodist

Source: <http://www.archives.ca>

Noms des Soldats et Marins Franco-Américains, Qui ont pris part à la Grande Guerre

1914 – 1918

Complé et publié par
Albert A. Belanger, Fall-River, Mass.

Dans

Guide Franco-Américain 1921: Les Franco-Américains et La Guerre Mondiale
Part 6

Submitted by Paul Labossiere, #516, Introduction by Albert J. Marceau, #766

In part six of the series, we have the list of the Franco-American World War One Veterans from the cities of New Bedford, Newton and North Attleboro, Massachusetts.. The list of veterans from Lowell and Ludlow is taken from pages 254 to 259 of the *Guide Franco-Américain 1921* by Albert A. Belanger. The reader will notice that Roman Catholic parishes within the towns further refine the origins of the veterans, which is the typical format Albert A. Belanger uses throughout all of his *Guide Franco-Américain* books. The origin of Mr. Belanger's list is from the pastors of Franco-American parishes, the town clerks' offices, and from newspapers, as stated on page 301 of the *Guide Franco-Américain 1921*. Errors which appear in the original are retained in the reprint. The number that follows the place name, be it town, or parish within the town, is from the original, but if the number is incorrect, the correct count is given in brackets, with the original count retained.

NEW – BEDFORD, MASS.

1017 soldats et marins, dont 66 sont morts.

Boucher, Rév. Osias, Chapelain

Adam, Av.	Auger, Will.	Beaulieu, Arthur
Adam, O.	Ayotte, A.	Beaulieu, Henry
Allard, A.	Ayotte, W.	Beaulieu, W.-J.
Allard, David	Ayotte, Will.	Beaumont, Fred.-C.
Allard, E.-B.	Baillargeon, J.	Beaumont, H.
Allard, S.-W.	Barabée, L.	Beaumont, Jos.
Arpin, E.	Bariteau, A.-N.	Beaumont, Wilfrid
Arpin, Jos.	Bariteau, H.	Beaumont, Will.
Arpin, P.	Bariteau, Jos.-C.-W.	Beauparland, J.-W.
Arsenault, A.	Bariteau, Zép.	Beauregard, O.
Arsenault, M.	Barriau, A.	Beauregard, R.
Arsenault, T.	Bastien, H.	Beauregard, R.-A.
Asselin, A.	Bazinet, P.-J.	Bédard, J.
Audette, A.-B.	Beaucaire, A.-B.	Bédard, J.-Albert
Audette, A.-C.	Beauchemin, R.-G.	Bédard, Jos.
Audette, A.-L.	Beaudoin, F.	Béique, E.
Audette, Georges	Beaudry, J.-C.-E.	Bélanger, A.-C.
Auger, E.	Beaudry, Jos.-V.-A.	Bélanger, A.-J.
Auger, Roland	Beaulac, Jos.	Bélanger, Art.
Auger, Ulysse	Beaulieu, A.-J.	Bélanger, Art.

Belanger's List of Franco-American World War One Veterans
 Massachusetts – New Bedford, Newton and North Attleboro

Bélanger, D.-J.	Bergeron, Jos.-G.-A.	Blanchette, R.-L.
Bélanger, E.-C.	Bernache, E.-A.	Blanchette, Wilf.
Bélanger, Fred.	Bernard, A.	Boisclair, H.
Bélanger, L.-P.	Bernard, A.-A.	Boislair, W.
Bèlanger, Luke	Bernard, Alex.	Boissonneault, Eug.
Bélanger, P.-S.	Bernard, Art.	Boissonneault, G.
Bélanger, Phil.	Bernard, R.-J.	Boisvert, O.
Bèlanger, Will.	Bernard, W.-J.	Boisvert, Wilf.
Bélisle, G.-J.	Bernier, Albert	Bolduc, H.
Bélisle, H.-J.	Bernier, C.-G	Bolduc, Olivier
Bélisle, V.	Bernier, G.-J.	Bonneau, A.-J.
Bélisle, Will.	Bernier, John	Bonneau, Fred.
Bèliveau, R.	Bernier, Joseph	Bonneau, H.-F.
Bellemort, A.-J.	Bernier, I.-E.	Bonneau, Jos.-E.
Bellemort, A.-R.	Bernier, Paul	Bonneau, Léon
Bellemort, Edw.	Bernier, Will.-L.	Bonneau, Wilf.
Bellencourt, J.-J.	Bernique, P.	Bonvouloir, O.
Bellencourt, J.-J.	Bertholet, H.	Bonvouloir, O.
Bellencourt, John-F.	Bertrand, A.-J.	Bonvouloir, R.
Bellencourt, Jos.	Bertrand, S.	Borduas, A
Bellencourt, M.-J.	Bérubé, J.-L.	Boucher, A.
Bellenvoourt, F.-E.	Bessette, A.-J.	Boucher, A.-J.
Belliveau, Alph.	Bessette, Aubé	Boucher, D.
Belliveau, Arsène	Bessette, Donat	Boucher, D.
Belliveau, Arthur	Bessette, E.-A.	Boucher, Eust.
Belliveau, E.-J.	Bessette, Emile	Boucher, G.
Belliveau, O.-L.	Bessette, Ernest	Boucher, G.
Belliveau, Will.	Bessette, H.	Boucher, Georges
Benjamin, A.-J.	Bessette, H.-A.	Boucher, Hector
Benjamin, H.-Jos.	Bessette, J.-A.	Boucher, Joseph
Benjamin, Hormisdas	Bessette, Léo F.	Boucher, O.-W.
Benjamin, Jos.-O.	Bessette, P.-G.	Boucher, Osias, Rev.
Benjamin, Ozias	Bessette, P.-U.	Boucher, Peter
Benoit, A.	Bessette, R.-C.	Boucher, Peter
Benoit, A.-O.	Bessette, Séverin	Boucher, Ulrie
Benoit, Arth.	Bessette, Will.	Boucher, Victor
Benoit, E.	Beton, H.	Boudreau, A.
Benoit, Edw.	Bibeau, Eug.	Boudreau, Arthur
Benoit, Edw.	Bibeau, H.	Boudreau, Félix
Benoit, Henry	Bilodeau, Jerry	Boudreau, Frank
Benoit, Jos.-A.	Bilodeau, L.	Boulé, A.-A.
Benoit, Will.	Bilodeau, Louis	Boulé, E.-J
Bérard, A.-P.	Biron, C.-O.	Boulé, F.
Bérard, Jos.-A.	Blanchette, A.	Boulé, Fred.
Bérard, Will.	Blanchette, Emile	Boulé, Jos.
Bergeron, G.	Blanchette, Jos.-M.	Bourassa, A.-J.
Bergeron, Jos.	Blanchette, L.-C.	Bourassa, Jos.

Belanger's List of Franco-American World War One Veterans
Massachusetts – New Bedford, Newton and North Attleboro

Bourbo, A.-C.	Caron, A.	Choquette, H., Dr. Capt
Bourgeois, A.	Caron, Alf.	Choquette, Léonard
Bourgeois, David	Caron, C.-J.	Choquette, Wilf.
Bourgeois, Donat	Caron, Edm.	Cloutier, A.
Bourgeois, Will.	Caron, Edm.	Cloutier, C.-V.
Bourget, C.	Caron, Edw.	Cloutier, Jos.
Bourque, Jos.-A.	Caron, Girard	Cloutier, Léo
Bourque, T.	Caron, Jos.	Cloutier, Oscar
Bourque, Théo.	Caron, Robert.	Cloutier, R.-J.
Bousquet, A.	Caron, Will	Coderre, E.-G.
Bousquet, Art.	Carreau, A.	Coderre, Emile
Bousquet, Henry	Carreau, Elp.	Coderre, M.-S.
Bousquet, Jos.	Carreau, L.	Coderre, P.
Bousquet, P.-A.	Carreau, Léo-A.	Comeau, L.-H.
Boutin, R.	Carrier, Daniel	Comeau, L.-R.
Boyer, F.-B.	Carrier, H.-P.	Comeau, R.
Boyer, G.-E.	Carrier, A.-J.	Comier, L.-F.
Boyer, Georges	Casavant, H.-J.	Cormier, A.
Boyer, H.-H.	Caya, E.-S.	Cormier, A.
Boyer, Raym.	Chaillé, H.	Cormier, A.-V.
Breau, A.	Chaillé, R.-D.	Cormier, Alf.
Breau, E.-P.	Champeau, D.	Cormier, Arch.
Breau, F.-F.	Champoux, A.-L.	Cormier, Aug.
Breau, Geo.-L.	Chapdelaine, E.	Cormier, Clovis
Breau, H.	Chaput, E.	Cormier, E.-E.
Breau, J.-J.	Chaput, W.-J.	Cormier, F.-O.
Breau, John	Charbonneau, A.	Cormier, L.-E.
Breau, Syl.	Charbonneau, A.-J.	Cormier, L.-F.
Breau, V.-A.	Charbonneau, C.	Cormier, Louis
Bresette, A.	Charest, A.-J.	Corriveau, Léo
Breton, Alf.	Charest, T.-J.	Côté, A.-F.
Bricette, A.	Charlebois, Jos.	Côté, C.
Brodeur, A.	Charon, Jos.-O.	Côté, Carl
Brodeur, Albert	Charpentier, E.-C.	Côté, Edv.
Brodeur, S.	Charpentier, H.-H.	Côté, Jos.-L.
Brunelle, A.-L.	Charron, C.-R.	Côté, Léo
Brunelle, J.	Chartier, A.-J.	Côté, P.-F.
Brunelle, Jos.	Chartier, F.-W.	Côté, Phil.
Brunelle, L.-A.	Chartier, Jos.	Côté, Théo. A.
Bulduc, Jos.-H.	Chartier, P.	Côté, Wilf.
Bussière, O.	Chartier, V.	Cotnoir, A.-B.
Cadorette, E.	Chartier, Wilf.	Cotnoir, V.
Cadorette, Ern.	Chaussé, G.-A.	Cournoyer, A.
Cadorette, Eud.	Chaussé, G.-A.	Cournoyer, Alph.
Cahotte, N.	Chenel, O.	Cournoyer, R.-A.
Carbonneau, L.-S.	Chevalier, O.	Couture, A.
Cardin, H.-V.	Choquette, F.-J.	Couture, N.-W.

