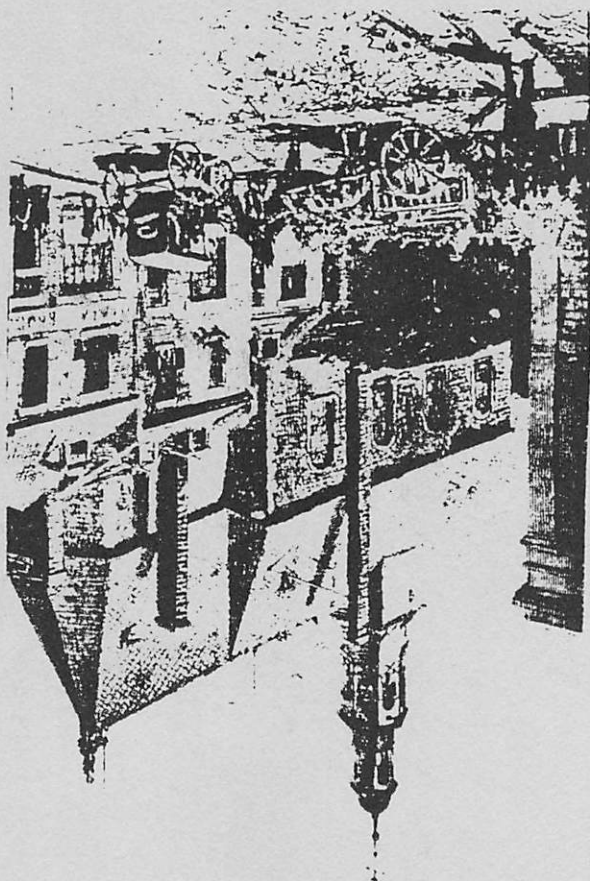


American French Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 2113
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02861-0113

Autumn 1982



Je Me Souviens

ISSN: 0195-7384



American French Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 2113
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02861-0113

New Officers

PRESIDENT

Lucille F. Rock
463 So. Main Street
Woonsocket, RI 02895
(401) 769-8079

VICE-PRESIDENT

Pauline Lemire
543 So. Main Street
Woonsocket, RI 02895
(401) 766-7312

SECRETARY

Lea Berard
7 Willow Way
Lincoln, RI 02865
(401) 725-1977

TREASURER

Therese Poliquin
88 Woodward Avenue
Seekonk, MA. 02771
(617) 336-9648

EDITOR

Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau
1200 Mendon Road (St. Joseph's Church)
Woonsocket, RI 02895
(401) 766-0626

New Directors (including the above officers)

Paul Delisle, 552 So. Main Street, Woonsocket, RI 02895
Alfred Gaboury, 5 River Road, Lincoln, RI 02865
Rachel Gaudet, 65 Capt. Courtois Drive, So. Attleboro, MA.
02703
Vivian Greer, 225 Bateman Avenue, Cranston, RI 02920
Jeannette Menard, 31 Calder Street, Pawtucket, RI 02861
Robert Quintin, 28 Felsmere Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02861
Gilles Rock, 20 Ledge Drive, Cranston, RI 02920
Jeanne Theberge, 808 Central Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02861
William Thibeault, 316 Sherman Street, Canton, MA. 02021

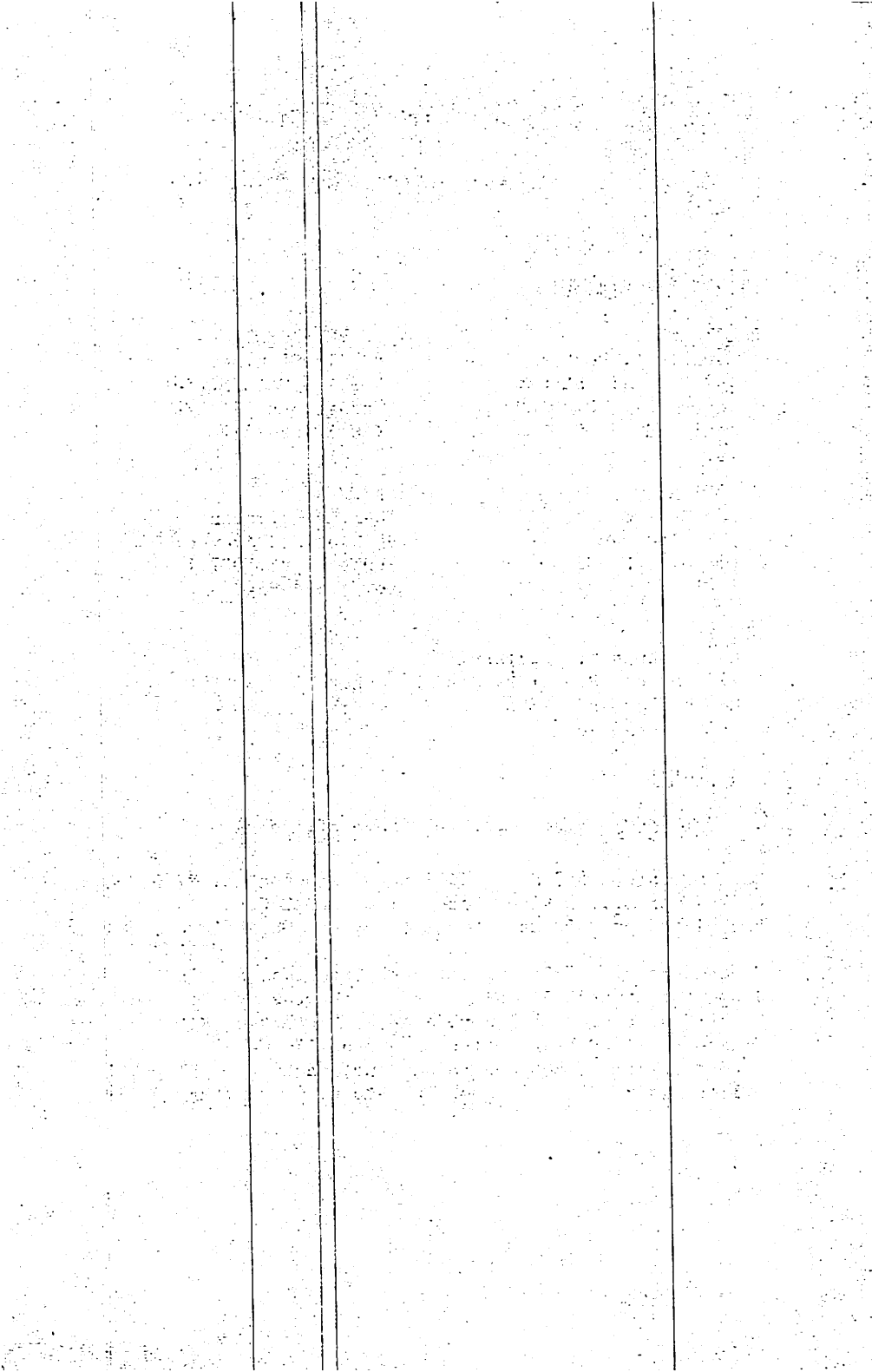
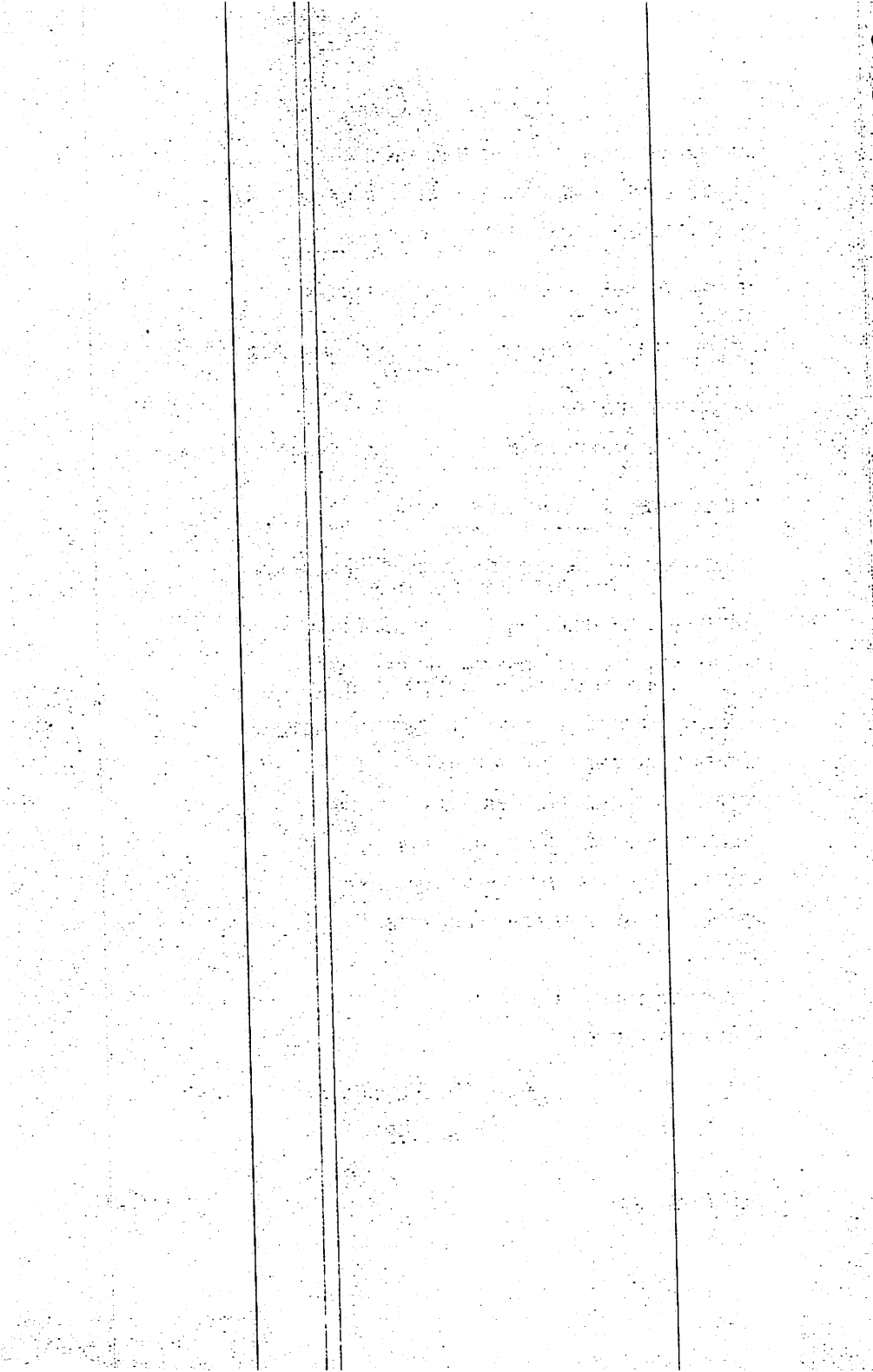


Table of Contents

EDITORIAL by Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau, Editor	1
TRACING OUR GENEALOGIES by Lucille Fournier Rock	2
VIGNETTE: NAPOLEON "LARRY" LAJOIE by Al Berube and The Woonsocket Call	6
LE COIN DE NOS ANCETRES: FRANCOIS PINSONNEAU by Lucille Fournier Rock	12
CONTES ET LEGENDES: THE FIRST ACADIAN MURDER by Rev. Dennis M Boudreau	20
MATCH THE SPOUSES	35
GENEALOGY AND BEYOND: A STORY ABOUT OUR PEPIN ANCESTRY by Wilfred E. Berube	36
THE ELUSIVE JEAN BAPTISTE LABERGE by Robert J. Quintin	42
IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY	54
RECIPE: PET DE SOEUR by Lucille Fournier Rock	74
ADDITIONS & CORRECTIONS TO THE LAST ISSUE and ANSWERS TO MATCH THE SPOUSES	75
DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY / LIBRARIAN'S MESSAGE	76
ADDITIONS TO THE AFGS LIBRARY	77
HOLDINGS OF THE AFGS LIBRARY - PART III	79
WANTED: RESEARCH IN FRANCE / DUES NOTICE	91
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE / NEW MEMBERS	92
MESSAGE FROM RESEARCH COMMITTEE	96
QUERIES	97
DONORS TO THE LOISELLE INDEX	98
ANCESTRAL CHARTS	99

Je Me Souviens
Autumn 1982





Editorial

As I write this editorial, the holidays are fast-approaching. In fact, Thanksgiving is only a week away; the season of family get-togethers is already here. We have entered a special time of the year where the customs and traditions passed on to us can best be utilized. And then again too, are the familiar holiday recipes, passed from one generation to another. The family blessing given by the oldest member of the family. Now is the chance for these to once more come alive.

Even though this is our Autumn issue of JE ME SOUVIENS, we hope that it will give you hours of reading pleasure, even during the long winter months. We thank all of our readers for the many letters and words of encouragement, after seeing our last issue. We hope to keep you pleased in that regard by offering an excellent publication, which we feel is one of the major assets of belonging to our society. Again, we ask for your support, as well as articles for our spring edition.

It's interesting to note in this season that even Jesus had two straight-line charts, one in Matthew's gospel and one in Luke's, showing his foster-father's and mother's lines of descent. You can look for them if you'd like. We're here to stay, and we have much to offer in the year ahead, but we need your help and your cooperation. Please consider placing your talents at the service of the goals of who we are.... And by the way,



JOYEUX NOËL!!

et BONNE et HEUREUSE ANNÉE!!

(et Paradis à la fin de vos jours!)

Father Dennis Boudreau, Editor
and all of us on the Publication Staff.

TRACING OUR GENEALOGIES

Today in the United States, more than ever before, people of diverse nationalities are visiting archives, churches, court houses, town and city clerk's offices, joining genealogical societies, writing countless letters, in an effort to trace their roots. There has become a need to know who we are.

Unfortunately, too many of us have taken a narrow view of our lineage. Too much emphasis is given to the paternal line bearing the family name, thus discarding as unimportant the vast majority of our ancestors. A typical question asked between two people searching their roots is, "Where was your family from?" and the usual reply is, "From some particular city or town". Obviously, these two are speaking of the ancestor from whom they have inherited the family name. What happened to all their other ancestors?

While I was visiting the small church of St. Aubin in Tourouvre, France, the guide told us the names of a number of people who had left this small village to immigrate to New France. Another traveller exclaimed, when one particular name was mentioned, "Oh, that's my ancestor!" Proudly I added, "Mine also." The traveller looked at me bewildered and said, "But he is more mine than yours, because that is my last name." I explained that if a particular ancestor was found in a given genealogy, whether he was reached through the paternal line with the family name or through a distant grandmother had no bearing on the matter; that to have more relationship with one person than another, the generation gap had to be less in one genealogy than in the other, or the ancestor's name had to appear more than once in a given genealogy. It was difficult for this individual to understand that this particular person was equally my ancestor, but after some reflection, he acquiesced.

The ancestors whose name we bear are important.

They have left us a precious legacy; they have left us a means of identification, which is the family name. It is a symbol that we use proudly and sometimes almost reverently. However, we must not become so engrossed and obsessed with this paternal line to the exclusion of all our other ancestors who have contributed to our very existence.

Americans who descend from nationalities other than French Canadian, may never learn who all their ancestors were because they have a great deal of difficulty in tracing their roots. For them it is an arduous, if not an impossible task. Most of the time, they must content themselves in tracing only paternal lines and if they are successful in tracing the family name for ten generations, they have accomplished quite a feat. Several factors hinder their success. One is the manner in which records were kept in the United States. Our civil and religious records often omitted maiden names and it becomes quite difficult to identify this particular maternal line and often impossible. Another reason is that records in the United States have not been compiled and published. The researcher must deal with original records, which is time consuming and sometimes costly. Other factors are the greater size and the larger population of the United States compared to the Province of Quebec. If the researcher can successfully overcome all these obstacles and manages to trace his roots to the mother country, other difficulties arise such as a language barrier and a cost factor.

We Franco Americans are a blessed lot, especially if our ancestors did not leave the Province of Quebec until after the mid to latter part of the nineteenth century. When such is the case, there is little research to do in the United States. To help trace our ancestry in the Province of Quebec, we have at our disposal the "Repertoires de Mariages", which are an organized system of marriage records dating back to the first marriage in the colony. These records are compiled in one of two ways, either by parish or by

county. The marriages from all the older parishes have been extracted and the work is progressing on the newer parishes. Because these works have been published, they are owned by many genealogical societies and libraries. There is also the seven volume "Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes" by Mgr. Cyprien Tanguay, which contain all the marriages in the Province of Quebec from its birth to approximately the middle of the eighteenth century. Therefore, if we can successfully trace our roots to about 1760, we can extract the remainder of the marriages from these books.

This is not to say that the average researcher will not need time, patience and effort to trace his roots. He certainly will. And he will encounter stumbling blocks, such as an elusive marriage that may take months to find. Because so much of his genealogy will be traced quite easily, he will find these stumbling blocks insurmountable. However, he will not know the frustration of losing one grandmother's maiden name after another, because French Canadian records always include maiden names. In fact, even records of death of married women are listed and indexed by maiden name only. With any luck, the researcher will be able to trace all his ancestors to the very first ones who left Europe and in most cases, he will learn where they originated from and who their parents were.

Because we are not limited to being able to research only paternal lines in our genealogy, we must not confine ourselves in this manner. We must not copy those of other nationalities who are not as fortunate as we, who probably can only boast of a paternal line because they could not trace their other ancestors. We must look at the entire scope of our genealogy and open our eyes to who our ancestors were. If we consider ten complete generations and this is not uncommon in a French Canadian genealogy, we are speaking of 1,024 individuals. Of this astounding number, only ten carry the family name including one's self. Must we carelessly discard and

forget 1,014 ancestors? In which way can we justify this? Are we not as much our mother's child as our father's child? Those of us who have known our grandmothers and who can recall with fondness the special attention they showered upon us, the special love they had just for us; those of us, who have such precious memories, can we turn our backs on this heritage? Yes, our grandmothers' names will appear on our charts, but will we boast of their ancestors who settled on the soils of North America, as much as we do of the ancestor whose family name we bear?

Let us take another look at our family tree; let us take another very hard look. Let us be as proud of such people as Jean Guyon, Zacharie Cloutier, Nicolas Delaunay and Pierre Aloignon, as we are of our namesake. And let not forget the women they married; the wives whose lives were as difficult, if not more so, than their husbands. And the next time someone asks us, "Where was your family from", let us proudly and confidently enumerate some of the many counties that they originated from. Let us not hide the fact that we know our roots, but rather, let us boast to the world how much we really know.

by Lucille Fournier Rock

Vignette

NAPOLEON "LARRY" LAJOIE

Genealogy:

- 0 ADDENIN dit LAJOIE, Pierre (
 DURGAU, Marie-Anne (
 of Pouilly, Auxerres, France
- I ADDENIN-LAJOIE, François (Pierre & M-Anne Durgau)
 ROY, Marie-Charlotte (Antoine & Marie Renaud)
 mg. 29/9/1760 - l'Assomption, PQ
- II LAJOIE-HADNIN, François (François & M-Charlotte Roy)
 LARCHÉVESQUE, Thérèse (François & Madeleine Mousseau)
 mg. 8/2/1790 - Répentigny, PQ
- III LAJOIE-ADNIN, François (François & Thérèse Larchévesque)
 BOISSEAU, Madeleine (Jean-Baptiste & Amable Jacques)
 mg. 19/1/1818 - Verchères, PQ
- IV LAJOIE, Jean-Baptiste (François & Madeleine Boisseau)
 GUÉRTIN, Céline (Pierre & Angélique Pareau)
 mg. 18/10/1852 - St-Pie-de-Bagot, PQ
- V LAJOIE, Napoléon (Jean-Baptiste & Céline Guértin)
 EVERTURF, Myrtle (?)
 mg. 9/9/1907 - ?

Editor's Note:

Just recently, while doing the commital prayers for one of my parishioners at Precious Blood Cemetery, on the way back to my car, I realized that I happened to park next to the grave of Céline Guértin, wife of Jean-Baptiste Lajoie, and mother of the subject of this article. She died in Woonsocket on the 11th July 1912 at the age of 79 and ten months. Her gravestone is located to the right of the Aram Pothier monument, towards the east Blackstone end of the cemetery, should any of our readers wish to inspect

for themselves the final resting place of the mother of this famous Woonsocketer. I also learned from the natives of the city that there is a small baseball field just off Winthrop Street named in his honor.

As in our last issue, the basis of this article stems from the research of Al Berubé of Montréal. We thank him for his many contributions to JE ME SOUVIENS in the past, and for those we haven't been able to publish yet, but will appear in future issues of this journal. Once again, we have supplemented his article with the actual obituary of Mr. Lajoie, which made the evening edition of the WOONSOCKET CALL on the 7th February 1959. We reprint it here in its entirety.

"NAPOLEON LAJOIE DIES AT 83,
CITY NATIVE BASEBALL GREAT"

Napoleon (Larry) Lajoie, 83, Woonsocket's charter member of baseball's Hall of Fame and the greatest hitter and most graceful and effective second baseman of his era, died today in Halifax Hospital, Daytona Beach, Florida.

The venerable Frenchman, who compiled a .339 batting average in 21 years in the major leagues, had been hospitalized for the past two weeks and his condition worsened Wednesday. He died at 9 a.m. today.

The former hack driver was one of two Woonsocket natives in the Hall of Fame, the other being Charles Leo (Gabby) Hartnett, now of Chicago.

Lajoie had made his home in Holly Hills, just north of Daytona Beach, over a long span of years.

Survivors Listed

He leaves five nephews and four neices. They include Fire Lt. Theodore P. Lajoie, J. Adona, Lionel and Waldo, all of this city; Mrs. Arthur Marchand of Bellingham, Mrs. Ella Adam of Saylesville, Mrs. Wilfrid Trudeau of this city and Mrs. Lillian Lamoureux, who has resided with her uncle



NAPOLEON LAJOIE (1875-1959)

(Photo Courtesy of the PROVIDENCE JOURNAL)

for a number of years.

He was a son of the late Jean-Baptiste and Céline (Guérin) Lajoie. He was the last of his immediate family, which included three brothers and a sister.

His score of years in the big league marked Lajoie as one of the "all-time" stars of professional baseball.

Endowed with a 200-pound physique, he moved about second base with an ease and grace that made him a fielding marvel. He was a natural and powerful hitter, fast on the base paths and had the type of "baseball brains" that made him a great strategist.

Contemporaries

He was ranked as a star in all departments of the game, even though his American League contemporaries included such luminaries as Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Eddie Collins, Addie Joss and Big Ed Walsh.

Lajoie, born September 5, 1875 in Woonsocket, finished his 21 year major league career in 1916 with a lifetime batting average of .339. He appeared in 2,475 big league games, most of them as a second baseman, with the Philadelphia Nationals, Cleveland and the Philadelphia Athletics. From 1905-1909 he managed the Cleveland club.

A graceful fielder and a consistent hitter in the dead ball era, Lajoie was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1937. The rawboned man of French-Canadian descent had lived in Daytona Beach many years.