Belanger's List of Franco-American World War One Veterans
Massachusetts – New Bedford, Newton and North Attleboro

Couture, Wilf.	Desnoyers, D.	Dumont, Louis
Cyr, A.	Desrochers, A.	Dumont, Ludger
Cyr, Arsène	Desrochers, A.-W.	Dupré, Albert
Cyr, Louis	Desrochers, Albert	Dupré, R.
Dagenais, A.	Desrochers, Alph.	Dupuis, A.-E.
Dagenais, As.	Desrochers, Alph.	Dupuis, Edw.
Dagenais, E.-J.-A.	Desrochers, Donat	Dupuis, Ignace
Dagenais, Georges	Desrochers, G.	Dupuis, Jos.-P.
Daigle, A.	Desrosiers, A.	Dupuis, L.-C.
Daigle, T.	Desruisseaux, A.	Dupuis, P.-H.
Daignault, Jos.	Desruisseaux, P.-J.	Durand, A.
Daignault, Will.	Dion, D.	Durand, A.-B.
Dandurand, A.	Dion, M.	Durand, Edw.
Dandurand, Edw.	Dionne, A.-J.	Durand, Georges
Dansereau, A.	Dionne, E.-A.	Durand, Georges
Daudelin, H.	Dionne, Emile	Durand, Jos.-V.
Daudelin, H.	Dionne, G.-J.	Durand, L.-W.
Daudelin, G.-D.	Dionne, Jos.-A.	Durocher, A.
Dauray, A.	Dionne, O.-H.	Durocher, Nap.
Davignon, A.	Drouin, A.-J.	Dutra, A.
Davignon, Roméo	Dubé, A.	Dutra, Jos.-S.
De Moranville, L.-R.	Dubé, G.-R.	Foisy, A.
De Moranville, M.-A.	Dubé, H.-P.	Fontaine, A.-H.
Degosse, A.	Dubé, Jos.-A.	Fontaine, H.-A.
Delisle, A.	Dubé, Jos.-J.	Fontaine, J.-H.
Demarche, J.	Dubé, Louis	Forand, Edw.
Demers, Art.	Dubé, Roland	Forand, Fred.
Demers, Jos.	Dubé, Wilf.	Forcier, R.-J.
Demers, Jos.	Dubé, Will.	Fortier, V.
Denault, Alf.	Dubois, D.	Fortier, Wilf.
Denault, E.-M.	Dubois, E.-V.	Fortin, Alph..
Denault, W.-H.	Dubois, J.-P.	Fortin, Emile
Desaulniers, O.	Dubois, Jos.	Fortin, Jos.-L.
Désautels, A.	Dubois, Rod.	Fortin, Léo
Desbiens, R.-L.	Dubois, W.-H.	Fortin, Ph.
Deschènes, C.	Dubuc, G.-L.	Fortin, Théo.-J.
Deschènes, Jos.-W.	Duchesne, T.	Fournier, A.
Deshaies, A.-J.	Duchesneau, A.	Fournier, A.-J.
Deshaies, Julien	Dufresne, G.-W.	Fournier, E.-J.
Deshaies, M.	Dulude, D.-J.	Fredette, Jos.-H.
Desjardins, E.-F.	Dumaine, W.	Fredette, O.
Desjardins, Jos.	Dumas, G.-N.	Fredette, W.-H.
Desjardins, Nap.	Dumas, H.-E.	Frenette, A.
Desjardins, R.	Dumas, Jos.-G.	Frenette, Eug.
Desmarais, A.-J.	Dumas, Roméo	Gadbois, A.-A.
Desmarais, A.-J.	Dumas, W.-A.	Gadbois, Adél.
Desmarais, Wilf.	Dumas, W.-F.	Gadbois, G.

Belanger's List of Franco-American World War One Veterans
Massachusetts – New Bedford, Newton and North Attleboro

Gadbois, Nap.	Girouard, Jos.	Jolicouer, A.-F.
Gadbois, Wilb.	Girouard, Sau.	Jolicouer, H.
Gagné, Art.	Giroux, H.	Joubert, O.
Gagné, H.-C.	Gosselin, C.	Jussaume, E.
Gagné, Lionel	Gosselin, H.-J.	Jussaume, Em
Gagné, Sim.	Gosselin, J.-N.	L'Etoile, W.
Gagné, W.-J.	Gosselin, J.-W.	L'Heureux, A.
Gagnon, A.-J.	Goulet, A.	L'Heureux, A.
Gagnon, Emile	Goulet, E.-A.	L'Heureux, A.-S.
Gagnon, H.	Goulet, Wilf.	L'Heureux, Ernest
Gagnon, W.-J.	Goyette, A.	L'Heureux, F.
Galipeau, A.	Goyette, Ad.	L'Heureux, Nap.
Galipeau, Art.	Goyette, Donat	Labadie, A.-J.
Galipeau, L.-S.	Goyette, Léon	Laboeuf, D.-E.
Gallant, A.-Jos.	Goyette, Will.	Labonté, A.
Gallant, D.-J.	Goyteet, D.-D.	Labonté, A.
Gallant, Jos.	Grenon, A.	Labonté, A.-J.
Gamache, A.	Grenon, O.-H.	Labonté, D.-F.
Gamache, Will.	Guilbault, A.	Labonté, O.
Garceau, E.-B.	Guillet, H.-J.	Labonté, Pla.
Garceau, E.-F.	Guillette, Lucien	Labrecque, W.
Gaucher, Nelson	Guilmeette, Jos.	Labrie, H.-J.
Gaudette, O.	Guilmette, J.-A.	Labrie, Jos.-A.
Gauthier, A.	Guilmette, W.-A	Labrode, L.-A.
Gauthier, A.-J.	Guimond, E.	Lacasse, W.
Gauthier, C.-H.	Hébert, E.	Laconte, J.-C.
Gauthier, Eph.	Hébert, Georges	Lacroix, L.-P.
Gauthier, Homer	Hébert, Henri	Lacroix, Wilf.
Gauthier, W.-E.	Hébert, Jos.-A.	Laferrière, A.
Gauvin, A.	Héту, A.-F.	Laferrière, H.
Gauvin, E.	Houle, J.-A.	Laferrière, R.
Gauvin, J.-A.	Houle, R.	Laflammé, A.
Gélinas, J.-C.	Houle, S.	Lafleur, A.
Gendron, L.	Isabelle, Geor.	Lafleur, E.-B.
Gendron, Wall.	Isabelle, J.-O.	Lafrance, C.
Genest, L.	Isabelle, T.	Lafrance, E.-L.
Génier, A.	Jacques, C.-P.	Lafrance, J.-P.
Génier, Adol.	Jacques, V.	Lajeunesse, A.-J.
Génier, Alph.	Jacques, Will.	Lajeunesse, J.-W
Génier, Cyp.	Jacques, Will.-J.	Lajeunesse, W.-J.
Génier, Emile	Jarry, A.	Lamothe, W.
Génier, H.	Jean, H.	Lamoureux, A.
Gervais, R.	Jean, L.-G.	Lamoureux, Jos.-E.
Giasson, A.	Jetté, A.-J.	Landry, Alb.
Giasson, Emile	Jetté, Léon-W.	Landry, D.
Giguère, A.	Jetté, Wilfrid	Landry, G.-F.
Girard, A.-J.	Jodoin, P.	Langevin, J.-T.