Switch Contested

In 1901, Lajoie was the central figure in a prolonged legal controversy when he broke his contract with the Philadelphia Nationals and "jumped" to the newly organized American League to play with the Philadelphia A's. When the National League club got a court injunction against him, Lajoie transferred to Cleveland where he played from 1902 through 1914, managing for five years. He returned to

Connie Mack in Philadelphia in 1915 and 1916, finishing his big league career, but played in 1917 at Toronto and in 1918 at Indianapolis before retiring from the game.

Lajoie was a tall man, 6'1", and weighed 195 in his playing days. He threw and batted right-handed. Early in his career he was an outfielder and finished up as a first baseman. Although the record shows he played short-stop briefly, he will be remembered as a second baseman. He led the American League in hitting .422 and home runs, 13 in 1901 with the A's, and won the batting title in 1903, .355 and 1904, .381 at Cleveland.

After Lajoie came to Cleveland they changed the name of the ball club in 1903 from Bronchos to "Naps" in his honor. And Naps it was until 1915 when the nickname of Indians was adopted.

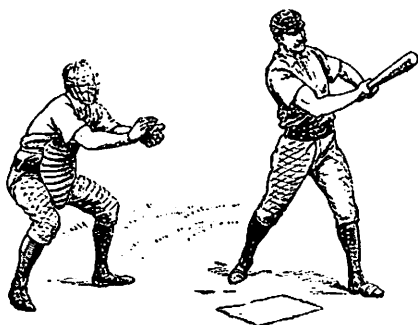
Leads League

He once batted .422 and led the American League in batting in 1901, 1903, and 1904, and also led the league with 13 home-runs in 1901. He made more than 200 hits in each of five seasons and set a record of 988 chances accepted afield in 1908.

Lajoie was driving a hack in Woonsocket back in 1896 when Charley Marston, manager of the Fall River team came to town and signed Lajoie to a contract written on the back of an envelope.

A few months later, a scout for the Phillies liked Phil Geier, Fall River outfielder, enough to offer something like \$1,500 for him. Marston was so well-satisfied with the offer he threw in Lajoie.

The Flying Frenchman became a star at bat and in the field almost overnight, while Geier soon faded from the picture. When the American league was formed, he was getting the salary limit paid in the National league, \$2,400.



Heart-Breaker

It was not difficult to induce him to jump to the junior circuit. Owners of the Phillies obtained an injunction against his playing in Philadelphia and the Athletics sent him to Cleveland's team.

The SPORTING NEWS, bible of the baseball world, reported that as manager of the Cleveland "Naps", his team finished a half game out of first place in 1908 and that practically broke his heart. He never really recovered from the blow and he turned over the club's managerial reins to Jim McGuire the following year.

He went back to the Athletics for a three year stint that ended in 1917. He then became manager of the Toronto International League club and there won his first pennant. He was never on a pennant winner in the big leagues.

"Baseball came natural to him", the SPORTING NEWS wrote of him, continuing: "Everything was graceful. There was rhythm in his fielding. Fans went hundreds of miles to see him at bat. Lazy, nonchalant, manner of standing there at the plate used to cause many pitchers to believe Larry did not have his mind on his work. But the moment the ball left the pitcher's hand, there was action- too much action to suit most pitchers."

"Lajoie was a great hitter and runner. Always could be depended on to go through with a play and many a hit be made swinging the bat with one hand, or as a result of throwing the club at the ball he could not reach. How he could murder a slow ball. Third sackers refused to play in on grass when Nap was at bat."

"If he wants to bunt, all right, but I am not taking my life in my hands playing in and then, have the Frenchman pull one with his power at me", was frequently a repeated remark, the SPORTING NEWS notes.

Al Berubé SGCF # 2018 & The WOONSOCKET CALL.

Le Coin de nos Ancêtres

FRANCOIS PINSONNEAU DIT LAFLEUR

Francois Pinsonneau dit Lafleur was born around 1646, in the diocese of Saintes, France. He arrived in Canada in 1665 as a soldier in the company of M. de St. Ours, which formed part of the Carignan Regiment.

At this point in Canadian history, there were barely twenty-five hundred citizens in the country. This meager number was hardly sufficient to confront the Iroquois braves who threatened to annihilate them and who had already proven their prowess by having killed between thirty to forty thousand Indians from other tribes since 1636. Pleas for assistance were repeatedly sent to the King of France and finally they were answered with the arrival of the Carignan Regiment in 1665. This large army marched against the dreaded tribe and won peace for the new colony which lasted for eighteen years.

A certain number of these officers and soldiers elected to remain in the new colony and the remainder returned to France in 1668. The officers, like M. de St. Ours, received large seigneuries and the men in their companies, who had decided to remain in Canada, became their tenants.

M. de St. Ours acquired his seigneurie from the king on October 29, 1672. The parcel was situated where the village of St. Ours is today. Three years later, on November 5, 1675, before Notary Adhemar, St. Ours granted Pinsonneau a parcel of land of 2 "arpents" in frontage by 30 "arpents" in depth. This parcel of land was situated between the lands owned by Pierre Dextere dit Lavigne on the southwest and Jean Celeurier dit Du Laurier on the northeast. The contract stipulated that Pinsonneau must establish residence on the said land, have his grain milled at the

seigneurial gristmill, reserve the hard wood for the seigneur, and pay the seigneur an annual rent.

Unfortunately, the record of the marriage of Pinsonneau has never been found and if a marriage contract did exist, that also has been lost. Either one of these records would have stated the names of the parents of both the bride and the groom, as well as their place of origin. The bride, Anne Le Ber (sometimes written Le Per), was most likely a "fille du roi" because no records can be found that would suggest that she had any relatives in the country. Without a record of marriage, the date of the marriage of Francois Pinsonneau and Anne Le Ber must be assumed from two sources, the date of birth of their first child and the arrival of the ships bearing contingencies of "filles du roi". Because their first child was born in 1674, it was likely that they were married in 1673. To strengthen the supposition of this date, we also know that a contingency of young women arrived in Canada in 1671, none in 1672, and another in 1673. Because the "filles du roi" usually married soon after their arrival and settled down to rear a family, it is more likely that their child was born one year after the marriage, rather than three years.

Because there exists a record of Pinsonneau's confirmation by Mgr. de Laval at Fort St. Louis, in Chambly, dated May 20, 1668, we know that he was from Saintes, France. The confirmation record, however, does not make mention of his parents. The origin as well as the names of the parents of Anne Le Ber remain a mystery.

After their marriage, the young couple apparently settled in the vicinity of Sorel, because it was in this village that their first child was born.

With the acquisition of his land grant in 1665 of approximately 60 acres, Pinsonneau had his work cut out for him. He had to first clear enough land to build a small, modest house for his growing family, and

in personal property and landed property of their said father and mother, etc. etc."

The aging Pinsonneaus continued to live on their farm in Laprairie for many years. With the birth of numerous grandchildren, the family was growing larger with the passage of time. As with other families, they certainly had their moments of sorrow, but they seemed to have a very good life, blessed with loving children.

The large farm became a burden to the old Pinsonneaus and they decided to sell a portion of it to one of their children. In this manner, the land would still be owned by a member of the family. On April 15, 1716, before Notary Barette, the contract of sale was signed. Francois Pinsonneau, the son, bought a parcel of 1 "arpent" in frontage by 25 "arpents" in depth for the sum of four hundred livres.

By 1722, Pinsonneau, now about 76, found he could not manage the farm anymore. On January 17, before Notary Basset, he and his wife gave the farm to their children in equal shares in return for a small pension to help them subsist until their death.

Two years later, on July 24, by a contract drawn up by Notary Barrette, the Pinsonneaus gave their children the remainder of their property. It would seem that all that was left at this point was furniture, tools and other personal effects. In return for this gift, the children promised to give to their parents in equal shares, "ten 'minots' of corn each year, two cords of wood, and all the necessary linens and clothes."

This was the last notarial document drawn up involving the Pinsonneaus. Like the others, it was not signed by either of them which indicates that they were both illiterate. Being unable to read or write was common in this era and it did not prevent ambitious and industrious settlers from earning a good

seigneurial gristmill, reserve the hard wood for the seigneur, and pay the seigneur an annual rent.

Unfortunately, the record of the marriage of Pinsonneau has never been found and if a marriage contract did exist, that also has been lost. Either one of these records would have stated the names of the parents of both the bride and the groom, as well as their place of origin. The bride, Anne Le Ber (sometimes written Le Per), was most likely a "fille du roi" because no records can be found that would suggest that she had any relatives in the country. Without a record of marriage, the date of the marriage of Francois Pinsonneau and Anne Le Ber must be assumed from two sources, the date of birth of their first child and the arrival of the ships bearing contingencies of "filles du roi". Because their first child was born in 1674, it was likely that they were married in 1673. To strengthen the supposition of this date, we also know that a contingency of young women arrived in Canada in 1671, none in 1672, and another in 1673. Because the "filles du roi" usually married soon after their arrival and settled down to rear a family, it is more likely that their child was born one year after the marriage, rather than three years.

Because there exists a record of Pinsonneau's confirmation by Mgr. de Laval at Fort St. Louis, in Chambly, dated May 20, 1668, we know that he was from Saintes, France. The confirmation record, however, does not make mention of his parents. The origin as well as the names of the parents of Anne Le Ber remain a mystery.

After their marriage, the young couple apparently settled in the vicinity of Sorel, because it was in this village that their first child was born.

With the acquisition of his land grant in 1665 of approximately 60 acres, Pinsonneau had his work cut out for him. He had to first clear enough land to build a small, modest house for his growing family, and

then clear more land for farming to support his family. With primitive tools, this was an arduous task. Yet, by 1681, he had already cleared 9 "arpents" and he had also acquired three farm animals. The livestock, qualified only as horned animals, could have been cows, bulls, goats or a combination thereof.

The Pinsonneau family remained on this farm for a number of years. It was most likely due to the invasions of the Iroquois that they decided to abandon their farm to move to a more secure region. In 1691, the Iroquois attacked the seigneuries of St. Ours and Contrecoeur for eight consecutive days. They burned homes and took prisoners forcing the residents of the seigneuries to flee to other communities.

The Pinsonneaus certainly removed to Ville-Marie today known as Montreal, because one of their children was baptized there in 1693. Their stay in the village was of short duration because on December 9, 1696, Pinsonneau bought a farm in the seigneurie of Longueuil from Charles Brazot, wheelwright, for 60 "livres". This was an unusually low price for any farm at that time. Although Charles Brazot was the brother-in-law of their daughter, Anne, does not quite explain this advantageous price. The contract, drawn by Royal Notary Basset stipulated that the parcel measured 2 "arpents" in frontage by 20 "arpents" in depth and was situated between the farms of Andre Hachin dit St. Andre and Louis Marie dit Ste. Marie.

By this time, the Pinsonneaus had grown children, one of whom had already married, but there still remained young ones at home. The children would reach their majority in the pleasant, tranquil surroundings of Longueuil.

Fourteen years later, in 1710, Pinsonneau and his wife sold their farm in Longueuil and bought another property in Laprairie from Louise Le Breuil, widow of Marin Deniau dit Sully, sieur Des Taillis. This was to be the last property they would purchase and it was

here that they were destined to spend the remainder of their lives.

Four years later, in deference to their aging parents who were now approximately 68 and 67 years old, the Pinsonneau children presented themselves before Notary Bassette, to draw up a contract acquitting their parents of the monetary gifts they had received from them at the time of their respective marriages, in such a manner that they would not be able to lay claim to their inheritances. The contract read thus:

"Were present in person the sieurs Pierre Pinsonneau, Francois and Jacques Pinsonneau, brothers, and Nicollas Brasseau, residing in Villemarie being presently in this said area of Laprairie, as having married Anne Pinsonneau, who willingly and by their own free will have recognized and confessed, as by these presents recognize and confess to having heretofore received from sieur Francois Pinsonneau and Anne Leper, his wife, each here present, the sum of one hundred fifty 'livres' in personal property, for the same sum that the said Francois Pinsonneau and Anne Leper, his wife, had given to the sieur Pierre Senecal at the marriage of Marguerite Pinsonneau, their daughter, as is shown by their marriage contract passed before maitre Pierre Raimbault, royal notary, dated the twenty first of October, one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight, which and of which sums, the said sieurs Pierre, Francois, Jacques Pinsonneau and the said sieur Brasseau have released and discharged the said sieur Francois Pinsonnean and Anne Leper, their mother, and the said Senecal and the said Marguerite Pinsonneau consented to them as to the presents, that they be all equal from now and forever in all rights and inheritances that they could have and inherit in the future

in personal property and landed property of their said father and mother, etc. etc."

The aging Pinsonneaus continued to live on their farm in Laprairie for many years. With the birth of numerous grandchildren, the family was growing larger with the passage of time. As with other families, they certainly had their moments of sorrow, but they seemed to have a very good life, blessed with loving children.

The large farm became a burden to the old Pinsonneaus and they decided to sell a portion of it to one of their children. In this manner, the land would still be owned by a member of the family. On April 15, 1716, before Notary Barette, the contract of sale was signed. Francois Pinsonneau, the son, bought a parcel of 1 "arpent" in frontage by 25 "arpents" in depth for the sum of four hundred livres.

By 1722, Pinsonneau, now about 76, found he could not manage the farm anymore. On January 17, before Notary Basset, he and his wife gave the farm to their children in equal shares in return for a small pension to help them subsist until their death.

Two years later, on July 24, by a contract drawn up by Notary Barrette, the Pinsonneaus gave their children the remainder of their property. It would seem that all that was left at this point was furniture, tools and other personal effects. In return for this gift, the children promised to give to their parents in equal shares, "ten 'minots' of corn each year, two cords of wood, and all the necessary linens and clothes."

This was the last notarial document drawn up involving the Pinsonneaus. Like the others, it was not signed by either of them which indicates that they were both illiterate. Being unable to read or write was common in this era and it did not prevent ambitious and industrious settlers from earning a good

living. Pinsonneau had done well by himself. If half of his farm in Laprairie was worth 400 "livres", it had to be a well cleared and productive parcel of land because this was a substantial amount of money for roughly 25 acres. Although this parcel was sold to his son, there is no reason to believe that Pinsonneau was taking advantage of him. If such had been the case, it is doubtful that the children would have been so considerate and thoughtful of their parents.

Francois Pinsonneau and Anne Le Ber had enjoyed a long, full life. They had had eight children, some of whom had given them many grandchildren, and they had lived long enough to know seven of their great grandchildren. They had celebrated their golden jubilee and a few more anniversaries before they were separated. Pinsonneau bid farewell to his wife on January 26, 1731. His record of death reads as follows:

"The year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, on the twenty-seventh day of the month of January was buried in the cemetery by me, priest and pastor of La Prairie de la Madeleine, Francois Pinsono, eighty-four years of age, who died yesterday around eight o'clock in the evening, after having received all the Sacrements - The interment was made in presence of Pierre and Francois Pinsono, his children, the said Francois has declared unable to write nor sign of this inquiry following the ordinance. Signed: P. Pinsono, Andre Jorian, priest."

Francois Pinsonneau's wife, Anne Le Ber, followed him one year later, almost to the day. Her record of death reads as follows:

"The year one thousand seven hundred thirty-two, the thirtieth day of the month of January, by monsieur Jorian, priest and pastor of Contrecoeur, with me present, was

buried in the cemetery of the parish of La Prairie, the body of Anne Le Per, widow of Francois Pinsonneau, about eighty three years of age, having died the eve of the said day, after having received all the Sacrements, in testimony whereof I have signed the present act. Moyse Dupuy and Raphael Dessan, also witnesses, have declared unable to sign of this inquiry etc. Signed: Jacques Desligneris, priest."

Children of Francois Pinsonneau and Anne Le Ber:

Pierre: b. 3 April 1674 Sorel (S); m. 19 October 1700 Montreal (M), to Marie Charlotte Lecours, daughter of Michel Lecours and Louise Leblanc. d. 22 September 1744 Laprairie (L).

Anne: b. 2 November 1676 (S); m. 11 October 1694 (M) to Nicolas Braseau, son of Nicolas Braseau and Perette Billard; d. 17 January 1741 (M).

Marguerite: b. 1679; m. 4 November 1698 (M), to Pierre Senecal, son of Jean Senecal and Catherine De Seine.

Jean: b. 19 March 1682 Contrecoeur (C), but born on the 13th (C).

Francois: b. 15 August 1684 (C), but born on the 14th (C).

Agnes: b. 2 July 1687 (C).

Marie Anne: b. 13 January 1693 (M); d. 22 October 1693 (M).

Jacques: b. ____; m. 21 July 1712 (L) to Marie Bourassa, daughter of Francois Bourassa and Marie Le Ber.

Tanguay was in error when he attributed a second marriage to Anne Le Ber in 1698, to a M. Albrin. The documents prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that she never remarried.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

MEMOIRES DE LA SOCIETE GENEALOGIQUE CANADIENNE FRANCAISE

Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Vol. XII
No. 4. pp.118-122.

Auger, Roland-J. "Francois
Pinsonneau dit Lafleur".

Tanguay, Mgr. Cyprien. DICTIONNAIRE GENEALOGIQUE DES FAMILLES CANADIENNES

Pawtucket, R.I. 1982. Quintin-Rock
Publications. 7 Vol.

Dumas, Sylvio. LES FILLES DU ROI EN NOUVELLE FRANCE

Quebec, Quebec, Canada. 1972. La
Societe Historique de Quebec. p.272

Sulte, Benjamin. LE REGIMENT DE CARIGNAN Montreal, Quebec, Canada. 1922. G. Ducharme.

Sulte, Benjamin. HISTOIRE DES CANADIENS FRANCAIS

Montreal, Quebec, Canada. 1882.
Wilson & Cie. Tome 5. p. 74.

Contes et Legendes

THE FIRST ACADIAN MURDER

The name "Acadian" easily connotes a simple, peace-loving and neutral people, exiled from their home in Nova Scotia. Closely associated with this is their strong faith and moral fiber. Major crimes were non-existent in the Acadian community. Thus, it is rare to conceive of such an act as murder as taking place within their environment. Early in the history of the settlement of Prince Edward Island, in fact in June of 1812, such a heinous act did take place. This gruesome event is still recalled in a ballad, popular in various parts of the Canadian Maritimes, entitled "Le Meurtrier de sa Femme" or "La Complainte de Pinquin".

Rare as it is that something good should result from something so tragic, it is not surprising. Due to the actions of a temporarily insane ancestor, Xavier Gallant, his direct act of violence, and subsequent incarceration in the deplorable conditions of the Charlottetown jail, led to a complete reform of prisons for that smallest of the Canadian provinces.

The Man and His Deed

Louis Gallant and Anne Chiasson were married at St-Pierre-du-Nord on Ile St-Jean (today Prince Edward Island) on the 8th of January 1753. His grandparents were Michel Haché dit Gallant and Anne Cormier who had come to Port-Lajoie from Beaubassin in Acadia. Michel was later named harbor-master of Port-Lajoie (now Charlottetown). From all evidence, Louis and Anne Gallant, during the deportation of the Acadians from Ile St-Jean, fled to Ristigouche at the western end of the Baie-des-Chaleurs. While there, they had a child baptized on the 9th of January 1761. Although the child's name was omitted from the baptismal act in the register, the family genealogist, Father Patrice Gallant, presumes that this was their son Xavier, the subject of this article.

Much later, Xavier and two of his brothers, Alexandre and Fabien returned to live on Ile St-Jean. While there,

GENEALOGY OF XAVIER GALLANT

- 0 L'ARCHÉ, Pierre (
LANGLOIS, Adrienne (
of St-Pierre-Mondidier, France
Diocese of Beauvais
- I HACHÉ dit GALLANT, Michel (Pierre & Adrienne Langlois)
CORMIER, Anne (Thomas & Madeleine Girouard)
mg. 1690 - Beaubassin, Acadia
- II HACHÉ-GALLANT, Pierre (Michel & Anne Cormier)
LAVERGNE, Cécile (Pierre & Anne Bernon)
mg. towards 1725 - Beaubassin, Acadia
- III HACHÉ-GALLANT, Louis (Pierre & Cécile Lavergne)
CHIASSON, Anne (François & Anne Doucet)
mg. 8/1/1753 - St-Pierre-du-Nord, P.E.I.
- IV GALLANT, Xavier (Louis & Anne Chiasson)
DOUCET, Madeleine (Michel & Louise Belliveau)
mg. - Rustico, PEI

Children of Xavier Gallant and Madeleine Doucet:

1. Lange mg. c1812-Mt-Carmel, PEI to M-Hélène Gallant
2. Daniel mg. 26/9/1814-Rustico, PEI to Marguerite
Arsenault
3. Fidèle 1mg. c1811-Miscouche, PEI to Barbe Poirier
" 2mg. 14/11/1836-Miscouche, PEI to Marguerite
Arsenault
4. Victor mg. 10/2/1817-Egmont-Baie, PEI to Charlotte
Bernard
5. Bruno mg. 19/2/1822-Mt-Carmel, PEI to Henriette Aucoin
6. Julithe mg. -Rustico, PEI to Clément Martin
7. Edesse mg. -Rustico, PEI to Armand Martin

Xavier married Madeleine Doucet, the daughter of Michel Doucet and Louise Belliveau. Of this marriage were born eight children, seven of which were living at the time of the murder. They were: Lange, Daniel, Fidèle, Victor, Bruno, Julithe and Edesse. The new couple established themselves on lot number 16, near other tenants, in the area contingent to Malpeque Bay. This land later passed into the hands of the John Ramsay family, of English origin, and later took the name of "Rose Hill Farm".

On Thursday, the 11th of June 1812, Xavier Gallant took his wife for a walk in the woods, where he murdered her with an ax, and where he also hid the body. The reason for this fatal act is ambiguous, as the account of his trial will later reveal. The following Sunday, the people of the village came to apprehend the murderer, who led them to the mortal remains of the victim. He was then immediately transported to the Charlottetown jail!

Gladly, first-hand documents concerning the murderer and his action are numerous, which inform us in a suffusedly-detailed fashion concerning the major part of the circumstances which surround this event. Thanks to these documents, many discrepancies are able to be explained concerning the event as well as the ballad. One must note that the descendants of Xavier Gallant are numerous in the Egmont-Baie and Mont-Carmel regions of the Island, where many folkloric inquiries have been made concerning the "complainte", and where oral tradition has greatly supplemented many important facts reported concerning this affair. The murder of Madeleine Gallant by her husband was certainly an epoch event among the Acadian population of Prince Edward Island. To our knowledge, this was the first murder committed among the insular Acadians.

The King vs. Francois-Xavier Gallant

On Tuesday, the 30th of June 1812, Xavier Gallant appeared in the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island before chief-justice Caesar Colclough and his assistant judges Robert Gray and James Curtis. He pleaded not guilty to the murder of his spouse. His trial was set for the following Friday, the 3rd of July. It lasted a relatively short duration, beginning at 9 A.M. and ending the same day at

7:30 P.M.