Belanger's List of Franco-American World War One Veterans
Massachusetts – New Bedford, Newton and North Attleboro

Langlois, H.	Legault, R.-A.	Martel, J.-V.
Langlois, Wilf.	Léger, Adel.	Martel, W.-J.
Lapé, Jos.	Léger, Jos.-E.	Martin, F.
Lapé, Louis	Légerre, A.	Martin, J.-D.
Lapointe, A.	Lemaire, A.	Martin, J.-H.
Lapointe, C.-M.	Lemaire, Am.	Masse, A.
Lapointe, Georges	Lemaire, C.-P.	Masse, D.
Lapointe, H.	Lemaire, Edw.	Masse, Joseph
Lapointe, H.	Lemaire, Ernest	Masse, Léo
Lapointe, R.-C.	Lemaire, Louis	Masse, N.-O.
Laporte, G.-A.	Lemaire, R.	Masse, Wilf.
Larivière, E.-G.	Lemieux, O.-E.	Masse, Will.
Larivière, J.-W.	Lemieux, Rev., C.-J.,	Masson, C.
Larivière, Jos.-B.	chaplain	Masson, C.-E.
Larivière, Roland	Lemire, A.	Masson, E.-E.
Larochelle, Jean	Lemoine, A.	Masson, Jos.-E.
Larochelle, Jos.	Lenieux, Joseph	Mathieu, Alb.
Larochelle, Luc	Lepage, J.-E.	Mathieu, Jos.
Lavoie, A.	Lepage, Will.	Mathieu, Léo
Lavoie, H.	Lesieur, H.-A.	Maurice, A.
Lavoie, Jos.-R.	Lessard, H.-J.	Melançon, Alban
Lavoie, R.-F.	Letendre, W.	Melançon, J.-L.-E.
Lebeau, Em.	Letourneau, C.	Melançon, Nelson
Lebeau, F.	Letourneau, H.	Ménard, A.
Lebeau, F.	Letourneau, N.-S.	Ménard, Jules
Lebeau, O.	Levasseur, F.-W.	Messier, C.-M.
Lebeau, O.	Levasseur, L.	Méthot, R.
Leblanc, A.-J.	Levasseur, P.	Métivier, A.-E.
Leblanc, Art.	Lévesque, A.	Métivier, G.-A.
Leblanc, Edgar	Lévesque, F.	Meunier, Jos.-A.
Leblanc, Edw.	Lévesque, Geo.	Meunier, Uld.
Leblanc, Evariste	Lévesque, Jos.	Michaud, H.
Leblanc, G.-H.	Lévesque, Luke	Michaud, Thomas
Leblanc, H.-H.	Lévesque, Théo.	Millette, A.
Leblanc, Henri	Lizotte, A.	Millette, J.-S.
Leblanc, Joseph	Lizotte, A.-E.	Millette, Jos.
Leblanc, Léo	Lizotte, Emile	Millette, Jos.-L.
Leblanc, Ol.	Loranger, A.-P.	Millette, Louis
Leblanc, P.-J.	Lussier, P.-A.	Millette, Wilf.
Leblanc, Paul	Mainville, A.-J.	Moquin, A.-J.
Leclair, H.-G.	Mainville, W.-E.	Moquin, J.-A.
Leclair, H.-H.	Marchand, A.-J.	Moranville, R.
Leclair, Will.	Marcotte, E.-J.	Moreau, J.-T.
Ledeux, W.-A.	Marcotte, Léon	Moreau, Jos.
Ledoux, A.	Marcoux, I.-H.	Moreau, L.-A.
Leduc, O.	Marcoux, L.-A.	Moreau, Wilf.
Legault, O.-E.	Martel, A.-J.	Moreau, Wilf.

Belanger's List of Franco-American World War One Veterans
Massachusetts – New Bedford, Newton and North Attleboro

Morency, A.-J.	Paradis, John	Pothier, A.-J.
Morency, B.-A.	Paré, A.	Pothier, Jos.-J.
Morency, B.-A.	Parent, A.	Potvin, A.
Morency, C.-A.	Parent, F.	Potvin, Jos.
Morency, John	Parent, H.-J.	Poutré, G.-W.
Morency, P.-J.	Parent, J.-A.	Poutré, P.-J.
Morin, A.-J.	Parent, L.-F.	Proulx, A.-J.
Morin, Alb.	Pariseau, O.	Proulx, H.-T.
Morin, Albert	Patenaude, A.	Proulx, Léo-P.
Morin, Amos	Patenaude, Edw.	Provencal, Ed.
Morin, Donat	Pauette, And.	Provencal, S.
Morin, Ed.	Paul, Arthur	Provost, A.-H.
Morin, H.	Paul, E.-C.	Provost, A.
Morin, Jos.	Peitpas, E.	Provost, A.-J.
Morin, Nap.	Pelletier, A.	Provost, H.-M.
Morin, Wilf.	Pelletier, E.-E.	Provost, Israël
Nadeau, E.	Pelletier, E.-F.	Provost, L.-F.
Nadeau, Jos.	Pelletier, Laurent	Provost, Léo
Nadeau, L.-J.	Pelletier, Louis	Provost, Rosario
Noël, A.-D.	Pelletier, N.	Prudhomme, O.
Noël, H.-J.	Pelletier, Omer	Puéry, Ernest
Noël, J.-S.	Pelletier, R.	Puéry, Ernest-J.
Normand, W.-J.-H.	Péloquin, Léo	Quintin, Ernest
Normandeau, A.-J.	Péloquin, Léo.-J.	Racette, A.-E.
Normandin, N.	Perreault, G.	Racette, E.-P.
Normandin, Roméo	Perreault, Léo	Racette, W.-Jos.
Olivier, G.-L.	Perreault, R.	Rainville, Léo
Olivier, J.-M.	Phaneuf, A.-J.	Raunville, Urgèle
Olivier, K.-S.	Phaneuf, Henri	Raymond, A.-W.
Ouellette, A.-O.	Piché, A.-A.	Raymond, C.
Ouellette, Donat	Piché, Eug.	Raymond, Donat
Ouellette, Will.	Pineault, Aimé	Raymond, N.-W.
Ouimette, A.-E.	Pineault, G.	Raymond, Will.
Ouimette, Art.	Pineault, L.-E.	Réne, A.
Ouimette, Edw.	Plante, Art.	Réne, H.-Jos.
Ouimette, F.	Plante, G.-J.	Riendeau, Jos.
Ouimette, Jos.-F.-A.	Plouffe, J.-A.	Rioux, A.-J.
Ouimette, Jos.-H.	Plourde, Léo	Rioux, Art.
Ouimette, Ouimet	Poirier, A.	Rioux, Jos.
Papillon, I.	Poirier, Léo	Rioux, Syl.
Paquette, A.-A.	Poirier, Matt.	Rivard, W.-G.
Paquette, Am.	Poirier, Ovila	Robidoux, A.-B.
Paquette, Aur.	Poirier, Thomas	Robitaille, Nap.
Paquette, Félix	Poisson, N.-J.	Rocheleau, H.
Paquette, Pierre	Poisson, O.-L.	Rousseau, A.
Paquette, Rod.	Poisson, W.-E.	Rousseau, L.-A.
Paradis, A.-D.	Poitras, A.	Rousseau, R.