The Procurator-General appointed James Bardin Palmer, judicial counsellor for the Crown, to be lawyer for the prisoner. The jury was composed of twelve men, all English-speaking. They were: William McEwen, Richard Chappel, James Wilson, Peter Hewitt, Joseph Dingwell, Donald McDonald, George Mackey, John McGregor, David Higgins, Nathan Davis, Joseph Avaard and George Aitkin. The witnesses numbered eleven, six for the Crown, and five for the defense. Those produced by the Procurator-General were: Victor and Fidèle Gallant, sons of the accused; Jean-Baptiste Gallant, Xavier's cousin; Prosper Poirier; Daniel Campbell and Col. Harry Compton. On his side, the defense lawyer called the following witnesses: Placide Arsenault; William Clark; George Blood; Samuel Cameron, Xavier's closest neighbor; and Lange Gallant, Xavier's oldest son. Given that most of the witnesses could not speak English, John Frederick Holland, a member of the accusation jury, was assigned as the trial's interpreter.

Most of the witnesses were of the opinion that Xavier suffered from a mental imbalance. His son, Fidèle, declared that the people of the village believed that this was responsible for the murderous act of his father. His brother, Lange, affirmed that he had perceived the first signs of irregularities in the mental health of his father on the day of Mardi Gras, two years previous to this. Since then, his parents had quarrels, he added.

According to many witnesses, Xavier lost his reason after he obtained a certain sum of money from a Mr. Marsh. Here is what was revealed on the subject by his son, Fidèle:

From what he was able to recall, more than a year had passed since Mr. Marsh gave him the money. This was the cause of his derangement, when he began to lose his mind. He worked no more. In fact, he worked little since last autumn. Before that he was a laborious man; he had always been an aimable man and good towards his family, and all this until about three years ago².

Unfortunately, the trial report does not divulge the nature of the transaction by which Xavier had obtained this money from Mr. Marsh. Also, the amount was not precise. Witness Daniel Campbell mentioned the sum of \$380 that Xavier said he possessed before making a voyage to the Baie-des-Chaleurs. On his return, he said he could only find \$200 of it.

On the subject of Xavier's imbalanced state, Prosper Poirier, another witness, himself said money was the cause. At his word, one dollar had caused him to kill his wife, because while Xavier was poor, he was loving and good to her. He was equally a good worker.

It is evident, by the tenor of the testimonies, that Xavier suffered from mental alienation. He blamed his wife and children for stealing his money. He also believed himself cursed by a local dog (Acadians are somewhat superstitious in this regard), as well as imagined that someone was going to take possession of his house. He sometimes imagined that his wife was the wife of his son, and so forth. Could Xavier Gallant have had a breakdown, or be going senile? He was only 51 years of age at the time of the murder. Could avarice for his money have caused his temporary madness? These are all plausible questions.

In his testimony, Fidele Gallant also made known to the court how his father had justified his criminal act:

...He (Xavier) had said that the reason for which he killed her was that she was not sufficiently attentive to her household affairs and that she no longer occupied herself for him- for example, he was obliged to do his own cooking?

This added detail of information makes us wonder if marital difficulties or even something scandalous might have been at the root of the problem, compounding the issue.

After a full day of witnesses' testimonies, towards 6 P.M., the jury retired and deliberated for about an hour and a half. When they returned, the verdict was one of guilty, but the jurors recommended the clemency of the court.

The Thursday following the trial, the 9th of July, Xavier was brought before the court to receive his sentence. The death penalty was inflicted upon him, but his lawyer, James Palmer, at the end of the declaration of punishment, proposed that the execution be deferred. The court decided to carry the discussion of this motion to the following Saturday. Here is how the verbal-process of the court resumed its meeting that day:

The high sheriff, on the advice of the court clerk, having been ordered to bring the prisoner here this day to receive his sentence, presented the prisoner who was placed before the Tribunal. He was asked if he had, according to him, some reason for which the judgment of the law should not be imposed. He responded that he had none. The chief-justice pronounced the death sentence on the prisoner who was sent back to jail. The defense lawyer proposed a delay to the execution. The court, after having heard the lawyer, ordered that the contents of his motion be retained until the following Saturday⁴.

The WEEKLY RECORDER, a newspaper of the era, published at Charlottetown, gave in its issue of 4th of July 1812 an account of the judiciary procedures initiated against Xavier Gallant. It is surprising to report that this weekly published in that same issue Xavier's death sentence, which was not actually pronounced until the 9th of that month, almost a week later. The newspaper, presuming the consequences of Xavier's action, reported the following:

The chief-justice, after having made the commentary on the tragic end to which the prisoner had brought himself, pronounced the terrible sentence of the law, that he be brought on Monday to the place of execution where he be hanged by the neck until dead, and afterwards, that his body be housed for anatomization, and that God have pity on his soul⁵.

According to the reporter who wrote the article, Xavier Gallant was to be hanged on Monday, the 6th of July, while in reality, his sentence was not veritably pronounced until the following Thursday, 9 July. The newspaper jumped the gun.

The Death of Xavier Gallant

The case of Xavier Gallant is no longer reported in the verbal-process of the court after the 9th of July 1812. From all evidence, he had been pardoned, because another important document later shows us that in September 1813, he had still been imprisoned in the Charlottetown jail.

This document, more precisely dated the 21st of September 1813, was a petition from Caleb Sentner, Jailor of the Charlottetown jail, which he sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island, Charles Douglas Smith. In his request, the jailor deplored the inhuman state in which certain prisoners were retained, notably the situation of Xavier Gallant. Xavier's case is given in detail.

From what Caleb Sentner wrote, since the murderer was incarcerated in June of 1812, he was ordered to feed him and see to his other needs. He was promised as payment, the sum of 15 shillings per week, this money provided from the liquidation of the prisoner's property, which had been confided to the old coroner, Charles Serani. The petitioner followed his request by explaining that since the month of February 1813, he hadn't received another cent. He himself said it was impossible to continue to maintain the prisoner by reason of his too meager salary, and because he gave what he earned to support his large family.

The jailor gave a stupefying description of the state of prisoners, accentuating the case of Xavier Gallant:

And that it be particularly permitted to your Petitioner of reporting to his Excellency the miserable state of the prisoners retained in this terrible place, appalling to human nature and repugnant to all sentiment; beds and bedding are

not furnished, except for two rugs or blankets, which were sent in a spirit of charity by the old sheriff, Mr. Samuel Cambridge. Your petitioner is in the disagreeable obligation of placing prisoners in their respective quarters where they have found only the bare floor for sleeping, without blankets to protect them from the effects of changing climate to which this Island is exposed, and which eventually leads to sickness or to death. Xavier Gallant, previously mentioned, has such need at this moment of a change of clothes, and he himself and his cell are in such a dirty state that it is impossible for one to live there without exposing oneself to a condition of life as pitiable as his own⁶.

In his presentation to the Lieutenant-Governor, Caleb Sentner spoke of having asked many of Xavier's friends to furnish him with linens. They made known to him that Mr. Serani disposed of the prisoner's property, and that Sentner should have addressed himself to Serani for aid.

The same day that the petition was presented, it was read to the Council of the Island, the resulting action of which was that it ordered Mistern Sentner and Serani to present themselves at its meeting the next morning. It demanded the old coroner to produce a report on the deposition of Xavier Gallant's property. That day, the 22nd of September, they both appeared before the Council. Mr. Serani gave his oral report to them regarding Xavier's belongings, yet the Council asked him to produce a complete report at their next meeting. He didn't immediately obey the orders of the Council, as it reiterated its request on the 19th of October, and again, on the 6th of November 1813.

On the 19th of October, the Council finally decided to occupy itself with the well-being of Xavier Gallant. The jailor received from them the directive to conveniently wash the prisoner, by bathing him in an infusion of strong

tobacco. The sheriff, on his part, received the order to dress him warmly.

Several weeks later, Xavier died at the Charlottetown jail on the 6th of November 1813. That same day, within the walls of the prison, a judiciary inquest before a jury was brought by the present coroner Fade Goff. This inquest determined that Xavier Gallant "died of the visitation of God, and in a natural way".

The same day of Xavier's death, the Island Council held a special meeting. We do not know if the members of the Council were aware of his death, as we do not know whether he died before or after the meeting. Be that as it may, the state of the prison was the object of a lengthy discussion. First of all, the deputy clerk of the Council was mandated to approach the old coroner, Mr. Serani, to once more exhort him to furnish a complete report on the deposition of Xavier Gallant's property. Following that, the jailor, Mr. Sentner presented himself before the Council. Once again, he made known the needs of the prisoners in food and bedding. The Council finally decided to aright this problem in a definitive fashion. Some good had come from Xavier's imprisonment.

The life of Xavier Gallant finished quietly in the Charlottetown jail, after he had been imprisoned more than a year and three months, and this, for the murder of his wife. He died abandonned of all, family and friends, and from all evidence, a victim of terrible treatment of prisoners.

The Ballad

Subsequent to his death, the Acadians composed a song which recalls this dramatic event in the history of Prince Edward Island. The ballad itself neither reveals the name of the murderer nor his victim, nor does it say a word about the place or date of this drama. Yet of all the ballads in the Maritime area, it is the most famous. Until the present, it had been collected into 26 versions provided from Prince Edward Island, and the "petites Acadies" of the Madeleine Islands, the Gaspésie, and the Côte-Nord

of Québec.

Of all the versions collected, not one is complete. The "complainte" has best been preserved outside of Prince Edward Island, with the most complete version, counting 42 verses, being that of the Côte-Nord historian and folklorist, Placide Vigneau of Havre St-Pierre⁷.

Many of the versions from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and the Gaspésie carry the title "Le Meurtrier de sa Femme", yet the versions from the Madeleine Islands and the Côte-Nord are known as "La Complainte de Pinquin". On the Madeleine Islands it was known as a very ancient ballad. You might ask why the latter title, since the word pinquin does not appear in the text of the "complainte"? In his HISTOIRE DE RUSTICO, historian and genealogist, J-Henri Blanchard, notes that Xavier Gallant, whose two daughters had married the Martin Brothers of that village, was nicknamed "pinquaing/pinquin".

The Senator Pascal Poirier of Prince Edward Island said he had heard the word used only to describe an Acadian recipe, designating a "dish composed of potatoes, lard, and pieces of mixed chicken, cooked in a casserole". Today, this expression is little known among the Acadians of the Island, but it is written "pincan". Although the meal is very common, it is better known as "rapûre" or "chiard".

On the Madeleine Islands, the expression "pinquin" was otherwise known, but in a totally different sense. Among the ancient Madelinots, it signified a "least commendable person". The person who was seen as a "traitor to his neighbor" qualified as a "pinquin". From its common usage, and referring to the ballad, the name "pinquin" qualified any person having somewhat of a malicious or murderous character. In closing we present Vigneau's version of the "complainte", with supplemented verses by Maillet and Benoit (in parenthesis), from the northern New Brunswick area, where Anne Chiasson-Gallant, Xavier's mother died on the 13th of April 1814 at Shippagan Island, and where other relatives of the family were known to settle following this tragic yet epoch drama.

COMPLAINTE DE PINQUIN

(Taken from the basic version of Placide Vigneau, with additional verses by Maillet and Benoit).

Écoutez la complainte
que je vas vous chanter
D'une chose étrange
qui vient d'arriver.
C'est un homme bien traître
quoiqu'un acadien
De sa chère épouse
il en a vu la fin.

Ainsi un beau dimanche
elle s'est lamentée
Qu'il fallait mettre ordre
à ses cruautés.
Il est toujours aux armes
la nuit couche au grenier
Armé d'un hache
et d'un tisonnier.

Je vous prie mes chers frères
de venir l'arrêter
Prenez part à mes peines
car je crains le danger.
Un jour il dit à sa femme
j'ai une grande envie
D'aller dans les bois
viens à ma compagnie.

Il l'a prend et l'amène
pres d'un haricot
Et là sa pauvre femme
il a mit au tombeau.
Après ce grand carnage
retourne à sa maison.
Ne faisant pas mine
de sa trahison.

Puis il dit ensuite
à ses petits enfants
Je vas prendre la fuite
voilà mon argent.
Ses enfants tout en larmes
se sont dépêchés
D'aller au village
pour le faire arrêter

On s'empresse au plus vite
d'aller l'arrêter
Le démon qui le porte
a bien su le cacher
Après plusieurs grandes messes
promises au Saint-Ésprit
On voit le coupable
revenu à demi.

Le lendemain à cinq heures
on voit revenir
Ce merchant qui pleure
et qui meurt d'ennui.
On le prie, on l'exhorte
de vouloir montrer
Le corps de la morte
qu'il a enterré.

Il fut près de la place
où il l'avait mis
Et sans apparence
il fut démenti.
Après bien des disputes
ils se sont avancés
Le bord de sa jupe
n'était pas caché.

(Elle était là nu-tête
la face contre terre,
La bouche amarée
et toute ensanglantée.
Dis-moi, coeur sans pitié
coeur plus dur que pierre

Comment as-tu pu faire
pour l'avoir tuée?
Tu mérites que la terre
sous tes pieds s'ouvre
Et méchant pour ton crime
qu'a't'engloutissit.)

On a mis sur des planches
hélas ce pauvre corps
Pour faire voir au coupable
l'horreur de son tort.

(Ces enfants tous en larmes
n'osèrent point l'approcher
En disant quel malheur
qui nous est arrivé!)

(Il'ont pris le criminel,
oh! ils l'avont emmené
Su' le couronnel
c'est pour l'interroger.)

Puis on voulut l'instruire
sur l'affaire du salut
On ne put lui faire dire
qu'il était confondu.
Ils ont pris le criminel
et l'ont enchainé
Puis dans le prison
ils l'ont enfermé.

(Au bout d'quelques années
la nouvelle est venue
Que le pauvre criminel
il allait être pendu.)

Et peu de temps ensuite
les poux l'ont mangé
Les épaules et les cuisses
jusqu'à la plante des pieds.
Chrétiens, pour vous instruire
de jamais tuer
Vos chères épouses
lorsque vous en aurez.

Fin.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Little has been published concerning this murder story. The historian, J-Henri Blanchard in his book LES ACADIENS DE L'ILE DU PRINCE EDOUARD wrote that Xavier Gallant, married to Madeleine Doucet, "became demented, and killed his wife towards the year 1795". He adds that he was placed in the Charlottetown jail where he died after several weeks. Father Patrice Gallant textually repeats the note of Blanchard in his Gallant Genealogy: MICHEL HACHÉ DIT GALLANT ET SES DESCENDANTS, Vol. 2. Hubert G. Compton, in an article entitled, "The First Settlers of St-Eleanors" situates the murder in the year 1806. He equally gives many interesting details relating to the murder. The best account of the story, from which this article has drawn much of its content by way of translation, can be found in George Arsenault's new work: COMPLAINTES ACADIENNES DE L'ILE DU PRINCE EDOUARD; Ottawa: Leméac, 1980.

² The King vs. Francis Xavier Gallant, Court Minutes, 1811-13, for Friday 3 July 1812.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., 9 July 1812.

⁵ WEEKLY RECORDER, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 4 July 1812, p. 135... Also in an interesting note, in those days, to be dissected for the purposes of science, and to be denied a Christian burial was indeed enough of a punishment for a Catholic, and certainly, the last effrontery.

⁶ Petition of Caleb Sentner, P.E.I. Council Minutes, Vol.3, pp.82-83, 21 September 1813.

⁷ Placide Vigneau, a Madeleine Islander by birth, married at Havre-Aubert to Marsoline Boudreau, d/o Joseph & Marguerite Chiasson, on the 10th of January 1853. In 1858, he removed with his wife to the Côte-Nord of Québec, where he established himself at Pointe-aux-Esquimaux. He is remembered

especially for his written history of the Côte-Nord, entitled UN PIED d'ANCRE. In 1908, after having learned the "complainte" from his mother and from Eusèbe Leblanc, decided to put it into writing. He adds that two of his great aunts on his paternal side were cousins of Madeleine Doucet-Gallant, Xavier's wife, but I have found no immediate relationship genealogically-speaking.

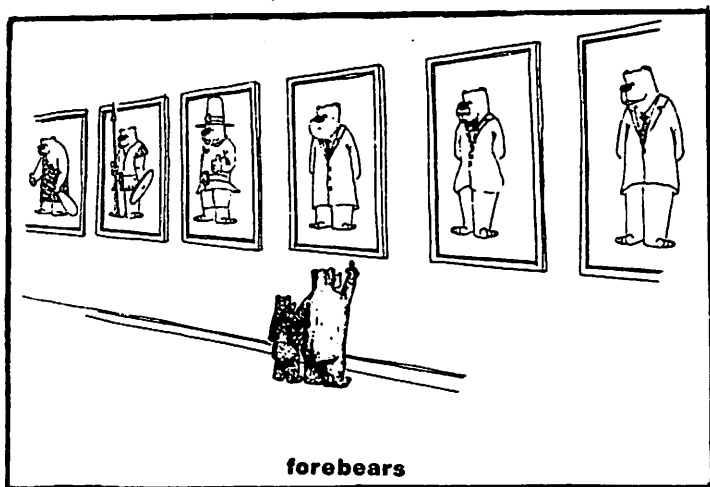
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arsenault, Georges. COMPLAINTES ACADIENNES DE L'ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD.
Ottawa: Leméac, 1980.

Blanchard, J-Henri. LES ACADIENS DU L'ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD.
: Imprimerie Acadienne, Ltée, 1956.

Gallant, Patrice. MICHEL HACHÉ DIT GALLANT ET SES DESCENDANTS. Tôme 2.
Sayabec: 1970.

Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau, # 0058



MATCH THE SPOUSES

You've seen their names on hundreds of charts; over and over again in Tanguay and in Arsenault. Now without volumes of either work in front of you, match the ancestor with his spouse.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jean ADAM | A. Françoise GAUDET |
| 2. Guillaume COUILLARD | B. Marie ARCULAR |
| 3. Pierre DOUCET | C. Anne MARTIN |
| 4. Jean GAUDET | D. Mathurine ROBIN |
| 5. Pierre PERROT | E. Michelle AUCOIN |
| 6. Nicolas RIVARD | F. Xainte DUPONT |
| 7. Robert DROUIN | G. Marie ROLLET |
| 8. Antoine HÉBERT | H. Marguerite DOUCET |
| 9. Claude LEFEBVRE | I. Louise GASNIER |
| 10. Michel LEMAY | J. Marie-Andrée GUYON |
| 11. Claude BOUCHARD | K. Jeanne ENARD |
| 12. Jean TERRIOT | L. Geneviève LEFRANC |
| 13. Jean COTÉ | M. Charlotte MAUGIS |
| 14. Marin BOUCHER | N. Marie MEZÉRAY |
| 15. Daniel LEBLANC | O. Catherine ST-PER |
| 16. Pierre TREMBLAY | P. Jeanne TRAHAN |
| 17. Michel BOUDROT | Q. Geneviève DUCLOS |
| 18. Zacharie CLOUTIER | R. Anne CLOUTIER |
| 19. Robert CARON | S. Henriette PELLETRET |
| 20. Louis HÉBERT | T. Perrine MALET |
| 21. Antoine BELLIVEAU | U. Nicole COLESON |
| 22. Jean GUYON | V. Ozanne ACHON |
| 23. Jacques BOURGEOIS | W. Marie-Michelle DUTOST |
| 24. Pierre MIVILLE | X. Marie CREVET |
| 25. Abraham DUGAS | Y. Guillmette HÉBERT |
| 26. Christophe CREVIER | Z. Perrine BOURG |

GENEALOGY AND BEYOND

A STORY ABOUT OUR PEPIN ANCESTRY

Finding and tracing one's roots can be a lot of work, but it can also be fun, and in many instances most rewarding. However, if we go beyond the factual ingredients that make up a genealogical lineage and add a little imagination and conjecture, we may find quite an interesting and stimulating story. These are the elements that have gone into the story of the Pepin families that follows. The story goes way beyond the first Canadian settler, Guillaume, as we will see, but the conjecture arises, in connecting facts found in Medieval History to the Pepins that came to Canada about 350 years ago.

My maternal grandmother was Tarsille Pepin and her father's name was Jules. Their ancestry dates back to Guillaume, who was born in St. Laurent de la Barriere, Saintonge, France, who married Jeanne Mechin in 1645. The record of Guillaume and his family would make anyone proud to be a descendant of his. According to written documents of his time Guillaume was said to be not only a very well educated and intelligent man, but also a man who loved adventure. Thus, when most early Canadian colonists were settling in Quebec City, Guillaume decided to establish his home in Trois Rivieres, which was in the initial stages of colonization. He became one of this community's outstanding citizens having been elevated to the position of judge.

Guillaume and his wife Jeanne Mechin had a large family. One of his sons, Jacques, is the ancestor of our line. Another son, Jean, apparently inherited his father's thirst for adventure. He left his home in Canada, travelled down the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes, until he reached the Mississippi River. He then continued until he reached a large lake and decided to settle in this location. To appreciate this

saga one must consult a map which encompasses the whole area.

When Jean settled here he was most active in all his endeavors and also achieved wide recognition for his courageous activities. The lake near which he settled, eventually called Lake Pepin, was named in his honor, and is found in Minnesota. Not many Americans are cognizant of how the lake got its name. It would seem then, that this Pepin was really an outstanding person.

In the not too distant future, it is hoped that we may have an opportunity to pursue this genealogy further in France. Perhaps someone has already done so. Who knows what genealogical records may be discovered to pique our curiosity. Although very unlikely, we may get lucky and be able to go back a few more centuries. However, should we be able to surmount the next period which covers approximately 1,350 years, we would reach the Medieval Era. In this period can be found some historical references to a Pepin family that are truly startling and amazing. We can only surmise at this time whether these Pepins are in our lineage. We do know that truth is stranger than fiction and it might be reasonable to consider these persons to be our ancestors. Certainly, the name Pepin did not change over the years and Guillaume and his children might just have inherited their qualities from the Medieval Pepins.

This much we do know. What follows about this family is fact not fiction and is recorded in history books covering this period in the Middle Ages. It is recorded that several of the Pepins served as mayors of the Palace in the Merovingian kingdom of France and Germany. Further, these Pepins were considered to be "The Power Behind The Throne".

The first one we find is Pepin I, also called Pepin of Landen, and he served as mayor of Austrasia, situated near the border of France and Belgium. Pepin

II, the grandson of Pepin I, also served in the same capacity and as a result of the victory at Testry in 687 A.D., gained control of Neustria (Normandy) and ruled over all the Franks until his death in 714.

Pepin II's son, Charles, succeeded him and ruled over all the Frankish kingdom until he died in 741. Charles left two sons, Carloman, who became a monk and Pepin III, also called "Pepin the Short". Pepin III secured the approval of a general assembly of both the Franks and the pope and then was anointed king in 751 by St. Boniface, apostle to the Germans. Pope Stephen gave his approval when he also anointed King Pepin in 754.