Belanger's List of Franco-American World War One Veterans
Massachusetts – New Bedford, Newton and North Attleboro

Rousseau, W.-Jos.
Roy, A.
Roy, A.-N.
Roy, Alf.
Roy, E.-J.
Roy, Elie
Roy, Fred.
Roy, Jos.-C.
Roy, Joseph
Roy, L.-P.
Roy, P.-J.
Roy, Robert
Roy, W.-H.
Sasseville, Henri
Sasseville, G.
Saucier, C.
Saucier, H.
Saucier, Rosario
Saulnier, Nap.
Sauvé, A.
Savard, A.-J.
Savaria, C.-E.
Savaria, E.-C.
Savaria, Félix
Savaria, John
Sâvaria, U.
Soucy, E.
Soucy, Eug.
Soucy, H.-J.
Soucy, Will.
St-Aubin, D.
St-Aubin, Louis
St-Georges, A.
St-Germain, Edw.
St-Germain, F.
St-Germaine, H.-F.
St-Germaine, Léon
St-Germaine, Philippe
St-Germaine, Thomas
St-Jean, A.
St-Jean, Adel.
St-Jean, J.-P.
St-Jean, Jos.-T.
St-Laurent, C.
St-Martin, A.-L.
St-Pierre, Nap.
St-Pierre, Pierre

Surprenant, A.
Surprenant, H.-E.
Tessier, F.-C.
Tessier, R.-J.
Teteault, H.-L.
Tétreault, D.-F.
Tétreault, Edw.
Tétreault, Fred.-A.
Théberge, A.
Théberge, Jonas
Théberge, Omer
Therrien, A.-M.
Therrien, A.-W.
Therrien, Jos.-E.-E.
Therrien, S.-A.
Thibault, E.-A.
Thibault, Fed.
Thibault, Wilf.
Thiberge, G.
Touchette, Jos.-I.
Touchette, Tel.
Toupin, C.-H.
Tremblay, John
Tremblay, Jos.
Tremblay, Roméo-F.
Trépanier, Nap.
Trépanier, Paul
Trudel, A.-J.
Trudel, Oliva
Turcotte, R.
Turgeon, T.
Vaillant, W.-A.
Vallée, E.-J.
Vallée, Edw.
Vallée, Ephr.
Vallier, G.
Valois, E.-F.
Vanasse, Adel.
Vanasse, R.
Vanasse, Wilf.
Vanasse, Will.-J.
Verronneau, Jos.
Vertefeuille, F.
Vertefeuille, Olivier
Viens, A.-L.
Viens, Edw.
Voisine, A.-P.

Votnoir, V.-S.
Xavier, A.-R.
Xavier, B.-A.
Xavier, Jos.-L.
Yelle, Léo
Yelle, W.-T.

MORTS

Allain, F.
Aubin, Roméo-H.
Bélanger, B.
Bélanger, Jean-B.
Benoit, E.-J.
Blain, Adrien
Blain, Henri-J.
Blanchard, J.-B.
Blanchette, Arthur
Bourassa, Arthur-G.
Buteau, T.-W.
Caron, Alfred
Carreau, W.-Jos.
Cazenave, Alfred
Cormier, Clifford
Cormier, Irénée
Couie, W.
Daigle, Armand
Demanche, L.-E.
Dionne, Auguste
Dubois, A.-G.
Dupuis, Alfred
Farland, Alfred
Fréchette, E.-A.
Gagnon, Jos.-A.
Gallant, Joseph
Gauthier, Arthur
Gauthier, Joseph
Gauthier, Octave
Gendron, Hormisdas
Gibeault, Arthur
Girard, R.-J.
Girouard, Joseph
Hébert, Adrien
Hébert, Alfred-A.
Houle, A.-S.-J.
L'Homme, A.-E.
Labonté, N.-J.

Belanger's List of Franco-American World War One Veterans
Massachusetts – New Bedford, Newton and North Attleboro

Laliberté, Dr. Edm.- Joseph	Malloux, C.-D.-J.	Perrault, G.
Lamarine, B.-A.	Martel, Will.	Petitpas, E.-C.
Lamarine, Jos.	Masse, D.	Pigeon, A.
Landry, Georges-C.	Melanson, A.-E.	Plante, G.
Lebeau, E.-G.	Millette, A.	Poirier, Amédée
Leblanc, Camille	Ouellette, A.	Roy, Georges
Lecoq, J.-Bte	Pagé, Albert-J.	Therrien, Léo
Lefevre, E.-G.	Parent, J.-B.	Therrien, W.-T.
Léger, Urbain	Patenaude, T.-L.	Tremblay, P.-Jos.
	Percival, A.	

NEWTON, MASS

PAROISSE S.-JEAN-L'EVANGELISTE, 67 soldats, marins, 1 mort.

Babin, Jean	Ducharme, Ant.	Leblanc, Jean
Babin, S.	Ducharme, Rom.	Leblanc, P.
Bayeur, Jos.	Fréchette, A.-J.-B.	Major, Malonez, W.-Jos.
Béchar, J.-L.	Fréchette, Alf.	Marchand, Alf.-Jos.
Belisle, H.	Fréchette, Théo.	Marchand, H.-Art.
Benoit, Art.-C	Fugère, Jos.-J.	Marchand, W.-Alf.
Bérault, A.-S.	Gaudette, Jean	Masse, H.
Boisclair, O.	Gaudette, Simon	Morel, Art.-L.
Bouchard, W.-J.	Gingras, Jos. H.	Morris, Alb.
Boudreau, Alex.	Goulet, Ant.	Quigley, J.-J.
Boudreau, Art.-Ed.	Goyette, Jos.	Quigley, Jos.-T.
Boudreau, J.-I.	Hébert, F.-J.	Richard, Fred.
Boudreau, L.-A.	Jassette, Albert	Rousseau, Art.
Boudreau, W.-J.	Jassette, Eug.	Rousseau, Léo
Brien, L.	Lacroix, A.	St-Georges, Nap.
Champagne, S.	Lacroix, Albert	Terriault, Ed.-J.
Champagne, W.	Landry, A.	Terriault, Walter
Côte, Jos.-Alf.	Landry, Art.	Tétrault, H.
Deslauniers, A.-W.	Landry, P.	Tumbull, Art.
Desrochers, A.-Jos.	Larose, Jos.	Tumbull, W.
Desrochers, A.-L.	Lavoie, J.-W.	Viau, Tho.-H.
Devreux, J.	Lavoie, L.-Jis.	

MORT

Jassette, E.-L.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS – 76 soldats et marins

Allaire, A.-J.	Bousquet, A.	Chatel, N.-F.
Arel, Léo	Bouthillette, C.-A.	Cholet, A.
Arel, Léopold	Cadorette, L.	Cholet, T.-W.
Benoit, J.	Charette, A.	Côté, L.-J.
Blanchette, L.	Charette, A.	Cushway, J.. D.

Belanger's List of Franco-American World War One Veterans
Massachusetts – New Bedford, Newton and North Attleboro

Dauphinais, A.
De Grandpré, J.
Desmarais, A.
Dion, A.
Dion, O.
Douville, H.
Dragon, A.-T.
Dragon, F.-W.
Dragon, N.
Dragon, R.
Duplain, H.
Forest, H.
Fortier, E.
Hébert, A.
Hébert, E.
Hébert, R.
Joslin, Léo
La Rose, A.
Lacoy, J.-A.
Lacroix, G.
Lafleur, D.

Lafleur, L.
Lafleur, R.
Lafontaine, N.
Lafontaine, W.
Lamontagne, E.
Lamontagne, Jos.
Lamontagne, R.
Landrie, A.
Landrie, S.
LaRose, A.
LaRose, A.
Latour, R.
Lavallée, L.-J.
Lecoq, S.
Mathieu, P.-P.
Ménard, P.
Ménard, V.
Mercure, D.
Moffit, R.
Papillon, A.
Paquette, A.-W.

Paquette, W.
Parent, A.-J.
Parent, Alf.
Parent, E.
Pelletier, G.-W.
Rémillard, R.
Robert, H.
Rogers, L.-H.
Rogers, N.-U.
Rogers, W.
St-Jacques, E.-J.
St-Laurent, E.
Tétreault, E.-J.
Thibeau, G.
Trottier, A.-W.
Vanasse, A.
Vanasse, A.-P.
Vanasse, Alph.
Vanasse, P.
Venne, A.-A.

NORTH-ATTLEBORO, MASS

PAROISSE DU SACRE COEUR, 53 soldats et marins, dont 2 morts.

Achim, A.
Arsenault, E.
Beauchesne, Jos.
Beaulieu, T.
Benoist, Eug.
Bileau, Albert
Blais, Fred.
Blanchard, Jos.
Brodeur, H.
Cartier, H.
Chabot, A.
Clavette, C.
Daigle, Louis
Degenier, W.
Desgrenier, T.
Dupras, I.-J.
Gagnon, W.
Gariépy, W.
Gendron, H.

Gervais, H.
Guilbert, E.-C.
Héneault, S.
Héon, Alph.
Hevey, A.-A.
Jacob, Jos.
Labrie, H.
Landry, W.
Leblanc, Art.
Lecours, R.
Lévesque, O.
Magnan, Georges
Magnan, Jos.
Marcouiller, D.
Pariseau, Jos.
Plante, D.
Plante, Em.
Plante, L.
Poirier, E.
Précourt, G.-H.

Préfontaine, Ger.
Renaud, N.
Ringuette, A.
Robinson, D.
Robitaille, Jos.
Roy, E.
Roy, Louis
Rurivette, Jos.
Tellier, Dr. J.-E., 1st Lt.
Valois, E.-C.
Valois, Léo
Véronneau, J.
Viens, E.
Weldone, J.-J.
Yohel, E.

MORTS

Blais, Fred.
Lecours, R.

Franco-American Surnames Extracted from the 1910 Waterbury, CT City Directory, Part 7

Submitted by Paul R. Keroack, #157

Abbreviations - General

ab - above	dept - department	pres - president
adv - advertisement	do - ditto	prin - principal
agt - agent	E - East	prop - proprietor
assn - association	elect - electrician	r - rear
av - avenue	emp - employed	rd - road
bartdr - bartender	far - farmer	rem - removed
bdg - building	h - house	res - residence
bds - boards	housekpr - housekeeper	rms - rooms
bel - below	ins agt - insurance agent	S - South
bey - beyond	lab - laborer	sec - secretary
bkkpr - bookkeeper	mach - machinist	sq - square
blk - block	mech - mechanic	steno - stenographer
blksmith - blacksmith	mfg - manufacturer	supt - superintendent
c - corner	mgr - manager	tchr - teacher
carp - carpenter	mkr - maker	tel opr - telegraph operator
clk - clerk	n - near	ter - terrace
com trav - commercial traveler	N - North	treas - treasurer
condr - conductor	Opp - opposite	v pres - vice president
corp - corporation	PO - Post Office	WS hill - West Side hill
ct - court	p - page	W - West
	pl - place	wid - widow

Abbreviations - Businesses

A H Co - Apothecaries' Hall Co	C L & C Co - The City Lumber and Coal Co
Am Mills Co - American Mills Co	C R M Co - Chase Rolling Mill Co
Am P Co - American Pin Co	Corporation
Am R Co - American Ring Co	Ct Co - The Connecticut Co
B Watch Co - Bannatyne Watch Co	D B Corp - Diamond Bottling Corp
B & B Mfg Co - Benedict & Burnham Mfg Co	E A Mfg Co - Electrical Appliance Mfg Co
B & J Co - Blake & Johnson Co	E B Co - The Eagle Brewing Co Inc
B & R Mfg Co - Berbecker & Rowland Mfg Co	E J M Mach Co - The E J Manville Machine Co
C Coal Co - The Citizens' Coal Co	F H K Co - Franklin H Kalbfleisch Co
	H B Co - Hellman Brewing Co

H L W Hosiery Co - H L Welch Hosiery Co	N E Eng Co - New England Engineering Co
H P Co - Housatonic Power Co	N E W Co - New England Watch Co
L C W Co - L C White Co	N Mfg Co - Novelty Mfg Co
M J D & Sons - M J Daly & Sons	O Co - Oakville Co
M & W Mfg Co - Matthews & Willard Mfg Co	P & A Mfg Co - Plume & Atwood Mfg Co
R & H Co - Rogers & Hamilton Co	R & Bro - Rogers & Brother
R O Co - Rowbottom Machine Co	W Brass Co - The Waterbury Brass Co
R-C Co - The Randolph-Clowes Co	W Buckle Co - Waterbury Buckle Co
S & G Mft Co - The Smith & Griggs Mfg Co	W Button Co - Waterbury Button Co
S & J Mfg Co - Steele & Johnson Mfg Co	W C Co - Waterbury Clock Co
S E T Co - Standard Electric Time Co	W Cutlery Co - Waterville Cutlery Co
S Mfg Co - Scovill Mfg Co	W F F & M Co - The Waterbury Farrel Foundry and Machine Co
S S & Son - Seymour Smith & Son	W L & C Co - Waterbury Lumber and Coal Co
U G I Co - United Gas Improvement Co	W Mach Co - Waterbury Machine Co
W B G Corp - The Waterbury Brass Goods Corporation	W Mfg Co - Waterbury Mfg Co
	W R M Co - Waterbury Rolling Mills Co

**Franco-American Surnames
Waterbury, CT City Directory (1910)**

Letourneau, Wilfred L, cashier The Cudahy Packing Co rms 37 Holmes av
 Le Vasseur, John, emp W C Co h 7 New
 " , Wilfred, emp W C Co h 73 E Farm
 Levesque, Caroline F, waitress rms 184 N Main
 " , Desire, emp W Button Co bds 66 E Liberty
 " , George L, emp S & J Mfg Co bds 66 E Liberty
 " , Gilbert, " " " " " " "
 " , John B, emp M & W Mfg Co h 65 S Elm
 " , Justine wid Desire h 66 E Liberty
 " , Stella, dressmaker bds 66 E Liberty
 Lezotte, Edward R, foreman S Mfg Co h 40 Dikeman
 " , Henry P, emp P & A Mfg Co h 90 Wolcott
 L'Hommedieu, Edward H, emp J E Smith & Co bds Oakville
 " , Jessie F Mrs h 26 Dartmouth Waterville
 Liberty, Edward, carp h 95 Wolcott
 Loiseau, Firman, carriagemaker bds 378 Mill
 " , Joseph, painter bds 619 S Main
 " , William, emp B & B Mfg Co h 619 S Main

“ , “ , lab h 40 W Liberty
 Loiseau, Alexander P, barber Oakville h do
 “ , Arthur, clk 244 Mill h 249 River
 “ , Ephraim, emp O Co h Oakdale
 “ , Fred J, groceries & meat 244 Mill h 48 E Dover
 Loyot, Edmund B, emp Am R Co h 26 Fourth
 “, Frank X, emp W F F & M Co h 38 Clark
 “, Julia M, clk 132 Bank bds 38 Clark
 Madeline, Henry, emp O Co h 52 E Clay
 Madeux, Henry, mach bds 444 S Main
 “ , Stevens, “ “ “ “
 Maigret, Alfred, emp W F F & M Co h 60 Jewelry
 Mailhiot, J Edward, h 28 Steuben
 Maillard, Charles A, h 257 N Main
 “ , Charles A Jr, clk h 27 Round Hill
 “ , Edward P, emp W Brass Co h 215 Woodlawn ter
 “ , John L, druggist bds 257 N Main
 Manseau, Albert, emp W C Co h 97 Fuller
 Marcault, Henry, rem to New York City
 Marchand, Achille, emp S Mfg Co h 14 Galivan
 “ , Arthur, emp W C Co bds 17 W Liberty
 “ , Dolphis, emp S Mfg Co h Draper n Sunnyside av
 “ , Omer, lab bds Drayer n Sunnyside av
 Marcoux, John B, emp S Mfg Co h 124 Locust
 Marin, Louis, lab bds 10 Porter
 Marion, Guy E, rem to Boston MA
 Maron, Lawrence, driver h 377 River
 Marshon, Charles, rem to Boston MA
 Martel, Arthur, plumber h Young n Rose
 “ , Eugene C, S Mfg Co h 26 Magill
 “ , Ferdinand Jr, painter h 70 Wood
 “ , Hector, emp W C Co bds 70 Wood
 “ , Louis R, emp W C Co h 304 Washington av
 “ , Napoleon O, painter h 163 Round Hill
 Martin, Arthur, emp Brass City Lumber & grocer 58 E Dover h do
 “ , Arthur L, grocer 124 E Liberty h do
 “ , Charles, emp W Brass Co bds 317 River
 “ , Clara wid Edward, bds 400 River
 “ , Edmund E, h Wolcott rd
 “ , Edward J, student bds 1574 Baldwin
 “ , “ L, blacksmith h 57 Ayers

“ , Edwin F, emp B & R Mfg Co bds 21 Byron Waterville
 “ , Elizabeth wid John, bds 71 Wheeler Waterville
 “ , Eugene, carp h r 226 Hamilton av
 “ , Frank, emp S Mfg Co h 62 Laurel
 “ , “ , bds 228 S Leonard
 “ , Frederic, emp R N Blakeslee h 400 River
 “ , George, cigarmaker rms 47 Welton
 “ , Gilbert, elect C R M Co h 90 Ward
 “ , Harry, emp W C Co rms 4 Grove
 “ , Helen A, clk S N E Tel Co bds 38 Second av
 “ , Hormidas, emp C R M Co h 77 Ward
 “ , Isabella wid Daniel, h 38 Second av
 “ , Jacob, emp M & W Mfg Co h 102 Round Hill
 “ , Jacob, “ “ “ “ h 265 Bank
 “ , James, emp B & R Mfg Co bds 91 Scovill
 “ , “ E, real estate bds 97 Union
 “ , John, emp S Mfg Co rms 4 Grove
 “ , “ , emp B & B Mfg Co bds 51 Pratt pl
 “ , “ , emp Morris & Co h 432 W Main
 “ , Joseph, emp S Mfg Co h 12 Walnut av
 “ , “ A, supt H Wales Lines Co h 1574 Baldwin
 “ , Leo, in U S Navy
 “ , Leonard, carp bds 30 Woodruff
 “ , Louis Mrs, dressmaker 141 Greenmount ter h do
 “ , “ Jr, emp W Button Co h 141 Greenmount ter
 “ , Margaret N, nurse 3 Wilson ext bds do
 “ , Mary wid Frank, h 228 S Leonard
 “ , Minnie A wid Frank L, h 55 Spencer av
 Martine, Hezekiah W, emp W Cutlery Co h 59 Piedmont
 Massicotte, Adele wid Edward, bds 70 E Dover
 “ , Arthur J, lab h 12 Simsbury
 “ , Frank, emp W Button Co h 72 Mill
 “ , Frederick, emp W Mfg Co h 722 E Main
 Massicotte, “ , George, emp S Mfg Co bds 937 S Main
 Maissicotti [sic, i.e. Massicotte]
 “ , James, emp S Mfg Co bds 70 E Dover
 “ , Joseph, carp h 73 Clay
 “ , “ H, tinner h 132 Cooke
 “ , Louise wid Frank X, h 937 S Main
 “ , Oscar, emp W C Co bds 160 Mill
 “ , Philip O, painter h 160 Mill