Pope Stephen, who at that time ruled Rome, crossed the Alps to seek help from Pepin against the Lombard kings. King Pepin twice defeated the Lombards and when he recaptured the city of Ravenna and its nearby territories, gave this seized land to the pope. This gift came to be known as "The Donation of Pepin". However, Pepin defeated his Lombard opponents primarily because of his reverence for the grave of the Apostle Peter. Indeed, to hasten Pepin's expedition, a letter had been sent to him which was supposedly dictated by the Apostle Peter himself, in which he promised the Franks future success in war and life after death if Pepin and his men came to the pope's relief. The "Donation of Pepin" mentioned above was actually the foundation of the Papal States, which endured into the 19th century.

Pepin III continued the expeditions of his predecessors against the Saxons, but his chief task was the subjection of Aquitaine to Frankish rule, a task which took him at least eight or nine years to achieve. The inhabitants of Aquitaine, south of the Loire River, were looked upon by the Franks as "Romans". Also, in Neustria (Normandy), the Franks had long formed a considerable faction and were considered the ruling class.

Before his death in 768, Pepin had attained a position of considerable importance in international affairs. The caliph of Bagdad had sought his alliance against Omnicall Spain and the Byzantine Emperor had sent several embassies to his court. Pepin III was also the founder of the Carolingian Dynasty.

Pepin III died in 768 and his son, Charles, became King. This was none other than Charlemagne or "Charles the Great". He ruled as King of the Franks from 768 to 814 and Emperor of the Romans from 800 to 814. Historians are better informed about him than any ruler since the Roman Empire. Charlemagne was a giant both in height and girth and had a jolly face. He could be stern on occasion and was never lacking in dignity. He exercised regularly and was fond of swimming and hunting. He had a good appetite, but was temperate in his drinking. His inexhaustible vigor was demonstrated by the fact that he personally directed a military campaign almost every year of his reign.

Charlemagne was a zealous promoter of christianity and education. Fighting, however, absorbed much of his time and energy; he fought against the Lombards, Bavarians, Saxons, Arabs, Avars, Slavs, and Danes. As a result of his military campaigns, he created a vast empire which included much of the western part of the old Roman Empire, plus some new territories. He was the first Germanic ruler to assume the title of Emperor and the empire he revived lasted in one form or another for a thousand years. He left his mark culturally and politically on the newly developing civilization of the west. Probably no ruler of the early Middle Ages better deserved the title of "The Great".

His conquest of the Saxons, who were pagans and held the whole Northwestern part of Germany, took 30 years and prepared the way for the religious conversion and civilization of Germany. He defended the Roman Catholic Church and constantly extended

its power. He revived the Roman Empire in a new manner that was European and christian in character. Pope Leo III placed the imperial crown on Charlemagne on Christmas Day in the year 800. Charlemagne maintained a considerable degree of law and order in a troubled time and his methods helped raise the standard of living.

Charlemagne's greatest contribution was his work as a patron of culture and extender of civilization. By means of his power and eminence, he gave western Europe a unified culture so strong that it survived the terrible invasions and disorders of the next 200 years.

Much more could be written about the son of "Pepin the Short" and his family. I do believe that the preceeding material may have piqued the curiosity of anyone with a Pepin ancestor or anyone of Frankish descent. Certainly these Pepins left us a heritage that we can be extremely proud of, and one that will go down forever in the pages of history. It is my fondest hope that we will discover much much more about those 1,350 years which are seemingly blank up to this date.

by Wilfred E. Berube



THE ELUSIVE JEAN-BAPTISTE LABERGE

Unless one has been extremely lucky in genealogical quests, we have all experienced that wonderful situation known as a "dead-end". Although it is a frustrating feeling, it certainly leads us on paths that we might not have otherwise thought of, nor even attempted. There seems to be a distinct driving force that propels us on in the quest for an ancestor. With perseverance, logical thinking and a little bit of luck thrown in, we will usually find the answer to our questions. The following article will demonstrate how I solved ? the problem of my missing ancestor.

The ancestor in question was known as John "Jocko" Laberge, my paternal great grandfather. The only stumbling block to the completion of my father's ancestry was this John Laberge. All the information that I had gathered about this man lead to a "dead-end". Below is a synopsis of the information that I had on hand at the beginning of my serious searching.

1. Death: 28 December 1910, Pawtucket, R.I., wife listed as informant; no parents listed on death certificate.
2. Marriage: somewhere in the United States. This was an assumption, but I could not find any marriage in the repertoires nor could Father Loiselle of Montreal find the marriage.

My first plan of attack seemed to be a very logical and easy task; contact his only living child -- surely she must know a bit of information about her own father. Wrong! I contacted my aunt (Mrs. Annie Glode of South Attleboro, Massachusetts, now deceased) and held a lengthy conversation with her but no information about her father was remembered. Aunt Annie at this time was well into her eighties and possessed a sharp mind. I suspect that she did not want to divulge any information. She did, however, tell me that some of her brothers and sisters were born in Westerly, R.I. My plans for the next week were thus laid out. It would be off to southern Rhode Island. I will surely find my answers there! Wrong! No Laberge births in the Westerly Town Hall. Please dear God, why me? I decided to try the next town of Stonington, Connecticut, as the Town Hall was only a few miles away. On the way, I happened to pass the local Catholic Church and decided to stop there first. Ten minutes later, I left the rectory with three baptismal certificates; Gertrude Laberge (figure 1), Delia Laberge (figure 2), and David Laberge (figure 3), all children of John Laberge and Melanie Marcoux, my great grandparents. The only useful information, although I did not know it at the time, seemed to be

the witnesses to the baptisms. The witnesses for Gertrude were Louis Laberge and Plilomene Jackson (see figure 1). Perhaps this could be a brother and sister-in-law to John Laberge, as it was customary to have ones brothers and sisters as sponsors at baptisms. The witness for the baptism of David was also intriguing (see figure 2). Could Regina Bachand be a sister? Delia's baptism (see figure 3) was equally intriguing. Who was Melanie Laberge? Another sister?

If only I could find the marriage certificate of John Laberge and Melanise Marcoux! It would surely list the parent's names. If they were not listed in the Town Hall perhaps they were listed in the church records. A subsequent search of the Town Hall records in Stonington did not reveal the marriage date of John Laberge.

It was highly probable that John Laberge and Melanise Marcoux were married in the state of Connecticut before the year 1887. But where? Connecticut is a large state by Rhode Island standards, and as willing as I was, I did not have the time to travel to all the little towns and cities along the eastern border of Connecticut. I did, however, stop at several towns along the way home and all leads turned up negative.

Upon returning home I drew up and printed a hundred form letters to town halls requesting a search of their records for the marriage of John Laberge and Melanise Marcoux. I neatly folded each letter, addressed more than 40 envelopes and also wrote more than 40 checks for \$2.00, (things were a bit cheaper then) and mailed them to the various town halls in Eastern Connecticut. Surely I will receive a favorable answer soon. Being impatient, I did not wait for all the replies to come in (some took several weeks to reply but most replied within a week). Off I went to try a place called Killingly, Connecticut. I had heard of it but never had been there. When I introduced myself to the person in charge of the records at the

Town Hall, she remembered my letter and mentioned that she had just mailed the marriage certificate to me. She showed me the marriage license (figure 4). The marriage was there but no parents were listed on it! Dead-end again! I did learn that John Laberge was Jean Baptiste so the trip was not a total loss.

Upon returning home I wrote a letter to the curate of St. Joseph's Church in Dayville, Connecticut, where the marriage took place. I requested a marriage certificate hoping to see his parent's names on the record. I received a very nice reply, but there were no parents listed on the marriage certificate. Dead-end!

After letting the matter lie for several months, I decided another approach at the suggestion of another genealogist, whom I had met at the Rhode Island Historical Society. His suggestion was to try the naturalization records. Finding this document was all the fun for several reasons, as you will soon see. The naturalization records for this period of Rhode Island were indexed. A quick call to the correct governmental agency lead to a file number of the naturalization record itself. The clerk gave me the file number of 1591A U.S. Supreme Court, Common Pleas Division. Good. Next question. Where can I find these records? The clerk did not know the exact place, but suggested that I try the State Records Depository beneath Veterans Memorial Auditorium, in Providence. Being less than 10 miles away, I drove over there and introduced myself to the person in charge, a nice Polish gentleman from Central Falls. He said one phrase that all genealogists and historians love to hear, "help yourself!" Ever been a kid in a candy store? There were records from floor to ceiling, front to back, top to bottom. Records everywhere! I asked for directions to naturalization records and he pointed to the rear of the building. He indicated to me that the records were not too well organized, which was an understatement! They were in boxes, cartons, metal files, you name it. Although

the naturalization records were interesting, they did not seem to be the period that I was looking for. But I did have a lot of fun. I spent several hours looking at the records, including the 1905 State Census, as well as all registered births, marriages and deaths for the State of Rhode Island. These former series are not indexed statewide but rather by towns and for specific periods of time. I did not find any naturalization records for Jean Baptiste Laberge. Maybe another day.

Another day soon came when I learned that the naturalization records for 1892-1903 are kept at the National Archives in Washington. It seems that only a portion of these records are in the archives and only from certain states. A letter was quickly sent to the archives asking for a photocopy of the naturalization record of Jean Baptiste Laberge. Within a week I was in possession of said document. It is impossible to reproduce it in this article as I have a negative copy and not a positive making it very difficult to reproduce. The useful information that was obtained from this document still lead to a dead-end, but I did learn Jean Baptiste's date of birth, a fact that would provide the answer to my research. The date of birth given on the naturalization certificate was 2 November 1865 in, where else, Canada! There would only be one logical solution to finding the exact place of birth -- write to all the parishes in Quebec and ask for a certificate of baptism for Jean Baptiste Laberge who was born 2 November 1865. As there are over 200 parishes in Quebec at this time this would be a formidable task!

Writing the letters was no problem as I had already developed and printed baptismal request forms in French and I only had to fill in the information and mail it.

There are two distinct areas in Quebec that show a high concentration of Laberge family names, those of Chateau Richer and Chateauguay. As usual I selected the wrong area to start my mailing, the

Chateau Richer area. Negative results! I did not send letters to all the parishes in the region as I probably should have. Back to square one again.

At the time of my Connecticut travels, I had an idea that I thought might bring an answer. I sent a query to "La Societe Genealogique Canadienne Francaise", in Montreal offering a \$25.00 reward for the baptismal certificate of Jean Baptiste Laberge. Hopefully there would be someone who had done research on the Laberge family. This was a shot in the dark attempt, but I had nothing to lose.

The December 1980 issue of the "Memoires" (the quarterly publication of the society cited above) was soon mailed. My query was included. I prayed. To my great joy and surprise I soon received a letter from Mrs. Henriette LabergeBouliane of Montreal. It seems that Mrs. Boulianne had been collecting Laberge information for quite some time. She sent me the following:

Children of Louis Laberge and Rosalie Roy

Louis: b. 5 January 1851, Beauharnois; m. at St Chrysostome (C) to Philomene Dubeau.

Jean Baptiste: b. 5 April 1852, Ste. Martine; d. 11 April 1863, (C).

Rosalie: b. 4 December 1853 (C).

Marguerite Azilda: b. 9 April 1856, St. Urbain.

Marie Anne: b. 16 October 1858 (C).

Melina: b. 16 April 1860 (C) d. 6 June 1863 (C).

Marie Anne: b. 28 April 1861 (C).

Frederic: b. 22 July 1862 (C); d. 25 October 1862 (C)

Jean Baptiste: b. 4 November 1863 (C).

Pierre Lucien: b. 17 January 1866 (C) | d. 3 September 1867 (C).

Elie: b. 19 February 1867; m. 18 February 1890, Valleyfield, to Exilda Beausoleil.

Marie Melina: b. 13 December 1868 (C).

Narcisse: b. 16 May 1870; d. 18 March 1871 (C).

Fabianne: b. 12 or 17 January 1872 (C).

Although there is no absolute proof of Jean Baptiste's parentage, the following deductive reasoning leads me to believe that there is little room for doubt that the parents of Jean Baptiste are Louis Laberge and Rosalie Roy.

1. The witnesses found on Gertrude Laberge's baptism are Louis Laberge and Philomene Dubeau. I have not figured out how it got from Dubeau to Jackson, but it was not uncommon to change one's name. However, this does not seem to be an anglicization.
2. The witnesses found on Delia's baptism indicate Melanie Laberge. Could this be the same as Marie Melina, who seems to have disappeared? Could she not have married a Napoleon Leblanc in the United States?
3. The birth date of the second Jean Baptiste Laberge is two years off. Birth date records are not noted as being gospel on naturalization records. The day seems to be accurate, although the year is missed. The marriage license indicates Jean Baptiste's age as 20 meaning that he would have been born before April 25, 1865, indicating that the date on his naturalization papers is not accurate.
4. A Maggie Laberge, age 24, married a Levi Brisson on 31 December 1882, in Killingly,

Connecticut. Her age is listed as 24. Witness to this marriage is Jean Baptiste Laberge and Melanda Brisson. Could this Maggie be Marie Anne who would have been 24 in 1882?

All of the above information seems to indicate that it is highly probable that my Jean Baptiste Laberge is the same as the second son by that name born to Louis Laberge and Rosalie Roy. At this point, I must assume that this is the correct lineage for Jean Baptiste Laberge:

LOUIS LABERGE (JEAN BAPTISTE & MARIE ANNE JULIEN)
ROSALIE ROY (AMBROISE & ROSE THIBEAUD)
M: 9 APRIL 1850, STE. MARTINE, CHATEAUGUAY

JEAN BTE. LABERGE (TIMOTHEE & ANGELIQUE BOURCIER)
MARIE ANNE JULIEN (LOUIS & MARIE PITRE)
M: 11 AUGUST 1817, CHATEAUGUAY

TIMOTHEE LABERGE (TIMOTHEE & M. ANNE AMELOT)
ANGELIQUE BOURCIER (PIERRE & M. ANNE GAGNE)
M. 7 OCTOBER 1776, CHATEAUGUAY

TIMOTHEE LABERGE (GUILLAUME & MARIE QUENTIN)
M. ANNE AMELOT (JACQUES & MARIE QUENTIN)
M. 4 NOVEMBER 1727, ANGE GARDIEN

GUILLAUME LABERGE (ROBERT & FRANCOISE GAUSSE)
M. JEANNE QUENTIN (NICOLAS & MADELEINE ROULOIS)
M. 14 FEBRUARY 1695, ANGE GARDIEN

ROBERT LABERGE (JACQUES & MARIE POITEVIN)
FRANCOISE GAUSSE (MAURICE & MARGUERITE BLAY)
M. 28 MAY 1663, CHATEAU RICHER

by Robert J. Quintin

Certificate of Baptism



Saint Michael Church

60 LIBERTY STREET
PAWCATUCK, CONNECTICUT

— This is to Certify —

That Hester Lunge

Child of John Lunge

and Melanie Marscamp

born in Pawcatuck Conn.
(CITY) (STATE)

on the 10th day of May 1977

was Baptized

on the 22nd day of May 1977

According to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Church

by the Rev. A. Briscoe

the Sponsors being } Laura Lunge
 Phyllis Jackson

as appears from the Baptismal Register of this Church.

Dated December 30, 1977

(Rev) Paul L. Helant
Pastor

No. 114 P. J. REEDY CO. INC. WINDSOR, N.Y.

Figure 1.

Certificate of Baptism



Saint Michael Church

60 LIBERTY STREET
PAWCATUCK, CONNECTICUT

— This is to Certify —

That Nelia Lohrge
Child of John Lohrge
and Melanie Marcum

born in Pawcatuck, Conn.
(CITY) (STATE)

on the 14th day of July 1918

was **Baptized**

on the 22^d day of July 1918

According to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Church
by the Rev. A. Briscoe

the Sponsors being { Napoleon LeBlanc
Melanie Lohrge

as appears from the Baptismal Register of this Church.

Dated December 30, 1972

(Rev.) Paul L. Helant
Pastor

Figure 2.

Certificate of Baptism



Saint Michael Church

60 LIBERTY STREET
PAWCATUCK, CONNECTICUT

— This is to Certify —

That David Labege
Child of John Labege
and Melanie Manning

born in Pawcatuck Conn.
(CITY) (STATE)

on the 5th day of November 1919

was **Baptized**

on the 9th day of November 1919

According to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Church

by the Rev. A. Briscoe

the Spousors being { Melanie
Regina Briscoe

as appears from the Baptismal Register of this Church.

Dated December 30, 1919

(Rev.) Paul L. Hebert
Pastor

No. 114 P. 2 REPROD BY WHEATON

Figure 3.

CERTIFIED COPY

LEGAL FEE \$ 2.00

Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Valid Only in the Town where Issued.

24

STATE OF CONNECTICUT. Town of Killingly, April 20 1885

MARRIAGE LICENSE

This Certifies that the within-named parties have declared their intention of marriage, and have complied with the provisions of the laws of the State of Connecticut relating to the Registration of Marriages.

Attest:

Charles D. Ayers

Registrar

Full Name of GROOM. John B. Labaree Age in Years. 20
 Place of Residence. Killingly Occupation. Operator
 Place of Birth. Canada *Condition. 1st
 Color. W †Nationality of Parents.—Father. Fr Mother. Fr
 Full Name of BRIDE. Melanie Margaret Age in Years. 16
 Maiden Name, if Widow. _____ Place of Residence. Killingly
 Place of Birth. Canada *Condition. 1st
 Color. W †Nationality of Parents.—Father. Fr Mother. Fr

I Herby Certify that Mr. John B. Labaree and M. Melanie Margaret the above-named parties, were legally joined in Marriage by me at Killingly this 20th day of April 1885.

Attest:

Ed. Quincy, pastor

*State whether first, second, third, etc. marriage; also whether widowed or divorced. †State whether Irish, American, English, German, etc.
 This certificate received for record April 27, 1885.

I certify that this is a true transcript of the information on the marriage record as recorded in this office.

Attest:

Wm. C. Ticknor

Registrar of Vital Statistics

Dated Aug. 2, 1978Town of Killingly

NOT GOOD WITHOUT SEAL OF CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

Form V.S. 14B 4-74

Figure 4,

IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES

AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

While on vacation in the county of Champlain in 1892, E. Z. Massicotte visited several parishes and compiled the names of persons who had immigrated to the United States from the year 1880. Although his list is admittedly incomplete, it will prove informative to many researchers. It appeared, in French, in LE BULLETIN DES RECHERCHES HISTORIQUES, published by Pierre-Georges Roy, 1933, Levis.

Sainte-Genevieve-de-Batiscan

Population 1985

Ayotte (Joseph Simon) in 1891, for Lowell with his wife and three children.
Baribeau (Abraham) in 1885, for Montana.
Baribeau (Thomas) in 1889, for Wisconsin.
Baril (Gedeon) in 1882, for Michigan, with his wife.
Bouchard (Olivier) in 1890, for Michigan, with his wife and four children.
Bronsard (Treffe) in 1885, for Michigan.
Bronsard (Noe) in 1888, for Lowell, with his wife and children.
Byatt (Pierre) and his son, in 1888, for Franklin.
Cadotte (Elzear) in 1885, with his wife and children, for Meriden.
Cadotte (Cadotte) in 1889, for Wisconsin.
Carpentier (Hubert) in 1887, with his mother and sisters, for Lowell.
Champagne (Xavier) in 1891, for Rutland.
Cossette (Aime) in 1892, with his wife and one child for Rhode Island.
Desaulniers (Henri) in 1889, with his three sisters, for Woonsocket.
Desaulniers (Octave) in 1888, with his wife and one child, for Woonsocket.
Dessureaux (Alfred) in 1892, for Woonsocket.
Dessureaux (Delphis) in 1892, for Greenfield, with his wife and children.

Dessureau (Leger and eugene) in 1883, for Montana.
 Dessureaux (Ovide) in 1890, with his wife, for Michigan.
 Dessureaux (Xavier) in 1892, with his wife and seven children, for Woonsocket.
 Dube (Anselme) in 1892, for Meriden.
 Duval (Hercule) in 1887, with his wife and children, for Lowell.
 Frigon (Philippe and Prospere) in 1888, for Rutland.
 Gauthier (Adolphe) in 1886, with his wife and children, for Michigan.
 Gauthier (Francois) in 1883, for Meriden.
 Germain (Louis) in 1888, with his wife and children to go near Meriden.
 Gervais (Elphege) in 1889, with his wife for Montana.
 Gingras (Joseph) in 1885, with his wife and children, for Michigan.
 Gingras (Narcisse) in 1886, with his wife, for Michigan.
 Gingras (Xavier) in 1886, with his wife and children, for Michigan.
 Gouin (Pierre) in 1885, with his wife and children, for Connecticut.
 Houle (Philippe) in 1883, for Michigan.
 Jacob (Hubert) in 1889, with his wife and four children, for Michigan.
 Jacob (Xavier) in 1883, with his wife and three children.
 Lacoursiere (Horace) in 1891, for Michigan.
 Lahaie (Joseph) in 1890, with his wife and one child for Rhode Island.
 Lahaie (widow Joseph) and her children, in 1891, for Rhode Island.
 Lahaie (Xavier) in 1890, with his wife, for Michigan.
 Lanoue (Walter) in 1882, for Meriden.
 Lefebvre (Charles) in 1885, for Lowell.
 Lefebvre (Clovis) in 1887, with his wife and three children, for Michigan.
 Lefebvre (Jules) in 1883, for Michigan.
 Lefebvre (Onesime) in 1891, with his wife and eight children, for Lowell.

Lefebvre (Pierre) in 1883, for Michigan.
 Lefebvre (Samuel) in 1892, with one child, for Lowell.
 Leveille (Charles) in 1889, with his wife and four children, to go near Meriden.
 L'Heureux (widow Leon) in 1886, with three children, for Meriden.
 L'Heureux (Wilbrod) in 1885, with his wife and three children, for Meriden.
 Marchand (Ephrem) in 1890, for Michigan.
 Marchand (Ephrem) in 1885, for Rutland.
 Marchand (Gedeon) in 1889, with his wife and one child, for Woonsocket.
 Marchand (Joseph) in 1890, for Michigan.
 Marchand (Leger) in 1881, for Michigan.
 Marchand (Pierre) in 1888, with his wife and children for Rutland.
 Marchand (Mme Telesphore) in 1880, with two children, for Meriden.
 Massicotte (Anselme and Alfred) for Wisconsin.
 Massicotte (Emile) in 1890, for Michigan.
 Massicotte (Ferdinand) in 1883, for Lowell.
 Massicotte (Georges) in 1889, with his wife and children, for Michigan.
 Massicotte (Hubert) in 1890, with his wife, for Michigan.
 Massicotte (Joseph) to Montreal, and from there to the United States.
 Massicotte (Meleda and Merelice) in 1889, for Woonsocket.
 Massicotte (Octave) in 1886, for Wisconsin.
 Massicotte (Dr. Philippe and Arthur) in 1885, for Chicago.
 Massicotte (Philippe-Hubert) in 1889, for Michigan.
 Massicotte (Xavier) in 1880, for Colorado.
 Massicotte (Xavier-Jean) in 1880, for Meriden.
 Neveu (Joseph) in 1889, with his wife and five children, for Meriden.
 Nobert (Firmin) in 1898, for Wisconsin.
 Nobert (F.-X.) in 1887, with his wife and eight children, for Meriden.
 Nobert (Philippe) in 1889, with his wife and children, for Wisconsin.

Normandin (Albert) in 1890, for Rhode Island.
 Normandin (Ephrem) in 1892, for Rhode Island.
 Normandin (Georges) in 1884, for Minnesota.
 Normandin (Philomene) in 1886, for Rhode Island.
 Perigny (Elzear) in 1882, with his wife and children,
 for Michigan.
 Perigny (Gedeon) with his wife and two children,
 for Michigan.
 Perigny (Wilbrod) in 1889, for Michigan.
 Pothier (Joseph) in 1892, for Woonsocket.
 Pronovost (Ferdinand) in 1886, for Lowell.
 Pronovost (Georges) in 1879, for Wisconsin.
 Pronovost (Joseph) in 1887, for Wisconsin.
 Proteau (Delia, Olesime, Ursule, Josephine) before
 1880, for Chicago.
 Rivard (Anna and Eugenie) in 1886, for Illinois.
 Rivard (Henri) in 1885, for Montana.
 Rivard (Widow Thomas-Joseph) in 1884, with three
 children, for Meriden.
 Rivard (Xavier) in 1887, for Rutland.
 Rompre (Philiias) in 1888, for Michigan.
 Rousseau (Aime) in 1890, with his wife and children,
 for Lowell.
 Rousseau (Joseph) in 1882, for Michigan.
 Rousseau (Telesphore) in 1882, for Meriden.
 St-Amour (Ephrem) and St-Arnaud (Joseph) his wife
 and three children, for Michigan.
 St-Arnaud (Alfred) in 1884, for Chicago, with his
 wife.
 St-Arnaud (Mlle Clara) in 1891, for Meriden.
 St-Arnaud (Delphis) in 1883, for Michigan.
 St-Arnaud (Philippe) in 1882, for Wisconsin.
 St-Arnaud (Theotime) in 1891, for Chicago.
 St-Arnaud (Ulric) in 1889, with his wife and three
 children, for Michigan.
 St-Arnaud (Xavier) in 1889, with his wife and children
 for Michigan.
 Terroux (EUsebe) in 1891, with his wife and two
 children, for Connecticut.
 Thibault (Xavier) in 1882, for Wisconsin.
 Tiffault (Ephrem) in 1880, for Chicago.
 Tiffault (Henri) in 1884, with his two sisters,
 for Meriden.

Tousignant (Widow Narcisse) in 1883, with her family,
for Michigan.
Tousignant (Olivier) in 1887, with his wife and
three children, for Rutland.
Trepanier (Alima) in 1890, for Lowell.
Trepanier (Come) in 1883, with his wife and eight
children, for Michigan.
Trepanier (Edouard) in 1890, for Meriden. His wife
and two children should be leaving next week.
Trepanier (Eugene, Firmin, Ovide) in 1882, for
Michigan.
Trepanier (Francois, Hilaire) in 1880, for Michigan.
Trepanier (Georges) in 1889, for Michigan.
Trepanier (Henri) in 1886, with his wife and two
children, for Michigan.
Trepanier (Joseph) in 1883, with his wife and children
for Waterbury.
Trepanier (Louis) in 1890, with his wife, for Michigan.
Trepanier (Napoleon) in 1888, with his wife and
four children, for Woonsocket.
Trottier (Eugene) in 1890, with his wife and five
children, for Connecticut.
Trudel (Clarq, Joseph, Napoleon, Prospere) in 1888,
for Michigan.
Vallee (Treffle) in 1884, with his wife, for Meriden.
Vallerand (Joseph) in 1885, with his wife and five
children, for Rutland.
Veillet (Aime) in 1887, for the United States without
destination.
Veillet (Ferdinand) in 1888, for Woonsocket.
Veillet (J.-B.) in 1886, for Rutland.
Veillet (William) in 1888, with his wife and children,
for Lowell.
Vezina (Isidore) in 1881, with his wife and children,
for Lowell.
Vezina (Melanie and Angelina) in 1890, for Lowell.

Saint-Francois-Xavier-de-Batiscan

Population in 1891 was 996

Alain (Dr. S.) in 1887, with his wife, for Meriden.
Belcourt (Placide) in 1885, with his wife and five

children, for Meriden.

Belisle (M) in 1891, with his wife and four children, for Meriden.

Bergeron (Camille and Borrome) in 1888, for Waterbury.

Brunel (Alfred and Charles) in 1891, for Meriden.

Brunel (Louis, Moise, Wilfrid) in 1880, for Meriden.

Brunel (Georges and Joseph) before 1880, for Meriden.

Brunel (Gustave) with his wife, for Meriden.

Brunel (John) in 1890, with his wife and nine children, for Dakota.

Brunel (Joseph) and Hubert (Alfred) before 1880, for Meriden.

Brunel (two children of Roch) in 1891, for Meriden.

Brunet (Isaie) with two persons by the name of Duval for Dakota, around 1880.

Carignan (Noe) with six or seven children, in 1882, for Meriden.

Carignan (Theophile) with five children for Meriden.

Depain (Henri) in 1891, with his wife and his brother for Meriden.

Depain (Laure) in 1890, for Meriden.

Depain (Philippe) in 1891, for Meriden.

Devau (Arthur) in 1891, with his wife, for Dakota.

Duval (Amedee) in 1888, for Michigan.

Duval (Arthur) in 1892, for Meriden.

Duval (Octave, Onesime and William) left in 1880, for Meriden.

Gouin (Henri) priest, came to get his father in 1892 to bring him to Belle-Prairie.

Lacoursiere (Alfred) left for Meriden.

Lacoursiere (Desire) before 1880, with his family, for Minnesota.

Lahaie (Dr. Bruno) in 1892, for Lowell.

Lahaie (Francois) with his family of one son and three daughters, in 1884, for New Haven and Meriden.

Lahaie (Isaie) left for Meriden.

Lahaie (Napoleon) in 1888, with his wife.

Lahaie (Wenceslas) in 1891, with his wife, for Meriden.

Laquerre (Alfred) in 1882, for Meriden.

Laquerre (William) before 1880, for Bridgeport.

Leblanc (Treffle) before 1880, for Michigan.

Leboeuf (Xavier) around 1889, with his wife and

and one daughter.

Lehouillie (Dr.) with his wife, for St. Louis, Missouri.

Lehouillie (Louis) in 1887, for Michigan.

L'Heureux (Cyrille) in 1880, with his wife and children, for Minnesota.

Lise (Napoleon) around 1882, for Meriden.

Marchand (Alphonse and Leopold) in 1887, for Dakota.

Marchand (Dlle) in 1891, for Meriden.

Marchand (a son of Ephrem's) left for Meriden.

Marchand (Leger) in 1888, with his wife, for Dakota.

Marchand (Leopold and Alphonse) around 1887, for Dakota.

Mathon (Charles) with his wife in 1892, for Meriden.

Montambeau (G.) with his family in 1870, for Lowell.

Moreau (Albert and Joseph) in 1890, for Michigan.

Perrault (three children of Joseph's) left around 1886, for New Haven.

Quessy (Arcade, Henri, Roch, Thomas) left in 1882, for Bridgeport or thereabouts.

Rivard (Eugene) in 1882, for Rhode Island.

Rivard (Firmin) with five girls for New Haven.

Rivard (N) for Rhode Island.

Rivard (Onesime) before 1890, for California.

St-Arnaud (Hubert) before 1888, with his wife, for Michigan.

St-Cyr (two nuns, daughters of Timoleon).

Veillet (widow of Francois) in 1888, with eight children, for Manchester.

Saint-Narcisse-de-Champlain

Population in 1891 was 1950

Baribeau (Onesime) in 1891, with his family, for Waterbury.

Boulanger (Louis) around 1886, with his family, for Waterbury.

Cloutier (Prosper) in 1889, with his wife, for Michigan.

Cossette (Hilaire) in 1891, with his family, for Meriden.

Cossette (Isidore, the son) before 1890, for Meriden.

Cossette (Theodore-A.) in 1891, with his wife, for Waterbury.

Derouin (Theodore) in 1890, with his family, for Waterbury.
 Derouin (Urbain) in 1890, with his family, for Waterbury.
 Dessureaux (Henri) in 1892, for Meriden.
 Dessureaux (Leon) in 1889, with his family, for Waterbury.
 Dessureaux (Ovide) in 1892, with his family, for the United States.
 Gervais (Francis) in 1885, with his family, for Lowell.
 Gervais (Napoleon) in 1891, with his family, for Lowell.
 Goyette (Joseph) in 1888, with his family, for Meriden.
 Goyette (Narcisse) left in 1882.
 Jacob (Joseph) in 1890, with his family, for Waterbury.
 Lacoursiere (Desire) in 1880, with his family, for Meriden.
 Lacoursiere (Jean) around 1880, with his family, for Meriden.
 Lacoursiere (William) before 1880, for Meriden.
 Prenovost (Adolphe) in 1890, with his family, for Waterbury.
 Prenovost (Norbert) in 1890, with his family, for Waterbury.
 Quessy (Gedeon) in 1888, with his family, for Waterbury.
 Quessy (George) in 1888, for Lowell.
 Quessy (Nazaire) in 1888, with his wife, for Lowell.
 St-Arnaud (Xavier) in 1874, with his family, for Waterbury.
 Veillet (Aime, the son) in 1889, with his family, for Lowell.
 Veillet (Pierre, the son) in 1889, with his family, for Lowell.

Saint-Stanislas-de-Champlain

Population in 1891 was 2,356

Asselin (Joseph) in 1889, with his family.
 Baillargeon (Two families and one celibat) in 1889,

for Michigan.
Belisle (Joseph) in 1890, with his family, for Lowell.
Boisvert (U) around 1889, with his family, for Michigan.
Bordeleau (Ag) in 1891, with his family.
Bordeleau (Aime) around 1888, with his family, for Montana.
Bordeleau (Felix) around 1889, for Montana.
Bordeleau (L) with his family, for Massschusetts.
Bordeleau (Michel) in 1886, for Minneapolis.
Bordeleau (Thimothe) in 1886, with his family, for Michigan.
Bordeleau (a son of Xavier's) in 1889, with his wife, for Massachusetts.
Boucher (Philiias) in 1886, with his family, for Waterbury.
Bourque (Louis) in 1888, with his family, for Lowell.
Brouillet (E.-E.) in 1891, with his family, for Lowell.
Brouillette (Onesime) in 1891, with his family, for Minneapolis.
Carpentier (Alexandre) in 1890, with his family, for Lowell.
Charest (Joseph) in 1890, with his family, for Meriden.
Charest (William) in 1890, for Meriden.
Cossette (Napoleon) in 1890, for Lowell.
Cote (Leon) in 1891, with his family.
Depain (widow Alfred) with her family, in 1891, for Waterbury.
Dery (Basile) left in 1891.
Dery (Ovide) in 1892, with his family, for Meriden.
Dery (Walter) in 1891, with his family.
Dessureaux (Telesphore), in 1889, with his family, for Lowell.
Dessureau (Wilfrid), a son and two daughters, in 1892, for Meriden.
Dumont (widow Jules) around 1888, for Lowell.
Dumont (Severe) in 1888, with his family, for

Lowell.
Feron (Delphis) in 1890, with his family, for Lowell.
Feron (Francois) left with his family.
Feron (Pierre) in 1890, with his family, for Lowell.
Fiset (Norbert) in 1890, with his family, for Meriden.
Gadbois (two sons of Modeste's) in 1887, for Montana.
Gagnon (Maxime) in 1886, with his family, for Lowell.
Gagnon (Pierre) in 1886, for Minnesota.
Gauthier (C) around 1885, with his family.
Gauthier (two sons of Pierre) in 1888, for Montana.
Germain (Hippolite) in 1889, with his family, for Lowell.
Germain (Olivier) in 1891, with his family, for Michigan.
Germain (a son of Prosper's) around 1888, with his family, for Michigan.
Germain (Thomas) in 1881, for Montana.
Gervais (Pierre) in 1884, with his family, for Lowell.
Gignac (Alexandre) in 1886, with his family.
Gignac (Antoine) around 1888, with his family.
Godin (two sons of Francois') in 1889, for Montana.
Hamelin (Elie) in 1891, with his family, for Waterbury.
Hardy (Napoleon) in 1890, with his family, for Lowell.
Jacob (Joseph) in 1890, with his family, for Meriden.
Lacoursiere (Stanislas) in 1889, with his wife, for Brazil.
Lafontaine (Alexandre) in 1890, with his family, for Lowell.
Lafontaine (Isidore) in 1891, for Lowell.
Lafontaine (widow Casimir) in 1890, with her family, for Waterbury.

Lafontaine (Irene) in 1890, with his family,
 for Michigan.
 Lafontaine (Isidore) in 1891, for Lowell.
 Lafontaine (S) in 1890. with his family, for
 Michigan.
 Lafontaine (T) in 1885, for Michigan.
 Lafontaine (Theodore) will leave in eight days
 with his family, for Michigan.
 Lafontaine (Xavier) in 1892, for Lowell.
 Lambert (a son of Vital's) in 1889, for Montana.
 L'Heureux (Honore) in 1898, withhis family, for
 Lowell.
 L'Heureux (John) in 1888, with his family, for
 Lowell.
 Marchand (Norbert) left for Montana.
 Marchand (Philippe) in 1890, for Montana.
 Marchildon (Joseph) in 1890, with his family,
 for Waterbury.
 Massicotte (C) in 1889, with his family, for
 Lowell.
 Matte (Gedeon) in 1886, with his family, for
 Minnesota.
 Matte (Remy) in 1889, with his family, for Water-
 bury.
 Mongrain (a son of Maxime's) in 1887, for Michi-
 gan.
 Page (George) in 1890, for Michigan.
 Pepin (Dolphis) in 1892, with his family, for
 Westbury.
 Proteau (pierre Zephire) with two sons of Joseph
 Proteau, in 1890, for Montana.
 Rivard (Dosithe) in 1890, for Michigan.
 Roberge (Dr.) in 1889, with his family, for
 Lowell.
 Ronpre (Irene) in 1891, with his family, for
 Meriden.
 Sanscartier (two sons of Pierre's) in 1887, for
 Montana.
 Savard (Antoine) in 1892, with his family, for
 Waterbury.
 St-Armand (Olivier) left in 1890.
 St-Cyr (Onezime) left in 1890.

Tessier (Elie) around 1887, with his family.
Trepanier (a son of Adolphe's) in 1888, for Minneapolis.
Trepanier (widow Alphonse) in 1890, with her family, for North Adams.
Trottier (a son of Francois') in 1890, for Montana.
Trottier (Xavier) in 1892, with his family, for Michigan.
Trottier (Zenobe) in 1890, for Michigan.
Trudel (Aime) around 1886, for Michigan.
Trudel (a son of D's) in 1891, for Michigan.
Trudel (two sons of Julien's) around 1889. for Montana.
Trudel (Leopold) in 1887, with his family, for Michigan.
Trudel (Ludger) in 1891, for Michigan.
Trudel (Ovide) left around 1884.
Trudel (S) in 1890, with his family, for Meriden.
Trudel (Theodore) in 1887, with his family, for Michigan.
Veillet (a son of Elzear's) left in 1890.
Veillet (a son of Treffle's) in 1890, for Waterbury.
Veillet (Xavier) in 1890, with his family, for Waterbury.

Saint-Luc-de-Vincennes

Population in 1891 was 795.

Beauchesne (Alexandre) priest, for Vergennes.
Beaudoin (Alphonse) in 1880, with his family, for Meriden.
Beaudoin (George) in 1890, with his family, for Meriden.
Beaudoin (Napoleon and Philippe) in 1891, for Rutland.
Beaudoin (Olivier) before 1880, with his family for Lowell.
Cadotte (Eugene) before 1880, for Rutland.
Carignan (Etienne) around 1886, for Michigan.
Cossette (widow Pierre) with two children, in

1885.

De Montigny (Louis) in 1888, with his family, for Meriden.

Dessurau (Eugene) in 1889, with his family, for Franklin.

Dessurau (Hermina) in 1886, for Concord.

Dessurau (Horace) in 1890, for Franklin.

Dubois (two daughters of Adolphe's) in 1891, for Ashland.

Dubois (A) with his wife in 1880, for Meriden.

Dubois (Exeas) in 1888, with his family, for Meriden.

Dubois (two sons of Joseph's) in 1888, for Bay City.

Dubois (Leger, Nazaire, Severine) around 1882, for Franklin.

Dubois (five sons of Moise's) left at different times.

Dubois (Onezime) in 1889, with his family, for Franklin.

Dubois (Xavier) around 1880, with his family, for Michigan.

Dubord (Narcisse) in 1892, with his family, for Massachusetts.

Fugere (a daughter of Alphere's) left for Ashland.

Gignac (Gregoire, Marguerite, Napoleon) around 1882, for Ashland.

Goyette (Joseph and Leon) around 1888, with their wives and some sisters, for Rutland.

Goyette (Pierre) in 1890, for Franklin.

Grandmaison (Philomene) around 1888, father and sister left for Holyoke.

Houle (Arthur) in 1888.

Houle (Edmond) in 1888.

Lacerte (G) with his family for Rutland.

Lacroix (Bruno) in 1888, with his wife and his brother, for Rutland.

Lahaie (Eugenie and Philomene) left for Lowell.

Lahaie (Omer) in 1890, with his wife, for Lowell.

Landry (Joseph) in 1890, for Franklin.

Landry (Wilbrod) in 1891, for Franklin.

Leveille (two sons of Robert's) in 1891, for Franklin.
 Marchand (Pierre) around 1888, with five sons and two daughters, for Franklin.
 Massicotte (Adolphe) in 1890, with his wife for Rhode Island.
 Massicotte (Hubert) in 1890, with his family, for Franklin.
 Massicotte (Octave) priest, Central Falls.
 Mathon (Gabriel) in 1891, with his family, for Wisconsin.
 Normandin (a son of Aime's) in 1890, for Ashland.
 Normandin (Come) in 1890, for Rutland.
 Normandin (George) in 1889, with his wife, for Rutland.
 Normandin (a son of Narcisse's) in 1889. for Rutland.
 Normandin (Xavier) and two sisters, around 1889, for Lacoony.
 Pelerin (widow Alexandre) in 1886, to join her children in the United States.
 Rousseau (Philippe) around 1882, for Franklin.
 Sevigny (John) in 1889, for Concord, with his family.
 Sevigny (Odilon) in 1890, with his wife, for Rutland.
 Sevigny (Samuel) in 1890, with his wife, for Rutland.
 St-Amand (Erminie, Olivine, Virginie, Wilbrod) in 1890, for Woonsocket.
 St-Amand (Octave) in 1891, for Rutland.
 St-Amand (Walker) with his wife in 1891, for Rutland.
 St-Amand (Xavier) in 1890, for Rutland.
 St-Arnaud (Telesphore) left, destination unknown.
 St-Ours (Xavier) in 1889, with his family.
 Thibault (Marcel), (Joseph) and his wife, (Wilbrod) and his wife, around 1889, for Rutland.
 Toutant (Josephine) in 1890, for Ashland.
 Trepanier (a son of Francois') left for the

United States.

SAINT-PROSPER
Population 1938

Bacon (Edouard) in 1889, with his family, for Michigan.
Bacon (Lucien) in 1892, for Michigan.
Baribeau (Raoul) in 1891, for Wisconsin.
Briere (David) in 1891, with his family, for Woonsocket, R.I.
Caouette (Louis) in 1887, for Woonsocket.
caron (Joseph) in 1889, for Michigan.
Caron (Laurent) in 1892, with his family, for Michigan.
Cloutier (Henri) in 1880, for Michigan.
Cloutier (Philippe) around 1880, for Michigan.
Cloutier (Pierre) three sons of, in 1886, for Woonsocket.
Cloutier (Victor) in 1891, for Michigan.
Cossette (Noe) a son of, in 1886, for Woonsocket.
Cossette (two sons of Pierre) in 1888.
Cossette (Prospere) in 1890, for Michigan.
Cote (Dame Antoine) in 1887, with her family for Lowell.
Cote (Thomas) in 1887, for Lowell.
Desaulniers (Arthur) in 1887, for Woonsocket.
Desaulniers (Telesphore) in 1892, with his family for Woonsocket.
Desaulniers (widow Treffle) in 1888, with her family for Woonsocket.
Dupuis (L.-G.) in 1890, with his family for Woonsocket.
Ebachere (Joseph) in 1884, for Michigan.
Ebachere (Theotime) in 1890, for Michigan.
Fiset (Norbert) in 1891, for Connecticut.
Fraser (Geroge) in 1890, for Woonsocket.
Fraser (Samuel) in 1886, with his wife for Woonsocket.
Frigon (Anselme) in 1890, with his family for Woonsocket.
Frigon (Loland) in 1892 for Prince Albert.

Fugere (a son of Gonzalve) in 1892, for Woonsocket.
Gaouette (George) in 1885, with his family for Woonsocket.
Gervais (Joseph) in 1887, with his wife, for Woonsocket.
Godin (Achille) in 1889, for Michigan.
Godin (Francois) in 1885, with his family, for Woonsocket.
Gravel (Joseph) in 1886, with his family, for Woonsocket.
Gravel (Philippe) in 1891, with his family, for Woonsocket.
Houle (Victor) in 1890, for Purcel
Jacob (Phileas) in 1886, with his family, for Woonsocket.
Lasante (Lucien) in 1891, for Michigan.
Lasante (Philippe) in 1888, for Michigan.
Lefebvre (Victor) in 1891, with his family, for Maine.
Lodon (three sons of Narcisse) in 1888, for Woonsocket.
Massicotte (Achille) in 1890, for Michigan.
Massicotte (two sons of Exime) in 1887, for Iron Mountain.
Massicotte (two sons of Francois Xavier) in 1888, for Wisconsin.
Massicotte (Hermenegilde) in 1891, for a city near Woonsocket.
Massicotte (two sons of Joseph) in 1888, for Somerset.
Massicotte (Joseph) in 1887, for Michigan.
Massicotte (Leger and Nere) around 1882, for Michigan.
Massicotte (Xavier) in 1890, for Michigan.
Perrault (two sons of Alexis) around 1890, for Michigan.
St-Laurent (Jules) in 1886, with his family, for Woonsocket.
Trudel (two sons of Joseph) in 1887, for Michigan.