“ , Wilbert, “ bds 605 S Main
 Massonet, August, emp O Co bds 12 S Wilson
 “ , Nicholas, emp C R M Co h 12 S Wilson
 Mathon, Edmond, motorman h 944 W Main
 “ , Fred, emp P & A Mfg Co bds 363 N Main
 “ , Gideon, emp S Mfg Co h 57 South
 Maton, Belle L, dressmaker 26 Court bds do
 “ , Robert, blacksmith h 26 Court
 “ , Thomas A, shipping clerk P & A Mfg Co h 38 Manhan
 “ , William J, foreman W F F & M Co rms (30) 95 Bank
 Matott, Frank, clk 442 N Main h 29 Camp
 Matthey, Leo, painter h 27 Fuller
 Melanson, Joseph, emp W B G Corp bds 68 Pond
 “ , Peter, emp W C Co h 68 Pond
 Mellette, Louis, clk 313 E Main h 46 Niagara
 Menard, John B, emp B & B Mfg co h 24 Camp
 Mercier, Joseph, emp C R M Co h 27 W Farm
 “ , William, lab h 842 E Main
 Messier, David, emp Am P Co bds 18 Sprague Waterville
 Meunier, Clarise wid Cleophas, bds 328 N Main
 “ , Georgianna, dressmaker 328 N Main bds do
 Michand, Octave, carp h 328 Mill
 Michaux, Bertha, emp S Mfg Co bds 254 Cherry
 “ , Mary Mrs, h 254 Cherry
 Michele, Mary Mrs, cook 22 Field bds do
 Millette, Alexander, carp h Bucks Hill
 “ , “ Jr, emp N E W Co bds Bucks Hill
 “ , Louis, clk 325 E Main h 46 Niagara
 Molleur, Arthur, plumber h 1614 Baldwin
 “ , Joseph, rem to Canada
 Mongeau, Fred, emp S Mfg Co h 217 Walnut
 Monnerat, Clara B, clk 132 Bank bds 63 Laurel
 “ , Joseph Jr, emp N E W Co bds 63 Laurel
 “ , Robert, emp O Co bds 63 Laurel
 “ , Victorine wid Joseph, h “ “
 Monnet, Frank A, emp W Castings Co h 989 Baldwin
 Monnier, Camille, emp B & J Co bds 249 Bank
 “ , Henry, bartndr 247 Bank bds 249 do
 Monnier, Isadore, rem to France
 “ , “ Jr, bds 249 Bank
 “ , Nellie Mrs, bds 19 Phoenix av

Montambeault, Geresime, h 35 Field
 " , Joseph E, emp Am P Co h Woodtic rd
 " , Ovid, emp NE W Co bds 35 Field
 Montanbeault, Arthur, emp Am P Co h Woodtic rd
 " , Ernest, " " " bds " "
 Mordo, Frank H, emp W Mfg Co h 54 Bronson
 Moreau, Fred, emp W C Co rms 15 W Main
 " , Henri, h 19 Brewster
 Morency, Rosana wid William, h 16 Bronson
 Morin, Adelaide E, bds 20 Catherine
 " , Hippolyte, carp h 130 E Liberty
 " , Joseph, emp C R M Co h 213 River
 " , " , coppersmith 17 S Main h 20 Catherine
 Morriseau, Francis, emp W C Co bds 69 Cherry
 " , George, emp C Coal Co h 28 Wall
 " , Matilda Mrs, h 69 Cherry
 Morrot, Louis N, tailor h 108 Chestnut av
 " , Mary A, tchr bds " " "
 Nadeau, Eugene, emp O Co h Oakville
 " , " Mrs, dressmaker Oakville h do
 " , Joseph, clk freight depot h 73 E Clay
 Norman, Frank, emp W Brass Co h 911 W Main
 " , Fred W, carp h Park rd c Middlebury rd
 " , Louise, emp W Mfg Co bds 26 Division
 " , Oliver A, janitor h 272 Bishop
 Normand, Joseph, foreman G A Upham h 101 Fuller
 " , Louis, painter h 33 Fuller
 " , Narcisse, tinsmith bds Grand View
 " , Rose wid Narcisse, h " "
 " , Stanislaus, emp J Draher h 38 Maple
 " , Victor, carp h Tudor n Norman
 " , William, fireman h 239 River
 Oliver, Edmund D, carp h 1082 N Main
 " , Harriet C wid William, bds Oakville
 " , James J, emp W Mfg Co bds 219 S Main
 " , John, carp bds 219 S Main
 " , Laura E, rem to Salem MA
 " , Louis, carp bds 444 S Main
 " , Olive wid Louis, h 8 Glen Ridge
 " , Susan, bds 461 N Main

to be continued

Periodical Potpourri
FCGSC Library Holdings - Journals and Periodicals
 Compiled and submitted by Germaine Hoffman, #333
 Part I of II

The French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut subscribes to a growing collection of periodicals published by various organizations in an effort to assist you in your genealogy research. Listed below are the publications available at the FCGSC library in Tolland, Connecticut. Be sure to take a look at these valuable resources published with one aim in mind – to help you find additional information.

PUBLICATION	RESOURCE DATES
American-Canadian Genealogist	1975 - present
L'Etoile d'Acadia, Newsletter	1981 – 1985
Bulletin de la Societe Historique Acadienne de Pubnico-Ouest	1988 - 1997
Bulletin Des Recherches Historique, Le	1954 – 1968
Canadian-American Journal of History & Genealogy for Canadian, French and Meti Study	1996 - 1998
Cashiers de Dix, Les	1936 – 1979 & index
Chainon, Le	1976 - 1999
Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin	1963 - 1991
Connecticut Maple Leaf	1983 – 1998
Connecticut Nutmegger, The	Vol. 4 – Vol. 32
Connections	1979 – 1990 & 1999
Cousins et Cousine	1981 – 1995
Descendants, Les	1979 - 1999
Dinghy, The	1988 – 1990
Downeast Ancestry	1980 (1 issue)
Echos Généalogiques, Bulletin de Societe de Genealogie des Laurentides	1984 – 1987
Franc-Contact Newsletter, Le	1983 – 1988
France Généalogique, Centre D'Entraide Généalogique de France, Le	1992 – 1994
Genealogical Helper, The	1953 - 1996

PUBLICATION	RESOURCE DATES
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Genealogical Reference Builders, Newsletter	1975 – 1976
Genealogie et Histoire	1983 – 1986
Heritage, Societe de Genealogie de la Maurice et des Bois-France, Trois-Rivieres	1979 – 1989
Hoelet, Organe de L'Association des Familles Ouellet – Te du Quebec Inc., Le	1968 – 1988
Je Me Souviens	1978 - 1999
L'Echo des Basques, Societe Historique et Généalogique de Trois-Pistoles	1981 – 1996
L'Entraide Généalogique	1978 - 1999
L'Estuaire Généalogique	1982 - 1999
L'Outaouais Généalogique	1985 - 1999
Lifelines, Journal of the Society	1996 - 1999
Links	1996 - 1999
Lost in Canada (1979 thru 1994)	1978 - 1994
Maine's Franco-American Heritage	1984 - 1998
Melting Pot, The (1985 thru 1991)	1985 - 1991
Memoires de la Généalogique Canadienne-Francaise	1944 - 1996
Michigan Habitant Heritage	1980 - 1999
New Hampshire Genealogical Record, The	1992 – 1993, 1995
Nos Source	1981 - 1988
Quebec Histoire Federation des Societes D'Histoire du Quebec	1971 – 1973
Rapport de L'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec	1920 – 1975
Reveil Acadien, Le	1988 - 1999
Revue D'Histoire de L'Amerique Francaise	1954 – 1971
Revue D'Histoire de la Gaspesie	1968 – 1971
Second Boat, The	1985 – 1990
Societe Historique Acadienne, La	1961 – 1992
Stemma	1983 - 1993