SAINT-AURICE
Population 3040

Barrette (Adelard) in 1891, with his family.
Biron (Arthur) in 1892, with his wife and the
Demoiselles Biron, for Lowell.
Bisson (widow David) in 1890, with a daughter.
Bonin (David) in 1890, for Wisconsin.
Bourgeois (Thomas) in 1892.
Brule (Josephine) around 1884, for Worcester.
Cloutier (Edmond) in 1882, with his family,
for Meriden.
Cossette (Amarylis) in 1891, for Lowell.
Courchene (Felix) in 1891, with his family,
for Bedford.
Desilets (Luc) with his family, for Massachusetts.
Desilets (Paul) around 1886, with his family for
Michigan.
Doucet (Ernest) in 1891, with his brother for Mi-
chigan.
Dube (Alexis) in 1891, with his wife for Lowell.
Dube (Louis) his wife and brothe left around 1880,
for Michigan.
Dubois (Achille and Joseph) around 1880.
Dubois (Casimir) in 1891, with his wife for Meri-
den.
Dubois (Oscar) around 1881, with his family.
Fiset (Flavien) in 1884, with his family, for
Massachusetts.
Garceau (Hercule) in 1892, for Michigan; his sons
had left in 1891 for Maine.
Garceau (Theodule) in 1892, for Maine. His wife
and sons had left beforehand.
Gendron (Edouard) in 1891, with his family for
Massachusetts.
Heroux (Moise) in 1891, for Marquette.
Lacourse (Onesime) around 1890, with his family
for Massachusetts.
Lacourse (Telesphore) with his family, around 1884.
Landry (a son of Elis) left in 1890.
Legendre (Louis) with his family for Michigan.

Lemire (Joseph) and his father, left in 1891.
Levasseur (Baptiste) and his brother, left around 1890, for Michigan.
Masson (Alfred) in 1888, with his family, for Rhode Island.
Nault (Joseph) in 1891, with his family, for Marquette.
Nault (Olivier) with his family for Bedford.
Nault (Zepherin) in 1891, with his family for Marquette.
Rhault (a son of A.) around 1880, for California.
Turcot (John) left with his wife in 1890.

NOTRE DAME DU MONT CARMEL
Population 2042

Aubry (Jean) in 1884, for Michigan.
Bellefeuille (Paul) with his family in 1891, for Manchester.
Boisvert (John) around 1886, with his family, for Lowell.
Bourgeois (Thomas) in 1891, for Wisconsin.
Brisson (widow Severe) with her family in 1890, for Lowell.
Brule (Baptiste) for the West around 1882.
Bruneau (Amable) with his family, for Manchester.
Brunel (Louis) with his family around 1889, for Massachusetts.
Brunel (Noe) with his family, around 1888, for Massachusetts.
Buisson (Phileas) in 1891, for Michigan.
Carignan (Ludger) in 1870, with his family, for Lowell.
Clermont (Onezime) in 1887, with his family, for Fall River.
Dargis (Emmanuel) in 1890, with his family, for Massachusetts.
Dargis (Eugene) in 1891, with his family, for Marquette.
Descoteaux (Hector) in 1886, with his family, for New York.

Descoteaux (Regis) in 1886 for St. Regis Fall.
 Dessureau (Gilbert) around 1888, with his family,
 for Lowell.
 Dion (Henri) with his nephew in 1892, for Maine.
 Doucet (Antonio) in 1881, for Michigan.
 Doucet (Joseph) with his family, in 1892, for Bid-
 deford.
 Drolet (Charles) in 1890, with his wife, for Lowell.
 Drolet (Joseph) in 1890, for Wisconsin.
 Drolet (Louis) with his wife, in 1891, for Lowell.
 His wife returned.
 Dube (Joseph) in 1887, for Wisconsin.
 Dube (Thomas) in 1887, for Wisconsin.
 Dumont (Octave) around 1884, with his family, for
 Ashland.
 Dumont (widower) around 1886, for Ashland.
 Dupont (Adolphe) in 1890, for Montana.
 Forest (narcisse) in 1880, with his family, for
 Lowell.
 Gaboury (the children of Norbert) around 1883, for
 Wisconsin.
 Gagnon (Louis) in 1886, with his family, for Bid-
 deford.
 Genest (Joseph) in 1889, with his family, for Mass-
 achusetts.
 Gignac (Ignace) in 1891, for Massachusetts.
 Gingras (Wilbrod) in 1890, with his family, for
 Lowell.
 Giroux (Pierre) in 1886, with his family.
 Gregoire (AMable) in 1890.
 Heon (G) in 1891, with his family, for Lowell.
 Heon (Sinai) in 1889, with his family, for Michigan.
 Houle (the children of Joseph) in 1886, for St Regis
 Fall.
 Lajoie (a son of Olivier) and a little girl, left
 around 1884.
 Lambert (Joseph) in 1891, for Manitoba with his family.
 Lambert (Solomon) in 1800, with his family, for Mi-
 chigan.
 Laneville (a son of Moise) around 1886, for Michigan.
 Lanouette (Adolphe) in 1889, with his family, for
 Lowell.

Lebrun (Pierre) left with his family for Biddeford.
Levasseur (a son of Joseph) in 1891, for the West.
Loranger (widow of Adolphe) around 1886, with her family for Massachusetts.
Martin (Theodule) around 1882, for Gervais, Oregon.
Montigny (Adrien) in 1887, with his family, for Massachusetts.
Morin (James) in 1889, with his family, for New England.
Morin (Omer) in 1892, for the West.
Mounier (Jean) two sons and a daughter, left for Michigan and for Massachusetts.
Neon (a son of Olivier) around 1882, for Wisconsin.
Nobert (two) left for Toronto.
Parenteau (Theophile) in 1890, with his family, for Lowell.
Poirier (Zoel) with his family in 1890, for Manchester.
Racine (Onesime) left around 1891, for Ashland.
Racine (Thomas) around 1891, for Ashland.
Reche (Joseph) in 1890, for the West.
Regis (Joseph) left with his family for St Regis Fall.
Richard (a son of Narcisse) left in 1889.
Roberge (Joseph) in 1888, for Biddeford.
Robitaille (Pierre) in 1890, with his family, for Michigan.
Turcot (Narcisse) around 1884, for Lowell.

ST JACQUES DES PILES
Population 791

Bellerive (Hercule) in 1892, for Massachusetts.
His family was to follow him later.
Champagne (Euchariste) with his family in 1891, for Lowell.
Charance (Jean) before 1885, with his family.
Charette (John) with his family in 1889.
Desaulniers (Elie) in 1892, for Massachusetts.
Desaulniers (Eliakin) in 1892 for Massachusetts.
Dontigny (Philippe) in 1891, with his family.
Garceau (James) left with his family.

Garceau (E) in 1887, with his family, for Manchester.
 Garceau (Treffle) in 1889, with his family for
 Massachusetts.
 Gelinas (Armand) in 1892, with his family, for
 Manchester.
 Gelinas (Joseph) in 1889, with his family, for
 Manchester.
 Gelinas (Raphael) in 1885, with his family.
 Heroux (Napoleon) in 1890, with his family,
 for Manchester.
 Homan (Alex) in 1892, to join his son in New
 Haven.
 Lemerise (Edmond) in 1892, for Manchester.
 Lesieur (Beril) in 1884, with his family.
 Martel (Achille) before 1885, with his family,
 for Massachusetts.
 Martin (Pierre) before 1884, with his family.
 Trahan (George) in 1891, with his family.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 %%%%%%%%%% %%%%%%%%%% %%%%%%%%%% %%%%%%%%%%

PET DE SOEUR

An old and favcrite dessert well known to French Canadians is Pet de Soeur. This dessert was usually made from left over pie pastry, but in my home, it is such a favorite, that I will make a fresh batch of pie dough just to make this delectable concoction. The recipe is simple. Just roll out your favorite pastry dough, brush with melted butter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Roll as for jelly roll and cut in 3/4 inch slices. Place on cookie sheet and bake at 350°F until brown, about 15 minutes.

Lucille Fournier Rock

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE LAST ISSUE

The following additions and corrections should be made to the article THE CANADIAN PRESENCE IN NORTH PROVIDENCE, R.I., by Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau, which appeared in the last issue of JE ME SOUVIENS:

Additions: (dates of marriage)

p.19

Julien Forgues and Martine Decelles
(m. 3/4/1858 - 1'Acadie, PQ)

p.19

Louis-Zotique Galarneau and Théona Galarneau
(m. 9/1/1877 - St-Gabriel-de-Brandon, PQ)

p.20

Louis Samson and Elise Godbout
(m. 16/8/1886 - St-Laurent, I.O., PQ)

Corrections: (also on dates of marriage)

p.26

Maurice Cormier and Eva Lapierre
(m. 9/6/1924 - Centredale, RI)
-what was given was his father and mother's marriage
date on Madeleine Islands- Editor

p. 27

André Petitpas and Mathilde Boudreau
(m. 6/11/1917 - 1'Etang-du-Nord, PQ)
-day and month in last issue were incorrect- Editor

ANSWERS TO MATCH THE SPOUSES IN THIS ISSUE

1-N, 2-Y, 3-S, 4-U, 5-Q, 6-O, 7-R, 8-L, 9-B, 10-W, 11-I,
12-Z, 13-C, 14-T, 15-A, 16-V, 17-E, 18-F, 19-X, 20-G,
21-J, 22-D, 23-P, 24-M, 25-H, 26-K.

Donations to the Library

Donna M. Choquette	\$15.00
Walter Fontaine	\$20.00
Therese Ethier	\$10.00
Robert and Janice Burkhart	\$10.00
Mr. & Mrs. Neil J. Bouchard Jr.	\$20.00
Robinson O. Bellin	\$ 5.00
Aime Lariviere	\$ 5.00
Jeannette Pennachi	\$ 5.00
Donald Preston	\$10.00
Adrienne Lessard	\$ 5.00
Dorothy Proulx	\$ 5.00
Helen Maxson	\$ 2.00
Roland E. Laplume	\$10.00
O. Muriel Labrie	\$ 5.00
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Lavoie	\$10.00
Mr. & Mrs. Armand Letourneau	\$ 5.00
Henry A. Boucher	\$10.00
Armand Belhumeur	\$ 5.00
John D. Bacon	\$ 5.00
Anne-Marie St. Jean	\$ 5.00
Ronald J. Patry	\$15.00

Our sincere thanks to the above members who contributed to the expansion of our library. We will all benefit from their generosity.

Librarian's Message

We would like to sincerely thank all those who have donated new and old books to our ever-growing library. The donations are always appreciated due to the fact that many of the donated books are out of print and unavailable anywhere else. Again, merci ! We would also like to thank Mr. & Mrs. Armand Letourneau and Mrs. Janice Burkhart for their most generous donation of time and effort in reconstructing many of the worn books and recovering them. Their meticulous work is constantly noted.

ADDITIONS TO THE AFGS LIBRARY

Donations

" Genealogical Researching in Eastern Canada -- an address guide to Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces", donated by William Thibeault, #573

Album de la Famille Cote by Ernest Cardinal & Laurette Cote, donated by Hubert Houle, s. c.

" Membres de la Famille Michaud Inhume dans le Cimetiere de St. Andre de Kamouraka " by J. A. Michaud #196, donated by author

Acquisitions

Repertoires -- Quebec -- (all are marriages unless otherwise noted)

St. Philippe de Neri (Bellechasse)	1870-1978
Ste. Clothide (Chateauguay)	1885-1974
St. Anselme (Dorchester)	1830-1976 Deaths
La Presentation (Montreal)	1895-1975
Notre Dame du Mont Carmel (Kam)	1867-1978
St. Jean Port-Joli (Islet)	1799-1980
St. Moise (Matapedia)	1873-1978 M & D
St. Noel (Matapedia)	1944-1978 M & D
Ste. Anne de Beaupre (Montmorency)	1670-1855 D
Ste. Anne de Beaupre (Montmorency)	1856-1979 D
St. Paul (Montreal)	1874-1979
St. Leonard de Port Maurice (Mtl)	1886-1977
Ste. Cunegonde (Montreal)	1874-1978
Coeur Immaculee de Marie (Mtl)	1946-1979
Ste. Anne de Beaupre (Montmorency)	1657-1980
St. Joachim (Montmorency)	1687-1980
St. Ferreol (Montmorency)	1806-1980
St. Tite des Caps (Montmorency)	1867-1980
Beaupre (Montmorency)	1927-1980

State of Maine

St. Joseph	Biddeford	1870-1979
St. Andre	Biddeford	1899-1978
Holy Cross	Lewiston	1923-1977
Holy Family	Lewiston	1923-1977
St. Ann	Lisbon	1885-1977
Ste. Marie	Lewiston	1907-1977

State of Maine

St. Patrick	Lewiston	1876-1978
St. Joseph	Lewiston	1858-1978
St. Louis	Auburn	1902-1977
Sacred Heart	Auburn	1923-1977
St. Philip	Auburn	1968-1977
Sacred Heart	Waterville	1905-1980
Notre Dame	Waterville	1910-1980
St. Ignatius	Sanford	1892-1981
Holy Family	Sanford	1932-1981
Sts. Peter & Paul	Lewiston	1870-1976 Burials
St. Hyacinthe	Westbrook	1877-1979
St. Mary	Westbrook	1916-1979
St. Jean-Baptiste	Brunswick	1877-1979
St. Charles	Brunswick	1930-1980
Our Lady of Lourdes	Skowhegan	1881-1980
St. Peter	Bingham	1920-1980

Miscellaneous

The Establishment of the Catholic Churches in New England"
by Reverend Fernand Croteau

La Famille Clement dit Labonte, by Reverend Youville
Labonte

200 Family Trees by Reverend Clement Labonte
Volumes I, II, III, IV

The Notarial Records of Barthelemy Joliette, compiled
by Helene Lafortune and Normand Robert

Repertoires Quebec

Ste. Agnes de Dundee (Huntigdon)	1861-1967
St. Stanislas-Kostka (Huntingdon)	1847-1967
St. Anicet (Huntingdon)	1818-1966
St. Paul d'Aylmer (Gatineau)	1840-1900 B, M, D

A special thanks to Charles Gaudet for repairing our
wall map. Thanks for a job well done !!!

HOLDINGS OF THE AFGS LIBRARY (Part three)

Vital Records

MASKINONGE COUNTY

St. Paulin	1850-1977
St. Justin	1858-1971
St. Leon le Grand	1803-1963
St. Alexis des Monts	1872-1976
St. Joseph de Maskinonge	1728-1966
Louiseville (St. Antoine du Riviere du Loup)	1714-1941

MEGANTIC COUNTY

Black Lake	1845-1925
Broughton	1858-1925
St. Joseph de Broughton	1917-1925
Inverness	1867-1925
Laurierville	1854-1925
Leeds Village	1883-1925
Lyster	1870-1925
Notre Dame de Lourdes	1893-1925
Plessisville (St. Calixte de Somerset)	1845-1925
Pontbriand	1898-1925
Robertsonville	1914-1925
Sacre Coeur de Thetford Mines	1879-1925
St. Ferdinand	1857-1925
St. Jean-Baptiste	1925
St. Pierre Baptiste	1886-1925
Ste Sophie	1855-1925
St. Alphonse de Thetford Mines	1886-1925
St. Maurice de Thetford Mines	1906-1925

MISSISQUOI COUNTY

Bedford	1869-1968
Clarenceville	1885-1968
Cowansville	1928-1968
Dunham	1850-1968
Farnham	1850-1968
Frelighsburg	1886-1968
Notre Dame de Stanbridge	1846-1952
Philippsburg	1925-1968

MISSISQUOI COUNTY (continued)

Pike River	1892-1968
St. Armand	1875-1968
St. Ignace de Stanbridge	1877-1968
Ste. Sabine	1888-1968
Sweetsburg	1877-1968
Venice-en-Quebec	1950-1968

MONTCALM COUNTY

Chertsey	1854-1960
Notre Dame de la Merci	1891-1960
Rawdon	1831-1960
St. Alexis	1852-1968
St. Calixte	1854-1968
St. Donat	1875-1968
St. Emile	1898-1960
St. Esprit	1808-1960
St. Jacques	1774-1960
Ste. Julienne	1848-1960
St. Ligouri	1853-1960
Ste. Marie Salomee	1888-1960

MONTMAGNY COUNTY

Berthier sur Mer	1710-1977 (M & D)
Cap St. Ignace	1669-1973
Ile aux Grues	1831-1973
Grosse Ile	1834-1937
St. Francois de Sales	1749-1973 (M & D)
St. Paul	1868-1974
Notre Dame du Rosaire	1889-1974
Ste. Euphemie	1907-1974
St. Pierre du Sud	1740-1973 (M & D)

MONTMORENCY COUNTY

L'Ange Gardien	1664-1964
Chateau-Richer	1661-1977
Ste. Anne de Beaupre	1657-1980
St. Joachim	1687-1980
St. Ferreol	1806-1980

MONTMORENCY COUNTY (continued)

St. Tite des Caps	1867-1980
Beaupre	1927-1980
Ste. Famille	1666-1963
St. Francois	1679-1963
St. Jean	1679-1963
St. Petronille (Beaulieu)	1679-1963
St. Pierre	1679-1963
St. Laurent	1679-1963

MONTREAL ISLAND

Pointe aux Trembles	1674-1975
Notre Dame de Montreal	1642-1850
Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs (Verdun)	1899-1977
St. Anselme	1909-1979
Ste. Brigide	1867-1979
St. Eusebe de Verceil	1879-1978
Sts. Anges de Lachine	1676-1970
St. Laurent	1720-1974
St. Leonard du Port Maurice	1886-1977
St. Vincent de Paul	1868-1977
St. Vincent de Paul (Ile Jesus)	1743-1970
La Visitation du Sault au Recollet	1736-1970
Rivieres des Prairies	1687-1970
Longue Pointe	1724-1975
St. Joachim de Pointe Claire	1713-1974
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	1703-1973
Ste. Genevieve de Pierrefonds	1741-1972
Ile Bizard	1843-1972
Ste. Dorothee	1869-1970
St. Elzear	1900-1970
St. Martin de l'Ile Jesus	1774-1970
Ste. Rose	1740-1970
St. Enfant Jesus (Mile End)	1864-1910
La Presentation de la Sainte Vierge	1895-1975
St. Paul	1874-1979
Ste. Cunegonde	1874-1978
Coeur Immacule	1946-1979

NAPIERVILLE COUNTY

Napierville	1823-1970
St. Edouard	1833-1967
St. Michel	1854-1969
St. Remi	1831-1969
Sherrington	1853-1966

NICOLET COUNTY

Becancour	1722-1975
Gentilly	1825-1975
Lemieux	1921-1975
St. Pierre les Becquets	1827-1975
Manseau	1905-1975
Nicolet	1757-1975
Precieux-Sang	1903-1975
Ste. Angele de Laval	1868-1975
Ste. Brigitte des Saults	1863-1975
Ste. Cecile de Levrard	1908-1975
St. Celestin	1850-1975
Ste. Eulalie	1857-1975
Ste. Gertrude	1845-1975
St. Gregoire	1857-1975
St. Leonard d'Aston	1871-1975
Ste. Marie de Blandford	1842-1975
Ste. Monique	1866-1975
Ste. Perpetue	1915-1975
St. Samuel	1874-1975
Ste. Sophie de Levrard	1887-1975
St. Sylvere	1857-1975
St. Wenceslas	1868-1975
St. Raphael, Ashton Junction	1890-1975
St. Gregoire	1803-1946

PONTIAC COUNTY

Entire County	1863-1973
---------------	-----------

PORTNEUF COUNTY

Cap Sante	1679-1900
Neuville (Pointe aux Trembles)	1679-1900
Grondines	1680-1900

PORTNEUF COUNTY (continued)

St. Augustin	1691-1900
Deschambault	1713-1900
Les Ecureuils	1742-1900
Ste. Catherine	1832-1900
St. Raymond	1844-1900
St. Basile	1847-1900
St. Casimir	1847-1900
St. Alban	1856-1900
Portneuf	1861-1900
Pont Rouge	1869-1900
St. Ubald	1871-1900
Montauban	1881-1900
Riviere a Pierre	1890-1900
St. Gilbert	1893-1900
Ste. Christine	1895-1900
Lac au Sable	1897-1900
St. Thurbide	1898-1900
St. Leonard	1899-1900

QUEBEC COUNTY

L'Ancienne Lorette	1695-1966
Beauport	1673-1966
Charlesbourg	1679-1970
Loretteville	1676-1970
Village des Hurons	1904-1969
Notre Dame des Anges	1693-1961
Notre Dame de la Paix	1941-1977
Notre Dame de Quebec	1621-1900
St. Charles de Limoilou	1896-1971
St. Roch de Quebec	1829-1900
St. Sauveur	1867-1971
Lac Beauport	1834-1900
Lac St. Charles	1946-1971
Notre Dame des Laurentides	1905-1971
St. Emile	1925-1970
Stoneham	1851-1970
Tewkesbury	1922-1970
Notre Dame de Foy	1699-1900
St. Charles Garnier	1944-1970
St. Colomb	1855-1970
St. Felix	1863-1970
St. Michael's Chapel	1860-1970

RICHELIEU COUNTY

Contrecoeur	1668-1966
St. Roch	1859-1966
St. Ours	1750-1975
St. Pierre de Sorel	1675-1966
St. Aime	1855-1966
St. Louis de Bonsecours	1876-1966
St. Marcel	1855-1966
St. Robert	1855-1966
Ste. Victoire	1843-1966
St. Joseph de Sorel	1875-1965
Christ Church	1784-1965
Notre Dame de Sorel	1911-1965
Ste. Anne de Sorel	1876-1965

RICHMOND COUNTY

Asbestos	1897-1970
Danville	1866-1970
Kingsbury	1915-1970
Richmond (Ste. Bibianne)	1857-1970
Ste. Famille de Richmond	1938-1970
St. Claude	1900-1970
St. Denis de Brompton	1925-1970
St. Francois-Xavier de Brompton	1885-1970
St. Georges de Windsor	1864-1970
St. Zacharie de Windsor	1950-1970
St. Isaac	1946-1970
Greenlay (St Gregoire)	1949-1970
Stoke	1875-1970
Windsor	1872-1970
St. Dominique	1966-1970
Notre Dame	1955-1970
St. Gabriel de Lallemand	1952-1970
Sacre Coeur de Beauvin	1961-1970
St. Barnabe	1952-1970

RIMOUSKI COUNTY

Entire Diocese of Rimouski including parts of the counties
of Rimouski, Matapedia, Temiscouata, Riviere du Loup
and Matane 1713-1900

RIMOUSKI COUNTY (continued)

Trois Pistoles	1713-1979
Ste. Anne de la Pointe au Pere	1882-1976 (M & D)
Ste. Cecile du Bic	1850-1976

RIVIERE DU LOUP COUNTY

Isle Verte	1766-1978
------------	-----------

ROUVILLE COUNTY

Marieville	1801-1966
Ste. Angele de Mannoir	1865-1966
St. Charles	1741-1967
St. Hilaire	1799-1967
St. Jean-Baptiste	1797-1967
Otterburn Park	1960-1967
St. Mathias	1739-1968
Ange Gardien	1857-1967
St. Paul d'Abbotsford	1868-1967
Rougemont	1886-1967
St. Cesaire	1822-1967