*Look for Part II in the next issue of the CML
Vol. 9, No. 4, Winter 2000-2001*

Mélange of Current Selections

American-Canadian Genealogist

Issue #83, Vol 26, No 1, 2000

- French-Canadians and the Winning of the West
- Life in Lowell's Little Canada, Part IV
- Etoile d'Acadie: Acadian Websites
- All this and Murder too: A Tale of Lowell
- Phileas Garant: Colonial Warrior and Disaster Victim

Le Chainon

Vol 18, No 1

Printemps 2000

- Reunion de la Famille Lauzon a L'Occasion du Centenaire de La Matriarche
- Jean-Baptiste Girard dit Jolicoeur
- Noces Tragiouques
- Des Major Qui N'en Sont Pas

L'Entraide Généalogique

Vol 23, No 1

**Janvier/Fevrier/Mars
2000**

- La Paroisse Saint-Michel
- Jean Dumay, Pere et Barbe Maugis

L'Outaouais Généalogique

Vol 22, No 1

Janvier/Fevrier 2000

- Les Potvin dans L'Outaouais
- Lignee Ascendante de Guillaume Fournier

L'Outaouais Généalogique

Vol 22, No 2

Mars/Avril 2000

- Ascendance partielle de Catherine de Corday de Repentigny
- Les Confirmes de la Paroisse Notre-Dame-de-Grace, de Hull (Quebec) 1892

Lifelines

Vol 16, No 2

Whole No 31, 1999

- Grasset dit Lagrandeur
- The Prosper Frechette Family of Belleville, Ontario
- The Seguin Family

Michigan's Habitant Heritage

Vol 21, No 2

April 2000

- Descendants of Pierre Couc & Marie Miteouamigoukoue
- Wayne County, Michigan Marriages Performed by R.B. Des Roches, Pastor
- First French Baptist Church of Detroit

Queries

The *Connecticut Maple Leaf* invites its readers to submit queries for publication. Members' responses to published queries will be printed in subsequent issues.

Query Number 7

BARTHOLOMEW / MALOTKE

Looking for the ancestors of the following couple:

- Husband : Antoine BARTHOLOMEW (-May) born in Germany in 1846, died in Meriden, Connecticut on 28 June 1897. Married probably PQ Canada in 1864 to Exilda ALLARD. Married a second time in Meriden, Connecticut on 1 November 1887 to---
- Wife: Franceska MALOTKE born in Germany 12 March 1866, died in Meriden, Connecticut 21 October 1931, daughter of John.

ANY information on the ancestors of Antoine and Franceska will be appreciated.

Submitted by Robert Bartholomew, Member # 1291

Query Number 8

TRUDO / CARR / MAHLEY

Clarence TRUDO born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts ca 1860, died Pittsfield, Massachusetts 3 March 1924, married Katherine (CARR), daughter of Matthew and Mary (MAHLEY), born in Ireland.

Any information will be appreciated.

Submitted by Robert Bartholomew, Member # 1291

Query Number 9

RACICOT / THOMAS

Henri or Henry RACICOT born February 1865 in Burlington, VT (according to his death certificate, but record cannot be found) and married 1892 to Delia THOMAS born June 1870 in PQ, Canada. Henri died December 28, 1927 in Preston, Connecticut. Delia died in 1944 in Putnam, Connecticut. They lived in Putnam, Connecticut most of their adult years and children Arthur, Eva, Edmond, Blanche were all born in Putnam. Need birth certificate of Henri(y) to get further on his line.

Submitted by Helen C. Cullison, Member # 1578

List of Surnames Researched by Members of the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut

Compiled by Patrick A. Lausier, #4

	A		C		Destromaisons 1460, 1624
Autin	1213	Cassista	1213		
Amyot	1624	Catelli	1617	Dionne	1623
		Chamberland	1610	Donnebier	1529
	B	Chantigny	1613	Dube	1613
Babineau	1613	Charest	1600	Dufresne	1432
Baird	192	Charpentier	1602	Dugas	1599, 1610
Banville	1213	Charron	1607	Dusceau dit Lafleur	
Barrier	1432	Chase	1619		1264
Bastien	1484	Chretien	1609	Dussault	1264
Bazinet	1607	Cleary	192		
Beaudoin	1492	Cliche	1620	E	
Beauchamp	1622	Cloutier	1605	Emond	1607
Beliveau	1492	Converse	1529		
Bellemore	1604	Cope	1620	F	
Bellerose	157	Cote	398, 1492	Fausse	1432
Bentor	1616	Cormier	1603	Ferland	1624
Beor	157	Couch	1529	Fiola	1213
Bernard	398, 1610	Coulombe	1606	Foisy	1602
Bernier	1624	Couture	1432, 1460	Foran	1213
Bertrand	1623			Forand	1213
Bessette	1624, 1625	Cronan	1604	Fournier	1616
Billard	157				
		D		G	
Blance	1609	Daigle	1602	Gauthier	1213
Blanchet	157	Dayton	1608	Godbout	1492
Boisvert	704, 1622	Defayette	192	Guilemette	1492
Bolduc	1609	Delpe dit Pariseau		Guilmet	1624
Bonin	1618		1264	Guindon	192
Boudriault	1432	Demarais	1606		
Bouin	1432	Desautels	542	H	
Bouley	1622	Deschenes	1460	Hall	1620
Bourgeois	1624	Deslaurier	1432	Hamel	1213
Breault	1624	Desmarais	1597, 1606	Hanfield	1624
Briere	1619			Hanfield	1624
Brodeur	1432	Desroche	1492	Hebert	1598
Brown	192	Desrosiers	1602	Howeson	1610

	J	Marquis	1603		R
Joulbert	1213	Maartin	1625	Raymond	1609
Jung	1611	Masson	1617	Riendeau	1213
		Mathieu	1432	Robert	1432
	L	McElhenry	1628	Rossignol	1626
Labonte	1492	Melancon	1603	Roy	1609,
Ladouceur	1620	Melanson	1603		1618, 1626
Lafrancois	704	Melenson	1603	Roy dit Desjardins	
Lajeunesse	1213	Menard	1628		1460
Laliberte	1627	Messier	398		
Lamanque	1432	Meunier	1602,		S
Lamagdeleine	1620		1624	Santanna	1604
Lamirance	1613	Minor	1628	Santoire	1432
Lamonde	1460	Miville	1460	Savaria	1432
Lamothe	1620	Morency	1599	Schmidt	1618
Landry	1627	Moynihan	1626	Sequin	1606
Lapel	1611			Simoneau	1597
Laprise	1627		N	Smith	1599,
Lariviere	1623	Nadeau	1620		1618
Larochelle	1602	Nasin	1624	Stanna	1604
Lavalley	398	Nault	1600	St. Arnaud	1604
Lavertue	1600	Nicolet	1264	St. Germain	1213
Lavigne	1484	Noreau	192		1484
Lavoie	1432	Normande	1604	Suprenant	1628
Leblanc	1610				
Leclerc	1617		P		T
Lecuyer	1432	Paquet	398	Therrien	1618
Leduc	157	Paradis	1492	Throwe	752
Lefrancois	704	Pariseau	1264	Trahan	1605
Lemieux	1619	Patenaude	1432	Tremblay	1602
Lemoine	1605	Paul-hus	1602	Trouillet	1213
Levesque	1432,	Pelletier	1460	Trow	752
	1627	Perreault	1600		
Locas	1432	Phifer	1432		V
Lord	1618	Philippon	1601	Valliere	1620
		Picard	1460	Vignola	1213
	M	Pineau	1213	Vivier	1620
MacDonald	1622	Poirier	1611,		
Macie	398		1620, 1624		W
Malinson	1603	Poulin	704	Warwick	192
Mandeville	1610	Pratt	1602	Wiggin	1624
Marcoux	1613	Provost	1432		

NEW MEMBERS

Submitted by Henry Lanouette, # 34

1584. **DICKINSON**, Marie Ann, (5 Old Windham Rd) POB 222, South Windham CT 06266-0222

1588. **TUCKER**, Mary **STEELE**, 50 Highridge Rd, South Glastonbury CT 06073

1589. **HOOD**, Jeanne F.