SHEFFORD COUNTY

Bromont	1859-1960
Bethanie	1916-1960
Lawrenceville	1922-1960
Racine	1906-1960
Roxton Falls	1850-1960
Roxton Pond	1873-1960
Ste. Cecile de Milton	1846-1960
St. Joachim	1860-1960
St. Valerien	1854-1960
Stukeley	1846-1960
Valcourt	1854-1966
LaRochelle	1857-1966
Maricourt	1893-1960
Waterloo	1865-1960
Notre Dame de Granby	1844-1970
Ste. Famille de Granby	1929-1970
St. Benoit de Granby	1948-1968
St. Joseph de Granby	1948-1968
Assomption	1948-1968

SHEFFORD COUNTY (continued)

Immaculee	1955-1968
St. Luc	1960-1968
St. Alphonse	1875-1967
St. Eugene	1941-1969
Ste. Trinite	1958-1968
St. Patrick	1963-1968

SHERBROOKE COUNTY

St. Michel	1834-1956
St. Stanislas	1894-1965
Precieux Sang	1906-1965
Notre Dame de Liesse	1948-1965
St. Antoine	1878-1965
St. Elie	1886-1965
Coeur Immaculee de Marie	1948-1965
Immaculee Conception	1909-1965
Marie Mediatrix	1961-1965
Marie Reine du Monde	1956-1965
Notre Dame de L'Assomption	1950-1965
St. Boniface	1952-1965
St. Esprit	1948-1965
St. Joseph	1946-1965
St. Roch	1891-1965
St. Patrick	1887-1965
Christ Roi	1940-1965
Ste. Famille	1944-1965
St. Colomban	1952-1965
St. Jean-Baptiste	1884-1965
St. Charles Garnier	1943-1965
Notre Dame de la Protection	1964-1965
Notre Dame Perpetual Secours	1913-1965
Notre Dame de Tres St. Rosaire	1941-1965
St. Jean de Brebeuf	1946-1965
Ste. Jeanne D'Arc	1921-1965
Ste. Therese d'Avila	1922-1965
Tres St. Sacrement	1938-1965
Universite	1969-1970

SOULANGES COUNTY

St. Ignace (Coteau du Lac)	1833-1972
Ste. Marie de Rosaire (Coteau Landing)	1958-1972
St. Medard (Coteau Station)	1895-1972
Les Cedres	1752-1972
St. Pierre (Pointe des Cascades)	1946-1972
Ste. Claire d'Assise (Riviere Beaudette)	1905-1972
St. Clet	1851-1972
St. Polycarpe	1851-1972
St. Telesphore	1876-1972
St. Zotique	1852-1972
St. Trinite	1924-1972
St. Jean-Baptiste (Doiron)	1949-1972
Hudson	1899-1972

ST. HYACINTHE COUNTY

Notre Dame du Rosaire	1777-1969
St. Barnabe-Sud	1850-1969
St. Bernard	1908-1969
St. Jude	1822-1969
La Presentation	1806-1969
St. Thomas d'Acquin	1891-1969
St. Damase	1823-1969
Ste. Madeleine	1876-1969
Cathedrale (St. Hyacinthe)	1853-1969
La Providence	1937-1969
L'Assomption	1950-1969
Sacre Coeur	1946-1969
St. Joseph	1916-1969
St. Sacrement	1946-1969

ST JEAN COUNTY

Ile aux Noix	1898-1970
St. Bernard de Lacolle	1842-1970
St. Blaise	1887-1970
St. Valentin	1830-1970
St. Edmond	1930-1950
Cathedrale	1828-1970
Grand Ligne	1839-1970

ST. JEAN COUNTY (continued)

Henryville	1833-1970
Notre Dame Auxilliatrice	1906-1970
St. Luc	1801-1970
Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie (L'Acadie)	1785-1970

ST. MAURICE COUNTY

Pointe du Lac	1744-1966
Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche	1725-1960
Ste. Flore	1865-1977
St. Paul de Grand-Mere	1899-1977
Trois-Rivieres	1654-1900

STANSTEAD COUNTY

St. Barthelemy (Ayer's Cliff)	1946-1970
St. Luc (Barnston)	1947-1970
Ste. Therese (Beebe)	1925-1970
St. Edmond (Coaticook)	1868-1970
St. Jean Evangeliste (Coaticook)	1913-1970
St. Marc (Coaticook)	1916-1970
St. Mathieu (Dixville)	1915-1970
St. Ephrem (Fitch Bay)	1923-1970
Ste. Catherine (Katevale)	1881-1970
St. Wilfrid (Kingscroft)	1904-1970
St. Patrice (Magog)	1861-1970
Ste. Marguerite (Magog)	1921-1970
St. Jean Bosco (Magog)	1945-1970
St. Hermenegilde	1875-1970
St. Edmond	1868-1970
Adamsville (Brome)	1873-1970
North Hatley	1908-1970
Omerville	1949-1970
Rock Island	1916-1970
Stanhope	1875-1970
Stanstead	1848-1970

TEMISCAMINGUE COUNTY

Angliers	1929-1979
Arntfield	1945-1979
Bearn	1907-1979
Beaudry	1935-1979

TEMISCAMINGUE COUNTY (continued)

Bellecombe	1935-1979
Belleterre	1943-1979
Cloutier	1935-1979
Fabre	1899-1979
Fugerville	1912-1979
Granada	1935-1979
Guerin	1912-1979
Guigues	1905-1979
Kipawa	1911-1979
Laforce	1939-1979
Latulippe	1912-1979
Laverloche	1911-1979
Lorrainville	1906-1979
Moffet	1932-1979
Montbeillard	1933-1979
Nedelec	1914-1979
Notre Dame du Nord	1896-1979
Urbain	1935-1979
Remigny	1935-1979
Rollet	1932-1979
Rapide	? ?
Roulier	1941-1979
Ville Marie	1889-1979

TERREBONNE COUNTY

Entire county	1727-1965
---------------	-----------

VAUDREUIL COUNTY

Ste Jeanne de Chantal	1786-1970
Ste. Rose de Lima	1948-1970
Notre Dame de Lorette	1948-1970
Notre Dame de la Protection	1954-1970

VERCHERES COUNTY

St. Antoine	1741-1965
St. Denis sur Richelleiu	1740-1964
St. Mathieu de Beloeil	1772-1968
McMasterville	1930-1967
St. Marc sur Richelieu	1794-1968
Ste. Julie	1852-1966
Ste. Theodosie	1880-1967
St. Amable	1913-1967

VERCHERES COUNTY (continued)

Varennnes	1693-1968
Vercheres	1724-1966

WOLFE COUNTY

St. Clement (Bishopton)	1922-1970
Ste. Luce (Disraeli)	1894-1970
St. Raymond (Fontainbleu)	1915-1970
St. Charles (Garthby)	1876-1970
Sts. Anges (Ham-Nord)	1868-1970
St. Joseph (Ham-Sud)	1883-1970
Notre Dame de Lourdes	1897-1970
St. Adolphe	1887-1970
St. Adrien	1886-1970
St. Fortunat	1876-1970
St. Gerard	1905-1970
Sts. Martyrs	1939-1970
Ste. Praxede	1940-1970
St. Jacques (Stennson)	1909-1970
St. Gabriel (Stratford)	1857-1970
St. Janvier (Weedon)	1862-1970
St. Julien (Wolfeston)	1863-1970
St. Hippolyte (Wottonville)	1856-1970
Marie Mediatrix	1942-1946

YAMASKA COUNTY

St. Zephirin de Courval	1846-1969
St. Pie du Guire	1874-1969
La Visitation	1898-1969
St. Bonaventure	1866-1969
St. Elphege	1886-1969
St. Joachim	1901-1969
St. Thomas	1854-1969
Notre Dame	1893-1964
Odanak	1839-1963

WANTED

No doubt, many of our members are familiar with the various books and articles of Rev. Archange Godbout, OP, who spent much time abroad researching in the various departmental archives of France for traces of our French-Canadian ancestors. Thanks to him, many of us have been able to bridge the span back to places such as Tourouvre, Normandie, Paris, Brittany and La Rochelle. The publications committee of JE ME SOUVIENS invites any and all of our readers who may have written to France for records and have been successful in procuring copies of these genealogically-related documents, to send us copies for future publication in our Society's journal. They may be of great aid to another researcher, like yourself, who perhaps has not been so lucky. Please xerox them, if they are originals. Typewritten transliterations and/or translations will also be welcome, as well as, any other vital data. Please be sure they are UN-published material, and send them in care of JE ME SOUVIENS at the Society's address.

DUES NOTICE

Effective as of our next membership year, beginning October 1st, 1983, the Board of Directors and Membership Committee has decided to raise our annual dues to meet the current expenses of our Society. They will be as follows:

Individual	- \$15.00	(\$17.50 - Foreign)
Family	- \$22.50	(\$25.00 - Foreign)
Institutional	- \$20.00	(\$22.50 - Foreign)
Life	- \$225.00	(or 15 months installments of \$15.00)

This increase, which is commonly being witnessed in all the major historical and genealogical societies across the United States and Canada, will hopefully help us to better serve you, in the areas of our Library acquisitions and our bi-annual publication.

Looking for a unique gift idea for Christmas? Birthdays? Anniversaries? Why not take out a membership in our Society for someone else who you love? It makes a very unique and personal gift, don't you think?

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The past membership year has been by far, the most successful year in our history, in terms of new members enrolled. With 101 new members on the books, we ended the year with 408 active members. In addition, we ended the membership year with 54% of our members renewed for the new year. As this is being written, our renewal rate is over 80% and climbing.

The installment plan for life membership is proving to be very popular, as our growing list of life members indicates. All money collected for life memberships is placed into a special high-interest account and reserved for emergencies or the Society's special needs.

For example, the Society's recent purchase of the Loisel Index and a microfilm reader was made possible ahead of schedule by "borrowing" the funds from this special account. As the proceeds from the fund drive come in, the money is returned to the life member account for future needs.

New Members

- 0683 - Henry A. Boucher, Main St., Box 372, Wyoming,
RI 02898
- 0684 - Donald Pelland, 1339 Harrington St., Fremont,
CA 94539
- 0685 - Lucille Marcotte, 1204 Lincoln St., Concordia,
KS 66901
- 0686 - Lucy Corkery, 4 Osage Rd., Canton, MA 02021
- 0687 - Milton B. Cooper, 3501 Avondale Cir., Carlsbad,
CA 92008
- 0688 - Adrienne P. Lessard, 76 Narragansett Ave.,
Jamestown, RI 02835
- 0689F - M/M Andre Blais, 57 Victory St., Cranston, RI
02910
- 0690 - Omer F. Chasse, 172 Bardaley St., Fall River,
MA 02700
- 0691 - Marie Pearce, 639 Pontiac Rd., Oxford, MI 48051
- 0692 - Mrs. Joseph Sazama, 1728 N. 51st St., Milwaukee,
WI 53208

0693 - Rene J. Proulx, 212 Shore Ave, Groton, CT 06340
 0694 - Pauline Stines, 20 Tanager Rd., Hyannis, MA
 02601
 0695 - Mary Ellen Scott, Rt. 1, Box 139 A-1, Tell
 City, IN 47586
 0696 - Freda L. Taranto, 2657 Chanslor Ave., Richmond,
 CA 94804
 0697 - Edgar A. Davignon, 20 Easter St., N. Providence,
 RI 02904
 0698 - Donald K. Johnson, 11833 Old River School Rd.,
 Apt. 18, Downey, CA 90241
 0699 - Berangere A. Boisselle, 1016 Club House Dr.,
 New Port Richey, FL 33552
 0700 - Maurice R. Duperre, 22 Mountainside Dr., Wayne,
 NJ 07470
 0701 - Edward A. Riendeau, 36 Birchwood Dr., New Bed-
 ford, MA 02745
 0702 - Simonne Goitz, 114 Bucklin St., Pawtucket, RI
 02861
 0703 - Pauline Bourassa, 4 Drake Rd., Warwick, RI
 02888
 0704 - Shirley Rousseau-Rossmeisl, 67 Dorwin Dr.,
 West Springfield, MA 01089
 0705 - Josephine Christon, 12950 Nelson Ave., Brook-
 field, WI 53005
 0706 - Phyllis A. DeMayo, 25141 Melody, Taylor, MI
 48180
 0707F - Karen D. & Pearl A. Jette, 12 Holiday Dr.,
 Lincoln, RI 02865
 0708F - Paulette E. Gamache & Sr. Helen E. Joly,
 56 Rose Ave., Woonsocket, RI 02895
 0709 - Bernard H. Pearl, 69622 Parker St., Richmond,
 MI 48062
 0710 - Maurice R. Labelle, 2800 SW 105th Ct., Miami,
 FL 33165
 0711 - Margaret A. Dennis, 359 Washington St., Norwich,
 CT 06360
 0712F - Dr. & Mrs. Armand B. Chartier, 10 Victory St.,
 Wakefield, RI 02879
 0713 - Denise Caisse, 683 Penn St., Fall River, MA
 02724
 0714 - Barbaranne Klinglesmith-Giesert, 290 Birchfield
 Dr., Marietta, GA 30067
 0715 - Jeannette T. Rivet, 33 Marengo Park, Spring-
 field, MA 01108

0716 - Ronald E. Hopkins, 891 Central Ave., Needham,
 MA 02192
 0717 - Ross W. McCurdy, 4 Cold Spring Ave., North
 Providence, RI 02911
 0718 - Richard Delaware, 4502 Main St., #102, Kansas
 City, MO 64111
 0719 - Alfred E. Melanson, P.O. Box 6408, Santa Ana,
 CA 92706
 0720 - Norman Parenteau, 229 Coolidge Ave., Rutland,
 VT 05701
 0721 - Edmond R. Laliberte, 19 Sterling Rd., Brockton,
 MA 02402
 0722F - M/M Walter E. Welch, 16 Sylvia Rd., Peabody,
 MA 01960
 0723 - Mrs. Clymine E. Nesser, 4115 N. 96th St.,
 Milwaukee, WI 53222
 0724 - Joseph A. Pippin, Rt. 1, Box 197, Meggett, SC
 29460
 0725 - Suzanne Boivin, 23100 Edsel Ford Ct., St. Clair
 Shores, MI 48080
 0726 - Dorothy M. Baley, 2706 N. Russet, Portland, OR
 97217
 0727 - Annette C. Houle, 266 Rock Ridge Dr., Woonsocket,
 RI 02895
 0728 - Elodie Thibodeau-Zukauskas, 267 Viazie St.,
 Providence, RI 02904
 0729 - Virginia Pittelkow, 309 Chestnut Dr., Tallahas-
 see, FL 32301
 0730 - Annette C. Rivard, 177 Norwood Ave., Cranston,
 RI 02905
 0731 - James D. Gaboury, 315 N. West Ave., Apt. 202,
 Waukesha, WI 53186
 0732 - Elaine B. Rothwell, 343 S. Gordon, Los Altos,
 CA 94022
 0733 - Cecile Desilets, 25 Benefit St., Warren, RI
 02885
 0734 - Rena Smith, P.O. Box 813, Balboa, CA 92661
 0735 - Jacqueline Daly, 31 Cedar St., Boxford, MA
 01921
 0736 - Ralph W. Michaud, 46 Fairmount Blvd., Garden
 City, NY 11530
 0737 - G. Bertrand Bibeault, 465 Coe St., Woonsocket,
 RI 02895
 0738 - Howard J. Giffore Jr., 14153 Garfield, Redford,
 MI 48239

0739 - Eileen C. Gullo, 94 Bayview Ave., Northport,
 NY 11768
 0740F - Jean R. Plante, 31 Longmeadow Rd., Redfield,
 MA 02052
 0741 - Diane M. Sansoucy, 7 Meeting St., Coventry, RI
 02816
 0742 - Claire Couillard, 28 Grove Rd. Narick, MA 01760
 0743 - Maurile Tremblay, 1205 Prospect St., La Jolla,
 CA 92037
 0744 - Paul J. Gadoury, 36 Sonny Dr., Cumberland, RI
 02864
 0745 - Marthe B. Ruest, 23 Grinnell St., Jamestown,
 RI 02835
 0746 - Stephen Beaulieu, Box 65, Holcomb, NY 14469

Lorraine Asselin-
 Moynihan
 Roger Beaudry
 Lorraine H. Boudreau
 Roland Brissette
 Gerald Camire
 Juliette Canuel
 Gerard A. Cartier
 A.J. Dahlquist
 Paul P. Delisle
 Rev. Clarence J.
 d'Entremont
 Mary T. Desrochers
 Charlene B. Dwyer
 Dr. Ulysse Forget
 Alfred Gaboury
 Rene H. Gagne
 Normand Varieur

Gerard J. Gauthier
 Robert P. Goudreau
 Leon Guimond
 Mrs. Calvin Harlow
 Raymond J. Hebert
 Lionel Lapointe
 Alfred Marchand
 Dolores Martel
 Cecile Martens
 Jeannette Menard
 Marie Mercure
 Ronald Paquette
 Robert J. Quintin
 Lucille F. Rock
 Therese Roy
 Jeanne Swiszczy
 Paul Talbot
 Wallace B. Therien

Five copies of the last issue of JMS have been
 returned to us by the Postal Service as undeliverable.
 It is very important that you notify the Society of
 any changes of address. These five members are proba-
 bly wondering why they have not heard from the Society
 lately.

Paul P. Delisle (0039L), Chairman, Membership Committee



FROM OUR RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The following rates have been determined by our Research Committee for those wishing to have marriages researched by this committee of our Society.

The current research rate for MEMBERS is \$2.00 for each marriage researched. Queries from non-members of the Society will also be received and researched at the fee of \$4.00 per marriage. So it pays to join the AFGS.

All queries received will be researched on the Loiselle Index, as well as in the volumes of repertoires collected by the Society. In the event that your marriage cannot be located, your money will be refunded, and members' queries will be placed on the Queries listing in JE ME SOUVIENS.

Our Society will also do a straight-line chart, a 12" x 18" parchment chart of eleven to twelve generations in a straight line back to your ancestor. The fee for this is \$25.00 to cover the calligraphy cost and researching fees. It's a real bargain and the end result is certainly a unique gift idea.

We ask all who submit queries to send a self-addressed stamped envelope with your request and check. Please address all inquiries to the Society and mark on the outer envelope, Attention: RESEARCH!

Please help us to help you by sending as much information as you can, i.e. approximate date and place, or place of the last marriage you found on your line, as it's possible the couple whose marriage you're seeking may be married somewhere near-by. Dates help narrow down the number of possibilities, where there are two Jean Gagnon's married to two different Marie Fortin's. Unless we know when the last marriage date was on your chart, in cases such as that, it will be difficult to send you the right marriage. Thanks for your cooperation.

Pauline Lemire, Researcher

Query Section

131. Need marriage of Charles Gamelin-Gaucher and Marie Martin, probably in Montréal/Beauharnois/Napierville/Châteauguay area/ They had a daughter, Alphonsine b. 1852 in Province of Québec, married to Joseph Fortin, and resided in Hemmingsford, PQ (Huntington Cté.) in 1880's. (Robert Mulcahy, 153 Nancy Ct., Woonsocket, RI 02895 #0348)
132. Need marriage of Michel-Ignace Gamelin-Gaucher to Marguerite-Appoline Lagotterie-Pillette. He married secondly M-Josephite Héneau, 14/6/1819 at Terrebonne, PQ. Also need parentage of spouses for first marriage. (Robert Mulcahy #0348)
133. Would like marriage date and place of Edouard Bédard to Sophie Ouellette. Their son Sifroid married Marie Dion, 5/9/1873 at Ste-Hénédine, Dorchester Cté., PQ (Lea Berard, 7 Willow Way, Lincoln, RI 02865 #0197)
134. Need marriage date and place of Isidore Duplessis and Ermina _____. Their daughter Emma married Alphonse Gosselin 1/11/1879 at Northampton, MA. (Lea Berard #0197)
135. Need marriage of François MORIN to Angéline Poiru (Perrault/Poirier?) in Bellechasse area of Québec. (Margaret Dennis, 359 Washington St., Norwich, CT. 06360)
136. Need marriage of Germain Soucy to Anne Dessein before 1820. (Gerard Gauthier, 140 Wildwood Dr., Granville, OH. 43023 #0617L)
137. Need marriage of Joseph-Marie Emond/Hemond to Isabelle Stein (or Clark), towards 1790 in Deux-Montagnes area. (Valerie Haberkorn, Rte. 4, Box 45A, Cumberland, WI. 54829 #0651)
138. Need marriage of Germain Talon-Lesperance to Julie Robidoux somewhere along New York border towards 1830's. They appeared in the 1860 U.S. Census living at Plattsburg, NY. (Editor., #0058)

Donors to the Loiselle Index

BUSINESSES

E. P. Fournier	\$25.00
Lambert & Gaboury Inc.	5.00
Blanchette Insurance Agency	50.00
Ernest V. Begin (Attorney)	10.00
Auclair's Appliances	25.00
Purple Cat	20.00
Nadeau Looms	10.00
Eugene T. Lachapelle	25.00
Dalpe's Oil Inc.	10.00
Auger's Men's Wear	50.00
C. Pepin & Son	25.00
Bibeault & Florentz Eng. Co,	20.00
Le Club Par-X	10.00
Dr. Levesque	50.00

INDIVIDUAL DONORS

Therese Poliquin	\$57.50
Lea Berard	57.50
Gille Rock	10.00
Robert Pelland	10.00
Beatrice Couture Sawyer	10.00
J. Wood	10.00
S. R. Gamache	10.00
Anne M. Goulette	10.00
Benjamin Gero	10.00
John Bacon	5.00
Armand Belhumeur	5.00
Jeannette Pennachi	5.00
Aime Lariviere	5.00
Donald Preston	10.00
Beverly C. Connelly	10.00
Henry A. Boucher	10.00
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Gaudet	10.00
Anonymous	5.00
Mr. Wilfred Berube	10.00
In Memory of Edward Goudreau and Imelda Fournier	100.00

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Muriel Dugas
 Address 110 Newton St.
 City, State Woonsocket, RI 02895
 Date _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

4 François-Xavier LEFEBVRE
 (Father of No. 1)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 3/2/1845-Mt-St-Grégoire PQ
 d.
 p.d.

2 Octave LEFEBVRE
 (Father of No. 1)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 22/4/1892-Mt-St-Grégoire, PQ
 d.
 p.d.

5 Clémence CHEVALIER
 (Mother of No. 2)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

1 Albert-Hormidas LEFEBVRE

b.
 p.b.
 m. 22/4/1933-Woonsocket, RI
 d.
 p.d.

8 Hubert LEDUC
 (Father of No. 3)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 31/2/1856-Mt-St-Grégoire PQ
 d.
 p.d.

3 Moderise LEDUC
 (Mother of No. 1)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

7 Hermine LABARRE
 (Mother of No. 3)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

Aurore JALBERT
 (Spouse of No. 1)

b. d./0 Joseph & Adélie p.b.
 d. (Lague) Jalbert d.
 p.b. p.d. p.d.

8 Jn-Bte-Augustin LEFEBVRE
 (Father of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 3/8/1812-St-Mathias, PQ
 d.
 p.d.