Winter Residence: 10998 SW 69 Circle, Ocala FL 34476

Summer Residence: 57 Darien Dr, Windsor Locks CT 06096

1590. **ROY**, Peter S., P.O. Box 36 #240, Sinclair ME 04779

1591. **HENRY**, Roland A., 363 Turnpike Rd, Somers CT 06071-1245

1592. **SLEEMAN**, Linda B., 140 Goose Lane, Tolland CT 06084

1593. **LAVOIE**, Conrad, 807 Pleasant Valley Rd, South Windsor CT 06074

1594. **GABORIAULT**, Charlene, 77 Cranberry Lane, Holliston MA 01746-2004

1595. **VIENS**, Omer J., 14A Dyer St, Danielson CT 06239-3503

1596. **WACASER**, John and Susan, 490 Route 87, Columbia CT 06237

1597. **SIMONEAU**, Robert W., 77 Old Derry Rd, Londonderry NH 03053-2219

1598. **HEBERT**, Madeleine, 130 Central Ave, Grimsby ON L3M-4Z2

1599. **SMITH**, Robert M. II & **WATSON**, Laurie, P.O. Box 621, Storrs/Mansfield CT 06238

1600. **PERREAULT**, Ben, 24 Iroquois Rd, Enfield CT 06082

1601. **PHILIPPON**, George E. and Margaret S., 8 Oxford Dr, Suffield CT 06078

1602. **LaROCHELLE**, Robert P., (111 Bridge St) P.O. Box 14, Roaring Branch PA 17765-0014

1603. **MARQUIS**, Susan, 167 Benton St, Manchester CT 06040

1604. **CRONAN**, Judy Ann, 315 Woodin St, Hamden CT 06514

1605. **CLOUTIER**, Sister Holly, 203 East St, Hebron CT 06248

1606. **COULOMBE**, Terry and **WIELICZKO**, Joan, 140 Mechanic St, Spencer MA 01562

1607. **BAZINET**, Jeff and Maurice, 358 E. Main St #12, Jewett City CT 06351

1608. **DAYTON**, Cornelia H., 447 Zaicek Rd, Ashford CT 06278-1045

1609. **ROY**, Leo W. and Stella Blanche, 11 Blake St, Springfield MA 01108-3022

1610. **CZIKOWSKY**, Linda Diane (**BERNARD**) and **HOWESON**, Tracey

33 Russell St – Apt. 5, Jewett City CT 06351

1611. **JUNG**, Barbara G., 565 Hartridge Dr, Hartland WI 53029

1612. **DESCHAMPS**, Kathleen A., 22 Elm St, Ware MA 01082

1613. **DUBE**, Dr. Donald A., 94 Oakridge, Unionville CT 06085-1472

1614. **GAGNE**, Pierrette and Lisa, 61 Graham Rd, East Hartford 06118

1615. **DUBE**, Romeo H. Jr., 95 Linwood Dr, Manchester CT 06040-6911

1616. **BENTON**, Byron, 5 Avery Heights, Hartford CT 06106-4201

1617. **CATELLI**, Armand, 18 Juniper Lane, Berlin CT 06037

1618. **ROY**, Ralph Lord, 697 South End Rd #37, Plantsville CT 06479

**New Members
(continued)**

- 1619. **CHASE**, Valorie Jean and **BRIERE**, Mary Jane, 489 Wolcott St, Bristol CT 06010
- 1620. **POIRIER**, Linda May, 76 Percy St, Chicopee MA 01020-1042
- 1621. **SPRANZO**, Annie Susan **BERUBE**, 385 Glen St, New Britain CT 06051-3405
- 1622. **MacDONALD**, Maureen and Kayla, 28 South Broad St, Pawcatuck CT 06379
- 1623. **BERTRAND**, Mark E., 57 Oakwood St, Enfield CT 06082
- 1624. **WIGGIN**, Kristine, (171 High St) P.O. Box 279, Baltic CT 06330-0279
- 1625. **BESSETTE**, Robert J., 2 Aimee Dr, Pawcatuck CT 06379
- 1626. **MOYNIHAN**, Shirleen **ROSSIGNOL**, 37 King Rd, West Hartford CT 06107-3311
- 1627. **LALIBERTE**, Helene T. and **LEVESQUE**, Andre, 27 Fieldstone Dr, Hebron CT 06248
- 1628. **SUPRENANT**, Claude E. and Cathy, 7 Old Stage Coach Rd, Fiskdale MA 01518
- 1629. **VIENS**, George R. Jr., 1531 Drexel Rd #173, West Palm Beach FL 33417-4233

Corrections / Change of Names and Addresses

NOTE: It is very important that we be notified of **ALL** "Changes of Addresses"

- 318. **VIENS**, Robert D., 443 Parum Rd, Colchester CT 06415-1938
- 577. **MUSUMECI**, Shirley **VIGNEAULT**, 123 Colton Rd, Glastonbury CT 06033
- 643. **COTTAM**, William Carl and **MILLER**, Maureen M.
The Old Mill – 697 Cottage Grove Rd, Bloomfield CT 06002-3033
- 820. **BROUSSEAU**, Dewey F.
Park Place Estates #505, (W. Bus. #83), Harlingen TX 78552-3633
- 828. **KLEMOLA**, Richard Allen and Cindy Marie, 349 Fay Rd, Pomfret Center CT 06259-1908
- 865. **LAZLO**, Barry E., 42 Oak Grove St, Manchester CT 06040-5504
- 1080. **LeBEAU**, Homer F. and Elizabeth, 41 Marilyn Dr, Bristol CT 06010-4406
- 1256. **HUNTLEY**, Heather E., P.O. Box 667, Lake City FL 32056-0667
- 1277. **COWELL**, Roberta, P.O. Box 66, Southington CT 06489-0066
- 1283. **CHAPMAN**, Sherry L. and **CHAPMAN**, R. Michael, 2097 Main St, Coventry CT 06238-2034
- 1345. **MORIN**, Robert E., P.O. Box 671, Milldale CT 06467-0671
- 1382. **GAGNON**, Diane J., 74 Fiske Hill Rd, Sturbridge MA 01566-1231
- 1392. **TURCOTTE**, June M., P.O. Box 1065, North Hampton MA 01061-1065
- 1551. **RIVERS**, Roxanne M., 46 West Park St #4, Willimantic CT 06226-3426

GENERAL FUND
CONTRIBUTIONS / DONATIONS
PERIOD: 1 December 1999 – 2 May 2000

MacLEMAN, Everett L.	# 280
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Total - This report	\$ 487.62
Total – 01 Sep 99 – 31 Aug 00	512.62
Total – 01 Sep 98 – 31 Aug 99	189.62
Total – 01 Sep 97 – 31 Aug 98	489.78

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BUILDING FUND
CONTRIBUTIONS / DONATIONS
PERIOD: 1 December 1999 – 2 May 2000

PICHÉ, Arthur J. and Jeannette L.	# 509
BOURQUE, Richard J.	# 1028
Total - This report	\$ 45.00
Total – 01 Sep 99 – 31 Aug 00	50.00
Total – 01 Sep 98 – 31 Aug 99	189.82
Total – 01 Sep 97 – 31 Aug 98	219.25

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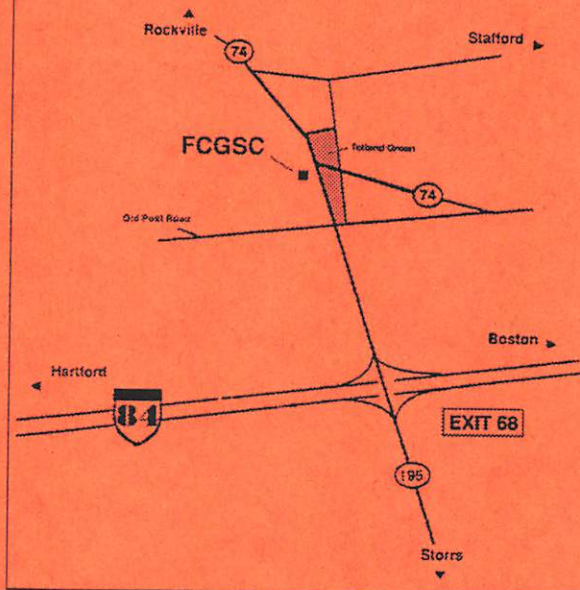
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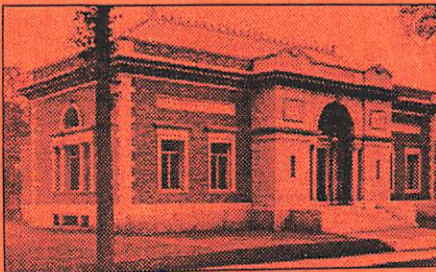
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