10 Marie-Louise FONTENEAU
 (Mother of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10 Louis CHEVALIER
 (Father of No. 5)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 2/10/1815-St-Mathias, PQ
 d.
 p.d.

11 Emélie LALANNE
 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

12 Joseph LEDUC
 (Father of No. 8)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 22/6/1824-Marieville, PQ
 d.
 p.d.

13 Angélique DEMERS
 (Spouse of No. 8)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

14 Magloire GÉNEST-Labarre
 (Father of No. 7)

b.
 p.b.
 m. 12/7/1831-St-Mathias, PQ
 d.
 p.d.

15 Angélique BENJAMIN
 (Mother of No. 7)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

16 Jean-Baptiste LEFEBVRE
 (Father of No. 1)
 m. 18/8/1788-St-Denis-Rich. PQ

d.
 p.d.

17 Charlotte LACOMBE
 (Spouse of No. 8)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

b.
 d.

18 Jacques FONTENEAU
 (Father of No. 1)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

m. 5/8/1771-Chambly, PQ
 d.

19 Madeleine DESNOYERS
 (Spouse of No. 1)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

b.
 d.

20 Pierre CHEVALIER
 (Father of No. 10)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

m. 6/10/1766-St-Charles-Rich.
 d.

21 Charlotte GIPONLEAU
 (Spouse of No. 10)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

b.
 d.

22 Joseph LALANNE
 (Father of No. 11)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

m. 19/2/1787-Beloil, PQ
 d.

23 Angélique SENE (-T)
 (Spouse of No. 11)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

b.
 d.

24 Charles LEDUC
 (Father of No. 12)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

m. 13/10/1790-St-Charles-Rich
 d.

25 Madeleine QUARTREPAGE
 (Spouse of No. 12)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

b.
 d.

26 François DEMERS
 (Father of No. 13)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

m. 4/7/1791-St-Mathias, PQ
 d.

27 Marie-Anne FOISY
 (Spouse of No. 13)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

b.
 d.

28 Joseph GÉNEST-Labarre
 (Father of No. 14)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

m. 15/4/1806-Gentilly, PQ
 d.

29 Louise-Victoire LAFOND
 (Spouse of No. 14)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

b.
 d.

30 Jean-Baptiste BENJAMIN
 (Father of No. 15)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

m. 5/2/1798-St-Mathias, PQ
 d.

31 Marie-Angélique FOURNIER
 (Spouse of No. 15)
 Cont. on chart No. _____

b.
 d.

Use all Copyright 1983 by The American Revolution Museum, P.O. Box 500, Laguna, CA 92653. All rights reserved. This chart is for personal use only. It may not be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without prior written permission of the American Revolution Museum.

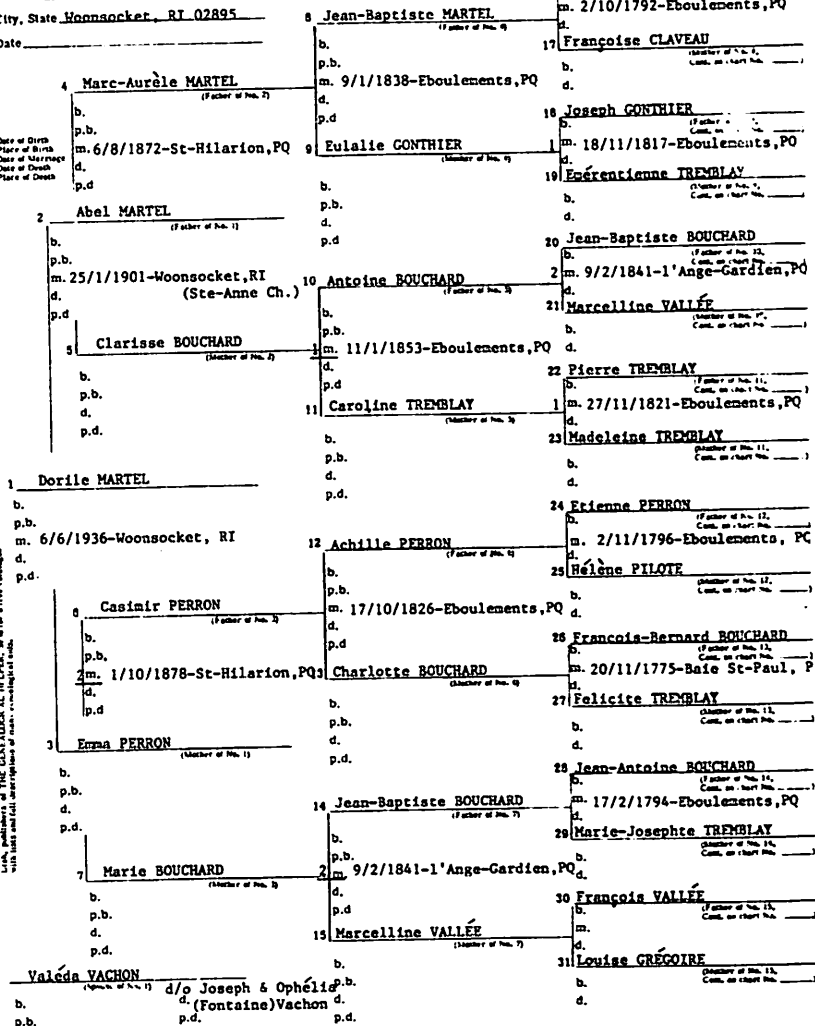
Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Rita A. Paulhus
 Address 193 Grandview Ave
 City, State Woonsocket, RI 02895
 Date _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death



I am not responsible for the accuracy of the information contained in this chart. I am not responsible for the accuracy of the information contained in this chart. I am not responsible for the accuracy of the information contained in this chart.

Form A2. Copyright 1963 by The Curtis Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 406, Logan, Texas, publishers of THE CURTIS ALBUM. Send for a free catalog with lists and full descriptions of new zoological aids.

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler St. Lina Rheault, PM

Address 68 Loring St.

City, State Woonsocket, RI 02895

Date _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

16 François ROUX-Leroux

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 12/4/1790-St-Denis-Rich., PQ
d. _____

17 Marie-Joséphite MARTIN

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

18 Joseph-Laurent BOURGOUIN

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 3/11/1779-Trois-Rivieres PQ
d. _____

19 Cécile MIGNOT

b. _____
p.b. (Vve. Alexandre McDonald)
m. _____
d. _____

20 François BÉLIVEAU

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 5/2/1787-Nicolet, PQ
d. _____

21 Marie-Anne POIRIER

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

22 François CAUDET

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1/2/1773-Bécancour, PQ
d. _____

23 Marie-Françoise POISSON

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

24 Pierre PRINCE

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 16/1/1775-Bécancour, PQ
d. _____

25 Marie BERGERON

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

26 Jean-Baptiste GAGNON

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 6/4/1769-Bécancour, PQ
d. _____

27 Félicité FILTEAU

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

28 Michel RICHARD

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 17/2/1772-Nicolet, PQ
d. _____

29 Madeleine PELIER

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

30 Jean-Baptiste BÉLIVEAU

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 7/2/1780-Bécancour, PQ
d. _____

31 Marie-Geneviève MORIN

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

8 François LEROUX-Sanschagrin

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 6/4/1812-Nicolet, PQ
d. _____

9 Marie BOURGOUIN

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

10 François BÉLIVEAU

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

11 Louise CAUDET

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

12 Isidore PRINCE

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 11/2/1811-St-Grégoire, PQ
d. _____

13 Judith GAGNON

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

14 Joseph RICHARD

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1/2/1813-St-Grégoire, PQ
d. _____

15 Marie BÉLIVEAU

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

4 Joseph LEROUX

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 2/3/1840-St-Grégoire, PQ
d. _____

5 Sophie BÉLIVEAU

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

6 Joseph RHEAULT

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 10/1/1865-St-Grégoire, PQ
d. _____

7 Marie RICHARD

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

8 Gilbert PRINCE

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 3/2/1845-St-Grégoire, PQ
d. _____

9 Délia PRINCE

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

10 Cédion RHEAULT

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 30/4/1906-Manchester, NH
d. _____

11 Sophie BÉLIVEAU

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

12 Isidore PRINCE

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 11/2/1811-St-Grégoire, PQ
d. _____

13 Judith GAGNON

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

14 Joseph RICHARD

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1/2/1813-St-Grégoire, PQ
d. _____

15 Marie BÉLIVEAU

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

16 François ROUX-Leroux

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 12/4/1790-St-Denis-Rich., PQ
d. _____

17 Marie-Joséphite MARTIN

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

18 Joseph-Laurent BOURGOUIN

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 3/11/1779-Trois-Rivieres PQ
d. _____

19 Cécile MIGNOT

b. _____
p.b. (Vve. Alexandre McDonald)
m. _____
d. _____

20 François BÉLIVEAU

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 5/2/1787-Nicolet, PQ
d. _____

21 Marie-Anne POIRIER

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

22 François CAUDET

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. 1/2/1773-Bécancour, PQ
d. _____

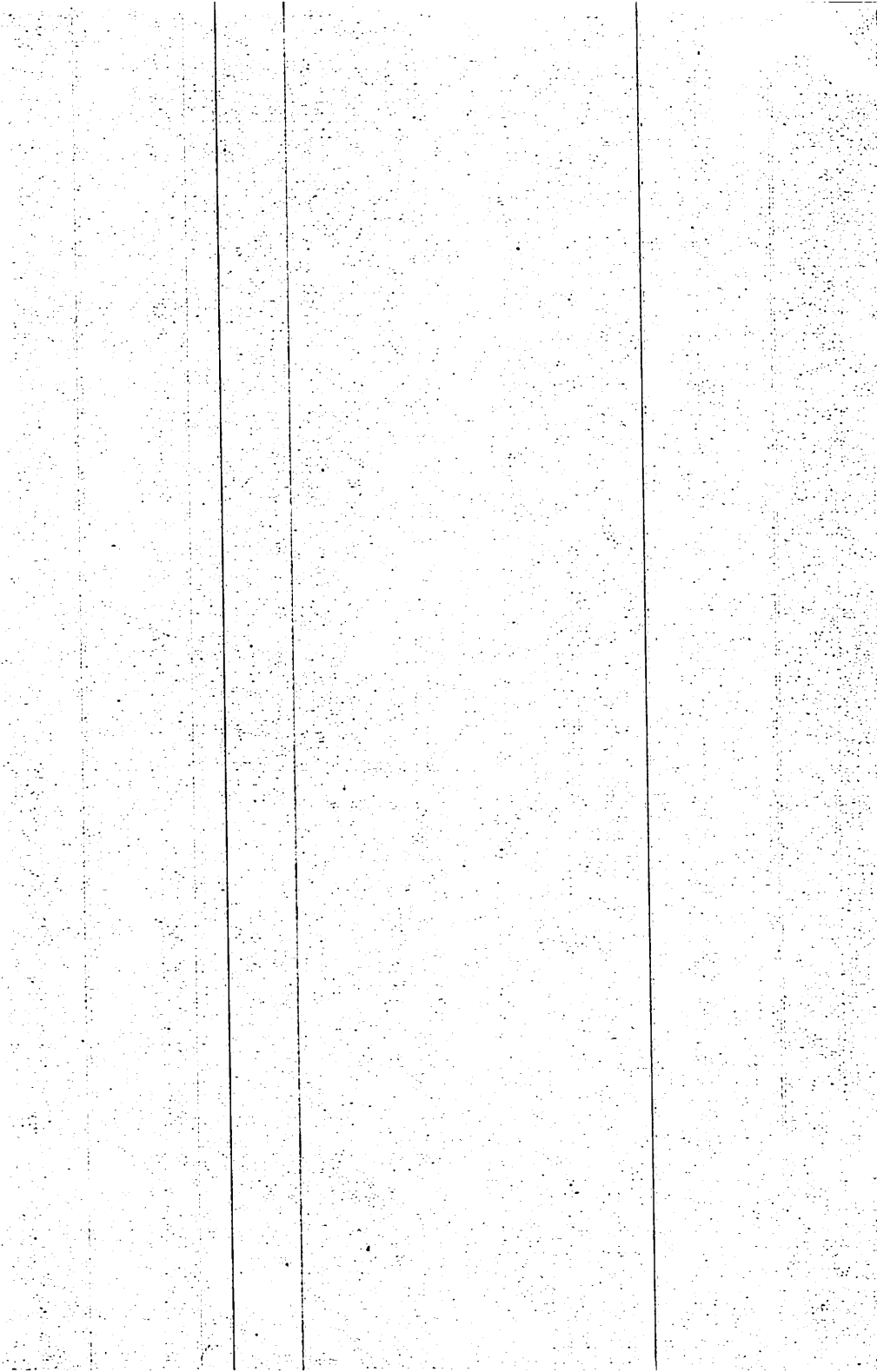
23 Marie-Françoise POISSON

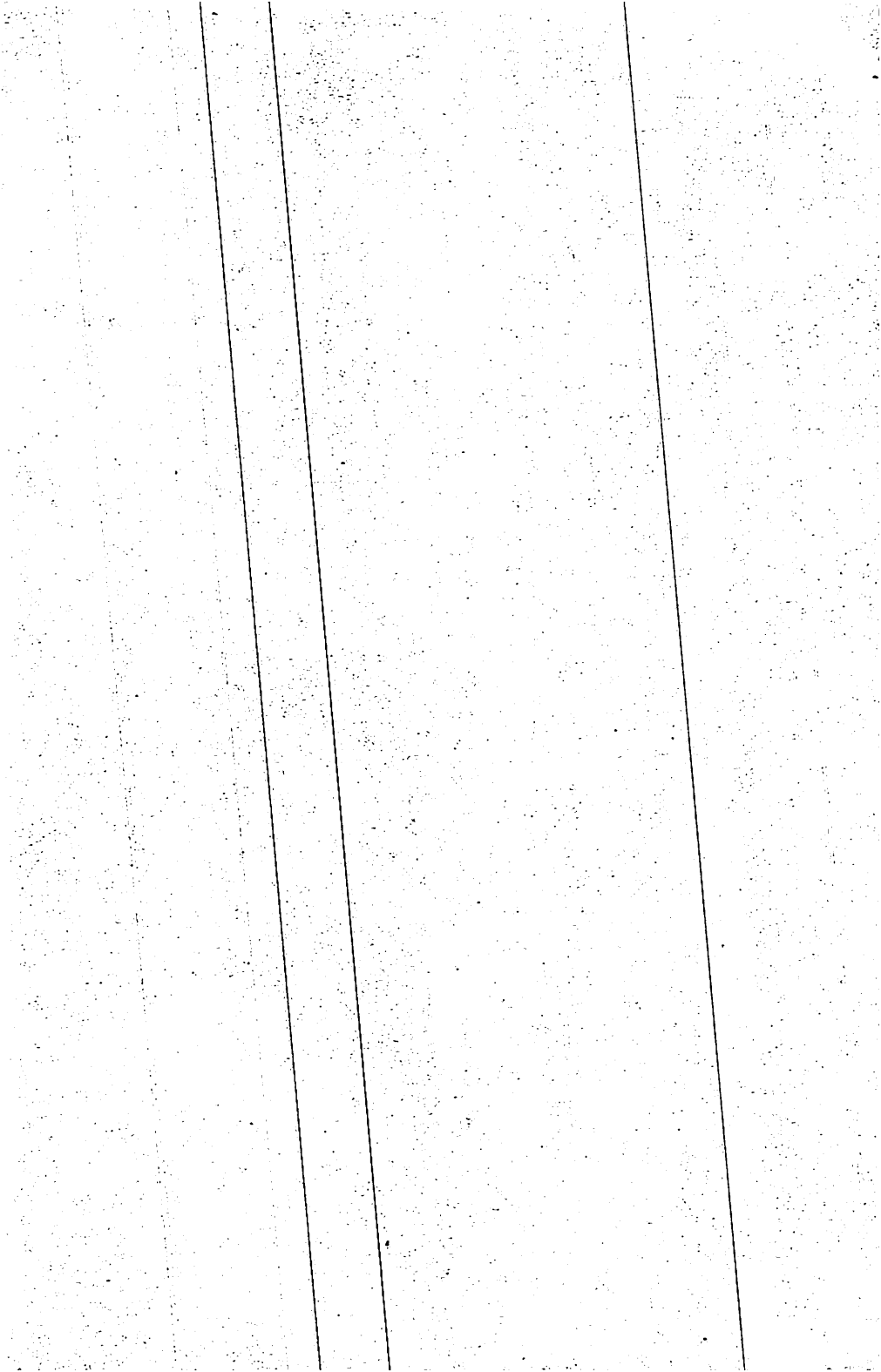
b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

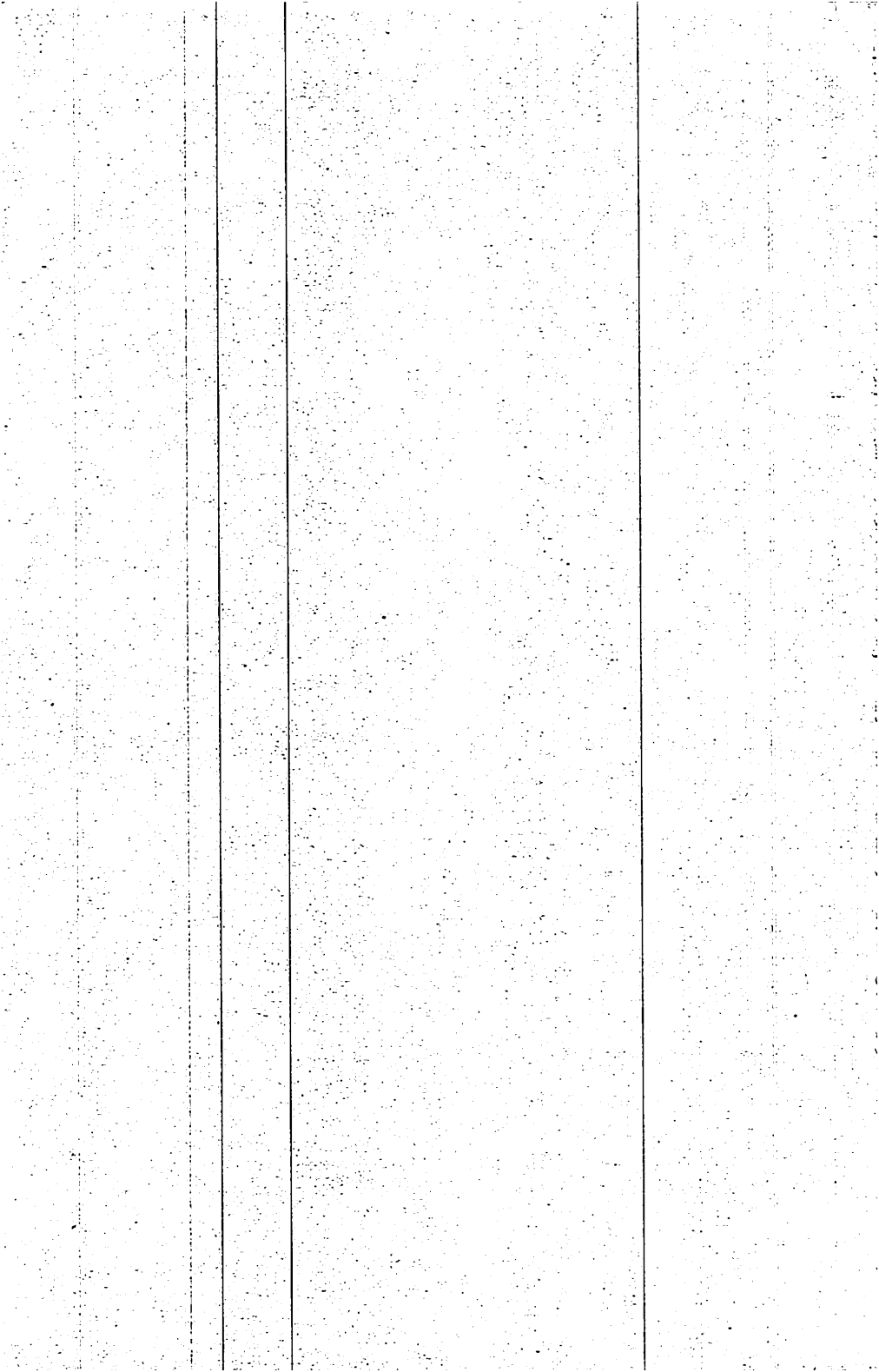
Source: Copyright 1983 by The American Revolution, Inc., P.O. Box 500, Lexington, Mass. 01840. All rights reserved. This is a free distribution with no fee and no obligation to return. Some changes may be made.

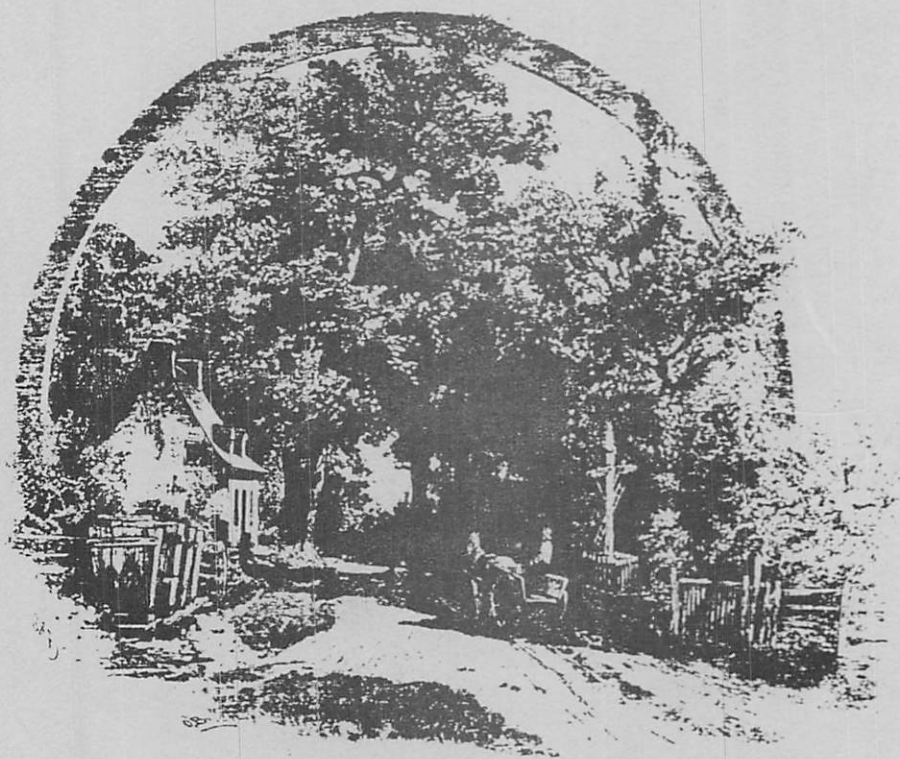
Josephine GAZAILLE

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. d/p Joseph & Séverine
d. _____
p.d. _____
p.d. (Roy)Gazaille









ON THE ROAD TO ST JOACHIM.